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# GHSA Action Packages

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- Prevent 1 – Antimicrobial Resistance
- Prevent 2 – Zoonotic Disease
- Prevent 3 – Biosafety and Biosecurity
- Prevent 4 - Immunization
- Detect 1 – National Laboratory Systems
- Detect 2/3 – Real Time Surveillance
- Detect 4 – Reporting
- Detect 5 - Workforce Development
- Respond 1 – Emergency Operations Centers
- Respond 2 – Multisectoral Rapid Response
- Respond 3 – Medical Countermeasures



# JEE Tool 19 Technical Areas

Prevent	Detect	Respond	Other IHR-Related Hazards
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• National Legislation, Policy and Financing</li><li>• IHR Coordination, Communication and Advocacy</li><li>• Anti-microbial Resistance (AMR)</li><li>• Zoonotic Disease</li><li>• Food Safety</li><li>• Biosafety and Biosecurity</li><li>• Immunization</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• National Laboratory System</li><li>• Real Time Surveillance</li><li>• Reporting</li><li>• Workforce Development</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Preparedness</li><li>• Emergency Operation Centres</li><li>• Linking Public Health and Security Authorities</li><li>• Medical Countermeasures and Personnel Deployment</li><li>• Risk Communication</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Point of Entries</li><li>• Chemical Events</li><li>• Radiation Emergencies</li></ul>

**JEE is followed by a Five-Year Roadmap**

# GHSA Governance

## Steering Group “Troika”



**Indonesia**  
2016 Chair



**Finland**  
2015 Chair



**Korea**  
2017 Chair

### Steering Group Composition

- 10 Steering Group members: Canada, Chile, Finland, Indonesia, India, Italy, Kenya, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom, and the United States
- Advisory Body to Steering Group: World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Organization for Animal Health (OIE), World Bank, ECOWAS, EU, AU, INTERPOL, UNISDR



# GHSA Today

## Country Commitments & Management

11 Action Packages

G-7 collective commitment: 60 countries

10 country *Steering Group* (SG)

- Chaired by Finland in 2015 (Troika model)
- Chaired by Indonesia in 2016
- Chaired by Republic of Korea in 2017

Emphasis on cross-sectoral cooperation

Non-governmental involvement

Advisory partners: WHO, FAO, OIE, UNIDSR, Interpol, World Bank, European Commission, African Union, ECOWAS

## 55 Country Partners

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

# Members of the Alliance



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Australia	Malawi	The Netherlands	International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
Bangladesh	Nepal	The United States	Mekong Basin Disease Surveillance (MBDS)
Burkina Faso	Nigeria	Uganda	No More Epidemics Campaign
Cambodia	Norway	African Development Bank (ADB)	Open Philanthropy Project
Canada	Oman	African Field Epidemiology Network (AFENET)	Training Programs in Epidemiology and Public Health Interventions Network (TEPHINET)
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Pakistan	Asia Pacific Leaders Malaria Alliance (APLMA)	UN Foundation
Ethiopia	Peru	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	FAO
Finland	Portugal	Centers for Disease Control Foundation	OIE
Gambia	Republic of Korea	Doctors of the World	UNISDR
Georgia	Saudi Arabia	Eastern Mediterranean Public Health Network (EMPHNET)	WHO
Indonesia	Senegal	Elizabeth R Griffin Research Foundation	World Bank.
Italy	Sudan		
Kenya	Tanzania		



# Alliance Advisory Committee

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## Countries by WHO Region

### *AMRO*

- Peru
- United States

### *AFRO*

- Senegal
- Uganda

### *EMRO*

- Pakistan
- Saudi Arabia

### *EURO*

- Finland
- Georgia

### *SEARO*

- Bangladesh
- Indonesia

### *WPRO*

- Australia
- Cambodia

## Non-Governmental Sector

- Bill & Melinda Gates

### Foundation

- Elisabeth R Griffin Foundation (chair of the GHSA NGO Consortium)
- No More Epidemics Campaign
- TEPHINET

