

SESSION 2: BUILDING RESILIENT
HEALTH SYSTEMS THROUGH STRONGER
INSTITUTIONS AND WORKFORCE TO
DELIVER THE EPHFs

Moderated by Dr. Theresa Tam & Prof. Neil Squires

IANPHI

ANNUAL MEETING

FEBRUARY 7-8, 2024 | KIGALI, RWANDA

HOSTED BY



Dr. Sohel Saikat,
Senior advisor, lead

Health Systems Resilience
and Essential Public Health
Functions,

Special Programme on
Primary Health Care |
UHC & Life Course
Division,

World Health Organization

Application of the essential public health functions

an integrated and comprehensive
approach to public health



EPHF_s AS
COMPREHENSIVE
APPROACH TO
STRENGTHENING
PUBLIC HEALTH
AND SERVICES

Complex stressors & demands on the health system



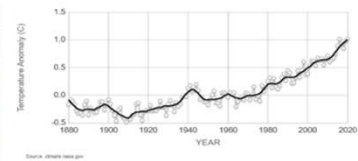
SDGs



Globalization



Conflict and war



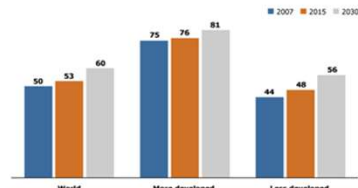
Climate change



Infectious disease outbreaks



Innovation



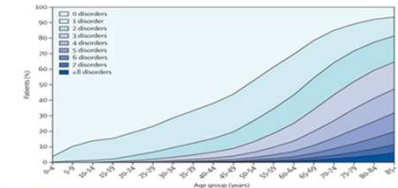
Urbanization



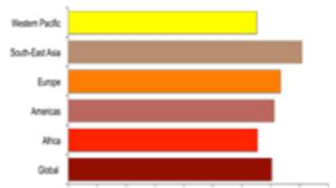
Refugees, IDPs and Migration



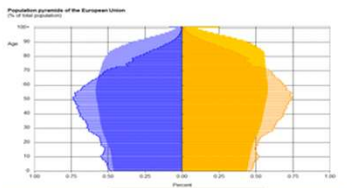
Antimicrobial Resistance



Multi-morbidity including NCDs



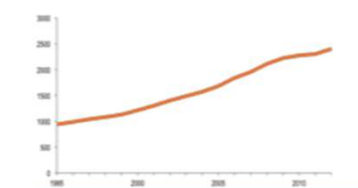
Civic voice



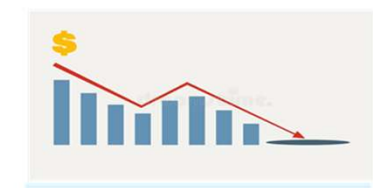
Aging populations and youth



Gender & inequality



Rising costs



Economic recessions

Chronic under-investment / under-prioritization of public health

Example: a snapshot of situation of government expenditure on health in EU

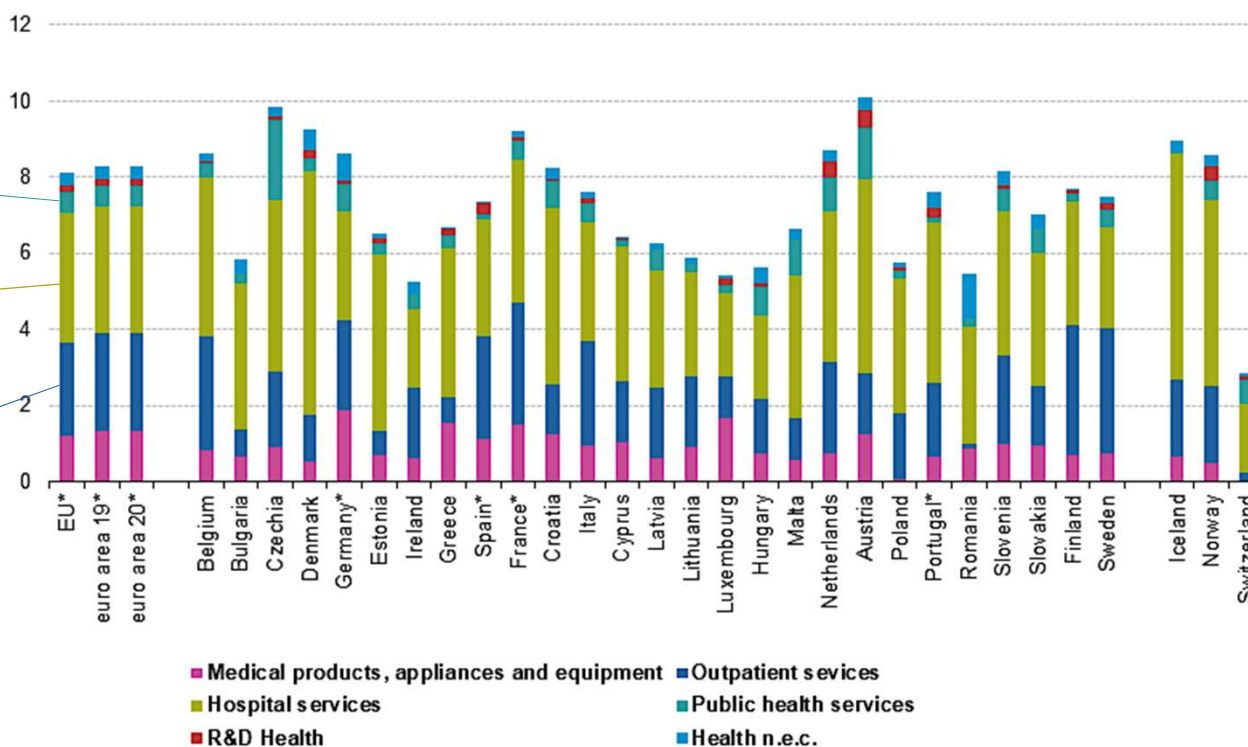
EU average:

public health services:
~0.6% of GDP

hospital services:
~3.4% of GDP

outpatient services:
~2.5% of GDP

Total general government expenditure on health, 2021 (% of GDP)

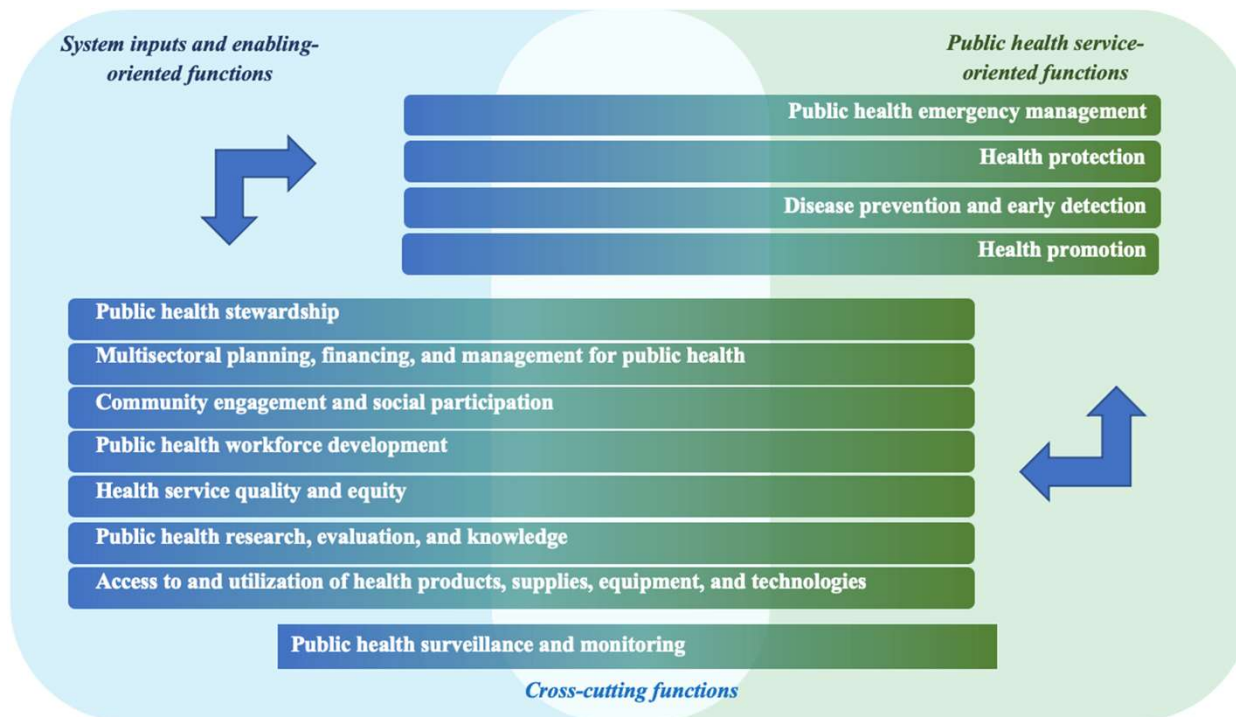


Source: Eurostat. [Government expenditure on health - Statistics Explained \(europa.eu\)](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&plugin=1)

