International Health Regulations
National Plan of Action
2012-2013

Bahrain

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Table of Contents

Introduction

Bahrain IHR Vision ***4***

Bahrain IHR Mission

Bahrain IHR strategy

The aims of the IHR Strategy **5**

Uses of the IHR Strategy in Bahrain **6**

Bahrain IHR strategic goal

Bahrain IHR goals and objectives ***6***

A.Identification of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities , threats ***10***

B. Identification of the stakeholders for IHR implementation in Bahrain ***13***

C. Assessment of core capacity required at the PoE at all times in Bahrain

D. Assessment of core capacity required for responding to events that may constitute a public health emergency of international concern

E. Identification of existing resources

IHR Situation analysis in Bahrain *8*

Action Plan

Establish IHR committees

Designation of IHR Focal Point

Time frame for implementation of the plan

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

National Plan of Action for Implementation of IHR in Bahrain 2012-2013

Introduction

The continuing increase in worldwide travel has led to an increased threat and risks that are of public health concern. Therefore, the overall purposes of health activities at international terminals are to manage health risks associated with the movement of people and goods through air, sea and land travel, and for managing the medical needs of travelers and others employed at, or visiting ports. While notification to WHO under the IHR (1969) focused only on 3 diseases (cholera, yellow fever and plague), the scope of notification under IHR (2005) is broaden to include a wide range of international public health risks such as biological, chemical, radio-nuclear and food contamination.

International Health Regulations (2005) are a set of legally binding regulation for all WHO member states which helps countries working together to prevent, protect against, control and respond to the international spread of disease while avoiding unnecessary interference with international traffic and trade. These regulations are also designed to reduce the risk of disease spread at international airports, ports and ground crossings. These regulations entered into force on 15 June 2007 and are binding on 194 countries across the world, including all World Health Organization (WHO) Member States.

World Health Organization's International Health Regulations 2005 state purpose is **"to prevent, protect against, control and provide a public health response to the international spread of disease in ways that are commensurate with and restricted to public health risks, and which avoid unnecessary interference with international traffic and trade"**, so these regulations ensure global health security.

Bahrain has recognized the importance of collective inter-sectorial action to manage health emergencies. If this fails to act, or act independently, it will result in a less than optimal response that will increase the harms to their citizens and disrupt the global economy. Compliance with the revised International Health Regulations is a critical step toward preventing this from happening. The National IHR committee, a key advocate for the regulations, should lead the way both by demonstrating its own compliance with the regulations and by championing their implementation in the country.

Bahrain IHR Vision

The vision of the Bahrain IHR is to "**minimize the health, economic and social impact of any public health events that might be of national and international concern**."

It goes with the Bahrain vision 2030 "**The Bahrain Economic Vision 2030 is a long-term economic development plan that outlines the future path for the development of The Kingdom of Bahrain's Economy and Society over the coming 21 years"**. It was created in

consultation with the government, private sectors, political leaders and international bodies and was intended to cover the period 2008-2030.

The Bahrain Vision 2030 pledges to improve the Bahraini standards of living as well as reform the Government, Education, Health sectors, increase privatization, and enhance the quality of life in Bahrain. It signals aspirations for a competitive global economy driven by a thriving private sector. The Vision also underscores the role of all Bahrainis and raises incomes and quality of life for all societal segments. It therefore outlines in skeleton form what it calls forward-looking policies in such critical areas as education, health care, infrastructure and the environment. However, social security and social justice are also accorded attention, with a focus on subsidies on water, electricity, gasoline and food exclusively targeting the needy; housing support for those most in need; and a high standard of social assistance giving all Bahrainis an equal start.

And it goes with the Ministry of Health vision "**To improve the health of population in Bahrain by partnership with stakeholders, in order to provide accessible, responsive, high quality service for all through their lifetime."**

Bahrain IHR Mission

The Bahrain IHR mission is to "**improve health protection in Bahrain, to be prepared and to respond to a public health events that might be of national and international concern"**. It goes with Ministry of Health mission "**To ensure the provision of evidence-bases care at all levels based efficient use of resources and encouragement of personal responsibility for health."**

Bahrain IHR strategy

The Bahrain Strategy for IHR implementation is a road map to strengthen core capacities required for effective preparedness planning, prevention, prompt detection, characterization, containment and control of emerging infectious diseases which threaten national, regional and global health security. Implementation of IHR is an important stepping stone in fulfilling many of the requirements of the revised International Health Regulations (2005).

The advent of SARS, avian influenza and H1N1 underscores the importance of emerging diseases and their impact on health and economic development. By increasing globalization of public health events and the requirements of the IHR (2005), there is clearly value in developing such a strategy for Bahrain. The scope of threats is broad and includes objectives for the short, medium-and long-term capacity needed to reduce these threats.

Within the kingdom of Bahrain, this is supported by active engagement of higher authorities and concerned stakeholders in relevant sectors. Additionally, benefiting from the best available technical support for effective implementation of IHR (2005) by establishing regional and global health regulation network was done.

The aims of the IHR Strategy:

-To reduce the potential risks to the public's health posed by movement of persons and goods, and other trade activities with the avoidance of unnecessary interference with international traffic and trade by the year 2013.

-To prevent and Respond to International Public Health Emergencies
-To establish the legal and regulatory frameworks that specifies the roles of participating partners and stakeholders
-To ensure justification, assessment of measures and to facilitate a quick and timely response. Furthermore, regularly monitoring the progress indicators for the implementation of IHR 2005 is necessary for improvement.
-To strengthen the early warning system
-To ensure a rapid response.
-To strengthen the partnership by resource mobilization through intra -sectoral and inter-sectoral collaboration between various ministries and organization

This could be achieved through producing, implementing, exercising and harmonizing national public health actions to rapidly detecting and managing risks and public health events that might be of national of international concern.

