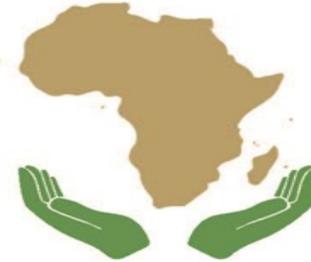


AFRICA CDC

Centres for Disease Control and Prevention

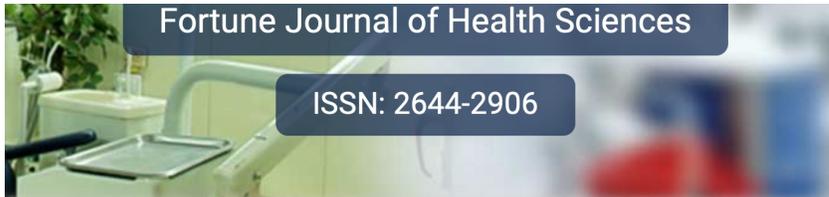
Safeguarding Africa's Health



NATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTES (NPHIS) DEVELOPMENT STATUS IN AFRICA

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7TH FEBRUARY 2023*

Definition of NPHI Types



Role of National Public Health Institutes for a Stronger Health System in Africa

Article Information

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- **Autonomous/semiautonomous NPHI** is defined as a **single institution** established with a national **legal framework** by an **Act of Parliament, Presidential decree or Ministerial/Cabinet decree** to **nationally coordinate** and **lead** at least the following functions:
 - Disease Surveillance, Laboratory Diagnosis, Emergency Preparedness and Response, and Public Health Research.
- A **Network of Institutions** is an institution or unit that is established with a **legal framework** to **coordinate public health functions falling under or being conducted by other parastatal institutions** at the national level.
- The network of institutions is different from autonomous/semiautonomous institutions in such a way that the **public health functions** for the network of institutions fall into **more than one operationally** and **technically independent** institution.

NPHI Development Status in Africa (40 MS)- Online survey

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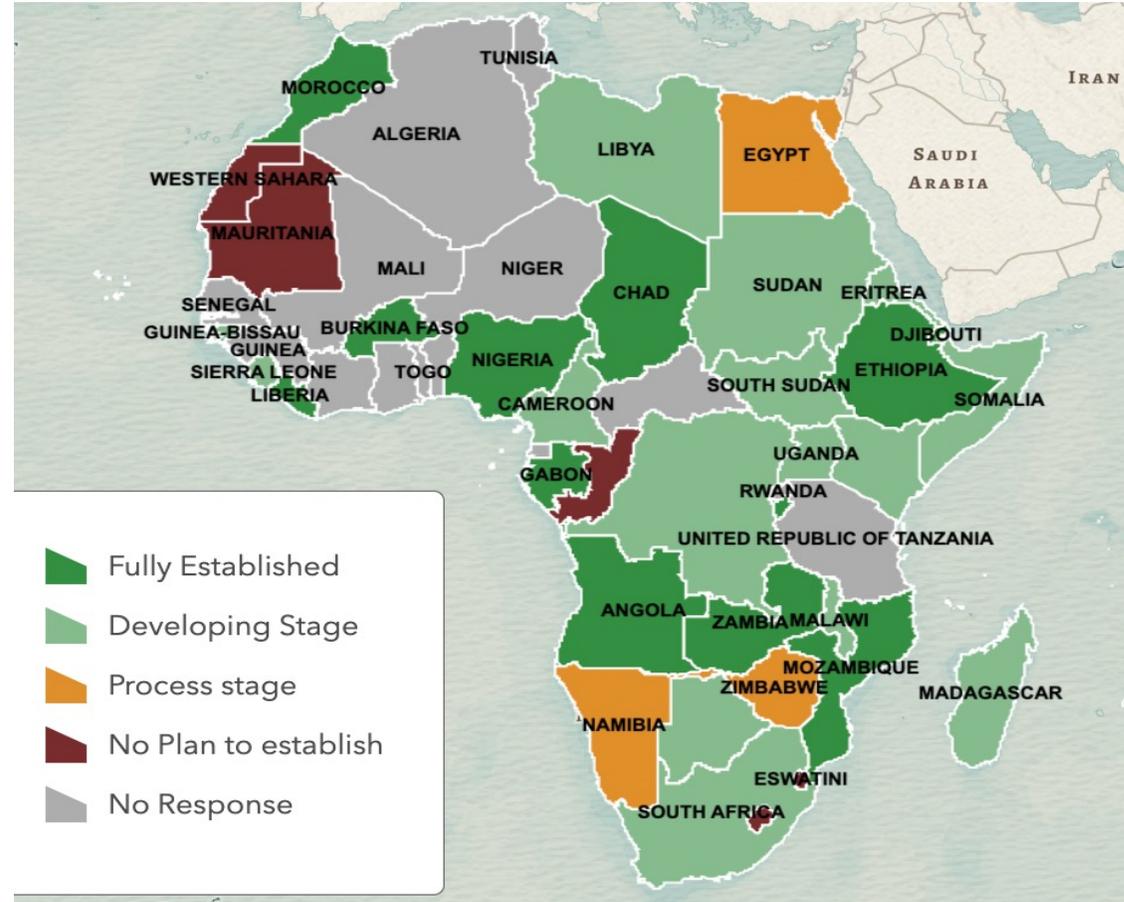
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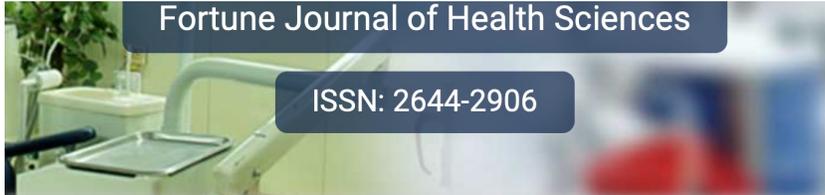
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- Fully-established 12(30%)
- Advanced Stage 17(42.5%)
- Process Started 6(15%)
- Process not yet started 5 (12.5%)

