World Health Organization

WHO Linkages between Emergency Preparedness, IHR (2005) and Health Security

Seminar for Parliaments of the Pacific on the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1540

Core Capacity Monitoring Evaluation Unit

Department Country Health Emergency Preparedness and IHR

Ludy Suryantoro

Making history: WHO Director-General announces Memorandum of Understanding between Inter-Parliamentary Union and WHO

139th Inter-Parliamentary Union Assembly: continued support for women's, children's and adolescents' health, including sexual and reproductive health and rights

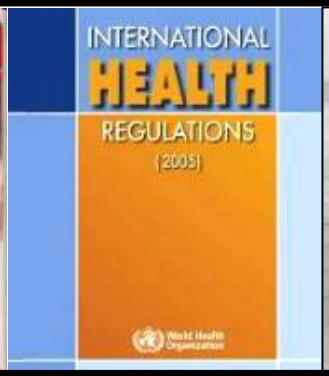
18 October 2018: World Health Organization (WHO) Director-General Dr Tedros made history yesterday by publicly announcing the Memorandum of Understanding between the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and WHO. This marks a crucial high-level commitment between WHO and IPU and signals important political support for the strategic priorities of WHO in ensuring health lives and promoting well-being for all throughout life.

Photo credit ©IPU/Pierre Albouy

International Health Regulations …

WHO's milestones

SARS, 2003



Avian Influenza (H5N1), 2005-2007

H1N1, 2009-2010

Avian Influenza (H7N9), 2013-present

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Epidemic and major outbreak continues to strike – MERS - EBOLA – ZIKA. Safety and Security

First 21st century's global epidemic. Major economic cost – US 60 billion

The International Health Regulations (2005)

Influenza preparedness threat 2006-2009

WB Avian and Human Influenza Facility

Bilateral and Multilateral financing

H1N1 Pandemic Response 2009-2010

US$ 1 trillion

H7N9 Appeal

Emerging / re-emerging diseases and Unknown….

Financing Preparedness

stronger Country Ownership

working in Partnership

WHO leadership in health

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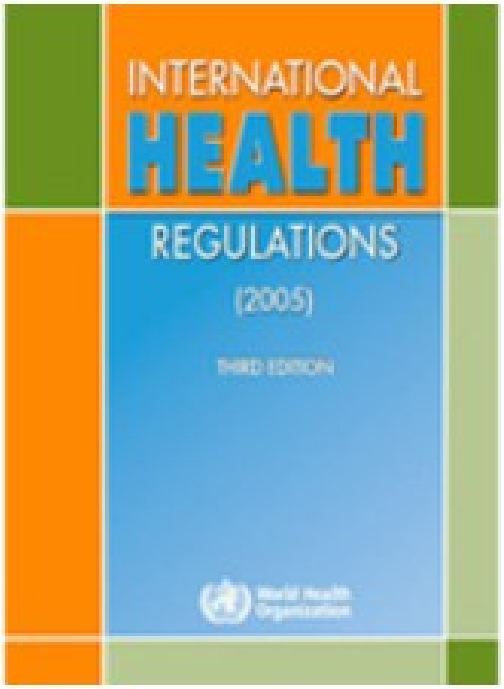
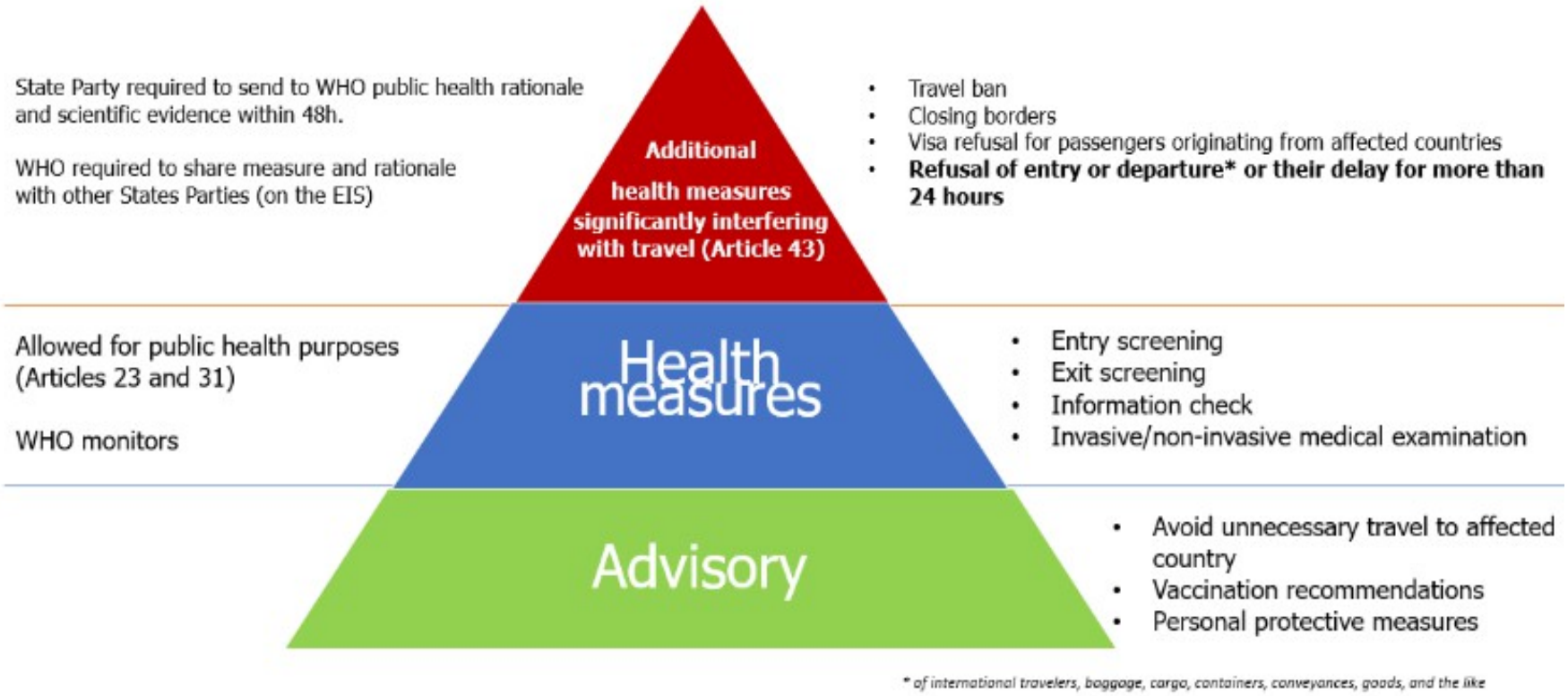
International Health Regulations (2005)



