Global Network for Health in All Policies
Second meeting

Title: Health in All Policies (HiAP) experiences in Bhutan

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Presentation Outline

• Vision of Ministry of Health
• Why HiAP
• Governance – National Level & Local Level
• Role of MoH
• Where is HiAP in Bhutan
• Monitoring & Evaluation
• Lessons learned
• Challenges
• Future Plans
VISION

“A nation with the best health”
Organogram of the Ministry of Health
“The State shall provide free access to basic public health services in both modern and traditional medicines.

The State shall endeavour to provide security in the event of sickness and disability or lack of adequate means of livelihood for reasons beyond one’s control.”

Article 9: Principles of State Policy, The Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan
Why HiAP

• Development Philosophy of Gross National Happiness (GNH)

• HiAP approach was required to maximize happiness and wellbeing of Bhutan

• HiAP at multi-sectoral level was required to reduce program duplication, promote health and prevent diseases and resource inefficiencies

• Success of Tobacco Control In Bhutan

• 1978 Alma Ata Declaration on Primary Health Care

• 1986 Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion
The Approach

TAP TURNERS OR FLOOR MOPPERS?
Governance – HiAP at National level

• Highest Political Commitment

• Reliable Government Structure

• Gross National Happiness (GNH) screening tool

• Health is one of the parameter in Environmental Assessment Act 2000

• Health is mainstreamed through GNH screening tool

• Health Impact Assessment is mentioned in Health Policy 2011 of Bhutan

• Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is mainstreamed in Hydropower development guideline
# The Four Pillars of Gross National Happiness

## 4 GNH Pillars

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pillar</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development</strong></td>
<td>Poverty reduction, Universal Primary Enrolment, Free health and education services, Land redistribution reforms, Rapid rural infrastructure</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>2. Preservation and promotion of culture</strong></td>
<td>Transmission of values, Strengthen family ties, Promote Voluntarism, Promote meditation, Promote knowledge of traditional games, masked dances etc.</td>
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<td><strong>3. Conservation of the environment</strong></td>
<td>Constitutional Requirement to maintain 60% of country under forest cover, Carbon Neutral Development, Over 50% of country declared as protected areas</td>
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<td><strong>4. Good governance</strong></td>
<td>Fostering a vibrant democratic culture, Improve Performance of three tiers of governments, Right to freedom of speech and opinion, Freedom from Discrimination in media</td>
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Bhutan’s journey with GNH began more than four decades ago and more elaborate and precise metrics to measure GNH has been underway since 2008.

Gross National Happiness Commission, RGoB
9 Domains and Variables

1. Living Standard (4):
   Equity, Economic Security, Material Wellbeing, Engagement in Productive Activities

2. Psychological Wellbeing (2):
   Stress and Spiritual Pursuits

3. Culture (2):
   Culture and Values

4. Time Use and Balance (1):
   Leisure

5. Community Vitality (2):
   Social Support and Family Interaction

   Water and Air Pollution, Land Degradation, and Bio-diversity Health

7. Health (1):
   Public Health

8. Education (1):
   Skills and Learning

9. Good Governance (6):
   Decision Making Opportunity, Anticorruption, Legal Recourse, Rights, Gender, and Transparency
Objective of the GNH Policy Screening Tools

• Systematically assess policies and projects through GNH “Lens”

• Select GNH enhancing policies and projects & reject projects and policies that adversely affect GNH
Coordinating Structure/Implementation Framework

National Health Promotion Steering Committee
(Hosted by Ministry of Health)

Implementation Task Forces
- Tobacco and Alcohol
--Healthy Settings

Secretariat (HPD, Department of Public Health)

Implementing agencies
- Central agencies/govts
- Local Governments
  (Dzongkhag, Thromde, Gewog)

HEALTHIER BHUTAN
Mandates

• Advice the government on specific matters related to health promotion.

• Review policy framework and approve

• Ensure all agencies have a relevant official nominated as a Task Force Member (Technical Working Member).

