**INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS (2005)** 

# STATE PARTY SELF-ASSESSMENT ANNUAL REPORTING TOOL







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### **RESPONDENT IDENTIFICATION**

Date of report	
State party	
Name of the contact officer for this report	
Title of the contact officer for this report	
E-mail address of the contact officer for this report	
Telephone number of the contact officer for this report	

### APPROACH ADOPTED BY STATES PARTIES FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE TOOL

1. Compiled by:						
An individual Government Official Officials representing several sectors						
2. Sectors involved in compiling report:         Image: human health       Image: fisheries         Image: human health       Image: fisher						
animal health	🗋 trade	finance     Civil Society				
<ul> <li>agriculture</li> <li>disaster management</li> <li>food safety</li> <li>livestock</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>International transpor/points of entry</li> <li>tourism/ travel</li> <li>emergency services</li> </ul>	ort       chemical safety       Other sectors         radiation safety       Iabour         education       Iabour				
<ul> <li>3. Consultative process:</li> <li>Via e-mail</li> <li>Face-to-face meeting</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Virtual meeting</li><li>Other</li></ul>					

The submission of IHR Annual Reports using this tool will allow the WHO Secretariat to compile a consistent report for the WHA. Submission of reports in other formats will not be considered for statistics of capacities, since it will not allow WHO Secretariat to retrieve correctly the data and produce standardized scores. However, the use of this tool by States Parties is entirely voluntary.

### APPLICATION OF THE VOLUNTARY COMPONENTS OF THE IHR MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

While annual reporting is mandatory under IHR (2005), States Parties that had undergone the voluntary components of the IHR Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, such as after-action reviews, simulation exercises or joint external evaluations, may use the results of it, to provide complementary information for their Annual Report, while using the SPAR Tool.

#### **INSTRUCTIONS**

## SELECTION OF LEVEL FOR EACH INDICATOR

The tool has 13 capacities, each of which consists of a number of indicators. Each indicator is graded into five levels of performance to choose from in the continuum of progress. Actions or elements, called "attributes", required for each level are described, and where possible the difference from one level to the next is highlighted. Explanatory notes are given as footnotes for further clarification, as necessary, so that each attribute and the indicator as a whole are fully explained and well defined. Further information may be obtained under Annex 1 Acronyms and glossary. Therefore, *it is important that the respondents read the explanatory notes carefully before determining the level.* 

For each indicator, please select one of the five levels that best describes your State Party's implementation status. To obtain the most accurate view of national capacities, it is recommended to respond to all the indicators and select one level per indicator. *If two or more levels are selected, the lowest level will be regarded as your implementation status. If you do not select any, it is regarded as no capacity exists and your final score for this indicator will be calculated as zero*<sup>1</sup>. All attributes in one level must be in place in order to move to the next level. This means that it is a prerequisite to have all the attributes for level 1 in order to examine the attributes in level 2. If level 2 is selected, it indicates that all the attributes in level 1 and level 2 are fulfilled.

#### **ADDITIONAL COMMENTS**

If there is no capacity at all and the answer to level 1 attribute is 'no', then all the check boxes for that indicator should be left blank and it should be indicated as 'no capacity and score to be considered zero for this indicator' and add rationale for this choice in the additional comments box. If any attribute is not applicable in your country's

context, please indicate this in the comment box provided at the end of each section along with the reason for it not being applicable. Other additional comments or contributions you may wish to make, describing actual situation, such as strengths and weaknesses, as well actions planned or on-going to improve each specific capacity, to help plan and monitor progress in the implementation, can also be considered in the comment box. Additional pages may also be added, if required.

#### **EXAMPLES**

Some of the examples are given below:

Example	Your country's implementation status	The level that should be selected
Example 1	Level 1 – yes to some elements <u>but not all</u>	No selection (no capacity and score will be "zero") <i>Irrespective of</i> the status of elements in levels 2, 3, 4 and 5 => Please indicate no capacity and score to be considered zero for this indicator' and add rationale for this choice in Additional Comments box.
Example 2	Level 1 – yes to all elements Level 2 – yes to some elements <u>but not all</u>	Level 1 <i>Irrespective of</i> the status of elements in levels 3, 4 and 5
Example 2 - A	Level 1 – yes to all elements Level 2 – yes to some elements but not all Level 3 - yes to all elements Level 4 – yes to all elements Level 5 – yes to all elements	Level 1
Example 2 - B	Level 1 – Yes to all elements Level 2 – No information Level 3 – yes to all elements Level 4 – yes to all elements Level 5 – yes to all elements	Level 1

1 For the details on the analysis, please refer to 'International Health Regulations (2005) Guidance document for the State Party Self-assessment Annual Reporting Tool (available at: https://www.who.int/ihr/publications/WHO-WHE-CPI-2018.16/en/).

# IHR STATE PARTY SELF-ASSESSMENT ANNUAL REPORTING TOOL

#### **C1. LEGISLATION AND FINANCING<sup>2</sup>**

States Parties should have an adequate legal framework in all relevant sectors<sup>3</sup> to support and facilitate the effective and efficient implementation of all of their obligations and rights under the IHR. In some States Parties, IHR implementation may require new or modified legislation. Even where new or revised legislation may not be specifically required under a State Party's legal system, States Parties may still choose to revise some legislation, regulations or other instruments to facilitate their implementation and maintenance in a more efficient, effective or beneficial manner. Legislation could serve to institutionalize and strengthen the role of IHR within the State Party. It can also facilitate coordination among the different entities involved in their implementation. The IHR should serve to institutionalize through legislative frameworks, essential public health functions to sustain the continuous preparedness process for responding to public health events. This may include a regulatory pathway for emergency research, licensing process, marketing authorization of products and procurement procedures during health emergencies and pandemics. States Parties should ensure provision of adequate funding for the implementation of IHR capacities through the national budgetary process. Budget is an itemized summary of expected income and expenditure of a country over a specified period, usually a financial vear, whereas financing and funding refers to money which a government or organization provides for a particular purpose. In other words, budget is what is planned for, and financing is what is actually provided.

	Indicators	
Level	C1.1 Legislation, laws, regulations, policy, administrative requirements or other government instruments <sup>4</sup> to implement the IHR	
Level 1	Legislation, laws, regulations, policy, administrative requirements or other government instruments to support and facilitate the development and implementation of IHR capacities for infectious diseases are under development	
Level 2	Legislation, laws, regulations, policy, administrative requirements or other government instruments to support and facilitate the development and implementation of IHR capacities for infectious diseases are in place <sup>5</sup>	
Level 3	Legislation, laws, regulations, policy, administrative requirements or other government instruments to support and facilitate the development and implementation of IHR capacities <b>for food safety are in place</b> <sup>6</sup>	
Level 4	Country is party to key chemical multilateral agreements <sup>7</sup> AND Chemical safety laws, regulations and policies <sup>8</sup> that contribute to chemical event prevention, preparedness, detection and response are in place at the national, intermediate and local levels as appropriate to the structure of the country	

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