International Health Regulations and Aviation

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What is the IHR about?

What is the best way forward to work synergistically with CAPSCA and aviation

What have been done for Travel and Transport - Ports, Airports and Ground Crossings
What is the International Health Regulations About?
IHR Overview

- IHR (2005) was adopted unanimously by governments of all WHO Member States during the World Health Assembly in May 2005

- Entry into force in June 2007
  - One exception: there is a five year phase until 2012 for (technical) IHR Core Capacities development (Annex 1)

- Binding international law for the entire government of - in the meantime - 194 Member States

- National ratification is not required
“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*” – Article 2
What do the new IHR call for?

Rights, obligations and procedures, and progress monitoring

- Strengthened **national system** for
  - surveillance and response
  - designated points of entry (POE)

- Strengthened **international system** for prevention, alert and response to international public health emergencies

- Global partnership, international collaboration and **collective actions**
IHR call for national system and capacity

- IHR (2005) timeline

Timeline

2007 - Planning

2009 - Implementation

2012 - 2 years + 3 + (2) + (up to 2)

2014

2016

"As soon as possible but no later than five years from entry into force …"
(Articles 5, 13)
A Paradigm Shift

From **diseases list** to **all public health threats**

From **control of borders** to also **containment at source**

From **preset measures** to **adapted responses**

International Health Regulations
Containment at Source

- IHR emphasize the importance of the IHR core capacity requirement for surveillance and response at national and local levels.

- Rapid response and containment at the source is:
  - the most effective way to secure maximum protection against international spread of diseases.
  - key to limiting unnecessary health-based restrictions on trade and travel.
Adapted Response

- Response depends on the nature of public health risks and events occurring…
- New IHR emphasize the need of risk assessment to inform appropriate public health actions
- International public health security is based on strong national public health response capacity connected to a global alert and response system (e.g. GOARN)
- Need flexibility for POE public health measures
“When the world is collectively at risk, defense becomes a shared responsibility of all nations.”

Dr. Margaret Chan, Director General, World Health Organization; World Health Day 2007
Shift of Public Health Efforts at POE

- What are new roles of POE under the new IHR?
- How can we shift our public health efforts at POE to fit the changing situation?
Core Capacity Requirements at PoE

At Designated **Airports**, **Ports** and **Ground Crossings**

► At all times
  - Access to medical service
  - Transport of ill travellers
  - Inspection of conveyances
  - Control of vectors / reservoirs
  
  …..

► For responding to events
  - Emergency contingency plan
  - Arrangement for isolation (human, animal)
  - Space for interview / quarantine
  - Apply specific control measures
  
  …..
### Four key public health technical areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic action</th>
<th>Goal</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Foster global partnerships</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PREVENT AND RESPOND TO INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH DISEASES</strong></td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Control and response systems</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Global alert &amp; response</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>National alert &amp; response systems</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Specific risks (e.g. influenza pandemic)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>LEGAL ISSUES AND MONITORING</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sustain rights, obligations and procedures</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Conduct studies and monitor progress</td>
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</table>

A legal and monitoring framework

Awareness and understanding

National alert & response systems

International Travel & transport

Global alert & response

### Seven strategic actions to guide IHR(2005) implementation

1. Foster global partnerships
2. Control and response systems
3. Global alert & response
4. National alert & response systems
5. Specific risks (e.g. influenza pandemic)
6. Sustain rights, obligations and procedures
7. Conduct studies and monitor progress

*Strategic actions 2–5 are key because they call for significantly strengthened national and global efforts.*
Areas of work for IHR implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP</th>
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</table>

- **Other Intergovernmental organizations**
  - e.g. FAO, OIE, ICAO, IMO, UNWTO …

- **Development agencies and Regional Agreements**
  - e.g. AFD, CIDA, DFID, JAICA, USAID, ADB, ASEAN, EC, MERCOSUR, WB …

- **WHO Collaborating Centres and Technical partners**
  - International Networks / National agencies / NGOs: e.g. GOARN, IANPHI, Pasteur IN, MSF, TEPHINET, GEISS, CDC, ECDC, HPA, InVS …

- **Industry associations**
  - e.g. ACI, IATA, ISF, ISO …
<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>STRENGTHEN NATIONAL CAPACITY</strong></th>
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### EXPECTED RESULTS

1. Facilities used by travellers at points of entry are maintained in a sanitary condition and are kept free of infection or contamination, including vectors and reservoirs.

2. Routine measures, in compliance with IHR (2005), are in place for travellers, conveyances, cargo, goods and postal parcels.

3. **A public health contingency plan for public health emergencies** is effectively available and operational at all designated PoE and in all countries.

