International Health Regulations (2005)

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International Health Regulations Coordination (IHR)
Health Security and Environment (HSE)

CAPSCA Americas – First Steering Committee Meeting
Mexico City – 25-26 June 2009
Came into force on 15 June 2007*

Legally binding for 194 countries and WHO
10 Parts
66 Articles
9 Annexes

“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 IHR call for?

Strengthened national capacity for surveillance and control, including international travel and transport – ports, airports and ground crossings

Prevention, alert and response to international public health emergencies (e.g. pandemic (H1N1) 2009)

Global partnership and international collaboration (e.g. IAEA, FAO, OIE, IMO, ICAO, IATA, ACI, MERCOSUR, CARECOM, EU)

Rights, obligations, procedures and progress monitoring
Responsible authorities (Article 4)

“National IHR Focal Point” means the national centre, designated by each State Party, which shall be accessible at all times for communications with WHO IHR Contact Points under these Regulations;

► Notification
► Reports
► Consultation
► Verification

National IHR Focal Point
(One per State Party)

WHO IHR Contact Point
(One per WHO Region)
PART IV – POINTS OF ENTRY
(airports, ports and ground crossings)

Designation of points of entry to maintain the core capacities in Annex 1B (Article 19)
Identification of “competent authority” at each designated point of entry for IHR
Authorization of ports to issue Ship Sanitation Certificates (SSC) (Article 20)
### Seven strategic actions to guide IHR(2005) implementation

<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><strong>1</strong> Foster global partnerships</td>
<td>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).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>STRENGTHEN NATIONAL CAPACITY</strong></td>
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<td><strong>2</strong> Strengthen national disease surveillance, prevention, control and response systems</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<td><strong>3</strong> Strengthen public health security in travel and transport</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<td><strong>PREVENT AND RESPOND TO INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCIES</strong></td>
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<td><strong>LEGAL ISSUES AND MONITORING</strong></td>
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<td><strong>6</strong> Sustain rights, obligations and procedures</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<td><strong>7</strong> Conduct studies and monitor progress</td>
<td>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.</td>
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* Strategic actions 2–5 are key because they call for significantly strengthened national and global efforts.
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IHR Annex 1A

- Health system
- Epidemiology
- Laboratory
- Preparedness
- Case management
- Infection control
- Social mobilisation
- Communication
- …

National disease alert and response system
| 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. |
| 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. |

IHR Annex 1B, (also 3, 4, 5, 8, and 9)

Intersectoral collaboration

- Aviation sector (ICAO, ACI, IATA)
- Shipping (IMO, ISF, CLIA)
- Railways (UIC)
### CORE CAPACITIES

#### Annex 1B

| 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. |

**At all times**
- Access to medical service
- Transport of ill travellers
- Inspection of conveyances
- Ensure safe environment at PoE facilities
- Control of vectors / reservoirs

**For responding to events**
- Public health emergency contingency plan
- Arrangement for assessment, medical care and isolation for travellers or animals
- Space for interview / quarantine travellers
- Apply entry-exit control or other specific control measures
Core capacity requirements for surveillance and response and activities concerning designated ports, airports and ground crossings (Annex 1):

- **Timeline**
  - 2 years + 3 + (2) + (up to 2)

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<td>2009</td>
<td>Planning</td>
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"As soon as possible but no later than five years from entry into force …"
Prevent and respond to international public health emergencies

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IHR Annex 2 (notification instrument)

Surveillance and response at global level

- Intelligence
- Verification
- Risk assessment
- Response (GOARN)
- Logistics
- …
Decision instrument (Annex 2)

4 diseases that shall be notified polio (wild-type polio virus), smallpox, human influenza new subtype, SARS.

Disease that shall always lead to utilization of the algorithm: cholera, pneumatic plague, yellow fever, VHF (Ebola, Lassa, Marburg), WNF, others.

Q1: public health impact serious?
Q2: unusual or unexpected?
Q3: risk of international spread?
Q4: risk of travel/trade restriction?

