

# **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

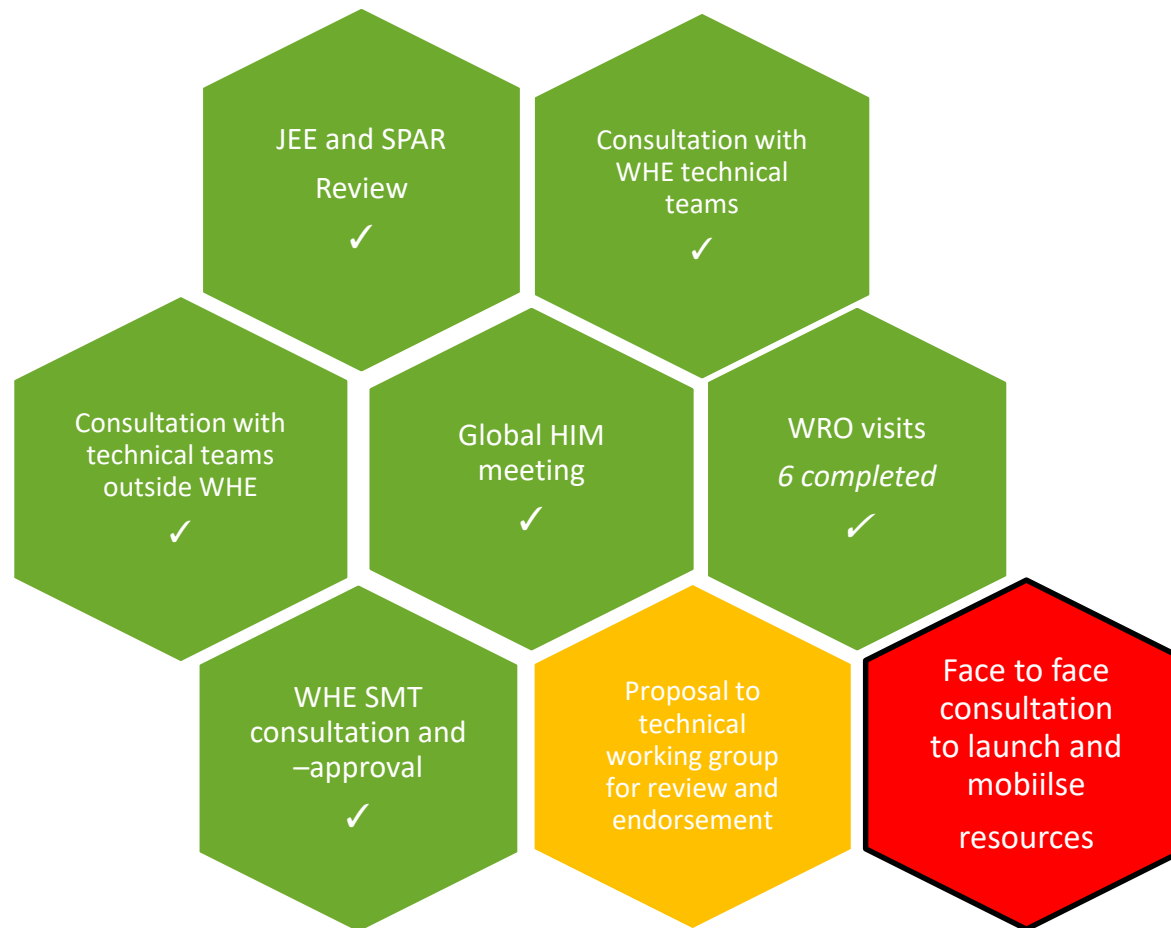
## Why?

