

A photograph of President Barack Obama and several other officials seated around a large, curved wooden conference table. The setting is a formal meeting room with flags, including the American flag and the HHS seal, in the background. The text 'THE GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY AGENDA' is overlaid in large white letters on the left side of the image.

THE GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY AGENDA

“...We have to change our mindsets and start thinking about biological threats as the security threats that they are...”

***President Barack Obama
September 26, 2014***

Global Health Security Vision

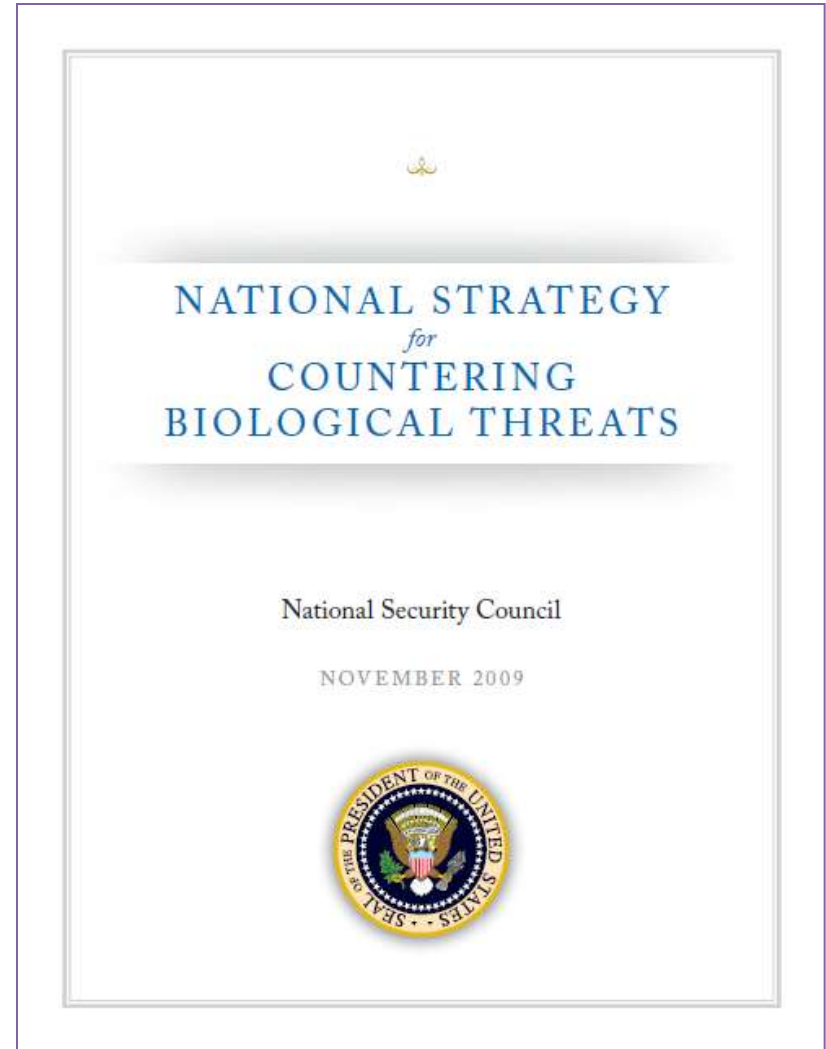
To attain a world safe and secure from global health threats posed by infectious diseases

where we can prevent or mitigate the impact of naturally-occurring outbreaks and intentional or accidental releases of dangerous pathogens, rapidly detect and transparently report outbreaks when they occur, and employ an interconnected global network that can respond effectively to limit the spread of infectious disease outbreaks in humans and animals, mitigate human suffering and the loss of human life, and reduce economic impact.



