WHO and the IHR(2005) in public health event management in air travel

April, 2015

Dr Peter Gaturuku
Capacity Building and Training
Health Security and Emergencies Cluster
WHO Regional Office for Africa,
Brazzaville , Congo

World Health Organization

Objectives

- Overview of WHO
- Introduction to the International Health Regulations
- IHR(2005) and Points of Entry
- WHO and the Ebola virus disease outbreak

The World Health Organization (WHO)

- WHO is the directing and coordinating authority on international health within the United Nations' system.
- WHO experts produce health guidelines and standards, and help countries to address public health issues.
- WHO also supports and promotes health research. Through WHO, governments can jointly tackle global health problems and improve people's well-being.
- WHO and its Member States work with many partners, including UN agencies, donors, nongovernmental organizations, WHO collaborating centres and the private sector.

World Health Organization

WHO Headquarters, Regional and Country Offices

World Health Organization

International Health Regulations (2005)

World Health Organization

International Health Regulations IHR (2005)

- Negotiated by WHO's Member States, the IHR establish rules that countries must follow to identify disease outbreaks and stop them from spreading.
- In 2005, the IHR were expanded to cover new diseases such as SARS, and new strains of influenza, along with established diseases such as polio.
- Coming into force June 2007, the revised IHR ask countries to build up their capacity to prevent, protect against and control disease outbreaks. The new rules also give WHO a more direct role in investigating and stopping outbreaks.
- WHO is working closely with countries to ensure they have the skills and people in place to carry out this work and to provide training and expertise where it is needed.

What do the IHR call for?

IHR (2005)
A commitment of
195 States Parties

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

Prevention, alert and response to international public health emergencies

Global partnership and international collaboration

Rights, obligations and procedures, and progress monitoring

World Health Organization

Key Features of IHR (2005)

- The stated purpose and scope of the IHR are "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."
- Because the IHR are not limited to specific diseases, but are applicable to health risks, irrespective of their origin or source, they will follow the evolution of diseases and the factors affecting their emergence and transmission.
- The IHR also require States to strengthen core surveillance and response capacities at the primary, intermediate and national level, as well as at designated international ports, airports and ground crossings.
- They further introduce a series of health documents, including ship sanitation certificates and an international certificate of vaccination or prophylaxis for travelers.

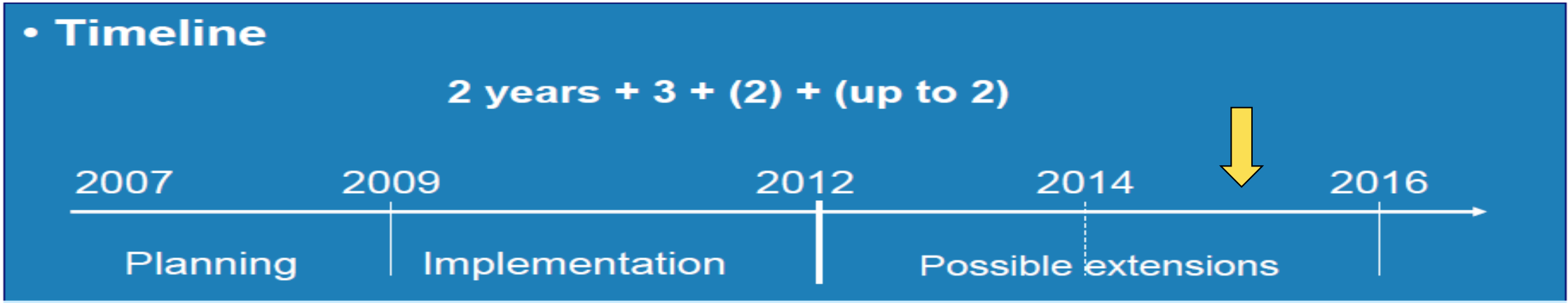
Key Features of IHR (2005)

- Each State Party will designate or establish a *National Focal Point* (NFP), accessible at all times to communicate with WHO IHR contact points (Article 4)
- Prescribing a protocol for determining a public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) including establishing an *Emergency Committee* to advise on *temporary measures*. (Article 12)
- Cooperation of WHO with intergovernmental organizations and international bodies (Article 14)

