

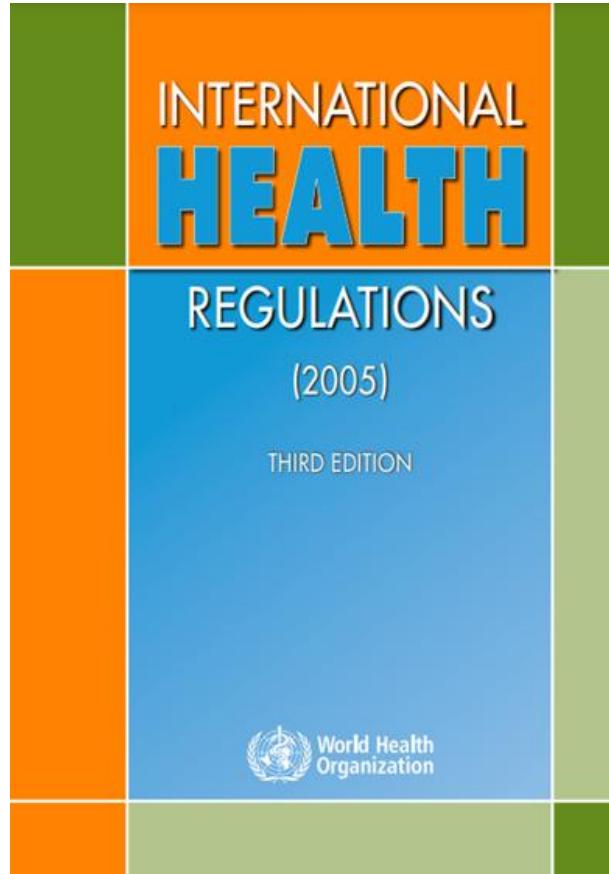
# Preparação e Resposta às Emergências em Saúde Pública e Agenda Internacional na OPAS/OMS

Cristian Morales Fuhrimann, PWR/BRA ([moralesc@paho.org](mailto:moralesc@paho.org))

Reunião da CITI  
Belém, Pará – 25 de setembro de 2025

# Regulamento Sanitário Internacional (RSI)

## Emendas de 2024



## Acordo Pandemias 2025



[Início](#) / [Assembleia Mundial da Saúde adota histórico Acordo sobre Pandemias](#)

