

Together for a healthier world

Healthcare Infrastructure West Africa

Report by Medic West Africa

medicwestafrica.com



Contents

Healthcare Infrastructure in West Africa- Overview	3
Growth Prospects	4
West Africa's Infrastructure Challenges	5
Healthcare Infrastructure in Nigeria	6
Healthcare Infrastructure in Ghana	8
Healthcare Infrastructure in Benin	9
Healthcare Infrastructure in Niger	10
Healthcare Infrastructure in Cameroon	11
Conclusion	12



Healthcare Infrastructure in West Africa - Overview

West Africa, encompassing roughly 20% of Africa's landmass, is home to 33% (446 million) of the continent's population. Although historically facing challenges due to limited resources and political instability, the region's healthcare infrastructure holds promise for the future, fueled by population growth, supportive government initiatives, and growing private sector involvement.

Given a projected 28% population growth, exceeding 514 million by 2030, there is an urgent need for enhanced healthcare infrastructure to satisfy growing needs. However, the distribution of medical facilities remains uneven across countries, with Nigeria holding the majority. Disparities are further exacerbated within countries, particularly in urban centers, which disproportionately dominate healthcare infrastructure compared to other regions.

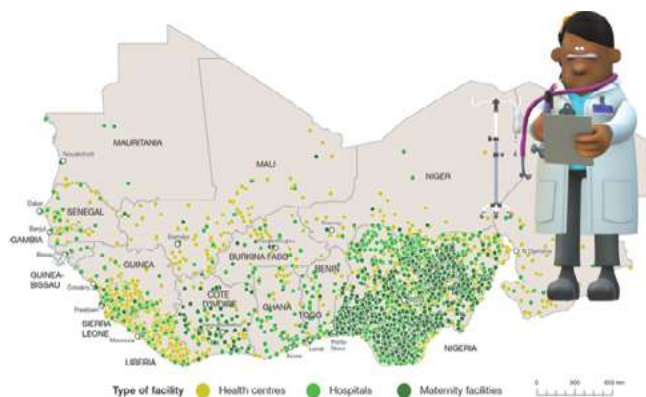
Recognising the present challenges, it's important to highlight the positive aspects such as the optimistic outlook for the industry, governmental support, and the potential for private sector contributions. The overview aims to provide a

balanced perspective, acknowledging both the hurdles and the opportunities for the advancement of healthcare infrastructure in West Africa.

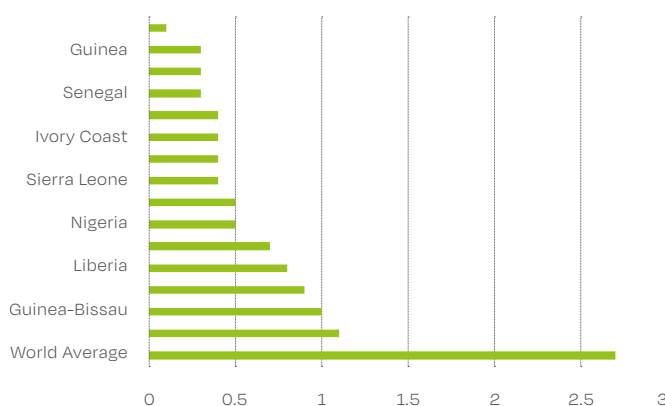
Key Facts

- The hospital sector is expected to grow at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) OF 8.06% from 2024 to 2028, reaching a market size of USD 18.5 billion.
- The revenue from the sector is projected to exceed USD 13.6 billion in 2024. However, the per-person expenditure currently registers at USD 33, slightly beneath the United Nations' (UN) suggested benchmark of USD 44 for developing nations.
- The number of hospitals on the entire continent is predicted to rise marginally to 30,574 by 2028, up 0.14% from 30,530 in 2023.
- There is an opportunity for West African countries to enhance their healthcare infrastructure, ensuring that hospital beds per 1000 people align with or exceed the global average.

