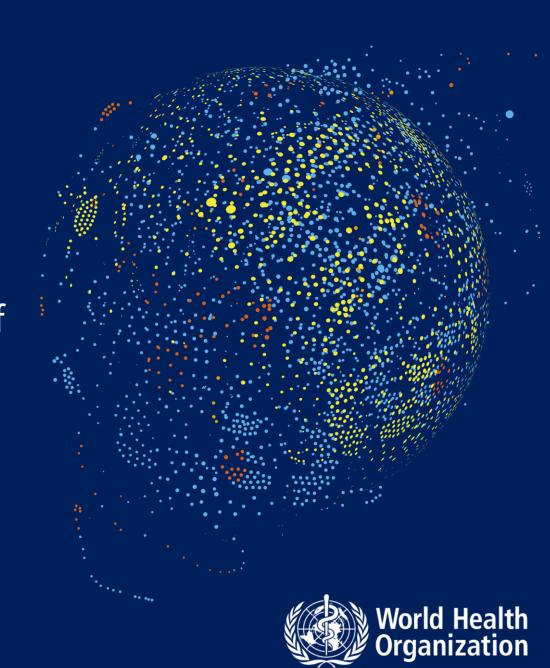
WHO Health Emergencies Programme (WHE)

Strengthening the Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacities of National Public Health Agencies

Sara Hersey Director, Collaborative Intelligence



Health emergencies throughout the year and on every continent

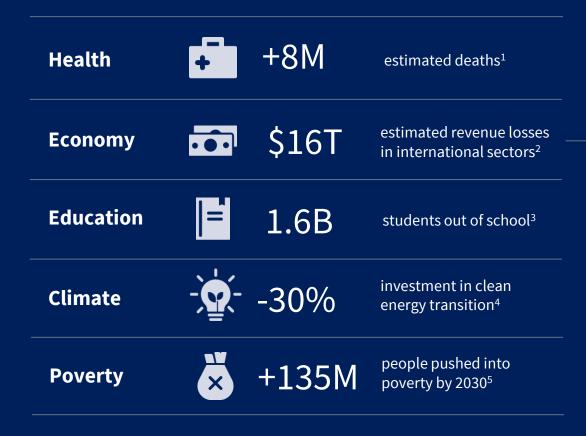
As of September 2024

39 Graded health emergencies

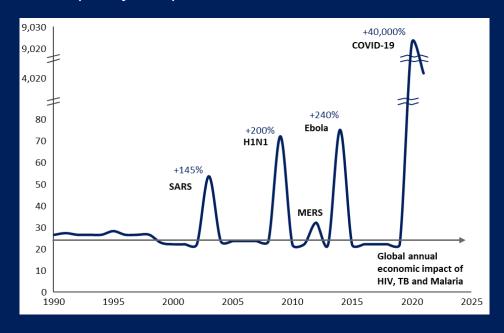
79 Affected countries*



The devastating effect of COVID-19 & other emergencies



Serious epidemics/pandemics are increasing in frequency & impact



In addition, **+300 million people** in need of humanitarian assistance as a result of climate disasters & geo-political crisis

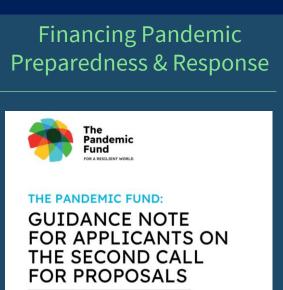


^{1.} Recorded deaths, excess mortality estimates over 12 million; 2. Midpoint of estimates by David M. Cutler, PhD, Department of Economics, Harvard University; IMF; McKinsey; and Congressional Research Service, 3 World bank; 4 Market intelligence; 5 Effect of covid-19 only, UN

As a global community, we have done a lot - but is it enough?