National Strategy for Countering Biological Threats

- Goal: **PROTECT** against the misuse of the life sciences to develop or use biological weapons.
- Objectives:
 - **P**romote global health security
 - **R**einforce norms of safe and responsible conduct
 - **O**btain timely and accurate insight on current and emerging risks
 - **T**ake reasonable steps to reduce the potential for exploitation
 - **E**xpand our capability to prevent, apprehend, and attribute
 - **C**ommunicate effectively with all stakeholders
 - **T**ransform the international dialogue on biological threats

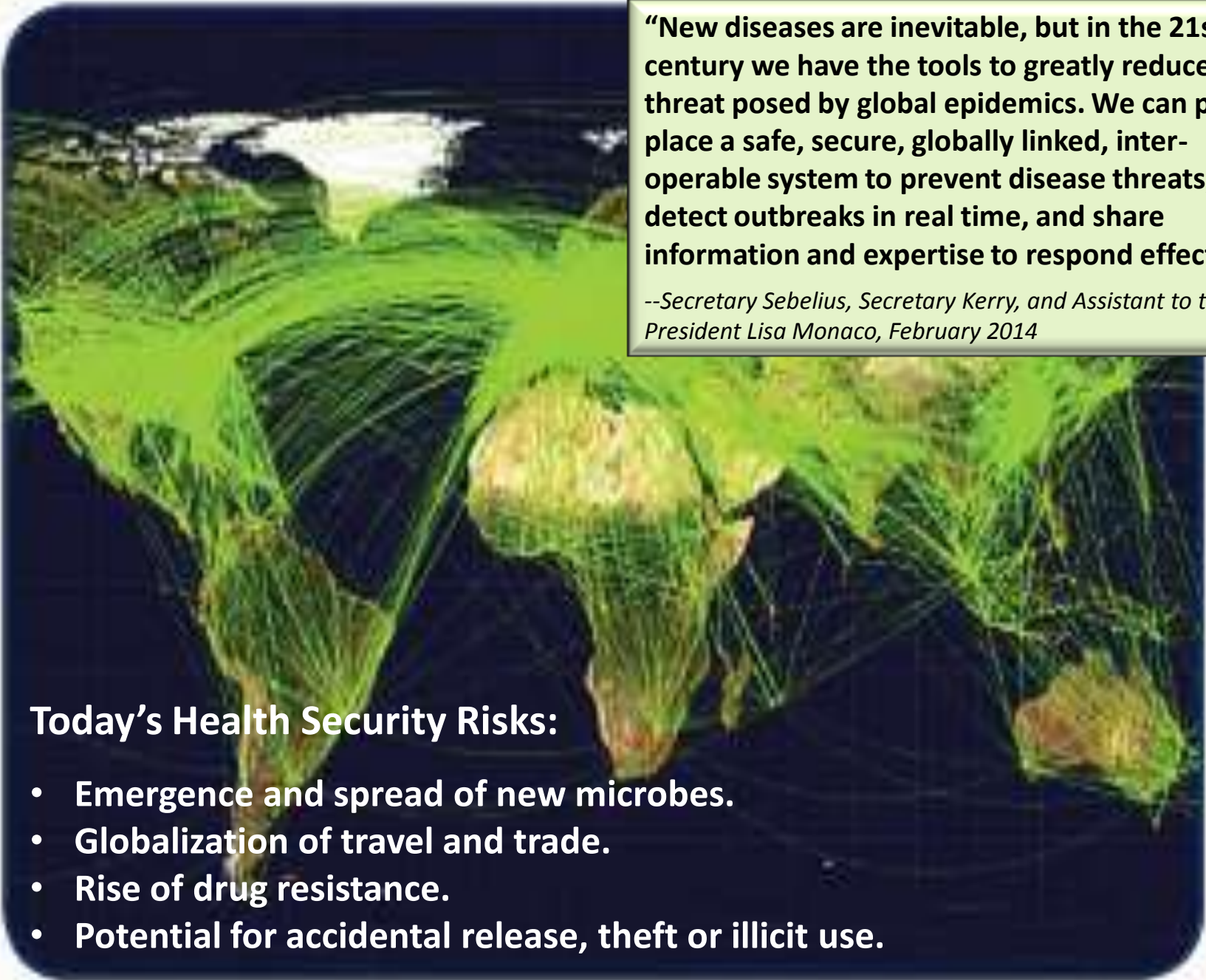


Why Global Health Security?

