



# Building Resilience through Community-Based Health Systems

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# Outline of the presentation

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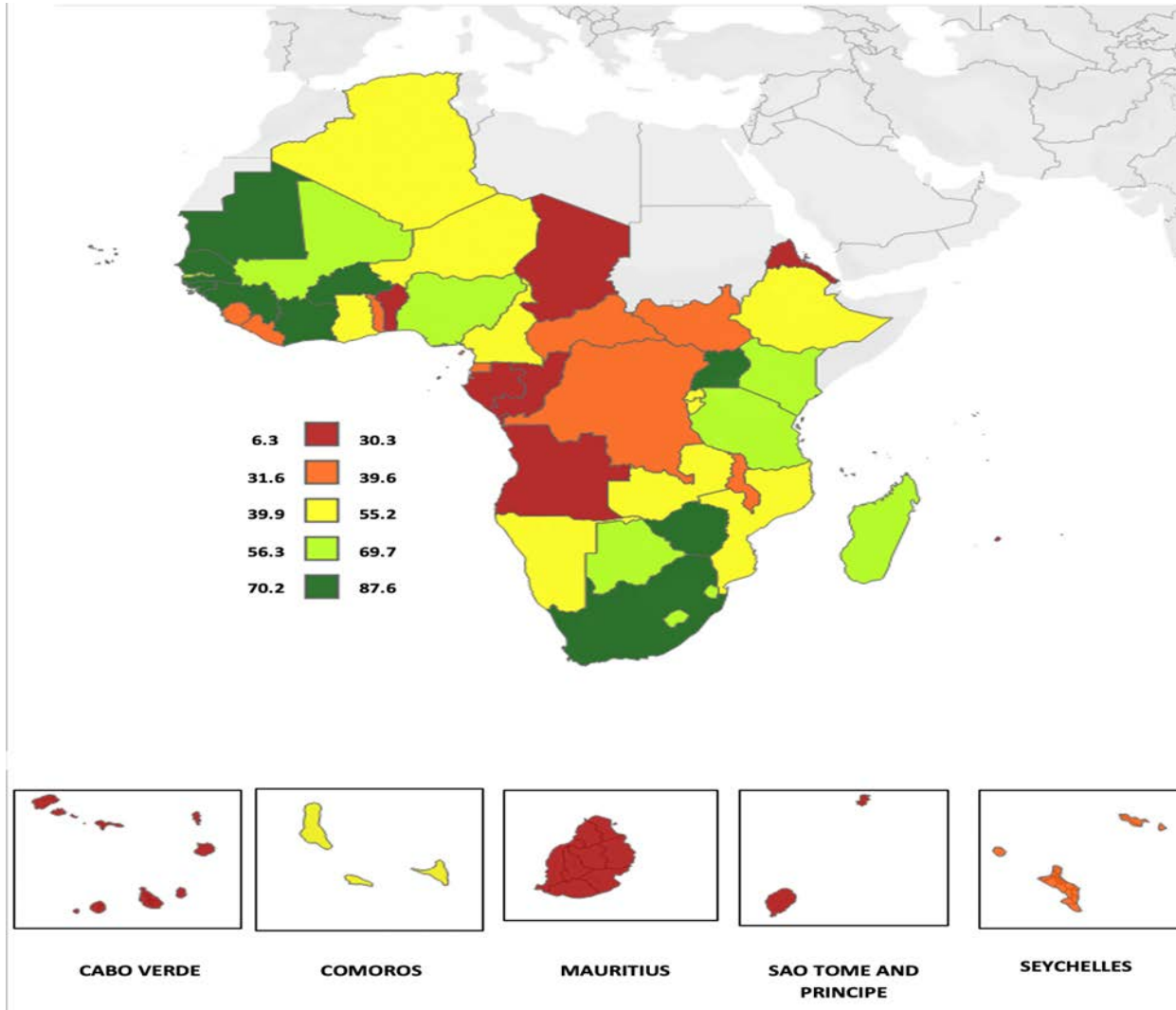
- How have the lessons from EVD outbreak Informed building resilience
- Resilience of Health systems in the WHO African Region
- Resilience - Response to Covid-19

# Resilience - Lesson from Ebola

## Community resilience built

- Communities have played a fundamental role in
  - Ensure - Community led response (RC – RCCE)
    - Ethiopia – Covid response
    - Mozambique – response to a disaster (Cyclone)
    - DRC – Ebola
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- Involvement of social workers and Anthropologists in the response
  - Psychosocial support as part o the response
  - Decentralising laboratory diagnosis

# Where are we in Africa? – Inherent health systems resilience



## Parameters considered

- Awareness of the system to capacities and risks
- Diversity of services and capacities
- Self-regulatory capacity for fast decision making
- Capacity for local mobilisation of resources
- Capacity to learn and transform (maximum score – 100)

How about capacity for intensive care in Africa; Limited ICU beds av. For 54 countries – 3.1 per 100,000 (range 0.5 – 8.6)

# Health financing in response to Covid-19 in African countries

(Per capita GEH in current US\$ 2- 578)

<b>Measured Undertaken</b>	<b>Countries</b>
<b>Established special funds for COVID-19 (26 countries)</b>	Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritania, Mauritius, Nigeria, South Africa, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Niger, Senegal, Togo
<b>Re-allocation/Supplementary budgets (14 countries)</b>	Cabo Verde, Eswatini, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Ghana
<b>Contingency/Reserve Fund (4 countries)</b>	<b>Uganda, South Africa, Malawi, Kenya</b>

<b>Of the 26 Special funds</b>	
<b>Extrabudgetary (n= 22)</b>	<b>On budget (n = 4)</b>
Benin, Botswana, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zimbabwe	Chad, Nigeria, Senegal, Zambia

# Resilience - Coordination of the Covid-19 response

## Best practice

- Strong political leadership – coordination at the presidential/ prime minister/ vice presidential level
- Strong multisectoral collaboration – through Inter-Ministerial Task Forces
- Whole of the government approach adopted in majority of countries
- Strong involvement of the private sector in financing – service delivery experiences are varied

## Challenges

- Varied engagement in multisectoral platforms due to differing priorities
- MoH structures felt undermined by coordination structures set up at higher level
- Partners competing for recognition and attribution instead of having a coordinated response
- Weak capacity at the subnational level
- Many coordination structures set up - Unclear terms of reference overlapping mandates