

Zambia National Public Health Institute Ministry of Health

**Zambia Emergency Response and Health Systems Preparedness Project,
Implementation Journey and Outcomes.**

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ZNPFI Mandate



ZNPFI is the specialized arm of government that is responsible for providing public health security through coordination of surveillance, preparedness and response by utilizing strong laboratory systems and strategic information underpinned with viable workforce in a multi-sectoral manner.

Strategic Direction.

To
compliment
Ministry of
Health in:

Promote Public Health Awareness.

Integration in Emergency Preparedness and Response.

Health System strengthening including telehealth,
diagnostics, laboratory services.

Stakeholder coordination beyond health.

NCDs, Injuries and Mental Health surveillance systems.

Antimicrobial Resistance

One Health, Impact of climate change on health service
delivery.

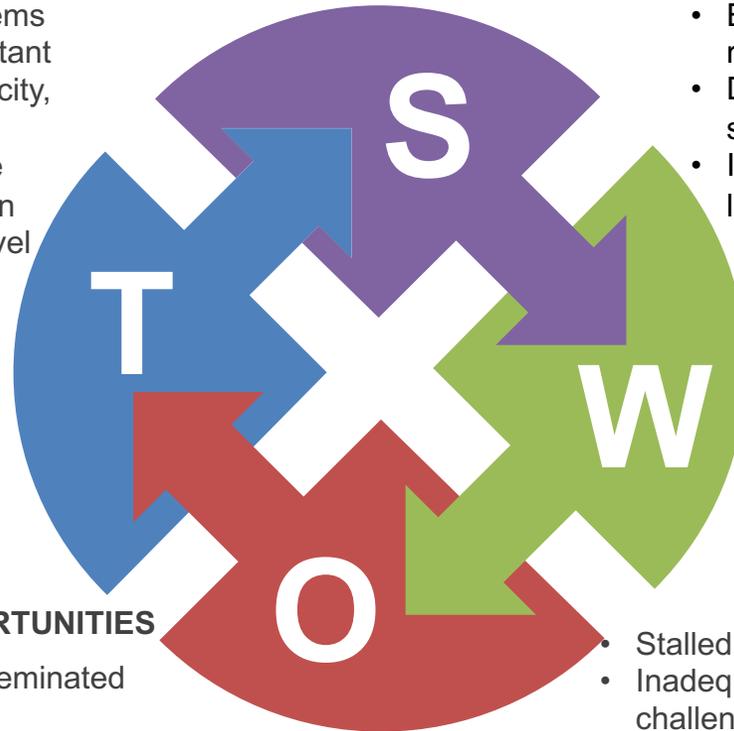
Lessons from COVID 19

THREATS

- Weakened logistics & supply chain systems
- Forecasting did not address some important aspects of the response e.g. surge capacity, financial resources.
- Concentration of expertise and response personnel at the national level resulting in uneven distribution at the subnational level

STRENGTHS

- Engagement of multiple partners/sectors in the response
- Decision making at technical and policy level in synchronization
- IMS trainings subsequently implemented at various levels and for different outbreaks



OPPORTUNITIES

- Strengthened PHEOCs and now being disseminated to subnational levels.
- Expansion of Laboratory services, particularly genomic sequencing
- Africa CDC Regional Coordination Center is now in Zambia
- Pandemic Fund for Preparedness

WEAKNESS

- Stalled delivery of essential health services
- Inadequate lab capacity at the time and testing challenges, comorbidities
- Inadequate M&E systems, EHRs
- Lack of Mental health services for patients and relatives
- Limited involvement of communities and NHCs.

