# ESCWA - Series of Webinars on selected SDG Indicators for the Arab Region SDG 3.d.1 – International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness April 20 and April 23, 2021

# Introduction to IHR State Parties Self-Assessment and Annual report e-SPAR Platform

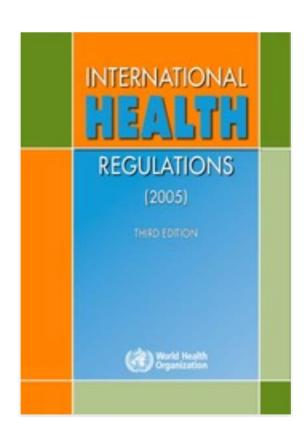
Daniel Lins Menucci WHO HQ – Geneva

Country Capacity Assessment and Planning (CAP)
Country Capacity for IHR (CCI)
Department of Health Security Preparedness (HSP)
Division of Emergency Preparedness (HEP)
WHO Health Emergency Programme (WHE)

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## INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS (2005)

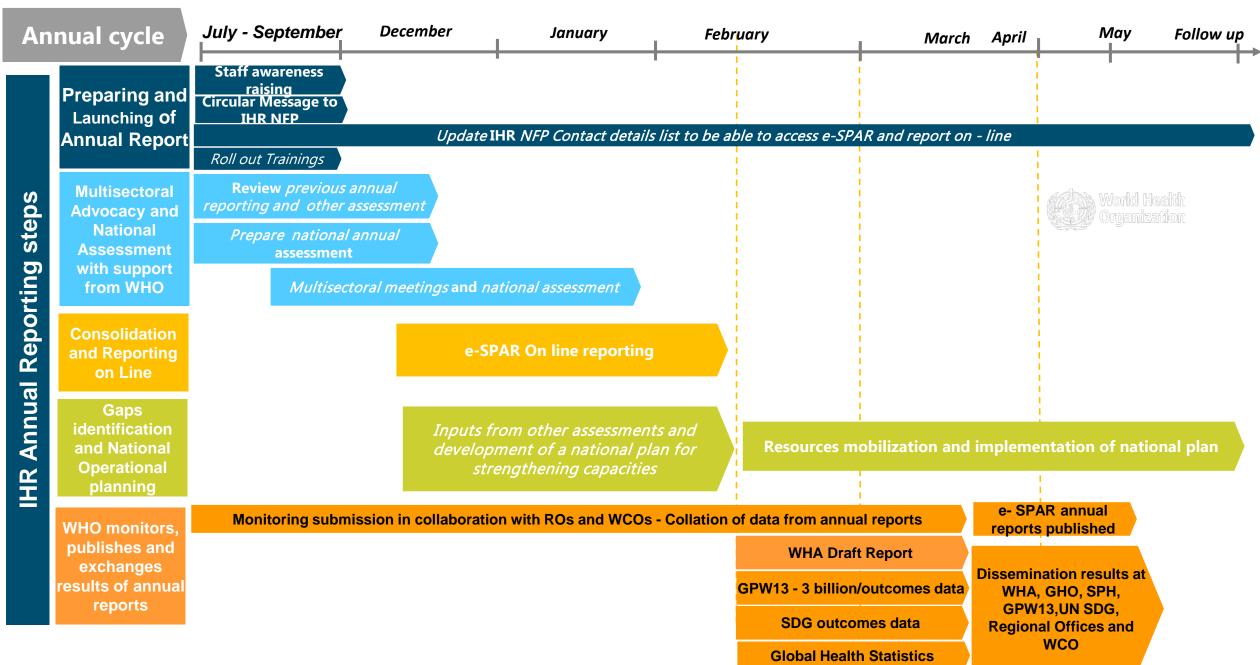


- Represent the commitment of States Parties and WHO to collectively prepare for and respond to events that may constitute a public health emergency of international concern according to a common set of rules.
- Require States Parties to establish and maintain the capacity to detect, assess, notify and respond to public health risks and acute events, including those at points of entry, (Annex 1 of the Regulations).
- The relevance of the IHR as the legislative instrument to ensure global public health security lies in their full application, implementation and compliance by all 196 States Parties.

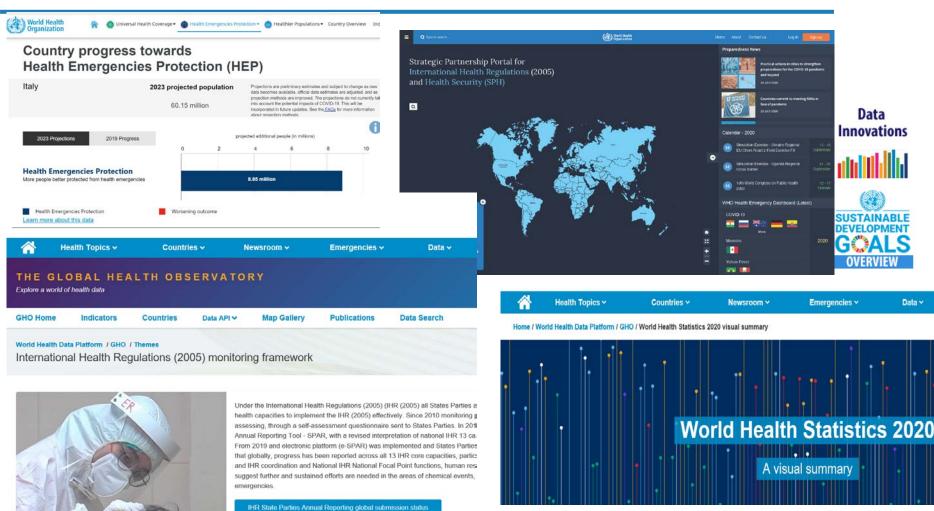
IHR Art. 54: State Parties to report progress and WHO to inform WHA annually on IHR implementation.



### **IHR Annual Reporting timelines - SPAR**



## **Use of Data** WHA / SPH / GHO / SDG/ WHO GPW13 Triple Billion





Data

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Until the end of 2019, advances in many areas of health continued, but



SEVENTY-THIRD WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY Provisional agenda item 14

12 May 2020

#### **International Health Regulations (2005)**

Annual report on the implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005)

Report by the Director-General

This document is submitted in response to decision WHA71(15) (2018), which requests the Director-General "to continue to submit every year a single report on progress made in implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005) (IHR), containing information provided by States Parties and details of the Secretariat's activities, pursuant to paragraph 1 of Article 54 of the International Health Regulations (2005)". Progress in the implementation of the five-year global strategic plan to improve public health preparedness and response (2018-2023) is reported in the relevant sections below



# IHR annual national self-assessment and reporting why to use SPAR Tool?





- Facilitates fulfil the obligation under IHR Art. 54 for State Parties to report progress and WHO to inform WHA annually on IHR implementation.
- "States Parties and the Director-General shall continue to report annually to the World Health Assembly on the implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005), using the self-assessment annual reporting tool." (Decision WHA(15), 2018)

Source: <a href="http://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf\_files/WHA71/A71(15)-en.pdf">http://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf\_files/WHA71/A71(15)-en.pdf</a>

 Provides an standard format that facilitate monitoring IHR annual reports submission, obtain high quality reports, data management and data analysis, with a common set of rules inspired by dialogue and transparency.





