

# **OBJECTIVE**

### **INDICATOR**

### **Short**

**Medium** 

Long



#### SO.1.1.1

Promote *collaboration* between the MOPH, professional orders, academia, civil society organizations, sector stakeholders, and other partners. Collaboration would include, among others:

- Participatory decision-making e.g. licensing committees.
- Provision networks e.g. primary health care involving NGOs and municipalities.
- Oversight and advice e.g. Vaccine committees (NITAG for policy guidance and EPI committee for operational rollout & Covid-19 vaccination committee).



#### **SO.1.1.2**

Translate gains in terms of collaborative governance into lasting institutional change *aligning government and non-government resources* to achieve national goals and serve the public interest.



#### **SO.1.1.3**

Develop *interactive platforms* with academia for a learning health system.

QL S

Sustained and upscaled existing collaborative mechanisms, committees, and networks.



Existing thematic steering committees revisited, and new thematic steering committees created including academia, the Government and WHO to work on evidence-based policies (e.g. primary health care, mental health, blood safety, pharmaceuticals).



Additional platforms between MOPH, orders, academia and other stakeholders created.



**SG 1.1** 

Institutionalize

and sustain

collaborative

governance.

SD.1 Strengthened health sector governance, and capacitated Ministry of Public Health to regulate and ensure essential public health functions.

## **OBJECTIVE**

### **INDICATOR**

### Short

### Medium

Long

Modern TORs developed

for MOPH departments.



Modernize the MOPH organizational structure and work:

- Define responsibilities and reporting lines and enhance delegation of authority to narrow the minister's discretionary power.
- Strengthen existing units and programmes and establish new ones to respond to current health challenges.
- Create an observatory to follow up on the implementation, evaluation, and analysis of this strategy.



**SO. 1.2.2 Building MOPH** capacity for effective leadership and regulation:

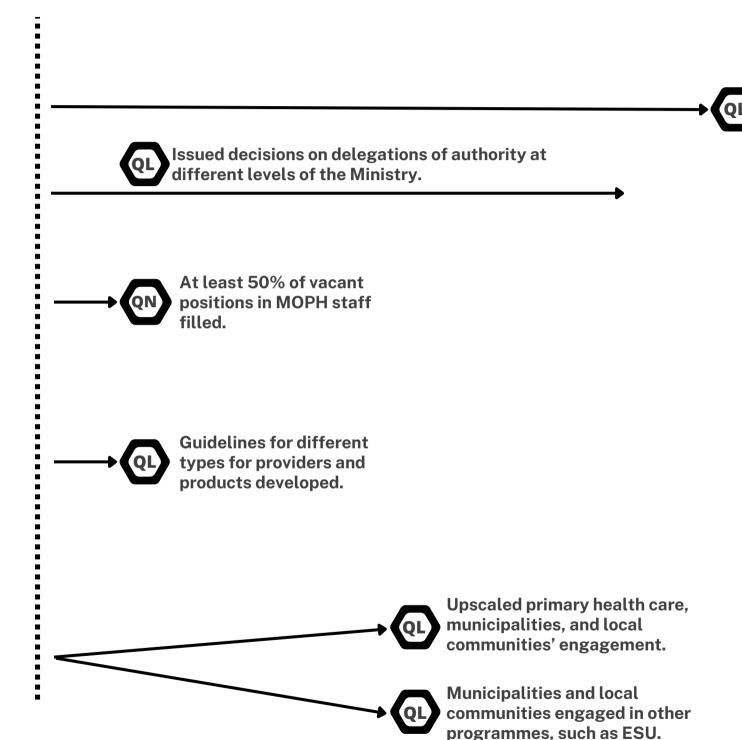
- Recruit qualified staff to fill critical vacant positions to fulfil its leadership and regulatory role over health providers, including NGOs who are involved in providing health services.
- Revisit regulation criteria and procedures: Modernize licensing and relicensing legislations related to health facilities, health professions and health products and services, with particular emphasis on safety and quality.
- **Capacity building of MOPH Staff.**





**Engage municipalities and local communities:** 

- Develop district physicians' skills to involve municipalities and communities in their activities.
- Engage municipalities and CSOs in epidemiological surveillance and other programs.





**SG.1.2** 

**Enable** 

and

effective MOPH

leadership,

intersectoral

coordination

community

engagement.

SD.1 Strengthened health sector governance, and capacitated Ministry of Public Health to regulate and ensure essential public health functions.

**OBJECTIVE** 

**INDICATOR** 

**Short** 

<u>Medium</u>

Long



SO. 1.3.1

**Empower** existing **decentralized MOPH** units (regional and district offices).



SG.1.3 Enhance decentralization and autonomy.



