



Introduction to 7-1-7

The 7-1-7 Target for Outbreak Detection and Control

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Every public health event is an opportunity to learn and improve



Identify and address bottlenecks

- ✓ Make immediate improvements to prepare for the next outbreak
- ✓ Prioritize strategies for longer term systems improvement (e.g., NAPHS)



Coordinate outbreak management

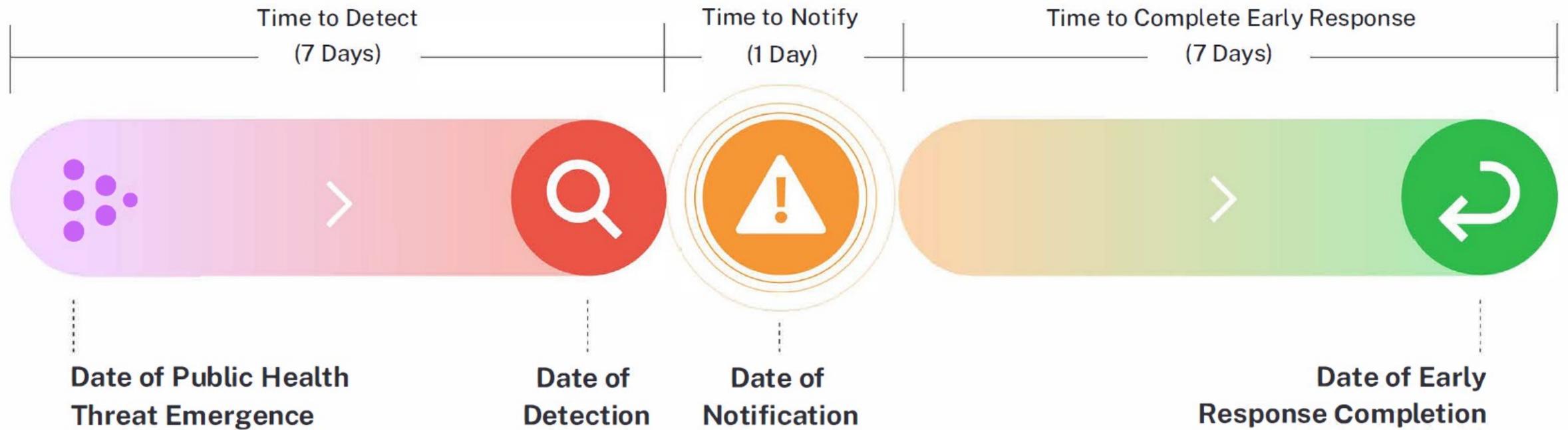


Monitor for potential outbreaks



Investigate suspected outbreak and assess risk

7-1-7: timeliness metrics and milestones



Regional Strategy for Health Security and Emergencies 2022-2030 adopts the 7-1-7 target

African health ministers adopt new regional strategy to transform health security

25 August 2022

Lomé – Spurred by the devastating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on fragile health systems, African health ministers this week adopted a new eight-year strategy to transform health security and emergency response in the region.

The Regional Strategy for Health Security and Emergencies 2022–2030, endorsed during the Seventy-second session of the World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Committee for Africa in Lomé, Togo, aims to reduce the health and socioeconomic impacts of public health emergencies.

Globally, the African region reports the heaviest burden of public health emergencies, with more than 100 such events occurring annually. Prior to the emergence of COVID-19, the top causes of epidemics in the region were cholera, measles, yellow fever, meningococcal meningitis, and Ebola virus disease.



REGIONAL OFFICE FOR Africa

World Health Organization

AFR/RC72/R3
24 August 2022

REGIONAL COMMITTEE FOR AFRICA

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Seventy second session
Lomé, Republic of Togo, 22–26 August 2022

Provisional agenda item 11

RESOLUTION

REGIONAL STRATEGY FOR HEALTH SECURITY AND EMERGENCIES, 2022–2030
(Document AFR/RC72/8)

41. Adopt and use the novel global 7-1-7 target: Identify the outbreak within seven days of emergence, report to public health officials within one day, and effectively respond within seven days.¹⁹

Indicator	Baseline	Milestones			Target
	2022 (%)	2024 (%)	2026 (%)	2028 (%)	2030 (%)
Number of countries that have identified the outbreak within 7 days of emergence, report to public health officials within 1 day of detection, and effectively respond within 7 days	0	47	47	47	47



Implementing 7-1-7

How can the 7-1-7 approach improve outbreak response?

