
International Health Regulations (2005)

Update on implementation

Monitoring & Evaluation System

WHO/EPR

IHR **is not** a surrogate for national surveillance and response systems

- IHR is about preventing the international spread of diseases
- IHR is not about a global surveillance system
- But IHR seeks that all Member States be able to timely **detect, assess, notify** and report events and respond to public health risks and public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC)

IHR (2005) core capacities requirements for surveillance and response

Community level and/or primary public health response level

- To detect events involving disease or death above expected levels, report to the local health personnel and implement preliminary control measures

Intermediate public health response levels

- To confirm the status of reported events and implement control measures

National level (on a 24-hour basis)

- To assess all reports of urgent events within 48 hours and notify the WHO immediately through the national IHR focal point when required.
- To rapidly determine the control measures required to prevent domestic and international spread
- To provide direct operational links with senior decision makers and provide liaison with other sectors
- To establish, operate and maintain a national public health emergency response plan

IHR Timeframe

May 2005: World Health Assembly approves the revised IHR



2007: Entry into force of the revised IHR



2009: All countries have assessed their level of core capacities



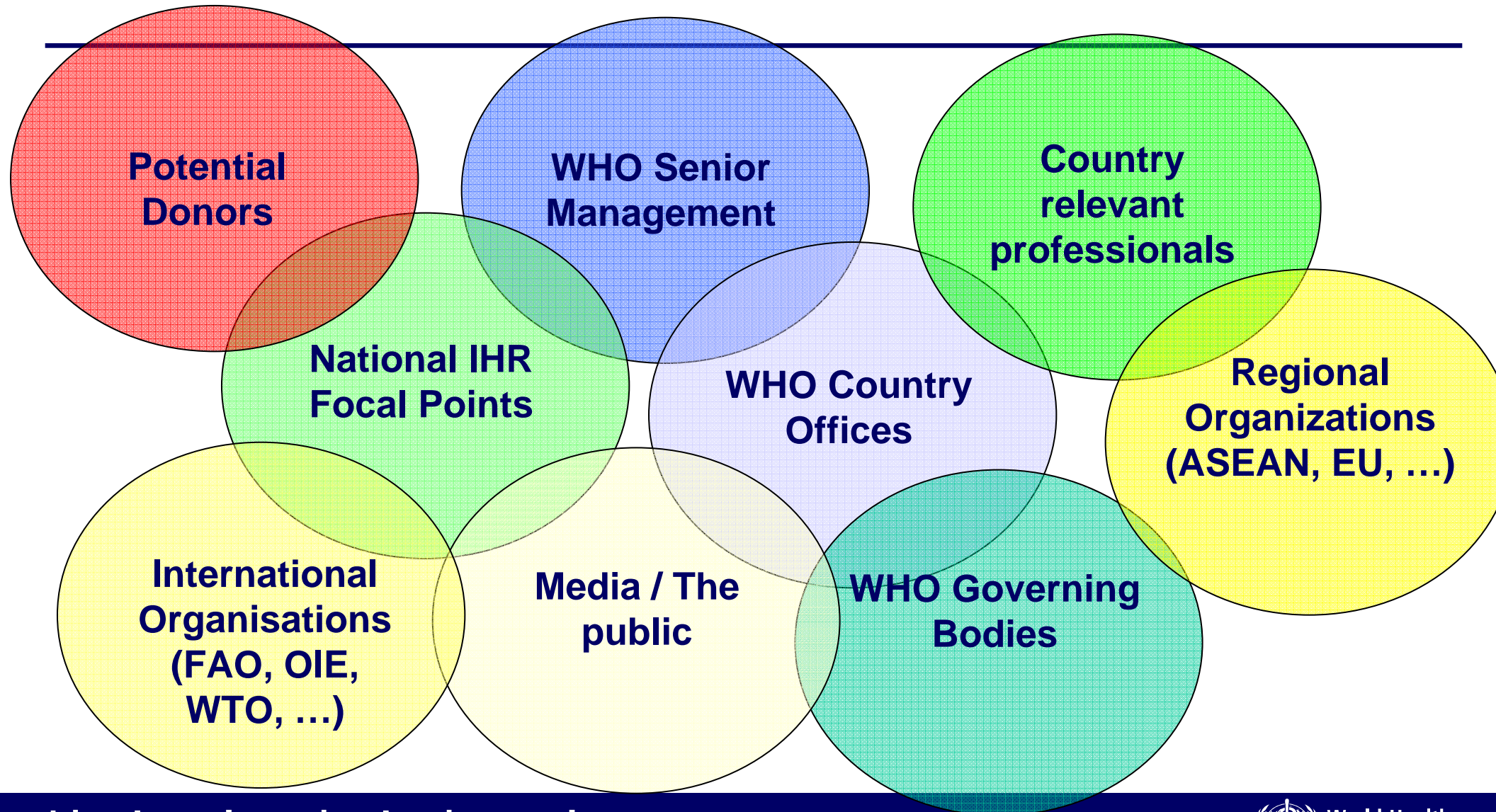
2012: All countries have reached a minimum required level of core capacities

Elements for a WHO strategy

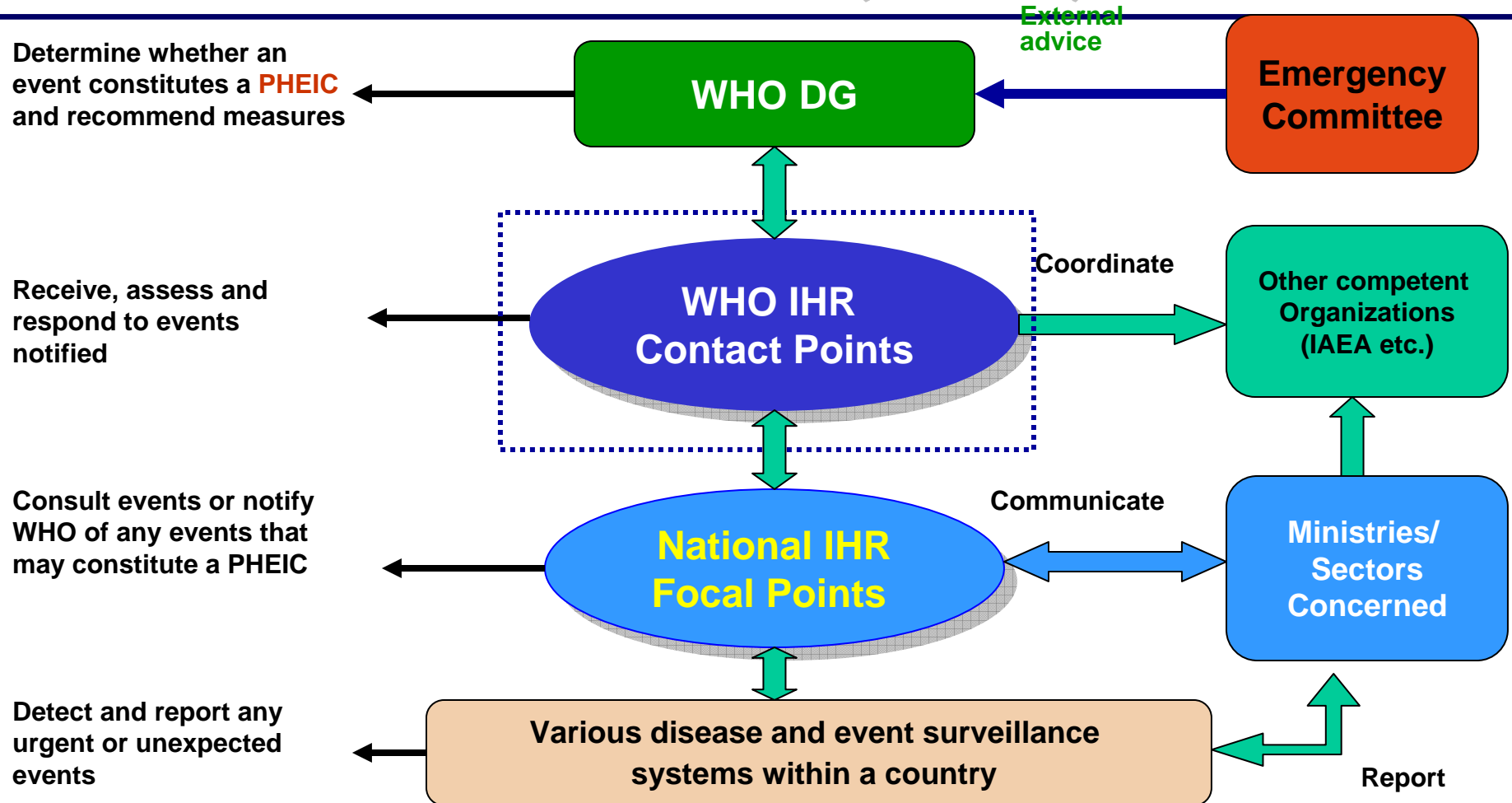
- **3 domains : Project management, WHO ARO, National Core capacity**
- **Build on existing**
 - **WHO alert & response operations**
 - **WHO (relevant) control programmes**
(e.g. GIP, ADE, ERI, IVB, POL, FOS, PHE ...)
 - **Regional strategies for surveillance & response**
(e.g. joint WPRO/SEARO, PAHO, IDSR in AFRO & EMRO)