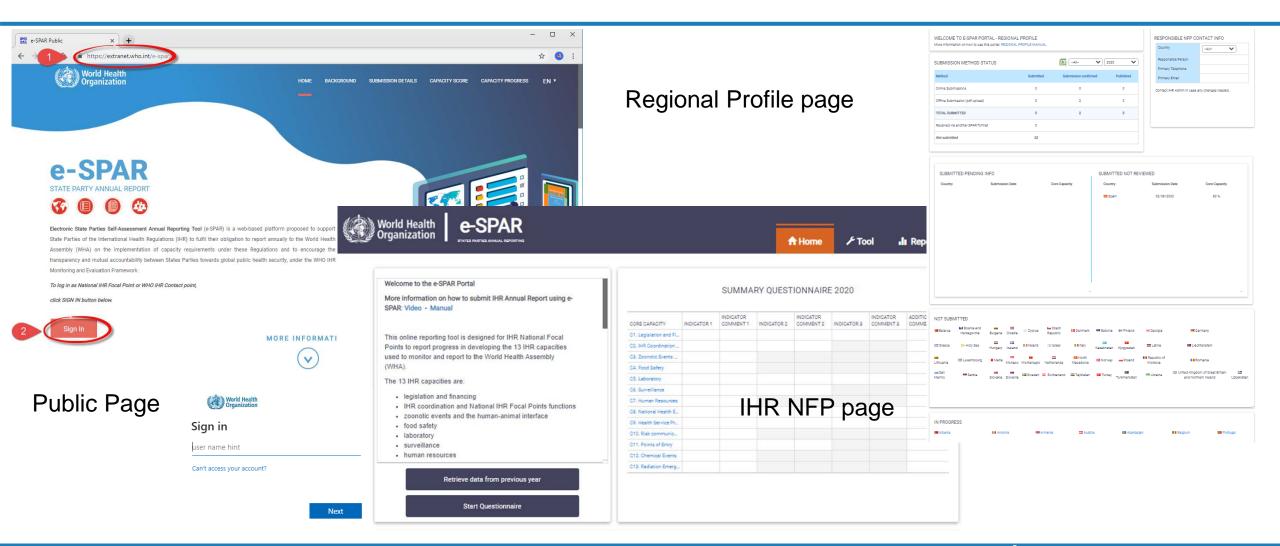
## e-SPAR



- Online access to all WHO Regional Offices, Country Offices and IHR National Focal Points, with contact details updated regularly.
- Available in UN languages (Arabic online end of April)
- Quality assurance through
  - Review of individual questionnaires, with follow up with National Focal Point and WHO Regional and Country Offices
- Online SPAR with features:
  - Online reporting completely functional
  - Off-line reporting with retrieval of data from standardized PDF and EXCEL interactive forms
  - Automated summary for country report
  - Auto warnings for error and incomplete data submitted to National Focal Point
  - Download of full answered questionnaire in PDF format for printing and national clearance process
  - Automated notification with summary report to National Focal Point on submission of reports