- 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

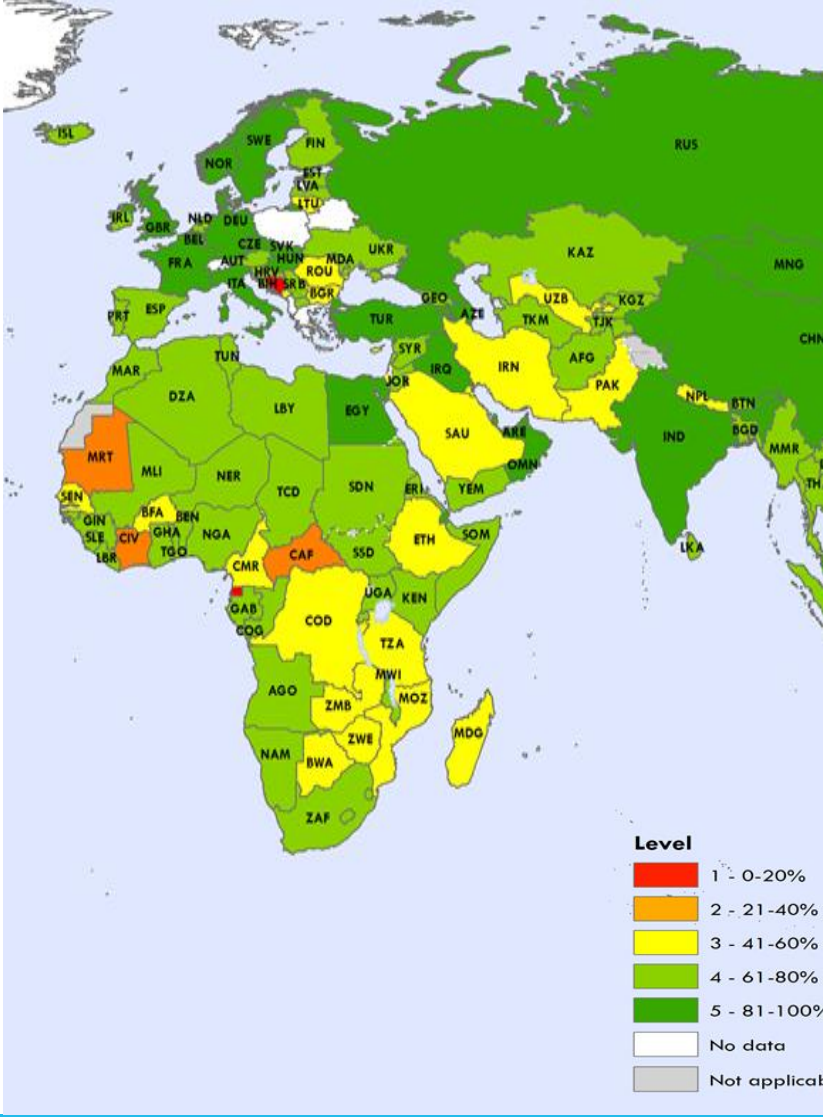
- Face to Face Interviews with key stakeholders involved in Surveillance
  - Global (GTB, HIV, Malaria, Hepatitis, Influenza, Meningitis, EPI, Cholera, AMR, Yellow Fever, VHF, NTD, Dengue, DHIS2, HIM, IHR/CPI/CME, IHM, EMO, USCDC, MSF, ECDC, AFCDC..)

