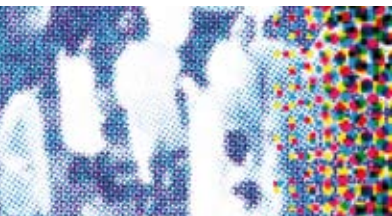




Partnerships

Institut Pasteur Institut Pasteur International Network & WHO

*"Knowledge belongs
to all mankind"*
Louis Pasteur



The Institut Pasteur and international collaboration



In addition to the links forged by its researchers with their peers around the world, the Institut Pasteur has established formal partnerships with public and private institutions on all five continents.

The Institut Pasteur is thus able to multiply and stimulate funding for scientific programmes, courses, forums and the hosting of young researchers in Paris and throughout the International Network.

By doing so, the Institut Pasteur has become an essential and proactive player in the strategic issues involved in research and public health across the globe.

> Our main areas of involvement

Our policy for developing international activities focuses on:

- ✓ strengthening public health and scientific research activities on a bilateral or multilateral basis, in particular with the European Union and WHO
- ✓ developing major projects in collaboration with foundations, international organisations and public or private groups
- ✓ promoting the development of regional clusters of institutes in our International Network in the Americas, the Middle East, Africa, Asia and Europe

"Science has no homeland, or rather its homeland encompasses all mankind."

Louis Pasteur, 1891



KEEP IN MIND

Over 1,100 collaborative projects are currently in progress throughout the world in all fields of the Institut Pasteur's scientific and medical expertise.

KEEP IN MIND

The Institut Pasteur and the International Network organize a variety of different training activities, meetings, conferences and workshops at the local, regional and international level.



KEEP IN MIND

WHO's aim is to bring the world's populations up to the highest possible level of health; in other words, to a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being.

The institution was officially created on April 7th, 1948, which is now World Health Day.

WHO in numbers

- **8,000 staff members** (doctors, epidemiologists, managers, statisticians, logistics experts, economists)
- **150 nationalities**
- **193 member states**
- **6 regional offices** (Africa, Americas, South-East Asia, Europe, Eastern Mediterranean and Western Pacific)
- **147 country offices** covering 159 member states
- **1 head office in Geneva** with a branch in Lyon. One researcher from the Institut Pasteur is on loan to the Geneva office and two to the Lyon office.

Sources : www.who.int

The World Health Organization is the United Nations' international agency devoted to health matters. WHO experts provide guidance, establish health standards and assist countries in coping with public health problems.

WHO advises governments on health programmes, proposes standards and norms, presents policy options based on the outcomes of health research and at times provides technical support to countries. WHO also monitors and assesses overall health trends in the world.

> Agenda for action

WHO operates against a complex and ever-changing background and uses its influence across the globe to act on all factors that have an impact on health.

To enhance its effectiveness, it works to:

- ✓ **promote** development
- ✓ **foster** health security
- ✓ **protect** health with respect to all human activities
- ✓ **strengthen** healthcare systems
- ✓ **disseminate** research findings, especially among decision-makers
- ✓ **strengthen** partnerships, particularly with local communities
- ✓ **measure and improve** the results attained

> A strategic objective: infectious disease

Even excluding major diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, infectious diseases are still responsible for huge numbers of deaths in people of all ages and children in particular.

Combating this problem, which implies a social and economic burden as well as a health burden, is one of the key elements of WHO's strategy. WHO carries out its mission with the support and collaboration of a variety of different partners, including the Institut Pasteur.



WHOCCs (WHO Collaborating Centres) at the Institut Pasteur:

- Arboviruses and viral haemorrhagic fevers
- Influenza and other respiratory viruses
- Leptospirosis epidemiology
- Foodborne listeriosis
- Enteroviruses and viral vaccines
- Rabies
- Salmonella
- Yersinia (causative agent of plague)

A structured partnership

With a presence on all five continents, the Institut Pasteur International Network is one of WHO's major partners in the field of infectious disease.

The Institut Pasteur has a unique organisational structure and its network of institutes, including many in the developing world, makes it an important strategic ally for WHO.

