



# Regional Webinar on “Challenges faced by seafarers and identification of best practices during the COVID-19 pandemic” – 13 November 2020

International Labour Organization

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## ► International Labour Organization

Specialized UN agency

Goal: decent work for all

Tripartite



# Maritime Labour Convention, 2006, as amended:

## *rights of seafarers*



## COVID-19 response in shipping sector:

*Information note on maritime labour issues and coronavirus (COVID-19) – April*

Direct interventions by ILO secretariat with governments

Information note on maritime labour issues and coronavirus (COVID-19) - revised version 2.0 – July

*11-month maximum period for seafarers to remain on board*

## **ILO working closely with IMO, ICS, ITF and others:**

Maritime coronavirus strategy group

Coordinated approach to governments

## ▶ **Actions needed to facilitate crew changes:**

### **Governments:**

**coordination among all ministries and agencies**

### **Private sector:**

**charterers, users of shipping in the global supply chain must support crew changes**



▶ **Crew change issue:**

***a maritime safety, economic and humanitarian crisis***

# **Regional Webinar on Challenges faced by seafarers and identification of best practices during the COVID-19 pandemic**

Dr Ninglan Wang

Unit head, Points of Entry and Border Health Unit, Country Readiness Strengthening Department, WHO

# WHO– Public Health Considerations for Resuming International Travel

## WHO recommends that priority be given to

- essential travel for emergencies, humanitarian actions (including emergency medical flights and medical evacuation)
- travel of **essential personnel** (including emergency responders and providers of public health technical support, **critical personnel in transport sector such as seafarers**[5] and diplomatic officers), and repatriation.
- **Cargo transport** should also be prioritized for essential medical, food and energy supplies.
- Sick travellers and persons at risk including elderly travellers and people with chronic diseases or underlying health conditions, should delay or avoid travelling internationally to and from areas with community transmission.

# 5<sup>th</sup> IHR Emergency Committee COVID-19 (29 Oct 2020)

—advice and recommendations for Health Measures in Relation to

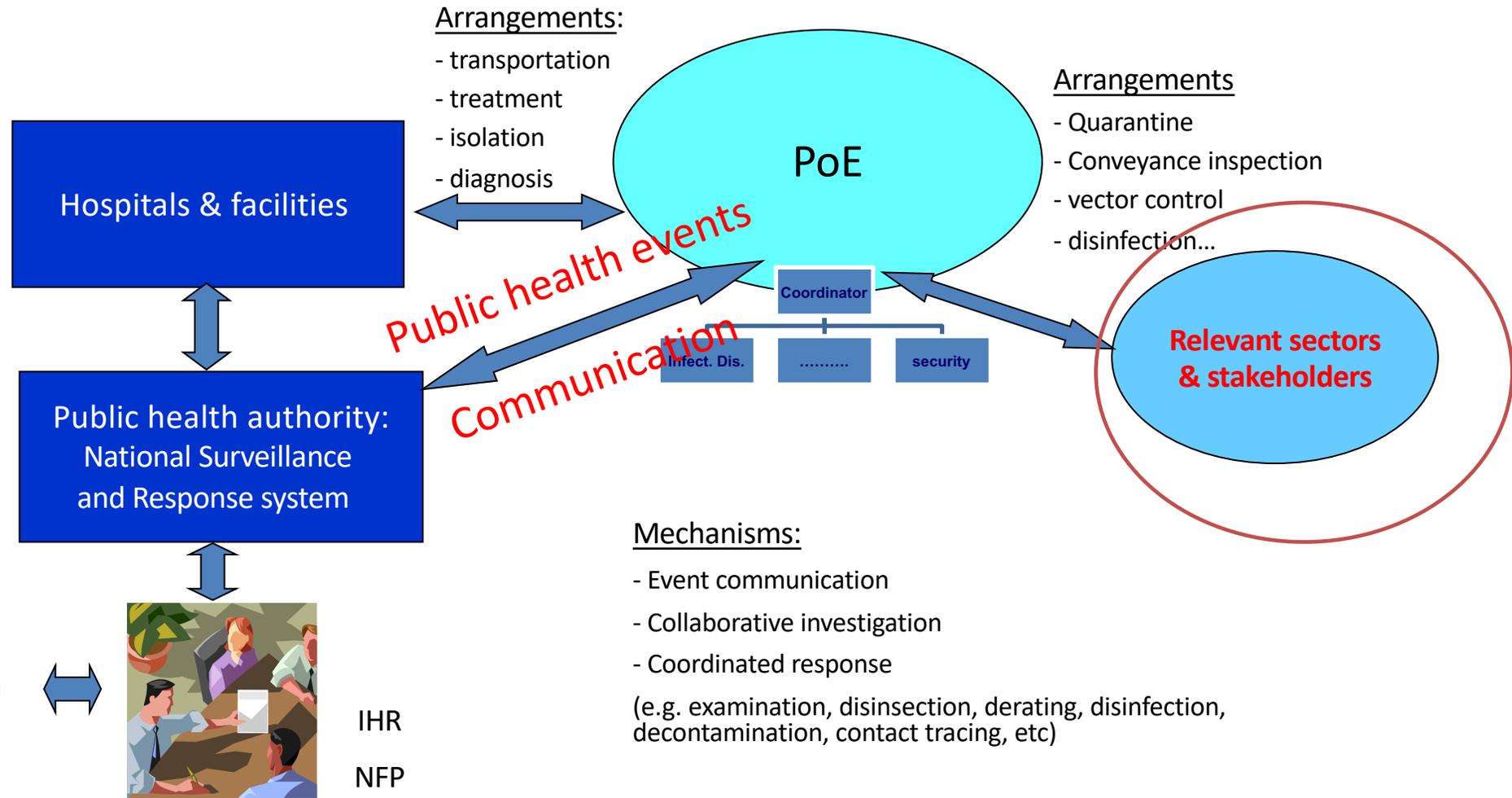
To WHO secretariat:

Continue to work with partners to update and review evidence-based guidance for international travel consistent with IHR (2005) provisions. This guidance should focus on effective, risk-based, and coherent approaches (including targeted use of diagnostics and quarantine) that consider transmission levels, response capacities in origin and destination countries, and relevant travel-specific considerations.

To State Parties:

Regularly re-consider measures applied to international travel in compliance with Article 43 of the IHR (2005) and continue to provide information and rationales to WHO on measures that significantly interfere with international traffic. Ensure that measures affecting international traffic (including targeted use of diagnostics and quarantine) are risk-based, evidence-based, coherent, proportionate and time limited.

# Multisectoral Public Health Preparedness and Response at PoE



# Promoting public health measures in response to COVID-19 on cargo ships and fishing vessels – Interim guidance and online course

## Promoting public health measures in response to COVID-19 on cargo ships and fishing vessels

Interim guidance  
25 August 2020



### Introduction

Seafarers on cargo ships (vessels that transport goods and carry no passengers) and fishing vessels face particular challenges to carrying out their functions and maintaining their health in the time of the COVID-19 pandemic. This document provides guidance for shipowners, seafarers, unions and associations and competent authorities for health and transport on protecting seafarers working on cargo ships and fishing vessels from transmission of SARS-CoV-2 (the

### Pre-boarding

Pre-boarding screening is advised for all persons (seafarers, shore personnel) to identify any symptomatic individuals or those exposed to COVID-19. If any symptoms are identified, then the person should not travel and instead seek medical care. This surveillance can be conducted through self-reporting, visual observation and/or temperature measurement with non-touch thermometers (3).

[https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-2019-nCoV-Non-passenger\\_ships-2020.1](https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-2019-nCoV-Non-passenger_ships-2020.1)

<https://extranet.who.int/hslp/training/>

A screenshot of a web interface for an online course. The background is a photograph of a port at dusk with a large cargo ship docked at a pier. Overlaid on the image is the course title in large white text: "Promoting public health measures in response to COVID-19 on cargo ships and fishing vessels". Below the title, there are two buttons: a white "START COURSE" button and a dark "OUTLINE" button with a downward arrow. At the top of the interface, there is a header with the course title and "Created By Katrina Litam · Current Version".

Promoting public health measures in response to COVID-19 on cargo ships and fishing vessels  
Created By Katrina Litam · Current Version

Promoting public health measures in response to COVID-19 on cargo ships and fishing vessels

START COURSE

OUTLINE



Thank you

شكرا

Merci

Gracias

谢谢

Obrigado

[www.who.int/ihr/ports\\_airports/en/](http://www.who.int/ihr/ports_airports/en/)