



GLOBAL HEALTH LEADERSHIP FORUM

Meeting Health Challenges through Leadership and Collaboration

NOVEMBER 1-5, 2010

Center for Global Health

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Policy Development and Collaborations

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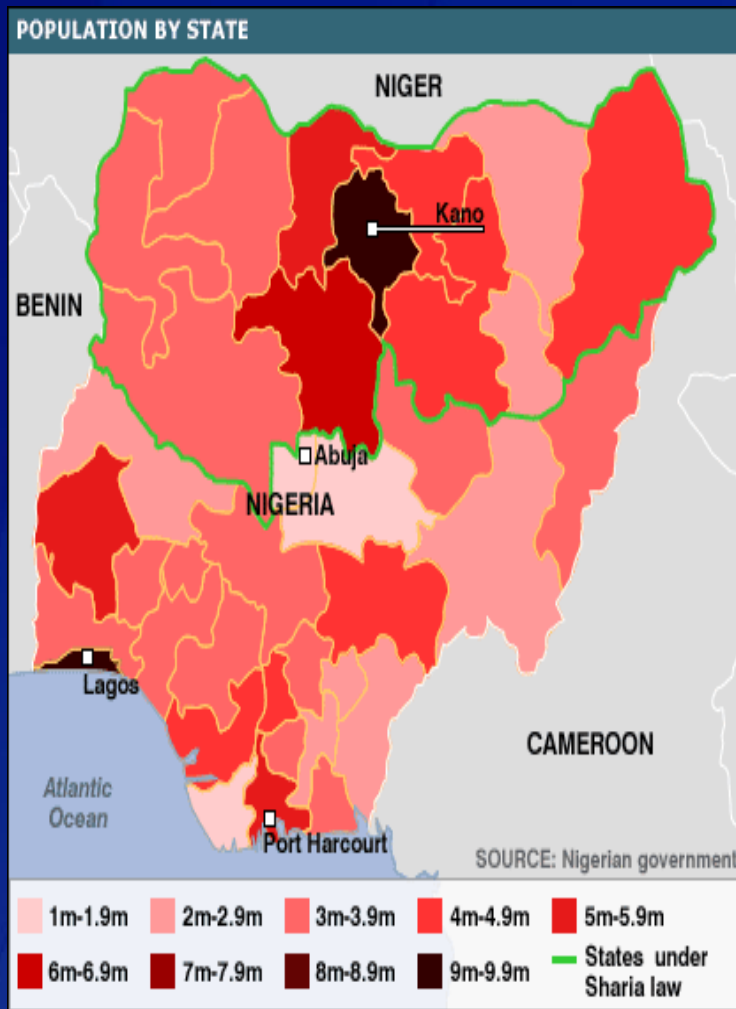
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Presentation Outline

- ❑ Nigeria at a glance**
- ❑ Policy development process in Nigeria**
- ❑ Global drivers that shape national health policy**
- ❑ Strategies/ plans that influence national health policy**
- ❑ Collaborations**
- ❑ Challenges**
- ❑ Success stories**
- ❑ Next steps**
- ❑ Closing statement**

Nigeria



- Area (923,000 km²) is slightly more than twice the size of California
- Est. 154 million (2010) Represents 20-25% of African population (1)
- Nigeria ranks 158 (out of 198) in the Human Development Indices of the UNDP (2)
- 3rd largest HIV burden in the world and a HIV prevalence of 3.6% in general adult population (3)
- Nigeria is one of the only four polio-endemic countries

Policy Development Process in Nigeria

❑ National Council on Health (NCH)

- Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH) coordinates all tiers of Government in the development of policies through the NCH
 - NCH meets once or twice a year or during national emergencies
 - Development partners participate as observers
- Major NCH decisions are ratified by the Federal Executive Council (FEC)

❑ Legislative process

- Health related legislations are initiated internally within the Bi-Camera National Assembly (NASS) or sent as Bills from the executive
- Health sector stakeholders (public and private) can also send in draft health legislations

Global Drivers that shape National Health Policy

- ❑ Alma-Ata declaration of 1978 on PHC**
- ❑ World Bank - IMF structural adjustment plan in health sector**
- ❑ WHO Bamako initiative in 1987**
- ❑ UN millennium declarations and MDGs in 2000**
- ❑ Roll back malaria initiative 2000**
- ❑ African Union initiative on HIV/AIDS and other infections diseases 2001**
- ❑ The Global Fund (2001)**
- ❑ Paris declaration and the Accra agenda for action (AAA) (2005)**
- ❑ US Government PEPFAR (2010)**

Strategies/Plans that influence National Health Policy

❑ National Health Bill

- Senate approved, awaiting House approval, then Presidential assent

❑ Vision 20-2020 (health sector theme)

- Sets a goal for Nigeria to become among the first 20 Developed Nations by 2020

❑ 7 point agenda

- Health subsumed under human capital development

❑ National health strategic development plan (NHSDP) of FMOH (2010 - 2015)

❑ National HIV/AIDS strategic framework (2005 & 2010)

Collaborations

- ❑ **Nigeria health development partner program matrix**
 - <http://www.fmh.gov.ng/index.php/resources/health-statistics/712-nigeria-health-development-partner-programme-matrix-may-2010>
- ❑ **Multilaterals:**
 - WHO, UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNDP, WB
- ❑ **Bilaterals:**
 - DFID, CIDA, JICA,
 - USG Agencies: USAID, CDC, (PEPFAR & global health initiative (GHI))
- ❑ **Foundations:**
 - The Global Fund; Clinton, B&M Gates; Carter, Ford, Rotary Int.
- ❑ **Public Private Partnerships:**
 - Exxon-Mobil, Pfizer, Merck ; National health insurance scheme (NHIS) in partnership with private health care providers
- ❑ **Traditional, religious & community leaders**

Challenges

- ❑ **Inconsistency and frequent change in Policy**
- ❑ **Poor government funding and prioritization**
- ❑ **Development assistance often dictates policy emphasis (donor driven)**
- ❑ **Donor funding guides priority setting**
- ❑ **Weak policy implementation and M&E plans**
- ❑ **Weak multi-sector approach to development process**
 - Non-health sector impact on health, cholera, lead poisoning and floods,
- ❑ **Weak coordination of health partners and stakeholders**

Success Stories

- ❑ **National health bill (?)**
- ❑ **Systematic engagement of community (traditional and religious leaders) in polio eradication initiative (PEI)**
- ❑ **NHIS: Maternal and Child Health Scheme**
- ❑ **PEPFAR-I built capacity, improved standards, brought in technical capacity that improved health workforce retention**
- ❑ **Success in disease control: -**
 - Guinea worm eradication, (last reported case – October, 2008)
 - Polio reduction (98% reduction in 2010)
 - HIV/AIDS reducing/stabilizing incidence (twenty-two of the most affected countries in sub-Saharan Africa (including Nigeria) have reduced new HIV infections by more than 25% (UNAIDS 2010).

Next Steps

- ❑ Finalize the national health bill**
- ❑ Increase government funding and prioritization**
- ❑ Sustain, improve and follow-up on policy**
- ❑ Improve coordination of health partners**
- ❑ Ensure evidence-based policy development, implementation and M&E**
- ❑ Conclude the eradication of all diseases on the verge of eradication like guinea worm, leprosy, polio , etc**
- ❑ Sustain the success of promising Initiatives in maternal and child health, HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, etc**
- ❑ Harness the benefits of new global partnerships like GF, GHI, B&M Gates and Clinton foundations**

Policy development and collaborations are significantly influenced by global and national initiatives.

However, countries must provide the leadership and coordination in order to achieve meaningful impact

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