- In today's increasingly interconnected world we remain vulnerable.
- No one nation can achieve Global Health Security on its own.
- The vitality of the global economy is only as secure as the collective health of our people.



- 11 years ago SARS cost \$30 billion in only 4 months.
- The anthrax attacks of 2001 infected 22 people, killed 5, and cost more than \$1 billion to clean up.
- The 2009 H1N1 influenza pandemic killed 284,000 people in its first year alone.
- AIDS spread silently for decades.



“New diseases are inevitable, but in the 21st century we have the tools to greatly reduce the threat posed by global epidemics. We can put in place a safe, secure, globally linked, interoperable system to prevent disease threats, detect outbreaks in real time, and share information and expertise to respond effectively.”

--Secretary Sebelius, Secretary Kerry, and Assistant to the President Lisa Monaco, February 2014

Today's Health Security Risks:

- **Emergence and spread of new microbes.**
- **Globalization of travel and trade.**
- **Rise of drug resistance.**
- **Potential for accidental release, theft or illicit use.**



3

Risks

- Emerging organisms
- Drug resistance
- Intentional creation



3

Opportunities

- Societal commitment
- New technologies
- Success leads to success



3

Priorities

- Prevent wherever possible
- Detect rapidly
- Respond effectively

Global Health Security Agenda Objectives

- ***Prevent Avoidable Epidemics***

1. Prevent the emergence and spread of antimicrobial drug resistant organisms and emerging zoonotic diseases and strengthen international regulatory frameworks governing food safety.
2. Promote national biosafety and biosecurity systems.
3. Reduce the number and magnitude of infectious disease outbreaks.

- ***Detect Threats Early***

4. Launch, strengthen and link global networks for real-time biosurveillance.
5. Strengthen the global norm of rapid, transparent reporting and sample sharing in the event of health emergencies of international concern.
6. Develop and deploy novel diagnostics and strengthen laboratory systems.
7. Train and deploy an effective biosurveillance workforce.

- ***Respond Rapidly and Effectively***

8. Develop an interconnected global network of Emergency Operations Centers and multi-sectoral response to biological incidents.
9. Improve global access to medical and non-medical countermeasures during health emergencies.

Global Health Security Launch

February 13, 2014

“This is not just a health challenge; it's a security challenge as well. Infectious diseases -- **whether naturally occurring, deliberate or accidental** -- have the potential to cause enormous damage in terms of lives lost, economic impact and ability to recover, just as with nuclear, chemical, or cybersecurity attacks.”

--Secretary Sebelius, Secretary Kerry, and Assistant to the President Lisa Monaco, February 2014



“This [the Global Health Security Agenda] is indeed a timely initiative. **It raises the political profile of the threat from emerging and epidemic-prone diseases.** And it energizes efforts to improve health security...in line with WHO International Health Regulations...”

*--World Health Organization
Director General Margaret Chan
February 13, 2014*

Global Health Security White House Event

September 26, 2014



Australia, Azerbaijan, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Vietnam, and Yemen.

The White House
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release
September 26, 2014

Statement by the Chair of Global Health Security Agenda
White House Event,
September 26, 2014

44 countries announced over 100 new commitments to prevent, detect and respond to biological threats worldwide. President Obama and senior officials from around the world called on nations to act now to achieve enduring global health security capacity in West Africa and around the world.

President of the United States Barack Obama, National Security Advisor Rice, Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism Monaco, and Secretaries Burwell, Kerry and Hagel met today with Ministers and senior officials from 43 other countries and leading international organizations to make concrete commitments to advance the Global Health Security Agenda.