Coordination:

Many players to bring on board



Event notification and determination under IHR (2005)



M&E of IHR Implementation at country level

- M&E timeframe : 2007 – 2012
- M&E worldwide : 192 countries
- Multiple areas for M&E : events irrespective
↓ origin/source
- Routine Monitoring : e-routine monitoring,
experience-based monitoring
- Performance Evaluation : Internal reviews, external
reviews, simulation exercises, e-tests

IHR M & E : 5 Pillars System

| Pillar 1 Policy Planning Financing | Pillar 2 IHR Infrastructures & Institutions | Pillar 3 IHR Human Resources knowledge & skills | Pillar 4 IHR Technical Resources | Pillar 5 IHR Systems and Services |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Legal framework for IHR 2 National Plan for PHEIC 3 Budget allocation for IHR | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 National IHR Focal Point 5 Focal Point for communication with Media 6 Points of Entry 7 National Emergency Committee | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 IHR training and continuous education 9 Roster of professionals with IHR "qualification" 10 Active Participation in International IHR related Networks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11 IHR Resources Mapping 12 Telecommunication Resources 13 Infection Control SOPs 14 Clinical Management guidelines for PHEIC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 Early Warning System 16 Verification and risk assessment system 17 Rapid Investigation & Response Team 18 Equipments and Stockpiles 19 Functioning laboratory system for PHEIC |

WHO Resources
IDSR – APSED – EID – HMN
GOARN – EMS – E-Health- Global Atlas – Health Mapper – CSUN- GLADNet...

IHR Monitoring : a score-based system

Pillar 1. Policy - Planning - Financing

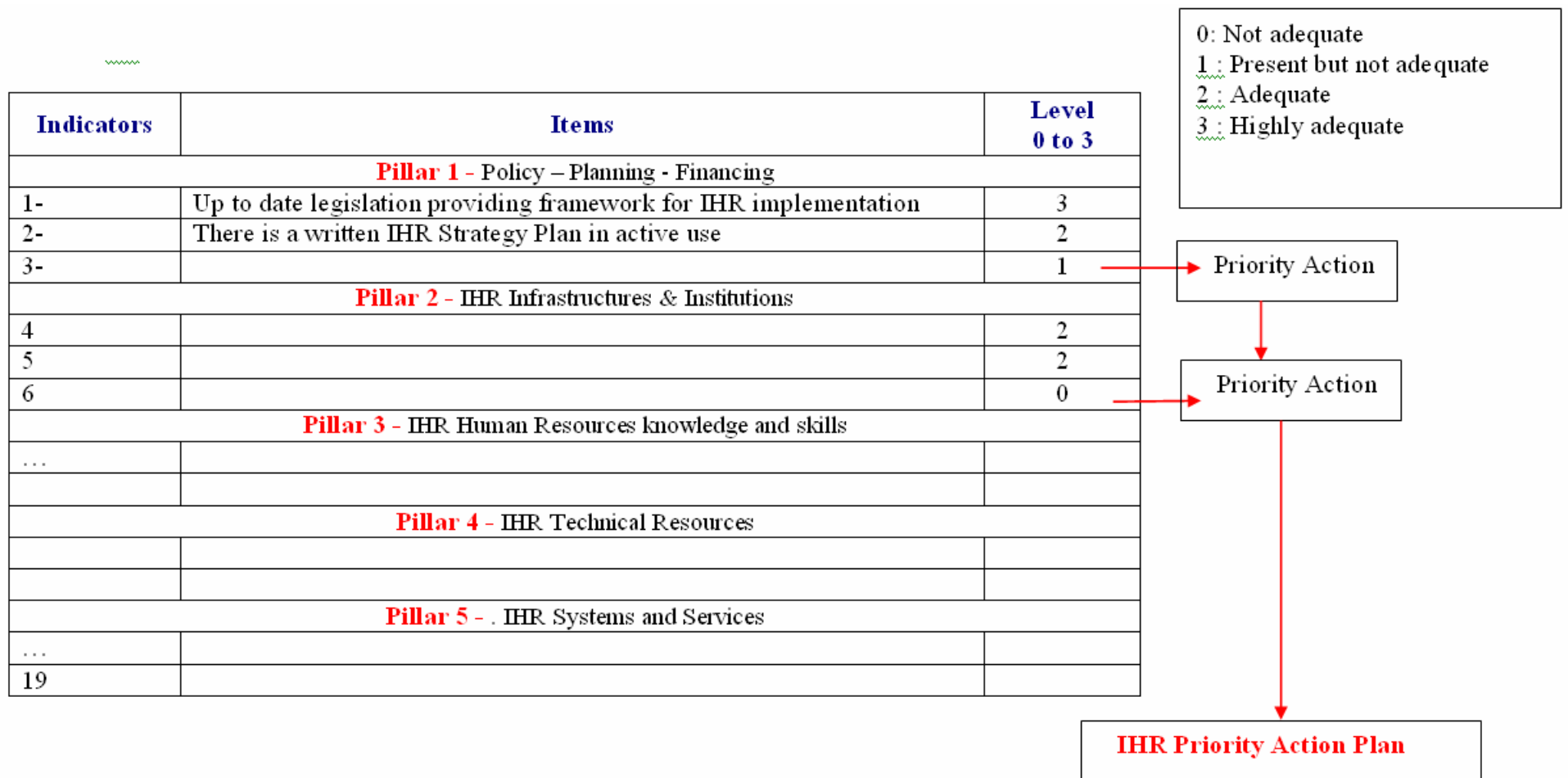
- 1. Legal Framework for IHR
- 2. National Plan for PHEIC
- 3. Budget Allocation for IHR

0 : Not adequate
1: Present but not adequate
2: Adequate
3: Highly adequate

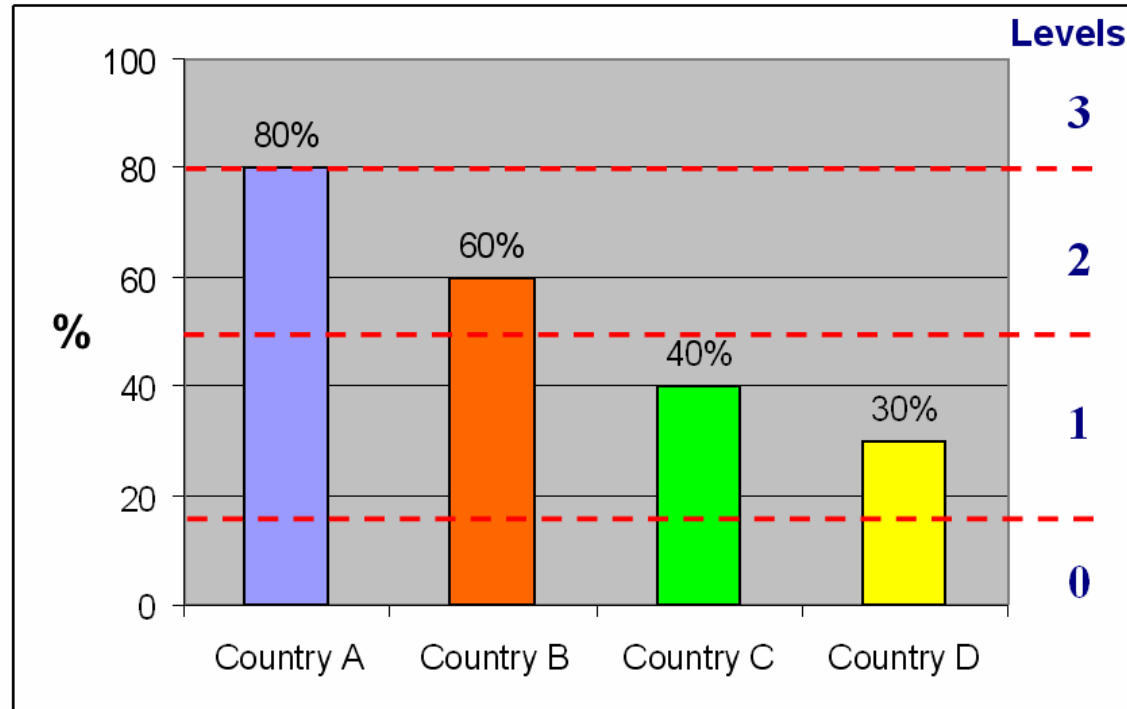
| | | | | | Routine Monitoring (2x/year) (using diverse ICT services when available) | | | |
|---------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-------|----------------|---|---|---|---|
| WHO Resources | Core Capacities | Available Data Bases | Items | Score 0 to 3*1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | 1. Legal Framework for IHR | | | | | | | |
| | 2. National Plan for PHEIC | | | | | | | |
| | 3. Budget Allocation for IHR | | | | | | | |

