

Joint External Evaluation

(JEE)

Global overview on the current state of national biosafety and
biosecurity regulatory frameworks

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World Health
Organization

IHR Monitoring & Evaluation Framework

- IHR (2005) aim “to prevent, protect against, control and provide a public health response to the international spread of disease...”
- 2014 IHR Review Committee recommended “...to move from **exclusive self-evaluation** to approaches that combine **self-evaluation, peer review and voluntary external evaluations** involving a combination of domestic and independent experts”

4 IHRMEF Components



Data for Action – fixing the hole in the roof



JEE Assessment Tool

TECHNICAL FRAMEWORK IN SUPPORT TO IHR (2005) MONITORING AND EVALUATION

JOINT EXTERNAL EVALUATION TOOL

SECOND EDITION

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS (2005)

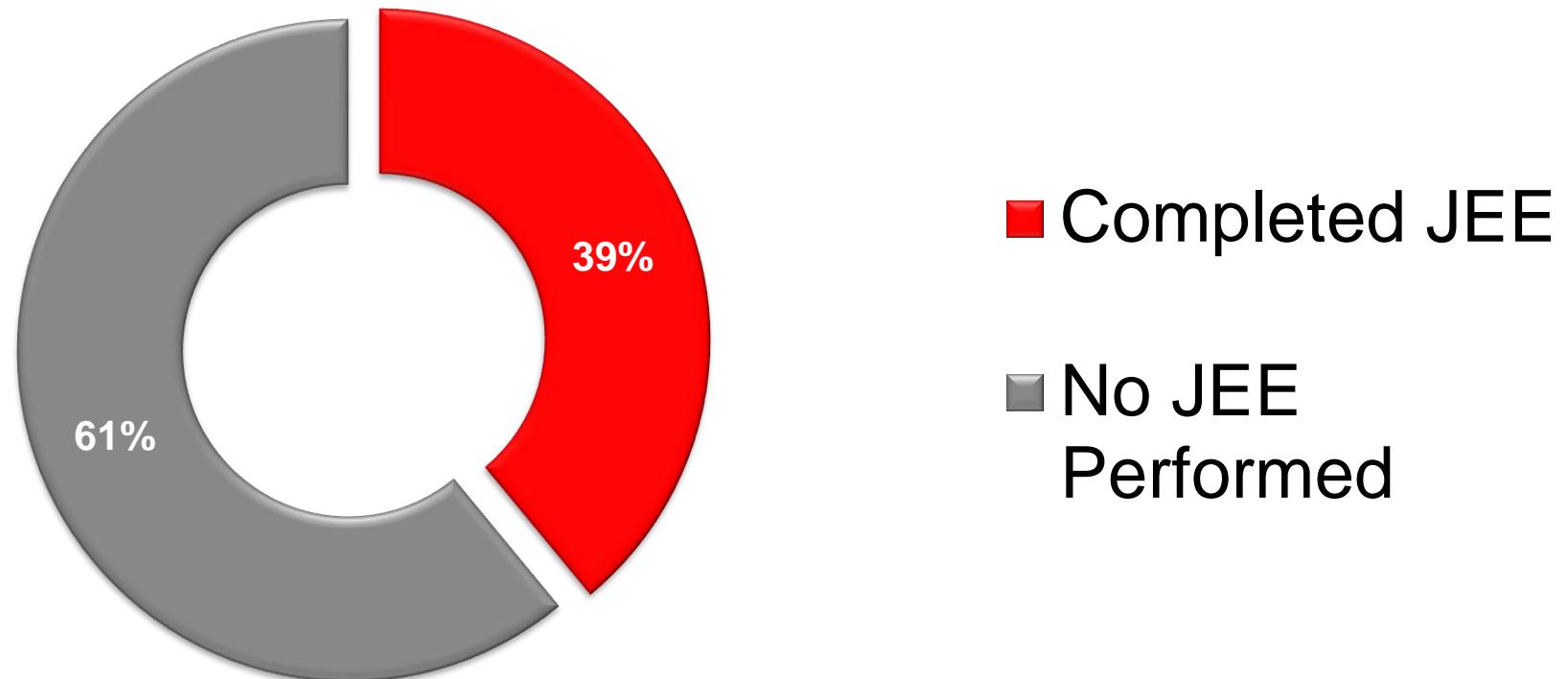


PREVENT

Score	Indicators: National legislation, policy and financing		
	P.1.1 The State has assessed, adjusted and aligned its domestic legislation, policies and administrative arrangements in all relevant sectors, ⁴⁵ to enable compliance with the IHR	P.1.2 Financing ⁴⁶ is available for the implementation of IHR capacities	P.1.3 A financing mechanism and funds are available for timely response to public health emergencies ⁴⁷
No capacity - 1	Assessment of relevant legislation, regulations, administrative requirements and other government instruments not undertaken for the implementation of IHR	There is no budget line or budgetary allocation ⁴⁸ available to finance the implementation of IHR capacities, and financing for implementation of IHR capacities is handled through extra-budgetary means ⁴⁹	Financing for responding to public health emergencies is not identified and funds are allocated and distributed in an ad hoc manner during a public health emergency
Limited capacity - 2	Assessment of relevant legislation, regulations, administrative requirements and other government instruments for IHR implementation has been carried out and required adjustments have been identified	A budgetary allocation or substantial external financing ⁵⁰ is made for some of the relevant sectors ⁵¹ and their respective ministries to support the implementation of IHR capacities for biological hazards ⁵² at the national level	An emergency public financing mechanism exists ⁵³ that allows for structured reception and rapid distribution of funds for responding to public health emergencies
Developed capacity - 3	The country can demonstrate the existence and use of relevant legislation in all relevant sectors involved in the implementation of the IHR ⁵⁴	A budgetary allocation or substantial external financing is made for human health, veterinary public health, agriculture, and all other relevant ministries or sectors, to support the implementation of all ⁵⁵ IHR capacities at the national level	Financing for response is identified ⁵⁶ for immediate mobilization when needed, at the national, state, province and regional levels for all the relevant sectors ⁵⁷ in advance of a public health emergency
Demonstrated capacity - 4	The country has legislation references and/or administrative requirements for specific areas (such as current legislation that specifically addresses National IHR Focal Point designation and operations)	A sufficient budget ⁵⁸ is allocated with timely distribution ⁵⁹ at the national and subnational level(s) in all relevant ministries or sectors for the implementation of all IHR capacities	The emergency public financing mechanism in place allows for the timely execution ⁶⁰ of funds ⁶¹ by all relevant sectors, during a public health emergency
Sustainable capacity - 5	The country has legislation references and/or administrative requirements for all areas related to IHR implementation	A sufficient budget that is distributed in a timely manner at the national and subnational level(s) in all relevant ministries or sectors is well coordinated in its execution ⁶² , for the implementation of all IHR capacities	Financing can be executed and monitored ⁶³ in a timely and coordinated manner at all levels and for all relevant sectors, within emergency contingency fund ⁶⁴ in place, for response to an acute public health emergency