Unified list of Essential Public Health Functions

The essential public health functions

- are a set of fundamental, interconnected and interdependent activities, that are required to ensure effective public health action
- prevent disease, promote and protect health and wellbeing, and address broad determinants of health

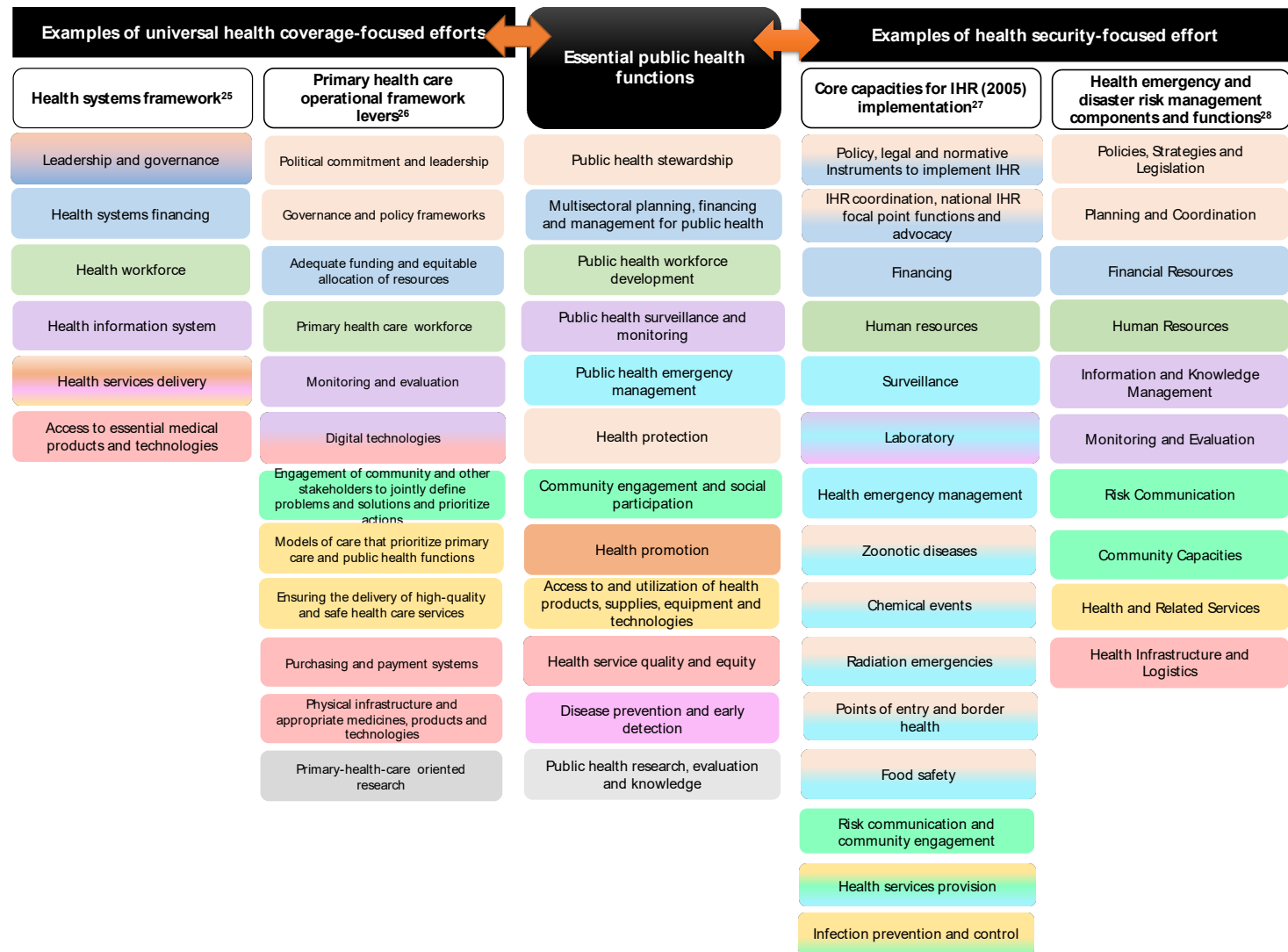


Key Characteristics:

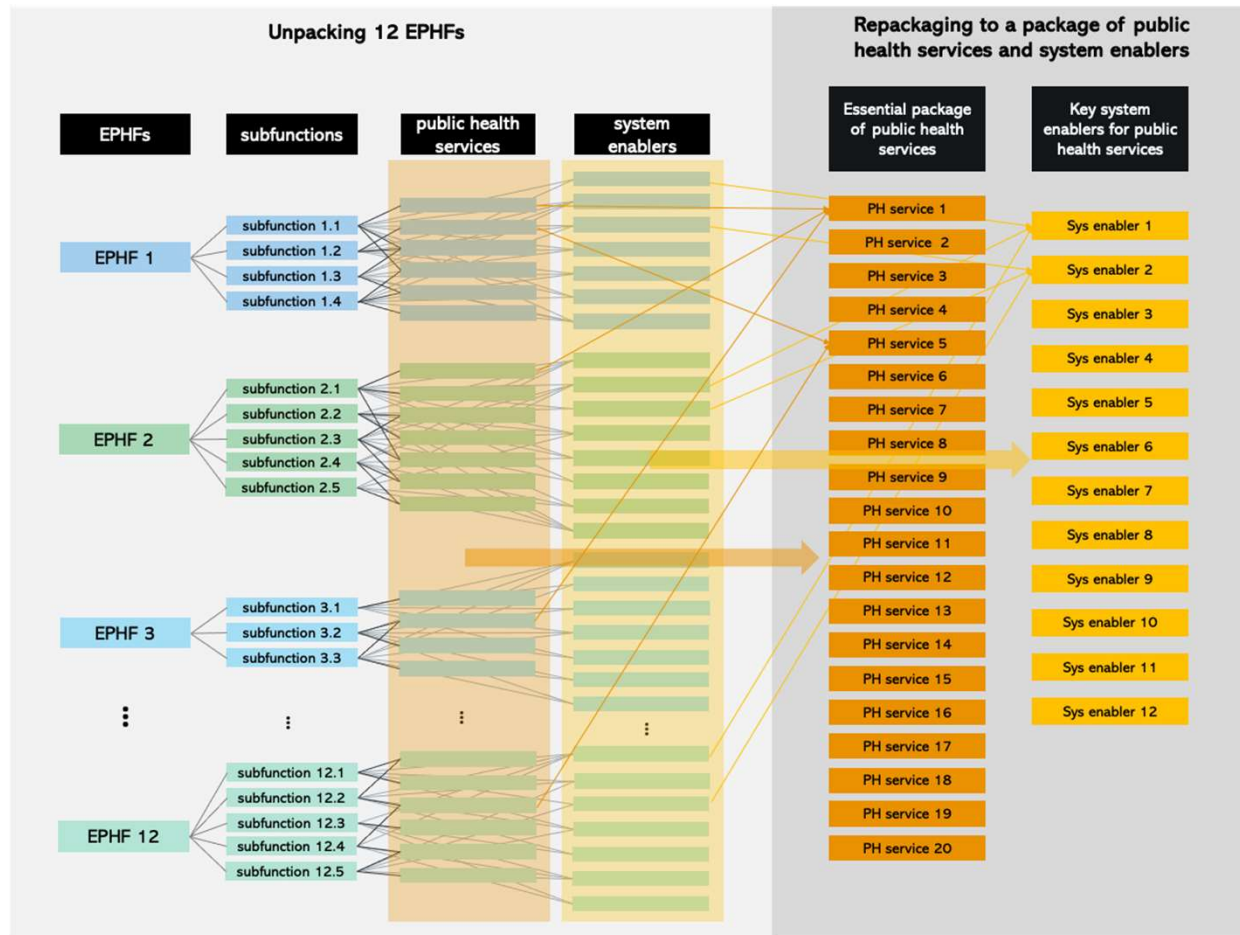
- Ensures a comprehensive approach to public health
- Adaptable to different contexts
- Includes service oriented and enabling functions
- Recognizes the need for intersectoral action
- Addresses wider determinants
- Promotes health systems resilience
- Aligned with UHC and health security efforts

Conceptual complementarity of EPHFs to achieving UHC and health security

- Applying EPHFs is NOT a competing agenda.
- An integrated approach is needed to align efforts towards different objectives and make best use of often-limited resources.