IHR M&E System : IHR Priority Action Plan

IHR PAP



IHR M&E System : IHR State Party Compliance



IHR compliance: 80%

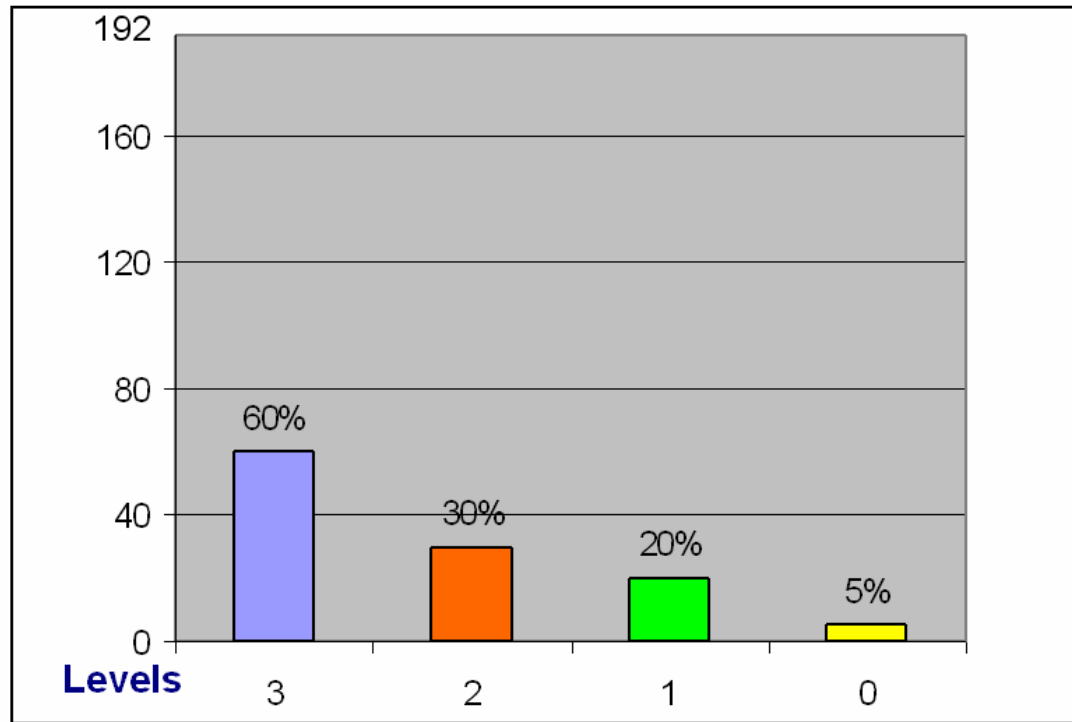
Country A: IHR fully compliant: Level 3

Country B: IHR almost compliant: level 2

Country C: IHR needs improvement: level 1

IHR M&E System :