Uses of the IHR Strategy in Bahrain:

-As a strategic document to guide the development or strengthening of the national core capacities required for health protection from events.
-As a framework for the development of stronger collaboration with neighboring countries, sub regional, regional and global networks and other technical partners to build a safety net.
-As a guide to meet the core capacity requirements for surveillance and response under IHR (2005).
-As a document for national and regional advocacy for adequate, equitable and sustainable health financing arrangements (including resource mobilization and donor coordination), human resource development, and sustainable knowledge, skills and technology transfer.
-As an operational plan base for IHR implementation.

Events threats do not respect international borders. Global partnerships and the rapid sharing of data and other information enhance preparedness and evidence-based control strategies for the emerging threats with their risk analysis and management, case management, epidemiology, public health, diagnostics and verification of results, laboratory bio-safety, infection control, logistics, risk communication, and other specialty areas.

With strong political support, a commitment to the global public goods and effective public health systems, the challenge can be met.

Bahrain IHR strategic goal

To establish a productive planning, prevention, prompt detection, characterization, and the containment and control of any Public Health events that might be of national and international concern by 2013.

Bahrain IHR goals and objectives

Goals 1: Partnership strengthening

To benefit from the best available technical support for effective implementation of IHR by establishing a regional and global health regulation network.

Resource mobilization through intra-sectoral and inter- sectoral collaboration between various ministries and organization within the kingdom of Bahrain. This is supported by active engagement of higher authorities and concerned stakeholders in relevant sectors.

Objectives to achieve the goal 1:

- To inform, train and actively involve the concerned stakeholders in relevant sectors in implementing the Regulations (short to intermediate)
- To ensure that higher authorities in the country understand the public health and economic benefits of implementing the revised Regulations and engage in resource mobilization activities to support their full implementation.(short term)
- To establish and be an active member in the regional and global health regulation network. (long term)

Goal 2: Strengthen National Capacity

To conduct an analysis of the available capacities to identify the gaps and plan for improvement.

Core capacity building should be strengthened in the field of national disease prevention, surveillance, control and response. Moreover, public health measures and response capacity building at designated ports of entry is required , as it has a recognized role in rapid detection and response to the risk of international disease spread.

Objectives to achieve the goal 2:

- To conduct assessment of the alert and response capacity in the country. (Short term)

- To perform gap analysis of the alert and response capacity and develop and implement national action plans to prevent, detect, and respond to public health threats (short term)

- To request WHO's technical support for national capacity building (short term)

- To train the concerned staff in the field of disease prevention, surveillance, risk assessment, control and response. (Intermediate)

- To ensure that PoE are kept free of infection or contamination, including vectors and reservoirs (long term)

- To ensure that routine measures, in compliance with IHR (2005), are in place for travelers, conveyances, cargo, goods and postal parcels (short term)

- To implement the public health contingency plan for public health events that might be of national and international concern at all designated PoE (intermediate)

- To ensure that designated points of entry have the capacity to rapidly implement international public health recommendations (short)
- To assess and strengthen surveillance system. (Short)

- To improve skills of public health inspectors who attend the ports. (Long)

- To establish an emergency planning compatible with IHR 2005. (Intermediate)

- To establish an educational and training plan. (Long)

- To establish a communication plan with the concerned parties. (Intermediate)

- To conduct a simulation exercises to elaborate Bahrain's emergency plan to face public health events that might be of national and international concern. (Long)

- To provide a feedback system about performance of concerned parties

Goal 3: Prevent and Respond To International Public Health Emergencies

To strengthen the early warning system to ensure a rapid response.
This could be achieved through producing, implementing, exercising and harmonizing national public health action to rapidly detecting and managing risks and public health events that might be of national and international concern.

Objectives to achieve the goal 3:

Preparedness and readiness for response and containment of the threats identified in IHR (2005) including involvement of local level.

- To develop plans for surveillance and early warning for specific risks at national level (infectious, food, chemical and radio-nuclear)
- To identify and implement risk reduction strategies
- To implemented international mechanisms for stockpiling critical supplies (vaccines, drugs, personal protective equipment (PPE) for priority threats critical supplies
- To implement the public health contingency plan for public health events that might be of national and international concern at all designated PoE
- To ensure that designated points of entry have the capacity to rapidly implement international public health recommendations.

Goal 4: Legal Issues assessment and Monitoring

To establish a legal and regulatory frameworks.

Establishment of the legal and regulatory frameworks that specify the roles of participating partners and stakeholders ensure justification of Assessment of measures and facilitate quick and timely response. Furthermore, regularly monitoring the progress indicators for the implementation of IHR 2005 is necessary for improvement.

Objectives to achieve the goal 4:

- To assess national public health legislation and to adapt it in line with the IHR (2005) Regulations.
- To designate the National IHR Focal Points (NFP)
- To monitor implementation of eight core capacities through a checklist of indicators, capacity development at PoE and capacity development for the four IHR-related hazards (zoonotic and food safety (biological), radiological and nuclear, and chemical)
- To establish IHR health policy and legislations.(intermediate)

Action Plan

-IHR situation analysis in Bahrain.
-Establishment of IHR committees
-Designation of the IHR focal point.
-Identify responsibilities of the IHR committees and the IHR Focal Point.
-Formulate policies and legislation related to IHR.
-Formulate IHR strategies.
-Development of training material and conducting training
-Establish a reporting system
-Establish a data analysis system, feedback and action taken program.
-Time frame for implementation of the plan.
-Monitoring of the IHR implementation in the country.

