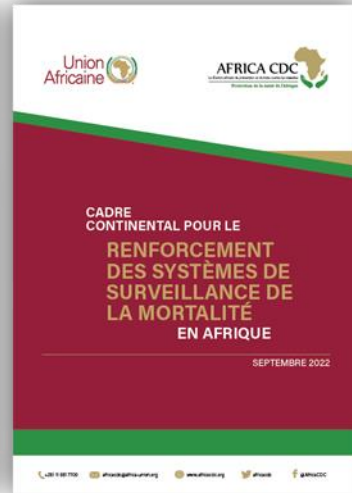
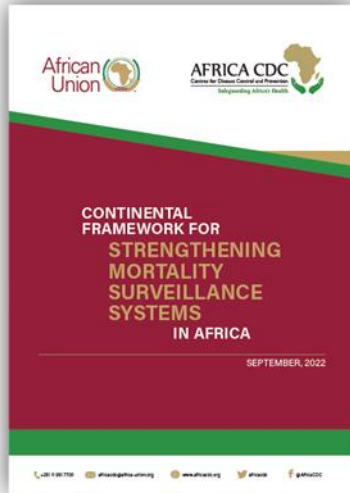
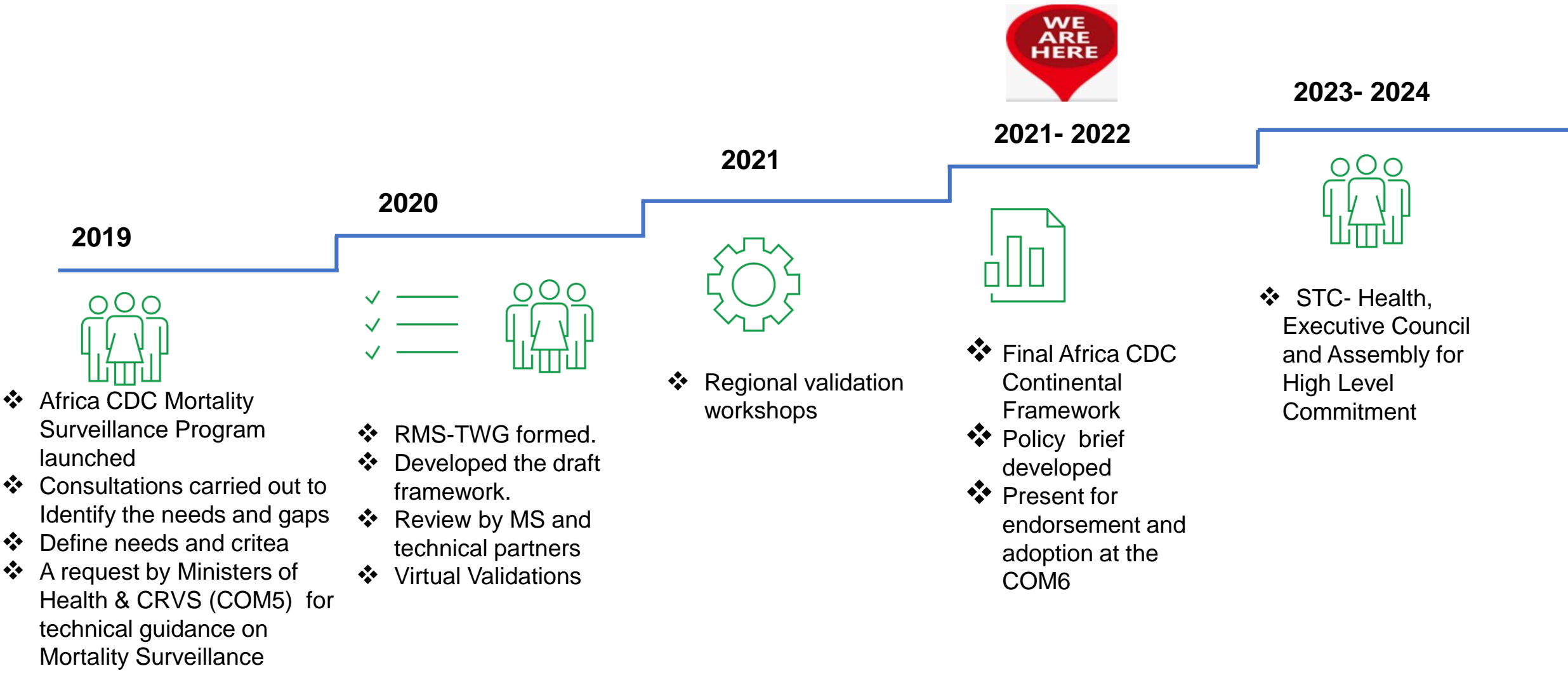


OVERVIEW OF THE CONTINENTAL FRAMEWORK FOR STRENGTHENING
MORTALITY SURVEILLANCE:
DEVELOPMENT PROCESS & OUTCOMES

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PROGRAM LEAD MORTALITY SURVEILLANCE



- ❖ Steps taken to develop the Continental Framework for Mortality Surveillance
- ❖ Overview of the Continental Framework
- ❖ Next steps





❖ 2019-2020

- ❖ Consultative Meetings
- ❖ February: Consultations with MS Addis Ababa,
- ❖ May: Accra
- ❖ August :Johannesburg
- ❖ October: Ministers (Comms 6) responsible for health and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics, held the 5th conference and one of the key outcomes was to develop a Continental framework for Mortality Surveillance

❖ 2021

April 2021: Technical

- ❖ Technical Working Group was created in April of 2021 with representation from Africa CDC, AUC, Member States and Partners, to review the initial draft of the Continental Framework, who completed this process.
- ❖ **April 2021:** Africa CDC conducted a virtual consultation meeting with Member States, Regional Economic Communities, Partners, to validate the Continental Framework

