ABCHealth

AFRICA HEALTH ExCon

Your Gate To Innovation and Trade

# OUTCOME REPORT

**16 JUNE 2026**

**Re-imagining MedTech Innovation and Local Manufacturing: Strengthening Africa's Health Sovereignty through Technology-Driven Solutions**

**17 JUNE 2026**

**Unlocking Africa's Health Innovation and Investment Potential: Driving Equitable Access, Trade, and Sustainable Growth in Health and Pharma**



ABCHealth · Aliko Dangote Foundation · access · ABC-Mouktiude Foundation · TGI · United Nations Economic Commission for Africa · NIH · UNAIDS · Soplat energy

**Ordering information:**
To order copies of this report, please contact:
Publications Section
African Business Coalition for Health (ABCHealth)
Waterfront Plaza, 270a Ozumba Mbadiwe Avenue
Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria

Tel: +234 802 478 2021
Email: info@abchealth.com
Web: www.abchealth.com
© 2025 African Business Coalition for Health
Lagos, Nigeria
All rights reserved
First printing July 2026

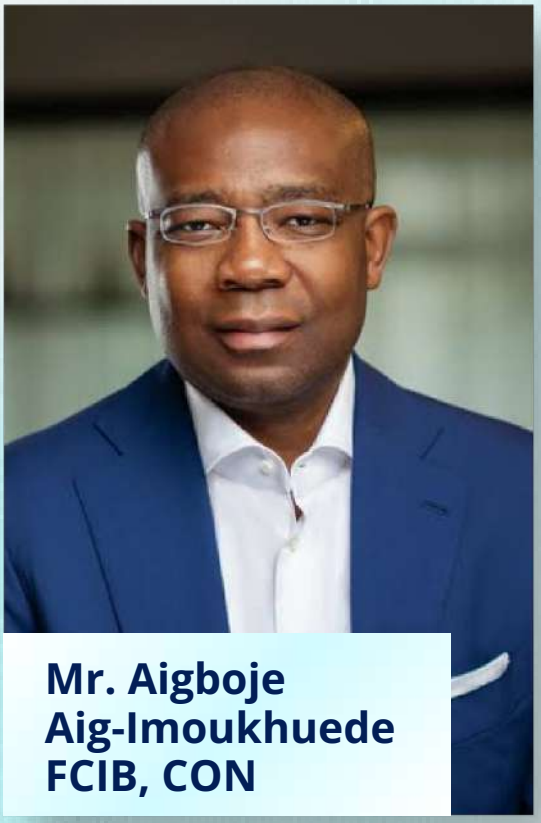
Material in this publication may be freely quoted or reprinted. Acknowledgement is requested, together with a copy of the publication.

The designations used and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the African Business Coalition for Health (ABCHealth) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries, or its economic system or degree of development. Designations such as “developed”, “industrialized” and “developing” are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgment about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process.

Cover design, layout and printing: ABCHealth Communications and Graphics Division



# Our Founders



## Mr. Aigboje Aig-Imoukhuede FCIB, CON

Aigboje Aig-Imoukhuede is the Founder and Chairman of Africa Initiative for Governance (AIG), a not-for-profit organisation, established to be a catalyst for high public sector performance in Africa by bringing proven private sector innovation, leadership and funding to the public sector in a private-public partnership to attract, inspire and support future leaders of Africa's public sector.

Mr. Aig-Imoukhuede is also the Founder and Chairman of Coronation Capital Limited, an Africa-focused private equity and proprietary investment firm established in 2014. Prior to this, he was Group Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of Access Bank Plc, where he led the transformation of the bank to rank amongst Africa's leading banks. Commander of the Order of the Niger "CON", conferred by the Federal Republic of Nigeria, for his contributions to the development of banking and finance, and Ernst & Young Entrepreneur of the Year (West Africa).

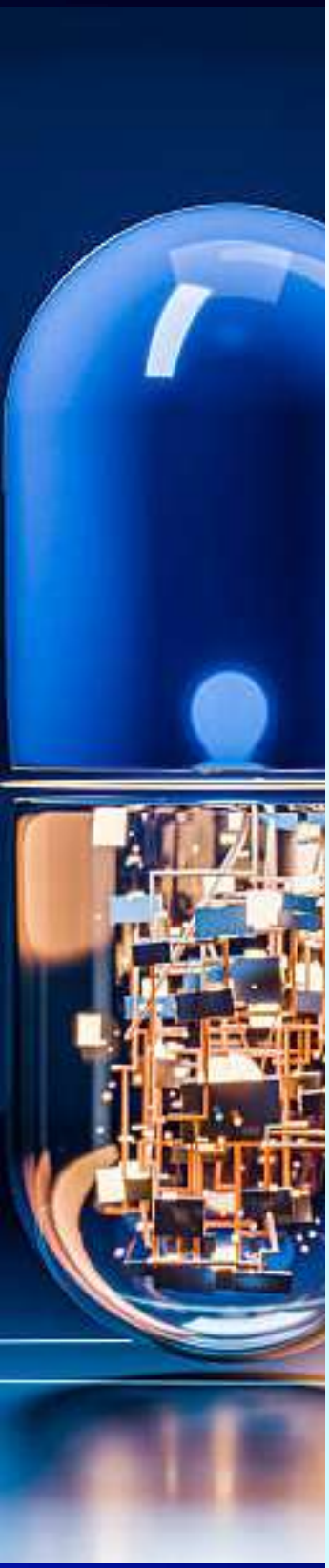


## Mr. Aliko Dangote GCON

Aliko Dangote is the Founder and President/Chief Executive of the Dangote Group, the largest conglomerate in West Africa. The Group currently has a presence in 17 African countries and is a market leader in cement on the continent. One of the Group's subsidiaries, Dangote Cement Plc, is the largest listed company in West Africa and the first Nigerian company to join the Forbes Global 2000 Companies list.

The Group has diversified into other sectors of the Nigerian economy including agriculture and is currently constructing the largest petroleum refinery, petrochemical plant and fertilizer complex in Africa.

Internationally, Dangote sits on the board of the Corporate Council on Africa and is a member of the Steering Committee of the United Nations Secretary-General's Global Education First Initiative, the Clinton Global Initiative, the McKinsey Advisory Council, and the International Business Council of the World Economic Forum.



# Contents


| | |
|---|---|
| The CEO's Foreword | 04 |
| Background | 07 |
| From Pan-Africanism to the Africa We Want | 06 |
| Health Within Agenda 2063 | 07 |
| The Sessions | 08 |
| Panel 1 | 10 |
| Panel 2 | 20 |
| Acknowledgements | 29 |
| Contributors | 30 |
| Appendix | 31 |

# The CEO's Foreword

**Dr. Mories Atoki**
CEO, ABCHealth

The future of Africa's health systems will be shaped not only by the solutions we develop, but by our capacity to finance them, manufacture them, bring them to market and ensure they reach the people who need them. This was the central message emerging from the African Business Coalition for Health (ABCHealth)'s engagements at the Africa Health ExCon 2026 in Cairo, Egypt, where we convened critical conversations on the continent's health industrialisation, innovation and investment priorities.

Our two panel sessions examined complementary dimensions of this agenda. "Re-imagining MedTech Innovation and Local Manufacturing: Strengthening Africa's Health Sovereignty through Technology-Driven Solutions" explored the structural conditions required to build local medical technology capacity, reduce dependence on external supply chains and develop solutions responsive to Africa's healthcare needs. The discussion made clear that health sovereignty extends beyond assembling finished products. It requires investment across the value chain, including component production, quality assurance, maintenance, technical expertise and the regulatory systems needed to support safe, reliable and competitive manufacturing.

