

Introduction

Module: Implementation and Evaluation

Dr HMP Herath

Senior lecturer

Ph.D. (USJ), RN(SLNC), B.Sc. (Nursing) Hons(UPSL), CTHE (KDU)

Department of Nursing & Midwifery

FAHS, KDU

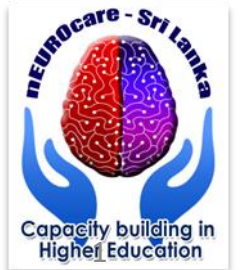
Reference number: 618596-EPP-1-2020-1-SE-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP

This publication [communication] reflects the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use, which may be made of the information contained therein.



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

10/21/2023



Objectives

- *Summarize the problems affecting the health and economy of Sri Lanka*
- *Discuss Sri Lanka's Health History*
- *Explain innovation and the importance of innovation*
- *Discuss the current health challenges of the country*
- *Discuss barriers and issues in overcoming health challenges*
- *Explain implementation and evaluation based on the local perspective*



Sri Lanka



Old Sri Lanka



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

Reference number: 618596-EPP-1-2020-1-SE-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP

This publication [communication] reflects the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use, which may be made of the information contained therein.



Socio-demography of Sri Lanka

Total population 22.16 million

Sri Lanka is a developing country, ranking 73rd on the Human Development Index.

Sri Lankans have a life expectancy of 75.5 years at birth, which is 10% higher than the world average.

Sri Lanka ranks first among southeast Asian countries with respect to deaths by suicide, with 33 deaths per 100,000 persons ¹.

The life expectancy for Sri Lanka in 2022 was 77.39 years, a 0.22% increase from 2021





Major Problems affected the Health and Economy of Sri Lanka



The Sri Lankan Civil War (1983 -2009)



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

Reference number: 618596-EPP-1-2020-1-SE-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP

This publication [communication] reflects the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use, which may be made of the information contained therein.