Strengthening Capacity for Essential Services Continuity



Equipping of provincial-level specialised intrapartum care units and newborn special care units. Including 3 specially fitted ambulances for neonatal services



expansion of oxygen capacity and delivery

- **Rehabilitation of Choma Kangaroo Mother Care unit and construction of 3 NICUS in Choma, Katete and Lusaka (Kanyama).**
- **Procurement of diagnostic equipment, medical equipment and supplies for treatment centres;**
 - **Rehabilitation of Blood transfusion services for 3 provincial hubs**
 - **Boreholes and handwashing services to increase institutional WASH**
 - **Development of the staging environment for INRIS and Smartcare integration for Birth and Death Registration**

One Health Strategy AMR National Action Plan

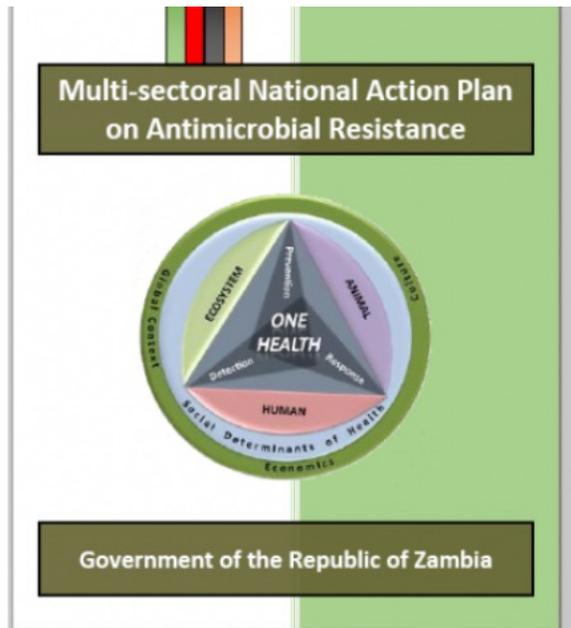
Importance of One Health Strategy

- 73% of emerging pathogens have wild animal hosts as their original environment
- antibiotic abuse in the human, animal, food, and agricultural sectors, microbes threat to health, sustainable food production, and development.
- Landlocked country with high risk of becoming a hub for regional infectious disease concerns that arise from international travel

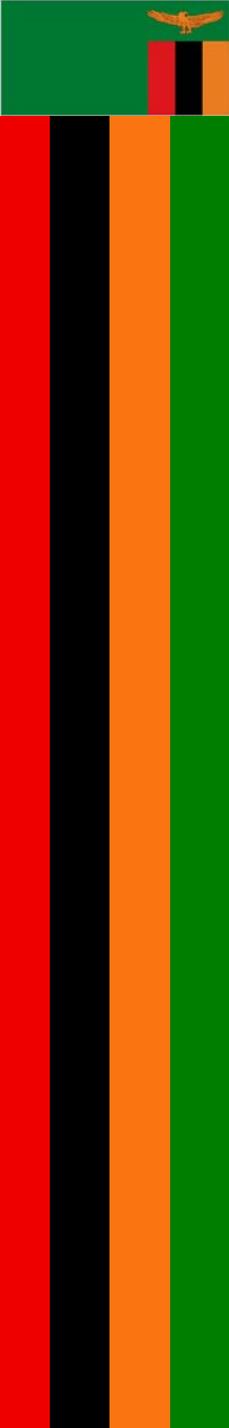


Antimicrobial Resistance

- Launched the National Antimicrobial Resistance Action Plan



Zambia has recognised the Public Health threat of antimicrobial resistance and its impact on morbidity and mortality, as well as the subsequent economic consequences.



Telemedicine Implementation

Procurement of Telemedicine equipment - Phase 1 Telemedicine Implementation.

Procurement of Telemedicine Kits.

Procurement of Telemedicine ICT equipment .

Establishment of Telemedicine Innovation Centre (UTH Super Hub)

Procurement of Tele-surgery Equipment for Set-up in Specialized, Level 3, Level 2 and Level 1 Hospitals, respectively.

Digital Health Innovations.



Working with Flying Doctors, ZAMSA, ZNBTS, ZCAA to develop a Zambian-centric model for the use of Unmanned Aerial Devices

Goal is to fast-track health service delivery in hard to reach areas.



Capacity Building in Psychosocial and Mental Health

Frequency of need

Low



Formal services

Informal services

High

Costs

High



Low



Capacity Building.



Mental Health Training Package.

(a) Structuring of Mental Health Units at Provincial level.

(d) Trainings for select health care workers as trainer of trainers using the mental health training package.