Healthcare Infrastructure in West Africa



Hospital beds per 1000 people in West Africa



Growth Prospects

The healthcare sector in Africa is poised to reach a substantial valuation of USD 259 billion by 2030, as indicated by study from the Virginia Economic Development Partnership. Africa is anticipated to contribute 14% to global healthcare transactions. The West Africa region is projected to need nearly 800 hospitals with at least a 200-bed capacity to serve the population. With a large middle-class demographic, the region is likely to witness high-demand for elevated health systems.

The estimated cost for these projects is approximately USD 39 billion. While government budget allocations are expected to cover a portion of the capital requirements, this situation presents a significant opportunity for private entities to play a crucial role in bridging funding gaps.

The table shows the percentage of GDP allocation to healthcare in West African countries.

Country	Percent of GDP
Benin	3.72
Burkina Faso	6.92
Cote d'Ivoire	4.45
The Gambia	3.28
Ghana	3.26
Guinea	4.12
Guinea-Bissau	7.24
Liberia	8.16
Mali	3.79
Niger	7.74
Nigeria	3.76
Senegal	4.13
Sierra Leone	13.42
Togo	6.20

Driving West Africa's Healthcare Infrastructure

Pandemics: The recent COVID-19 health crisis and the previous Ebola outbreaks (2013-2016) highlighted the need for sustainable healthcare along with regional collaboration in West Africa. A rapid shift to integrate technology in health systems is expected to boost the region's preparedness to manage and contain potential outbreaks in the future.

It has led to the adoption of innovative measures such as telemedicine/telehealth, with key players investing in mobile apps and partnering with startups. For example, the African Society for Laboratory Medicine (ASLM) and biotech firm

illumina recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). The MoU will aid further research into the utilisation of genetics to combat possible pandemics in the future.

Population needs: The rise in chronic diseases has led to demand for specialised diagnostic and treatment methods. Colexa Biosensor, a health tech company in Nigeria, recently came up with a point-of-care diagnostic product to address the incidence of diabetes in Africa. The product utilises blood glucose meters together with strips to help diabetics manage blood sugar levels.

Medication-management-as-a-service startups like Famasi have expanded to five major cities in Nigeria, which cater to the needs of individuals with special needs, particularly those with disabilities or disorders.

Customer centricity: Healthcare preferences are transitioning towards products as well as services that prioritise quality experiences through accessibility, transparency, plus personalised services. Platforms like Doctooro have successfully attracted more customers through its network of facilities and practitioners.

Data aggregation and analytics: Helium Health, a healthtech startup, addresses interoperability issues in healthcare services, leverages regional ecosystems along with data-driven initiatives. It aims to integrate different services on a common platform, ensure compliance with data-sharing requirements plus provide clinical and financial insights through a single user interface.

Big Tech's involvement: Apple, Microsoft, Google, and Amazon are actively investing in healthcare to build products along with strategic partnerships in the sector. For instance, Amazon Web Service's generative artificial intelligence (GenAI) tool, Bedrock is being utilised in Nigeria to develop an AI model to monitor cancer patients remotely.

Cross-border healthcare travel: To establish a cross-border health network can improve regional access to quality healthcare, while eliminate long-distance travel. The trend is common between Niger and Nigeria, with patients traveling from Maradi to Katsina or Dosso to Birnin Kebbi.

Universal Health Coverage (UHC): The steps to attain UHC involve making investment in training of healthcare workers, establish new infrastructure and develop innovative products to widen the scope of primary care. The Abuja Declaration of 2001 demands each country to devote 15% of its yearly budget to healthcare in order to fulfill UHC-based goals.





Key Market Players

The major players in West Africa tend to be big multi-national companies. All countries in the region rely on imports for procuring advanced healthcare equipment.

- Siemens Healthineers
- LIFE Healthcare Group
- Mediclinic International
- Netcare
- Litha Healthcare Group
- Medtronic
- Roche
- Alere
- GE Healthcare
- B Braun
- Abbott

West Africa's Infrastructure Challenges

Healthcare in West Africa has faced challenges on several fronts, encompassing infrastructure, professional expertise and finances. The region is found wanting in advanced healthcare equipment along with skilled healthcare professionals as compared with the rest of the world. It has resulted in significantly lower life expectancy for different demographics such as maternal as well as infant populations.