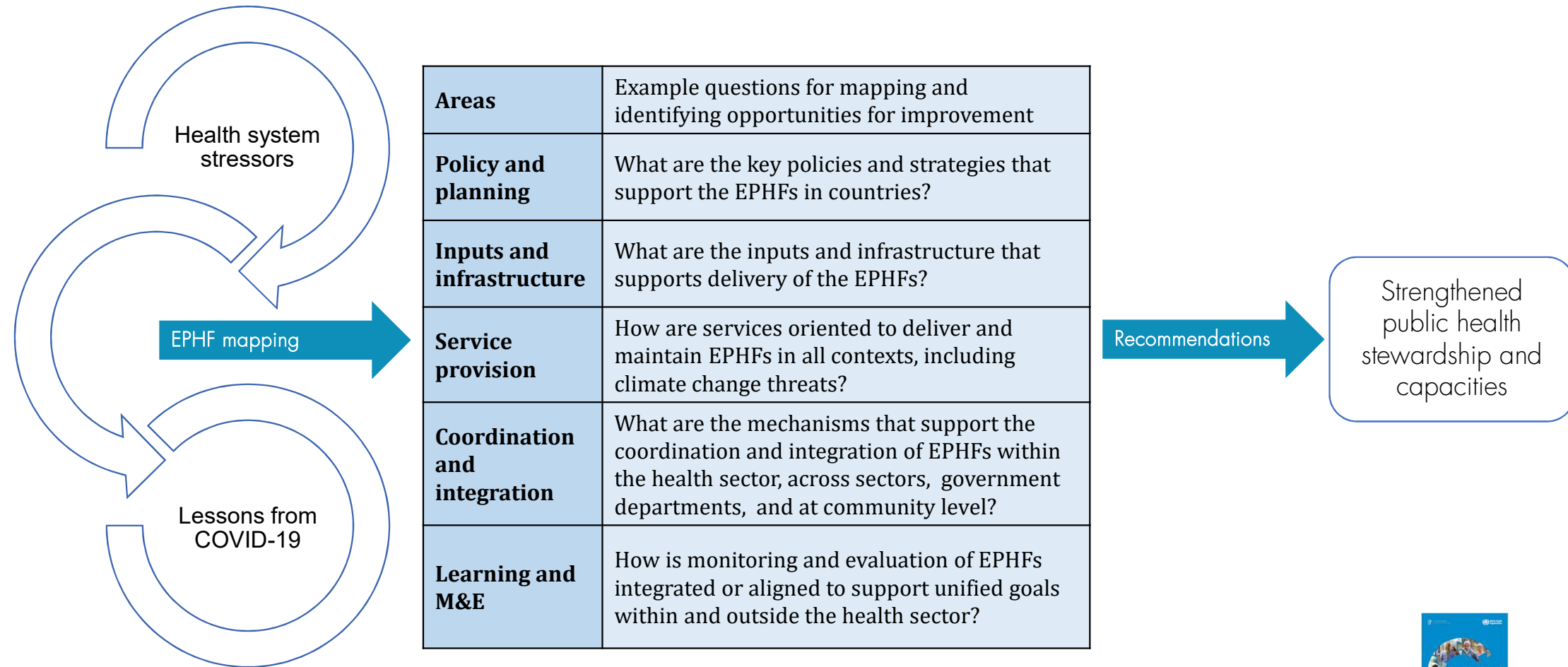


Unpacking 12 EPHFs and defining public health services towards operationalization



Essential package of 20 public health service and 12 system enablers to support country level operationalization

Country application: strategic review of EPHFs



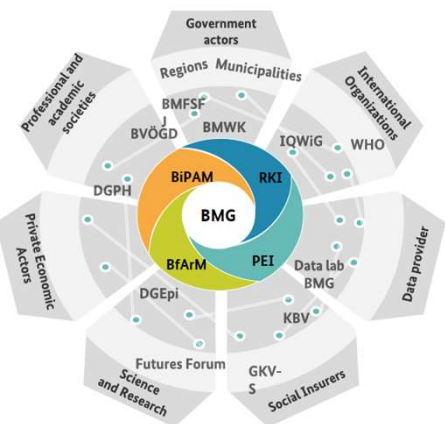
Essential public health functions in Ireland: Perspectives to strengthen public health capacities and stewardship
<https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/371252>



Country focused EPHF work and dialogue in national public health reform

Germany

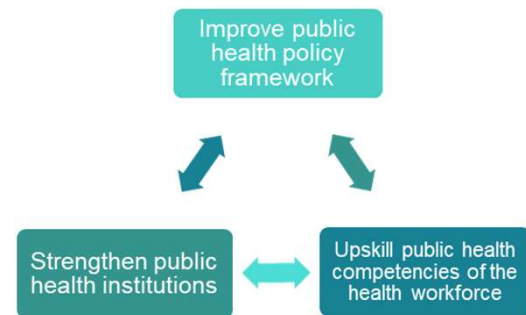
- Dialogue on institutional reform for public health
- fostering a comprehensive approach to public health ensuring linkages to relevant institutions in public health



Azerbaijan

Azerbaijan Pandemic Response (APR) project with a focus on public health strengthening

- Underpinned by EPHF review
- A strategic plan and roadmap for "Strengthening the Public Health System"



China

Seminar on building resilient public health and health care systems to inform policy development in support of high-level national goals

- 14th Five-year-plan for China's social and economic development
- Healthy China 2030 – *promoting health and development*



Ireland

Strategic review of baseline capacities to deliver the EPHFs to inform public health reform.

Recommendations used to:

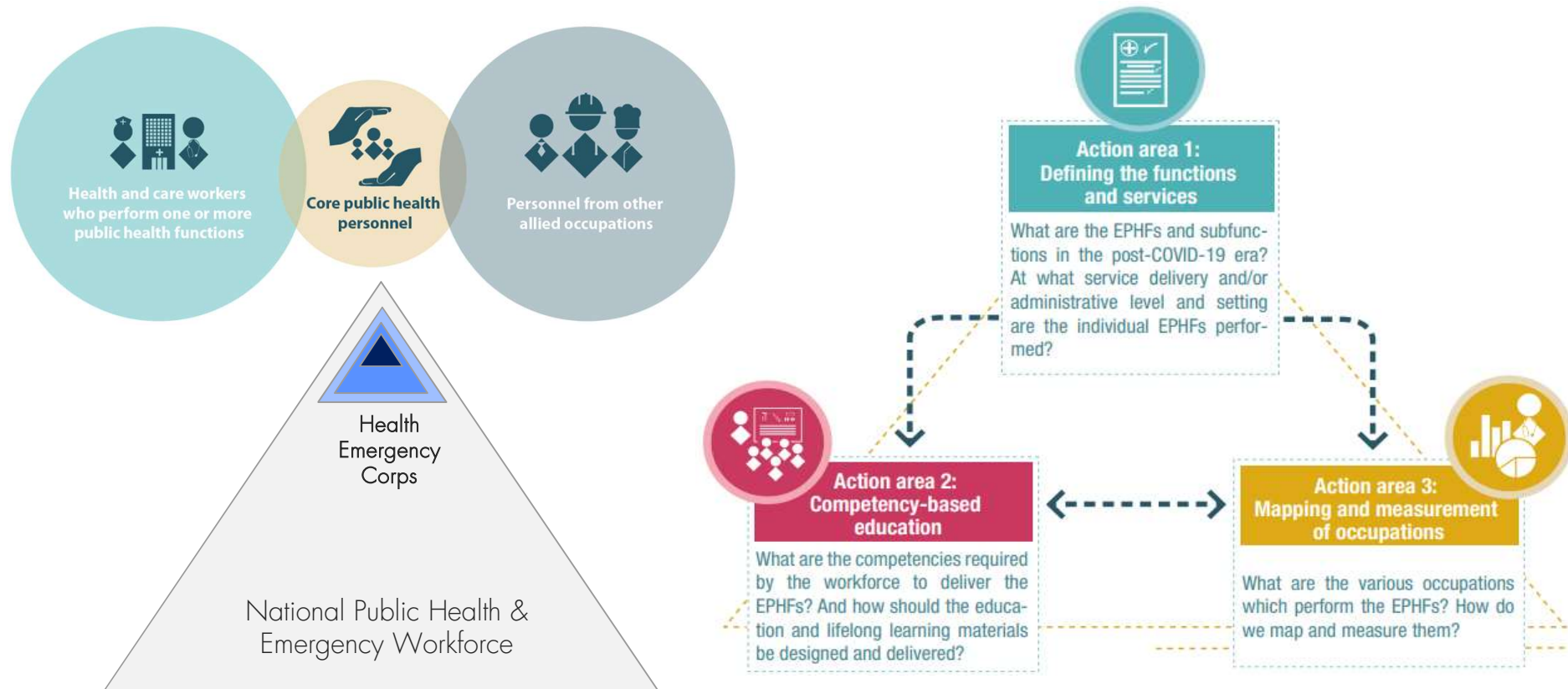
- Drive strategic shift to prioritize public health
- Solidify political commitment to strengthening public health stewardship
- Promote whole-of-society and government partnership for public health

