

**MULTI SECTORAL STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN ON
INJURY PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT
SRI LANKA
2021 - 2025**



MINISTRY OF HEALTH - SRI LANKA

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Directorate of Non communicable Diseases

Ministry of Health

Colombo 10

Message from His Excellency the President of Sri Lanka



I am pleased to send this message of congratulations on the Multi-Sectoral Strategic Action Plan on Injury Prevention and Management, Sri Lanka 2021 – 2025.

The Vistas of Prosperity and Splendour envisages a healthy and productive citizen and a happy family as the foundation for a prosperous nation. Unintentional injuries should be seen as a serious public health concern accounting for many deaths, fatal and non-fatal injuries, disability and disease, especially among the economically active age groups. Despite the associated economic and social consequences, the priority accorded to injury prevention and management is often inadequate. It is thus time to understand the importance for conducting day-to-day life safely at home, on the road, in the water, at workplace and in all environs among all sectors in society, including children and the elderly.

Injury prevention and management should also be aligned to national development strategies. Such an approach is vital to reduce the extensive financial liability and productivity loss due to premature mortality, disability and reduced quality of life. The role of the health sector in injury prevention and management needs to be strengthened while strategies and interventions should be based on scientific evidence and best practices.

The determinants of injuries are multi-sectoral and interdisciplinary. Hence, I believe that the approach adopted by this Multi-Sectoral Strategic Action Plan on Injury Prevention and Management will establish an effective mechanism for coordination and collaboration across all sectors and information systems and strengthen data-driven, evidence-based action for injury prevention and management.

I wish to convey my appreciation and best wishes to the Ministry of Health and the Directorate of Non-Communicable Diseases for undertaking this timely initiative to support injury prevention and management in Sri Lanka as a crucial exercise and an investment that will lead to the creation of a safe environment for all.

Gotabaya Rajapaksa

Message from the Health Minister



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A healthy workforce is crucial for achieving sustainable development in a country. Unfortunately, Sri Lanka is currently at risk of losing the contribution of its economically important group due to the threat of injury. According to current statistics, millions of Sri Lankans suffer from injuries each year, making it the number one cause of hospitalizations to the government hospitals of Sri Lanka. On the other hand, a huge amount from the health budget is spent on providing care for the injured.

It is predicted that the burden of injuries will increase further in the next few years. Therefore, without waiting any longer, it is essential to take the correct actions to reduce this problem systematically. Although it is the health sector which mainly deals with the consequences of an injury, it is not up to the health sector alone to take corrective action; Therefore, collective involvement of the relevant sectors is essential to overcome this challenge.

I am extremely pleased with the leadership provided by the Ministry of Health in formulating the first Multi-Sectoral National Action Plan to fight against injuries. I hope that this action plan will guide the coordination of activities between the various Ministries, authorities, departments and also NGOs against the burden of injury in Sri Lanka.

Dr. Keheliya Rambukwella

Message from the Health Secretary



Burden of injuries is a major public health challenge that weakens the development of countries around the world. Every day thousands of people are killed due to injuries while thousands suffer from lifelong disabilities. Almost all are at risk for injuries; It has no limits; Everyone can be injured, regardless of culture, gender, social status, level of education, political power, and so on.

Injuries are the number one cause of hospitalization and a main cause of mortality among Sri Lankans. The health system has to spend a lot of resources to treat and manage the injured. Additionally, the economic impact on the family, society and ultimately the country as a result is immense. However, if prompt corrective actions are not taken today, the situation will worsen in the future, to the detriment of the country. This situation should be taken very seriously by all Sri Lankans.

Considering the importance of taking urgent actions to overcome this challenge, many initiatives have been taken by the countries around the world. However, it is extremely important to have targeted actions by all sectors to meet this challenge. I believe that through this action plan, a safety culture of Sri Lanka can be created by bringing all stakeholders together.

Dr. S.H. Munasinghe

Message from Director General of Health Services



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Globally, about 4.4 million people die from injuries each year, and the world loses eight people every minute. Injuries are the leading cause of hospitalization in Sri Lanka. Every year, more than one million people receive inward care and about 12,000 die due to injuries, which is about 32 Sri Lankans a day. Injuries have long-term social and economic consequences which ultimately adversely affect the development of the country. Moreover, this puts a huge burden on health care system of the country and is increasing every year.

Prevention of injuries cuts across a range of stakeholders and requires a whole system approach. Ministry of Health is in an ideal position to provide strategic leadership for injury prevention through focused planning and coordination of services. This Multi-Sectoral National Action Plan is an overarching framework to guide the actions of those responsible for the prevention and management of injuries. Development of this plan was through a consultative process which ensured contribution of academia, professional colleges and officials of Ministry of Health and other relevant Ministries. This plan is intended to align priorities, to capitalize on existing strengths, and to spark action across the country to combat the burden incurred by injuries.

I hope this Multi-Sectoral National Action Plan will generate collaboration between relevant stakeholders to work towards creating a safe and injury-free environment for all Sri Lankans.

Dr. Asela Gunawardena

List of Abbreviations

CEA	Central Environmental Authority	IRCSL	Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka
CEB	Ceylon Electricity Board	MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
CIDA	Construction Industry Development Authority	MoD	Ministry of Defence
DDG Ad II	Deputy Director General Administration II	MoE	Ministry of Education
DDG MS I	Deputy Director General Medical Services I	MoEnvironment and Wild Life resources	Ministry of Environment and Wild Life resources
DDG MS II	Deputy Director General Medical Services II	MoFinance	Ministry of Finance
Dept of SLCG	Department of Sri Lanka Coast Guard	MoFisheries	Ministry of Fisheries
DeptRG	Department of Registrar General	MOH	Medical Officer of Health
DeptSS (ES)	Department of Social Services (Elderly secretariat)	MoH	Ministry of Health
DeptWL	Department of Wild Life	MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
DMC	Disaster Management Center	MoHE	Ministry of Higher Education
DMT	Department of Motor Traffic	MoHw	Ministry of Highways
DPRD	Disaster Preparedness and Response Division	MoIC	Ministry of Industry and Commerce
E&OH	Directorate of Environmental and Occupational Health	MoJ	Ministry of Justice
ET&R	Education, Training and Research Unit	MoL	Ministry of Labour/ Dept of Labour
FHB	Family Health Bureau	MoMM	Ministry of Mass Media
HPB	Health Promotion Bureau	MoPower and Energy	Ministry of Power and Renewable Energy
ICTA	Information and Communication Technology Agency of Sri Lanka		

MoPSPrc& LGa	Ministry of Public Services, Provincial Councils and Local Government affairs
MoSDVT	Ministry of Skills Development and Vocational Training
MoSp	Ministry of Sports
MoT	Ministry of Transport
MoTourism	Ministry of Tourism
MoUDWH/UDA	Ministry of Urban Development, Water Supply and Housing Facilities/ Urban Development Authority
MSD	Medical Supplies Division
MSU	Medical Statistics Unit
NAITA	National Apprentice and Industrial Training Authority
NATA	National Authority on Tobacco and Alcohol
NCD	Directorate of Non Communicable Diseases
NDCU	National Dengue Control Unit
NIE	National Institute of Education
NIHS	National Institute of Health Sciences
NMRA	National Medicines Regulatory Authority
NSE	National Secretariate for Elders
NPIC	National Poison Information Center
NTC	National Transport Commission
NTMI	National Transport Medical Institute
NWSDB	National Water Supply and Drainage Board

PDHS	Provincial Director of Health Services
PHVS	Public Health Veterinary Services
PRDA	Provincial Road Development Authority
PUCSL	Public Utilities Commission of Sri Lanka
RDA	Road Development Authority
RDHS	Regional Director of Health Services
SL Navy	Sri Lanka Navy
SLCB	Sri Lanka Convention Bureau
SLITHM	Sri Lanka Institute of Tourism & Hotel Management
SLPolice	Sri Lanka Police
SLR	Sri Lanka Railways
SLSI	Sri Lanka Standards Institute
SLT	Sri Lanka Telecom
SLTB	Sri Lanka Transport Board
SLTDA	Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority
MoWCA	Ministry of Women & Child Affairs
TS	Trauma Secretariat
UDA	Urban Development Authority
YED	Directorate of Youth, Elderly and Disability

Executive summary

Injuries are the number one cause of hospitalization in Sri Lanka over the last few decades. More than one million people are hospitalized each year with injuries. Injuries kill about 12000 Sri Lankans annually. It is the number one cause of morbidity and mortality among economically productive age group. Falls, transport accidents, animal bites, struck/ hit by objects, struck/ hit by person, stab/ cut injuries and poisoning are among the leading mechanisms of injuries. About 75% of all injuries occur at home and on the road. Transport accidents, threats to breathing, falls, poisoning and drowning are among the major causes of injury related deaths.

Unless appropriate preventive strategies are implemented, the burden of injuries is projected to increase over the next decade as a result of rapid changes in life styles of people due to urbanization, industrialization, mechanization and infrastructure development. Injuries are the leading cause of death among the economically productive age group and cause devastating long-term consequences not only for the victim but for the entire family and society. The economic consequences of injury-related morbidity and mortality are also enormous.

Even though it has been identified that almost all injuries can be prevented effectively if adequate precautions are taken especially by addressing the modifiable risk factors, the prevention and management of injuries have not been given adequate priority. Even if there are highly cost-effective interventions to protect the people

from injuries and many stakeholders work on injury prevention activities, most of those are fragmented, poorly coordinated and not directed towards a common goal. Therefore, under such a background, the Directorate of non-Communicable Diseases of the Ministry of Health, Sri Lanka, the National Focal Point of injury prevention in the Health ministry, has taken measures to develop a comprehensive, targeted multi sectoral action plan for injury prevention and management for 2021 – 2025.

With a vision of developing a country free of unintentional injuries, the plan has identified seven priority areas viz,

- transport safety,
- drowning safety,
- home safety,
- work place safety,
- child Safety,
- elderly safety,
- post event care,

to conduct under following strategies.

1. Advocacy, Partnership and Leadership
2. Health promotion and risk reduction
3. Post event care
4. Capacity building
5. Surveillance, monitoring, evaluation and research

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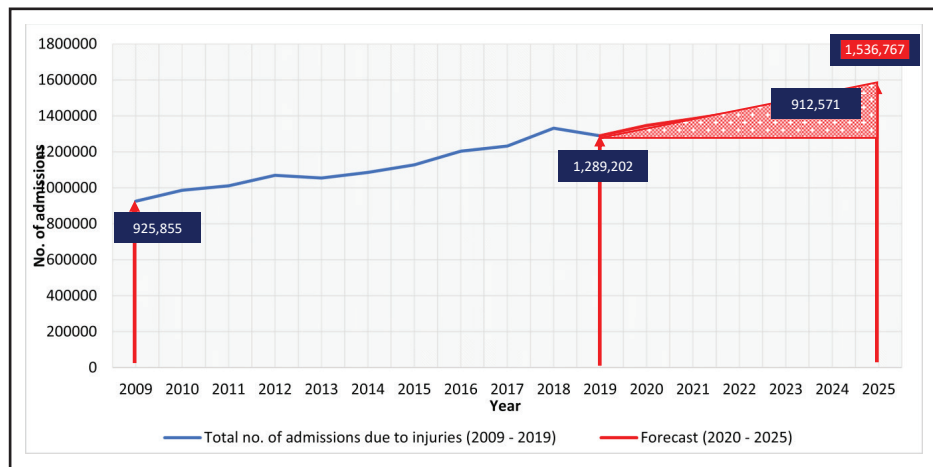
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Background

Injuries are the number one cause of hospitalization in Sri Lanka over the last few decades. More than one million people are hospitalized each year due to injuries. Each year, injuries accounted for about 17 – 18 % of total admissions to government hospitals. It has been projected that the number of injury admissions to all government hospitals may increase by almost 0.25 million by the year 2025 if the current trend of occurrence of injuries continues as it is. As a result, there may be more than 0.9 million additional hospitalizations due to injuries over the next 6 years (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Projected number of admissions to government hospitals due to injuries 2020 - 2025

