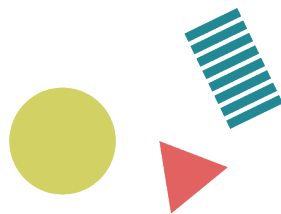




**PMAC** | PRINCE MAHIDOL  
AWARD CONFERENCE **2019**



## **PARALLEL SESSION 2.3**

**IMPERATIVE NEED FOR PARADIGM SHIFT OF HEALTH SYSTEMS: A HOLISTIC  
RESPONSE TO NCD**



## | BACKGROUND

Health systems are characterized by complexities in relationships among stakeholders and the processes they have created. It is often difficult to manage health system behaviors because of massive interdependencies, organizing and emergent behaviors, non-linearity and lagged feedback loops, path dependence and tipping points. Conventional approaches to health policy process are inadequate for tackling complex problems embedded within health systems such as rapidly increasing burdens of NCD globally. Therefore, policymakers failing to take this complexity into account will continue to hinder effective health systems response to NCD. Working with complexities of planning and implementing of health systems response on NCD requires a paradigm shift from linear, reductionist approaches to dynamic and holistic approaches, while different perspectives, interests, and power of different stakeholders should also be taken into the account. It is increasingly recognized that we need a new (or special) set of approaches including methods and tools that derive from systems thinking perspectives to help manage NCD crisis. Other public health responses like the global AIDS response have made such historical paradigm shifts and these experiences can shorten the learning curve for the NCD movement and add value towards a holistic response to NCDs.

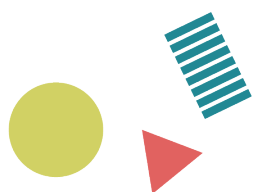
The paradigm shift of health system varies by health system components. Health financing, health workforce, and governance are some key exemplary cases. For instance, when mentioning 'health financing', most people (even health practitioners) may have a first impression as a financing system for health care arena. By contrast, 'health financing' should (or must) include all financing measures towards healthy society. Though this sounds attractive, some challenges arise. For instance, the introduction of excise tax on tobacco and alcohol as well as sugar sweetened beverage (SSB) tax, though universally admitted as effective means to control NCD, always makes governments and law makers, especially in developing countries, face with not only resistance and litigations threats, but also bribery from industrial and business sectors. This is not just a matter of "obvious" risk factors of NCDs, such as sugar, tobacco, and alcohol, but it also expands to other processed food which contains unhealthy components, like trans-fat and highly concentrated fructose corn syrup.

'Health workforce' is another component that needs to transcend its current paradigm. The paradigmatic ideology of the current human resources production is based on acute care model, which puts more emphasis on 'individual' treatment. This is contrast to the nature of NCD, where its determinants are multi-facet and go far beyond 'health' arena. To implement effective measures in NCD prevention and control, we require a new set of skills which go far beyond the biomedical knowledge, for instance, communication skills, inter-cultural competency, health-system comprehension and system thinking.

'Governance' of health system is one of the key jigsaws in addressing NCD. A new governance model in health care that allows all sectors, including people from the grass root level, to take part in NCD management and control is required in this era where the health sector is highly influenced by commerce, overseas pharmaceutical industries and international trade.

## | OBJECTIVES

- To identify key challenges of health systems response to NCDs
- To share positive and negative experiences and lessons from other public health responses and countries, especially LMIC, in addressing NCD in the context of weak health systems
- To identify areas of health systems strengthening in order to respond to the full range of NCD intervention, including health promotion innovation and technologies, alternative health system delivery, political, financial,
- To make a business case for investing in health systems responses to NCDs, in particular capacity building of health workforce





Moderator

## Eamonn Murphy

*Regional Director, Asia and the Pacific*

UNAIDS  
Thailand

As Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific, Eamonn Murphy supports countries across the region in achieving the goals outlined in the 2016 United Nations Political Declaration on Ending AIDS. He leads and facilitates a joint United Nations response to support countries and their HIV programmes, which includes strengthening the links between governments, civil society, the United Nations system and development partners. Mr Murphy was previously the UNAIDS Country Director in Myanmar, where he supported Myanmar's significant scale-up of services and helped to create an enabling environment and overcome legislative obstacles. Prior to that, he served in Viet Nam as UNAIDS Country Director, where he was honoured with the Order of Friendship by the President in 2010, UNAIDS headquarters as Director of Governance, United Nations System and Donor Relations, and as the UNAIDS Country Coordinator in Myanmar. Before joining the United Nations, Mr Murphy held a number of senior positions with the Australian Government, including Director for Health Sectors with AusAID in the Foreign Ministry, as well as Assistant Secretary for Communicable Diseases and Environmental Health and Director of the National AIDS Programme for the Commonwealth Health Department.