- The International Health Regulations (IHR) (2005) represent an legally binding agreement between 196 countries to work together for global health security.
- Under the IHR, countries have agreed to build core capacities to detect, assess and report public health events.
- WHO plays the coordinating role in IHR and assists countries to build capacities.
- The implementation of the IHR (2005) core capacities involves addressing issues related to laboratory biosafety and biosecurity.
- Laboratory biosafety and biosecurity and other IHR (2005) core capacities are crucial to the objectives of UNSCR 1540.

TRAVEL AND TRADE

Travel and trade measures during outbreaks under the IHR (2005)



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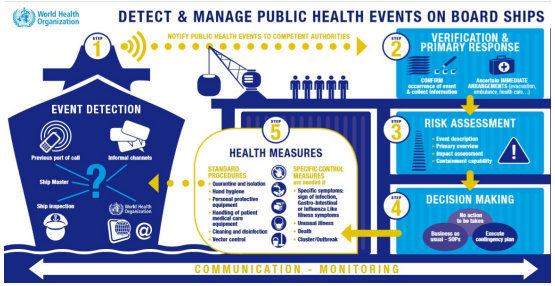
Points of Entry and Mass Gatherings



Ports, Airports, Ground crossing network

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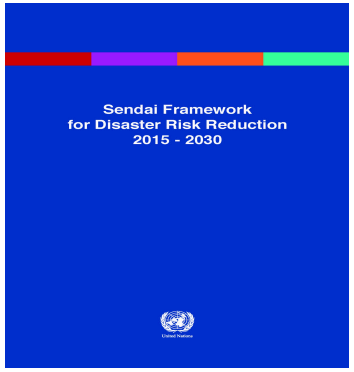
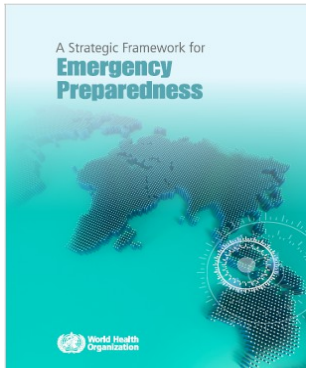
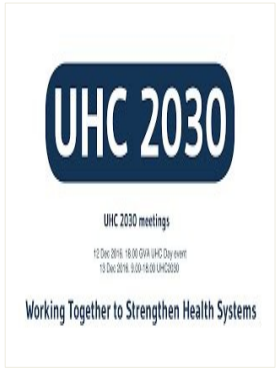
Guiding Frameworks for WHO's work in prevention, detection and response