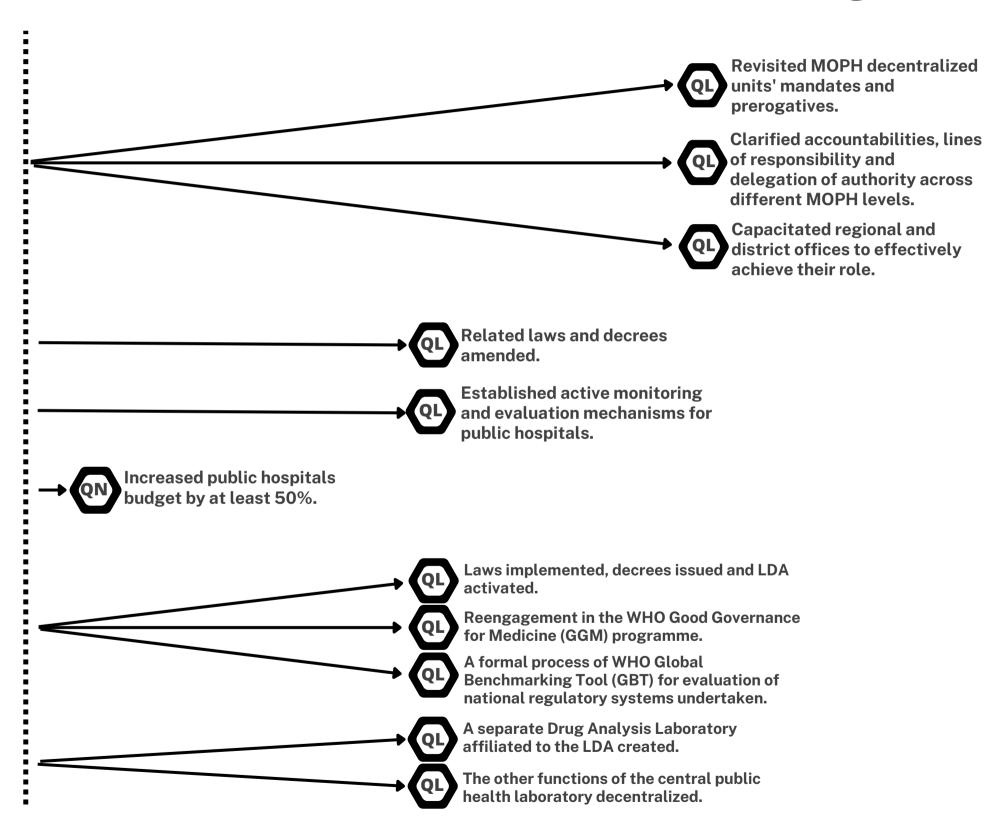
SO. 1.3.2
Strengthen existing autonomous public hospitals.

- Set strict qualifications criteria and merit-based selection process for appointment of boards of directors to minimize political favouritism.
- Establish monitoring and accountability frameworks
- Provide financial and technical support



SO. 1.3.3 Create new autonomous public institutions

- Implement the Lebanese Drug Administration (LDA) law.
  - Activate the Drug Quality Control Laboratory.





SD.1 Strengthened health sector governance, and capacitated Ministry of Public Health to regulate and ensure essential public health functions.

**SG.1.4** 

**Ensure health** 

security and

other EPHFs.

## **OBJECTIVE**

### **INDICATOR**

### Short

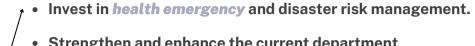
### Medium

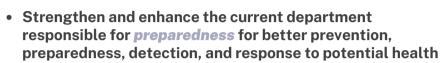
(WASH) services).

SDG 3.9.3. decreased mortality rate attributed to

unintentional poisoning.

Long





 Adopt and implement an integrated disease surveillance strategy including Indicator-based surveillance (IBS) and event-based surveillance (EBS) components.

- Restructure the ESU to ensure timely surveillance and timely response and with a strong network including municipalities, Lebanon Red Cross and other CSOs, to detect, manage and withstand emergencies.
- JEE and National Action Plan for Security.
- operations centre (EOC).