General overview of IHR implementation



192 member states

60% fully compliant

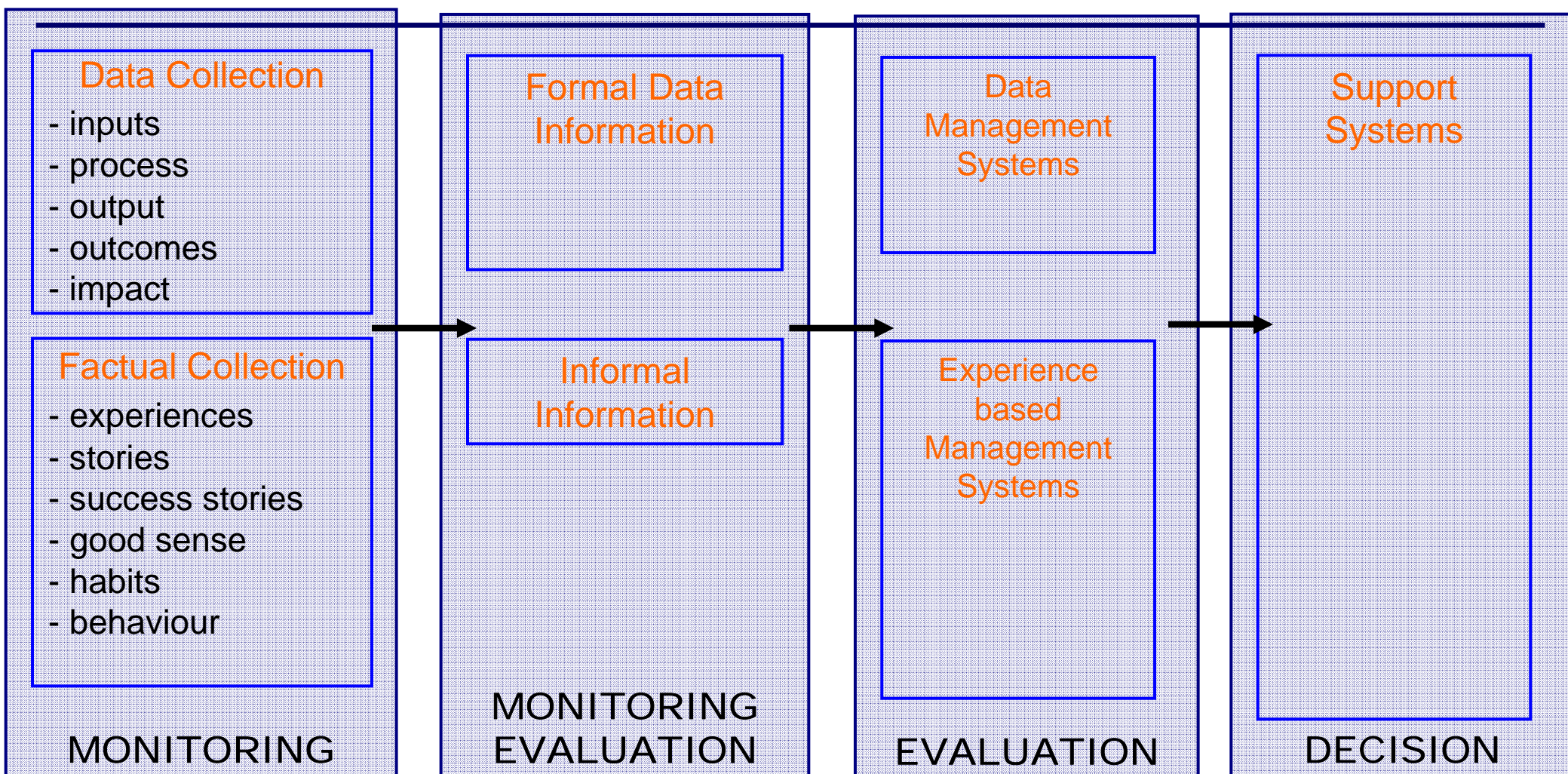
30% almost compliant

20% needs improvement

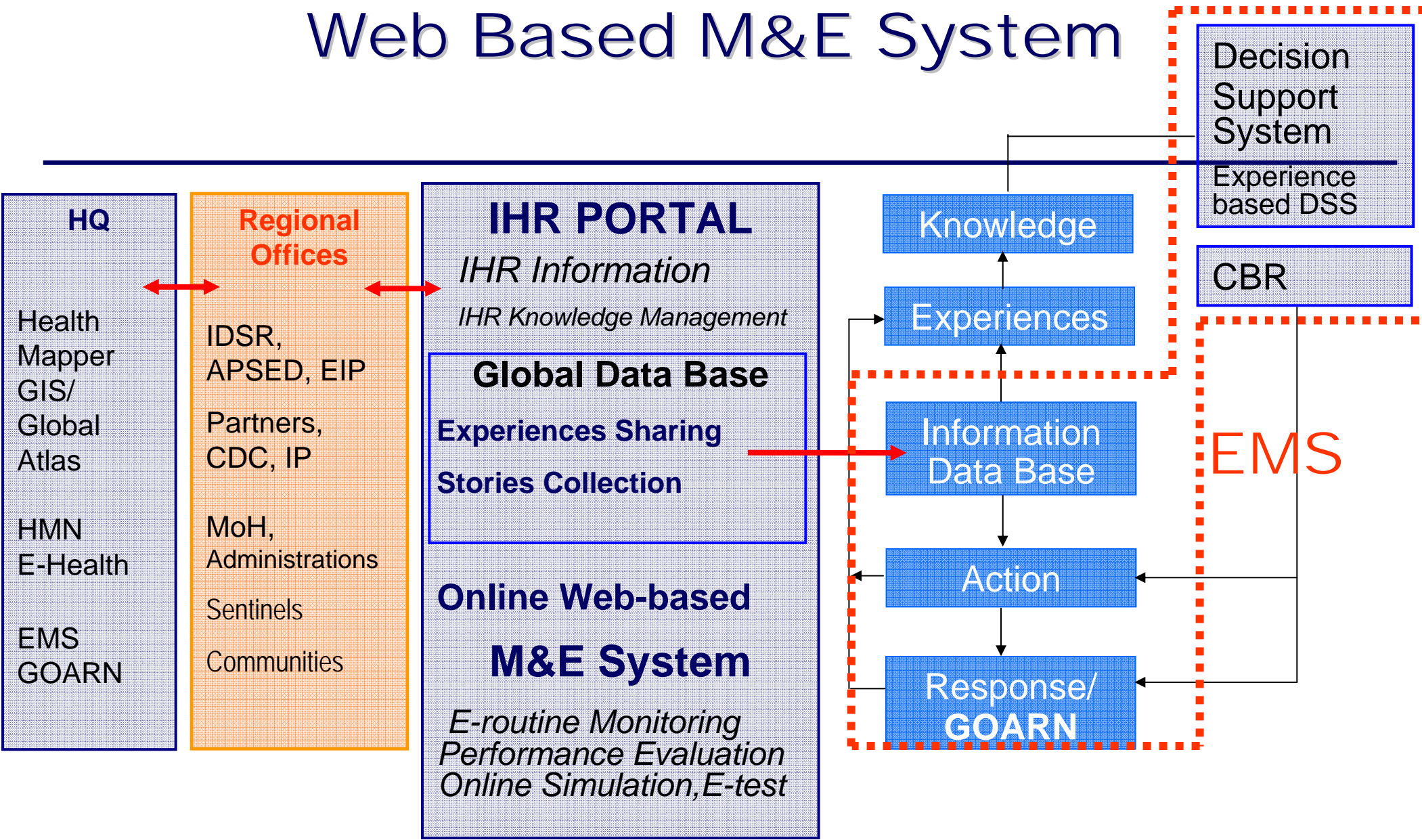
5% needs major improvements

Data & Experience Based M&E System

COLLECTION → **INFORMATION** → **KNOWLEDGE** → **DECISION**



Web Based M&E System



IHR M&E Mapping

Mapping epidemiological trends, resources and risks
to support IHR

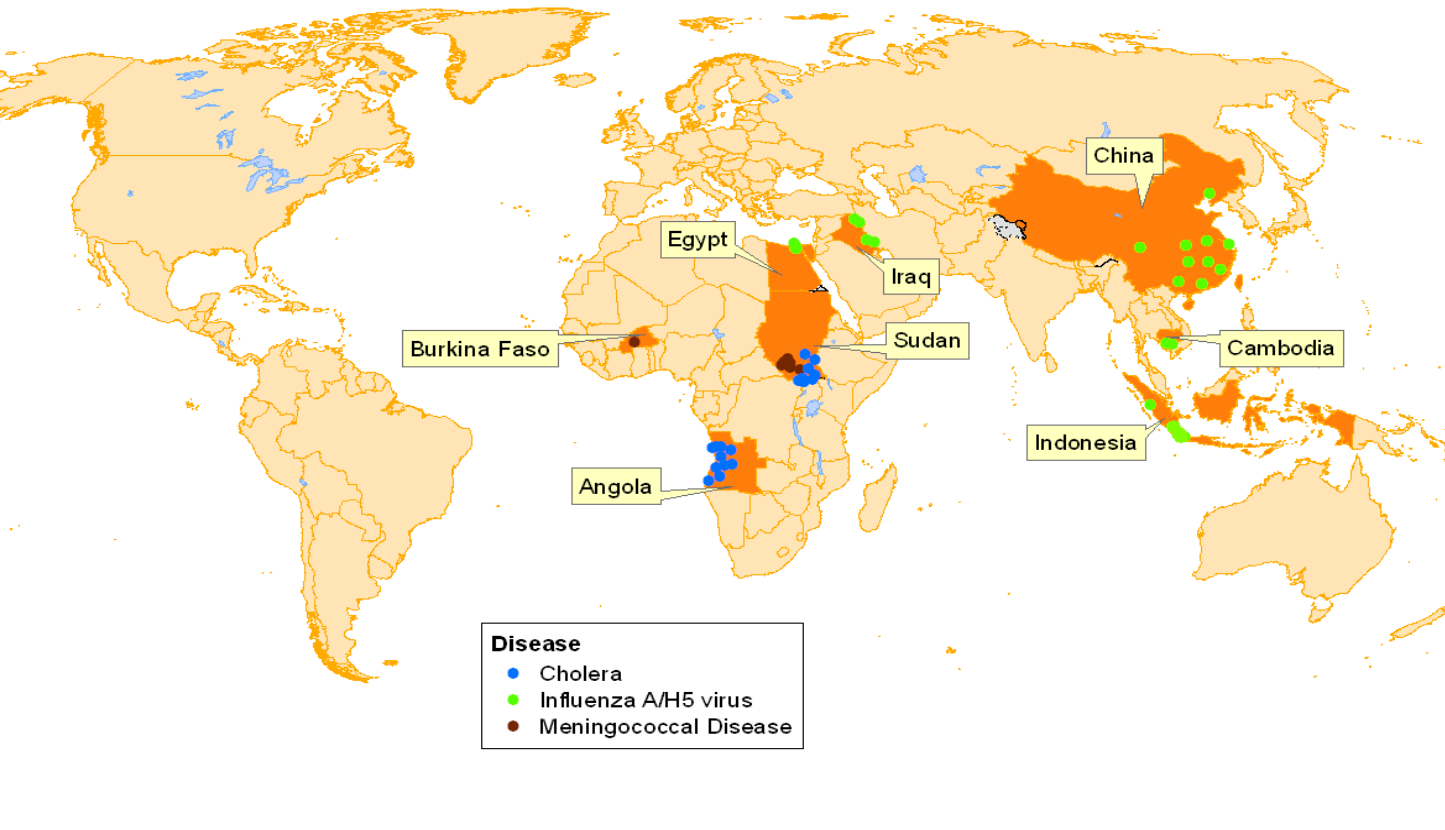
IHR M&E Mapping

List of IHR Requirements to be mapped

- * NFP
- * Points of Entry (airports, ports....)
- * Hospitals, Labs
- * Infrastructures (roads, bridges...)
- * Stockpiles
- * ...