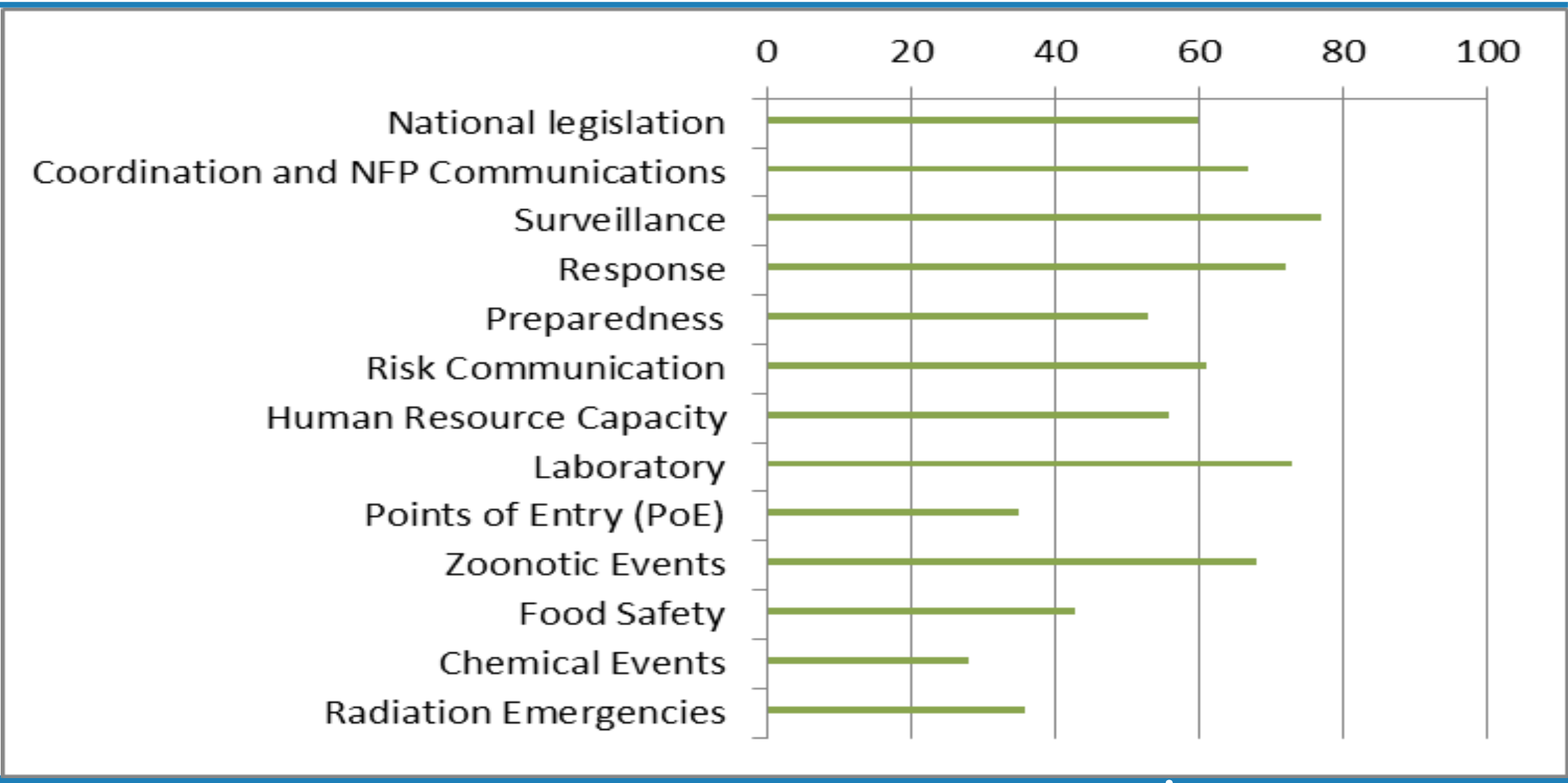
IHR Requirements for Core Capacities

States Parties shall utilize existing national structures and resources to meet their core capacity requirements under these Regulations, including with regard to:

- ✓ their surveillance, reporting, notification, verification, response and collaboration activities;
- ✓ their activities concerning designated airports, ports and ground crossings and associated inspections of conveyances



