

# 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**

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# 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



# Purpose of the IHR (2005)

“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

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

2007

2009

2012

2014

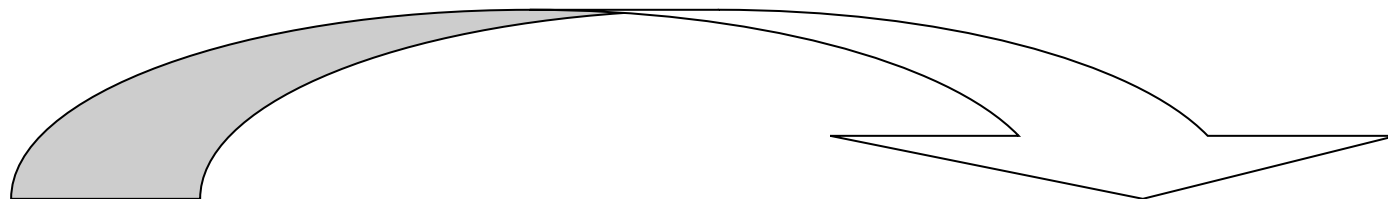
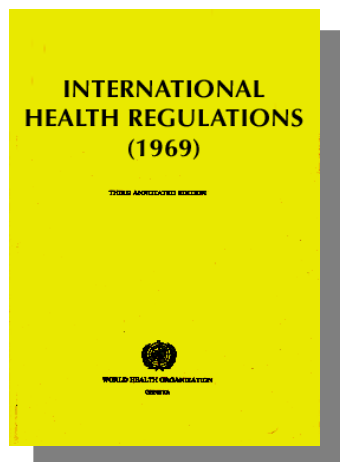
2016

Planning

Implementation

**"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**

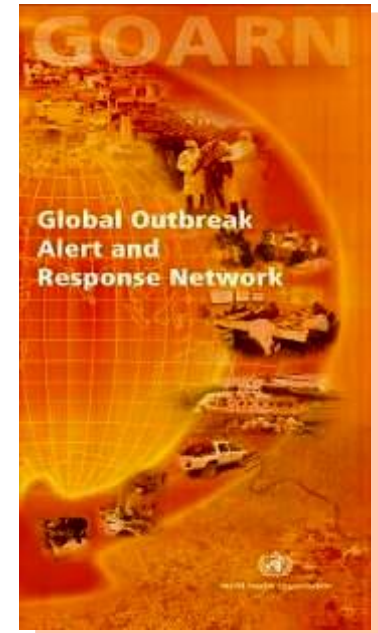


# Containment at Source

- 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



# GLOBALIZATION, PUBLIC HEALTH & INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

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**“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
  - .....



# Seven strategic actions to guide IHR(2005) implementation

|                             | Strategic action                                | Goal   |   |
|-----------------------------|---|--|---|
| GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP          |   |  |   |
| 1                           | Foster global partnerships                      | WHO, all countries and all relevant sectors (e.g. health, agriculture, travel, trade, education, defence) are aware of the new rules and collaborate to provide the best available technical support and, where needed, mobilize the necessary resources for effective implementation of IHR (2005).   | <b>Awareness and understanding</b>      |
| 2                           | <b>National alert &amp; response systems</b>    |  |   |
| 3                           | <b>International Travel &amp; transport</b>     |  | public health technical areas           |
| 4                           | <b>Global alert &amp; response</b>              |  |   |
| 5                           | <b>Specific risks (e.g. influenza pandemic)</b> |  |   |
| LEGAL ISSUES AND MONITORING |   |  |   |
| 6                           | Sustain rights, obligations and procedures      | New legal mechanisms as set out in the Regulations are fully developed and upheld; all professionals involved in implementing IHR (2005) have a clear understanding of, and sustain, the new rights, obligations and procedures laid out in the Regulations.   | <b>A legal and monitoring framework</b> |
| 7                           | Conduct studies and monitor progress            | Indicators are identified and collected regularly to monitor and evaluate IHR (2005) implementation at national and international levels. WHO Secretariat reports on progress to the World Health Assembly. Specific studies are proposed to facilitate and improve implementation of the Regulations. |   |

<sup>a</sup> Strategic actions 2–5 are key because they call for significantly strengthened national and global efforts.

