

# Australia's Ebola Response – observations on the Sierra Leone response, and Asia-Pacific regional preparedness

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# Structure of presentation



- · Context:
  - · International; DFAT
- DFAT's role
  - Australian Government coordination
  - Regional contingency planning
  - · Response in Sierra Leone
- · Lessons and way forward
  - · DFAT regional analysis and strategy
  - Australia's interests



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## Context

### International:

- August/September 2014: Ebola virus outbreak in West Africa declared 'a public health emergency of international concern' and a 'threat to international peace and security'.
- weak health systems in Sierra Leone, Guinea, Liberia rapidly overwhelmed.
- Slow international response lack of usual coordination mechanisms.
- Highlighted the need for robust international, regional and local health architecture.

### DFAT Policy & Institutional changes

- Merging of Aid, Trade and Diplomacy functions
- Strong focus of ODA on near neighbourhood and economic development
- Regional: A DFAT perspective



## DFAT's role

### Whole-of-GOVERNMENT

- Joint lead of Australia's Ebola response with Dept Health
- Co-chair Inter-Departmental Committee
- Advice to National Security Committee as required on international response and policies
- Communications with DFAT Posts

### Humanitarian operations and programming:

- Liaison/partnerships with international partners especially UK, US, NZ
- Establish and manage agreements with Aspen Medical, UNMEER, WHO and NGOs

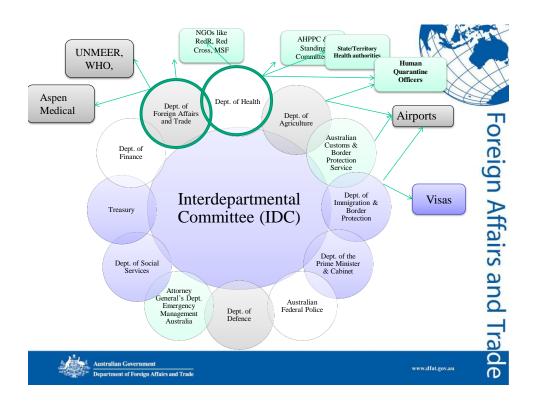
### Regional Preparedness

- Contribute to development of and, later, responsibility for implementation of National Ebola Regional Contingency Plan
- Lead with Western Pacific Regional Office (WPRO) of WHO on regional preparedness

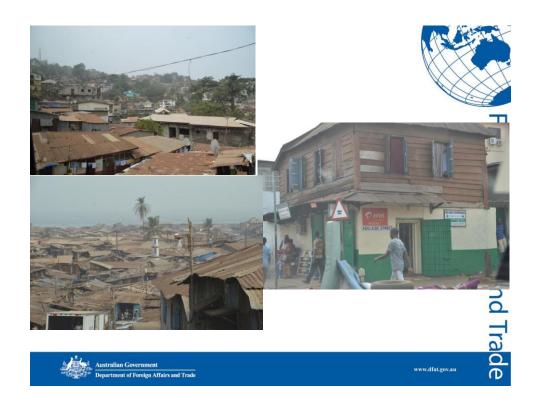
### • Broader Strategy and Policy Development:

- Ebola Epi Modelling & Scenario Analysis
- Regional health security strategy.











# Response in Sierra Leone

- Plugged into UK operation
  - Relationship worked due to prior engagement in different settings
- DFAT liaison officer seconded to UK Joint Inter Agency Taskforce in Freetown
  - An operation of civilian-military-police integration
- End-to-end management of Ebola Treatment Centre at Hastings Airfield
- Private contractor: Aspen Medical





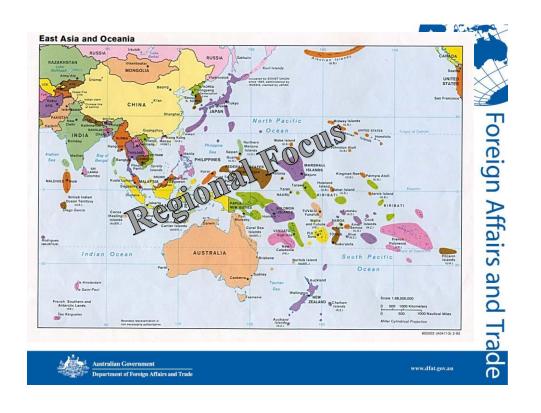












# Ebola Regional contingency planning

- 1. Regional Contingency Plan
  - Papua New Guinea (PNG), Timor Leste and the Pacific Island Countries.
- 2. WHO funding for regional preparedness
  - training of health officials and PPE procurement.
- 3. DFAT study: "Risk of importation and economic consequences of Ebola in A-P region":
  - · modelling of Fiji, Indonesia, PNG and Timor Leste
  - confirmed insufficient preparedness and capacity to respond effectively
    but pre-emptive responses more effective than reactive
  - significant economic impacts in all 4 countries.



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## Lesson learning

- International health architecture is it fit for purpose, especially in our region?
  - WHO reform; Humanitarian; Bretton Woods?
- Balance between risk mitigation & preparedness, and emergency responses
- What if? (Avian Flu H5\* mutation)
- · Internal whole of Government review
  - Implementation of domestic measures to protect Australia
  - Implementation of Australia's support for the international response
  - Regional contingency planning to protect the region
  - Governance arrangements
  - Information sharing, risk assessment and management and communication arrangements.



## Regional analysis & strategy

- Concerns in relation to potentially devastating impact of Ebola importation to A-P region
  - WHO assessment most LMIC's don't have response capacity to contain <u>any</u> disease outbreak
  - DFAT commissioned "Risk of importation and economic consequences of Ebola in A-P region"
- Re-confirmed A-P region highly vulnerable to emerging health threats.
- Informed a new DFAT "health for development" strategy
  - Explicit focus on risk mitigation and preparedness
  - strengthening of public health systems for regional health security and ultimately global health security



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# DFAT Health for Development Strategy 2015-2020



- Country level health systems and services responsive to health needs
- Strengthened regional preparedness and response to emerging threats.
- An explicit geographic focus on our near region and its priorities:
  - strengthen core public health systems and capacities to prevent, detect and respond;
  - address health threats that cross national borders;
  - a more effective global response and international health architecture in our region.



# The Way Forward

- Utilise DFAT/WoG policy influence and diplomatic leverage on partner country policy, strategy and domestic resource allocation for health security
- Work across Australian government
- Work with countries as a member state of the A-P region
- · Work and coordinate with US and other key allies
- Leverage regional and global funding for the A-P region
  - Role of emerging Asian economies? (China, India?)
  - Strengthen existing and explore new partnerships (e.g. WB, ADB, Private sector)