- Quantitative

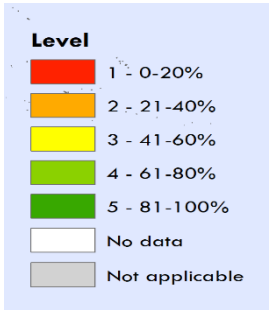
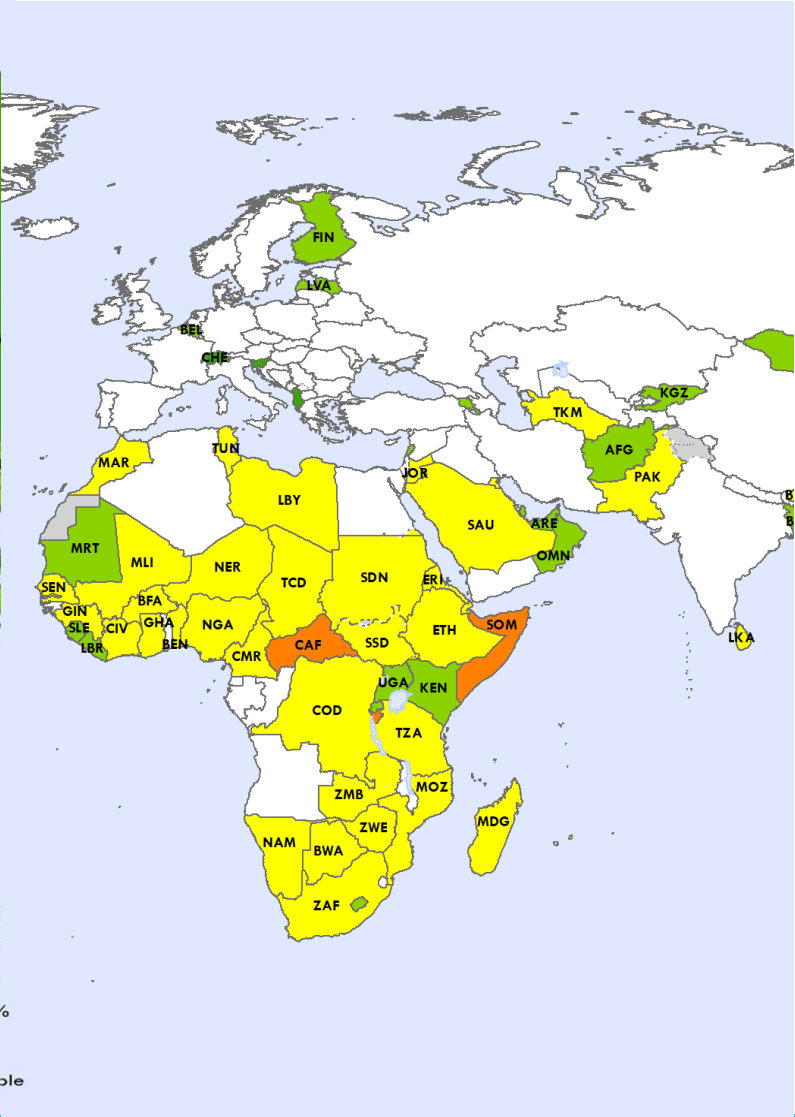
- IHR Monitoring and Evaluation Framework Components Analysis
  - Joint External Evaluations (JEES 2016 - 2019)
  - State Parties Self Assessment Annual Reporting Tool (SPAR 2018)

