EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The WHO African Region bears a high burden of public health emergencies arising from epidemic-prone diseases, extreme weather events, humanitarian crises and other acute public health events. The COVID-19 pandemic was a dramatic illustration of the consequences of a major public health emergency, with countless lives lost, livelihoods upended, and national economies severely affected.

2. Even before the COVID-19 pandemic, the Region’s progress was not sufficient to attain Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 3.8 for universal health coverage (UHC). The 2022 UHC monitoring report for the African Region indicates substantial progress, with the service coverage index (SCI) ranging from 28 to 75 (out of 100) across Member States; however, the proportion of the population facing catastrophic spending of 10% or more of household income on out-of-pocket health costs increased from 7.7% to 8.4%.

3. The Sahelian zone is experiencing an unprecedented humanitarian crisis with a total of 30.4 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, with the situation exacerbated by climate change. The Region is home to 22 million international migrants, including 6.3 million refugees who face challenges in accessing health care, in addition to multiple associated situational deprivations.

4. The COVID-19 pandemic caused extensive disruption of health service delivery. Systemic health system weaknesses at all levels – underfunding, understaffing and fragmentation – pre-dated COVID-19, and were key drivers of the disruptions and inequitable uptake of COVID-19 tools registered in the Region. The same systemic challenges will continue to constrain the health and well-being of the populations of the WHO African Region if they are not intentionally addressed.

5. Seven years to the end of the SDGs, there is urgency not only to accelerate recovery and progress, but also to avoid similar setbacks from future shocks. For the Region to accelerate progress and realize the vision of all people in the WHO African Region enjoying good health and well-being, Member States should invest in transformed, resilient health systems that are equitable and efficient, built around primary health care.
6. A unified approach to health systems strengthening is proposed in this framework. It entails investing in a strengthened common platform (PHC and essential public health functions) and strengthened governance and coordination of multisectoral actors and investments. This will enable Member States to develop many of the same sustainable capacities needed to achieve UHC, health security and address the social, economic and environmental determinants that negatively impact health.

7. The proposed regional framework adapts recommendations from WHO’s position paper on health system resilience, aligns with the UHC framework for action and the regional framework for health security, both of which acknowledge that resilient health systems are necessary for the attainment of their respective goals. It adopts recommendations from the Seventy-sixth World Health Assembly resolution on Reorienting health systems to primary health care as a resilient foundation for universal health coverage and preparations for a high-level meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on universal health coverage.

8. The Regional Committee reviewed and adopted the framework.
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INTRODUCTION

1. Past and ongoing public health emergencies, extreme weather events, conflicts, Ebola virus disease (EVD) outbreaks and the COVID-19 pandemic have highlighted the fragility of health and social systems in the WHO African Region. Many lives were lost, and livelihoods and national economies disrupted.²,³

2. Progress towards universal health coverage (UHC), health security, and addressing the determinants of health has stalled. Halfway towards the SDG end point, there is urgency to reclaim lost gains, accelerate progress, and avoid similar setbacks from future shocks. To do so, the WHO African Region must rebuild resilient health systems. Health systems resilience is the ability of all actors and functions related to health to collectively mitigate, prepare, respond and recover from disruptive events with public health implications, while maintaining the provision of essential functions and services and using experiences to adapt and transform the system for improvement.⁴

3. Reorienting health systems towards primary health care (PHC) lies at the core of sustainable, resilient national health systems. PHC is a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to health that combines: (a) primary care and essential public health functions (EPHFs) as the core of integrated health services; (b) multisectoral policy and action; and (c) empowered people and communities.⁵

4. Essential public health functions are the competences and actions required to reach the objectives of public health. They include health protection, health promotion, disease prevention, surveillance and response, and emergency preparedness.⁶

5. The proposed framework draws from WHO’s position paper on health system resilience,⁷ other resilience frameworks⁸, the conclusions of a special event on Building Back Better held at the Seventy-second session of the Regional Committee⁹, and the Seventy-sixth World Health Assembly resolution on Reorienting health systems to primary health care as a resilient foundation for universal health coverage and preparations for a high-level meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on universal health coverage and preparations for a high-level meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on universal health coverage.¹⁰