IHR Situation analysis in Bahrain

The Ministry of Health, Directorate of Public Health requested a mission to take place from the 28th of November to the December 2, 2010 to evaluate the progress in the IHR implementation in Bahrain. Expert from WHO/EMRO conducted this mission with

coordination with Bahrain Desk Officer and NFP .Meeting with officials and field visits to relevant sectors to assess the capacities for the implementation of IHR was done. Finally the recommendation and the (POA) is formulated and submitted to NFP for implementation and follow up. The burden of epidemic borne disease and food related hazards are examined periodically and annually in order to identify the trend of these diseases and to ensure that control measures in place, however the burden of chemical and radio-nuclear hazards are not addressed adequately.

A quick situational analysis through visiting nominated ports and all sectors concerned with IHR implementation for assessment of core capacities available and discussions with district officials to provide basic information about the existence of a particular problem, its size and impact was done. To achieve that, we nominate the concerned parties and contact them by letters to cooperate with them to assess core capacity available and the required implementing of the IHR 2005 in Bahrain.

A. Identification of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats

Area	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunity	Threat
Legislation and policy	-National IHR focal point for coordination of IHR related activities was designated. -Revision of national laws in context of IHR is started and almost not limiting IHR implementation. -List of notifiable diseases which require mandatory notification of infectious and zoonotic diseases -Political support for implementation of IHR2005	-Lack of approved SOPs for the function of NFP -Lack of mandatory notification of chemical and radio-nuclear events to NFP.	-Updating the public health law now - The availability of National disaster committee covering all health hazards with authorization from prime minister	-

Surveillance	Detection: -All diseases listed in Annex (2) of IHR (2005) are included in the notification forms except for small pox. -Notifiable disease list includes" unusual events" -Utilize the hospital discharge records as data source. -Active surveillance in place for AFP and measles. -Daily media scanning by NFP and public relation Reporting Via well structured daily and weekly notification forms. Urgent Notification by telephone. Data management At central level data management done using Epi Info to generate monthly and annual reports. Feedback -Quarterly communicable disease bulletin for reporting sites -Quarterly Feedback on the reporting.	-Updated communicable disease with case definition -Lack of peripheral sites data management at least in term of time, place and person. -Lack of documented threshold values for epidemic prone diseases.	Utilize IT facility in MOH to invent electronic reporting system.	The emerging diseases

Preparedness	-The availability of disease specific national preparedness plan (Influenza H5N1, H1N1). -The assessment for emergency need of drugs and vaccines	-Lack of a national Comprehensive plan that includes all health hazards.	-IHR (2005) implementation -Pandemic H1N1	Financial limitation
Risk communication	-The availability of Public relation section which is responsible for communication all the time and during emergencies(trained staff) - The availability of hot lines and website for public communication during emergencies.	-Lack of social mobilization approach during emergencies -Lack of evaluation of risk communication process	-Pandemic H1N1 -Transparency in the country in all aspect including health issues.	Delay the risk communication
Human resources	Training program is available in MOH and certain budget is allocated for Public health directorate training	No training need assessment in the context of IHR 2005 is performed.	-IHR (2005) implementation	Financial limitation
Laboratory	**Confirmation:** Public health lab(PHL) has the capacity to diagnose many disease **Reference lab (RL):** Bahrain has collaboration with regional RL in Oman for	-Lack of diagnostic facilities -Lack of availability of list of collaborating center in this regard.	-IHR (2005) implementation	Financial limitation

	polio and measles **External quality assessment** in collaboration with UK NEQAS for microbiology and WHO for tuberculosis drug resistance and measles panels. **Specimen collection and transport**: Program for all health facilities to collect and transport specimen to PHL.	-Lack of biosafety guidelines for transport of the specimens.		
Port of entry **-Bahrain International Airport** **-Khalifa Sea Port** **-King Fahd Causeway**	-The accessibility to medical service(with adequate staff and equipment) for care of ill traveler -The accessibility to facilities to transfer the ill traveler to appropriate medical facility -Availability of good services	-No designation of ports for IHR implementation. -No application of IHR documents(yellow fever vaccine certificate, SSCE, maritime declaration of health -Lack of training in inspection of the conveyances and vector control at POE	-IHR (2005) implementation	Financial limitation

B. Identification of the stakeholders for IHR implementation in Bahrain

IHR stakeholders were identified based on IHR implementation requirements

A) IHR National Committee members from the following places were nominated:

-IHR Center. (IHR Focal Officer) at the Ministry of Health

-Communicable Diseases Unit at the Ministry of Health.

- Legal affairs in the Ministry of Health.

-Radiation Protection at the Ministry of Health.

- General Organization of Seaport (National Maritime Authority).

- Civil Aviation Affairs. (Bahrain Airport Company)

- Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Welfare.

- Ministry of Interior (Custom Directorate).

- Ministry of Interior (Civil Defense).

-Ministry of Information.

-Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

- General Directorate of Environment and Welfare Protection.

- Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

-Gulf Air Clinic.

B) The Ministry of Health IHR Taskforce group members from the following places were nominated:

Diseases Control Section
Food control section
Environmental section
Environment Section
Public Health Laboratory
Primary Health Care Directorate
Health Promotion Directorate
Pharmacy & Drug Control Directorate
Legal Affairs

C. Assessment of core capacity required at the PoE at all times in Bahrain:

Task	Responsible section
1- Assessment of the medical diagnostic facilities used to care of ill travelers at the port	-Primary Health Care Directorate -ports authorities.
2- Assessment of the availability of equipment and personnel for the transport of ill travelers to an appropriate medical facility.	-Primary Health Care Directorate -ports authorities.
3- Adequate medical staff and paramedics for care of ill travelers at the port	-Primary Health Care Directorate
4- A. Inspection at the port For -communicable disease -Imported food -animals -drugs. B. Ship inspection	**Ministry of Health** -Public Health Directorate <Disease Control Section <Environmental Section <Food Control Section -Pharmacy and Drug Control Directorate **Ministry of Municipalities and Agriculture**
5- Safe environment for travelers using point of entry facilities	Public Health Directorate Environment Health Section
6- Control of vectors, reservoirs in, and near points of entry	Public Health Directorate Environment Health Section