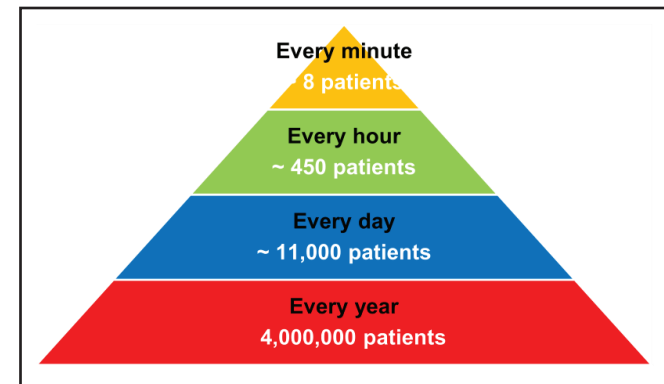


It has been estimated that 2 – 3 million victims of injuries are treated as out patients in government private and ayurvedic hospitals. Every year, at least 1 out of 5 Sri



Lankans may seek treatment for injuries. As a result, about 11000 individuals may receive health care for injuries daily and at least 8 Sri Lankans may receive health care for injuries every minute (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Estimated number of individuals seeking medical care following injuries



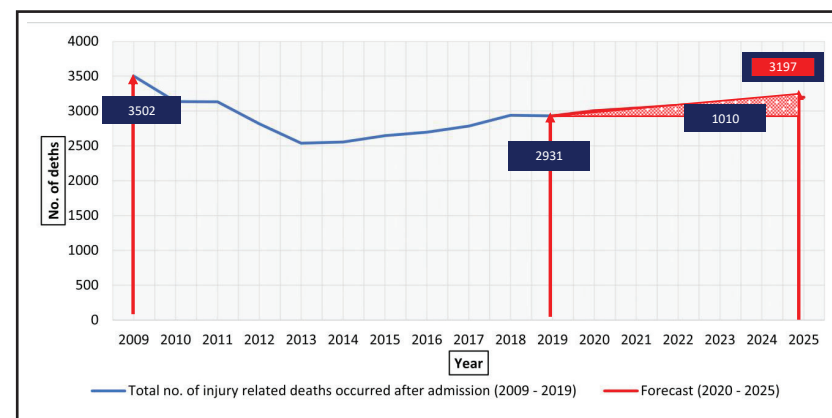
As some victims who need medical attention seek home remedies without attending any health facility, the number of victims due to injuries may be even higher than the estimated number. Further, if

considered all injuries, the number of victims due to injuries could be several millions.

According to WHO latest estimates, injuries claim about 12000 lives of Sri Lankans annually. Therefore, every day Sri Lanka loses about 32 individuals due to injuries (about 4 individuals in every 3 hours). Injuries are the 7th cause of total deaths in Sri Lanka and it is the 10th cause of hospital deaths. Based on hospital in ward statistics, about 3000 die due to injuries after hospitalization. If current trend continues, it has been projected that the number of injury deaths occurring after admissions to all government hospitals may increase up to 3200 by the year 2025. As a result, an additional 1,000 deaths could occur in hospitals due to injuries over next 6 years (Figure 3). Majority of victims are in the economically productive age group (15 to 44 years) and it is the number one killer of that age group too.



Figure 3: Projected number of injury related deaths occurred after admission to government hospitals 2020 – 2025



According to the National Injury Surveillance System (NISS) started in 2016, of all reported admissions, over 2017 – 2020 leading injury mechanism was falls, followed by transport injuries and animal bites (Figure 4), leading place of occurrence of injuries was home followed by street/road/highway, residential institution and in occupational setting (Figure 5); leading activity done at the time of injury was travelling (22%) followed by leisure activities, while doing household and vital activities and while working for income. (Figure 6).

Figure 4: Trends of leading mechanisms of reported injury admissions 2017 - 2020

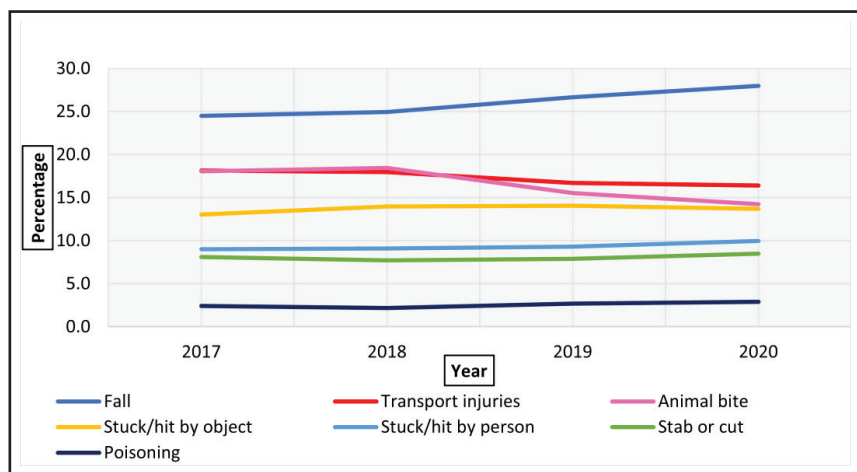


Figure 6: Trends of main activities done at the time of the occurrence of reported injuries 2017 - 2020

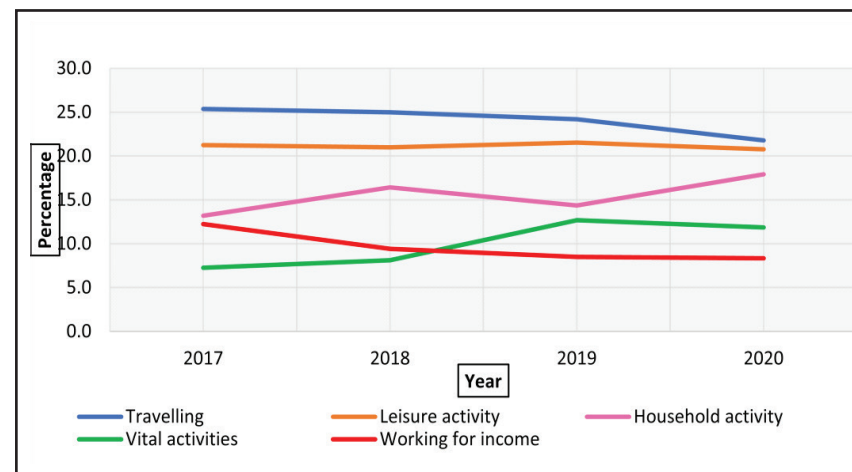
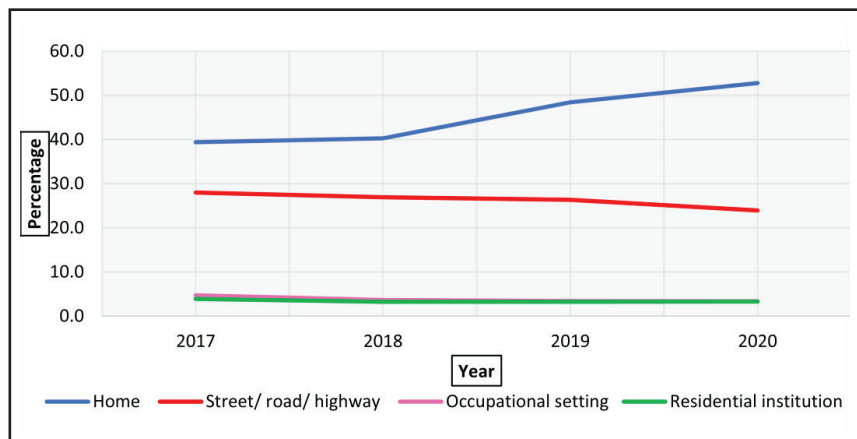


Figure 5: Trends of leading places of occurrence of reported injuries 2017 - 2020



Over the period 2018 – 2020, the leading mechanism of injury related death was transport injuries followed by threats to breathing, falls, poisoning and drowning (Figure 7). About 2/3rd of the reported deaths was due to unintentional causes. Transport injuries, falls and drowning were the most common unintentional causes for the injury related deaths reported in 2020 (Figure 8).

Figure 7: Leading mechanism of injury related deaths 2018 - 2020

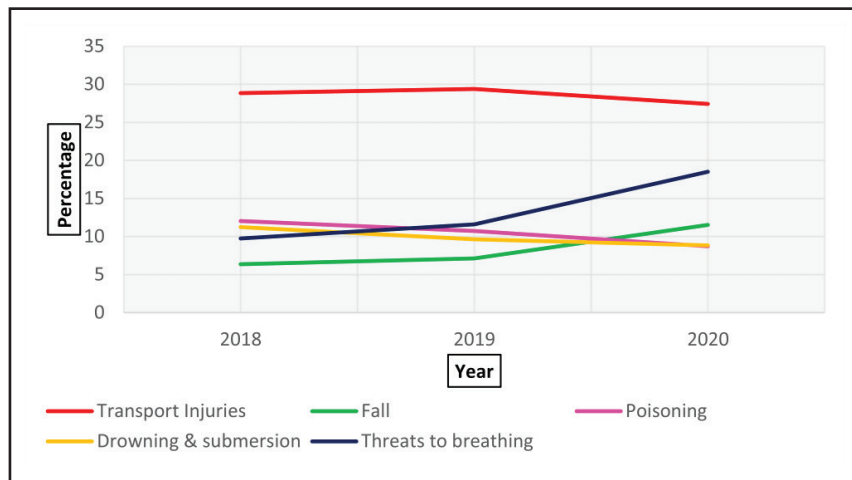
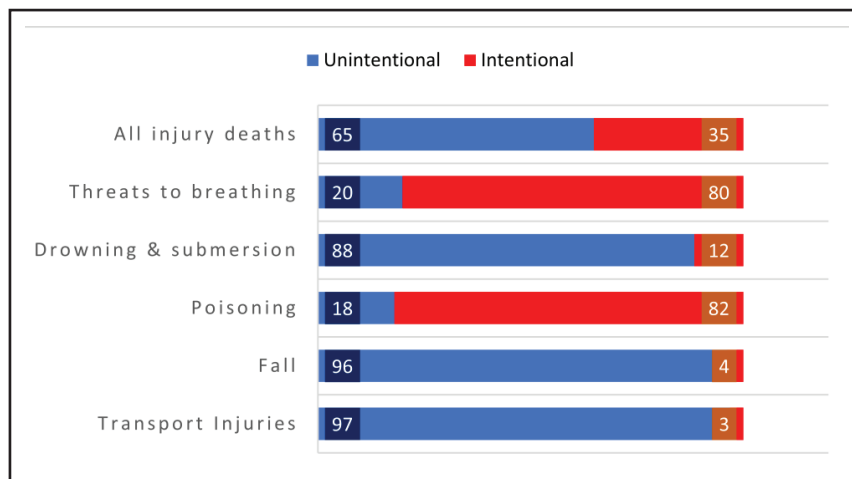


Figure 8: Intention of leading mechanism of injury related deaths by percentage 2020



Unless appropriate preventive strategies are not implemented, the burden of injuries is projected to increase in next decade as a result of rapid changes in life styles of people due to urbanization, industrialization, mechanization and infrastructure development. Injuries cause destructive long-term consequences not only to the victim but also to the family and to the society as well. A huge amount of annual country budget is spent on patient care due to injuries. Hidden cost due to injuries in Sri Lanka is also very high and not yet calculated properly. Most injuries, especially unintentional injuries are predictable and preventable, when proper safety precautions are taken. But it is very difficult to achieve due to number of reasons, such as lack of knowledge, lack of taking safety precautions, lack of adherence to the law, carelessness, lack of first aid skills, unskilled handling and transportation of the victims, poor environmental conditions, poor standards and improper maintenance of equipment such as vehicles and machinery etc. Unlike any other health related condition, multisectoral involvement is crucial for the prevention and management of injuries. Therefore, a comprehensive, targeted approach and the contribution of multiple sectors is essential for the implementation of a better injury prevention and management program.

Multi Sectoral Strategic Action Plan on Injury prevention and Management, Sri Lanka 2021 – 2025

The National Multi Sectoral Strategic Action Plan on Injury prevention and Management, Sri Lanka 2021 – 2025 is a result of continuous effort of the Directorate of Non Communicable Diseases (NCD), the

National Focal Point for Injury Prevention and Management in the Ministry of Health, Sri Lanka. The Directorate spearheaded the process of drafting this action plan with the support of relevant units in the health sector, professional colleges and many other stakeholders. This has been developed in order to achieve the objectives identified under six (6) strategies laid down in the National Policy and Strategic Framework on Injury Prevention and Management in Sri Lanka, 2016.