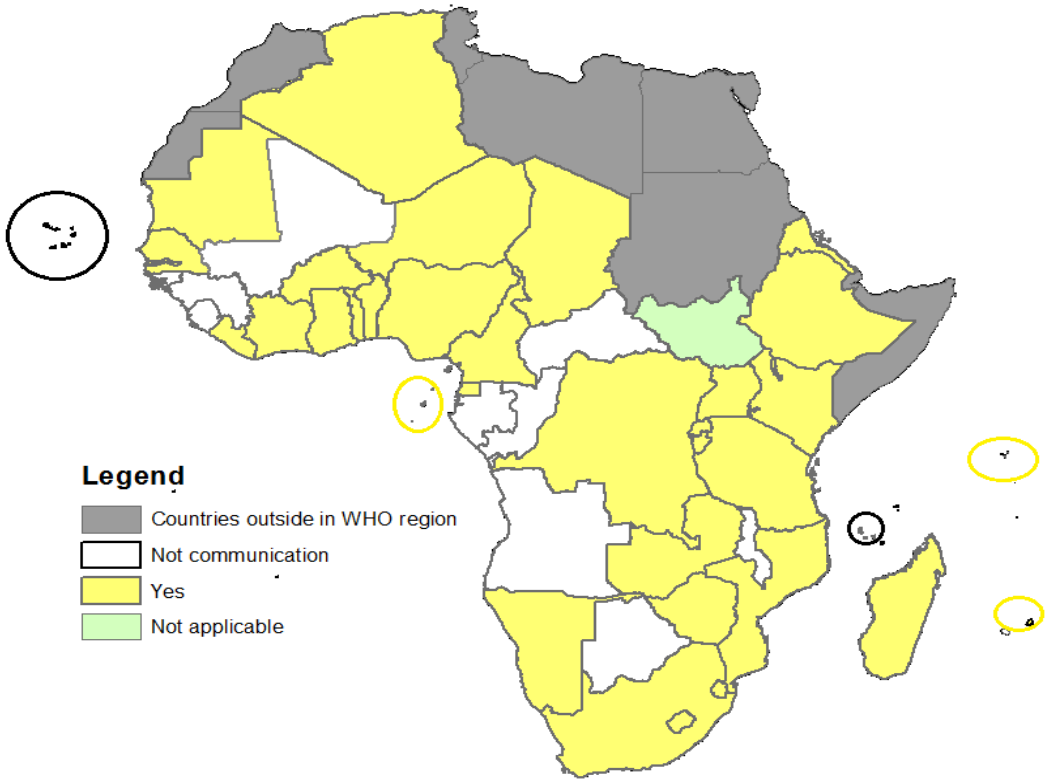
AFR -IHR core capacities 2014 (N31)