Strengthen overall emergency management capacities within the MOPH and the emergency medical response system, including optimizing the use of the emergency



**SO. 1.4.2** 

**SO. 1.4.1** Strengthen

**Preparedness** 

Response to

emergencies:

and Public

Health

disease

outbreaks.

and other

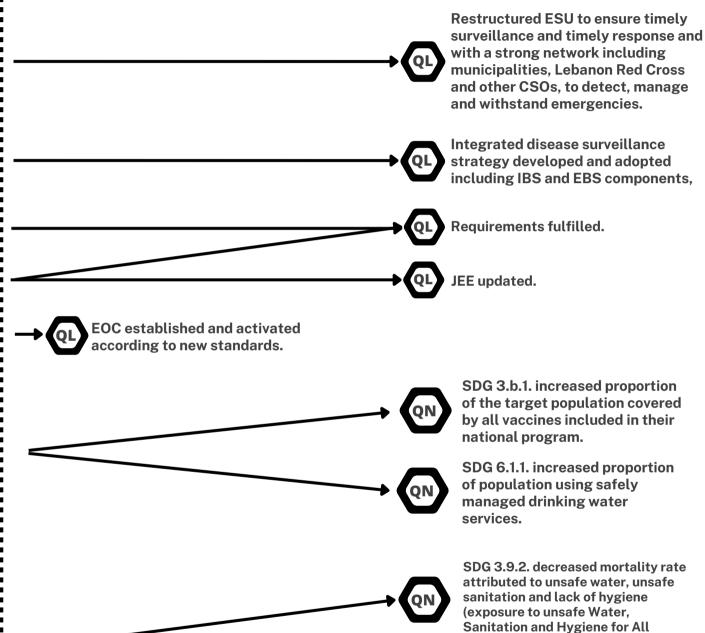
Perform surveillance and monitoring of health determinants, risks, morbidity and mortality.



**SO. 1.4.3** 

Reduce vulnerability to health threats at individual and collective levels:

 Health protection, including management of environmental, food, toxicological and occupational safety.





SD.1 Strengthened health sector governance, and capacitated Ministry of Public Health to regulate and ensure essential public health functions.

**OBJECTIVE** 

**INDICATOR** 

<u>Short</u>

**Medium** 

Long

**Relevant legislation** 

implemented, and good

governance practices

developed and

institutionalized.



SO.1.5.1

Develop rules and implement tools for good governance principles and grievance mechanisms.



SG. 1.5
Establish
practice of good
governance
principles.



**SO.1.5.2** 

Enhance transparency and accountability within the MOPH and in public-private partnerships, with a focus on accountability and participatory approach, including the selection of and contracting with private providers, and monitoring and accountability frameworks.



**SO.1.5.3** 

Enforce the law on access to information.



SD.1 Strengthened health sector governance, and capacitated Ministry of Public Health to regulate and ensure essential public health functions.

**Ensure sufficient** 

financing and design a

unified basic benefits

package for all public

funds and the MOPH

that is financially

sustainable and

accepted by the

population.

## **OBJECTIVE**

### **INDICATOR**

### **Short**

**Medium** 

Long



#### SO. 2.1.1

Establish an entrusted, consensual mechanism for rationing the collectively financed health benefits,

based on equity, continuity of care, and financial sustainability. (Political feasibility of removing, high-cost with little added value).

Establishment of the Health Financing Coordination Committee.



Develop a unified essential benefits package for all people residing in Lebanon, to be adopted by various third-party payers and coverage schemes, in line with peoples' needs and scientific evidence.

- Migrant workers should be mandatorily insured by their employer for the same benefits, whereas refugees' coverage schemes should be aligned with the national package to make sure that ALL RESIDENTS have equitable access to the same benefits package.
- Establish the Health Benefits Package Task Force (Any additional benefit should be subject to a health technology assessment and conditioned by the availability and sustainability of funding. HTA committee is set including representatives from public funds and professional orders).



Real-term increase of health financing from taxes based on political economy analysis, with sufficient allocation to primary health care and reduced OOP:

- Taxation on capital gains.
- Taxation on harmful products (ear marked to health).
- Need an active interaction with the Ministry of Finance for the development of prospective studies in taxation areas to be used to increase available resources for health.

#### SO. 2.1.4

International financial assistance:

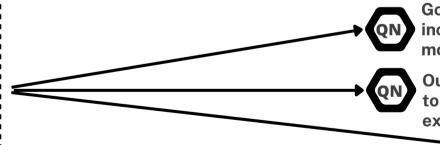
- Create a Health Crisis Response and Recovery Fund.
- Establish a National Health Crisis Response and Recovery Council.



Memorandum of Understanding issued between the MOPH and public funds.



A unified benefits package agreed upon and issued by a decision by the Council of Ministers.



Government budget for health increased to compensate for money devaluation.

Out-of-pocket costs decreased to below 20% of total health expenditure.



Relevant taxation Laws



A recovery health fund with appropriate accountability mechanisms created.



8≡

identify the poor and

vulnerable population

mechanisms to better

**Develop tools to** 

SG. 2.2

and adopt

target them.

