

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

March, 2015

Daniel Menucci

Global Capacities, Alert & Response Support to Assessment,

Development and Maintenance (CAD) Ports, Airports and Ground



Objectives

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

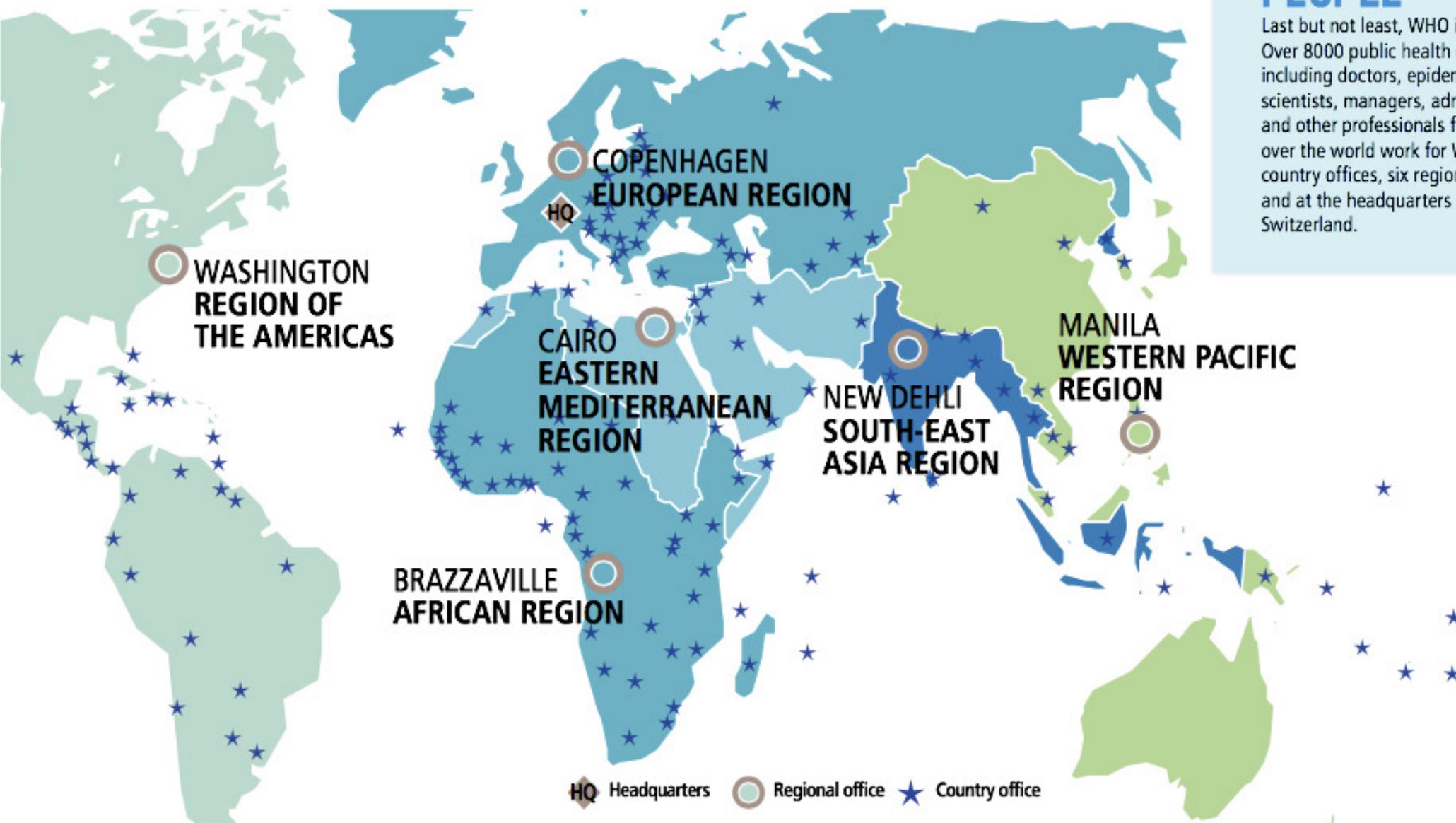


The World Health Organization (WHO)

- 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.

