

The Norwegian Global Health Preparedness Programme (GHPP)

Overview of the programme

29.01.2018

Global Health Preparedness Programme (GHPP)

Norwegian Institute of Public Health launched the Global Health Preparedness Programme in 2015

- Five-year program financed by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)
- Peer-to-peer collaborations with four countries to support the implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005)



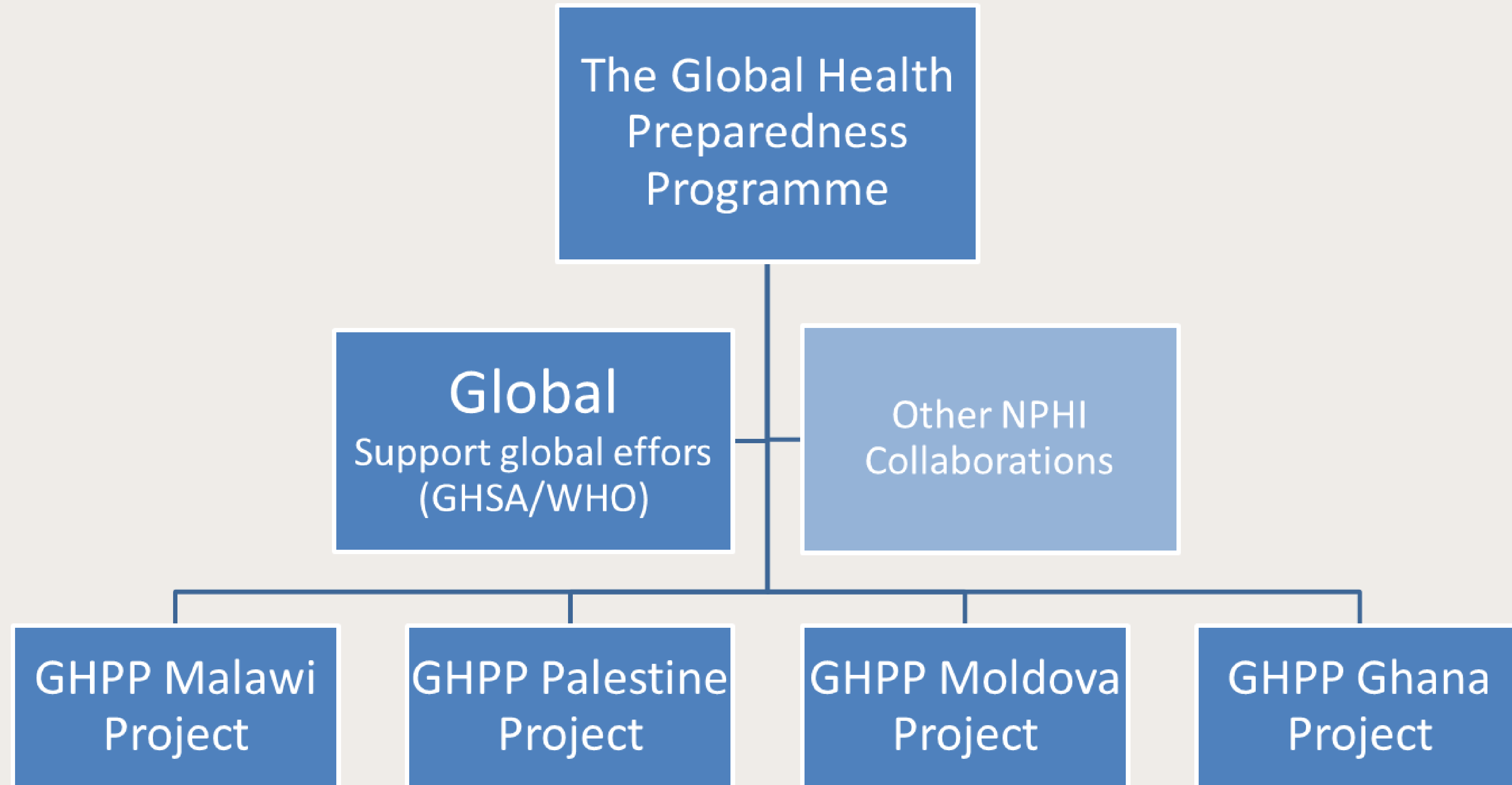
GHPP Aims and Objectives

Overall Goal: *To contribute to improved capacity to prevent, detect and respond to public health events of national and international concern in the designated partner countries.*

Objectives:

- To support assessment, prioritization and implementation of actions to meet specific IHR (2005) core capacities in selected partner countries.
- To contribute to global efforts to enhance capacity and procedures for assessment, prioritization and actions to assist all countries to meet their obligations under IHR (2005).
- To strengthen institutional capacity of National Institutes of Public Health, in partner countries, in national collective efforts to prevent, detect, and respond to public health events of national and international concern.

