

# Ethiopia: National Action Plan for Health Security

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## Executive summary

Ethiopia — this assessment synthesises regional evidence on NAPHS, contingency and preparedness plans, identifies barriers and enablers, and sets out practical actions for member states. Intended for policymakers, programme managers and technical staff across the HEPRR MPA programme in Eastern and Southern Africa.

### AT A GLANCE

- Pillar: Country — Ethiopia
- Document type: Assessment
- Geographic focus: Ethiopia
- Access: Open (CC BY 4.0)



# 1. Introduction

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This assessment examines NAPHS, contingency and preparedness plans within the HEPRR MPA programme in Eastern and Southern Africa, framed for Ethiopia stakeholders. It situates the work within the goal of strengthening multisectoral preparedness, response and resilience to health emergencies.

## **2. Regional context**

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Health systems across the region face converging pressures — recurrent outbreaks, fragile supply chains, workforce gaps and climate-driven shocks. Evidence from country reporting and regional review shows wide variation in capacity on NAPHS, contingency and preparedness plans, and clear opportunities for shared standards, pooled resources and mutual learning.

### **3. Approach and methods**

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The analysis combines a situational review, stakeholder consultation and appraisal of existing regional instruments. Data were triangulated from national reporting, facility assessments and expert input convened by ECSA-HC and IGAD, and mapped to indicators in the HEPRR results framework (JEE/SPAR axes, 7-1-7 performance).

## 4. Key findings

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Coordinated regional action on NAPHS, contingency and preparedness plans accelerates progress more efficiently than isolated national efforts. Early investors report stronger detection, faster response and greater community trust. Persistent barriers include financing continuity, data interoperability and workforce retention.

## **5. Recommendations and next steps**

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Recommendations: (1) institutionalise this work within national preparedness plans and budgets; (2) strengthen regional mechanisms for shared standards, data and procurement; (3) invest in the workforce and quality systems that sustain it; and (4) embed monitoring, evaluation and learning. ECSA-HC and IGAD will support member states through technical guidance, peer exchange and this open knowledge hub.