



EU actions on preparedness and response planning

Margherita Fanos

Unit C3 Crisis management and preparedness in health

DG SANTE - European Commission

Best Practices in implementing International Health Regulations (IHR)

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Preparedness

Article 4 of Decision 1082 aims at ensuring adequate coordination between the Member States to achieve a consistent level of preparedness and interoperability between the existing and future national preparedness plans

Preparedness and response planning is an essential element for effective monitoring, early warning of and combating serious cross-border threats to health. Such planning should include in particular:

IHR core capacities



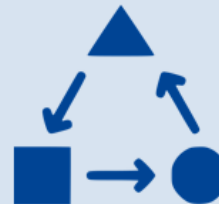
Supporting **implementation of core-capacity requirements** for surveillance and response (as per Art. 5 and 13 of the IHR)

Intersectorality



Addressing **intersectoral dimension** of preparedness and response planning at Union level

Interoperability



Promoting **interoperability** of national preparedness plans

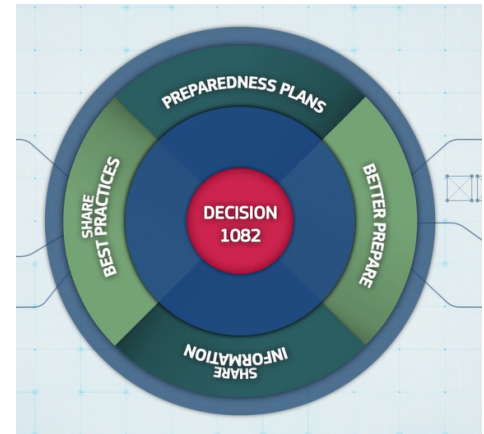
EU-wide collaboration



Sharing **best practice** and experience in preparedness and response planning

EU actions on preparedness

- Areas of action identified by:
 - *2015 Council conclusions on Lessons learned for Public Health from the Ebola outbreak in West Africa*
 - *2016 Special Report of the European Court of Auditors: Dealing with serious cross-border threats to health in the EU: important steps taken but more needs to be done*
 - *Reporting of Member States on preparedness and response planning under Article 4 of Decision 1082/2013/EU (2014), report under preparation for the next cycle*
- Technical action plan for the HSC developed with ECDC in collaboration with WHO/Europe
- Background paper for the HSC on preparedness and response to terrorist attacks



Priority areas on preparedness and IHR implementation

- **Policy development** (on vaccination and on infectious diseases threats); **adoption of implementing acts**
- **Coordination with Member States** (HSC and working groups on preparedness and communication)
- **Cross-sectoral capacity building, exchange of knowledge and best practices**
- Re-engineering the **Early Warning and Response System**
- Review of the **reporting** approach under Decision 1082/2013/EU in alignment with the WHO IHR Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
- **Access to medical countermeasures** and rapid deployment in case of emergency
- **Health and security interface** and preparedness and response to terror attacks
- **Laboratory strengthening** through a consolidated laboratory practice
- **Preparedness at points of entry**

EU actions on preparedness

- Exercises and workshops with Member States
- Joint actions with Member States

Exercises and workshops with Member States

to improve preparedness and response capacity

- Inter-sectoral **table-top exercise on hybrid threats**, 30-31 January 2018
- **Workshops on preparedness and IHR implementation**, 1st workshop, 25-27 April 2018
- Cross-sectoral **table-top exercise on business continuity planning during a pandemic** (Q3 2018)
- **Training on best practices regarding entry and exit screening** (Q4 2018)



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Workshop on preparedness and IHR implementation

Luxembourg, 25-27 April 2018



Workshop on preparedness and IHR implementation

Luxembourg, 25-27 April 2018

Objective: to take stock of preparedness capacity in participating countries, identify gaps as well as strengths, and define opportunities to achieve a consistent level of preparedness and interoperability in national preparedness plans.

