

**Global Health Security Agenda
Steering Group Meeting
September 17-18-24 2020**

*The current state of play, Action Packages & Preparation for the Ministerial, Happenn,
Teleconference*

**Day 1
17 September 2020
The current state of play**

Covid-19/GHSA: state of play, communication plan, commitment tracking, WHA November

Chair: Netherlands

Moderators: Netherlands, Thailand, Taskforce Communication and Advocacy

Present: Australia, Canada, Finland, GHSA Consortium, Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, Netherlands, OIE, Pakistan, PSRT, Senegal, Thailand, Uganda, United States, WHO, World Bank

1. Roland Driee, director for International Affairs at the Ministry of Health, kicked off the meeting by **welcoming the Steering Group to GHSA 2020, and the second Steering Group meeting of the year**. The platform created by Thailand will also be used for the Ministerial Meeting in November.
2. After the introduction, the Chair posed the question: 'How can we **share best practices and lessons learned** with one another, and deal with the crisis at hand?'.
 - a. Uganda responded by stating that participating in forums and platforms was of help and that countries should make use of benchmarks to increase capacities.
 - b. The Netherlands shared that track and tracing are vital for early and rapid detection, therefore the Netherlands currently is trying to remove any barriers to testing for the larger public.
 - c. Finland shared that due to entering the flu season, flu vaccinations are part of their practice as the percentage of Covid-19 cases is low and testing numbers high. Secondly, they pointed out that good infrastructure, knowhow of population, and a trusted government by being thoughtful in regard to privacy, is vital for download percentages of Covid-19 tracking applications. Their application was downloaded by 40% of the population within 2 weeks after the release. Lastly, Finland points out that presenting your work in multiple languages enables us to use this window of opportunity as GHSA and government to be transparent on capacity building.
 - d. Italy shares their best practices with the Steering Group in the chat:
 - i. international and regional coordination speeds knowledge;
 - ii. research and development of therapeutics and vaccines;
 - iii. a large intersectoral collaboration including schools, trade, foreign affairs under an unique leadership (e.g. Civil protection);
 - iv. wide information activities allowing strong population collaboration;
 - v. strong local services integrated in the hospital network to speed contact tracing, isolation and home treatment whenever possible.
 - e. Pakistan points out best practices can best be collected in an uniform pattern. Pakistan shares their best practices with the Steering Group in the chat:
 - i. immediate response by doing simulation exercises to train people;
 - ii. advocacy;
 - iii. lab capacity building including the private and public sector enabling timely surveillance and response activities;
 - iv. communication of COVID-19 its risk to all target audiences using different media modes;
 - v. strengthen prevention activities at entry points;
 - vi. establishment of a multisectoral platform for better coordination and timely prevention and response activities.
 - f. Thailand shared a video and explained about the Inter-Action Review (IAR) they conducted. The video will be shared with the Steering Group. To conduct an IAR a task force has to be established and reviewers need to be recruited.
 - g. WHO shared that by working with JFF, World Bank, and private sectors to map resources this results in better data and understanding of the midterm/long