Performance improvement

Bottlenecks are easily identified and quantified, and short- and long-term actions are taken to drive rapid improvement

Prioritization for financing and systems strengthening

Data on real-world system performance informs prioritization of available and needed resources (complementing the JEE and SPAR)

Communication and advocacy

When presented with simple metrics, political leaders and donors can clearly visualize resource needs and necessary policy interventions, substantiated by clear data

Accountability and reporting

Reporting against simple metrics can monitor performance, evaluate interventions and improve transparency

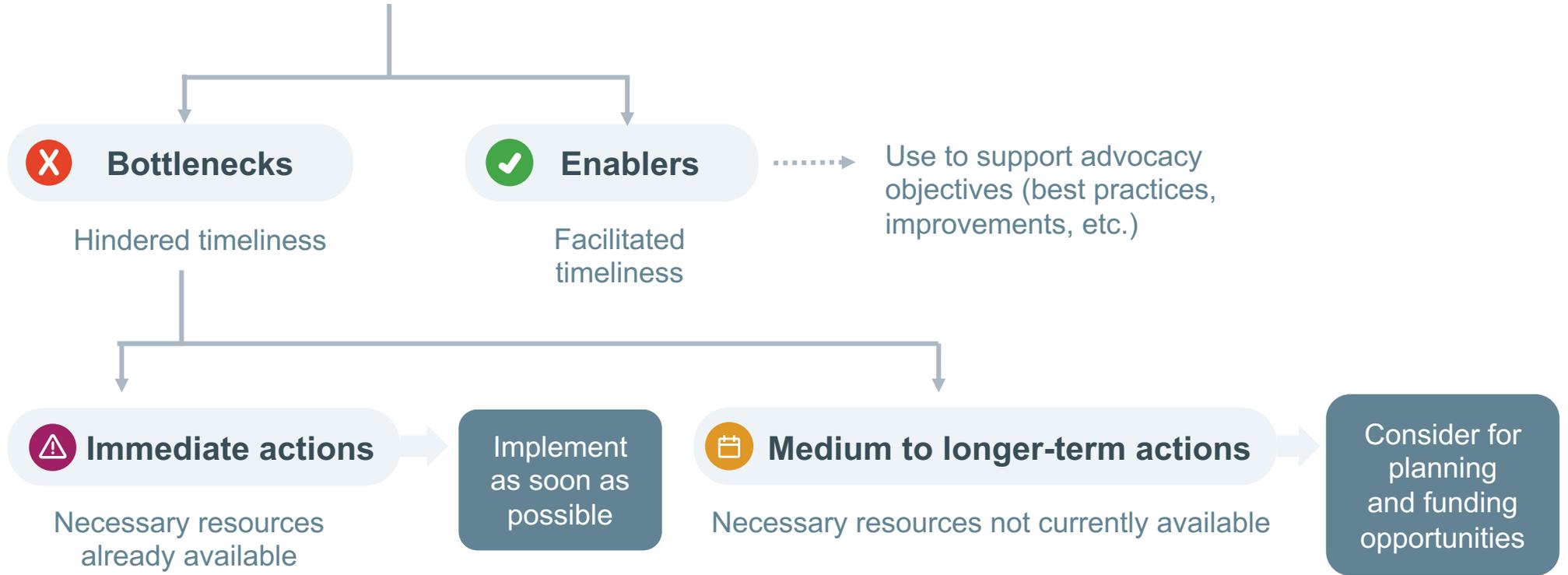
Capture and assess 7-1-7 performance

Use 7-1-7 performance to identify bottlenecks and enablers

Identify and implement actions

Real-time implementation
to support an ongoing response immediately after an event is detected

Retrospective review
immediately after response concludes or in AAR for larger events



2. Identify bottlenecks and enablers

Identify bottlenecks that prevented timely actions and enablers that facilitated timely action for each phase: Detection, Notification, Response

Interval	Bottlenecks Factors that prevented timely action. Identify max 3, if applicable. Propose remedial actions in Step 4.	Enablers Factors that enabled timely action. Identify max 3, if applicable. Document for advocacy and to demonstrate impact.
Detection		
Notification		
Response		

