

HEALTH PROTECTION AT POINTS OF ENTRY VECTOR SURVEILLANCE AND CONTROL



World Health
Organization

Why implement a surveillance plan for vectors species at points of entry?

1 Ships, aircraft and other conveyances transport vectors from one country to another

2 Main vector species carry viruses and parasites



3 Increasing international travel and transport



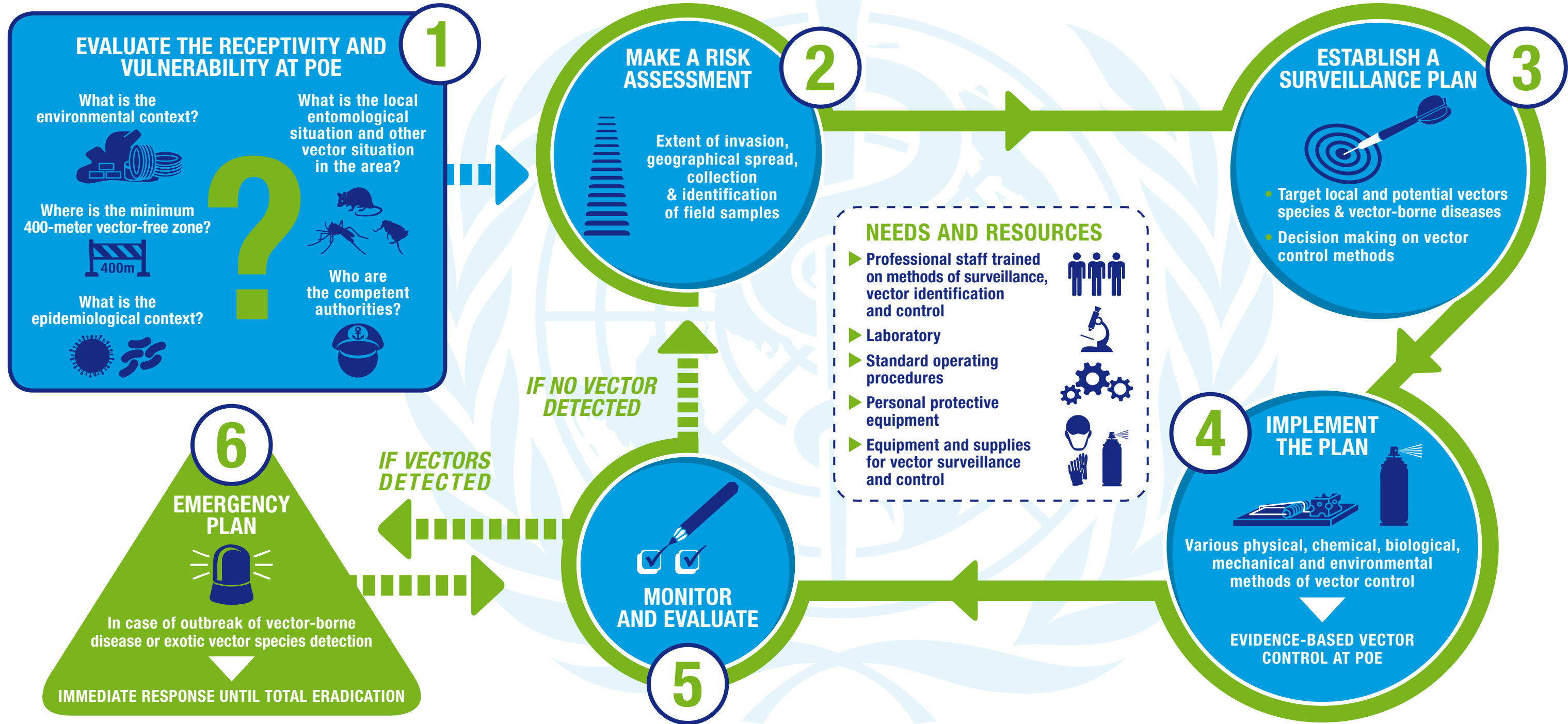
A VECTOR-FREE ZONE of at least 400-meters away from the POE operational areas to control invasion risk at its root and prevent the spread of vector-borne diseases

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS

The States Parties must develop core capacities to detect and control vectors at ports, airports, and ground crossings.



VECTOR SURVEILLANCE AND CONTROL AT POE



This handbook intends to assist Member States in developing a comprehensive programme for systematic monitoring of disease vectors and integrated vector control at point of entry, in compliance with the core capacity requirements of the International Health Regulations.

This guidance is a "toolbox" from which countries can select the most relevant elements to address their own risks.

To download the complete guidance including the guide
“Handbook for the management
of public health events on board ships”

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

For more information

www.who.int/ihr/en/
E-mail: ihrpag@who.int

Co-funded by the European Union
(Contribution Agreement IFS/2013/321215: Strengthening
Health Security at Ports, Airports and Ground crossings)



**World Health
Organization**

World Health Organization
Avenue Appia 20 - CH-1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland