Chapter 7
Global Health Organizations and Systems

ABSTRACT

Chapter 7 explores a list of global health organizations. The list includes several organizations that track diseases and share information with international health officials. Chapter 7 also explores the different public-private partnerships utilized to support global health security and their functions. The Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA) was established in 2014 as a multinational initiative between international health organizations, government, and non-government organizations to assist and support nations in meeting global security requirements. The GHSA was created and launched under Obama to ensure that countries were adequately prepared to take effective action against emerging disease threats and that the WHO's IHR core components were not in place in low- and middle-income countries (LMIC).

The GHSA partners with multiple nations to provide the technical expertise and funding to developing countries in support of globally agreed accepted health security objectives (Merson, 2020). The GHSA initiatives consist of negotiated measurable modules called Action Packages, designed to accomplish specific, measurable goals. The GHSA is not a WHO initiative but was created to support nations that did not have the needed IHR resources.

The GHSA combats the spread of disease and infections from a multinational and multiorganizational perspective and prioritizes disease migration intervention. Because GHSA views global security as an international

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responsibility and has access to international funding, expertise, and support, developing and implementing a multinational EHR interoperability system is achievable.

GLOBAL PUBLIC HEALTH INTELLIGENCE NETWORK (GPHIN)

The **Global Public Health Intelligence Network (GPHIN)** was created by Health Canada in 1997 in Vancouver, Canada. GPHIN is a system that monitors and analyzes more than 20,000 online global reports in 9 languages daily. In the event of a risk of an outbreak, the GPHIN alerts the WHO (Merson, 2020). The GPHIN is Canada's "early warning" system on a secure internet-based platform that reports public health dangers in near "real-time" 24 hours a day, seven days a week (Blench, 2007).

The GPHIN is managed by the Centre for Emergency Preparedness and Response (CEPR) under the Health Canada system and has a broad reach and access to information on global outbreaks, bioterrorism, exposure to chemicals, infectious diseases, contaminated food and water, exposure to chemicals, or anything that could trigger a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC).

Carter (2019) stated that multinational challenges require multinational solutions. The threat of disease migration is a significant threat to global health security. Access to vital health information is essential to preventing the spread of disease and treating the sick (Blench, 2007). The Canadian GPHIN, the American GHSA, and the United Nations World Health Organization's IHR are designed to disseminate critical health information to global health officials so nations can take appropriate protective measures.

Global Public-Private Partner Partnership (GPPP)

A Public-Private Partnership (PPP) is an agreement or contract between a government and a private organization (Sharma & Bindal, 2014). The government will often partner with private organizations for projects when the private sector can complete the project more efficiently, with less cost, the project exceeds the government's scope of expertise, or to conduct research. SpaceX is an example of a PPP. Although the National Aeronautics and

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