



## GHSA Action Packages: Renewal under GHSA 2024

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### 1. Introduction

In 2014, members of the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA) established eleven Action Packages to facilitate regional and global collaboration toward specific GHSA objectives and targets.

The purpose of these multi-stakeholder working groups is to:

- Focus international discussion toward specific, coordinated actions in support of GHSA;
- Highlight measurable approaches countries can adopt to accelerate, monitor and report GHSA progress; and
- Provide a mechanism by which members can make specific commitments and take leadership roles in GHSA.

#### Eleven GHSA Action Packages were established in 2014:

- Anti-microbial Resistance
- Zoonotic Disease
- Biosafety and Biosecurity
- Immunization
- National Laboratory Systems
- Real-Time Surveillance
- Reporting
- Workforce Development
- Emergency Operations Centers
- Linking Public Health with Law and Multisectoral Rapid Response
- Medical Countermeasures and Personnel Deployment

Since their inception, the majority of the Action Package working groups have found their own unique space in the global health security sphere. Some have served as a platform to convene technical and policy partners to share information, develop common approaches, and contribute to international plans and strategies. Others have sought to link financial partners with projects and initiatives at the country level, or have leveraged the political weight of the Action Packages to advance efforts domestically.

The Action Package working groups have also faced a number of challenges. The lack of a formal link to the governance structure of GHSA and the absence of accountability mechanisms have hindered the Action Package working groups' ability to advance efforts in the most effective way. The GHSA community recognizes these challenges and commits to addressing them moving forward.

### 2. GHSA 2024

In October 2017, GHSA members reaffirmed their commitment to the initiative through the Kampala Declaration, which extends GHSA's mandate to 2024. To help guide GHSA's efforts under the new mandate (called "GHSA 2024"), the GHSA 2024 Framework was developed outlining a renewed mission and objectives for GHSA and proposing a new governance structure to advance priorities in a more coordinated and targeted way.

In parallel to the development of the GHSA 2024 Framework, the GHSA Action Package working groups were engaged in a review and renewal process to reaffirm priorities, reinvigorate membership, and enhance the groups' effectiveness under GHSA's new mandate.

### 3. Action Package Renewal Process

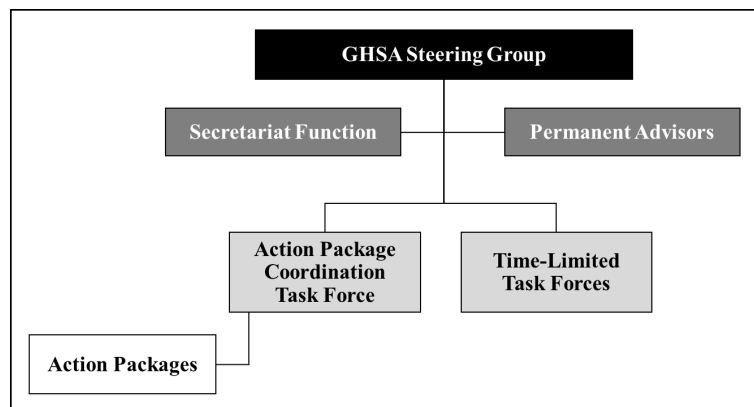
The Action Package Renewal Process began with a survey whereby Action Package working group leaders shared their thoughts on how best to enhance the effectiveness and impact of the Action Packages – as well as their connection to the broader GHSA governance – to support the GHSA in achieving its (mandate?) global health security goals.

Action Package working group leaders provided three main recommendations to ensure the effectiveness of the Action Packages going forward: a) to develop Action Package Terms of Reference; b) to engage the Action Package working groups in the GHSA 2024 Framework development process; and c) to revisit the number and membership of existing Action Package working groups.

#### *a) Develop Action Package Terms of Reference.*

The Action Package Terms of Reference, developed in consultation with the Action Package working groups, clearly articulate the roles and responsibilities of working group members to clarify expectations, and outline communications and accountability processes to support increased participation and coordination.

The Terms of Reference introduce the Action Package Coordination Task Force, a new governance element proposed in the GHSA 2024 Framework. This Task Force will allow Action Package working groups to engage with the broader GHSA governance structure in a more coordinated way, which will improve overall communication and strategic direction.



To support the Action Package working groups in establishing clear objectives and action-oriented plans of work, the Terms of Reference require working groups to complete an Action Package Proposal. This exercise aims to provide a strategic guide for the establishment or renewal of new or existing Action Package working groups.

#### *b) Engage the Action Package working groups in the GHSA 2024 Framework development process.*

Action Package working groups were consulted throughout the development process in order to ensure inclusion of their unique perspectives and feedback.

A targeted Action Package engagement session took place in Geneva on 19 May 2018, on the margins of a GHSA Steering Group meeting. Steering Group members and Action Package working group representatives convened to share updates on the GHSA 2024 Framework development process, and determine next steps.

