



Health System Resilience and Sustainability in India: Opportunities and Challenges



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CPCE-SHAPE HEALTH CONFERENCE

9th July 2024 (11.30 to 12.00 pm HK Time)

Resilient & Sustainable Health Systems



A ***resilient health system*** is able to:

- Prevent
- Respond
- Manage the health system impact
- Recover and learn from
- Acute and chronic crises (including pandemic threats, climate change, and economic and technological shocks), minimising their short-and long-term impacts on health, social and economic wellbeing.

Sustainable Health Systems



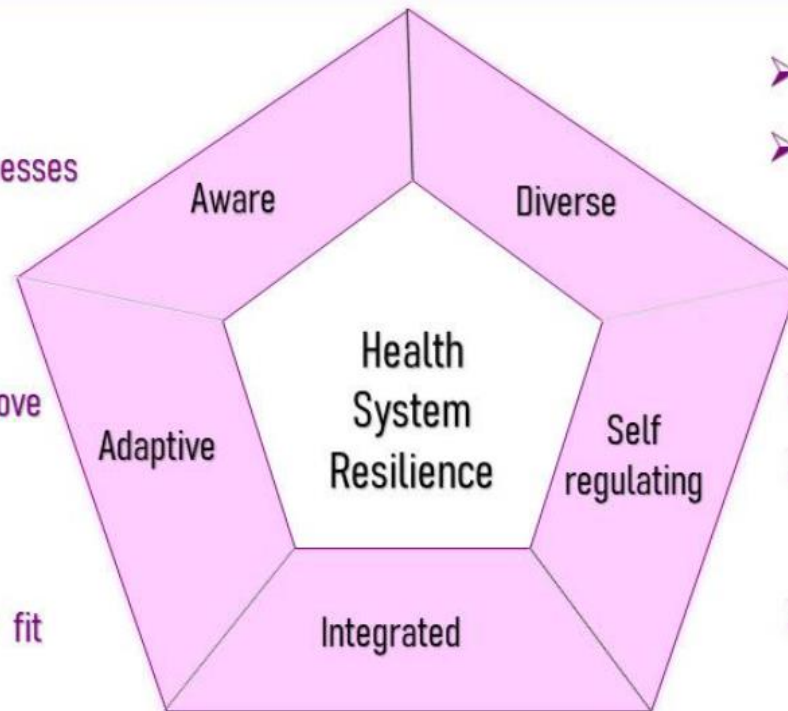
A ***sustainable health system*** aims to:

- Improve population health
- Deliver services
- Generate resources and financing
- Foster stewardship,
- Incorporate principles of equity in access, responsiveness, and efficiency of care,
- Ensure environmentally sustainable development

Resilient Health Systems Framework

- Tracks population health threats
- Maps system strengths and weaknesses
- Knows available resources

- Transforms operations to improve function
- Acts on evidence and feedback
- Encourages flexible response to fit situation

