

Summary report on
Tenth regional stake
meeting to review the
implementation of the
International Health
Regulations (2005)

[Summary report on the tenth regional stakeholder meeting to review the implementation of the International Health Regulations \(2005\)](#)

Publication date: 2024

The tenth regional stakeholder meeting to review the implementation of the International Health Regulations (IHR) 2005 was held in Cairo, Egypt, on 18–21 March 2023. The meeting was attended by 70 participants, including national IHR focal points, WHO country office focal points and representatives from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Africa CDC and UK Health Security Agency. The meeting served as a forum for intensive discussions, information-sharing, country-to-country exchange of best practices and lessons learned, and updates on the proposed amendments to the IHR 2005 tools, pandemic treaty and Pandemic Fund.

[English](#)

Summary report on
**Ninth regional
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[Summary report on the ninth regional stakeholder meeting to review the implementation of the International Health Regulations \(2005\)](#)

Publication date: 2024

The ninth regional stakeholders meeting to review the implementation of the International Health Regulations (IHR) 2005 was held in Cairo, Egypt, from 27 to 29 March 2020 after a two-year hiatus due to global travel restrictions imposed in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The meeting was attended by 45 participants, including national IHR focal points, as well as the Director-General of the WHO Collaborating Centre for Mass Gathering in Saudi Arabia. Over the three days, the meeting provided a forum for discussion, information sharing, country-to-country exchange of best practices and lessons learned, and updates on the proposed amendments to the IHR 2005 tools.

[English](#)



[IHR State Party Self-Assessment Annual Report \(SPAR\)](#)

Publication date: 2024

Between 2010 and 2017, the International Health Regulations (IHR) Monitoring Questionnaire sent to national IHR focal points were used at least once by all 196 States parties to report to the World Health Assembly. The summary of results from the questionnaire have been used to report to the Assembly since 64th WHA in 2010, and country profiles have been made available

on the WHO Global Health Observatory data web page. In compliance with the recommendations of the IHR Review Committee on Second Extensions for Establishing National Public Health Capacities and on IHR Implementation, following formal global consultations with States Parties, the WHO Secretariat has developed the IHR States Parties Self-assessment Annual Reporting Tool.

[English](#)



[Joint External Evaluation \(JEE\)](#)

Publication date: 2024

In 2020, the IHR Review Committee and the Independent Oversight and Advisory Committee for the WHO Health Emergencies Programme expressed the need to adjust the IHR monitoring, and evaluation instruments based on lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic. In early 2021 the WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) Secretariat began the process of systematic review of the tool. The changes and improvements made by the technical working group are reflected in the third edition of the JEE tool. Overall, the number of technical areas is unchanged at 19, and indicators increased from 49 to 56 indicators. The new tool is expected to improve quality of assessment of preparedness capacities of Member States for timely detection, prevention and effective response to public health emergencies.

[English](#)



After Action Review (AAR)

Publication date: 2024

An After Action Review is a qualitative review of actions that are taken to respond to an emergency or a public health event as a means of identifying best practices and areas for improvement to be better prepared for the future. It helps to assess the functionality of national capacities for preparedness and response to health emergencies.

English



Simulation Exercises (SimEx)

Publication date: 2024

A Simulation Exercise (SimEx) simulates an emergency situation to which a described or simulated response is made. The purpose of a SimEx is to validate and enhance preparedness and response plans, procedures and systems for all hazards and capabilities. WHO defines different types of exercises, including discussion-based table top exercises as well as operations-based exercises such as drills, functional exercises and field/full scale exercises. Specifically, simulation exercises aim to: review and assess planning assumptions, procedures, operational plans and guidelines and standard operating procedures; assess and test interoperability between these plans and procedures; reveal planning weaknesses and resource gaps; improve coordination and collaboration; clarify roles and responsibilities; and more.

[English](#)

The cover features a grid of colored blocks: a green block in the top-left, an orange block in the top-right, an orange block in the bottom-left, and a blue block in the bottom-right. The text is positioned within the orange and blue blocks.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH

REGULATIONS

(2005)

THIRD EDITION

[International Health Regulations \(2005\): third edition](#)

Publication date: 2016

The International Health Regulations (IHR) 2005 provide an overarching legal framework that defines countries' rights and obligations in handling public health events and emergencies that have the potential to cross borders. The IHR are an instrument of international law that is legally-binding on 196 countries, including the 194 WHO Member States. This third edition contains the first amendment to the IHR (2005): a revision to Annex 7 adopted by the Sixty-seventh World Health Assembly in 2014. This edition also updates Appendix 1 containing the list of IHR 2005 States Parties.

[English](#)

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