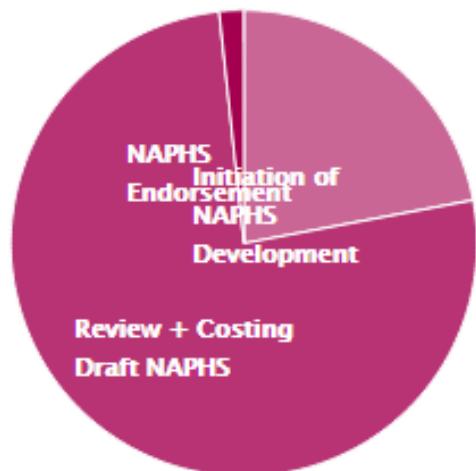
Global Analysis

Global overview of JEE Completion (%) (n=77)

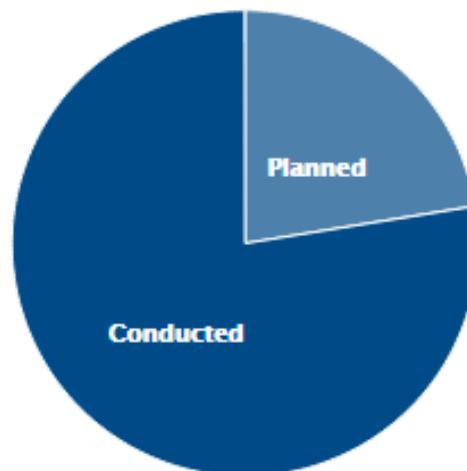


Global Completion of other IHRMEF Components

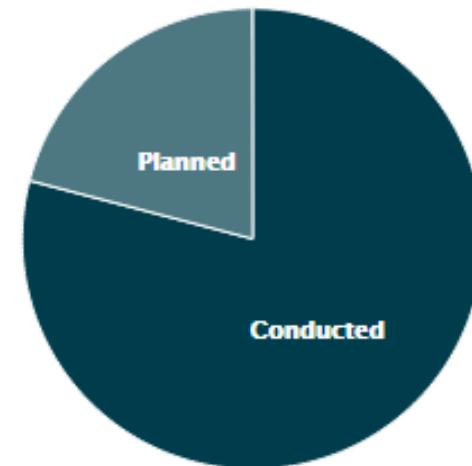
National Action Plan for Health Security [i](#)



After Action Review [i](#)



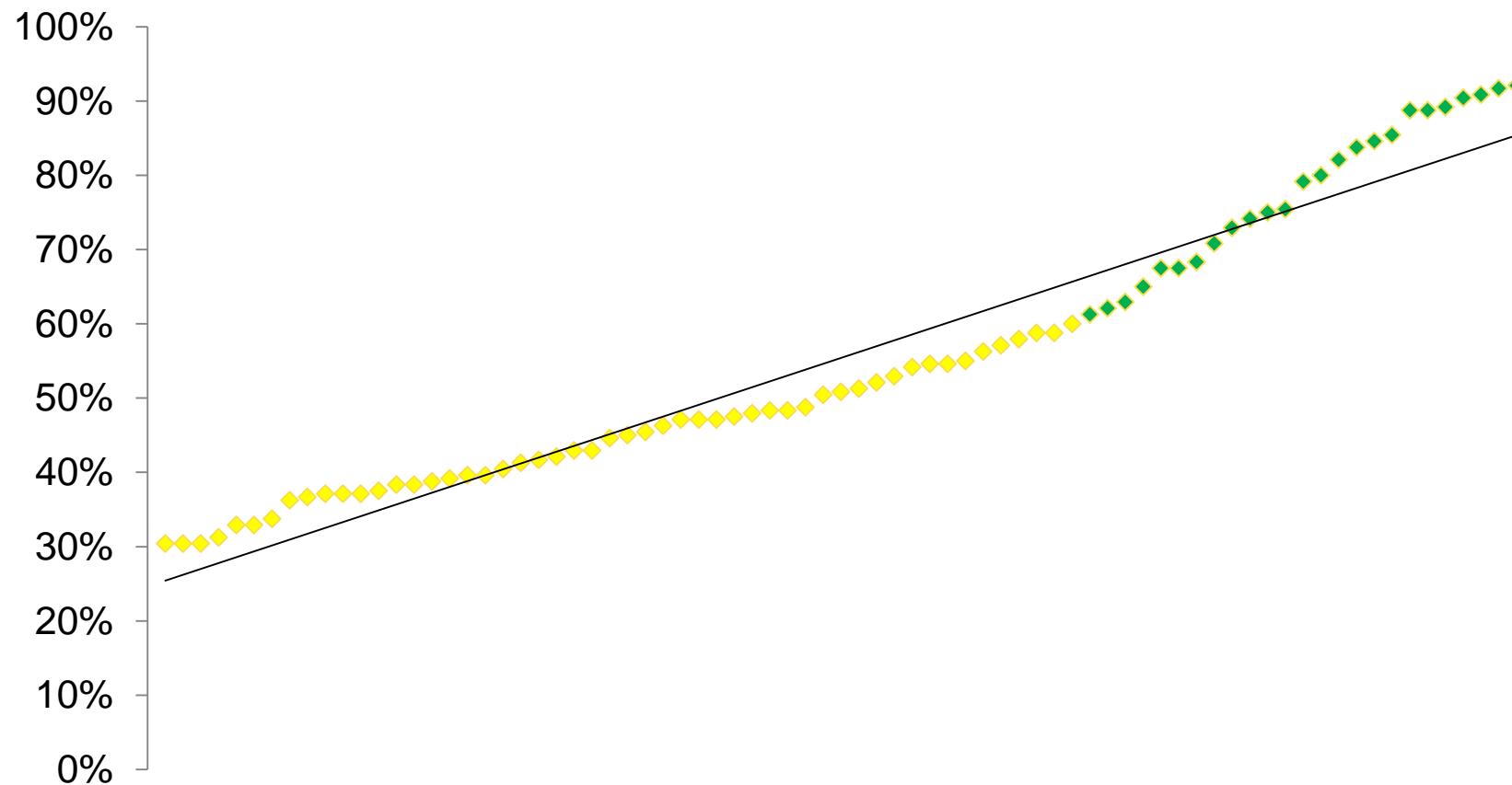
Simulation Exercise [i](#)



Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005) and Health Security (SPH)