# Areas of work for IHR implementation

| GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP |                                   |  |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1                  | <b>Foster global partnerships</b> | WHO, all countries and all relevant sectors (e.g. health, agriculture, travel, trade, education, defence) are aware of the new rules and collaborate to provide the best available technical support and, where needed, mobilize the necessary resources for effective implementation of IHR (2005). |

## ▶ **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 ...

# STRENGTHEN NATIONAL CAPACITY

2

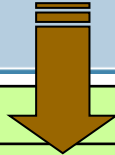
**Strengthen national disease surveillance, prevention, control and response systems**

Each country assesses its national resources in disease surveillance and response and develops national action plans to implement and meet IHR (2005) requirements, thus permitting rapid detection and response to the risk of international disease spread.

3

**Strengthen public health security in travel and transport**

The risk of international spread of disease is minimized through effective permanent public health measures and response capacity at designated airports, ports and ground crossings in all countries.



## 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

## PREVENTION

Containing known public health risks



Routine control of “Sanitary conditions” at points of entry and conveyances

**Risk management**

## EARLY WARNING

Detecting relevant health events



Inspection, Information and verification

**Risk assessment**

## RESPONSE

Responding to public health emergencies



Support to investigation and contingency plans to adopt control measures

**Event management**

Conveyances inspection programmes and control measures

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**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 Regional and Country Offices Engagement

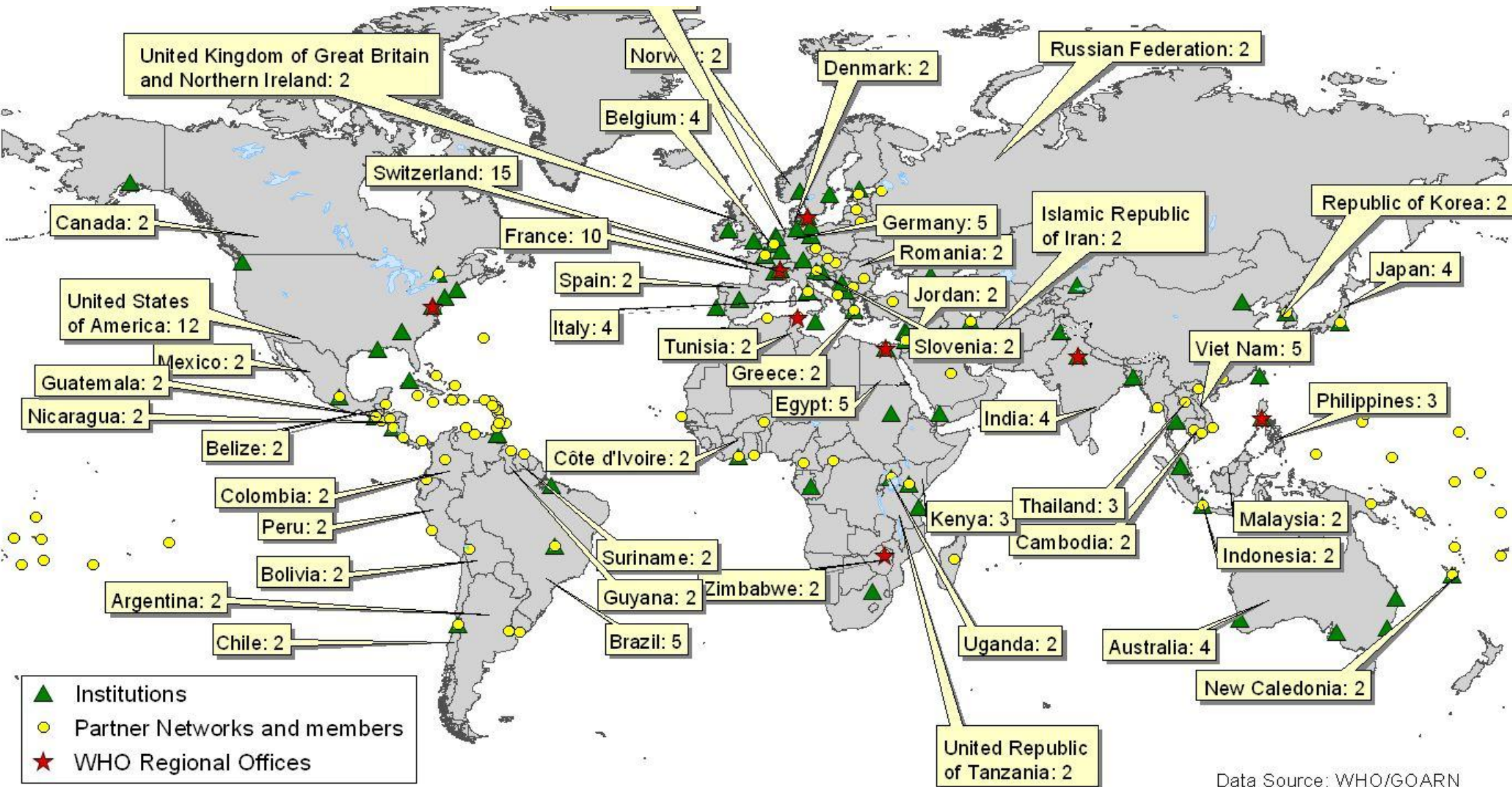
WHO's regional and country offices play a vital role in support of countries' engagement with partnerships providing reinforcement of national capacity to manage multiple activities and financial flows (when partnerships are active at country level), including for IHR implementation.

