



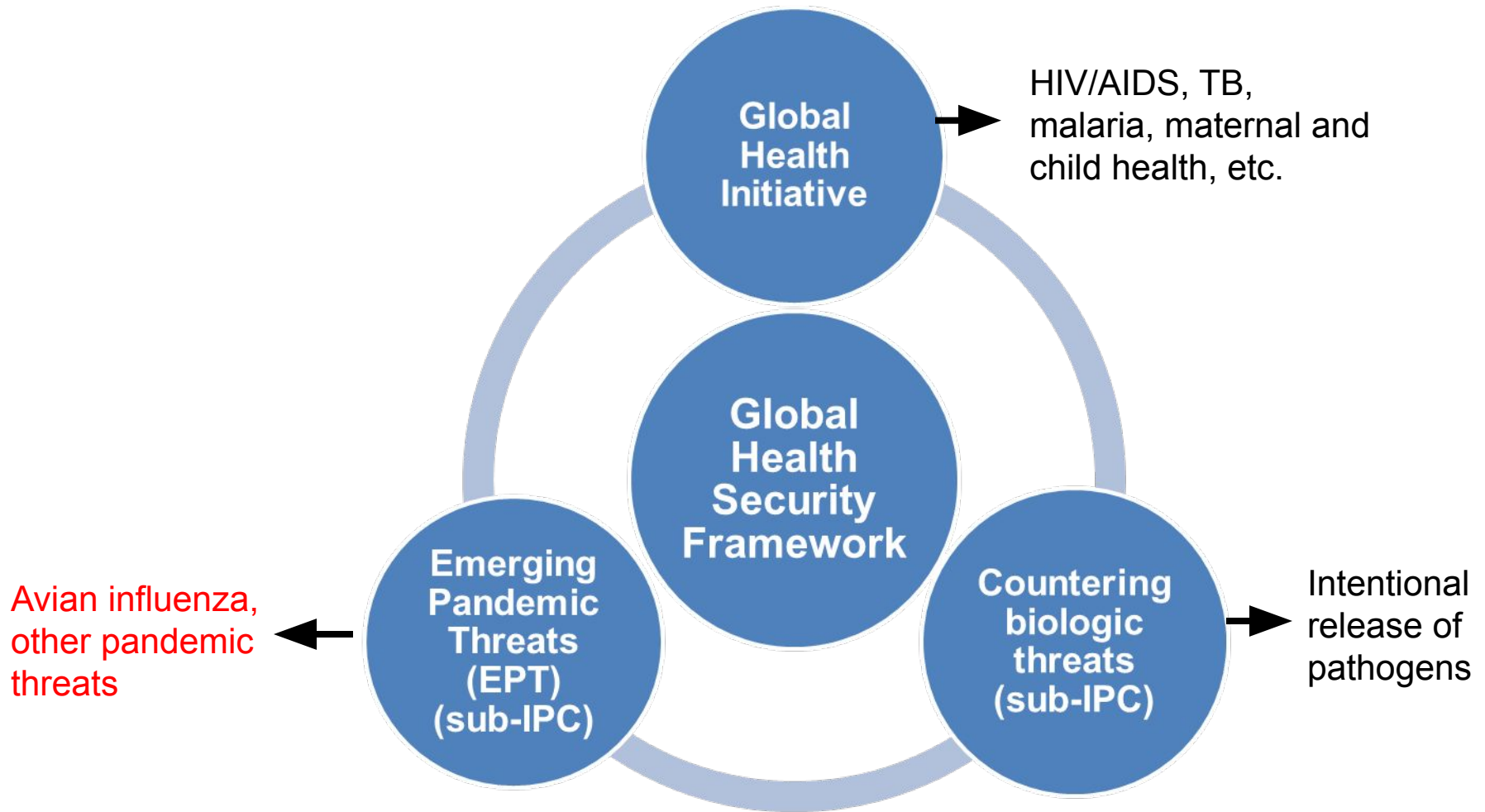
# USAID's Programs for Avian Influenza and Other Emerging Pandemic Threats