Global Analysis

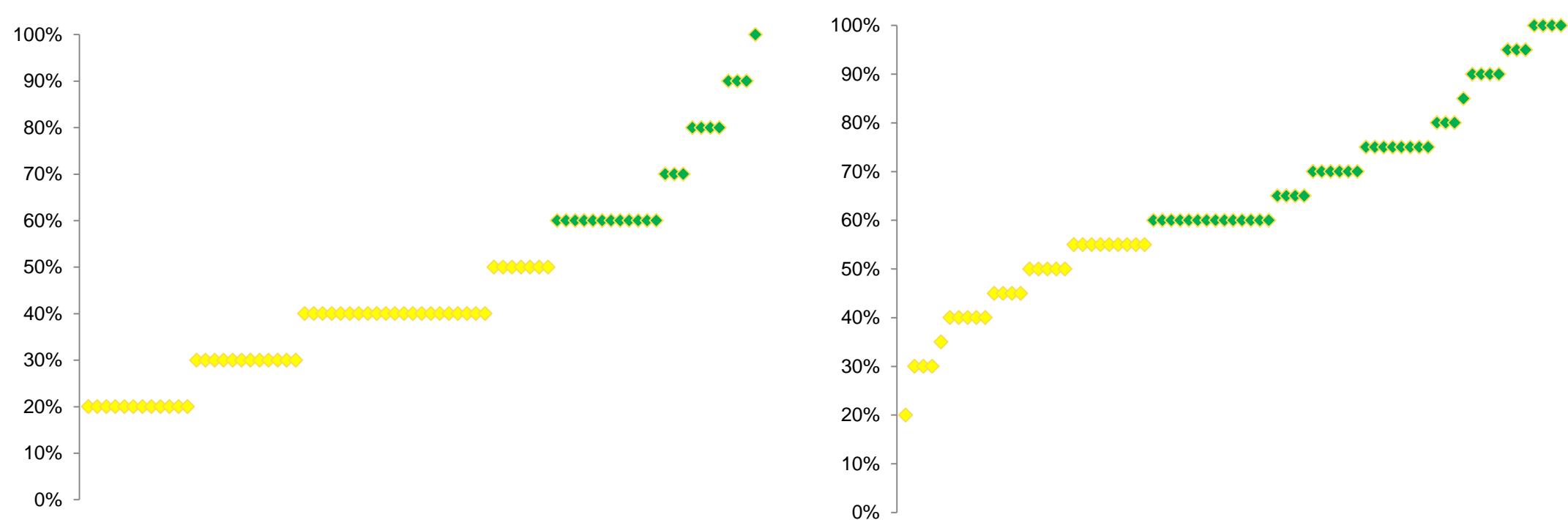
Global overview of JEE Scores for all 48 indicators (%)



Technical Area Indicators

Biosafety & Biosecurity	National Laboratory System
P 6.1 Whole-of-government biosafety and biosecurity system is in place for human, animal, and agriculture facilities	D.1.1 Laboratory testing for detection of priority diseases
P 6.2 Biosafety & biosecurity training practices	D.1.2 Specimen referral and transport system
	D.1.3 Effective modern point of care and laboratory-based diagnostics
	D.1.4 Laboratory quality system

Global Analysis: Biosafety & Biosecurity vs National Lab. Systems

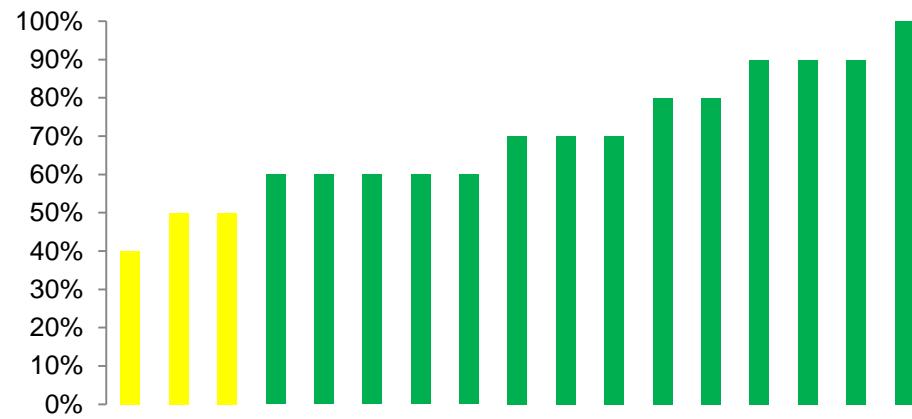


Biosafety & Biosecurity
distribution (n=77)

National laboratory systems
distribution (n=77)

JEE & World Bank Income Group Analysis

JEE Biosafety & Biosecurity (17 High Income Countries)



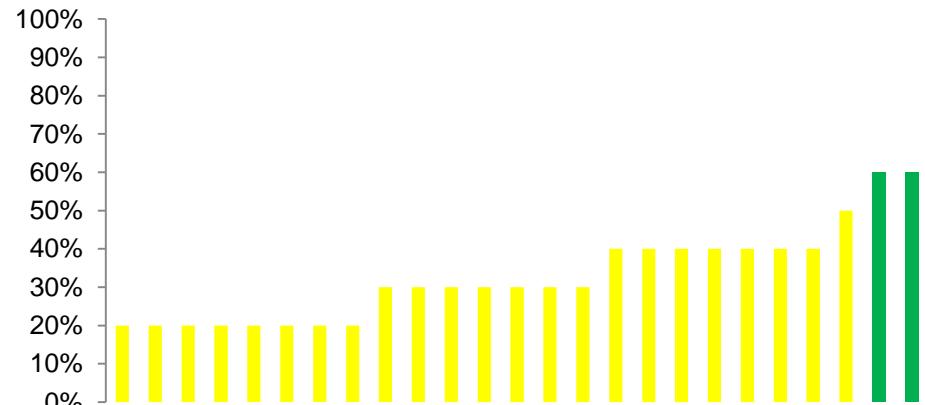
JEE Biosafety & Biosecurity (11 Upper Middle Income Countries)



JEE Biosafety & Biosecurity (23 Lower Middle Income Countries)

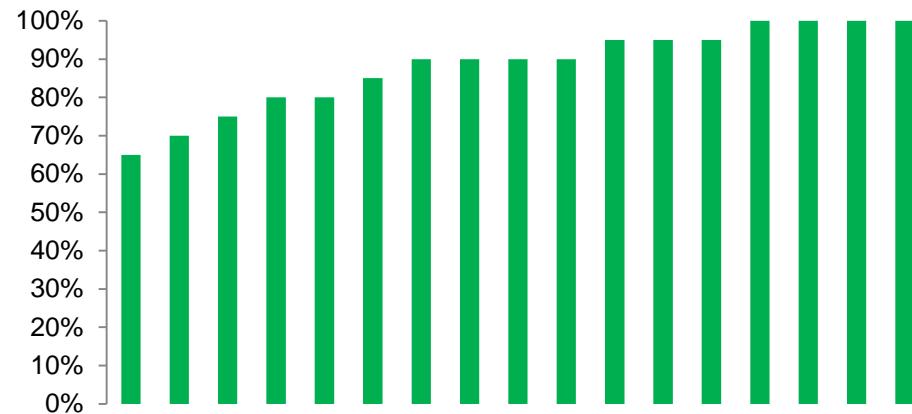


JEE Biosafety & Biosecurity (25 Low Income Countries)