WHO Collaborating Centres, National Reference Centres Recognised by WHO and Regional Reference Laboratories in the Institut Pasteur International Network

Institute	WHO Collaborating Centres	National Reference Centres Recognised by the WHO	Regional Reference Laboratories
Cantacuzino Institute (Romania) ¹	• Flu	• Flu • Poliomyelitis • Measles/rubella	• Flu (WHO)
IP Algeria			• Flu • Poliomyelitis • HIV/AIDS • Tuberculosis
IP Bangui	• Arboviruses, haemorrhagic fevers and emerging diseases • Flu • Rabies • HIV/AIDS	• Flu • Poliomyelitis • Measles	• Poliomyelitis (WHO)
IP Cambodia		• Flu • Emerging infectious diseases, SARS • Arboviruses • Rabies	• Avian flu (WHO) • Malaria rapid diagnostic test (WHO)
IP Côte d'Ivoire			• Avian flu (WHO)
IP Dakar	• Arboviruses and haemorrhagic fevers	• Flu • Poliovirus • Measles	• Avian flu (WHO)
IP French Guiana		• Arboviruses and <i>Influenzae</i> viruses ² • Malaria chemoresistance ²	
IP Greece		• Flu • Poliomyelitis • Measles/rubella • Avian flu	• Leishmaniasis • <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>
IP Iran	• Rabies	• Arboviruses and haemorrhagic fevers	
IP Madagascar	• Plague	• Flu • Avian flu • Poliomyelitis • Measles	• Avian flu (WHO)
IP New Caledonia		• Flu	• Regional observatory for pneumococcus
IP Tunis	• Leishmaniasis		
IP Saint Petersburg		• Avian flu • Emerging infectious diseases, SARS • Poliomyelitis (WHO)	• Poliovirus • Measles • Papillomavirus
NIHE (Vietnam)	• Occupational health	• Flu • Poliomyelitis	
CP Cameroon		• Avian flu (WHO)	• Avian flu (WHO)
Scientific Institute of Public Health (Belgium)		• Flu • Avian flu • Measles • Rubella • Rabies • Viral hepatitis	• Bacterial encephalitis • Botulism • Foodborne outbreaks and microbiology • Listeriosis • Medical mycology • Salmonella • Shigella • Tuberculosis and mycobacteria • Toxoplasmosis

Since 2005, the Institut Pasteur in Madagascar has been supplying rapid diagnosis tests for plague to the WHO Africa regional office.

From research to action

USEFUL FACTS

Close links

Collaboration between the Institut Pasteur International Network and WHO takes the form of:

- participation in many worldwide public health and research projects
- expert investigations
- training activities
- research and development work (vaccines, rapid diagnostics kits...)

Intervention in the event of epidemic emergencies

The Institut Pasteur and the Institut Pasteur International Network are called on in epidemic situations throughout the world, notably via the Laboratory for Urgent Response to Biological Threats (CIBU).

- Expertise on call 24 hours a day, 7 days a week: pointfocal@pasteur.fr and +33 (0)6 30 93 24 70
- Response to government requests:
 - from the French Foreign and Health Ministries
 - from international organisations (WHO)
 - from NGOs
- Vital role in microbiological surveillance and detection of emerging diseases.

To find out more:
www.pasteur.fr

WHO and the Institut Pasteur International Network are partners in research, public health, and training for researchers and work together on major worldwide health security programmes.

> Combating infectious diseases

✓ Research and surveillance

WHO both supports and solicits help from the Institut Pasteur International Network via the intermediary of officially recognised laboratories in four priority areas:

- diseases relating to the millennium goals: HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria
- neglected tropical diseases
- emerging diseases
- developments in treatment resistance

It also calls upon WHOCCs and reference centres for surveillance of a large number of diseases.

✓ Diagnostics and vaccines

Within the framework of this partnership, the Institut Pasteur has worked in recent years to:

- develop diagnostic systems for avian influenza in Asia and Africa
- send rapid cholera and dysentery diagnosis tests to South-East Asia
- produce detection kits for plague, cholera, meningitis and shigellosis (Institut Pasteur and Institut Pasteur in Madagascar)
- manufacture yellow fever vaccine (Institut Pasteur in Dakar)

> Worldwide health security

✓ Intervention in the event of epidemic emergencies

The Institut Pasteur is a partner in the WHO GOARN programme (Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network).

The Institut Pasteur International Network responds to epidemic situations in close collaboration with the Institut Pasteur's Laboratory for Urgent Response to Biological Threats (CIBU), National Reference Centres and WHO Collaborating Centres.

Global Laboratory initiative

The Global Laboratory initiative (GLI) was established by WHO in 2008 for the purpose of strengthening worldwide laboratory capacity, especially in relation to tuberculosis, via a network of international partners. A researcher from the Institut Pasteur is on loan to

WHO in Geneva as part of this programme. The Institut Pasteur and the International Network are also involved in this plan via the loan of experts, as well as funding and hosting of the course "Immunology, Vaccinology and Biotechnology as applied to infectious diseases."

