



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

The aim of this study is to investigate the coordination between the public and the private sector towards policy orientation for health development by using The Joint Public and Private health Consultative Committee as a model of case study. The major findings were derived from reviewing of the relevant literatures, and from the in-depth interviewing a total number of 20 respondents.

It was found that the most important common reason for coordination between these two sectors is the need to reduce insufficient opportunities for participation in decision making. That means in order to reach the goals of health development, it is essential for the providers, both in the public and the private sector, to take part in decisions at all levels of the development process: from preliminary planning, implementation, and evaluation. This is the reason for why there should be a coordination.

With respect to the areas of coordination, it was identified that there were three common areas or themes

of mutual interest: health manpower development, health financing management, and management of health facilities. By identifying "what to coordinate", it is possible to use these areas as starting points to pool resources from both sectors towards common efforts.

The highlight of the finding of the study was the related nine critical strategic issues for strengthening coordination between the public and the private sector towards policy orientation for health development. All these issues clearly stated the need for participation rather than cooperation or coordination.

For the JPPHC, it was revealed that if the JPPHC wanted to survive and prosper, it should be concerned with all the findings above. However, the study has no data or information to recommend that the JPPHC is the most appropriate model of coordinating sector. In fact, the available data suggested that any coordinating body, JPPHC or otherwise, could function well if it has the capacity to fulfil all the strategic issues stated in the findings above.

According to the research findings and discussion mentioned above, the public-private coordination is a clear necessity for attainment of health development. But besides the coordination concept, public-private

participation is another concept for any success in health development towards policy orientation. Because to coordinate is merely to create a bridge of understanding: to ensure harmony of effort, and help to avoid duplication, and achieve a more efficient and equitable use of scarce resources. The present data suggested more that coordination according to the above definition was needed. The need for participation was clearly stated. To participate is to actively and positively take part in, i.e. to carry out its part of responsibilities in the achievement of all process.

Since the national health policy is an expression of goal established for improving and sustaining health situation, directions, and alternatives, so its process should follow the identification and careful analysis of health or health related problems. The private sector should be involved in this process since they contribute in many ways to the available capacity to deal with priority health problems. The private sector should be informed about the process of formulating national health policy so that they can participate and even put pressure on government to move further with aggressive development strategies.