GHPP Structure



GHPP Management at NIPH

Administered at the Department of Global Health

Technical support from specialists at other departments

- Communicable disease
- Reference laboratories
- Poison centre
- Chemical and environmental medicine
- Communication

GHPP Main Partners

- Ghana

- MOH/Ghana Health Service
- WHO Country Office

- Malawi

- MOH/Public Health Institute of Malawi
- Norwegian Church Aid

- Moldova

- Ministry of Health of Moldova
- Public Health Agency
- WHO Country Office

- Palestine

- MOH
- Palestinian National Institute of Public Health
- WHO Country Office



Key areas for GHPP collaboration

- Surveillance (event- and indicator-based surveillance) and outbreak response
- Cross-sectoral collaboration, including One Health strategies
- Laboratory systems
- Infection prevention and control
- Chemical event preparedness
- Supporting Field Epidemiology Training Programs
- National public health institute core functions
- Global initiatives including the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA)

GHPP Phases

Different activities in each partner country based on results from IHR assessment and national needs and priorities

Establish collaboration

- Introductory visit
- Establish collaboration with country partners, agree on scope
 - *MOH, IHR NFP, PH Institute, WHO CO, and other relevant partner*
- MoU, Agreements, contracts

IHR assessment

- Assessment of health preparedness / IHR implementation
- Identify strengths , weaknesses and priority actions
- Assessment report

Prioritization and Action Plans

- Use results from assessment, other relevant reports and plans
- Draft action plan for IHR with stakeholders
- Agree on areas for project collaboration

Programme Implementation and evaluation

- Implement programme activities
- Peer-to-peer collaboration, sharing experiences, funding support
- Monitoring, evaluation, adjustment

Examples of Activities

Supporting field epidemiology training in Malawi



In collaboration with the US-CDC, NIPH has supported facilitation and mentorship of several cohorts Frontline Field Epidemiology Training Program through the Public Health Institute of Malawi

Supporting the establishment of BSL 3 laboratory in Palestine

NIPH is supporting the establishment of a robust laboratory system for analysis of potential biological agents of concern by facilitating the procurement of a modular BSL-3 laboratory in Ramallah



Implementing point prevalence surveys in Moldova



With technical support from NIPH, the Ministry of Health of Moldova is developing a system to estimate health care associated infections and antibiotic use in acute care hospitals through point prevalence surveys.