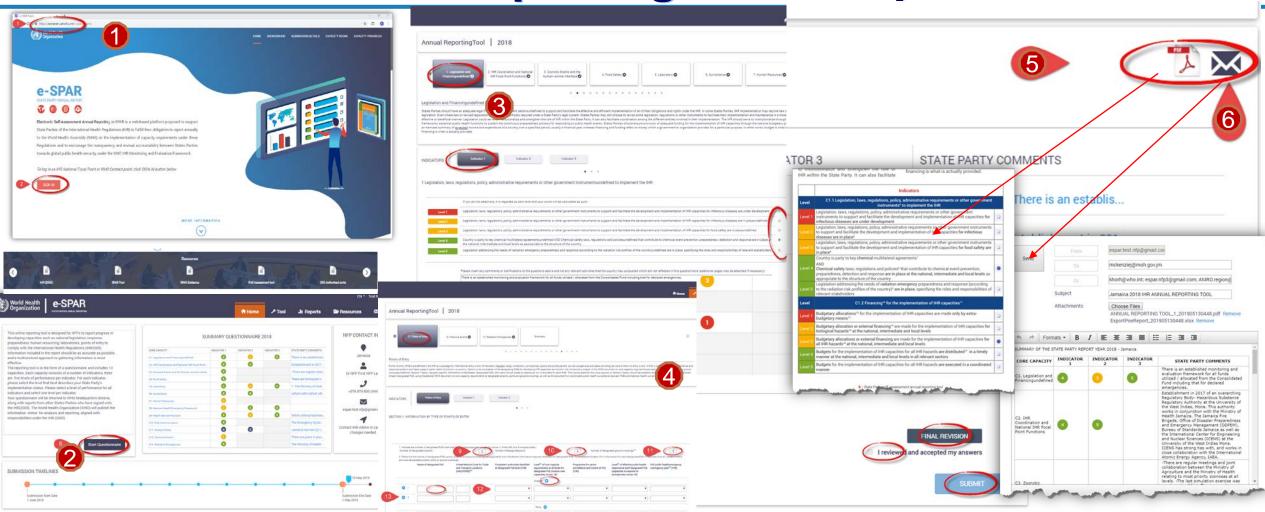
## e-SPAR website





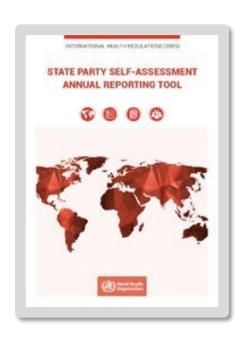
## e-SPAR

## IHR Annual reporting on-line - process





## **SPAR Main WHO references and tool**



State Party self-assessment annual reporting tool

https://www.who.int/ihr/publications/ WHO-WHE-CPI-2018.16



Guidance document for the State Party self-assessment annual reporting tool

https://www.who.int/ihr/publications/ WHO-WHE-CPI-2018.17



Electronic State Parties Self-Assessment Annual Reporting Tool (e-SPAR) is a web-based platform proposed to support
State Parties of the International Health Regulations (IHR) to fulfil their obligation to report annually to the World Health
Assembly (WHA) on the implementation of capacity requirements under these Regulations and to encourage the
transparency and mutual accountability between States Parties towards global public health security, under the WHO
IHR Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

#### More information: Video, Manual

To log in as National IHR Focal Point or WHO IHR Contact point, click SIGN IN button below.





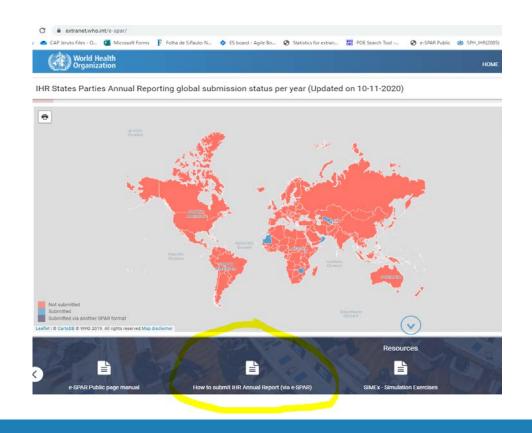






# E-SPAR – National Focal Point for the International Health Regulations How to report on-line

Step by step manual available at e-SPAR public page resources, in several languages at <a href="https://extranet.who.int/e-spar/">https://extranet.who.int/e-spar/</a>

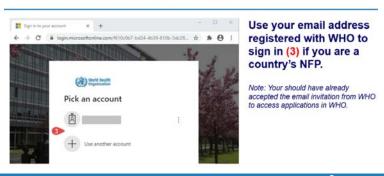


Step 1 — Navigate e-SPAR home page

C-SPAR

Let Market and Let Mar

Step 2- Sign-in





INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS (2005)

