


SAMPLE MPTF PROGRAMME DOCUMENT TEMPLATE

Programme Title	Support for Maintenance of Essential Health Service and building back better from COVID-19
Country/Region	Sri Lanka
Priority area/ strategic results	Essential Health Services: provision of essential medicines Essential Health Services: provision of essential medical equipment Health System Strengthening: Development of a recovery plan
UN Agency	World Health Organization
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Health
Programme Duration	June 2022 – December 2023
Amount	AUD 1,000,000 (USD 695,713.28)
Proposed project submitted/report(s) to be submitted by	 Dr Alaka Singh WHO Representative to Sri Lanka

1. BACKGROUND/ RATIONALE

The Sri Lankan health system is currently facing a dual challenge of a prolonged global pandemic and an unprecedented economic crisis.

Sri Lanka has reported 672,037 cases and 16,830 deaths as of 8 March 2023. Sri Lanka passed distinct phases of the pandemic corresponding to different predominance of the circulating variant of concern. The delta wave was the most severe in the country (July – September 2021) which led to the overwhelming of the health system with almost 6,000 daily cases and 200+ daily deaths being reported at its peak. Although the number of cases and deaths reported currently are low, there is always the threat of emerging variants which could lead to another wave. Subsequently emerging new variants (omicron) of COVID-19 has changed the healthcare system substantially both on the supply and demand sides. Furthermore, the extent of the impact - the combined direct and indirect implication for health due to COVID-19 is yet to be fully understood and the effect of the

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pandemic on the health system is remaining. Therefore, recovery efforts must include continued preparedness and response for building back better.

Superimposed on this now is the most catastrophic economic and financial crisis to hit the country since independence leading to the depletion of foreign exchange reserves to critically low levels. As majority of the medicines and supplies for the health sector are imported, it has become exceedingly difficult to pay the relevant suppliers. This has led to critical shortages of the essential medicines, supplies and equipment at institutional level across the country. Ensuring availability of essential medicines, supplies and equipment at all levels is essential to guarantee the service continuity and the quality of care afforded. Any disruption to the supply chain as experienced now, will have far-reaching consequences impacting the health of people. If not acted upon urgently, this could set back health gains Sri Lanka has achieved over the years and compromise its path to achieving universal health coverage and SDG targets.

In order to maintain uninterrupted essential health services across the country which are accessible for all tiers of the population, evidence-based short term, mid-term and long-term plans must be developed and implemented at the earliest. While the short-term response focuses on ensuring the continuous provision of essential medicines, supplies and equipment, it is vital to make recommendations to take informed policy decisions with scientific evidence for recovery and building back better. Moving forward in a sustainable way, the principles of Sri Lanka's primary health care approach must be safeguarded while adjusting the health system to the country's evolving needs and towards resilience. Key technical work is being planned in this regard with the support of international and local experts to generate up-to-date high-quality evidence on which policy recommendations could be made for health systems strengthening and recovery.

In this context, WHO country office prioritized the support in bridging the essential medicines gap through provision of first line anti-tuberculosis drugs, supporting in bridging the essential medical equipment gap through provision of 60 patient warmers and conducting of evidence-synthesis activities for the development of the health systems recovery plan.

The proposed procurement of 60 patient warmers is currently underway based on the requirements and specifications provided by the Ministry of Health. As the required equipment is not available in country it is undergoing global procurement through WHO's global procurement services. The equipments are expected to be in-country after August 2023.

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Procurement of anti-TB drugs has been initiated and currently being processed by WHO global procurement services and the drugs are expected to be delivered by the end of 2023.

WHO in partnership with Ministry of Health, other UN agencies and development partners conducted a series of analytical activities with the aim of generating evidence for health systems strengthening. Moving forward the results will feed into the development of a health financing strategy and an overall health system recovery plan. This requires the technical expertise of local and international consultants. The allocation funds of the grants under Health System Strengthening: Development of recovery plan will be utilized to recruit the aforementioned consultants.