Focused breakout sessions provided an opportunity for participants to share successes and

**Key findings from the targeted Action Package engagement session:**

- More defined scopes of work will help Action Packages advance efforts more effectively.
- There is significant value in the Action Packages at the regional level.
- Complementarity and coordination with other efforts is essential for Action Package success.
- There is potential for more substantive work under GHSA on financial sustainability.
- The Action Package Coordination Task Force will be a welcome coordinating mechanism to facilitate crosstalk and evaluate overlap.

challenges, and to discuss how best to advance the Action Packages going forward.

***c) Revisit the number and membership of existing Action Package working groups.***

Given the ever-changing global health security landscape, the GHSA 2024 Framework development process has provided an opportunity for GHSA partners to reaffirm or adjust priorities, commitments, and plans for global health security activities.

In order to focus efforts and ensure meaningful and impactful deliverables and actions, Action Package working groups were requested to submit Proposals (as per the Terms of Reference) outlining their objectives, leadership, and structures, and considering ways to renew or improve these elements to ensure their success under the GHSA 2024 mandate.

This exercise sought to support the Action Package working groups in thinking critically about the value they add to the global health security landscape, and how to ensure work is relevant, complementary, and impactful. It also provided an opportunity for the working groups to address emerging issues and gaps – new or existing Action Package working groups can focus efforts on new priority areas.

**4. 2019 Action Package Working Groups**

While all eleven original Action Packages remain priority areas for the GHSA community, work will advance in 2019 under eight Action Package working groups (Proposals attached at *Annex A*).

The three deferred Action Package working groups (Reporting, Linking Public Health with Law and Multisectoral Rapid Response, and Medical Countermeasures and Personnel Deployment) may be revived in future years should GHSA partners wish to lead efforts under these areas.

**Eight GHSA Action Packages will continue work in 2019:**

- Anti-microbial Resistance
- Zoonotic Disease
- Biosafety and Biosecurity
- Immunization
- National Laboratory Systems
- Surveillance
- Workforce Development
- Emergency Operations Centers

Under GHSA 2024, there will be an annual request for expressions of interest for leadership of, or participation in, the GHSA governance structure. This includes the Action Package working groups. Individual Action Package working groups, guided by their Proposals, will advance

efforts in the coming year, with the coordination support of the Action Package Coordination Task Force, and may revisit their membership at any time.

## **ANNEX A: 2019 Action Package Proposals**

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## Antimicrobial Resistance Action Package Proposal

### Members

- *Countries:* Australia, Canada, Germany, Kenya, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States
- *International organizations:* Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), World Health Organization (WHO)
- *Advisor:* European Union

We encourage each member country to include representatives from multiple sectors (human, animal health, food production and environment) as a part of their delegation to ensure a One Health approach and ensure diversity of opinion and discussion. Alternatively, countries may wish to nominate focal points, who will engage with points of contact from multiple sectors within their countries, to lead member participation in the Action Package.

### Issue

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) occurs when microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites change in ways that render the medications used to cure the infections they cause ineffective. Resistant pathogens and resistance genes continue to spread globally and, new resistance mechanisms are emerging, threatening our ability to treat common infectious diseases, resulting in prolonged illness, disability, and death. Resistant organisms may also colonize people who are well and these organisms can then be transmitted to others. Without effective antimicrobials for prevention and treatment of infections, some common medical procedures become very high-risk. In addition to increased morbidity and mortality, AMR increases the overall cost of health care through lengthier stays in hospital and the requirement for more intensive treatment.

Food safety and the transmission of resistant pathogens and resistance genes from animals to humans through food consumption is a significant threat associated with AMR. The increasing prevalence of AMR also threatens the efficacy of antimicrobial medicines for animals, leading to increased risks of food insecurity and damaged livelihoods, particularly in resource-poor settings.

Combatting AMR requires a One Health approach – including improving national and global surveillance of antimicrobial use and resistance in both humans and animals; abiding by clear rules of stewardship to ensure antimicrobials are only used at the right time, for the right purpose and in the right dose; phasing out the use of antimicrobials as growth promoters in animals; reducing the incidence of infection through effective prevention and control measures; sustaining sufficient levels of investment in research and development; and, reducing the transmission of resistant genes in the environment and through food consumption.

AMR has the potential to impact not only health but also food security, health care costs, trade, and labour supply. These impacts in turn could endanger the gains of the Millennium

Development Goals and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, imperiling social and economic stability worldwide.

## **Mandate**

The AMR Action Package will support GHSA 2024's vision – a world safe and secure from global health threats posed by infectious diseases, whether natural, deliberate, or accidental – through its activities, and by aligning efforts with the broader GHSA 2024 Framework objectives, particularly Objective 3: strengthen and support multi-sectoral engagement and commitment to health security; and Objective 4: improve the sharing of best practices and lessons learned, and support the use and development as needed of relevant tools and mechanisms.

The AMR Action Package will take a truly One Health approach (addressing human and animal health, food production and environmental aspects) to combatting AMR, by having representatives from across the One Health spectrum, or a focal point, from Action Package member countries and by engaging with the Tripartite Plus (WHO, FAO, OIE and UN Environment) and identifying, supporting and exemplifying member state actions that align with their work.