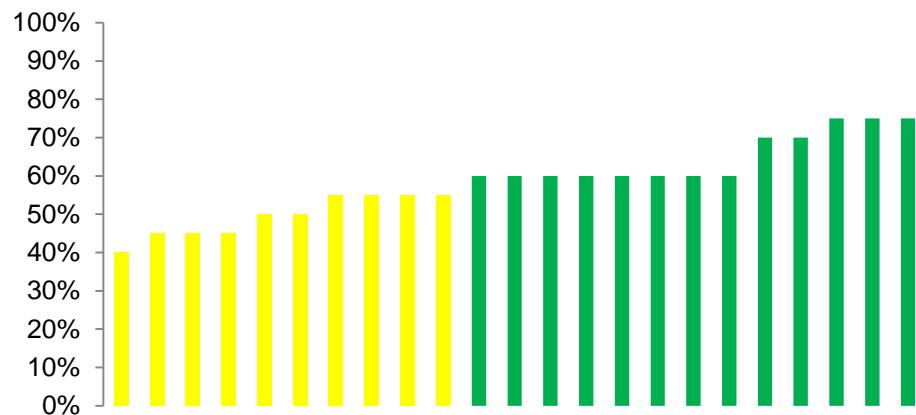


JEE & World Bank Income Group Analysis

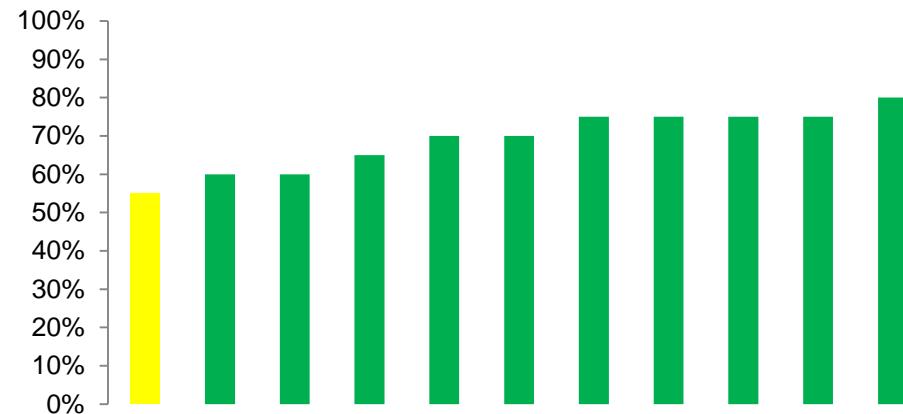
JEE National Lab. System (17 High Income Countries)



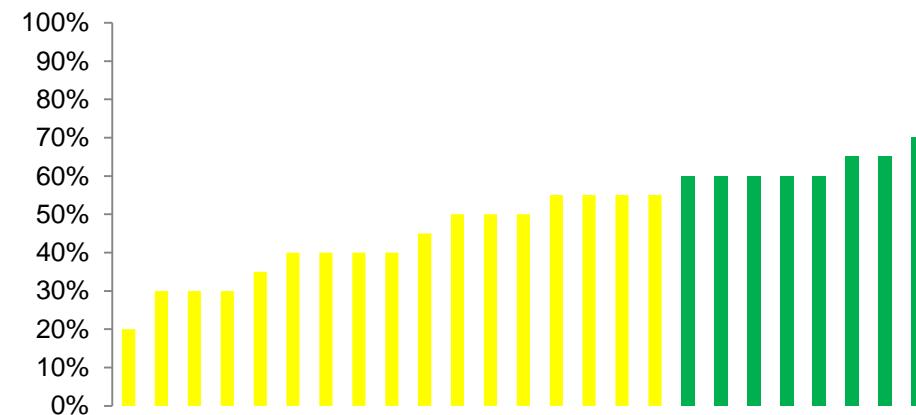
JEE National Lab. System (23 Lower Middle Income Countries)



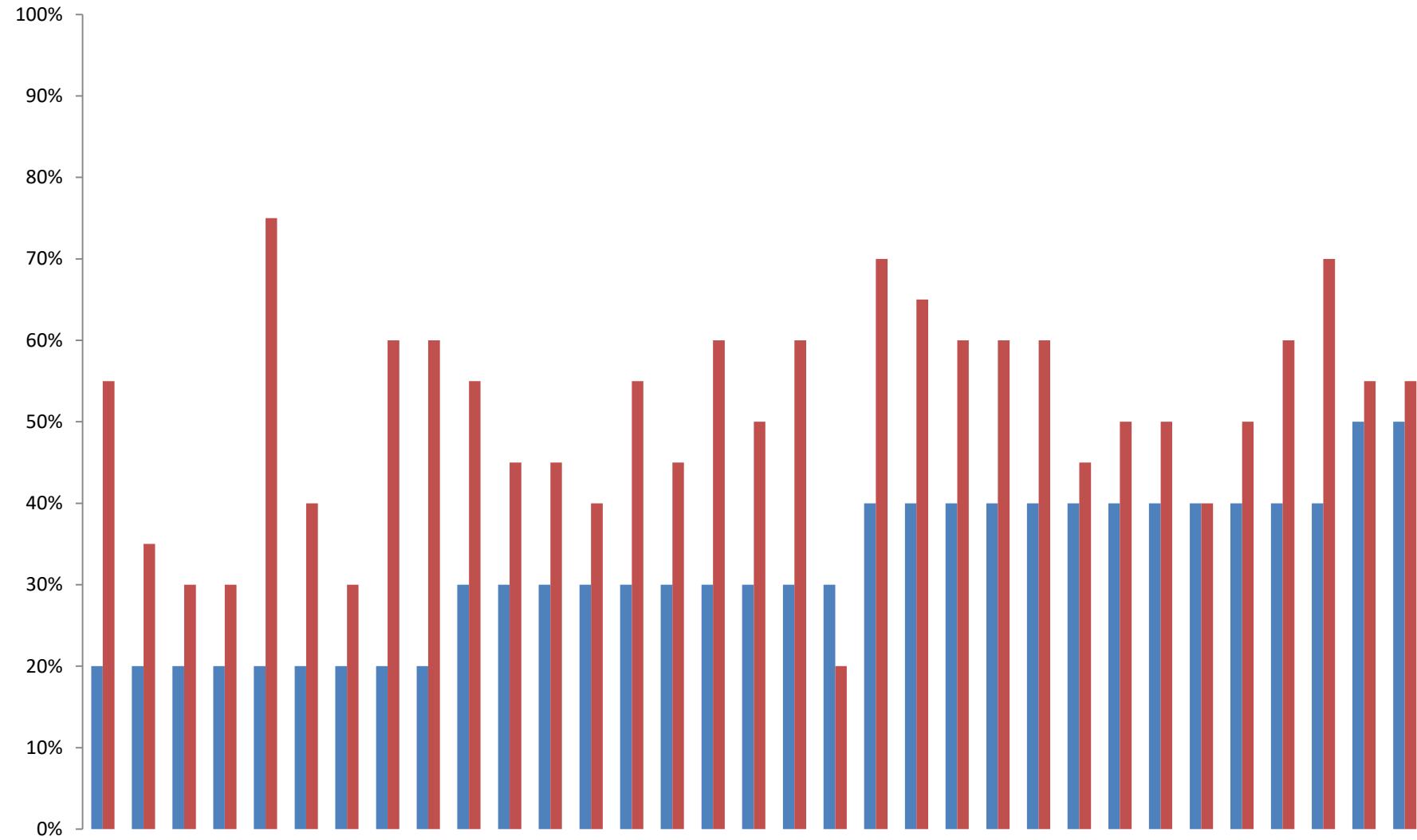
JEE National Lab. System (11 Upper Middle Income Countries)