7. The Chair posed the questions: 'What does the Steering Group think about having **rotating members potentially staying on another year**? Rotating members; would you be willing and able to stay on for 1 more year?'
 - a. The Netherlands will stay on for 1 more year.
 - b. Thailand expresses its support, as it will help to continue its GHSA activities seamlessly.
 - c. Argentina states that being in the GHSA is of importance for Argentina as the main objectives align their country goals. Argentina intends to stay for another year. To ensure a more active representation and the required resources they are working on a proposal with colleagues of the United States of America. The intention is to share this proposal before the last Steering Group of this year.
 - d. The United States of America echoes the need for having all rotating members staying on another year.
 - e. Finland wants to stay for 1 more year and will come back on this during Day 3 of this Steering Group meeting. Finland wants to ensure commitment from other sectors as well to optimally use this window of opportunity.
 - f. Canada is happy to stay for 1 more year, this year Canada has been interrupted in their work, Canada hopes to be able to act more the coming month and take advantage of the window of opportunity.
 - g. The World Bank confirmed they will stay on for another year.
8. Taskforce Advocacy and Communications shares that they drafted a **communication plan** in July which has been circulated for review. Comments mainly concerned the need to move key messages to the front, include an implementation plan for the Chair and Secretariat, include templates and formats, the need to express what is formally included and which components are new and to include IHR and JEE more in key messages. There was an overall agreement on the 7 objectives of the communication plan, these will remain the same. Taskforce Advocacy and Communication will try to provide activity and tools (static and electronic) under each objective which will be available for the Chair. The communication plan will be shared as soon as possible so it can be accepted during Day 3 of the Steering Group.
 - a. The United States of America states they will champion key messages through their channels and urges all Steering Group members to do the same. The United States appreciates the idea of a spokesperson, it would professionalize initiatives and it would be good to have a consistent outward face.
9. Taskforce Advocacy and Communications states that **expressing the impact of the information shared is vital** and that they are working on doing so by developing an instruction on how to systemically collect information and the development of an interactive map of commitments and activities. By clicking on the interactive map it shows intervenes of short stories of impact, it is prepared for the website and can be transferred to PDF.
 - a. Taskforce Advocacy and Communication also provides a toolkit for social media, namely a google sheet connected to email addresses so in case of an event social media messages can be copied and pasted by members.
10. World Bank echoes the chair that channels need to be found to explain what GHSA can and does. The World Bank has a number of channels and upcoming meetings e.g. **IMF meetings in October** are an opportunity. However, due to meetings being virtual and closed (small group/small event) World Bank is still thinking about what to get out of events and how to take up requests. **Meetings in March/spring in 2021** could be more fruitful. World Bank asks Taskforce Advocacy and Communications to provide a one-pager/slide of the communication plan presentation to be circulated with all regions and countries and will start with sounding their World Bank colleagues. World Bank will provide something more concrete within a few weeks.
11. Thailand echoes the opportunity of the **WHA** to showcase GHSA. Thailand and the Netherlands will have a bilateral and come back in the next week on this.
12. All Steering Group members are asked to commit comments on the **Draft Bangkok Declaration** before September 20th so Thailand can finalize it before Day 3 of the Steering Group meeting.

Day 2
18 September 2020
Action Packages
Action Package Results, discussion

Chair: Netherlands

Moderators: Netherlands, Thailand, Taskforce Action Package Coordination

Present: Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of Korea, Thailand, United States of America, the GHSA Consortium, Private Sector Round Table, Pakistan, Netherlands, Finland, Argentina, Australia, Canada, World Bank, OIE, WHO, AP AMR, AP Biosafety & Biosecurity, AP Zoonotic Disease, AP National Laboratory System, AP Workforce Development, AP Sustainable Financing for Preparedness, AP Immunization, AP Surveillance.

GHSA Action Packages

1. Saudi Arabia as the leader of the Action Package Coordination Task Force moderated this session. All Action Packages were requested to brief and present a single success story, best practices, and gaps. Many Action Packages gave overviews of what went well in the country where the AP leads are located. Although Action Packages are often packed with a range of international members, and strive to have a 'global' impact, national highlights, best practices, and gaps are of course illustrative as they represent concrete examples. It remains however crucial to expand the impact of Action Packages to have a maximal impact, in line with the GHSA 2024 objectives.
2. Uganda, representing the **AMR Action Package**, informed that Uganda has been chairing this Action Package for a year and will be handing over this month. A costed AMR national action plan was developed with a clear One Health Government structure and published in 2018. However, the implementation plan is not very holistic. A sentinel AMR surveillance system for Human Health and partly Animal Health has also been established and a national reference lab was designated. Related to this, sector-specific AMR surveillance plans, training, and capacity building plans are in place; AMR surveillance country indicators in line with GLASS priorities are developed, and manual for surveillance and DX stewardship for human and animal capacity building and training is also developed. Based on JEE conducted in 2017, the NAPHS document has been published in 2017. The NAPHS has been reviewed twice and an online indicator tracker has been developed for the NAPHS progress. Moreover, a manual for surveillance of AMUs in Human Health and Animal Health is developed. It was stated that the gaps remained as implementation is still not holistic (ad hoc).
3. On behalf of the **Biosafety and Biosecurity Action Package (APP3)**, Portugal informed that they have been chairing the AP for the last 12-month, and will hand over to the next chair, CARPHA, next month. APP3 has supported biosafety and biosecurity capacity improvement in countries and regions around the world by developing tools for implementation, providing recommendations for improvements, supporting the regional and international organizations, creating platforms to share resources and ideas, and develop tools which included in the IHR benchmarking tool. APP3 released a statement on biosafety and biosecurity, recommending specific measures related to biosafety and biosecurity during Covid-19. APP3 needs support to further implement the connection between countries that are developing tools to increase biosafety and biosecurity. Thus, new ways to stimulate the dialog between the countries are needed to help countries to improve their score. APP3 has started the development of biosafety and biosecurity guidelines beginning this year, but it is currently on hold due to Covid-19. The meeting requested APP3 to share lessons learned on how to successfully incorporate the tools with the WHO benchmark so that other AP can do something similar.
4. The Republic of Korea as the lead country for the **Immunization Action Package** shared that the discussion on this AP has been on hold in the past few months, mainly because RoK has been shuffling some personnel and the staff were overstretched due to Covid-19 responses. Under new personnel and system, RoK reaffirms commitment to lead this AP and revisits the previous work. To facilitate the discussion and foster peer to peer support as well as to provide tools to strengthen the system, this AP will soon develop a communication channel that enables members to come together and help each other in moving the agenda forward.

