

**INTER-AGENCY FORUM
TOWARD INTEGRATED
EPIDEMIOLOGIC SURVEILLANCE
IN THE AMERICAS
THE WORLD BANK PERSPECTIVE**

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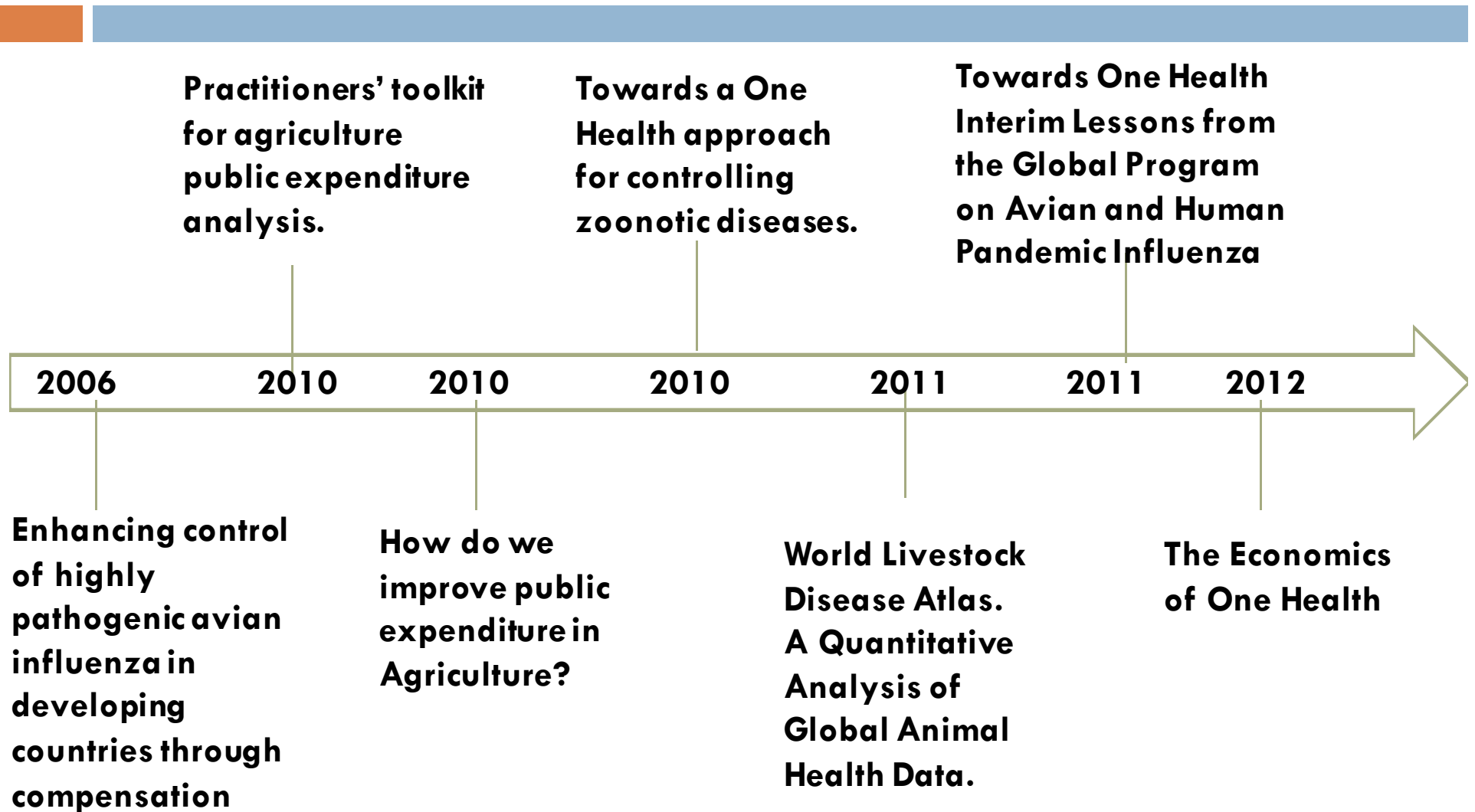
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Integrated Epidemiologic Surveillance



