

SNU COVID-19 Forum
May 20 2020

WHO'S RESPONSES TO THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK

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Outline

- **WHO's roles in public health crisis related to emerging infectious diseases**
- **WHO International Health Regulations (IHR) and recommendations of WHO COVID-19 emergency committee (EC)**
- **WHO's research and development coordination**
- **WHO country joint missions and Joint External Evaluation (JEE)**
- **WHO Reform vs New Global Health Initiative?**
- **Working with WHO**

WHO's role in public health crisis related to emerging infectious diseases

- Risk assessment, data collection, information sharing, press briefing
- Production and distribution of **technical guidance**
 - **234** *technical guidance and related products*
- **Implementing IHR** by communicating with national IHR focal points
- Establishing **emergency committee** and declaration of **PHEIC**
 - *Jan 22/23, Jan 30 and April 30*
- **Coordination of R&D**: R&D Blueprint, GLOPID-R
- **Technical support and coordination of response**
 - Global outbreak alert and response network, **GOARN**
 - 150 WHO country offices and 6 regional offices fully engaged and supporting countries to prepare and respond to EID
- **Logistical support**: shipping supplies :*Shipped to 127 countries*
 - >2.6 million masks, 1.6 million gloves, 72,000 face shield
- Organizing **WHO country joint mission**
 - **>80 missions** *including China, Italy, Iran*
- Fundraising (675 million USD target: 3.3 million USD from Korea)

Report of COVID-19 Cases from 6 WHO regions

4.7 Million infected and >310,000 deaths (May 18)

WHO Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Dashboard

Data last updated: 2020/5/18, 9:33am CEST

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Americas

2,018,467
confirmed cases

Europe

1,870,545
confirmed cases

Eastern Mediterranean

335,088
confirmed cases

Western Pacific

168,515
confirmed cases

South-East Asia

135,036
confirmed cases

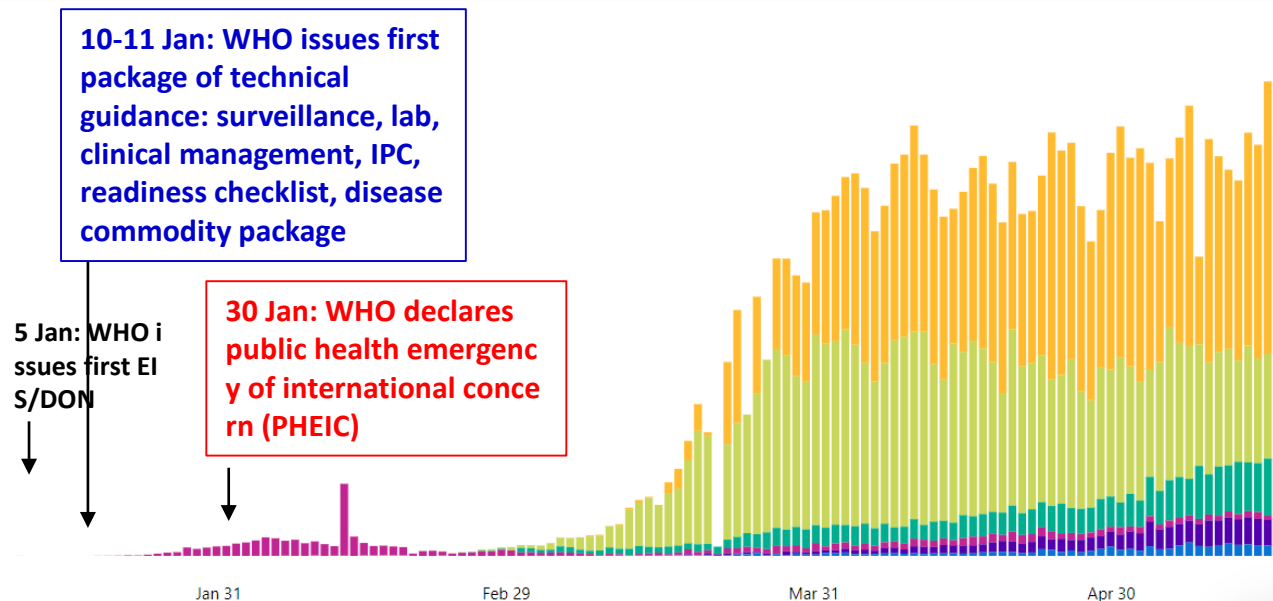
Africa

61,163
confirmed cases

10-11 Jan: WHO issues first package of technical guidance: surveillance, lab, clinical management, IPC, readiness checklist, disease commodity package

5 Jan: WHO issues first EIS/DON

30 Jan: WHO declares public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC)



Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) Pandemic

Public Advice

Country & technical guidance

Donate

Type here your question on COVID-19.