## **OBJECTIVE**

### **INDICATOR**

**Short** 

**Medium** 

Long



SO. 2.2.1

**Upscale the National Poverty Targeting Program** (NPTP):

 Revise the proxy means testing tool, under the Ministry of Social Affairs and in collaboration with the World Bank, to identify different household categories with limited spending ability (not only the extreme poor), using a unified patient ID to manage eligibility and entitlements.







SO.2.2.3

Develop waver policies for prepayment and copayment, graded according to the household category.



NPTP tool revised, implemented and used uniformly across relevant sectors for social safety net.



Database connected, and households categorized.



Waver policies developed and implemented.



SG. 2.3

through regulated

and standardized

informal sector of

complementary coverage, with a

focus on the

the econom

## **OBJECTIVE**

### **INDICATOR**

### **Short**

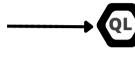
### <u>Medium</u>

Long



SO.2.3.1

Better regulated and planned involvement of Private insurance funds and mutuality funds should be better regulated and intentionally involved, in a harmonized financing for UHC.



Regulations are



SO.2.3.2
Public funds adopt one basic package for all people financed by collective contributions (income-based; taxes, social security contributions).



A unified basic package is defined and adopted by decree.



SO.2.3.3

Standardized designs of *voluntary complementary* schemes to be privately financed (premiums, saving accounts) for those who can afford it.



Complementary schemes are identified and costed, materialized by a decree or a minister's decision.



## **OBJECTIVE**

### **INDICATOR**

### **Short**

### **Medium**

Long



SO.2.4.1

**Upgrade** the unified public funds **beneficiaries' database** to capture utilization patterns and spending.



**Revisit and** 

harmonize

institutional

arrangements/

public-private

standardized

mechanisms

across public

funds.

partnerships, with

**SO.2.4.2** 

Build a common *value-based healthcare framework* and promote performance contracting.



SO.2.4.3

**Encourage** public funds and private insurance funds to have **contracts** with **and/or reimburse** bills from the **primary health care** centres in the national network.



SO.2.4.4

Restrict the services *publicly covered* in private tertiary care centers, to *high-tech advanced treatments* that could not be provided in less expensive settings like public hospitals.



**SO.2.4.5** 

Build a health systems *Institutional arrangement "fit for purpose"* for policy development and implementation and for improved accountability, transparency, and response at national and sub-national levels.

• Institutional arrangements for overseeing and regulating public-private sector engagement in the health sector.



Software and database updated to include spending and utilization indicators.



Framework document developed and implemented on value-based healthcare and performance contracting.



A contract model developed.



Identified and costed hightech services.



**SG. 2.5** 

and

**Reset payment** 

mechanisms of **MOPH** and public funds to get better value for money in

the procurement of

goods and services,

standardize medical and financial audits.

## **OBJECTIVE**

## **INDICATOR**

### **Short**

**Medium** 

Long



#### **SO.2.5.1**

**Upgrade the MOPH performance contracting** including quality and case mix criteria following performance-based payment schemes.



### **SO.2.5.2**

**Unify contracting** modalities and payment mechanisms among public payers.



#### **SO.2.5.3**

Set new co-payment mechanisms, privileging the use of generics, while emphasizing the coverage of health promotion, prevention, elderly care, long-term care, and palliative care.



#### **SO.2.5.4**

primary health care provider payment is built on capitation and linked to the provision of defined packages of promotive, preventive, and curative services:



- Capitation is based on the health centre's enrollees. recruited from the assigned catchment area.
- The budget takes into account the number of households and their income distribution.
- Equitable allocation among centres with risk adjustment mechanisms.



Related indicators revised and implemented.



Updated contracts of public payers with private providers using unified structure and having standard reference contract.



New co-payment mechanisms set.



Provider payment model developed and implemented.



**OBJECTIVE** 

**INDICATOR** 

**Short** 

**Medium** 

Long

SG. 2.6
A road map to achieve the long-term objective of unifying public health funds under one autonomous health authority.



SO.2.6.1

Based on the political economy analysis, consider the possibility of a *virtual single pool* with risk equalization mechanisms as an alternative.

Establish a national health insurance authority.



Consultation or policy dialogue conducted, and road map developed.



SG. 3.1

Scale up the

health care

centers as

hospitals.

national primary

network, define

catchment areas for

primary health care

the front-line public

gatekeepers, and set up a referral system privileging

## **OBJECTIVE**

### **INDICATOR**

### **Short**

**Medium** 

Long



#### **SO.3.1.1**

**Expand** the **primary health care** Network and **enhance** centres' capabilities:

- Develop advanced licensing criteria specific for primary health care centres. Extend the opening hours of primary health care centres with the permanent availability of family physicians.
- Upgrade the centres' diagnostic capacities, including medical imaging and lab testing.
- Reactivate the primary health care accreditation program.



#### **SO.3.1.2**

Set **gatekeeping** rules whereby every citizen should access health care through a primary health care of his/her choice, with a **referral system** privileging **public hospitals**:

- Establish a case management system to guide patients through different healthcare levels and coordinate their personalized care.
- Additional gatekeepers could be considered such as public hospitals' outpatient departments, family physicians or trained general practitioners.



#### SO.3.1.3

Develop *home care* to close the loop of *continuity of care* including the regulation of private homecare providers.



#### SO.3.1.4

Involve the community and ensure that no one is left behind:

• Ensure that the system is responsive and gain public acceptance of the strategy interventions brought closer to the community.



Primary health care services upgraded and network expanded to cover gaps in catchment areas.



Quality assurance programme developed including accreditation.



A referral system with case management established and implemented.



Developed guidelines for community and homebased care, including palliative care.



**OBJECTIVE** 

**INDICATOR** 

**Short** 

**Medium** 

Long



SG. 3.2
Redefine the model of secondary and tertiary care with focus on frontline public hospitals as "hôpitaux de proximité".



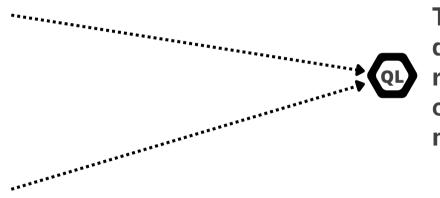
Redefine the role of *public district hospitals* as *front-line* general hospitals, with essential specialties to cover all people's needs at the district level while leaving advanced specialized tertiary care services to bigger regional public hospitals and engaging the private hospitals when needed:

- Strengthen the **governance of the public hospitals** and improve the status of the working force and financing.
- Re-evaluate the *autonomous law* and the "real" independence of the public hospitals.



#### S0.3.2.2

Assign a *clear public health mission* to the public hospitals in addition to providing quality-assured medical services.



The role of public district hospitals redefined within a clear public health mission.



**OBJECTIVE** 

**INDICATOR** 

**Short** 

**Medium** 

Long



**SO.3.3.1** 

**Explicit coverage of emergency services**, including transportation and care, provided by MOPH, public funds and private insurance.



SG. 3.3
Redesign the coverage and provision of emergency health

care services.



S0.3.3.2

Revisit emergency services payment mechanisms by defining *packages of emergency care* with fair flat-rate *reimbursement*.



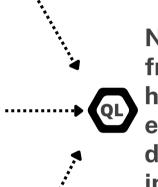
**SO.3.3.3** 

Reorganize and regulate ambulance services and paramedics, and revisit institutional arrangements between insurers and providers.

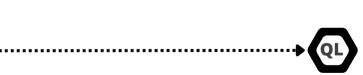


SO.3.3.4

Promote *emergency medical specialty* and paramedics vocational training.



New contracting framework with hospitals for emergency services developed and implemented.



Curriculum revisited and specialized training centres developed.



SG. 3.4

practice,

respectful of

strengthen

palliative care.

**Transform long-**

term care towards

good professional

human rights, and

**OBJECTIVE** 

**INDICATOR** 

**Short** 

<u>Medium</u>

Long



**SO.3.4.1** 

**Elderly homes** (hospices) and geriatric care.



S0.3.4.2

Specialized long-term medical services.



**SO.3.4.3** 

Rehabilitation centres.



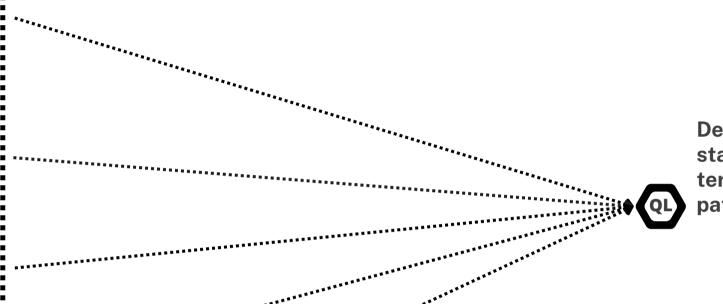
**SO.3.4.4** 

Mental health institutions.



**SO.3.4.5** 

Integrate *palliative care* at different levels of health care, with particular emphasis on *home care*.



Developed accreditation standards for the longterm facility promoting patient-centered care.



**OBJECTIVE** 

**INDICATOR** 

<u>Short</u>

**Medium** 

Long



SG. 3.5
Involve the private sector beyond provision of hospital care.



**SO.3.5.1** 

Engage private outpatient caregivers (physicians, midwives, psychologists etc.) in the continuity of care cycle and reporting systems.



S0.3.5.2

Promote *privately provided* and *collectively financed* home care, elderly care, and palliative care.