5. Representing the **Zoonotic Disease Action Package (ZDAP)**, Indonesia shared the success story, especially in the recent Covid-19 pandemic, which is the ability to test and practice four-way linking in member countries and that public health and animal health laboratories can be utilized and linked in the diagnosis of Covid-19. Indonesia in cooperation with FAO has developed an information system for zoonotic and emerging diseases called "SIZE", an application that connects humans, animals, and wildlife. It has been used in 4 provinces and will be expanded to the other 32 provinces in the country. The gaps identified by this group include 1) commitment of ZDAP member countries should be strengthened by mobilizing resources for the ZDAP implementation in each member country; and 2) involvement of various regional forums, i.e ASEAN, APEC, should be considered for strengthening cross border collaboration. The meeting suggested that the SIZE concept is shared with the whole GHSA community. In this regard, Indonesia is planning to organize a ZDAP meeting and share this best practice.
6. Thailand as the lead country for **National Laboratory System Action Package** shared the success story of Thailand is the establishment of effective national diagnostic networks in response to Covid-19, both nationally and regionally. Thailand also established a regional laboratory network (APHL), a platform that can facilitate knowledge and information sharing between participant countries. Thailand has reviewed its national laboratory system by conducting the Intra Action Review (IAR). They have also conducted an online webinar series on the specimen (of in-country and international) shipment and transportation during travel restriction. The gap identifies is the laboratory reporting system to the EPI unit that is not emphasized in JEE/ benchmarking tool, which is important to be included.
7. As the lead country for **Surveillance Action Package**, Georgia highlighted the importance of the multisectoral approach. One Health (OH) committee was established with the involvement of several ministries and stakeholders. Georgia also developed Electronic Integrated Disease Surveillance Systems (EIDSS), used for intersectoral collaboration in veterinary, human, and vector surveillance for the enhanced control of zoonotic diseases and successful implementation of OH operational framework. Georgia also established the Bio-surveillance Network of the Silk Road (BNSR), a regional partnership with Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine, consisting of human and animal health professionals, working to create a sustainable and integrated disease surveillance network. BNSR actively conducted cross border meeting, annual plenary meeting, and implementation of All Partners Access Network (APAN) for sharing information regarding Covid-19 among BNSR countries.
8. Thailand as the lead country for **Workforce Development Action Package** highlighted that workforce in pandemic response is proved to be a key success factor in Covid-19 response. 200 FETP alumni are actively involved at the provincial level and they link with the village to report through the EPI or public health system, which is very effective in tracking the cases. FETP training is a priority and the use of the domestic budget for FETP training is concrete evidence that the health workforce is a priority. Thailand has well established the EOC and ICS (Incidents Command System) in the system with personnel not only from the health sector. Thailand has also involved in communication and experience sharing within the ASEAN Framework. The gaps include the limited capacity for FETP advance training especially in quantity both for trainers and trainees, as well as the career paths for field epidemiologist which needs improvement.
9. Although Emergency Operations Center is not currently an active GHSA Action Package, Malaysia has shared about the ASEAN EOC network's objective, success story, best practice, and gaps. The success story is illustrated by the active EOC networks in ASEAN. Training workshops at the regional level are conducted to ensure connectivity and sharing best practices between countries. This experience of reaching out to other networks outside of GHSA AP is to ensure that GHSA has connections to other systems and best practices and hopefully it will lead to much more integration of ASEAN EOC activities within GHSA.
10. The USA as the lead country for **Sustainable Financing for Preparedness Action Package** emphasized that Covid-19 has shown that pandemic preparedness is not just an issue of health security but also economic security for all countries and communities. This AP collects and shares best practices, conducts conversations with partners, and clarifying cases for sustainable financing. As the best practice, this AP develops a questionnaire for lessons learned, checklist, and worksheet with tools, as well as vignettes to showcase successes. This AP requests partners

