

IHR Monitoring, Evaluation and Planning in Numbers

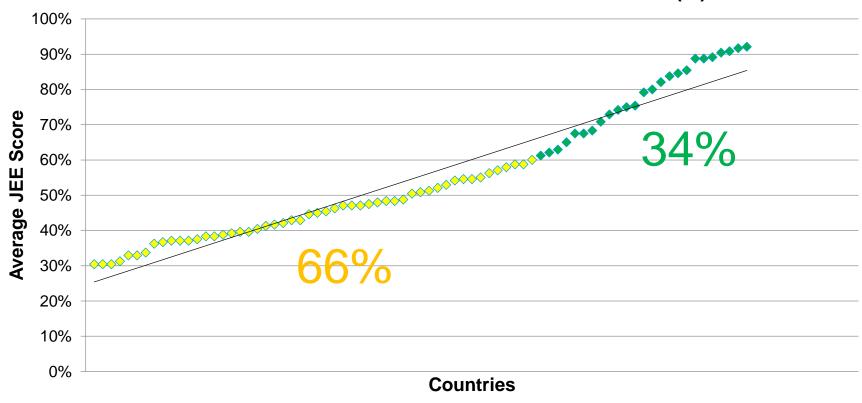






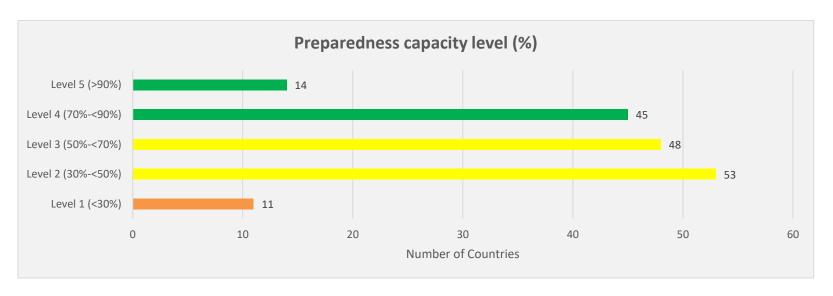
Current level of Preparedness

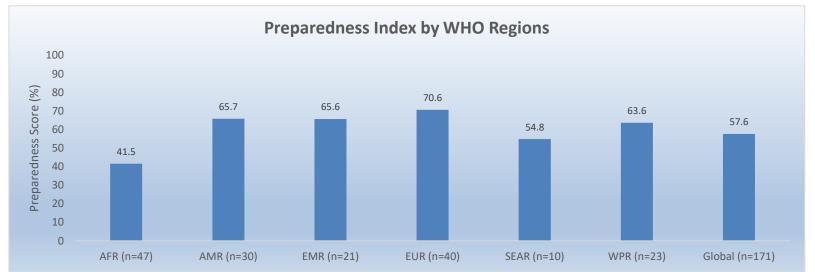
Global overview of JEE Scores for all 48 indicators (%)