### Assembleia Mundial da Saúde adota histórico Acordo sobre Pandemias



20 Maio 2025

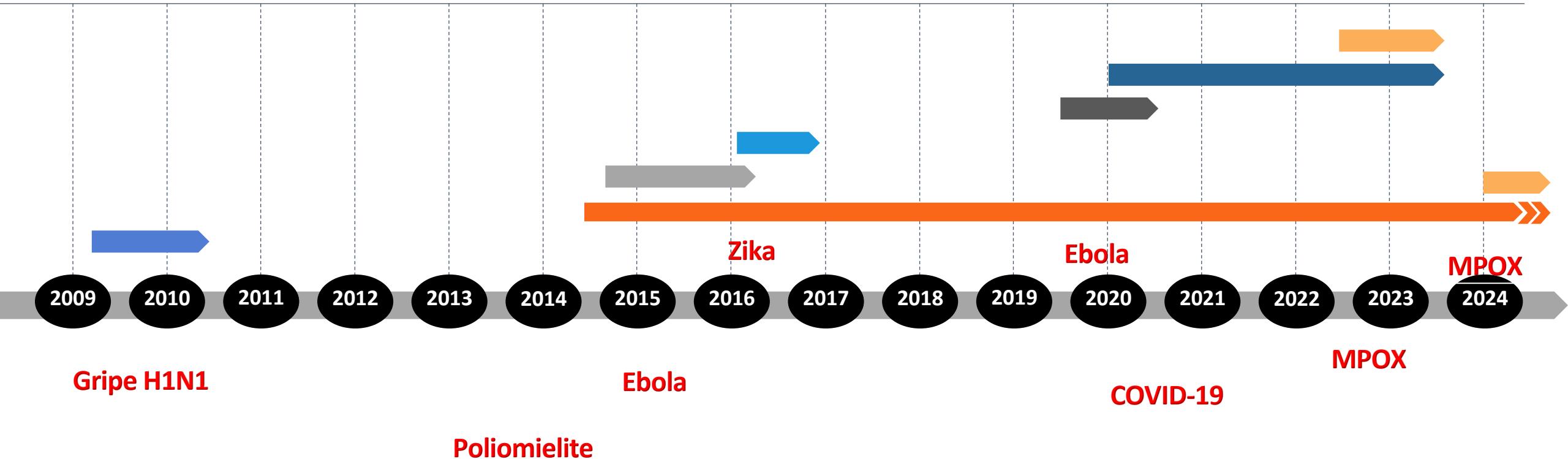




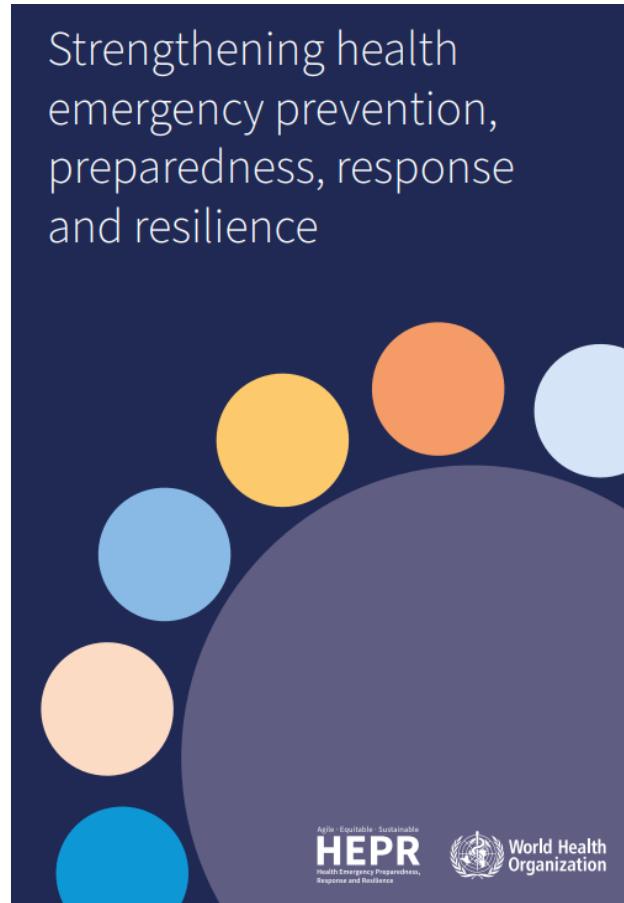
**É provável que a maioria dos países sofra uma emergência em grande escala cada 5 anos, e muitos enfrentarão ameaças**

Herramienta estratégica para la evaluación de riesgos. Conjunto integral de herramientas para la evaluación multiamenaza del riesgo de emergencias de salud. Washington, D.C.: Organización Panamericana de la Salud; 2022. Licencia: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO. <https://doi.org/10.37774/9789275325759>.

# ESPII 2009-hoje



# Estrutura de preparação e resposta a emergências de saúde (HEPR): 2023



- **prevenir**
- **preparar-se**
- **Detectar**
- **responder**
- **recuperar-se**

The dashboard is a multiple-step cursor tool developed by the WHO Secretariat to give access to a database containing a large number of recommendations concerning the COVID-19 pandemic. At the request of the Member States Working Group on Strengthening WHO Preparedness and Response to Health Emergencies, the database has been expanded to include sections on World Health Assembly resolutions, WHA recommendations, and WHA resolutions. Users can search and filter across recommendations to conduct their own meta-analysis of actions needed to enhance global and national preparedness and response to future epidemics, pandemics and public health emergencies of international concern. The dashboard and its database are being built, which will be regularly updated, amended or corrected as necessary, or as indicated by Member States.

**Purpose of the Dashboard**  
The dashboard is a multiple-step cursor tool developed by the WHO Secretariat to give access to a database containing a large number of recommendations concerning the COVID-19 pandemic. At the request of the Member States Working Group on Strengthening WHO Preparedness and Response to Health Emergencies, the database has been expanded to include sections on World Health Assembly resolutions, WHA recommendations, and WHA resolutions. Users can search and filter across recommendations to conduct their own meta-analysis of actions needed to enhance global and national preparedness and response to future epidemics, pandemics and public health emergencies of international concern. The dashboard and its database are being built, which will be regularly updated, amended or corrected as necessary, or as indicated by Member States.