Table 1: Visual high-level summary of delivery of essential public health functions in Ireland

Themes	Technical areas	Essential public health functions ^a														
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
Policy & planning	Legislative instruments															
	Key policies & strategies															
	Change & coordination															
Inputs & infrastructure	Incorporation into planning															
	Inputs & infrastructure															
	Impact & influence															
Service delivery	Resource allocation process															
	Incorporation of prevention and promotion															
Coordination & integration	Stakeholder involvement															
	Mechanisms to support coordination															
Cross cutting	Monitoring & evaluation															
	Systematic learning															

^a Limited consideration for EPHFs within specific technical areas
^b Some degree of consideration for EPHFs within specific technical areas
^c EPHFs strongly considered and integrated within technical areas

Public health and emergency workforce roadmap



Roadmap approach to defining the EPHFs and building capacity of the workforce that delivers the EPHFs

Vision: A strengthened workforce in every country; delivering all the essential public health functions including emergency preparedness and response for universal health coverage, health security and improved health and wellbeing.

Questions for discussion

What is the role of NPHIs in championing a comprehensive approach to public health based on population health needs and risks?

What are the enablers and barriers for NPHIs to operationalize public health in an integrated and comprehensive way?

Can the unified list and package of essential services be used to strengthen the role of NPHIs in delivering comprehensive public health?

How can WHO, IANPHI and partners provide impactful advocacy to support countries in embracing comprehensive public health?



ESSENTIAL PUBLIC HEALTH FUNCTIONS, HEALTH SYSTEMS, AND HEALTH SECURITY

Developing conceptual clarity and a WHO roadmap for action

21ST CENTURY HEALTH CHALLENGES Can the essential public health functions make a difference?

Discussion Paper



Essential public health functions in Ireland



WHO POSITION PAPER

Building health systems resilience for universal health coverage and health security during the COVID-19 pandemic and beyond



Health service continuity planning for public health emergencies

A handbook for health facilities
Interim version for field testing

Thank you.

National workforce capacity to implement the essential public health functions including a focus on emergency preparedness and response
Roadmap for aligning WHO and partner contributions

Resilience through Integrated Health Systems Strengthening

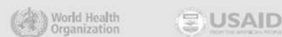
Health systems resilience toolkit

A WHO global public health goal to support building and strengthening of sustainable health systems including the workforce with optimal outcomes.

Regional landscape of national public health institutions in Africa and their role, scope and capacity in supporting health systems resilience

Off-the-shelf exercise handbook

Health systems resilience exercises



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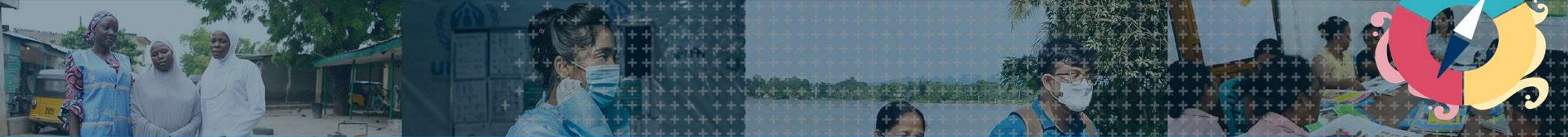
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Dr. Khassoum Dialo,
Coordinator for Data,
Evidence and Knowledge
Management, WHO

SETTING OUT THE WHO ROADMAP TO BUILD THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND EMERGENCY WORKFORCE AND THE IMPORTANT ROLE THAT NPHIs PLAY



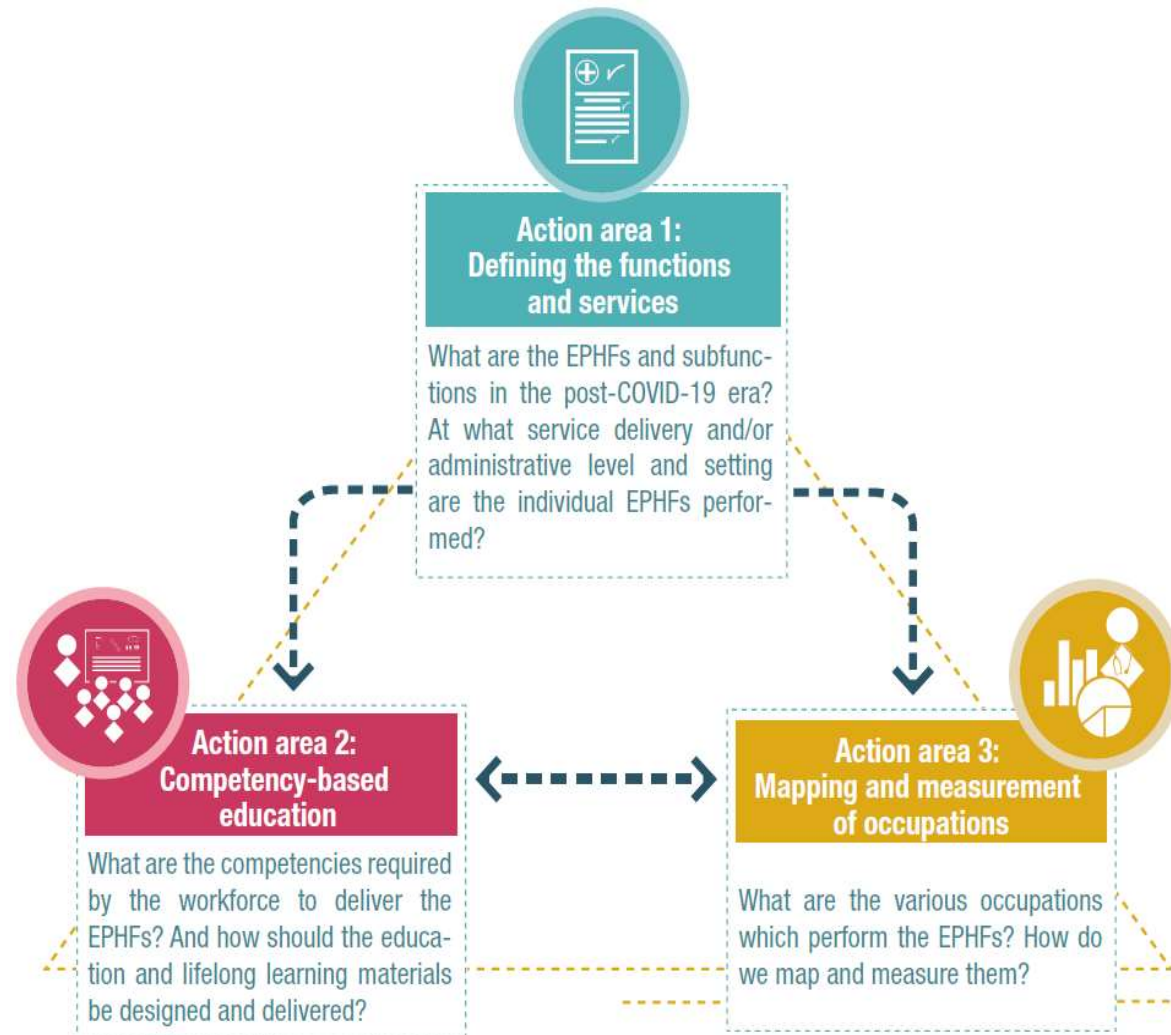
Public health & emergency workforce to implement the essential public health functions: The Roadmap