#### STATE PARTY SELF-ASSESSMENT **ANNUAL REPORTING TOOL**











13 Capacities 24 Indicators (1 to 3 per capacity)

SPAR - IHR State Parties Self-Assessment and Annual Reporting Tool - LIST OF CAPACITIES AND INDICATORS	
Capacities	Indicators
	C 1.1 Legislation, laws, regulations, policy, administrative requirements or other government instruments to implement the IHR (2005)
C1: LEGISLATION AND FINANCING	C 1.2 Financing for the implementation of IHR capacities
	C 1.3 Financing mechanism and funds for the timely response to public health emergencies
C2: IHR COORDINATION AND NFP FUNCTIONS	C 2.1 National Focal Point functions under IHR
C2. IFIX COORDINATION AND NEF FONCTIONS	C 2.2 Multi-sectoral IHR coordination mechanisms
C3: ZOONOTIC EVENTS AND THE HUMAN-ANIMAL INTERFACE	C 3.1 Collaborative effort on activities to address zoonoses
C4. FOOD SAFETY	C 4.1 A multisectoral collaboration mechanism for food safety events
	C 5. 1 Specimen referral and transport system
C5. LABORATORY	C 5. 2 Implementation of a laboratory biosafety and biosecurity regime
	C 5. 3 Access to laboratory testing capacity for priority diseases
	C 6.1 Early warning function: indicator- and event-based surveillance
C6. SURVEILLANCE	C 6.2 Mechanism for event management (verification, risk assessment
	analysis, investigation)
C7. HUMAN RESOURCES	C 7.1 Human resources to implement IHR (2005) capacities
	C 8.1 Planning for emergency preparedness and response mechanism
C8. NATIONAL HEALTH EMERGENCY FRAMEWORK	C 8.2 Management of health emergency response operation
	C 8.3 Emergency resource mobilization
	C 9.1 Case management capacity for IHR relevant hazards
C9. HEALTH SERVICE PROVISION	C 9.2 Capacity for infection prevention and control (IPC) and chemical and
	radiation decontamination.
	C 9.3 Access to essential health services
C10. RISK COMMUNICATION	C 10.1 Capacity for emergency risk communications
	C 11.1 Core capacity requirements at all times for designated airports, ports
C11. POINTS OF ENTRY (POE)	and ground crossings
	C 11.2 Effective public health response at points of entry
C12. CHEMICAL EVENTS	C 12.1 Resources for detection and alert
C13. RADIATION EMERGENCIES	C 13.1 Capacity and resources





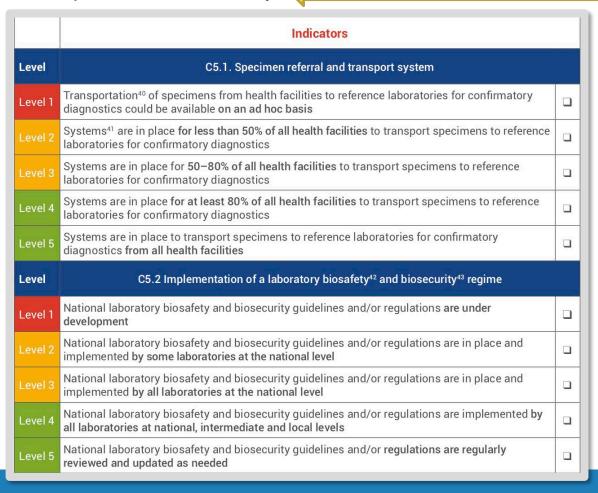
# Understanding the SPAR structure





## STRUCTURE OF SPAR

### Example: C5. Laboratory



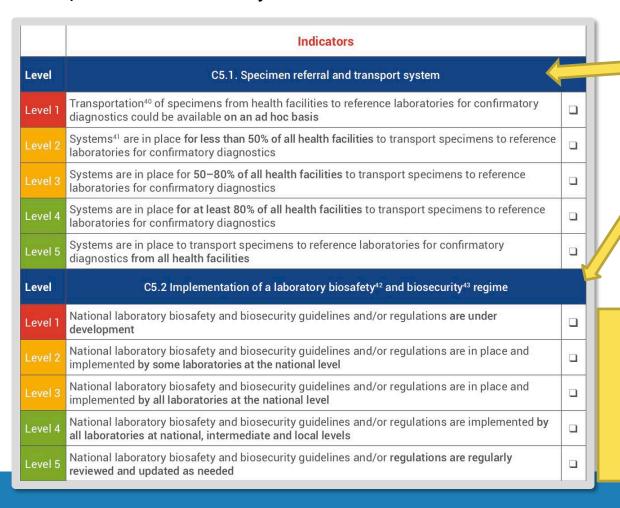
### There are 13 IHR capacities.

- 1. Legislation and financing
- 2. IHR coordination and National Focal Points functions
- Zoonotic events and the human-animal health interface
- 4. Food safety
- Laboratory
- Surveillance
- Human resources
- 8. National health emergency framework
- 9. Health service provision
- Risk communication
- 11. Points of entry
- 12. Chemical events
- 13. Radiation emergencies



## STRUCTURE OF SPAR

Example: C5. Laboratory



Each capacity is made up of 1-3 indicators.

For each indicator, there are attributes which define capacity at that level. States Parties are asked to select the level which best describes the status.