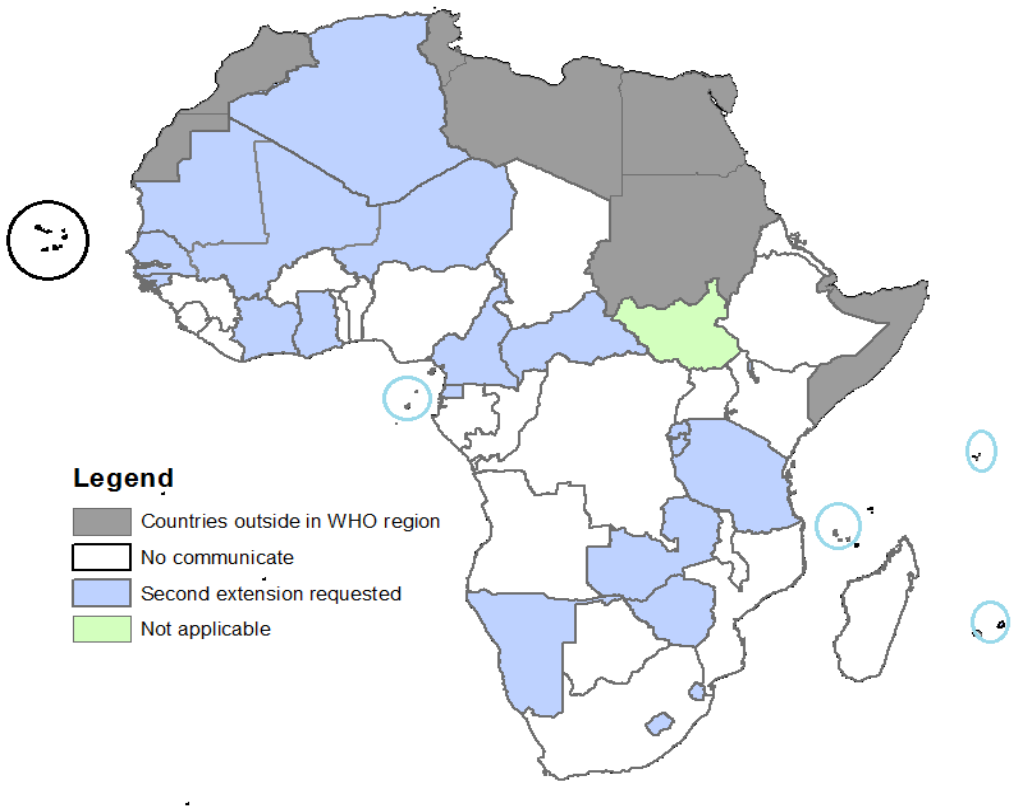
World Health Organization

IHR CC implementation extension requests

MAP 2014



MAP 2016



World Health Organization

Example of IHR Framework

Determine Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC)

Make temporary and standing recommendations

WHO Director-General

Emergency Committee

Review Committee

Expert Roster

Accessibility at all times

Primary channel for WHO-NFP event-related communications

Disseminate information within WHO

"Activate" the WHO assessment and response system

WHO IHR Contact Point

Other competent organizations (IAEA etc.)

Notification

Consultation

Report

Verification

Accessibility at all times

Communication with WHO

Dissemination of information nationally

Consolidating input nationally

National IHR Focal Points (NFP)

Ministries and sectors concerned

Community

PoE

Unusual health events

Detect

Assess

Report

Respond

National surveillance and response systems

Communication

World Health Organization

What is the IHR system for it?

National IHR Focal Point

(One per State Party)

- **Notification**
- **Reports**
- **Consultation**
- **Verification**

WHO IHR Contact Point

(One per WHO Region)

