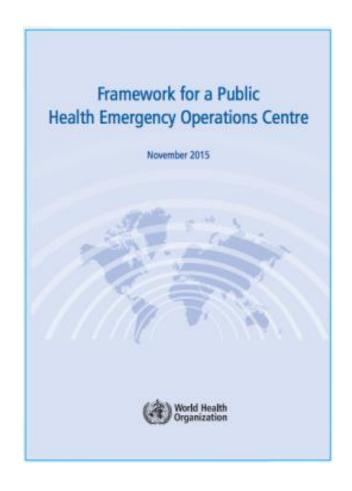
Public Health Emergency Operations Center: Country literature review



What is a Public Health Emergency Operations Centre (PHEOC)?



"Emergency operations centre specializing in the command, control and coordination requirements of responding to emergencies involving health consequences and threats to public health"

- A physical location from where the emergency response is coordinated.
- Can be housed in a purpose-built or repurposed facility.
- Working in a PHEOC brings separate teams together to share expertise and skill.
- This helps staff provide key information to inform decision-making and the management of resources.
- To operate, a PHEOC needs:
 - ✓ physical infrastructure (including ICT);
 - ✓ policies, plans, and procedures;
 - ✓ a system for managing information and staff to run it.

Framework for a Public Health **Emergency Operations Centre**

A well-designed plan is a prerequisite for the development of a PHEOC. Developing the PHEOC is a process that evolves over time. The essential steps for this process are:

- establishing legal authority and planning guidance;
- forming a policy group and a steering committee, which will:
 - develop main objectives of the PHEOC and
 - define the essential functions and operational structure of the PHEOC;
- developing the core components of the PHEOC;
- developing training and exercises for response staff;
- establishing monitoring and evaluation; and
- setting up mechanisms for costing, funding and sustaining a PHEOC.

PHEOC Handbook Part A: Policies. Plans and Procedures

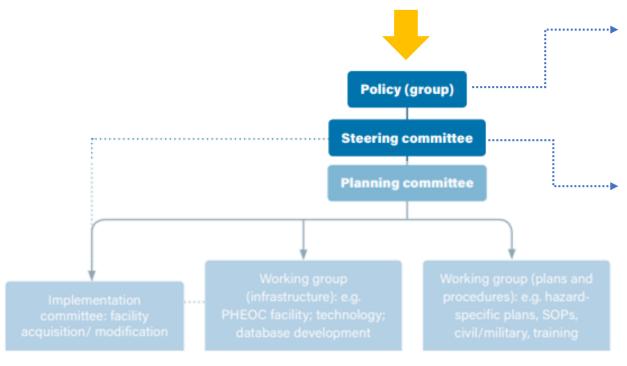
PHEOC Handbook Part B: Physical Structures, Technology and Information Systems

PHEOC Handbook Part C: Training and Exercises



Legal authority provided by legislation or a government entity is required to give organizations the mandate to respond to emergencies. This will give organizations the necessary authority to oversee the response, coordinate with other agencies and obtain funding for the response. As such, the legal authority should:

- outline the roles and responsibilities of the responding agencies;
- describe the coordination mechanism that will help them work together; and
- describe the funding mechanisms for the PHEOC.



Legal authority can be exercised through a policy group which will set strategic objectives and a steering committee to implement the PHEOC systems and infrastructure

The policy group will be made up of:

- Heads of involved organizations
- Subject matter experts
- Government officials
- · Legal and ethical advisors
- Executive officers
- · Strategic level professionals

- Provide high-level advice on the overall emergency management
- Facilitate collaboration within and between ministries and agencies
- Endorse requests for resources and assistance
- Delegate authority as required to the PHEOC

The steering committee will consist of staff from key stakeholders and users, for example:

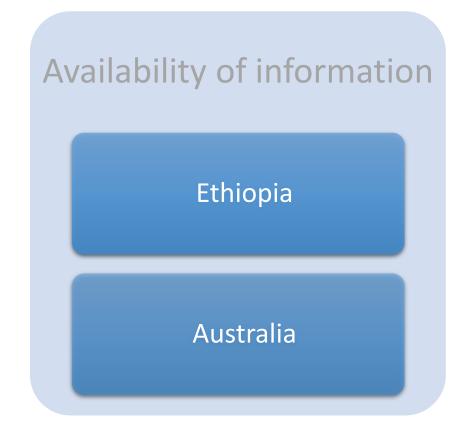
- Emergency managers and team leads from:
 - Information team
 - Surveillance
 - Logistics
 - Finance
 - Human resources

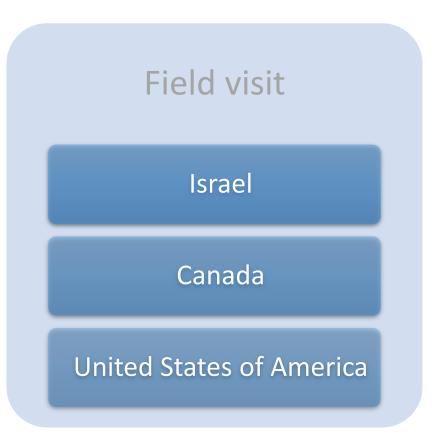
The steering committee will decide on the exact objectives.

- Conduct risk and capacity assessments
- Lead on decisions about the broader emergency management model, including:
 - deciding the size, scope and type of the PHEOC;
 - developing PHEOC principle objectives;
 - defining the essential functions and operational structure;
 - defining how core processes will be managed;
 - ensuring core components are in place;
 - developing a monitoring and evaluation plan; and
 - developing a costing and budgeting plan.

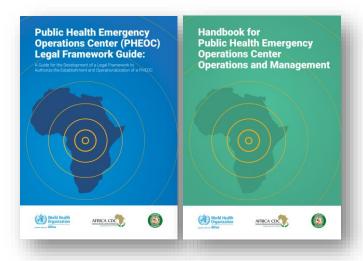
World Health Organization. (24 November 2015). Framework for a Public Health Emergency Operations Centre.

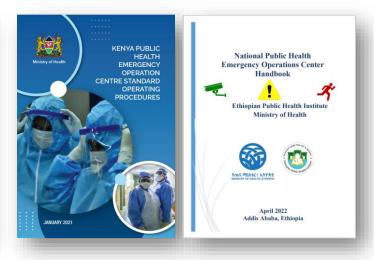
Country literatures





Ethiopia









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Annex 3: Example of Legal Authority for a PHEOC (Senegal)



Legal Authority:

Article 93. Declaration of State of Emergency

No.93/a Council of Ministers of the Federal Government



No.93/b State executives

Policy Group:

Council of Ministers Regulation No.301/2013



Mandated the Ethiopian
Public Health Institute
to operate the PHEOC

Steering Committee:

Public Health Emergency Management Technical Working Group

Public Health Emergency Operations Center (PHEOC) Legal Framework Guide. (2021). <u>A Guide for the Development of a Legal Framework to Authorize the Establishment and Operationalization of a PHEOC.</u>

Ethiopian Public Health Institute Ministry of Health. (2022, April 15). <u>National Public Health Emergency Operations Center Handbook</u>.