The following were considered as key priority areas in formulating the plan.



Transport safety

Due to high morbidity and mortality in transport accidents, including railway accidents



Drowning safety

As drowning is one of the leading causes of death from unintentional injuries, and those who drown are at higher risk of death if not rescued.



Home safety

Since most injuries occur at home. If home safety is guaranteed, it usually addresses many major injury mechanisms which can occur at the home setting, such as falls, animal bites, struck / hit by object, cuts, burns, unintentional poisoning, electrocution and even home related drowning



Work place safety

Due to the high percentage of work-related injuries



Child and elderly safety (Vulnerable group safety)

As injuries are the number one cause of morbidity and mortality especially among young children and adolescents and elders are also at a higher risk of injuries, both groups are considered as a vulnerable group for injuries.



Post event care

As proper post-event care, including first aid, pre-hospital care and post-admission care, can save many lives, reduce complications and promote faster healing

In addition, prevention of unintentional injuries was considered in the plan, as prevention of unintentional injuries is more practical and feasible compared to prevention of intentional injuries which requires different specialized approaches and strategies.

This plan is composed of five strategic areas to address above prioritized areas.



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The strategic area health promotion and risk reduction specifies the plans on transport safety, drowning safety, home safety, work place safety and safety of vulnerable groups (child and elderly safety). The strategic area Post event care specifies activities related to first aid, pre hospital care and post admission care.

The plan provides a comprehensive description of the outcomes to be achieved, specific activities to be implemented, the multi-stakeholder partnership including civil society and the time frame by which the targets are to be achieved. Similar to the contribution in the process of preparation of the plan, the maximum corporation of relevant departments of the Ministry of Health, other ministries, departments, professional colleges, civil societies and other relevant parties is vital in achieving the specified targets in the plan.

Vision

A country free of unintentional injuries

Goal

To reduce the burden of unintentional injuries and related disability and death in Sri Lanka

Overarching principles and approaches

- Leadership and coordination
- Evidence-based interventions
- Human rights
- Life-course approach
- Empowerment of people and communities
- Multisectoral action

Objectives

1. To increase the priority given to the prevention and control of unintentional injuries on the national agenda by adapting to national development strategies through strengthened multi-sectoral cooperation.
2. To strengthen national capacity, leadership, governance, multi-sectoral action and partnership to accelerate the country's response to control and prevent unintentional injuries.
3. To raise awareness and acceptance among policy makers, professionals and the general public that many injuries can be prevented.
4. To reinforce the development, implementation and enforcement of policies, laws and regulations that facilitate the prevention of unintentional injuries in accordance with best practices and national contexts based on scientific evidence.
5. To empower the community and stakeholders to design and develop safe environments to reduce risk factors and determinants for unintentional injuries
6. To strengthen the health systems and health care to provide optimum post event care and rehabilitation of the injured.
7. To promote and support the national capacity to conduct high quality research to bring scientific evidence on the prevention and control of unintentional injuries
8. To strengthen information systems for planning and implementing injury prevention activities, monitoring the trends and determinants of occurrence of injuries and evaluating the progress of prevention and control activities.

Targets to be achieved by 2025

Target 1:

5% relative reduction of overall deaths due to unintentional injuries

Target 2:

10% relative reduction of deaths due to unintentional transport injuries

Target 3:

7.5% relative reduction of deaths due to unintentional drowning

Target 4:

5% relative reduction of animal bites

Target 5:

15% relative reduction of unintentional poisoning

Target 6:

10% relative reduction of unintentional home injuries

Target 7:

5% relative reduction of unintentional work place injuries

Target 8:

15% relative reduction of unintentional injuries among children

Target 9:

5% relative reduction of unintentional injuries among elders

Target 10:

80% availability of general surgical facilities required to manage injuries in secondary and tertiary care hospitals

Target 11:

80% availability of basic radiological facilities required to manage injuries in secondary and tertiary care hospitals

Target 12:

80% availability of basic emergency care facilities required to manage injuries in all government hospitals

Strategic action area 1

Advocacy, partnership and leadership

1.1 Advocacy

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Recognition of injury prevention as a national priority in the country in the context of achieving SDG goals	Establishment of a National Injury Prevention Council chaired by H.E. the President / Hon. Prime Minister with established working groups for identified injuries. (e.g., Transport safety, Drowning safety etc.)	Availability of a National injury prevention council chaired by H.E. the President / Hon. Prime Minister	NCD		2021
	Recognition of injury prevention as a priority in all Ministries, authorities and departments outside the health Ministry.	No. of ministries/ authorities/ departments in which Injury prevention included as a priority area in the policy	NCD		2021 - 2025
	Development of advocacy packages for relevant target groups on injury prevention needs and priorities (Health/ non-Health/ Politicians/ Policy makers/ Community leaders).	Availability of advocacy package for various stakeholders	HPB	NCD	2021-2022
	Development of advocacy package for managerial staff and training of tourist guides on rapid response to pre drowning/ drowning conditions	Availability of advocacy package	MoTourism, HPB		2021-2022
Minimizing the risk of injuries by enforcing existing laws and regulations after evaluation	Establishment of a mechanism to include approval of MOH in the process of building application on safety of the new homes and preschools	Availability of standards Availability of a mechanism Total number of new homes/ preschools approved by MOH	MoH, MoH, MoPSPrc&LGa, MoJ, UDA		2021 – 2022 2021 – 2023 2022 – 2025
	Establishment of a mechanism to include approval of MOH on safety of play areas and theme parks	Availability of standards Availability of a mechanism Total number of play areas and theme parks approved by MOH	MoH, SLS MoH, MoPSPrc&LGa (LA), MoJ, UDA		2021 – 2022 2021 – 2023 2022 – 2025
Assurance of continuous funding for implementation of injury prevention programme in the country	Conduct advocacy meetings with Politicians, the officers in the Ministry of Finance and UN agencies to allocate adequate funds for injury prevention activities	Adequate funds allocated for Injury prevention activities from GOSL funds and funds from UN agencies	MoH, Mo Finance		2021 - 2025

1.2 Partnership

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
National and subnational mechanisms for multisectoral actions established and functioning	Strengthening of National Committee for prevention of injuries (NCPI) at the national level	Total number of meetings conducted No. of Ministries/ authorities/ departments implementing injury prevention actions indicated in their policies	MoH (NCD)		2021
	Ensure activities relevant to different units of the Ministry of Health are coordinated to strengthen the linkage between different units of Ministry of Health for Injury prevention and control.	Availability of a mechanism to monitor the activities relevant to different units of the Ministry of Health	MoH (NCD, PDHS, RDHS)		2021 - 2022
	Establishment of Provincial and district level injury prevention steering committees.	Establishment of Provincial and district level steering committees Total number of meetings conducted Availability of meeting reports	MoH (PDHS, RDHS)	NCD	2021
	Establishment of community/ village level injury prevention working groups.	Total number of committees established at community/ village level Availability of meeting reports Total number of meetings conducted	MoH (NCD, PDHS, RDHS)		2021
	Establishment of district and divisional level steering committees for implementation of safe community programme	Establishment of district and divisional level steering committees	MoH		2021

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
National and subnational mechanisms for multisectoral actions established and functioning (Cont., 11 Page)	Strengthening of steering committee on Environment and Occupation health	Total number of meetings conducted No. of Ministries/ authorities/ departments implementing actions identified	E&OH	Mo Environment and Wild Life resources MoL	2021
	Establishment of a subcommittee under the steering committee of Environment and occupation health for Occupation health	Total number of meetings conducted	E&OH		2021
	Strengthening of National Council for Road Safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading/ promoting the National Council for Road Safety as National Commission for Road Safety 	Availability of related Gazette notification Total number of meetings conducted No. of Ministries/ authorities/ departments implementing actions identified	MoT		2021 2021 – 2025 2021 - 2025
Consider injury prevention on broader health and development agenda	Integrate the prevention and control of injuries in to national planning processes and broader development agendas	Injury related targets incorporated into the monitoring framework	Department of National Planning MoH		2021 - 2022
Involvement of non-Health sector in prevention of injuries	Include home electrical safety monitoring in the duty list of the Consumer Coordinator (meter reader)	Inclusion of electrical safety monitoring in the duty list of Consumer Coordinator (meter reader)	Mo Power and Renewable Energy		2021 - 2022
	Include home safety package in to field officers attached to AGA (divisional secretariat)	Total number of different categories identified at divisional secretariat level	MoHA		2021
		Inclusion of home safety in the duty list of relevant field officers	MoHA		2022 - 2024

1.3 Leadership

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Health Ministry effectively leading and coordinating the national injury prevention and control programme	Ensure activities relevant to different units of the Ministry of Health are coordinated to strengthen the linkage between different units of Ministry of Health for acute NCD prevention and control.	Availability of a coordinated mechanism to monitor the activities relevant to different units of the Ministry of Health	MoH (NCD, FHB)		2021 - 2022
	Strengthen of existing public Health staff to support implementation of injury prevention programme at MOH level.	Inclusion of injury prevention in PHII and PHMM duty list as part of home safety, school & preschool safety & environment safety	MoH (NCD)		2021 - 2022
	Identify a healthcare worker at grassroots level to perform injury prevention activities.	Recruitment of new cadre at field level to perform injury prevention activities	MoH (NCD) Department of National planning, National Salaries Commission		2022 - 2023
	Restructuring and strengthening of current national injury prevention programme	Availability of restructured and strengthened national injury prevention programme	MoH, PDHS, RDHS, Department of National planning, National Salaries Commission		2021 - 2025
	Provision of facilities and staff for the National & subnational level NCD units to facilitate the monitoring mechanism of the NCD action plan	Availability of adequate Human resources at national, district and grass root levels to perform injury related activities	MoH, PDHS, RDHS, Department of National planning, National Salaries Commission		2021 - 2025
	Conduct national/ international conferences on Injury Prevention at identified periods	Total number of conferences conducted in different themes	MoH	Academia	2021 - 2025

Strategic action area 2

Health promotion and risk reduction

2.1 Prevention of transport injuries

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of Injuries due to unsafe motor vehicles reduced	Establishment of a mechanism to test road worthiness for all public transport (Buses – public & private, school busses, vans, motor coaches, 3 wheels) and heavy vehicles	Availability of a mechanism to test road worthiness for all public transport and heavy vehicles	DMT, NTC		2021 - 2022
	Introducing/ updating minimum safety standards for all types of vehicles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • motor bicycles • 3 wheels • Light vehicles/ Dual purpose vehicles • Busses • Heavy vehicles 	Availability of minimum safety standards for all types of vehicles	MoT, DMT	SLSI	2021 - 2022
	Importing, manufacturing and assembling of all types of vehicles which fulfil the minimum safety standards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • motor bicycles • 3 wheels • Light vehicles/ Dual purpose vehicles • Buses • Heavy vehicles 	Availability of minimum safety standards for all Importing, manufacturing and assembling all types of vehicles	MoT, DMT	Mo Finance	2023
	Introduction/ strengthening of vehicle modification standards for all types of vehicles	Availability of vehicle modification standards	DMT	SL Ploice	2021 - 2022
	Establishing/ expanding monitoring mechanism to ensure the adherence of the vehicles within modification standards	Availability of a monitoring mechanism to ensure the adherence of the vehicles within modification standards	MoT	SL Police	2023

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of Injuries due to unsafe motor vehicles reduced (cont., Page 16)	Lay down/ review standards for garages issuing vehicle performance certificates	Availability of standards for garages to issue vehicle performance certificates	MoT, DMT	SL Police	2021
	Accreditation/ registration of all garages with regular vehicle maintenance	Availability of accreditation/ registration mechanism of all vehicle garages with regular vehicle maintenance	MoT, DMT	MoPSPPrC & LGa	2021 - 2022
		% of accredited/ registered garages with regular vehicle maintenance			2023 - 2025
	Accreditation/ registration of all garages issuing vehicle performance certificates	Availability of registration mechanism of all vehicle garages issuing performance certificates	MoT	MoPSPPrC & LGa	2021 - 2025
		% of registered garages issuing vehicle performance certificates			2023 - 2025
	Establish a monitoring mechanism to ensure the adherence of the garages issuing vehicle performance certificates to standards	Availability of a monitoring mechanism to ensure the adherence of the vehicle garages for standards	MoT		2023
	Establishment of a monitoring mechanism to ensure the adherence of vehicles for safety standards	Availability of a monitoring mechanism to ensure the adherence of vehicles for safety standards	MoT	DMT	2023