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⁸ Building resilient health systems to advance universal health coverage and ensure health security in the Eastern Mediterranean Region. EM/RC69/4. September 2022
¹⁰ [https://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA76/A76_6-en.pdf]
CURRENT SITUATION

6. There is political commitment for UHC\textsuperscript{11} and a clear road map\textsuperscript{12} for the WHO African Region. However, the 2022 UHC monitoring report for the African Region shows uneven progress as well as stagnation. From 2000 to 2019, there was progress with the service coverage index (SCI) ranging from 28 to 75 (out of 100) across Member States. However, the proportion of the population facing catastrophic spending of 10% or more of household income on out-of-pocket health costs increased from 7.7% to 8.4\%.\textsuperscript{13} In 28 Member States, up to 25% of health expenditure still comes from out-of-pocket payments at point of service.\textsuperscript{14}

7. According to the most recent UN interagency estimates, the African Region accounted for 69% of global maternal deaths in 2020.\textsuperscript{15} It carries a disproportionate burden of child deaths, accounting for 38 of 54 countries globally which are off track to meet the SDG targets for under-five mortality. Communicable diseases remain the leading cause of death.\textsuperscript{16} The share of noncommunicable disease (NCD)-attributable mortality increased from 24.2% of total deaths in 2000 to 37.1% in 2019.\textsuperscript{17}

8. The Region is prone to public health emergencies ranging from epidemic-prone diseases to extreme weather events and other humanitarian crises. The Sahelian zone is experiencing an unprecedented humanitarian crisis with a total of 30.4 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. Deteriorating security is creating difficulties in providing health care.\textsuperscript{18}

9. Member States of the African Region are currently the most vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change, yet they are the least prepared to address them effectively.\textsuperscript{19} Climate change is exacerbating the Sahelian crisis, threatening access to water and food resources.

10. The WHO African Region is home to 22 million international migrants, including 6.3 million refugees.\textsuperscript{20} Migrants and refugees face challenges in accessing health care, in addition to multiple associated situational deprivations – social, political, and economic, among others.

11. The overall health system performance of the WHO African Region – the degree to which a health system carries out its functions of governing, financing, and delivering services – is low at an average of 52.9% of expected performance.\textsuperscript{21} National public health emergency preparedness

\textsuperscript{11} UN Resolution. United Nations General Assembly Seventy-Fourth Session. Political declaration of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage. Universal health coverage: moving together to build a healthier world. September 2019
\textsuperscript{12} Leave no one behind: strengthening health systems for UHC and the SDGs in Africa. Brazzaville: WHO Regional Office for Africa; 2017. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO
\textsuperscript{14} WHO Global Health Expenditure Database
\textsuperscript{17} PEN-plus a regional strategy to address severe noncommunicable diseases at first-level referral health facilities (document AFR/RC72/4). (https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/366089, accessed 24 May 2023)
\textsuperscript{20} United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). International Migration Report 2017
and response capacities across the Region are weak. Against this background, the COVID-19 pandemic caused extensive disruption of health service delivery, continuing more than 20 months into the pandemic (end 2021). According to official WHO and UNICEF estimates, 25 million children did not receive routine vaccinations in 2021, compared to 19 million in 2019.

12. Suboptimal integration of non-COVID-19 essential health service continuity into COVID-19 response plans contributed to the disruptions. A review of the COVID-19 preparedness and response plans (CPRPs) of 106 countries in 2021 showed that less than half of the plans considered maintaining essential health services (47%); 41% designated a mechanism for health system-wide participation in emergency planning; 34% considered subnational service delivery; 29% considered quality of care; 24% were budgeted for, and only 7% contained monitoring of essential health services.

ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

13. Gaps in health system capacities pre-dated and evolved during COVID-19: Weak capacities were a key driver of service disruptions, and suboptimal and inequitable uptake of COVID-19 tools. Whereas 14 Member States have developed essential health service packages (EHSPs), continuing health system gaps pose a threat to their implementation.