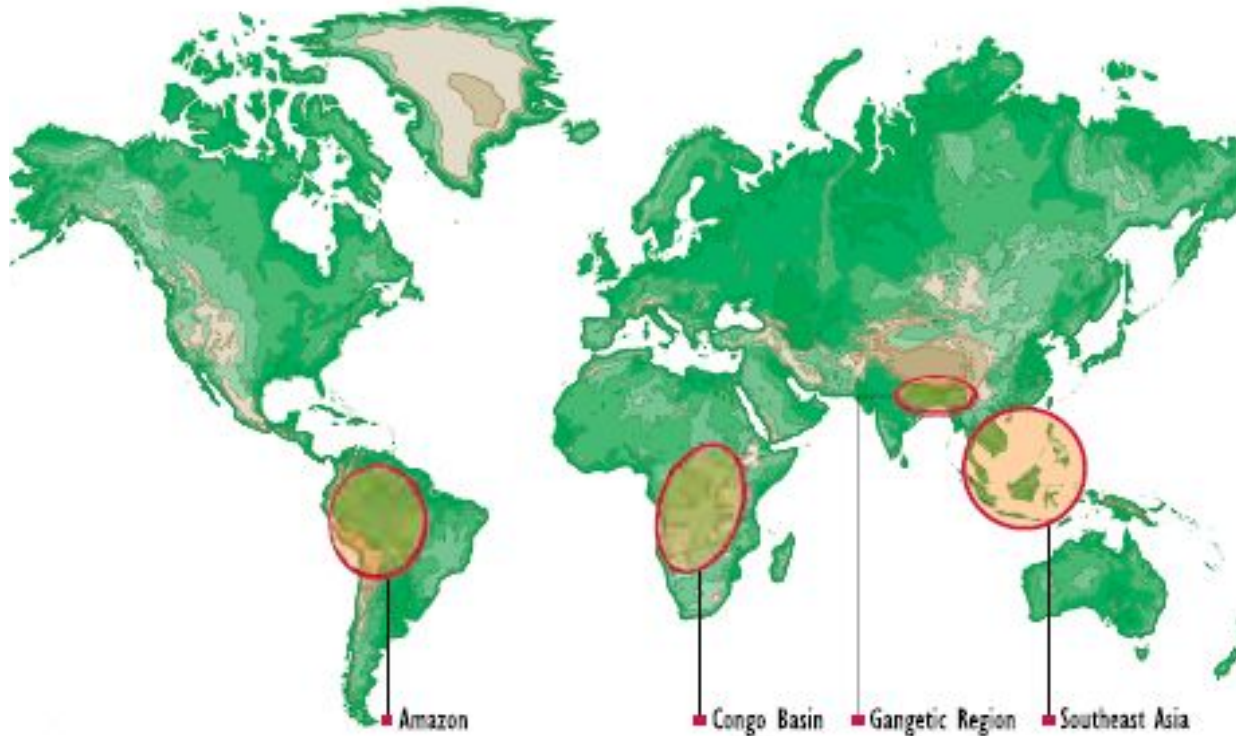
Presented on Technical Brief Meeting  
DGLAHS, May 03, 2012



# White House health framework – global health security consists of three components



# EPT: Targeting Global “Hot Spots”



## Amazon

Bolivia  
Brazil  
Colombia  
Ecuador  
Mexico  
Peru

## Congo region

Angola	Eq. Guinea
Burundi	Gabon
Cameroon	Rwanda
CAR	Tanzania
Congo	Uganda
DR Congo	

## Southeast Asia

Cambodia  
China  
**INDONESIA**  
Laos  
Malaysia  
Philippines  
Thailand  
Vietnam