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of Injuries due to unsafe roads reduced	<p>Lay down/ review minimum standards of road network of different levels (Streets/ roads/ highways/ expressways etc)</p> <p>This should include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pedestrian paths/ crossings etc • Designing of junctions • Street lightings • Road signs • Traffic lights • Centre median • Bus/ motorcycle/ cycle/ 3 wheel lane • Bus stops/ taxi stops • Parking beside roads 	Availability of minimum standards for road network at different levels	RDA/ PRDA/ MoPSPrc&LGa	SL Police Academia	2021 - 2022
	<p>Implementation of minimum safety standards to improve the standards of road network</p> <p>This should include,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the current status of road network • Identification of safety gaps related to the current road network • Modifying the existing road network according to safety standards <p>(Establishment of designated parking/ resting areas at regular intervals in main road network including expressways)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct new roads according to the international standards 	<p>Availability of a mechanism to improve and maintain the standards of road network</p> <p>% of safety gaps corrected according to the standards</p> <p>Total number of identified parking/ resting areas in main road network including expressways</p>	<p>MoHw/ RDA/ PRDA/ MoPSPrc&LGa</p> <p>MoHw/ RDA/ PRDA/ MoPSPrc&LGa,</p> <p>MoHw/ RDA/ PRDA/ MoPSPrc&LGa</p>		<p>2021 – 2022</p> <p>2022 – 2023</p>
		% of established parking/ resting areas in main road network including expressways	MoHw/ RDA/ PRDA/	MoPSPrc &LGa / IRC SL	2022 - 2025

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of Injuries due to unsafe roads reduced (Cont., Page 18)	Establish/ review/ strengthen a system to monitor the improvement and maintenance of the standards of road network	Availability of a mechanism No. of projects identified No/ % of projects completed identified through the mechanism	RDA/ PRDA/ MoPSPPrC & LGa	SL Police	2022 - 2025
	Identification of black spots (a place or a section of a road identified as occurring more accidents) for road traffic crashes based on severity of crashes (fatal/ life-threatening injuries)	Number of black spots identified island wide	RDA/ PRDA/ MoPSPPrC&LGa,	SL Police Academia	2021 - 2022
	Rectification of blackspots identified	% of blackspots rectified	RDA/ PRDA/ MoPSPPrC&LGa		2021 - 2025
	Develop a coordinating mechanism between relevant stakeholders to minimise the disruption to road structure during construction/ maintenance	Availability of a coordinating mechanism among relevant stakeholders (e.g. RDA, telecommunication, drainage, LA etc) Availability of a monitoring mechanism	RDA/ PRDA/ MoPSPPrC&LGa	NWSDB, CEB, SLT	2021 - 2025
	Establishment of a mechanism to apply the road signs appropriately at all the required places	Availability of a mechanism Total number of places identified to correct & to establish % of places with corrected/ established road signs	RDA/ PRDA/ MoPSPPrC&LGa		2021 – 2022 2022 2022 – 2025
	Availability of a mechanism to make public complaints (e.g. a hotline) regarding any defect in the road network and make aware the public on availability of the hot line	Availability of a mechanism Availability of a hot line	MoHw/ RDA		2021

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of Injuries due to high speed of the vehicles reduced	Establish/ review the mechanisms for speed control (to be prioritized according to the risk level (black spots) identified based on fatal/ life-threatening injuries)	Availability of mechanisms	SL Police, RDA/ PRDA, MoPSPrc&LGa		2021 - 2025
	Ensure the availability of speed limits at different levels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revisit/ review the current speed limits • Standardize the speed limits • Restrict traffic and speed in residential, commercial and school zones • Display the limits to educate/ inform the drivers • Enforcement the speed limits by law 	Availability of standardized speed limits	MoHw/, RDA/ PRDA, MoPSPrc&LGa	SL Police	2021 - 2022
		Number of places identified to display the speed limits			2022
		% of places displaying the speed limits % of traffic and speed restricted school zones			2023 - 2025
Establish a community based safe speed promotion programme – at schools, work places, community/ drivers – 3 W, bus, school van, large vehicles etc.	Availability of a community based safe speed promotion at each organization	SL Police, MoE, MoH,		2021 - 2025	

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of Injuries due to risk behaviours of road user reduced (pedestrians, riders & drivers and occupants)	Development of minimum standards for road use of pedal cycles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pedal cycle (eg. Reflective lights, brakes etc.) • Cyclist (eg. helmet & the colour of clothes etc.) 	Availability of minimum standards	SLSI	MoT, NCD	2021
	Develop/ review minimum standards for helmets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motor cycles • Pedal cycles 	Minimum standards for helmets developed	SLSI	MoT, NCD	2021
	Develop regulations and laws related to mandatory use of helmets while travelling in Motor cycles	Regulations and laws developed in mandatory use of helmets	MoT		2021
	Establish a mechanism to register <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all helmet manufacturers in Sri Lanka • all importers of helmets to Sri Lanka 	Availability of a mechanism Total no. registered helmet manufacturers/ importers	MoIC	SLSI, MoT	2022 - 2025
	Develop a mechanism to ensure that all helmets imported to Sri Lanka and manufactured in Sri Lanka conform to the SLSI Helmet standards.	Availability of a mechanism	MoIC	SLSI, MoT	2022 - 2025
	Develop a mechanism to enhance the use of helmets manufactured according to safety standards	Availability of a mechanism at each relevant organization % of riders used standard helmets at the time of motor bicycle accidents % of head injuries among riders used helmets	SL Police, NCD SL Police, NCD SL Police, NCD	 Professional colleges	2022 – 2025 2022 – 2025 2022 - 2025

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of Injuries due to risk behaviours of road user reduced (pedestrians, riders & drivers and occupants) (Cont., 21 Page)	Ensure the enforcement of Law against the violation of the helmet regulations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufacturing within Sri Lanka • Marketing • Using 	Availability of helmet law enforcement	MoIC, SL Police		2023 - 2025
	Development of regulations and rules regarding the use of motorcycles by the public as a mode of transport based on scientific evidence and ensuring implementation of regulations (e.g. Maximum number to be carried, lower age limit for pillion riders, position of pillion rider when travelling etc.)	Availability of regulations and rules regarding the use of motorcycles by the public	MoT	SL Police, NCD Professional colleges	2022
		% of accidents with pillion riders below the lower age limit			2023 – 2025
		% of accidents with exceeded number to be carried in the motor bicycle			2023 – 2025
Development of regulations/ ensuring implementation of current law and rules regarding the use of 3-wheels (e.g. Maximum number to be carried etc.)	% of accidents with nonstandard position of pillion rider when travelling			2023 - 2025	
	Availability of regulations and rules regarding the use of 3-wheels	MoT, SL Police		2021 – 2022	
	% of accidents with overcrowded 3-wheels			2022 - 2025	

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of Injuries due to risk behaviours of road user reduced (pedestrians, riders & drivers and occupants) (Cont., 22 Page)	Develop regulations and laws related to mandatory use of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • child restraints • seat belts by driver and both front and rear seat passengers 	Availability of regulations and laws % of total number of deaths in rear seats due to non-use of seat belts	MoT SL Police, NCD		2021 – 2022 2022 - 2025
	Development of standards for promotion and improvement of public transport services that can ensure passenger safety	Availability of standards	MoT, SLTB/NTC	MoIC, Mo Finance	2021 - 2022
	Prohibition of use of hand phones even with hand free devices for drivers and pedestrians especially when crossing roads	Availability of regulations and laws	MoT, SL Police		2021
	Development of regulations for issuing driving license for people with physical disabilities and long term medical conditions	Availability of regulations and laws	MoT, NCD	NTMI, Professional colleges	2021
	Establishment of a mechanism to check the fitness for driving of all drivers especially for drivers with disabilities, long term medical conditions	Availability of a mechanism	MoT, NCD	NTMI	2021
	Development and implementation of regulations related to continuous/ long distance driving	Availability of regulations	MoT		2021 - 2022
	Public awareness on safety behaviour on roads	Availability of programmes planned by the relevant organizations on public awareness	MoT, NCD	HPB	2021

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of Injuries due to risk behaviours of road user reduced (pedestrians, riders & drivers and occupants) (Cont., 23 Page)	Periodic assessment of competency of public transport, heavy vehicle and 3 – Wheel drivers	Availability of mechanism for assessment % of public transport, heavy vehicle and 3 – Wheel drivers assessed on competency	MoT		2022 2022 - 2025
	Review current regulations and laws related to driving under the influence of alcohol and addictive substances and change the law accordingly	Availability of standard regulations and laws % of accidents due to drunk driving	MoT, SL Police MoJ	NCD	2021 – 2022 2022 - 2025
	Strengthening of formal monitoring mechanism for random alcohol testing among drivers (breathalysers & blood alcohol level)	Availability of formal monitoring mechanism	SL Police/ MoH		2022 - 2025
	Establishment of a mechanism for random addictive substance testing among drivers	Availability of a mechanism	MoT, SL Police MoJ	NCD	2021 - 2022
Incidence of Injuries due to rail track accidents reduced	Evaluation of rail track related crashes (at rail track and railway crossings) and identification of black spots for rail track crashes	Number of black spots identified islandwide	SLR, SL Police	NCD, Academia	2021 - 2022
	Developing a mechanism to mitigate future rail track crashes especially at railway crossings and black spots	Availability of a mechanism % of rail track accidents occurred at identified places	SLR		2022 2022 - 2025
	Availability of a mechanism to make public complaints (e.g. a hotline) regarding any defect in the rail track network and make aware the public on availability of the hot line	Availability of a mechanism Availability of a hotline	SLR		2021

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of Injuries due to rail track accidents reduced (Cont., Page 24)	<p>Ensuring the safety at all railroad level crossings</p> <p>This should include,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the current status of safety at all railroad level crossings <p>(This should include status of warning signals, gates, visibility, gate operators etc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of safety gaps Modifying the existing railroad level crossings Construct new rail track network according to the international standards 	<p>Availability of a mechanism to improve and maintain the safety at railroad crossings</p> <p>% of safety gaps corrected</p>	SLR		2021 – 2022
	Setting up a mechanism to prevent the public from travelling between two compartments/ carriages	Availability of mechanism	SLR		2021 – 2022
	Public awareness on safety behaviour on rail track	Availability of programmes planned by the relevant organizations on public awareness	SLR, NCD	HPB	2021

2.2 Prevention of drowning related injuries

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of drowning due to unsafe waterbodies reduced	Mapping of hazardous/ vulnerable/ high risky water bodies/ black spots (based on fatal/ life-threatening injuries/ near misses) for drowning	Availability of updated map with vulnerable water bodies	SL Police NCD DMC	Mo Fisheries, MoTourism, SL Dept of SLCG, SL Navy, MoE, Lifesaving Organizations	2021 – 2022 (2025)
	Develop safety standards for all types of artificial pools	Availability of safety standards	NCD, DMC	DMC Mo Fisheries, SL Dept of SLCG, SL Police, SL Navy, MoE, MoPSPrC& LGa, Lifesaving organizations	2021 - 2022
	Establishment of a monitoring mechanism to ensure the existence of safety standards at each type of pool	Availability of a monitoring mechanism	NCD, DMC, MoPSPrC&LGa	Mo Fisheries, SL Dept of SLCG, SL Police, SL Navy, MoE, Lifesaving organizations	2021 – 2022
		Total (or %) of artificial pools of different categories ensuing the safety standards			2022 - 2025

