CCH III

REGIONAL PROGRAMME AREA: COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

GOALS

- **Reduction of new infections and morbidity and mortality due to communicable diseases**
- **Mitigate the individual, societal and economic effects of communicable diseases of epidemic proportions**

SUB-PRIORITIES	OBJECTIVES/ PURPOSE	NATIONAL EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	OPPORTUNITIES FOR JOINT REGIONAL ACTION STRATEGIES	INSTITUTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
Communicable Diseases with epidemic potential	The capacity for prevention, early detection and adequate response to selected aspects of epidemic threats from food, air, water enhanced	Ability to detect and adequately respond to food, air, water - related diseases	All countries have resourced mechanisms for effective surveillance and monitoring of their food and water safety programs by 2011 All countries have legislative and resource capacity to enforce compliance with food, air and water safety standards by 2012	Standardization of regionally certified food and water safety programs; preparation of the trainers and production of manuals Programs to enhance national capacity to conduct outbreak investigations Development or sharing of model Food Safety legislation and standards Establishment and maintenance of a regional food safety surveillance system	CARICOM, PAHO, CAREC, ICCA, FAO	A significant percentage of the social and economic life of the peoples of the CARICOM Caribbean revolve around festivals, and catering to tourism arrivals. The preparation and serving of food and water are integral to the cultural aspects of these events. In addition there is a proliferation of food vending from mobile vehicles, roadside stands, as a livelihood for an increasing number of persons. There is also a growth in the bottle water

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						industry. National food and water safety capacity is therefore essential to reduce the risks to human health from the multiple sources of food and water distribution. Any adverse events would have devastating economic impact on the particular establishment and, depending on the severity, on the country.
	Networks and linkages established to strengthen surveillance of and response to communicable diseases of public health importance	All countries have preparedness and operational plans for Pandemic Influenza or other diseases of public health importance	Resourced plans and procedures in place in keeping with WHO guidelines for selected emerging diseases by 2012	Updating Pandemic Influenza including avian flu – plans and workplans Surveillance networking Simulation exercises Training and Certification	CARICOM, PAHO/WHO, CDC, CAREC	The CARICOM Member States capacity to respond to diseases of international public health concern would be strengthened through collective and collaborative action. This will permit the sharing of human, fiscal and technical resources through a planned

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			Monitoring tools and strategies in place for comprehensive surveillance, diagnosis and mass intervention by 2011.	Attachment and exchange programmes Mobilisation of response pools and joint procurement initiatives		approach. Emphasis need to be placed on both a state of readiness and comprehensive surveillance programs because the significant movement of both regional and non-regional visitors increases their vulnerability to the spread of disease.
		Public health systems strengthened to deliver the requirements for the International Health Regulations (2005)	All countries have operational plans and systems for IHR by 2011	Adoption of CARICOM guidelines for Port Health programs and surveillance. Sharing of models for promoting intersectoral linkages and health and security networks		
Vaccine Preventable Diseases	Vulnerable populations appropriately protected against selected vaccine preventable diseases	Enabling environment provided to support the immunization of vulnerable groups against vaccine preventable diseases	All countries have an installed capacity to implement vaccine preventable disease (VPD) program to vulnerable populations by 2011	Develop and enact legislation Maintenance of existing procedures as joint procurement - PAHO revolving fund EPI Annual meetings Maintain Surveillance		Most of the CARICOM countries have strong and effective VPD programs. However the migration of persons between the countries much of which is undocumented (non-regularised or formal) increases the risks of the

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			All countries attain and maintain full cold chain requirements by 2011	system (disease and adverse events)		presence of vulnerable groups. Special attention must therefore be directed to these groupings whilst at the same time increasing vigilance for the maintenance of effective programs as well as the exploration and identification of resources for the introduction of new vaccines.
	Compliance promoted by marketing, to all sectors of the population, the importance and cost-effectiveness of immunization	Marketing strategy for newly introduced vaccines developed, incorporated and implemented within annual national EPI plans	All countries developed and implemented annual health promotion plans for administered vaccines by 2012			
		Reliable systems maintained for vaccination safety	Reliable systems for safe disposal of biohazard waste established and maintained by 2012			
			All countries have reliable systems for safe disposal and destruction of used syringes, needles and vaccine vials by end of 2012			