D. Assessment of Core Capacities required for responding to PHEIC

Task	Responsible section
To provide appropriate public health emergency response by establishing and maintaining a public health emergency contingency plan, including the nomination of a coordinator and contact points for relevant point of entry, public health and other agencies and services; - Bahrain Disaster plane -Bahrain plane for Avian flu pandemic. - H1N1 Pandemic plan, national IHR plan	-Public Health Directorate -concerned parties
To provide assessment of and care for affected travelers or animals by establishing arrangements with local medical and veterinary facilities for their isolation, treatment and other support services that may be required	-Primary Health Care Directorate -Ministry of Municipalities and Agriculture Affairs
To provide appropriate space, separate from other travelers, to interview suspect or affected persons.	Port authorities
To provide a place for the assessment and, if required, quarantine of suspect travelers, preferably in facilities away from the point of entry.	Ministry of Health
To apply recommended measures to disinsect, derat, disinfect, decontaminate or otherwise treat baggage, cargo, containers, conveyances, goods or postal parcels including, when appropriate, at locations specially designated and equipped for this purpose	-Public Health Directorate Environment Health Section -Port authorities
To apply entry or exit controls for arriving and departing travelers	-Port authorities -Public Health Directorate
To provide access to specially designated equipment, and to trained personnel with appropriate personal protection, for the transfer of travelers who may carry infection or contamination.	-Primary Health Care Directorate -Secondary Health Care.

E. Identification of existing resources

Existing resources will be identified by concerned parties each in his field regarding manpower, place of work and equipment.eg. Communicable Disease Section manpower has 2 medical consultant and 8 public health specialist. Places for work: offices at the public health building. Equipments: including computers for each staff, printers, telephones, fax and cars.

Establish IHR committees

Two IHR committees were raised; one is a higher committee from different sectors related to IHR and the other task force committee the Ministry of Health. The national committee composed of members from:

-IHR Center at the Ministry of Health. (IHR Focal Officer) as a chairperson.

-Communicable Diseases Unit at the Ministry of Health.

- Legal affairs in the Ministry of Health.

-Radiation Protection at the Ministry of Health.

- General Organization of Seaport (National Maritime Authority).

- Civil Aviation Affairs. (Bahrain Airport Company)

- Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Welfare.

- Ministry of Interior (Custom Directorate).

- Ministry of Interior (Civil Defense).

-Ministry of Information.

-Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

- General Directorate of Environment and Welfare Protection.

- Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

-Gulf Air Clinic.

-The Ministry of Health task force group composed of members from the following sectors.

Diseases Control Section
Food control section
Environmental section
Environment Section
Public Health Laboratory
Primary Health Care Directorate
Health Promotion Directorate
Pharmacy & Drug Control Directorate
Legal Affairs

Designation of IHR Focal Point

Public Health Directorate **designated by Minister of Health as an IHR focal point.**

International Health regulations

IHR monitoring and Implementation Plan in Bahrain 2012-2013

Activity	Responsible	Resources	Time Started	Time Finalized
National IHR strategic plan implementation for 2012-2013 Target: -Putting a written plan.	NFP IHR Committee	Different IHR implementation sectors	Q2 2012 (given to WH	Q4 2012

-Review of the plan by committee members.			O expert on his visit to Bahrain for review) Q4 2012	Q3 2013
IHR policy Target: -To review the policy.	NFP	Different IHR implantation sectors	Q4 2012	Q2 2013

Core capacity assessment tool Target: -To update the assessment tool for regular monitoring of the core capacities at different sectors.	NFP	- HO(annual) - ountry tool	Q1 201 2	Q2 2012
Monitoring and evaluation of core capacity for IHR	NFP	Experts		

implementation Target: -To conduct an assessment (regular) for IHR core capacity at different sectors. -POE, MOH, etc…			Q1 2012 Q3 2012	Ongoing every 6-12 months Ongoing every 6-12 months
Testing the algorithm for event reporting under IHR according to WHO	NFP IHR Committee	Political commitment Experts		

recommenda tion. Target: -Algorithm revised by the committee			Q2 201 2	Q3 2012
Review the IHR Focal Points guide Target: -A guide reviewed with term of reference and the functions of the center and updated	NFP IHR Committee	Experts Funds Human Resources	Q3 201 2 Q3 201	Q4 2012 Q1 2013

and functions tested and monitored -Guide review by committee			2	
IHR awareness program Target: -To conduct an awareness workshops and lectures for MOH	NFP IHR Committee	Experts Funds Human Resources	Q2 201 2 Q3	Q4 2013 Q4 2013

staff. -Awareness for other ministries and other partners			201 2	
Review all country legislations related to IHR with the legal advisors and WHO Target: -To combine country legislations related to IHR for all related sectors.	– FP IHR Committee – egal advisors – HO	Political commitments Experts Funds Human Resources	Q2 201 2 Q2 201 2	Q4 2013 Q4 2013

-to complete review of the legislations				
IHR website Target: -To run the site and to test it	NFP	Experts Political commitments Human Resources	Q1 201 2	Q 2 2012
Get approval of the designated NFP function Target: Approved	• FP • MOH authorities	• olitical commitment	Q1 201 2	Q2 2012

NPF function				
Develop guideline for rapid detection, prompt risk assessment, notification, and response to communicable disease for all sites including PoE. Target: guideline development	• isease Control Section ,surveillance group	• xperts • unds	Q2 2012	Q4 2012

