

*“Sub-Regional Workshop On Aligning Policies
And
Strategies To Achieve The Millennium Development Goals Asia “*

4th to 6th November 2009, Kathmandu, Nepal

Basic information with regard to the Health Sector of Sri Lanka

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Sri Lanka

- Has a written history over 2500 years
- Ancient kings rules Sri Lanka with following Nobel Principles
 - Protect the Land
 - Maintain Law and Order
 - Protect Buddhism
 - Provide water for Irrigation
 - Provide Health

Basic information with regard to the Health Sector of Sri Lanka

- Sri Lanka's many governments had the commitment to meet the expenditure with the health sector expenditure -This dates back to pre-independence -Colonial times – Sir Donamore Reforms -1931
- Sri Lanka was the first to receive the universal franchise for men and women together in 1931. 4-6% of the GDP was spent on Health and 8-10% on spent Education since 1931. (Education and health are to tally free in Sri Lanka)
- Post – Independence governments too spent largely with regard to the health sector.
- It is government policy to provide health care to all the citizens from birth to death totally freely.
- State commissioned the drugs and medicine factory in 1952
- Currently too large sums are spent on national health related services island-wide.
- 90% of the population receives free medical services
- 10% of the population in the urban cities only seek private medical facilities

Basic information with regard to the Health Sector of Sri Lanka

Extracts from the Mahinda Chinthanaya – Ensuring Good Health

“I consider it my responsibility to preserve the free health services and safeguard the right of every citizen for the benefits there under. In this regard immediate action will be taken to enhance these services both qualitatively and quantitatively through increase budgetary Provisions”