The Action Package will facilitate the sharing of best practices and lessons learned, discussion of and collaboration on global efforts to combat AMR, and will provide appropriate support as requested to countries continuing the development and implementation of their National Action Plans on Health Security (NAPHS).

## **Strategic Objectives**

1. Support the Global Action Plan on AMR and the associated work of the Tripartite Plus on AMR through information sharing and building capacity to assist Action Package members in realizing and implementing their associated commitments.
2. Support AMR efforts in the political space, including by keeping AMR on the agenda at the highest political levels at multiple fora and across sectors.
3. Provide guidance and share best practices to assist Action Package members in developing their capacity to address AMR, including in areas identified by evaluations that include an AMR component (e.g. WHO self-assessment of country progress on addressing AMR, Joint External Evaluation, OIE Performance of Veterinary Services evaluation), to support them in reaching their goals and in complying with standards and guidelines set by international organizations.

## **Organization**

The Action Package is led by a GHSA member country Chair, with this position rotating annually among interested countries. Subgroups, which will work at a technical level on specific subjects aligned with the Action Package objectives, may be created as part of the overall structure to support the activities and initiatives.

All member countries are expected to undertake actions in support of the Action Package's objectives, through activities that may include volunteering to Chair the Action Package and through leadership of/participation in the subgroups.

To support the One Health approach of the Action Package, all countries are asked to include participants from multiple (see Mandate) sectors as a part of their national delegation which participates in teleconferences and face-to-face meetings.

## **Value Added**

The AMR Action Package is a unique forum through which participants are able to engage with like-minded countries and key international organizations in a small-group format, gaining valuable insight and intelligence on developments in the AMR space. In its first iteration, the Action Package provided a useful platform for sharing lessons learned, sharing experiences with implementation of AMR initiatives, exchanging ideas, informally coordinating AMR-related activities, and staying informed about ongoing activities and developments at the international level.

It will continue to provide an opportunity to share best practices and technical information, creating networks for specialists from different countries to share information and develop collaborations that complement current international activities. Through this sharing of information, the Action Package will also help to identify opportunities for synergy of efforts, to avoid unnecessary duplication within the AMR landscape. It will also present a means to continue to voice and provide support for the Tripartite Plus and global action on AMR.

## **Activities & Initiatives**

### ***Short-term (2019-2020)***

- Create resource materials to support Action Plan operation.
  - Detailed work plan for 2019
  - High-level roadmap for 5-year term
  - Identify subgroups that can provide added value to the Action Package
- Continue information sharing activities to build capacity in key areas.
  - Continue to share information on relevant forthcoming events and projects and experiences with implementation of AMR activities and (2019 ongoing)
  - Develop content for and hold a series of webinars (originally launched fall 2018) on topics of interest, or where there is a need for expertise that the Action Package members can contribute (2019 ongoing)
  - Update country information within, and promote, the Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005) and Health Security (SPH) online tool.
- Support AMR efforts in the political space.
  - Employ the platform afforded by the Action Package to consult and coordinate on recommendations, reports, and other materials circulated for input ahead of the report back to the UN General Assembly (early-to-mid 2019)



- Build support for continued attention and multisectoral action on AMR on international agendas
- Increase engagement in the Action Package and its activities.
  - Support expanded membership in the Action Package from all geographical regions and all One Health sectors by identifying regional and sector champions to engage other countries
  - Identify novel outreach approaches, and strategies to facilitate ongoing and meaningful commitment to participation

***Longer-term (2021-2024)***

- Continue development and implementation of activities identified as part of the 5-year roadmap, in line with the Action Package objectives, including (but not limited to):
  - Share information and expertise on tackling AMR
  - Act as a platform to facilitate bilateral and multilateral capacity building projects
  - Build support for an open forum for debate and engagement on future coordination covering the breadth of the One Health agenda
  - Identify and support opportunities to keep AMR on the international political agenda

## **Zoonotic Diseases Action Package Proposal**

*This Action Package Proposal is currently in development.*

## Biosafety and Biosecurity Action Package Proposal

### Members

- *Countries:* Australia, Canada, Denmark, Ghana, Germany, Indonesia, Jordan, Finland, Kenya, Netherlands, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Thailand, Uganda, UK, USA, Mali, South Africa, Nigeria
- *International and non-governmental organizations:* Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), World Health Organization (WHO), International Federation of Biosafety Associations, iGEM Foundation, VERTIC, Nuclear Threat Initiative, United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

### Issue

Biological events, when not met with adequate levels of prevention and preparedness, can have significant public health, social, and financial consequences. Decontamination costs following the anthrax letter attacks in 2001 were to have been \$320 million<sup>1</sup>. The 2007 Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) outbreak in United Kingdom caused by inadvertent release of FMD virus cost \$200 million<sup>1</sup>. The 2014 Ebola outbreak in West-Africa killed over 11,000 people and had consequences far beyond countries' health systems, including political and socioeconomic ramifications<sup>1</sup>. According to World Bank statistics Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone lost \$2.2 billion in forgone economic growth in 2015 because of the epidemic.