1. Use 7-1-7 to evaluate timeliness

For each event, document key dates and assess if targets were met

Milestones	Date DD/MM/YY	Narrative Briefly describe key observations in this interval and how the date was determined.
Date of emergence¹ <i>For endemic diseases:</i> date on which a predetermined increase in case incidence over baseline rates occurred <i>For non-endemic diseases:</i> date on which the index case or first epidemiologically linked case first experienced symptoms <i>For other public health events:</i> date the threat first met criteria as a reportable event based on country reporting standards		
Date of detection Date the event is first recorded by any source or in any system		
Date of notification Date the event is first reported to a public health authority responsible for action		
Date of early response initiation Date on which the first of the seven early response actions occurred (see below)		
Date of early response completion Date on which all applicable early response actions were completed (see below)		

Interval	Calculation In days	Timeliness In days	Target In days	Met target? Yes/No
Detection	Difference between dates of emergence and detection		7	
Notification	Difference between dates of detection and notification		1	
Response	Difference between dates of notification and completion of the last early response action		7	

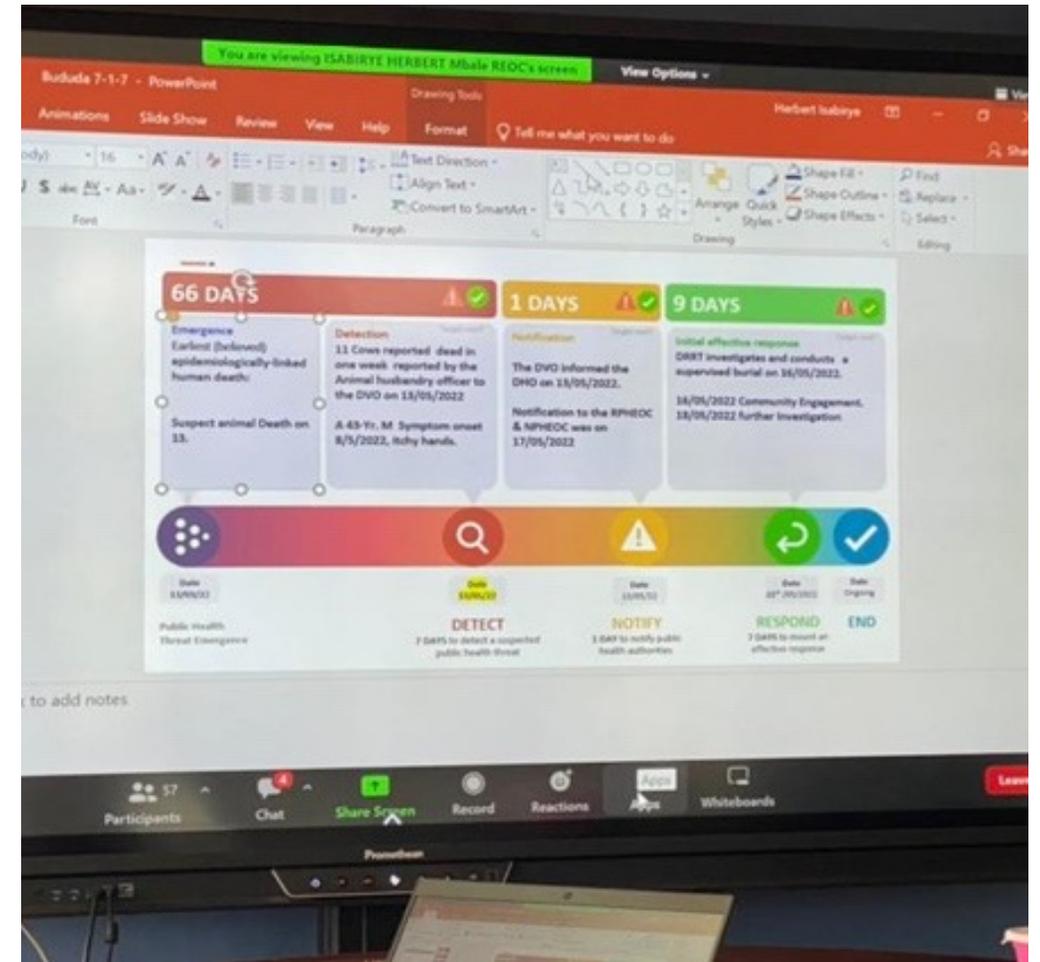
3. Propose actions to address bottlenecks