The second session, "Unlocking Africa's Health Innovation and Investment Potential: Driving Equitable Access, Trade, and Sustainable Growth in Health and Pharma," addressed the financial and market conditions necessary to sustain this ambition. Panellists considered how domestic capital, blended financing, public-private partnerships and commercially viable investment models can support health enterprises at different stages of growth. They also highlighted the importance of transparent markets, trusted digital health frameworks, cross-border collaboration and stronger alignment between health priorities and the institutions responsible for finance, trade and industrial development.



Taken together, these conversations reinforced a fundamental point: Africa's health challenges must also be approached as opportunities for productive investment, industrial development and shared economic value. This does not diminish healthcare's essential public purpose; rather, it recognises that sustainable access depends on systems capable of financing, producing and delivering quality solutions over time. Philanthropy and development assistance remain valuable, but they cannot substitute for the scale of investment, enterprise participation and institutional commitment required to transform the continent's health economy.

As we take these conversations forward, the task before us is clear: to translate Africa's considerable entrepreneurial talent, market potential and collective expertise into practical investments and sustainable capabilities. By aligning public policy, private capital and regional cooperation, we can advance a health economy that is more resilient, productive and responsive to the needs of our people.

# Background

## Africa Health ExCon as a Continental Health Platform

Africa Health ExCon was established as a major African healthcare exhibition and conference platform with a stated vision of positioning Africa as a continental hub for health innovation and trade. Its objectives include improving equitable access to health technology, increasing recognition of Africa's investment potential, strengthening health and pharmaceutical businesses, and incubating health innovation and trade across the continent.

The platform has consequently developed beyond the traditional model of a medical exhibition.

**Its scope encompasses:**

- healthcare delivery;
- pharmaceuticals;
- medical devices;
- diagnostics;
- digital health;
- health technology;
- procurement;
- investment;
- manufacturing;
- regulatory systems;
- research and innovation;
- health-system strengthening; and
- intra-African and international trade.

This positioning is strategically important because Africa's health challenges cannot be addressed through clinical interventions alone. Sustainable improvements require functioning markets, reliable supply chains, appropriate financing, capable institutions, regulatory oversight, skilled human resources, infrastructure and technology.
Africa Health ExCon provides a platform where these components can be considered collectively.



# From Pan-Africanism to “The Africa We Want”

The concept of “The Africa We Want” is embedded within the African Union's Agenda 2063, which represents the continent's long-term strategic framework for transformation. Agenda 2063 emerged from the historical evolution of Pan-Africanism. The earlier continental agenda focused heavily on political liberation, decolonisation, sovereignty and African unity. Following the end of formal colonial rule and apartheid, the development challenge increasingly shifted towards economic transformation, social development, regional integration, technological advancement, human capital and Africa's position within the global economy.



The 2013 50th Anniversary Solemn Declaration of the African Union represented a significant milestone in this transition, establishing a longer-term vision for the continent and contributing to the development of Agenda 2063. The resulting framework does not conceptualise development as a collection of independent national projects. It views Africa as a connected political, economic and social space in which continental integration and collective capability are essential to long-term transformation.

**The question of health sovereignty is ultimately a question of African agency:**



To what extent can African countries determine their health priorities, produce critical health commodities, mobilise resources, govern health data, regulate health technologies and respond to emergencies using capabilities that are increasingly owned, governed or controlled within Africa?

# Health Within Agenda 2063

The African Union identifies “Healthy and well-nourished citizens” as its third aspiration and specifically calls for expanded access to quality healthcare services. Agenda 2063 also connects health with education, science and technology, human capital, industrialisation, employment and economic competitiveness. This creates a direct relationship between health and economic development.

A healthy population contributes to:

- workforce productivity;
- educational attainment;
- household economic stability;
- national productivity;
- innovation;
- demographic resilience; and
- economic growth.

Conversely, weak health systems generate significant economic costs through preventable illness, productivity losses, household expenditure, workforce absenteeism and reduced investment attractiveness.
The health objective of Agenda 2063 must therefore be understood as both a social-development objective and an economic-development objective.



Achieving the health aspirations of Agenda 2063 requires Africa to position health not merely as a social development priority, but as a strategic driver of human capital development, economic productivity and continental integration. This calls for sustained investment in resilient health systems, local manufacturing, innovation and equitable access, supported by effective public–private collaboration and policies that translate continental commitments into measurable improvements in the health and well-being of African populations.

# The Sessions

## Panel 1

The "Re-imagining MedTech Innovation and Local Manufacturing: Strengthening Africa's Health Sovereignty through Technology-Driven Solutions" panel examined the strategic role of medical technology, local manufacturing and digital innovation in building more resilient African health systems. The discussion considered how Africa can move beyond dependence on imported health technologies by strengthening domestic production, developing regional manufacturing capabilities, improving supply-chain resilience, and creating stronger linkages between innovation, investment, regulation and healthcare delivery.

The panel further highlighted that health sovereignty extends beyond manufacturing capacity to include technology ownership, skills development, research and innovation, financing, market access and effective health-system integration. Panellists emphasised the importance of public-private collaboration, regional specialisation, technology transfer and demand-led investment in creating commercially viable MedTech ecosystems. The discussion ultimately positioned technology-driven local manufacturing as a pathway to improving availability, affordability, access and continuity of healthcare, while enabling Africa to build greater strategic resilience and capacity to respond to both current and emerging health challenges.

## Panel 2

The "Unlocking Africa's Health Innovation and Investment Potential: Driving Equitable Access, Trade, and Sustainable Growth in Health and Pharma" panel examined the opportunities for transforming Africa's health and pharmaceutical sectors through innovation, investment and stronger regional markets. The discussion explored how strategic financing, policy reform, trade integration and private-sector participation can strengthen Africa's capacity to develop, produce and distribute health products and services while reducing structural barriers to access.

The panel also considered the role of innovation, local pharmaceutical and health-product manufacturing, regional trade and sustainable investment in building resilient health systems. Particular attention was given to creating an enabling environment that connects entrepreneurs and innovators with capital, markets, technology and strategic partnerships. The discussion positioned Africa's growing healthcare demand as both a public-health priority and an economic opportunity, with equitable access, regional integration and sustainable growth serving as key considerations for developing a stronger and more competitive African health economy.

# Defining Health Sovereignty

For the purpose of understanding the 2026 Africa Health ExCon agenda, health sovereignty can be defined as:
The capacity of African countries and institutions to determine health priorities, mobilise resources, regulate health products and technologies, maintain critical supply chains, develop and deploy appropriate technologies, produce essential health commodities where strategically viable, and respond effectively to health threats with increasing domestic and regional capability. Health sovereignty is consequently multidimensional.



# Panel 1

## Re-imagining MedTech Innovation and Local Manufacturing: Strengthening Africa's Health Sovereignty through Technology-Driven Solutions

# Keynote Address

**Dr. Wael Omran -** Central Administration Director,
Supply Chain and Logistics, Egypt Healthcare Authority



From a supply chain and logistics standpoint, Dr Omran's contribution reinforced the principle that technology-driven healthcare transformation cannot be considered solely in terms of the devices or digital solutions deployed at the point of care. Its value is also determined by the systems that support the availability, movement, maintenance and utilisation of those technologies across healthcare facilities. This is particularly relevant in African health systems, where fragmented procurement arrangements, variable infrastructure, limited visibility of inventory and distribution networks, and dependence on imported medical products can affect continuity of service delivery.