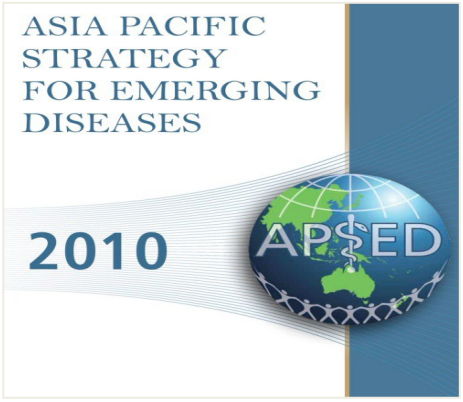
GLOBAL

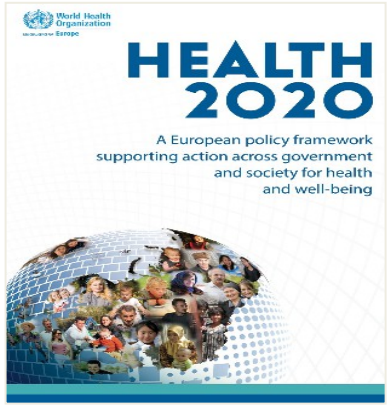






REGIONAL





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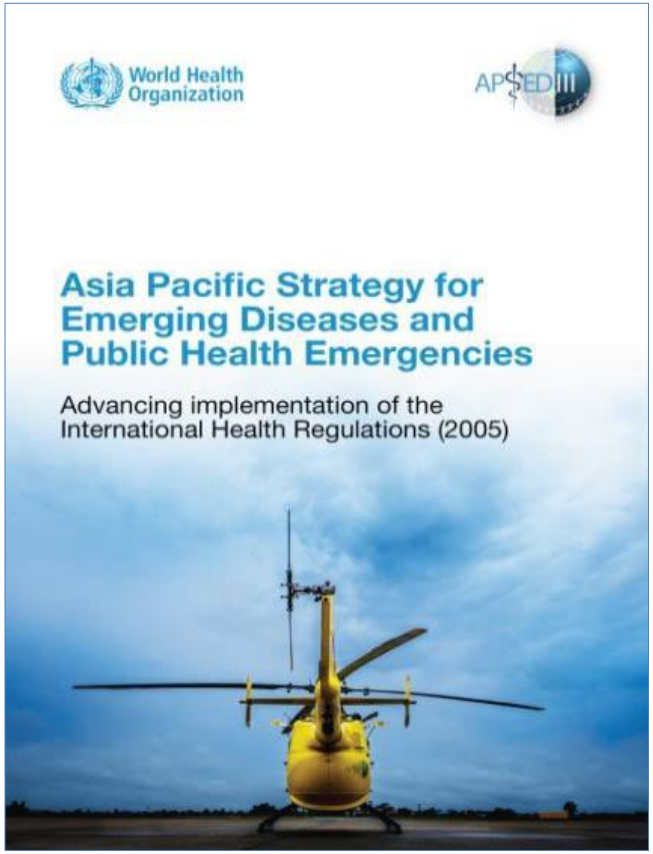
WHE in Action
in the Asia Pacific Region

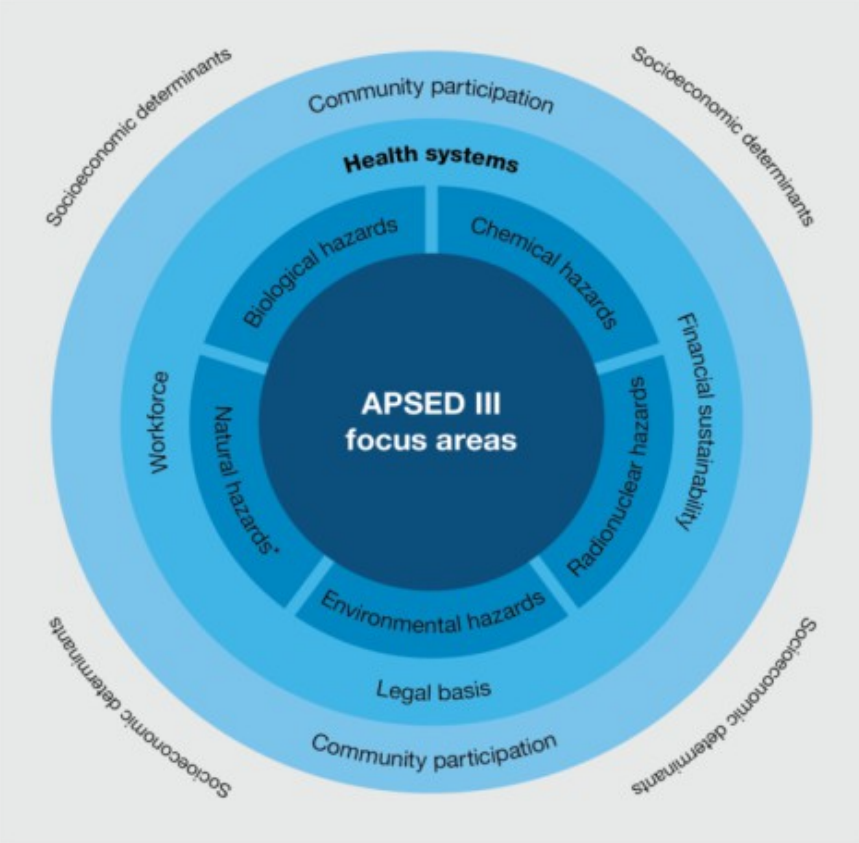
APSED III serves as an upgraded regional framework for action to advance IHR implementation, thus protecting health security