Some actions can be done immediately, others may require long-term planning and investment

Proposed action	Bottleneck addressed	Responsible authority	Target start date	Target end date

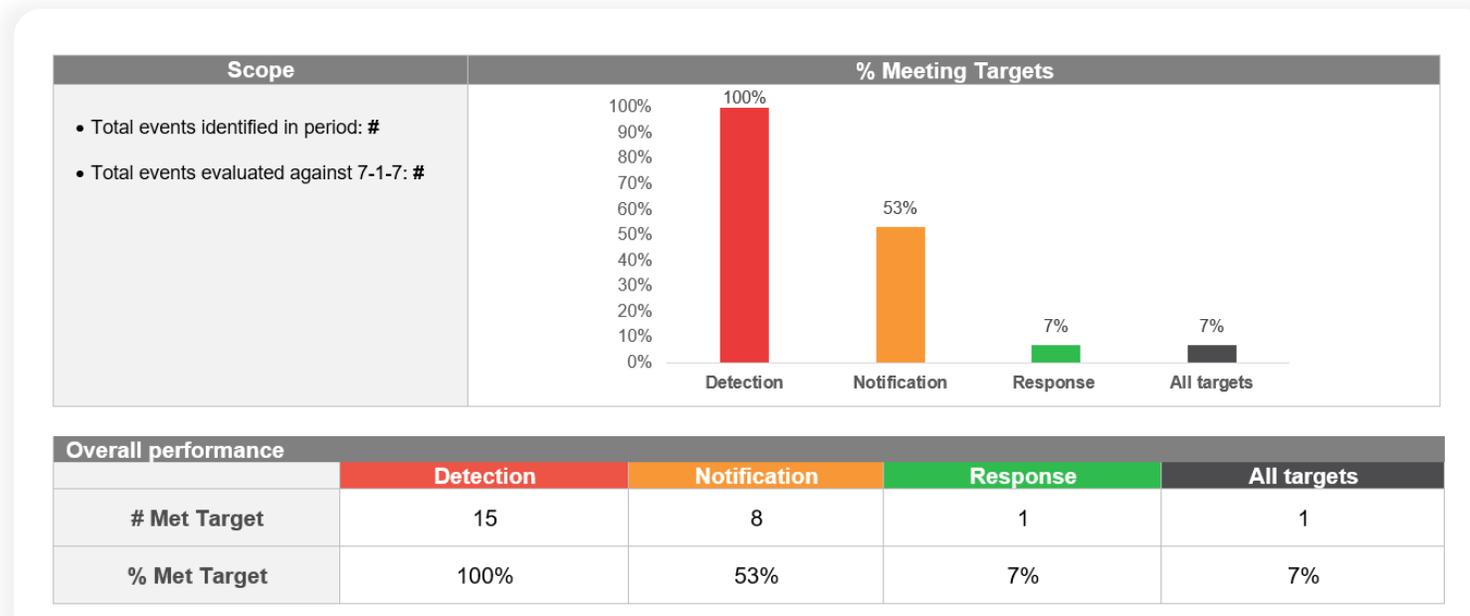
4. Engage stakeholders for rapid performance improvement

- Discuss bottlenecks and enablers of timely performance during a meeting with key stakeholders
- Agree on remedial actions to improve preparedness for future events
- Assign responsibility for completing those actions
- Monitor completion of remedial actions at future stakeholder meetings