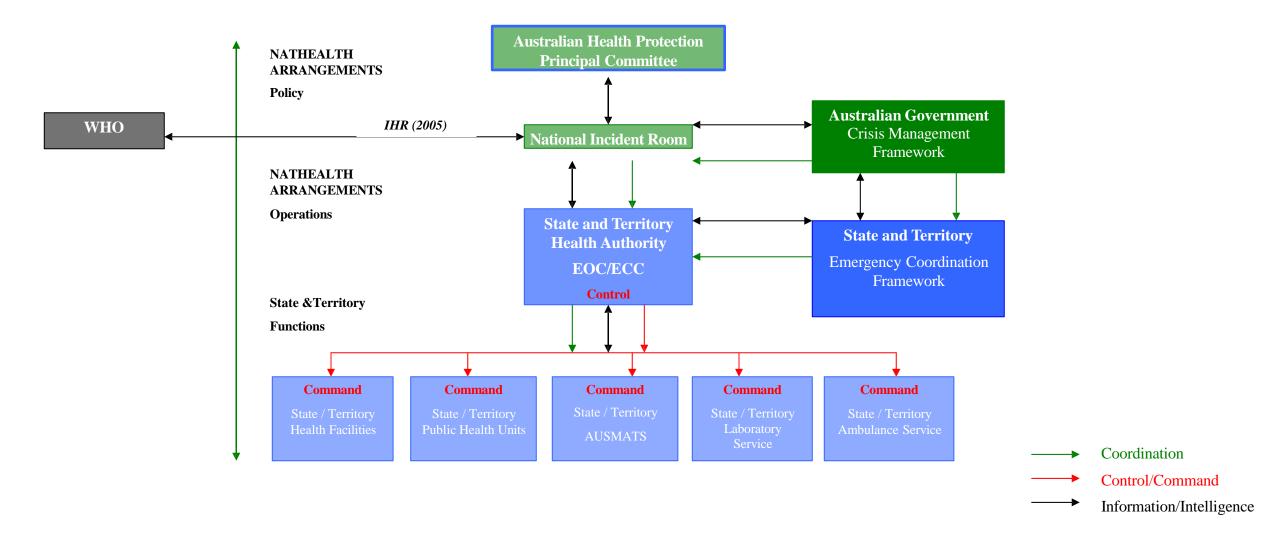
Israel **National Legal Authority: Emergency Management Authority Policy Group:** Led by the Director General of the MOH. The supreme **IDF Chief Medical Officer** Responsible for establishing the policy for the **Health Authority** operation of the healthcare system in inpatient and community healthcare services. **Epidemic treatment** team "Authority" headquarters National Health Emergency Operation Centre **Center for Disease Home Front** Command – Commander Control (CDC) Regional command medicine **Steering Committee** Once the recommendations of a Management of Health General committee or task force are healthcare **MDA** district hospitals approved by the Supreme Health organizations Authority, they are disseminated to relevant stakeholders as standing policy. Serving on these committees and task forces is voluntary and without compensation. Clinics

Australia National Health Security Agreemen The COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA ('the Commonwealth'); and (CHC) ment of Health and Agein the STATE of NEW SOUTH WALES. the STATE of VICTORIA the STATE of QUEENSLAND, the STATE of WESTERN AUSTRALIA, the STATE of SOUTH AUSTRALIA. the STATE of TASMANIA, the AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY, and the NORTHERN TERRITORY NATIONAL HEALTH EMERGENCY RECITALS RESPONSE ARRANGEMENTS A. The national and international importance of effective, rapid, coordinated and cooperative health sector responses to significant public health events including Ministers' Advisory (a) disease outbreaks with the potential to spread quickly through co and across State and Territory and international borders; Council (AHMAC) (b) incidents involving the release of chemical, biological or radiological agents with the potential to cause widespread injury, illness or death; and (c) natural disasters and other mass casualty events that may require repatriatio B. Australia's accession to the International Health Regulations (2005) requiring Australia to develop multi-level capacities in the health sector to effectively manage public health threats and to develop, strengthen and maintain the capacity **National Health Emergency** to detect, report and respond to public health events. C. The Commonwealth and the States and Territories agree there is a need to November 2011 **Response Arrangements** maintain a robust surveillance and reporting system with the capacity to (a) facilitate the sharing of information about communicable diseases Commonwealth, State and the Territory health sectors to enhance: (NatHealth Arrangements) Issued by Direction of the (i) understanding of the epidemiology of those diseases; and (ii) understanding of the threats posed by those diseases; and (iii) the ability within Australia to respond to those diseases; **Policy Group:** Australian Health AHPPC is the peak national **Proctection Principal** health emergency management Committee (AHPPC) **Legal Authority:** committee The AHMAC produced the *NatHealth Arrangements* to guide a coordinated Australian health sector response and provide a strategic planning framework for guidance to the future revisions of existing health sector emergency plans. National Health **Blood Borne Viruses** Public Health Emergency Standing Committee Diseases Network and STI Standing Management Standing Australia (CDNA) (PHLN) Committee (NHEMS)

