IHR Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: from a 'points of entry' to a 'border health' approach

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Ms Sara Barragán Montes

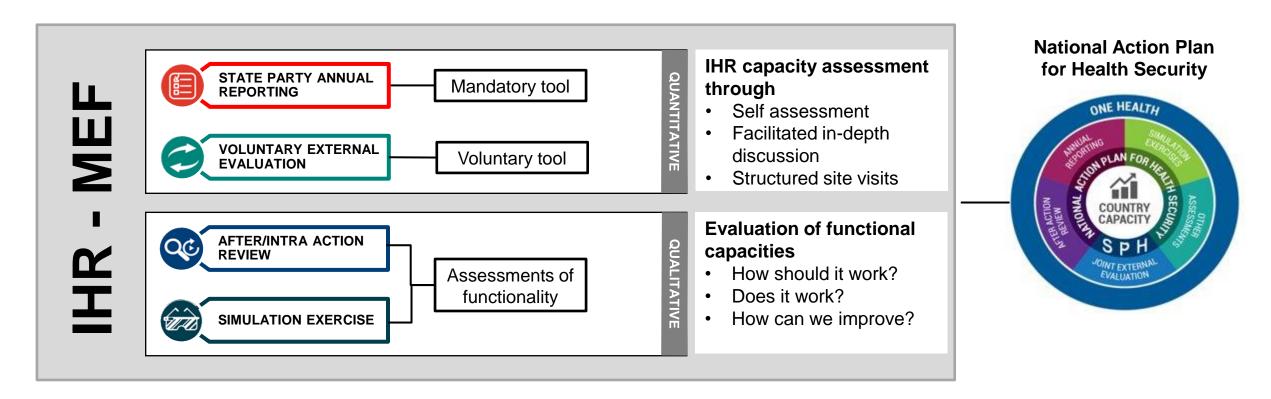
Technical Officer, Border Health
Border Health and Mass Gatherings Unit
Country Readiness Strengthening Department
WHO Health Emergencies programme

barraganmontess@who.int





IHR (2005) monitoring and evaluation framework



— The 2022 review of the SPAR and JEE tools led to the harmonization of border health/POE indicators across these two instruments.

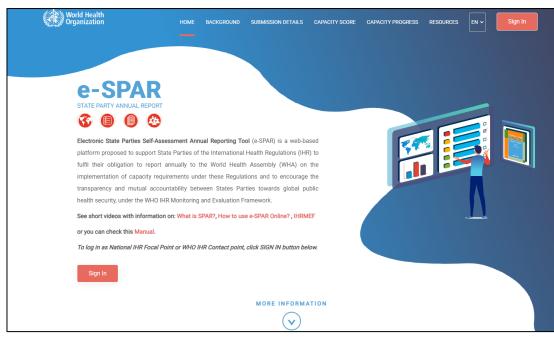




State Party Annual Reporting (SPAR)

- Mandatory tool to report annually to the WHA on the self-assessment of core capacities as per the requirements in the IHR (2005)
 - Resolution WHA61(2), 2008
 - Resolution WHA71(15), 2018
- Border health and points of entry is 1 of 15 technical areas assessed in the SPAR



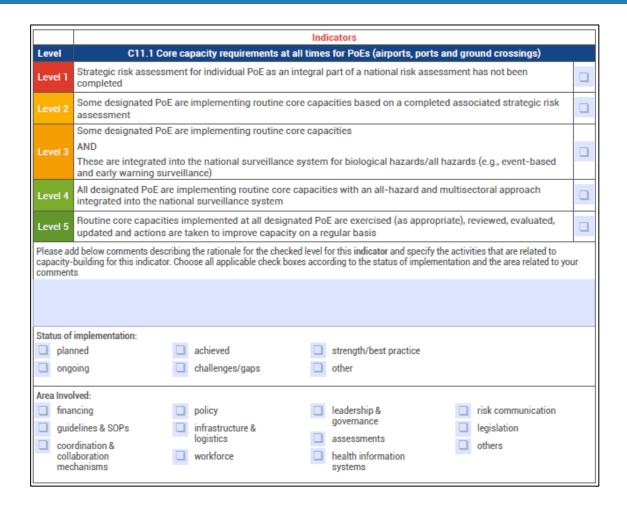


https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/350218 https://extranet.who.int/e-spar/





SPAR indicator 1: Core capacity requirements at all times for POEs



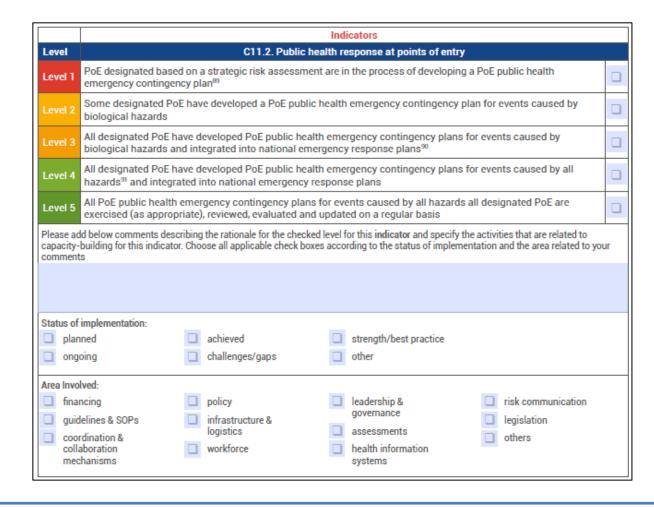
- POE risk assessment
- POE routine core capacities (IHR (2005) Annex 1, B)
 - Access to medical services, staff, equipment, premises, for care of ill travellers
 - Access to equipment and personnel for transport of ill travellers
 - Trained personnel for inspection of conveyances.
 - Safe environment for travellers (i.e. water supplies, waste disposal, catering), maintained through inspection programmes
 - Vector control
- POE integration into national surveillance system for biological/all-hazards
- Review, evaluation and updating of capacities