This mechanism provides a means of responding to requests issued by health authorities or other bodies. The Network receives and disseminates all available information on epidemics and abnormal epidemiological situations in the world by mobilising joint efforts within the Institut Pasteur and the Institut Pasteur International Network. The CIBU and the Institut Pasteur International Network have intervened in many different epidemic situations:

- ▶ haemorrhagic fevers in Gabon, an influenza epidemic in Madagascar, yellow fever in Mauritania, SARS in China, acute watery diarrhoea in Sudan, and avian influenza in Vietnam
- ▶ more recently, a dengue fever epidemic in Madagascar (Institut Pasteur in Madagascar), avian flu in Cambodia (Institut Pasteur in Cambodia) and Cameroon (Pasteur Centre in Cameroon), yellow fever in Mauritania (Institut Pasteur in Dakar), dengue fever in Paraguay (Institut Pasteur in French Guiana), meningitis in Niger (CERMES), encephalitis in Vietnam (NIHE, Hanoi) and dengue fever (Instituts Pasteur in Dakar and Côte d'Ivoire)

✓ Boosting capacity

WHO has set up an office in Lyon for the purpose of strengthening countries' capacities in epidemiology, laboratory services, and international transport in order to improve monitoring, early warning, rapid diagnostics and reporting of internationally important public health emergencies, pursuant to the revised International Health Regulations, which came into effect in June 2007.



Global Salm-Surv: combating foodborne diseases

This network was launched by WHO in 2000 and is designed to strengthen laboratory monitoring of salmonella and other pathogens and to improve detection of epidemic outbreaks and response measures.

The Institut Pasteur participates in organising the programme. Also, the bacteriology laboratory at the Pasteur Centre in Cameroon has been designated a Global Salm-Surv Regional Centre.

To find out more:
www.who.int/salmsurv

DNDi: Drugs for Neglected Diseases initiative

DNDi is the first non-profit organisation devoted to neglected diseases. In addition to the Institut Pasteur, its founding members are the Indian Medical Research Council, the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Brazil), the Kenyan Medical Research Centre, Doctors Without Borders (MSF) and the Malaysian Ministry of Health. DNDi works in close cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank. Its medium-term goal is to develop 6 or 7 drugs to

combat trypanosomiasis, leishmaniasis and Chagas' disease, three fatal diseases that threaten 350 million people every year.

The WHO's special tropical disease research and training programme is an active observer of the initiative and provides scientific and technical expertise.

To find out more: www.dndi.org

Long-term plans: together for 2008-2013

Within the framework of its five-year strategic health action plan, WHO aims to strengthen governance within countries and relationships with its partners.

The Institut Pasteur regularly consolidates its work with WHO in order to maximise the impact of available expertise, intervene in epidemics, and conduct long-term support activities. In particular, this work relates to:

- strengthening links between WHO regional offices and the regional clusters of the Institut Pasteur International Network
- closer collaboration in the context of the new International Health Regulations (IHR)

The Institut Pasteur is also a key part of France's collaboration with WHO in 2008-2013 in the context of a framework agreement.

✓ A priority area

WHO is routinely consulted regarding major biomedical research programmes relating to public health problems in countries where institutes in the International Network are located, including:

- the emerging disease surveillance programme in South-East Asia (SISEA)
- a major project devoted to combating arboviruses and haemorrhagic fevers in Africa
- a meningitis research programme in Africa
- strengthening the cohesion and intervention capacity of the Institut Pasteur and the Institut Pasteur International Network for the purposes of the GOARN initiative



USEFUL FACTS

The International Health Regulations (IHR) are legally binding in the 194 states that are party to them. Formulated on the basis of WHO's experience in surveillance, epidemic alert, and response, they set out countries' rights and responsibilities regarding events affecting public health in order to safeguard international health security.

KEEP IN MIND

WHO has confirmed **over 1,000 epidemics of international concern** over the last five years.

Fighting emerging diseases: more resources

Chikungunya, SARS, avian influenza ... In order to tackle these challenges, WHO plans to create a network of surveillance centres including various institutions worldwide. This network will also have the benefit of new facilities that the Institut Pasteur is creating:

- a research centre for emerging diseases under construction in Paris
- an Institut Pasteur under construction in Laos
- several new biosafety laboratories in the International Network

To find out more, visit: www.pasteur.fr and www.pasteur-international.org.



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Institut Pasteur: a worldwide presence

A not-for-profit private foundation, the Institut Pasteur performs research, education and public health activities in the public interest since its creation in 1887.

At the nexus of several disciplines, including microbiology, immunology, and molecular biology, it is recognized worldwide for its contributions to biomedical science.

The Institut Pasteur is open to the world and is at the core of an International Network of some thirty institutes on all five continents, most of which are independent entities governed by their national authorities.

Animated by the International Affairs Department of the Institut Pasteur, the institutes of the International Network are associated in partnerships and cooperation agreements covering scientific research, training and public health services, and they share common values and objectives.