A significant implication of this perspective is the need to move from technology acquisition to technology-enabled system management. Digital tools should provide health authorities and healthcare facilities with better visibility of demand, inventory levels, consumption patterns, distribution requirements and equipment utilisation. When appropriately designed and integrated, these capabilities can support more accurate forecasting, reduce stock-outs and wastage, improve resource allocation and strengthen the continuity of essential health services.

A central technical implication of Dr Omran's contribution is that digitalisation should strengthen end-to-end supply-chain visibility rather than create additional disconnected technology platforms. Health systems require interoperable solutions capable of connecting procurement, warehouse management, facility-level consumption and distribution information.

This includes the potential application of:

- Digital inventory management to provide accurate and timely visibility of stock levels.
- Demand forecasting using historical consumption and emerging service-demand data.
- Automated replenishment systems to support timely procurement and redistribution.
- Mobile-enabled supply-chain platforms that allow authorised personnel to access and update operational information beyond fixed workstations.
- Data analytics and AI-supported forecasting to identify potential shortages, demand fluctuations and distribution requirements.
- Equipment tracking and maintenance systems to improve the availability and lifespan of medical technologies.
- Integrated procurement and logistics information systems to connect purchasing decisions with actual health-system demand.

# Welcome Address

**Dr. Mories Atoki-**
CEO, ABCHealth



In her opening address, Dr Mories Atoki emphasised the importance of treating Africa's medical technology capacity as a strategic priority for health-system strengthening and economic development. Her remarks centred on a fundamental challenge facing African countries: the gap between growing demand for medical technologies and the continent's capacity to develop, manufacture and maintain these products locally.

For ABCHealth, this challenge extends beyond the availability of medical devices and diagnostic equipment. It concerns the structure of African health markets, the strength of domestic production systems, the ability of local enterprises to participate in health value chains, and the extent to which investment and public policy support the development of sustainable manufacturing capacity.

Health sovereignty, in this context, does not imply complete isolation from international markets or the abandonment of global partnerships. Rather, it entails strengthening Africa's capacity to make strategic decisions about its health technology needs, build productive capabilities, secure essential supplies and participate more meaningfully in the development and commercialisation of medical technologies. Greater domestic capacity would give countries more options in responding to supply disruptions, managing procurement costs and maintaining continuity of healthcare services.

A central consideration in this discussion is the relationship between healthcare delivery and industrial development. Medical technology manufacturing should not be viewed exclusively as a specialised commercial activity; it also has implications for access to care, employment, technical skills, research, enterprise development and the resilience of essential supply chains.

Where African health systems depend heavily on imported devices, diagnostics and critical components, the ability to sustain services may be affected by external supply disruptions, foreign-exchange pressures and fluctuations in international prices. These pressures can influence procurement decisions, the affordability of equipment and the availability of essential technologies in healthcare facilities.

Expanding local manufacturing capacity offers an opportunity to address some of these structural vulnerabilities. However, domestic production must respond to clearly defined clinical and public health needs. Manufacturing priorities should reflect the disease burden, service-delivery gaps, purchasing capacity and operational realities of African health systems. Products must also meet appropriate standards for safety, quality, reliability and performance. This approach requires closer coordination between health ministries, regulators, healthcare providers, manufacturers, research institutions, investors and technology developers. Collaboration aligns innovation with market needs, manufacturing capacity and healthcare delivery.

# Moderator's Insights

**Dr. Mary Moussa-**
Co-Founder/CEO, Africa Health Access Consortium



Dr Mary Moussa's moderation of the ABCHealth session at Africa Health ExCon 2026 centred on a critical question for Africa's health systems: how can the continent translate its growing capacity for innovation into medical technologies that are clinically relevant, commercially sustainable and accessible across diverse healthcare settings? Her interventions connected the discussion on local manufacturing with the wider requirements of healthcare delivery, including infrastructure, regulatory efficiency, investment prioritisation, technical skills and cross-border collaboration.

In engaging Dr Mohammed El-Sahili, she presented a scenario in which locally manufactured medical technologies were available across African markets at more affordable prices, supported by economies of scale. She then extended the discussion beyond product availability, asking how healthcare providers could sustain the use of these technologies as businesses while maintaining quality services and reaching populations that require care. This line of questioning brought an important distinction into focus: the availability of medical technology does not automatically translate into better health outcomes. The value of a locally manufactured device depends on whether healthcare facilities can operate it effectively, maintain it, obtain replacement components and generate sufficient demand to sustain its use. Government policies must also support a viable market in which private providers can invest in and deploy locally produced technologies without compromising the quality or affordability of care. Dr Moussa's approach therefore situated local manufacturing within the broader healthcare delivery value chain. Rather than treating production as an end in itself, she directed attention to the relationship between manufacturing capacity, provider sustainability, patient access and the continuity of clinical services.

She also challenged the assumption that Africa's MedTech ambitions should be measured by the number or scale of manufacturing facilities established. Drawing on examples of industrial development in countries such as India and China, she emphasised the importance of strategic prioritisation: investment decisions must be informed by actual demand, existing capabilities and the areas in which local production can deliver the greatest value. Her intervention raised a fundamental resource-allocation issue. Given the continent's competing health priorities and limited investment resources, manufacturing decisions should be guided by clear assessments of market demand, technical feasibility, service requirements and the opportunity to build sustainable production capacity. The objective should not be to replicate every manufacturing capability in every country, but to develop capacities that respond to identifiable needs and can be sustained over time.

This perspective reframed the conversation from a general aspiration for local manufacturing to a more disciplined approach to industrial development. It also highlighted the importance of distinguishing between technologies that are desirable to produce locally and those for which local production, maintenance or component manufacturing would offer a more immediate and practical return.

# Panelist's Insights

**Dr. Imane Kendili-**
President, African Global Health




Dr. Imane Kendili, President of African Global Health, provided a broader continental perspective on the meaning of health sovereignty and the role of technology and local manufacturing in building Africa's capacity to respond to its own health needs. Her intervention emphasized that health sovereignty should not be reduced to the establishment of manufacturing plants or the production of medical technologies within individual countries. Rather, she presented it as a broader framework for building the systems, rules, capabilities and partnerships required for African countries to collectively produce, exchange and deploy the technologies, knowledge and health solutions needed by their populations.

She further broadened the definition of sovereignty beyond manufacturing to include vaccine sovereignty, artificial intelligence, education, technology and knowledge development. Her contribution highlighted that the ability to manufacture a product is only one component of sovereignty; countries must also possess the human capacity, technological capabilities and institutional systems required to develop, adapt and effectively use those solutions. She therefore positioned technology and education as strategic components of Africa's long-term health resilience.

Dr. Kendili subsequently reinforced this position during the discussion on Morocco's potential role within the continental manufacturing ecosystem. She identified Morocco, Egypt, South Africa and Kenya as examples of African countries with established or emerging capabilities that could contribute to a broader continental production network.

Rather than every country attempting to manufacture the same medicines, diagnostics or medical technologies independently, she advocated for specialization and complementarity across countries. Under such an approach, regional hubs could focus on specific areas of manufacturing, training, capacity development and supply-chain infrastructure, while their outputs could serve markets beyond their national borders.