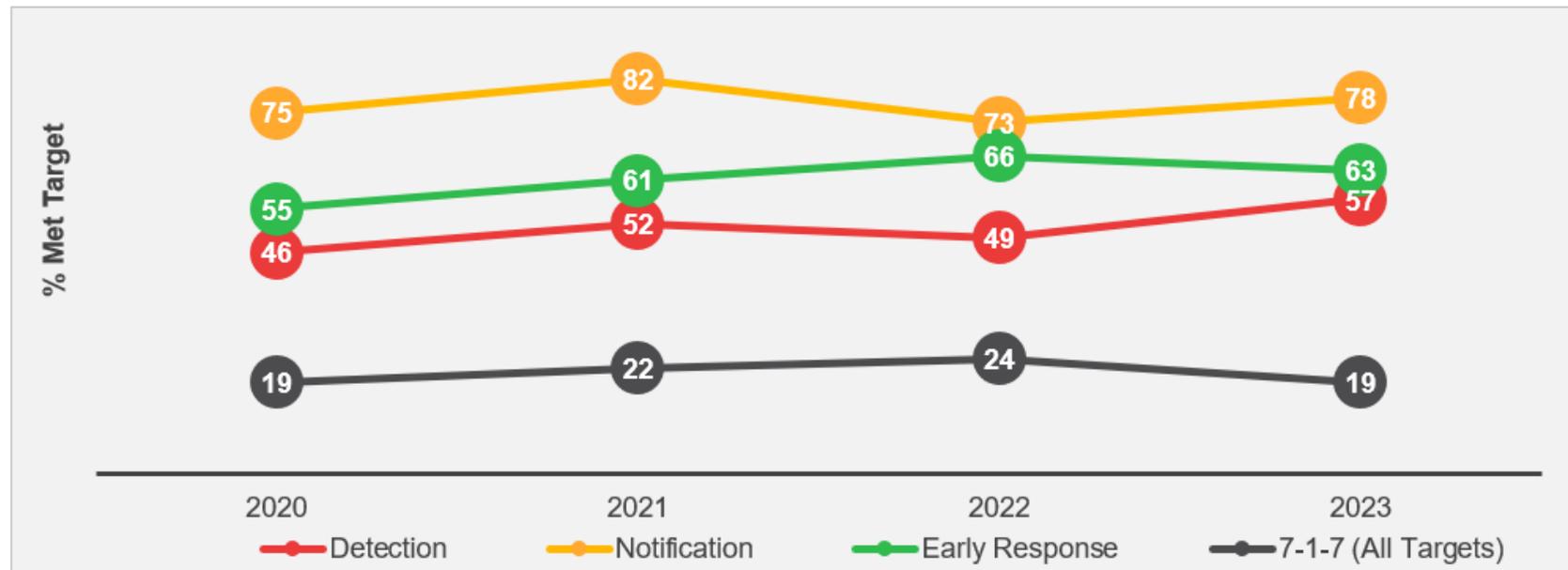
5. Use 7-1-7 performance to prioritize long-term planning and accountability

- Before each operational planning cycle, synthesize learnings from 7-1-7 and review performance against targets
- Use recommendations from 7-1-7 to prioritize activities for financing (NAPHS along with other evaluations: SPAR, JEE, AAR, etc.)



6. Use 7-1-7 for advocacy and accountability

- Translate findings from 7-1-7 implementation into advocacy asks for resources to resolve bottlenecks
- Evaluate interventions and demonstrate progress by routinely synthesizing 7-1-7 data

