

**GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY AGENDA
STEERING GROUP MEETING
20 February 2019
Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport of the Netherlands**

1. The first GHSA Steering Group under the chairmanship of the Netherlands was organized on 20 February 2019 at the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport of the Netherlands. All 16 members of GHSA 2024 Steering Group attended the meeting, as well as the 3 permanent advisors of GHSA (WHO, FAO, OIE). The meeting was chaired by Dr. Herbert Barnard, Director of International Affairs of the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sports of the Netherlands.
2. Ms. Angelique Berg, Director General for Public Health gave the welcome address and highlighted the challenge that we continue to see new threats, and the way we can minimize the consequences for our people is a solid preparation, in which the best way to be prepared is by joining forces like what we do in GHSA. The Steering Group plays crucial role as frontrunners in global health security to guide the bigger community of GHSA. She also noted that 2019 is the first year of GHSA 2024 and look forward to working with all members to make the 2024 Framework a success. The Netherlands will facilitate the work as effectively as possible and the ambition is for GHSA to be a result-oriented forum.

Update Formation of GHSA Secretariat

3. Australia gave the updates on the Secretariat Function and presented the work plan which ranging from high to low priority. On the contact list of the member states, a request for updates has been sent out and about 45% of countries have responded and another 55% haven't yet, including some members of the Steering Group. A platform set-up by the Australian government called GovTEAMS is used for sharing meeting minutes, materials, and documents. The Secretariat will also ensure that Task Forces will receive full updates on the Steering Group meeting as well. On the maintaining updates on GHSA website and social media platform, the Secretariat is working with the US colleagues to share the access and will start the updates when the high priority tasks are finished. The Secretariat is also working on sharing the responses to inquiries and membership requests. Fortnightly call between the members of Secretariat is also conducted.
4. On the website updating, Canada offers to provide materials related to the Action Package renewal process documents.
5. The United States suggested two things, first is to identify earlier the budgets needed by the Secretariat related to the functions on the work plan. The second is to have more public face for the GHSA 2024 in accordance with the implementation of the advocacy and communication strategy. The face of the GHSA can be someone associated with the Chair to represent GHSA on the consistent basis. On the face of the GHSA issue, the Chair suggested to be discussed by the Advocacy and Communication Task Force for further inputs to the Steering Group.

6. The organogram was also discussed during this session, in which the purpose of the organogram is to show the hierarchy of GHSA to the wide GHSA communities and to give clarity on who is doing what. The organogram will be posted on the website with the emails of the respective structure. Kenya suggested to put the link to show all GHSA member countries on the organogram. The Republic of Korea suggested to also include the phone numbers on the organogram. Senegal suggested including information about each group's roles.
7. Argentina asked about the work plans and contact points for several bodies they are engaged to, namely the AMR Action Package, Biosafety Biosecurity Action Package, National Laboratory System Action Package, and Action Package Coordination Task Force. The Secretariat will provide the information to Argentina.
8. The Chair also shared to the meeting about the "Support Group", an informal group of countries to help the Chair on the discussion and preparation of meetings. It consists of previous chairs, countries that have already organized ministerial meeting or have been active in GHSA process since the beginning. The group will be helpful for Senegal in preparing the next ministerial meeting and the Chair welcomes everyone to join the group. On this issue, the meeting suggested to make a brief description on the Support Group.

Next Steering Group Meeting

9. The World Bank proposed the next Steering Group meeting to be conducted on May 1st and preceded by the meeting on financing preparedness on April 30th, due to the availability of the senior leaderships of the World Bank. It was highlighted that the JEE has raised expectations on improving preparedness, but it is important to discuss how to finance plans for preparedness. The meeting noted that the timing to organize the financing related meeting is favorable for the group, due to its relation to the International Development Association (IDA) replenishment, the first G20 Ministers of Finance and Ministers of Health meeting, and the report of Global Preparedness Monitoring Board. The Steering Group also noted that the discussion on financing will support some of the GHSA efforts and priorities to enhance sustainable financing and to mobilize resources. At the end of the session, the Chair indicates that during the May Steering Group meeting, there will be a discussion on the procedure for the selection of the 2020 Steering Group Chair.

5-year Roadmap GHSA 2024

10. The draft 5-year Roadmap of GHSA 2024 has been circulated for consultation to the GHSA wide communities. The consultation resulted in comments from Burkina Faso, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Australia, Norway, GHSA Consortium, Cameroon, United States, and the IFRC (International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies).
11. The first comment discussed was from the IFRC, which asked about the strategy on the roadmap that does not make mention of community level goals. On this issue, the Steering Group agreed to highlight the need to mention the community level goals on

the roadmap, but further discussion on this issue will be taken up by Stakeholder Engagement Task Force and Action Packages.

