

# Global Health Security

# Agenda

## VISION:

**TO ATTAIN A WORLD SAFE AND SECURE FROM GLOBAL HEALTH THREATS POSED BY INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

## WHY?

Infectious disease epidemics pose not only a local health threat but also an international health security threat. National multisectoral cooperation and preparedness are at the core of combating infectious diseases effectively through strengthened health care and preparedness.

### Global Health Security Risks:

- Emergence and spread of new microbes, especially zoonoses;
- Rapid spread of diseases across borders due to travel, trade and the migratory patterns of animals;
- Antimicrobial resistance
- Potential for accidental release, theft or illicit use of dangerous microbes

## HOW?

### The GHSA focuses on two levels of action.

1. Strengthening health security and preparedness globally.
2. Improving preparedness at country and regional levels, either through national efforts to enhance preparedness capacity or by assisting other countries.

The GHSA provides concrete action in the prevention of epidemics, cross-sectoral collaboration, strengthening health systems, and highlighting the role of international organizations in line with the One Health concept. These concrete actions are listed in 11 Action Packages that are the core of the GHSA. The initiative supports and complements the work of international organizations.

A number of partners are contributing to the overall improvement of health security capabilities in over 60 countries most at risk, particularly in Africa.

External GHSA Country Assessments, successfully piloted in five countries, have proven to be an important factor for the development of GHSA capabilities. Country Assessments will continue with an updated tool package and process.

## Objectives:

### Prevent Avoidable Epidemics

- Prevent the emergence and spread of antimicrobial drug resistant organisms and emerging zoonotic diseases and strengthen international regulatory frameworks governing food safety.
- Promote national biosafety and biosecurity systems.
- Reduce the number and magnitude of infectious disease outbreaks.

### Detect Threats Early

- Launch, strengthen and link global networks for real-time biosurveillance.
- Strengthen the global norm of rapid, transparent reporting and sample sharing in the event of health emergencies of international concern.
- Develop and deploy novel diagnostics and strengthen laboratory systems.
- Train and deploy an effective biosurveillance workforce.

### Respond Rapidly and Effectively

- Develop an interconnected global network of Emergency Operations Centers and multi-sectoral response to biological incidents.
- Improve global access to medical and non-medical countermeasures during health emergencies



## PARTNERS

Australia, Azerbaijan, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Vietnam, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

WHO, FAO, OIE, UNISDR, World Bank, Interpol, African Union, European Commission

A network of NGO's, philanthropic foundations and private sector actors.

**The Steering Group** of the GHSa is composed of 10 countries: Canada, Chile, Finland, India, Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Korea and the United States. WHO, FAO and OIE will serve as permanent advisors to the Group. Indonesia is taking on the Chairmanship in 2016.

## II ACTION PACKAGES:

Prevent 1:	Antimicrobial Resistance
Prevent 2:	Zoonotic Disease
Prevent 3:	Biosafety and Biosecurity
Prevent 4:	Immunization
Detect 1:	National Laboratory System
Detect 2 & 3:	Real-Time Surveillance
Detect 4:	GHSa Reporting
Detect 5:	Workforce Development
Respond 1:	Emergency Operations Centers
Respond 2:	Linking Public Health with Law and Multisectoral Rapid Response
Respond 3:	Medical Countermeasures and Personnel Deployment

## Aims during the Finnish Chairmanship of the GHSa Steering Group in 2015

- Promote political awareness of global health security and its inclusion in the relevant international arenas
- Garner support for the promotion of strengthening health systems, preparedness capacity building as well as enhanced biosafety and biosecurity
- Enhance intersectoral collaboration on health security at international, regional and country levels
- Support international organizations' work on health security, particularly the implementation of the WHO's International Health Regulations and other international standards at national level
- Develop methods of external assessments of national capacity in GHSa and share the developed tools and experiences in the process of the review of the IHR mechanisms
- Develop models for international collaboration with different non-state actors, such as philanthropic foundations and NGOs
- Ensure the operationalization of the GHSa and focus on concrete actions

<http://stm.fi/en/international-cooperation/ghsa>  
[www.ghsagenda.org](http://www.ghsagenda.org) (coming in October 2015)  
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