



SITREP 12

NOVEL CORONAVIRUS 2019-nCoV

Issued: **1100 hrs 1 February 2020,**

IN CONFIDENCE

New information in red text

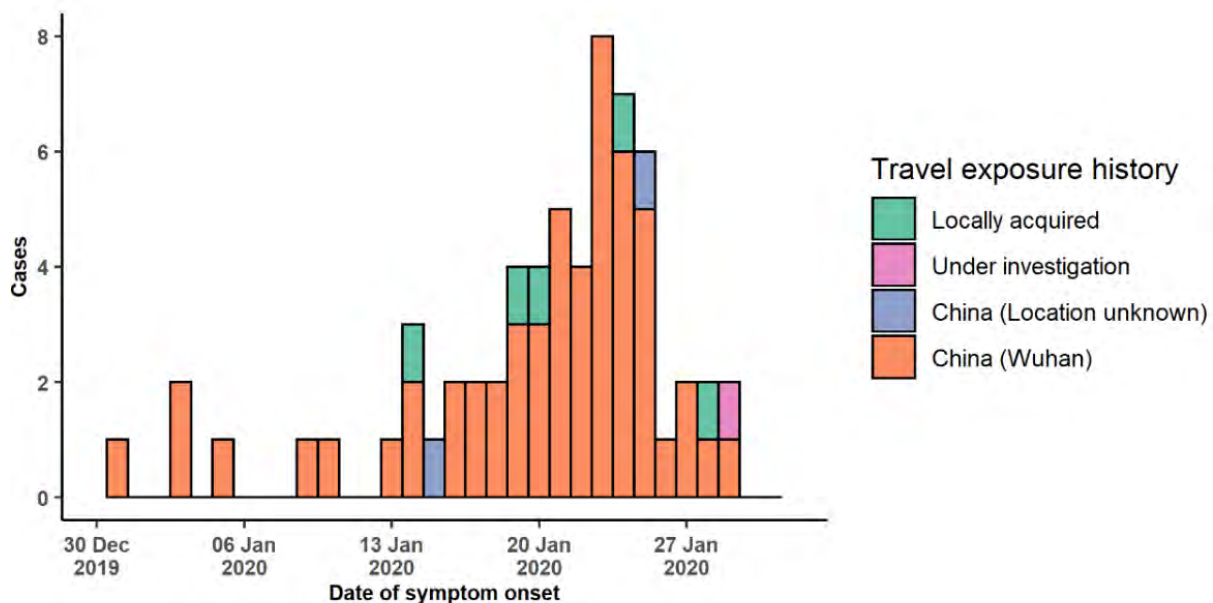
Unless otherwise specified, all information is current as of **1100 hours 1 February 2020.**

Summary

1. An outbreak of 2019-nCoV has been on going in Mainland China with the epicentre being Hubei Province, China. There have been variable numbers being reported, but the outbreak has continued to be mainly geographically contained. **As of 14:00 31 January 2020, since previous situation report there have been an increase of approximately 1,992 confirmed cases an increase of 43 deaths. Of the confirmed cases, there has been a reported increase of 8 exported cases outside of China.** At the IHR Emergency Committee meeting on 31 January the World Health Organization has declared a public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC). The WHO has advised countries like New Zealand to expect imported cases. New Zealand's risk assessment is that the likelihood of one or more imported cases of 2019-nCoV infection in New Zealand is high. The likelihood of limited person-to-person transmission is moderate and the likelihood of sustained transmission, and widespread outbreaks, is low.

International Outbreak Situation

Figure 1: Epidemic curve of 2019-nCoV cases (n=62) identified outside of China, by date of onset of symptoms and travel history, 31 January 2020

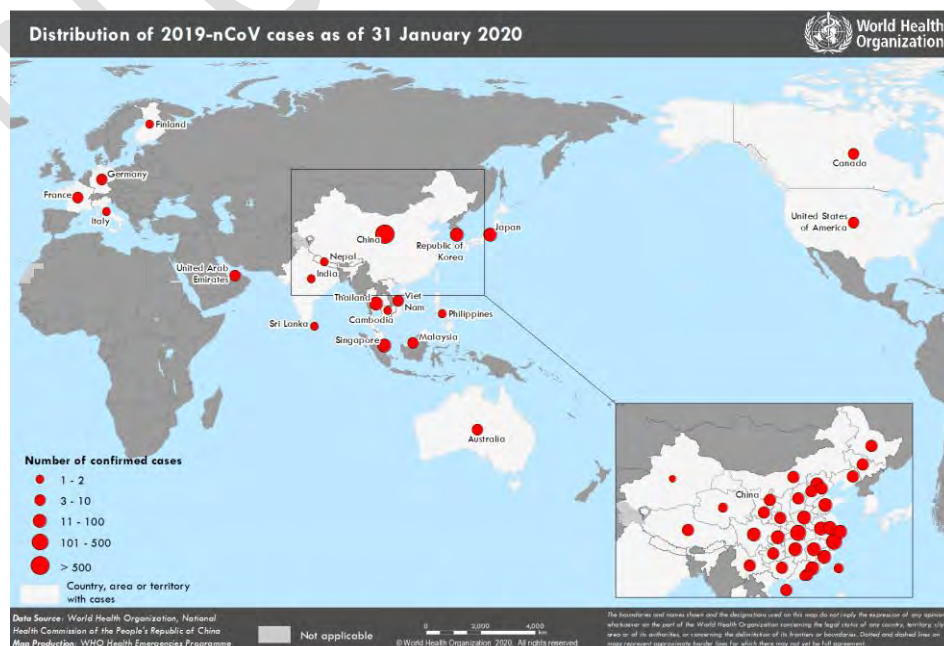


2. The information about case numbers and mortality has been variable. Information from the WHO is validated but appears to be several days behind other reports. We

are monitoring formal (WHO) reports and receiving reports from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade s 6(a) and from the Australian Department of Health. We are monitoring informal reports from ProMed and other sources. These numbers also differ significantly from media reports.