PEOPLE

Last but not least, WHO is people. Over 8000 public health experts including doctors, epidemiologists, scientists, managers, administrators and other professionals from all over the world work for WHO in 147 country offices, six regional offices and at the headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.



WHO Headquarters, Regional and Country Offices



International Health Regulations (2005)



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

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

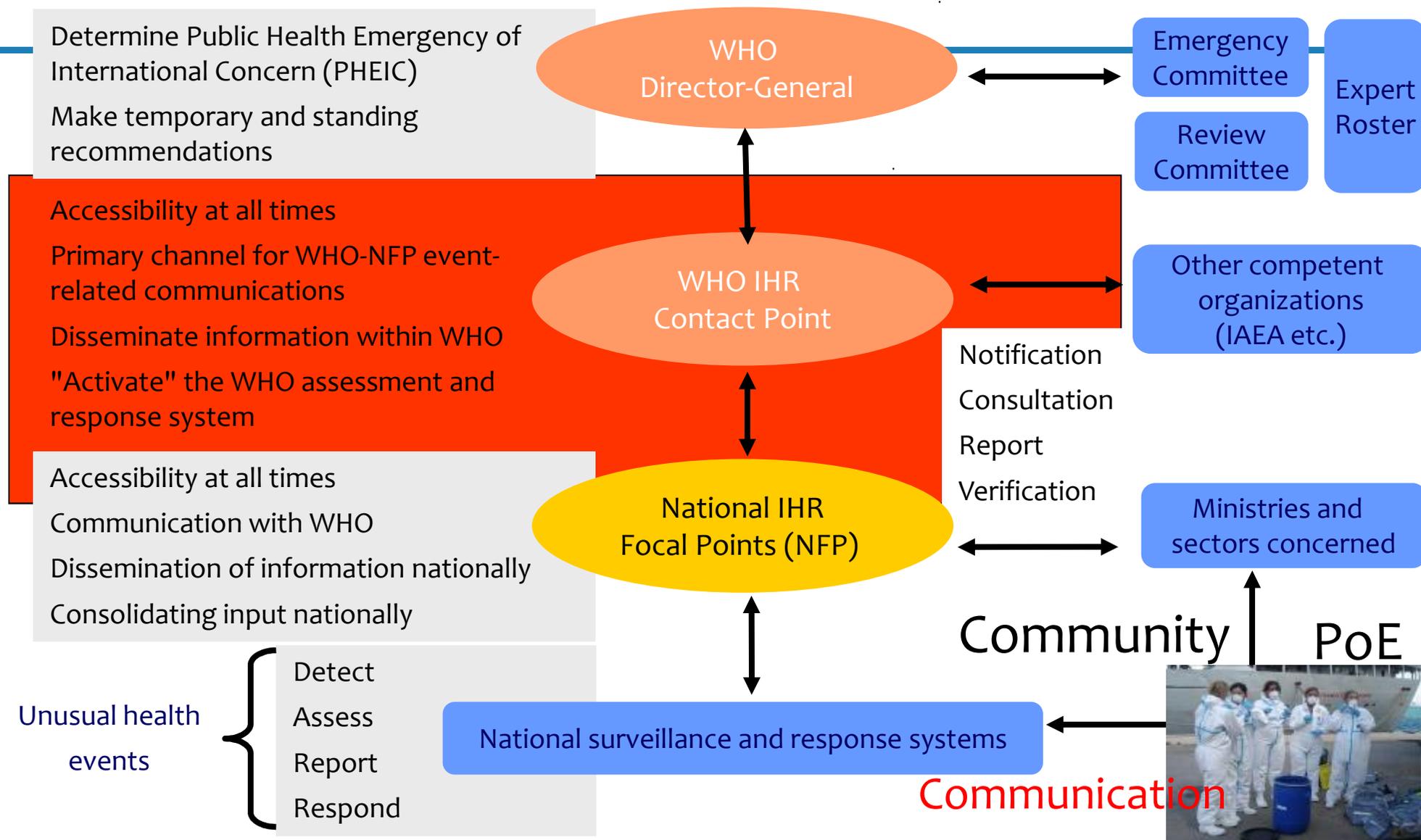
• Timeline

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



"As soon as possible but no later than five years from entry into force ..."

Example of IHR Framework



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)



WHO Portal

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Morning meeting site

This site is developed in order to support information dissemination about events of potential international concern. The primary purpose of this site is to support 24x7x24 hours Morning Meeting. This meeting is the central coordination mechanism and decision-making forum regarding the management of acute public health emergencies for WHO Alert and Response Operations. [View More](#)

Announcements

| Title | Created |
|-----------------|------------------|
| PDF file return | 24/04/2007 14:55 |

In the last 24 hours...

| Type/Name | Document type | Document date |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Agenda 2007/11/13 | Daily agenda | 12/11/2007 |
