IANPHI FRAMEWORK - ROLE OF A NATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTE

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IANPHI President
Ex Director General, THL
What are NPHIs?

Institution or network that provides leadership and coordination for public health systems at the national level.

Often part of the government (usually under MOH) or closely attached to it. Scope & size vary.

Promotes evidence-based decisions, policies, and programs.
IANPHI

- International Association of National Public Health Institutes
- Some 80 national institutes members
- Founded 1995 in Rio de Janeiro
- President Pekka Puska, Executive Board with 12 members
- Main office in Mexico. Annual meetings.
IANPHI FRAMEWORK: CORE ATTRIBUTES

- National scope of influence
- Focus on major health problems
- Scientific basis
- Linkages:
  - Inside and outside of government
  - Sub-national, national and international
IANPHI FRAMEWORK: CORE FUNCTIONS

- NPHIs vary from limited to comprehensive
- Common NPHI Core Functions include:
  - National health assessment
  - Health monitoring, surveillance and response
  - Research (evidence base for policies & programs)
  - Health education/health promotion
  - Public health workforce development and training
- In low-resource countries, NPHIs have mostly focused on communicable diseases. Increasingly, they are incorporating non-communicable conditions and injury
THE FRAMEWORK AND IANPHI’S MEMBERS: 2014 SURVEY

- All members invited to participate
- For 2014, one response per country was included
- The response rate was 71%
- An NPHI was to have “substantial” efforts if it reported either “a lot” or “comprehensive” to a given question
2014 IANPHI Member Countries, by WHO Region

WHO Regions

- Africa
- America
- SE. Asia
- Europe
- E. Mediterranean
- W. Pacific

# of Countries

- 2007
- 2008
- 2014
IANPHI Member Countries, by World Bank Economic Category

World Bank Economic Rank

% of IANPHI Members

- Low Income
- Low Middle Income
- Upper Middle Income
- High Income

2007
2008
2014
Number of Core Functions for which NPHIs reported substantial activity

Number of NPHIs

Number of Core Functions

Low
Low-Middle
Upper-Middle
High
**Substantial Efforts in Infectious and Non-Communicable Conditions, 2008 and 2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Work</th>
<th>Infectious Diseases, Number (%), 2008</th>
<th>Infectious Diseases, Number (%), 2014</th>
<th>Non-communicable Conditions, Number (%), 2008</th>
<th>Non-communicable Conditions, Number (%), 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surveillance</td>
<td>33 (89%)</td>
<td>45 (82%)</td>
<td>31 (84%)</td>
<td>42 (76%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>26 (70%)</td>
<td>31 (56%)</td>
<td>29 (78%)</td>
<td>32 (58%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Programs</td>
<td>23 (62%)</td>
<td>34 (62%)</td>
<td>26 (70%)</td>
<td>33 (60%)</td>
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</table>
A number of countries have used, or are using the Framework to establish NPHIs:

- Malawi
- Ethiopia
- Togo
- South Africa
GUINEA-BISSAU (INASA)

- Establishment of Guinea-Bissau NPHI
- Support from IANPHI:
  - Statute for creation of NPHI in 2007
  - Facility renovations and strategic planning
  - Leveraged funds to increase laboratory, disease detection, and disease monitoring and reporting capacities
MOZAMBIQUE (NIH)

- Strengthening NIH to become a comprehensive NPHI
- IANPHI support and technical assistance from FIOCRUZ Brazil to develop:
  - New strategic plan
  - Plans for new NIH facility, by IANPHI and Design4Others
ETHIOPIA (EPHI)

- Establishment of comprehensive NPHI in January 2014

- IANPHI support to:
  - Leverage expertise and experience to engage stakeholders
  - Assist in the development of a five-year strategic plan
  - Develop plans for an emergency operations center and enhanced emergency response capacities

- Collaboration with US CDC, on strategic planning exercise to define directions and goals for the expanded institute
FRAMEWORK AS AN EVALUATION TOOL

- Formal external evaluations of Essential Public Health Functions (EPHF) and core attributes
- Evaluations tailored to the size and scope of each NPHI
- Pilot Evaluation: Belgium, February 2015
USES OF SURVEILLANCE / HEALTH MONITORING