4. Designated points of entry have the capacity to rapidly implement international public health recommendations.

5. Coordination exists between WHO and other relevant UN and intergovernmental organizations, industry associations and travel-related professional associations.
### IHR implementation at ports, airports and ground crossings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREVENTION</th>
<th>EARLY WARNING</th>
<th>RESPONSE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Containing known public health risks</td>
<td>Detecting relevant health events</td>
<td>Responding to public health emergencies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Routine control of “Sanitary conditions” at points of entry and conveyances</td>
<td>Inspection, Information and verification</td>
<td>Support to investigation and contingency plans to adopt control measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk management</td>
<td>Risk assessment</td>
<td>Event management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conveyances inspection programmes and control measures</td>
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</table>

**International Health Regulations**

**World Health Organization**
What is the best way forward to work synergistically with CAPSCA
Key Objectives of International Collaboration for IHR implementation

Harmonize norms and standards and its global application

Develop awareness & mobilize resources for IHR implementation

Strengthen public health capacities for prevention, surveillance, early warning and response under the scope of the IHR.

Foster human resources development and continuing education.

Promote intersectorial collaboration, such as among travel, tourism and transport sector.
Main approaches

- Global, Regional and sub-regional cooperation projects
- Training initiatives
- Networks
- Guidance and electronic tools
  - E-library (http://www.who.int/ihr/elibrary)
WHO’s regional and country offices play a vital role in support of countries’ engagement with partnerships providing reinforcement of national capacity to manage multiple activities and financial flows (when partnerships are active at country level), including for IHR implementation.
Collaboration and partnership

- PAGNet specialized network for ports, airports and ground crossings
- Provision of guidance to other UN agencies, programmes and to specialized intergovernmental organizations
- Support to Member States for the collaboration with funding partners
- Foster collaboration and partnership with, and provision of technical support to civil society and NGOs
- Provide technical support to activities run by partner organisations (ICAO, IATA in air travel section)
  -- CAPSCA
  -- Public health emergency (Pandemic H1N1, Japan nuclear incident...)
GLOBAL ALERT AND RESPONSE
GOARN: Institutions and Partner Network

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.
Promotion of Surveillance Networks

SurvAC

Coordination Platform

CHORDS

International Health Regulations
Laboratory Core Capacities

- Specimen collection, packaging and transport (art. 46)
  - WHO Training modules and sessions on transport of infectious substances in partnership with IATA
  - Financial support for the international transport of specimens for confirmatory testing at WHO reference laboratories (e.g. Flu, polio or measles specimens)
Programme de jumelages des laboratoires
Hazards: Support to the detection and response to IHR related Hazards: Zoonosis, Food safety, Chemical and Radiological

- Development of guidance on chemical detection and response to emergencies
- Risk assessment and investigation of zoonotic, food safety and chemical hazards
- Active support of various networks for the detection and response to zoonotic and food safety hazards
  - INFOSAN
  - GLEWS
- NFP briefings on detection, notification and response to Radiological hazards with IAEA (EMRO)
- Training of national consultants on detection, notification and response to IHR related Hazards (AFRO)
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) is a specialized UN Agency responsible for supporting the planning and development of international air transport.

- ICAO has specific norms and standards related to IHR requirements and public health.
- Guidelines for States Concerning the Management of Communicable Disease Posing a Serious Public Health Risk (see recommended reading).
- Cooperative Arrangement for Prevention of Diseases Through Air Travel – CAPSCA, related to public health emergency plans at airports, in collaboration with WHO and other international bodies.

International Air Transport Association (IATA) represents, leads, and serves the airline industry.

- Has developed operational procedures and trainings in collaboration with ICAO and WHO.

Airport Council International (ACI) represents the airport administration globally.
Synergies in Public Health


Health part of aircraft general declaration

- Fever (38°C/100°F or greater) plus one or more of the following signs or symptoms:
  - Appearing obviously unwell
  - Persistent coughing
  - Impaired breathing
  - Persistent diarrhoea
  - Persistent vomiting
  - Skin rash
  - Bruising or bleeding without previous injury
  - Confusion of recent onset

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE</th>
<th>NAMES OF CREW</th>
<th>NAMES OF PASSENGERS ON THIS FLIGHT</th>
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<tr>
<td>Departure Place</td>
<td>Flight Number</td>
<td>Details of aircraft and route</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arrival Place</td>
<td>Flight Number</td>
<td>Details of aircraft and route</td>
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Declaration of Health

If any passenger or crew member is unwell or has any symptoms of the disease listed above, they should be isolated promptly and medical assistance should be sought. If the condition worsens during the flight, the flight attendant should be notified immediately. If medical assistance is unavailable, the nearest medical facility should be contacted upon arrival. All passengers and crew members should be screened for disease symptoms before disembarking the aircraft.

Signature: ____________________________
Date: ____________

I, the undersigned, declare that all passengers and crew members on board the aircraft are in good health and do not present any symptoms of the disease listed above. I hereby declare that the health of all passengers and crew members is satisfactory and that no person has been placed in isolation due to suspected disease.

Signature: ____________________________
Date: ____________
Synergies in Public Health

- Pilot-in-command to notify ATC as soon as he is aware of a suspected case of communicable disease on board (IHR Art 28 and Convention of Intentional Civil Aviation Annex 9 - Facilitation 8.15)

- Public Health Passenger Locator Card (Convention of International Civil Aviation Annex 9 – Facilitation, Appendix 13 and WHO Case Management of Influenza A(H1N1) in Air Transport)
<table>
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<tr>
<th>IHR Core capacity requirements</th>
<th>ICAO</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>IHR Art 13</strong> - stipulates the deadline (15 Jun, 2012) for WHO State Parties to have IHR core capacities for alert and response set out in IHR Annex 1, including for designated Points of Entry (ports, airports and ground crossings).</td>
<td><strong>Annex 9 – Facilitation (2007 amendment)</strong> A Contracting State shall establish a national aviation plan in preparation for an outbreak of a communicable disease posing a public health risk or public health emergency of international concern.</td>
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<td><strong>IHR Annex 1b</strong> - requires individual public health emergency contingency plan for each designated airport</td>
<td>ICAO requires a national aviation plan and CAPSCA assist airports public health emergency plans to be developed and tested (drills)</td>
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ATC NOTIFICATION OF EVENT

- **A/C ID**
- **Dep.**
- **Dest.**
- **ETA**
- **POB**
- **No. cases**
- **Nature of risk**

En route ATC

**AIRLINE OPERATING AGENCY**

**AIRPORT OPERATOR**

**OTHER AGENCY**

**PHA**
What have been done for Travel and Transport - Ports, Airports and Ground Crossings
Specialized Network

News and events

A monthly news bulletin

Current radiation levels in Japan and travel advice - News release April 01
Daily situation updates on health are available on the WHO home page: www.who.int

Current radiation levels in Japan and travel advice - News release was posted by the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Maritime Organization and the World Meteorological Organization.

WHO has posted updated Frequently asked Questions (FAQs) on its web site about the current risk of radiation in Japan: www.who.int/hac/crises/jpn/faqs/en/index.html

Publication Date: Fri, 2011-04-01
Topic: General Topics

Update on Japan earthquake and nuclear energy plant event - 19 March 2011

Update on Japan earthquake and nuclear energy plant event - 19 March 2011
Daily situation updates are available on the WHO home page: www.who.int

Further to the note published on 15 March (please see item below), and in response to public concern, WHO has posted Frequently asked Questions (FAQs) on its web site about the current risk of radiation in Japan:

Publication Date: Sat, 2011-03-19
Topic: General Topics

Japan earthquake and nuclear concerns

Japan earthquake and nuclear concerns - 15 March 2011
Daily situation updates are available on the WHO home page:

Publication Date: Tue, 2011-03-15
Topic: General Topics
### Ship sanitation certificates

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<td>Extensions?</td>
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### Points of entry

- **Desgnated Date**: 12/10/2007
- **Assessed Date**: 07/08/2009
- **WHO Certification Date**: To be fixed

### Core capacity

#### At all times

- To provide access to (i) an appropriate medical service including diagnostic facilities to enable prompt assessment & care of ill travellers, (ii) adequate staff, equipment and premises to provide medical service
- To provide access to equipment & personnel for transport of ill travellers to appropriate medical facility
- To provide trained personnel for the inspection of conveyances
- To ensure safe environment for travellers using point of entry facilities including potable water
- To provide as far as practicable a programme & personnel for control of vectors & reservoirs in & near points of entry

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Ports, airports and ground crossings

While international travel and trade bring many health benefits linked to economic development, they may also cause public health risks that can spread internationally at airports, ports and ground crossings through persons, baggage, cargo, containers, conveyances, goods and postal parcels.

The IHR (2005) provide a public health response in the form of obligations and standing or temporary non-binding recommendations in ways that avoid unnecessary interference with international travel and trade.

States Parties to the IHR (2005) must strengthen public health capacities at designated airports, ports and ground crossings in both routine circumstances and when responding to events that may constitute a public health emergency of international concern.

IHR authorized list of ports
List of ports and other information

PAGNet
About PAGNet

Guidance, advice and tools

http://www.who.int/ihr/ports_airports/en/
the way forward

- Monitoring designation, development and implementing IHR core capacities at PoE.
- Strengthening intersectoral coordination and collaboration for designation, assessment and development of routine and response core capacity at PoE (e.g. transport, customs, immigration, environment, etc.).
- Harmonization of activities at PoE with national health surveillance and response system.
- National harmonization of IHR requirements with commitments/requirements from others International agreements (e.g. ICAO, IMO, ILO Conventions)
- WHO Certification for ports and airports at voluntary basis