COVID-19 Pandemic



30th September 2022

COVID-19 Epidemiology Sri Lanka Epidemiology Unit Ministry of Health

27.01.2020-30.09.2022

670,773

Total Number of Cases

16,761

Total Number of Deaths

Number Vaccinated

At least 1st dose: 17,131,335

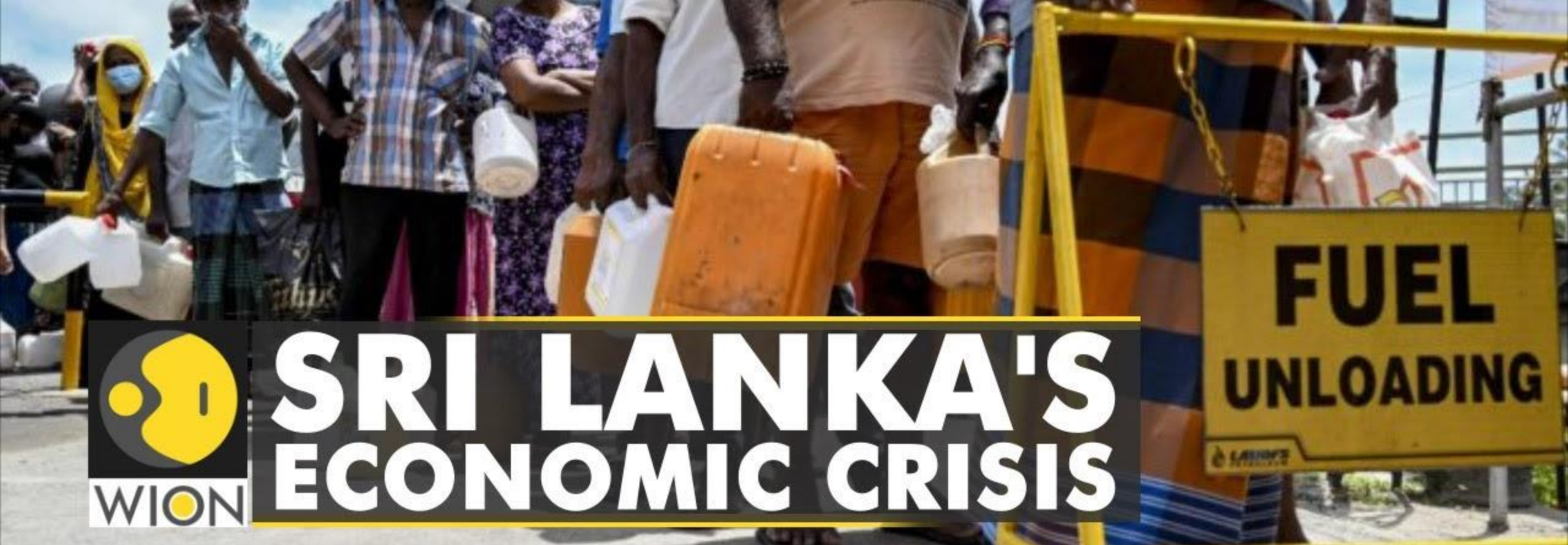
2nd dose : 14,690,269

1st booster : 8,179,018

2nd booster : 192,220

	Duration	No. of Cases	No. of Deaths	Case* Fatality Rate
1 st wave	27.01.2020-03.10.2020	3,396	13	0.38
2 nd wave	04.10.2020-14.04.2021	92,341	591	0.64
3 rd wave	15.04.2021-30.06.2022	575,036	16,157	2.80

*Case is defined as a laboratory confirmed patient



SRI LANKA'S ECONOMIC CRISIS

Sri Lanka's sudden economic collapse

Threats to health from an economic crisis are multifold.

- Stress and lack of health care can increase cardiovascular morbidities.
- Malnutrition can affect generations of children.
- Communicable diseases can increase due to rising costs of amenities



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

Reference number: 618596-EPP-1-2020-1-SE-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP

This publication [communication] reflects the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use, which may be made of the information contained therein.



The background image shows ancient brick ruins in Sri Lanka. There are several tall, rectangular brick structures with some openings, possibly windows or doorways. The bricks are dark and weathered. In the foreground, there are stone steps leading up to the ruins. The overall scene is a historical site with significant archaeological value.

History of Health , Sri Lanka



Ruins of a 2,000-year-old Mihintale hospital in the historical city of Anuradhapura³



Health History-Sri Lanka

- The surgical skills of King Buddhadasa (337-365 A.D.) to whom the authorship of the well-known medical book *Sararthasangraha*, are illustrated in the legendary tales found in the chronicle.
- The fifth-century commentary *Visuddhimagga* of Buddhaghosa states that a “skilled student who has developed concentration of mind uses the scalpel on a lotus leaf in a dish of water and leaves the scalpel mark without the leaf being pushed underwater”.

History of Health , SriLanka

- A Sinhala text datable to a period between the eleventh and the thirteenth century, the *Karmavibhaga*, contains a clear reference to foetology.
- While describing the sufferings a human being has to undergo at birth, this text states that ***“the foetus will be torn to pieces with sharp instruments if it assumes a transverse position at the time of birth”***.



Why care about the history

A photograph of a traditional stone well. The well is rectangular and built from rough-hewn stone blocks. It has a wooden bucket hanging from a pulley system on the right side. The well is situated in a grassy area, and the water inside is a murky yellowish-brown color. The background shows a grassy field and a wooden fence.

**“You have to know who
you are and where
you come from.**

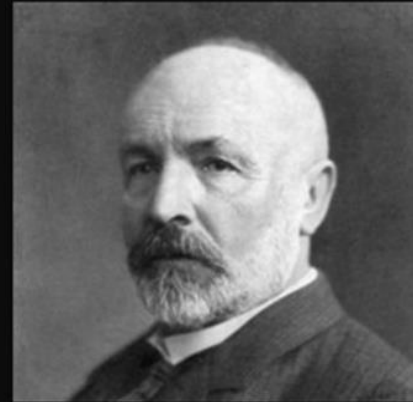
**If you don’t know
where you come
from, how do you
know where you are
going?”**

F. Fleisher, The Jazz Singer-1980

History & Innovation

”
What is now proved
was once only
imagined.

William Blake



Great innovation only happens
when people aren't afraid to do
things differently.

~ Georg Cantor


AZ QUOTES



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

Reference number: 618596-EPP-1-2020-1-SE-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP

This publication [communication] reflects the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use, which may be made of the information contained therein.



