

South-South collaboration

of Supporting Public Health Institutes Programme (SPHIP)
for strengthening Universal Health Coverage

2015-2020

Through the Support to Public Health Institutes Programme (SPHIP), institutes from different countries of the South helped each other with knowledge, technical assistance and lessons learnt to strengthen Universal Health Coverage.

They were the agents of action and the leaders of the development process.



This programme is financed by the European Union.

Website:

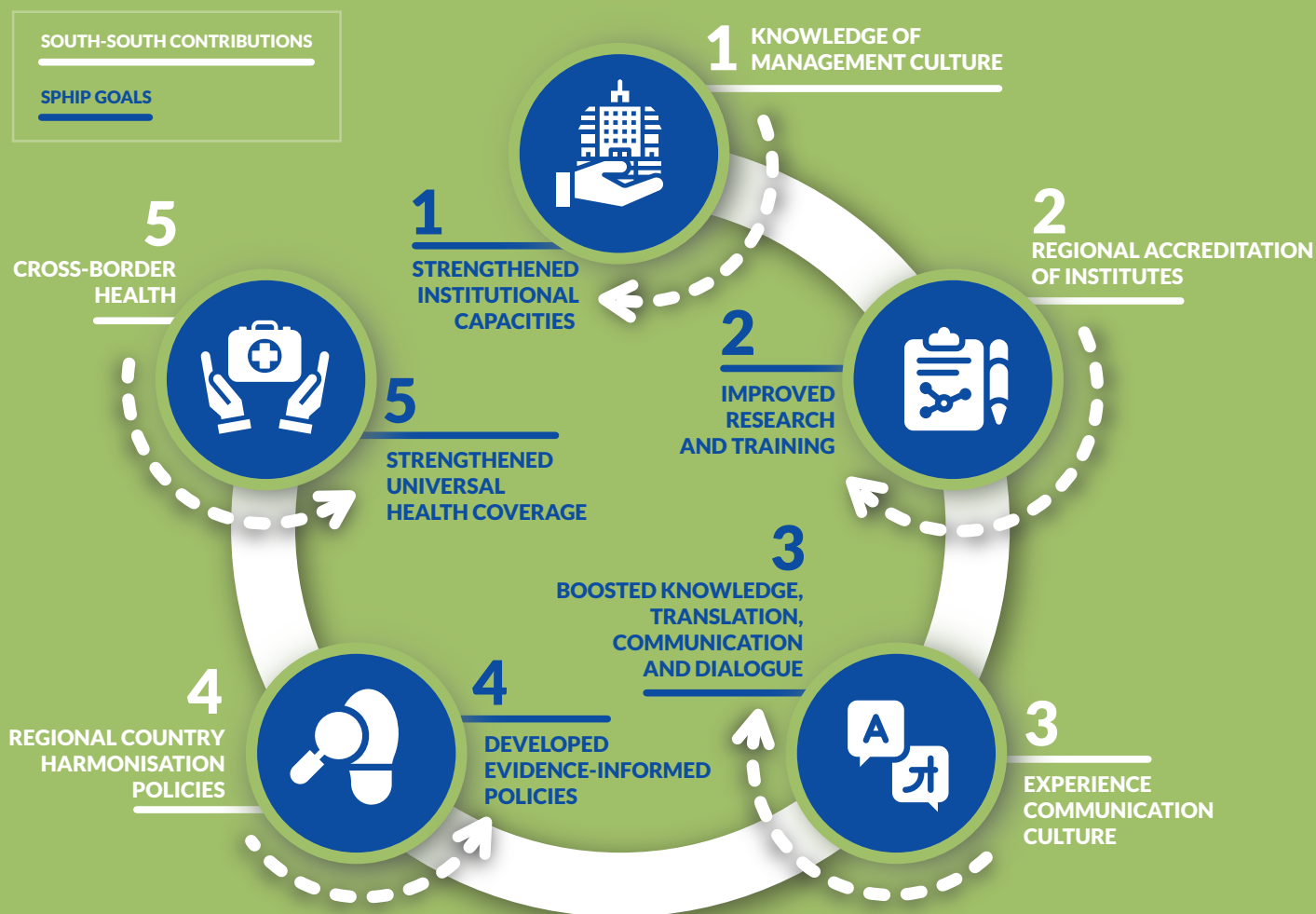
<https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/capacity-building-in-public-health-for-development>