3. As of 14:00 31 January 2020, approximately 9,826 confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV have been reported globally. Of the confirmed cases reported globally, the case fatality rate is approximately 2%. Two confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV have been reported in Italy; both had travel history to Wuhan City. Also two confirmed cases in the United Kingdom.
4. 9,692 cases have been reported in mainland China in 31 provinces and Tibet. Of these approximately 5,806 (~60%) have been from Hubei Province.
5. Approximately 106 exported cases have been reported outside of China. All had travel history to Wuhan City or close contact with someone from Wuhan. Human to Human transmission confirmed in Germany, Japan, Vietnam, and USA.
6. Of the 213 confirmed deaths:
 - 204 have been from Hubei province, two from Henan province, one from Hebei province, two from Heilongjiang province, one in Beijing, one in Shanghai, one in Sichuan province, and one in Hainan Province.
 - Of the 9,692 confirmed cases in mainland China:
 - i. 1,370 cases have been reported as severe (not including the 213 reported deaths).
 - ii. Approximately 113,579 case contacts have been identified. 11,152 have been released from medical observation, and 102,427 are still under medical observation. Reports of cases from mainland China have predominantly been in adults, but infections in children as young as 11 months have been officially reported.

Figure 2: Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV, 31 January 2020



IN CONFIDENCE

World Health Organization (WHO) Advice

7. WHO's risk assessment of the situation is: **very high in China; high at the regional level; high at the global level.**
8. The Director-General of the WHO convened an IHR Emergency Committee for pneumonia due to the novel Coronavirus 2019-nCoV. On 24 January 2020, the WHO advised that the event did not constitute a public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) but the Committee would reconvene in ten days to examine the situation further.
9. Yesterday morning (approx 08.30 hrs NZ time) after receiving advice from the *ad hoc* emergency committee, WHO determined that the novel Coronavirus multi-country outbreak constitutes a Public Health Emergency of international Concern under the International Health Regulations 2005. The principal consequence of this decision is that the Director-General of WHO can formally issue temporary recommendations under the IHR 2005. The emergency committee provided specific advice to WHO, to China and to all countries, including NZ. The advice to all countries is that they "...should be prepared for containment, including active surveillance, early detection, isolation and case management, contact tracing and prevention of onward spread of 2019-nCoV infection, and to share full data with WHO", "... Countries should place particular emphasis on reducing human infection, prevention of secondary transmission and international spread, and contributing to the international response through multi-sectoral communication and collaboration and active participation in increasing knowledge on the virus and the disease, as well as advancing research." "... Countries must inform WHO about any travel measures taken, as required by the IHR. Countries are cautioned against actions that promote stigma or discrimination, in line with the principles of Article 3 of the IHR." **In addition, other than for China (where exit screening is recommended) WHO has not recommended any travel measures. New Zealand's current and planned preparedness and response activities for novel coronavirus are all consistent with the advice from WHO. The NHCC continues to monitor the domestic and international situation closely and is adjusting its actions and advice to agencies and the public regularly as the situation evolves.**
10. New Zealand's current and planned preparedness and response activities for novel coronavirus are all consistent with the advice from WHO. The NHCC continues to monitor the domestic and international situation closely and is adjusting its actions and advice to agencies and the public regularly as the situation evolves
11. On 27 January 2020, the WHO updated its advice for international traffic in relation to the outbreak of 2019-nCoV. This includes advice for entry screening in countries/areas without transmission of the novel coronavirus 2019-nCoV that choose to perform entry screening. WHO advises that there are still no travel restrictions, but countries are allowed to make their own decisions. The current New Zealand border measures and messages align with this advice.

Risk Assessment

12. The Emergency Committee on the novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) under the International Health Regulations (IHR 2005) has declared the outbreak constitutes a public health emergency of international concern.