JEE National Lab. System (25 Low Income Countries)



JEE AFRO (n=36) Biosafety & Biosecurity vs National Laboratory



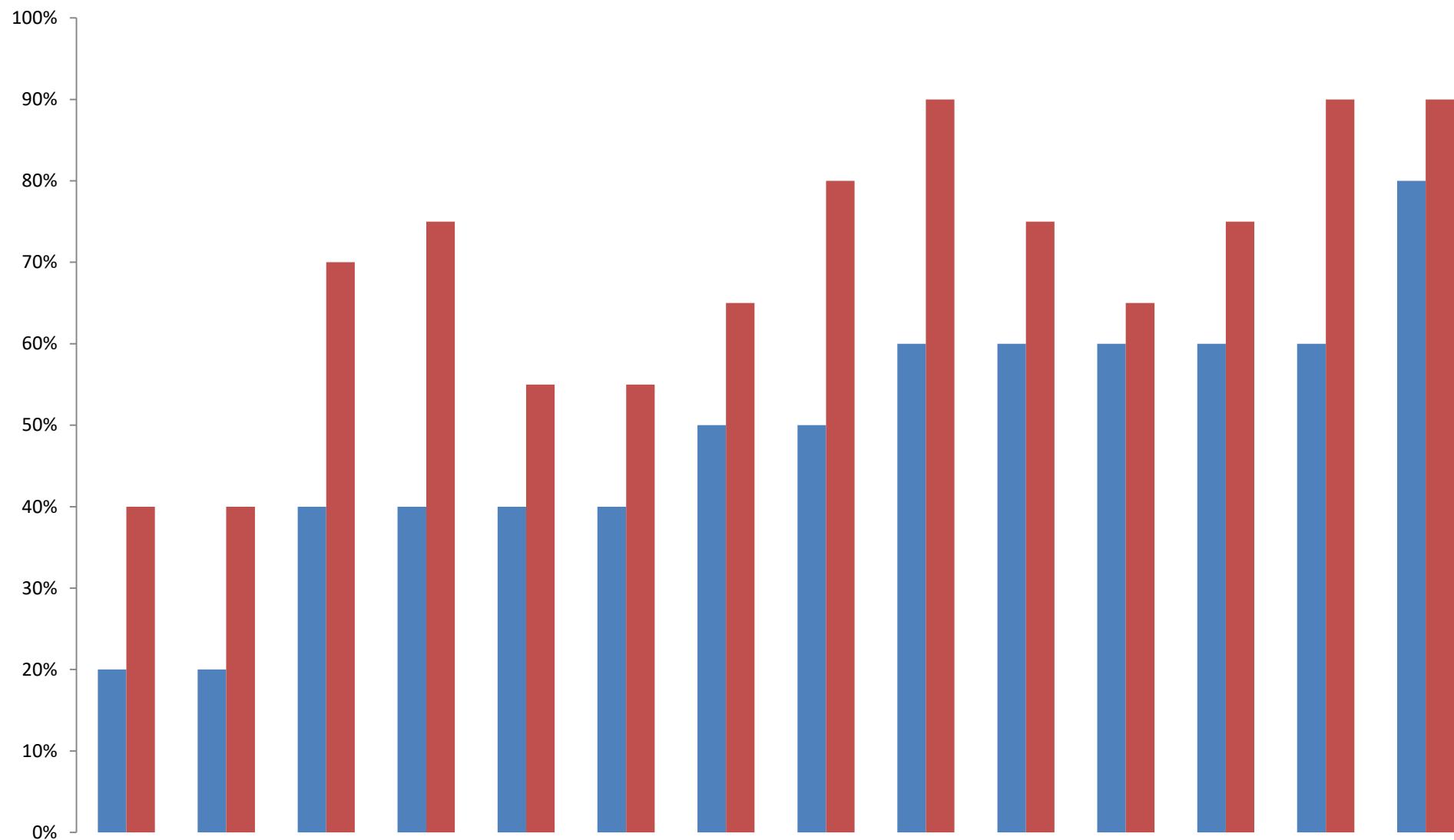
JEE PAHO/AMRO (n=1)

Biosafety & Biosecurity vs National Laboratory System



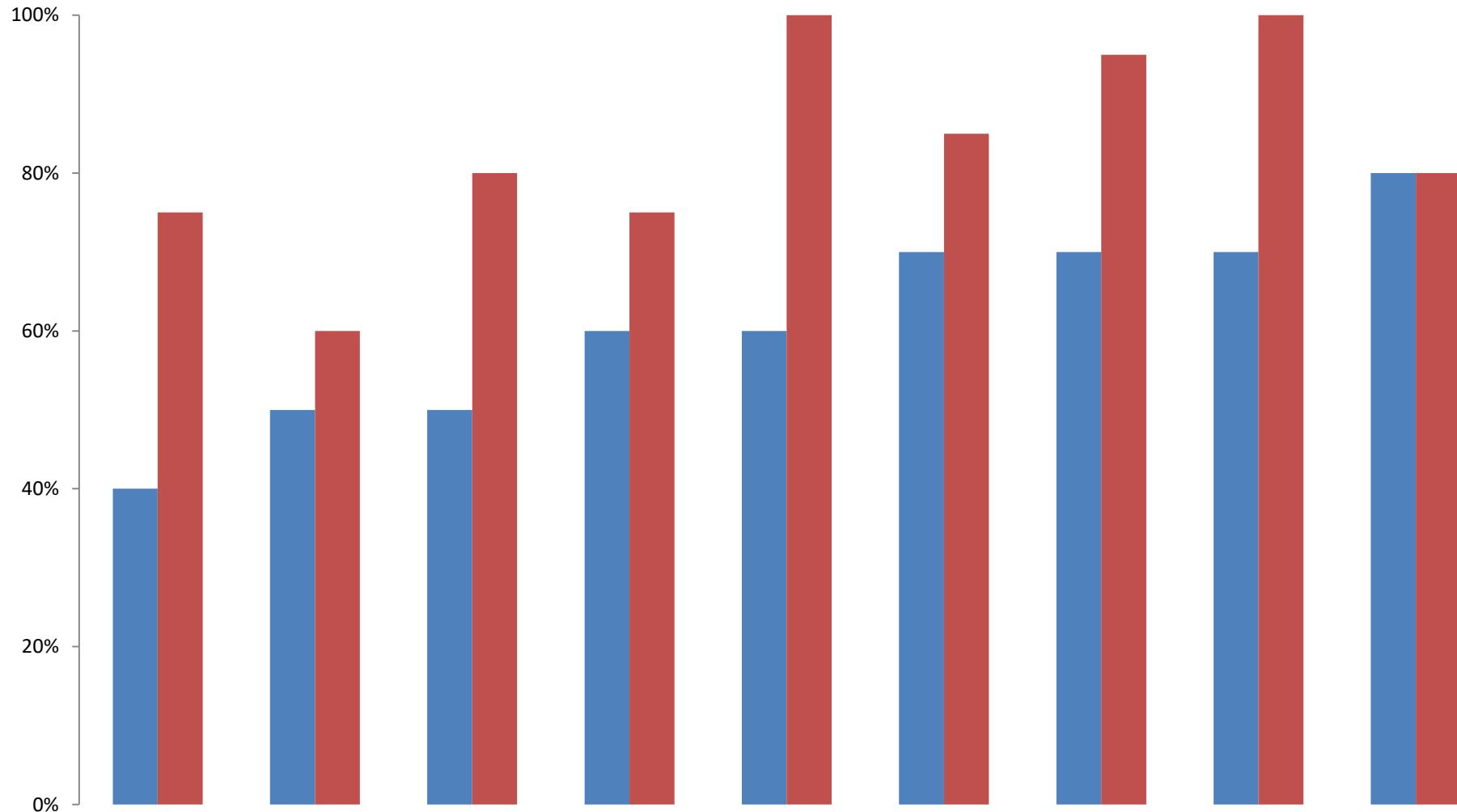
JEE EMRO (n=14)