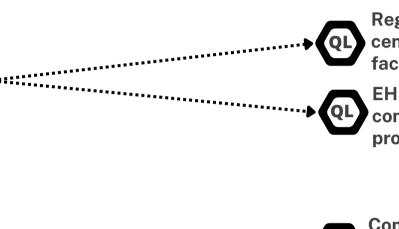
**SO.3.5.3** 

Link outpatient private providers to the health information system, including regulated use of standardized and user-friendly electronic health records.



**SO.3.5.4** 

Strengthen regulations for the private sector.



Regulated and accredited diagnostic centres and ambulatory care facilities.

EHR and reporting tools training conducted and technical support provided.





Developed unified and standardized EHR and reporting tools between various private sector providers at all levels of health care (outpatient care included).



SG. 4.1

intersectoral

address Social

**Determinants** 

Inequity, and

promote the **Health in All** 

**Policies concept.** 

approach to

and Health

Seek

## **OBJECTIVE**

### **INDICATOR**

### **Short**

### **Medium**

Long

particulate matters (e.g. PM2.5

and PM10) in cities decreased.



#### **SO.4.1.1**

Conduct national assessment and support implementation of interventions for improving environmental issues, including waste management and air pollution:

 Allocate additional resources to protect the environment.



Promote multisectoral action and whole of government and whole of society approaches:



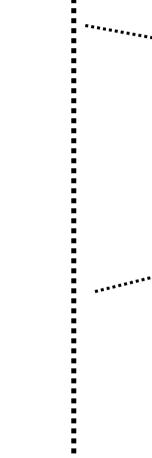
- Establish formal intersectoral mechanisms between the concerned ministries involving their devolved units for day-to-day operations.
- Engage municipalities and communities.

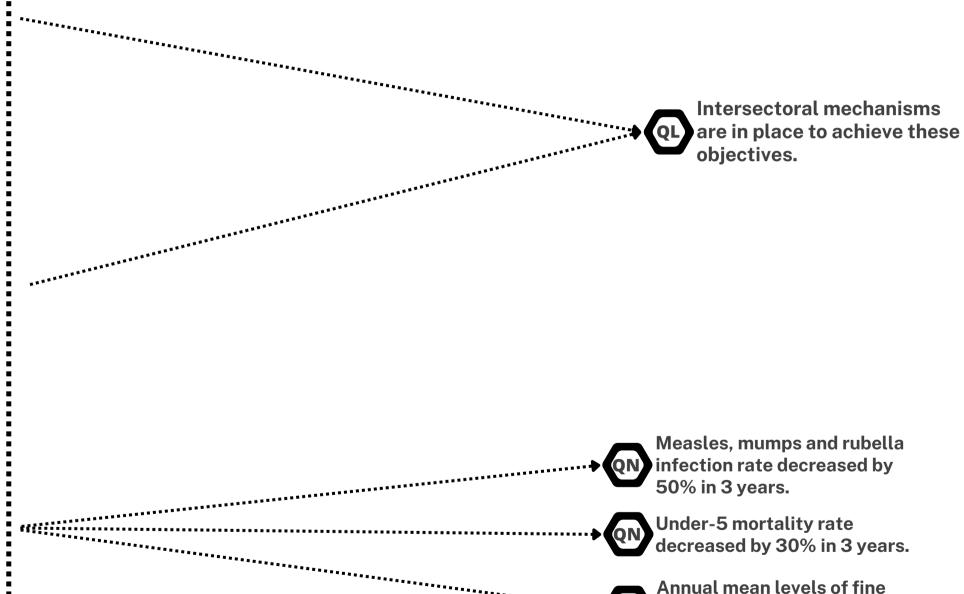


#### **SO.4.1.3**

Address social determinants of health. including equity, and regain achievements in SDG 3 related to health (mainly child health and maternal health).

• Include other vulnerable groups like older persons, persons with disability, prisoners and refugees, and give special attention to gender equality.







## **OBJECTIVE**

### **INDICATOR**

**Short** 

**Medium** 

Long



SO.4.2.1

**Enhance community and civic engagement.** 



SG. 4.2
Use
communication
and social
mobilization for
health.



**S0.4.2.2** 

**Inform people**, and enhance knowledge among the general public:

- Empower people to have a voice and take action to promote adequate health-seeking behaviors and aim to build trust in public health services, primary health care centres, hospitals, and generic medications, with a focus on the quality of services and commodities.
- **Promote** the options of the **strategy using** all channels of **media** to **enhance acceptability.**



Health communication strategy developed and implemented.



**OBJECTIVE** 

**INDICATOR** 

**Short** 

**Medium** 

Long



SG.4.3
Target the youth and promote the school health programme.



