

## PARTICIPATING PARTNERS

ALBANIA, Tirana (Institute of Public Health);  
ALGERIA, Alger (National Institute of Public Health);  
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA (Ministry of Civil Affairs, Sarajevo; Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Banja Luka, Republic of Srpska; Public Health Institute, Mostar, Federation of B&H);  
BULGARIA, Sofia (National Center of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases-NCIPD);  
CROATIA, Zagreb (Croatian National Institute of Public Health);  
CYPRUS, Nicosia (Ministry of Health);  
EGYPT, Cairo (Ministry Of Health and Population);  
FYROM–Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Skopje (Institute for Health Protection; Clinic of Infectious Diseases);  
FRANCE, Saint Maurice Cedex (Institute for Public Health Surveillance–InVS);  
GREECE, Athens (Hellenic Center for Diseases Control and Prevention–HCDCP);  
ISRAEL (Center for Disease Control, Tel Hashomer; Ministry of Health, Jerusalem);  
ITALY (National Institute of Health-ISS, Rome; Teaching Hospital, Padua);  
JORDAN, Amman (Ministry of Health);  
KOSOVO UNSCR 1244, Prishtina (National Institute of Public Health);  
LEBANON, Beirut (Ministry of Public Health);  
MALTA, Msida (Ministry of Health, Elderly and Community Care);  
MONTENEGRO, Podgorica (Institute of Public Health);  
MOROCCO, Rabat (Ministry of Health);  
PALESTINE, Ramallah (Ministry of Health);  
ROMANIA Bucharest (Institute of Public Health);  
SERBIA, Belgrade (Institute of Public Health);  
SLOVENIA, Ljubljana (Institute for Public Health);  
SPAIN, Madrid (Carlos III Health Institute–ISCIII);  
SYRIA, Damascus (Ministry of Health);  
TUNISIA, Tunis (Ministry of Health);  
TURKEY, Ankara (Ministry of Health; Refik Saydam National Hygiene Center).

ECDC-European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, Stockholm, Sweden;  
EUROPEAN COMMISSION-DG SANCO Public Health Directorate, Luxembourg;  
MOH-Ministry of Work, Health and Social Policies, Rome, Italy;  
WHO–EMRO Regional Office for Eastern Mediterranean, Cairo, Egypt;  
WHO-EURO Regional Office for Europe, Copenhagen, Denmark;  
WHO-LYO Department of Epidemic and Pandemic Alert and Response, International Health Regulations Coordination, Lyon, France.



2° EpiSouth Project Meeting (Athens 2007)



2° EpiSouth Training (Madrid 2008)



# EpiSouth Project

**Network for  
Communicable Disease  
Control in Southern  
Europe and  
Mediterranean**

[www.episouth.org](http://www.episouth.org)

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## WHY EPISOUTH?

Infectious diseases do not have geographical boundaries. Apart from a few for which a valid and efficacious vaccine is available, surveillance is the only instrument that public health (PH) personnel can use to contain the spread of epidemics.



EpiSouth participating countries

However, in order to translate data into appropriate action, dissemination of information is crucial.

the project "EpiSouth", whose aim is to create a framework of collaboration on epidemiological issues in order to improve communicable diseases surveillance, communication and training across the countries of the Mediterranean and the Balkans. The Project "EpiSouth" started in October 2006 and will end on June 20-10.



The EpiSouth website  
[www.episouth.org](http://www.episouth.org)

In occasion of the Year of the Mediterranean (2005), a number of countries that share the Mediterranean ecosystem and, as a result, have common public health problems, agreed to develop

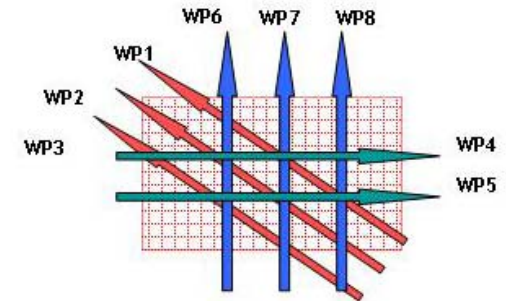


First EpiSouth Project Meeting (Rome, 2007)

## THE PROJECT

As per September 2009, EpiSouth is a Network of 26 countries located in the Mediterranean and the Balkans aimed at controlling communicable diseases in these regions.

Exchange of information between countries on communicable disease dynamics occurs through specific workpackages (WP): Co-ordination (WP1, ISS-Italy), Dissemination (WP2, ISS-Italy) and Evaluation of the project (WP3, Padua Teaching Hospital-Italy), Network of PH institutions (WP4, Padua Teaching Hospital-Italy), Training in field/applied epidemiology (WP5, ISCIII-Spain), Cross-border epidemic intelligence (WP6, InVS-France), Vaccine-preventable diseases and migrants (WP7, NCIPD-Bulgaria), Epidemiology and preparedness to cross-border emerging zoonoses (WP8, HCDGP-Greece).



EpiSouth workpackages

The main project outcomes are: three Training Modules on Applied Epidemiology; EpiSouth Quarterly Bulletins; Epidemic Intelligence Weekly bulletins; Pilot secured section website on cross-border epidemic intelligence with alerts originating from partners; Directory of Institutions involved in EpiSouth Network; Directory of Human and Veterinary Public Health officials; Three strategic documents on Cross-Border Epidemic Intelligence, Vaccine Preventable Diseases and Migrants, and Cross-border Emerging Zoonoses with focus on Mediterranean Area will be presented at the final project Conference (April 2010).