13. ESR has confirmed that a novel coronavirus diagnostic test is now available in New Zealand. The diagnostic testing service will accept respiratory samples from all suspected cases that meet the most recent Ministry of Health case definition.
14. The public health advice on the Ministry's website has been updated to advise people who have recently been to Wuhan or Hubei province, that they should self-isolate for 14 days. This includes people who may have been in close contact with someone diagnosed with the virus.
15. The Ministry is continuing to work closely alongside DHBs and Public Health Units around the country and they will keep us up to date of any suspected cases. **As of 1100 hours on 1 February 2020 there are no confirmed cases in New Zealand.**
16. There has been an incorrect and misleading email circulating in New Zealand, which purports to be from the Ministry of Health. This advice has NOT come from the Ministry of Health. The Ministry has posted a tweet to alert people to this false email, and direct them to our website, where they can find our up to date advice.
17. The TAG meeting on 29 January 2020 assessed that the likelihood that there are one or more imported cases of 2019-nCoV infection in New Zealand is **high**. This assessment takes into account that the reported numbers are rapidly increasing overseas, New Zealand has close transport links to China, and Chinese New Year celebrations are underway.
18. The likelihood of limited person-to-person transmission is **moderate** and the likelihood of sustained transmission, and widespread outbreaks, is **low**, although it may be **high** in some settings (eg institutions, aged care facilities etc). This assessment takes into account the evidence to date which suggests human-to-human transmission and that there may be some transmission prior to the development of symptoms. It assumes that the timely and robust management of both cases and their contacts will limit the spread of disease.
19. Current estimates of the incubation period range from 2-10 days, and these estimates will be refined as more data become available. Understanding the time when infected patients may transmit the virus to others is critical for control efforts. There is some emerging evidence that transmission may occur in the 1-2 days before the development of symptoms.
20. Ensuring effective public health measures and timely and rigorous infection and prevention control measures are in place in the management of potential / suspected imported cases detected in New Zealand, means that the likelihood of sustained spread in a community is **low**. However, in some settings – eg institutions – the risk of an outbreak is **high** (similar to other infectious diseases such as influenza, gastroenteritis etc).
21. **Effective from Thursday 28 January 2020 2019-nCoV was made a notifiable infectious disease under the Health Act 1956.**

Whole of Government Response

22. We are working with Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade officials to ensure we have effective processes for determining, and responding to, health support that Pacific Island countries and territories may need, including clinical input, clinical supplies, personal protective equipment, and any requests for exit screening of travellers from New Zealand to their countries.

23. Customs convened a meeting of the Border Working Group on 27 January 2020. Border agencies discussed the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) stocks and agreed to share these with border agency partners where needed, taking a wider border sector approach; agreed that we are using the New Zealand Influenza Pandemic Plan (IPAP) as a guide and that border agencies should identify which actions are relevant in order to be informed and prepared to implement border options if requested. Ministry of Health officials will remind border health protection staff to inform local border officials of any vessel that reports ill health among the crew (or passengers). Border agency staff can then discuss with border health officials if any additional PPE or other measures are recommended. The Border Sector Working Group agreed to meet weekly for a thirty minute catch up.

New Zealand Health Sector Response

24. Health officials convened an expert advisory group (TAG) on 29 January 2020 to peer review advice for health practitioners and the primary care sector, and to provide technical expertise to the Ministry. Some smaller specialty groups are to convene to focus on Primary Care, Clinical Laboratory, and Infection Prevention Control.
25. Ministry of Health Chief Medical Officer, Dr Andy Simpson, is convening a meeting of DHB chief medical officers this week to discuss the 2019-nCoV outbreak and their readiness to respond to suspected and confirmed cases.
26. On 6, 10, and 23 January 2020, we sent National Health Advisories to the health sector, including DHBs and primary care, with background information on the novel coronavirus, WHO's recommendations for respiratory infections, and advice that, given the evidence that human-to-human transmission of SARS and MERS viruses is increased in hospital settings, a cautious approach with patients with symptoms of pneumonia and a history of travel to Wuhan is advised in these settings: contact and airborne precautions should be implemented in addition to standard precautions. We sent a National Health Advisory this morning advising the National Health Coordination Centre had been activated.
27. On 24 January 2020, interim guidance for all health practitioners was published on the Ministry website. We also published interim guidance for primary care. We issued a National Health Advisory to alert health practitioners to its availability and to provide a general update on the outbreak.

New Zealand Border Response

28. Currently, there are no travel restrictions or other border measures in place at the New Zealand border in relation to this event. The World Health Organization (WHO) does not currently recommend any specific measures for travellers and advises against the application of any travel or trade restrictions on China based on the current information. This is the northern hemisphere influenza season and so we expect to see increased numbers of travellers from the northern hemisphere with influenza-like illnesses.
29. There are around 450,000 travellers from China to New Zealand each year, and around 400,000 of those arrive on direct flights. We expect around 50,000 travellers from China during the Chinese New Year.

30. The guidance for responding to ill travellers has been finalised and sent to public health units.
31. Public health staff met approximately 2000 passengers on five flights arriving at Auckland Airport and 289 passengers on one flight arriving at Christchurch International Airport from mainland China yesterday. No travellers have self-identified as unwell and no-one has required nurse assessment to date.
32. The National Border Working Group and Visitor Sector Emergency Advisory Group met yesterday 31 January 2020. Ministry of Health is continuing to work with these groups on a regular basis.
33. Ministry of Health is supporting MFAT to repatriate New Zealanders from Wuhan.
34. At the border, we are currently:
- monitoring border measures undertaken by other countries, particularly Australia, and any recommendations from WHO
 - keeping border stakeholders and the tourism industry informed through border advisories and regular meetings. This includes border agency, airport and airline staff, and accommodation providers.
 - supporting border stakeholders to remind their staff of appropriate measures to protect from respiratory diseases (including from travellers from the northern hemisphere with flu as it is their flu season)
 - ensuring health advice for travellers arriving in New Zealand is displayed at international ports and airports. This includes health advice cards, posters, banners and, where available, electronic signage
 - supporting public health staff at Auckland and Christchurch International Airports who are meeting and providing information to traveller on flights from mainland China. These staff are not undertaking screening or clinical assessments of all arrivals at this point. A public health nurse will be available to take the temperature of any passengers who report they are not well. If the passenger's temperature is over 38 C, this will trigger the usual ill traveller response protocol.
 - public health staff are also available to talk to border officials and others working at the airports to answer questions about 2019-nCoV
 - responding to reports of ill travellers
 - undertaking contact tracing for casual and close contacts of confirmed cases on flights to New Zealand
 - undertaking contact tracing of close contacts in New Zealand of confirmed cases overseas