14. Health systems are underfunded: Governments pay for more than 50% of health expenditure in only seven countries. Current health expenditure across Member States in the African Region averages US$ 54 per capita, with general government health expenditure averaging US$ 14.8 per capita, compared to the estimated per capita requirement of US$ 127 to deliver an essential package of health services.

15. Health workforce (HWF) challenges are especially acute: The African Region faces a projected shortage of 5.3 million health workers by 2030, representing 52% of the expected global shortfall. Disproportionate deaths among health workers during COVID-19, the increased

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26 Botswana, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Eswatini, Namibia, Seychelles, Zimbabwe, South Africa and Uganda have developed EHSPs; Madagascar, Niger, and Sierra Leone are in the process of doing so. 

27 Algeria, Botswana, Cabo Verde, Eswatini, Gabon, Seychelles and South Africa.


mental health challenges and surging outmigration are all contributing to the shortfall, against the backdrop of a growing number of skilled unemployed health workers.

16. **Lack of sustained access to affordable quality health products**: Availability of medicines is low in both the public and private sectors at 35% and 63% respectively, with chronic shortages and cost escalation. Local manufacturing capacity for vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics is limited.

17. **COVID-19 deepened inequities, including gender inequities**: COVID-19 disproportionately affected vulnerable populations, uncovering gaps in social protection. Community engagement is ad hoc, and lessons from Ebola outbreaks in the Region could be better leveraged by engaging communities as a way of working, and addressing inequities.

18. **Inadequate capacity to ensure quality, safety, and efficacy of medical products**: Currently, the regulatory systems of Ghana, Nigeria, South Africa and United Republic of Tanzania have been assessed as well-functioning and able to ensure sustainable local production and access to quality-assured essential medical products. This means that they have achieved ‘Maturity Level 3’. Forty-one Member States are operating at WHO Maturity Level 1.

19. **Inadequate systems and capacities to generate, analyse and use health data**: Systems and capacities to conduct household surveys are well-developed or sustainable in only 16 countries (34%). The routine health information system is well-developed or sustainable in only 10 (21%) countries. The civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) system is the least developed, with only four countries (9%) able to register all deaths and their causes on a continuous basis.

20. **Governance challenges**: The existence of multiple partners and initiatives that are poorly aligned with national systems creates competing governance structures for health systems strengthening. Fragmentation of health systems strengthening efforts emerged as a key challenge during the pandemic and from a review of country CPRPs in 2021.

21. **Fragile, conflict-affected and vulnerable (FCV) settings face additional challenges**: According to the World Bank (WB) classification, 10 countries in the Region have FCV settings.
due to conflict, and another seven countries face institutional and social fragility. Lack of trust, disruption of services, limited social safety nets, and poor coordination among humanitarian and development actors are prevalent.

**VISION, GOAL, OBJECTIVES, TARGETS AND MILESTONES**

22. The vision is all people in the WHO African Region enjoying good health and well-being as a fundamental human right.

23. The Goal is, by 2030, to have resilient health systems able to cope with disruptive shocks or stress from all hazards and sustain and protect public health gains.

24. The Objectives are:
   (a) to strengthen the foundations of primary health care and establish models for comprehensive, integrated people-centred care based on it;
   (b) to strengthen key essential public health functions to ensure that national health systems have the necessary capacities to be fully resilient;\(^\text{44}\)
   (c) to strengthen governance and coordination of multisectoral actors and investments through institutionalized mechanisms for whole-of-government and whole-of-society engagement.

25. Targets by 2030
   (a) At least 45 Member States have developed EHSPs, delivered through the PHC approach;
   (b) Member States have met at least 70% of health workforce targets in line with population health needs to achieve UHC, strengthened PHC and public health functions;
   (c) All Member States have conducted a mapping and measurement of the public health and emergency workforce;
   (d) At least 10 Member States have achieved Maturity Level 3, according to the WHO Global Benchmarking Tool for National Regulatory Authorities (NRAs);
   (e) All Member States have policies, legislative and regulatory instruments to mobilize and coordinate whole-of-government and whole-of-society resources, including those of the private sector.