Prioritization: APSED III Focus Areas

Regional approach for health security system

- **STRENGTHEN the core -- continuing investment in 8 focus areas for health security**
- **POSITION in new context– strengthening stakeholders' platform and fostering partnership**
- **BUILD resilience – anchoring health security towards a resilient health system**
- **PROTECT lives and people's well-being – contributing to universal health coverage (UHC) and sustainable development goals (SDGs)**



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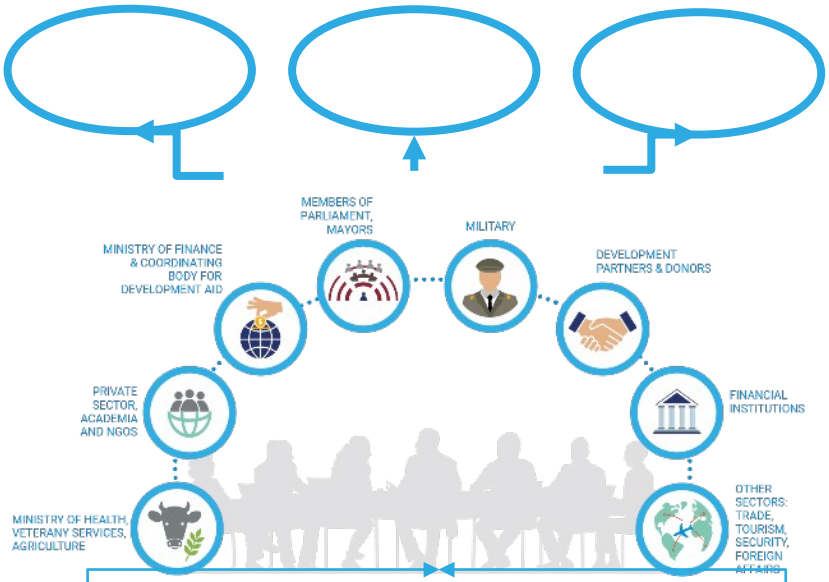
for Multisectoral Preparedness Coordination

IHR (2005)



Health Security

- **Military Security** — Guide – Tools - REMAP
- **Parliament** — Guide – Tools - REMAP
- **Finance & Trade** — Guide – Tools - REMAP
- **Tourism & Transport** — Guide – Tools - REMAP
- **Human-Animal-Environment** — Guide – Tools - REMAP
- **Public Health Diplomacy** — Guide – Tools - REMAP
- **Public & Private** — Guide – Tools - REMAP

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Core Capacity Monitoring Evaluation Progress

Sample 2

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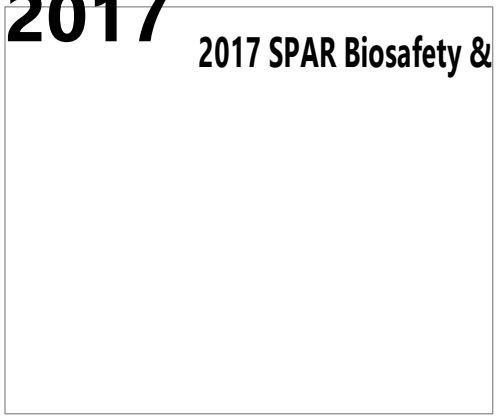
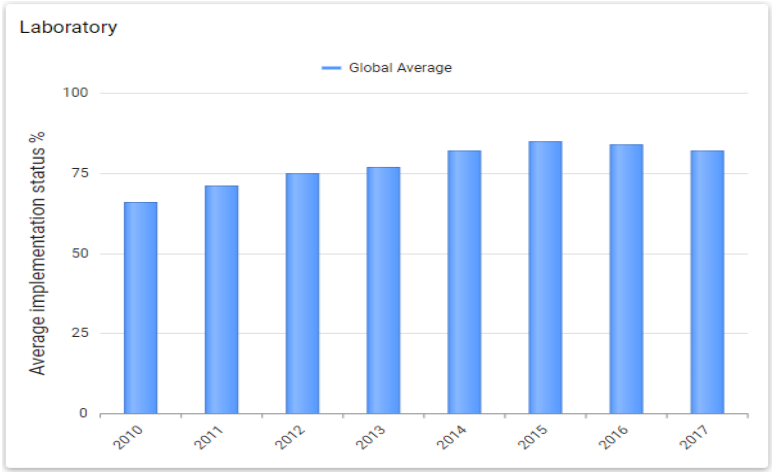
Laboratory Biosafety and Biosecurity