Tracking and monitoring outbreak alerts globally

Weekly Outbreak Verification List Events - 03/05/2006

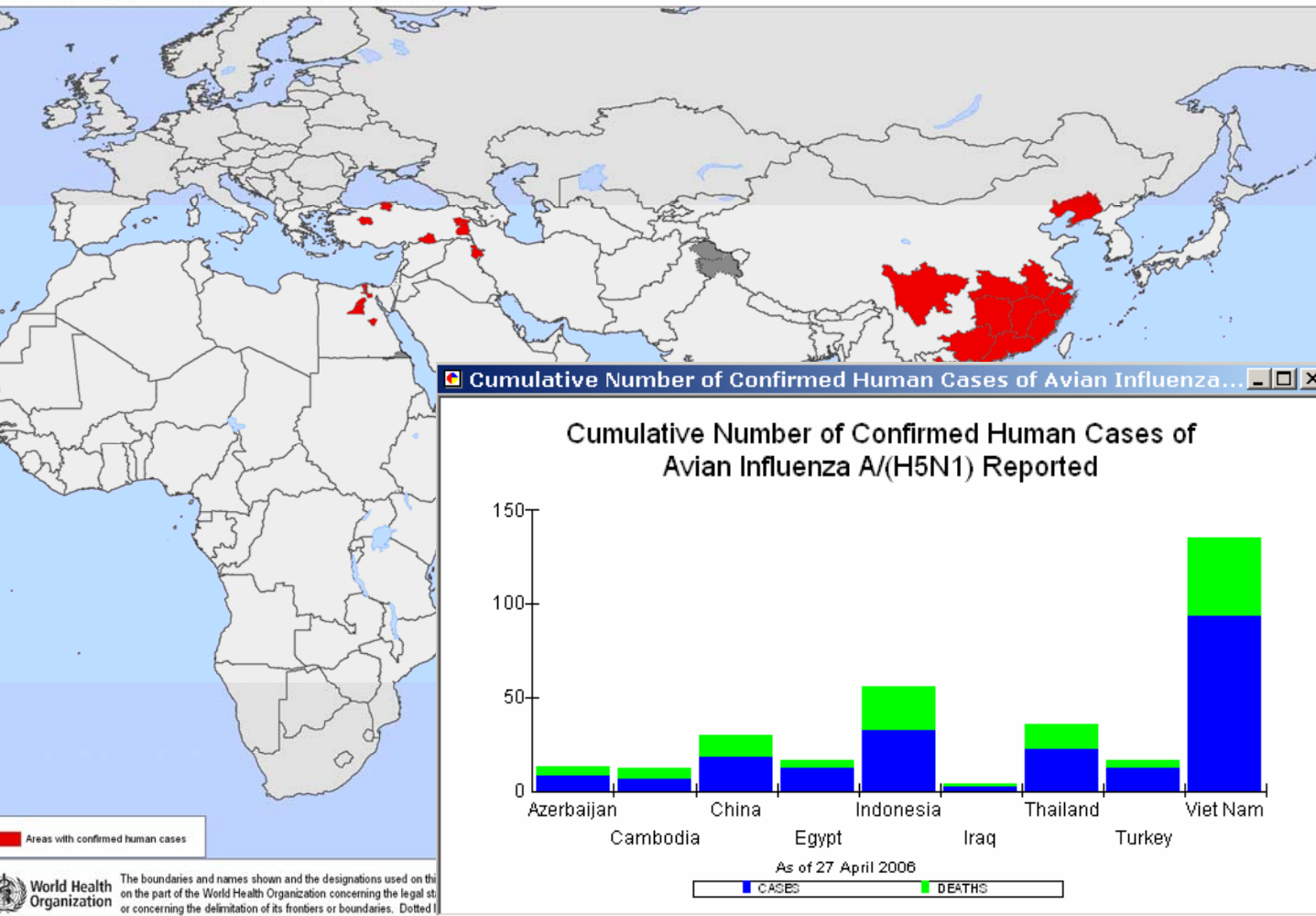


Weekly outbreak events

Geographic spread of avian influenza



Avian Influenza : confirmed human cases, since 2003

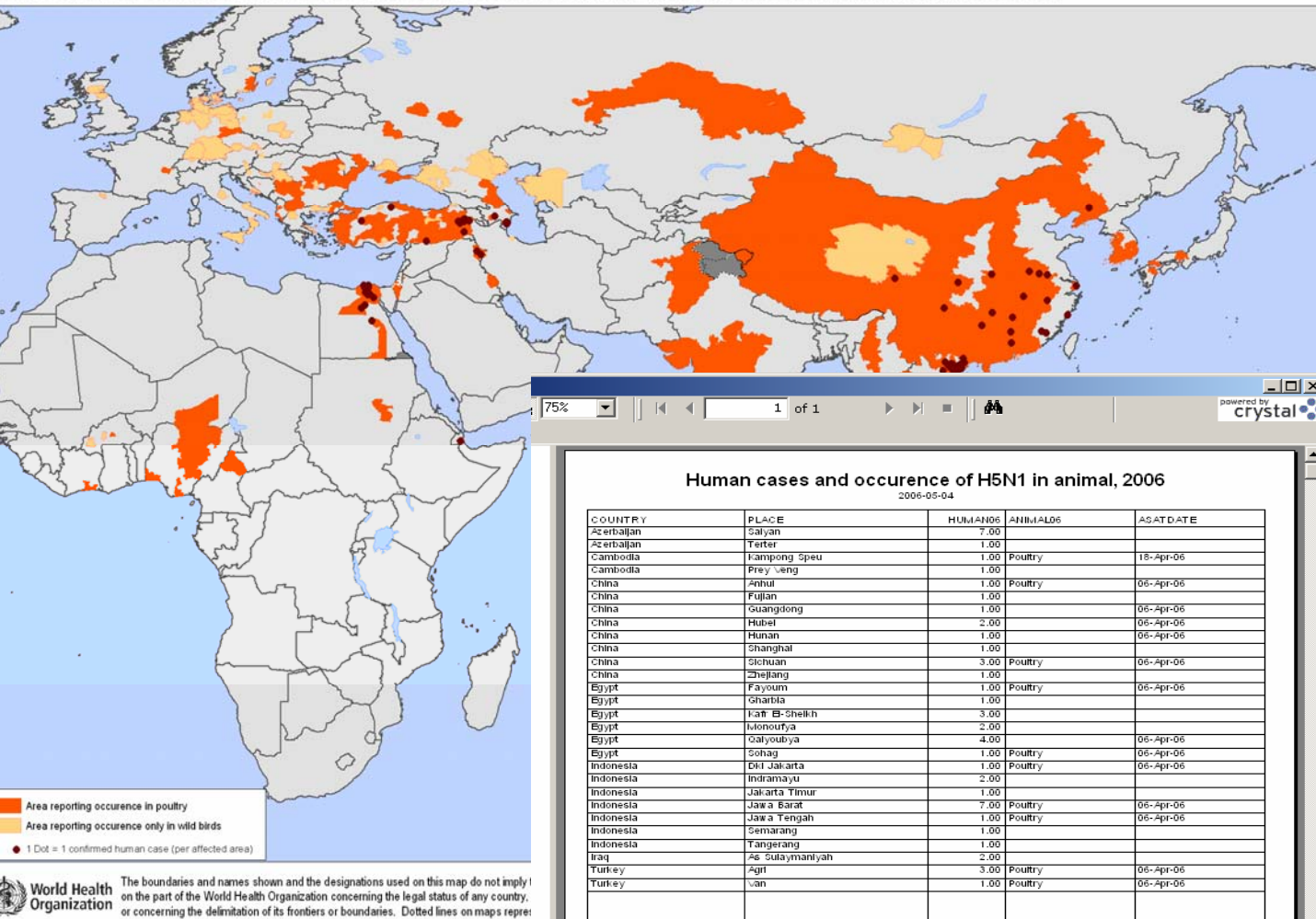


- Avian influenza in human (yearly and cumulative geographical spread)

Geographic spread of avian influenza



Avian Influenza : confirmed human cases and occurrence in poultry and wild birds of H5N1 avian influenza, since 2003



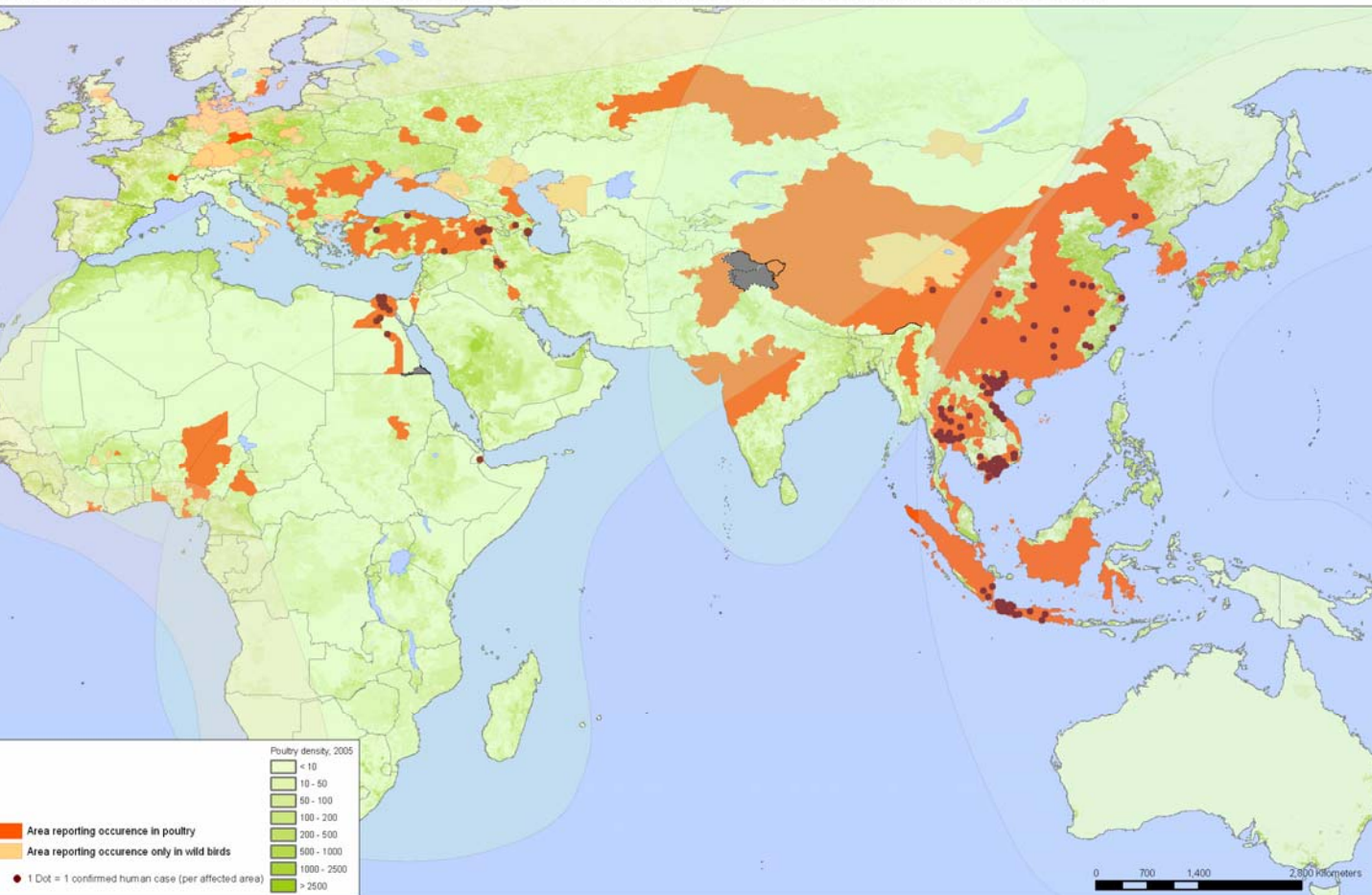
- Overlap of avian influenza in human and animal