Preliminary key messages:

IHR core capacities



Collaboration with
the WHO

Intersectorality



Chemical and
environmental
threats:
strengthening of
working across
sectors

BCPs



Training and testing
and risk
communication are
essential.
BCPs → multi-
sectorial

EU-wide collaboration



Different
collaboration
challenges exist at
different levels:
local-regional-
national

Joint Actions with Member States

- **Joint Action** on efficient response to **highly dangerous and emerging pathogens** at EU level **EMERGE** (2015-2018)
- Joint Action on **Antimicrobial Resistance and Healthcare-Associated Infection** (2017-2020)
- **Joint action on points of entry** (ports, airports, ground crossings) - Healthy GateWays (2018-)
- **Joint Action on vaccination** to enhance cooperation and build concrete tools to improve vaccination coverage in Europe (2018-)
- Joint Action on **preparedness and IHR implementation, including laboratory strengthening** (Q4 2018)

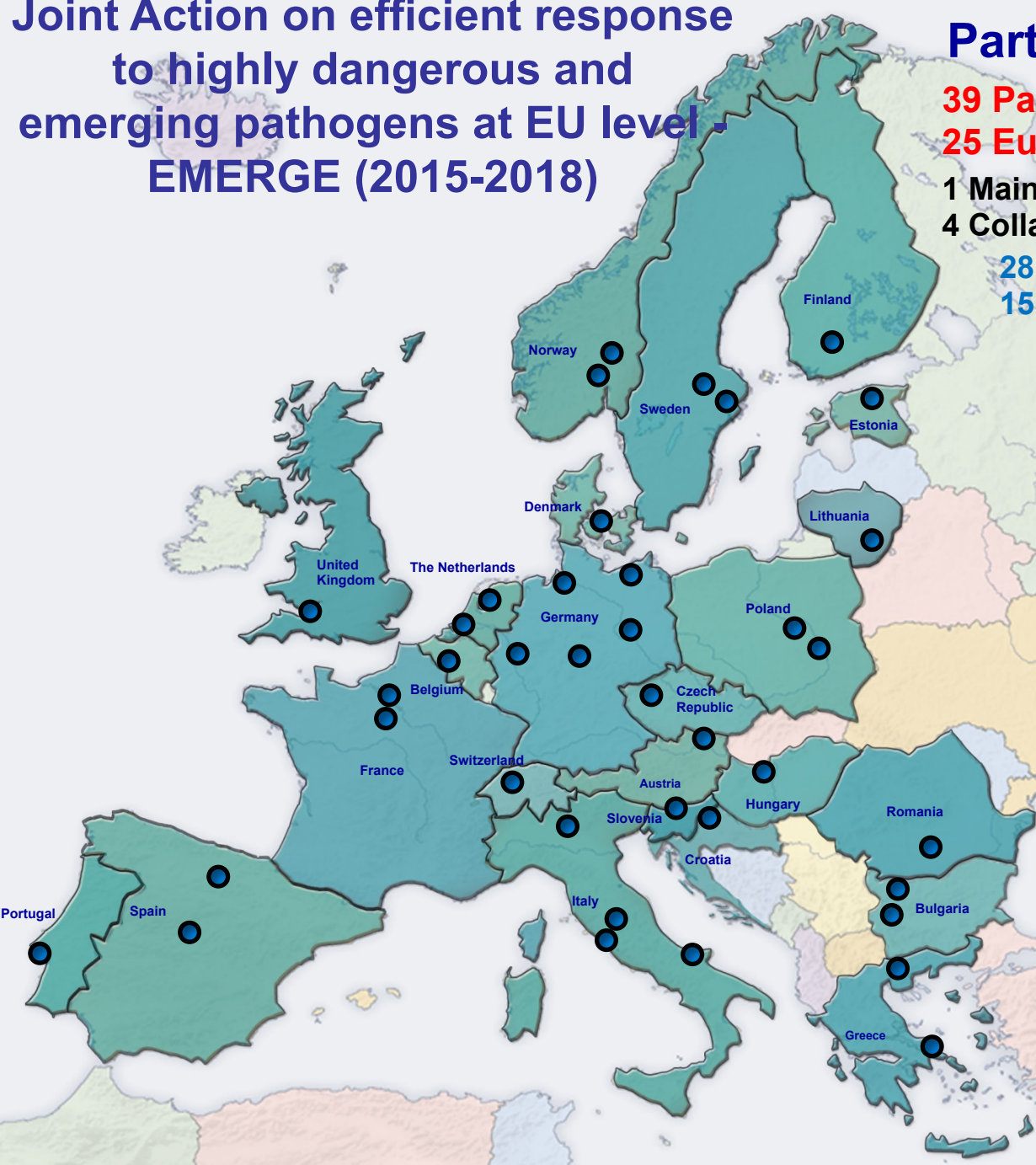
Joint Action on efficient response to highly dangerous and emerging pathogens at EU level - EMERGE (2015-2018)