Develop guideline for rapid detection, prompt risk assessment, notification, and response to food related hazards for all sites including PoE. Target: guidelin e develop ment	• FP • ood Control Section	• xperts • unds • uman resources	Q1 201 2	Q3 2012
Develop guideline for	•	•		

rapid detection, prompt risk assessment, notification, and response to chemical hazards and radio-nuclear hazards for all sites including PoE Target: guideline development	HO • FP • nvironmental • epartment • adiation protection consultant.	xperts • unds • uman resources	Q3 201 2	Q4 2013
Develop communications plan to coordinate and manage	• HO • FP	• xperts • unds		

outbreak operations and other public health events; Target: communications plan development	• HR committee members	• uman resources	Q3 2011	Q2 2012
Develop preparedness, including national, local community/primary response level public health	• HO • FP • HR committee • embers	• xperts • unds • uman resources		

emergency response plans for all public health threats and relevant IHR hazards Target: Preparedness plan for biological and food hazard within 12 months. Preparedness plan for chemical and radio-nuclear			Q2 2012	Q2 2013

hazards				
Develop risk communication plan Target: Risk communication on plan	• HO • FP • ealth promotion section • edia • ommunity leaders • chools	• olitical commitment • xperts • unds • uman resources	Q2 2012	Q3 2013
prepare need assessment for training	• FP	• unds		

of public health personnel (including laboratory personal) to get appropriate knowledge, skills and competencies that are critical for effective implementation of the IHR; Target: Need assessment to be finalize within 6 months			Q2 2012	Q4 2013

Implementation of the training				
Develop a laboratory plan for identification of infectious agents and other hazards likely to cause public health emergencies of national and international concern	• FP • ublic Health Lab • nvironmental laboratory	• olitical commitment • xperts • unds • uman resources	Q2 2012	Q1 2013

and to including laboratories regional, international networks. Target: Plan developed				
Monitor IHR2005 implementation in Bahrain using WHO monitoring tool. Target: Yearly with monitoring report	• FP	• unds • uman resources	Annually	Annually in Q1

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Monitoring of the IHR implementation in the country

Status of implementation of the International Health Regulations in the Kingdom of Bahrain

Status	*Implemented*	*Not Implemented*	*Under Implementation (Date)*
• An assessment of relevant legislation, regulations, administrative requirements and other government instruments for IHR (2005) implementation.			
• A documentation that recommendations following assessment of relevant legislation, regulations, administrative requirements and other government instruments have been implemented in Bahrain.			
• A			

review of national policies to facilitate the implementation of IHR NFP functions and the implementation of technical core capacities.			
• Documentation that policies to facilitate IHR NFP core and expanded functions and strengthening of technical core capacities have been implemented.			
• A published compilation of national IHR-related legislation.			
• To evaluate and share national experiences in terms of IHR-related laws, regulations, administrative requirements, policies or other government instruments with the global community.			
• To coordinate within relevant ministries on events that may constitute a public health event of national or international concern.			
• Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) available for coordination between IHR NFP and stakeholders of relevant sectors. SOPs should detail the Terms of Reference (ToR), roles and responsibilities of the IHR NFP, implementing structures, various administrative levels, and stakeholders in the implementation of the IHR established, and disseminated to all relevant stakeholders. Stakeholders are any groups, organizations, or systems who can help affects or can be affected by a public health			

event. These include relevant sectors, various levels and non-governmental organizations working within State Parties			
• To establish a multisectoral, multidisciplinary committee, body or task force in place in order to address IHR requirements on surveillance and response for public health emergencies of national and international concern.			
• To test the coordination mechanisms through an actual event occurrence or through exercises and updated as needed.			
• A list of national stakeholders involved in the implementation of IHR.			
• Defin e roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders under the IHR.			
• To develop plans to sensitize all relevant stakeholders to their roles and responsibilities under the IHR.			
• To implement plans to sensitize stakeholders to their roles and responsibilities.			
• Establ			

ish active IHR website.			
• Cond uct updates on the IHR with relevant stakeholders on at least an annual basis.			
• Establ ish HR NFP.			
• Disse minate Information on obligations under the IHR to relevant national authorities and stakeholders.			
• IHR NFP provided WHO with updated contact information as well as annual confirmation of the IHR NFP.			
• NFP accessed IHR Event Information Site (EIS) at least monthly in the past 12 months.			
• At least one written NFP-initiated communication with WHO consultation, notification or information sharing on a public health event in the past 12 months.			
• Docu mentation of actions taken by the IHR NFP and relevant stakeholders following communications with WHO			

• Country implementation of any roles and responsibilities which are additional to the IHR NFP functions.			
• Evaluate and share national experiences in terms of IHR-related laws, regulations, administrative requirements, policies or other government instruments with the global community.			
• To provide list of priority diseases or conditions for surveillance. Priority diseases are those with the highest public health significance as defined by the country and should include the diseases in Annex 2 of the IHR			
• Provide Case definitions for priority diseases.			
• Design specific units for surveillance of public health risks.			
• Estimate the proportion of timely reporting in all reporting units.			
• Analyse surveillance data on epidemic prone and priority diseases at least weekly at national			

and sub-national levels.			
• Baseline estimates, trends, and thresholds for alert and action been defined for the local public health response level for priority diseases/events.			
• Reports or other documentation showing that deviations or values exceeding thresholds are detected and used for action at the primary public health response level.			
• At least quarterly feedback of surveillance results disseminated to all levels and other relevant stakeholders.			
• Evaluations of the early warning function of routine surveillance been carried out and country experiences, findings, lessons learnt shared with the global community.			
• Information sources for public health events and risks been identified.			
• Unit(s) designated for event-based surveillance that may be part of an existing routine surveillance system.			
• SOPs and guidelines for event capture, reporting, confirmation, verification, assessment and			

notification been developed and disseminated.			
• SOPs and guidelines for event capture, reporting, confirmation, verification, assessment and notification been implemented, reviewed and updated as needed.			
• A system in place at national and/or sub-national levels for capturing and registering public health events from a variety of sources including, media (print, broadcast, community, electronic, internet etc.).			
• A local community (primary response) level reporting strategy been developed.			
• An active engagement and sensitization of community leaders, networks, health volunteers, and other community members to the detection and reporting of unusual health events been developed.			
• Implementation of local community reporting was evaluated and updated as needed.			
• Country experiences and findings on the implementation of event-based surveillance, and the integration with indicator-based surveillance been documented and shared with the global community.			