- Knowledge Services
- Convening Services
- Financing Services
 - Globally
 - By World Bank Region
 - Argentina
 - Mexico
 - Nicaragua
- Conclusion

Knowledge Services



Convening Services

Ministries of Agriculture and Health of Vietnam, with Bank support, hosted a **workshop on cross-sectoral collaboration**

Conclusions presented to the **Hanoi ministerial conference on animal and pandemic influenzas**, and proceedings published

2005

2008

2010

2011

2012

The Bank reported to a **series of ministerial conferences on progress and on financing gaps**, documenting a significant and rapid decline in support after 2008

The Bank has been **working closely with developing countries, donors, the UN System Influenza Coordinator, WHO, FAO, OIE and others** to implement integrated country programs (animal health, human health, communications, pandemic preparedness/disaster risk management)

Financing Services - Globally

78 Bank-supported AHI programs in 60 countries 2005-2010
US\$3.9 billion to developing countries
US\$1.3 billion from Bank
\$0.1 billion grants



Bank endorsed the global framework to provide a global public good of pandemic prevention and preparedness

AHI response has become an example of concrete, effective work in the Bank, across sector units and regions, to respond to a global challenge

Financing Services - Globally

- **All 78 Bank-supported AHL programs in 60 countries:**
 - Followed One Health approaches, with collaboration between
 - public health and veterinary services
 - Ministries of Health and of Agriculture (livestock) and others
 - Bank teams from Agriculture, Health and Poverty Reduction departments
 - Included surveillance components (in some cases financed by other sources)

Financing Services: Africa & Middle East

- **AHI**
 - Joint planning & implementation of Avian Flu campaigns in 12 countries in sub-Saharan Africa and 8 countries in MNA
- **Rift Valley Fever**
 - Kenya: risk-based planning tool
 - Madagascar: integrated approach
 - Mauritania: cooperation
- **Several human and animal diseases**
 - Chad: joint vaccination campaigns
 - Southern Sudan: joint use of cold chain facilities
 - Tanzania: multidisciplinary team

Financing Services: East Asia

□ AHI

- Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam: joint planning and implementation of avian flu campaigns
- China and Mongolia, partly in Viet Nam: both sectors share common strategies and teams; One Health Master Degree training for human & animal health professionals

□ Incident Response Information System (IRIS) for Emerging Infectious Diseases:

common information platform for vet and human health sectors for China and Mongolia

- System is owned by human and animal health sectors.
- Both sectors post their information into this common platform mutually accessible.
- Decision-maker and user-friendly system, GIS-referenced, with data analysis and visualization function.
- Supports bio-surveillance, holistically covering both animal and human health, and can be expanded to cover plant diseases as well.

□ Brucellosis

- China and Mongolia: mass vaccination of livestock
- joint investigation and interventions by both sectors
- cross-border collaboration for disease response

Financing Services – Europe and Central Asia

□ **AHI**

- ▣ Joint planning & implementation of Avian Flu campaigns in 13 countries

□ **Brucellosis**

- ▣ Kyrgyz: farm visits detecting in human and animals

□ **Several diseases**

- ▣ **Azerbaijan: Strengthening MoH capacity for Communicable Disease Surveillance Project**
 - National strategy on communicable diseases
 - Implementation of International Health Regulations (IHR)
 - Electronic Integrated Disease Surveillance System supported by geographic information systems (GIS)

Financing Services –Central Asia

- **First Regional One Health Project closed in September 2011**
 - Participated Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan as an observer
 - Joint effort of international organizations including CDC, OIE, IPFRI, Swiss Tropical Institute, FAO etc.
- **Project included TA for**
 - Gap analysis in veterinary and human health for control of zoonosis. Four CA countries successfully completed Performance of Veterinary Services analysis, supervised and approved by OIE.
 - Assessment tool for human health using essential public health functions adopted for control of zoonotic diseases First tested in CA is now used in Turkey as well.
 - Economic analysis of cost of zoonotic diseases. Assess full economic cost using parameters such as loss of production of meat and cheese, and competitiveness in the world market.
 - Food safety analysis and competitiveness. All participating countries prepared national and regional plans to address food safety in light of WTO accession and customs union (exports).