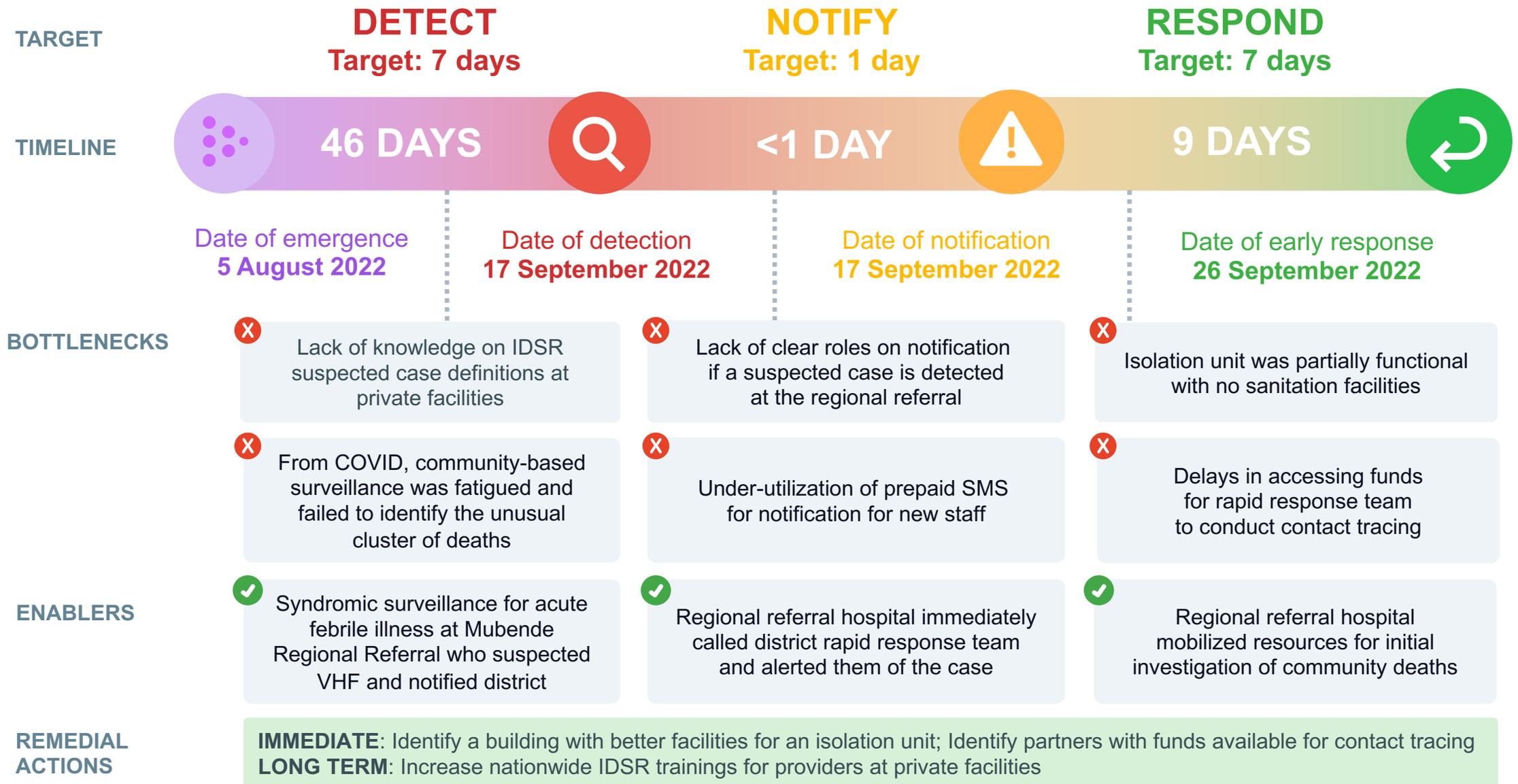


7-1-7 in action

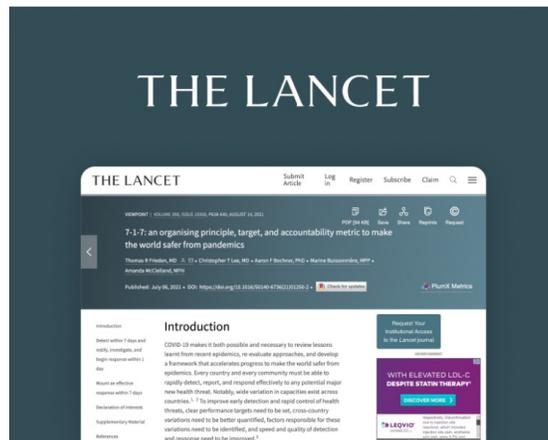
Sudan Virus Disease Outbreak Response

Mubende, Uganda



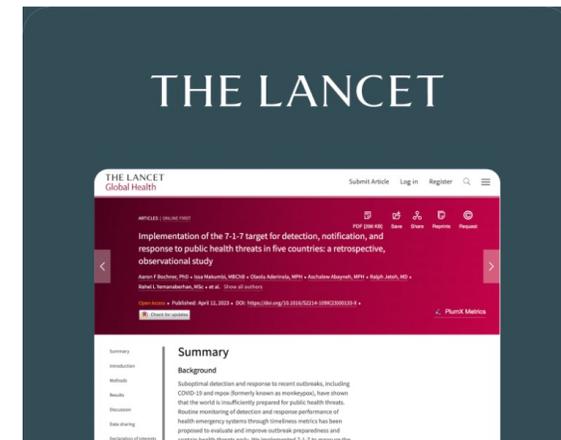


Publications



7-1-7: an organising principle, target, and accountability metric to make the world safer from pandemics

Thomas R Frieden, Christopher T Lee, Aaron F Bochner, Marine Buissonnière, Amanda McClelland



Implementation of the 7-1-7 target for detection, notification, and response to public health threats in five countries: a retrospective, observational study

