

Current major event

JEE conducted in Sudan

The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for IHR (2005) core capacities has recently been conducted in Sudan making the number of countries undertaking such evaluation to seven (7) so far since April 2016.

Editorial note

The joint external evaluation (JEE) is a voluntary, collaborative, multi-sectoral process to assess country capacity in order to prevent, detect and rapidly respond to public health risks whether occurring naturally or due to deliberate or accidental events. The JEE tool and process are key components of the World Health Organization (WHO) International Health Regulations (IHR) Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and have been developed and implemented in full concordance and collaboration with related efforts such as the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA) and the World Organisation for Animal Health's (OIE's) Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway.

The International Health Regulations (2005) remain the key driver in national and international efforts to strengthen national and global health security. In accordance with WHA resolution (WHA61.2 and WHA65.23), all State Parties are required to build, maintain and sustain core public health capacities as provided for in the International Health Regulations (2005) to effectively prevent, detect and rapidly respond to any health threat before it becomes an international emergency.

Full compliance by State Parties with the core capacities required under the IHR (2005) remains compromised in the Eastern Mediterranean Region of WHO owing to a number of critical gaps identified following the assessment conducted by the Regional Office during 2014-15 for assessment of the country's capacity to deal with a potential importation of Ebola. Although country self-assessments indicated fairly high levels of implementation of the Regulations, subsequent assessment missions for

Joint External Evaluation: Technical Areas

PREVENT

National Legislation, Policy and Financing
IHR Coordination, Communication and Advocacy
Anti-microbial Resistance (AMR)
Zoonotic Disease
Food Safety
Biosafety / Biosecurity
Immunization

DETECT

National Laboratory System
Real Time Surveillance
Reporting
Workforce Development

RESPOND

Preparedness
Emergency Response Operations
Linking Public Health and Security Sector
Medical Countermeasures and Personnel Deployment
Risk Communication
Points of Entry (Ports, Airports, Ground Crossings)
Chemical Events
Radiation Emergencies

Components of IHR Monitoring and Evaluation Framework post Ebola 2015



Ebola found many critical gaps in countries that reported having met their obligations.

The joint external evaluation (JEE) is an objective assessment of implementation of the International Health Regulations with a view to measuring country-specific status and progress in achieving core capacities required under the IHR. The JEE remains a voluntary country participation, is a multisectoral approach by both the external teams and the host countries. JEE is one of the four (Please see the box) components of IHR monitoring and evaluation framework (IHR MEF) and it is expected that such evaluation will help countries identify the most critical gaps within their human and animal health systems in order to prioritize opportunities for enhanced preparedness and response, and to engage with current and prospective donors and partners to effectively target resources to address gaps in IHR implementation.

It is expected that the countries in the EMR would volunteer to undertake the JEE to better understand their progress in IHR implementation and take appropriate steps for full compliance.

Update on outbreaks

in the Eastern Mediterranean Region

MERS-CoV in Saudi Arabia;; Cholera in Somalia.

Current public health events of international concern [cumulative N° of cases (deaths), CFR %]

Avian Influenza : 2006-2016

Egypt (A/H5N1)	[356 (121), 33.9%]
Egypt (A/H9N2)	[3 (0)]

MERS-CoV: 2012-2016

Saudi Arabia	[1414 (601), 42.5%]
Bahrain	[1 (1), 100%]

Cholera : 2016

Somalia	[8838 (433), 4.9%]
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Yellow fever: 2015-2016

Angola	[3867 (369), 9.5%]
DRC	[2269 (16), 0.7%]

Lassa fever : 2015-2016

Nigeria	[273(149), 54.5%]
Benin	[54 (28), 51.8%]

Avian Influenza A (H7N9) : 2013-2016

China	[775 (307), 36%]
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Avian Influenza A (H5N6) : 2016

China	[4 (0)]
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Wild poliovirus: 2014-2016

Pakistan	[371(0)]
Afghanistan	[54(0)]

Zika Virus Infection: 2007-2016

70 countries and territories have reported transmission so far