GHS Vision and Targets



Vision

Our vision is a world safe and secure from global health threats posed by infectious diseases.

U.S. Overarching Target

Over the next five years the United States commits to working with at least 30 partner countries (containing at least 4 billion people) to prevent, detect and effectively respond to infectious disease threats... We call on other countries to join in this effort to realize the vision of a world where all 7 billion people are effectively protected...

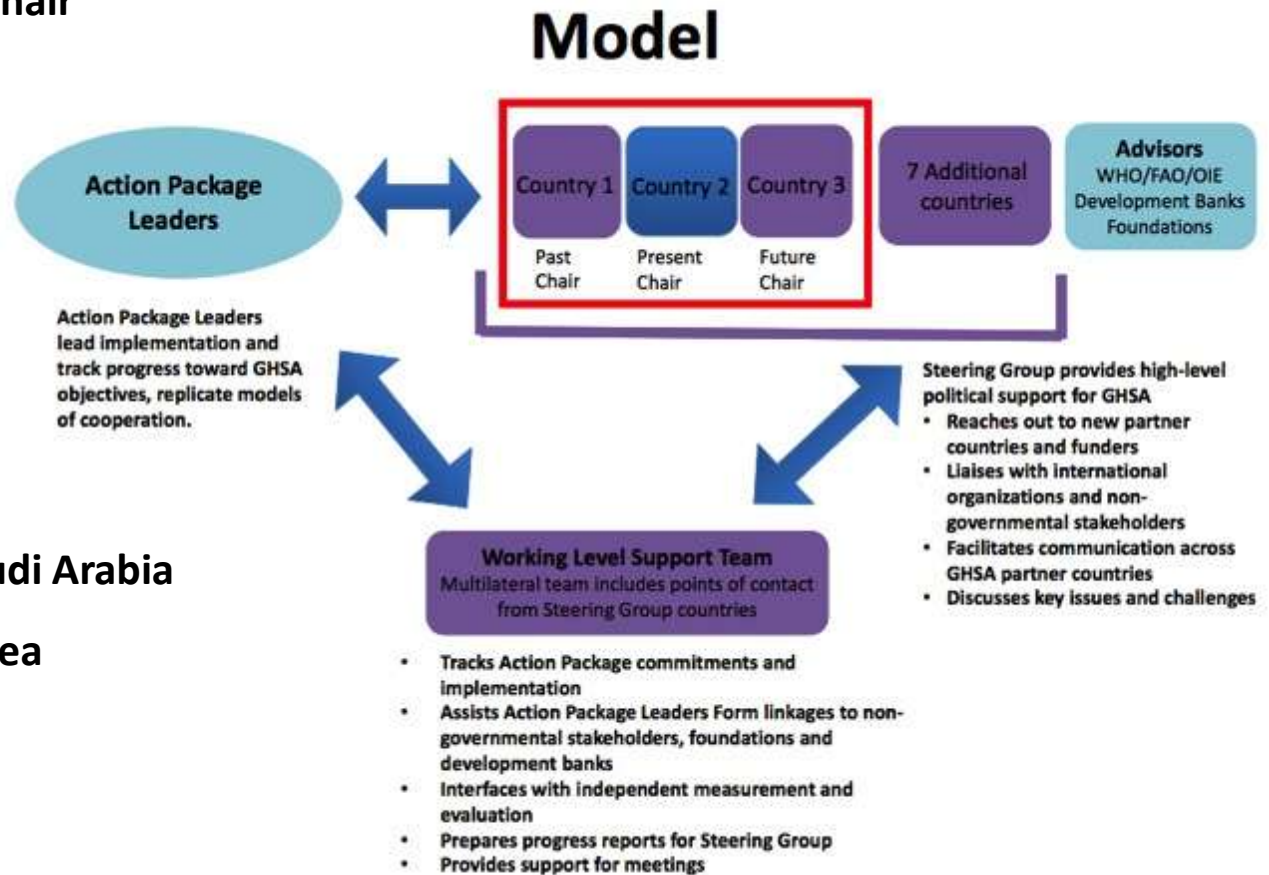
12 Milestones under Prevent. Detect. Respond.

