

The IHR core capacities are those required to detect, assess, notify and report events, and respond to public health risks and emergencies of national and international concern, as stipulated in Articles 5 and 13, and Annex 1, of the Regulations.

The IHR monitoring process involves assessment of the development and implementation of eight core capacities at points of entry and for IHR-related hazards. These hazards may be biological (zoonotic, food safety and other infectious hazards), chemical, radiological or nuclear.

The implementation and monitoring of core capacities continues to present a challenge in many technical areas, including legislation, points of entry, surveillance and response, laboratory capacity, human resource development and chemical radionuclear safety. Effective multisectoral collaboration remains a priority. WHO, its partners and States Parties need to continue working collectively to bridge identified gaps in IHR core capacities in the most efficient and effective way, using existing strategic approaches, networks and resources.

### **Related links**

[Legislation and policy](#)

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[Risk communication](#)

[Human resources](#)

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[Points of entry](#)

[Public health concerns including infectious, chemical, radiological, food, and zoonosis](#)

### **Related documents**

[Checklist and indicators for monitoring progress in the development of IHR core capacities in States Parties](#)

[Information to States Parties regarding determination of fulfillment of IHR core capacity requirements for 2012 and potential extensions](#)

[Summary of 2011 States Parties report on IHR core capacity implementation](#)

Saturday 17th of May 2025 10:59:49 AM