

Stories of Impact

Stories of impact are a useful way to systematically document evidence, work visibility, knowledge sharing, progress and networking across the member states. Moreover, this narrative approach can also be used as a tool for improvement, while at the same time support the data derived from traditional evaluation measures in various countries.

GHSA 2024 Target

By 2024, more than 100 countries that have completed an evaluation of health security capacity will have undergone planning and resource mobilization to address gaps, and will be in the process of implementing activities to achieve impact. These countries will strengthen their capacities and demonstrate improvements in at least five technical areas to a level of 'Demonstrated Capacity' or comparable level, as measured by relevant health security assessments, such as those conducted within the WHO IHR Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. GHSA will continue to share progress and stories of impact of IHR activities.

Visualizing and Tracking Progress from GHSA members

An essential part of GHSA 2024 is collecting, visualizing success stories lessons learned or best practices gathered. The GHSA stories of impact map viewer below provide a way of searching countries success stories.

Stories of impact under commitments thematic area:

In 2020, the GHSA Steering Group identified various thematic areas for commitments to GHSA 2024 in order to help set the standard for the types of commitments and activities that all countries and partners could make. GHSA Commitments should be new, specific, measurable, time bound, and importantly should strongly link advancing progress towards the Target. Currently collected commitments have been captured under the following thematic areas:

- ***Identifying and addressing gaps***
- ***Building Political Will and Coordination***
- ***Investing in Health Security***
- ***Documenting Progress and Best Practices***
- ***Advancing Steering Group Priorities:***

Process for submitting the stories of Impact:

Stories of Impact should be submitted to the GHSA Secretariat, ghsa.secretariat@gmail.com. Submitted stories of impact will be reviewed by the secretariat and Steering Group prior to finalization and publishing on the GHSA Map Viewer website.

Bangladesh

Story	Impact (How do activities advance global health security)
JEE 2016	Strengthening of partnership and better understanding about gaps in different Sectors regarding Public health security measures
JEE 2016	
Integration of health security into a broader based security agenda across sectors	Participation and contribution in the Development of National Action Plan for Health Security
Participatory development of the 'national guidelines for the public health laboratories on bio-safety and bio-security'	Bio-safety and Bio-security practices established in some of the National Public Health laboratories
AMR Surveillance	National action plan for AMR Containment developed

Indonesia:

Story	Impacts
<p>Indonesia has put in place and implemented a number of policies and regulations related to global health security. Following the implementation of JEE in 2017, Indonesia published NAPHS in 2019 as part of the effort to respond to the JEE recommendations. In addition, the Presidential Instruction No. 4 of 2019 concerning the Improvement of Capacity in Preventing, Detecting, and Responding Disease Outbreak, Global Pandemic and Nuclear, Biologic, and Chemical Emergencies has been utilized as the legal foundation to mobilize ministries/ organizations as well as regional governments to improve national and global health security.</p>	<p>The Presidential Instruction No.4 of 2019 has provided the necessary legal foundation for the nationwide efforts to deal with COVID-19 pandemic since the early 2020 , in order to mobilize all relevant sectors and stakeholders.</p> <p>In the program of Zoonotic disease control, the cross-sectoral engagement has been carried out in a sustainable manner through the One Health approach, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the implementation of joint epidemiologic investigations of disease outbreaks, and• development and utilization of the real-time reporting System of Information on Zoonotic Disease and EID (SIZE). <p>It is evident that the issuance and implementation of the Presidential Instruction No.4 of 2019 has made significant impacts on the efforts to improve cross-sectoral coordination and collaboration in Indonesia, although there is still room for further improvements.</p>

Italy:

Story	Impact (How do activities advance global health security)
In 2021, Italy chaired the G20 Global Health Summit in partnership with the European Commission.	<p>The G20 Global Health Summit has set up a number of initiatives that will help in strengthening preparedness and response to health threats.</p> <p>Leaders of G20 and other States have set out principles and guiding commitments which will serve as voluntary orientation for current and future action for global health to support the financing, building and sustaining of effective health systems and Universal Health Coverage.</p>
In 2021, Italy approved the new national plan for preparedness and response to pandemic influenza (PanFlu 2021-2023).	<p>The plan will strengthen preparedness and response at national and local level to protect the population, reducing as much as possible the potential number of cases and victims, reduce the impact on health, social and essential services, protect the health of first line respondents and preserve economic activities.</p>

Thailand:

Story	Impact (How do activities advance global health security)
<p>Emerging infectious diseases, especially at border provinces, far from the capital between are still present as health security risks. Before COVID-19, disease prevention and control activities were led by the health sector as a standard method of practice. Thailand extended the multisectoral concept of GHSA to the provincial level, especially at provinces that border neighboring countries.</p>	<p>Health and non-health organizations are working collaboratively with the public and private sector. Obstacles of cooperation along and across border areas have been eased by applying the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA) multisectoral and whole-of-society concepts to the provincial and local level. National, regional, provincial-level and district-level focal points from healthcare, public health, animal health, immigration, security, and other stakeholders including academia have convened in open-discussions on coordination practices for improved detection and response to emerging infectious diseases.</p>
<p>The Regional Public Health Laboratory [RPHL] Network has been established since October 2019 to expedite the implementation of the Detect 1 Strategic Roadmap on Laboratory System Strengthening.</p>	<p>Effective communication and coordination by having two nominated contacted persons among 11 country members [two nominated contact persons of 11 country members: 10 ASEAN Member States and Nepal], key development partners including the GHSA Permanent Advisors [FAO, OIE and WHO];</p> <p>Better resource mobilization in synergizing collaborative efforts of networks and development partners;</p> <p>An effective regional platform for 'sharing & helping' among members & key stakeholders such as organized technical sessions based on requests of members during COVID-19 pandemic or sharing updated guidelines in the RPHL Network Website;</p>

Togo:

Story	Impact (How do activities advance global health security)
<p>The AMR Surveillance activities is one of the new strategies targeted for Year 3 and 4 programs according to the importance of this topic on public health threats in the world nowadays</p>	<p>Successful sensitization on AMR for health personnel and students on how to face this threat, towards 1-day workshop on May 9th, 2019 in Lomé for the health workers and student coming from the southern region human, animal and environmental health centers and another one-day workshop on June 13th, 2019 in Kara for the health workers and students from the northern region of Togo</p>
<p>The AMR Surveillance activities is one of the new strategies targeted for Year 3 and 4 programs according to the importance of this topic on public health threats in the world nowadays</p>	<p>Effective mentoring supervision of lab performing AMR Surveillance in Togo including some private labs. Fourteen (14) laboratories scattered across the 6 regions of Togo were visited by the national AMR experts to follow up with their work on AMR/Surveillance in the Lab (9 public lab and 5 private and faith-based lab)</p>

Ukraine:

Story	Impact (How do activities advance global health security)
<p>On January 27-18, 2021, Intra-Action Review was conducted in Ukraine to assess their national and subnational COVID-19 response.</p>	<p>An opportunity to share experiences and collectively analyze the ongoing in-country response to COVID-19 by identifying challenges and best practices;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - consensus building among and the compiling of lessons learned by various stakeholders during the response to improve the current response by sustaining best practices that have had demonstrated success and by preventing recurrent errors; - to document and apply the lessons learned from the response efforts to date to enable health system strengthening; - to provide a basis to validate and update the Country COVID-19 strategic preparedness and response plan and other strategic plans accordingly.
<p>Since March, 2021, Joint External Evaluation has been conducted in Ukraine to identify most critical gaps within human and animal health systems, in order to prioritize actions to improve preparedness and response capacities. Currently, there is a stage of self-assessment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - engagement of all stakeholders; - identification of gaps; - improvement of identified gaps
<p>Establishment of Emergency Operational Center (hereinafter – EOC) within the Public Health Center</p>	<p>Within the Public Health Center, the EOC has been established and operated in test mode for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -ensuring the readiness of forces and means

	<p>to action, ensuring the implementation of measures to prevent and respond to emergencies and hazardous events;</p> <p>-organization and implementation of monitoring and forecasting of the occurrence of emergencies and their development in the health care field, identifying the risks of emergencies;</p> <p>-timely and accurate information of the interested executive bodies and the population about the risk or occurrence of health emergencies.</p>
<p>Development of the Law of Ukraine on Biosafety and Biosecurity</p>	<p>-working group was developed;</p> <p>-the first draft was sent to the MOH by OSCE for approval</p>
<p>Development of the National Public Health Emergency Response Plan of Ukraine</p>	<p>to describe and identify the main roles and responsibilities of all relevant stakeholders in case of public health emergencies</p>
<p>Development of the Project Law "On the System of Public Health"</p>	<p>The project of law was passed in the first reading. It is based on one health approach and forecast the development of full-fledged system of epidemiological surveillance</p>

United Kingdom:

Story	Impact (How do activities advance global health security)
<p>1. The UK provides consistent financial and technical support for the WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) process, along with other initiatives which assess and evaluate preparedness capacities.</p> <p>2. Furthermore, UK projects work with partner countries in low and middle-income countries to use JEE insights to improve their health systems.</p>	<p>1. The UK provided direct technical input into 46 JEEs across all WHO regions, through Public Health England and also the Tackling Deadly Diseases in Africa Programme, which has supported WHO AFRO to undertake 20 JEEs in the region.</p> <p>2. Building on areas identified by the JEE, the UK supports IHR compliance in ODA-eligible partner countries through its ODA programming. The UK has provided support in twelve countries to strengthen IHR compliance post-JEE.</p>
<p>The UK has taken a voluntary collaborative approach to antibiotic stewardship in livestock production.</p>	<p>1. This approach has led to a halving in antibiotic sales for food-producing animals since 2014, making the UK one of the lowest users of antibiotics in agriculture across Europe, and the lowest of those countries with a significant livestock farming industry.</p> <p>2. The UK aims to share knowledge with others exploring options for implementing antimicrobial stewardship in their own livestock farming sectors and so has produced a forthcoming report highlighting this approach, which forms part of an FAO series exploring case studies from around the globe</p>
<p>The UK government has committed over £265 million since 2016 to tackle the escalating threat of AMR through building One Health AMR surveillance and laboratory capacity in 21 low and middle income countries across Africa and Asia.</p>	<p>10 out of 20 countries enrolled by December 2020 reported that their AMR surveillance capacity had increased by 20% or more and over half are sharing data with the Global AMR Surveillance System (GLASS). This data can support governments to take informed action against AMR and help improve patient care, like in Timor-Leste.</p>