8 May 2020

WHO Director-General's opening remarks at the media briefing on COVID-19 - 8 May 2020

Rolling updates on coronavirus disease (COVID-19)



COVID-19 and other health issues

Help us present COVID-19 information better by taking a 10-15 minute exercise.

Your questions answered

Travel advice

Situation reports

Media resources

Research and Development

Strategies, plans and operations

Mythbusters

EPI-WIN

Infodemic Management

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) situation reports

< Coronavirus disease 2019

Situation reports

Media resources

Advice for public

Technical guidance

[Situation report - 110](#)

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)
9 May 2020

[Situation report - 109](#)

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)
8 May 2020

[Situation report - 108](#)

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)
7 May 2020

[Situation report - 107](#)

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)
6 May 2020

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) training: Simulation exercise

< Coronavirus disease 2019

< Training & Exercises

Simulation exercise

Online training

To support countries' preparedness effort on the COVID-19, the WHO Security and Preparedness has developed various COVID-19 simulation exercises (SimEx) that include:

1. A Generic Covid19 SimEx to examine and strengthen the ability to manage an imported case of 2019-nCoV and target the main entry point (POE) at the National and Acute Care level.
2. A Health facility & IPC SimEx that is based on the National and Acute Care level.
3. A Point of Entry (POE) SimEx to examine and strengthen the ability to manage at the main airport (POE).
4. An Urban Covid19 SimEx to discuss critical issues into an established infectious disease that may have a high impact on persons affected.

WHO Technical Guidance (n~234)

Critical preparedness, readiness and response actions for COVID-19

Surveillance, rapid response teams, and case investigation

National laboratories

Risk communication and community engagement

Virus origin/Reducing animal-human transmission

Points of entry / mass gatherings

Country-level coordination, planning, and monitoring

Clinical care

Infection prevention and control / WASH

Naming the coronavirus disease (COVID-19)

Humanitarian operations, camps, refugees/migrants in non-camps and other fragile settings

Health workers

The Unity Studies: Early Investigations Protocols

Essential resource planning

Guidance for schools, workplaces & institutions

Maintaining Essential Health Services and Systems

Strategic Preparedness & Response Plan (WHO)



- Rapidly establishing international coordination and operational support
- Scaling up country readiness and response operations
- Accelerating priority research & innovation (R&D forum, Feb 11-12)



The overarching goal : Slow down the transmission and reduce mortality

- Mobilize all sectors and communities
- Control sporadic cases and clusters and prevent community transmission by rapidly finding and isolating all cases, and tracing, quarantining, and supporting all contacts
- Suppress community transmission through physical distancing measures and restrictions on domestic and international travel
- Reduce mortality by providing clinical care for those affected by ensuring the continuity of essential health services,
- Develop safe and effective vaccines and therapeutics that can be delivered at scale and that are accessible based on need

WHO International Health Regulations (3rd Edition, 2005)

- ❑ International legal instrument binding all 194 member states of the WHO
 - Cholera epidemic responses as International Sanitary Regulations adapted at the [International Sanitary Conference](#) in Paris in 1851.
 - The Twenty-Second World Health Assembly (1969) adopted, revised and consolidated the International Sanitary Regulations, (International Health Regulations, 1969) –cholera, plague, yellow fever
- ❑ Revised in 2005 and effective from 2007
- ❑ IHR is intended to:
 - help [prevent the spread of disease across borders](#)
 - outline the minimum requirements for functional public health system that allows [countries to quickly detect & respond to disease outbreaks in their communities](#)



Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) declared by WHO

- **An extraordinary event**

to constitute a public health risk to other Member States through **international spread of disease** and

to potentially require a **coordinated international response**.