- International Health Regulations (IHR) Core Capacities
  - Efficient laboratory services a cornerstone
  - Safe and secure operations critical
- WHO supports building laboratory capability
  - For safe, reliable and timely detection, confirmation and reporting of public health events

SPAR Biosafety &

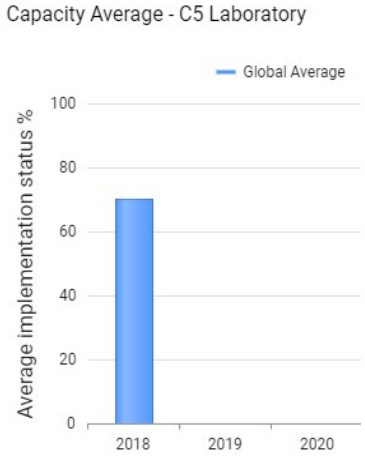
2017

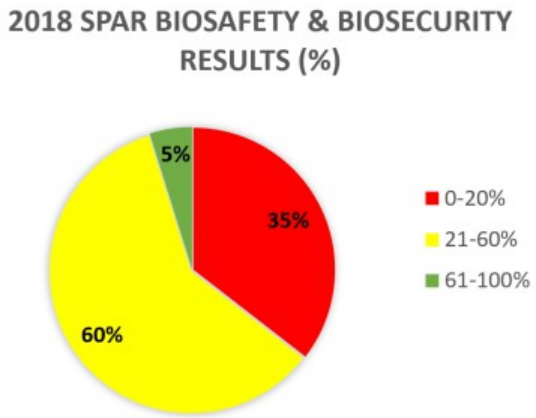




2018

Level	C5.2 Implementation of a laboratory biosafety[42] and biosecurity[43] regime	
Level 1	National laboratory biosafety and biosecurity guidelines and/or regulations are under development	❑
Level 2	National laboratory biosafety and biosecurity guidelines and/or regulations are in place and implemented by some laboratories at the national level	❑
Level 3	National laboratory biosafety and biosecurity guidelines and/or regulations are in place and implemented by all laboratories at the national level	❑
Level 4	National laboratory biosafety and biosecurity guidelines and/or regulations are implemented by all laboratories at national, intermediate and local levels	❑
Level 5	National laboratory biosafety and biosecurity guidelines and/or regulations are regularly reviewed and updated as needed	❑





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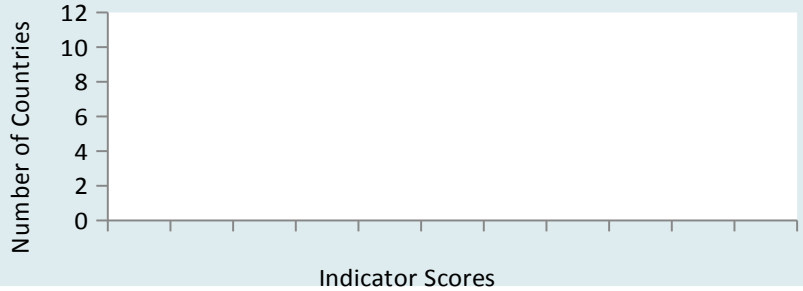
JEE

Biosafety & Biosecurity – Indicator Based Scores

P.6.1 Whole-of-government biosafety and biosecurity system is in place for human, animal, and agriculture facilities *

P.6.2 Biosafety and biosecurity training and practices

Figure 2: Indicator P.6.2



* Based on data from 77 JEEs

Biosafety and laboratory

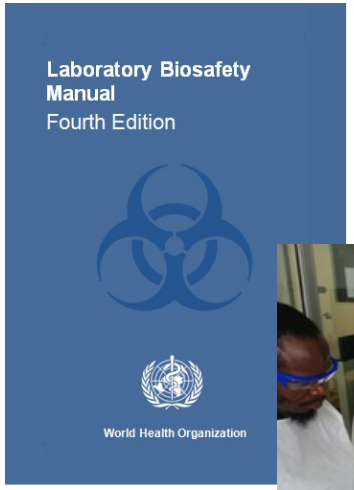
- Among the weakest technical areas of health security preparedness, as per the findings of Joint External Evaluation of country capacities
- Lack of updated/enforced regulations, notably for oversight of the possession, use and transfer dangerous pathogens (such as the «US select agent programme»)
- Regulations development and

JEE Priority Recommendations – Biosafety & Biosecurity *

* 7 most frequent priority actions recommended, based on approx. 350 priority actions from 77 JEE; preliminary qualitative analysis subject to ongoing research

WHO's role in biosafety and laboratory biosecurity

- Normative role (e.g. Laboratory Biosafety Manual 4th edition being finalized)
- Technical assistance to countries (assessment, policies and strategies development, training programmes and materials development and delivery)
- Advocacy and information sharing (e.g. Networking of BSL-4/high containment laboratories, Lyon, 13-15 Dec