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Global Health Architecture





A need for more agility, resilience and collaboration in emergency preparedness and response

Lessons learnt

Operating in constant emergency modes hinders innovation

Trusted expert networks are difficult to build amidst crises

Adaptability in the face of uncertainty is needed

Pathways to change

300+ recommendations from COVID-19 and recent major emergencies



Call to action from global experts

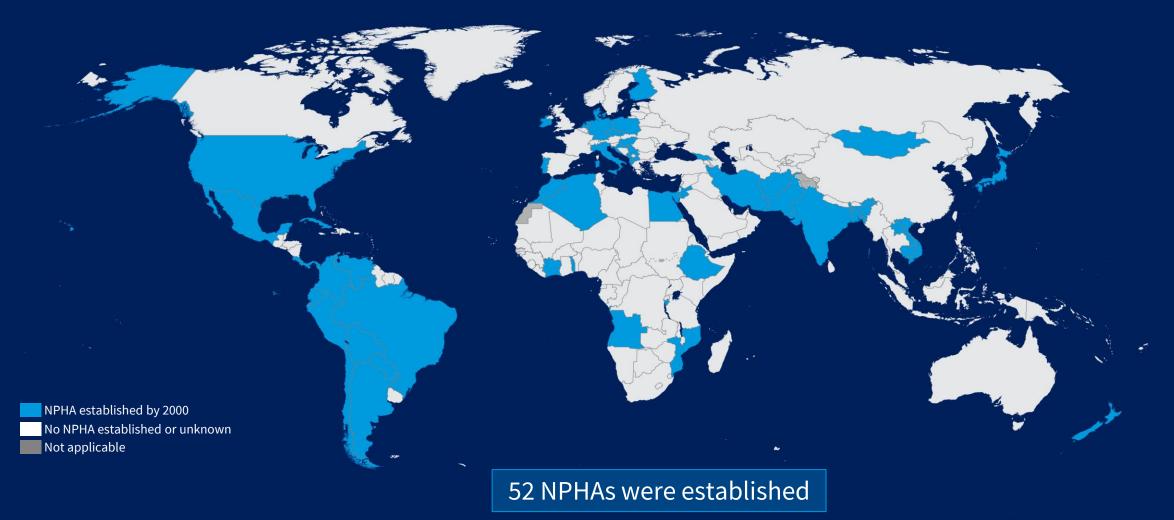


Health Emergency Preparedness, Response and Resiliency (HEPR) Framework





Evolution of global National Public Health Agencies: Year 2000







Evolution of Global National Public Health Agencies: Year 2024



New NPHAs are being established in all regions. With the exception of the Americas, the number of NPHAs has at least doubled since 2020





WHO Health Emergencies Programme (WHE) support to NPHAs

- NPHAs come in different forms and house different functions, but all are critical to emergency preparedness and response
- While building technical capacity is vital, it is equally important to strengthen the governance, legal, regulatory, financial and workforce foundations that underpin NPHA work
- WHE is prioritizing supporting NPHAs in strengthening their capacity for emergency preparedness and response
 - Global and regional programmes of work defined by NPHAs through consultations
- Engagement to date with 83 countries, of which 71 have an NPHA or an NPHA

WHE priorities for NPHA strengthening for emergency preparedness and response

- Define and deliver on core emergency preparedness and response functions
 - 2 Document and disseminate different governance, policy, regulatory and financing structures
 - 3 Build networks and facilitate peer-to-peer learning opportunities
 - 4 Identify sustainable financing modalities
 - 5 Strengthen workforce development including surge capacity
- Develop need-specific tools, such as normative guidance on quality standards for new tools, systems and other innovations







Strengthening Health Emergency Preparedness and Response through National Public Health Agencies (NPHAs)



Marc Ho
Ms Philomena
d of Transition
Director Health Info
municiale Diseases Agency
Research



Ms Philomena Ochurus Director Health Information & Research Ministry of Health and Social



Dr Mohammad Alya Secretary-General Jordan Center for Disease Control (JCDC), Jordan

Or scan to register









Priority interventions for the G20

 National Public Health Agencies are critical to public health emergency preparedness and response

 Our experience has shown that where countries have one entity with the mandate and authority for oversight of public health emergency preparedness and response it is much more efficient in coordinating, managing and implementing preparedness and response functions

• In order to do this, NPHAs require the legal and regulatory authorities, budgets and workforce to support their work



Thank you