Pakistan:

Story	Impact (How do activities advance global health security)
<p><u>1. Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR)</u></p> <p>Based on the recommendations of Joint External Evaluation 2016, Pakistan has started implementing IDSR; initially piloted in 11 districts with the support of developing partners for priority diseases. After a year, IDSR has been expanded in 22 districts. Standardized case definitions and uniform data reporting tools have been developed and disseminated across the provinces and regions.</p>	<p>Through further extension of IDSR, Pakistan will be able to make surveillance and laboratory data more usable and quality oriented for early detection and response to the public health threats at national and global level.</p>
<p><u>2. Antimicrobial Resistance and Containment:</u></p> <p>In light of the WHO Global Action Plan to tackle AMR, Pakistan has completed multiple activities including, development of AMR national action plan, constitution of national AMR steering committee, launch of national program for AMR containment and infection prevention, information education & communication materials dissemination, point prevalence survey on antimicrobial consumption, human and animal diagnostic facility enhancement, and expansion of AMR surveillance sites.</p>	<p>These activities shall lead to functional, coordinated and sustainable AMR containment system in place using “One Health” approach.</p>
<p><u>3. Laboratory Systems:</u></p> <p>Public health laboratories networking was bolstered through technical support provided for developing the SOPs on</p>	<p>Through this technical support public and private health sectors shall be able to maintain standard criteria for timely detection, prevention and control, of infectious diseases during outbreaks and epidemic.</p>

<p>sample collection & handling, transportation, waste management and infection, prevention & control measures in a harmonized and standardized way across the country.</p> <p>The NIH, Pakistan played a vital role in the establishment and expansion of COVID-19 PCR facilities in the provinces and regions. The institution has provided laboratory training workshops on SARS-CoV-2 diagnosis to laboratory personnel across the country. To achieve and maintain high levels of accuracy and proficiency in public and private laboratories, NIH has developed an external quality assessment program of SARS-CoV-2 to assess the PCR testing.</p>	<p>One of the first next generation sequencing facilities dedicated for the whole genome sequencing of SARS-COV-2 in Pakistan has been established at NIH and successfully used in the timely detection of transmissible variants.</p>
<p><u>4. Work Force Development</u></p> <p>During the preparatory phase for COVID-19, NIH being NPHI has conducted simulation exercises at the six international airports and human resources were trained on timely detection, prevention, referral and response system.</p> <p>Furthermore, NIH has developed training manuals for prevention and control of COVID-19 in collaboration with academia. Surveillance & response, lab testing, contact tracing, reporting and case management were the main areas of training manuals.</p> <p>NIH believes in developing well-trained, competent and dedicated workforce to deal with the public health threats of national and international concern</p>	<p>Resultantly, NIH has trained > 500 human resource including, doctors, epidemiologists, laboratory technicians, risk communication officers and data management staff.</p>

5. Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE)

During COVID-19 pandemic, Health Education Officers from NIH, Pakistan in collaboration with subject matter experts of Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations & Coordination, developed/updated and disseminated SOPs, national guidelines and IEC material. Meanwhile capacity building of health care works was enhanced through provision of trainings across the country.

The impact generated was increased community sensitization and awareness regarding prevailing potential public health threats

Nigeria:

Story	Impact (How do activities advance global health security)
<p>Nigeria conducted a midterm review of Joint external evaluation in November 2019. Nigeria was the first country to re-assessed its JEE, two years after the initial one using the revised JEE 2.0 tool. This was a country multisectoral, multidisciplinary capacities assessment and validated by partners.</p>	<p>The midterm JEE findings became evident that similar IHR core capacities are required at the sub-national level and an assessment needed to be conducted to ascertain pandemic preparedness across states in Nigeria using a validated tool and methodology. The need for this assessment was more evident at the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in Nigeri</p>
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The Gambia:

Story	Impact (How do activities advance global health security)
<p>The Government of the Gambia (Ministry of Agriculture) in collaboration with relevant stakeholders developed an Integrated National Action Plan on HPAI in 2017.</p> <p>In 2020, the Government of The Gambia (GoG) spent \$10 million to support the covid19 response.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthened multi-sectoral collaboration between the Ministry of Health (MOH), Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA), Department of Parks and Wild Life (DPWL), Ministry of Environment (MOE), Ministry of Interior (MOI) etc. in responding to the HPAI outbreak in the sub region. 2. Bi-weekly meetings and joint press briefings on H5N1 outbreak in Senegal. 3. Food rations provided and distributed to households across the country to mitigate the effect of lock down on the population 4. Procured life-saving and personal protective equipment for the covid19 response
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