## South Asia

Bangladesh  
India  
Nepal

# USAID's Emerging Pandemic Threats (EPT) Program

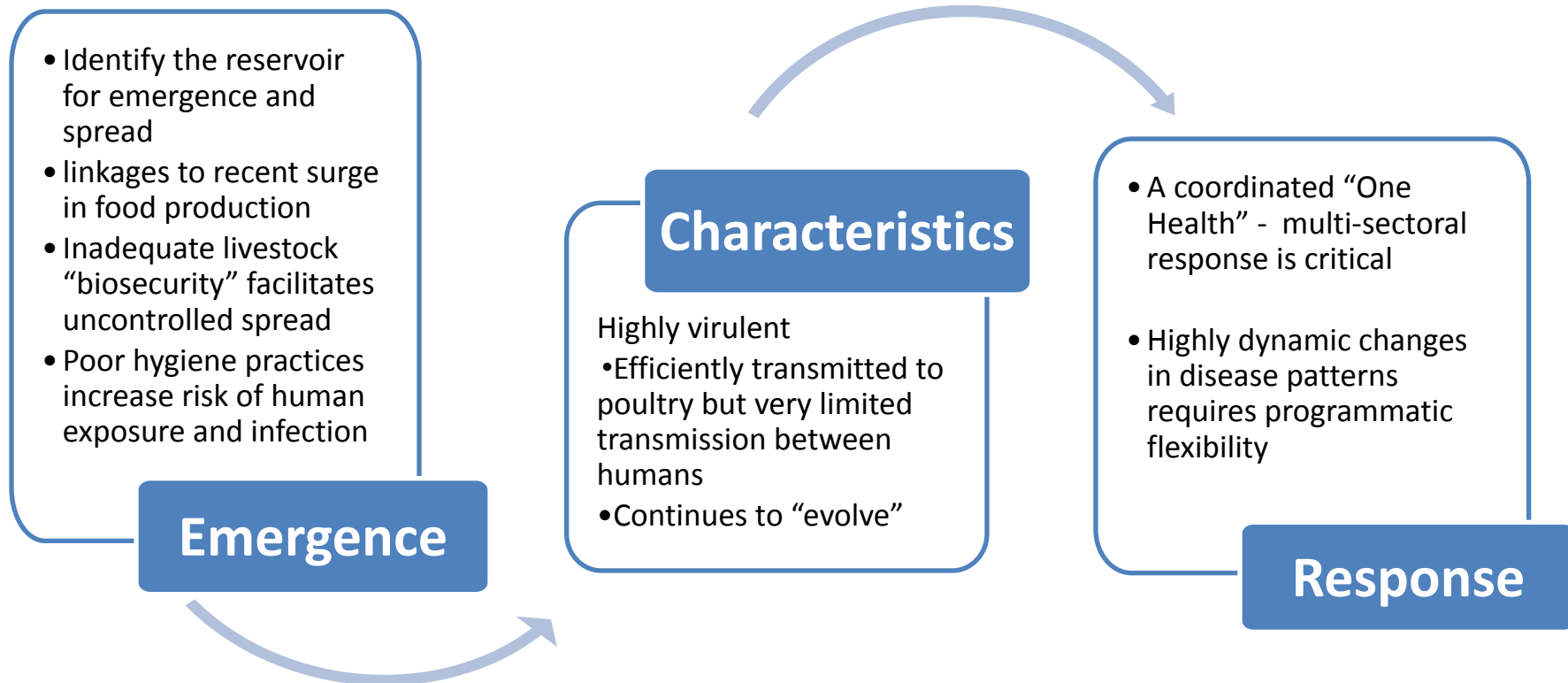
**GOAL:** Emphasizes early identification of and response to dangerous pathogens in animals before they can threaten human health

- Primary focus on wildlife
- Risk-based modeling and resource deployment

•Multi-sectors:

- Draws on resources across USAID & USG beyond Global Health
  - Establishes partners for *One Health* – Ministry of: Health, Agriculture, Forestry, and Environment
  - Fosters partnership with Government and academic institutions
- Focus on capacity building for developing-country institutions that lead disease prevention, detection, and response efforts