*Hon. Mahinda Rajapaksa
H.E the President*

Basic information with regard to the Health Sector of Sri Lanka

MAHINDA CHINTANA : VISION FOR A NEW SRI LANKA

**A Ten Year Horizon
Development Framework 2006 - 2016
Discussion Paper**

Department of National Planning
Ministry of Finance and Planning

MDG's Logos of Sri Lanka



Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger



Achieve Universal Primary Education



Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women



Reduce Child Mortality



Improve Maternal Health



Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases



Ensure Environmental Sustainability

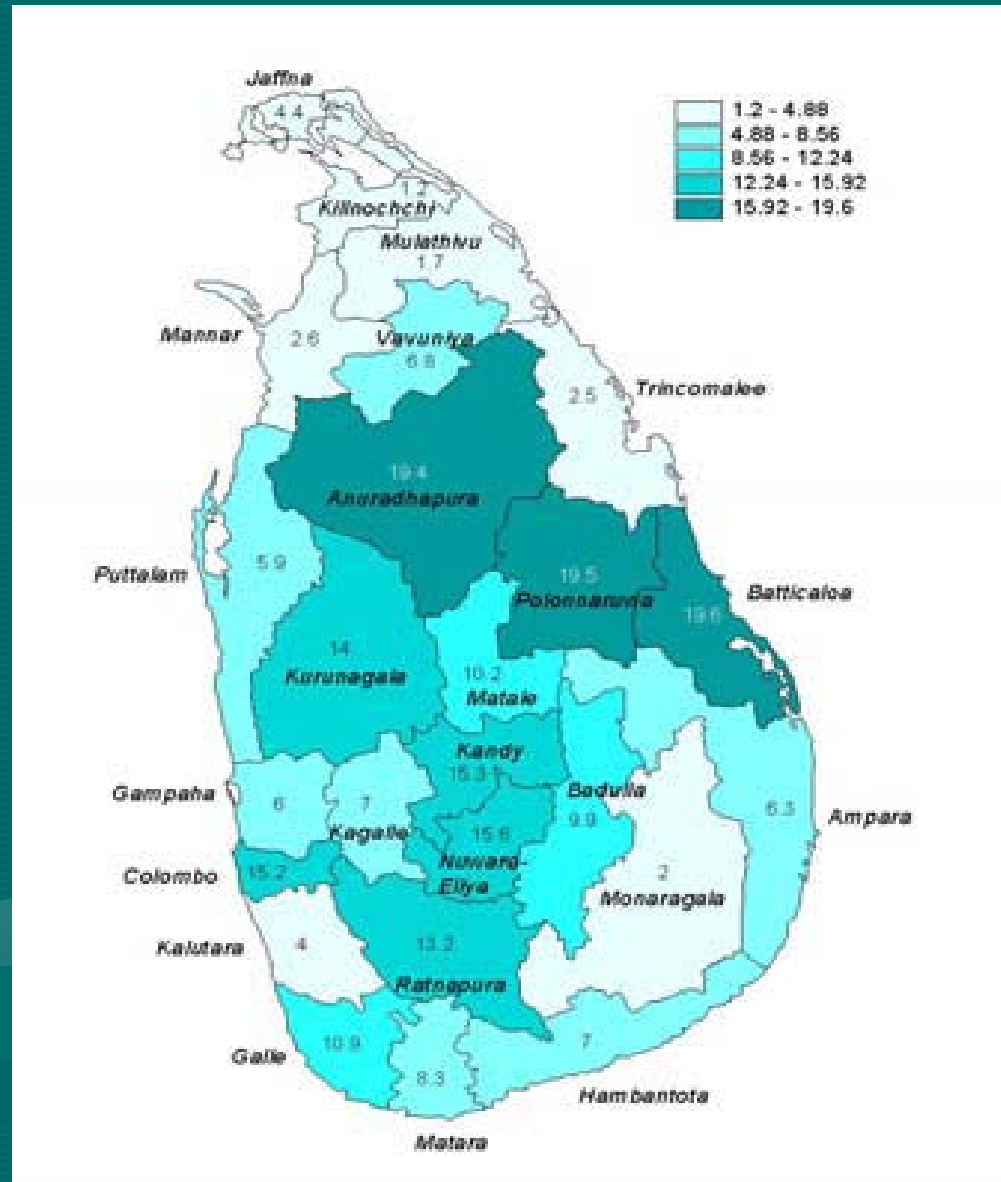


Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Basic information with regard to the Health Sector of Sri Lanka

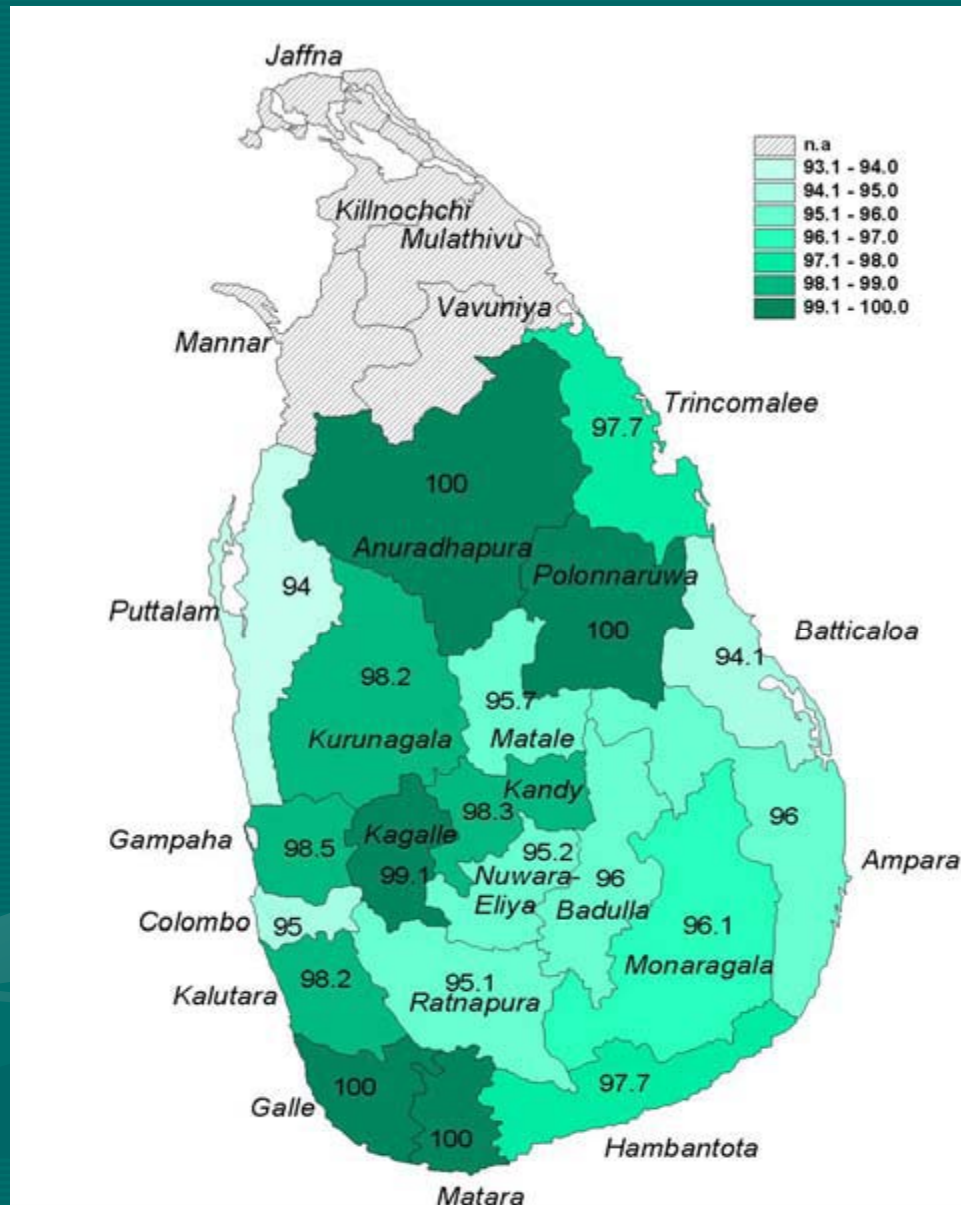
- MDG's in a glance in Sri Lanka –National Level
- Regional disparities of MDG's in Sri Lanka