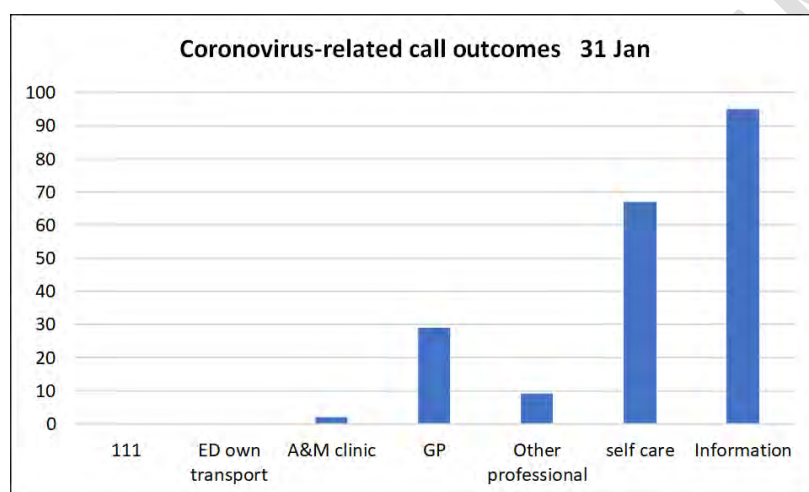
Public Information

35. A web page has been established on the Ministry's website at [a](#) so we can direct the public and journalists to this information. Key messages, and responses to media and public queries are being collated to develop FAQs for the web page.
36. The Ministry's media team are responding to a number of queries from print and television media. Queries from the public are coming to the Ministry's info@health.govt.nz email. The Ministry's novel coronavirus webpage has received over 25,000 views.
37. The Ministry of Health's general public health advice on novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) has been added to the website. Included is information and advice for people who have

recently travelled from Wuhan and the Hubei province. As well as specific advice for people who have recently travelled from China.

38. On 31 January, the number of non-symptomatic calls seeking information only was 297 higher than in 2019. Many callers seeking information do not wish to disclose any information about themselves. There were 202 callers concerned about Coronavirus who did disclose some information.
- 56 of these callers were experiencing cold or flu-like symptoms. Of the total 202 callers who provided information about themselves,
 - 99 were regarding people who had been outside NZ in the previous 4 weeks
 - 6 required the use of an interpreter
 - 80% received self-care advice or information.
 - Approximately 70% of the 202 callers provided some demographic data.
 - Of those who provided address/DHB details, 29% were from the Auckland region, and 5% from the Canterbury region.

Figure 3: Breakdown of 2019-nCoV related Healthline calls.



Other Country Responses

39. **Australia:** The Australian Department of Health is providing us with its sitreps. The National Incident Room (NIR) has been activated in response to this outbreak.
40. The Department of Health web page for the 2019-nCoV outbreak, including information on the current situation, clinical symptoms, advice to travellers and personal protective measures is live and continues to be updated.
41. Four laboratories in Australia can test for 2019-nCoV. Laboratories are working up the WHO method for laboratory testing. 2019-nCoV public health laboratory testing guidelines have been published on the Department of Health website.
42. Australia's border response is currently consistent with that of New Zealand. The sitrep advised that *the Department of Health, in consultation with the Department of Agriculture, has enhanced the existing ill traveller screening process to ensure it targets any potential risk from this new virus.*

43. As of 14:00 hrs 31 January 2020 there have been a total of nine confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV in Australia, and 17 suspected cases are currently under investigation.
- a. Eight of the nine cases had relevant travel history associated with Wuhan city in Hubei Province, China. The remaining case had direct contact with a confirmed case from Wuhan while they were in China.
44. **Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICs):** on 23 January 2020, MFAT officials met with partners of the Pacific health security group to discuss the situation with novel coronavirus in the Pacific. Should 2019-nCoV impact the Pacific, PICs are likely to need additional personal protective equipment (PPE) and support for the preparation and testing of samples. They may also need influenza vaccine for health workers who may be impacted by 2019-nCoV and possibly extra antibiotics (for secondary infections). Antiviral medications such as Tamiflu were assessed by WHO to be ineffective in treating the virus.
45. **Samoa:** as of 23 January 2020, Samoan authorities have implemented travel restrictions in response to the 2019 novel coronavirus outbreak in China. MFAT's Safe Travel website advises that all travelers to Samoa are required to undergo medical clearance at least three days before travelling to Samoa to confirm that they are free of any infectious diseases. All travelers from 2019 novel coronavirus affected countries must spend at least 14 days in a country free of 2019 novel coronavirus and undergo medical clearance prior to travel to Samoa. If in the event a traveler arrives within the 14 day period, health quarantine measures will be applied and deportation to the country of travel origin will be considered.