Research, development, and clinical work with biological agents and living systems is critical for the development and availability of public health and medical tools that are needed to detect, diagnose, recognize and respond to outbreaks of infectious diseases of both natural and deliberate origin, and to develop new mechanisms for sustainable development. At the same time, the expansion of infrastructure and resources dedicated to work with biological agents and living systems has raised concerns regarding the need to ensure proper biosafety (unintentional release) and biosecurity (intentional release) to protect researchers and the community. The risk of a catastrophic biological event continues to be magnified by global travel, urbanization, terrorist interest in weapons of mass destruction, and rapid advances in technology that may result facilitate the creation or manipulation of pathogens with pandemic potential.

Notwithstanding these evolving risks, 69% of 62 countries that have undergone a World Health Organization (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE) assessment still do not have adequate capability in place, according to the JEE indicators for Biosafety and Biosecurity . Further, mechanisms for collective financing for biosafety and biosecurity assistance among donors and host governments have proven difficult.

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<sup>1</sup> Gozzer, Ernesto and Nikkari, Simo. "Current Trends in Global Biosecurity and Biosafety: An Analysis and Recommendations for the NTI Global Biosecurity Dialogue". June 18-20, 2018.

## **Mandate**

The GHSA Action Package on Biosafety and Biosecurity (APP3) aims to advance global biosafety and biosecurity, in support of various international instruments and agreements, including the International Health Regulations (IHR) (2005), the Biological Weapons Convention (1975) and United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004).

APP3 will measure its success by the number of countries that have completed a national framework and have a comprehensive oversight system for pathogen biosafety and biosecurity, strain collections, containment laboratories and monitoring systems that include the identification and storage of national strain collections in a minimal number of facilities.

### ***Desired National Impact:***

- Comprehensive, sustainable and legally embedded national oversight programs for biosafety and biosecurity are implemented, including the safe and secure use, storage, disposal, and containment of pathogens found in laboratories and a minimal number of holdings across the country, including research, diagnostic and biotechnology facilities.
- A cadre of biological risk management experts possesses the skillset to train others within their respective institutions.
- Strengthened, sustainable biological risk management best practices are in place using common educational materials.
- Rapid and culture-free diagnostics are promoted as a facet of biological risk management. The transport of infectious substances will also be taken into account.

In addition, APP3 recognizes the importance of emerging risks associated with advances in technology as they relate to dual use research, and will focus attention on these risks, as well as indicators and national and regional milestones for addressing them.

## **Strategic Objectives**

1. Promote full compliance with biosafety and biosecurity targets as outlined in the APP3 Proposal and the indicators from the WHO JEE through active participation in relevant fora, membership growth, and regular dialogue.
2. Track actions and progress to achieve the biosafety and biosecurity targets of the GHSA and indicators of the WHO JEE by collaborating with NTI on the Global Biosecurity Dialogue across three major action areas – policy frameworks, capability development, and emerging biological risks (see Annex) – to:
  - a. Encourage the development of resourced biosafety and biosecurity-related milestones in national action plans;
  - b. Share best practices for achieving measurable progress toward milestones;
  - c. Identify important areas of continuing national and regional need;
  - d. Identify mechanisms for pairing resources with gaps;
  - e. Develop innovative solutions for overcoming barriers; and
  - f. Build the will to elevate biosafety and biosecurity as a political and financial priority.

3. Act as a liaison between donors and recipients, pairing committed countries looking for support to donor countries seeking to direct resources towards effective capacity building through partnership with ongoing efforts within the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction (GP) Biosecurity Working Group (BSWG), and incorporating recommendations from the NTI Global Biosecurity Dialogue.

## **Organization**

*Chair:* Rotates annually, serves as lead in engaging with the Secretariat to achieve the strategic objectives and overarching mandate of the Action Package.

*Secretariat:* Permanent function to improve continuity. Under the leadership of the chair, executes and tracks progress toward the strategic objectives of the Action Package. For the near-term, NTI's biosecurity program proposes to serve as the Secretariat for the Action Package on Biosafety and Biosecurity, supporting the rotating APP3 Chair, and leveraging the NTI Global Biosecurity Dialogue as a progress tracking mechanism.

## **Value Added**

APP3 will serve as a convening body for experts, funders (e.g., the Global Partnership), and other partners. It will enhance global biosafety and biosecurity capabilities by elevating this topic as a political and financial priority nationally, regionally, and globally. APP3 will improve the effectiveness of current biosafety and biosecurity capability development by acting as a coordination mechanism to ensure priority actions, including those coming out of health security assessments (e.g., JEE) are tracked and measured, including in national action plans.

## **Activities & Initiatives**

### ***Short-term (2019-2020)***

- Action Plans 2019-2020: Develop work plans that highlight areas of greatest need within the three strategic objectives and coordinate with the GP BSWG, the NTI Global Biosecurity Dialogue, and other relevant Action Packages to identify solutions to those needs, including by securing and tracking new national, regional, and international actions toward improved global capabilities.
- GHSA Ministerial 2019: Hold a half-day APP3 side event to announce and track new actions to improve global biosafety and biosecurity capability that can be replicated in priority countries and regions.
- APP3 Annual Meetings 2019-2020: Convene an annual meeting of APP3 stakeholders to translate recommended solutions to new commitments that can be tracked to fill the most pressing biosafety and biosecurity needs globally.