to share additional information on what is working and not and key issues to address policymakers.

11. After all the presentations, the USA highlighted several points to be addressed by all APs: a) How can AP help to move GHSA closer to achieving the 2024 target?; b) What specific activities can the AP take in the next year to continue making progress towards the target?; and c) How do the challenges/ gaps presented today can be overcome? They also suggest a challenge to the AP leads to sharing one way that those national successes could be used by other GHSA member countries to advance progress toward the GHSA 2024 target. It was also stated that GHSA should also consider how AP can address gaps that are shown by the Covid-19 pandemic such as supply chain, IPC, novel diagnostic/innovation, and medical countermeasures. If no AP is addressing this, SG may consider whether GHSA should address this issue in the future and how to address it.
12. Participants shared the same views on the importance to share national best practices and publish them on the GHSA website, with the aim to help other countries and also build a big library on best practices. PSRT added that they are engaged in sharing best practices and are currently working on collecting tools and training from PSRT members (such as the QLIK tools) to be made available to GHSA members and APs to support JEE recommendations. The Consortium suggested creating a guide to give some structure for AP leads and members to collect best practices in a more systematic way. The Consortium also suggested administrative activity, such as a simple poll, to update the active members of APs annually as part of the secretariat work plan.

Status of Commitment Tracking and Next Steps

13. The Stakeholder Engagement, Accountability and Result, and Advocacy and Communication Task Force, is collaborating to highlight the importance of members' commitments. It was highlighted that the GHSA can and should have a mechanism to soliciting commitments to achieve the GHSA goals. There are some tools that can be used: a) Incorporate country commitments in the ministerial meeting as the most public and high-profile event; and b) SG to outreach to other GHSA members and serve as mentors to these countries and encourage them to be more active and make commitments. After soliciting commitments, it is important to track and make countries accountable for those commitments. It was mentioned that a large collaborative project in Our Oceans could work as a template for commitment tracking. As for the current progress on achieving GHSA 2024 targets, currently, 113 countries have conducted JEE, 99 have been published and 68 has developed NAPHS. With that, achieving the 100 country target relating to planning/resource mobilization may be difficult to achieve. Task Force recommends the SG to use SPAR data that is the annual IHR report to WHO and other publicly available information to track progress.

Any Other Business

14. All SG members are encouraged to send suggestions on the Draft Bangkok Declaration before September 20th to Thailand to be discussed on the last day of the Steering Group meeting (September 24th). The issue that was mentioned that if the declaration is to be supported by all GHSA members, it is likely that the entire GHSA community has to approve the declaration.
15. Countries that have done JEE to collect a suite of best practices to the GHSA that could be shared on the GHSA website and with the IHR benchmark library.

Day 3
24 September 2020
Preparation for the 6th Ministerial Meeting

Update on Ministerial, explanation of platform, invitation, and participation, draft agenda, side events, what is expected of SG members, video messaging and live participation, Pattaya Declaration, and AOB.

Chair: Netherlands

Moderators: Thailand

Present: Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Thailand, United States of America, the GHSA Consortium, Private Sector Round Table, Pakistan, Netherlands, Finland, Argentina, Australia, Canada, World Bank, FAO, OIE, WHO, TF Advocacy and Communications, TF Action Package Coordination, TF Stakeholder Engagement.