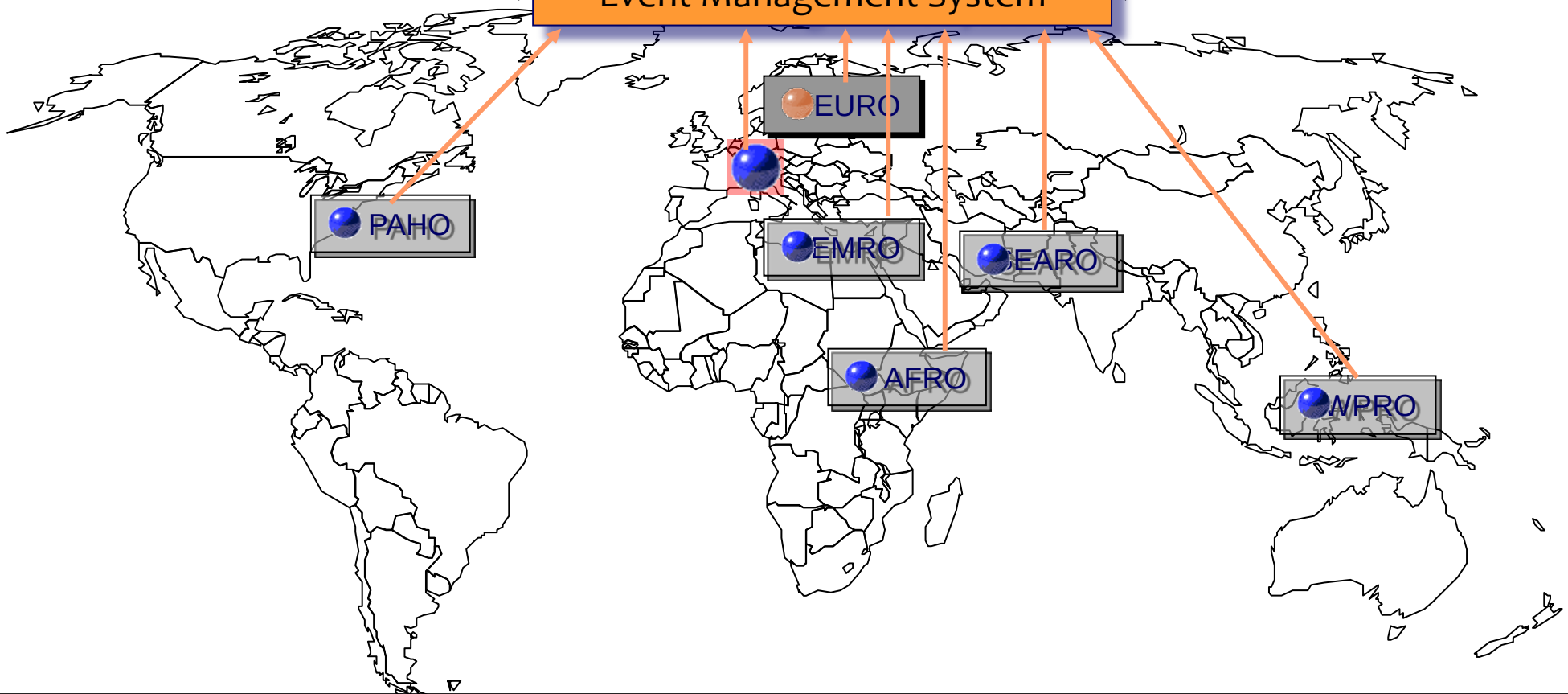
World Health Organization

WHO Portal

States Parties

Operations

Event Management System



The IHR National Focal Point - NFP

World Health Organization

20, AVENUE APPIA – CH-1211 GENEVA 27 – SWITZERLAND – TEL CENTRAL +41 22 791 2111 – FAX CENTRAL +41 22 791 3111 – WWW.WHO.INT

International Health Regulations 2005, IHR(2005)
National IHR Focal Points (NFP) List

01 December 2011

Turkey - EURO

National IHR Focal Point Office:
General Directorate of Primary Health Care
Ministry of Health
Saglik Bakanligi Mithatpas Caddesi 3 Sihhiye
06434 Ankara
Turkey

Contact details:
Tel.1: +90 312 5851267
Mobile: +90 532 7718186 (24/7)
Fax: +90 312 4344449
Email(s): mehmet.torunoglu@saglik.gov.tr,
mali.torunoglu@gmail.com

Responsible person:
Dr Mehmet Ali Torunoglu
Deputy Director General

Availability at all times for communication with WHO

Turkmenistan - EURO

NFP is an institution, rather than an individual

94 16
04 21
Archabil shayoly 20
Mobile: +993 65 71 51 71

NFP is in charge for urgent IHR communications with WHO and for sharing information with all relevant sectors in their country

World Health Organization

IHR at Points of Entry

Main Goals

Protect the health of travellers and population and avoid-reduce spread of disease

Keep airports, ports and ground crossings terminals running and aircrafts, ships and ground vehicles operating in a sanitary condition and free of sources of infection and contamination, as far as practicable.

Capacity in place for detection, containment at source and to respond to emergency and implement public health recommendations, limiting unnecessary health-based restrictions on trade and travel.

World Health Organization

IHR implementation at ports, airports and ground crossings

PREVENTION	EARLY WARNING	RESPONSE
Containing known public health risks	**Detecting relevant health events**	**Responding to public health emergencies**
Routine control of “Sanitary conditions” at points of entry and conveyances	Inspection, Information and verification	Support to investigation and contingency plans to adopt control measures
Risk management	**Risk assessment**	**Event management**

Conveyances inspection programmes and control measures

World Health Organization

EXPECTED RESULTS with IHR implementation at PoE

- Facilities at points of entry are maintained in a sanitary condition, free of infection or contamination, including vectors and reservoirs.
- Routine measures are in place for travellers, conveyances, cargo, goods and postal parcels.
- A contingency plan for public health emergencies is effectively available and operational at all designated PoE and in all countries.
- Capacity to rapidly implement international public health recommendations at designated points of entry.
- Coordination between WHO and other Organizations

Collaborations in Travel and Transport

Synergies in Public Health

Maritime Sector

Air Sector

Cross – border collaboration

IMO

ILO

ICAO • OACI • ИКАО

国际民航组织 • ايكاو

SHIPSAN act

UNWTO
World Tourism Organization

AIRSAN

CAPSCA
Collaborative Arrangement for the Prevention and Management of Public Health Events in Civil Aviation

World Health Organization

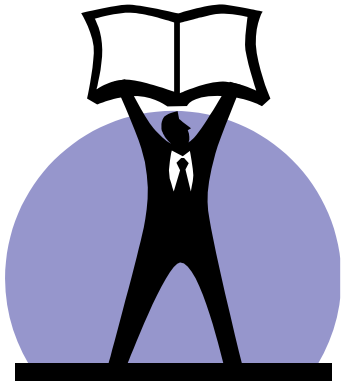
WHO Support for Strengthening Public Health Capacity at Points of Entry - POE