# 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



Data Source: WHO/GOARN  
 Map Production:  
 Public Health Mapping & GIS  
 Communicable Diseases (CDS)  
 World Health Organization  
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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**

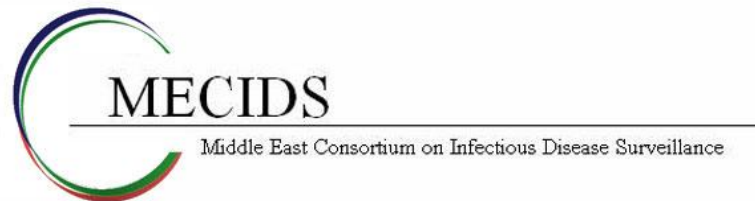
Réseau de Surveillance  
et d'Investigation des  
Epidémies



**Coordination  
Platform**



**CHORDS**



International Health Regulations



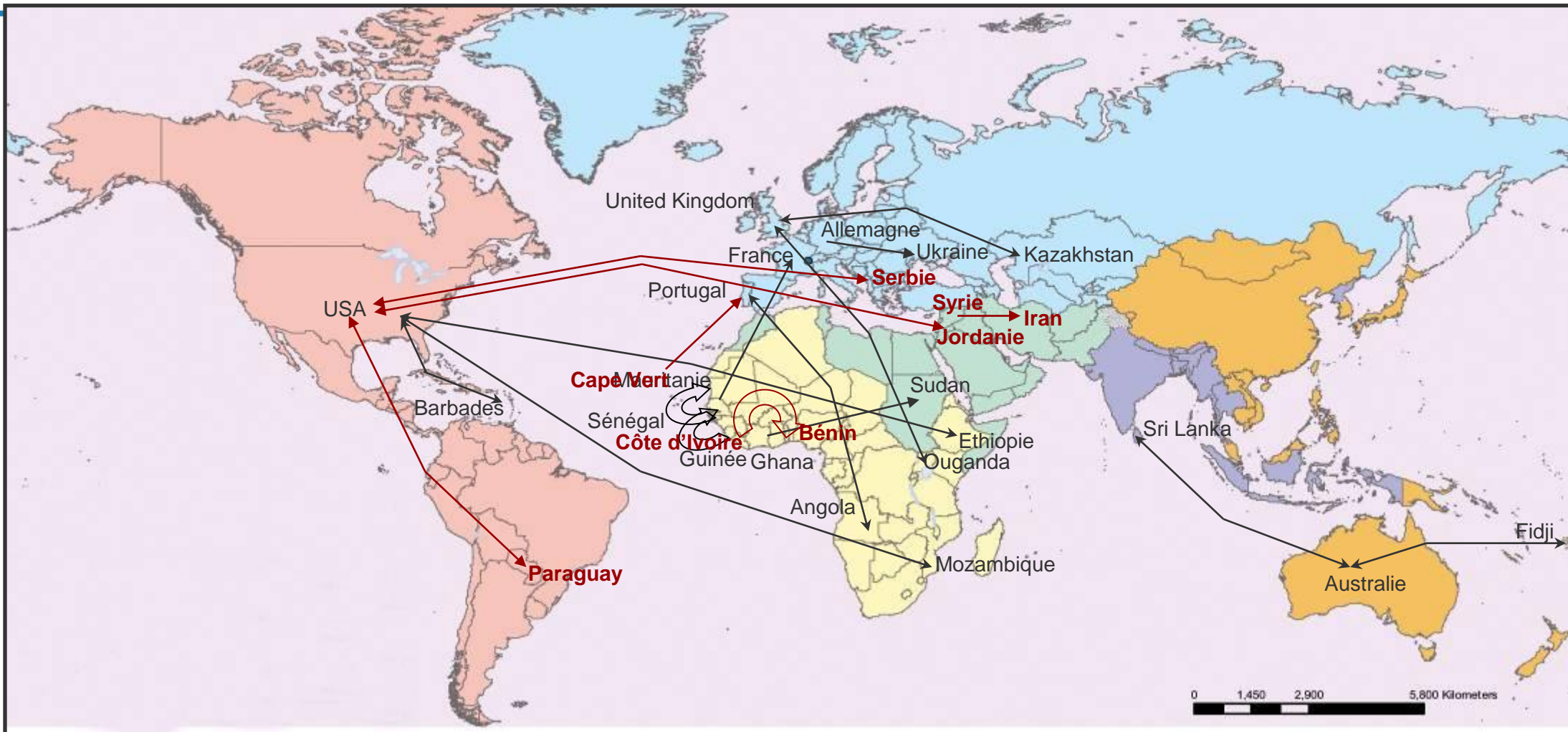
World Health  
Organization



# 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)

# Air Transport Organizations



- **International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)** is an 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