□

Financing Services: South Asia

□ AHI

- Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka: joint epidemiology training

□ Zoonotic Diseases

- **India Integrated Disease Surveillance Project** includes a component on avian influenza
- Co-ordination, sharing of information and improvements in surveillance systems between the human health and animal health counterparts at the central, state and local levels in India.
- A network of human and animal labs evolved for avian influenza, but has had a role and relevance in outbreaks of other zoonotic diseases.
- The Project has been closely co-ordinated between the HNP and Agriculture sectors at the Bank.

□ Rabies

- India: vaccination/sterilization of dogs

Financing Services: Latin America and Caribbean

□ AHI

- Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay
- Knowledge exchange platforms to facilitate collaboration and project development in Agriculture and Health sectors, such as the LAC Agriculture Innovation and Agricultural Sustainability portal.
- Aiming at improving
 - intersectoral collaboration and communication
 - efficiency of surveillance and diagnosis of diseases
 - effectiveness of resource use and control
 - efficiency of infrastructure development

Financing Services: Argentina

- **Argentina AH1N1 Influenza Project** US\$ 180 million
 - Strengthen the capacity of the epidemiological health surveillance system to
 - prevent, monitor and evaluate influenza activity
 - control epidemic waves of A/H1N1 influenza.
- **Results**
 - Number of cases after vaccination reduced from over 6 million in 2009, to under 14,000 in 2010
 - 94% doses of A/H1N1 vaccine applied
 - 22,000 influenza diagnostic laboratory tests carried out
 - 37 Health Situation Rooms certified for influenza surveillance and control
 - Social communication modules for both indigenous and non indigenous population
 - 5 independent technical audits performed, and one cost-benefit study.

Financing Services: Mexico

□ Mexico A/H1N1 Influenza

- Third Basic Health Care Project allocated US\$25 m to laboratory equipment, laboratory supplies, anti-viral medicines and medical supplies
- Project US\$491 million (cancelled) for strengthening the capacity of the health system to monitor the spread of the influenza viruses and to control epidemic waves
- Grant US\$ 1.7m (\$1.1 m cancelled): support to the State Health Systems for promoting preventive behaviors related to AHI.
- **Results**
 - 4 million vulnerable beneficiaries, including indigenous people
 - 9 Federal Entities with the highest number of indigenous population in the country carried out communication campaigns for Influenza A/H1N1 prevention targeted to high risk and/or marginalized population groups

Financing Services: Nicaragua

- **Nicaragua A/H1N1 Influenza Project US\$5million**
 - Strengthen the capacity of the epidemiological health surveillance system to
 - prevent, monitor and evaluate influenza activity
 - control epidemic waves of AH1N1 influenza.
- **Results**
 - 230,000 heads of households received information on prevention of A/H1N1
 - Innovative surveillance posts at schools
 - 75% laboratories certified on control of A/H1N1
 - All hospitals trained in disease control and case management
 - Drugs and medical supplies distributed throughout the country

Integrated Epidemiologic Surveillance - Challenges



- Emphasize the broader ecological context/
environment and identify and address root/
upstream causes of disease.
- Integrate
 - ▣ Human and animal surveillance systems managed by
Health and Agriculture into one common “umbrella”
system.
 - ▣ Fragmented subnational systems into a unified national
system.

Integrated Epidemiologic Surveillance - Recommendations

- **Common approach to disease surveillance and response**
 - Common strategy
 - Generic capacity
 - Common platforms and tools for designing and implementation of disease surveillance and response
 - Joint teams
- **Use of already existing contact points** facilitates identification and tracing (e.g. rabies, influenza).
- **Keep the merged epidemiological systems as simple as possible** to facilitate integration.
- **Establish subnational Situation Rooms**, which can make the system more manageable and the information generated more relevant to the situation in each coverage area.
- **Generate information that will guide decision making of all stakeholders.**
- **Use results-based financing (RBF)** to implement an integrated epidemiological system.