Action Package Examples

Action Package	Action Package Leading Countries	Action Package Contributing Countries
Biosafety and Biosecurity (Prevent-3)	Canada	Azerbaijan
	Denmark	Germany
	Kenya	Jordan
	Peru	Republic of Korea
	Portugal	United Kingdom
	Spain	United States
Nationwide Laboratory Systems (Detect-1)	South Africa	Canada
		China
		Ethiopia
		Finland
		Georgia
	Thailand	Israel
		Japan
		Malaysia
		Mexico
	United States	Peru
		Switzerland
		United Kingdom
Yemen		
Emergency Operations Centers (Respond-1)	Malaysia	Ethiopia
		Kenya
		Saudi Arabia
	Turkey	United Kingdom
		South Africa
		Vietnam

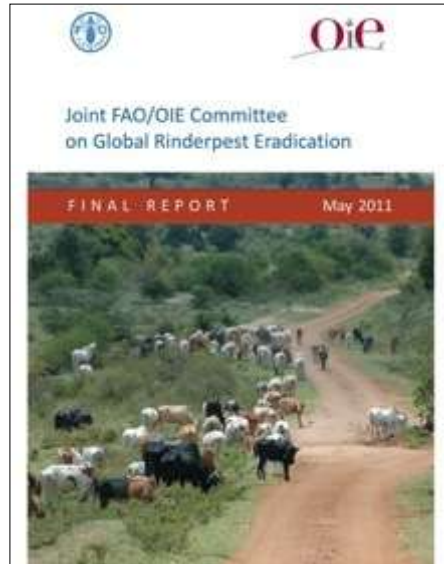
GHSA Steering Group

1. Finland: 2015 Chair
2. Canada
3. Chile
4. India
5. Indonesia
6. Italy
7. Kenya
8. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
9. Republic of Korea
10. United States



Innovative Partnerships & Senior Leadership: Required

Collaboration with International Health Organizations



Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction



- International Health Regulations (2005)
- Post-Rinderpest Eradication
- Real-Time Biosurveillance
- Pathogen Security
- Diagnostics



- 2002-2012, \$20 billion
- Extension beyond 2012 for global threats
- **Biosecurity as a top priority**



Global Partnership Biosecurity Deliverables

1. **Secure and account for materials that represent biological proliferation risks.**
2. **Develop and maintain appropriate and effective measures to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the deliberate misuse of biological agents.**
3. **Strengthen national and global networks to rapidly identify, confirm and respond to biological attacks.**
4. **Reinforce and strengthen biological nonproliferation principles, practices and instruments.**
5. **Reduce proliferation risks through the advancement and promotion of safe and responsible conduct in the biological sciences.**



GLOBAL BIO INITIATIVES PORTAL
GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP AGAINST THE SPREAD OF WEAPONS AND MATERIALS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

Next Steps



The technology, capacity, and resources exist to make measurable progress, but focused leadership and political will are required to make it happen.

- ✓ February 13, 2014: GHS Agenda launch with 33 partners
- ✓ May 5-6, 2014, Helsinki: Commitment development meeting
- ✓ May, 2014: World Health Assembly
- ✓ Summer, 2014: Action Packages
- ✓ August 20-21, Jakarta: Commitment development meeting
- ✓ 9/26, 2014: White House event to review initial commitments
- 2015 and beyond: Sustainable progress



“Together, our countries have made over 100 commitments...And now, we’ve got to turn those commitments into concrete action – starting in West Africa. We’ve got to make sure we never see a tragedy on this scale again...”

**President Barack Obama
September 26, 2014**