Public-Private Partnership Approach to Non-Communicable Diseases Prevention in Ghana

Abstract

The increasing prevalence of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) related deaths in Ghana have become a general concern for both researchers and policy actors. As a measure to lowering NCDs deaths incidence, this paper provides an integrated approach to NCDs prevention emphasizing the need for a public-private approach to fighting this health menace. The review indicates that a consensual goal-oriented actions and guidelines between international agencies, state actors and Coalition of Non-governmental organization for Health (CNGO) is the drive to eradicating the incidence of NCDs in Ghana. In conclusion, the paper advocate that PPP approach should be built on a multicultural and resilient action plans in order to win the fight against the high prevalence of NCDs which is inadvertently causing high level of mortality in Ghana and beyond.

Keywords: Public-private partnership; Non-communicable diseases, Ghana, Incidence

Abbreviations: NCD: Non-Communicable Diseases; SSA: Sub-Saharan Africa; WHO: World Health Organization; PPP: Public-Private Partnership; NHIS: National Health Insurance Scheme

Introduction

Global mortality statistics keep increasing at an alarming rate. It is established by World Health Organization (WHO) the growing contribution of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) to the global disease burden and mortality incidence [1]. Evidence indicates that NCDs are poignantly responsible for approximately 63% of the 57 million deaths that occurred in 2015 as these deaths were linked with cancer, diabetes, cardiovascular illness coupled with other respiratory diseases [1,2]. Evidently, there is a highest burden of morbidity and mortality in middle and high-income countries resulting from NCDs, with significant proportions in developing economies, essentially in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). It was estimated that one-fourth of deaths occurring in SSA was accounted by Non-Communicable Diseases [3]. A striking projection by WHO reveals that death caused by NCDs will increase to 60% from 2020 to 2030 [4]. This has both population and public health implications for African countries in promoting their quality of health, a desired target for the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal on Health (SDG, Goal 3).

Public-Private Partnership Integrated Approach to NCDs

The failure of state and market actors to promote and uphold health care as a public good has resulted in the emergence of public-private partnership (PPP) paradigm as a form of global health governance. The fulcrum of this engagement is to stimulate the maximum cooperation of private sector, international agencies, and non-governmental organization in collaboration with government in addressing health inequalities and challenges. Evidence indicates a successful partnership of both state and private actors in this partnership framework against preventing NCDs in advanced economies. Reflection on the evidence of PPP among the developed nations paves a strong footing for Ghana in NCDs prevention [6,7]. The coalition of NGOs for Health (CNGOH) working in tandem with the state actors, Le Ghana Health Services, Ministerial of Health and other parastatal institution promotes a common defined goal to tackling and preventing NCDs. This
effort can be results yielding with support from international organizations in providing policy and technical advisory services. Since a well-articulated policy guideline will propel a formidable action plan for the fight against NCDs in Ghana.

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Conflict of Interest

None.

References

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