Current level of Preparedness

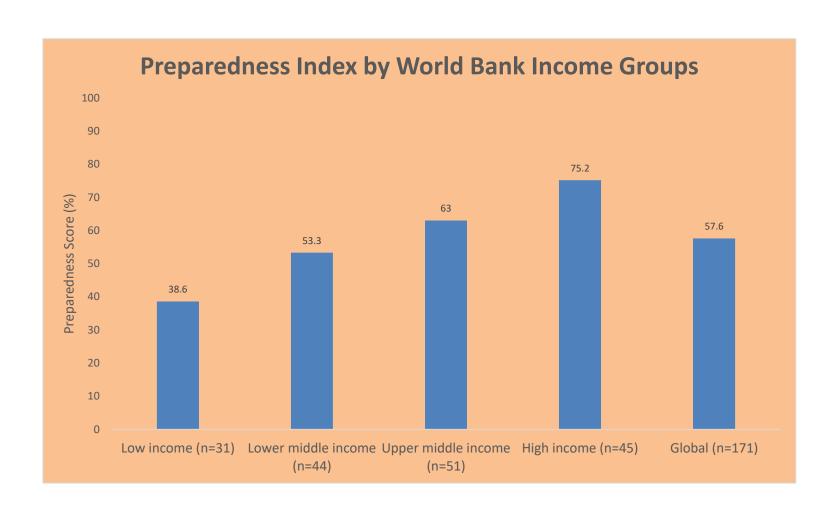






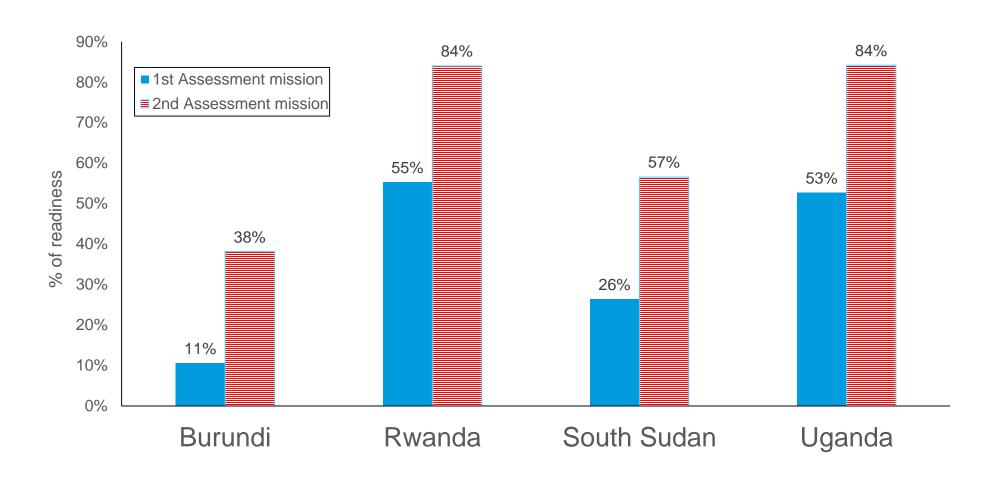


Current level of Preparedness



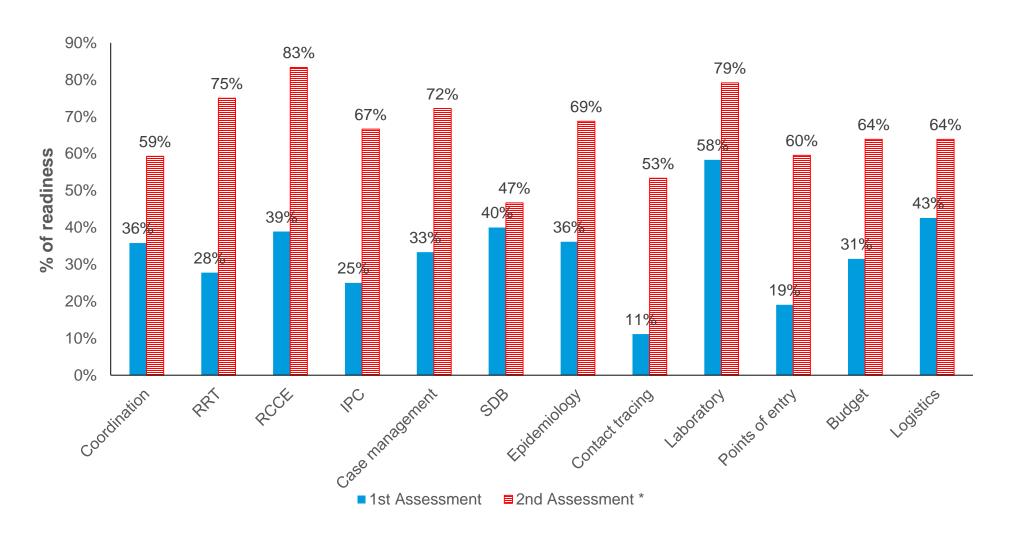
EVD readiness at the national level





National level readiness by pillars





WHE

- Leadership and Direction
- Strategic Planning, Monitoring, Performance & Engagement
- Research and Innovation (inc R&D Blueprint)
- Learning and Capacity Development (under discussion in context of WHO Academy)

- Leadership and direction
- Divisional planning programming, budgets & Performance Management
- Management Office
- IHR 2005 (Secretariat)

Emergency Preparedness

Emergency Response

- Leadership and direction
- Divisional planning, programming, budgets & Performance Management
- Management Office
- Emergency & Humanitarian Policy
- GOARN (TBD)
- E-Corps (Health Emergency Corps)

Health Security Preparedness, Assessment, and Planning

- IHR Capacity Assessment & Planning
 - State Party Annual Reporting
 - Voluntary External Evaluation
 - Gap Analysis and National Action Plan development (NAPS)
 - Human-Animal Health Bridging
- Country Capacity Testing
- National Action Plans (financing, resourcing, mapping & implementation)
- Analysis, monitoring and reporting of health security capacity
- Health Emergency Disaster Risk Management

Emergency Preparedness and Readiness Strengthening

- Vulnerability and readiness Assessment, Mapping & Management
- Readiness Action Planning & Implementation
- Health Care System Readiness (e.g. Facilities, Clinical, IPC)
- Emergency Medical Teams (TBD)
- Community Preparedness, Readiness, Resilience & Communication
- Laboratory Services, Diagnostic Capacity & Biosafety
- Dissemination Risk Management and Capacity (POEs, Transport Systems and Mass Gatherings)