# Review on data for surveillance preparedness: SPAR vs JEE

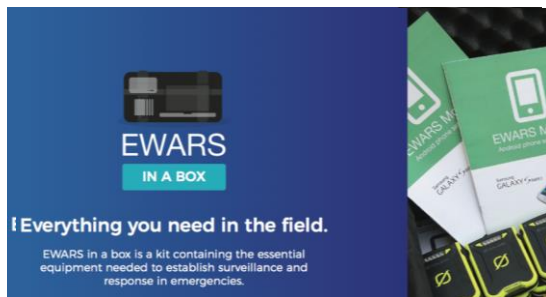
Global SPAR levels 2018



Global JEE scores 2016-2019



# Some key players in digital surveillance and outbreak response in Africa



**UNHCR IRHIS**



**eIDSR**



**sormas**

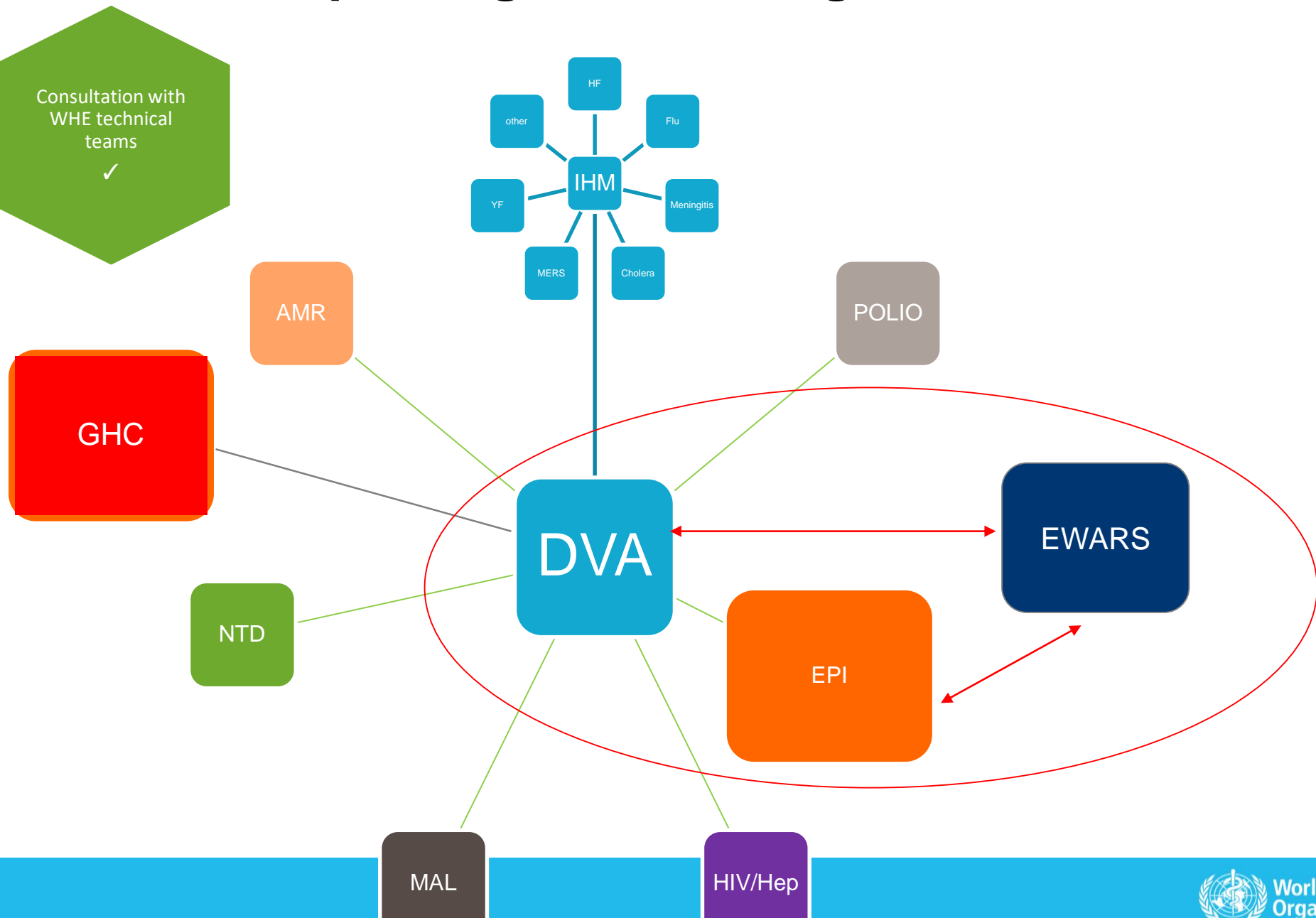
Surveillance, Outbreak Response Management  
and Analysis System