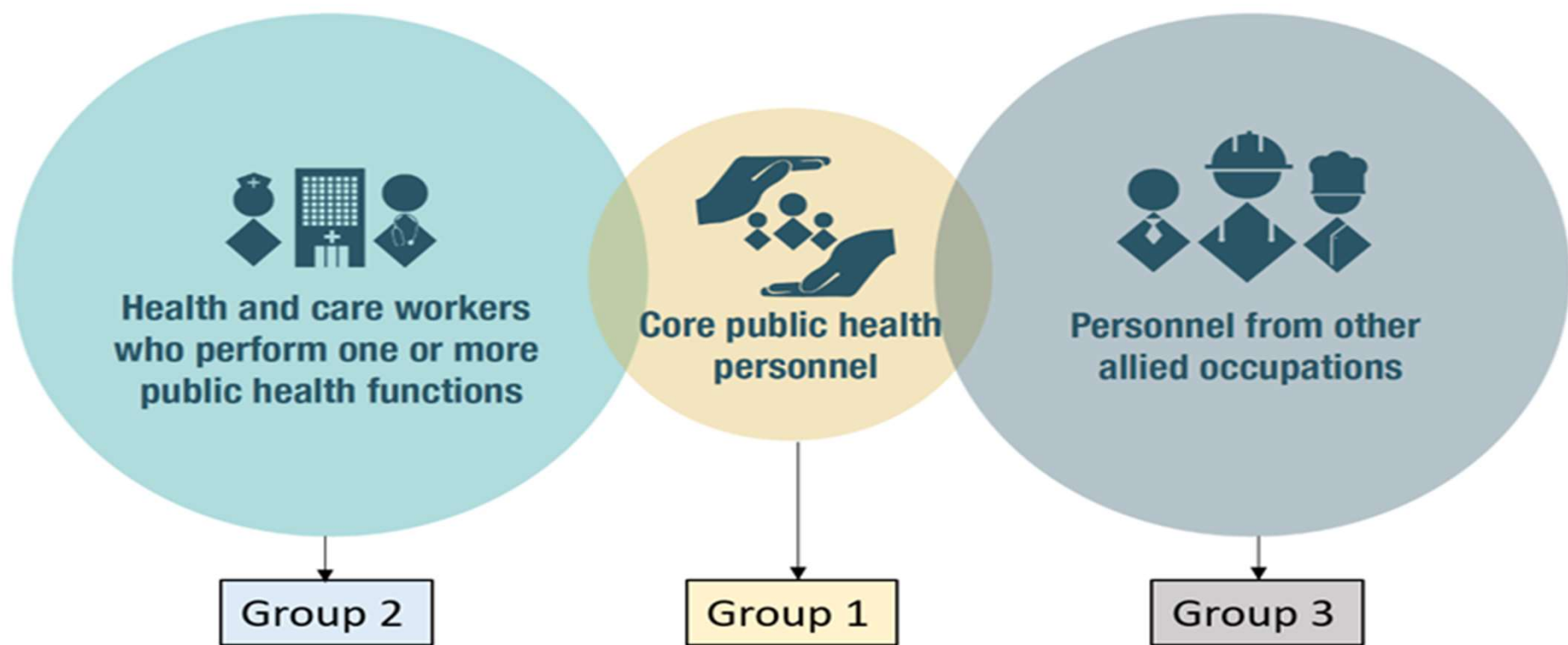
Dr. Khassoum Diallo
Health Workforce Department, WHO/HQ
IANPHI Annual Meeting
Feb 7-8, 2024 Kigali, Rwanda



About the Roadmap

- The Public Health and Emergency Workforce Roadmap is led by WHO in partnership with associations, institutions and schools of public health as represented by their respective national, regional and global bodies to bolster national workforce capacity to deliver the essential public health functions (EPHFs).
- > 60 partners with presence in > 123 countries across the world have endorsed the roadmap.
- Roadmap has 3 action areas which are interlinked





Measures of Success, and the Results so far

1

Within one year from the finalization of this roadmap, the necessary tools and guidance are available for country contextualization and endorsed by the participating organizations.



2

Two years from the finalization of this roadmap, at least 100 countries have benchmarked themselves on the three action areas and developed action plans for implementation.

3

Five years from the finalization of this roadmap, at least 50 new countries have achieved full implementation.

- Technical products developed for the 3 action areas in consultation with various partners
- Piloted in various countries
 - Azerbaijan, Colombia, England, Georgia, Ghana, Ireland, Kenya, Montserrat and Uganda.
- More than 60 countries territories and areas have expressed interest in implementing the Roadmap
 - China, India, South Africa, Germany, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Togo, Philippines, Seychelles, Papua New Guinea, Japan, Iran, Jordan, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, the Caribbean countries, the Pacific Island countries, and the UK Overseas Territories.

Importance of partnerships for implementing the Roadmap



How can NPHIs play a key role?

- Awareness generation and stewardship at national level
 - Convening multi-sectoral governance mechanism for public health workforce
- Implementation of the Roadmap
 - Contextualizing according to country needs and priorities
 - Adopting a phased implementation approach
 - Prioritizing a set of functions/subfunctions/services
 - Prioritizing a workforce group or selected occupations
 - Assessing and strengthening the NPHI's capacity
 - Using evidence to inform national planning, policymaking and reporting processes (eg – NAPHS, IHR, SPAR)
- Inform curriculum review/redesign for the public health workforce
 - pre-service education and in-service training

THANK YOU

Show your support: Endorse the Roadmap

#1HEALTHWORKFORCE PROMOTES HEALTH, TREATS ILLNESS AND RESPONDS TO EMERGENCIES

IT'S TIME TO:

- INVEST IN & PROTECT THE PUBLIC HEALTH WORKFORCE**
- RECOGNIZE THE VALUE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH WORKFORCE**

#1healthworkforce

World Health Organization | GOARN | IANPHI | TEPHINET | Faculty of Public Health | GLOBAL NETWORK FOR ACADEMIC PUBLIC HEALTH | UK Health Security Agency | NHS Health Education England

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Dr. Laura Magaña,
President and CEO,
Association of Schools and
Programs of Public Health
(ASPPH) & Global Network
for Academic Public Health
(GNAPH), United States

THE ROLE OF SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH, WORKING WITH NPHIs TO TRAIN THE PUBLIC HEALTH WORKFORCE OF THE FUTURE



GLOBAL NETWORK FOR ACADEMIC PUBLIC HEALTH

An Alliance of Regional Associations
representing schools and programs of public health around the world

Alianza Latinoamericana de Salud Global
Asia-Pacific Academic Consortium for Public Health
Association of Schools of Public Health in Africa
Association of Schools of Public Health in the European Region
Association of Schools and Programs of Public Health
Council of Academic Public Health Institutions Australasia
South-East Asia Public Health Education Institutions Network



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Public Health Institutes of the World
IANPHI



GLOBAL NETWORK
FOR ACADEMIC PUBLIC HEALTH

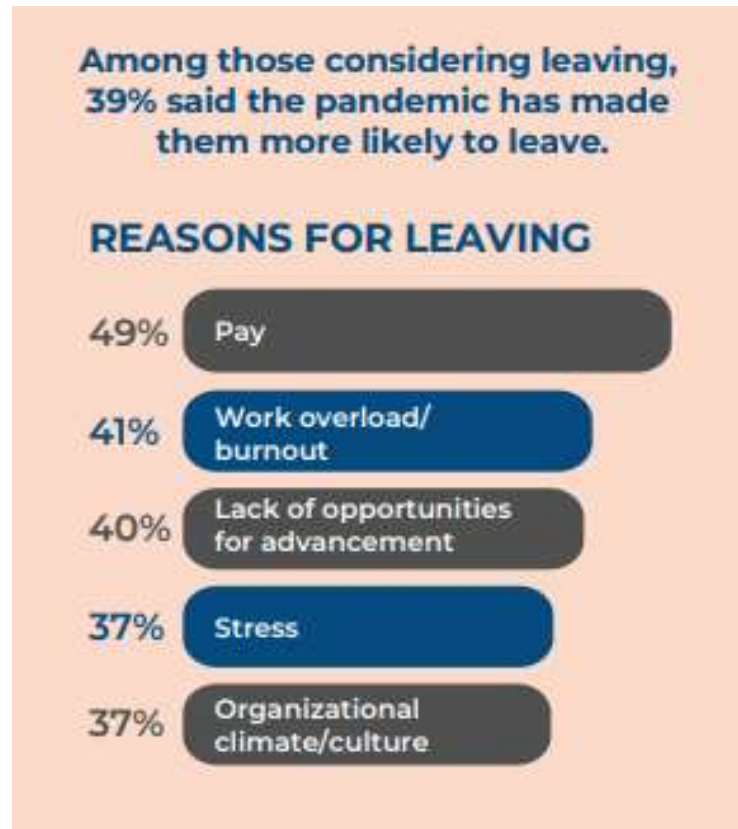
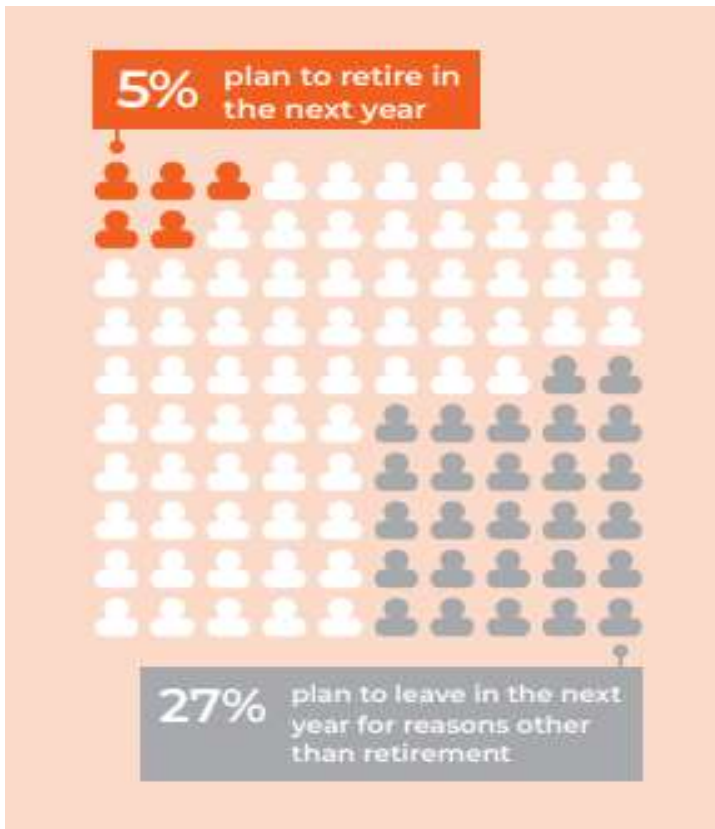
Public Health Workforce Challenges