- All member states should report any possible PHEIC event to WHO within 24 hours

- For WHO to declare PHEIC, WHO will assess the significant risk of international spread and impact of infectious diseases on travel and trade



Swine Flu 2009 (H1N1)

Ebola 2014

2018-20 Kivu(DRC) Ebola

Polio 2014

Zika 2016

2020 COVID-19

- GOARN (Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network)
- APSED (Asia Pacific Strategy for Emerging Diseases)III in WPR and SEAR

Declaration of PHEIC by WHO DG on COVID-19

- Telephone connection from WHO HQ to each member and advisors (no VC) 8pm-2am
- WHO DG opens and closes the Emergency Committee
- Checking DOI for each member at the beginning of the EC by the legal team: any member with DOI issue will be excluded from the EC
- **Presentations from countries with events: China, Japan, Korea, Thailand for 1st and 2nd EC**
- **During the closed session with EC members and advisors (strictly confidential) , whether the event constitutes PHEIC (consensus of 15-20 EC members) and temporary recommendations to WHO DG will be decided, Statement of EC will be released hours later.**
- **EC should be organized within 3 months to decide whether PHEIC should be continued and temporary recommendations need to be revised**
- No interview of individual EC member with media on details on EC
- 1st EC on Jan 22/23, 2nd EC on Jan 30, 3rd EC on April 30

Conclusions & Recommendations from 1st WHO COVID-19 Emergency Committee

- Jan 22 and 23: After announcing **new containment measures in Wuhan on 23 January, DG reconvened EC on 23 January**
- The Committee welcomed the efforts made by China to investigate and contain the current outbreak.
 - **Human-to-human transmission is occurring with a preliminary R0 estimate of 1.4-2.5 (557 cases with 4% mortality, 4th generation cases)**
 - Amplification has occurred in **one health care facility.**
 - **25% severe/** virus source still unknown (most likely an animal reservoir)

Several members considered that it is still too early to declare a PHEIC: Divergent views

To WHO

- **The Committee stands ready to be reconvened in about ten days' time, or earlier**
- Urged to support China through a **WHO international multidisciplinary mission**, including national experts.

To the People's Republic of China

- **Enhance surveillance and active case finding across China, particularly during the Chinese New Year celebration.**
- **Collaborate with WHO and partners to conduct investigations** to understand the epidemiology and the evolution of this outbreak, clinical features and the required treatment to reduce morbidity and mortality.
- **Continue to share full data on all cases with WHO**, including genome sequences, and details of any health care worker infections or clusters.

Recommendations of 2nd WHO COVID-19 Emergency Committee (EC)

- **Organizing WHO China Joint Mission** to understand the situation: animal source, clinical characteristics, severity, community or hospital transmission, assessment of China's response
- Feb 16-24 2020, 25 experts (Team lead: Dr Bruce Aylward): The mission provided detailed information on the situation in China
- **To WHO:** Provide **support to countries and regions with vulnerable public health infrastructure** and collaborate with them
- **To China :** Conduct **exit screening** to identify infected travelers and to minimize travel restrictions from China to other countries and cooperation with WHO and other agencies
- **To all countries:** **WHO shall not immediately recommend any travel or trade restrictions** based on current information available (**any deviation should be reported to WHO with justification**) and be cautious **not to promote stigma or discrimination against specific groups** in accordance with human rights principles of Article 3 of the IHR
- WHO DG **declared the PHEIC** on Jan 30 2020 based on recommendations from EC according to IHR (2005)

Recommendations of 3rd WHO COVID-19 Emergency Committee (EC)

The Director-General declared that the outbreak of COVID-19 continues to constitute a PHEIC

Advice to WHO

- **Coordination, planning, and monitoring**
 - Continue to lead and coordinate the global response to the COVID-19 pandemic in collaboration with countries, the United Nations (UN), and other partners.
 - **Work with fragile states and vulnerable countries** that require additional technical, logistical and commodity support.
 - Provide further **guidance to countries about adjusting public health measures**, taking into account the different epidemiological situations of the pandemic.
 - Promote the **inclusion of all interested countries**, including **low- and middle-income countries** from all regions, in the **Solidarity clinical trials for therapeutics and vaccines**.
 - **One health, Essential Health Services, Risk communications/Community engagement, Surveillance, Travel and trade**

Advice to all member states: Coordination and collaboration, Preparedness, Surveillance, Additional health measures, health workers, **food security**, one health, risk communications and community engagement, research& development, essential health services

Global research on coronavirus disease (COVID-19)

GLPID-R
Global Research Collaboration for Infectious Disease Preparedness



COVID 19 Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC)

Global research and innovation forum:
towards a research roadmap

Broad consensus on the need for research to focus on actions that can save lives now.

To ensure that those affected are promptly diagnosed and receive optimal care; while integrating innovation fully within each research thematic area.

To support research priorities in a way that leads to the development of a global research platform(s) pre-prepared for the next disease X epidemic, thus, allowing for accelerated research, R&D for diagnostics, therapeutics and vaccines and their timely access.