Infant Mortality Rates by -Districts per 1000 Live Births – 2003



Source RGD, National Health Bulletin 2003.

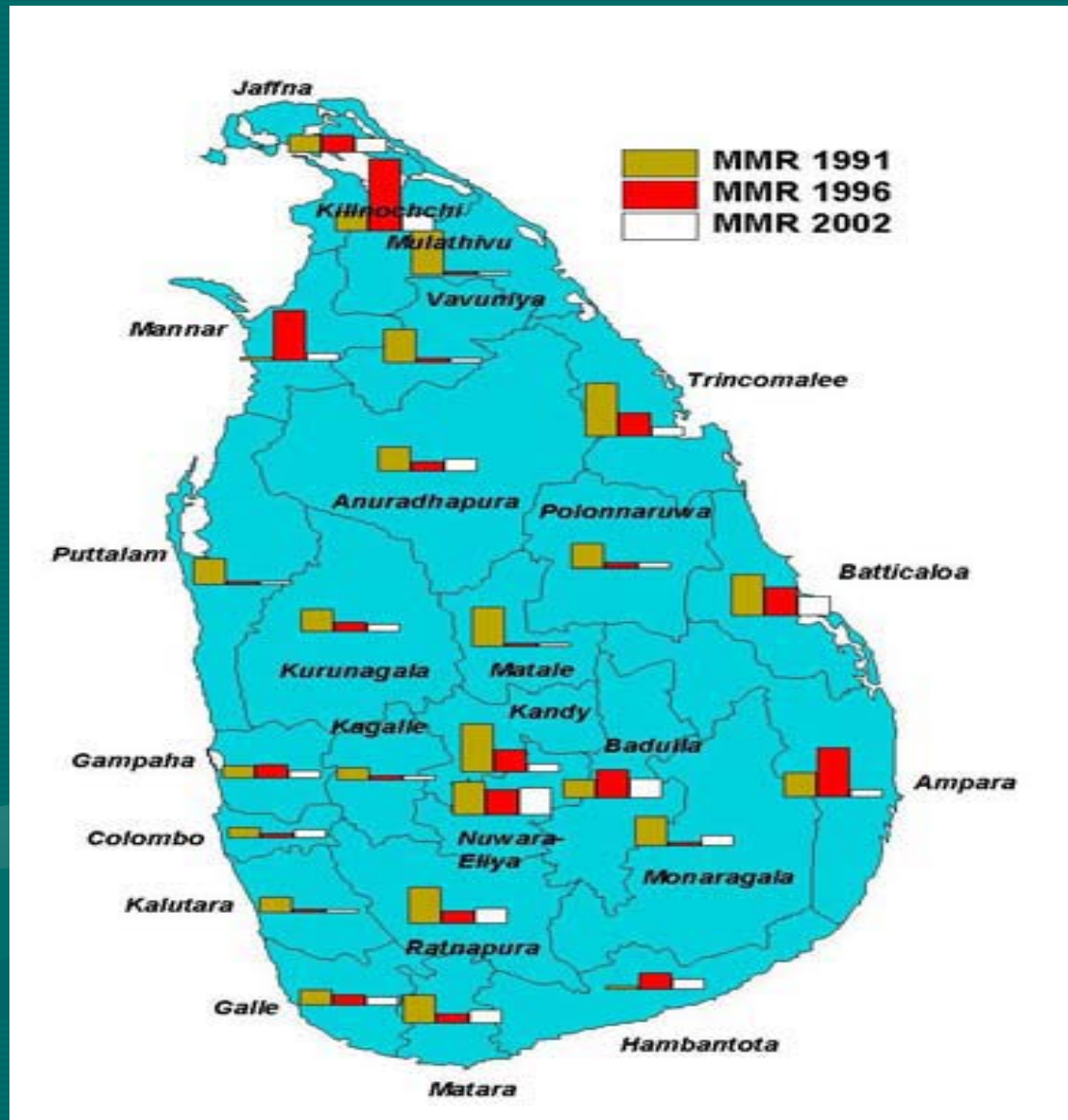
G4-02 Measles Immunization Coverage % by District