## Permanent Advisers

- WHO
- FAO
- OIE
- World Bank



# Accomplishments

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Engagement of over 55+ countries all focused on a strategic process to prevent, detect and respond to infectious disease threats

- Represents the growing global recognition of the importance of infectious disease
- Global leadership at the Ministerial level

Steering Group and Annual Ministerial

Multisector engagement and collaboration

Multi-society engagement and collaboration

Building of trust of sectors within countries and across countries

Development of the JEEs and Roadmaps

- 37 JEEs conducted to date (including the U.S.)
- 28 more to be done

Transparency of roadmaps and JEEs





# Accomplishments

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The United States commitment to assist 31 countries and the Caribbean Community to achieve 11 measurable GHSA targets.

The United States is investing \$1 billion in resources across 17 “Phase I” countries to build capacity to prevent, detect, and respond to future infectious disease outbreaks.

This funding has helped these countries design and implement 5-year GHSA roadmaps that address specific gaps in disease surveillance, laboratories, emergency management, biosafety and biosecurity, and other disciplines critical to health security.

The United States is also working with 14 additional “Phase II” GHSA partner countries and the Caribbean Community to finalize GHSA roadmaps and mobilize international partner resources to achieve the GHSA targets.



# Accomplishments

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The G-7 Leaders have made a collective commitment to assist 76 countries and regions.

The Republic of Korea, through its Safe Life for All Initiative, has pledged to contribute \$100 million in 13 countries over 5 years, focusing on immunization, national laboratory systems, and workforce development.

The Nordic Leaders have made a collective commitment to assist 10 countries.

Canada announced it will provide up to \$20 million in 2016 to assist an additional 15 countries to fulfill commitments under the GHSA.

Spain and Italy are strengthening laboratories and training personnel in Southeast Asia.



# Accomplishments

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Finland, Germany, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and other countries have announced their intention to help support the Joint External Evaluation process over the next 5 years.

The World Bank has approved the first phase of a \$110 million Regional Disease Surveillance Systems Enhancement Project that would assist the member countries of the Economic Community of West African States to strengthen their disease surveillance systems and epidemic preparedness.

Sierra Leone workers improved ability to prevent the spread of disease: a participatory program to develop leadership and management capacity in the health sector.

- Participants are learning key leading, managing, and governing practices, enabling them to collaborate across sectors to face challenges and achieve measurable results.



# Accomplishments

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Kazakhstan: As part of a large-scale project to modernize Kazakhstan's outdated laboratories, the "stepwise" laboratory improvement process is producing immediate and measurable results.

- In 2014, the Ministry of Healthcare and Social Development began working on a large-scale project to modernize Kazakhstan's laboratories.
- Among other improvements, laboratories now have an actual wall separating the clean area from the working area. Locks and signage were added to doors, and every laboratory now has at least one eyewash station.

Pakistan's disease detectives are saving the lives of children by stopping vaccine-preventable diseases

- When Pakistan's disease detectives arrive on the scene of a potential outbreak of vaccine-preventable disease, they begin identifying cases, locating contacts, and determining who has or has not been immunized. They then begin vaccination campaigns where needed, and help educate the community about the importance of childhood immunizations.

**[GHSAGenda.org](http://GHSAGenda.org) for more country success stories**



# Accomplishments

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Nongovernmental sector engagement:

Creation of the GHSA Private Sector Roundtable currently composed of multinational corporations with interests in the areas of surveillance, diagnostics, antimicrobial resistance (AMR), supply chain, and response.

Creation of a GHSA Consortium of nongovernmental sector

Creation of a GHSA Next Generation initiative



# Future Challenges

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US Leadership, engagement, and general uncertainty

Sustainability of the agenda among the 55+ countries

Funding:

- \$1 billion minus Zika funding
- Proposed budget cuts proposed that will impact global health
- Proposed NIH cut of \$5.8 billion including eliminating the Fogarty International Center, which creates partnerships between US researchers and international counterparts to address health threats
- Cuts to USAID, State Department, others of concern?

Complex GHSA activities requires dedicated attention and engaged US departments

Competing global challenges may adjust priorities and take attention away