She connected this approach directly to the broader concept of collective continental resilience. In her view, Africa's health challenges cannot be addressed through isolated national interventions because health outcomes are increasingly interconnected with other areas of development, including climate change, food security, water security, technology and wider questions of economic and social resilience. This means that the continent must anticipate future health needs and develop the capacity to respond before emerging threats become major crises.

# Panelist's Insights

**Dr. Mohammed El Sahili-**
Chief Vision Officer, Medland Health Services



Dr. Mohammed El-Sahili brought a strongly implementation-oriented perspective to the discussion, emphasizing that Africa's MedTech agenda must move beyond dialogue and broad commitments toward practical solutions that respond directly to the realities of healthcare delivery across the continent. Introducing his perspective from Medland Health Services in Zambia, he noted that the growing level of participation at Africa Health ExCon demonstrated that there was already significant continental interest in MedTech collaboration. The immediate priority, however, was to translate this interest into concrete and achievable interventions based on clearly identified challenges.

Within this approach, he highlighted the potential of AI-enabled healthcare solutions to address some of the structural constraints affecting service delivery. He specifically referenced challenges associated with power disruptions, infrastructure limitations, equipment downtime and delayed clinical response. These constraints are particularly consequential in emergency and specialised care, including cardiovascular and oncology services, where delays can significantly affect clinical outcomes. His proposed approach therefore positioned AI not simply as an advanced technological feature, but as a practical tool for improving responsiveness and continuity of care within environments where infrastructure may be unreliable.

He identified regulatory efficiency as an important component of this alignment. In his view, lengthy regulatory processes can become particularly problematic in a sector where technology is evolving rapidly. He therefore advocated for fast-tracked pilot phases for new MedTech and manufacturing initiatives. Such an approach would allow promising technologies to be tested in controlled environments, generate practical evidence and enable regulators and providers to assess their applicability before wider deployment. His argument was that excessive bureaucratic delays can result not only in lost time but also in the loss of Africa's highly valuable human capital, particularly younger professionals seeking opportunities to develop and apply their skills locally.

This perspective introduced an important element of MedTech lifecycle sustainability into the discussion. Equipment must remain functional, be appropriately maintained, have access to replacement parts and be supported by personnel with the technical expertise to operate and repair it. From this standpoint, local manufacturing could include the development of regional maintenance ecosystems and specialised technical capabilities alongside the production of complete devices. This would reduce dependence on external suppliers for routine maintenance and potentially reduce the duration of equipment downtime.



# Panelist's Insights

**Dr. Lynda Decker-**
President, West Africa Private Healthcare Federation

Dr. Lynda Decker brought a private-sector and regional health systems perspective to the discussion, focusing on the structural conditions required to build sustainable healthcare and manufacturing capacity across Africa. Drawing on more than three decades of experience as a practicing physician in the private sector and her role as President of the West Africa Private Healthcare Federation, she positioned the private sector as an increasingly important partner in addressing the financing, service-delivery and capacity constraints facing African health systems.

Dr. Decker explained that the West Africa Private Healthcare Federation works to strengthen dialogue between private healthcare providers, governments and development partners. She noted that this role has become increasingly important as donor funding to African countries declines, particularly given the extent to which external development financing has historically contributed to national health budgets. In this changing financing environment, she argued that the private sector must increasingly explore sustainable approaches to supporting governments and strengthening healthcare delivery.

A major focus of Dr. Decker's contribution was human resources for health. She described the health workforce as the backbone of any developing healthcare economy and made the development of young professionals a central commitment for the West Africa Private Healthcare Federation. She emphasised the importance of relevant training that can prepare young people to participate in the industries and healthcare systems that local manufacturing will create. This positioned workforce development not simply as a healthcare-sector requirement, but as a critical enabler of Africa's emerging manufacturing and MedTech ecosystem.

Among the barriers she identified were fragmented borders, limited access to financing, technology gaps and inadequate training systems. These constraints affect the ability of businesses to produce at sufficient scale, access markets beyond their home countries, invest in innovation and develop the technical workforce required to sustain more sophisticated manufacturing operations.

On financing specifically, Dr. Decker highlighted the need to improve access to capital for innovation and production. She argued that governments have an important role to play in supporting local industries to aggregate their capabilities and develop production models that make commercial and operational sense. Rather than encouraging numerous businesses to produce a wide range of products at relatively fragmented scales, she proposed a more specialised approach in which industries can focus on producing a smaller number of products efficiently and then supply those products across multiple African markets.

This perspective introduced the importance of economies of scale and regional market integration into the MedTech manufacturing discussion. Dr. Decker's argument was that Africa can improve manufacturing efficiency by moving away from highly fragmented production and towards specialised industries capable of supplying multiple countries. Such an approach would allow manufacturers to concentrate technical expertise, production capacity and investment around specific product areas while using regional markets to support greater production volumes. She also highlighted the role of continental regulatory harmonisation in enabling this model. Dr. Decker pointed to the African Union's institutional architecture, including the African Medicines Agency, as an important mechanism through which countries can work towards greater regulatory alignment.



# Panelist's Insights

**Nasir Mohammed -**
Chief of Staff, Presidential Initiative for Unlocking the Healthcare Value Chain

Dr. Nasir Mohammed's contribution provided a policy, investment and health-system perspective on the localisation of healthcare manufacturing and MedTech innovation. His intervention reframed the challenge from one of simply increasing domestic production to one of unlocking the entire healthcare value chain—from raw-material and equipment inputs, through manufacturing and supply-chain systems, to healthcare delivery and ultimately access for patients.

He explained that PVAC conceptualises the healthcare value chain as beginning with the importation of raw materials, supplies and equipment required for local manufacturing, followed by domestic assembly and production, supply-chain management, distribution through pharmacies and healthcare delivery channels, and ultimately the provision of products and services to patients. This framing is important because manufacturing capacity by itself does not guarantee improved healthcare outcomes.

A locally manufactured diagnostic device, medicine or medical technology must still be:

- produced to appropriate quality standards;
- available at the point of need;
- distributed efficiently;
- supported by functioning logistics systems;
- operated by appropriately trained personnel;
- affordable to providers and patients;
- incorporated into healthcare delivery pathways; and
- supported by sustainable demand.

A significant feature of Nasir's intervention was the emphasis on evidence-led prioritisation. He explained that PVAC undertook a detailed analysis of Nigeria's healthcare profile and disease burden before identifying areas where government and private-sector investment could generate meaningful value. Rather than encouraging indiscriminate investment across every category of healthcare technology, the approach seeks to determine where Nigeria has the greatest need and where there is a realistic opportunity to build productive capacity.

He cited areas such as:

- diagnostic technologies and rapid diagnostic test kits;
- vaccine production;
- active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs);
- nutrition; and
- other areas linked to Nigeria's priority disease burden.

The underlying principle is that investment should follow strategic need and market opportunity.

This shifts from technology-led procurement to ensuring the infrastructure, demand, workforce, financing, and maintenance systems are in place.

For Africa's wider MedTech agenda, this approach suggests that governments should establish clear investment maps identifying:

1. priority disease burdens;
2. critical health-product gaps;
3. existing manufacturing capabilities;
4. areas of import dependence;
5. potential local production opportunities;
6. available technical and human resources;
7. market demand; and
8. infrastructure and financing requirements.