11-12 February, 2020



A COORDINATED GLOBAL RESEARCH ROADMAP: 2019 NOVEL CORONAVIRUS

MARCH 2020

There is broad consensus on the need for research to focus on actions that can save lives now; facilitate actions so that those affected are promptly diagnosed and receive optimal care; and catalyse the full integration of all innovations within each research area.

Moreover, there is an imperative to support research priorities in a way that leads to the development of sustainable global research platforms pre-prepared for the next disease X epidemic. This will allow for accelerated research, innovative solutions and R&D of diagnostics, therapeutics and vaccines, as well as the timely and equitable access to these life-saving tools for those at highest risk.



Global pledging event raises over €7.4 billion for COVID-19 research and development

4 May 2020

Leaders from 40 countries came together to support the Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator through the COVID-19 Global Response International Pledging Event, hosted by the EU Commission.

Update
on
research
activities
for
novel
coronavirus

International
Clinical
Trials
Registry
Platform

COVID-
19
Emergency
Use
Listing
Procedure
(EUL)

“Solidarity
clinical
trial for
COVID-
19
treatments

Accelerating
a safe
and
effective
COVID-
19
vaccine

COVID 2019 PHEIC
Global research and innovation forum: towards a research
roadmap



A research roadmap with clearly defined priorities and governance framework to accelerate research that can contribute to contain the spread of the epidemic

“WHO remains committed to equitable access to health products for populations that need them and will work to ensure that access is always part of all R&D efforts.”

Dr Tedros
Director General, WHO

COVID-19 therapeutics and vaccines

Therapeutics

- No licensed therapeutics for COVID-19
 - Many clinical trials ongoing
- “Solidarity” is an international clinical trial to help find an effective treatment for COVID-19, launched by WHO and partners
 - Compares four treatment options
Remdesivir; Lopinavir/Ritonavir;
Lopinavir/Ritonavir with Interferon beta-1a; and
Chloroquine or Hydroxychloroquine.
 - Assesses their relative effectiveness
 - >1600 patients enrolled from 11 countries*
*as of 27 April

Slide from Dr Mike Ryan (WHO)

Vaccines

- Harnessing a broad global coalition to develop and evaluate candidate vaccines as quickly and safely as possible
 - >120 vaccines are in development (10 clinical trials)
- Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator : ACT Accelerator (launched Friday 24 April)

BILL & MELINDA
GATES foundation

CEPI

dcvmn
Developing Countries Vaccine
Manufacturers Network

Gavi
The Vaccine Alliance

TheGlobalFund

IFPMA
International Federation
of Pharmaceutical
Manufacturers & Associations

IGBA
INTERNATIONAL GENETIC AND
BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

Unitaid
Innovation in Global Health

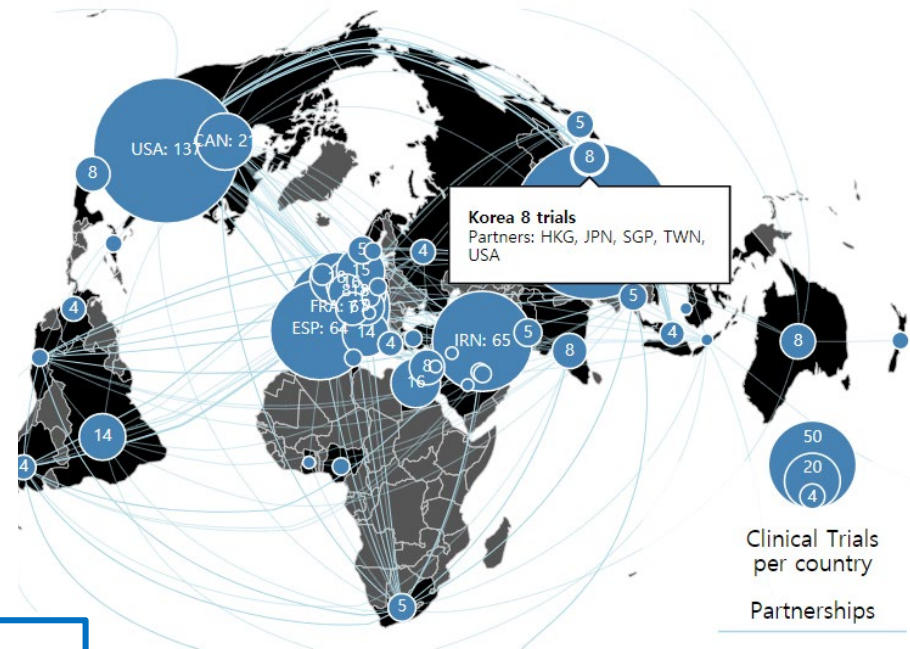
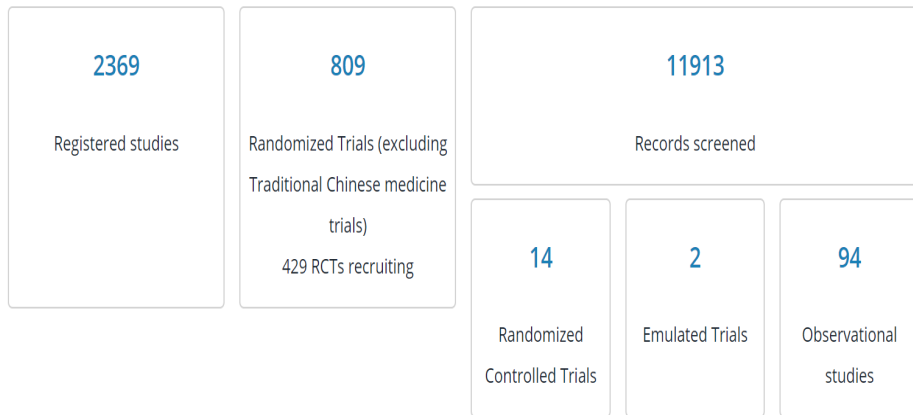
W
wellcome