12. The second comment was from the GHSA Consortium on the idea to identify tangible metrics and include more specific details about when the actions will be taken. The Steering Group agreed to put some deadlines on the roadmap, noting that it is the first year of GHSA 2024, so it is important to set the timeline to establish the foundation for GHSA 2024 to be successful. Further discussion on issues such as specific metrics will be taken up by Task Forces and Action Package working groups.
13. The last comment discussed was also from the GHSA Consortium on the idea to add separate bullet point on the objective to mention specifically the risk analysis in order to develop priorities on what should be addressed first. The Steering Group agreed that risk analysis is part of the complete planning process, including as demonstrated by the many existing risk assessment efforts, and no need to be put on separate bullet point. There was also a suggestion to consider use of risk assessment tools within countries and different Action Packages.
14. To conclude the session, all the suggestion from the meeting will be put on the consolidated version of the Roadmap and will be sent for one more final round of consultation.

Presentation Task Forces

15. The United States as the co-lead of the Stakeholder Engagement Task Force has presented their initial plan on the Task Force. The primary activities of this Task Force include: 1) develop a comprehensive engagement strategy; 2) strengthen multisectoral participation; 3) improve international outreach; 4) support domestic outreach; 5) expand sharing of best practices; and 6) increase non-governmental participation. The meeting highlighted the need to coordinate efforts with related Task Forces, Action Package working groups, relevant initiatives like the Alliance, and multisectoral partners like agriculture and non-governmental stakeholders in all regions.
16. The GHSA Consortium presented their proposal for the Advocacy and Communications Task Force. The primary activities of this Task Force include: 1) develop a strategy for GHSA communications with internal and external partners; 2) develop an advocacy strategy to promote sustainable financing, including the non-governmental sector; and 3) develop outreach materials and activities. The meeting stressed the importance to focus on working with other Task Forces to effectively communicate important information with different audiences, including on issues such as the benefits of joining GHSA and GHSA goals.
17. The United States updated on the work of the Accountability and Results Task Force which has four major objectives: 1) monitor the progress of the GHSA Steering Group, Action Package groups, and Task Forces in meeting their objectives; 2) develop and track indicators of progress toward GHSA goals; 3) develop accountability

mechanism to track GHSA commitment; and 4) better collaboration with the WHO's Strategic Partnership for IHR (2005) and Health Security.

18. Saudi Arabia as the lead of the Action Package Coordination Task Force presented the draft work plan to the Steering Group. The Task Force was introduced to allow the Action Package Working Group to engage with the Steering Group in a more coordinated way. The Task Force will help ensuring that the Action Package activities are in line with the priorities of GHSA. The objective of the Task Force is to: 1) provide overarching strategic guidance, as directed by the Steering Group, to support the Action Packages in achieving their objectives; 2) support the implementation and coordination of strategic GHSA priorities and activities related to the Action Packages; and 3) ensure close coordination between the Action Packages and GHSA leadership to advance progress toward GHSA wide-goals. The Task Force plans to finalize the detailed work plan by the end of 2019.
19. Related to the Action Package Coordination Task Force, the meeting highlighted that as the Action Package Working Groups are in the process to develop their work plans, it is important to work with them to identify tangible and realistic outcomes at least in the first 2 years that they want to accomplish in their work plan. And it is expected that by the Ministerial Meeting, Action Package Working Groups are able to record on tangible deliverables as the successes they have. On the other side, the work of the Action Package Coordination Task Force is crucial, noting the comments from Thailand that in previous practice, there is no direct ways for the Steering Group to connect to the Action Packages. The Steering Group usually doesn't know what the Action Package is doing and the Action Package doesn't know what the Steering is thinking about. It is magnified by the facts that each country has their own national action plan following the JEE, which means different countries identify their own priorities, that might be different with the activities offered by the Action Package group.
20. To conclude the session, the Chair requested the Task Force leads to come with more concrete plans to be presented during the next Steering Group meeting. The deadline for the Task Force work plans is 10 April 2019. To facilitate this, the Chair will organize a teleconference in March with Task Forces with some overlapping roles, then hold a teleconference with all Task Force leads in the middle of April, to align the program with each other. The Chair also suggested the Saudi Arabia to have a teleconference with all Action Package Working Group leads. The Action Package work plan's deadline is also on 10 April 2019.