- ASSESSMENT OF SITUATION FOR PLANNING / ACTION
- DETECTION OF EPIDEMICS
- FOLLOW UP OF TRENDS (ARE OBJECTIVES REACHED?)
- EVALUATION
- FEED BACK TO STAKEHOLDERS, POPULATION
- MATERIAL FOR RESEARCH
- INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

VITAL FUNCTION OF ANY NPHI!
FROM RESEARCH TO ACTION

- Conducting research
  - Is a critical function and important for the credibility of an NPHI
- Most public health evidence is created by international research community
  - Only an organization with its own research is capable to interpret the evidence into practice
- The research in the NPHI
  - Focus on topics with high public health priority
  - Which may not be addressed by academic research in universities
  - Combines and transfers public health data to scientific evidence in an effective way
AN NPHI WORKS NOT ONLY WITH MOH, BUT HAS BROAD INTERSECTORAL WORK

- Other ministries and government agencies
- Regional and local authorities
- Health services
- Universities
- NGOs, private sector
- Media
- International
# Annex 1: Building on other frameworks - Identifying EPHFs of relevance to the Eastern Mediterranean Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EPHFs (according to Delphi study)</th>
<th>CDC, CLAISS and PAHO</th>
<th>EURO</th>
<th>Proposed EMRO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D-EPHF 1. Immunization</td>
<td>EPHF 1. Monitoring, evaluation, and analysis of health status</td>
<td>EPHO1: Surveillance of population health and wellbeing</td>
<td>1. Surveillance and monitoring of health determinants, risks, morbidity and mortality</td>
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<tr>
<td>D-EPHF 3. Disease outbreak control</td>
<td>EPHF 3. Health promotion</td>
<td>EPHO3: Health protection including environmental occupational, food safety and others</td>
<td>3. Health protection including environmental, occupational, food safety and others</td>
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<tr>
<td>D-EPHF 4. Disease surveillance</td>
<td>EPHF 4. Social participation in health</td>
<td>EPHO4: Health Promotion including action to address social determinants and health inequity</td>
<td>4. Health promotion and disease prevention including action to address social determinants and health inequity, and early detection of illness</td>
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<td>D-EPHF 5. Promotion of community involvement in health</td>
<td>EPHF 5. Development of policies and institutional capacity for public health planning and management</td>
<td>EPHO5: Disease prevention, including early detection of illness</td>
<td>5. Assuring governance for health, including public health legislation</td>
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<td>D-EPHF 7. Production and protection of safe water</td>
<td>EPHF 7. Evaluation and promotion of equitable access to necessary health services</td>
<td>EPHO7: Assuring a sufficient and competent public health workforce</td>
<td>7. Assuring sustainable organizational structures and institutional support</td>
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<tr>
<td>D-EPHF 8. Control of food quality and safety</td>
<td>EPHF 8. Human resources development and training in public health</td>
<td>EPHO8: Assuring sustainable organisational structures and financing</td>
<td>8. Communication and social mobilization for health</td>
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<tr>
<td>D-EPHF 10. Evaluate the effectiveness of health programs and services</td>
<td>EPHF 10. Research in public health</td>
<td>EPHO10: Advancing public health research to inform policy and practice</td>
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<td></td>
<td>EPHF 11. Reduction of the impact of emergencies and disasters on health</td>
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MAIN RESPONSIBILITY IN FINLAND

1. Surveillance & monitoring… THL
2. Preparedness & response… THL
3. Health protection THL
4. Health promotion & disease prevention… THL (MoH)
5. Assuring governance for… MoH
6. Assuring sufficient… workforce MoH (MoE)
7. Assuring sustainable organizational… MoH (THL)
8. Communication and social mobilization… THL (NGO’s)
9. Advancing public health research THL (Universities)
CONCLUSION

- IANPHI is leading international efforts to assess and develop public health function through NPHIs
- Having systems in place, and, for those with systems, being prepared is key
WORKING TOGETHER, SHARING EXPERIENCES