**Every once in a while, a
new technology, an old
problem, and a big idea
turn into an innovation.**

Dean Kamen

BrainyQuote®



Innovations

The Solar Bottle Bulb



1 dollar microscope



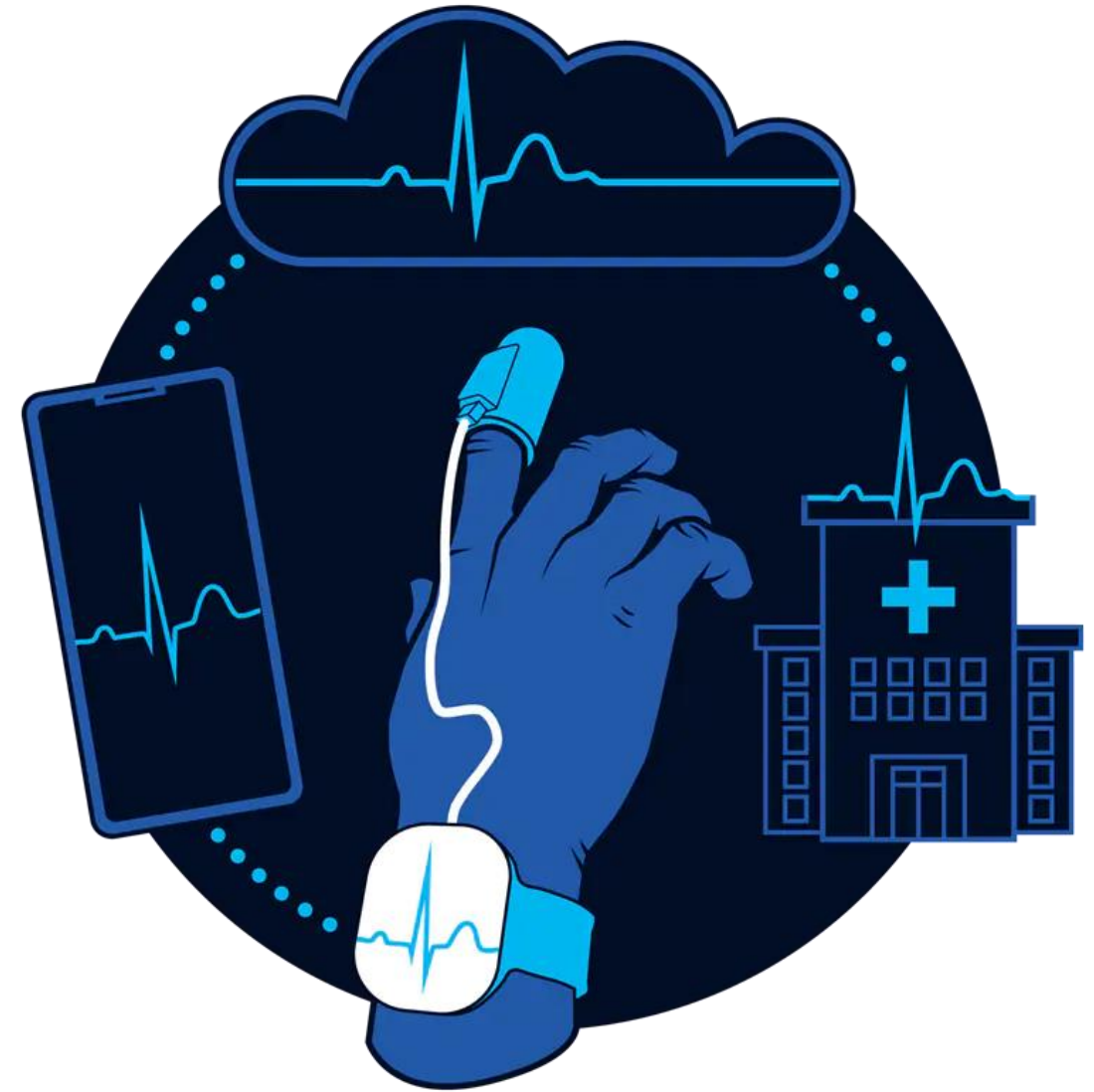
Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



Medical drones

What is innovation in healthcare?