(e) WHO mental health gap trainings.

(f) Care for care providers training.

(g) Suicide prevention and media reporting training.

(h) Electroencephalogram training, EEG for epilepsy and neuropsychiatric manifestations.

Mental Health [No. 6 of 2019]

THE MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 2019

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

PART I
PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

Sections

1. Short title
2. Interpretation
3. General principles for determination of condition of mental patient

PART II
LEGAL CAPACITY AND RIGHTS OF MENTAL PATIENTS

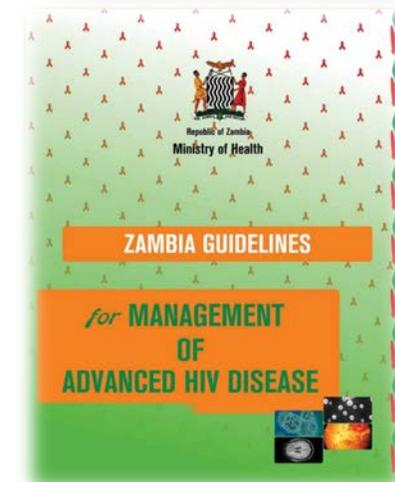
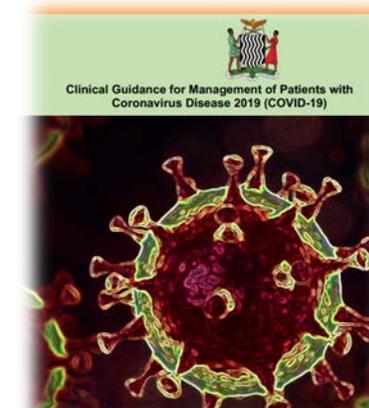
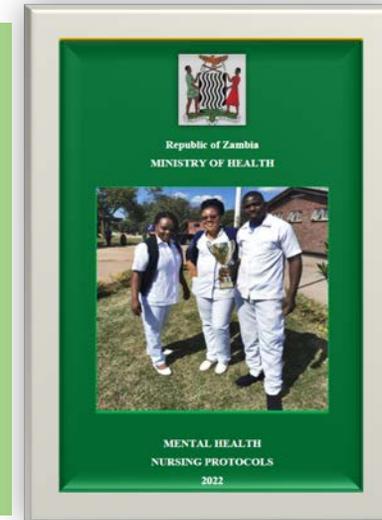
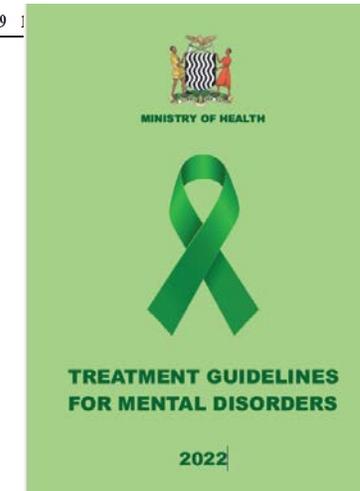
4. Legal Capacity
5. Duty to respect and uphold rights and dignity of mental patients
6. Prohibition of discrimination, degrading treatment and use of derogatory names
7. Promotion of mental health and preventive programmes

PART III
THE NATIONAL MENTAL HEALTH COUNCIL

8. Establishment of National Mental Health Council
9. Seal of Council
10. Functions of Council
11. Board of Council
12. Functions of Board
13. Delegation of functions of Board
14. Executive Director and other staff

PART IV
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

15. Access to mental health services





Mainstreaming Gender as a Cross-cutting Theme

Enhancing capacity of one stop centers for SGBV in selected health facilities

Collaboration and linkages to MoE and social protection services / Stakeholder Consultation on Development of Strategy on Implementation of a Multisectoral Programme on SGBV

Implementation of SGBV prevention activities within the Zambia Safe Schools Framework

