Working with Countries to Build Capacities and Strengthen IHR Implementation

Workshop in Support of the BWC Extended Assistance Programmes
29 March 2017, Geneva, Switzerland

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Core capacity Assessment, Monitoring and Evaluation
WHO Health Emergency Programme
WHE Programme on Health Emergencies - One programme on emergencies across the three levels of the organization

One workforce

HQ & regional office staff aligned to new programme structure by end-Oct ‘16

One workplan & budget

Single budget, results framework & workplans aligned across all offices (Oct-Dec ‘16)

One line of accountability

ExD, Directors, appointed, DG & RDs agreed on line of accountability for graded events

One set of processes

New protocols for risk assessment, grading, incident management effective as of Aug ‘16

One admin. system

Contingency fund & emergency standard operating procedures in use
WHE Conceptual Framework

- Early Warning, Risk Assessment & Emergency Response
- Prevention & Control Strategies for High-Threat Infectious Hazards
- IHR Assessment and Critical Core Capacities
- Health Systems Strengthening in High Vulnerability Countries
WHO's contribution to Global Health Security

1. **Core mission towards a “global health security”**
   is to reduce vulnerability of world, regions, countries & communities against high impact public health risks endangering health & well being through
   - Strengthening of essential capacities, competencies & practices
   - Coordinated, multisectoral engagement

2. **WHO Strengths and structures**
   - WHO Decentralized Structure & Capacity (6 regional and over 142 country offices)
   - A collective Experience in managing public health events
   - The Networks and Partnerships that we have developed and rely on (e.g. GOARN, regional and sub-regional networks, specialist networks, WHO CCs, GISN.....)

March, 2017
Country Health Emergency Preparedness and Capacity Building: Guiding Frameworks

GLOBAL

REGIONAL

WHO Health Emergency Programme (WHE)
Country Health Emergency Preparedness & IHR.
The International Health Regulations

- Legally-binding framework which came into force in 2007 about procedures to protect public health
- Their aim is to ensure global health security by minimizing the international spread of disease, while minimizing interference with international transport and trade
- All hazard (infectious, chemical, radiological, foodborne, etc.)
- Has two fundamental components
  - Internationally coordinated monitoring, information sharing & response
  - Strengthening of core national public health capacities to detect, assess, respond and recover in every single country, including at points of entry
IHR (Art 5 and 44) and BTWC Articles: capacity building, collaboration and assistance

5. Each State Party shall develop, strengthen and maintain, as soon as possible but no later than five years from entry into force of these Regulations for State Party, the capacity to detect, assess, notify and report events in accordance with these Regulations, as specified in Annex

44.1 States Parties shall undertake to collaborate with each other, to the extent possible, in:

(a) the detection and assessment of, and response to, events as provided under these Regulations;

(b) the provision or facilitation of technical cooperation and logistical support, particularly in the development, strengthening and maintenance of the public health capacities required under these Regulations.

BTWC Article X

Grants the States Parties to the Convention the right to participate in, and the undertaking to facilitate, the exchange of equipment, materials and information for the use of biological agents for peaceful purposes, as well as scientific cooperation in the field.
WHA Resolution 55.16 (18/05/2002)

Urges Member States

To treat any deliberate use as a global public health threat, and to respond to such a threat in other countries by sharing expertise, supplies and resources as well as have disease surveillance plans and collaborate to enhance national capacity.

Requests the Director-General

** to strengthen global surveillance;
** to provide tools and support for Member States, particularly developing countries, in strengthening their national health systems;
** to continue to issue international guidance and technical information...;
** to examine the possible development of new tools.
WHO actions and tools relevant to deliberate outbreaks

• Building Preparedness through the enhancement of **national public health core capacities**, and supporting the IHR national implementation (including JEE)

• Building preparedness by strengthening **global health capacities** (for epidemic investigations, disease surveillance, and outbreak reporting), which comprises the
  • Establishment of a global system for hazard detection and evidence-based risk assessment (EMS; EWARN),
  • the development of surveillance system including for multiple drug resistant strains;
  • network of reference laboratories (EDPLN);
  • sharing of knowledge, research, and health technologies

• Building preparedness through development of WHO expertise in deliberate outbreaks response and enhancing WHO operational capacity

• **Improving knowledge** on emerging threats by conducting periodic assessment, and supporting the sensitization of scientist and epidemiologists
WHO actions and tools relevant to deliberate outbreaks

Repository of knowledge, guidance and capacities

- WHO manages the public health consequences and communicates real-time public health risk assessments and recommendations, and coordinate with other agencies involved in response.

- WHO has developed and tested specific SOPs for response to an alleged use, including specific indicators of non-natural sources of infection.

International network, informal information sharing and targeted collaborations

- Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
- Other UN OCHA, UNHCR
- UN Office for Disarmament Affairs
- World Health Organization
- INTERPOL
- ICRC
Strategic and operational support to international response to deliberate events

Provision of epidemiological and public health expertise to support international programmes and/or missions involving confirmed or suspected deliberate outbreaks and of alleged use of chemical and biological weapons.