• Repor ted events contain essential information specified in the IHR.			
• Propo rtion of events identified as urgent in the last 12 months has risk assessment been carried out within 48 hours of reporting to national level.			
• Propo rtion of verification requests from WHO has IHR NFP responded to within 24 hours.			
• Use the Decision Instrument in Annex 2 of the IHR (2005) to notify WHO.			
• Propo rtion of events that met the criteria for notification under Annex 2 of IHR were notified by NFP to WHO (Annex 1A Art 6b) within 24 hours of conducting risk assessments over the last 12 months.			
• Revie w the use of the decision instrument, with procedures for decision making updated on the basis of lessons learnt.			
• Share d globally country experiences and findings in notification and use of Annex 2 of the IHR documented.			
• Evalu ate and share national experiences in terms of IHR-related laws, regulations, administrative requirements, policies or other government instruments with the global community.			

• Resources for rapid response during outbreaks of national or international concern are accessible.			
• Management procedures been established for command, communications and control during public health emergency response operations?			
• A functional, dedicated command and control operations centre at the national or other relevant level.			
• Management procedures are evaluated after a real or simulated public health response.			
• Resources for rapid response during outbreaks of national or international concern are accessible.			
• Rapid Response Teams (RRT) available in the country. RRT trained in outbreak investigation and control, Infection control and decontamination, social mobilization and communication, specimen collection and transportation, chemical event investigation and management and if applicable, radiation event investigation and management			

• A roster of trained RRT members is available.			
• SOPs are available for the deployment of RRT members.			
• Multi disciplinary RRT been deployed within 48 hrs from the time when the decision to respond is taken.			
• RRT submit preliminary written reports on investigation and control measures to relevant authorities in less than one week of investigation.			
• RRT mobilized for real events or through simulation exercise at least once a year at relevant levels.			
• An evaluation of response including the timeliness and quality of response been carried out.			
• Respo nse procedures been updated as needed following actual event occurrence or an assessment.			

• Count ry should offer assistance to other States Parties for developing their response capacities or implementing control measures.			
• Respo nsibility is assigned for surveillance of health-care-associated infections and anti-microbial resistance.			
• Natio nal infection prevention and control policies or guidelines are in place.			
• A documented review of implementation of infection control plans available.			
• SOPs, guidelines and protocols for IPC are available to all hospitals.			
• Defin ed norms or guidelines developed for protecting health-care workers.			
• A national coordination for surveillance of relevant events such as health-care-associated infections, and infections of potential public health concern with defined strategies, objectives, and priorities in place is available.			
• All tertiary hospitals have designated area(s) and defined procedures for the care of patients requiring specific isolation precautions (single room or ward), adequate number of staff and appropriate equipment for management of infectious risks) according to national or international guidelines.			

• The management of patients with highly infectious diseases meet established IPC standards (national/international).			
• Surve illance within high risk groups is available (intensive care unit patients, neonates, immunosuppressed patients, emergency department patients with unusual infections, etc) to promptly detect and investigate clusters of infectious disease patients.			
• A monitoring system for antimicrobial resistance was implemented, with available data on the magnitude and trends as well as unexplained illnesses in health workers.			
• Quali fied IPC professionals present in place at a minimum in all tertiary hospitals.			
• A compliance with infection control measures and their effectiveness been evaluated and published (available in a public domain)			
• Has a national programme for protecting health care workers been implemented (preventive measures and treatment offered to health care workers; e.g. Influenza or hepatitis vaccine programme for health care workers, PPE, occupational health and medical surveillance Programs for employees to identify potential "Laboratory Acquired Infections" among staff, or the monitoring of accidents, incidents or injuries as outbreaks caused by LAIs).			
• An			

assessment of core capacities for the implementation of IHR been conducted (Annex 1A Article 2) and the report of the assessment shared with relevant national stakeholders.			
• A national plan to meet the IHR core capacity requirements been developed (Annex 1A Article 2).			
• A national public health emergency response plan for hazards and Points of Entry (PoE) been developed (Annex 1A, Article 6g).			
• A national public health emergency response plan(s) for multiple hazards and PoE been tested in an actual emergency or simulation and updated as needed.			
• A policy or strategy put in place to facilitate development of surge capacity.			
• A national plan was put for surge capacity to respond to public health emergencies of national and international concern.			
• Testing the surge capacity either through response to a public health event or during an			

exercise, and determined to be adequate.			
• Documenting the country experiences and findings on emergency response and mobilizing surge capacity and sharing it with global community.			
• Risk and resource management for IHR preparedness.			
• A directory of experts in health and other sectors to support a response to IHR-related hazards available.			
• A national risk assessment to identify the most likely sources of urgent public health event and vulnerable populations been conducted.			
• A national resources been assessed to address priority risks.			
• A major hazard sites or facilities that could be the source of chemical, radiological, nuclear or biological public health emergencies of international concern been mapped.			
• An experts been mobilized from multiple disciplines/sectors in response to an actual public health event or simulation exercise in the past twelve months.			
• The national risk profile and resources regularly assessed (e.g. annually) to accommodate			