### ***Longer-term (2021-2024)***

- Action Plan 2021-2024: Develop work plans that highlight areas of greatest need within the three strategic objectives and coordinate with the GP BSWG, the NTI Global Biosecurity Dialogue, and other relevant Action Packages to identify solutions to those needs, including

by securing and tracking new national, regional, and international actions toward improved global capabilities.

- GHSA Ministerial 2021, 2023: Hold a half-day APP3 side event to announce and track new actions to improve global biosafety and biosecurity capability that can be replicated in priority regions. During the 2023 GHSA Ministerial, demonstrate the progress the APP3 has made over a 5-year period by displaying scores of international monitoring frameworks like the WHO JEE and tracing back to committed actions.
- APP3 Annual Meetings 2021-2024: Convene an annual meeting of APP3 stakeholders to share best practices, identify areas of need, pair resources with gaps, measure progress, develop innovative solutions for overcoming barriers, and build the will required to elevate biosafety and biosecurity as a political and financial priority.
- Sunset Plan for post 2024 to ensure a stable transition.

### ***ADDENDUM – Biosafety and Biosecurity Workstreams***

To enable Action Package members to focus on specific action, the Action Package will collaborate with the sub-groups will be organized across three major action areas:

- *Policy Frameworks*: to identify, prioritize, and track concrete, measurable actions to advance biosafety and biosecurity frameworks (e.g., policies, regulations, legislation) toward the enactment and implementation on a national and regional basis.
- *Capability Development*: to identify, prioritize, and track concrete, measurable actions to advance national and regional biosafety and biosecurity capability and to improve access to national and regional networks of biosafety and biosecurity experts to enhance capability assessments, prioritize and track milestones within national action plans, and facilitate resource mobilization.
- *Emerging Biological Risks*: to identify, prioritize, and track concrete, measurable actions to reduce emerging biological risks, including those associated with advances in technology, including by identifying urgent risks, improving shared risk perception across countries and regions, incorporating emerging risks into existing tools and plans, and pursuing international mechanisms to mitigate identified risks.

## **Immunization Action Package Proposal**

*This Action Package Proposal is currently in development.*

## National Laboratory Systems Action Package Proposal

### Members

- *Lead Countries:* South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, United States of America
- *Contributing countries:* Canada, China, Ethiopia, Finland, Georgia, Israel, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yemen
- *Contributing international organizations:* Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), World Health Organization (WHO)
- *Contributing national and regional organizations:* Africa CDC, APHL ASEAN, ASLM, ASM, Canada GPP, Chulalongkorn University, IQLS, SADEC (Southern African Development Community), Thailand MOA, Thailand MOPH, USAID, US CDC, US DoD

### Issue

The continuing emergence of newly discovered pathogens and of previously undetected infectious diseases highlights the necessity of sustainable national laboratory systems and networks for the detection, identification and characterization of unusual organisms with pandemic potential or regional consequence.

Real-time biosurveillance through a robust national laboratory system, and effective modern point-of-care and laboratory-based diagnostics is vital to the timely addressing of global health security issues. The GHSA Action Package on National Laboratory Systems (AP Detect 1) aims to accelerate the implementation of the International Health Regulations (IHR) (2005) as related to national laboratory systems.

### Mandate

The overall goal of the AP Detect 1 is to establish real-time biosurveillance through the development and implementation of a sustainable and responsive national laboratory system using effective modern point-of-care and laboratory-based diagnostics.

AP Detect 1 will measure its success by a nationwide laboratory system able to reliably conduct<sup>1</sup> at least five of the 10 core tests<sup>2</sup> on appropriately identified and collected outbreak specimens

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<sup>1</sup> For laboratory results to be conducted reliably, they must be as accurate as possible, all aspects of the laboratory operations must be reliable, and reporting must be timely in order to be useful in a clinical or public health setting.

<sup>2</sup> The 10 core tests in each country includes 6 testing methods selected according to the IHR immediately notifiable list and the WHO Top Ten Causes of Death in low-income countries: polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing for influenza virus; virus culture for poliovirus; serology for HIV; microscopy for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*; rapid diagnostic testing for *Plasmodium spp.*; and bacterial culture for *Salmonella enteritidis* serotype Typhi. The remaining four tests should be selected by the country on the basis of major national public health concerns (see Ijaz et al., What gets measured gets done. Emerging Infectious Diseases July 2012;18:1054-7).



transported safely and securely to accredited laboratories<sup>3</sup> from at least 80% of districts in the country.

## **Strategic Objectives**

AP Detect 1 will pursue the following four strategic objectives through 2024 to promote efficiency within the GHSA and sustainability of activities:

1. Monitor and accelerate the activities and implementation of the Strategic Roadmap on National Laboratory System Strengthening (2016-2020).
2. Integrate and increase collaborative efforts with other relevant Action Packages, including Antimicrobial Resistance (APP1), Zoonotic Disease (APP2), Biosafety and Biosecurity (APP3), Surveillance Action Package (APD2/3), and Workforce Development (APD5).
3. Enhance regional and global networking in facilitating resources sharing including experiences, best practices, and resources.
4. Increase national, regional and global awareness and participating by countries and relevant organizations and partners.