- Global health threats and violence
- Persistent underinvestment
- Lack of robust information systems
- Health emergencies and demographic trends
- Inequalities

Supporting the Current Public Health Professionals' Workforce



Exodus of Public Health Professionals in the U.S.



Transforming Health Professionals Education

Public Health Professionals

- Leadership
- Partnership and Collaboration
- Communication to different audiences
- Interdisciplinary and intersectoral networking
- Advocacy, law, ethics
- Global health
- Digital competency
- Equity and social justice
- Data analysis and modeling
- Core competency refreshers

Decision-makers

- Public health values and ethics
- Epidemiology concepts
- Preparedness and response strategies
- Public health resources and authorities
- Global interconnectedness
- Health impacts from other fields
- Human/ animal/ environmental connections
- Evidence-based decision-making
- Communication
- Consensus building

A Lifetime of Learning
Work/Learn/Live



A Knowledge Economy
A Learning Society



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Thank you!

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Dr. Fethiye Gulin Gedik,
Coordinator Health
Workforce, WHO
Regional Office for the
Eastern Mediterranean
(WHO EMRO)

WORKING WITH MINISTRIES OF HEALTH AND NPHIs TO BUILD CONSENSUS ON THE EPHF_s

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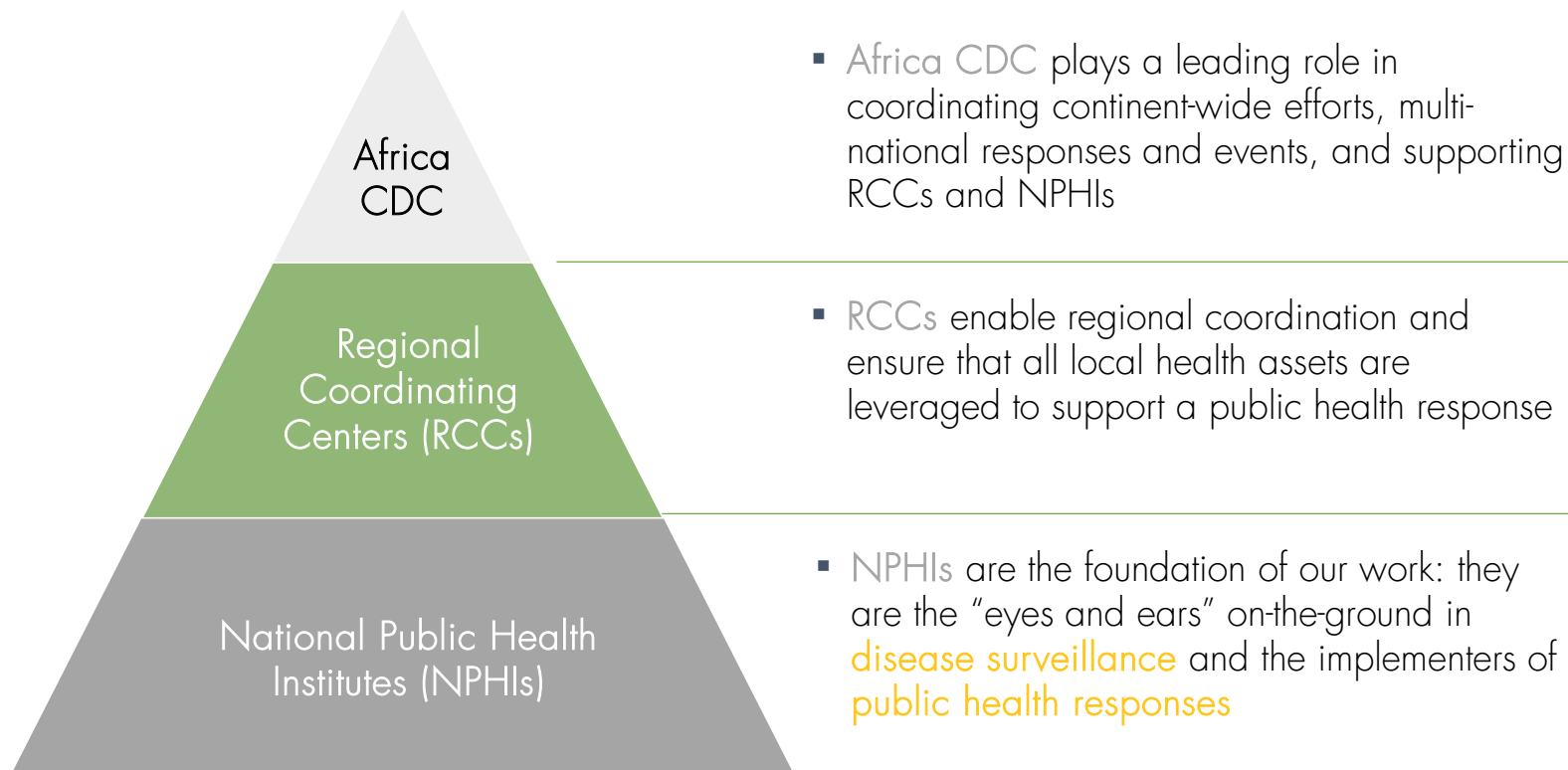
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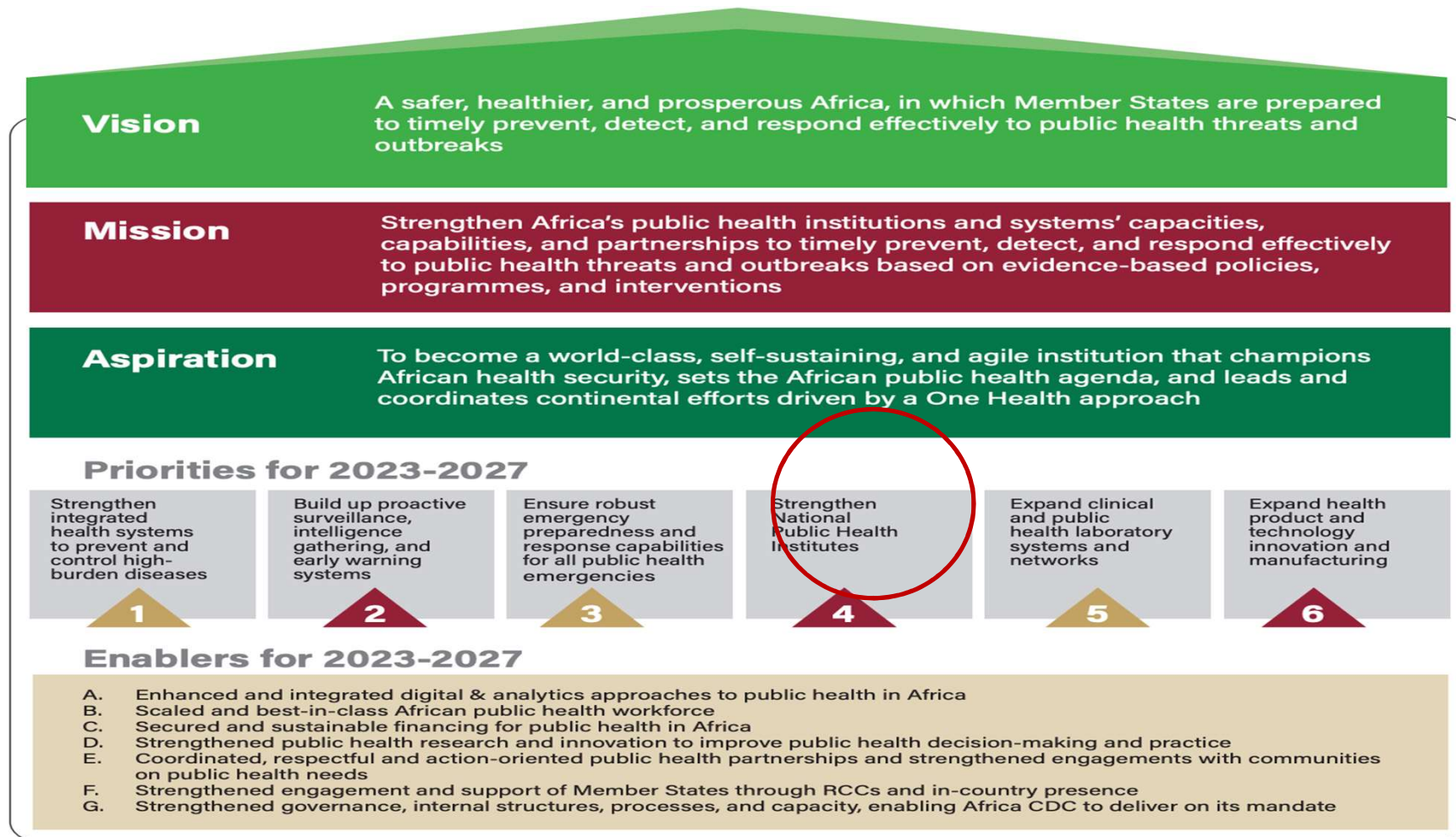
Dr. Raji Tajudeen, MD,
MPH, FWACP,
Chatham House Fellow
Head, Public Health
Institutes & Research
Africa CDC