- Provide technical support and advice for builiding capacities for prevention, early detection, and control of public health risks
- Support preparedness capacity development for event management and emergency response
- Provide WHO Certification for IHR of capacities at airports and ports
- Foster international collaboration in a multisectoral approach

ACTIVITIES

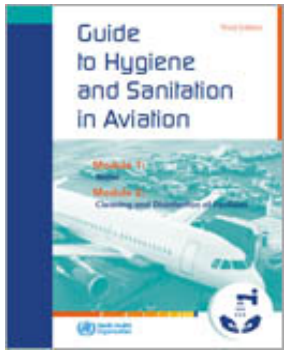
World Health Organization

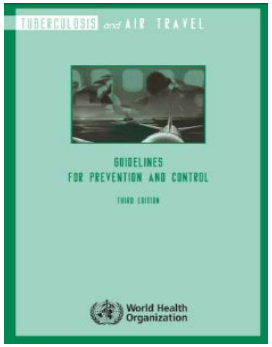
WHO PoE Guidance and Tools

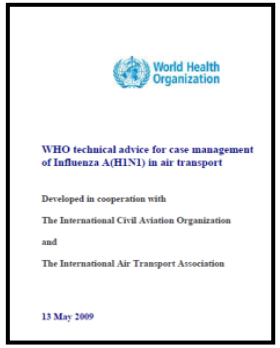


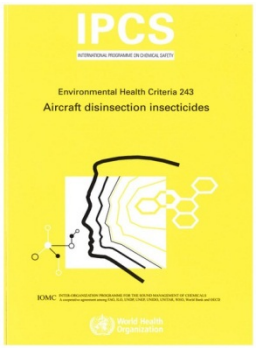
WHO Guidance and Tools related to PoE
PUBLISHED

Air travel







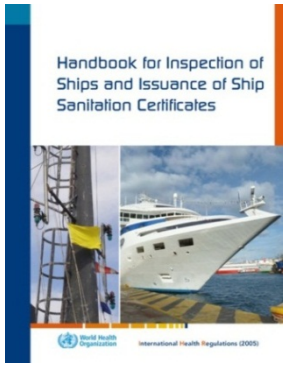


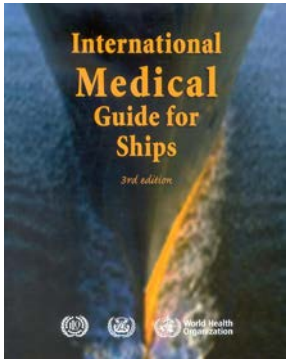
Public health emergency Preparedness & Response

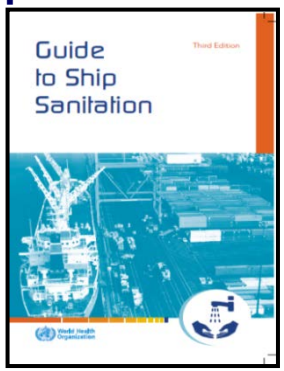
Ebola

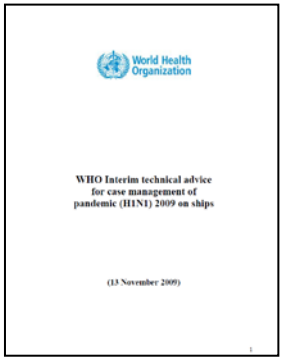
Event management at Poe

Ports and Ships



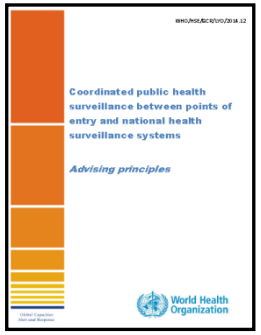






WHO Learning Program for Ship Inspection and Issuance of SSC under IHR 2005 and EVD Management at PoE

PoE core capacity and surveilance



World Health Organization

WHO PoE Guidance and tools under development

Event management

WHO Technical Advice for Event Management in Air Transport

WHO Technical Advice for Event Management on board ships

Others

Procedures for Airport and Port Certification

Ground Crossings

Vector

Vector Surveillance and Control at PoE

PoE Vector Identification Platform

World Health Organization

عربي | 中文 | English | Français | Русский | Español

World Health Organization

Health topics | Data and statistics | Media centre | Publications | Countries | Programmes and projects | About WHO

Search | Advanced search

International Health Regulations (IHR)

3 mins Advocacy movie to bring you into the operational work on the ground

- International Health Regulations
- About the IHR
- Partnerships
- National surveillance and response
- Ports, airports and ground crossings
- Global alert and response
- Specific risks
- Legal issues and monitoring

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

International travel and health

Biosafety and laboratory security

Training toolkit: Laboratory quality management system

Biostatistics: New CD-ROM for self learning

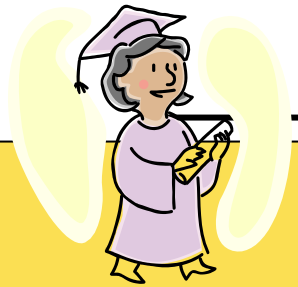
IHR implementation at ports, airports and groundcrossings [wmv duration 00:03:37]

E-library: Knowledge, training and resources to support IHR implementation

World Health Organization

Training

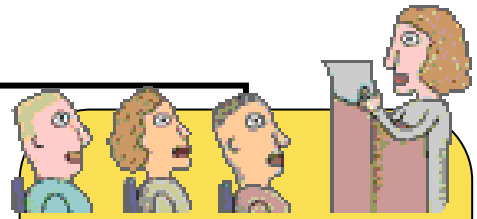
Global training initiative on IHR(2005) implementation at PoE



Competence framework

Training toolkits

Pool of experts and training institutions



Training opportunities

World Health Organization

Training

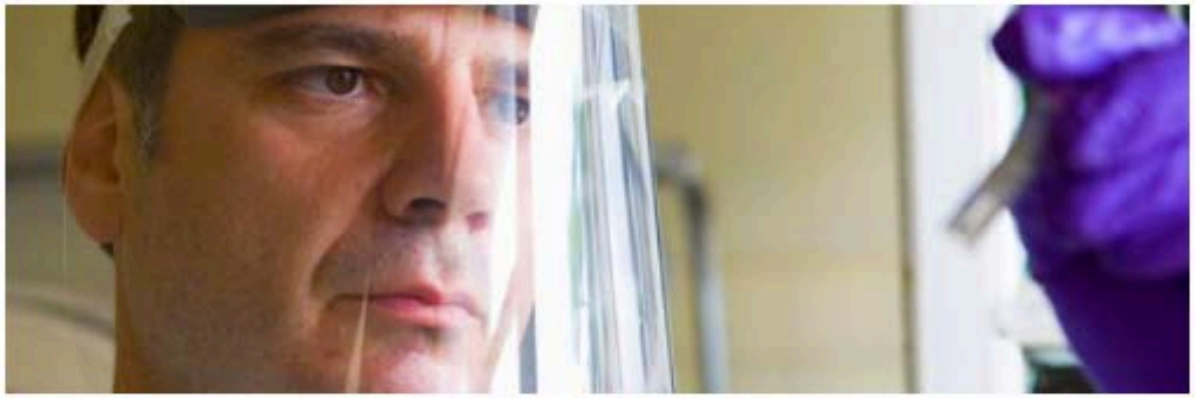
E-learning

Face to face

World Health Organization

WHO leadership and collaboration in Ebola virus disease response

Publications and technical guidelines



View our directory and gain access to the latest publications and technical guidelines on managing the prevention, treatment and response of Ebola virus disease produced by WHO.

View more

Training

WHO/C.Black

Gain access to training resources produced by WHO and its partners which are grouped by theme.

View more

Response

How we stop transmission in all affected countries.

Preparedness

How we prevent outbreaks in any new countries.

Research and development

Fast track access to new health technologies.

World Health Organization

Examples of WHO support for Ebola

- Publications and technical guidelines (e.g. travel documents)
  - Ebola event management at points of entry; interim guidance
  - Travel and transport risk assessment; guidance for public health authorities and transport sector
- Training
  - Gain access to training resources produced by WHO and partners
- Response
  - Situation reports, regularly updated and shared
  - When an outbreak is detected WHO responds by supporting surveillance, community engagement, case management, laboratory services, contact tracing, infection control, logistical support and training and assistance with safe burial practices.
- Preparedness
  - Assessment preparedness missions to countries, affected or at-risk affected countries
- Research and development
  - Supporting vaccine trials with partner countries and agencies

World Health Organization

Thank you

Merci

Obrigado

www.who.int/ihr/ports_airports/en/

World Health Organization