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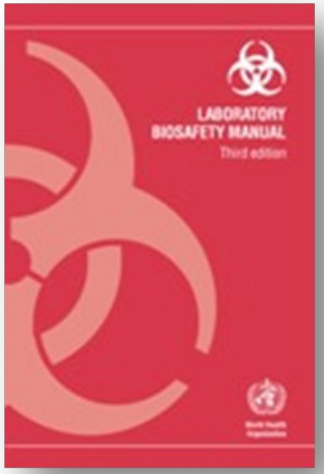
WHO Biosafety Manual - revision timeline



- The current 3rd edition was published in 2004
- 15 years have passed in this fast-evolving field with advancing technologies
- Therefore need for revision

WHO “model regulations” project

Regulatory situation is heterogeneous among Member States

Highly regulated countries with detailed legislation in the field of biosafety and biosecurity.

Other countries that almost completely lack regulatory guidance as legislation, standards and regulations

- Common issues identified in JEE missions

Project

Analysis of the biosafety and biosecurity legislative framework of different WHO Member States

Proposition for a harmonized international approach for assuring state-of-the art legislation for biosafety and biosecurity in biomedical laboratories

Stepwise implementation of regulatory requirements for ensuring biosafety and biosecurity in biomedical laboratories

WHO Guidance Document

DRAFT

University of Applied Sciences Lübeck, German

- Pilot mission to Ethiopia, 23-26 July 2018
- Global consultative meeting, Geneva, 26-28 September 2018

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Stepwise approach – regulating biomedical laboratory biosafety and biosecurity

- Guidance document providing clear guidance in eight major steps to follow to establish biosafety and laboratory biosecurity regulatory framework
- Does NOT intend to replace or to compete with any other available method, tool or approach in this context
- Should be considered as flexible guidance to be adapted to specific national/regional circumstances
- Does NOT provide guidance on technical specifications of the regulations, but intends to complement existing methodological/technical specifications with its focus at the regulatory strategy for biosafety/biosecurity
- Provides decision points and policy options to consider
- Expected to be finalised at the end of 2019
- Global roll out and dissemination in 2020/2021 → need for parliamentary support

SPH PORTAL - COUNTRY PREPAREDNESS PROFILE

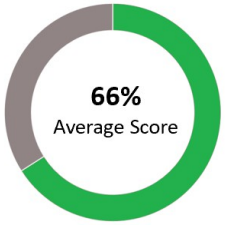
https://extranet.who.int/sph

Morocco

WHO Region : AFRO Population : 36,472,000

PREPAREDNESS LEVEL

SURVEILLANCE



Highest Capacities

Laboratory (100%) (SPAR)

Risk communication (80%)(JEE)

Food safety (80%)(JEE)

Show All

Lowest Capacities

Antimicrobial resistance (20%)(JEE)

IHR Coordination (40%)(SPAR)

Laboratory (40%)(SPAR)

Show All

Critical Action

- **Antimicrobial Resistance**
  Establish a national multisectoral coordination organ.

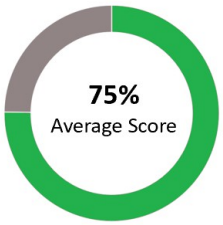
  Develop a multisectoral National Action Plan to combat AMR.

  Designate a National Reference Laboratory for AMR.
- **Real Time Surveillance**
  Develop the health surveillance system focusing on indicator, event-based and syndromic surveillance.

  Accelerate the digitalization of the National Epidemiological Surveillance System and the electronic transmission of data.

Read More

RESPONSE



Highest Capacities

Medical countermeasures (100%)(JEE)

Emergency response (100%)(JEE)

Immunization (100%)(JEE)

Show All

Lowest Capacities

IHR Coordination And NFP (40%)(SPAR)

Chemical events (40%)(JEE)

Antimicrobial resistance (40%)(JEE)

Critical Action

- **Chemical events**
  Establish a legally constituted national interministerial commission on chemical events, with a budgeted programme of work for the purpose of..
- **Antimicrobial resistance**
  Establish a national multisectoral coordination organ.

  Develop a multisectoral National Action Plan to combat AMR.

  Designate a National Reference Laboratory for AMR.

Read More

HEALTH SECURITY RISK

STAR Strategic Tools for Assessing Risks	2016

COUNTRY CAPACITY LEVEL

SDG Index Score (2019)	69.1	UHC 2030	✓	UHC Child Immunization Index (%)	98
SDG 3 – Health (2019)	73.7	UHC Partnership	✓	Income Group (2019)	LMIC
SGD – Access to Electricity (% of population – 2019)	100	UHC Health Service Coverage Index (%)	65	HIPC – World Bank Highly Indebted Poor Country	✓
WHO Emergency Grade	-	NHPSP National Health Policy & Strategic Plan	-	SimEx Simulation Exercise	Training
WHO FCS Fragile & Conflict States	-	State Party Self-Assessment Annual Report	75	AAR After Action Review	Brucellosis
Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative	-	JEE Joint External Evaluation	69		

COUNTRY PREPAREDNESS PLAN

NAPHS	IHR-PVS	PIP	AMR	EVD	WHO - HRP
✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓

HEALTH SECURITY DONORS AND PARTNERS

DONOR	2

- European Union
- The Fleming Fund

TECHNICAL AREA SUPPORTED	16

- Antimicrobial Resistance
- Biosafety and Biosecurity
- Communication and Advocacy
- Emergency Preparedness
- Human Resources
- IHR Coordination
- Immunization
- Linking Public Health and Security Authorities
- National Laboratory System
- National Legislation
- Points of Entry
- Policy and Financing

Legend

*Selected Indicators for SPH – AFRO

*AMR Action Plan : A- No national AMR action plan, B – National AMR action plan under development, C – National AMR action plan developed, D – National AMR action plan approved by government that reflects Global Action Objectives, with an operational plan and monitoring arrangements, E – National AMR action plan has funding sources identified, is being implemented and has relevant sectors involved with a defined monitoring and evaluation process in place.

*Country Preparedness Plan: NAPHS National Action plan for Health Security, PIP : Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Plan, AMR : Antimicrobial Plan, EVD : Ebola Virus Disease, WHO-HRP: Humanitarian Response plan

Example SPH PORTAL TOOLS – Donor Mapping

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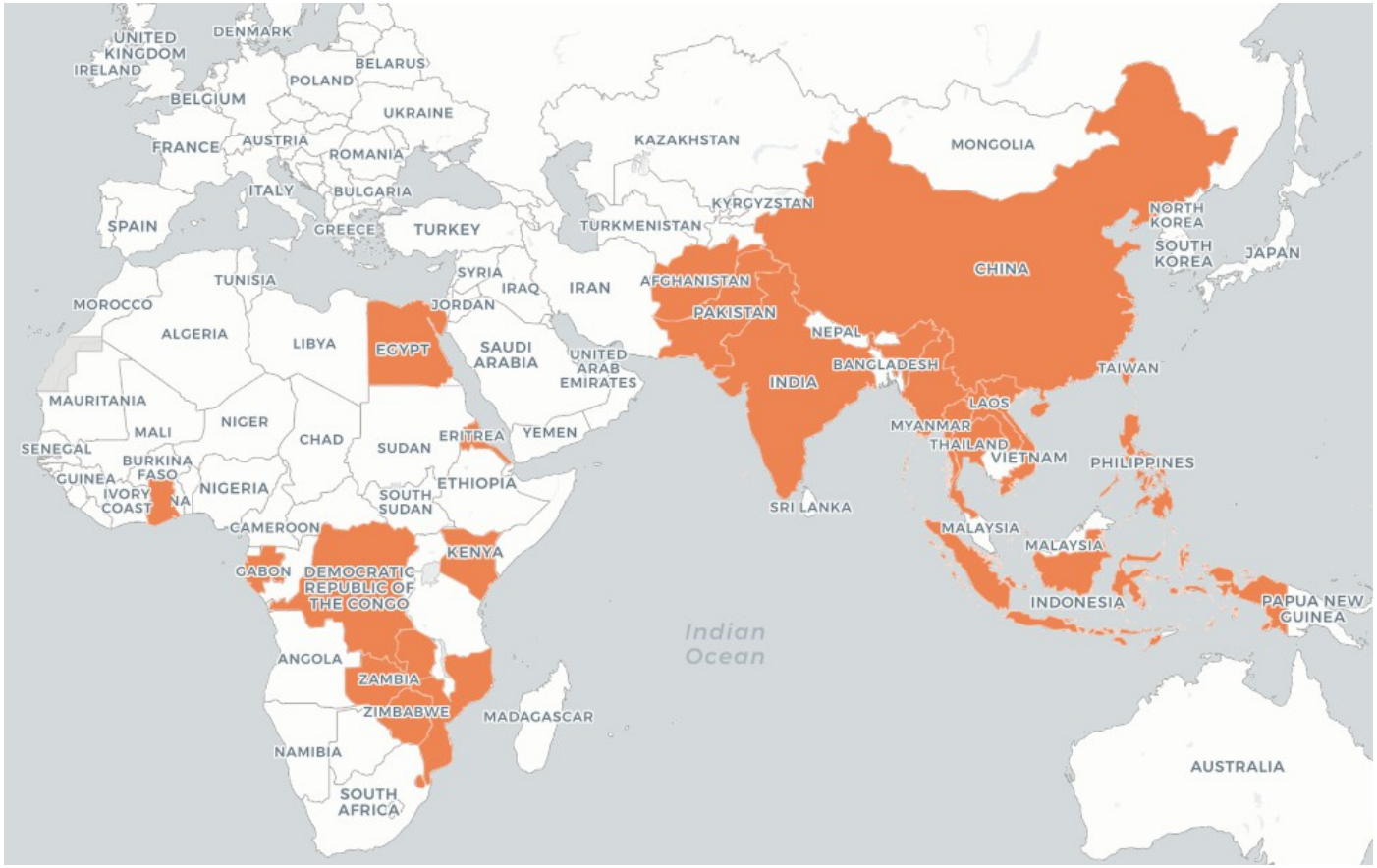
JICA

