Strengthening National Accountability and Preparedness for Global Health Security

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IANPHI Annual Meeting, 4 December 2019



Problem

Existing global frameworks do not include enough country-specific data for robust preparedness monitoring.

While NPHIs are often considered to be the focal points for detecting and responding to health emergencies, there are challenges with accessing and using relevant data for preparedness.

Proposed solution

Access

- Identify existing national data relevant to NPHIs role in strengthening preparedness
- Characterize barriers to NPHIs obtaining high priority healthrelated data from multiple sectors



Analyze

• Understand NPHIs capacity to: analyze and visualize data; interpret data meaningfully; communicate data to relevant stakeholders



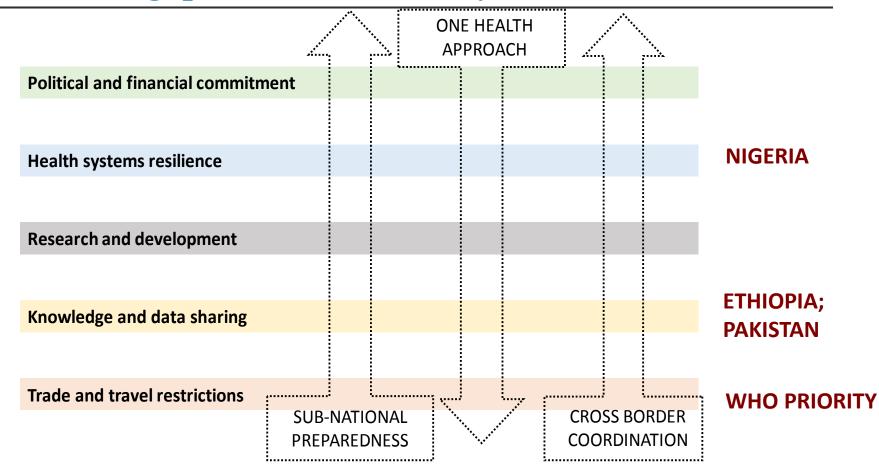
Action

- Identify barriers & gaps that prevent timely and appropriate action on preparedness data
- Identify actions & resources needed to fill gaps, focusing on peerpeer support

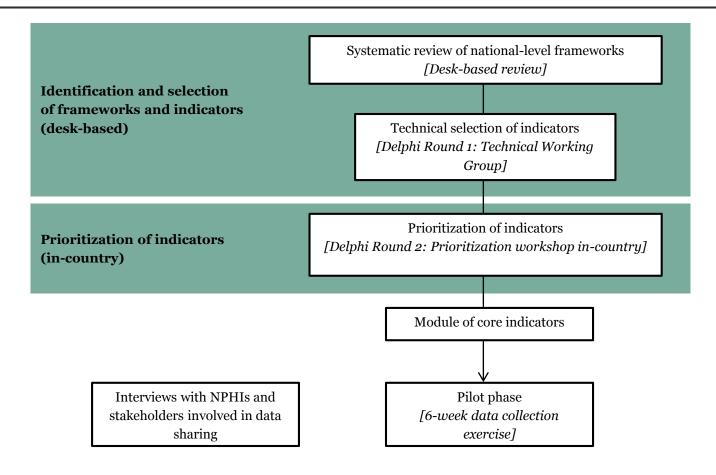
Key Project milestones, 2017-present

| Event | Timeline |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Graduate Institute of Geneva and Chatham House series of roundtable discussions – <i>Original gap area development</i> | March & November 2017 |
| IANPHI hosted meeting – Refinement of project scope | September 2018 |
| Meeting to synergize with WHO IHR team- <i>WHO priority Gap</i> areas selected | October 2018 |
| First Engagement Meeting with NPHIs in pilot countries – Country gap area selected | November 2018 |
| Indicator selection and review - Delphi Panel 1 | December 2019 - January 2019 |
| Indicator Prioritization workshops in pilot countries – Delphi Panel 2 | February – March 2019 |
| Data collection exercise and stakeholder interviews | April – August 2019 |

Identified gap areas and country selection



Process



Nigeria prioritization workshop, February 2019



Pakistan prioritization workshop, February 2019



Ethiopia prioritization workshop, March 2019



Key findings

- Indicators gaps data sharing with private providers and trade & travel
- Mechanisms and capacity for data sharing at subnational level needs strengthening
- Limitations in NPHI expertise (e.g. outside of human health) and adequate resources to engage outside the health sector

Opportunities for strengthening NPHIs

- Platforms to improve local knowledge of activities outside of the NPHI
- Advocacy for sufficient human and financial resources to fulfill mandate
- Legal establishment of the NPHI as accepted authority to share data with
- Formalized institutional relationships for data sharing
- Peer-to-Peer learning, IANPHI

SNAP project outputs

- 1. Catalogue of existing global preparedness frameworks with indexed indicators for preparedness
- 2. Lists of existing common national data sources within and outside the health sector that could inform NPHI on preparedness
- 3. Piloted toolkit for IANPHI-led assessment of Access, Analysis, Action to support individual NPHIs

Thank you

- Ethiopia Public Health Institute
- Nigeria Centre for Disease Control
- Pakistan National Institute of Health
- Public Health England
- Robert Koch Institute
- National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RVIS)
- Norway Institute of Public Health
- International Association of National Public Health Institutions
- Chatham House: *Dr Ngozi Erondu, Afifah Rahman-Shepherd, Lara Hollmann, & Alexandra Squires-McCarthy*