## ❖ IHR(2005)Annex 9 and Convention of International Civil Aviation Annex 9 - Facilitation

### 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**

APPENDIX 1. GENERAL DECLARATION

| GENERAL DECLARATION<br>(Outward/Inward)  |                             |   |
|--|-----------------------------|---|
| Operator .....   |                             |   |
| Mark of Nationality and Registration .....   | Flight No. ....             | Date .....  |
| Departure from .....<br>(Place)  | Arrival at .....<br>(Place) |   |
| FLIGHT ROUTING<br>(*Place* Column always to list origin, every en-route stop and destination)  |                             |   |
| PLACE  | NAMES OF CREW*              | NUMBER OF PASSENGERS<br>ON THIS STAGE**   |
|  |                             |   |
|  |                             |   |
|  |                             |   |
|  |                             |   |
|  |                             |   |
|  |                             | <i>Departure Place:</i><br>Embarking .....<br>Through on same flight .....<br><br><i>Arrival Place:</i><br>Disembarking .....<br>Through on same flight ..... |
| <i>Declaration of Health</i><br>Name and seat number or function of persons on board with illnesses other than sickness or the effects of accidents, who may be suffering from a communicable disease (a fever — temperature 38°C/100°F or greater — associated with one or more of the following signs or symptoms, e.g. appearing obviously