**Methodology and principles**  
The recommendations are presented transparently, using the exact wording taken from the texts of origin (except for the use of accepted acronyms). Qualitative judgement on ranking of the COVID-19 related recommendations is made by the WHO Secretariat. Sources, themes, target groups and areas of work are derived from the original recommendations. The recommendations in the database following approval or amendment by the author entities of the mapping and categorization presented by the Secretariat are being used, which is the context is presented solely for information and to allow users to make their own analyses and judgement.

**Criteria for inclusion**  
The WHO Secretariat, in consultation with Member States, included in the database recommendations made in respect of the COVID-19 pandemic and/or future pandemics issued by one of the sources listed below:

1. Official reports commissioned by Member States.

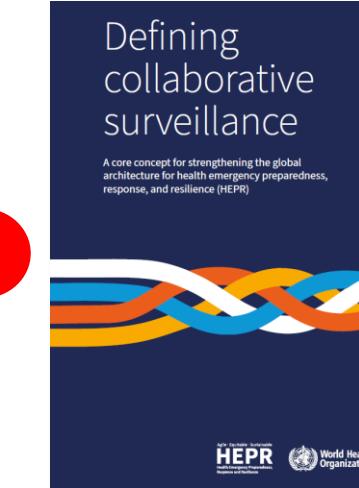
**Mais de 300 recomendações da COVID-19 e de grandes emergências recentes**