2. TARGETED LOCATIONS

Sri Lanka

3. OBJECTIVE(S)

To support the Ministry of Health in maintaining uninterrupted delivery of essential services through the provision of essential medicines and medical equipment and for evidence generation for health systems strengthening

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4. EXPECTED RESULTS AND ACTIVITIES

Core area of support	Activity	Estimated cost in AUD	Estimated cost in USD (USD 1 = AUD 1.423)
Essential Health Services: provision of essential medicines	Support in bridging the essential medicines gap through provision of first line anti-tuberculosis drugs	569,200.00	400,000.00
Essential Health Services: provision of essential medical equipment	Support in bridging the essential medical equipment gap through provision of 60 patient warmers	185,273.64	130,199.33
Health System Strengthening: Development of recovery plan	Conduct of evidence synthesis activities for the development of the health systems recovery plan	170,760.00	120,000.00
Total programme cost (TPC)		925,233.64	650,199.33
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)		64,766.36	45,513.95
TOTAL		1,000,000.00	695,713.28

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5. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

Achieved Indicator Targets	Source of Verification	Key Assumptions and Risks in Achieving Outputs
<p>Outcome 1^[1]: Ministry of Health supported in provision of uninterrupted essential health services</p> <p>Indicator 1: Percentage of newly diagnosed TB patients initiated on first line anti-tuberculosis drugs <u>Baseline:</u> 100% <u>Planned Target:</u> maintenance of 100% level</p> <p>Indicator 2: Percentage of operating theatres of government curative institutions with at least a single functional patient warmer <u>Baseline:</u> To be identified <u>Planned Target:</u> reach 100%</p>	<p>Surveillance system of National Programme for Tuberculosis Control and Chest Disease (NPTCCD)</p> <p>Medical Equipment information system of the Bio Medical Engineering Division</p>	<p>Requested items are available in the local and/or international market and can be delivered based on agreed timeline</p> <p>Full cooperation of implementing partner</p> <p>Price escalations due to the current economic situation of the country</p>

^[1] Note: Outcomes, outputs, indicators and targets should be as outlines in the Project Document so that you report on your actual achievements against planned targets. Add rows as required for Outcome 2, 3 etc.

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<p>Indicator 3: Number of policy briefs/ technical reports generated to support the development of a recovery plan <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Planned Target:</u> At least 3</p>		<p>Management, Development and Planning Unit of Ministry of Health</p>	
<p>Output 1.1 All 1st line anti-TB drugs (11 types) purchased in sufficient quantities</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1 Number of drugs purchased <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Planned Target:</u> approx. 6 million units of 11 types of 1st line anti-TB drugs purchased</p>		<p>NPTCCD</p>	
<p>Output 1.2 Patient warmers purchased to fulfill the national requirement</p>		<p>Medical Equipment information system of the Bio Medical Engineering Division</p>	

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<p>Indicator 1.2.1 Number of patient warmers purchased Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 60</p> <p>Output 1.3 International/local technical experts recruited to support the Ministry of Health in evidence generation activities for the development of the recovery plan</p>	<p>MoH/ WCO country office</p>	
<p>Indicator 1.3.1 Number of consultants recruited Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 3</p>		

6. RISK MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

All procurements of medicines and equipment are channeled through WHO global procurement system, hence ensures transparency, accountability, and credibility. Once the supplies are in country, the supplies will be handed over to the Ministry of Health to ensure equitable distribution. All technical activities for the development of the health system recovery plan are conducted in consultation with the relevant focal points of the Ministry of Health and has the buy-in from the relevant UN agencies and development partners.

Appropriate visibility and communication modalities are incorporated to each activity to acknowledge and appreciate DFAT's contribution to strengthen the health system response and support to enhance the country's resilience to shocks for future public health emergencies.

Activities that will be covered under this plan include:

- Coverage of project milestones
- Coverage and promotion of the main activities

The above-mentioned plan will be covered through web stories, social media posts describing some of the activities identified.