

Multisectoral preparedness coordination framework

Best practices, case studies and key elements of advancing multisectoral coordination for health emergency preparedness and health security



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Executive summary

Countries must be better prepared to detect and respond to public health threats in order to prevent public health emergencies and the devastating impact they can have on people's lives and well-being, as well as on travel and trade, national economies and society as a whole. Public health challenges are complex and cannot be effectively addressed by one sector alone. A holistic, multisectoral and multidisciplinary approach is needed for addressing gaps and advancing coordination for health emergency preparedness and health security, and is essential for the implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005).

This document provides States Parties, ministries, and relevant sectors and stakeholders with an overview of the key elements for overarching, all-hazard, multisectoral coordination for emergency preparedness and health security, informed by best practices, country case studies and technical input from an expert group. Those elements form the basis of a multisectoral preparedness coordination framework that will aim to improve coordination among relevant public stakeholders, particularly actors beyond the traditional health sector, such as finance, foreign affairs, interior and defence ministries, national parliaments,

non-State actors, and the private sector, including travel, trade, transport and tourism.

The framework outlined in this document complements the International Health Regulations Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and contributes to the strategic goal in the WHO Thirteenth General Programme of Work of 1 billion more people better protected from health emergencies, and supports the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 3 – ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. The document discusses key elements for effective multisectoral coordination for health emergency preparedness, including high-level political commitment, country ownership and leadership, and formalizing mechanisms that contribute to multisectoral preparedness coordination. Transparency, trust, accountability, communication and resources will be required for the proper functioning of such mechanisms. Monitoring needs to be intrinsic to the process in order to measure progress in implementing the framework. Context-specific priorities should be considered in developing mechanisms that reflect the different needs and contributions of the relevant stakeholders in order to ensure effective, synergetic multisectoral coordination for health emergency preparedness and health security.

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