## **Organization**

*[to be confirmed during the third Workshop of Detect 1, 16-18 January 2019 in Thailand]*

*Chair:* Selected from the roster of leading and contributing countries, rotates every two years, serves as lead in engaging with the Secretariat to achieve the strategic objectives and overarching mandate of the Action Package. Thailand, through the Department of Medical Sciences, Ministry of Public Health, has been serving in this role since 2016.

*Secretariat:* Permanent function to improve continuity that under the leadership of the Chair, executes and tracks progress toward the strategic objectives of AP Detect 1. For the near-term, the four lead countries of South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, United States of America will take turn to serve as a secretariat committee to ensure continuity and consistency with activities from 2014-2019.

*Communication:* An annual workshop will be organized by the Chair and Secretariat; video conferences among lead countries, contributing and key development partners will be held on a regular basis.

*Working Mechanism:* Lead countries and key development partners such as WHO, FAO, USAID work closely through video conferences and others communication platform, however, roles and

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<sup>3</sup> Accredited laboratories could be those that have completed appropriate activities according to the Stepwise Laboratory Quality Improvement Process Towards Accreditation (SLIPTA) checklist; the Strengthening Laboratory Management Towards Accreditation (SLMTA) accreditation process; International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standards (e.g., 9001, 15189, and 17025); WHO disease-specific programs (e.g., measles and polio) and/or other well-established national programs (e.g., CLIA, CAP).

responsibilities of contributing in accelerate an implementation of Detect 1. Resources mobilization is required.

## **Value Added**

AP Detect 1 will continue to serve as a convening body for leading and contributing countries and international organizations, subject matter experts, funding organizations, and other partners. It will foster sustainable capabilities and capacities of national laboratory systems by elevating this topic as a political and financial priority nationally, regionally, and globally. AP Detect 1 will improve the effectiveness of current capabilities and capacities of national laboratory systems development by acting as a coordination mechanism to ensure priority actions, including those coming out of health security assessments (e.g., JEE) are tracked and measured, including in national action plans.

## **Activities & Initiatives**

Actions will be coordinated, as appropriate and necessary, with relevant international organizations including FAO, OIE and WHO.

### ***Current and Ongoing Initiatives:***

- Development of the Regional Strategic Roadmap of Laboratory System Strengthening (2016-2020), led by Thailand, covering two main components and six strategies (Figure)
- Regular communication through video conferences every quarter, led by Thailand
- Annual global conference of leading and contributing countries and relevant international organizations and supporting partners, led by Thailand

### ***Short-term (2019-2020)***

*[to be confirmed during the third Workshop of Detect 1, 16-18 January 2019 in Thailand]*

- AP Detect 1 Roadmap 2021-2024: Develop an updated roadmap based on Regional Strategic Roadmap of Laboratory System Strengthening (2016-2020), originally formulated under the leadership of Thailand, that highlights areas of greatest need within the four strategic objectives and coordinate with key partners and organizations, as well as other relevant Action Packages to identify solutions toward improved global capabilities.
- GHSA Ministerial 2019-2020: Convene a half-day AP Detect 1 side event to coordinate and improve global activities in priority regions and inform GHSA leadership of progress, gaps and barriers.
- Annual Meetings 2019-2020: AP Detect 1 stakeholders to share best practices, identify areas of need, pair resources with gaps, measure progress, develop innovative solutions for overcoming barriers, and elevate national laboratory systems as a public health, political and financial priority.

### ***Longer-term (2021-2024)***

*[to be confirmed during the third Workshop of Detect 1, 16-18 January 2019 in Thailand]*

- AP Detect 1 Roadmap 2021-2024: Review, refine and continue implementation of the updated roadmap based on Regional Strategic Roadmap of Laboratory System Strengthening (2016-2020), developed under the leadership of Thailand, that highlights areas of greatest need within the four strategic objectives and coordinate with key partners and organizations, as well as other relevant Action Packages to identify solutions toward improved global capabilities.
- GHSA Ministerial 2021-2024: Convene a half-day AP Detect 1 side event to coordinate and improve global activities in priority regions and inform GHSA leadership of progress, gaps and barriers.
- Annual Meetings 2021-2024: Continue and expand the current annual meeting of AP Detect 1 stakeholders to share best practices, identify areas of need, pair resources with gaps, measure progress, develop innovative solutions for overcoming barriers, and build the will required to elevate national laboratory systems as a public health, political and financial priority.
- Sunset Plan to ensure a stable transition for post-2024.