emerging threats.			
• Plan for management and distribution (if applicable) of national stockpiles available.			
• Stock piles (critical stock levels) for responding to the country's priority biological, chemical and radiological events and other emergencies are available and accessible at all times.			
• Stock pile management system been tested through a real or simulated exercise and updated.			
• The country contributes to international stockpiles.			
• The country evaluated and shared national experiences in terms of risk and resource management			
• Risk communication partners and stakeholders been identified.			
• A unit responsible for coordination of public communications during a public health event, with roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders clearly defined.			
• A risk communication plan including social mobilization of communities been developed.			
• Polici			

es, SOPs or guidelines disseminated on the clearance and release of information during a public health event.			
• A proportion of public health events of national or potential international concern has the risk communication plan been implemented in the last 12 months.			
• Polici es, SOPs or guidelines are available to support community-based risk communications interventions during public health emergencies.			
• An evaluation of the public health communication been conducted after emergencies, including for timeliness, transparency and appropriateness of communications, and SOPs updated as needed.			
• SOPs been updated as needed following evaluation of the public health communication.			
• Acces sible and relevant IEC (Information, Education and Communications) materials tailored to the needs of the population.			
• Regul arly updated information sources accessible to media and the public for information dissemination.			
• Propo rtion of PH emergencies in the last 12 months were populations and partners informed of a real or potential risk (as applicable) within 24 hours following confirmation of			

event was estimated.			
• Regul arly updated information sources accessible to media and the public for information dissemination.			
• Acces sible and relevant IEC (Information, Education and Communications) materials tailored to the needs of the population.			
• Resul ts of evaluations of risk communications efforts during a public health emergency been shared with the global community.			
• A responsible unit been identified to assess human resource capacities to meet the country's IHR requirements.			
• Critic al gaps been identified in existing human resources (numbers and competencies) to meet IHR requirements.			
• Traini ng needs assessment been conducted and plan developed to meet IHR requirements.			
• A plan been developed to meet training needs requirements.			
• Work force development plans and funding for the implementation of the IHR been			

approved by responsible authorities.			
• Targe ts being achieved for meeting workforce numbers and skills consistent with milestones set in training development plan.			
• A strategy been developed for the country to access field epidemiology training (one year or more) in-country, regionally or internationally.			
• An evidence of a strengthened workforce when tested by urgent public health event or simulation exercise is available.			
• Speci fic programs, with allocated budgets, to train workforces for IHR-relevant hazards are available.			
• A training opportunities or resources being used to train staff from other countries.			
• Bio safety guidelines should be accessible to individual laboratories.			
• Regul ations, policies or strategies exist for laboratory bio safety.			
• A responsible entity been designated for laboratory bio safety and bio security.			
• Bio safety guidelines, manuals or SOPs been disseminated to laboratories.			

• Relevant staff trained on bio safety guidelines.			
• National classification of microorganisms by risk group been completed.			
• An institution or person responsible for inspection, (could include certification of bio safety equipment) of laboratories for compliance with bio safety requirements is available.			
• Bio safety procedures implemented, and regularly monitored.			
• A bio risk assessment been conducted in laboratories to guide and update bio safety regulations, procedures and practice, including for decontamination and management of infectious waste.			
• Diagnostic laboratories designated and authorized or certified BSL 2 or above for relevant levels of the health care system are available.			
• Country experience and findings related to bio safety been evaluated and reports shared with the global community.			
• Country experience and findings regarding laboratory surveillance been shared within the country and global community.			

• Revie w meeting (or other appropriate method) conducted to identify Points of Entry for designation.			
• Comp etent authority' for each PoE been designated.			
• Desig nated ports (as relevant)/airports for development of capacities specified in Annex 1 (as specified in Article 20, no.1) been identified.			
• List of Ports authorized to offer certificates relating to ship sanitation been sent to WHO (as specified in Article 20, no.3).			
• Propo rtion of designated airports has competent authority.			
• Propo rtion of designated airports has been assessed.			
• Propo rtion of designated ports has competent authority.			
• Count ry experiences and findings about the process of meeting PoE general obligations have been shared and documented.			
• Propo rtion of designated ports has been assessed.			
• Count ry experiences and findings about the process of meeting PoE general obligations			

have been shared and documented.			
• Priori ty conditions for surveillance at designated PoE have been identified.			
• Surve illance information at designated PoE been shared with the surveillance department/unit.			
• Mech anisms for the exchange of information have between designated PoE and medical facilities in place.			
• Desig nated PoE have access to appropriate medical services including diagnostic facilities for the prompt assessment and care of ill travellers, with adequate staff, equipment and premises (Annex 1b, art 1a).			
• Surve illance of conveyances for presence of vectors and reservoirs at designated PoE was established (Annex 1B art 2e).			
• Desig nated PoE has trained personnel for the inspection of conveyances (Annex 1b, art 1c).			
• Desig nated PoE has the capacity to safely dispose of potentially contaminated products.			
• Funct ioning programme for the surveillance and control of vectors and reservoirs in and near Points of Entry (Annex 1A, art 6a Annex 1b, art 1e) is available.			