Appendix

NHCC Contact Information: 31/01/2020

National Coordinator – Jane Kelley	NHCC_NationalCoordinator@health.govt.nz
Response Manager	NHCC_responsemanager@health.govt.nz
Operations(Border) 04 816 3431	NHCC_opsborder@health.govt.nz
Operations 04 816 3484	NHCC_operations@health.govt.nz
Logistics 04 816 2378	NHCC_InternalLog@health.govt.nz
PIM 04 816 3993	NHCC_PIMManger@health.govt.nz
Intelligence 04 816 3909	NHCC_Intelligence@health.govt.nz
Planning 04 816 3915	NHCC_planning@health.govt.nz

Next Report

The next report will be a Sitrep at **1100 hrs on Sunday 2 Febuary 2020.**

Prepared by: Kenneth Gustafson, NHCC Intelligence

Approved by: Jane Kelley, NHCC National Coordinator



SITREP 13

NOVEL CORONAVIRUS 2019-nCoV

Issued: **1100 hrs 02 February 2020,**

IN CONFIDENCE

New information in red text

Unless otherwise specified, all information is current as of **1100 hours 02 February 2020.**

Summary

1. An outbreak of 2019-nCoV has been on going in Mainland China with the epicentre being Hubei Province, China. There have been variable numbers being reported, but the outbreak has continued to be mainly geographically contained. **As of 01 February 2020, since the previous situation report there have been an increase of approximately 2,128 confirmed cases and an increase of 46 deaths. Of the confirmed cases, there has been a reported increase of 26 exported cases outside of China.** At the IHR Emergency Committee meeting on 31 January the World Health Organization has declared a public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC). The WHO has advised countries like New Zealand to expect imported cases. New Zealand's risk assessment is that the likelihood of one or more imported cases of 2019-nCoV infection in New Zealand is high. The likelihood of limited person-to-person transmission is moderate and the likelihood of sustained transmission, and widespread outbreaks, is low.

International Outbreak Situation

Figure 1: Epidemic curve of 2019-nCoV cases (n=66) identified outside of China, by date of onset of symptoms and travel history, 01 February 2020

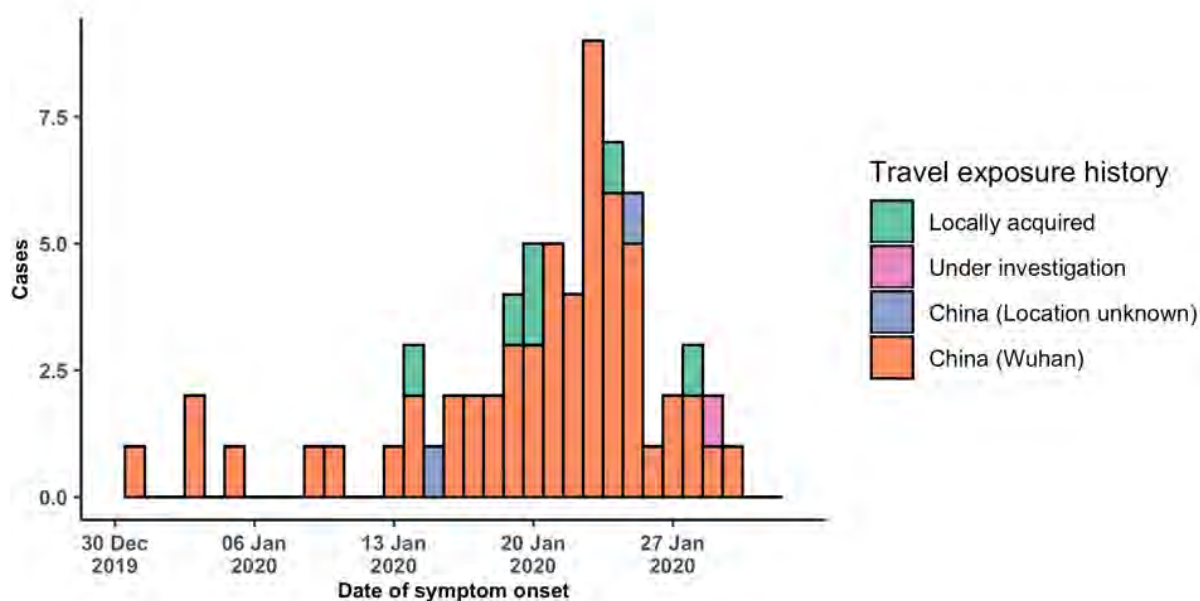


Figure 2: Epidemic curve of 2019-nCoV (n=132) identified outside of China, by date of reporting and travel history, 01 February 2020