In West Africa, challenges in healthcare persist, marked by a **low life expectancy** of 57.7 years in 2023, with Western Africa bearing the brunt. Despite a drop in maternal mortality, the region still contributes to 66% of global maternal deaths, and the infant mortality rate is among the world's highest at 30.5 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Financial constraints plague the region, with a substantial annual shortfall of USD 371 billion for healthcare targets, hinders progress toward Universal Health Coverage plus Sustainable Development Goals. The scarcity of trained staff together with inadequate funds disrupts healthcare infrastructure projects, limits accessibility and viability.

Issues in public procurement include capacity challenges and perceived lack of transparency, dampen investor enthusiasm. Furthermore, the absence of widespread **health insurance** leaves households vulnerable to out-of-pocket medical expenses, leads to healthcare-induced poverty. The region's struggle with **unreliable** medical records and the **prevalence of fake or substandard health products** underscores the urgent need for robust regulatory systems. Additionally, **limited local pharmaceutical manufacturing** exacerbates dependence on imported drugs, emphasising the need for a more self-sufficient industry.

Healthcare Infrastructure in Nigeria

Nigeria's healthcare infrastructure is relatively well-developed among West African countries, accounting for nearly four-fifths of the total facilities in the region. The country is also home to the largest population on the continent at more than 226 million.

Add to the fact that it is the biggest economy in Africa boasting a GDP of USD 477 billion, positions Nigeria for substantial growth in its domestic healthcare market. However, there exists a challenge of uneven distribution of medical facilities that emphasises the urgent need for well-equipped private hospitals in rural areas.

Key Facts

- The healthcare of Nigeria is predicted to rise at a CAGR of 7.10% within a forecast period of 2023-2027, with a market volume of USD 161.70 million by 2027
- Nigeria has 39,914 functional hospitals and clinics, with 85% being primary health centers (PHCs). The facilities are largely underfunded plus underequipped
- 133 million Nigerians, comprising 63% of the multi-dimensionally poor population, make out-of-pocket (OOP) payments for healthcare
- OOP expenses account for 70% of total health and 90% of gross private health expenditure in Nigeria. Yet only 3% of the population has health insurance coverage.

Distribution of Hospitals and Clinics in Nigeria



- Maternal mortality rates are among the highest globally, with a rate of 576 per 100,000 live births
- Nigeria has approximately 940,000 healthcare workers, with only 1% being specialists and 8% generalists
- Rural residents, comprising nearly half of the population, have access to less than 20% of doctors and nurses. Community health workers, who make up 12% of the country's health workforce, are underpaid, unmotivated, and unrecognised

Current Situation

The Nigerian government actively encourages healthcare infrastructure investments through diverse channels such as the Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority, public-private partnerships (PPPs), pension funds, institutional investors, insurers, crowdfunding, and philanthropy. Innovative funds measures, includes social impact bonds, are also explored. Starting in 2024, the government aims to overhaul physical infrastructure plus provide re-training for frontline health workers. Notable investments are directed towards medical equipment, critical care commodities, along with health insurance programmes.

Critical Gaps

Nigerian healthcare grapples with critical gaps that impact accessibility and quality of services. Rural areas face challenges with limited facilities and inadequate diagnostic tools, creating a healthcare disparity. Outdated technology in many hospitals hinders accurate diagnoses, and the insufficient funds allocated for medical equipment acquisition further compound these issues. Medication supply problems, such as a shortfall in essential drugs, storage issues, and high costs, contribute to healthcare-induced hardships. Additionally, a shortage of skilled healthcare professionals, coupled with the migration of doctors to countries like the UK, adds strain to recruitment and retention efforts. Disagreements persist in attracting and keeping medical professionals due to limited career advancement, poor working conditions, inadequate infrastructure, and high workloads with low remuneration, discouraging commitment to work in Nigeria. Addressing these challenges is crucial for building a robust and sustainable healthcare system in the region.