• Ensure all sectors effectively implement policies and activities that fall within their responsibility

• Ensure allocation of at least 1% of agency annual budget or as per the requirement of the work plan to implement sector specific health promotion plans.

• Support Health Impact Assessment as a requirement for all development projects.
HiAP at multi-sectoral and local level

Issue based specific Government Level Committee through following working document:

• National Health Policy 2011

• National Health Promotion Strategic Plan 2015-2023

• Multisectoral National Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases 2015-2020

• National Policy and Strategic Framework to Reduce Harmful Uses of Alcohol 2015-2020

• Suicide Prevention in Bhutan Action Plan
Collaborating Partners for HiAP

- Gross National Happiness Commission- whole of government approach (GNH screening tool)

- Line agencies such as Ministry of Trade & Economic Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education, Ministry Information and Communication, Ministry of Labour & Human Resources, Religious Institutions, & few CSOs

- Local Government : Mainstream Health Promotion & Disease prevention in the local government plans
Role of Ministry of Health

- Ministry of Health – Leadership & Coordinating

- Provide evidence in policy development of the effect on health, equity, and the holistic view of health system

- Identify and enhance opportunities to support the development and implementation of operational healthy policies in all sectors

- Generate evidence for the impact and effectiveness of HiAP

- Review and assess effectiveness of intersectoral/multisectoral work and integrated policy making

- Build capacity through better mechanisms and resources

- Working with other governmental agencies to achieve their goals
HiAP stage of development - PROGRESSING

- GNH Screening Tool-2008
- National Health Policy 2011- HiAP
  - National Health Promotion Strategic Plan 2015- 2023
generated multi-sectoral level support towards health
- Health Impact Assessment - 2016
  - Mainstreamed health promotion & Disease prevention at local government level-2016
- HIA in Health Bill-2019
Monitoring and Evaluation

• Through Five Year Plans (12 FYP)

• Through Annual Work Plan of Local Government- eg. their contribution/resource allocation on health promotion and disease prevention

• Through number of Public Policies and Projects screened through GNH Screening tool using Nine Domains
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<tr>
<th>Strategic area</th>
<th>Output indicator</th>
<th>Outcome indicator</th>
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| Health in all policies                 | - Health is considered and integrated in all sectors strategic actions with integrated efforts  
- Numbers of public policies declared to reduce negative impacts on health of population *(Health Impact Assessment)* | - reduced morbidity and mortality  
- increased social protection and equity                                                                       |
| Coordinate and advocate for health promotion |                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                           |
| Capacity building                       | - numbers of trainings across sectors for coordination and joint-actions for health promotion activities  
- certified programmes for health promotion developed                                                             | - increased health literacy and skills for health advocate among health and staffs across sectors         |
| Map capacity across participating sectors and build capacity for coordination within and across sector |                                                                                                           |                                                                                                           |
Lessons Learned

• HiAP work in Progress

• HiAP can make significant contribution to achievement of current SDGs

• 12th FYP 2018 – 2023 Program profile “Health Promotion and Disease Prevention”

• Competing priorities and competition for scarce resources is acting as a barrier

• Low health literacy among the policy maker is hindering HiAP (health promotion Vs curative)

• Lack of strong legal framework is hindering HiAP

• Need to be proactive in understanding other sectors’ policies & Plans
Future plans

- Feature HIA in Health Act to strengthen HiAP
- Continue sensitization on HiAP at all levels to sustain initiatives achieved thus far
- Continue with capacity building of Local government leaders, Civil Society Organization and line agencies on HiAP to foster support for HiAP
- Advocate for allocation of at least 20% of the budget for the Health Promotion & Disease Prevention
Multi-stakeholder meeting to Review & Finalise the Draft National Health Promotion Strategic Plan (NHPSP), 13 – 15 May, 2013
Mainstreaming Health Promotion Activities & Priority Public Health Issues into Local Government Action Plan

Local Government leaders identified district specific priority health promotion activities.
Mainstreaming Health Promotion Activities & Priority Public Health Issues into Local Government Action Plan
TASHI DELEK!

Thank You