STRENGTHENING NPHIs AND EMERGENCY WORKFORCE CAPACITY IN AFRICA

National Public Health Institutes are the foundations of Africa CDC

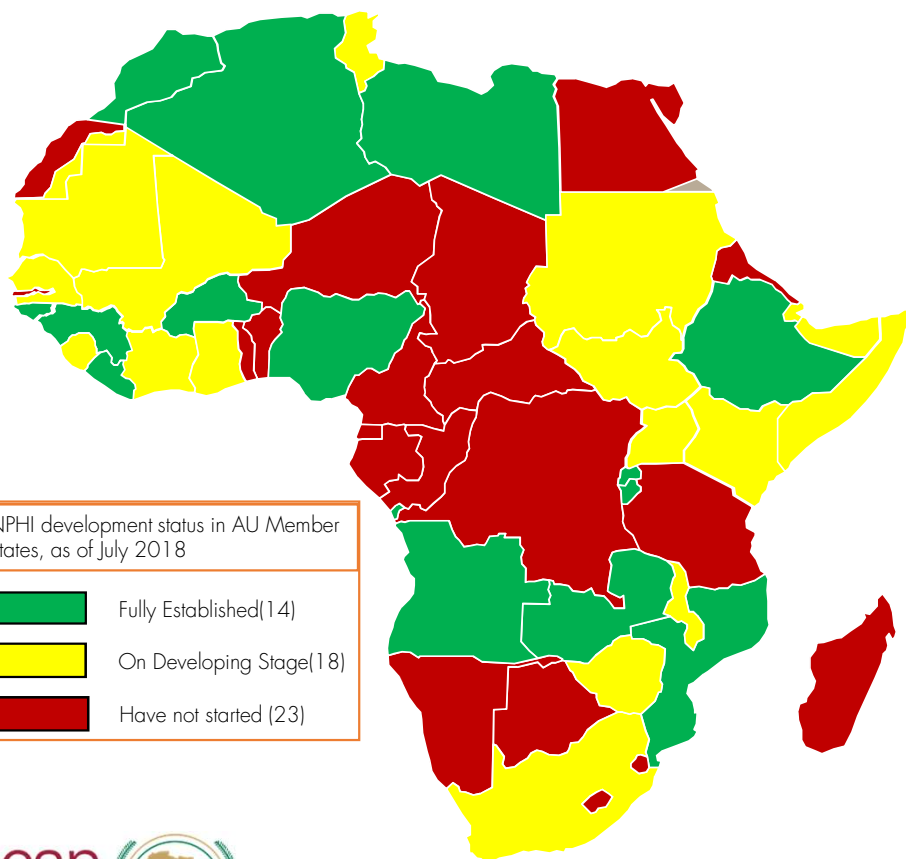


Africa CDC Strategic Priorities for 2023 – 2027

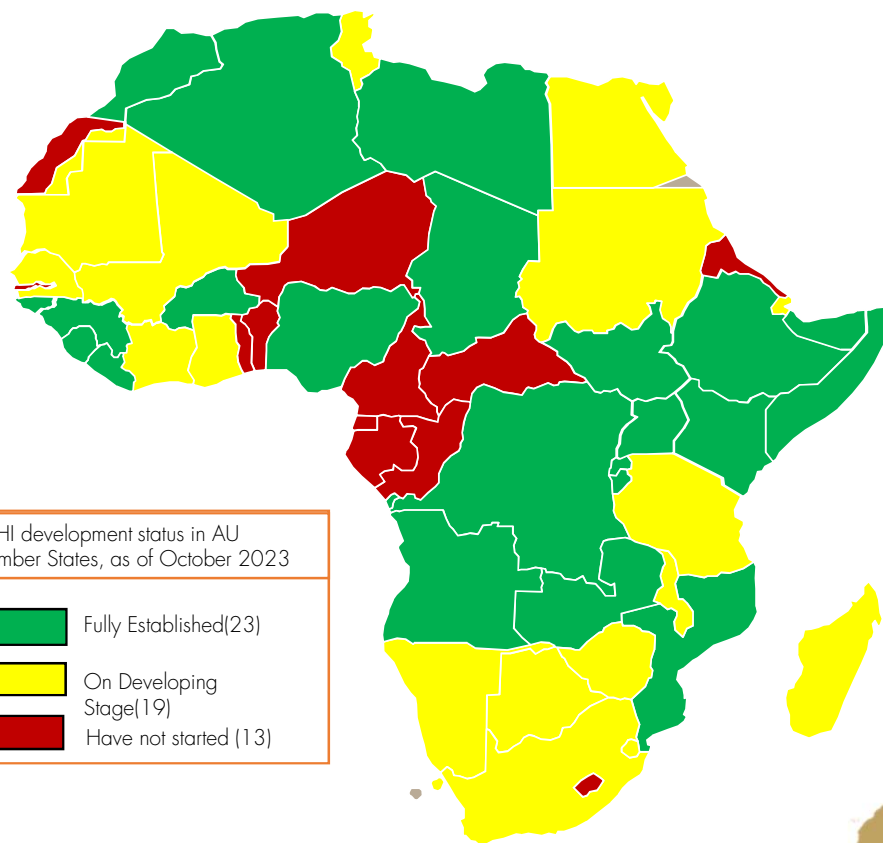


NPHI Establishment Progress in Africa

NPHI Development Status as of July 2018



NPHI Development Status as of January 2023



Developed Framework Documents to Guide NPHIs Development in Africa

- NPHI development Framework
- NPHI establishment Legal framework
- NPHI Monitoring scorecard
- Framework for the operationalization of One Health
- Framework for public health workforce development



Peer to Peer and Twinning Programmes

- 19 NPHIs were involved in peer-to-peer and twinning programmes
 - Comoros, Madagascar, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, Lesotho, Botswana, Liberia, Zambia, Ethiopia, Burkina Faso, Chad, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea, Togo, and Mauritania



Annual and Regional NPHI Engagements

- CPHIA Pre-Meeting of National Public Health Institutes (NPHIS), 27 November 2023
- North Africa NPHI regional meeting, Tunis, Tunisia, 28-30 August 2023
- Central Africa NPHI regional meeting Bujumbura, Burundi, 19-21 July 2023



Support Workforce Capacity of NPHIs

39

Trained on Kofi Annan Global Health Leadership programme, and 20 enrolled in cohort 3

63

Supported training on Advanced FETP from 13 Southern and Central African MS

44

Trained on Frontline FETP from member states in Central Africa Region

98

Trained on Global Burden of Disease from East, West, South, and Central Africa member states

15

In collaboration with the Harvard Global Leadership Program , graduated 15 Nurses from 11 African countries



Build Institutional Capacity for Research

- Develop the African Health research prioritization framework document
- Drafted African centered ethics framework for research during epidemics and public health emergencies
- Trained Over 40 Africa CDC staff on Scientific manuscript authorship in collaboration with Euro-surveillance
- Work with Chatham House on One Health Research Capacity



Participants at the Stakeholder consultative workshop on priority setting for the African Continental Research Agenda Framework, 3rd to 5th April 2023 at the South African Medical Research Council

Emergency Workforce Capacity

Goal: Ensure robust emergency preparedness and response capabilities for all public health emergencies

Strategic

Objectives:

1. Strengthen prevention and preparedness capacities and capabilities for public health emergencies at the continental, regional and Member State levels.
2. Strengthen robust emergency response and recovery capacities and capabilities to address public health emergencies at the continental, regional and Member State levels.
3. Build cross-border collaboration and coordination mechanisms for emergency preparedness and response.

