

**Statement of I.R. Iran on
Public Health Emergencies: Preparedness and response**

**"Strengthening the global architecture for health emergency preparedness,
response and resilience"**

We appreciate the Secretariat for professional organization of this document. In order to strengthen the global architecture for preparedness and response to health emergencies and disasters and Referring to the Sendai framework, several priorities should be highlighted: Increase risk understanding, Strengthen risk management, Invest in risk reduction programs, Build-back better in the recovery and rehabilitation phase to improve preparedness for effective response, Participatory approach with the presence of people and all stakeholders in the management, leadership and implementation of programs, and cooperation of countries in the development of early warning systems

Inspiring the Sendai framework, the I.R.Iran developed a road map and a strategic plan for the health sector in incident management. "National Response Framework (NRF)" and "National Health System Response Program for Accidents and Emergencies known as (EOP)" serve as a strategic and operational plans. Those plans help create a coherent, integrated and coordinated operational platform for public health and treatment activities during emergencies and disasters. WHO support in the following areas is of importance to support countries to build a better architecture for HEPR:

- 1- Developing a preparedness and response plan with an all-hazard approach
- 2- Compilation of international and integrated standard tools in risk assessment and risk management
- 3- Developing advanced technology for early warning systems, hazard mapping, damage and injury estimation, simulation exercises, and telemedicine
- 4- Developing programs and tools for evaluating and improving health system resilience
- 5- Supporting applied research related to risk reduction management
- 6- Improving the health workforces capacity (including doctors, nurses, epidemiologists, laboratory specialists, support forces, risk assessors) in the field of rapid risk management for medical and public health emergencies through the design and implementation of quality training courses with international standards and the provision of PPEs
- 7- Visiting successful countries and exchange of experiences
- 8- Training of trainers in the field of risk management and medical emergencies based on the latest international standards
- 9- Paying more attention to mental-social health, rehabilitation of people and service providers
- 10- Supporting countries in risk prevention and risk reduction programs (evaluating and improving safety against all kinds of accidents)
- 11- Strengthening the pre-hospital, hospital and PHC emergency structures
- 12- Organizing and attracting the support of donors and NGOs in response to health emergencies

Thank you madam chairperson.