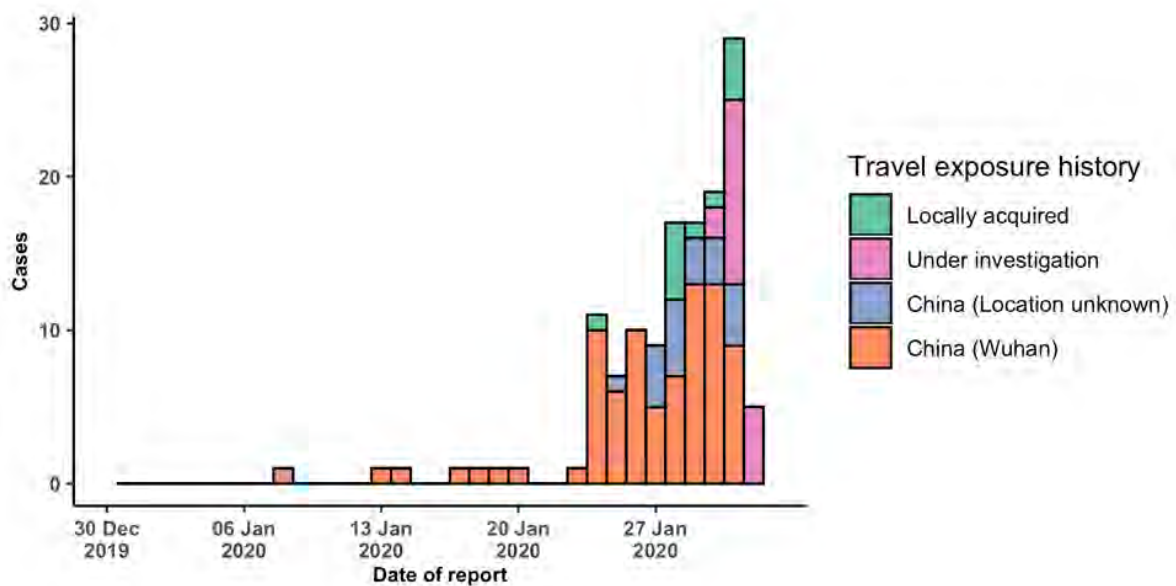
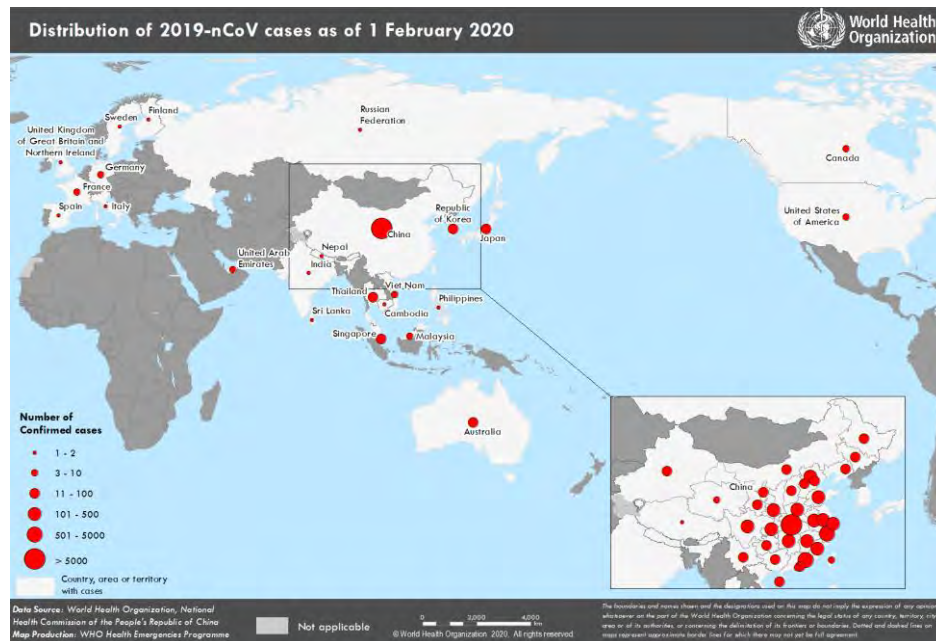


Figure 2: Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV, 01 February 2020



World Health Organization (WHO) Advice

8. WHO's risk assessment of the situation is: **very high in China; high at the regional level; high at the global level.**
9. The Director-General of the WHO convened an IHR Emergency Committee for pneumonia due to the novel Coronavirus 2019-nCoV. On 24 January 2020, the WHO advised that the event did not constitute a public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) but the Committee would reconvene in ten days to examine the situation further.
10. On the morning of 31 January 2020 (approximately 0830 hrs NZ time) after receiving advice from the *ad hoc* emergency committee, WHO determined that the novel Coronavirus multi-country outbreak constitutes a Public Health Emergency of International Concern under the International Health Regulations 2005. The principal consequence of this decision is that the Director-General of WHO can formally issue temporary recommendations under the IHR 2005. The emergency committee provided specific advice to WHO, to China and to all countries, including NZ. The advice to all countries is that they "...should be prepared for containment, including active surveillance, early detection, isolation and case management, contact tracing and prevention of onward spread of 2019-nCoV infection, and to share full data with WHO", "... Countries should place particular emphasis on reducing human infection, prevention of secondary transmission and international spread, and contributing to the international response through multi-sectoral communication and collaboration and active participation in increasing knowledge on the virus and the disease, as well as advancing research." "... Countries must inform WHO about any travel measures taken, as required by the IHR. Countries are cautioned against actions that promote stigma or discrimination, in line with the principles of Article 3 of the IHR." In addition, other than for China (where exit screening is recommended) WHO has not recommended any travel measures. New Zealand's current and planned preparedness and response activities for novel coronavirus are all consistent with the advice from WHO. The NHCC continues to monitor the domestic and international situation closely and is adjusting its actions and advice to agencies and the public regularly as the situation evolves.