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		Sensitive surveillance and control systems maintained	All countries should maintain adherence to prescribed protocols for surveillance of vaccine preventable diseases by 2011			

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HIV/AIDS,STI, TB	Develop/support implementation of, policy, plan of action, systems, and comprehensive legal framework to enable universal access to HIV prevention, care and treatment Develop/support implementation of advocacy initiatives, tools/interventions with special focus on reducing stigma and discrimination Against People Living with HIV/AIDS	Specific program initiatives and outreach programs implemented to improve access to care & treatment for vulnerable populations Policies, action plans and legal framework to fight stigma and discrimination	Number of countries implementing regional guidelines for access to C&T for vulnerable populations All members states reporting on at least 70% of Indicators contained in the Caribbean Regional Strategic Framework for HIV/AIDS(CRSF) Number of countries with legal framework in place for stigma & discrimination by 2012	Adherence to all regional public goods articulated in the Caribbean Regional Strategic Framework (CRSF) 2008 - 2012		The Pan Caribbean (PANCAP) Regional Strategic framework 2008-2012 gives emphasis to the building of country capacity to deliver six priority action areas which would address the challenges that may limit success. These are : 1. Building an enabling environment that fosters Universal Access to HIV and AIDS, prevention, treatment, care and support 2. An expanded and coordinated inter-sectoral response 3.Prevention of HIV transmission 4. Treatment, care and support 5. Capacity development for HIV/AIDS services 6. Monitoring, evaluation and research.

						Several regional and international partners have expanded their technical support and program initiatives to the Caribbean and will organize programs to assist the governments to achieve the regional priorities.

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HIV/AIDS,STI,TB	Increase capacity to provide universal access to comprehensive HIV/AIDS/TB/STI prevention, treatment and care and support services with special attention to vulnerable populations	Increased access to quality HIV/STI/TB Testing and Counselling services in all countries Increased access to comprehensive quality HIV/STI/TB care and sufficient quantity of anti retroviral and other pharmaceuticals for opportunistic infections	No. of countries with persons 15-49 years receiving HIV test results and appropriately referred. No. of countries with at least 1 facility for HIV/STI testing in 50% of their geopolitical divisions. 80% of countries achieving universal access to HIV care and treatment by 2013 No of countries with health care facilities with the capacity to provide advanced level HIV care and treatment services including ART No of countries with 80% of STIs	Regional Guidelines/Standards Revolving Fund for the joint procurement of drugs Joint strategies included in the CRSF		

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			patients who are appropriately diagnosed, treated and counseled as per regional guidelines # of countries using regional pooled procurement mechanisms # of countries procuring ARVs according to UN prequalification scheme			
		Regional package of essential HIV prevention strategies agreed to, adopted by countries and implemented	All countries reporting a reducing trend in the number of HIV positive infants born to HIV positive mothers by 2011. No. of countries reporting a 50% increase in condom use rate by 2012			

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		Regional surveillance system strengthened to include HIV/STI and TB Drug resistance prevention, monitoring and surveillance systems and plans developed and implemented in all countries All countries have in place a system for addressing HIV drug resistance	All member countries have functional surveillance system of which HIV/STI surveillance is integrated by 2011 Regional mechanism to ensure countries have a system for addressing HIV drug resistance No. of countries with HIV/STI and TB drug resistance functional systems in place			
		Patient monitoring and M&E systems with outputs which include strategic information for decision making	No. of countries with functioning M &E systems	Joint Strategies and Actions spearheaded by the Caribbean Regional M&E Technical Working Group	CHRC UNAIDS Caribbean HIV/AIDS Alliance World Bank CHART PHCO OECS HAPU	There are a number of initiatives currently in place aimed at strengthening the M&E systems of the region. The Caribbean M&E Technical Working Group is charged with responsibility for coordinating the work

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						of all agencies and in the implementation of the Caribbean Regional Strategic Framework.
STI, HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis	Support regional and national capacity to utilize donor funds to implement HIV /AIDS programmes	Improved project cycle management (i.e. projects developed to address identified issues, are in keeping with stated indicators and reflect realistic timelines)	No. of regional projects with unspent balances	Capacity building for project management and programme implementation Coordinated technical assistance.		