Facebook:

<https://www.facebook.com/SupportingPublicHealthInstitutes/>

South-South collaboration at SPHIP

contributed to:



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ORGANISATIONAL STRENGTHENING IN MYANMAR WITH THAILAND'S SUPPORT

The University of Public Health (UPH) of Myanmar benefited from collaboration with Thammasat University in Thailand in organisational and educational issues.

ACHIEVED OUTCOMES

- ✓ Learned about policy analysis, project management and surveillance.
- ✓ During on site visits, learnt about the NCD control activities in Thailand's health facilities as well as about the surveillance performed.
- ✓ Developed leadership, team building and NCD policy analysis.
- ✓ Provided training in Quality Assurance in teaching and research.
- ✓ Library staff learnt how to manage E-library.
- ✓ UPH - Myanmar implemented university systems developed in its region.
- ✓ UPH - Myanmar is now part of regional network of healthy ageing coordinated by Thammasat University.
- ✓ This exchange has ultimately influenced decisions on health policy and practice at the national level.

EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT IN LAO PDR WITH VIETNAM'S SUPPORT

The University of Health Sciences in Vientiane, Lao PDR, developed together with the University of Public Health in Hanoi, Vietnam, a new Master of Public Health (MPH).

ACHIEVED OUTCOMES

- ✓ Master internationally accredited.
- ✓ A quality impetus to public health education in Lao PDR. Modules for other teaching programmes have been revised, using teaching methodology from joint MPH.
- ✓ English language is improved.
- ✓ International supervision of research contributing to quality improvement.
- ✓ Improved capacity of Lao PDR by using teaching methods and experiences from neighbouring country.
- ✓ Participants were more exposed to international knowledge and networks.
- ✓ This International MPH had an impact on health services development in Lao PDR.

POLICY DEVELOPMENT IN HAITI WITH BURKINA FASO'S SUPPORT

The first National Public Health Laboratory Policy of Haiti was developed by the National Laboratory for Public Health in Haiti, the International Mérieux Foundation and the African Institute for Public Health in Burkina Faso.

ACHIEVED OUTCOMES

- ✓ All the national laboratory network diagnostic/capacity assessment informing the development of the policy was conducted by the Public Health African Institute of Burkina Faso. Policy was based on experiences in West Africa.
- ✓ Fast and smooth learning process of Haiti from other low-income country with similar experience.
- ✓ The Policy includes necessary strategies for the development of the Haitian laboratory sector.
- ✓ Better provision of reliable information necessary for the care of patients, surveillance, detection and response to epidemics.
- ✓ Inclusion of strategic and operational plan in a long-term vision for the development of the laboratory sector.
- ✓ The implementation of the new policy has resulted in more effective treatment for patients, more appropriate public health decisions, gaining financial resources and ultimately increasing the credibility of the health system.
- ✓ By implementing the new policy, Haiti is closer to ensure universal access to quality health services for all.

WIN-WIN RESEARCH COLLABORATION BETWEEN UGANDA AND SOUTH AFRICA

A new implementation research tool, the Policy Implementation Barometer (PIB), was developed and improved by Makerere School of Public Health of Uganda and the Human Science Research Council of South Africa.

ACHIEVED OUTCOMES

- ✓ The PIB tool was introduced in Uganda from South Africa and has been improved through its application.
- ✓ Subsequently, South Africa benefited from the improvement of the returned tool.
- ✓ A research methodology that fits African countries has been established, now adopted by WHO-AFRO.
- ✓ The PIB has generated already interest in other countries and organisations from Africa.
- ✓ PIB's Malaria findings led to a coalition advocating the re-introduction of Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) in Uganda.
- ✓ Implementation research provided direct feedback to policy makers on the successes and failures in implementing policies with regard to UHC, and specifically disease control programmes.
- ✓ The PIB tool has influenced decisions on health policy and practice at the national level.