# Panelist's Insights

**Dr. Ayodele Cole Benson -**
Chairman, Echoscan Services

Dr Ayodele Cole Benson's contribution brought a private-sector, healthcare delivery and investment perspective to the discussion on Africa's transition from dependence on imported medical technologies towards stronger domestic and regional production capacity. Drawing on his experience in medical diagnostics and private healthcare, his intervention positioned local MedTech manufacturing not simply as an industrial policy objective, but as part of the broader effort to improve access, affordability, quality and sustainability of healthcare delivery.

A key dimension of his perspective was the need to move beyond fragmented interventions and create an enabling environment in which private healthcare providers and investors can participate meaningfully in health-system transformation. This is consistent with his wider work advocating stronger private-sector participation, investment incentives and local manufacturing. In previous Health Policy Commission work, Dr Benson identified medical-device manufacturing and healthcare services as areas requiring investment and policy attention, including industry scoping to identify Nigeria's comparative advantages and reduce import dependence.

Dr Benson's contribution placed the ultimate purpose of MedTech innovation within patient access and healthcare outcomes. Manufacturing capacity has limited value if the resulting technologies remain unaffordable or inaccessible to healthcare facilities and patients.

This creates a direct connection between local production and the wider healthcare financing challenge. His broader position on healthcare access has consistently emphasised that healthcare should not become

His broader position on healthcare access has consistently emphasised that healthcare should not become a privilege determined by geography or purchasing power. In an earlier ABCHealth roundtable, he argued for stronger primary healthcare, decentralised models, telemedicine and innovative financing approaches to reduce access barriers.

Another important dimension of Dr Benson's contribution was the role of the private sector as a critical participant in building sustainable healthcare capacity. Local MedTech manufacturing requires substantial investment in equipment, technical expertise, infrastructure, regulatory compliance, research and development and maintenance systems. These investments cannot be sustained through short-term or fragmented funding arrangements alone.

The enabling environment therefore needs to address:

- access to long-term capital;
- appropriate fiscal and investment incentives;
- predictable regulatory processes;
- market access;
- procurement mechanisms;
- technical capacity;
- infrastructure and energy costs; and
- demand from both public and private healthcare systems.
- local research, innovation and technology transfer capacity.

Dr Benson's wider policy work has similarly identified weak regulatory environments and inefficient healthcare spending as barriers to sector development, while advocating stronger engagement with investors and DFIs to catalyse private-sector investment.



# Conclusion & Key Takeaways

The session reinforced that strengthening Africa's health sovereignty requires an integrated approach to MedTech innovation, local manufacturing, investment and healthcare delivery. Building domestic production capacity must go hand in hand with regulatory alignment, technical workforce development, sustainable financing and regional cooperation to ensure that locally produced technologies are accessible, reliable and responsive to healthcare needs.

### Key takeaways

- **Align innovation with clinical needs:** Prioritise technologies that address actual healthcare delivery challenges and improve diagnostic capacity, treatment, efficiency and patient outcomes.

- **Develop end-to-end manufacturing capacity:** Extend local production beyond final assembly to include components, spare parts, quality assurance, equipment maintenance and technical servicing.

- **Strengthen regional manufacturing and trade:** Promote specialised manufacturing hubs, cross-border partnerships and complementary national capabilities to expand markets, reduce duplication and achieve economies of scale.

- **Improve the enabling environment:** Advance regulatory harmonisation, efficient approval processes, supportive procurement policies and trade facilitation to reduce barriers to production and market access.

- **Mobilise sustainable financing:** Use blended finance, public investment, risk-sharing mechanisms and private-sector partnerships to support capital-intensive manufacturing and attract long-term investment.

- **Invest in technical skills and research:** Strengthen collaboration between universities, research institutions and industry to develop the biomedical engineering, manufacturing, digital health and equipment-management skills required by the sector.

- **Design for African operating conditions:** Prioritise reliable, affordable and context-appropriate technologies that can function despite infrastructure constraints, including power interruptions and limited connectivity.

# Panel 2

## Unlocking Africa's Health Innovation and Investment Potential: Driving Equitable Access, Trade, and Sustainable Growth in Health and Pharma



# Keynote Address

**Dr. Ahmed Saeid Hammad -**
Chairman's Advisor on Health Policies & Systems,
Egypt Healthcare Authority

Dr. Ahmed Hammad, Chairman's Advisor on Health Policies and Systems at the Egyptian Healthcare Authority in his Keynote Address "Transitioning from Structural Realities to Everyday Healthcare Situations", set the tone for the session by emphasising the need to translate healthcare policies and institutional frameworks into tangible improvements in service delivery and patient access. He highlighted the importance of public-able access to quality healthcare across Africa.

Africa's healthcare systems can be strengthened through more deliberate collaboration between government and private sector stakeholders. Coordinated engagement can help align public priorities with private sector expertise, investment, and delivery capabilities, creating opportunities to address persistent system gaps. This approach is particularly relevant to advancing healthcare innovation, expanding service capacity, and ensuring that investment contributes to sustainable improvements in healthcare access.

His remarks highlighted the importance of translating healthcare policies and institutional reforms into tangible improvements in healthcare access and service delivery. He emphasised the need for stronger public-private collaboration, predictable government policies, and cross-country knowledge exchange to strengthen health systems in Africa.

He underscored the potential for Egypt–Nigeria cooperation to facilitate institutional learning, strengthen healthcare delivery, and expand access to quality care. These priorities reinforce the need to align policy frameworks, institutional capacity, and private sector engagement to deliver more resilient, accessible, and sustainable healthcare systems.

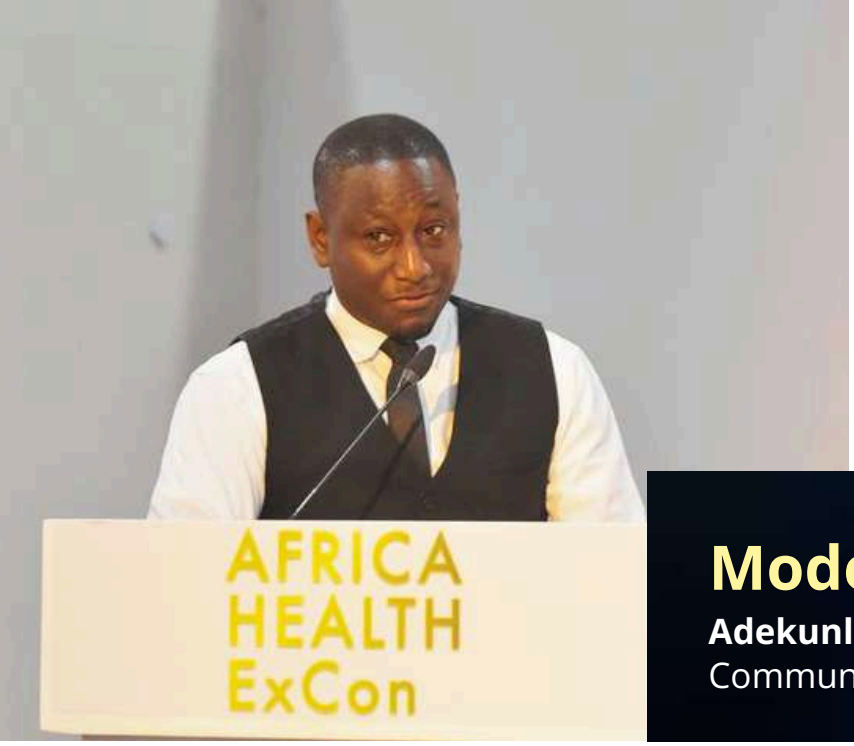
Egypt–Nigeria cooperation emerged as a key priority in Dr. Hammad's remarks on strengthening healthcare systems through institutional collaboration and policy alignment. He emphasised that predictable government policies, structured partnerships, and stronger public-private collaboration are essential to attracting sustained investment, strengthening healthcare institutions, advancing local production, and expanding access to quality healthcare.