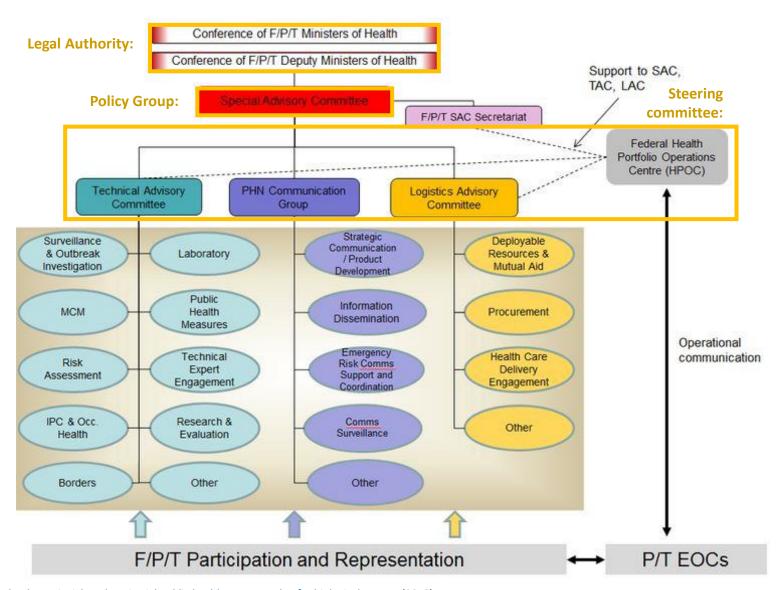
Steering Committee: addresses the operational aspects of disaster medicine and health emergency management in all hazard contexts with a focus on preparedness and response.

Australia

THE NATHEALTH ARRANGEMENTS GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

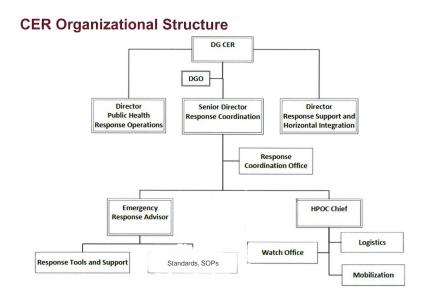


Canada



Public Health Agency of Canada Emergency Management Branch

- Reorganization of the Center for Emergency Preparedness and Response
- Expansion of the National Emergency Strategic Stockpile
- Coordinates responses to domestic and international public health emergencies as shared service in the Health Portfolio.
- HPOC is a Health Portfolio central hub to provide 24/7 support, coordination, resources, information, and expertise.
- Activation support to the IMS.

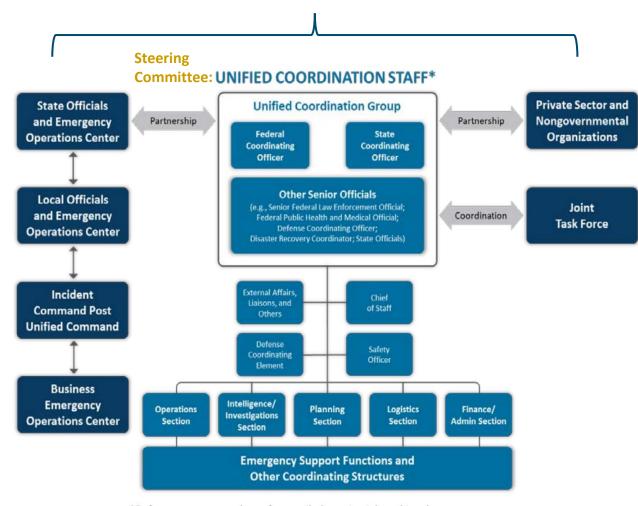


Federal, provincial, and territorial public health response plan for biological events. (2018).