**5 componentes interconectados**

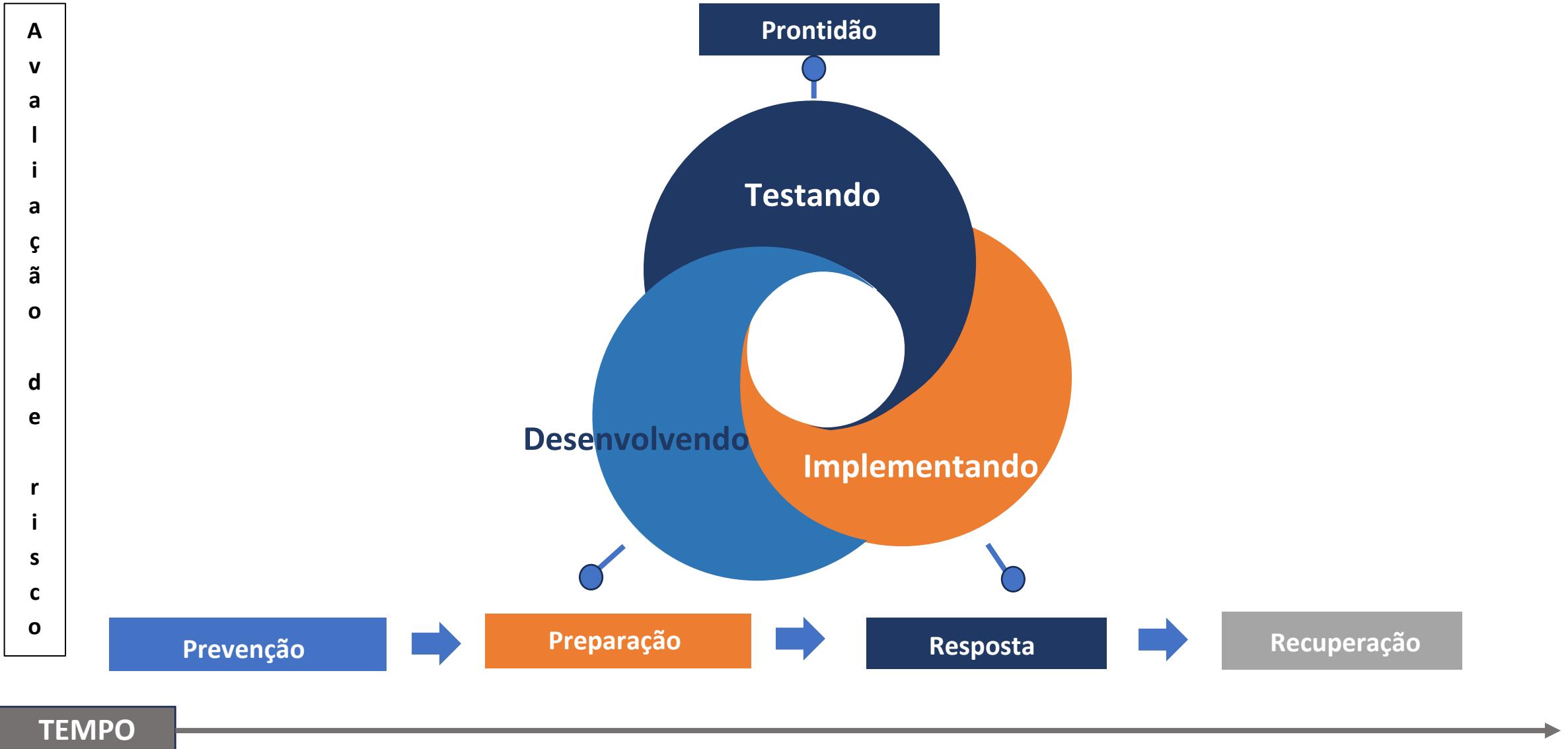


Strengthening health emergency prevention, preparedness, response and resilience



**Vigilância colaborativa**

# Gestão de risco de emergência de saúde e desastres



# Estratégias Regionais

**30th PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CONFERENCE**  
**74th SESSION OF THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE OF WHO FOR THE AMERICAS**  
Washington, D.C., USA, 26-30 September 2022

**RESOLUTION**  
**CSP30.R9**  
Original: English

**STRATEGY ON REGIONAL GENOMIC SURVEILLANCE FOR EPIDEMIC AND PANDEMIC PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE**

**THE 30th PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CONFERENCE,**  
Having reviewed the *Strategy on Regional Genomic Surveillance for Epidemic and Pandemic Preparedness and Response* (Document CSP30/12);

**Analysis of Progress Achieved**  
3. This report is based on information obtained at the regional and subregional meetings of emergency and disaster controllers of the ministries of health in 2022, and on the results of a questionnaire developed for monitoring the progress to 37 countries and territories regarding the criteria for assessing the progress of the plan in Addendum I, Annex B (End-of-Blennium Assessment Process and Methodology applied to the report of the End-of-Blennium Assessment of the PAHO Strategic Plan 2016-2021 and the implementation of the PAHO Strategic Plan 2014-2019 (Document CD58/5, Add. 1)).

2. The plan aimed to strengthen disaster risk reduction in order to prevent disease, disability, and the psychosocial impact resulting from emergencies and disasters.

**Background**  
The purpose of this document is to report to the Governing Bodies of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) on the achievements made in the implementation of the Plan of Action for Disaster Risk Reduction 2016-2021 (Document CD55/17, 8 and Resolution CD55.R10 (2016) (i, 2)).

4. During the period covered by this plan of action, 703 disasters occurred in the Region of the Americas, resulting in 15,395 lives lost, more than 45 million people affected, and US\$ 67,600 million in damages. The COVID-19 pandemic negatively affected implementation of the plan of action; however, it increased the capacity of countries to deal with emergencies resulting from biological hazards.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> As of 30 June 2022, 37 countries and territories had responded to the questionnaire on implementation of the Plan of Action for Disaster Risk Reduction 2016-2021.

**PLAN OF ACTION FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2016-2021: FINAL REPORT**  
5 July  
Original: Spanish

**Background**  
The purpose of this document is to report to the Governing Bodies of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) on the achievements made in the implementation of the Plan of Action for Disaster Risk Reduction 2016-2021 (Document CD55/17, 8 and Resolution CD55.R10 (2016) (i, 2)).

2. The plan aimed to strengthen disaster risk reduction in order to prevent disease, disability, and the psychosocial impact resulting from emergencies and disasters.

**Analysis of Progress Achieved**  
3. This report is based on information obtained at the regional and subregional meetings of emergency and disaster controllers of the ministries of health in 2022, and on the results of a questionnaire developed for monitoring the progress to 37 countries and territories regarding the criteria for assessing the progress of the plan in Addendum I, Annex B (End-of-Blennium Assessment Process and Methodology applied to the report of the End-of-Blennium Assessment of the PAHO Strategic Plan 2016-2021 and the implementation of the PAHO Strategic Plan 2014-2019 (Document CD58/5, Add. 1)).

