

Regional Strategic Roadmap on Laboratory System Strengthening 2016 - 2020



GOAL: Real-time biosurveillance with a national laboratory system and effective modern point-of-care and laboratory-based diagnostics

Strategic Components

Core Components

Strategic Policy,
Registering &
Licensing

Diagnostic
Capacity

Quality
Management
System

Biorisk
Management
System

Cross-cutting Components

Networking

One Health

Laboratory
Workforce

Strategic Objectives

- Ensuring plan and policy addressing (real time) surveillance and outbreak detection
- Ensuring legal enforcement for registering and licensing laboratories

Strengthening
diagnostic capacity
for outbreak of
emerging diseases

Establishing/
Enhancing stepwise
improvement toward
EQA and accreditation
program

Enhancing capacity
buildings

Enhancing
inter-regional
health related
networks

Establishing/
Enhancing national
biosurveillance for
priority zoonotic
diseases

Strengthening
laboratory
workforce

Measurable



Capacity of conducting
10 core test



Appropriately collecting,
transporting and identifying
outbreak specimens



Accrediting 80% of
laboratories

Desired Impact

Effective use of nationwide laboratory
system for detecting pathogens causing
epidemic diseases

2016 — — — 2017 — — — 2018 — — — 2019 — — — 2020



Regional Strategic Roadmap on Laboratory System Strengthening [LSS]

Preamble

- Regional Strategic Roadmap on LSS is one of joint collaborative effort of lead countries of GHSA – Detect 1: National Laboratory System aiming to provide general guidance for GHSA member countries in developing their respective National Roadmap on GHSA: Detect – 1: National Laboratory System.
- Identified key strategic components intend to reinforce the International Health Regulations [IHR 2005] as well as others relevant regional strategies such as Asia Pacific Strategy for Emerging Diseases [APSED].
- Noting different stages of national laboratory context, the roadmap will be further modified to be suitable for local circumstances as deemed appropriate.
- It will be also served as a tool/framework for follow up progress of the GHSA: Detect – 1: National Laboratory System and served as a framework for identification of regional activities.
- This document will be complement with other existing tools such as guideline for development of Roadmap, etc.
- Where appropriate, an implementation of national roadmap on LSS will be taking consideration on synergised efforts needed among inter – related of other GHSA Action Packages such as Zoonosis, etc.
- Joint External Evaluation involving a combination of domestic and independent experts will be promoted as a monitoring and evaluation tool for GHSA Action Packages members.

Background

- Led by three lead countries including USA, Thailand, and South Africa, the GHSA Action Package: Detect 1 aims to strive for “real-time biosurveillance with a national laboratory system and effective modern point-of-care and laboratory-based diagnostics”.
- In May 2015, the Royal Thai Government convened the GHSA Meeting Step towards Regional Strategic Collaboration in Asia Pacific on Workforce Development, National Laboratory System Strengthening & Antimicrobial Resistance Prevention to Response to Global Challenge”. The Meeting resulted in consensus on the relevance, feasibility and steps forward to enhance regional collaboration under GHSA LSS and WFD initiatives. Key components of the Roadmap for LSS were agreed among participating countries of the said Meeting and served as a basis for formulating of this important document.
- Drafted by Thailand, the draft Strategic Roadmap on LSS was discussed among lead countries and key development partners including WHO and USAID during the 4th and 5th Package Conference (Video) Call hosted by Thailand on 31 May 2016 and 5 July 2016 respectively.
- There are two - pronged of strategic components include: Core Component and Cross Cutting Component as shown in the figure.
- Regional activities will be proposed by any of lead countries, contributing countries, as well as other GHSA Package Members. Implementing modalities will be in close collaboration with WHO, FAO, OIE as well as other regional organisations.

2016 — — — 2017 — — — 2018 — — — 2019 — — — 2020