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Mapping risk factors



Avian Influenza : confirmed human cases and occurrence in poultry and wild birds of H5N1 avian influenza, since 2003



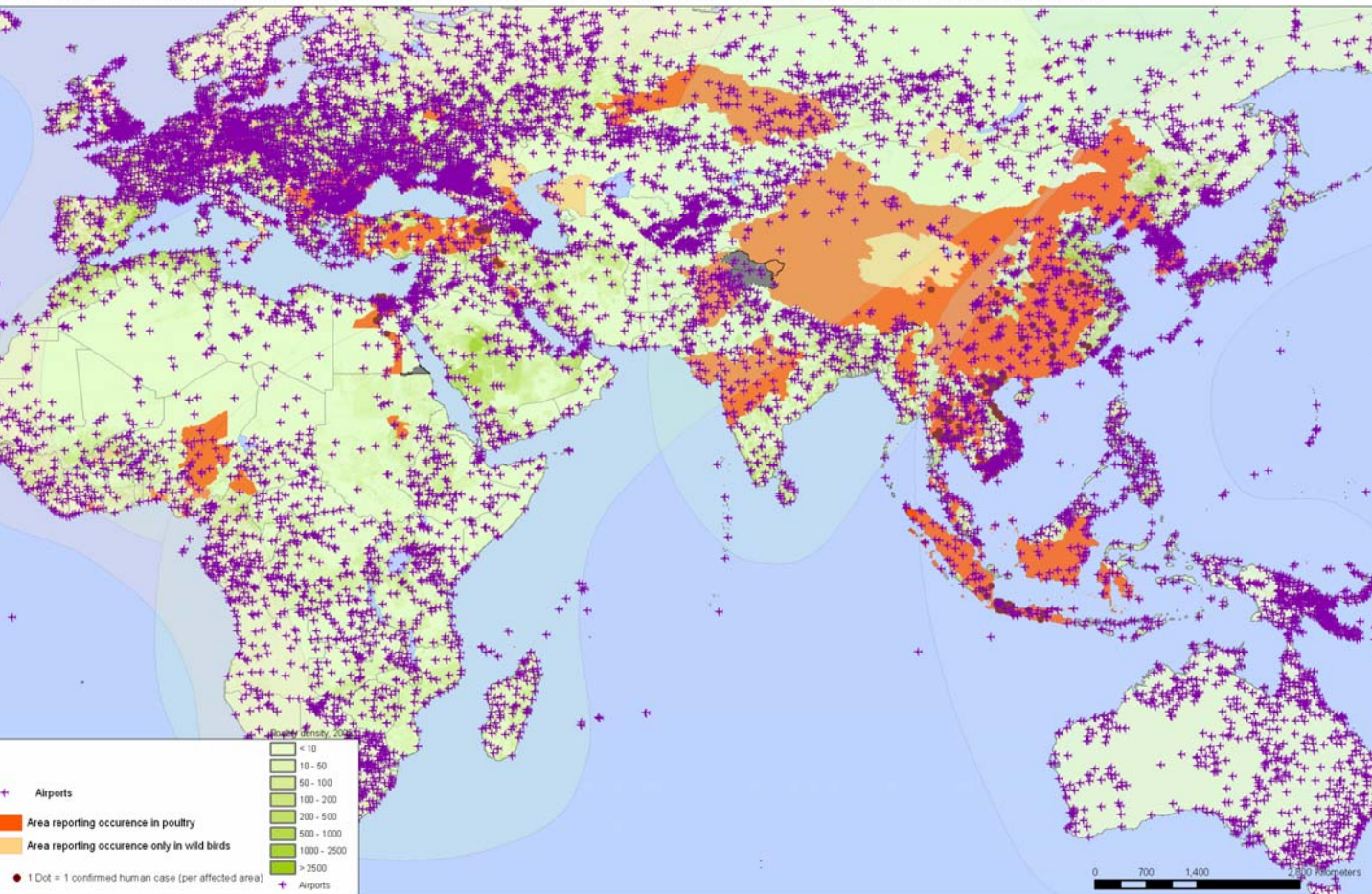
- Mapping risk factors:
 - poultry densities
 - flight routes of migratory birds
 - Lakes, etc.

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Mapping infrastructures



Avian Influenza : confirmed human cases and occurrence in poultry and wild birds of H5N1 avian influenza, since 2003