Considering that the Region of the Americas is at great risk for the emergence and

**59th DIRECTING COUNCIL**  
**SESSION OF THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE OF WHO FOR THE AMERICAS**  
Virtual Session, 20-24 September 2021

**RESOLUTION**  
**CD59.R4**  
Original: English

**ONE HEALTH: A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH FOR ADDRESSING HEALTH THREATS AT THE HUMAN-ANIMAL-ENVIRONMENT INTERFACE**

**THE 59th DIRECTING COUNCIL,**  
Having reviewed the policy on *One Health: A Comprehensive Approach for Addressing Health Threats at the Human-Animal-Environment Interface* (Document CD59/9);

Bearing in mind that the COVID-19 pandemic has done much to reverse the gains achieved in recent decades on poverty reduction and on health and well-being in the Region of the Americas;

Recognizing that the health outcomes associated with health threats at the human-animal-environment interface such as zoonotic diseases, antimicrobial resistance, and food safety issues depend on policies and programs inside and outside the health sector and that strategies for the management of risks at the human-animal-environment interface need to include other sectors and disciplines to maximize impact and ensure sustainability;

- **Abordagem “One Health”**
- **Redução de risco de desastres**
- **Vigilância genômica**
- **Inteligência epidêmica**

# Estratégia de cooperação técnica

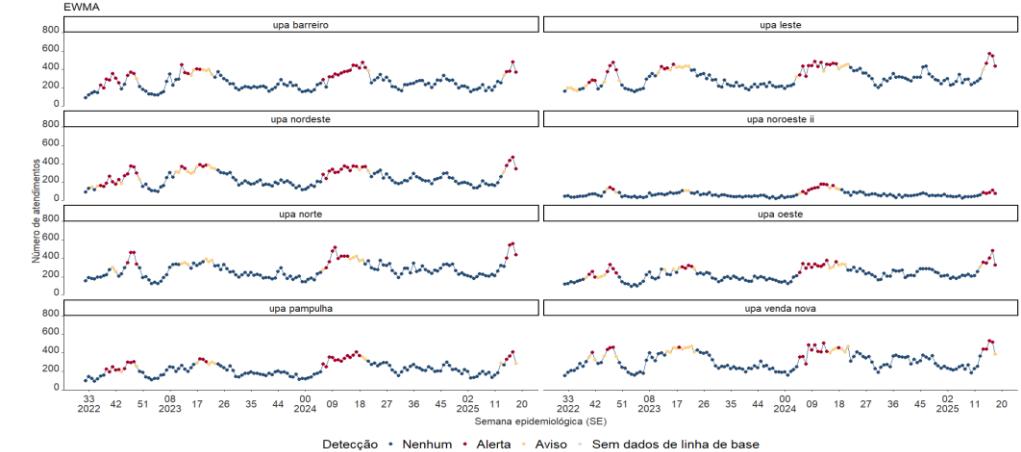


- 01** **Proteger e promover a saúde da população, centrada nas pessoas, famílias e comunidades, especialmente aquelas em situação de vulnerabilidade.**
- 02** **Recuperar, melhorar e tornar mais forte os serviços de saúde e os programas prioritários impactados pela pandemia da COVID-19.**
- 03** **Contribuir ao desenvolvimento de um SUS mais resiliente, equitativo e eficaz, de acordo com as necessidades de saúde da população.**
- 04** **Impulsionar a pesquisa, a inovação e a geração de conhecimentos científicos e tecnológicos em saúde, incluindo aqueles voltados à pesquisa, ao desenvolvimento e a produção de medicamentos, fitoterápicos e produtos tradicionais em saúde.**
- 05** **Reforçar a prevenção, a preparação, a resposta oportuna e a recuperação nas emergências e nos desastres, com a participação das comunidades afetadas.**