In conclusion, the Keynote address provided a policy and institutional perspective that complemented ABCHealth's focus on mobilising private sector leadership and investment to strengthen African health systems. Its emphasis on public-private collaboration, predictable policy frameworks, and cross-country learning underscored the importance of connecting institutional reform with practical implementation.

Key Takeaways from Keynote Address

- **Translate policy into impact:** Ensure that reforms result in tangible improvements in access and service delivery.
- **Strengthen public-private partnerships:** Align government priorities with private sector capabilities and investment.
- **Enable cross-country learning:** Leverage Egypt–Nigeria cooperation to exchange relevant institutional and policy experiences.
- **Promote policy predictability:** Establish clear frameworks that support planning, implementation, and investment.

The keynote reinforced the need for strategic investment and collaboration to improve healthcare access in Africa.




# Moderator's Insights

**Adekunle Dalton-Oke -**
Communications Lead, ABCHealth

In introducing the second panel discussion at Africa Health ExCon 2026, Adekunle Dalton-Oke framed Africa's health innovation agenda within a broader economic context. His opening remarks called for a shift away from isolated initiatives towards an integrated health economy in which healthcare is recognised not only as a social imperative, but also as a driver of industrial engagement, employment generation, economic resilience and continental prosperity.

This was significant because it positioned healthcare investment as an issue extending beyond the delivery of medical services. The development of health and pharmaceutical industries also has implications for enterprise creation, productive capacity, technology adoption and the organisation of markets. Viewed through this lens, progress in healthcare depends not only on the availability of effective treatments and services, but also on the economic and institutional conditions that enable solutions to be developed, financed, produced and distributed.

For African markets, this perspective brings health policy and economic development into closer alignment. Investment in healthcare can support improvements in service delivery while creating opportunities for businesses operating across pharmaceuticals, medical technologies, diagnostics, digital health and related supply chains. Realising these benefits, however, requires deliberate connections between health-sector priorities and the wider systems that shape production, trade, investment and market access.

A central element of the opening was the need to move beyond isolated initiatives. This speaks to a recurring challenge in innovation ecosystems: promising interventions may emerge from individual organisations or projects, yet their wider impact depends on whether they can connect with the institutions, financing arrangements and delivery systems needed to sustain them.

An innovation may demonstrate value in a particular setting without being ready for adoption elsewhere. Expansion can require additional financing, regulatory approvals, capable distribution networks, appropriate procurement arrangements and evidence that the solution responds to the needs of intended users. Where these requirements are addressed separately, progress can be slow and successful pilots may struggle to achieve broader uptake.

An integrated approach, by contrast, considers the relationships between these components from the outset. Innovators need pathways into healthcare markets; investors need a clearer understanding of the conditions affecting commercial viability; and policymakers need to consider how regulation, procurement and public priorities influence the adoption of new solutions. Healthcare providers and end users also have a role in ensuring that innovations respond to practical service-delivery requirements. His contribution thus situated the panel's discussion within a broader development objective: strengthening the relationship between Africa's health needs to develop, finance and sustain the industries and enterprises required to meet them.



# Panelist's Insights

**Dr. Mohammed El Sahili -**
Chief Vision Officer, Medland Health Services

Dr Mohammed El Sahili's contribution emphasised the need to position Africa's healthcare sector as a viable investment destination, moving beyond an overreliance on philanthropy towards commercially sustainable models capable of attracting private capital at scale. He argued that Africa's health-sector transformation cannot depend on voluntary philanthropic commitments alone, particularly given the scale of investment required to expand healthcare manufacturing, strengthen MedTech capacity and improve access to essential health products and services.

He stressed that healthcare professionals and sector advocates must learn to engage business leaders using clear investment propositions that demonstrate market demand, profitability, growth potential and opportunities for scale. Rather than approaching investors solely through appeals to social responsibility, stakeholders should present evidence-based business cases that show how investment in local manufacturing and healthcare innovation can generate commercial returns while addressing critical health-system needs. In this regard, reducing dependence on imported products through viable domestic manufacturing represents both an opportunity to strengthen health security and a pathway to industrial growth.

Innovation and technology development require substantial resources, while many local enterprises lack access to capital on appropriate terms. He therefore emphasised the importance of patient capital, investment de-risking and strategic partnerships to support long-term healthcare investments. Governments can contribute by creating predictable policies, supporting relevant projects and developing mechanisms that guarantee or stimulate demand. Instruments such as national health insurance can help establish more reliable purchasing pathways, strengthening the commercial case for manufacturers and service providers. He further advocated for practical, clinician-led innovation that responds directly to operational realities across African healthcare systems. He identified power disruptions, infrastructure limitations, equipment downtime and delays in emergency response as challenges that technology must address. He proposed advancing a small number of achievable, scalable solutions, including AI-enabled applications that improve service continuity and support responses to critical conditions such as cardiovascular and oncology emergencies.

His contribution reinforced the importance of designing technology for African operating environments rather than simply importing solutions developed elsewhere. This includes considering offline-capable digital and AI systems, alongside local technical expertise, maintenance capacity and spare-parts availability. He argued that investment decisions should be informed by actual clinical and operational needs, ensuring that resources are directed towards solutions that deliver measurable value rather than technologies that are expensive to acquire but difficult to sustain.



# Panelist's Insights

**Odunayo Sanya -**
Executive Director, MTN Foundation

Ms Odunayo Sanya's contribution highlighted the importance of multisectoral collaboration and greater national awareness of health as essential enablers of healthcare transformation in Africa. Her perspective placed emphasis on the need to approach health as a shared development responsibility, requiring coordinated action across government, the private sector, civil society, development institutions and other stakeholders. From this standpoint, progress in healthcare cannot be achieved through the efforts of individual institutions or isolated interventions alone; it requires a collective approach in which stakeholders align their resources, expertise and priorities towards common health objectives.

This perspective is particularly relevant to the mobilisation of investment in Africa's health and pharmaceutical sectors. While funding is necessary to expand healthcare infrastructure, strengthen local manufacturing, develop innovative technologies and improve service delivery, the effectiveness of such investment depends on the broader environment in which it is deployed. Collaboration can help connect public priorities with private-sector capabilities, align social investment with identified health needs and encourage partnerships that support implementation beyond individual projects. Greater national awareness of health as a development priority can also strengthen public engagement, encourage institutional commitment and reinforce the understanding that healthcare investment contributes not only to improved health outcomes but also to human capital development and economic productivity.

She also addressed the governance conditions required to build a trusted digital health ecosystem. In response to a question on balancing data accessibility, privacy and private-sector collaboration, she identified root-cause analysis, seamless design, reforms that establish trust between patients and firms, restricted access to private data and agreement on a continental regulatory framework as important considerations. These points brought the discussion beyond the availability of digital technologies to the institutional safeguards needed to support their responsible adoption and scale.

