

ESTIMATED EFFECTIVENESS OF INDIVIDUAL RISK MITIGATION MEASURES

<i>Mitigation strategy</i>	<i>Estimated effectiveness*</i>	<i>Implementation cost**</i>
Universal travel bans	Very high (100%)	Low
Selected travel bans	Varies depending on the State selection and the timing of the measure	Varies
Travel restrictions, do not board lists, for persons ill with COVID-19 or high-risk contacts who defy public health recommendations	High	Varies
<i>Pre-departure strategies:</i>		
Isolation of potential COVID-19 infected cases and quarantine of contacts	High	Varies
Single pre-departure testing	Low for preventing translocation*	Medium to low
Health declaration forms (symptom and contact checks)	Very Low	Low
Temperature screening	Very Low	Low
High ventilation	Medium	Low to medium
<i>In-travel strategies:</i>		
Traveller health education	Medium	Low
Using appropriate public health countermeasures	Medium	Low
Managing and positioning of sick passengers	Medium	Low
Reduce plane capacity	Low	Medium to high
Airflow and HEPA filters	Medium	Low

By comparison, pre-departure tests have a higher effectiveness mitigating transmission during the journey. With regards to preventing translocation, effectiveness increases the closer to the time of departure the test of carried out.

<i>Post-arrival strategies</i>		
Quarantine for 14 days upon arrival	High to very high (78-99% for State supervised quarantine)	Varies (State supervised quarantine can be high)
Data collection/sharing for proper contact tracing	Medium	Low
Single PCR testing	Medium (40%)	Medium
Health declaration forms (symptom and contact checks)	Low	Low
Temperature screening	Low	Low

<i>Combined testing/quarantine strategies</i>		
7-day quarantine followed by testing	Very high (94%)	High
5-day quarantine followed by testing	High (88%)	Medium
Post-arrival testing and 4-day quarantine followed by the second testing	Medium (69%)	Medium
4-day quarantine followed by testing	Medium (64%)	Medium
Pre-departure testing with post-arrival quarantine and testing	Currently being explored. Early models show similar rates to quarantine	Medium

* *The effectiveness estimates are based on:*

- a) *strategies to reduce the risk of SARS-CoV-2 re-introduction from international travellers”, Samuel Clifford et al., Centre for Mathematical Modelling of Infectious Diseases, Department of Infectious Disease Epidemiology, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, UK;*
- b) *the risk of introducing SARS-CoV-2 to the UK via international travel in August 2020”, Rachel A. Taylor et al., Department of Epidemiological Sciences, Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA), UK; and*
- c) *public health authorities and expert consensus.*

** *Cost reflects the relative administrative expense of implementing a measure and is not meant to reflect societal or industry cost. States should consider the value of implementing a strategy with respect to potential gains of increased traffic. Note that these costs do not consider the impact of the measures on States’ economies.*