African Epidemic Service

Africa CDC has developed a continental African Epidemic Service (AES), an elite public health workforce programme hosted and directed by the African Union.

African Epidemic Service (AES) has three tracks, selected based on the need identified by Africa CDC's framework for public health workforce development.



Applied Epidemiology



Laboratory Leadership



Health Informatics

Strengthen emergency workforce capacities

1. Legal instrument for Public Health Emergencies
 - Mechanisms in place to respond to PHEs with cross-border or regional implications
2. Support Member States' PHEOCs.
 - Support Member States to establish and manage functional PHEOCs in NPHIs
 - Build PHE Leaders through PHEM Fellowship program and short courses
3. AVoHC/ Regional RRT/ National RRT
 - Functional and operational **AVoHC RR and EMTs** with rapid deployment capacity
 - Regional and National RRT establishment and development
4. Knowledge Management
 - Support research during disease outbreaks

Joint Emergency Preparedness and Response Action Plan (JEAP)

	Target for the year 2023-2027
Emergency Workforce Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Build a network of emergency health experts• Expand roster of AVoHC, National and Regional RRT• Build AVoHC EMTs
Response readiness and coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support at least 21 Member States to establish and operationalize PHEOC• Target is to reach 90% of by the year 2026
Country assessment for preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase visibility on country's core capacities, key challenges and opportunities for intervention during PHE
Logistics, supply chain and stockpiling	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stockpiling of Medical Countermeasures (MCM) for high priority pathogens• Setting framework agreements for MCM supply chain management
Emergency Response Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Timely response to ALL Grade 3 and 80% of Grade 2 outbreaks and other health emergencies• Support development and dissemination of technical tools and guidelines

Key Africa CDC Priorities for NPHIs

1. Africa CDC Public Health Institutes Strategy
2. Development of investment plans for NPHIs
3. Bolster Africa CDC capacity to drive the NPHI agenda
4. Support the operationalization of six (6) newly established NPHIs: Chad, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Kenya and DR Congo.
5. Support 10 NPHI regional Centers of Excellence for PHEM, Health Workforce, Operational Research, Pathogen Genomics, & Data and Analytics
6. Support the 32 Member States without established NPHIs to do so

Key Africa CDC Priorities for Public Health Workforce

- I. Strengthening of Field Epidemiology Training Program in Africa
- II. African Epidemic Service: Applied Epidemiology, Health Informatics, and Laboratory Leadership tracks
- III. Primary Health Care Workforce
- IV. Development of a Health Workforce Observatory
- V. Healthcare Workers Protection



THANK YOU

LEARN MORE AT

africacdc.org/covid-19

Safeguarding Africa's Health

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Dr. Anders Tegnell,
State Epidemiologist, Public
Health Agency of Sweden,

Diana Van Daele,
Programme Officer,
Directorate-General for
International Partnerships,
European Commission

TEAM EUROPE INITIATIVE TO SUPPORT NATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTES IN AFRICA



EU Global Gateway

Reinforced partnership between Africa and Europe in health

Flagship #1:
Support to COVID-19 vaccine supply and roll-out

Short term
COVID response

Flagship #2:
MAV+ Manufacturing & access to vaccines, medicines & health techs.
(1 regional TEI)

Longer-term collaboration aligned with
new Public Health Order in Africa

Flagship #3:
Strengthening health systems and capacity for pandemic preparedness, digital and public health
(3 regional TEIs)

Flagship #4:
Enabled environment for Sexual and reproductive health and rights in SSA
(1 regional TEI)

Uphold EU, AU and RECs
commitments on SRHR



Flagship #3

Strengthening health systems and capacity for pandemic preparedness, digital & public health

Launch of the
OH, PHI and
digital TEIs

Bilateral / Country

health systems
strengthening
programs to improve
access to services
and advance
towards UHC

Regional TEI

with Africa on
sustainable health
security using a One
Health approach.

Regional TEI

for an Africa-based
public health
capacity: Support to
Public Health
Institutes

Regional TEI

on digital health for
health systems
strengthening and
Universal Health
Coverage





A Regional Team Europe Initiative on Support to National Public Health Institutes in Africa



Objectives and Results of the regional TEI Support to PHI

Impact	Contribute to population's health and wellbeing (SDG 3) through the provision of multiple public health services by performant PHIs		
Specific objectives	SO1. Support core-functions, key attributes and services of schools and institutes of public health at national level	SO2. Establish/Enhance collaboration between PHIs to jointly develop research, training, policy advice and advocacy at regional level	SO3. Enhance collaboration between European and African PHIs and integration of African PHIs in international public health networks
Results	<p>R.1.1. PHI have improved expertise, knowledge and resources to provide evidence-based and locally adapted policy advice</p> <p>R.1.2. PHI generate context, culturally and gender sensitive data and evidence on public health priorities to drive the policy response and formulate strategies</p> <p>R.1.3 NPHI perform better on their core functions and key attributes</p> <p>R.1.4. PHI generated data and findings are translated into policies</p>	<p>R.2.1. Enhanced South to South Collaboration among NPHI</p> <p>R.2.2. Targeted National PHI are integrated in established networks at subregional/continental level</p>	<p>R.3.1. Increased Twinning, Consultation with regional, European and global public health organisations and political fora and working groups that support the participation in international public health conferences</p>



Why a *regional* TEI?

A coordinated approach to major policy, strategic-technical and financial challenges

Including:

- Coverage gap
- Underinvestment
- Tackle common challenges and share lessons learned

National Public Health Institutes focus on National Public Health Issues, but regional support to tackle common challenges are crucial





The added value of a regional TEI

Coherence and
Additionality

Networking, exchange,
innovation and learning

Formulate joint
actions

Strengthen Dialogue

Capacity building

Improve visibility





TEI on Support to National Public Health Institutes

Approach

- The TEI NPHI aligns to the Africa CDC Framework for Development of National Public Health Institutes in Africa
- The PHI TEI is complementary to the OH TEI on sustainable health security using a One Health approach
- The PHI TEI focusses on health systems strengthening to address inequities in access to health services

Conceptual framework

Africa CDC Framework for Development of National Public Health Institutes in Africa

Capacity building
Core Functions &
Key Attributes

Enhance
Networking

Finance



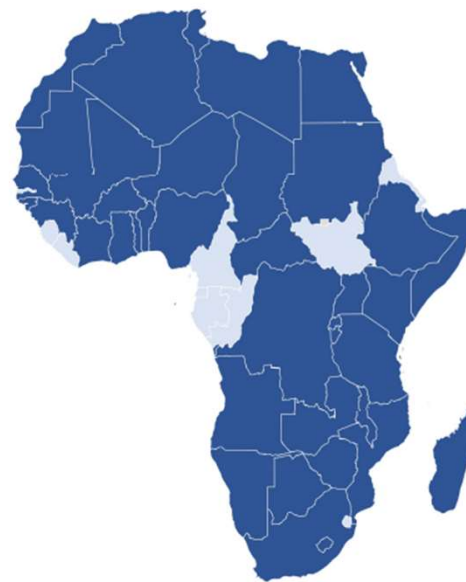


Objective and geographical focus

General objective:

To jointly contribute to population's health and wellbeing (SDG 3) through the provision of public health core functions by performant schools of public health and public health institutes

TEI supported countries



EC supported countries





EU Members of the PHI TEI

- BELGIUM
- CZECHIA
- FINLAND
- FRANCE
- GERMANY
- IRELAND
- ITALY
- NETHERLANDS
- PORTUGAL
- SPAIN
- SWEDEN
- European Commission





The TEI today

- Improve the coordination of EUMS supporting National Public Health Institutes in Africa
- Prepare the formulation of new actions and the communication strategy in co-creation with African partners
- Following the launch initiate dialogue with Regional actors and stakeholders, to align the TEI to ongoing regional initiatives and to respond to needs





#TEAMEUROPE

Thank you!



IANPHI

ANNUAL MEETING

FEBRUARY 7-8, 2024 | KIGALI, RWANDA

HOSTED BY



Dr. Natalie Mayet,
Deputy Director, National
Institute for Communicable
Diseases (NICD), South
Africa

SOUTH AFRICA'S EXPERIENCE – REFORM OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM AND BUILDING EPIDEMIOLOGY CAPACITIES