# Specific lessons from H5N1 Influenza

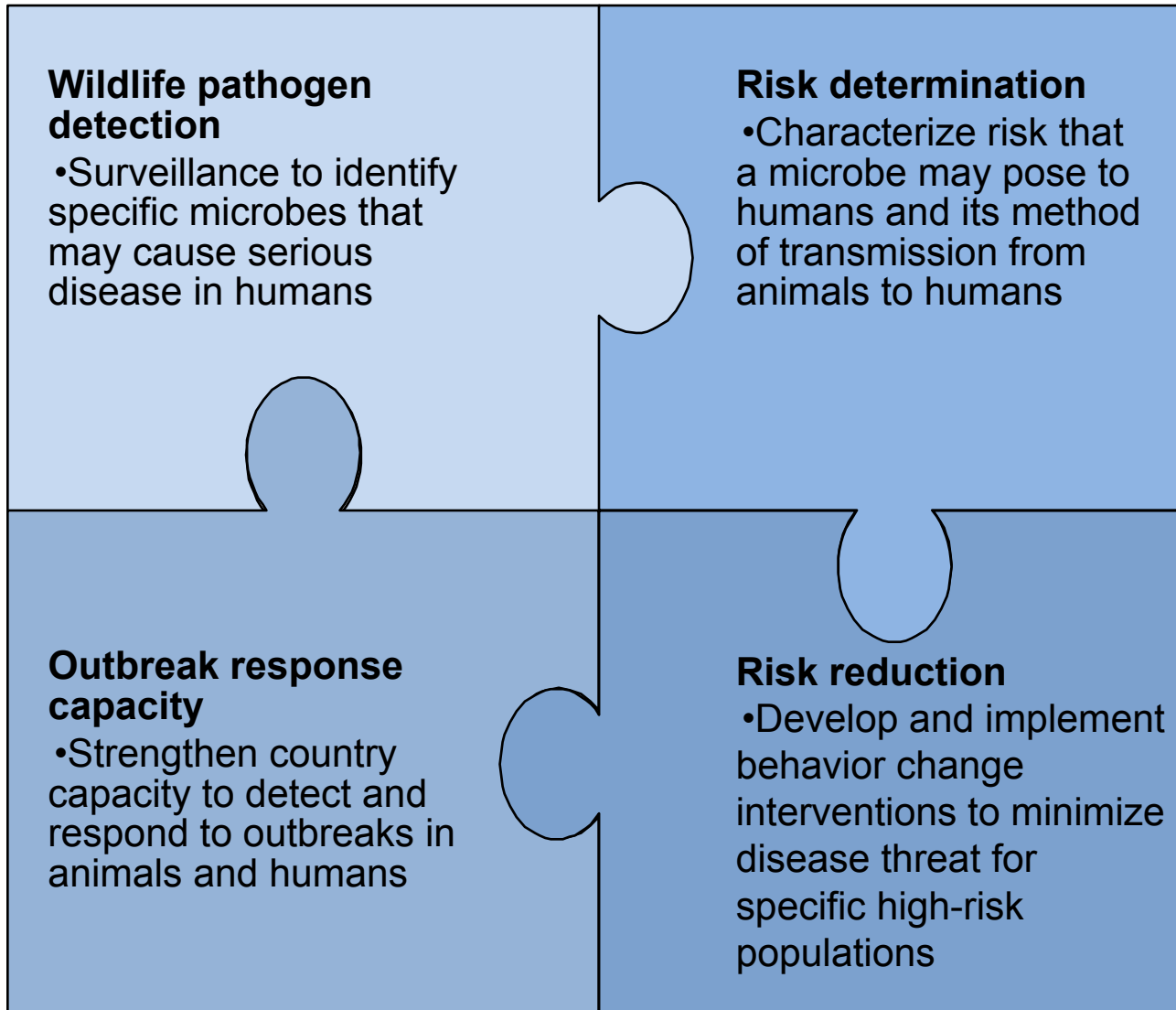


## Overall Lessons learned

Effective control of H5N1 and other zoonotic diseases dependent on:

- Early disease detection in animals
  - 75% of new zoonotics caused by pathogens originating in wildlife
- Local capacities for outbreak investigation and response
- Reduction of human behaviors and practices that enable the spread of and exposure to the pathogen

# Pre-empting zoonotic diseases threats



## Two important aspects of the EPT strategy

- Promotes a “One Health” approach that builds first on existing platforms
- Focuses in on strengthening country capacities

# EPT activities coordinated across five USG agencies

## USAID

- Longitudinal wildlife surveillance and pathogen discovery
- Risk modeling for disease emergence and spread
- Strengthening country level outbreak response capacity across animal and human health sectors
- Strengthening “One Health” training competencies across schools of public health and veterinary medicine
- Behavior change research and interventions
- Operational and commodity support
- Strengthen animal and human health normative laboratory diagnostic capacities

## CDC\*

- Develop models to predict emergence of high-consequence pathogens
- Conduct active surveillance for emerging pathogens in animals and humans
- Develop and test point-of care diagnostics to rule out endemic diseases
- Provide laboratory support to identify new pathogens
- Strengthen field epidemiology and laboratory training programs
- Collaborate in outbreak investigations

## STATE

- Laboratory support (through Bio-engagement Program)
- Public health diplomacy

## USDA

- Laboratory support
- Strengthening veterinary services

## DoD

- Pathogen discovery
- Laboratory strengthening

# EPT Program in Indonesia

## USAID EPT grantees and partners for Indonesia

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**PREDICT:** Global Viral Forecasting (GVF); & Eco-Health Alliance  
IPB Primate Center; & the Eijkman Institute

Pathogen Detection,  
Risk (biological)  
Determination

**RESPOND:** Development Alternatives Inc. (DAI);  
Tufts Univ.; Univ. of Minnesota  
UI, IPB, & UGM (SEAOHUN) + 15 universities INDOHUN

Outbreak response  
capacity

**PREVENT:** FHI 360  
now hiring local consultant  
areas planned in North Sulawesi and East Kalimantan

Risk (behavioral)  
Determination,  
Risk Reduction

**IDENTIFY:** World Health Organization; Food and Agriculture  
Organization; World Organization for Animal Health (developing  
activities for FY13)

Strengthen  
Laboratories





# Current EPT Activities in Indonesia

Since officially launched last July 2011

## PREDICT:

- Animal side: Training for specimen collection in the field- Primate Research Centre, January 2012
- Human side: Workshop on Arbovirology & Lab –Eijkman Research Institute

## RESPOND

- Supported TEPHINET the Sixth TEPHINET Bi-regional Conference in Bali Nov. 2011
- Supports South East Asia One Health University Network activities since it was inaugurated on May 2011
- Support the Indonesian One Health University Networks (INDOHUN) Symposium -Bali May 3-4, 2012
- Initiate in-service training approach for surveillance and outbreak response

## PREVENT

- in preparation on engaging local partners/universities to explore information and reference associate with formulation of strategies for effective BCC

Cross-project EPT working groups – laboratories, “One Health” core competencies, data collection/sharing, extraction industry, monitoring and evaluation

## Next Direction of EPT Program in Indonesia

Tentatively EPT Indonesia Country Meeting will be conducted on July 19-20, 2012 in Borobudur Hotel Jakarta, with main issues:

- Lessons learned on implementation of current activities on each element of EPT Program (PREDICT, RESPOND, PREVENT, & IDENTIFY);
- Aligned program to national priority and strategy with regional and global perspectives;
- Scenario on current resource availability, *thinks out-side the box - building a new paradigm*

We wish your active participation on the meeting

**TERIMA KASIH**