Partners

39 Partners from 25 European countries

1 Main Partner, 34 Associated Partners, 4 Collaborating Partners

**28 laboratories bacterial network NIB
15 laboratories viral network NIV**



- Coordinator:** RKI, Germany
Co-Coordinator: INMI, Italy
- Associated Partners:**
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| AGES, Austria | ISS, Italy |
| CODA-CERVA, Belgium | IZSLER, Italy |
| NCIPD, Bulgaria | NVSPL, Lithuania |
| HZJZ, Croatia | RIVM, Netherlands |
| SUJCHBO, Czech Rep. | NIPH, Norway |
| DTU, Denmark | NVI, Norway |
| TA, Estonia | NIPH-NIH, Poland |
| THL, Finland | NVRI, Poland |
| INSERM, France | INSA, Portugal |
| DGA, France | INC, Romania |
| BwIM, Germany | UL-IMI, Slovenia |
| FLI, Germany | BIOEF, Spain |
| UMR, Germany | ISC III, Spain |
| BNITM, Germany | FoHM, Sweden |
| AUT, Greece | PHE, United Kingdom |
| NCE, Hungary | EMC, Netherlands |
- Collaborating Partners:**
- | | | |
|--------------|-----------|--------------------|
| IZSPB, Italy | 10 | SPIEZ, Switzerland |
| NKUA, Greece | | FOI, Sweden |

General Tasks & Pathogens

- **Ensure an efficient response to serious emergent and re-emergent cross-border events.**

- **Contribute to a coordinated and effective response by linking up laboratory networks and institutions.**

- **Perform external quality assurance exercises and give appropriate trainings, and ensure laboratory responsiveness, diagnostics and laboratory bio-risk management during outbreaks.**

- **2 modes: a so-called inter-epidemic mode (IEM) and an outbreak response mode (ORM).**

Bacteria	Viruses
Bacillus anthracis	Filoviruses (Ebola Hemorrhagic Fever)
Francisella tularensis	Arenaviruses (Lassa Hemorrhagic Fever)
Yersinia pestis	Bunyaviruses (Crim Congo Hemorrhagic Fever)
Burkholderia mallei	Orthopoxviruses (Monkey pox)
Burkholderia pseudomallei	Paramyxoviruses (like Nipah and Hendra viruses)
Brucella sp.	New viruses (Not yet identified)
Coxiella burnetii	



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Joint Action on Antimicrobial Resistance and Healthcare-Associated Infection

*Supports implementation of
New EU AMR action plan (June
2017)*

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM:2017:339:FIN>

Health and
Food Safety



A European
One Health
Action Plan
against
Antimicrobial
Resistance
(AMR)



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MAKING THE EU A BEST PRACTICE REGION ON AMR

- Better evidence and awareness
- Better coordination and implementation of EU rules
- Better prevention and control
- Better addressing the role of the environment
- A stronger partnership against AMR and better availability of antimicrobials



BOOSTING RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION ON AMR

- New economic models & incentives
- Better detection and control measures
- New antimicrobials, rapid diagnostic tests, vaccines & alternative therapies
- AMR in the environment