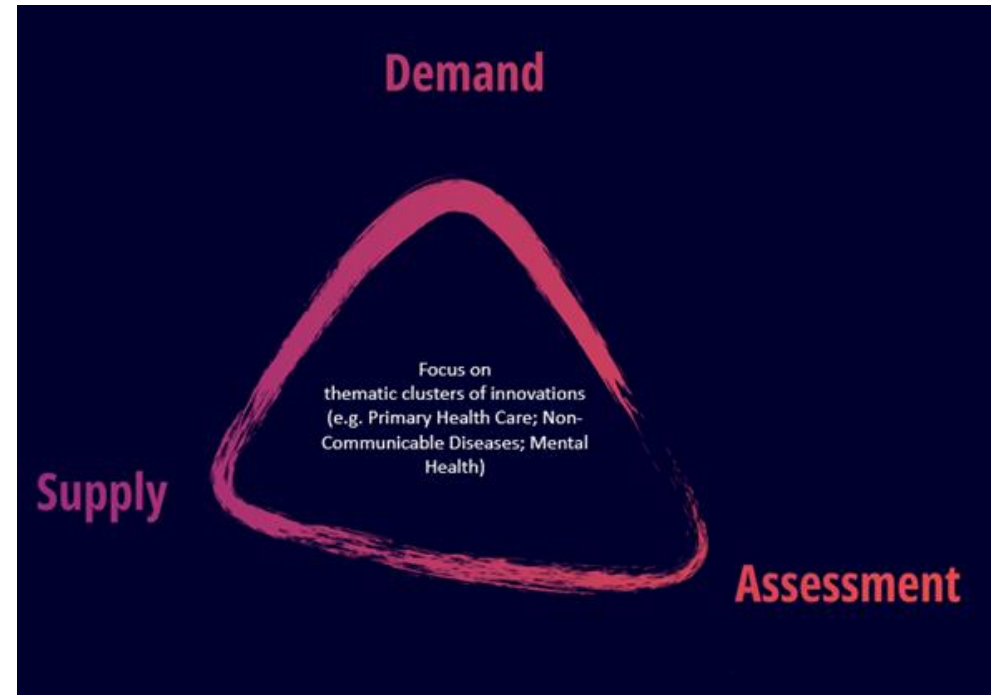
WHO defines health innovation as a new or improved solution with the transformative ability to accelerate positive health impact³. (WHO2023)



Innovation in healthcare

WHO's Innovation Scaling Framework illustrates the multi-partner collaborative approach. WHO is taking to scaling innovation by linking three dimensions of innovation scaling:

- 1) the health demands and priorities of countries
- 2) the supply of ready-to-scale innovations
- 3) assessment throughout from incubating (through partners) to implementing and sustaining innovations.





Innovation for health in action

1. Solar-Powered Oxygen:

- Saving Lives with the WHO Innovation Scaling Framework.
- This child is receiving oxygen through a solar-powered concentrator – an innovative solution that can save lives in places with frequent power shortages.

Innovation for health in action

2. Contagious Kindness - Pay It Forward

- The team behind Contagious Kindness have developed an innovative approach, which empowers individuals and builds community support by offering young men at risk a free point-of-care test for gonorrhoea and chlamydia, along with the opportunity to donate a free test to another young man.

Contagious Kindness: Pay It Forward

Social Innovation submitted by Fan Yang, Dan Wu, Tiange Zhang, Weiming Tang



#WHOInnovationforimpact



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

Reference number: 618596-EPP-1-2020-1-SE-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP

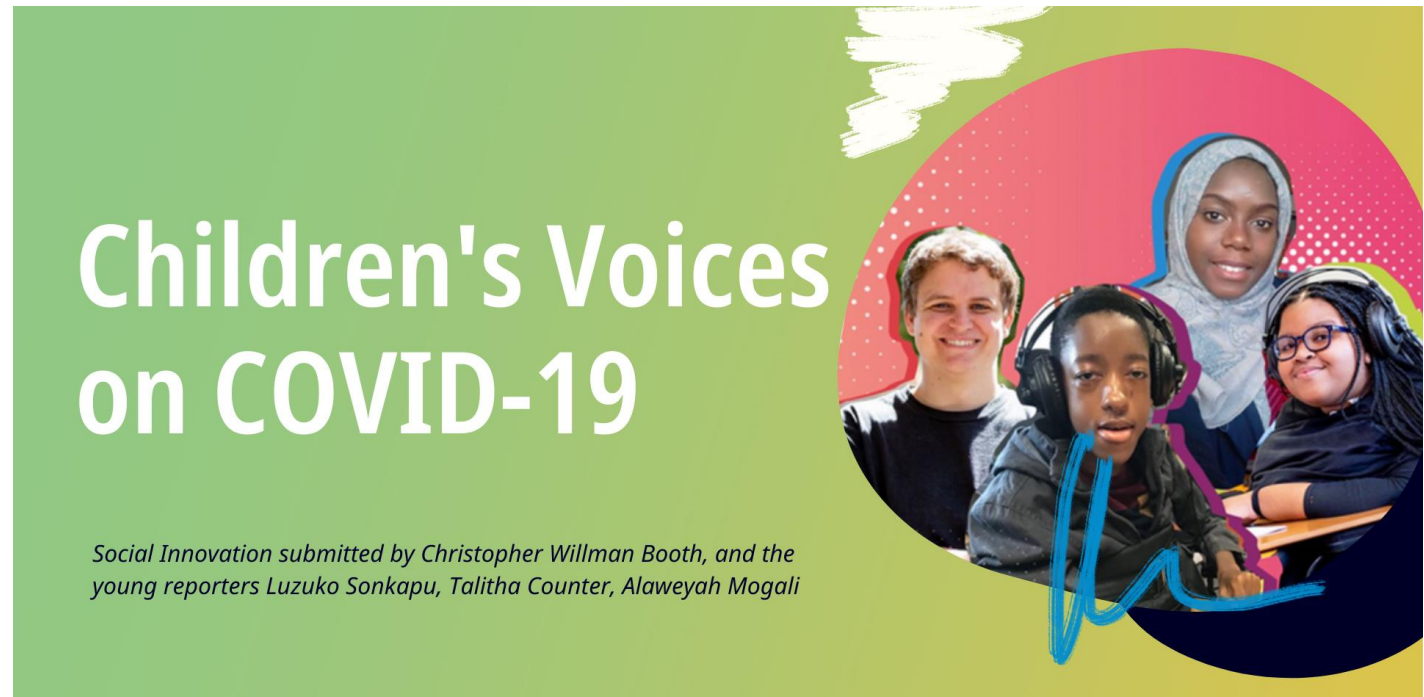
This publication [communication] reflects the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use, which may be made of the information contained therein.



Innovation for health in action

3. RX Radio - Children's Voices

RX Radio is a radio station that is run by and for children at the Red Cross Children's Hospital in Cape Town.



#WHOInnovationforimpact



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

Reference number: 618596-EPP-1-2020-1-SE-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP
This publication [communication] reflects the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use, which may be made of the information contained therein.



Innovation for health

- **This term covers any breakthroughs, no matter how simple or advanced, that result in better medical courses of action and experiences for patients, including new and better:**
 - **Healthcare procedures**
 - **Processes**
 - **Commodities**
 - **Solutions**
 - **Distribution channels**
 - **Regulations**
 - **Strategies**
 - **Products**



Why is healthcare innovation important?

lead to better patient care, improved population health, and lower healthcare costs.

Improve patient outcomes by providing new and better treatment options, making it easier for patients to access care.

Lead to improvements in population health by making it easier for people to live healthy lifestyles and by providing new tools to detect and prevent the early onset of diseases.

an help to lower healthcare costs by improving the efficiency of care delivery and by providing new and less expensive treatment.

In essence, these innovations are important because they will require healthcare companies to come up with better tools to address health issues on a greater scale.