World Health
Organization

<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/global-research-on-novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov>

Living mapping and living systematic review of Covid-19 clinical studies (as of May 15)

STUDIES REGISTERED



ROK

- ✓ Timely and robust analysis of epidemiological, clinical and public health response data needed
- ✓ Scaling up R&D Investment and Collaboration with global health partners

China 161 Korea 8
Japan 5 HK 4
US 153 Aus12
Canada29 Spain 82
Iran 65 France 79
UK 31 Italy 19

Future Challenges (Slide from WHO, Dr Mike Ryan)

- **Maintaining a steady-state of low or no transmission while balancing economic and societal needs**
- **Significantly scaling-up public health capacities** as a matter of urgency
 - Surveillance
 - Contact Tracing
 - Laboratory Testing
 - Critical care capacity
 - Infodemic management
- **Protecting vulnerable populations**
 - Elderly
 - Displaced
- **Advancing our scientific knowledge**
 - Risk factors for severe disease
 - Population immunity
 - Epidemiological transmission dynamics
 - Laboratory diagnostics
 - Public Health and Social Measures
 - Therapeutics and vaccines

WHO China Joint Mission on COVID-19



www.news.cn
新华网
www.xinhuanet.com

XINHUANET

Edit:

China achieves notable results in blocking COVID-19 human-to-human transmission: China-WHO expert team

- Feb 16-24, 25 Experts (15 international and 10 national)
- Recommendations for China, countries imported cases and/or outbreaks of COVID-19, uninfected countries and the public and the international community