United States of America

Legal Authority: PRESIDENT EXPRESS OR IMPLIED PRESIDENTIAL **STAFFORD AGENCY AUTHORITY** ACT DELEGATION FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS **DHS SECRETARY** AND AGENCIES Coordinates Federal Government resources utilized in response, Coordinate response pursuant to Presidential delegation activities under statutory · Coordinates Stafford Act activities as delegated by Executive authorities Order 12148 Lead agency coordinates **FEMA ADMINISTRATOR*** response if: Coordinates Stafford Act · Statutory authority exists activities as delegated by · The Secretary of DHS Delegation 9001.1 Homeland Security is not exercising Presidentially The Secretary of Homeland delegated coordination Security coordinates responsibilities Federal response if: The lead agency can Federal agency requests request Federal-to-Federal-to-Federal Federal support support FCOs** and FEMA · Two or more agencies are Administrator coordinate substantially involved · Directed by the President · Stafford Act and Inherent Agency authorities Resources of local and State authorities are Disaster Relief Fund overwhelmed and Authority to task other Federal assistance has Federal agencies with or been requested without reimbursement

Policy Group: Multiagency Coordination Groups (MAC)



^{*}References to state also refer to tribal, territorial, and insular area governments.

^{*} The FEMA Administrator has additional standing authority for response under the Homeland Security Act and Title VI of the Stafford Act. Per the Homeland Security Act, the FEMA Administrator serves as the principal advisor to the President, Homeland Security Council, and Secretary of Homeland Security.

^{**} The Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) is appointed under Section 302 of the Stafford Act.

United States of America

Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response (ASPR)

Legal Authority:

- National Response Framework (NRF)
- Section 2811 of the Public Health Service Act

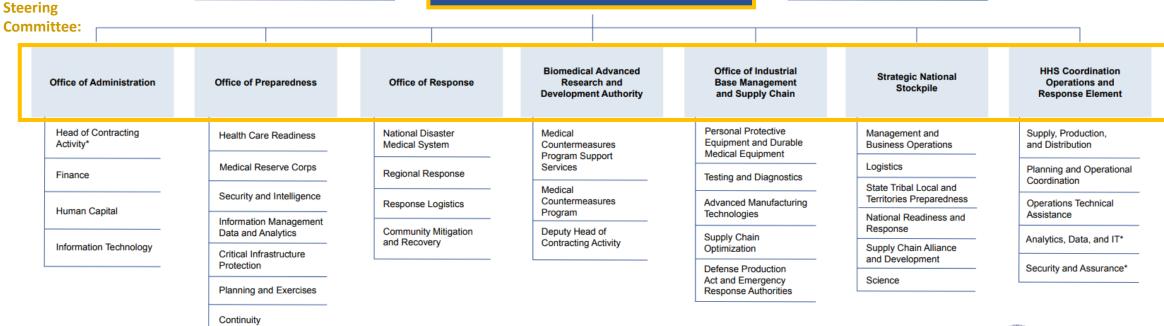
Immediate Office Office of Strategy, Policy, and Requirements Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary and **Executive Secretariat Chief Operating Officer**

Policy Group:

Office of External Affairs

Office of Legislative Affairs

Office of Public Affairs



Note: Offices marked with an asterisk (*) report to multiple parts of the organization. Within the Office of Administration, the

Assurance are part of the Office of Preparedness but provide support to H-CORE.

Deputy Head of Contracting Activity is also part of BARDA. Within H-CORE, the Office of Analytics and the Office of Security and



Secretary's Operations

Center