European Union funded Regional Cooperation Programme on HPED in Asia (WHO component)

WHO Regional Offices for South-East Asia and Western Pacific

Fourth HPED Steering Committee Meeting, 16 July 2013, Tokyo
Outline of presentation

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International Health Regulations 2005

- The IHR (2005) is a fairly unique international agreement, legally binding on all Member States

- Permits WHO to collect and use information from multiple sources

- Strengthens WHO’s authority in surveillance and response

- Contains more demanding surveillance and response obligations
Asia Pacific Strategy for Emerging Diseases

Goal

• To build sustainable national and regional capacities and partnerships to ensure public health security through preparedness planning, prevention, early detection and rapid response to emerging diseases and other public health emergencies.

Objectives

– Reduce the risk of emerging diseases
– Strengthen early detections of outbreaks of emerging diseases
– Strengthen early response to emerging diseases
– Strengthen preparedness for emerging diseases
– Develop sustainable technical collaboration within the Asia Pacific

Zoonoses prevention and control: Priority area under APSED (2010)
APSED-Zoonoses

Coordination Mechanism

Surveillance information from human health sector

Surveillance information from animal health sector

Coordinated Response

Research Analysis

Research Analysis

Coordinated Risk Reduction

Zoonotic Diseases: A Guide to Establishing Collaboration between Animal and Human Health Sectors at the Country Level
APSED for One Health

Human-animal interface

EMPRES-Asia

OIE PVS Pathway
HPED Project (Public health component)

Strengthening surveillance and response capacity for highly pathogenic and emerging and re-emerging diseases in ASEAN and SAARC countries under World Health Organization Regional Offices for South-East Asia and the Western Pacific

Partners

ASEAN and SAARC Secretariats and Member States, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and International Office of Epizootics (OIE)
Main activities (Results)

1. Improved understanding of public health threat of HPED at professional and public levels
2. Established coordination mechanism for control of HPED
3. Improved laboratory diagnostic capacities for HPED
4. Strengthened surveillance and response capacity for HPED including regional networking
5. Implemented priority HPED control activities at the regional level
6. Regional project activity effectively coordinated, managed and technical support provided
1. Improved understanding of public health threat of HPED at professional and public levels

• Regional tripartite meetings for zoonoses prevention and control organized to share best practices and lesson learnt in the context of ‘One Health’ concept

• Awareness raised for zoonotic diseases of regional and national importance among public health professionals and the general public

• Training modules developed to enhance capacity of public health professionals on clinical recognition, case management and control of EID/zoonoses
1. Improved understanding of public health threat...

Challenges

• Sustaining awareness for zoonotic diseases at public and professional levels after being primed by events such as World Rabies Day

• While at the regional level, progress has been made with establishing a functional ‘One Health’ approach, this requires more attention for building such infrastructure for individual Member country

Lessons learnt

• It is possible to increase understanding of public health threat of HPED at professional and public levels at regional and country levels and dedicated events such as World Rabies Day play an important role in raising awareness among stakeholders for zoonotic diseases and start discussions for developing a systematic approach
1. Improved understanding of public health threat…

Next steps

• Following recommendations of the regional zoonoses workshops in Chiang Mai and Bali, efforts will be made to strengthen ‘One Health’ initiative at the country level

• Provision of training and raising awareness for HPED, including zoonotic diseases, at public and professional levels building on the achievements of previous years will be continued
2. Established coordination mechanism for control of HPED

Key achievements

• Regional coordination mechanisms strengthened and sustained through multilateral coordination meetings, workshops and consultations.

• National coordination mechanism for prevention and control of EID/zoonoses strengthened through national workshops and meetings.
2. Established coordination mechanism…

Challenges
• While national coordination mechanisms are being established, effective coordination mechanisms between Member States need to be strengthened

Lesson learnt
• Building a strong regional mechanism for control of HPED during peace time helps to support national level mechanisms and build capacity for dealing with public health emergencies

Next steps
• Strengthening regional coordination mechanism by continuing to stimulate coordination between Member States
3. Improved laboratory diagnostic capacities for HPED

Key achievements

• National and regional training on laboratory diagnosis of priority zoonoses in collaboration with WHO Collaborating Centres supported

• Guidelines and manuals for detection, surveillance, prevention and control of priority zoonoses developed or revised
3. Improved laboratory diagnostic capacities …

Challenges

• Laboratory diagnostic capacity in Member States targeted by the HPED programme is low, especially at the subnational level

• Working across different sectors (human and animal) and, hence, two different ministries, poses challenges to building links between laboratories

• Subnational level laboratories prefer rapid diagnostic kits which are simple, easy and reliable to use
3. Improved laboratory diagnostic capacities …

Lessons learnt

• Development of new, affordable and easy to use diagnostic tools as well as training for established techniques is the key for improving laboratory confirmed case-reporting from the sub-national level.

• Country-level laboratory training in their own national language is cost-effective and participants can understand and learn better.