Insufficient information: reassess
Update on IHR implementation

Awareness and global partnership

– IHR Introduction Online training package
– Second edition of IHR (2005), including Annex 9 by ICAO
– Working relationships with partner organizations and networks, including ICAO, FAO/OIE, IATA, GOARN etc

Strengthening national capacity

– Implementing regional strategies
– Laboratory biosafety training programme
– National influenza Centres (NICs)
– POE capacity assessment and planning
– Workshops/training sessions for Ship Sanitation Certificates
Update on IHR implementation

Managing international public health emergency

- Networks of National IHR Focal Points for event communications
- Global Public Health Security Exercise from 11-12 June 2008
- WHO Interim Guidance on use of IHR decision instrument published (Oct 2008)
- Event Management System (EMS)
  - >700 events managed and analysed (since June 2007)
- Updated guidance on pandemic influenza preparedness and response (April 2009)
- Response to Pandemic (H1N1) 2009
Update on IHR implementation

Legal issues and monitoring

- The establishment of the IHR Roster of Experts
  - >160 experts in the 21 subject areas (including port health) nominated or proposed

- The establishment and use of the IHR Event Information Site (EIS) to facilitate sharing of information on public health events among all the National IHR Focal Points
  - > 56 items (including H1N1 update) posted on EIS
Update on POE work in WHO

POE core capacity assessment tool

Other technical guidelines or advice published, e.g. Revision of Guide to Hygiene and Sanitation in Aviation (2009) and Guide for TB on board of aircraft (2008)

As of March 2009, more than 1640 ports have been authorized to issue Ship Sanitation Certificates by 69 countries

Participating in:

- Cooperative Agreement for Preventing the Spread of Communicable Diseases through Air Travel – CAPSCA (leadership of ICAO)
- EU SHIPSAN Trainet (passengers ships)
- EU REACT Project (communicable diseases preparedness)
OTHERS EVENTS RELATE TO IHR and AIR TRANSPORT


IHR Annex V requirements for vector control at airports

- ICAO-WHO-IATA Informal expert meeting to consider ICAO Resolution A36 on non-chemical disinsection and other methods of aircraft disinsection – Florida, Dec. 2008
**PREVENT AND RESPOND TO INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCIES**

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- Influenza
- Polio
- SARS
- Smallpox
- Cholera
- Meningitis
- Yellow fever
- Food safety
- Chemical safety
- Radionuclear safety
- ...  

Driving forces at country level ... but vertical and not integrated ...  

when a pandemic situation occurs global response is needed and will motivate integration and synergy.

e.g. pandemic (H1N1) 2009
WHO shall designate IHR Contact Points, which shall be accessible at all times for communications with National IHR Focal Points (Article 4)

### Regional WHO IHR Contact Points

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<th>Region</th>
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<th>Telephone</th>
<th>Fax</th>
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<tr>
<td>AMRO/PAHO</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ihr@paho.org">ihr@paho.org</a></td>
<td>+1202 3688929</td>
<td>+1202 974 3432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFRO</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ihr@afro.who.int">ihr@afro.who.int</a></td>
<td>+2426726524</td>
<td>+4724139530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EURO</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ihr@euro.who.int">ihr@euro.who.int</a></td>
<td>+45 51 31 89 09</td>
<td>+4539171801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMRO</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ihr@emro.who.int">ihr@emro.who.int</a></td>
<td>+2010 0069722</td>
<td>+2022765456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEARO</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ihr@searo.who.int">ihr@searo.who.int</a></td>
<td>+919871329862</td>
<td>+911123705663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WPRO</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ihr@wpro.who.int">ihr@wpro.who.int</a></td>
<td>+639285031007</td>
<td>+6325266730</td>
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• Outbreak News
• IHR e-Library
• E-learning training tools
• WHO quarterly bulletin on IHR implementation
• IHR references and archives
• AREAS OF WORK: e.g. Ports, airports and Ground Crossings
IHR core capacity requirements
Assessment, designation and certification of airports

IHR Framework

IHR Annex 1B
Self Assessment tool

WHO Certification

WHO publish list of certified airports & ports

Gov. Designation

How CAPSCA can be integrated with this designation?

What is their relation with quarantine/health law and Air transport legislation?

How ICAO audit system can be integrated with WHO Certification

Health Security and Environment
IHR Coordination
www.who.int/ihr

Health Security and Environment
IHR Coordination