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of drowning due to unsafe waterbodies reduced (Cont., Page 26)	Formation of Lifesaving points <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lay down standards/guidelines of life saving points 	Availability of standards	NCD, DMC,	SL Dept of SLCG, SL Police, SL Navy, Lifesaving	2021 – 2022
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of life saving points 	% of life saving points established	MoHA (GA)/ MoPSPPrC&LGa / DMC	Mo Fisheries, MoTourism, SL Dept of SLCG, SL Police, SL Navy, MoE, Lifesaving	2021 - 2025
	Confirming water safety at recreational swimming areas/ commonly used water bodies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of life saving package at recreational water bodies (inland/ beach) 	Availability of a lifesaving package	MoHA (GA)/ MoPSPPrC&LGa DMC, NCD	MoTourism/ SLTDA, SL Dept of SLCG	2021 – 2022
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of recreational water bodies 	Availability of a map with recreational water bodies	MoHA (GA)/ MoPSPPrC&LGa DMC	MoTourism/ SLTDA, SL Dept of SLCG	2021 – 2022
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of a monitoring mechanism to ensure the existence of life saving package at recreational water bodies 	Availability of a monitoring mechanism			2021 – 2022
			Total number of lives saved after establishment	MoHA (GA)/ MoPSPPrC&LGa DMC	

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Reduction of drowning incidence by increasing the awareness and skills among general public on prevention of drowning	Development of skills among school children on safe saving of drowned victims	Availability of a plan for schools in training of children on safe saving of drowned victims Total number of schools completed / total number of children trained	MoE, NIE	MoH Lifesaving organizations Provincial Edu	2021 – 2022 2023 - 2025
	Fixing/ establishing water safety signages at commonly used and vulnerable water bodies (common signages throughout the country)	Total number of places identified % of water safety signages fixed in identified water bodies	MoPSPrC&LGa, DMC	MoTourism/ SLTDA, NCD, Lifesaving organizations	2021 2022 - 2025
	Mapping out artificial swimming pools in the country which can be used in swimming training programmes	Availability of a list/ map of identified artificial swimming pools	MoTourism/ SLTDA, MoPSPrC&LGa	MoTourism, MoE, Lifesaving organizations, NCD, DMC,	2021 - 2022
	Identification of mechanism in training of volunteers in the community in swimming & life saving	Availability of a mechanism	DMC, Mo Fisheries	MoPSPrC&LGa, SL Navy, SL Dept of SLCG, Lifesaving organizations NCD	2021 - 2022
	Training of fishing community in swimming and life saving	Availability of a training mechanism Total number of identified fishing communities for the activity Total number of fishing communities trained	Mo Fisheries	SLCG SL Navy	2021 - 2022 2021 – 2022 2022 - 2025

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Increase capacity building of staff to give rapid response to victims for pre-drowning/drowning conditions	Advocacy for managerial staff and training of tourist guides	Total no. of advocacy programme conducted Total number of tourist guides trained	Mo Tourism (SLITHM)	Lifesaving organizations, SL Navy SLCG SL Police	2021 - 2025
	Publicity of rapid responses	Total number of programmes conducted	DMC, NCD	DPRD, Lifesaving organizations	2021 - 2025
	Establishing “safety points” to keep rescue items at commonly used water bodies	Total number of places identified % of “safety points” established	MoPSPrC&LGa DMC	Mo Fisheries, Lifesaving organizations, SL Navy SL Police SLCG	2021 -2022 2022 - 2025

2.3 Prevention of home Injuries

a. Safety of the structure/ building

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of injuries due to unsafe building constructions reduced (at planning and construction stage)	Development of policies assuring the safety of homes at planning & construction stage,	Availability of a home safety policy	MoH, CIDA, UDA, MoPSPPrC&LGa	Professional bodies	2021 - 2022
	Development of standards assuring the safety of homes at planning & construction stage,	Availability of documented standards assuring the safety of homes at planning & construction stage	SLSI , UDA, MoPSPPrC&LGa, CIDA	MoH Professional bodies	2021 - 2022
	Development of a mechanism for assurance of implementation	Availability of a mechanism	UDA, MoPSPPrC&LGa, CIDA	Professional bodies	2023 - 2025
	Registration of all qualified constructors & technicians (including electricians) (National Registration Body should take the responsibility of checking the qualifications and proficiency)	Availability of minimum qualifications for registration Availability of a mechanism for registration Total number registered	UDA, MoPSPPrC&LGa, CIDA,	PUCSL	2021 – 2022 2021 – 2022 2022 – 2025
	Awareness of all qualified persons on standards	Total number of awareness programmes conducted	UDA, CIDA,	PUCSL MoPSPPrC&LGa, Professional bodies	2022 – 2025

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of injuries due to unsafe building constructions reduced (at planning and construction stage) (Cont., Page30)	Establishment of a monitoring mechanism for assurance of standards at planning and construction stage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development • Implementation 	Availability of a monitoring mechanism/ plan Total number of constructions adhered to the standards	UDA, MoPSPPrC&LGa	CIDA, Professional bodies	2023 2023 – 2025
	Include approval of MOH in the process of building application approval on safety of the homes	Total number of buildings approved by MOH	MoH	UDA, MoPSPPrC&LGa	2023
	Establishment of a mechanism to assess the safety issues of all unauthorized/ partly built/ temporary/ informal constructions	Availability of a mechanism	UDA, MoPSPPrC&LGa	MoH	2022 - 2023
Incidence of injuries occurring due to home construction reduced after settlement (maintenance stage)	Development of standard check list for defect identification of new constructions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 1st year of construction (defects liability period) • After 1st year of construction 	Availability of a standard check list for defect identification	UDA, MoPSPPrC&LGa	CEB, Professional bodies	2021 - 2022
	Development of a monitoring mechanism for defect identification of new constructions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 1st year of construction (defects liability period) • After 1st year of construction 	Availability of a monitoring mechanism Total number of constructions identified with defects	UDA, MoPSPPrC&LGa	CEB, Professional bodies	2022 - 2025
	Development of guidelines on extensions/ renovations of existing constructions	Availability of guidelines	UDA, MoPSPPrC&LGa	MoH, CEB, CIDA, Professional bodies	2021 - 2022

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of injuries occurring due to home construction reduced after settlement (maintenance stage) (Cont., Page 31)	Development of standard check list for identification of safety issues in any type of home	Availability of a standard check list	UDA, MoPSPPrC&LGa	MoH, CEB, Professional bodies	2021 - 2022
	Establishment of a monitoring mechanism	Availability of a monitoring mechanism Total number of constructions identified with defects	UDA, MoPSPPrC&LGa	MoH, CEB, Professional bodies	2021 - 2022 2022- 2025

b. Safety of home environment

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of injuries due to unsafe home environment reduced	Development of documented standards assuring the safety of home environment considering the type of injury mechanism i.e. Falls safety, Electricity safety, Burn safety, Poison safety, Animal safety (bites, stings, attacks etc)fire safety	Availability of documented standards	SLSI, MoH CEB	MoPSPPrC& LGa, Professional bodies*	2021 - 2022
	Development of an implementation plan on safety of home environment	Availability of an implementation plan	MoH,	MoPSPPrC &LGa, CEB	2021 - 2022
	Lay down a monitoring mechanism	Availability of a laydown monitoring mechanism	MoH,	MoPSPPrC &LGa, CEB	2023
	Consider Consumer Coordinator (meter reader) in home electrical safety monitoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include home electrical safety monitoring in the duty list of the Consumer Coordinator (CC) (meter reader) Training of CC on home electrical safety Development of a monitoring mechanism of the performance of the CC 	Availability of home electrical safety in the duty list of the CC Total no. of trainings conducted for CC/ total number of CCs trained Availability of a monitoring mechanism	CEB		2021 - 2025

c. Animal safety

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of injuries due to animal bites reduced	Monitoring of the enforcement of rabies act to ensure responsible – pet ownership	Availability of a monitoring mechanism Total number of prosecutions performed	MoPSPrC&LGa	MoH	2021 2021 - 2025
	Registration of all pet dogs and cats	Total number of pets registered	MoPSPrC&LGa		2021 - 2025
	Monitoring of the enforcement of animal act in relation to trespassing the animals	Availability of a monitoring mechanism Total number of prosecutions performed	MoPSPrC&LGa		2021 2021 - 2025
	Development of a mechanism in controlling of stray animal/ dog Population	Availability of a mechanism Number of stray dogs sterilized	MoPSPrC& LGa, DeptWL	MoH, CEA, MoH	2021 – 2022 2022 - 2025
	Development of a training package for general public in safe handling of domestic, stray and wild animals	Availability of a training package Total number of training programmes conducted	MoH, DeptWL		2022 - 2025

d. Poison Safety

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of injuries due to poisoning reduced	Development of standard guidelines and procedure for e-waste management	Availability of standard guidelines and procedure for e-waste management	CEA		2021
	Development of standard guidelines on labelling and packaging of consumables (except for food items) e.g. cosmetics, medicines, agrochemicals, detergents etc.	Availability of standard guidelines on labelling and packaging of consumables	SLSI,	MoIC (CAA), MoA	2021 - 2022
		Availability of a list of registered pesticides			
	Inclusion of safety measures for the cosmetic act, especially for children	Availability of modified cosmetic act	NMRA		2022
	Streamlining the registration procedure of consumables and review mechanism	Availability of a registration procedure	MoIC	MoA	2021 - 2022
		Availability of list of registered consumables			
Development of standard guidelines on prevention of plant poisoning	Availability of guidelines to prevent plant poisoning	NCD, NPIC	MoA	2021 - 2023	
Development of a monitoring mechanism to assure the implementation of guidelines/ standards related to prevention of all types of poisoning (e.g. e-waste, agrochemicals, cosmetics, medicines, plants etc.)	Availability of a monitoring mechanism	NCD, NPIC, MoA MoHA, MoIC, NMRA		2022 – 2023	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At industry level (manufacturing/ distribution/marketing/ advertising) At home level 	Total number of programmes conducted by each institution		2023 - 2025	

2.4 Prevention of occupation related injuries

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of injuries due to animal bites reduced	Mapping of all occupational settings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> industries (small, medium and large scale) according to the scale and nature of industries (Manufacturing, construction etc.) Government workplaces to be separately mapped. Informal economy: the important categories to be mapped per Medical Officer of Health (MOH) division. 	Having a database of the workplaces at each level: MOH, Regional, Provincial and National Availability of a list of industries based on scale and nature per MOH area hazard Availability of this compiled data set at national level.	E&OH, MoL	Private sector Industry associations	2021 – 2022
	Development of minimum safety standards for most vulnerable sectors	Availability of safety standards	E&OH, NCD, MoL SLSI	Based on the selected industries Eg:- CIDA if construction and Associations for major constructions	2021 – 2023
	Establish a monitoring mechanism to ensure the implementation of standards	Availability of a monitoring mechanism Availability of a check list Availability of review formats at national level Number of unsafe workplaces reported to Ministry of Labour per MOH	E&OH, NCD, MoL	CEA	2021 – 2022 (for establishment) 2022 onwards ongoing process

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of injuries due to animal bites reduced (9Cont., Page 35)	Review to identify the gap of available regulations Evaluating & timely updating of existing regulations/ legislations relevant to risk reduction at work places (mainly on chemical and physical hazards)	Number identified and initiated regulations on chemical and physical hazards	E&OH, MoL CEA		2021 – 2025
	Strengthening of the existing mechanism to educate workers on safety measures to be taken for prevention of injuries a. Formal b. Informal	Total number of programmes conducted per MOH area	E&OH, MoL CIDA	Ministry of Agriculture	2021 – 2022
		Total number of sessions conducted by each factory inspecting engineer Number of awareness programs conducted by the National Level directorate		Ministry of Fisheries	2022 – 2025
Promoting National Occupational Safety & Health Management System	Availability of National Occupational Safety & Health Management System	E&OH, MoL		2022 – 2025	

2.5 Prevention of injuries among children

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of child injuries reduced by creating a safe environment at home	Strengthening of home safety programme				
	Lay down a distribution plan of home safety check list (for antenatal mothers and homes with children less than 5 years)	Availability of a distribution plan	NCD	FHB	2021
	Ensuring the awareness among parents/ guardians on contents of the check list and the safety of home and its environment	% of antenatal mothers educated on home safety check list	NCD	FHB Professional colleges	2021 – 2025
		% of mothers/ guardians having children less than 5 years educated on home safety check list			2021 - 2025
	Establishment of a monitoring mechanism of the implementation of the contents of the home safety check list.	Availability of a monitoring mechanism	NCD, FHB	MoWCA	2021 – 2022
% of homes changed according to the check list at the time of community base survey		NCD, FHB	2021 - 2025		
Incorporate the contents of the home safety check list into undergraduate community-based programmes	Availability of Home safety checklist in undergraduate community-based programmes	NCD, Academia		2021 - 2025	
	Total no. of universities incorporated home safety check list in undergraduate community-based programmes	Academia			