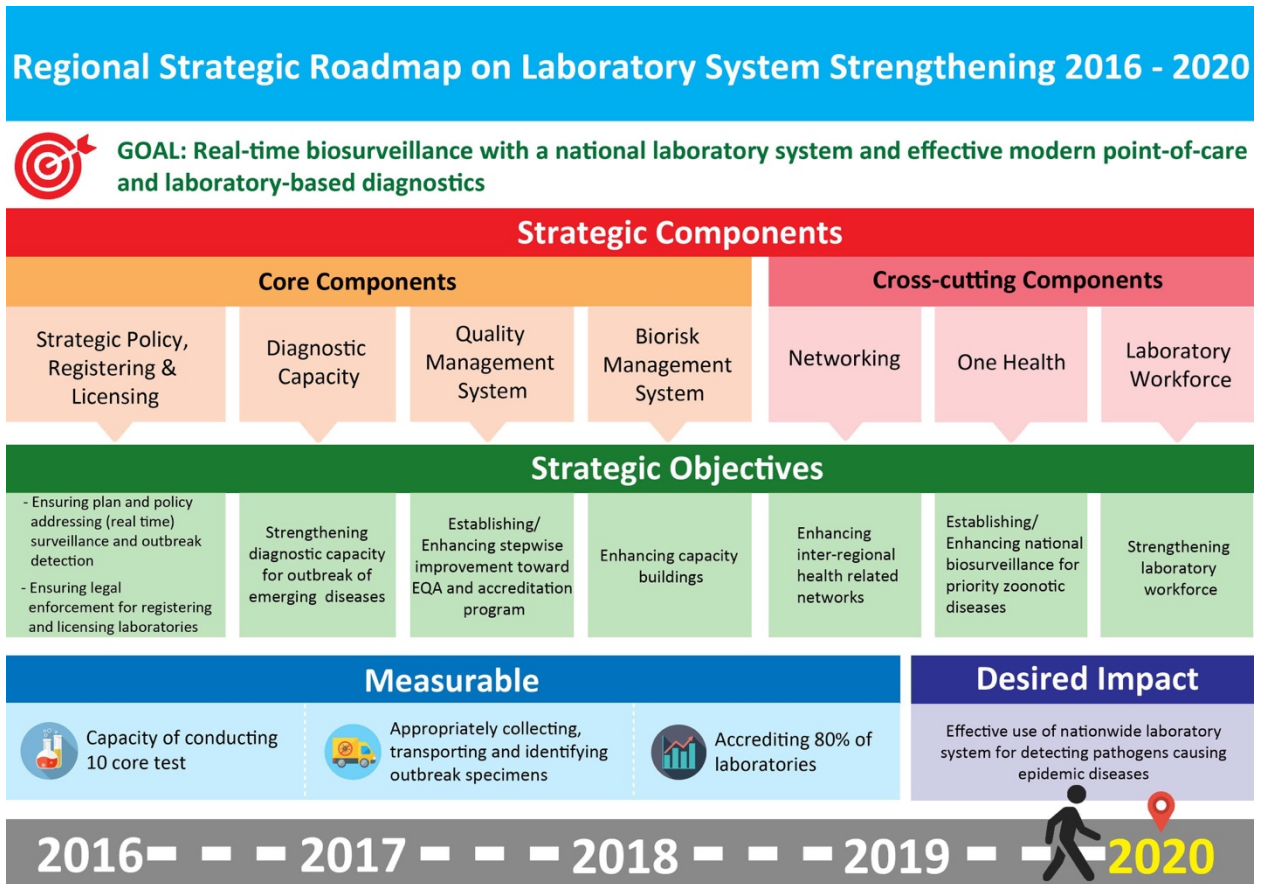
### ***ADDENDUM 1 – National Laboratory Systems Workstreams***

*[to be confirmed during the third Workshop of Detect 1, 16-18 January 2019 in Thailand]*

To enable AP Detect 1 members to focus on specific actions, the Action Package will collaborate with sub-groups which be organized across three major action areas:

- *Sustainable Capability and Capacity Development*: to identify, prioritize, and track concrete, measurable actions to advance national and regional laboratory capability and capacity as well as to improve access to national and regional networks of laboratory experts to enhance capability assessments, prioritize and track milestones within national action plans, and facilitate resource mobilization.
- *Policy and Authority Frameworks*: to identify, prioritize, and track concrete, measurable actions to advance national laboratory system frameworks (e.g., policies, regulations, legislation) toward the enactment and implementation on a national and regional basis and ensure linkages to other relevant Action Packages, including Antimicrobial Resistance (APP1), Zoonotic Disease (APP2), Biosafety and Biosecurity (APP3), Surveillance Action Package (APD2/3), and Workforce Development (APD5).
- *Collaboration and Cooperation*: to identify, prioritize, and integrate and increase collaborative efforts with other relevant Action Packages, including Antimicrobial Resistance (APP1), Zoonotic Disease (APP2), Biosafety and Biosecurity (APP3), Surveillance Action Package (APD2/3), and Workforce Development (APD5).

## *ADDENDUM 2 – Regional Strategic Roadmap on Laboratory System Strengthening 2016-2020*



## Surveillance Action Package Proposal

### Members

*Countries:* Georgia, United States of America, Norway, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Cote d'Ivoire, Senegal, Uganda, Ukraine

### Issue

Strengthening functional indicator and event-based surveillance systems that are able to detect events of significance for public health and animal health is a critical activity for global health security.