Potential Solutions

Despite facing challenges due to a shortage of skilled healthcare professionals, the country has the potential to bolster its workforce through strategic initiatives. This entails substantial investments on medical education and training to create a pool of trained physicians. Furthermore, providing desirable incentives, greater compensation, and more favourable working circumstances might help to recruit and retain healthcare personnel.

Strengthening healthcare infrastructure and ensuring the availability of necessary resources are crucial steps in addressing the shortage. Collaborative efforts between the governments along with the private sector can play a pivotal role to create more job opportunities within the healthcare sector. Implementing policies that provide financial support, such as loans or scholarships, can further encourage the recruitment and retention of healthcare professionals.

Additionally, the establishment of world-class medical facilities and universities dedicated to research plus expertise can contribute to elevating the overall healthcare landscape. By adopting these strategic measures, the country can navigate

the challenges posed by the shortage of skilled healthcare professionals and build a robust together with resilient healthcare workforce.

Insurance coverage

Life expectancy in Nigeria, ranging from 56 to 61 years, falls below the global average of 73 years. To address healthcare coverage, the government established the National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA) under the NHIA Act 2022, aims for universal coverage. However, a government poll revealed that 97% of the population lacks insurance coverage, with employer-based options being more prevalent than private insurance, which is rarely considered as a viable choice. The existing coverage is deemed inadequate for major illnesses or accidents.

Investment Opportunities

Upcoming industries offering significant investment opportunities include research in genetics, pharmacology, and biotechnology, as well as medical equipment / healthcare facilities. Additionally, prospects abound in laboratory plus pathology services, along with health information technology.

Healthcare Infrastructure in Ghana

In Ghana, healthcare facilities exhibit a dual nature, comprising modern, well-equipped establishments in urban zones and aged infrastructure in certain rural areas. The nation has undertaken initiatives to enhance plus broaden its healthcare infrastructure through various projects.

Key Facts

- The Ghanaian health system comprises approximately 3,500 medical care centers, categorised into public, private, and faith-based (operated by CHAG).
- Public health facilities receive funding from the Ministry of Health, including government as well as donor partners. Public facilities constitute 53.6%, private establishments 40.3%, and CHAG-run facilities 6% of the total.
- In Ghana, the hospitals market is projected to reach USD 900 million in 2024, with a steady annual growth rate (CAGR 2024-2028) of 3.43%. The anticipated growth may lead to a market volume of USD 1.03 billion by 2028.
- Between 2008 and 2022, under-five mortality decreased by 50%, from 80 to 40 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- Malaria prevalence in children under five significantly reduced from 26.7% in 2014 to 8.6% in 2022.

Insurance coverage

The government has initiated several measures to attain universal health coverage. The health ministry's Mid-Term Development Plan (2022) has set 2030 as its target for achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) as stated in the Abuja Declaration (2001). The country's flagship National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) was set up in 2003 to provide access to all aspects of healthcare. It includes primary healthcare, medicines, special needs and hospital stays.

The NHIS counts more than 12 million Ghanaians or a little over two-fourths of the population as its members. The total insured population rises to about 69% of the total after inclusion of private health insurance programmes. Most insurance schemes provide cover against diseases with a high rate of incidence such as malaria.

Ghana's Agenda 111 initiative

- In 2021, the Ghanaian government launched Agenda 111, a bold initiative to enhance healthcare access.
- The programme focuses on construction of 101 new hospitals, upgrade existing ones, as well as to boost healthcare professional training and essential medicine supply.
- Agenda 111 includes plans for 6 regional, 20 district, and 75 community-based hospitals, along with upgradation 250 existing health facilities.
- Hospital campuses are designed to offer comprehensive services, featuring trauma centers, neonatal / maternity facilities, isolation units, operating rooms, and advanced diagnostic equipment.
- The Ministry of Information announced 88 contracts for the 111 planned projects, with 54 hospitals currently under construction.
- Notably, the initiative aims to provide housing for patient families and doctors, fostering a holistic healthcare environment.
- Agenda 111 strives to revamp Ghana's healthcare system, generating 33,900 construction and 34,300 health-related jobs.