# Projeto com ITpS – Emergências em Saúde (~6.5m reais, 2023 – 2025)



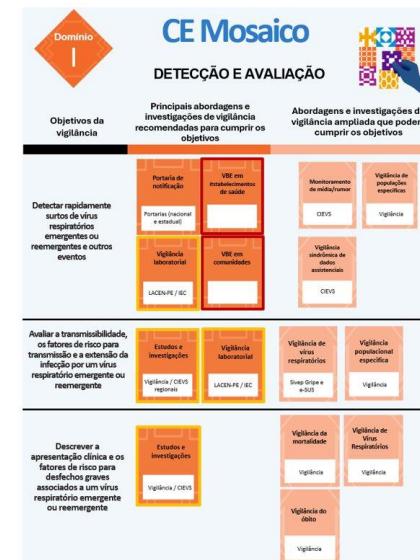
**Eixo 1: Inteligência Epidemiológica**



**Eixo 2: Preparação – vírus respiratórios**

**Eixo 3: Laboratório**

**Eixo 4: Uma Só Saúde**



# Projeto com Fundo Pandêmico

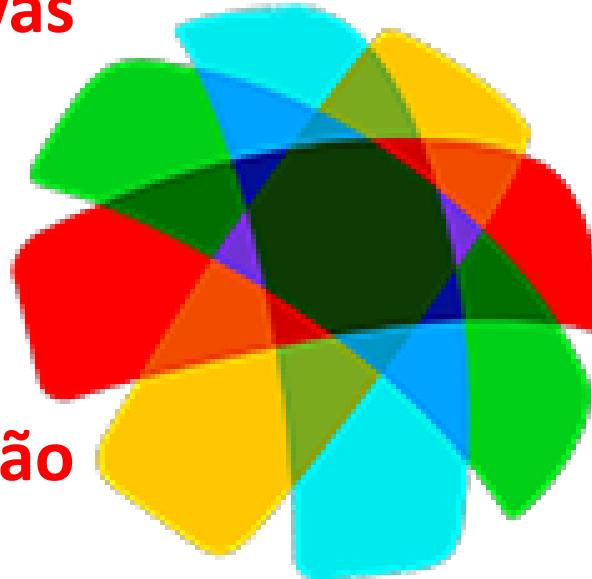
(~14m reais, 2024 – junho 2026)

Brasil (Amazônia Legal e RS), Bolívia, Chile, Colômbia, Equador, Paraguai e Uruguai

**Eixo 1: Detecção oportuna – novas abordagens de vigilância**

**Eixo 2: Redes de laboratórios**

**Eixo 3: Cooperação e coordenação entre setores e países**

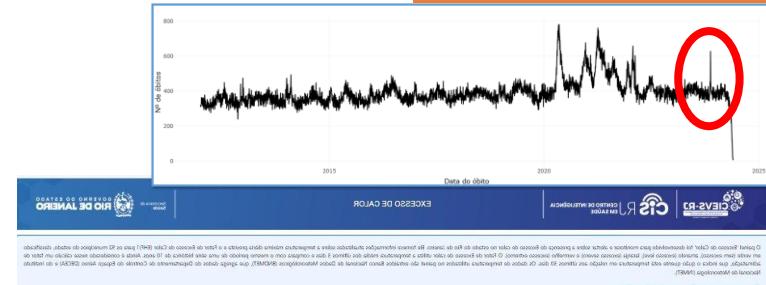


**The  
Pandemic  
Fund**  
FOR A RESILIENT WORLD

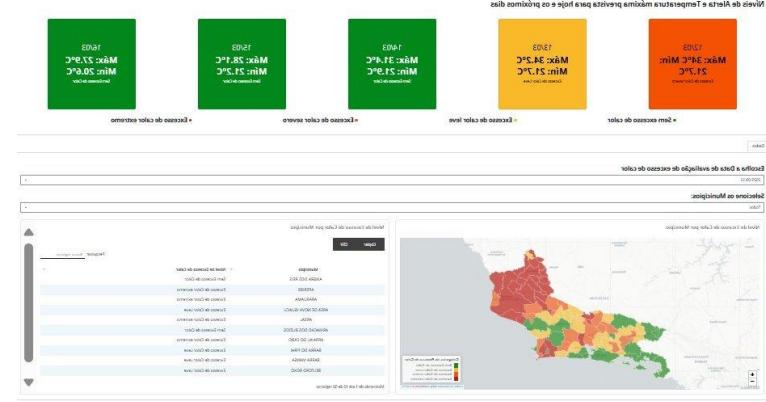
# Projeto com MMPTF políticas e sistemas de migração, mudanças climáticas e saúde fortalecidos (~5.6m reais, 2023 – 2025)