## C.11 - Points of entry

Two parts – Details for each points of entry and two indicators for measuring capacity level



• Assess capacities of each designated PoE using the specific Assessment tool for core capacity requirements at designated airports, ports and ground crossings (http://www.who.int/ihr/publications/PoE/en/)

• Determine and identify the level (1 to 5) of implementing the IHR <u>capacities at all times</u> for each specific point of entry, utilizing the criteria in the section 2 Indicator 11.1, based on previous assessment.

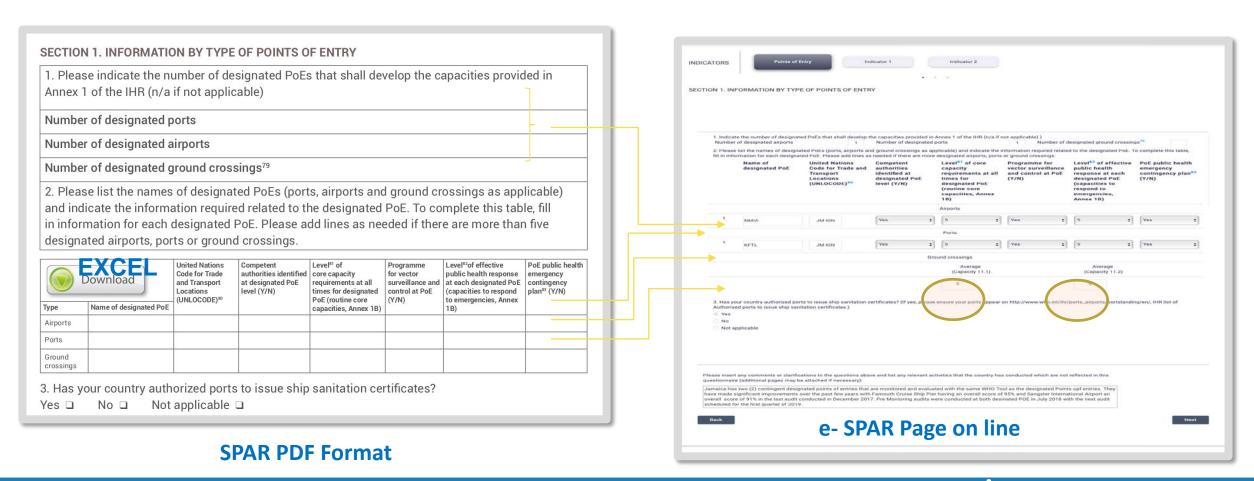
• Determine and identify the level (1 to 5) of implementing the IHR effective <u>public health response</u> <u>capacities</u> for each specific designated point of entry, utilizing the criteria in the section 2 Indicator 11.2, based on previous assessment.

The average scores obtained will be transferred automatically into a 1-5 levels for indicators C.11.1 and C11.2.



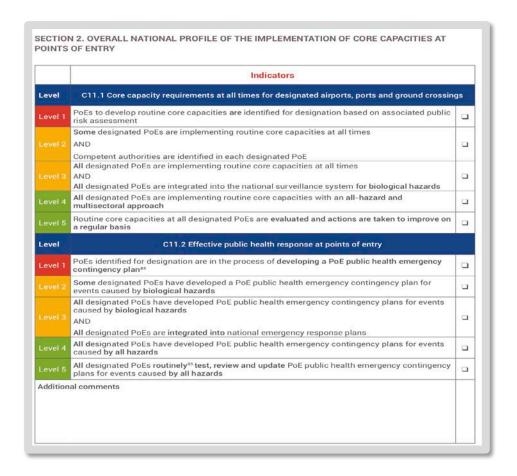
## C11: POINTS OF ENTRY

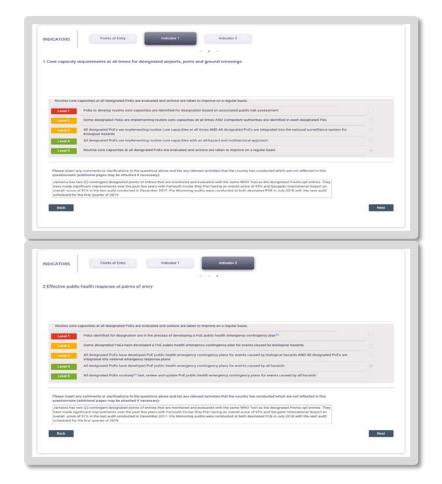
### **SECTION 1 – Details for each designated airport, port and ground crossings**





