



NAPHS for ALL

A Country Implementation Guide for
National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS)

NAPHS for all: a country implementation guide for national action plan for health security (NAPHS)
WHO/WHE/CPI/19.5

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Les Pandas Roux, France.

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ABBREVIATIONS

APSED III	Asia Pacific strategy for emerging diseases and public health emergencies
GPW13	WHO's thirteenth general programme of work (2019–2023)
IHR	International Health Regulations (2005)
IHRMEF	IHR monitoring and evaluation framework
JEE	joint external evaluation
NAPHS	National Action Plan For Health Security
OIE PVS	World Organisation for Animal Health's Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services
REMAP	Resource mapping and impact analysis on health security investment
STAR	Strategic Tool for Assessing Risks
SWOT	strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats
WHA	World Health Assembly
WHO	World Health Organization

INTRODUCTION

Lessons learned from Ebola virus disease, Zika virus disease and other health emergencies have highlighted the need for countries to continuously develop, strengthen and maintain their capacities under the International Health Regulations (2005) (IHR). In particular, countries must establish evidence-based capacities to prevent, prepare for, detect, notify and respond to acute public health emergencies and events. Strengthening these capacities not only improves national health security but also safeguards travel and trade, and helps to protect economic and social developments. Developing capacities for health security in a country requires the involvement of public and private entities from a range of sectors including health, agriculture, environment, finance, security, emergency management, education and transportation.

The World Health Organization (WHO) is mandated through various resolutions, decisions and reports of the World Health Assembly and in the IHR to provide technical guidance and support to its Member States for strengthening their health systems including IHR capacities at the national, subnational and local levels. Preparedness for health emergencies was identified as one of the three strategic priorities in the WHO's thirteenth general programme of work, 2019–2023 (GPW13) that aims to “protect one billion more people from health emergencies”.

The WHO Secretariat in consultation with Member States developed the IHR monitoring and evaluation framework (IHRMEF) in line with the recommendations of the review committee on second extensions for establishing national public health capacities and on IHR implementation.¹ The IHRMEF objectively informs national action plans to strengthen country capacities for public health emergency preparedness and health security. The IHRMEF has four components: (i) mandatory annual reporting, (ii) voluntary after-action reviews, (iii) simulation exercises and (iv) voluntary external evaluations, including the joint external evaluation (JEE). The national action planning process transforms recommendations from various evaluations into actions that can strengthen the ability of countries to prepare and be operationally ready to manage major public health risks or events.

¹WHA Resolution 64.10, WHA resolution 65.20, WHA resolution 68.5, WHA Report A69/21.

A National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS)² is a country owned, multi-year, planning process that can accelerate the implementation of IHR core capacities and is based on the One Health and whole-of-government approach for all hazards. It captures national priorities for health security, brings sectors together, identifies partners and allocates resources for health security capacity development. The NAPHS also provides an overarching process to capture all ongoing preparedness initiatives in a country along with a country governance mechanism for emergency and disaster risk management. The planning process should leverage other planning processes, such as for antimicrobial resistance³ and pandemic preparedness. Since 2016, WHO has been working closely with many countries and partners to support the development and implementation of NAPHS. Using feedback from countries, regions and partners, WHO developed a NAPHS framework to consolidate technical guidance to countries for NAPHS development and implementation. The framework provides guidance to identify: (i) evidence-based priority actions that can be implemented quickly to have immediate impact, and (ii) long-term actions for sustainable capacity development to improve IHR capacities for health security and health systems.

²NAPHS for All: A 3 step strategic framework for the National Action Plan for Health Security: <https://www.who.int/ihr/publications/WHO-WHE-CPI-2018.52/en/>

³Antimicrobial resistance. A manual for developing national action plans; 2016 (<https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/manual/en/>, accessed 11 February 2019).

PURPOSE OF THE COUNTRY IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE

The purpose of this document is to provide guidance at each step of the NAPHS framework, and the necessary tools and templates for developing and implementing a national action plan, which countries, partners and agencies can use in the local context.

This document targets all relevant stakeholders of health security, who are directly or indirectly involved in the inception, development and implementation of a NAPHS. It encompasses an overview of the NAPHS framework, details about each step of the framework, and annexes with various templates, tools and additional guides that are required for the development and implementation of a NAPHS.

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