Biosafety & Biosecurity vs National Laboratory System



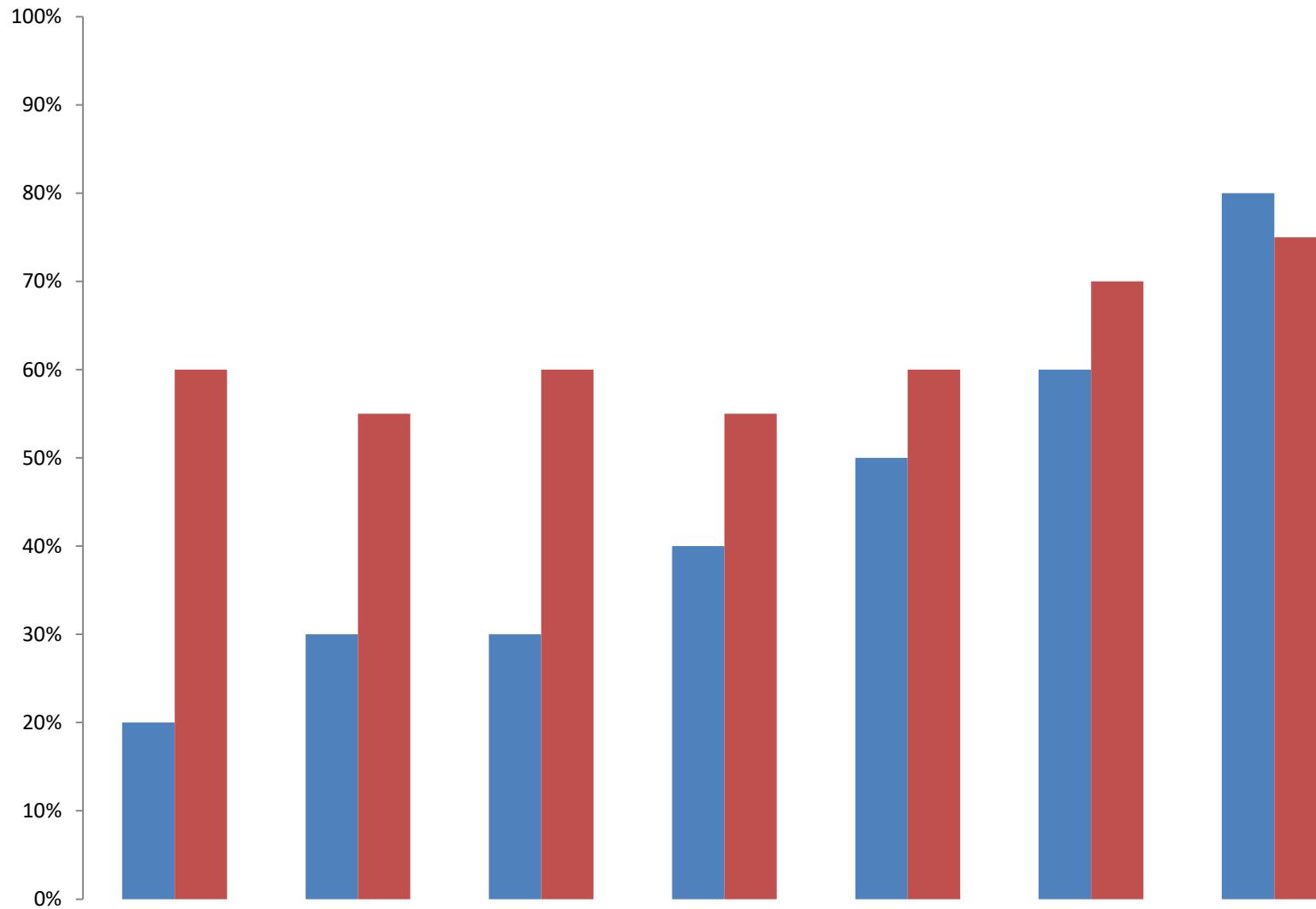
JEE EURO (n=9)

Biosafety & Biosecurity vs National Laboratory System



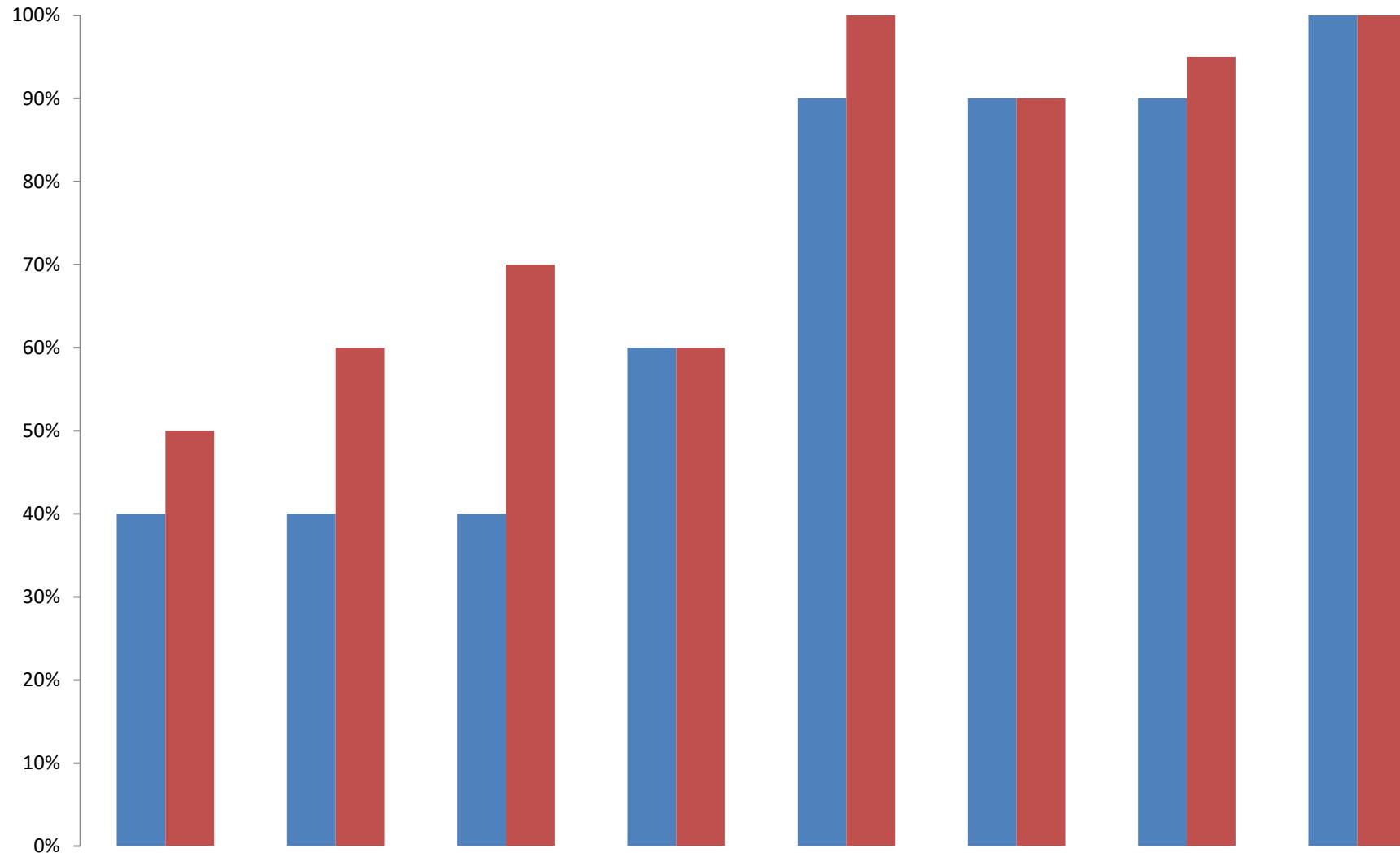
JEE SEARO (n=7)

