



## Statistics for the SDGs - global indicators



3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks imposed on both on the states and the World Health Organization (WHO).  Unit points  Available dimensions  International Health Regulations (IHR) are a set of guidelines, rights and obligations imposed on both on the states and the World Health Organization (WHO).  Unit points  International Health Regulations (IHR) were adopted by the 58th World Health Assembly in 23rd of May 2005 in Geneva. They are a set of guidelines, rights and obligations imposed on both the states and the World Health Organization (WHO).  International Health Regulations aim at combating and preventing the spread of diseases on an international scale by applying proportionate measures to avoid unnecessary interference with international transport. These regulations regulate the transmission and exchange of information on health hazards between the countries that are party to it and set new standards for preventing the spread of infolious diseases.  According to the Article 4 of the International Health Regulations, Poland, as each Member State of the WHO (State Party), designates or establishes the National Institute of Hygiene. The Chief Sanitary Inspectorate co-operates with the National Focal Point for International Health Regulations  The National Institute of Public Health - National Institute of Hygiene. The Chief Sanitary Inspectorate co-operates with the National Focal Point for International Health Regulations are required to comply with the provisions of the International Health Regulations.  The quality and level of the following attributes are taken into account in assessing the implementation of the International Health Regulations:  1. 1. national legislation, policy and financing, 2. 2. coordination and National Focal Point communications, 3. 3. surveillance, 4. response, 5. 5. preparedness, 6. 6. risk communication, 7. 7. human resources, 8. 8. laboratory, 9	Name of the indicator	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness
Definition  International Health Regulations (IHR) are a set of guidelines, rights and obligations imposed on both on the states and the World Health Organization (WHO).  Unit  points  International Health Regulations (IHR) were adopted by the 58th World Health Assembly in 23rd of May 2005 in Geneva. They are a set of guidelines, rights and obligations imposed on both the states and the World Health Organization (WHO).  International Health Regulations aim at combating and preventing the spread of diseases on an international scale by applying proportionate measures to avoid unnecessary interference with international transport. These regulations regulate the transmission and exchange of information on health hazards between the countries that are party to it and set new standards for preventing the spread of infectious diseases.  According to the Article 4 of the International Health Regulations, Poland, as each Member State of the WHO (State Party), designates or establishes the National Focal Point for International Health Regulations was established at the National Institute of Public Health - National Institute of Hygiene. The Chief Sanitary Inspectorate co-operates with the National Focal Point for International Health Regulations was established at the National Institute of Public Health - National Institute of Hygiene. The Chief Sanitary Inspectorate co-operates with the National Focal Point for International Health Regulations.  The National Regulations of the International Health Regulations was established at the National Institute of Public Health - National Institute of Hygiene. The Chief Sanitary Inspectorate co-operates with the National Focal Point for International Health Regulations.  The Quality and level of the following attributes are taken into account in assessing the implementation of the International Health Regulations:  1. national legislation, policy and financing, 2. 2. coordination and National Focal Point communications, 3. 3. surveillance, 4. 4. response, 5. 5. preparedness, 6. 6	Sustainable Development Goal	Goal 3. Good health and well-being
Unit points  Available dimensions  International Health Regulations (IHR) were adopted by the 58th World Health Assembly in 23rd of May 2005 in Geneva. They are a set of guidelines, rights and obligations imposed on both the states and the World Health Organization (WHO).  International Health Regulations aim at combating and preventing the spread of diseases on an international scale by applying proportionate measures to avoid unnecessary interference with international transport. These regulations regulate the transmission and exchange of information on health hazards between the countries that are party to it and set new standards for preventing the spread of infectious diseases.  According to the Article 4 of the International Health Regulations, Poland, as each Member State of the WHO (State Party), designates or establishes the National Focal Point for International Health Regulations was established at the National Institute of Public Health - National Institute of Hygiene. The Chief Sanitary Inspectorate co-operates with the National Focal Point for International Health Regulations, so that they receive information about events that pose public health threats to the international sign.  Since 15th of June 2007, all countries that have ratified the WHO Convention, including Poland, are required to comply with the provisions of the International Health Regulations.  The quality and level of the following attributes are taken into account in assessing the implementation of the International Health Regulations:  1. 1. national legislation, policy and financing, 2. 2. coordination and National Focal Point communications, 3. 3. surveillance, 4. 4. response, 5. 5. preparedness, 6. 6. risk communication, 7. 7. human resources, 8. 8. laboratory, 9. 9. points of entry, 10. 10. zoonotic events, 11. 11. food safety, 12. 12. chemical events, 13. 13. radionuclear emergencies.	Target	