1. Mark van Passel on behalf of the Chair welcomed the Steering Group to Day 3 of the September Steering Group Meeting. After the introduction, the Chair passed to Thailand to discuss the upcoming Ministerial Meeting.
2. Virtual side event and Ministerial platform
 - a. The platform for Ministerial and side events have been outsourced to an external IT company. The platform comprises the MM website, live streaming, interactive tools, rerun systems, etc. The official launch of the website is on 30 September.
3. Invitation and registration
 - a. Invitation letters will be sent in early October from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
 - b. The invitation will be extended to all speakers, moderators, Steering Group, GHSA Member Countries, and non-GHSA Member Countries/agencies (to observe). The invitation includes a request for a video message related to the theme of multisectorality in addressing the COVID-19 pandemic.
 - c. Registrations will be completed on the MM website. Attendees will be asked to nominate a head of the delegation to speak at the meeting.
4. Draft agenda of the Ministerial Meeting
 - a. 15 October-5 November – side events scheduled
 - b. 18 November – Side meeting summaries. Each side meeting organizer will have 10 minutes to report back. Aims are to review outcomes and progress to identify possible synergies, explore ways to further strengthen collaboration and communication, and share best practices addressing multisectoral engagement.
 - c. 19 November - Strengthening collaboration to achieve the GHSA 2024 framework goals and target.
 - i. Plenary discussion: 'COVID-19 and game-changers for GHSA2024'. The objective is to address the role of GHSA in fostering preparedness for pandemic health threats, and the expected outcome is to identify key factors and crucial players for coping with COVID-19 and other potential public health threats in the future. Potential speakers include Erna Solberg, Chadchart Sittipunt, Jeong Eun-Kyeong, and Tom Friedman.
 - ii. Ministerial Roundtable: 'Balancing health and the economy during COVID-19'. The objective is to seek Ministerial-level views on how to best take both health and economic stability into consideration, and the expected outcome is to identify actions that will allow the balance of health and the economy during the current and future pandemics. Potential speakers include Anutin Charnvirakul, Muhammad Ali Pate, Paivi Sillanaukee, Minister of Health of Chad, and Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo.
 - d. 20 November – Global commitments to bridge cooperation for global health security.
 - i. Highlight session: 'Turning crisis into opportunities for bridging cooperation'. The objective is to have an inclusive and informed discussion about the COVID-19 pandemic that can turn into opportunities to bridge multisectoral cooperation, and the expected outcome is to obtain recommendations for concrete actions on how to ensure multisectoral collaboration. Potential speakers include the Minister of Health of Senegal, Fabrizio Hochschild-Drummond, Keith Sumption, Syahrul Yasin Limp, and Bill Gates.
 - ii. Plenary discussion: 'How can GHSA help and adapt to better prepare countries for the next health crisis?' The objective is to discuss the nuances of

investment in health security capacity building and national needs that COVID-19 has highlighted, and the expected outcome is concrete and implementable country commitments to catalyze progress toward the GHSA2024 target. Potential speakers include Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Dennis Carrol, Jane Aceng, and Abhijit Banerjee.

5. Side meeting updates
 - a. Thailand received 15 proposals, all of which are accepted. Thailand will contact organizers and send a request form for essential requirements on 28 September. Instruction manuals will be sent by 5 October.
 - b. Thailand will help announce the meetings and provide centralized registration.
6. Media kit, provided by GHSAC
 - a. The Advocacy and Communications Taskforce will work closely with Thailand to develop media kits, including posters, social media messages, infographics, speaker profiles, and success stories. A partners' toolkit will link to templates and guides, materials, and key messages to amplify the message of the meeting.
7. Bangkok Declaration
 - a. The draft Bangkok Declaration was circulated to all members on 10 September. Have so far received and incorporated comments from eight countries and organizations: OIE, GHSAC, US, Canada, Saudi Arabia, Finland, the Netherlands, and Italy.
 - b. Comments and suggestions were presented for discussion and implementation. Information paper was provided
 - c. It was noted that given the label of 'Ministerial Declaration' would require Ministerial approval for which there is insufficient time. Thailand proposed a better approach would be to call the statement a 'Chair's Declaration.'
 - d. Finland welcomed the option for the Chair's Declaration. Regarding the text, Finland would prefer a shorter and more concise document focusing on the key points of work of the GHSA. Finland will also provide written comments in the document.
 - e. The WHO further supports the 'Chair's Declaration' option.
 - f. The United States noted that given the situation of timing, a 'Chair's Declaration' is a good idea as this allows for flexibility of content and allows for speed. The US will provide additional written comments for consideration. It was suggested that Paragraph 9 should be modified to either be representative of all regions or simply reflect the importance of regional initiatives.
 - g. Italy would prefer a Ministerial Declaration as it was in the past, however, is open to a different solution.
8. General discussion
 - a. The Netherlands asked which speakers were already confirmed. Thailand noted this is still a work in progress and Thailand will need help from the Steering Group to secure speakers. There are three speakers so far likely to confirm.
 - b. The OIE noted they were surprised that a senior leader from OIE has not been considered as a speaker, especially given the focus on multisectoral collaboration, and thus recommended Thailand consider that OIE participates. The Netherlands agreed that the tripartite should be proportionately represented and this can be pursued offline. The OIE also suggested to keep speaker time limits to 10 minutes (rather than 15), and that speakers be invited to give a one-line tweet or statement that can be shared during the sessions.
 - c. Italy asked for clarification on when the video message from Ministers/high-level representatives will be displayed. They noted that Ministers may also be unable to attend the entire meeting and so an indication on which parts would be most relevant or important for Ministerial attendance would be useful. Thailand responded that the video messages will be displayed throughout the meeting.
 - d. The United States agreed that confirmation of speakers would be helpful, as well as an outcome statement for each session so Ministers know ahead of time what is expected to be achieved.
 - e. The PSRT would like to request that a PSRT speaker be included in the official Ministerial Meeting agenda in some capacity, as there is currently no private-sector representation. The PSRT appreciate their inclusion in the side events.
 - f. The World Bank confirmed that Dr. Muhammad Pate will be available to speak. Regarding the Declaration, the Bank offers its full support, however, cannot be a signatory to such Declarations.

- g. WHO is planning to organize a side event open to all WHO countries on 30 October. Regarding logistics, WHO would appreciate a formal invitation addressed to Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus as soon as possible in order to secure his time, and would also like to receive a zoom link in case of trouble connecting to the Ministerial Meeting website.
- h. The PSRT noted that while it appreciates there are some relevant side events on the side event calendar, it would like to have PSRT representation during the Main Ministerial event.

9. AOB

- a. Regarding the Secretariat Workplan, the Secretariat has already had a first meeting with Thailand and Pakistan to work out a smooth transition.

10. Summary and close

- a. Have discussed during the three days the sharing of best practices in light of COVID-19. Pakistan and Finland have offered to provide best practices to be shared on the website.
- b. The Meeting agreed with Thailand's proposal to proceed with the 'Chair's Declaration'. Thailand will revise documents based on feedback and submit to Cabinet on 1 October.
- c. Outreach is happening, and members are committed to ensuring the Secretariat has the correct contact information.
- d. Not all Taskforces will finish by the end of the year. If they continue, this needs to be agreed by the Steering Group.
 - i. Action Package Coordination will continue
 - ii. Advocacy and Communication will continue activities until June 2021
 - iii. Accountability and Results will transfer analytic work to the Secretariat (tracking target, etc.) by end of 2020 or shortly after, however, will continue work on external accountability mechanisms until June/July 2021.
 - iv. Stakeholder Engagement will transition to Secretariat, but still, be available for support.
- e. Have asked rotating Steering Group members to stay on the Steering Group.
 - i. Argentina requests a means of formal invitation or procedure to communicate this to their government.
 - ii. Australia will stay on.
 - iii. The World Bank will stay on but still need to sign off from formal processes.
 - iv. Finland will stay on in 2021.
 - v. Canada waiting for confirmation but likely to stay on.
- f. Do not foresee another Steering Group meeting in 2020 post-Ministerial. Thailand will communicate with the Steering Group when the next meeting will be in 2021.
- g. The communications plan still to be formally completed, will be circulated for adoption in due course.
- h. Countries have volunteered to go back to JEE self-evaluations and extract best practices, tools, guidelines, etc. to be made available on the GHSA website. The Soft deadline is 13 November. All Steering Group members are welcome to share best practices by that date.
- i. Steering Group members congratulated and thanked the Netherlands for their leadership and excellent work as GHSA2024 Chair to date.