Source: DHS Survey 2006

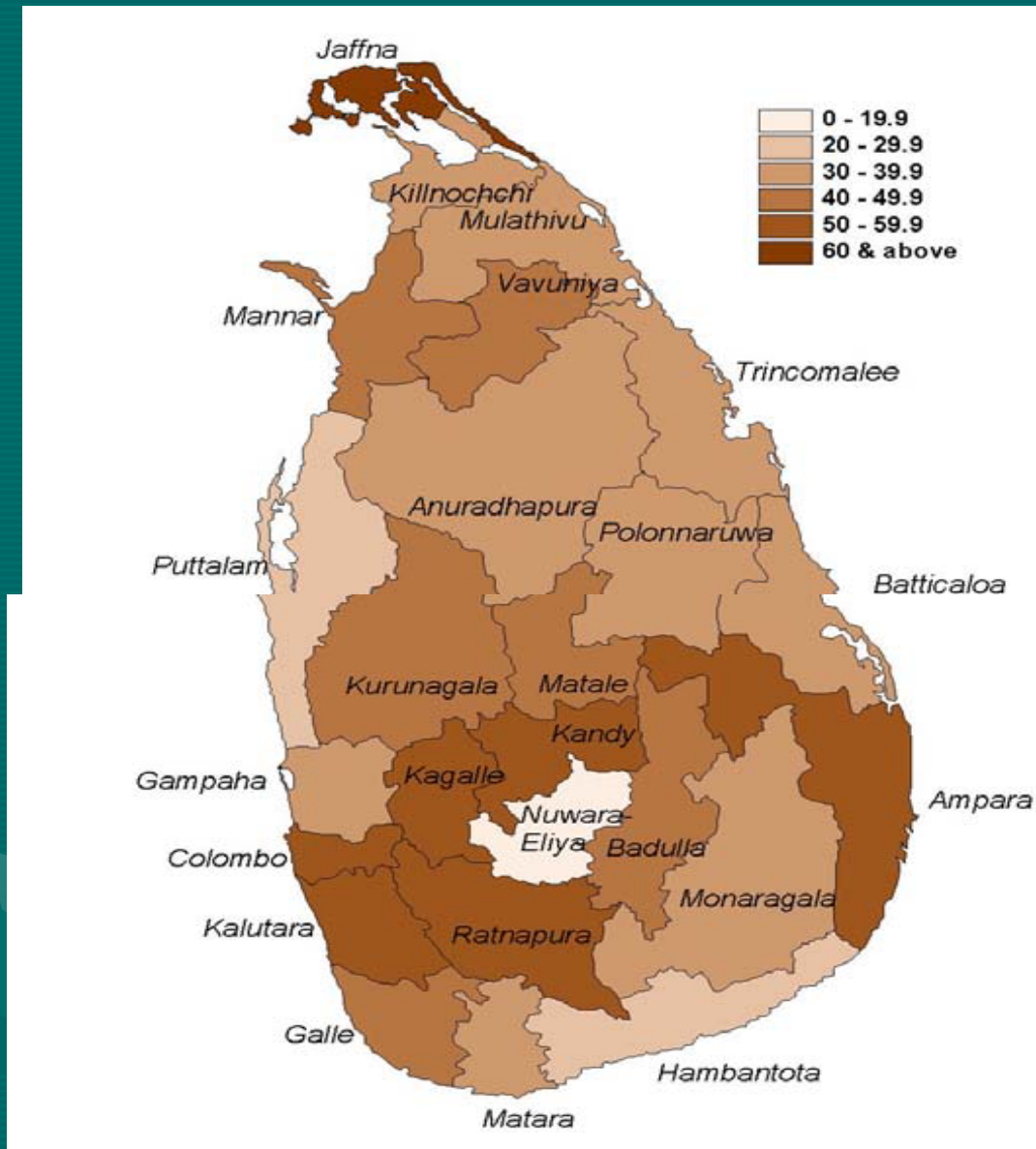
District Variation of Maternal Mortality