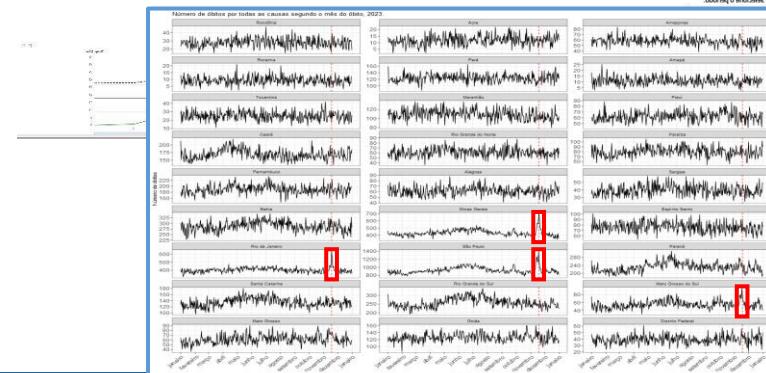
**Eixo 1: Sistemas de alerta e planos de resposta ao calor extremo**



**Eixo 2: Mecanismos de troca de informação em fronteira**



**Eixo 3: Seminários e simulados de saúde em fronteira**



**Eixo 4: Acesso das populações migrantes ao SUS**

# Estratégias regionais – exemplo da inteligência epidêmica

Pan American Health Organization      World Health Organization  
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE AMERICAS

61st Directing Council  
76th Session of the Regional Committee of WHO  
for the Americas  
Washington, D.C., 30 September–4 October 2024

CD61/12, Rev. 1      3 October 2024  
Agenda Item 4.9      Original: English

**STRATEGY ON EPIDEMIC INTELLIGENCE  
FOR STRENGTHENING EARLY WARNING OF HEALTH EMERGENCIES 2024–2029**

**Introduction**

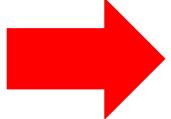
1. Epidemic- and pandemic-prone diseases, such as influenza and other respiratory viruses, dengue and other arboviral diseases, cholera, yellow fever, hemorrhagic fevers, and plague, remain a significant public health threat in the Region of the Americas. At the same time, new threats from novel pathogens and those related to environmental risks, particularly among groups living in conditions of vulnerability, pose significant challenges in the Region. Efficient and robust early warning and response systems are therefore needed—systems that are able to detect, verify, investigate, and assess public health risks and implement interventions in a timely fashion (1).

2. Early detection of public health threats allows for the rapid implementation of public health interventions that can save lives and reduce the negative impacts of emergencies, including impacts related to physical and mental health, economic losses, social disruption, and environmental damage. Late detection or failure to detect public health threats can have major negative consequences on individuals, the community, and the wider health system and economy (1, 2). Public health threats are ever-present and have the potential to increase in the next decade due to factors such as rapid changes in social, demographic, epidemiological, and environmental contexts; increases in international travel and trade; and the emergence of new pathogens, all of which can trigger new risks that necessitate effective epidemic intelligence for timely detection and early warning of health emergencies (3, 4).

3. The purpose of this strategy, which comprises four strategic lines of action, is to support the Member States of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) in strengthening epidemic intelligence capacity for early warning of health emergencies under the International Health Regulations (2005) (IHR 2005) framework, while contributing to enhancing the global architecture for health emergency prevention, preparedness, response, and resilience. The Region of the Americas will be the first region of the World Health Organization (WHO) to implement such a strategy (3, 4).

**Background**

4. Member States are strengthening their surveillance capacity to detect, assess the risk, report, and provide early warning of acute public health events that may constitute a threat to human health. Efficient early warning relies on epidemic intelligence, a process involving interlinked steps of detection



# Exemplos de centros colaboradores brasileiros da OPAS/OMS

(2024)

**Treinamento em  
Emergências de Saúde  
Pública (DEMSP, SVSA, MS)**



# Exemplos de centros colaboradores brasileiros da OPAS/OMS e de comissões e redes

**(1994) Treinamento e Pesquisa em Controle de Zoonoses Urbanas  
(Centro de Controle de Zoonoses Prefeitura de São Paulo)**

**(2021) Arbovírus emergentes e reemergentes e outros vírus zoonóticos emergentes (IEC, SVSA, MS)**

**Comissão Regional para a Prevenção e Controle da Influenza Zoonótica nas Américas (CIPCIZA)**

**Rede Amazônica-Darien para zoonoses emergentes com potencial epidêmico**

Obrigado!