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of child injuries reduced by creating a safe environment at home (Cont., Page 37)	Incorporate the child safety tips into CHDR	Availability of child safety tips in CHDR	NCD, FHB		2022 - 2023
	Incorporate the contents of the home safety check list into other training programmes (E.g. Nurses, PHNO, MOH, Social service workers, preschool teachers, mother supportive groups etc.)	Availability of Home safety checklist in undergraduate community-based programmes	NCD,	ET & R, HPB, NIHS, DeptSS, MoWCA	2021 - 2025
Incidence of child injuries reduced by creating a safe environment at day care centres, preschool, children's home, special need children's homes	Day care centres, Preschools, Children's homes, Special need children's homes				
	Development of safety standards in child day care centres, preschool, children's homes, special need children's homes	Availability of lay down safety standards	SLSI	NCD, FHB, Professional colleges	2021 - 2022
	Inclusion of safety standards in child day care policy/ regulations/ act	Availability of safety standards in child day care policy/ regulations/ act	MoWCA		
	Injury prevention (identified by mechanism, place & activity) and first aid to be included in the preschool curricula (for both preschool teachers and children)	Availability of injury prevention and first aid as part of pre school curricula (teachers and children)	NIE	NCD, FHB MoWCA	2021 - 2022
	Establishment of a mechanism on training of preschool teachers and day care centre/ children's home guardians and parents on prevention of injuries	Availability of training mechanism (package/ guidelines)	NCD	MoWCA	2021 - 2022

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of child injuries reduced by creating a safe environment at day care centres, preschool, children's home, special need children's homes (Cont., Page 38)	Assurance of the safety at the day care centres, preschool, children's home, special need children's homes premises <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a check list • Establishment of a mechanism for implementation, monitoring and ensuring safety if identified any defects 	Availability of a check list Availability of a mechanism for implementation, monitoring and ensuring safety % of day care centres, preschool, children's home, special need children's homes taken corrective measures on identified defects through check list	NCD MoWCA MoE	FHB, HPB	2021 - 2022 2021 - 2023 2022 - 2025
	Lay down monitoring mechanisms to assure the implementation of the child safety programme at day care, preschool, children's home, special need children's homes	Availability of a monitoring mechanism	NCD, FHB	MoE, DeptSS	2022
	Establishment of a grading system for all registered day care, preschool, children's home, special need children's homes (This should include the evaluation of day care centres, preschool, children's home, special need children's homes based on SLSI standards)	Availability of a grading system	NCD, MoWCA	MoPSPrC & LGa	2022
		Availability of a public awareness mechanism	NCD, MoWCA		2023 – 2025
	Availability of an updated list of registered day care centres, preschool, children's home, special need children's homes	MoWCA, MoPSPrC & LGa		2023 – 2025	
Include MOH inputs for the approval of new day care, preschool, children's home, special need children's homes.	Total number of preschools approved by MOH	MoH (PDHS/RDHS)	MoWCA MoPSPrC & LGa	2022	

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of child injuries reduced by creating a safe environment at schools	Schools				
	Lay down safety standards for class rooms, play area, swimming pool, school environment etc) (This needs to identify standards for material, texture, size, shape, colour & paints used & standards for surface materials etc.)	Availability of safety standards for class rooms, play area, swimming pool, school environment	SLSI	NCD, FHB MoE,	2021 - 2022
	Development of a check list to assess the safety of school premises	Availability of a check list	NCD	MoE	2021 - 2022
	Identification of a mechanism for implementation, monitoring and ensuring safety if identified any defects	Availability of a mechanism for implementation, monitoring and ensuring safety	MoE, NCD		2021 - 2022
	Establishment of a mechanism for the approval of the Ministry of Health to assess constructions for safety issues based on standards developed by SLSI	Availability of a mechanism	NCD, MoE	SLSI	2022 - 2023
	Approval of building plan from MOH before new constructions/ extensions of the existing buildings	% of approvals obtained for new constructions/ existing buildings	MoPSPPrC&LGa	MoH	2021 - 2025
	Approval of MOH for construction of play areas	% of approvals obtained from MOH	MoE, MoH		2022 - 2025
	Construction of play areas according to the safety standards	% of play areas constructed according to standards	MoE	SLSI	2022 - 2025

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of child injuries reduced by creating a safe environment at schools (Cont., Page 40)	Establishment of a mechanism for assurance of safety at all established swimming pools in schools (including the physical presence of a qualified life saver at all times at swimming pools when it is in use)	Availability of a mechanism % of swimming pools in schools ensuing the safety standards	NCD, MoE	SLSI	2023 - 2025
	Establish a mechanism for compulsory training of teachers on injury prevention and first aid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For teachers already in the service • For newly recruited teachers at their training 	Availability of a mechanism	MoE, NIE	NCD,	2021 - 2022
	Injury prevention (identified by mechanism, place & activity) and first aid to be included in school curricula	Availability of injury prevention and first aid as part of school curricula	MoE, NIE	NCD, FHB	2021 - 2022
	To include injury prevention (identified by mechanism, place & activity) in health promoting school programme	Inclusion of injury prevention in health promoting school programme	MoE	FHB	2021 - 2025
	Develop a mechanism on training of children on prevention of injuries	Availability of training mechanism (package/ guidelines)	NCD, FHB, HPB	MoE	
	To include Health Sciences and physical education as a compulsory subject at GCE/ O/L	Inclusion of Health Sciences as a compulsory subject at GCE/ O/L	MoE	NCD, FHB	2022
	Establish a mechanism to mandatory participate a teacher trained on first aid at every sport activity organized/ conducted by the school	Availability of a mechanism Total number/ % of schools established a mechanism	MoE	NCD	2022

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of child injuries reduced by creating a safe environment at schools (Cont., Page 41)	Searching of safety issues at schools in collaboration with Dengue Prevention programme	Total number of safety issues identified at schools through Dengue Prevention programme	NCD, NDCU	MoE	2021 - 2025
	Lay down monitoring mechanisms to assure the implementation of the child safety programme at school	Availability of a monitoring mechanism	NCD, FHB MoE		2022
	Appointing an injury prevention focal point for each school.	Availability of a injury prevention focal point Total no. of schools having a focal points for injury prevention	MoE	NCD	2021 - 2023
	Modify the CHDR to include a section to report every injury that occurred to the child at school	Availability of modified CHDR	FHB	NCD, MoE	2022

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of child injuries reduced by improving the safety standards of equipment used by children (including material, texture, size, shape, colour & paints used, medications, storage vessels & chemicals etc)	Lay down of standards on equipment including play equipment used by and used for children to ensure the safety of the children up to 10 yrs of age	Availability of lay down standards	SLSI	MoWCA, MoH	2021 - 2022
	Lay down a mechanism of implementation and monitoring of the standards at manufacturing/ developing/ importing equipment compatible with the standards	Availability of lay down mechanism of implementation and monitoring	MoIC,	MoCWA. MoE, MoH	2023
	Identify laws that apply to child protection standards and enforce such laws	Total number of laws identified	MoIC, MoJ	SLSI, MoPSPrc&LGa	2021 - 2025
	Develop safety standards for areas / equipment where children play	Availability of safety standards	SLSI	NCD	2021 - 2022
	Approval of plan from MOH before construction of play areas at public places	Total no. of play areas approved by MOH	MoH (PDHS/RDHS)	MoPSPrc&LGa	2022 - 2023
	Construction of play areas according to the safety standards	% of play areas constructed according to standards	MoPSPrc&LGa	SLSI	2023 - 2025

2.6 Prevention of injuries among elderly

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of injuries among adults reduced by creating a safe environment at home, day centres, elderly care homes	Home				
	Strengthening of home safety programme				
	Development of guidelines in elderly safety at home	Availability of guidelines	YED	NSE NCD	2021 - 2022
	Modifying of the current home safety check list to address elderly safety issues	Availability of safety check list	YED	NSE NCD	2021 - 2022
	Development of a plan to educate the elders/ guardians/ children on contents of the check list and the safety of home and its environment	Availability of a mechanism	YED NCD	NSE	2022 - 2025
	Establish a programme to deliver home safety for elders through community volunteers (elderly community leader)	Availability of a programme Total number of volunteers trained	YED NCD	NSE	2022
	Establishment of a monitoring mechanism of the implementation of the contents of the home safety check list through P.H field staff	Availability of a monitoring mechanism	YED NCD	NSE	2022 - 2025
	Establishment of a mechanism to take remedial actions on issues identified in the content of the Home Safety Checklist	Availability of a mechanism	YED NCD	NSE	2023

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of injuries among adults reduced by creating a safe environment at home, day centres, elderly care homes (Cont., Page 44)	Elderly care homes				
	Modify already existing standards to ensure safety in all elderly care homes	Availability of modified standards	YED	NCD	2023 - 2022
	Registration of all care givers	Availability of minimum qualifications for registration	YED	NCD	2022
		Availability of a mechanism for registration	NSE		
		Total number registered	NSE		
	Establishment of a grading system for all registered elderly homes	Availability of a grading system	YED, NCD	NSE, MoPSPrC& LGa	2022
		Availability of a public awareness mechanism	YED, NCD		2023 – 2025
		Availability of an updated list of registered elderly homes	NSE, MoPSPrC&LGa		2023 – 2025
	Establishment of a mechanism to train administrators and care givers for elderly including safety measures to be taken for prevention of injuries	Availability of a training mechanism	YED, NCD	NSE	2021 – 2022
		Availability of a training curriculum			2021 – 2022
Total number of administrator and caregivers trained			2022 - 2025		

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of injuries among adults reduced by creating a safe environment at home, day centres, elderly care homes (Cont., Page 45)	Develop a monitoring mechanism to ensure the safety at all registered elderly homes	Availability of a monitoring mechanism	YED NCD	NSE	2021 – 2022
	Approval of building plan from MOH before construction of/ establishment of elderly care and paying homes	% of approvals obtained for new constructions/ existing buildings	MoH (PDHS/ RDHS)	MoPSPrc& LGa	2021 - 2025
Incidence of injuries among adults reduced by modification of risk factors leading to injuries	Development of a programme for screening of elders above 60 years and above especially for all disabilities at community level (this should include the problems to be screened & hence development of screening guidelines, referral and follow up etc)	Availability of a community-based screening programme for elders above 60 years on physical disabilities	NCD YED	NSE	2022
	Establishment of programmes to meet the social and financial needs of elderly on identified physical disabilities especially visual, hearing and muscular skeletal problems	Availability of programmes to meet the identified physical needs of elders Total number of programmes conducted	NSE NSE		2022 – 2025
	Establishment of a life style modification programme for elderly (Nutrition, Exercise, Tobacco & alcohol prevention)	Availability of a lifestyle modification programme for elderly Total number of programmes conducted	YED NCD Nutrition Division	NATA, MoSp, Professional Colleges	2022 – 2025

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of injuries among adults reduced by modification of risk factors leading to injuries (Cont., Page 46)	Establishment of implementing mechanism for dietary guidelines for elderly diet including vitamin D supplementation	Availability of an implementing mechanism Availability of a vitamin D supplementation National programme % of elders received vitamin D through the programme	NCD YED Nutrition Division	NSE	2023 -2025
Incidence of injuries among adults reduced by improving the safety standards of Accessibility and assistive devices used by elderly (including material, texture, size, shape etc)	Review/ lay down of standards on accessibility and assistive devices used by and used for elderly to ensure the safety of the elderly	Availability of safety standards	SLSI, YED	NCD NSE	2022 – 2023
	Adaptation of standards on accessibility and assistive devices used by and used for elderly to ensure the safety of the elderly	Availability of adapted safety standards	YED	NCD NSE	2022 – 2023
	Establishing a mechanism of implementation, enforcement of law and monitoring of the standards on accessibility and assistive devices to ensure the safety of the elderly. (in manufacturing/ developing/ importing equipment compatible with the standards)	Availability of established mechanism of implementation, law enforcement and monitoring	YED NSE MoIC	NCD	2023-2025

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of injuries among adults reduced by Strengthening existing regulations/ legislations	Review the existing regulations/ legislations and identify the gaps in implementation	Availability of a review plan and a report	NSE		2022 - 2024
	Strengthen the existing regulations/ legislations	Total number of legislations/ regulations changed/ strengthened after the review	NSE		2022-2024

