Capacity building for surveillance: the Global Emergency Programme surveillance strategy

EIOS Global Technical Meeting

14.November 2019 Seoul, Republic of Korea

Karl Schenkel WHE/HIM/MDC







WHE Surveillance and Early warning Global Strategy

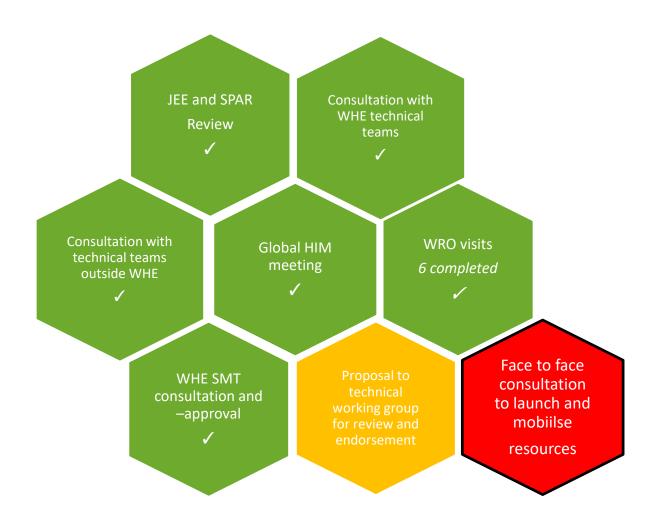
Why?

- Fragmented and siloed approach towards surveillance
- Lack of definitions of responsibilities
- Separation of disease/program surveillance activities from generic EWAR and surveillance activities

Objectives:

- Better alignment and collaboration between emergency programme and vertical programs.
- Improve information sharing and complementarity between three levels WHO
- Country level and outbreak detection focus

Consultation and approval process



Landscaping

Two main components of landscape analysis:

Qualitative

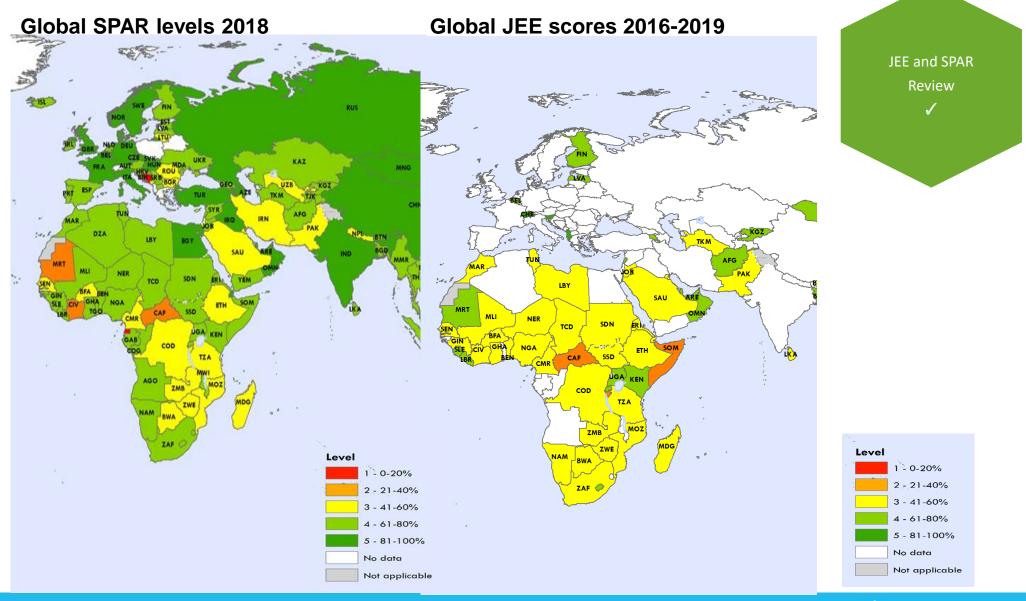
- Face to Face Interviews with key stakeholders involved in Surveillance
 - Global (GTB, HIV, Malaria, Hepatitis, Influenza, Meningitis, EPI, Cholera, AMR, Yellow Fever,
 VHFs, NTD, Dengue, DHIS2, HIM, IHR/CPI/CME, IHM, EMO, USCDC, MSF, ECDC, AFCDC..)