• Revie w of surveillance of health threats at PoE been carried out in the last 12 months and results published.			
• SOPs for response at PoE are available.			
• Publi c health emergency contingency response plan at designated PoE been developed and disseminated to key stakeholders,			
• Publi c health emergency contingency plans at designated PoE been integrated with other response plans.			
• Publi c health emergency contingency plans at designated PoE been tested and updated as needed.			
• Desig nated PoE has appropriate space, separate from other travellers, to interview suspect or affected persons (Annex 1B, art 2c).			
• Desig nated PoE provides medical assessment or quarantine of suspect travellers, and care for affected travellers or animals (Annex 1B, art 2b and 2d).			
• referr al and transport system for the safe transfer of ill travellers to appropriate medical			

facilities and access to relevant equipment, in place at a designated PoE (Annex 1b, art 1b and 2g).			
• Reco mmended public health measures (article 1B art 2e and 2f) be applied at designated PoE (This includes entry or exit controls for arriving and departing travellers, and measures to disinfect, derat, disinfect, decontaminate or otherwise treat baggage, cargo, containers, conveyances, goods or postal parcels including, when appropriate, at locations specially designated and equipped for this purpose).			
• Resul ts of the evaluation of effectiveness of response to PH events at PoE published.			
• Coord ination mechanism within the responsible government authority (ies) for the detection of and response to zoonotic events is Available.			
• Natio nal policy or strategy in place for the surveillance and response to zoonotic events is available.			
• Focal points responsible for animal health (including wildlife) been designated for coordination with the MoH and/or IHR NFP .			
• Funct ional mechanisms for intersectoral collaborations that include animal and human health surveillance units and laboratories have been established and documented.			
• List			

of priority zoonotic diseases with case definitions is available.			
• Syste matic and timely collection and collation of zoonotic disease data is in place.			
• Syste matic information exchange between animal and human health surveillance units about urgent zoonotic events and potential zoonotic risks using is done.			
• Country have access to laboratory capacity, nationally or internationally (through established procedures) to confirm priority zoonotic events.			
• zoono tic disease surveillance implemented with a community component.			
• Timel y and systematic information exchange between animal, human health surveillance units and other relevant sectors regarding urgent zoonotic events and risks is done.			
• Regular (e.g. monthly) information exchange been established on zoonotic diseases among the laboratories responsible for human diseases and animal diseases.			
• Regularly updated roster (list) of experts that can respond to zoonotic events is done.			
• Mechanism has been established for response to outbreaks of zoonotic diseases by human and animal health sectors.			
• Animal health (domestic and wildlife) authorities/units participate in a national emergency response committee.			
• Operational, intersectoral public health plans for responding to zoonotic events been tested through occurrence of events or simulation exercises and updated as needed.			

• Timely (as defined by national standards) response to more than 80% of zoonotic events of potential national and international concern is reached.			
• Share country experiences and findings related to zoonotic risks and events of potential national and international concern with the global community in the last 12 months.			
• National or international food safety standards are available			
• National food laws or regulations or policy in place to facilitate food safety control are available.			
• Operational national multisectoral mechanism for food safety events is in place.			
• Decisions of the food safety multisectoral body implemented and outcomes are documented.			
• Functioning coordination mechanism been established between the Food Safety Authorities, specifically the INFOSAN Emergency Contact Point (if member) and the IHR NFP.			
• The country is an active member of the INFOSAN network.			
• List of priority food safety risks is available.			
• Guidelines or manuals on the surveillance, assessment and management of priority			

food safety risks are available.			
• Epidemiological data related to food contamination been systematically collected and analyzed.			
• Food safety authorities report systematically on food safety events of national or international concern to the surveillance unit.			
• Risk-based food inspection services are in place.			
• Country has access to laboratory capacity to confirm priority food safety events of national or international concern including molecular techniques			
• Roster of food safety expert is available for the assessment and response to food safety events.			
• Operational plans for responding to food safety events has been tested and updated as needed.			
• Food safety events investigated by teams that include food safety experts is available.			
• Mechanisms have been established for tracing, recall and disposal of contaminated products			
• Communication mechanisms and materials are in place to deliver information, education and advice to stakeholders across the farm-to-fork continuum.			
• Food safety control management systems (including for imported food) has been implemented.			
• Information from food borne outbreaks and food contamination has been used to strengthen food management systems, safety standards and regulations.			
• Analysis of food safety events, food borne illness trends and outbreaks which			

integrates data from across the food chain been published			
• Experts have been identified for public health assessment and response to radiological and nuclear events			
• National policy or plan for the detection, assessment and response to radiation emergencies is in place.			
• National policy or plan for national and international transport of radioactive material and samples and waste management, including from hospitals and medical services is available.			
• Coordination and communication mechanism for risk assessments, risk communications, planning, exercising and monitoring among relevant National Competent Authorities (NCAs) responsible for nuclear regulatory control/safety, national public health authorities, the Ministry of Health, the IHR NFP and other relevant sectors is established.			
• Inventory of hazard sites and facilities using/handling radioactive sources which may be the source of a public health emergency of international concern is available.			
• Monitoring is in place for radiation emergencies.			

• Mapping of the radiological risks that may be a source of a potential public health emergency of international concern (sources of exposure, populations at risk, etc.) are done.			
• Systematic information exchange between radiological competent authorities and human health surveillance units about urgent radiological events and potential risks that may constitute a public health emergency of international concern is done.			
• Scenarios, technical guidelines and SOPs for risk assessment, reporting, event verification and notification, investigation and management of radiation emergencies are available.			
• Agencies responsible for radiation emergencies participate in a national emergency response committee and in coordinated responses to radiation emergencies in place.			
• Radiation emergency response plan is available.			
• Radiation emergency response drills have been carried out regularly at national level, including requesting international assistance (as needed) and international notification.			
• Mechanism is in place for access to hospitals or health-care facilities with capacity to manage patients from radiation emergencies (in or out of the country).			
• Strategy for public communication in case of a radiological or nuclear event is present.			

• Country has basic laboratory capacity and instruments to detect and confirm presence of radiation and identify its type (alpha, beta, or gamma) for potential radiation hazards.			
• Regularly updated collaborative mechanisms in place for access to specialized laboratories that are able to perform bioassays biological dosimetry by cytogenetic analysis and ESR,			
• Country experiences relating to the detection and response to radiological risks and events documented and shared with the global community.			
• Comp rehensive list of Indicators (30 indicators)			