Investment opportunities

Investors find compelling opportunities in various healthcare sectors, driven by the demand for innovative solutions. Establishing hospitals / clinics caters to the rise in healthcare service needs, while the medical equipment / devices sector thrives on technological advancements. Healthcare information technology, crucial for digitisation and telemedicine, offers substantial investment potential. Pharmaceutical / drug procurement aligns with ongoing healthcare demands. The spotlight on genetics / biotechnology research reflects the industry's pursuit of cutting-edge medical advancements. Simultaneously, the need for skilled professionals drives the growth of healthcare staff training programmes. The healthcare sector emerges as a dynamic landscape, provides investors with diverse avenues for contributing to medical advancements and infrastructure.





Healthcare Infrastructure in Benin

In Benin, healthcare expenditure is anticipated to reach 2.45% of GDP by 2024. The per capita health expenses in the country are approximately USD 32, with medical services expected to see an increase to USD 13.32 by 2024. The Benin Hospitals market is poised for substantial growth, projected to attain a value of USD 242.70 million by 2024, exhibits a steady annual growth rate of 5.94% during the forecast period from 2024 to 2028. The per capita revenue in the region is expected to amount to approximately USD 13.69 per person.

PAG II (Programme d'Action du Gouvernement) – Action plan 2021-2026

- The government plans to invest CFAF 441 billion (USD 731 million) in health, equivalent to 3.7% of the provisional PAG II budget, from 2021-2026
- The funds tends to cover the costs of setting up a medical supply chain, construction of hospitals, as well as a national laboratory for quality control of health products and water
- Other projects include digitalising healthcare services and augmenting the number of professionals in the sector

The National Primary Health Care Agency (ANSSP)

- The ANSSP is tasked with implementing the Operational Plan for Health Security (Plan Opérationnel de Sécurité Sanitaire, POSS 2023). The plan aims to improve the country's ability to deal with health emergencies such as the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The initiative incorporates the targets established by the National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS) 2019-2021, to improve the scores of the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the International Health Regulations (IHR)

Benin's National Community Health Policy (CNLS-TP, 2020a and 2020b)

The policy is implemented to strengthen community health services and improve response mechanisms on the front lines of pandemics.

ARCH, the Programme d'Assurance pour le Renforcement du Capital Humain

Benin's ARCH programme is fully funded by the national budget.

It's the primary tool for implementing the country's social protection strategy. ARCH aims to offer partial health insurance for affordable access to quality healthcare.

By December 2022, 867,944 people from the extremely poor category (86.79% of the target) in Benin have enrolled for the health insurance scheme. The community is eligible to receive free treatment in public health facilities, with the state funding up to 100% of the expenses.

Health Coverage and Access to Quality Services

Benin grapples with challenges in child healthcare, evident in the 2021 struggle to achieve a 100% infant vaccination rate, with only 68% receiving the recommended dose. Malaria poses a significant threat, showcasing a high mortality rate, with only 37% of children under 5 receiving proper antimalarial treatment in 2018.

While strides have been made in improving HIV treatment access, the fight against HIV continues, with a 75% rise in those receiving antiretroviral therapy from 2015 to 2021. Tuberculosis incidence rates in Benin saw an 11.7% drop from 2015 to 2021. Notably, in 2021, Benin surpassed the ECOWAS average with 68.5% coverage of chemotherapy for neglected tropical illnesses compared to 34.6%.

Investment Opportunities

Explore strategic avenues to capitalise on appealing investment prospects in the sector. Delve into areas, for instance, to revolutionise health insurance models, establish state-of-the-art medical facilities in underserved rural landscapes, optimise drug procurement processes, fortify supply chains for medical equipment, and integrate advanced diagnostic services like X-RAY, MRI, and CT scans. Additionally, play a pivotal role in shaping the future of healthcare by actively participating in the recruitment and training of healthcare professionals. These strategic steps not only position you as a catalyst for positive change but also unlock the potential for impactful and sustainable investments in the healthcare landscape, contributing to enhanced accessibility and quality of healthcare services.