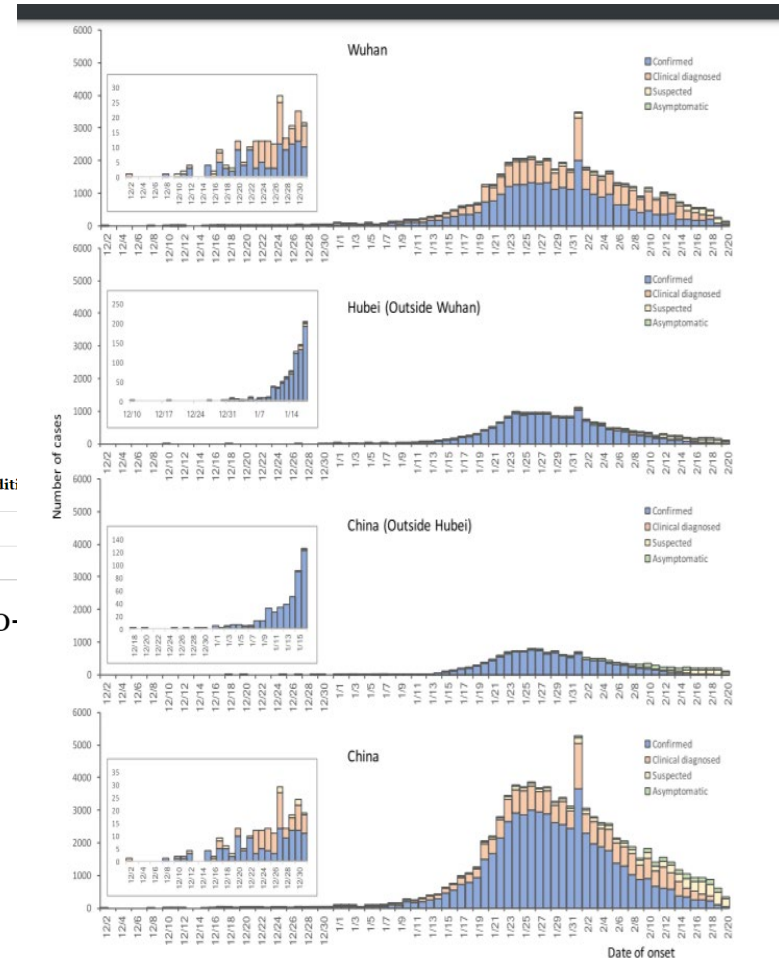


Figure 2 Epidemiologic curve of COVID-19 laboratory confirmed cases, by date of onset of illness, reported in China, as of 20 February 2020

WHO-Korea Joint Mission on MERS 2015



WHO International Health Regulation Joint External Evaluation in the Republic of Korea (Aug 27-Sep 1 2017)



Strong Immunization, Food safety, Point of entry and Radiation emergencies etc

Average Score : 4.52 5: 29/48 indicators (60.4%), 4: 15/48 (31.3%), 3: 4/48 (8.3%)”

WHO, 대한민국 공중보건위기 대응역량 '우수' 평가
m.kpanews.co.kr

로그인

약시공론
m.kpanews.co.kr

뉴스 구인구직 알림 교육강좌 학술연재 캠페인

약사회 약국경영 정책보험 제약유통

WHO, 대한민국 공중보건위기 대응역량 '우수' 평가
김성균 기자 2017-09-04 10:46:33

WHO가 대한민국의 공중보건위기 대응역량을 우수하다고 평가했다.

보건복지부(장관 박능후)와 질병관리본부(본부장 정은경)는 대한민국의 공중보건위기 대비·대응 체계에 대한 객관적인 점검을 위한 WHO 합동외부평가를 완료했다고 밝혔다.

WHO 합동외부평가단(단장 Ronald St. John 박사, 캐나다)과 국내평가단(단장 지영미 질병관리본부 감염병연구센터장)에 따르면 대한민국은 대부분의 분야에서 우수한 것으로 평가받았으나, 위기소통 분야, 우선순위에 따른 자원확보 추진 등은 개선의 여지가 있는 것으로 평가됐다.

STATE PARTY SELF-ASSESSMENT ANNUAL REPORTING TOOL



INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS (2005)

MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK







100

Joint External
Evaluations

2016-2018

The four components of IHR monitoring and evaluation framework

IHR MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

	 States Parties self- assessment annual reporting (SPAR)	 After action reviews (AAR)	 Simulation exercises (SimEx)	 Voluntary External Evaluations
Purpose	Monitor progress towards implementation of IHR core capacities	Assess the functionality of capacities during real events	Assess the potential functionality of capacities for non-real events	Evaluates objectively IHR contribute to health security
Mandate	Mandatory	Voluntary	Voluntary	Voluntary
Focus	Existence of capacities	Functionality of capacities	Functionality of capacities	Existence of capacities
Periodicity	Annually	Within 3 months of specific real events	Regularly when required as part of the exercise programme	Every 4-5 years
Type	Quantitative	Qualitative	Qualitative	Quantitative

GUIDANCE FOR AFTER ACTION REVIEW (AAR)



TECHNICAL FRAMEWORK IN SUPPORT TO IHR (2005) MONITORING AND EVALUATION

JOINT EXTERNAL EVALUATION TOOL

SECOND EDITION - January 2018

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS (2005)