Preparations of GHSA Ministerial Meeting in Senegal

21. Senegal shared the update on the preparation of the GHSA Ministerial Meeting. The meeting will be held in Dakar with two alternative dates: 4 to 6 November or 11 to 13 November. It will be two and a half days meeting, including site visit. Senegal also shared that the Presidential election will be going on 24 February 2019 and might result in shifts in priority. The meeting could address issues related to the Action Packages to take stocks of the achievement and challenges, as well as sustainable financing, and to be more focused on the operational and community level

implementation. Senegal shared the need to have financial and technical support from the group.

22. The World Bank suggested that the upcoming ministerial meeting to review the report of the Global Preparedness Monitoring Board to be released in September. It includes assessment on how well the world is dealing with health crises over the last 5 years starting with the Ebola crisis in West Africa. It might be a good idea to have the presentation on the key findings of the report which might be useful for discussion across Action Packages. In addition, one of the areas where progress is most concerning according to the report card is around the financing preparedness, which can be discussed further at the meeting.
23. It is suggested to have a short visit to Senegal at the end of March or at the beginning of April to discuss the program, in order to have a good draft program available for the next Steering Group meeting. It was also noted at the meeting that the organization of side meetings is useful. The Chair asks Senegal to make decisions on the date and inform the Chair as soon as possible.

Update Calendar 2019

24. The calendar has been updated with the dates for Steering Group meeting in May, the Ministerial Meeting and the Steering Group meeting in December.
25. Argentina's proposal to arrange a meeting to help raise the visibility on the agenda in Latin America region was discussed. This proposal includes the organization of Steering Group meeting next year or a side event at the margin of the Meeting of Health Ministers of MERCOSUR in June 2019. Generally, the Steering Group supports the outreach effort to Latin America. The Chair will discuss further with Argentina about the possibility to organize a side event on the margin of the MERCOSUR meeting and will inform the results to the Steering Group.
26. The meeting then discussed the possibility to organize a GHSA side event during the World Health Assembly. It was noted that the deadline to submit the proposal is on 29 March, and each country can only sponsor two side events. There will be only 18 side events scheduled, although it can always be organized outside the Palais. In order to start the process, the lead country to organize the side event is needed but it can't be decided at the meeting.
27. Regarding the Sydney Global Health Security Conference on 18-20 June 2019, it was noted that the United States, WHO, and the JEE Alliance will host side events at the margin of the conference. The Chair has asked Saudi Arabia to consider the possibility to organize the Action Package leads meeting during the conference.
28. Another dates to be added or corrected to the calendar are:
 - The WHO Africa Health Forum will be organized on 26-28 March 2019 in Praia, Cabo Verde
 - Consortium shared that the Global Biosecurity Dialogue will be held on 7-9 May 2019 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

- The Seventh Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD7) for the African Head of States will be held on 28-30 August 2019 in Yokohama
- The OIE One Health Conference is moved to 31 September – 1 October 2019

Any other business

29. Membership requests from countries and non-governmental stakeholders was discussed at this session. It was highlighted that the process on membership request is not really clear, thus the Netherlands is planning to put a clear format and procedure to be put on the website. The membership request was received from Egypt, an INGO from Afghanistan, IFRC, and the Malawi. Only Malawi has completed the membership request by sending an official letter, while the others are still in the process of giving the required information. The meeting agreed to accept the request and an official letter will be issued to accept the membership.

30. The last presentation was made by Qlik, a technology company and a member of PSRT, on the Qlik JEE Tool. The platform serves as a dashboard that includes qualitative and quantitative data, to get easy access to the information contained on the JEE in a more flexible and searchable way. It is currently contained several filters, such as region and country and is able to look across country for different capacities. FAO highlighted that if we really want this platform to be used by different stakeholders, it is essential to link with other assessment tools, such as the OIE PVS, data from FAO surveillance evaluation tool, AMR assessment tool, etc. The meeting stressed the importance to link it to action and progress, and the operationalization of the tool can support the Accountability and Results Task Force to monitor the progress.

Follow-up Actions:

1. Update the organogram;
2. Work with the Secretariat on budget;
3. Adjustment to the roadmap;
4. Produce document on the procedure for the selection of the 2020 Steering Group Chair;
5. Secretariat to send email to Task Forces and Action Packages leads on the deadline to submit the work plan by 10 April;
6. Further plan on the visit to Senegal;
7. Decisions on country to take lead the organization of the side event at the margin of the 72nd WHA, as well as the level of the side event – ministerial, high level, or technical level;
8. Begin to prepare for the May meeting, including drafting the agenda and coordinating with the embassy and World Bank in DC;
9. Senegal to consult internally on the dates for the Ministerial Meeting.