The Surveillance Action Package aims to facilitate improved communication and collaboration across sectors and between sub-national, national and international levels of authority regarding surveillance. The Action Package also facilitates improved country and regional capacity to analyze and link data from and between strengthened surveillance systems for more timely and accurate disease and outbreak detection.

### Mandate

The purpose of the Action Package is to facilitate improved functioning of public health surveillance systems capable of identifying potential events of concern for public health and health security.

### Strategic Objectives

1. Strengthen foundational indicator (syndromic) and event-based surveillance systems to be able to detect events of significance for public health (animal, human, environment) and health security.
2. Improve communication and collaboration across sectors and between sub-national, national, regional and global levels of authority regarding surveillance of events of public health significance.
3. Improve country and regional capacity to analyze and link data from and between different sectors through establishing real-time surveillance systems, including interoperable, interconnected electronic reporting systems.
4. Improve interoperable, interconnected systems capable of linking and integrating multi-sectoral surveillance data and using data to enable rapid response to biological threats.
5. Advance the fulfilment of the core capacity requirements for surveillance in accordance with the International Health Regulations (IHR) (2005) and the standards of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE).

## **Organization**

*Global level:* an established rotating Secretariat of the Action Package will coordinate future activities of the Surveillance Action Package, facilitate collaborations with other GHSA Action Packages, and engage with the GHSA Secretariat.

*Country level:* designated Action Package focal points.

## **Value Added**

Functional surveillance systems are critical for timely disease detection and response as part of global health security.

## **Activities & Initiatives**

- Collaborate with the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), OIE and the World Health Organization (WHO) and partner countries to identify and implement minimal requirements for surveillance.
- Link to other crosscutting Action Packages; Plan and implement joint workshops, conferences, simulation exercises etc.
- Enhance regional/sub-regional approach in information/best practice sharing.
- Encourage evaluation and costing of surveillance systems and calculating cost-effectiveness of surveillance investments (possible partners US CDC, World Bank...)
- Develop a Surveillance Action Package annual plan, including potential partners under each activity.
- Establish an Action Package Secretariat and identify points of contact at national level.

*[Additional activities will be further elaborated in the coming year.]*

## Workforce Development Action Package Proposal

### Members

- *Leading countries:* Jordan, Thailand
- *Contributing countries:* Bangladesh, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Finland, Mongolia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, United States, Yemen
- *Participating countries:* ASEAN+3 countries
- *Contributing international organizations:* Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), World Health Organization (WHO)
- *Participating stakeholders:* Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA)

### Issue

The Workforce Development Action Package is targeted for one trained field epidemiologist per 200,000 population, and one trained veterinarian per 400,000 animal units (or per 500,000 population), who can systematically cooperate to meet relevant IHR and PVS core competencies in the countries. A workforce including physicians, veterinarians, biostatisticians, laboratory scientists, farming/livestock professionals.

### Mandate

Prevention, detection and response activities conducted effectively and sustainably by a fully competent, coordinated, evaluated and occupationally diverse multi-sectoral workforce

### Strategic Objectives

1. Strengthen sustainable public health institutions, structures and systems to support functions of epidemiology.
2. Expand regional and national networks to promote collaboration and maximize efficient and sustainable uses of available resources.
3. Expedite building field epidemiology capacity under Public vs Human One Health approach.
4. Enhance and promote utilizing public health information for evidence-based decision making and resource mobilization at regional and national levels.

### Organization

GHSA was initiated in the region under with facilitation support from Thailand, who promoted the value of existing collaborative networks. In April 2016, the Thailand GHSA Regional Coordinating Office for GHSA Action Packages on National Laboratory Systems strengthening and Workforce Development was established under the Department of Disease Control, Ministry of Public Health, Thailand. The Regional Coordinating Office and the Bureau of Epidemiology

aim to establish and maintain a functional regional coordinating mechanism, ensure appropriate coordination among the participating countries and other GHSA initiatives, and provide professional support for coordination and networking.

## **Value Added**

The Workforce Development Action Package aims to facilitate implementation of the workforce development strategy and plan in the country; strengthen rigorous, sustainable training programs for public and veterinary health professionals; strengthen national networks to share resources, scientific data, and best practices and to enhance the country's ability to fulfill relevant IHR and PVS core competencies; strengthen international and regional networks to share resources (trainers, training material, etc.), scientific data, and best practices with other countries; foster opportunities for joint investigations, trainings and epidemiological studies among neighboring countries; and foster and expand the public health workforce at the district and provincial levels.

## **Activities & Initiatives**

### ***Short-term (2019-2020)***

- Third meeting between AVEG & ASEAN+3 FETN
- Capacity building: international course for 2 years, training under One Health module, training of trainers in field epidemiology
- Meeting on follow-up the regional strategic framework and sharing experiences on the national strategic plans on workforce development (Feb-Mar 2019)

### ***Longer-term (2021-2024)***

*[To be discussed in the meeting on follow-up the regional strategic framework on workforce development (Feb-Mar 2019)].*



## **Emergency Operations Centers Action Package Proposal**

*This Action Package Proposal is currently in development.*