She also called for agreement on a continental regulatory framework for health data. This recommendation is relevant to Africa's ambition to develop a more integrated digital health and innovation ecosystem. Where countries operate with substantially different requirements for data governance, privacy and cross-border data exchange, innovators and investors may face additional complexity when developing or scaling solutions across markets. Greater regulatory alignment could provide clearer expectations for businesses, support responsible data sharing and facilitate cross-border collaboration, while retaining appropriate safeguards for patients and the lawful use of health information. Such alignment would require careful coordination among national regulators and other relevant institutions; a common framework should establish shared principles without disregarding national legal requirements or the protection of individual rights.



# Panelist's Insights

**Mary Ephraim-Egbas -**
CEO, Okhma Global

Ms Mary Ephraim-Egbas emphasized the importance of stronger multisectoral collaboration and more diversified financing mechanisms in advancing healthcare transformation across Africa. Her contribution reflected the need to move beyond dependence on conventional sources of funding and develop financing approaches capable of supporting health innovation and enterprise development at different stages of growth.

In identifying the most critical enablers of healthcare transformation, she highlighted the need for greater government commitment and multisectoral collaboration. This position recognises that the challenges confronting Africa's health and pharmaceutical sectors cannot be addressed by any single institution or stakeholder group.

Governments are responsible for establishing enabling policies and regulatory conditions, while private-sector organisations can contribute capital, business expertise, technology and implementation capacity. Development partners, investors, healthcare providers and other institutions also have complementary roles in supporting innovation, expanding service delivery and strengthening the sustainability of health-related enterprises.

Effective collaboration is particularly important where promising health innovations struggle to progress from concept to implementation. Entrepreneurs may develop solutions to pressing healthcare challenges but face difficulties accessing finance, establishing commercial partnerships, navigating regulatory requirements or reaching sufficient numbers of patients. Coordinated engagement among government, investors, industry and healthcare institutions can help address these constraints by connecting innovators to the resources, expertise and market opportunities required to develop and scale their solutions.

Equity crowdfunding can provide an alternative route for eligible businesses to raise capital from multiple investors, potentially broadening participation in health innovation financing. Grants and subsidies can support activities that may be difficult to finance through conventional commercial investment alone, particularly at early stages when enterprises are developing, testing or validating their products and services. These instruments may also help address areas of substantial public-health value where immediate financial returns are uncertain or delayed.

Public–private partnerships offer another mechanism for combining public priorities with private-sector resources and implementation capabilities. In health and pharmaceuticals, such partnerships can support the development of infrastructure, manufacturing capacity, technology-enabled services and other investments that require coordinated action across institutions. Private–private partnerships can similarly bring together businesses with complementary expertise, distribution networks, technologies or financial capacity to develop solutions and expand their reach. The wider implication is that financing structures should be designed around the practical requirements of the enterprise and the outcomes the investment is expected to deliver. The availability of funding alone is not sufficient; the terms, timing and structure of that funding also influence whether a business can sustain its operations and grow.



# Panelist's Insights

**Dr. Alaa Eldemrdash -**
General Supervisor of Business Development and Partnerships , Egypt Healthcare Authority

Dr Alaa El-Demerdash identified public–private partnerships, multisectoral collaboration, transparency and the development of an integrated market as critical enablers of healthcare transformation in Africa. Her contribution highlighted the importance of creating an investment environment in which public institutions, private enterprises, investors and other health-sector stakeholders can work towards shared priorities, supported by clear expectations, credible partnerships and a market structure capable of sustaining investment over time.

From an external investment and global health partnerships perspective, these priorities are closely connected. Attracting capital into healthcare requires more than identifying funding opportunities; it requires an enabling environment in which investors can assess market conditions, understand the purpose and potential of an investment, evaluate associated risks and establish confidence in the institutions and partners responsible for implementation.

Public–private partnerships can help bring these interests together by connecting public health priorities with private-sector capital, technical expertise and operational capacity.

The emphasis on multisectoral collaboration also points to the importance of coordinated action across government, healthcare providers, pharmaceutical and health technology companies, investors and other relevant institutions. Healthcare investment opportunities often depend on several interconnected factors, including policy direction, regulatory requirements, service-delivery needs, procurement arrangements and the availability of suitable financing. Where these elements are poorly coordinated, promising initiatives may struggle to attract capital or progress beyond initial implementation. Greater collaboration can help align stakeholder expectations and create more coherent pathways from investment commitments to practical delivery.

She also identified three pillars that should guide this process: sustainability, growth and efficiency. These provide a useful framework for assessing the quality and long-term value of healthcare investments. Sustainability concerns whether an investment can remain financially and operationally viable over time while contributing to enduring health-system priorities. Growth relates to the ability of enterprises, services and health-sector markets to expand their reach and productive capacity.

Applied to health and pharmaceutical investment, these considerations encourage stakeholders to look beyond the immediate availability of funding. Investment decisions should also consider the viability of the underlying market, the capacity of institutions to deliver, the potential for expansion and the extent to which resources can support lasting improvements in healthcare access and delivery. An investment that attracts initial capital but lacks a credible pathway to sustainability may struggle to deliver lasting value; similarly, growth without operational efficiency can limit its wider impact.



# Panelist's Insights

**Dr. Nadia Al-Banna -**
Innovation Principal, Value-N-Action Consulting

A challenge in health innovation is the distance between developing a solution and securing the support required to bring it into wider use. Dr Nadia Al-Banna's contribution to the Africa Health ExCon 2026 panel addressed this gap, focusing on the conditions that can help innovators build meaningful partnerships and attract investment.

In discussing the enablers of healthcare transformation across Africa, she called for the establishment of regular objectives for collaboration and partnerships. Her point places purpose and direction at the centre of collective action. Where government institutions, healthcare providers, investors, technology developers and other actors engage without a shared understanding of their objectives, their efforts may remain disconnected. Clear, agreed priorities can help participants understand their respective roles, coordinate their contributions and assess whether joint activities are advancing the intended goals.

Her intervention also raises an important consideration for health-sector partnerships: collaboration needs to be organised around defined outcomes. For innovators, this means looking beyond the existence of a partnership to consider what it is expected to achieve, which capabilities each participant brings and how the relationship can support the development or adoption of a solution. This is particularly relevant where innovation depends on several forms of support, including technical expertise, access to healthcare settings, commercial guidance and financing.

Responding to a question on financing models and cross-border incubation approaches that could help turn health technology innovation into investment ventures, Dr Al-Banna stressed two practical measures: treating innovation as an investment asset and establishing low-cost innovation programmes that offer visibility and partnership opportunities.

The investment-asset perspective shifts the discussion from the novelty of an idea to its potential value. A solution may respond to a genuine healthcare problem, but its ability to attract investment also depends on how clearly its purpose and potential are presented. Innovators need to communicate the problem being addressed, the intended users, the anticipated benefits and the opportunity for further development. These are analytical implications of her point rather than additional remarks recorded verbatim from the session.

Dr Al-Banna's proposal for low-cost innovation programmes offers a complementary route to advancing promising ventures. Such programmes can provide a structured setting in which innovators gain exposure, meet relevant stakeholders and develop relationships that may support subsequent stages of growth. Their value, as reflected in her remarks, lies not simply in the delivery of a programme but in the visibility and partnership opportunities it creates. Keeping programme costs low is also a relevant consideration when designing support for early-stage innovators, whose resources may be limited. However, affordability alone does not establish a programme's effectiveness.

