

**A SYSTEMIC INTEGRATED NETWORK MODEL –
A Model for Coordinating Multiple Components in
GHS
(Concept Note)**

Proposed by Indonesia as Chair of SC

Outline

- Introduction
- Purpose and use of the model
- Context of the model
- Systemic Integrated Network Model
- Components of the system
- How the system works
- Conclusion

Introduction

- People facing health hazards and risks
- We're committed for GHSA: to prevent, to detect, to respond
- The three functions are transformed into 11 GHSA Action Packages
- Multisectors and multi-actors approach
- Action Package → cannot work in isolation



A Mechanism to guarantee all components (APs and multi-actors)
can work in a systemic entity



A SYSTEMIC INTEGRATED NETWORK MODEL

Purpose of the model

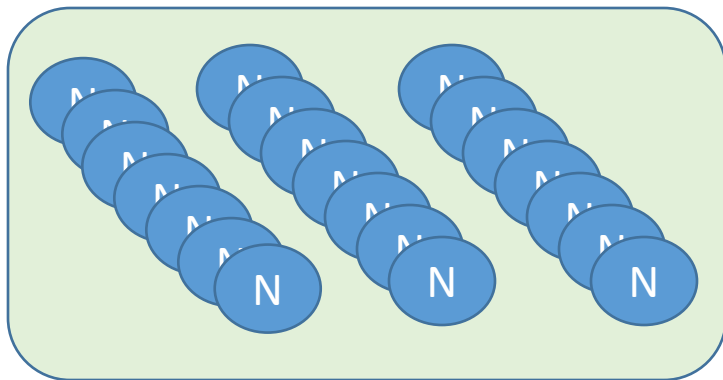
- A Systemic Integrated Network Model is intended to strengthen the coordination, cooperation, and synergy across action packages, across multi-sectors, and across multi actors, to execute the three functions of GHS to prevent, to detect, to respond
- The 11 GHSA Action Packages need:
 - Coordination
 - Cooperation
 - Synergy



A Single Systemic Entity
(A National Health Security)

Use of the model

- The model is used at National Level, to move APs/ CCs, Multi-sectors, and Multi-actors in a systemic integrated network entity to ensure the three functions GHSA running well
- Not proper to be used at International Level/ Regional Level
- Note: A Strong GHS would be achieved if all members of GHS have A Strong National Health Security



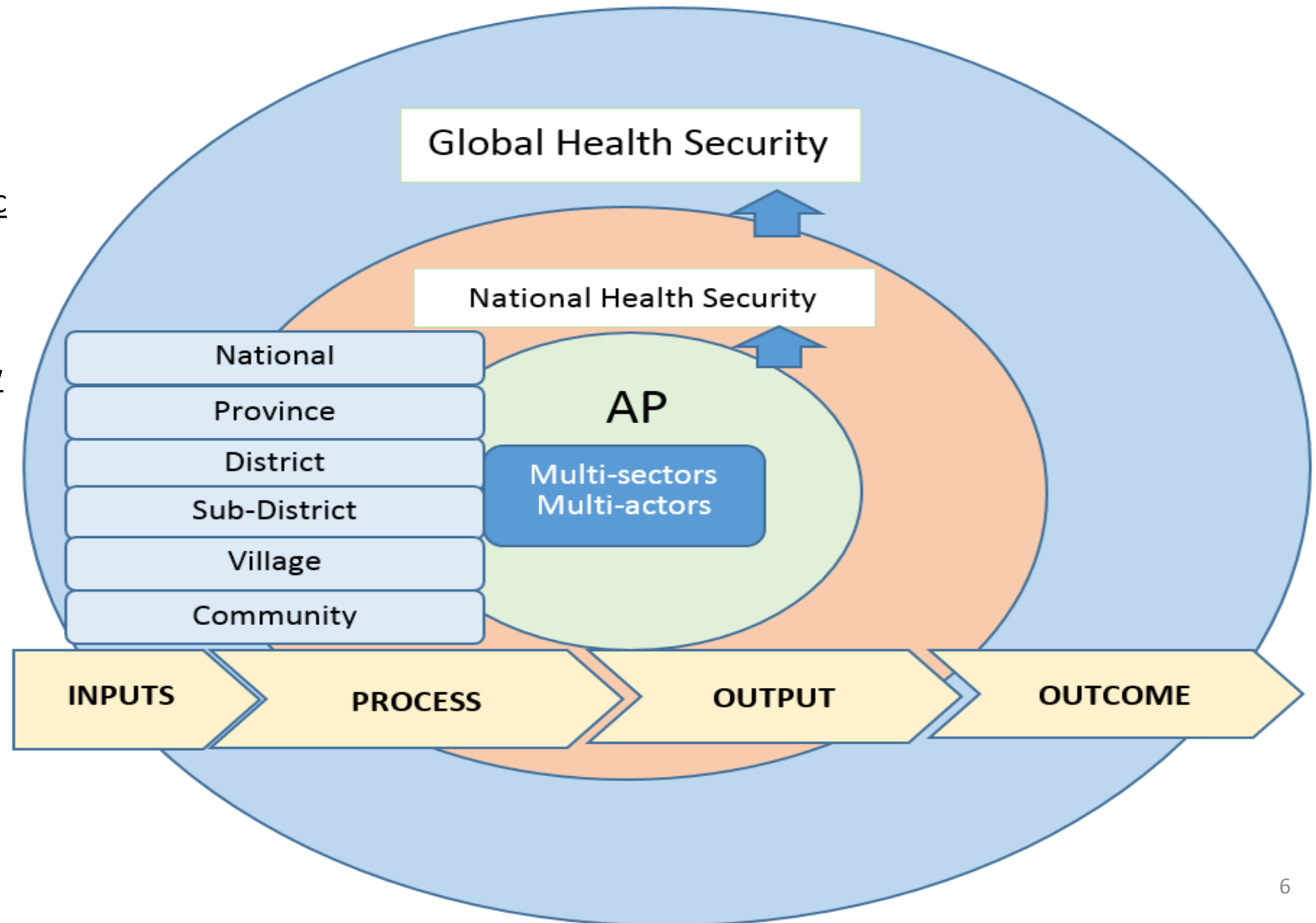
Collection of strong national health securities

