

# JOINT EXTERNAL EVALUATION

The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) is a voluntary, collaborative assessment of a country's ability to find, rapidly stop, and prevent disease outbreaks and other public health threats. The JEE is a component of the Monitoring and Evaluation framework of the International Health Regulations (IHR), a binding agreement signed in 2005 by 194 World Health Organization (WHO) Member States.

## BENEFITS TO HOST COUNTRIES

The JEE can help countries:

- Close critical gaps in epidemic preparedness.
- Measure progress on epidemic preparedness.
- Highlight needs for current and prospective donors and partners.
- Collect baseline data for annual self-evaluations and follow-up JEEs.
- Benefit from the broad perspective of local and international experts.
- Exchange information about ways to close preparedness gaps.

## HOST COUNTRIES AND DONORS IN PARTNERSHIP

As of June 2018:

- 75+** countries have completed a JEE
- 20+** countries are planning a JEE
- 50+** countries can begin to utilize JEE results to inform country preparedness

## JEE PROCESS

- 1** A country volunteers for a JEE and asks WHO to initiate the process.
- 2** The country conducts a comprehensive self-evaluation.
- 3** WHO helps to assemble an international team, which visits the country to validate the self-evaluation.
- 4** The external evaluation team drafts a report documenting the scores and recommendations to improve preparedness.
- 5** Based on the final report, countries develop or update their plans to address epidemic preparedness gaps.

## JEE ASSESSMENT

The JEE assesses a country's ability to find, stop and prevent public health risks across 19 preparedness areas:

### Prevent Outbreaks

- National legislation, policy and financing
- IHR coordination, communication and advocacy
- Antimicrobial resistance
- Zoonotic diseases
- Food safety
- Biosafety and biosecurity
- Immunization

### Find & Verify Outbreaks

- National laboratory system
- Real-time surveillance
- Reporting
- Workforce development

### Stop Outbreaks

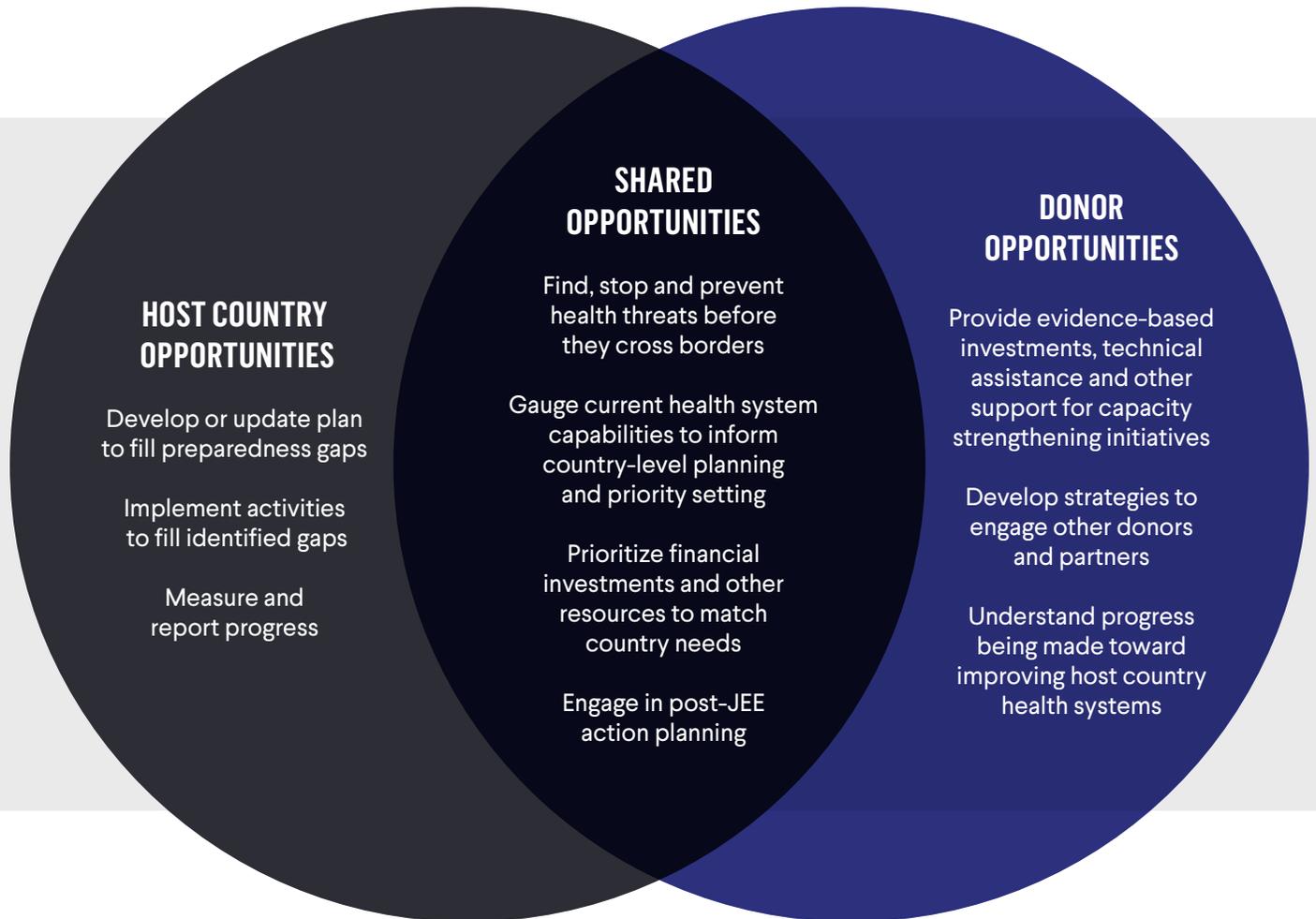
- Preparedness
- Emergency response operations
- Linking public health and security authorities
- Medical countermeasures and personnel deployment
- Risk communication

### Protect from other Health Threats

- Points of entry
- Chemical Emergencies
- Radiation Emergencies

# JOINT EXTERNAL EVALUATION

Throughout the JEE process, there are expectations for both host countries and donors. Data and lessons learned from JEEs help to match gaps with resources to improve global health security.



## ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

For more information about JEEs, please visit the following sites:

Overview of the JEE: [http://www.who.int/ihr/publications/WHO\\_HSE\\_GCR\\_2016\\_2/en](http://www.who.int/ihr/publications/WHO_HSE_GCR_2016_2/en)

Database of JEE country reports: <http://www.who.int/ihr/procedures/implementation/en>

WHO Strategic Partnership Portal: <https://extranet.who.int/spp>



[resolvetosavelives.org](http://resolvetosavelives.org) | [preventepidemics.org](http://preventepidemics.org)