| 2007/11/20 daily list | Daily list | 12/11/2007 |

States Parties

World Health Organization

Event Information Site for IHR National Focal Points

Current Events

This site has been developed by WHO to facilitate secure communications with the IHR National Focal Points (NFP) part of the implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005).

Current Events

Information on this site is provided by WHO to National Focal Points, in confidence, as specified in Article 11.1.2 of the IHR (2005).

Current Events

This section lists ongoing events which are currently being assessed against the criteria for public health risk of international importance under the IHR (2005).

Click an event's **Updated** link to see the current risk assessment and most recent updates for the event.

| Updated | Country | Hazard | Syndrome | Disease | Initial Information Date | IHR Status |
|------------|-------------|------------|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2007/12/07 | Peru | Product | | Adverse effects of viral vaccine | 2007/10/16 | Public Health Risk (PHR) |
| 2007/12/07 | New Zealand | Product | Acute Neurological Syndrome, unsp... | Organic solvents, other, toxic effe... | 2007/11/06 | Public Health Risk (PHR) |
| 2007/11/07 | Australia | Product | Acute Neurological Syndrome, unsp... | Organic solvents, other, toxic effe... | 2007/11/06 | Public Health Risk (PHR) |
| 2007/10/18 | Sudan | Infectious | Acute Haemorrhagic Fever Syndrome | Rift valley fever | 2007/10/17 | Public Health Risk (PHR) |