A Strong Global Health Security
(Can be achieved)

Context of the model (1)

Note:

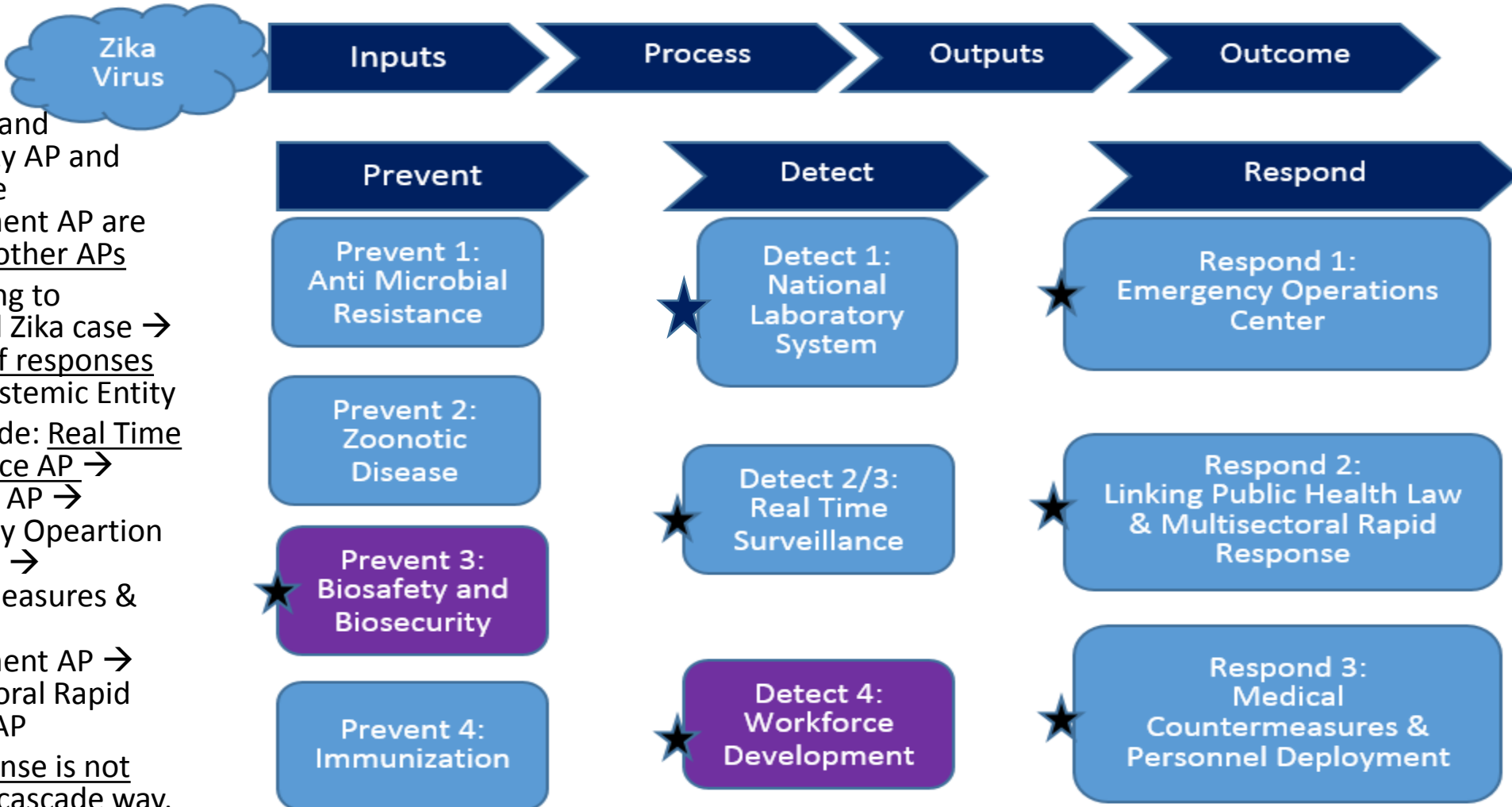
1. Each AP is a systemic entity that has inputs, process, outputs, and outcomes
2. Each AP is not a new organization (only a collection of activities that are framed in A Package)
3. Each AP consists of many components (multisectors and multiactors)
4. All APs should form a systemic entity → Systemic Network Model