unwell, persistent coughing, impaired breathing, persistent diarrhoea, persistent vomiting, skin rash, bruising or bleeding without previous injury, or confusion of recent onset, increases the likelihood that the person is suffering a communicable disease) as well as such cases of illness disembarked during ..... previous stop ..... |                             | For official use only   |
| Details of each disinsecting or sanitary treatment (place, date, time, method) during the flight. If no disinsecting has been carried out during the flight, give details of most recent disinsecting .....  |                             |   |
| Signed, if required, with time and date .....  |                             |   |
| Crew member concerned  |                             |   |
| I declare that all statements and particulars contained in this General Declaration, and in any supplementary forms required to be presented with this General Declaration, are complete, exact and true to the best of my knowledge and that all through passengers will continue to remain on the flight.  |                             |   |
| SIGNATURE .....  |                             |   |
| <small>Autograph of Captain Pilot-in-command</small>   |                             |   |





IHR Core capacity requirements

ICAO

**IHR Art 13** - 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).

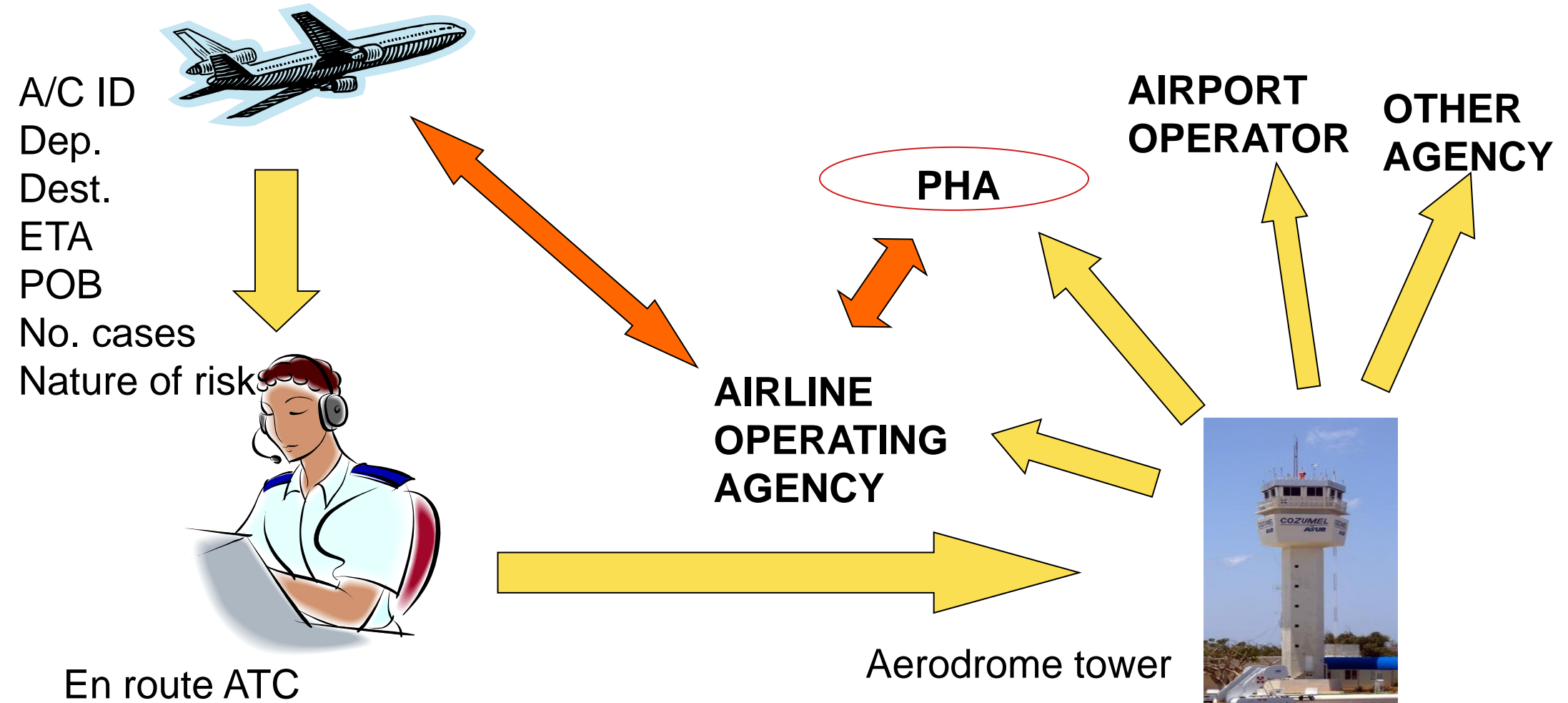
**Annex 9 – Facilitation (2007 amendment)**

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.

**IHR Annex 1b** - requires **individual** public health emergency contingency plan for **each designated airport**

**ICAO** requires a **national** aviation Public health emergency plan and **CAPSCA** assist airports public health emergency plans to be developed and tested (drills)

# ATC NOTIFICATION OF EVENT



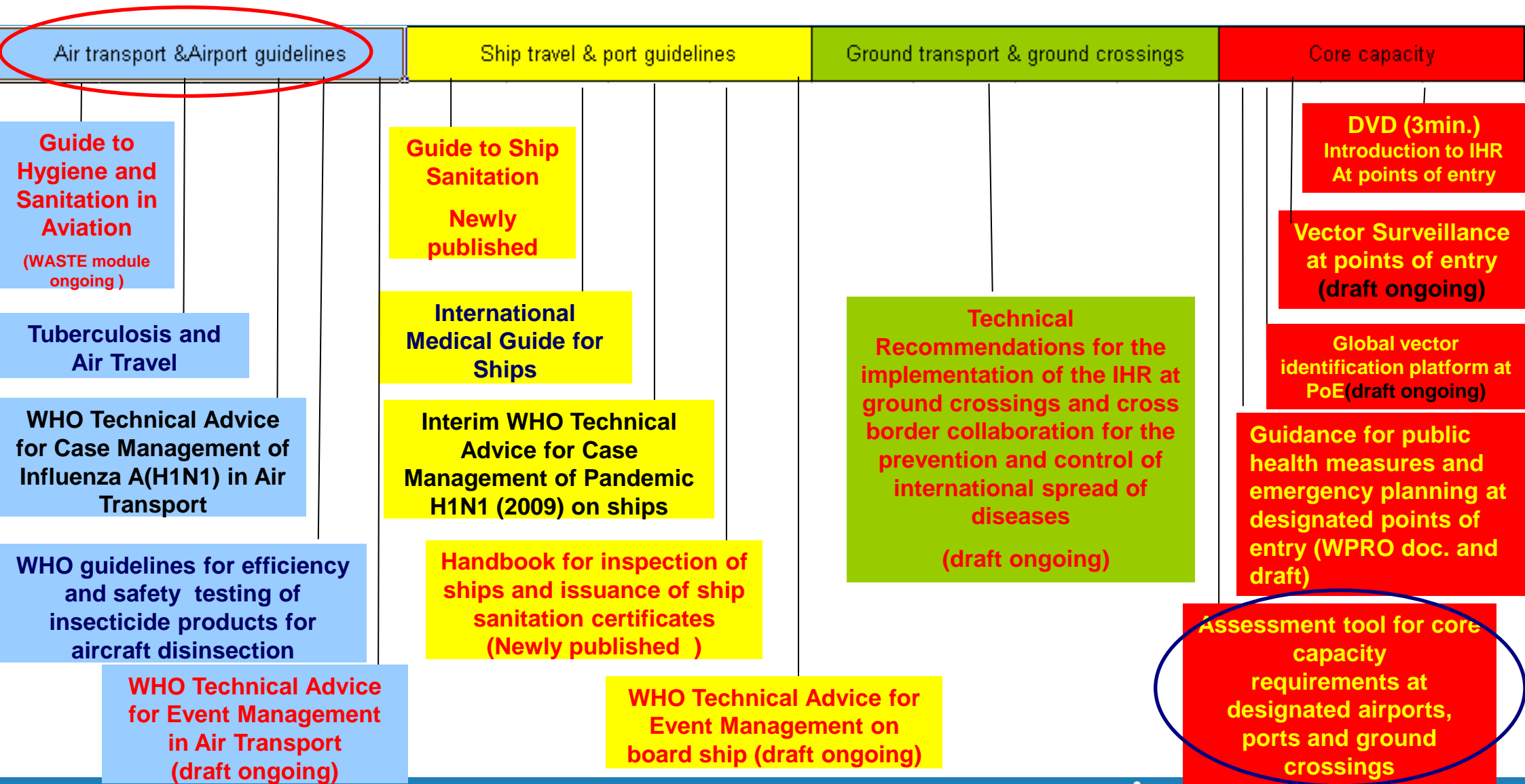


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# **What have been done for Travel and Transport - Ports, Airports and Ground Crossings**



# Development and update of guidelines and tools





# Specialized Network



- About PAGNet
- Conferences and Meetings
- Current Discussion Topics
- 31 News and events**
- News letters
- Press Releases
- Guidance and Tools
- Helpful Links

- Moderator Menu**
- Inbox
  - Create Discussion
  - Send Message
  - Create Conference & Meeting
  - Create News & Event
- Recent Publications
- My Account
  - My Technical Groups

## 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](http://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 Metereological 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](http://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](http://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: [www.who.int/hac/crises/jpn/faqs/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/hac/crises/jpn/faqs/en/index.html)

**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: [www.who.int](http://www.who.int)

**Publication Date:** Tue, 2011-03-15

**Topic:** General Topics

[www.pagnet.info](http://www.pagnet.info)  
**Pilot phase**

# PoE Database Project

Ports

Logged in as **TEST USER**

 Logout

List > Botany Bay

Detail

Contact Details

Links

Observations


## Ship sanitation certificates


SSCC? \*  Yes  No


SSEC? \*  Yes  No

Extensions? \*  Yes  No

## Points of entry

Designated Date \*    Not Designated

Assessed Date \*    Not Assessed

WHO Certification Date    WHO Certification

## Core capacity

At all times

Public health emergencies

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

Yes  No  Partial

To provide access to equipment & personnel for transport of ill travellers to appropriate medical facility

Yes  No  Partial

To provide trained personnel for the inspection of conveyances

Yes  No  Partial


To ensure safe environment for travellers using point of entry facilities including potable water

Yes  No  Partial

To provide as far as practicable a programme & personnel for control of vectors & reservoirs in & near points of entry

Yes  No  Partial

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## International Health Regulations (IHR)

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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](#)

#### IHR Lyon office

[International Health Regulations Coordination WHO Lyon Office](#)

#### Highlights

[IHR training site: online modules on the IHR](#)[Securing global health: Second IHR implementation course](#)[Biosafety and laboratory security](#)[Training toolkit: Laboratory quality management system](#)[IHR implementation at ports, airports and groundcrossings \[wmv duration 00:03:37\]](#)[E-library: Knowledge, training and resources to support IHR implementation](#)



# 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**



Thank you



[www.who.int/ihr](http://www.who.int/ihr)

[ihrpag@who.int](mailto:ihrpag@who.int)  
[menuccid@who.int](mailto:menuccid@who.int)  
[wangn@who.int](mailto:wangn@who.int)

International Health Regulations



World Health  
Organization