Healthcare Infrastructure in Niger

- The health expenditure is likely to take up 6.7% of the country's GDP in 2024, up from 6% in 2023
- Per capita spending for medical services is expected to amount to USD 8 in 2024. Private health expenditure accounts for nearly 41% of overall spending
- The number of beds for every 1000 people in hospitals is likely to be 0.45 and the total number of beds on average per hospital is expected to be 94
- The number of healthcare workers is predicted to be 0.24 in 2024, one of the lowest in the region
- The density of trained staff is 0.4 per 1000 people
- The infant mortality rate is 40.4 and for children under five it's 73
- The number of births attended by trained healthcare staff accounted for 43% of the total
- Healthcare institutions number 1,416 in the country with government-based establishments totaling 1,102 and accounting for 78% of the total
- Private facilities amounted to 314 and comprised 22% of the overall figure

Key Achievements

- Over the past decade, the malaria programme in Niger has significantly reduced the disease's burden, with a 31% reduction in incidence and a 66% reduction in fatalities, largely due to effective case management
- Vector control interventions demonstrated satisfactory results in prevention, with bed net utilisation exceeding 86% and preventive therapy coverage for children under five at 74% in 2021
- From 2021 to October 2022, key health products for major diseases were available across the year in most health facilities, except for HIV rapid diagnosis tests, viral load reagents, and drugs for severe malaria cases. An improved quantification processes, timely procurement execution, as well as augmented central medical store capacity has led to better supply of healthcare products.

Key Issues

- The quality of care and data reporting for HIV have made limited progress, with poor maintenance of patient files along with gaps in identification as well as tracking mechanisms
- The warehouse storage system did not ensure drug quality, with

temperatures frequently exceeding recommended levels. Non-operational cooling systems potentially compromise drug quality amid a lack of quality controls

- As of June 2022, the grant utilisation for HIV as well as TB is low (between 25% to 30%) due to factors like insufficient capacity of principal recipient, slow disbursement of funds, unenforced accountability mechanisms, and delayed expenditure validation

Global Fund Grants in the Republic of Niger

- Since 2004, the Global Fund has provided over USD 167 million in active grants to Niger, with 58% of the funding allocated for the 2021-2024 period.
- The central medical store is responsible for storing / distributing medicines along with health products related to Global Fund grants, accounting for 51% of NFM3 (New Funding Model Three) funding

Universal Health Coverage – Health System Strengthening

- The National UHC Strategy was successfully implemented, with the setting up of the National Institute for Medical Assistance
- The country also established the National Medicines Regulatory Agency. Essential medicine stockouts at integrated health centers decreased from 9.03% in 2020 to 3.70% in 2022
- Capacity building was also implemented for blood donation promotion

Health Insurance

Niger's government introduced «Nicare» mandatory health insurance in September 2022, covering both formal and informal sectors.

Investment Opportunities

In a market offering subdued opportunities for investors, there are untapped prospects ready for exploration. Telemedicine, offering remote healthcare solutions, stands as a promising avenue. Mobile clinics, catering to on-the-go healthcare needs, present another niche for potential investment. Drug procurement, a critical aspect of healthcare supply chains, holds its own appeal for those looking to make a mark in the industry. Investing in the recruitment and training of medical staff is vital for enhancing the overall healthcare infrastructure. Additionally, delving into research and development can pave the way for innovative breakthroughs in the sector.



Healthcare Infrastructure in Cameroon

Cameroon's healthcare systems are moderate, offering 209.20 hospital beds per 1000 inhabitants. However, the number of healthcare workers is low, with only 0.34 nurses per 1000 inhabitants in 2024 (Statista). A mere 6.46% of the population is covered by social health protection, and in 2022, mobile clinics served over 23,000 people in the North-West / South-West regions. Unfortunately, coverage remains low due to service shortages plus high costs.

Since April 2023, approximately 18% of health facilities in Cameroon's North-West and South-West Regions have closed, impacting the functionality of operational facilities. Charities, NGOs, as well as religious groups, particularly the Catholic Church, provide the majority of the region's healthcare infrastructure.