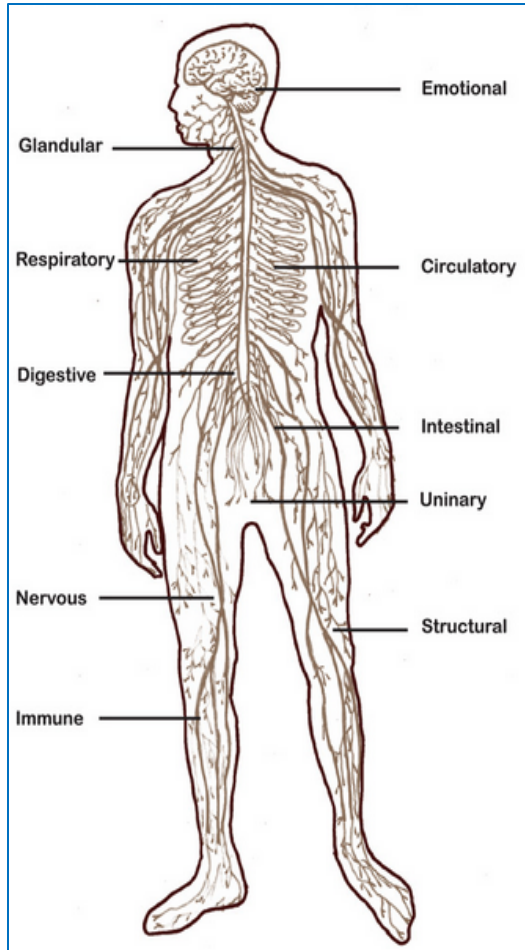
Context of the model (2)

Note:

1. Biosafety and Biosecurity AP and Workforce Development AP are inputs of other APs
2. Responding to suspected Zika case → cascade of responses → as A Systemic Entity
3. The cascade: Real Time Surveillance AP → Reporting AP → Emergency Operation Center AP → Countermeasures & Personnel Development AP → Multisectoral Rapid Response AP
4. The response is not always in cascade way, but in simultaneous way