SO 4.3.1

Promote youth health, school health, and other health programmes in educational facilities not limited to schools (nurseries, orphanages, vocational educational centres and universities).







## **OBJECTIVE**

### **INDICATOR**

**Short** 

**Medium** 

Long



**SO.4.4.1** 

Implement the best buys, including taxes on all tobacco/nicotine products and enforcement of the law.

#### SO.4.4.2

Address non-communicable disease prevention, including primary health care outreach promotion and early diagnosis activities:

 Benefits packages to be developed for disease prevention and early detection (cancers, diabetes, hypertension and others) at primary health care centres and public hospitals, and integrated into the electronic health records and the case management system.

### **SO.4.4.3**

Ensure access to essential medicines for people living with non-communicable diseases.

Related legislation issued.

Non-communicable disease strategy updated and implemented.



Essential medicines (based on WHO list) available and accessible.



SG.4.4
Design and implement programmes targeting noncommunicable diseases that are integrated at different levels of health care.





## **OBJECTIVE**

### **INDICATOR**

**Short** 

<u>Medium</u>

**Long** 



SG.4.4

Design and implement programmes targeting noncommunicable diseases that are integrated at different levels of health care.



### **SO.4.4.4**

Non-communicable services, especially at primary health care-level facilities, to

better prevent, early detect, diagnose, treat and manage non-communicable diseases.



#### **SO.4.4.5**

Enhance access to mental health and substance use services through scaling up the integration of mental health within primary health care.



### **SO.4.4.6**

**Community-based mental and psychosocial support** services to promote and protect mental health.



Upscaled primary health care outreach activities targeting non-communicable diseases.



Mental health strategy updated, including upscaling the integration of mental health within primary health care.



SG. 4.5

**Fighting** 

diseases.

communicable

# **OBJECTIVE**

### **INDICATOR**

**Short** 

**Medium** 

Long



**SO.4.5.1** 

The One Health Approach



Vaccine-preventable diseases:

- Strengthen routine vaccination and adult vaccination (including but not limited to yellow fever for travellers, meningitis vaccine for pilgrims, hepatitis B vaccine for healthcare workers, Influenza & PCV vaccines for high-risk groups, as well as anti-rabies and COVID-19 vaccines).
- Strengthen and expand the existing collaboration with private providers under the national immunization program for rational use of vaccines provided by MOPH.
- Ensure a continuous supply of vaccines by engaging in policy dialogue and advocacy for Lebanon to ensure eligibility to Gavi Alliance and the global fund after being reclassified as a low- to middle-income country.
- A harmonized funding support to reduce inequities and increase access to vulnerable groups.
- Create trust and confidence in public sector vaccination.
- Ensure quality of vaccine storage, cold chain and immunization waste management.





**EPI strategy** (including routine and adult vaccination) developed and implemented.





SG. 4.5

**Fighting** 

diseases.

communicable

## **OBJECTIVE**

### **INDICATOR**

**Short** 

**Medium** 

Long

**Environmental health** 

national strategy

implemented.



**SO. 4.5.3** 

Water quality and food safety.



SO.4.5.4

Reestablish the central public health laboratory. with a status of

autonomy.

• Revisit the central lab functions by establishing a national network of reference labs in Lebanon.

Set an independent laboratory for drugs analysis to be linked to the LDA.

• Decentralize the food analysis function and coordinate with the Ministry of Agriculture and municipalities.



**SO.4.5.5** 

**Address anti-microbial resistance using the One Health Approach.** 



**SO.4.5.6** 

Fighting communicable diseases other than vaccine-preventable diseases like tuberculosis and HIV, among others:

- TB elimination Plan.
- Strengthen HIV response.
- Hepatitis prevention, testing and treatment.



The central public health laboratory reactivated or a network of public health labs established.

**Antimicrobial resistance** strategy implemented to reach the SDG 3.d (Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms).



**OBJECTIVE** 

**INDICATOR** 

**Short** 

**Medium** 

Long



SG. 4.6 Implement the National Nutrition Strategy. The MOPH, in collaboration with WHO, launched the first *National Nutrition Strategy* and Action plan (2021-2026) for Lebanon, following a multi sectoral consultative process involving key nutrition stakeholders. This strategy aims to ensure *optimal nutrition* outcomes while responding to the *most urgent needs in nutrition*.





## **OBJECTIVE**

### **INDICATOR**

**Short** 

**Medium** 

Long



#### SO.5.1.1

Increase the production of a *high-level workforce* for the country (and the region), in addition to a *retainment* strategy with incentives to serve *primary health care and rural areas*.



SG. 5.1
Health human-power development, retention and repurposing.



