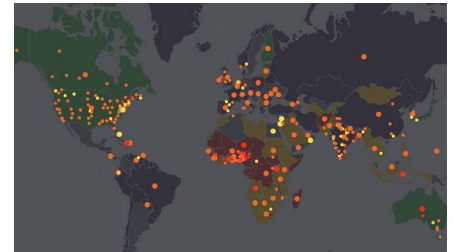


Joint External Evaluation

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.



A snapshot of global infectious disease outbreaks as of 01 September 2021.

JEE Assessment

The JEE assesses a country’s ability to find, stop and prevent public health risks across 19 preparedness areas that are divided into four categories:

Prevent Outbreaks	Find and Verify Outbreaks	Stop Outbreaks	Protect from other Health Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National legislation, policy and financing IHR coordination, communication and advocacy Antimicrobial resistance Zoonotic diseases Food safety Biosafety and biosecurity Immunization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National laboratory system Real-time surveillance Reporting Workforce development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparedness Emergency response operations Linking public health and security authorities Medical countermeasures and personnel deployment Risk communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Points of entry Chemical emergencies Radiation emergencies

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 assembles 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.

*Countries typically complete a JEE every 4-5 years.

How the JEE can benefit host countries:

- ✔ Identify and 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



Opportunities for hosts and donors

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





Host Countries and Donors in Partnership
as of December 2020

110+

Countries have completed a JEE

10+

Countries are planning a JEE

100+

Countries have begun to utilize JEE results to inform country preparedness