Systemic integrated network model

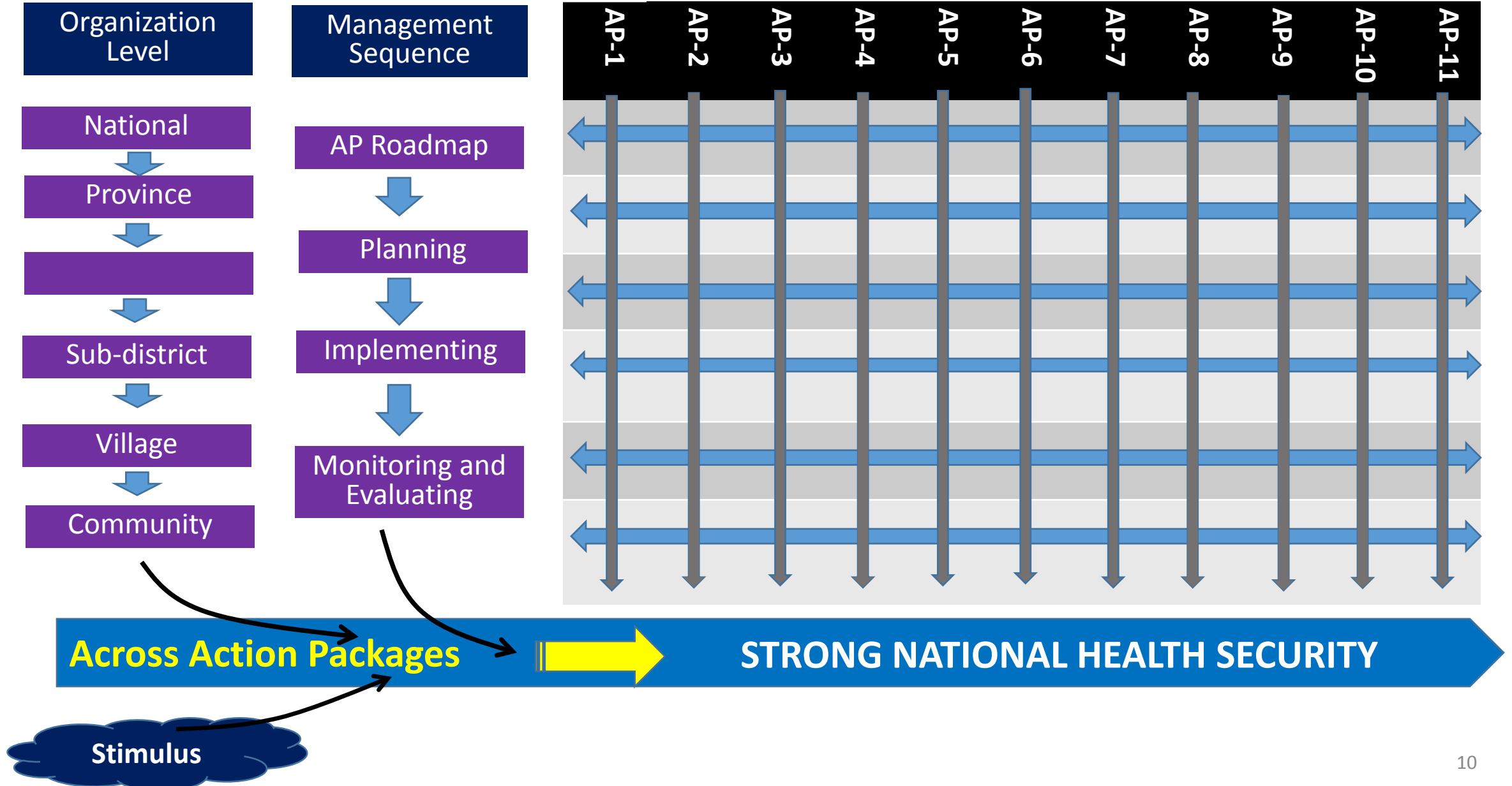


- Analog with the system of life (human body)
- Characteristics:
 - Systemic
 - Integrated
 - Forming network → interlinked
- Each Action Packages → as part of the system (systemic integrated network model) → can not work in isolation
- Therefore, Each Action Package:
 - Has their own system of management (Planning, Implementing, Monitoring, Evaluation)
 - Support of other Action Packages
- The way to respond → depend on the stimulus (health problems)

Component of the system

- Basically hirarchical and complex
- AP: Workforce Development, Biosafety & Biosecurity, Public Health Law, other Infrastructure (Inputs) → should be established before the system can work
- Components of the system:
 - Action Packages
 - PIC of Action Packages (Coordinator of Action Package)
 - Mulisectors as an institutions → to build Action Package
 - Individual organization within Action Package → implementor of the activities that is already planned in the Action Package

How the system works



Conclusion

- Each components (Action Packages, PIC Action Packages, Multisector organizations, Multisector actors) should act as part of the system (interrelated, interdependent, interaction, and synergy)
- The way the system works:
 - Based on stimulus
 - Loop system (feed back)
 - Integrated and coordinated
 - In each level of the system and each organization should be assigned the coordinator (the PIC)
- The system is intended to create A STRONG NATIONAL HEALTH SECURITY to form A STRONG GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY

Thank You

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