❖ 2022

❖ March 2022 :

- ❖ Convened a physical meeting in Kenya to review the Continental Framework.
- ❖ Developed road map for implementation
- ❖ Electronic copies were disseminated

❖ 2022

- ❖ **Sept 2022 :** Launch of the Continental Framework.
- ❖ Communique for strengthening mortality surveillance
- ❖ COM6 Expert Meeting

Overview of the Continental Framework For Strengthening Mortality Surveillance

- Rationale for developing the continental framework
- Layout of the framework
- Alignment with the existing policies and regulations
- Benefits of the framework
- Coordination Structure

The Framework will provide guidance to support the AU Member States to Integrate routine surveillance data from different systems into a national repository for mortality data

This framework will compliment the Civil Registrations and Vital statistics system development

Layout of the Continental Framework

Chapter 1

Background and Rational

Chapter 2

Mortality Recording Systems

Chapter 3

Establishment of Mortality Surveillance

Chapter 4

Guidance and Implementing an integrated national mortality surveillance Framework

Chapter 5

Monitoring and Evaluation

Chapter 6

Role of Africa CDC and NPHIS

Chapter 7

Conclusion and Recommendations

Annexes

Roadmap for strengthening mortality surveillance

Chapter 1: Background and Rationale

Structure

- this section describes the background and Rationale of the continental Framework.
- .

Sections

- Provides for the Regional gaps and the need for mortality surveillance continental Framework
- Provides intersection of Mortality Surveillance with CRVs
- Provides for the goal of the continental Framework for implementing mortality surveillance
- Provides for the different linkages with the existing global and regional initiatives

Chapter 2: Mortality Recording Systems

Structure

- contains a description of the different information systems in which mortality data are collected.

Sections

- Provides for the need of IDSR Systems
- Provides for Routine Health Management Information Systems
- Event based surveillance framework
- Maternal and Parinatal death Surveillance and Response
- Populationbased mortality data
- Sample vital registrations
- Need for sample vital registration systems
- Countrywide mortality surveillance for action
- Child Health and Mortality Prevention
- Population Census and Health Surveys with follow up Verbal autopsy.

Structure

- contains an explanation of the steps and strategic considerations recommended for countries when establishing mortality surveillance systems.
- .

Sections

- Provides for the steps of conducting a situational assessment of the existing systems and sub systems
- Provides for the development of the harmonized strategic plan of action
- Implementation stage
- Key strategic considerations in setting up a functional Mortality System

Chapter 4: Guidance and Implementing an integrated national mortality surveillance Framework

Structure

- provides a detailed framework for guiding the development of and recommendations for a phased approach to implementing an integrated mortality surveillance system at the country level

Sections

- Provides for guidance on identifying and capturing deaths outside health facilities
- Provides for the need for capturing health facility deaths events
- Provides recommendations for implementing integrated mortality surveillance at the national level
- Provides for the functions of mortality Surveillance systems

Chapter 5: Monitoring and Evaluation

Structure

contains information on monitoring and evaluation.

Sections

- Provides for parameters of quality assurance and data quality evaluation
- Determines the KPIs and the outcome indicators to guide the M&E
- Provides for the need of designing the M&E processes and data collection
- Provides for the analysis and use of M&E results

Structure

- provides the role of Africa CDC and NPHIs in strengthening Mortality Surveillance and resource mobilization, advocacy, and awareness-raising.

Sections

- Provides for the roles of Africa CDC in strengthening Mortality Surveillance
- Provides for the need for NPHIs in mobilizing resources
- The different mechanisms of mobilizing resources

Chapter 7: Conclusion and Recommendations

Structure

- provides for the conclusion and recommendations needed

Sections

- Provides for the different mechanisms of mobilizing resources, recommendations from Member States on how to improve Mortality Surveillance

Benefits of the Continental Framework

- **Strengthening the availability of national and subnational data** on the numbers, characteristics, and causes of death will facilitate evidence-based decision-making and planning at all levels;
- **Integrating routine surveillance data from different systems into a national repository for mortality data** will help to address the challenge of fragmented information systems and reduce the pressure on the limited resources and the burden of reporting imposed on health workers because of the parallel systems;
- **Sharing information between the health sector and civil registration and vital statistics systems** through the identification and notification of death events occurring within health facilities and communities, including information on causes of death, will complement and catalyze the official registration of deaths.

Commitments by Africa CDC & Partners

- **Digitization:** Supporting automation and creation of mortality data platforms to enable data and information sharing at the continental level
- **Workforce Development:** Strengthening capacity for health workforce by providing trainings and regional experience sharing on
- **Resource Mobilisation:** Develop a continental investment case for implementing mortality surveillance in alignment with existing initiatives
- **Partnerships & collaboration:** Enhance synergy between Health & CRVS actors in improving mortality data
- **Innovation & Research:** Invest in research and innovation to safeguard the health security and ensure that we achieve the aspirations of agenda 2063

Member States Commitments

- Adopt and integrate the continental framework for mortality surveillance in the existing policies
- Set up multi - sectoral working groups at the national level
- Develop and implement the national roadmap for mortality surveillance in line with the continental framework
- Sensitizing decision-makers on the continental framework to enhance political will and commitment
- Integrate mortality surveillance into the national development plans to be funded by the government
- Identify the national coordinating agency and focal person for the rollout of the continental strategy & implementation of the roadmaps

Next steps

- Development of Country and Sub-regional Specific Road maps for the implementation of the framework
- Technical support to the Member States to finalize the development and implementation of the Roadmaps
- Harmonization of mortality data platforms
- Generation of mortality information products (data consolidation, generation of mortality statistics and information products)
- Support stakeholder engagement
- Support regional Technical Working Groups



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