# C11 - POINTS OF ENTRY SECTION 2 - Two indicators





**SPAR PDF Format** 

e- SPAR Page on line

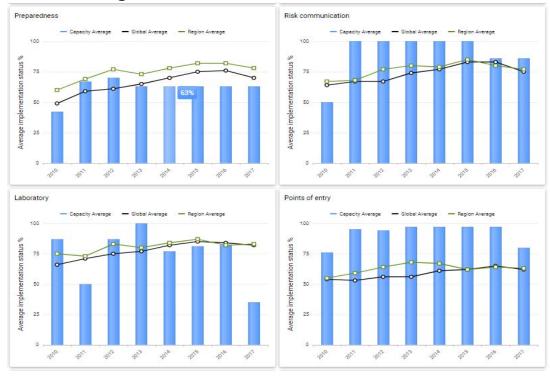


## **Spar Results**

#### Example: C5. laboratory

	Indicators		
Level	C5.1. Specimen referral and transport system		
Level 1	Transportation <sup>40</sup> of specimens from health facilities to reference laboratories for confirmatory diagnostics could be available <b>on an ad hoc basis</b>		
Level 2	Systems <sup>41</sup> are in place <b>for less than 50% of all health facilities</b> to transport specimens to reference laboratories for confirmatory diagnostics		
	Systems are in place for 50–80% of all health facilities to transport specimens to reference laboratories for confirmatory diagnostics	٥	
Level 4	Systems are in place for at least 80% of all health facilities to transport specimens to reference laboratories for confirmatory diagnostics		
Level 5	Systems are in place to transport specimens to reference laboratories for confirmatory diagnostics from all health facilities	٥	
Level	C5.2 Implementation of a laboratory biosafety <sup>42</sup> and biosecurity <sup>43</sup> regime		
Level 1	National laboratory biosafety and biosecurity guidelines and/or regulations are under development	٥	
Level 2	National laboratory biosafety and biosecurity guidelines and/or regulations are in place and implemented by some laboratories at the national level	٥	
Level 3	National laboratory biosafety and biosecurity guidelines and/or regulations are in place and implemented by all laboratories at the national level	٥	
Level 4	National laboratory biosafety and biosecurity guidelines and/or regulations are implemented by all laboratories at national, intermediate and local levels	۵	
Level 5	National laboratory biosafety and biosecurity guidelines and/or regulations are regularly reviewed and updated as needed		

The final result of the capacity of the International Health Regulations is calculated as the average of all its indicators,