2.7 Prevention of injuries at key settings

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Reduced risk for injuries among general public	Design and launch a public education campaign on injury prevention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of injury prevention health promotion package/ communication strategy Conduct mass media/ social media campaign Publicity of rapid responses 	Availability of an injury prevention communication strategy promoting healthy behaviours	MoH (HPB) MoH, MoMM	NCD	2021 - 2022
	Establish health promotion settings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish safe communities Establish safety promoting schools, preschools, workplaces, day care and elderly homes, hospitals, health promoting villages Stakeholder mapping at MOH level for public education Awareness of the general public through health and non health field officers 	No. of functioning safe communities No. of functioning safety promoting schools/ Preschools/ work places/ Day care centres/ Elderly homes No. of programmes conducted for general public by field health staff/ non health staff	MoH (NCD, HPB), MoHA, MoE, MoWCA, MoL, DeptSS (ES), NPIC		2021 - 2022
	Design public education programme during National Injury Prevention Week by public health staff/ non health staff	Number of programmes conducted by health staff/ non health staff	MoH (NCD, HPB), MoHA MoE, MoL, MoHE, MoWCA		2021 – 2025
	Develop a mechanism to create a supportive environment for elders at home	Availability of a mechanism	MoH (YED), DeptSS (ES)	NCD	2022 – 2025

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Reduced risk for injuries among general public	Development of National Guidelines on Injury prevention in specific injury types (i.e. Road safety, Home safety, child safety, drowning safety, work place safety, elderly safety, Poison safety etc.)	Availability of National Guidelines	MoH (NCD, E&OH, YED, NPIC)	MoT, MoE, MoWCA, Professional colleges, NGOs	2021 – 2025
	Develop standards to ensure the safety at theme parks	Availability of standards	SLSI	NCD, Professional colleges,	2021 - 2022
	Establish a monitoring mechanism to ensure the safety of theme parks based on the standards developed	Availability of a mechanism	NCD, MoPSPrc&LGa		2022 – 2025

Strategic action area 3

Post event care

3.1 First aid

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of morbidity and mortality due to lack of appropriate first aid reduced/ Incidence of morbidity and mortality reduced due to appropriate first aid	Situation analysis of existing first aid programme to identify the service availability, strengths and capacities, etc.	Availability of a report	NCD	Professional colleges, First aid trainers	2022 – 2023
	Development of standard first aid guideline, training module and curriculum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for first aid trainers • for general public 	Availability of guidelines and curriculums	NCD	Professional colleges, First aid trainers	2021 – 2022
	Establishment of training teams at <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District level • MOH level 	Availability of training teams at District and MOH level	NCD	First aid trainers	2021 - 2022
	Development of a mechanism to register first aid master trainers/ trainers and first aid providers	Availability of a registration mechanism Availability of a list/ registry of first aid trainers	NCD	Professional colleges, First aid trainers	2022 – 2023
	Establishment of a mechanism of periodic renewal of registration of trainers and first aiders	Availability of a mechanism	NCD	Professional colleges, First aid trainers	2023 – 2025
	Development of a mechanism to legally protect first aiders	Availability of a mechanism to legally protect first aiders	NCD, MoJ	Professional colleges	2023 – 2025

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of morbidity and mortality due to lack of appropriate first aid reduced/ Incidence of morbidity and mortality reduced due to appropriate first aid (Cont., Page52)	Training of selected groups in first aid				
	Strengthening of school first aid programme				
	Injury prevention and first aid to be included in school curricula	Availability of injury prevention and first aid as part of school curricula	MoE, NIE	NCD, FHB	2021 - 2022
	Establish a mechanism for compulsory training of teachers on injury prevention and first aid (for teachers already in the service and for newly recruited teachers at their training)	Availability of a mechanism	MoE, NIE	NCD,	2021 - 2022
	Establish a mechanism to strengthen existing first aid training programmes at schools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of the existing programmes • Identification of gaps • Reorganization of the programme 	Availability of a mechanism	NCD	First aid trainers	2021 - 2022
	To include first aid in health promoting school programme	Inclusion of first aid in health promoting school programme Total number of health promoting schools included first aid as a component	MoE, NCD		2021 - 2025
	Establishment of a mechanism to evaluate the knowledge and skills of children	Availability of a mechanism	MoE	NCD	2021 - 2025
	Establishment of first aid teams at schools	Availability of first aid teams at schools Total number of schools having first aid teams	MoE	NCD	2021 - 2025
	Establishment of first aid kits at schools	Availability of first aid kits at schools Total number of schools having first aid kits	MoE	NCD	2021 - 2025

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of morbidity and mortality due to lack of appropriate first aid reduced/ Incidence of morbidity and mortality reduced due to appropriate first aid (Cont., Page53)	Establishment of an emergency preparedness plan at schools	Availability of plans Total number of schools having plans Total number of drills/ trainings conducted for identified groups based on plan	DMC, DPRD, MoE MoE	MoE, NCD	2021 – 2022 2022 – 2025 2022 – 2025
	Development of a monitoring and appraisal mechanism of school based first aid activities	Availability of a monitoring and appraisal mechanism	NCD	MoE,	2022 - 2025
	Strengthening of work place first aid programme				
	Establishment of first aid teams at work places • Industries (medium and large scale) according to the scale and nature of industries • Government workplaces.	Total number/ % of work places having first aid teams at National, Regional and MOH level	NCD, MoH (RDHS)	MoL, E&OH	2021 - 2025
	Establish a mechanism for periodic evaluation/ updating the skills of the first aid teams	Availability of a mechanism No. of programmes conducted	NCD	MoL, E&OH MoH(RDHS)	2023 - 2025
	Establishment of first aid kits at work places • Industries (medium and large scale) according to the scale and nature of industries • Government workplaces.	Total number/ %r of work places (industries) having first aid kits	NCD, MoH (RDHS)	MoL, E&OH	2021 - 2025

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame	
			Primary	Secondary		
Incidence of morbidity and mortality due to lack of appropriate first aid reduced/ Incidence of morbidity and mortality reduced due to appropriate first aid (Cont., Page54)	Establishment of an emergency preparedness plan at work places	Availability of plans	DMC, NCD,	MoL	2021 – 2022	
		Total number of work places having plans	MoL		2022 – 2025	
		Total number of drills/ trainings conducted for identified groups based on plan	MoL		2022 – 2025	
	Promotion of first aid among vehicle drivers					
	Establish a mechanism to train all new driving license holders	Availability of a mechanism	NCD	MoT (DMT)	2021	
		Inclusion of first aid in driving license training programme Total number trained in first aid Availability of a monitoring mechanism			2022 – 2025	
Develop a mechanism to train public transport (public/private bus drivers, school bus/ van drivers and three-wheel drivers) and heavy vehicle drivers on first aid,	Availability of a mechanism	NCD	MoT (DMT, SLTB, NTC,)	2022 – 2025		
Develop a mechanism for periodic evaluation of first aid skills among public transport and heavy vehicle drivers	Availability of a mechanism Total number of public transport and heavy vehicle drivers assessed in first aid	NCD	MoT (DMT, SLTB, NTC)	2022 2022 – 2025		

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of morbidity and mortality due to lack of appropriate first aid reduced/ Incidence of morbidity and mortality reduced due to appropriate first aid (Cont., Page55)	Establish a mechanism to train other specific groups on basic first aid				
	Traffic police officers	Availability of a mechanism Total number trained	NCD	SLPolice	2022 – 2025
	Members of mother support groups	Availability of a mechanism Total number trained	NCD	HPB	2022 – 2025
	Day-care centre / children's home guardians	Availability of a mechanism Total number trained	NCD	MoWCA	2022 – 2025
	Preschool teachers	Availability of a mechanism Total number trained	NCD	MoWCA	2022 – 2025
	Members of families having a child less than 5 years	Availability of a mechanism Total number trained	NCD		2022 – 2025
	Guardians/ care takers of elderly homes & child orphanages	Availability of a mechanism Total number trained	NCD	YED, DeptSS (ES)	2022 – 2025
	Tourist guides	Availability of a mechanism Total number trained	NCD	MoTourism	2022 – 2025
	Establishment of an emergency preparedness plan at schools	Availability of plans Total number of schools having plans Total number of drills/ trainings conducted for identified groups based on plan	DMC, DPRD, MoE MoE	MoE, NCD	2021 – 2022 2022 – 2025 2022 – 2025

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of morbidity and mortality due to lack of appropriate first aid reduced/ Incidence of morbidity and mortality reduced due to appropriate first aid (Cont., Page56)	Considering basic first aid in all relevant curricula of educational programmes (i.e. undergraduate, post graduate, vocational training, training colleges, health staff etc.)	Inclusion of basic first aid in all relevant curriculums of undergraduate/ postgraduate training programmes	NCD, MoE, MoHE, MoVT, NAITA, MoSDVT		2022 – 2025
	Establishment of a mechanism to evaluate the knowledge and skills of trainees	Availability of a mechanism Total number trained from each programme	NCD, MoE, MoHE, MoVT, NAITA		2022 - 2025
	Establish a monitoring mechanism of the first aid programme conducted by relevant institutions	Availability of a monitoring mechanism	NCD	MoE, MoHE, MoSDVT, NAITA	2022 - 2025
	Development of an online training programme on basic first aid in local language for general public	Availability of online training programme	NCD		2025

3.2 Prehospital care

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of morbidity and mortality due to lack of appropriate pre-hospital care services reduced	Strengthening of ambulance services				
	Development of monitoring of standards of prehospital care	Availability of monitoring standards of prehospital care	NCD	Professional colleges, Suwaseriya	2021 – 2022
	Development of a registration mechanism for all ambulance services	Availability of a registration mechanism Availability of a list of registered ambulance services	NCD	Professional colleges, Suwaseriya	2022 – 2023
	Establishment of a mechanism to regulate the worthiness of all ambulances	Availability of a mechanism	NCD	Professional colleges, Suwaseriya	2022 – 2023
	Conducting a situation analysis to identify the service gaps of ambulance services	Availability of a report	NCD		2021 - 2022
	Development of a standard training guideline, module and a curriculum for para medics and emergency medical technicians	Availability of - Training guidelines - Training curriculum	NCD	Professional colleges, Suwaseriya	2021 - 2023
	Establish a mechanism to periodic evaluation of skills of para medics and emergency medical technicians on prehospital care	Availability of a mechanism	NCD	Professional colleges, Suwaseriya	2021 - 2023
	Facilitation of SLMC registration for para medics and emergency medical technicians	Availability of Act for registration of para medics and emergency medical technicians Total number of para medics and emergency medical technicians registered at SLMC	NCD		2025

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of morbidity and mortality due to lack of appropriate pre-hospital care services reduced (Cont., Page 58)	Establishment of a mechanism for recruitment and registration of the staff involved in prehospital care	Availability of a mechanism for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment • Registration Total number of staff registered Availability of a list of registered staff	NCD	Suwaseriya	2022 – 2023
	Establishment of a mechanism to link between health institutions and ambulance services	Availability of a mechanism	NCD, Professional colleges		2023 – 2024
	Establishment of a hospital level monitoring mechanism of prehospital care services	Availability of a mechanism	NCD	Professional colleges	2022 - 2023

3.3 Post admission care

Strengthening of emergency care

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Strengthening of emergency services at the delivery point					
Incidence of morbidity and mortality due to injuries reduced by strengthening of emergency services	Situation analysis and service mapping of current emergency care delivery system	Availability of a report	NCD, MoH (DDG MS II)	Professional colleges, TS	2021 – 2022
	Development of a standard guidelines on basic emergency care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation and Implementation of triage • Initial stabilization (for adults & paediatric) • For specific management of different injury categories (for adults & paediatric) 	Availability of guidelines on basic emergency care	NCD, MoH (DDG MS II)	Professional colleges	2021 – 2022
	Formulation of essential equipment and drugs at each emergency health care delivery level (i.e. primary, secondary and tertiary care level)	Availability of a list of essential needs of equipment and drugs	NCD, MoH (DDG MS II)	Professional colleges, MSD	2021 – 2022
	Conduct a facility survey to identify the available resources and the gaps for emergency care	Availability of survey report	NCD		2022 – 2023
	Assurance of continues supply of essential equipment and drugs including antidotes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This should include establishment of online system to update the drug availability 	Availability of a mechanism Availability of a report on Service Availability and Readiness Assessment	MSD	NCD, MoH (DDG MS II) NPIC	2021 – 2022 2024 – 2025
	Design of a standard floor plan for emergency care service delivery point	Availability of a standard floor plan	MoH (DDG MS II)	NCD	2021 – 2022