Strengthening chemical event preparedness in Ghana

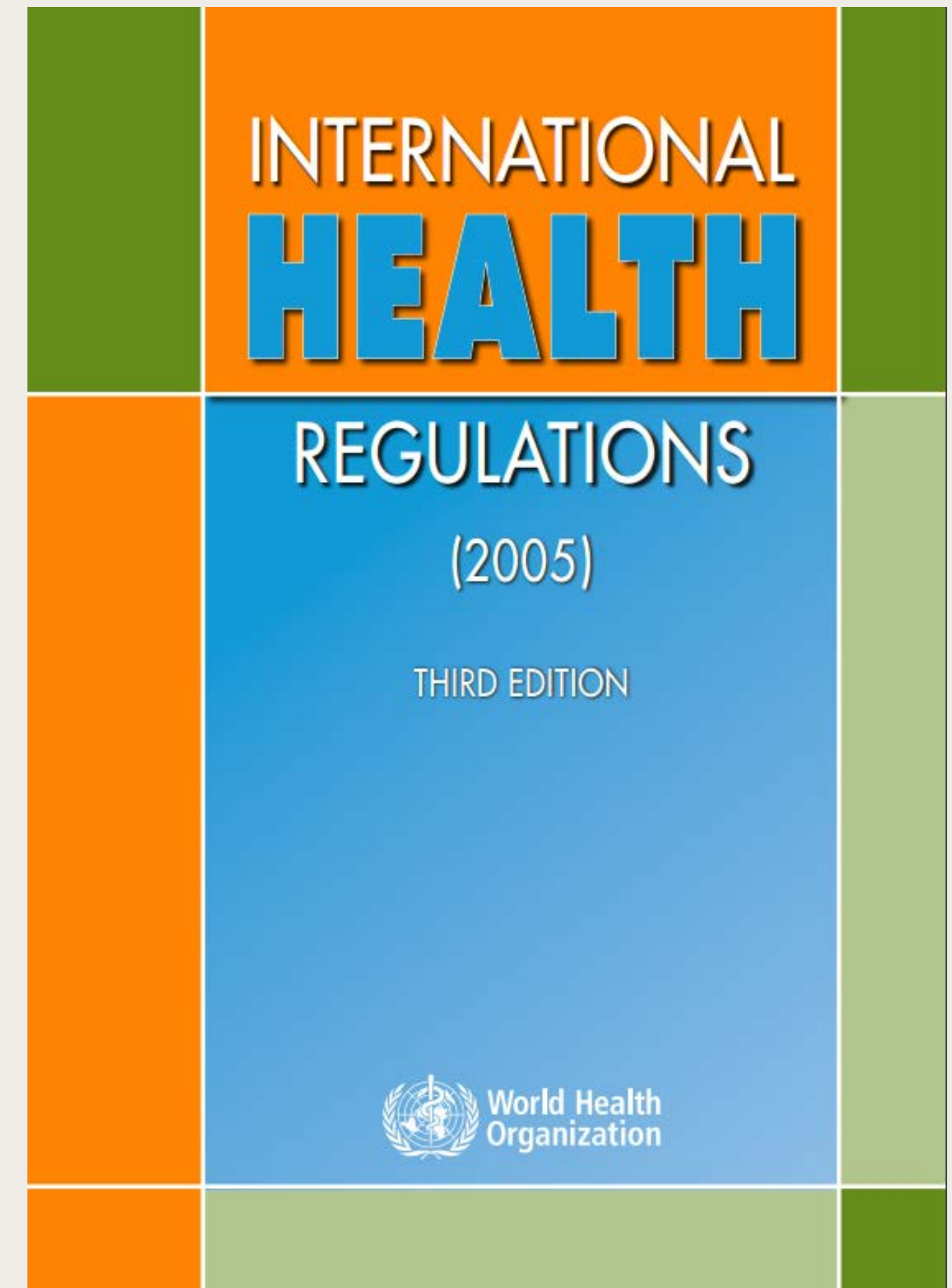
A tabletop exercise to test preparedness and response to a fictional event of chemical origin in Ghana was recently conducted by NIPH, WHO and Ghana Health Service with follow-up activities targeting key gaps.



Background:

International Health Regulations (2005)

- A legally binding set of international health laws (entered into force 2007)
- Main functions:
 - Develop, strengthen and maintain public health core capacities (all hazards)
 - Avoid unnecessary restrictions to travel and trade
 - Ensure WHO is notified of all events that may constitute a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC)
- Deadline for implementation 2012
 - As of 2015, 64 countries have reported that the IHR (2005) core capacities are in place
- Article 44 (Collaboration and assistance) states that countries should support each other both technically and financially



Background: IHR (2005) Core Capacities

- 1: National legislation, policy and financing
- 2: Coordination and NFP communication
- 3: Surveillance
- 4: Response
- 5: Preparedness
- 6: Risk communication
- 7: Human resources
- 8: Laboratory

Points of Entry, Four hazards areas:

- Zoonoses
- Food safety
- Chemical events
- Radiological/nuclear events

***Detect, assess, notify and report**
events, and to **respond** to public health
risks and emergencies of national and
international concern*

Background: Declarations of Public Health Emergencies of International Concern

- H1N1 pandemic influenza, April 2009
- Increased cases of polio, May 2014
- Ebola in West Africa, August 2014
- Microcephaly and Zika, February 2016



Areas of Collaboration in Malawi

- Outbreak investigation
- Field Epidemiology Training Programme (FETP)
- Surveillance
 - Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) strategy



Areas of Collaboration in Moldova

- Outbreak investigation
- Infection control in health care (PPS)
- Laboratory strengthening
- Chemical preparedness
- Epidemic intelligence activities



Areas of Collaboration in Palestine

- Event-based Surveillance
- Indicator-based surveillance
- Laboratory strengthening
 - Biosafety level 3 laboratory
- Infection, prevention and control
- Organizational strengthening of the public health institute



Areas of Collaboration in Ghana

- Chemical preparedness
- Real-time surveillance
 - One Health
- Strengthening of laboratory referral systems



GHPP Management Group at NIPH

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