25 countries
$56.9 millions

Supported Technical Areas:

- Antimicrobial Resistance
- Biosafety and Biosecurity
- Emergency Preparedness
- Human Resources
- Immunization
- National Laboratory System
- National Legislation
- Policy and Financing
- Preparedness
- Surveillance
- Zoonotic Diseases



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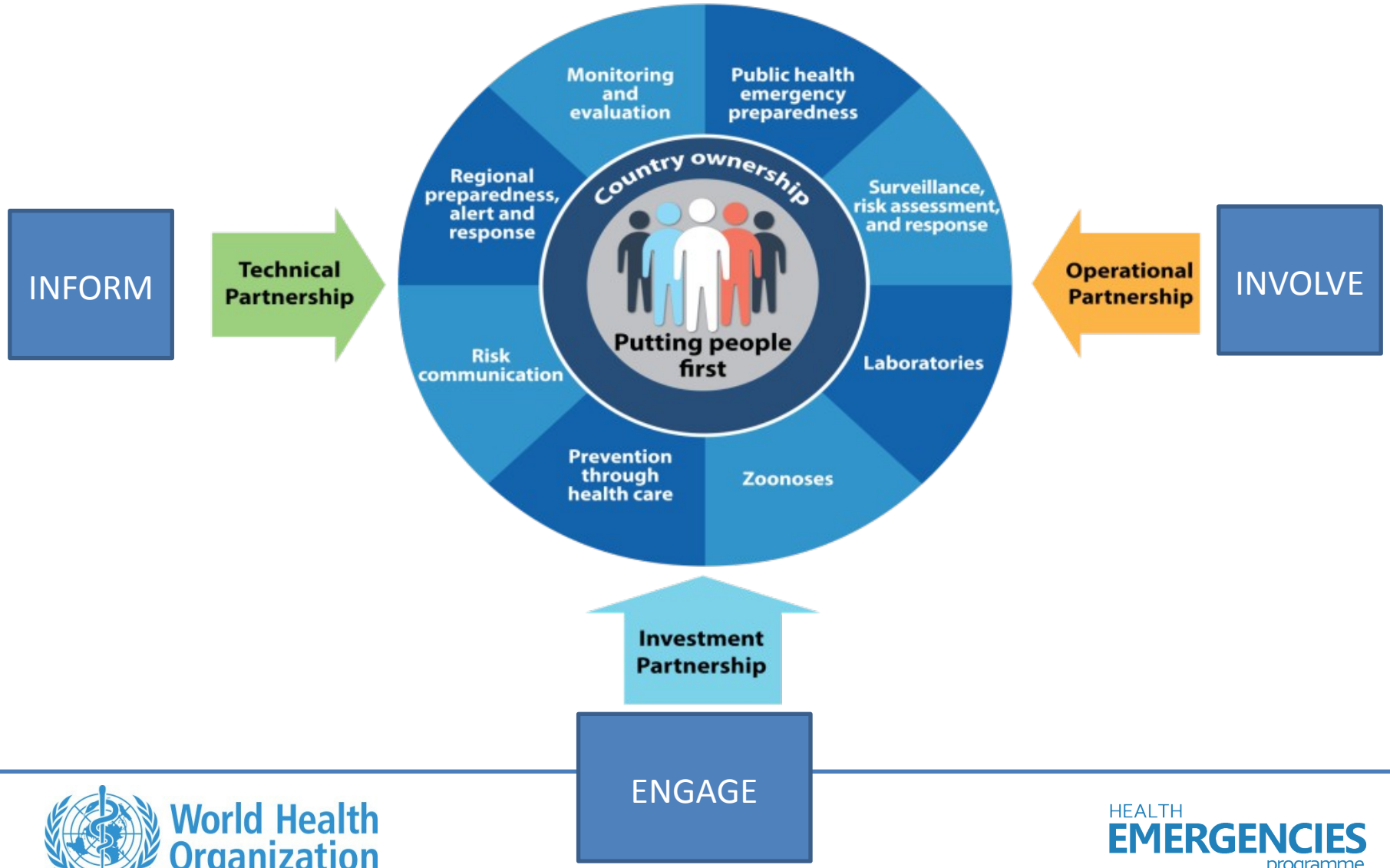
Our partnership for regional health security



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Slide 11

NO SINGLE INSTITUTION CAN RESPONSE TO FUTURE PUBLIC HEALTH THREATS

WORKING TOGETHER IS A MUST

THANK YOU

https://extranet.who.int/sph

sph@who.int