Biosafety & Biosecurity vs National Laboratory System



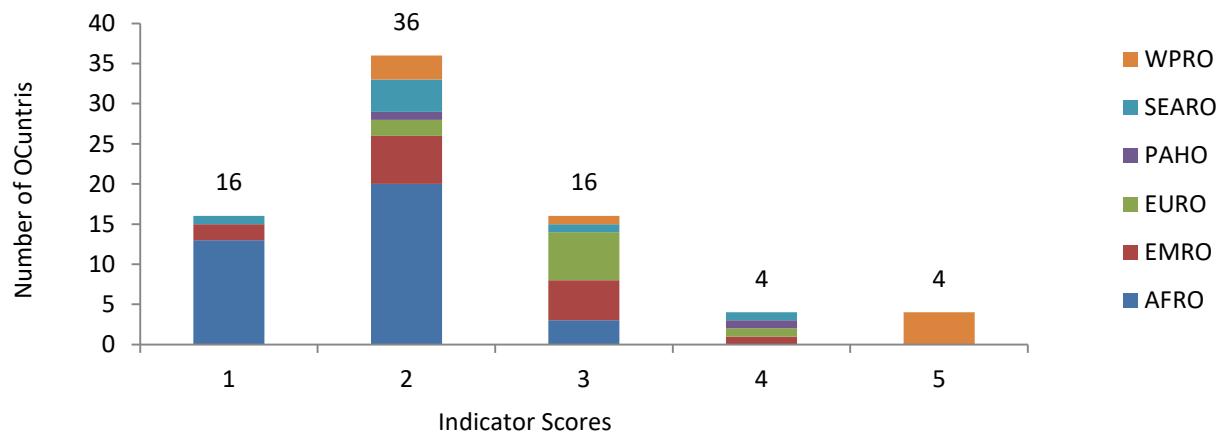
JEE WPRO (n=8)