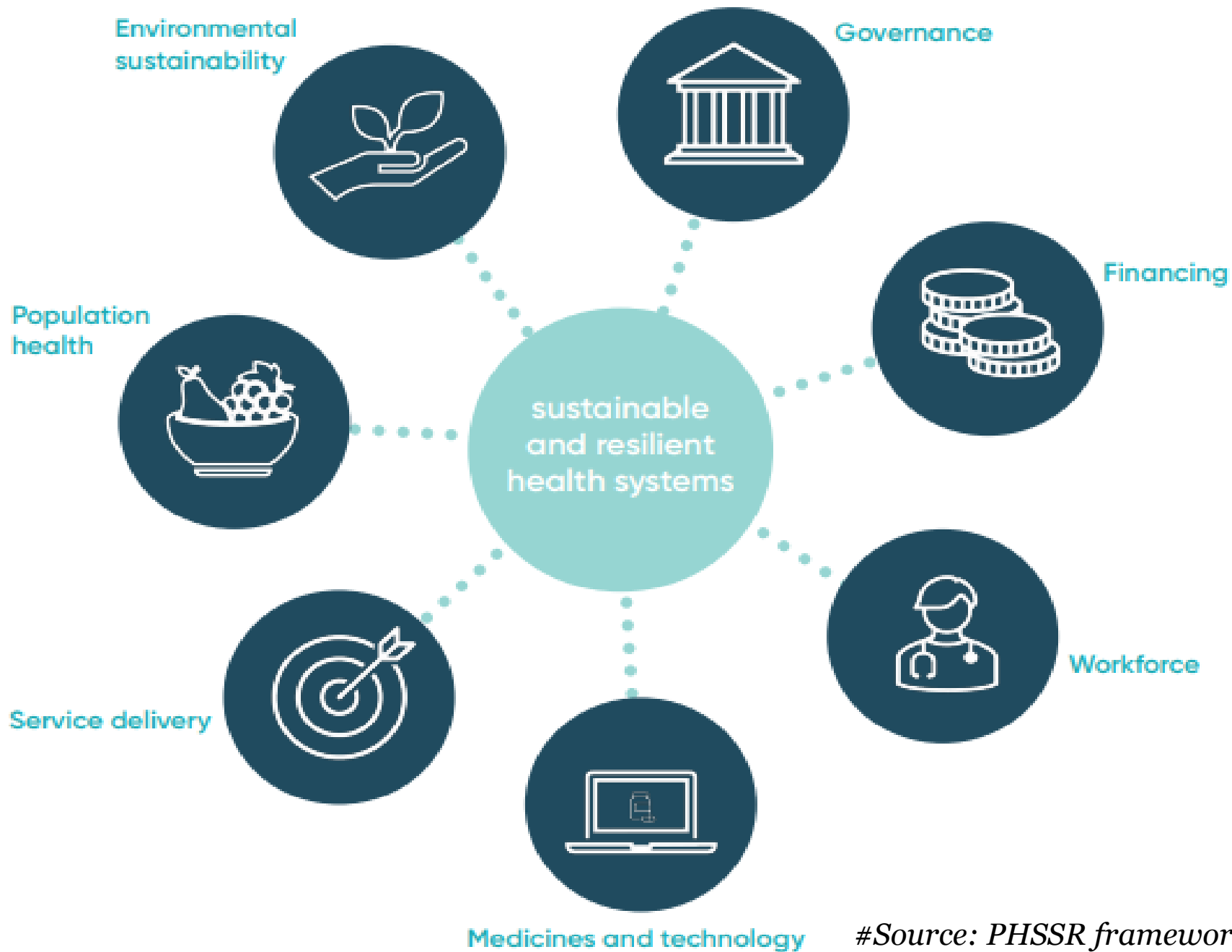


- Addresses range of health problems
- Provides quality services that meet population needs

- Isolates health threats
- Minimizes disruption to essential services
- Can access reserve capacity

- Coordinates between government, global and private actors
- Works across sectors
- Involves communities

- National leadership and policy
- Public health and health system infrastructure
- Committed workforce
- Global coordination and support



Medicines and technology

#Source: PHSSR framework

Navigating through the Challenges and Opportunities of Caring for a Billion!



- World's largest democracy with the second largest population.
- Death rate has declined but birth rates continue to be high in most of the states.
- Health care infrastructure is over-burdened.
- Twin epidemic of infectious diseases and chronic degenerative diseases.
 - The former is attributed to poor implementation of public health programs while the later is linked to demographic transition marked by an increase in life expectancy.

Cont.



Socio-economic Factors

- **Challenges:** Income inequality, low education level, social exclusion, informal employment and fragile social protection schemes
- **Opportunities:** Steady economic growth, technological innovation, community awareness

Cont.



Health Financing

- **Challenges:** Low public spending on health, high out-of-pocket expenditures, inequitable resource allocation, fragmented health financing system, limited coverage of vulnerable populations
- **Opportunities:** Alternative financing modalities, expansion of health insurance (public & pvt.), PPPs, policy reforms

Cont.



Infrastructure and Technology

- **Challenges:** Inadequate infrastructure, digital divide, data privacy & security, digital literacy & capacity Building, maintenance & sustainability
- **Opportunities:** Investment in health infrastructure, R & D, technological advancements, digital health initiatives and Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM)

Cont.



Human Resources

- **Challenges:** Shortage of workforce, training capacity constraints, inequities in the distribution of workforce, quality of care and patient safety
- **Opportunities:** Improved investment, task shifting & Skill-mix strategies, performance based incentives, adoption of technological innovations for distribution & capacity building

Cont.



Policy and Governance

- **Challenges:** Fragmented governance, gaps in policy implementation, health inequities, regulatory challenges, intersectoral coordination
- **Opportunities:** Policy reforms, systems' strengthening, multi-sectoral convergence, community participation in policy process

Cont.



Access, Equity and Quality

- **Challenges:** Geographical inaccessibility, socioeconomic inequalities, inconsistency in quality, gaps in health information, fragmented continuum care
- **Opportunities:** Increasing coverage, strengthening primary health, promoting equity, strengthening quality of care

Key Strategies



- Sustainability Policy & Governance
- Financing
- Technology & Innovations
- Health Information Systems (Surveillance)
- Investing in Preventive & Primary Healthcare
- Community Empowerment
- Public-Private-Partnerships

Case Study: Odisha



Crux of Odisha's effective Management of COVID-19

- Preemptive policy decisions (consistent with the graph of the pandemic)
- Prompt financial & non-financial resource mobilization
- Decentralization of management processes (district and sub-district level)
- Community engagement
- Prioritizing social-welfare and protection
- PPPs to establish COVID hospitals, testing laboratories and Oxygen units



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Thank you
...KSPH, Bhubaneswar