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of morbidity and mortality due to injuries reduced by strengthening of emergency services (Cont., Page 60)	Building of new constructions/ renovations of emergency care service delivery points according to the standard floor plan	Number of newly constructed / renovated emergency care points according to standard floor plan	MoH (DDG MS II)	NCD	2023 – 2025
	Networking of emergency care services This should include an availability of a common number <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modification of transfer form • Telemedicine • Call centre etc. 	Availability of a network (Availability of a common number & call centre)	NCD, MoH (DDG MS II)		2022 – 2025
	Develop a mechanism to record hospital emergency care data	Availability of a mechanism	NCD, MoH (DDG MS II)		2022 – 2023
	Establish regional poison information centres	Availability of regional poison information centres	NCD, NPIC		2022 – 2025
	Improve National Poison Information centre including laboratory facilities	Availability of improved National Poison Information centre including laboratory facilities	NCD, NPIC		2025

Strengthening of inter hospital transfers

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of morbidity and mortality due to injuries reduced by strengthening of inter hospital transfers	Develop a communication plan in interhospital transfer	Availability of communication plan	NCD	Professional colleges	2022 - 2023
	Define minimum standards for interhospital transfers	Availability of minimum standards for interhospital transfers	NCD	Professional colleges	2021 - 2022
	Development of a guideline & a check list for interhospital transfers	Availability of a guidelines & a check list	NCD	Professional colleges	2021 - 2023

Strengthening of Definitive and follow up care

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of morbidity and mortality due to injuries reduced by strengthening of definitive and follow up care	Strengthening of definitive and follow up care at the delivery point				
	Situation analysis and service mapping of, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • current definitive care delivery system • current follow up care system 	Availability of a report	NCD	Professional colleges	2021 – 2022
	Development of standard guideline on basic requirements/ resources (human & logistics) in delivering definitive and follow up care at, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary care institutions • Secondary care institutions • Tertiary care institutions 	Availability of standard guidelines on basic requirements	NCD	Professional colleges	2021 – 2022
	Assurance of availability of basic requirements/ resources (human & logistics) in delivering definitive and follow up care at, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary care institutions • Secondary care institutions • Tertiary care institutions 	Availability of a mechanism Availability of a report on Service Availability and Readiness Assessment	MSD, DDG MS I/ II	NCD, ET&R	2021 – 2022 2024 – 2025
	Conduct a facility survey to identify the available resources and the gaps for definitive care	Availability of survey report	NCD		2022 – 2023
	Development of management guidelines of trauma for primary, secondary and tertiary care level	Availability of management guidelines of trauma Total number of care staff trained	NCD	Professional colleges	2021 – 2022
	Establishment of trauma care cluster system	Trauma care cluster system established	NCD, DDG MS I/ II	Professional colleges	2021 – 2023

Strategic action area 4

Capacity building

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Incidence of injuries reduced by raising awareness among general public through health and Non-health field officers	Strengthen public health staff to involve in prevention of injuries	Inclusion of injury prevention in the duty list of all public health staff Inclusion of injury prevention in all public health staff curricula	MoH (NCD, FHB)		2021 – 2025
	Increase the cadre positions of Public Health Staff (PHMM, PHII)	Increased cadre positions Total number newly recruited	MoH (NCD, ET&R), MoFinance		2021 – 2025
	Strengthen national, provincial and district programme managers in prevention of injuries.	Total number of programmes conducted for each category Total number trained	MoH		2021 – 2025
	Strengthening of non-health field officers attached to Divisional secretariat on injury prevention	Inclusion of injury prevention in the duty lists of all non-health field officers Availability of training curriculum Total number trained in each category	MoHA, MoH		2021 – 2025

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Strengthen work place injury prevention	Increase the cadre positions of labour officers (Factory Inspecting Engineers and District Factory Inspecting Engineers and relevant other district staff involved in labour officers)	Increased cadre positions Cadre approved by Management services as per each category Cadre positions currently available Total number newly recruited	MoL, MoFinance		2021 – 2025
	Strengthen public health staff in prevention of work place injuries	Inclusion of work place injury prevention in the duty list of relevant public health staff Inclusion of work place injury prevention in the relevant curricula	MoH		2021 – 2025
	Improve knowledge and skills among employers & employees (injury prevention pertaining to the work place, risk assessment, disaster management & preparedness etc.)	Total number of training programmes conducted by each sector	MoL	MoH, MoPSPrc& LGa DMC	2021 – 2025
Strengthen child and elderly safety	Strengthen public health staff in prevention of injuries among children and elders	Inclusion of injury prevention in the duty list of relevant public health staff	MoH		2021 – 2025

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Transport safety strengthened	Updating the knowledge and skills of the workers of vehicle garages on vehicle maintenance	Availability of training curriculum Total number of workers trained Total number of training programmes conducted	MoT	MoPSPRC & LGa	2023 - 2025
	Increase the number and skills of examiners of motor vehicles	Total number of examiners recruited/ trained	MoT (DMT) MoFinance		2021 – 2022
Post event management strengthened	Increase the number of first aid trainers	Total number of trainers trained	MoH		
	Improve the skills of staff of ambulance services	Availability of training curriculum Total number of staff trained Total number of training programmes conducted	MoH	Professional colleges	2021 – 2022 2023 - 2025
	Improve the skills of emergency care staff eg. Doctors, NO & others on standards on basic emergency care	Availability of training curriculum Total number of staff trained Total number of training programmes conducted	MoH	Professional colleges	2021 – 2022 2023 - 2025
	Increase the skills of staff at primary, secondary and tertiary care institutions in definitive management of trauma patients and their follow up	Total number of staff trained Total number of training programmes conducted	MoH	Professional colleges	2021 – 2025
	Strengthening First Aid training in work places	Total number of training programmes conducted Total number of work places covered Number of proper first aid boxes on inspection	MoL, MoH	First aid trainers	2021 – 2025

Strategic action area 5

Surveillance, Monitoring, Evaluation and Research

5.1 Surveillance

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Obtain quality data on injury burden for effective designing of injury prevention program	Strengthening of National Injury Surveillance System (NISS)	Total number of sentinel sites conducting all components of NISS Total number of hospitals achieved National targets of various components	NCD, PDHS, RDHS		2021 - 2025
	Improve staff and logistics for implementation of NISS	Total no. of hospitals having a designated cadre of MOOs & NOOs for NISS Total no. of hospitals having required number of MRO/DEOs Total no. of hospitals having required number of human resources (i.e. MOOs, NOOs & MRO/DEOs etc.) responsible for implementing NISS Total no. of hospitals having required facilities for NISS (i.e. place for data entry, internet & other IT facilities)	NCD, PDHS, RDHS		2021-2022

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Obtain quality data on injury burden for effective designing of injury prevention program (Cont., Page70)	Strengthen web-based data management system of NISS	Availability of an uninterrupted data management systems Provision of access to all relevant organizations to access data in NISS	NCD, MSU NCD, MSU	ICTA ICTA	2021-2022
	Establish/ Strengthen a mechanism to obtain injuries related to animal bites & vaccination details	Availability of a mechanism	PHVS		2021 - 2022
	Conducting special ETU survey on injuries during festival seasons by each sentinel institution	Availability of data Total number of institutions conducted the survey	NCD, PDHS, RDHS		2021 – 2025
	Conducting one day Out patient injury survey by each sentinel institution	Availability of data Total number of institutions conducted the survey	NCD, PDHS, RDHS		2021 – 2025

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Obtain quality data on injury burden for effective designing of injury prevention program (Cont., Page70)	Establish a mechanism to share quality & timely inward morbidity & mortality data with relevant stakeholders	Availability of a data sharing mechanism	NCD, MSU		2021 – 2022
		Total number of MOOs trained on correct writing of the diagnosis	MSU/ NIHS		2021 – 2025
		Total number of MROs trained on ICD 10	MSU/ NIHS		2021 – 2025
		Total number of hospitals having MROs trained on ICD 10	MSU, MoH		2021 – 2025
	Establish a mechanism to strengthen timely, quality mortality data related to injuries at Department of Registrar General	Availability of quality, timely mortality data	DeptRG	MSU, MoH	2021 - 2022
Burden of injuries identified by place of occurrence	Establish injury reporting mechanism (i.e. injury register/ book, report, return etc.) from, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> preschools, day care centres, children homes elderly care & paying homes schools work places 	Availability of reporting mechanism	MoWCA DeptSS (ES) MoE MoL	NCD	2021 – 2022
	Introduction of injury related child death reviews at schools	Total number of deaths reviewed	MoE	MoH	2021 – 2022

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Risk factors and injury burden identified due to integration of injury related data	Establish a coordinated mechanism to share the relevant injury related data collected by different organizations (e.g. Health, SL Police, Mo Fisheries, Mo Tourism, Mo Transport, MoL etc.)	Availability of a coordinated mechanism for data sharing	NCD	SLPolice, Mo Fisheries, Mo Tourism, Tourist board, MoT, MoD, Dept of SLCG, MoE, MoL	2021 – 2022
Quality of prehospital services strengthened	Establishment of a hospital level data management mechanism of prehospital care services	Availability of a hospital level data management mechanism	MoH	Professional colleges	2022 – 2023

5.2 Monitoring and Evaluation

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Maintain the highest quality of the injury prevention programme	Develop a results framework to identify the progress towards the objectives	Availability of results framework	NCD		2021 – 2022
	Development of a Monitoring and evaluation plan to assess the progress	Availability of Monitoring and evaluation plan	NCD		2021 – 2022
	Periodic evaluation of the progress of the injury prevention programme	Availability of evaluation reports	NCD		2021 – 2025
		Total number of evaluations done			
	Establishing a periodical review mechanism at National and subnational reviews	Availability of review reports	NCD		2021 – 2025
		Total number of reviews done at National & subnational level			
	Establish a mechanism of disseminating surveillance results	Availability of a mechanism	NCD		2021 – 2025
		Total number of reports/ bulletins published			
	Conducting clinical audits to assess the adherence to guidelines	Availability of reports	NCD, Academia	UN agencies	2021 – 2025
Assessment of the non-health sector policies in prevention of injuries	Availability of reports	NCD, Academia	UN agencies	2021 – 2025	
Situation analysis and need assessment of identified injuries	Availability of reports	NCD, Academia	UN agencies	2021 – 2025	
Assessment of capacities and readiness of primary, secondary and tertiary level health care institutions on trauma management	Availability of reports	MoH, Academia	UN agencies	2021 – 2025	

5.3 Research

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Quality of the injury prevention programme improved by evidence-based results	Establish a national multi -disciplinary research committee	Availability of a National research committee	NCD, ET&R, Academia		2021 - 2022
	Prepare a national research agenda for Injury prevention	Availability of a national research agenda for Injury prevention	NCD, ET&R, Academia		2021 - 2022
	Identification of research priorities related to injury prevention	Availability of a list of research priorities	NCD, E&OH, YED Academia	ET&R	2021 - 2025
	Conducting research related to injuries at all levels	Total number of researches conducted by each level	NCD, E&OH, YED Academia	Professional colleges	2021 - 2025
	Establish a mechanism to share the results and recommendations of research with relevant agencies e.g. sharing details of research conducted by post graduate students attached to PGIM, papers published in journals	Availability of a mechanism Total number of researches shared with the relevant agencies	NCD, Academia Academia	Professional colleges	2021 - 2025
	Capacity building of officers on research	Total number of training programmes conducted for the relevant officers Total number of officers from each category trained	NCD, Academia	Professional colleges	2021 - 2025
	Establish a mechanism to translate research in to policy planning	Availability of a mechanism Total number of researches used for policy planning	NCD		2021-2022 2022-2025

Desired outcome	Proposed actions	Indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Primary	Secondary	
Quality of the injury prevention programme improved by evidence-based results (Cont., Page75)	Conducting International, National & sub-National research forums/ conferences periodically on researches conducted relevant to injuries	Availability of National research agenda	NCD, Academia		2021-2022
		Total number of forums/ conferences conducted			2021 - 2025

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