26. Milestones by 2025
   (a) At least 18 Member States have developed EHSPs, delivered through the PHC approach;
   (b) Member States have met at least 50% of HWF targets in line with population health needs to achieve UHC, strengthened PHC and public health functions;
   (c) At least 32 Member States have conducted a mapping and measurement of the public health and emergency workforce;
   (d) At least five Member States have moved from Maturity Level 1 to Maturity Level 2, according to the WHO Global Benchmarking Tool for NRAs;
   (e) At least 40 Member States have set up a high-level multisectoral mechanism to oversee health system resilience building, with clear roles and responsibilities.

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\(^{44}\) Fully resilient systems here refers to health systems with capacity to forecast, prevent, detect, absorb, adapt and respond to a wide range of risks and shock events, while maintaining core functions and services and learning and improving as required.
GUIDING PRINCIPLES

27. **Member State ownership leadership and accountability:** Promoting and safeguarding citizens’ health’ and providing care, is the primary responsibility of national governments.

28. **One health system:** While each emergency is unique, health systems can be built to simultaneously provide for all population health needs. It requires **harmonizing and aligning donor and partner plans and resources** against one national plan.

29. **Equity:** Ensuring that no one is left behind, by intentionally prioritizing the welfare of the most vulnerable populations, especially women, girls, children, persons with disabilities, refugees, older persons, with the active participation of the entire community.

30. **Engagement of communities and other stakeholders.** By engaging communities as a way of working, health systems will become more responsive and accountable to people’s needs.

31. **Learning and building on prior experience:** Ensuring lessons from prior emergencies are documented, analysed, and translated into policy and action.

32. **Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches:** Health is central to national development. It requires strategic partnerships and collaborative action inclusive of all citizens, communities and sectors, including the private sector. Solidarity across borders, the Region and continent is also vital.

PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS AND ACTIONS

33. **Priority 1: Transform health systems based on a primary health care approach**
   
   (a) Member States should align all health sector plans with one national health sector strategic plan (NHSP), towards implementing the PHC operational framework. The framework offers guidance to enable Member States to strengthen primary health care-oriented systems, to address the health needs of the population.

   (b) Member States should develop context-specific essential health service packages that include emergency, critical and operative care services, and cover all age cohorts. This will enable integration of parallel health programmes to become people-centred, responsive, and efficient. They should prioritize health promotion and preventive care to reduce the socioeconomic burden of emergencies and sick care.

   (c) Member States should invest in achieving HWF targets and strengthen systems to measure and track availability of adequate and sustainable numbers, competency levels and distribution of a committed, multidisciplinary PHC.

   (d) Member States should create an enabling environment for ongoing and long-term community and stakeholder engagement, to empower people and communities as co-owners and co-producers of health.

34. **Priority 2: Invest in essential public health functions at all levels of the health system**
   
   (a) Member States should conduct policy dialogue to promote awareness and commitment to a critical set of EPHFs that they should invest in. They should build institutional and operational capacities and infrastructure to sustain critical EPHF capacities, in close collaboration with the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC). This includes ensuring adequate domestic financing, and coordinating external funding through the Pandemic Fund, the upcoming pandemic accord and other financing entities.
(b) Member States should strengthen capacities to improve sustainable availability, affordability and access to vaccines, therapeutics, and diagnostics. This includes promoting and investing in capacities for local production, regional pooled procurement initiatives, and capabilities to monitor and track market dynamics. They should remove unnecessary barriers to accessing quality medicines and other health products, and put in place mechanisms to enhance supply chain resilience.

c) To reduce the burden of diseases attributable to environmental determinants, including the impacts of climate change, Member states should implement priority actions as laid out in the updated regional strategy for the management of environmental determinants of human health in the African Region 2022–2032,

35. **Priority 3: Invest in institutionalized mechanisms for whole-of-society engagement**

(a) Member states should develop policy, legislative and regulatory instruments to mobilize and coordinate whole-of-government and whole-of-society resources, including the private sector, to support health systems preparedness, response, recovery, and resilience capacities. They should clarify the roles of local governments/municipalities in supporting public health and health systems tailored to the needs of their populations.

(b) Member States should actively promote and enhance mechanisms and platforms for cross-border, regional, and continental coordination, and collaboration, to advance collective learning, and regional goals, in solidarity.