Quantitative

- IHR Monitoring and Evaluation Framework Components Analysis
 - Joint External Evaluations (JEES 2016 2019)
 - State Parties Self Assessment Annual Reporting Tool (SPAR 2018)



Review on data for surveillance preparedness: SPAR vs JEE





Some key players in digital surveillance and outbreak response in Africa



















Surveillance, Outbreak Response Management and Analysis System



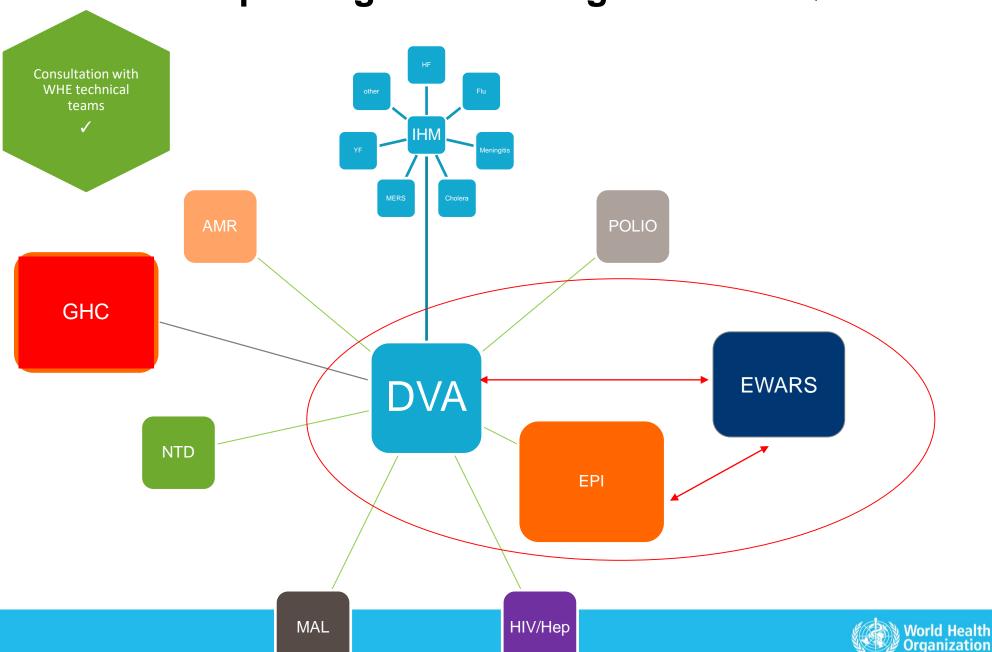








Improving data sharing at WHO HQs



Strategic areas for surveillance capacity building

Strategy, advocacy and guidance

Framework supporting all ongoing surveillance activities

Digital blueprint

Strengthening human resources for surveillance at country level

EWAR guidance

Lab-epi interface

Country level capacity building

FETP

MDC starting FETP cooperation: AFRO, EMRO, HQs

Comprehensive surveillance system evaluations

(Tools to be developed)

Roll out of EWARS, EIOS and go.data

Data sharing and – harmonization

Outbreak toolkit

DHIS2 surveillance project

"Disease MART"

Digital surveillance and tools

Further development& maintenance of EWARS, EIOS and go.data

Tools landscaping

Tools
Interoperability
APIs for DHIS2
shared
reporting
templates

Research and innovation

Analytic innovation data framework

Analytic innovations landscaping



Challenges

Variety of long standing donor/programmatic backgrounds

- Silos
- Various tools/systems have different scopes and priorities, different indicators, reporting formats and -frequencies challenging surveillance

Cooperation and interoperability: programs and tools don't "talk" to each other

Data quality:

- Case definition compliance
- Data completeness
- Timeliness
- Signal verification and -follow up



Opportunities

Polio transformation as use case for improved collaboration: from polio-focused surveillance to comprehensive, integrated VPD surveillance

Joint country level surveillance assessments EPI, Polio, HIM

Joint activities with academia and tool providers: data standardization, tools mapping, tool requirements, data interoperability

Engaging with FETP programs



Acknowledgements

Dr. Jeffrey Gilbert





Dr. Ali Raja