Despite challenges, UHC programmes have successfully expanded healthcare access for HIV-positive patients. Looking forward, the region aims to introduce an electronic medical record (EMR) system, set to benefit an estimated 28.7 million individuals.

Challenges

Cameroon grapples with critical healthcare challenges. Insufficient infrastructure, including operating theatres and diagnostic equipment, coupled with a shortage of trained personnel, hampers healthcare delivery. Rural areas face financial hurdles, as private health insurance, meant to ease sudden expenses, is under-represented with high premiums. Geographical accessibility remains a concern, with poor roads, extended travel times, high fares, along with limited transportation options. Additionally, a shortage of skilled labor, with densities below recommended levels for surgeons, anesthesiologists, and obstetricians, further strains the healthcare system.

Recommendations

Rural healthcare in Cameroon demands urgent attention. Prioritising investments in infrastructure and healthcare staff training is crucial. Quick plus affordable financing options for emergency surgical care, particularly subsidised health insurance,

must be established. Improving road networks is imperative to enhance healthcare facility accessibility. Implementing targeted training programmes and financial incentives is necessary to boost the number of skilled healthcare personnel in rural areas, covering surgeons, anesthesiologists, together with nurses. Strengthening collaboration between traditional healers along with healthcare facilities through a formal referral system is also recommended.

Performance-Based Financing (PBF) in Cameroon
Cameroon's PBF strategy aims for universal health care. Implementation has improved care quality, although addressing payment delays could improve efficiency and performance. PBF aligns health workers' motivations with the Ministry of Health's objectives to ensure better delivery of services.

Government initiatives

The government has recently initiated programmes to achieve universal health coverage. The National Health Development Plan was launched to develop healthcare-related facilities. The plan's budget amounted to USD 2.7 billion. The government's healthcare-related spending is expected to account for 3.6% of the GDP while the per capita expenses for medical services is likely to be USD 7 in 2024. The country's population exceeds 29 million with the fertility rate among the highest in the world at 4.7.

Investment Opportunities

Cameroon presents lucrative investment opportunities in the healthcare sector. Investors can explore avenues such as health insurance, capitalises on the growing demand for coverage. The development of medical facilities, includes hospitals and clinics, is another promising area for investment. Diagnostic equipment, crucial for advancing healthcare diagnostics, offers attractive prospects. Training programmes for healthcare staff align with the need to enhance skill sets in the industry. Additionally, the integration of healthcare information technology presents a dynamic investment space, contributing to the region's healthcare advancement.





Conclusion

The healthcare landscape in West Africa has undergone significant positive transformations over the past decade, marked by substantial financial investments in infrastructure. Notably, areas like medical equipment / research have seen increased funding, leading to the establishment of new health centers together with the enhancement of existing facilities. Collaborative efforts involving multilateral institutions, international organisations, and civil society groups have empowered governments to explore diverse financing models for healthcare initiatives.

Innovations, including the administration of vaccines and cutting-edge therapies, such as novel drug delivery systems, are being employed to address both communicable / non-communicable diseases. Embracing advanced technologies like blockchain for record-keeping and AI for efficient data processing is a promising avenue.

The vision of establishing small healthcare hubs across the region, complemented by mobile clinics / telemedicine, holds immense potential. This strategic approach not only caters to the local population but also sets a precedent for broader regional healthcare improvements. It aligns with the global health security agenda (GHSA), promoting collaborative efforts along with coordination among different stakeholders and nations.

Looking ahead, the future of the healthcare industry in West Africa appears optimistic, with governments demonstrating a commitment to enhancing both the reach and quality of services. Collaborative approaches between countries have already shown significant progress in the diagnosis / treatment of infectious diseases, offering a promising outlook for the region's overall health and well-being.

The gateway to access the west african healthcare market

Medic West Africa is the leading healthcare event platform in the West African region. Established as the primary healthcare event in West Africa that brings together healthcare professionals from across the globe.

Save the date for the next live edition:
17-19 April 2024 at the Landmark Centre, Lagos, Nigeria

For more information, visit [medicwestafrica.com](https://www.medicwestafrica.com)