SHAPING THE GLOBAL AGENDA ON AMR

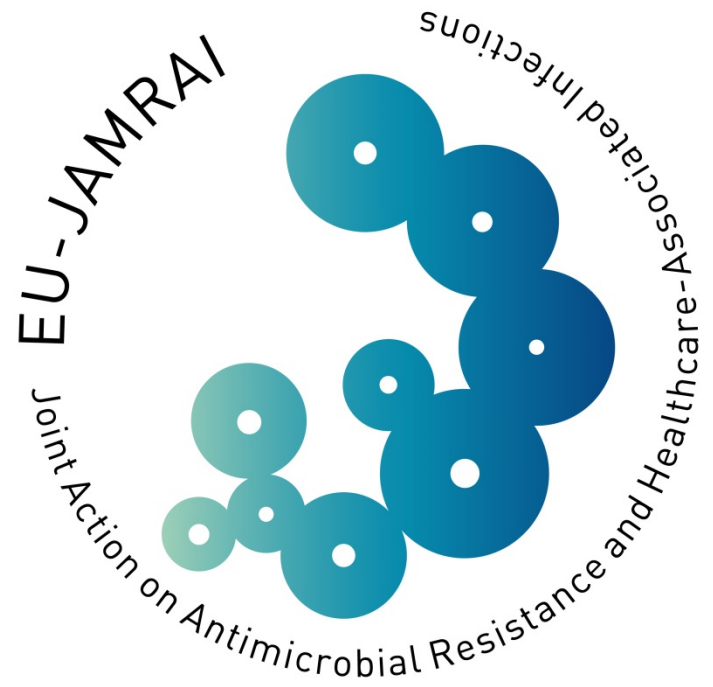
- Stronger EU global presence, partnering
- Stronger bilateral partnership for stronger cooperation
- Cooperating with developing countries
- Developing a global research agenda

Joint Action on Antimicrobial Resistance and Healthcare-Associated Infection

EUR 7 million (EU 4m)
Sept 2017-2020

Development and
implementation of national
policy on AMR and HCAI:
Including:

- Peer reviews of AMR action
- Infection prevention –tools
and methods
- Research priorities



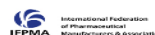


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Joint Action on Antimicrobial Resistance and Healthcare-Associated Infection

20 EU MSs, Norway, Moldova

38 Collaborating Stakeholders



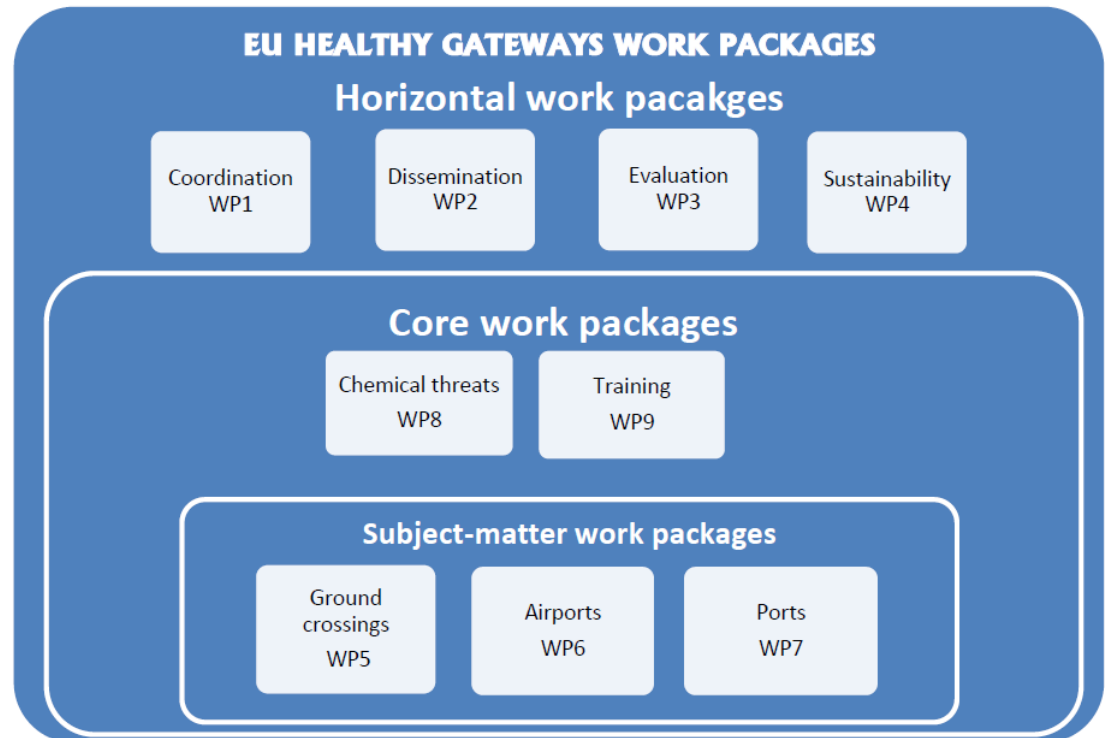
Joint action on preparedness and action at points of entry (ports, airports, ground crossings) Healthy GateWays

