



***Building Capacity and Synergies for African Health***

## **Keynote Address:**

**“Accelerating the achievement of the unfinished agenda of the ICPD goals and SDGs during and post COVID-19 Pandemic through South-South Cooperation”**

*Key-Note Address to the 2021 Network of African Parliamentary Committees of Health (NEAPACOH) meeting, October 28 - 29, 2021, Imperial Royale Hotel, Kampala, Uganda.*

**Keynote Speaker:** *Dr Patrick KADAMA – Director Health Policy and Strategy at the African Centre for Global Health and Social Transformation (ACHEST)  
Kampala, 28<sup>th</sup> October 2021*

# Presentation Outline



1. Background
  - ❑ The unfinished Agenda – ICPD and SDG
  - ❑ **ICPD +25 Declaration and Commitments to handle unfinished agenda**
  - ❑ **The KAMPALA CALL TO ACTION and the BAPA +40 propose SSC**
  - ❑ **UNFP - Innovative Programme Solutions adopt - South-South Cooperation as a Mode of Engagement**
  
2. Best Practice options from ACHEST Study for **Accelerating the achievement** ICPD and SDG goals
  
3. Recommendations & Concluding Remarks

... Despite Widespread Gains in Health, including Sexual and Reproductive Health, there are **GAPS in progress with covid-19 Disruptions** .....the unfinished agenda.



DEMOGRAPHY AND COVID-19 IN AFRICA - EVIDENCE AND POLICY RESPONSES TO SAFEGUARD THE DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

## Challenges and innovations to service delivery during COVID-19



### Key disruptions to Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) delivery in Uganda





# Challenges and innovations to service delivery during COVID-19



## Impact on Service delivery from Health and Demographic Surveillance Sites (HDSS) - South African Population Research Infrastructure (SAPRIN) - 2020

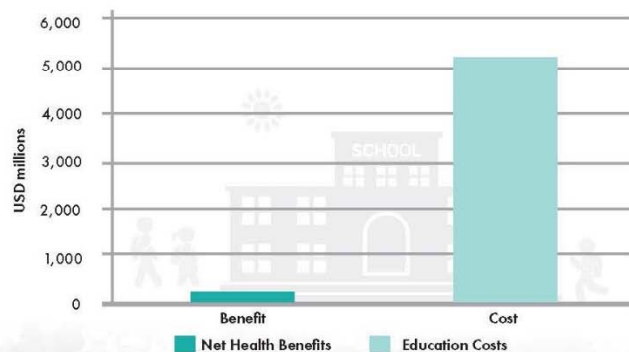
- Mixed impact on health services
- Access to healthcare increasing as lockdown loosened
- Decline in child health visits
- Increase in HIV-related visits possibly due to return of migrant workers



## Malawi: Net health benefits to the opportunity costs of school closure

“The opportunity cost in terms of loss of future income from school closures clearly outweighs even the most optimistic estimate of the net mortality benefits.”

Malawi National Planning Commission (NPC), 2020



## Innovations & Adaptations

- 1➤ Virtual platforms to aid communication and coordination of SRHR services
- 2➤ Leveraging mass media and community mobilisation to create demand for services
- 3➤ Enhanced coordination and partnerships
- 4➤ Using demographic and health surveillance sites to monitor impact of pandemic
- 5➤ Opportunity-cost analyses of response interventions

More details and resources on - <https://bit.ly/37i4Pyh>

## ICPD +25 Declaration and Commitments to handle unfinished agenda



In 2019, on the 25th anniversary of the ICPD, a political declaration was adopted reaffirming support for the Programme of Action (PoA) of the [International Conference on Population and Development](#) (ICPD)

The declaration re-affirmed global support for and called upon countries, leaders and organizations to accelerate efforts to achieve its goals.



The declaration also underlined the importance of the ICPD agreement to achieving the [Sustainable Development Goals](#) (SDGs)

# **“Re- Commitment to ICPD Mission through ..... .....The KAMPALA CALL TO ACTION etc ...**

1. **The KAMPALA CALL TO ACTION** On Mitigation Strategies and Programming to accelerate progress explicitly provides for member countries to ..... *Promote South-South sharing of innovative good practices on maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health including RH and FP.*
2. South-South Cooperation (SSC) is about collaboration among developing countries.
3. SSC has been recognized in major multilateral agreements, not only in the ICPD PoA but also in the 2<sup>nd</sup> UN High-Level Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40).
4. The UN has characterized SSC's role in today's development agenda as offering a “unique pathway” that accelerates the global efforts towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.