The panel question also referred to cross-border incubation. Dr Al-Banna's recorded response did not specify a particular cross-border model; instead, she focused on investment positioning, accessible programmes, visibility and partnerships. Applied across national markets, these priorities suggest areas for further consideration, including how programmes might connect innovators with prospective partners beyond their home countries. The source, however, does not establish that she proposed a specific regional mechanism.




# Conclusion & Key Takeaways

The session highlighted that unlocking Africa's health innovation and investment potential requires a coordinated approach to financing, policy development, private-sector participation and regional market integration. Sustainable growth in health and pharmaceuticals depends on creating an enabling environment in which innovation can attract investment, businesses can scale, and healthcare solutions can reach the populations that need them.

**Key Takeaways**

- **Position healthcare as an investment opportunity:** Health innovation and pharmaceutical development need clear business cases that demonstrate market demand, commercial viability, profitability and potential for scale, rather than depending primarily on philanthropic support.

- **Mobilise sustainable financing:** Domestic resources, blended finance, grants, subsidies, equity crowdfunding, public-private partnerships and patient capital can help address funding gaps for early-stage enterprises and businesses seeking to expand.

- **Improve investment transparency and predictability:** Clear policies, transparent transactions and confidence among investors and market participants are essential to attracting long-term capital and supporting sustainable growth.

- **Promote regional hubs and cross-border partnerships:** Countries can strengthen their health economies by developing complementary capabilities, attracting investment and creating opportunities for neighbouring markets through trade, shared expertise and collaborative initiatives.

- **Convert innovation into investable ventures:** Low-cost innovation programmes, greater visibility for emerging enterprises and structured partnership opportunities can help move promising health solutions from development to commercial application and wider adoption.

- **Strengthen public-private partnerships:** Governments and private-sector actors must work together to address financing constraints, improve market conditions and create sustainable pathways for investment in health and pharmaceuticals.

# Acknowledgements

On behalf of the African Business Coalition for Health (ABCHealth), we extend our sincere appreciation to our distinguished leadership, Aliko Dangote, President of Dangote Industries Limited and Co-Founder of ABCHealth; Aigboje Aig-Imoukhuede, Chairman of Access Corporation and Co-Founder of ABCHealth; Ms. Zouera Youssoufou, Managing Director/CEO of the Aliko Dangote Foundation and Board Member of ABCHealth; and Dr. Mories Atoki, Chief Executive Officer of ABCHealth—whose collective vision, stewardship, and unwavering commitment continue to position ABCHealth as a trusted platform for private-sector leadership in Africa's health transformation. Their guidance remains foundational to the Coalition's work in advancing resilient health systems, catalysing innovation, and strengthening the role of the private sector as a co-architect of sustainable healthcare solutions across the continent.

ABCHealth also acknowledges the contributions of the moderators and panellists who brought their expertise, institutional perspectives and practical experience to the two sessions convened at Africa Health ExCon 2026 in Cairo, Egypt. Their engagement enriched the discussions on strengthening Africa's MedTech manufacturing capacity, advancing technology-driven healthcare solutions, mobilising investment, facilitating regional trade and expanding equitable access to health and pharmaceutical products. The depth of these conversations reinforced the need to connect policy ambition with practical implementation, ensuring that Africa's health priorities translate into productive capabilities and sustainable outcomes.

We are grateful to the government representatives, private-sector leaders, investors, manufacturers, healthcare professionals, development partners and other stakeholders whose participation contributed to the exchange of ideas and perspectives. Their collective insights highlighted the importance of predictable policy environments, sustainable financing, regulatory cooperation, regional market integration and purposeful public–private partnerships in building a health sector that responds to the continent's needs while creating opportunities for innovation, enterprise and economic growth.

Our appreciation extends to the organisers of Africa Health ExCon 2026 for providing a platform for dialogue, collaboration and the advancement of Africa's health industry. The convening offered an important opportunity to examine how African countries can strengthen health sovereignty, build local production capacity and position health innovation as an investment priority within the continent's broader development agenda.

As Africa advances towards its long-term health and development aspirations, sustained collaboration will be essential to building systems that are resilient, locally responsive and financially sustainable. ABCHealth remains committed to convening the partnerships and advancing the private-sector leadership needed to move these priorities from discussion to implementation.

- Dr. Wael Omran - Central Administration Director, Supply Chain & Logistics, Egypt Healthcare Authority
- Dr. Ahmed Saeid Hammad – Chairman's Advisor on Health Policies and Systems, Egypt Healthcare Authority
- Dr. Mohammed El Sahili – Chief Vision Officer, Medland Health Services
- Nasir Mohammed – Chief of Staff, Presidential Initiative for Unlocking the Healthcare Value Chain
- Dr. Lynda Decker - President, West Africa Private Healthcare Federation
- Dr. Mary Moussa - Co-Founder/CEO, Africa Health Access Consortium
- Dr. Imane Kendili – President, African Global Health
- Odunayo Sanya – Executive Director, MTN Foundation
- Dr. Ayodele Cole Benson - Chairman, Echoscan Services
- Dr. Alaa Eldemrdash - General Supervisor of Business Development and Partnerships , Egypt Healthcare Authority
- Mary Ephraim-Egbas - CEO, Okhma Global
- Dr. Nadia Al-Banna - Innovation Principal, Value-N-Action Consulting
- Dr. Mories Atoki - CEO, ABCHealth
- Adekunle Dalton-Oke - Communications Lead, ABCHealth

# Contributors

# Acronym Key

ABCHealth – African Business Coalition for Health
AIG – Africa Initiative for Governance
AI – Artificial Intelligence
APIs – Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients
CDC – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CEO – Chief Executive Officer
CON – Commander of the Order of the Niger
DFIs – Development Finance Institutions
FCIB – Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Bankers
GCON – Grand Commander of the Order of the Niger
LTD – Limited
MedTech – Medical Technology
MTN – Mobile Telephone Networks
PVAC – Presidential Initiative for Unlocking the Healthcare Value Chain
WHO – World Health Organization



# References & Sources




*African Union. (2015). Agenda 2063: The Africa we want — Framework document. African Union. https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/33126-doc-framework_document_book.pdf*

*World Health Organization, Regional Office for Africa. (2024). Framework for strengthening local production of medicines, vaccines and other health technologies in the WHO African Region 2025–2035. https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2024-08/AFR-RC74-6%20Framework%20for%20strengthening%20local%20production%20of%20medicines%20vaccines%20and%20other%20health%20technologies%20in%20the%20WHO%20African%20Region.pdf*

*United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. (2025). Building the case for investment in local pharmaceutical production in Africa: A comprehensive framework for investment policymakers. UNCTAD. https://unctad.org/publication/building-case-investment-local-pharmaceutical-production-africa*

*Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention. (2026). Investing in health R&D: Africa's next economic growth frontier. Africa CDC. https://africacdc.org/investment-in-health-research-and-development/*

*Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention. (2026, February 14). Presidential declaration on advancing local manufacturing of health products in Africa. Africa CDC. https://africacdc.org/news-item/presidential-declaration-on-advancing-local-manufacturing-of-health-products-in-africa/*

*Africa Health ExCon. (n.d.). About ExCon. https://www.africahealthexcon.com/Pages/1/about-excon*

## CONTACT

**African Business Coalition for Health LTD / GTE**
**Waterfront Plaza, 270a Ozumba Mbadiwe Avenue**
**Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria**

**Email: info@abchealth.com / adaltonoke@abchealth.com**
**Mobile: +234 802 478 2021 / +234 803 714 3251**

**www.abchealth.com**