- € 3 million EU co-funding
- Participation of 17 countries (14 EU/EEA countries) and planned involvement of DG MOVE, ECDC, EASA, FRONTEX, WHO, ILO, ICAO, IATA and others.
- Launched 1 May 2018; kick-off meeting June 2018



Joint action on preparedness and action at points of entry (ports, airports, ground crossings) Healthy GateWays

*All types of SCBTH with emphasis on **biological** (particularly vector-borne) and **chemical** threats (work package on actions for preparedness to chemical threats at points of entry).*



Joint action on vaccination

- **Enhance cooperation** between Member States, the European Commission, EU agencies and international organisations in the field of vaccination.
- **Strengthen existing public health policies** at the national and EU level.
- Build **concrete tools** to improve vaccination coverage in Europe.
 - € 3.55 million EU co-funding
 - Participation of 20 countries (17 EU MS) and involvement of ECDC, EMA, WHO, DG RTD
 - JA will start in Q3 2018





Joint Action on Preparedness preparedness and IHR implementation, including laboratory strengthening

- **30 Member States, EU and neighbouring countries participating**
- **Two** main areas of action
 - **to improve preparedness and response planning for serious cross-border threats and the implementation of IHR** in EU Member States, EEA and neighbouring countries, in view of the EU and the global emergency preparedness context
 - **to improve the core functions of public health laboratories**, by the coordination, in collaboration with ECDC, of a reference network of European microbiology laboratories specialised in **highly pathogenic or newly emerging pathogens to improve laboratory capacity**
- **Budget: EUR 7 900 000**

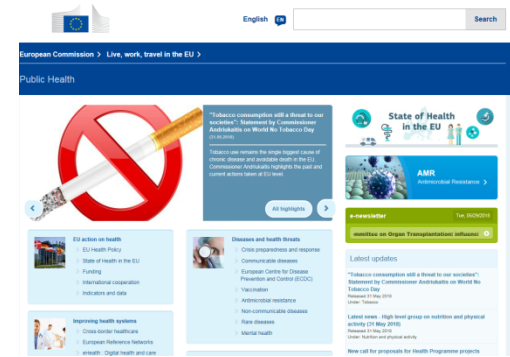
Thank you!

https://ec.europa.eu/health/home_en

<http://ec.europa.eu/avservices/video/player.cfm?sitelang=en&ref=I115268>



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The Decision 1082/2013/EU is an important step forward in improving health security in the European Union and protecting citizens from a wide range of health threats. It will help Member States prepare for and protect citizens against possible future pandemics and serious cross-border threats to public health, such as influenza, zoonoses, chemical, biological or environmental.