International Health Regulations (IHR) were adopted by the 58th World Health Assembly in 23rd of May 2005 in Geneva. They are a set of guidelines, rights and obligations imposed on both the states and the World Health Organization (WHO).  International Health Regulations aim at combating and preventing the spread of diseases on an international scale by applying proportionate measures to avoid unnecessary interference with international transport. These regulations regulate the transmission and exchange of information on health hazards between the countries that are party to it and set new standards for preventing the spread of infectious diseases.  According to the Article 4 of the International Health Regulations, Poland, as each Member State of the WHO (State Party), designates or establishes the National Focal Point for International Health Regulations.  The National Focal Point for International Health Regulations was established at the National Institute of Public Health - National Institute of Hygiene. The Chief Sanitary Inspectorate co-operates with the National Focal Point for International Health Regulations, so that they receive information about events that pose public health threats to the international sign.  Since 15th of June 2007, all countries that have ratified the WHO Convention, including Poland, are required to comply with the provisions of the International Health Regulations.  The quality and level of the following attributes are taken into account in assessing the implementation of the International Health Regulations:  1. 1. national legislation, policy and financing, 2. 2. coordination and National Focal Point communications, 3. 3. surveillance, 4. 4. response, 5. 5. preparedness, 6. 6. risk communication, 7. 7. human resources, 8. 8. laboratory, 9. 9. points of entry, 10. 10. zoonotic events, 11. 11. food safety, 12. 12. chemical events, 13. 13. radionuclear emergencies.	Definition	
International Health Regulations (IHR) were adopted by the 58th World Health Assembly in 23rd of May 2005 in Geneva. They are a set of guidelines, rights and obligations imposed on both the states and the World Health Organization (WHO).  International Health Regulations aim at combating and preventing the spread of diseases on an international scale by applying proportionate measurages to avoid unnecessary interference with international transport. These regulations regulate the transmission and exchange of information on health hazards between the countries that are party to it and set new standards for preventing the spread of infectious diseases.  According to the Article 4 of the International Health Regulations, Poland, as each Member State of the WHO (State Party), designates or establishes the National Focal Point for International Health Regulations was established at the National Institute of Public Health - National Institute of Hygiene. The Chief Sanitary Inspectorate co-operates with the National Focal Point for International Health Regulations, so that they receive information about events that pose public health threats to the international sign.  Methodological explanations  Methodological explanations  Methodological explanations  The quality and level of the following attributes are taken into account in assessing the implementation of the International Health Regulations:  1. 1. national legislation, policy and financing, 2. 2. coordination and National Focal Point communications, 3. 3. surveillance, 4. 4. response, 5. 5. preparedness, 6. 6. risk communication, 7. 7. human resources, 8. 8. laboratory, 9. 9. points of entry, 10. 10. zoonotic events, 11. 11. food safety, 12. 12. chemical events, 13. 13. radionuclear emergencies.	Unit	points
Assembly in 23rd of May 2005 in Geneva. They are a set of guidelines, rights and obligations imposed on both the states and the World Health Organization (WHO).  International Health Regulations aim at combating and preventing the spread of diseases on an international scale by applying proportionate measures to avoid unnecessary interference with international transport. These regulations regulate the transmission and exchange of information on health hazards between the countries that are party to it and set new standards for preventing the spread of infectious diseases.  According to the Article 4 of the International Health Regulations, Poland, as each Member State of the WHO (State Party), designates or establishes the National Focal Point for International Health Regulations was established at the National Institute of Public Health - National Institute of Hygiene. The Chief Sanitary Inspectorate co-operates with the National Institute of Hygiene. The Chief Sanitary Inspectorate co-operates with the National Institute of Hygiene. The Chief Sanitary Inspectorate co-operates with the National Institute of Hygiene. The Chief Sanitary Inspectorate co-operates with the National Institute of Hygiene. The Chief Sanitary Inspectorate co-operates with the National Institute of Hygiene. The Chief Sanitary Inspectorate co-operates with the National Institute of Hygiene. The Chief Sanitary Inspectorate co-operates with the National Institute of Hygiene. The Chief Sanitary Inspectorate co-operates with the National Institute of Hygiene. The Chief Sanitary Inspectorate co-operates with the National Institute of Hygiene. The Chief Sanitary Inspectorate co-operates with the National Institute of Hygiene. The Chief Sanitary Inspectorate co-operates with the National Institute of Hygiene. The Chief Sanitary Inspectorate co-operates with the National Institute of Hygiene. The Chief Sanitary Inspectorate co-operates with the National Institute of Hygiene. The Chief Sanitary Inspectorate co-operates with the National Institut	Available dimensions	
Data source WHO	Methodological explanations	Assembly in 23rd of May 2005 in Geneva. They are a set of guidelines, rights and obligations imposed on both the states and the World Health Organization (WHO).  International Health Regulations aim at combating and preventing the spread of diseases on an international scale by applying proportionate measures to avoid unnecessary interference with international transport. These regulations regulate the transmission and exchange of information on health hazards between the countries that are party to it and set new standards for preventing the spread of infectious diseases.  According to the Article 4 of the International Health Regulations, Poland, as each Member State of the WHO (State Party), designates or establishes the National Focal Point for International Health Regulations was established at the National Institute of Public Health - National Institute of Hygiene. The Chief Sanitary Inspectorate co-operates with the National Focal Point for International Health Regulations, so that they receive information about events that pose public health threats to the international sign.  Since 15th of June 2007, all countries that have ratified the WHO Convention, including Poland, are required to comply with the provisions of the International Health Regulations.  The quality and level of the following attributes are taken into account in assessing the implementation of the International Health Regulations:  1. 1. national legislation, policy and financing, 2. 2. coordination and National Focal Point communications, 3. 3. surveillance, 4. 4. response, 5. 5. preparedness, 6. 6. risk communication, 7. 7. human resources, 8. 8. laboratory, 9. 9. points of entry, 10. 10. zoonotic events, 11. 1, food safety, 12. chemical events,
	Data source	C
	Data availability	





## Statistics for the SDGs - global indicators



V	otes	
---	------	--

Last update: 04-04-2023, 14:06