Strengthening prevention and treatment of Gender-Based Violence

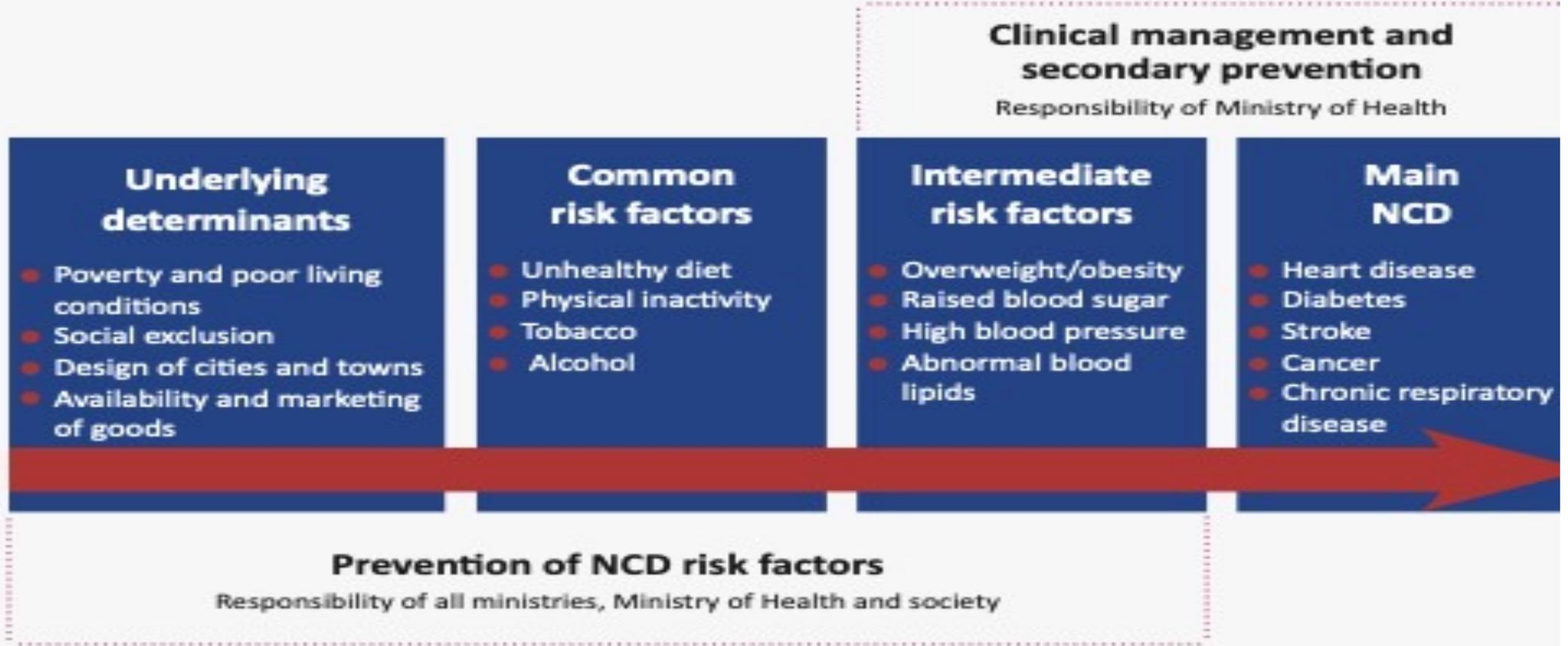
Field Epidemiology Training Program





Multisector Approach

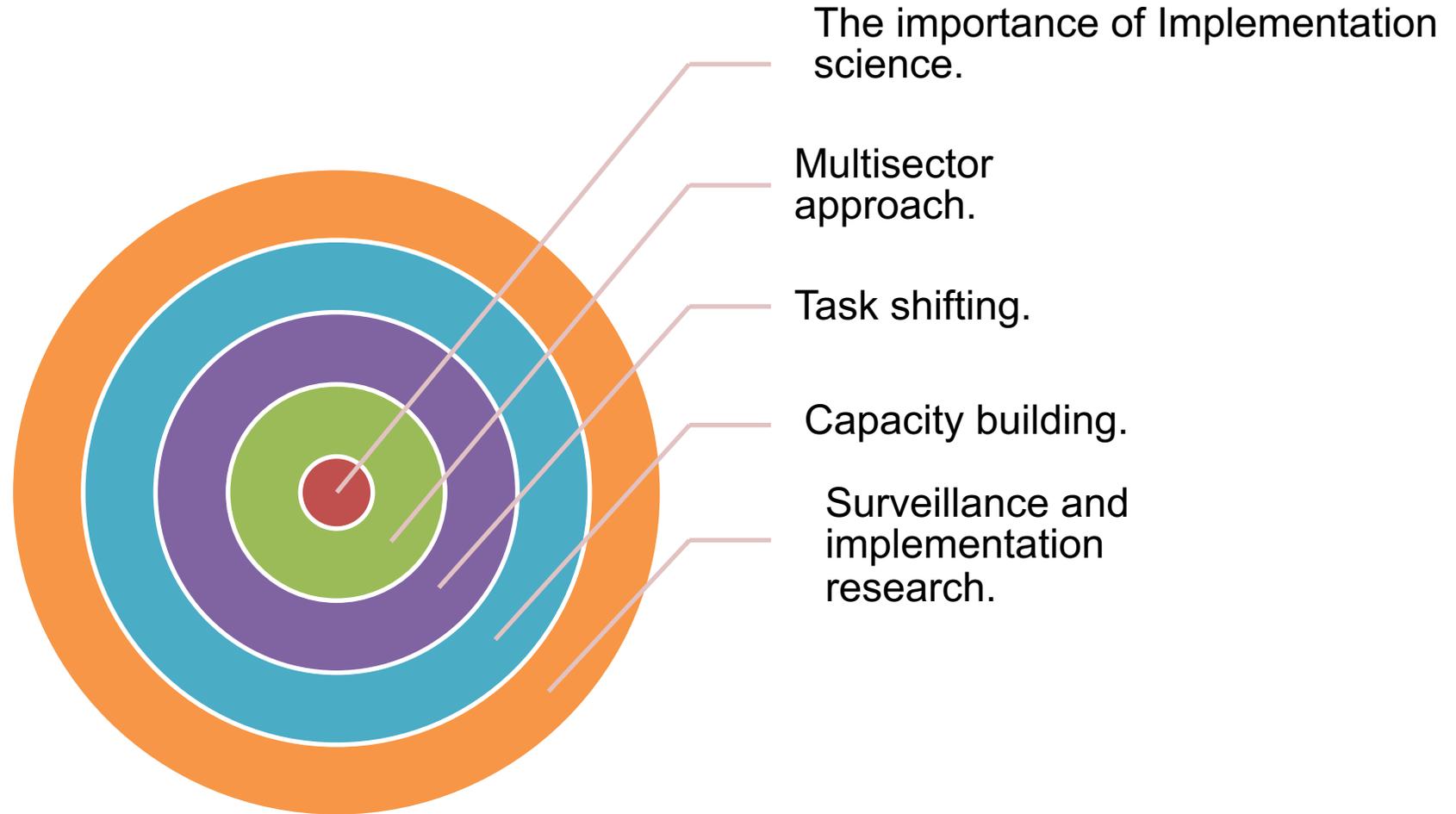
Figure 1: Determinants of NCDs and responsibilities for response



Source: Bonilla-Chacin, María Eugenia. 2014, modified to include responsibilities factors



Way Forward



Leadership at Provincial Level

- Needs analysis factoring a **cross programmatic efficiency analysis.**

- Implementation and roll out support

- Sustainable systems

- Reporting

Indicator to be met: How has access to services improved?



CPHIA KUCHALO!



CPHIA Official 
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Last year 2,800 scientists, policymakers, and advocates from around the world gathered in Kigali, with an additional 11,000+ joining online to spotlight African innovation. This year, for [#CPHIA2023](#), we'll be in Lusaka, Zambia. Visit CPHIA2023.com to learn more.





SAVE THE DATE: 27-30 November 2023

3rd International Conference on Public Health in Africa (CPHIA 2023)

Lusaka, Zambia

Kenneth Kaunda Wing of the Mulungushi International Conference Center



Hosted by:

