

Session-1: Key Points

Cross Border Health Threats and the Implementation of IHR

Agoritsa Baka-ECDC

Session 1: Key points

- Global level:
 - IHR (2005) is adopted by 196 countries
 - Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
 - 1) Annual reporting by the MS (SPAR)-electronic tool
 - 2) After-action review
 - 3) Exercises (SIMEX tool)
 - 4) JEE (Ver. 2)
 - Resulting in National Action Plan for Health Security
 - Process improvement approach

Session 1: Key points

- EU Level

- Dec 1082/2013/EU: Health Security Framework

- 1) Preparedness

- Technical assistance to MS (projects, JAs, Exercises)
 - MS report via template Q3 years, ECDC analyses data, Commission communicates to HSC for discussion

ECDC → 2) Risk identification (surveillance, EWRS, labs)

3) Risk Assessment (ECDC, EFSA, Scientific Committees communicate to EC and from there to HSC and MS)

4) Crisis Response via HSC (coordination among MS and/with EC)

Session-1: points for the Greek roadmap to JEE

- Greece and Greek PH services are facing multiple threats on a daily basis (nationally and regionally), along with the PH sector in the global context
- WHO, European Commission and ECDC have developed a number of tools available to Greece for preparedness
- Greece needs to participate and honour the obligation to report at the European and international levels
- An intersectoral standing committee is needed to support the IHR/ EWRS focal points in this process
- Expert assistance and use of existing tools can be combined to organise a SIMEX, prepare the JEE and finally the National Action Plan on Health Security