Next steps

• Continue to strengthen the laboratory diagnostic capacity for EIDs at national and subnational levels according to APSED focus area 2 workplan, including relevant on-site training.
4. Strengthened surveillance and response capacity for HPED including regional networking

Key achievements

• Strengthened surveillance, risk assessment and response capacity for EID/zoonoses at regional and country levels

• Supported adaption of modified field epidemiology training activities at country level

Challenges

• Long-term sustainability remains a challenge for the field epidemiology training programmes and a strategy needs to be developed to ensure continuations of such programmes in the Region
4. Strengthened surveillance and response capacity…

Lessons learnt

• Different donors and partners are involved in developing and implementing specific field epidemiology training activities which create a problem in standardization and quality assurance (Short duration, Epi.+lab. programme, in-service, academic)

Next steps

• Formulation of a strategic plan for long-term sustainability of field epidemiology training programmes in coordination with partners involved in field epidemiology training
• Reprogramming and allocation of HPED fund for other activities related to capacity building for surveillance and response to EID/zoonoses
5. Implemented priority HPED control activities at the regional level

Key achievements

• Provided technical guidance and support for implementation of regional strategic framework for prevention and control of priority EID/zoonoses

• Supported pilot projects, training and operational research activities at the country level for prevention and control of priority EID/zoonoses

• ‘SAARC Rabies Elimination Project’ was endorsed by SAARC Health Ministers’ Meeting and submitted to the SAARC Development Fund for consideration
5. Implemented priority HPED control activities...

Challenges

• Delay in submission of proposal for pilot projects
• Tendency to use expiring funds for HPED activities
• Implementation of risk reduction strategies in a sustainable manner

Lessons learnt

• Long-term risk reduction strategies followed by the human and animal health sectors require strong support by governments and technical guidance by WHO and its partners for their national and regional adaptation
5. Implemented priority HPED control activities…

Next steps

• Follow up with concerned institution under the Ministry of Health

• Refine regional guidance on a systematic approach to planning and implementing risk reduction strategies for zoonoses

• Training to build capacity to implement risk reduction strategies at the national and regional levels
6. Regional project activity effectively coordinated, managed and technical support provided

Key achievements

- Professional staffs and consultants provided technical support for implementation of HPED activities at regional and country levels

Challenges

- Retention of professional staff
- Multiple task to be carried out by professional staff
- Coordination with multiple partners for joint activities such as pilot projects, workshops and meetings
Regional project activity effectively...

Next steps

• Follow-up action through review of financial implementation and promoting advance planning of activities

• Explore cost-effective ways to provide technical support to member countries

• Advocate for more government funding for prevention and control of zoonoses
Monitoring and evaluation

- An integral part of reviewing APSED progress during the annual APSED Technical Advisory Group Meeting

- IHR monitoring tool and supplementary APSED indicators are used for result-based monitoring of APSED (2010) implementation progress

- All donors and partners supporting APSED activities have agreed to accept a common narrative report which is a rational and cost-effective step for donor reporting
Serious consideration of independent missions

ROM mission

• Although WHO is trying to do its best to implement the project in the given timeframe, it will be necessary to have a no-cost extension for utilization of available funds and proper financial and technical reporting
• The mission advised revision of M&E tools and indicators for better assessment of HPED Project

EU Verification Mission

Corrective measures have already been taken in regard to WHO contribution which is reflected in the financial report of the HPED Project for 2012
Sustainability

- APSED (2010) is a common framework for strengthening surveillance and response capacity for next five years
- Member countries are committed to develop core capacities required for implementation of IHR (2005) latest by 2014 using national and international funding resources from donors and partners through multilateral and bilateral mechanisms
- SAARC Community came up with a Regional Strategy for Communicable Disease Control
- Collaborative activities with ASEAN and SAARC communities to support regional initiatives
- Involvement of WHO CCs in capacity building and technology transfer
Planned activities (July to December 2013)

- SAARC Rabies Meeting, Dhaka, 12-14 August 2013
- Regional Zoonoses Meeting, Chiang Mai, 20-22 August 2013
- Regional workshop on multisectoral collaboration for zoonoses prevention and control, Kathmandu, 27-29 November 2013
- Training of Trainers on clinical recognition, case management and control EID/zoonoses, Bhutan, Maldives and Timor Leste
- Training on introduction of intradermal rabies vaccination, Myanmar
- Sponsor participation and paper presentation in regional workshops and conferences; ISOPOL Goa, RIACON Bangkok
- International review mission to assess rabies elimination programme in Sri Lanka
- Training on lab. diagnosis of scrub typhus, leptospirosis
- Cross-border activities between Thailand, Lao PDR and Myanmar
- SAARC consultation on cross-border collaboration, Kathmandu
Conclusion

- Better understanding and coordination among multiple partners for implementation of activities of mutual interest
- HPED Programme has enhanced coordination and collaboration between animal health and human health sectors at the country level
- FAO, OIE and WHO have an opportunity to harmonize technical activities with ASEAN and SAARC communities through collaborative activities
- Since HPED project activities were launched lately and the project has gained momentum in last two years, it is logical to seek no-cost extension up to one year considering fund availability and proper justification
دافغانستان اسلامی جمهوریت
د عامل روغوی وزارت
د وقاوی طب لوی ریاست
د ساری ناروغي د کنترول ریاست
د لؤفی سپی د ناروغي د کنترول او وقاوی تریننگ
Rabies Prevention & Control Training
اموزش وقایه وکنترول مرض سگ دیوانه
موده: دوه ورکنی
نیتیه: - کب / ۹۱ ۱۳۹۱
خیای: کابل ستار هوتل
اشتراکنده گان: امرين کنترول امراض ساری وغيرمتريقه وامرين صحت محيطى ولايات كشور
Thank you...