(c) Member States should consider conducting Universal Health and Preparedness Reviews (UHPR). UHPR is a voluntary, regular, and transparent review of comprehensive national health and preparedness capacities with the objective of strengthening national capacities for health emergency preparedness, universal health coverage, and healthier populations.

36. **Priority 4: Leverage the current pandemic response to strengthen health systems**

(a) Member States should protect and safeguard the health and well-being of the health and care workforce through ensuring that workers have the knowledge, skills and resources for self-protective actions. They should have employment security, enjoy adequate and regular remuneration, and work in safe, healthy, and supportive environments.

(b) Member States should sustain, adapt, and scale up innovative delivery models introduced during the pandemic to expand access to essential health services. These include telemedicine, digital health technologies, self-care, community-based care models, and involvement of research centres and innovation hubs in emergency management and disease control, among others.

(d) Member States should improve national capacities to detect, report and address substandard and falsified medical products, especially during emergencies. This includes the capacity to conduct laboratory testing and enforce appropriate regulatory measures.

37. **Priority 5: Address pre-existing inequities in access to essential health services and the disproportionate impacts of health emergencies on marginalized and vulnerable populations**

(a) Member States should regularly monitor inequities to population access, coverage, and impact, related to financial, legal, social and health system barriers to health services, using disaggregated data. They should realign financing to promote greater targeting of resources for the poor and vulnerable groups of the population, including those in FCV settings.
(b) Member States should create and promote sustainable social participation mechanisms and community-led approaches to build trust, and allow for people’s voices from all communities, especially the most vulnerable, to be heard. This will enhance transparency and accountability of health systems to population needs.

38. **Priority 6: Ensure sustainable financing for health system foundations**

(a) Member States should determine long-term resource needs for strengthening health system resilience; promote continuous dialogue with ministries of finance, parliamentary bodies, and other stakeholders, for increased allocation of domestic resources for health. They should coordinate with other sectors to leverage resources and multisectoral partnerships, while exploring additional mechanisms for resource mobilization.

(b) Member States should integrate resource allocations for emergency preparedness within national and subnational health budgets, while exploring more agile emergency funding mechanisms for response actions. They should streamline public finance management processes to facilitate routine funds flow to the last mile, while ensuring greater budget flexibility during public health emergencies.

(c) Member States should promote purchasing and payment systems, including through the private sector, that incentivize models of care oriented towards greater prevention and promotion, coordinated across the continuum of care, and delivered closer to the places where people live and work. They should establish or strengthen mechanisms that protect against catastrophic expenditures on health, aligning with and leveraging broader social protection strategies. These must prioritise protection for the poorest and most vulnerable.

39. **Priority 7: Create and promote enabling environments for data generation, data-sharing, research and development, innovation, and learning**

(a) Member States should strengthen national health information systems and capacities to generate, store, transmit, analyse, communicate, and use health data for public health. This includes leveraging digital health, interoperable digital architecture, artificial intelligence (AI) and other innovations in information technology to enhance the speed and accuracy of data collection, analysis, reporting and communication, as well as data use for policy development and implementation. They should facilitate inter- and intra-country information and data sharing and learning to advance regional goals.

(b) Member States should put in place laws, regulations, and policies, incentives and ethical requirements for research and development (R&D) and innovations. They should promote and strengthen regional and national capacities in research, innovation and learning to accelerate the scale-up of successful strategies to strengthen PHC-oriented health systems. Member States should increase funding for, and coordinate and collaborate on regional research and development, and a system of sharing benefits derived from such research.

(c) Member States should develop and use a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework for monitoring and assessing progress towards resilience capacities, EPHFs, and PHC measures. The framework should include measures of gender, other equity determinants, and human rights. The M&E framework should give due consideration to the means of implementing the framework.

40. To monitor implementation of this framework, the Secretariat will work with Member States using established baselines to report against the milestones and targets every two years. The Secretariat will work with Member States and stakeholders on additional system resilience indicators for adoption, and support Member States to put in place systems for stress testing, and for generating data and reporting against those indicators.
ACTIONS PROPOSED

41. The Regional Committee examine and adopted the actions proposed.