#### **SO.5.1.2**

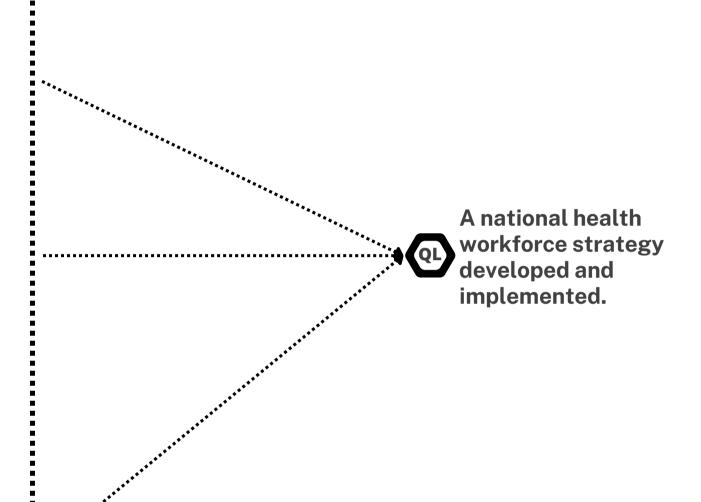
Upgrade curricula to better serve national health policies, emphasizing promotion, prevention, primary health care, palliative care, geriatric care, generic medicines, good governance, ethics, patient safety and other critical issues.



#### Health workforce retention:

- Improve tariffs and provide support to health facilities operating at different levels of the health system to enable them to take concrete measures to improve working conditions, increase salaries and provide incentives.
- Set a national task force headed by the MOPH and including professional orders and other stakeholders (especially professionals that are not organized under an order, such as public health professionals and environmental health professionals) to take rapid and targeted actions and keep up with the rapidly evolving
- Encourage and support hospitals to attract foreign clientele to generate hard currency income, by rationalizing cost and improving the quality of their services, to become more regionally competitive.
- Retention strategies of physicians and nurses and other essential healthcare workers should include rotation with facilities abroad.







**OBJECTIVE** 

### **INDICATOR**

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**Medium** 

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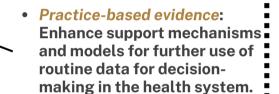


**S0.5.2.1** 

Develop a health information system master plan with a centralized data Centre.



- **Gather information and** research for evidence-based medicine and management.
- Learning health system: Evidence-informed policy.



- Monitor patients' satisfactions and patients' safety indicators.
- Establish national disease registries.
- establish regulations for a standardized EHR.
- **Digital** systems integrated at all levels of health care.
- Adopt a unique health identifier for all people residing in Lebanon.



**S0.5.2.2** 

Advance public health research to inform and influence policy and practice:





**SO.5.2.3 Electronic Health** Record:



**SO.5.2.4 Telehealth** feasibility and acceptability in Lebanon to be considered.



The components within health information system master plan developed and operationalized.

Partnership with academia such as **MEDALS** reinvigorated and learning health systems mechanisms established.



Standardized and enforced EHR, and a unique patient identifier adopted by all public funds and providers.



SG. 5.2

System.

**National Health** 

Information

**Medical** 

products and

technologies.

# **OBJECTIVE**

### **INDICATOR**

**Short** 

**Medium** 

Long



#### SO.5.3.1

Secure universal and sustainable access to quality medications, including generics:

- Blunt Government subsidization of medicines and medical supplies to be replaced by *direct support*, *targeting people in need*.
- Improve registration and quality control of imported and local products; and sustain GSDP and pharmacovigilance.



#### **SO.5.3.2**

Ensure *early access to innovative medications* while maintaining resource optimization using health technology assessments.



#### **SO.5.3.3**

Use an operationalized **tracking system** for medicines and implantable devices.



#### **S0.5.3.4**

Optimize, expand and support **the local industry** by increasing its production capacities for local and export markets to include new therapeutic areas.



#### SO.5.3.5

**Cost containment and promoted use of generics** 

- Rationalize medical prescription.
- Enhance transparency of registration to improve confidence of physicians and the public.
- Enforce substitution regulations.
- Enforce code of ethics.
- Favour the procurement of domestically produced generic medications, especially by public providers.



#### **SO.5.3.6**

Promote the *rational use of medications* by prescribers, dispensers and consumers.



The developed national pharmaceutical strategy to be implemented after the development of a detailed implementation plan.



Activated and sustained implantable devices and other medical supplies traceability system and developed pricing system implemented.



**OBJECTIVE** 

**INDICATOR** 

**Short** Medium

Long

SG. 5.3

Medical products and technologies.



**SO.5.3.7 Digitalize the system:** 2D barcode, MediTrack, health technology assessments.





**SO.5.3.8** Promote and encourage *localization*.