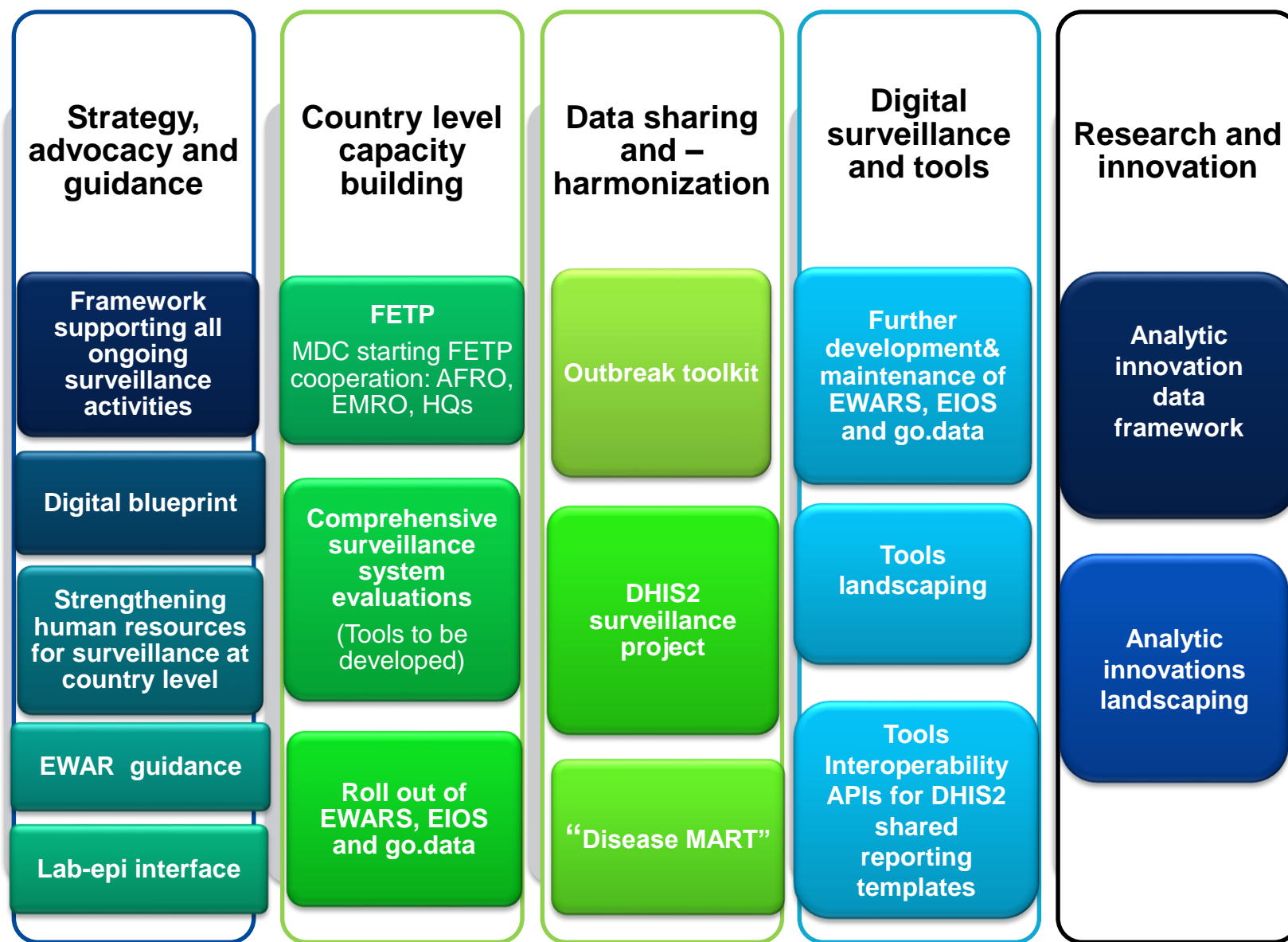
KoBo Toolbox



# Improving data sharing at WHO HQs



# Strategic areas for surveillance capacity building





# 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**