Biosafety & Biosecurity vs National Laboratory System

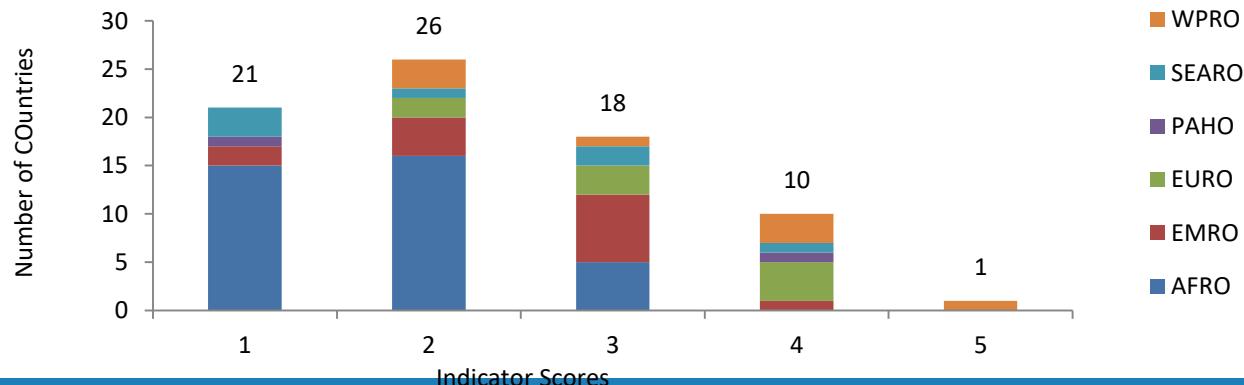


JEE Biosafety & Biosecurity: Indicator Based Scores

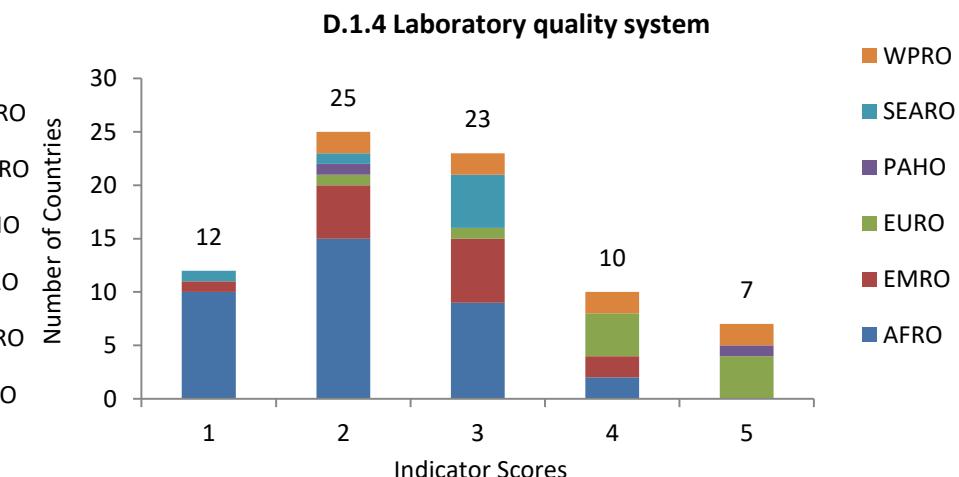
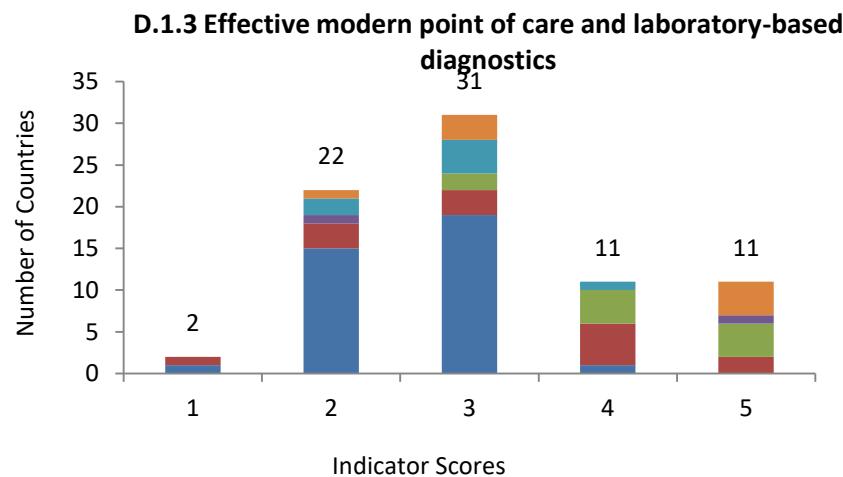
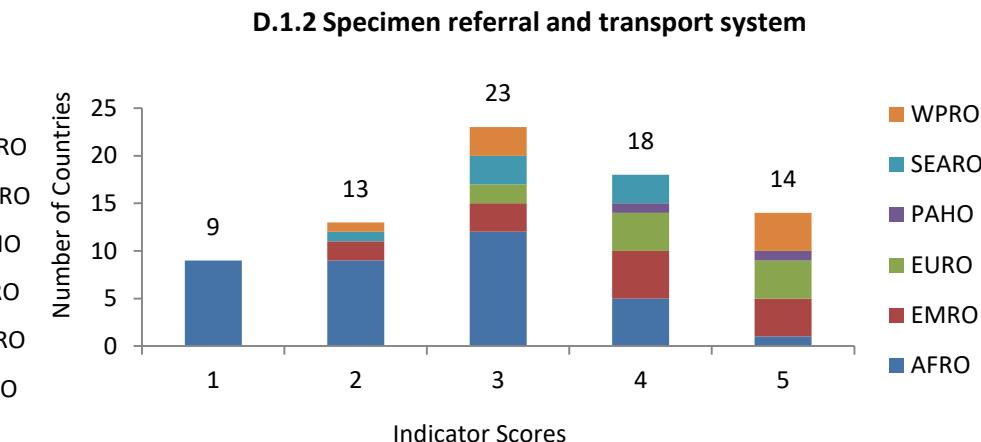
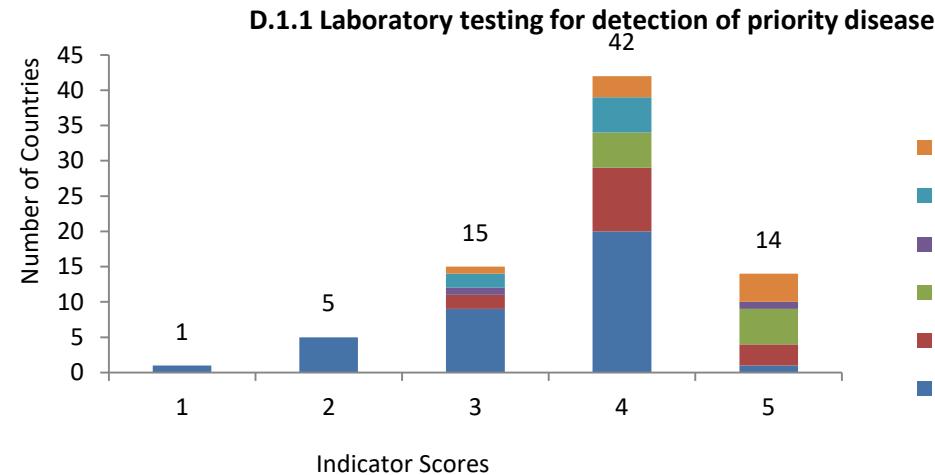
P.6.1 Whole-of-government biosafety and biosecurity system is in place for human, animal, and agriculture facilities



P.6.2 Biosafety and biosecurity training and practices



JEE National Laboratory System: Indicator Based Scores



JEE Priority Recommendations: Biosafety & Biosecurity

Code	AF	EM	EU	PA	SEA	WP	Total	Definition
Identify and Address Training Needs	28	9	8	1	6	6	58	Strengthen training in both biosafety and biosecurity for all laboratories across government sectors, both pre- and in-service training, and develop train the trainer programmes
Develop and Endorse National Biosafety and Biosecurity Guidelines	22	6	3	0	3	3	37	Develop protocols and guidelines, including for oversight, handling, transport and storage of infectious materials
Develop/Endorse Laws and Regulations	14	7	6	1	3	0	31	Prepare laws and regulations encompassing laboratories from all relevant sectors
Prepare an Inventory of Pathogens	14	10	1	0	3	2	30	Conduct an inventory of pathogens of concern and where they are housed
Develop and Implement National Plan	11	6	2	1	2	0	22	Develop plans, including for biosafety systems, strategies with associated plans of action, and mechanisms for implementing recommendations of assessments and communication protocols
Formalise Coordination Committee/Mechanism	13	4	3	1	1	0	22	Establish a task force, committee, or other multisectoral body to harmonize biosafety and biosecurity laboratory standards; personnel training in biosafety and biosecurity
Review Legislation	7	0	2	0	1	4	14	Ensure existing legislation covers biosafety and/or biosecurity appropriately

Top 7 most frequent recommendations: 320 recommendations for 77 countries

JEE Priority Recommendations: National Laboratory System

Code	AF	EM	EU	PA	SEA	WP	Total	Definition
Quality Control & Assurance	21	10	4	0	2	4	41	Develop national quality systems, ensuring laboratory participation and compliance
Sample Shipment and Supply Mechanisms	24	3	1	2	3	5	38	Establish, develop, and improve transport between laboratories and sectors through policy and sops. Put in place mechanisms to ensure regular supply of reagents and laboratory consumables
Laboratory Coordination and Communication Mechanism	11	10	4	1	3	3	32	For private and public laboratories, facilitating multisectoral information exchange through policy, regulatory frameworks, and sops
Enhance Laboratory Capacity	15	5	2	1	2	2	27	Expand functional and testing capacity of diagnostic, food, animal, and public health laboratories
Accredit Laboratories	13	5	2	1	4	1	26	Accredit laboratories and health facilities, ensuring a monitoring mechanism exists for evaluations and compliance assurance
Provide Appropriate Equipment	15	1	2	0	1	3	22	Establish/ensure standardized procurement mechanisms, sustainability of laboratory testing, resource allocation, laboratory modernization through adequate equipment and regular maintenance as well as structural enhancements
Elaborate Policy and Legislation	13	5	1	0	1	1	21	Adopt, review, and revise policy and/or legislation regarding laboratory services and systems, highlighting linkages to other sectors

Top 7 most frequent recommendations: 350 recommendations for 77 countries

Thank You



Accessible at :

<http://www.who.int/ihr/procedures/implementation/en/>