Aaron F Bochner, Issa Makumbi, Olaolu Aderinola, Aschalew Abayneh, Ralph Jetoh, Rahel L Yemanaberhan, Jenom S Danjuma, Francis T Lazaro, Hani J Mahmoud, Trokon O Yeabab, Lydia Nakiire, Aperi K Yahaya, Renato A Teixeira, Mohammed Lamorde, Immaculate Nabukenya, John Oladejo, Ifedayo M O Adetifa, Wanderson Oliveira, Amanda McClelland, Christopher T Lee



The 7-1-7 Alliance

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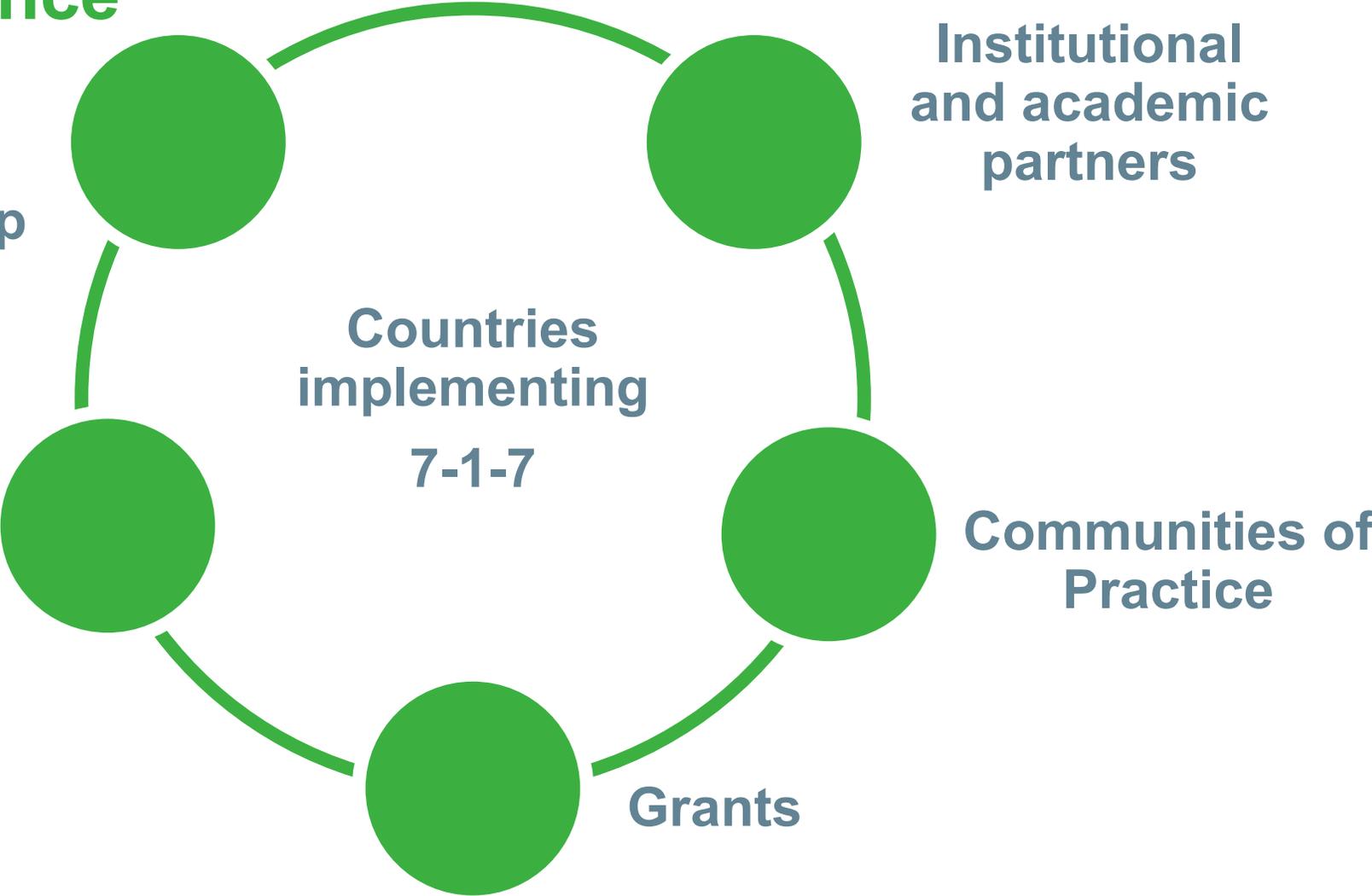
Countries
implementing
7-1-7

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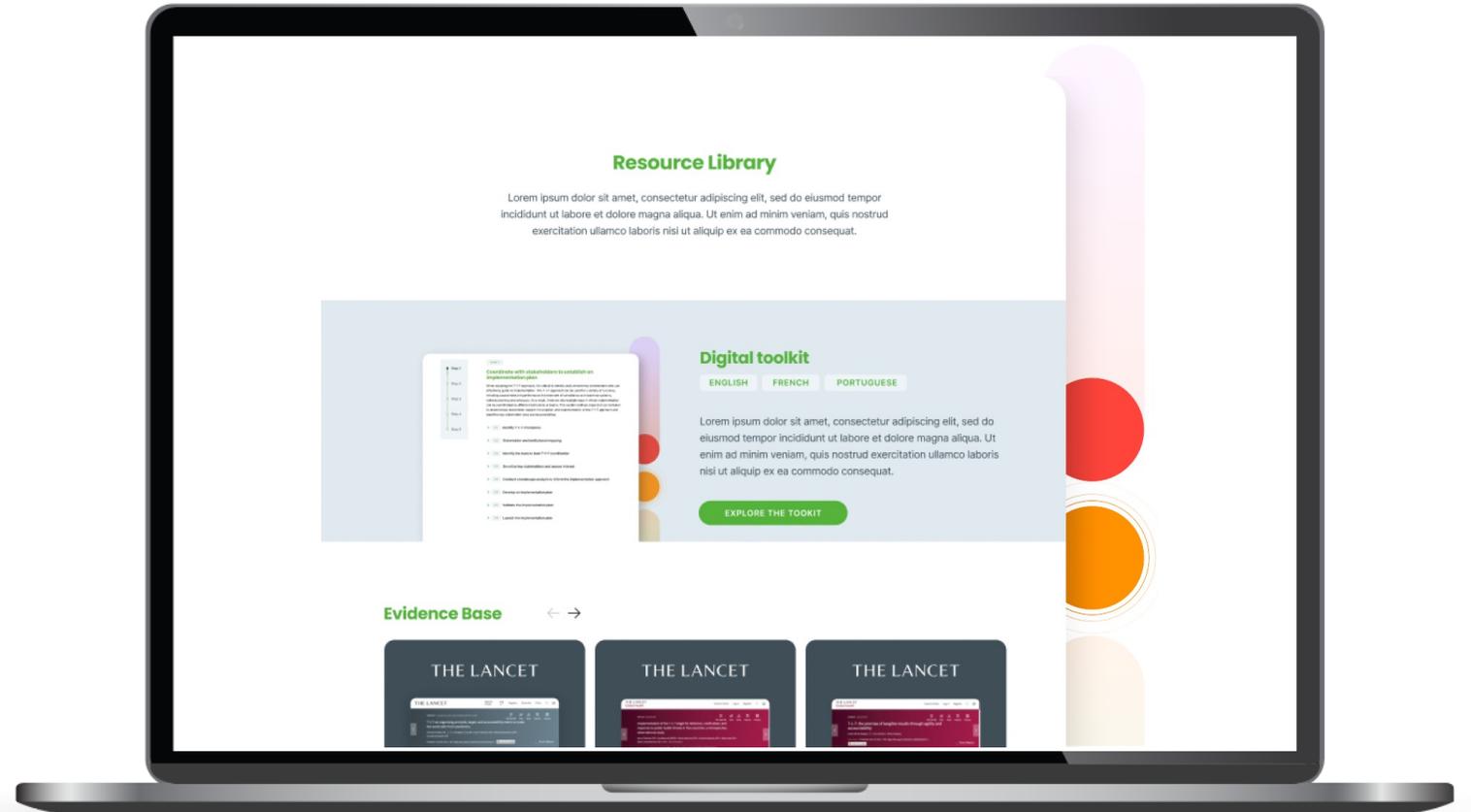
Secretariat hosted by
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Resources

Resources to support implementation are available at 717alliance.org

- [WHO Guidance for conducting an Early Action Review](#)
- [Full 7-1-7 Implementation Toolkit](#)
- [Introductory fact sheets for decision-makers](#)
- [Webinars](#)
- [FAQ](#)



Join the Alliance

Interested in learning more about your country or organization becoming an official partner of the 7-1-7 Alliance?

—> Email the Alliance Secretariat at 717alliance@rtsl.org to get started

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Thank you