Operations

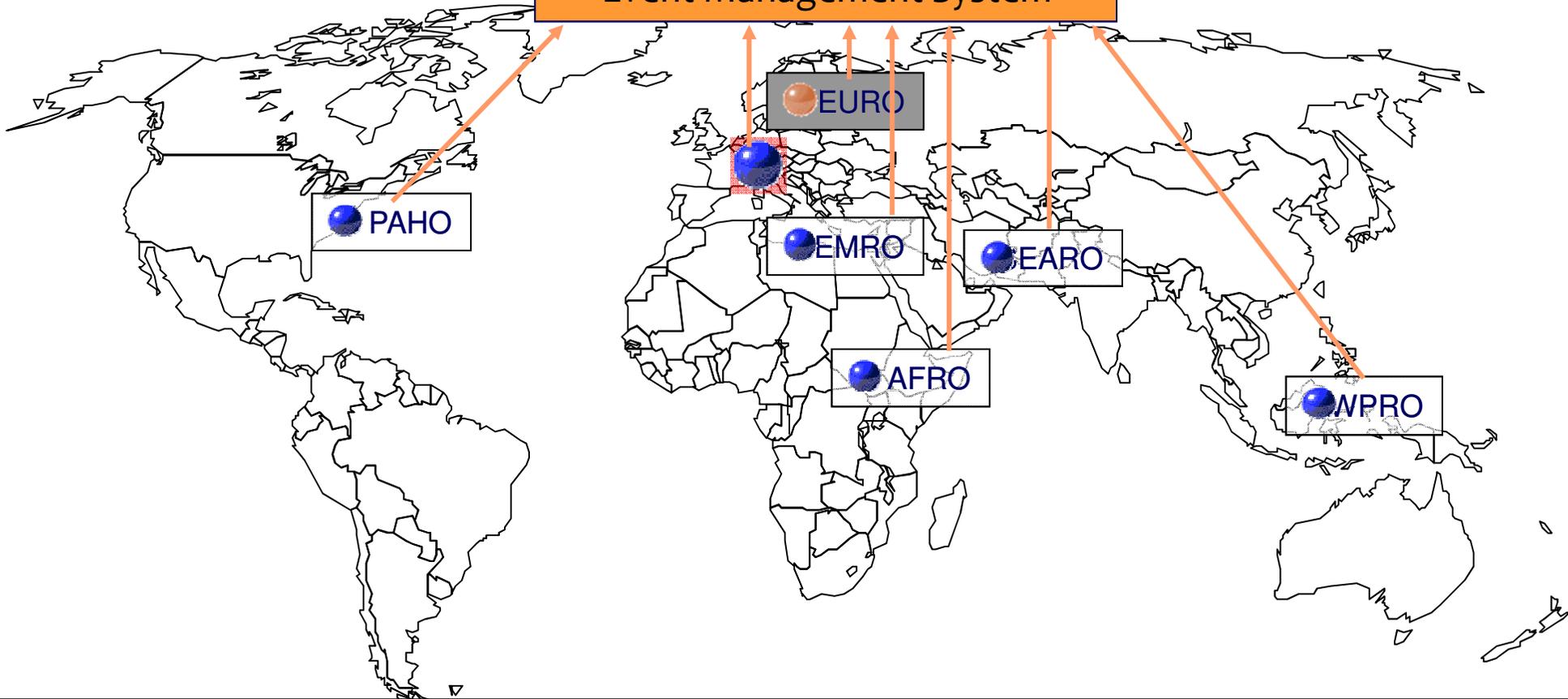
GOARN

Current Events



| Event Name | Country | Status | Date of Onset |
|---|-------------|--------|---------------|
| Peru (2007/12/07) - Adverse effects of viral vaccine | Peru | PHR | 2007/10/16 |
| New Zealand (2007/12/07) - Acute Neurological Syndrome, unsp... | New Zealand | PHR | 2007/11/06 |
| Australia (2007/11/07) - Acute Neurological Syndrome, unsp... | Australia | PHR | 2007/11/06 |
| Sudan (2007/10/18) - Acute Haemorrhagic Fever Syndrome | Sudan | PHR | 2007/10/17 |

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 Mithatpasas Caddesi 3 Sihhiye
06434 Ankara
Turkey

Responsible person:

Dr Mehmet Ali Torunoglu
Deputy Director General

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

**Availability at all times for
communication with WHO**

NFP is an institution, rather than an individual

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**



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.



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

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



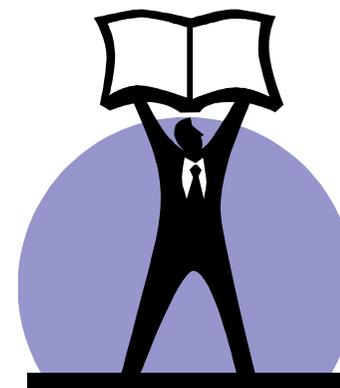
WHO Support for Strengthening Public Health Capacity at Points of Entry - POE

- ❖ Provide technical support and advice for building 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