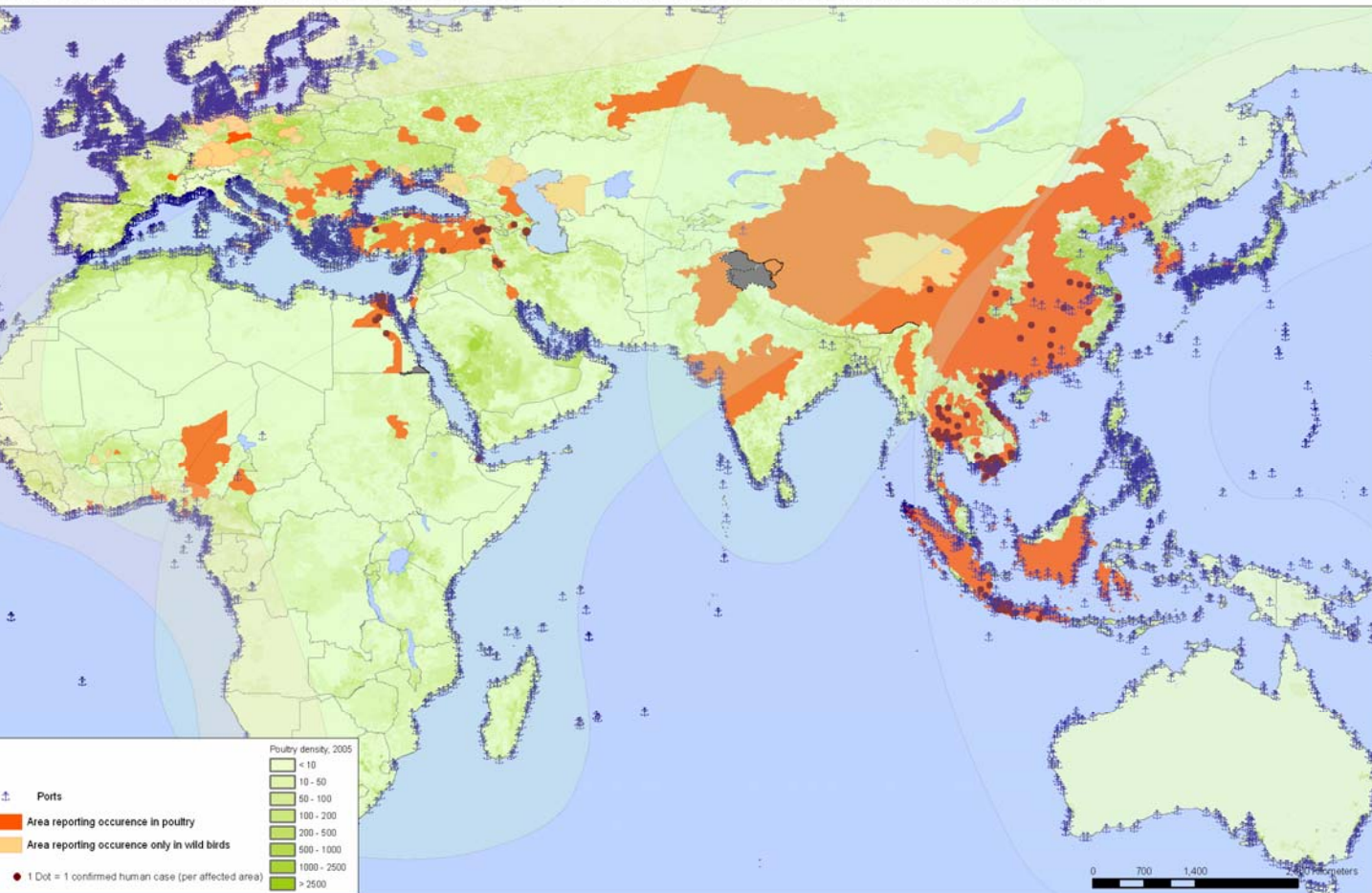
- Global location of airports

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Mapping infrastructures



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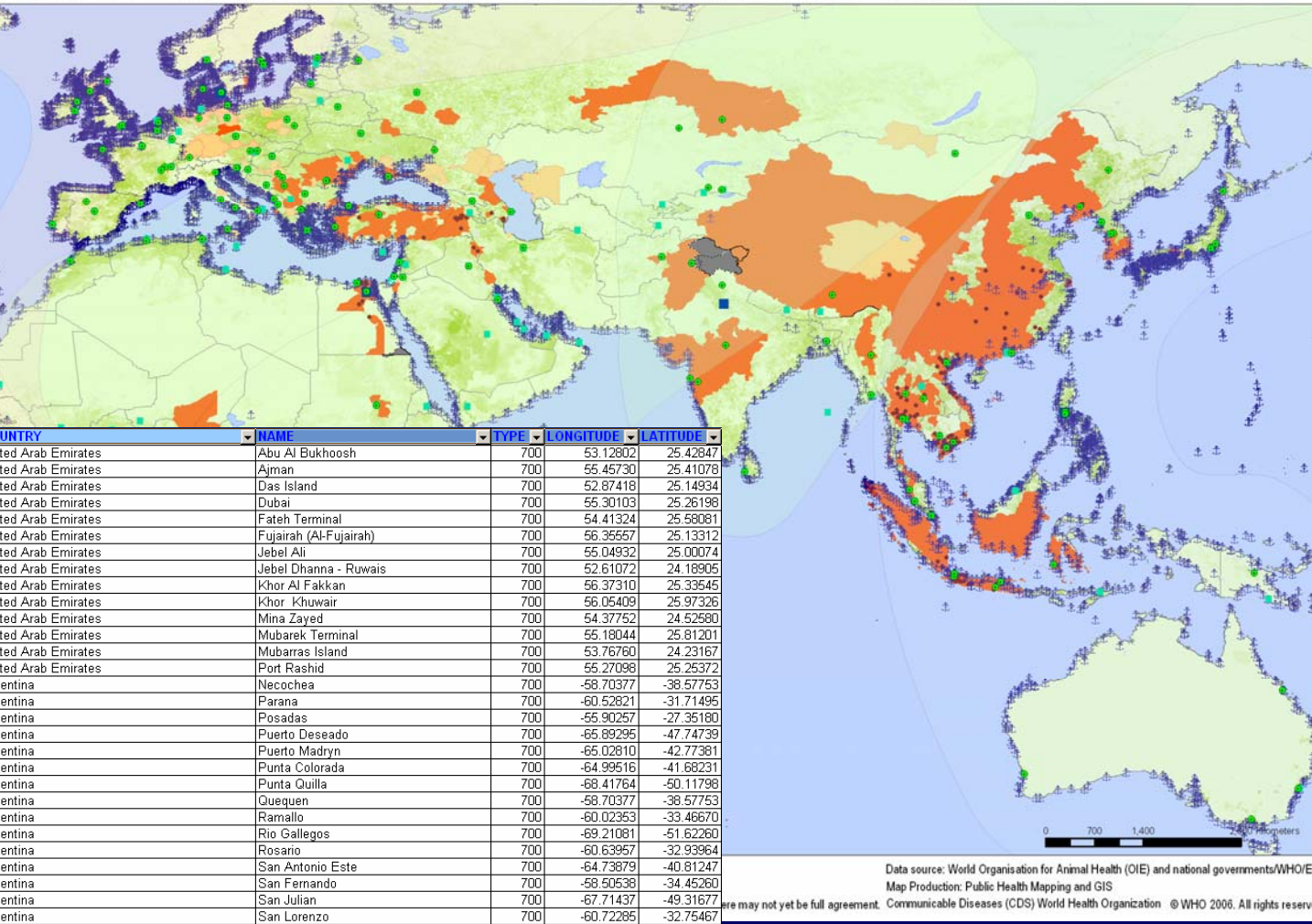
- Global location of ports

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Mapping resources for response



Avian Influenza : confirmed human cases and occurrence in poultry and wild birds of H5N1 avian influenza, since 2003

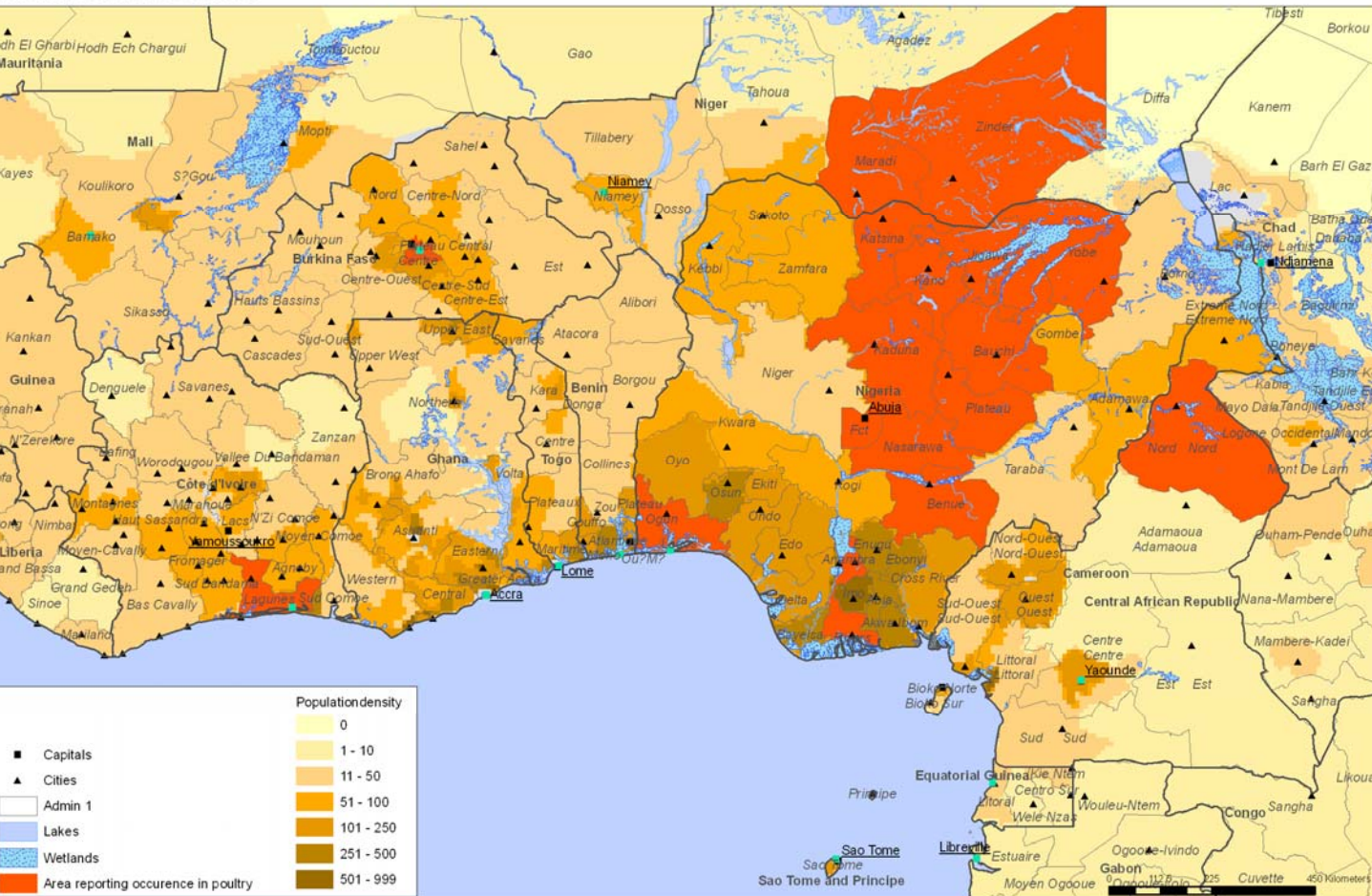


- Mapping regional and country offices
- Mapping laboratory network (national reference labs, diagnostic capacities)