Health Facilities

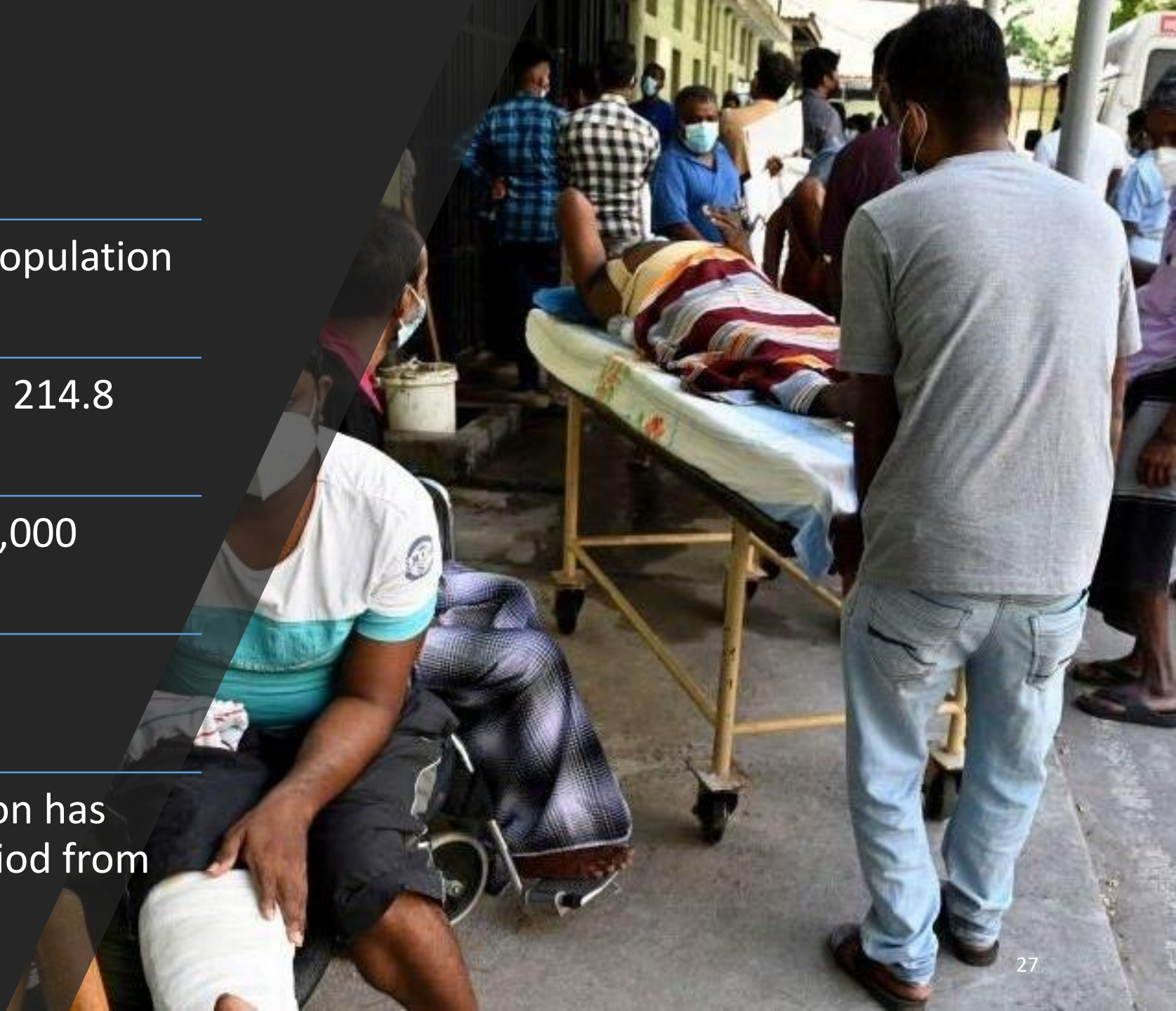
Medical Officers per 100,000 population
93.5

Nurses per 100,000 population 214.8

Number of Hospital beds per 1,000
population 4.0

Number of hospitals 643

Percentage of elderly population has
almost doubled during the period from
1981 to 2019





Sri Lankan Health Sector

- The private sector provides access to almost all types of care at a cost while the public sector provides free health services at the point of care.



Current Health Challenges of the Country

Non-Communicable Diseases

Nutrition challenges

Elderly / Ageing Population

Mental Health

Road Traffic accidents/Natural disasters

Suicide

Drug abuse

Food safety

Plantation Health

Cancer

SE... and the Commission
the v... contained therein.

- IMPROVEMENT
- DEVELOPMENT
- SOLUTION



Implementation

Implementation

Implementation refers to the concrete activities and interventions undertaken to turn policy objectives into desired outcomes (Pressman and Wildavsky, 1973)

- Communication

Barriers & Issues- Client perspective

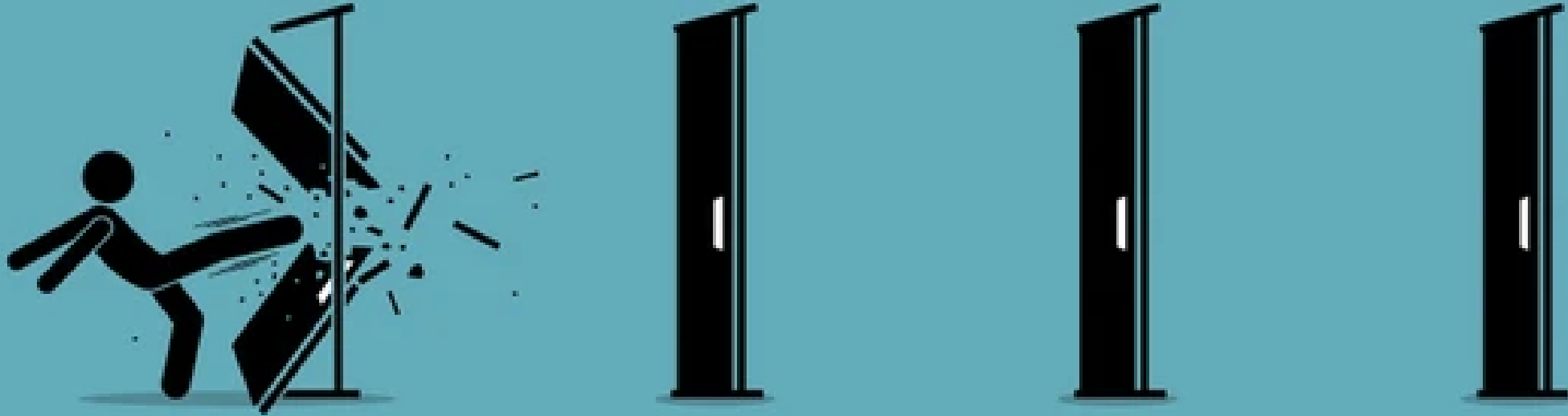
- Lack of responsiveness
- Inequities in access to preventive health services
- The Public has less access to information on Preventive Health
- Inadequate public demand for preventive health services



Barriers & Issues - Stewardship

- Poor Inter sectoral coordination among different preventive programs at the district, provincial & national level
- Poor Inter-ministerial coordination e.g., Ministry of Education
- Provincial level managers & central government communication issues
- Certain preventive programs do not have policies
- Issues in governance systems
- Poor private sector in the involvement of preventive health service delivery
- Lack of a coordinated mechanism on Global health issues





Other Barriers & Issues

- Lack of efficiency in information flow
- Lack of focused research and operationalizing of research findings
- Lack of information flow from private and civil society agencies
- Financial issues in investments
- Lack of professionals and expertise
- Technological deficiencies



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

Reference number: 618596-EPP-1-2020-1-SE-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP

This publication [communication] reflects the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use, which may be made of the information contained therein.

Barriers & Issues- Evaluation

- The purpose of evaluation is to determine what outcomes—both desired and undesired, anticipated and unanticipated—have occurred as a result of a policy or program (Suchman, 1967).



Barriers & Issues- Monitoring & Evaluation

All Public health programs do not receive the same attention for monitoring and evaluation

Program objectives, targets, and indicators are ill-defined

Several public health programs are not results-driven – Results-based plans to be adopted

Lack of proper systems for validation of procedures

Lack of system for accreditation of public health services



Strategies/ Activities-Evaluation



Strengthening the monitoring and evaluation mechanism



Establish Specific Measurable Attainable Realistic and Time bound (SMART) programe objectives , targets and indicators for all preventive health programmes



Results Based Monitoring (RBM) should be incorporated to all preventive health programmes

REFERENCES

1. Knipe DW, Metcalfe C, Fernando R, Pearson M, Konradsen F, Eddleston M, Gunnell D: Suicide in Sri Lanka 1975-2012: age, period and cohort analysis of police and hospital data. BMC Public Health.
2. 3. <https://www.who.int/teams/digital-health-and-innovation/health-innovation-for-impact>
3. ."Surgery in an ancient kingdom". www.SundayTimes.lk. Retrieved 15 June 2017





Thank you