Map of NPHI establishment status in Africa. This map depicts the NPHI development status in Africa as of May 2022 from 40 countries that participated in this study. Status of 15 countries is unknown as there was no response to the survey.

Types of Legal Frameworks used to establish NPHIs



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Among the NPHIs that are fully established and at an advanced stage of development, 12 were established by an Act of Parliament, 12 by a Presidential decree, and 5 by a Ministerial decree

NPHIs Established by		
Act of Parliament	Presidential/ Prime-Minister Decree	Ministerial Decree
Djibouti	Angola	Cameroon
Gabon	Burkina Faso	DRC
Liberia	Burundi	Mauritius
Zambia	Morocco	Sudan
Botswana	Chad	Ethiopia
Cabo Verde	Mozambique	
Eritrea	Nigeria	
Guinea Bissau	Kenya	
Malawi	Libya	
Somalia	Nigeria	
South Africa	Uganda	
South Sudan	Madagascar	

Models of NPHIs

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Three models of NPHIs were identified:

- Autonomous and semi-autonomous institutions(17),
 - Networks of institutions(04) , and
 - Departments under the Ministry of Health(08) .
- Of the well-established and developing NPHIs, 19 have strategic plans partially funded by governments.
 - Government covers on average 40% (range: 1-95%) of the total NPHI's annual budget, although it varies from country to country.

NPHIs Functions

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The most common functions of NPHIs are

- Research (26),
- Surveillance and disease intelligence (24),
- Epidemic preparedness and response (24),
- Workforce development (19),
- Public health informatics (15), and
- Health promotion (10),

Desk review assessment findings on NPHI Development status

The data generated on the status of NPHIs showed that

- 19(35%) of the assessed 55 MS have established NPHIs
- 21(38%) have no NPHIs but are in the process of establishing one
- 15(27%) have no NPHIs and have not indicated an interest in doing so
- 13 of the 19 established NPHIs are empowered with commensurate or corresponding legal instruments
- Of the 19 established NPHIs, only 9 have a current strategic plan.

Region	Member States with Established NPHIs (Number & %)	Member States Without NPHIs But in the Process of Establishing One (Number & %)	Member States Without NPHIs and Not in the Process of Establishing One (Number & %)
Central Africa	Burundi 1(11%)	DRC, Chad 2(22%)	Republic of Congo, Cameroon, Sao Tome and Prince, CAR, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea 6(67%)
East Africa	Ethiopia, Rwanda, Somalia, Uganda, Kenya 5(36%)	Madagascar, Sudan, Tanzania, Djibouti, Mauritius, South Sudan 6(43%)	Eritrea, Seychelles, Comoros 3(21%)
Southern Africa	Zambia, South Africa, Angola, Mozambique 4(40%)	Malawi, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, Eswatini 5(50%)	Lesotho 1(10%)
West Africa	Nigeria, Liberia, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Burkina Faso, 6(40%)	Cote D'ivore, Senegal, Mali, Sierra Leone, Ghana 5(33%)	Niger, Gambia, Togo, Benin, 4(27%)
North Africa	Morocco, Libya, Algeria 3(43%)	Egypt, Tunisia, Mauritania 3(43%)	Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic 1(14%)
Total Number & %	19(35%)	21(38%)	15(27%)

Key recommendation for NPHIs development in Africa

- Review **existing public health acts** in respective countries for those planning to establish a new NPHI
- Ensure **political buy-in** for NPHI development using existing tools including AU Head of States and Governments declarations and decisions and conduct an NPHI investment case study.
- Identify a **national champion** to drive the NPHI agenda in the countries planning to establish a new NPHI
- Facilitate a **peer-to-peer collaboration** and **staff exchange programmes** among NPHIs in Africa and globally
- Set up a **partners' forum** for NPHIs to map out who is doing what and where and to harmonize efforts, avoid duplication of efforts, and address critical gaps
- **Engage key stakeholders** to create consensus and have a shared vision about the need for NPHIs
- Conduct **continuous assessment and monitoring** of NPHI development and share finding with relevant stakeholders
- **Build NPHIs capacity** for essential public health functions

Thank You!