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Identifying areas at risk

Avian Influenza : West Africa

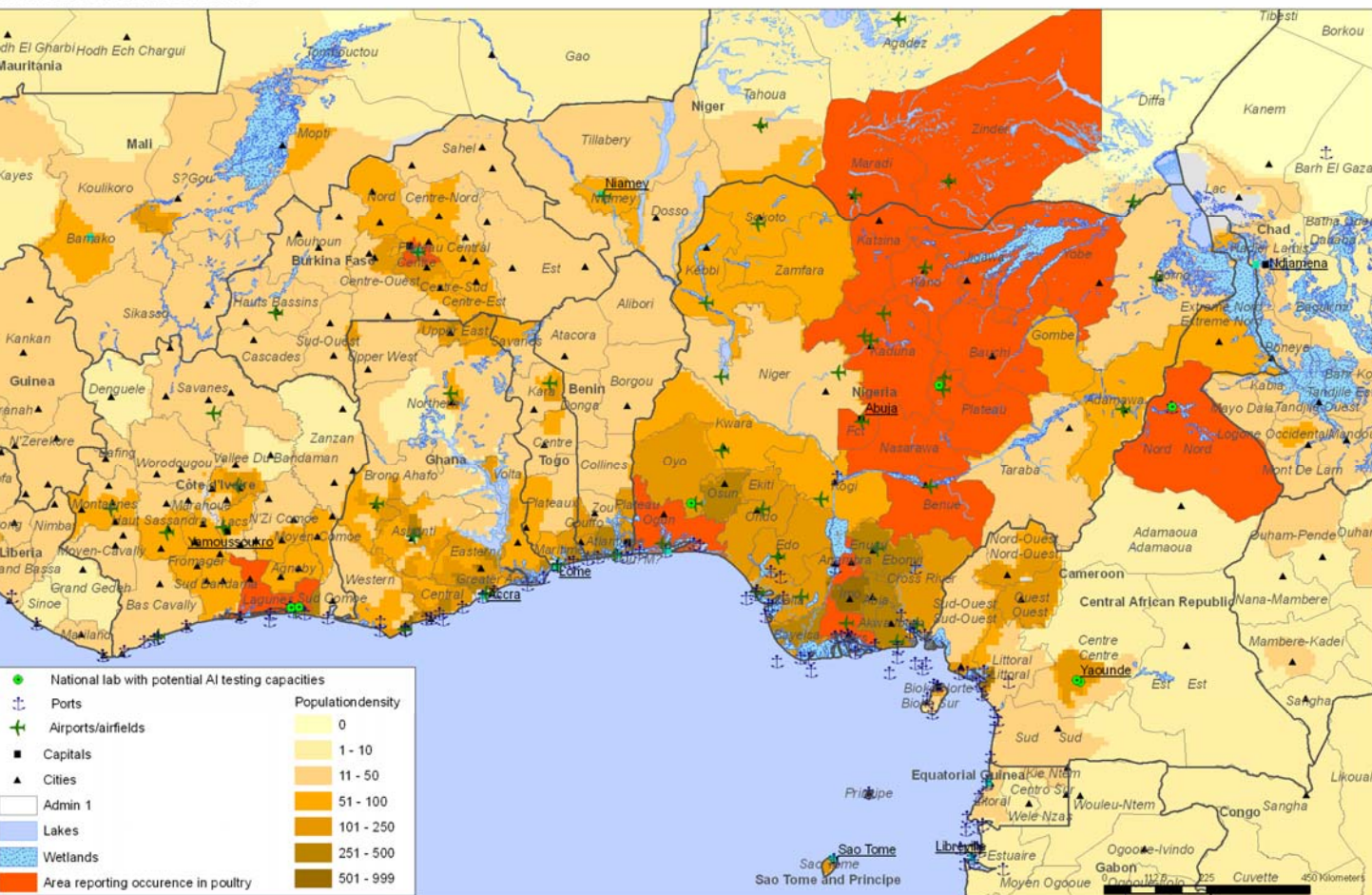


- Identifying countries at risk of importation of the virus
- Pinpointing areas where surveillance should be intensified and identifying populations at great risk of exposure

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Identifying areas at risk and resources

Avian Influenza : West Africa



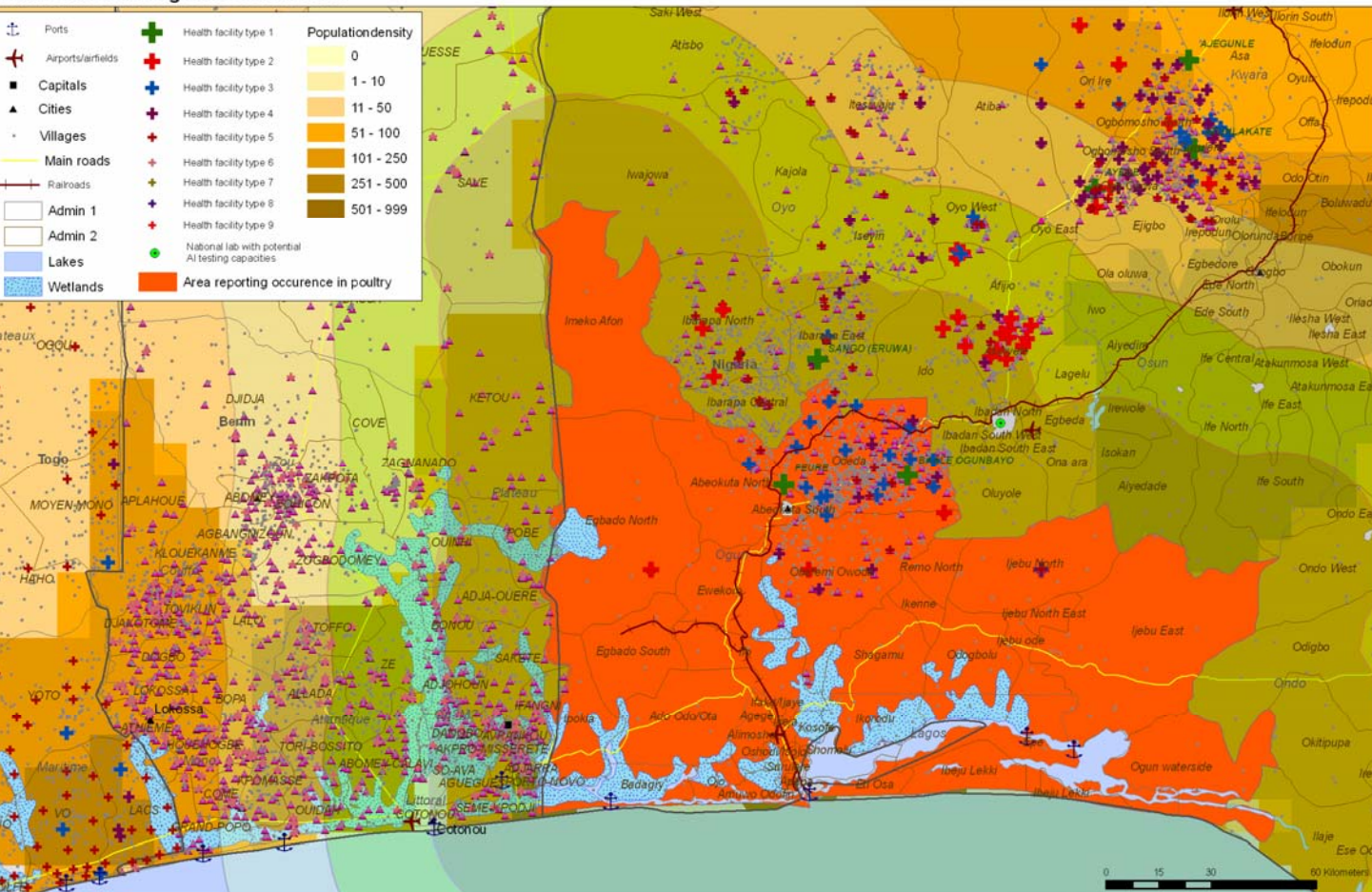
- Mapping airports, ports, national lab, etc.

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Local infrastructures for response



Avian Influenza : Nigeria-Benin border



- Identifying health services, schools, locating roads, railroads, workplaces, etc... to support targeting of drugs, equipment, surge capacity



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