Global Infectious Hazard Preparedness

- Global Pandemic
 Preparedness Planning
- Disease Prediction. Forecasting & prioritization
- Influenza Preparedness & Control (GIP, GISRS & PIP)
- MERS, SARS & other high impact respiratory infections
- Emerging Diseases, Zoonoses & Vector Borne Diseases (arbovirus) Prevention and Preparedness
- Biosecurity and the Health & Security Interface
- Smallpox Containment and Advisory Bodies
- STAG-IH

Detection, Verification & Risk

Health Emergency

Surveillance & Information

Management

• Field Epidemiology & Surveillance services

Assessment

- Intra-epidemic data management and analysis
- Analytics, Mapping & innovation
- Information Management & Dissemination
- Global Public Risk Communication
- Innovation & Systems
 Development (e.g. EMRS. EPI-Brain)

Health Emergency Intervention and Response

- Acute Event/incident management
 - Humanitarian
 - Natural Disasters
 - Epidemics
 - Foodborne, Chemical and Radiation Events
 - cVDPV (supporting POL)
- Humanitarian Interventions and Essential Health Services (UHC) in fragile conflict & vulnerable(FCV) settings
- High Impact Epidemic Diseases Intervention (e.g. VHFs, meningitis, yellow fever, cholera)
- WHO and Response Partner Operational Readiness & deployment Coordination
- Global Health Cluster & Stand-by partnerships (TBD)

Operations

Strategic Health

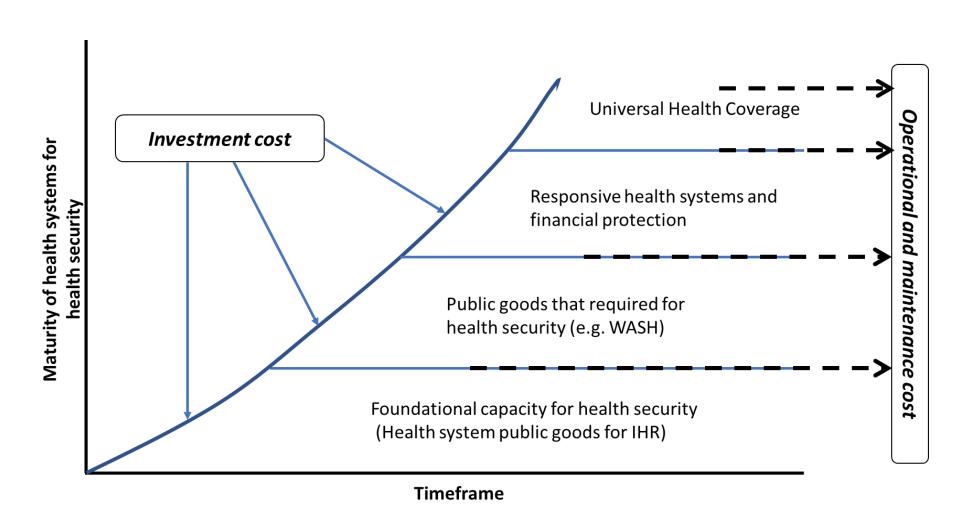
- SHOC Operations, Regional EOC support & PHEOC Network
- Operations Planning, Resourcing, Monitoring and Reviews
- Scenario Planning &WHO/international Simulation Exercises
- Operations Support and Medical Logistics
- Stockpile Management, prepositioning, warehousing and emergency supply chain
- Management of WHO & international surge capacity and deployment support

Some principals

- Better distribution of roles and responsibility between WHO levels to ensure implementation at country level
 - HQ: global goods, high highly specialized TA and global risks prevention and management
 - RO: support to countries
- Ensure the country and the regional levels are capacitated to deliver on their mandate
- Function as one programme with new culture of working together, identifying the cross-cutting issues and synergies both within the preparedness and the response

Health systems for health security







Readiness: Focus on high risk countries

- Planning for response to immediate risks
- Strong surveillance system
- Health care system ready to tackle increased morbidity and mortality
- Community engaged to participate in the response
- Laboratories ready to support detection and response of specific hazards
- Cross border interventions ready to be implemented

How do we scale up?

- Raising the visibility and importance of Preparedness and Rediness
- Identification of some highest priority countries and focusing attention on those. This would mean a holistic, concerted and coordinated investment in this countries.
- The alignment of country support both by WHO and partners would create greater efficiencies.
- WHO cannot do it alone. Scaling up requires partnerships with various networks (GOARN...), institutions
- Building the country workforce and building sustainability in all we do in countries and mobilizing resources around country priorities.



Promote health, keep the world safer and serve the vulnerable