11. New Zealand's current and planned preparedness and response activities for novel coronavirus are all consistent with the advice from WHO. The NHCC continues to monitor the domestic and international situation closely and is adjusting its actions and advice to agencies and the public regularly as the situation evolves
12. On 27 January 2020, the WHO updated its advice for international traffic in relation to the outbreak of 2019-nCoV. This includes advice for entry screening in countries/areas without transmission of the novel coronavirus 2019-nCoV that choose to perform entry screening. WHO advises that there are still no travel restrictions, but countries are allowed to make their own decisions. The current New Zealand border measures and messages align with this advice.
13. For the first time outside China, a healthcare worker in France was diagnosed as being ill with 2019-nCoV acute respiratory disease. The health worker treated two patients who were later identified as probable cases. Please refer to the Infection Prevention Control advice released by the Ministry of Health via: [health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov#healthprofessionals](https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov#healthprofessionals)
14. The first instance of third-generation human-to-human transmission outside China has been identified, in an individual who was exposed to a confirmed case from the cluster in Bavaria, Germany.
15. For the first time, a case was exported from a country other than China: a patient was identified in South Korea following their exposure in Japan to a confirmed case.
16. In the last 24 hours, additional instances of human-to-human transmission outside China were reported: in Japan, a tour guide who is part of the same cluster of Japanese cases who had contact with tourists from Wuhan; in Germany, a case that is part of the cluster in Bavaria; and in Thailand, a taxi driver who had no travel history to China.

Risk Assessment

17. The Emergency Committee on the novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) under the International Health Regulations (IHR 2005) has declared the outbreak constitutes a public health emergency of international concern.
18. ESR has confirmed that a novel coronavirus diagnostic test is now available in New Zealand. The diagnostic testing service will accept respiratory samples from all suspected cases that meet the most recent Ministry of Health case definition.
19. The public health advice on the Ministry's website has been updated to advise people who have recently been to Wuhan or Hubei province, that they should self-isolate for 14 days. This includes people who may have been in close contact with someone diagnosed with the virus.
20. The Ministry is continuing to work closely alongside DHBs and Public Health Units around the country and they will keep us up to date of any suspected cases. As of 1100 hours on 02 February 2020 there are no confirmed cases in New Zealand.
21. There has been an incorrect and misleading email circulating in New Zealand, which purports to be from the Ministry of Health. This advice has NOT come from the Ministry of Health. The Ministry has posted a tweet to alert people to this false email, and direct them to our website, where they can find our up to date advice.

22. The TAG meeting on 29 January 2020 assessed that the likelihood that there are one or more imported cases of 2019-nCoV infection in New Zealand is **high**. This assessment takes into account that the reported numbers are rapidly increasing overseas, New Zealand has close transport links to China, and Chinese New Year celebrations are underway.
23. The likelihood of limited person-to-person transmission is **moderate** and the likelihood of sustained transmission, and widespread outbreaks, is **low**, although it may be **high** in some settings (eg institutions, aged care facilities etc). This assessment takes into account the evidence to date which suggests human-to-human transmission and that there may be some transmission prior to the development of symptoms. It assumes that the timely and robust management of both cases and their contacts will limit the spread of disease.
24. Current estimates of the incubation period range from 2-10 days, and these estimates will be refined as more data become available. Understanding the time when infected patients may transmit the virus to others is critical for control efforts. There is some emerging evidence that transmission may occur in the 1-2 days before the development of symptoms.
25. Ensuring effective public health measures and timely and rigorous infection and prevention control measures are in place in the management of potential / suspected imported cases detected in New Zealand, means that the likelihood of sustained spread in a community is **low**. However, in some settings, institutions, the risk of an outbreak is **high** (similar to other infectious diseases such as influenza, gastroenteritis etc).
26. Effective from Thursday 28 January 2020 2019-nCoV was made a notifiable infectious disease under the Health Act 1956.

Whole of Government Response

27. Ministry of Health is working with Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade officials to ensure we have effective processes for determining, and responding to, health support that Pacific Island countries and territories may need, including clinical input, clinical supplies, personal protective equipment, and any requests for exit screening of travellers from New Zealand to their countries.
28. Customs convened a meeting of the Border Working Group on 27 January 2020. Border agencies discussed the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) stocks and agreed to share these with border agency partners where needed, taking a wider border sector approach; agreed that we are using the New Zealand Influenza Pandemic Plan (IPAP) as a guide and that border agencies should identify which actions are relevant in order to be informed and prepared to implement border options if requested. Ministry of Health officials will remind border health protection staff to inform local border officials of any vessel that reports ill health among the crew (or passengers). Border agency staff can then discuss with border health officials if any additional PPE or other measures are recommended. The Border Sector Working Group agreed to meet weekly for a thirty minute catch up.

New Zealand Health Sector Response

29. Health officials convened an expert advisory group (TAG) on 29 January 2020 to peer review advice for health practitioners and the primary care sector, and to provide

technical expertise to the Ministry. Some smaller specialty groups are to convene to focus on Primary Care, Clinical Laboratory, and Infection Prevention Control.