February 2017

WHO Simulation Exercise Manual



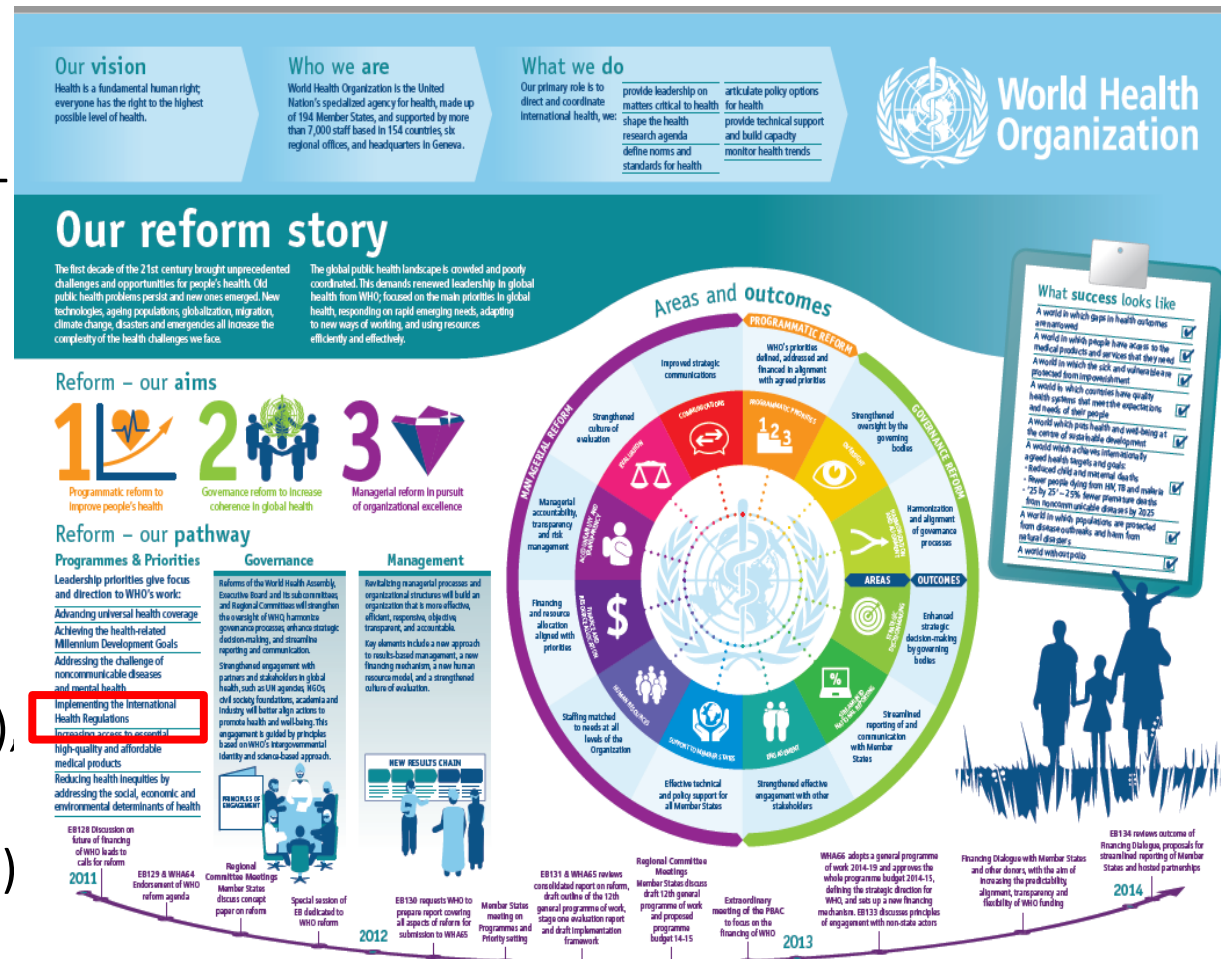
A practical guide and tool for planning, conducting and evaluating simulation exercises for outbreaks and public health emergency preparedness and response.

World Health Organization

WHO Reform vs New Global Health Initiative?

- WHO (UN Specialized Agency for Health)
 - 194 member states
 - HQ, 6 regional offices, 150 country offices, 7000-8000)
 - United Nations Partners in COVID19 response
 - WFP, UNICEF, FAO, IOM, OHCHR
- Global Health Security Agenda (in 2014, US initiation, 67 member states), observers- WHO, OIE, FAO
- Global Fund(HIV, TB, Malaria)
- BMGF
- CEPI