SPAR indicator 2: Public health response at POEs

POE public health emergency contingency plan:

- For events caused by biological hazards and all hazards
- Integrated into national emergency response plans
- Exercised, reviewed, evaluated and updated
- The plan should include the capacities outlined in IHR (2005) Annex 1, B; e.g.:
 - Coordinator and contact points of relevant POE public health and other agencies
 - Arrangements with local medical and veterinary facilities for isolation/care of ill travellers and animals
 - Space to interview/quarantine suspect travellers
 - Equipment and traineed personnel with PPE for transfer of suspect travellers
 - Capacities to disinsect, derat, disinfect, decontaminate cargo
 - Capacities for entry/exit control for travellers





SPAR indicator 3 — added as a lessons learnt from the COVID-19 pandemic

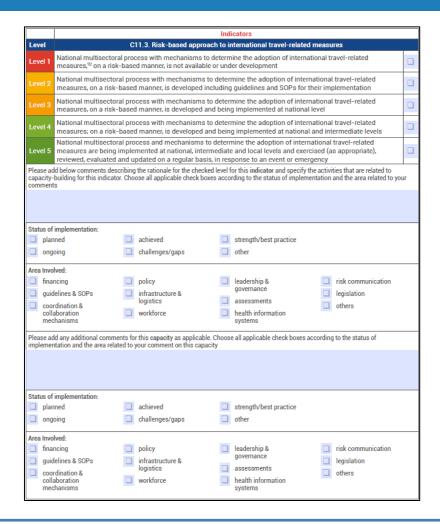
Key lessons learnt and persistent challenges during the COVID-19 pandemic

- Necessity to constantly and regularly **gather and update the evidence base** both on (public health) effectiveness and overall (socioeconomic) impact of travel measures.
- Need for **multisectoral collaboration** in the decision-making process over travel measures ensuring that:
 - MOH is at the table to guide public health evidence-based policy making.
 - All other relevant sectors are involved to bring the operational perspective.
- Application of a risk-based approach to travel measures:
 - Impact of countries' varying risk tolerance.
 - Differential use of the **precautionary principle**.





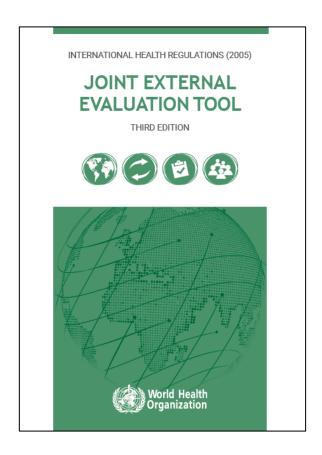
SPAR indicator 3: Risk-based approach to international travel-related measures

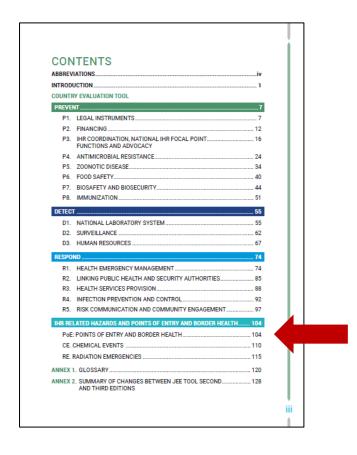


- New indicator agreed in 2021 by a Technical Working Group established to review the IHR Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (MEF) applying lessons learnt from the COVID-19 pandemic
- National process to determine the adoption of international travel-related measures that is:
 - Multisectoral
 - Takes into account a risk-based approach to the implication of such measures
 - Includes guidelines and SOPs for implementation
 - Is developed and implemented at national, intermediate and local levels
 - Is exercised, reviewed, evaluated and updated regularly



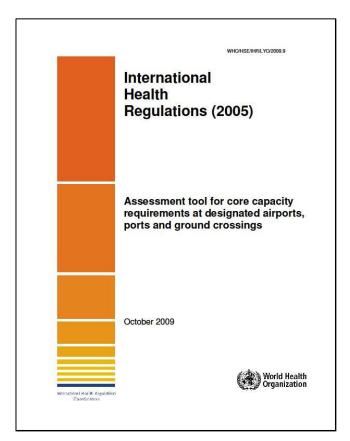
Joint External Evaluation (JEE)





- Border health and points of entry is 1
 of 19 technical areas assessed in the JEE
- 3rd edition of the JEE tool (2022) includes for the first time the expansion to the assessment of core capacities at some non-designated POEs as a proxy for overall border health preparedness.

Assessment tool for core capacity requirements at designated POEs



https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/70839

Objectives

- Determine current status of existing core capacities and identify gaps and other system requirements to accommodate the implementation of the IHR at designated ports, airports and ground crossings;
- Obtain baseline information for measuring progress of planning and monitoring of IHR implementation
- Development of a plan of action that would address the gaps identified and improve the routine risk management, early warning and response systems, to meet the requirements of the IHR as outlined in Annex 1 of the WHO IHR document, related to ports, airports and ground crossings activities.





THANK YOU

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