Map G5-01 Maternal Mortality by Districts per 100,000 Live Births 1991-1996-2002



Sources: 1991-1996 RGD, 1996, 2002 FHB, Annual Health Bulletin MOH.

G6-01 Distribution of TB New Cases by Districts 2005(cases per 100,000 Pop)



Source: National Programme for Tuberculosis Control & Chest Diseases.

Health Services in Sri Lanka

- Curative Care Services
- Preventive Health Services
- Rehabilitative Services
- Support Services (Laboratory, diagnostic, special therapies etc)

Preventive Health Services in Sri Lanka

- National level vertical programmes and bureaus
 - Family Health Bureau
 - Health Education Bureau
 - Epidemiology Unit
 - Malaria Control Programme
 - Fialaria Control Programme
 - Tuberculosis Control Programme
 - Leprosy Control Programme
 - STD/AIDS Control Programme
 - Rabies Control Programme
 - Cancer Control Programme

Preventive Health Services in Sri Lanka

- District level
 - Medical Consultants representing national bureaus and control programmes
- Divisional Level
 - Medical Officer of Health 1 per 60,000 population
 - Public Health Nurses 2 per 60,000 pop.
 - Public Health Midwives 1 per 3000 population
 - Public Health Inspectors 1 per 3 PHMs
 - Field workers of control programmes
 - School Dental Therapists 3-4 per division

Hospital network for Patient Care Services in Sri Lanka

	Hospital Type	
1	National Hospitals	1
2	Teaching Hospitals	20
3	Provincial Genral Hospitals	3
4	District General Hospitals	18
5	Base Hospitals -Type -A	21
6	Base Hospitals -Type -B	44
7	District Hospitals	124
8	Peripheral Hospitals	100
9	Rural Hospitals	183
10	Prison Hospitals	6
11	Estate Hospitals	12
12	Special Campaign Hospitals	3
13	Others Hospitals	2
14	MH	2
15	CD & MH	73
	TOTAL	612
	Central Dispensaries	417

Basic information with regard to the Health Sector of Sri Lanka

- **Health Policies of the Health System**
 - **Health Policies and strategies :-**
 - The broad aim of the health policy of the Sri Lanka is to increase life expectancy and improve of life.
 - HE president appointed the presidential task force in 1997 to formulate health policy and to suggest strategies to address health problems and issues.
 - **Inter- sectoral corporations:-**
 - The National Health Policy of Sri Lanka clearly identifies inter-sectoral actions for the health as an important element in the health development policies.

Basic information with regard to the Health Sector of Sri Lanka

- **Structure of Private Health Systems :**
- Private Health System consists of Allopathic, Ayurvedic, Sidha - Ayurvedic, Unani- Ayurvedic, Homeopathy and Acupanture streams.
- Majority about 80% of the population seeks Allopathic treatment.
- Westerns Private Health Sector consists of large hospital with basic specialties and small hospitals, channeling services .

Basic information with regard to the Health Sector of Sri Lanka

- **Private-Public Sector Linkages:**
- The private sector will be encouraged to develop with a view to providing a good quality health services, especially for those who can afford .
- New regulations are underway to promote and regulate the private health sector in the country in order to provide good quality treatment.

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Community Action:

- National Health Policy recognizes Community participation as an important component of the health development process.

Few measures GOSL has implemented :

- Establishment of Village Level Health Committees
- Establishment of Hospital Committees
- Use of Mass media to highlight positive and important contributions made by the Community for the betterment of their health status



Thank you