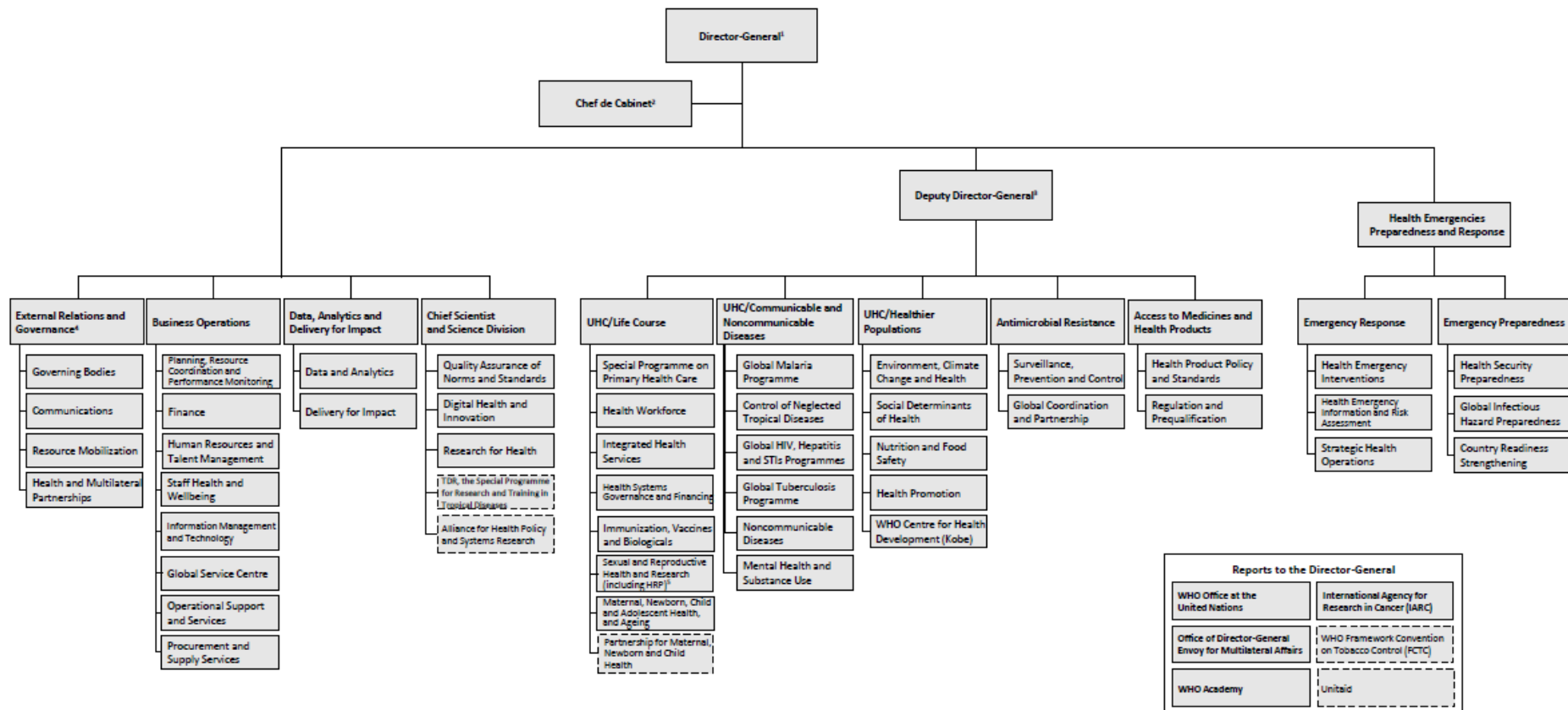
WHO Reform process from 2011



WHO DG Dr Tedros Ghebreyesus's Transformation agenda as “all about breaking down silos across WHO programs and ensuring the alignment of headquarters, regional, and country offices.”

World Health Organization Headquarters (as of 15 January 2020)

- Chief Scientist (Digital health newly created), WHO Academy
- Emergency Preparedness (in addition to Emergency Response)
- Universal Health Coverage (UHC)



Working with WHO

- **WHO DG requested the President Moon for a statement during 73rd World Health Assembly (First Ever Digital WHA, May 18-19 2020)**
- ✓ **Instead of a new global health initiative, ROK should contribute to strengthening WHO's functions on health emergencies and crises:**
 - **Reinforce International Health Regulations (IHR) and implementation by member states (Mandatory Joint External Evaluation, After Action Review and Simulation Exercise)**
 - **Reform to reflect member states needs – WHO country offices strengthening**
 - **Meet the needs from HIC as well as LMIC: e.g. Sharing collective data platform for COVID19 with all member states**
- ✓ **ROK should enhance its voice at WHO**
 - **WHA, EB meeting, WHO-Korea high level dialogue**