

FRAMEWORK · REGIONAL

Regional Health Emergency Preparedness & Response Framework 2024–2030

A single regional framework aligning the 11 MPA countries to the 7-1-7 target and a common preparedness architecture.

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Brief

This framework operationalises the HEPRR-MPA Project Development Objective across the eleven participating countries. It defines the shared results architecture — from the primary indicator (percentage of detected health events for which the country reaches the 7-1-7 target) down to country-level operational milestones — and harmonises the way preparedness, detection and response capacities are planned, financed and measured. The framework is organised around five capability domains: early detection and surveillance, laboratory confirmation, rapid response and case management, points-of-entry and cross-border coordination, and the enabling systems of workforce, digital health and governance. For each domain it specifies minimum regional standards, a maturity ladder, and the assessment instruments (JEE, SPAR, STAR and after-action reviews) that feed the regional dashboard. By anchoring every country plan to one measurable objective, the framework lets ECSA-HC compare progress fairly, target technical assistance where gaps are widest, and tell one coherent regional story to financiers and ministers.

Purpose & scope

The framework provides a common reference for the eleven MPA countries to plan, deliver and measure health-emergency preparedness between 2024 and 2030. It does not replace national plans; it aligns them to a shared results architecture so that regional progress can be aggregated and compared.

The 7-1-7 anchor

The primary indicator — the percentage of detected public-health events for which a country meets the 7-1-7 performance target (detect within 7 days, notify within 1 day, respond within 7 days) — is the spine of the framework. Every capability domain is justified by its contribution to this timeline.

Capability domains

Five domains structure investment: (1) early detection and event-based surveillance; (2) laboratory confirmation and specimen referral; (3) rapid response, EMTs and case management; (4) points of entry and cross-border coordination; and (5) enabling systems — workforce, digital health, IPC/AMR and governance.

Measurement & the regional dashboard

Country self-assessments (SPAR), external evaluations (JEE), simulation exercises and after-action reviews feed a shared indicator set. Results are published to the regional preparedness dashboard so that gaps are visible and technical assistance is routed to where it matters most.

How to cite this work

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