# UNFP - Innovative Programme Solutions South-South Cooperation as a Mode of Engagement



- In 2020, UNFPA made a formative evaluation of its SSC implementation to reflect on to-date
- identified opportunities for improvement eg. need for raising awareness & providing guidance to partners.
- generated actionable knowledge to raise capacity of staff in facilitating SSC,
- generate and share knowledge and
- to provide the platform with which potential partners may find and initially interact with each other
- created a global and multi- agency platform for sharing SSC solutions,.
- **CONCLUDES THAT: South-South cooperation presents a viable mode of engagement to accomplish this objective ....of *“Accelerating the achievement of the unfinished agenda of the ICPD goals and SDGs during and post COVID-19 Pandemic through South-South Cooperation”***

## **Best practices of South-South Health Cooperation and their Policy Implications in practice.**

- In 2015/2016 ACHEST working with China National Health Research Development Centre (CNHDRC) in Beijing through the UK Global Health Support Programme conducted a Study on the Best practices of South-South Health Cooperation and their Policy Implications in practice.
- The practice of South to South Development Cooperation in general but in particular, for Health Development Cooperation, is not well documented in terms of characteristics of players, scope of cooperation, and models of practice among other attributes



Final Draft Research Report



**China UK Global Health Support Programme**

Final Report on

**Research on the Best practices of South-South Health  
Cooperation and their Implications**

CONTRACT NO. GHSP-CS-OP2-03-L2

for China National Health Development Research Center (CNHDRC)

Report Date: December 21<sup>st</sup> 2016.

Edited at the ACHEST SECRETARIAT

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Kampala, Uganda: 21<sup>st</sup> December 2016

Updated - Kampala 20<sup>th</sup> June 2017

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# FINDINGS of ACHEST STUDY

**The findings show that South-South Cooperation produces good development results when:**

All partners have strong leadership and are willing to engage in horizontal partnerships. Political Commitment from high-level authorities is essential to ensure sustainability of South-South cooperation;

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Partners can identify mutual benefit, learn from each other and clearly define responsibilities in the Cooperation arrangement;

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Cooperation is built upon long- term relations, and willingness to scale up and diversify partnerships;

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There are highly motivated change agents who can make a decisive difference in promoting endogenous capacity development.

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Their leadership can be decisive to boost reforms at the Institutional and policy levels in the countries involved.

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**Table 3:  
Overview of  
SSC and TrC  
Modalities**

	South-South Coop.	Triangular Cooperation		
<b>Types of cooperation</b>	Technical cooperation & networking	Technical cooperation & training	Knowledge exchange (KE) programmes	Knowledge sharing (KS) networks
<b>Activities</b>	Technical assistance; technology transfer; capacity building	Technical assistance; technology transfer; capacity building; exchange visits; study tours; internet sites	Exchange visits; study tours; trainings; peer reviews	Internet sites; discussion groups; on-line fora; databases
<b>Cooperation partners</b>	Governments and public institutions	Ministries and public international agencies, NGOs, academic institutions	Multi-stakeholder, including research institutions, Ministries, NGOs, international agencies	Multi-stakeholder, including research institutions, Ministries, NGOs, international agencies
<b>Main funding sources</b>	Participating partners	Bilateral and multilateral development agencies	Bilateral and multilateral development agencies; Foundations	Bilateral and multilateral development agencies; Foundations
<b>Duration</b>	Short-term projects, sometimes in a programme with long-term vision	Long-term vision but often translated into short-term projects	Short term projects	Long-term vision and long-term implementation
<b>Performance monitoring</b>	Results rarely monitored	Results monitored, documented and shared	Results monitored, documented and shared	Results rarely monitored



The key  
modalities  
for SSC are  
through:

Best Practice  
range of  
activity  
modalities

- South-South Cooperation Projects
- South-South Cooperation Networks
- Capacity and Skills Development
- Knowledge Exchange and Knowledge Sharing

# Example of Emerging Public Sector South-South Cooperation Network



**Phase I :**  
**Sharing**  
**and**  
**Promoting**  
**Southern**  
**Expertise**  
**Phase II :**  
**Expand**  
**Market and**  
**Sustain**  
**Developing**  
**Country**  
**Experts**



**PPD Consultant Network**  
27 Countries in 4 Regions

STAS is aimed to expand and market developing country professionals to benefit from each other's expertise and experience in the areas of reproductive health, population and development related issue, strategies, policies and programmes.

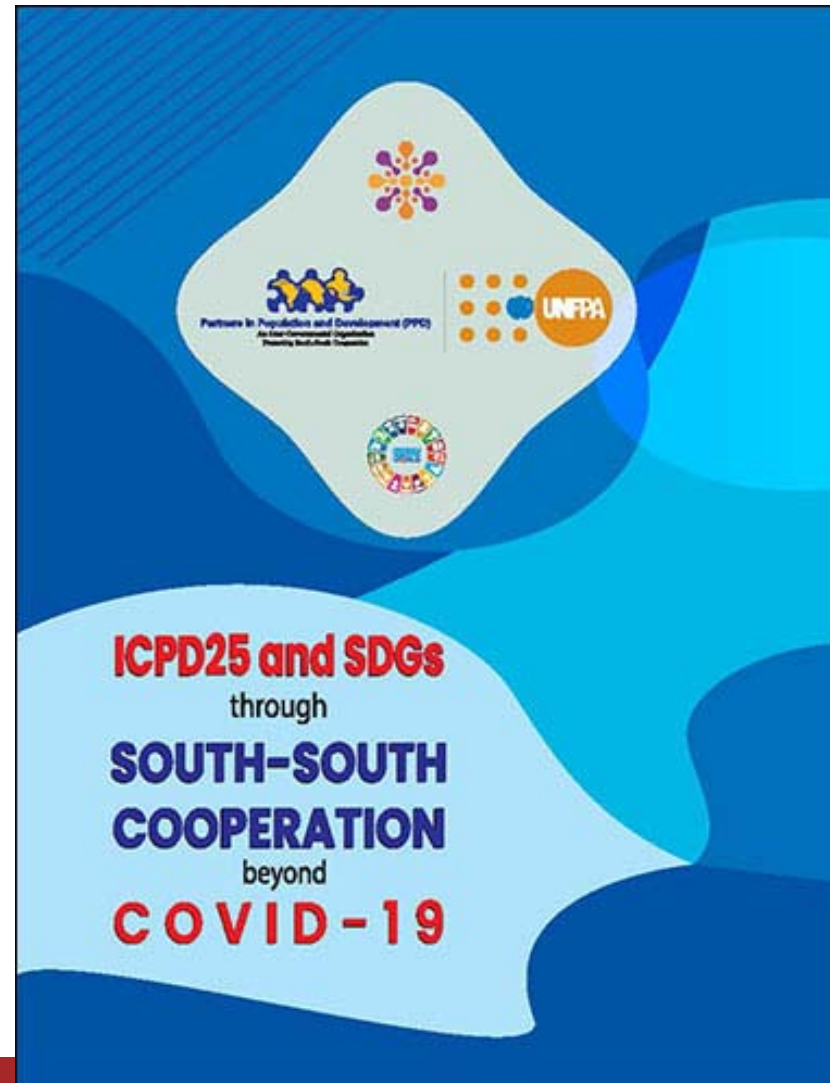
STAS is supported by:  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Government of the Netherlands

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qualified Consultant?*  
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# Example Knowledge Exchange and Knowledge Sharing



Expected New Publication of interest .....



## **Options or recommendations on improving the Contribution to capacity development in the establishment of Centres of Excellence on South to South, health development cooperation.**



1. Capacity development of centres of excellence on SSC is an immediate priority to take forward. This requires medium to long term joint research programs. Data modalities of SSC are at the moment least developed yet holding the largest potential for returns on investment for health systems development.
2. Establishment of SSC networks of health professional and exchange programs will catalyse the establishment of centres of excellence /think Tanks.
3. A concurrent priority will be for skills development based explicit research evidence of the range of skilled cadres required to build systems for better health outcomes.
4. Studies to assess the gap in local production of medical commodities and medicines is also an immediate priority to address future needs.
5. Evaluation studies of SSC health projects will assist the definition of system gaps that need to be addressed.

# Challenges and Concluding Remarks for Urgent Action for Strengthening South to South Collaboration



1. **COVID-19** presents a massive shock to already struggling health systems and economies threatening gains made.
2. key lesson is that resilient health systems matter but are often lacking and a Re-thinking of Health Systems is needed to focus on people and the health of communities
3. The Pandemic has also unmasked a fact that at present, *global health perpetuates the very power imbalances it claim to rectify, through colonial and extractive attitudes, and policies and practices that concentrate resources, expertise, data and branding within institutions of the Global North*, placing Africa at a great disadvantage for gainful participation in the governance power dynamics that are shaping health policies at the global level.

## Challenges and Concluding Remarks ... continued



4. Africa and the global south must now more vigorously rise-up to the imperative for action, to mitigate these challenges and contribute to accelerating the continental response to the pandemic.

5. SSC now more than ever is required for re-orientation and repositioning of African actors to rise to the occasion as a collective force to decolonise health governance, health professional education and research, shall be central to building resilient health systems across the continent, necessary to secure the future health and wellbeing of African populations.

**6. Does the world Need a Pandemic Treaty post COVID-19? .....** *If so, a common position of the global south is desirable to negotiate at the special November 2021 event of the WHO, dedicated to considering the benefits of developing a “Pandemic Treaty” or similar global instrument on pandemic preparedness post covid-19.*





*Building Capacity and Synergies for African Health*

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING!

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