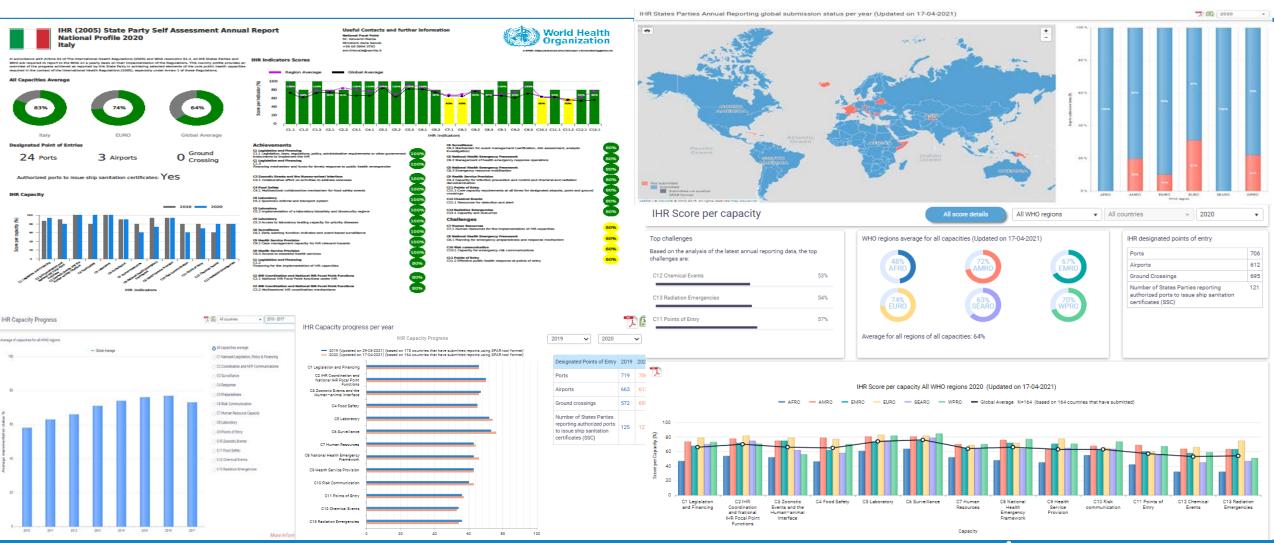




## SCALE SCORING SYSTEM

- INDICATOR LEVEL The score of each indicator level will be classified as a percentage of performance along the "1 to 5" scale. e.g. for a country selecting level 3 for indicator 2.1, the indicator level will be expressed as: 3/5\*100=60%
- CAPACITY LEVEL The level of the capacity will be expressed as the average of all indicators. e.g. for a country selecting level 3 for indicator 2.1 and level 4 for indicator 2.2 indicator level for 2.1 will be expressed as: 3/5\*100=60% indicator level for 2.2 will be expressed as: 4/5\*100=80% capacity level for 2 will be expressed as: (60+80)/2=70%

## e- SPAR- Standarized Country Summary and Statistics



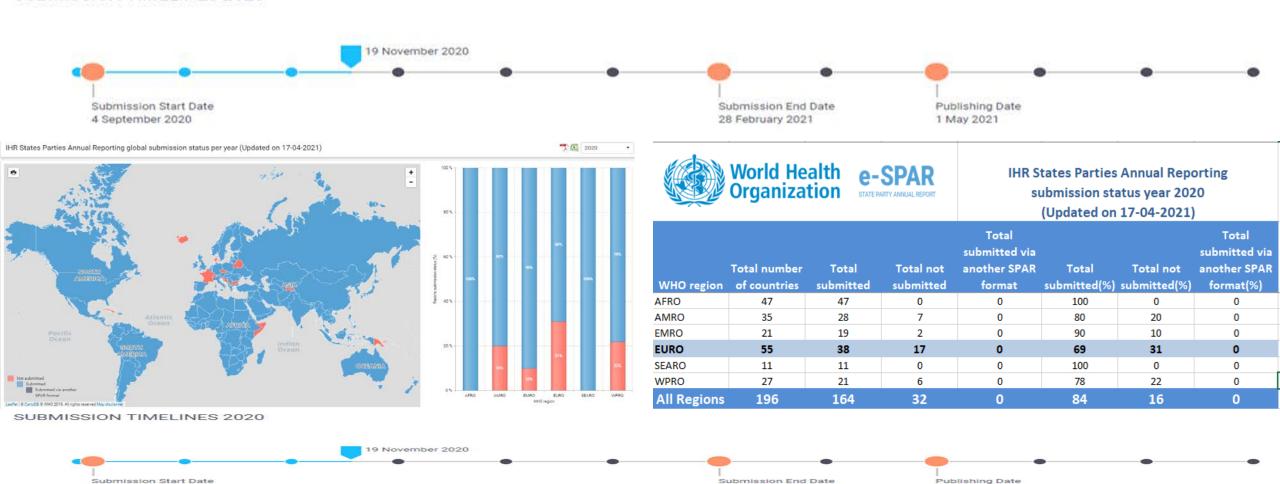


## **SPAR 2020 Overview**

 Annual reporting period started on 4 September 2020. Circular e-mail sent to all IHR NFPs but still receiving reports.

SUBMISSION TIMELINES 2020

4 September 2020



28 February 2021

1 May 2021