✓ The UN Mission to Investigate Allegations of Use of Chemical Weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic established by the UN Secretary General in 2013

✓ The OPCW Fact Finding Mission in Syria (OPCW-FFM) in 2014-2015 (not a UN mission, as it was mandated by the OPCW itself)

✓ The UN-OPCW Joint Investigative Mechanism in 2015-2016
WHO Event Management Process

- Initial Screening
- Event Verification
- Risk Assessment

Response Strategy and Operations

Formal Reports

Informal
WHO Strategic Health Operations Centre (SHOC),
Laboratory strengthening, biosafety and biosecurity

- **National Laboratory Policies and Strategic Plans: improving governance, functioning and quality of laboratory services and networks**
  - Technical assistance to develop policies, plans and/or public health lab networks in Sudan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Uzbekistan, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Pakistan
  - Global guidance in development in 2017

- **Laboratory quality improvement: implementing quality standards towards accreditation**
  - Dissemination and training on the WHO Laboratory Quality Stepwise Implementation (LQSI) tool
  - Regional (India, Russia) and National workshops (UAE, Lebanon)
  - Technical assistance to National reference laboratories to implement quality standards in Benin, Mali and Togo
  - Provision of External Quality Assessment (EQA or proficiency-testing) schemes for the diagnostic of epidemic-prone diseases (e.g. 96 labs for MERS COV; Global EQA scheme for dengue, Chikungunya and Zika viruses shipped to > 100 labs
Laboratory strengthening, biosafety and biosecurity

• **Laboratory biosafety and biosecurity:**
  – Revision of the WHO Laboratory Biosafety Manual (4th edition)
  – Publication of the WHO guidance on the safe transport of infectious substances
  – Coordination of the WHO training and certification for the shippers of infectious substances (Egypt, Cambodia, Armenia, Uganda, India, Fiji)
  – On-line refresher course for re-certification (e-ISST)
  – Technical assistance provided to South East Asia (in particular Bangladesh, Indonesia, Myanmar and Nepal), Pakistan, Vietnam & regional biosafety workshop organized in Thailand for all SEA countries
  – Assistance in the development and update of national biosafety regulations (Vietnam, Pakistan)
Laboratory strengthening, biosafety and biosecurity

- **Laboratory biosafety and biosecurity:**
  - Assessment tool for key processes associated with the design, construction, operation, maintenance and regulation of BSL-3 facilities in the WHO African region developed, field tested in Uganda, Ghana, Kenya, and used for a BSL-3 labs regional survey in 2016
  - Biosafety level 4 laboratories networking
  - WHO Model biosafety legislation in development in 2017-2018
Laboratory strengthening, biosafety and biosecurity

- Laboratory simulation exercises:
  - Development of scenario and methodologies (table top, drills, functional exercises...): focus on pre- and post-analytical phases (e.g. specimen collection and transport, data interpretation and reporting)
  - Interest from FAO on joint exercises for zoonotic diseases
  - Implementation in Ghana in September 2016 and Côte d'Ivoire in November 2016
  - Plans to expand to other countries and Regions in 2017
Country support:
IHR Monitoring & Evaluation Framework Post-2016

Annual Reporting (self assessment)

Required under the IHR (Art. 54)

Simulation Exercises

On a voluntary basis

Joint External Evaluation (JEE)

GHSA Experts (GHSA Pilots)

WHO Secretariat (IHR Experience)

Other expert inputs (e.g. OIE informal comments)

After Action Review

JEE Tool

The IHR Monitoring & Evaluation Framework post-2016:
• Follows WHA68.5 ("move from exclusive self-evaluation")
• Noted by WHA69
• Endorsed by WHO GPG

WHO Health Emergency Programme (WHE)
Country Health Emergency Preparedness & IHR.
JEE Missions
(March 2017)

32 COMPLETED

Afghanistan, Albania, Armenia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belize, Cote d'Ivoire, Cambodia, Ghana, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Maldives, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Pakistan, Qatar, **Saudi Arabia**, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Viet Nam

30 IN PIPELINE 2017/2018

Australia, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Djibouti, Finland, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Kuwait, Latvia, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Thailand, **United Arab Emirates**, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania (Zanzibar)

WHO Health Emergency Programme (WHE)
Country Health Emergency Preparedness & IHR.
Simulation Exercises & After Action Reviews

- **Simulation exercises**: to comprehensively assess and test preparedness and response capabilities at all levels (national, regional, community and global)
- **AARs**: qualitative functional evaluation of a country’s response actions to a recent public health event in order to take corrective actions to institutionalize any lessons emerging from the review.

**Tools and Guidance**

- Exercise Manual
- Exercise Templates, Checklists & Guidance
- Exercise repository
- After Action Review Tool (draft)

**Trainings**

- TTX Exercise training of trainers
- Functional exercise training of trainers
Simulation Exercises
(March 2017)

**COMPLETED** in 21 Countries


**IN PIPELINE** in 11 Countries

Côte d’Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Hungary, Indonesia, Mauritania, Philippines, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Turkmenistan.

**Note**: Different types of exercises: Table-top, Drills, Functional, Full Scale
Country Planning Workshops

(March.2017)

**IN PIPELINE**
- Tanzania, Pakistan

**COMPLETED**
- Bahrain, Bangladesh, Côte d’Ivoire, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Ghana, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Qatar, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan

*WHO Health Emergency Programme (WHE)  
Country Health Emergency Preparedness & IHR.*
WHO Strategic Partnership Portal

https://extranet.who.int/spp/
Country Capacity Building and M&E

Key Principles

► Country ownership
► WHO leadership
► Active partnership

GHSA

Germany, Japan, RK, Indonesia....

...and more
THANK YOU