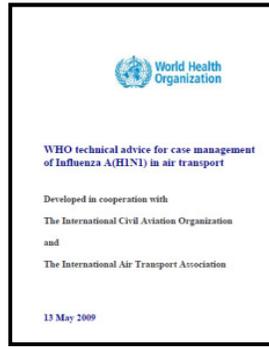
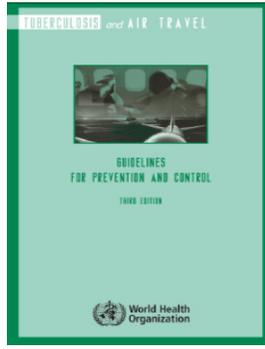
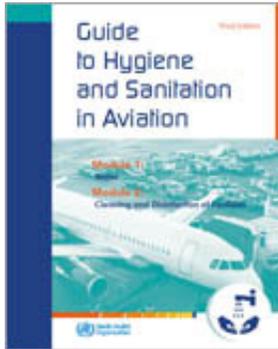


WHO PoE Guidance and Tools

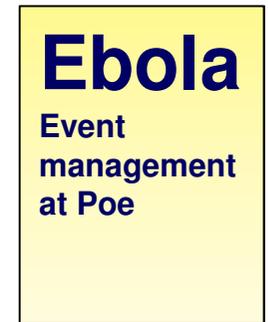


WHO Guidance and Tools related to PoE PUBLISHED

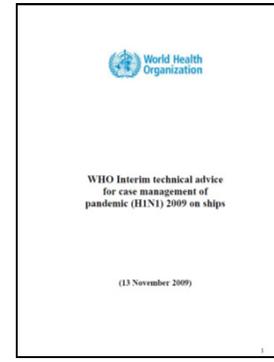
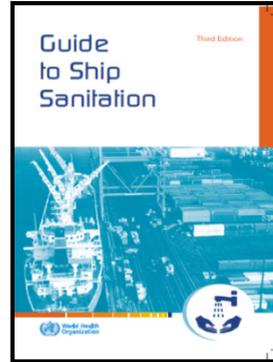
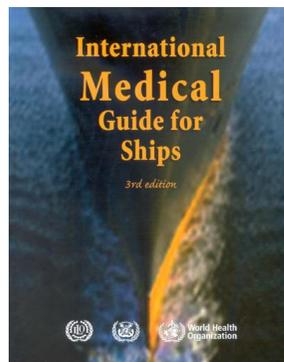
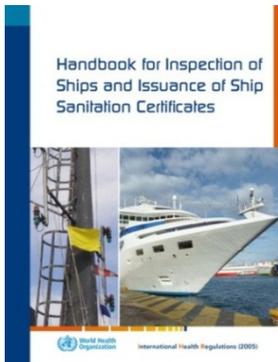
Air travel



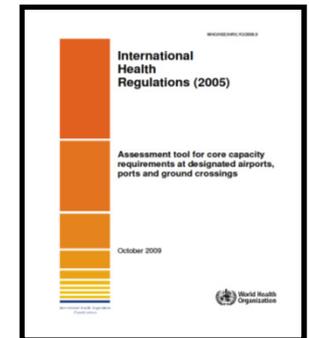
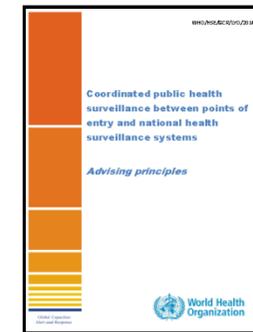
Public health emergency Preparedness & Response



Ports and Ships



PoE core capacity and surveillance



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

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



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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

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

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

Training

Global training initiative on IHR(2005) implementation at PoE



Competence framework



Training toolkits



Pool of experts and training institutions



Training opportunities



Training

E-learning



Face to face



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.

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



PUBLIC HEALTH



**Baggage Claim
Terminal**



Thank you

شكرا

Merci

Gracias

谢谢

спасибо

Obrigado

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