30. Ministry of Health Chief Medical Officer, Dr Andy Simpson, is convening a meeting of DHB chief medical officers this week to discuss the 2019-nCoV outbreak and their readiness to respond to suspected and confirmed cases.
31. On 6, 10, and 23 January 2020, Ministry of Health sent National Health Advisories to the health sector, DHBs and primary care, with background information on the novel coronavirus. WHO's recommendations for respiratory infections, given the evidence that human-to-human transmission of SARS and MERS viruses is increased in hospital settings. It is advised that a cautious approach with patients with symptoms of pneumonia and a history of travel to Wuhan is advised in these settings. Contact and airborne precautions should be implemented in addition to standard precautions.
32. On 24 January 2020, interim guidance for all health practitioners as well as interim guidance for primary care was published on the Ministry website.

New Zealand Border Response

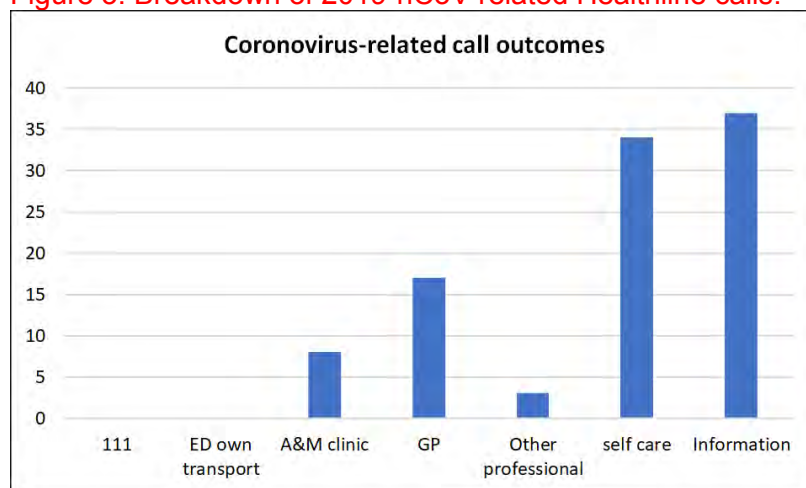
33. **As of 1100 03 February 2020**, there are no travel restrictions or other border measures in place at the New Zealand border in relation to this event. The World Health Organization (WHO) does not currently recommend any specific measures for travellers and advises against the application of any travel or trade restrictions on China based on the current information. This is the northern hemisphere influenza season and so we expect to see increased numbers of travellers from the northern hemisphere with influenza-like illnesses.
34. There are around 450,000 travellers from China to New Zealand each year, and around 400,000 of those arrive on direct flights. We expect around 50,000 travellers from China during the Chinese New Year.
35. The guidance for responding to ill travellers has been finalised and sent to public health units.
36. Public health staff met **approximately 3000** passengers on **eight** flights arriving at Auckland Airport and **204 passengers and crew** on one flight arriving at Christchurch International Airport from mainland China yesterday. No travellers were identified requiring further clinical assessment.
37. **Ministry of Health are continuing to work closely with the National Border Working Group and Visitor Sector Emergency Advisory Group.**
38. **Ministry of Health is supporting MFAT in the assisted departure of New Zealanders from Wuhan and Hubei Province.**
39. At the border, we are currently:
 - monitoring border measures undertaken by other countries, particularly Australia, and any recommendations from WHO

- keeping border stakeholders and the tourism industry informed through border advisories and regular meetings. This includes border agency, airport and airline staff, and accommodation providers.
- supporting border stakeholders to remind their staff of appropriate measures to protect from respiratory diseases (including from travellers from the northern hemisphere with flu as it is their flu season)
- ensuring health advice for travellers arriving in New Zealand is displayed at international ports and airports. This includes health advice cards, posters, banners and, where available, electronic signage
- supporting public health staff at Auckland and Christchurch International Airports who are meeting and providing information to traveller on flights from mainland China. These staff are not undertaking screening or clinical assessments of all arrivals at this point. A public health nurse will be available to take the temperature of any passengers who report they are not well. If the passenger's temperature is over 38 C, this will trigger the usual ill traveller response protocol.
- public health staff are also available to talk to border officials and others working at the airports to answer questions about 2019-nCoV
- responding to reports of ill travellers
- undertaking contact tracing for casual and close contacts of confirmed cases on flights to New Zealand
- undertaking contact tracing of close contacts in New Zealand of confirmed cases overseas

Public Information

40. A web page has been established on the Ministry's website at [a](#) so we can direct the public and journalists to this information. Key messages, and responses to media and public queries are being collated to develop FAQs for the web page.
41. The Ministry's media team are responding to a number of queries from print and television media. Queries from the public are coming to the Ministry's info@health.govt.nz email. The Ministry's novel coronavirus webpage has received over 25,000 views.
42. The Ministry of Health's general public health advice on novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) has been added to the website. Included is information and advice for people who have recently travelled from Wuhan and the Hubei province. As well as specific advice for people who have recently travelled from China.
43. On 01 February, the number of non-symptomatic calls seeking information only was 297 higher than in 2019. Many callers seeking information do not wish to disclose any information about themselves. There were 99 callers concerned about Coronavirus who did disclose some information.
 - 41 of these callers were experiencing cold or flu-like symptoms. Of the total 99 callers who provided information about themselves,
 - 51 were regarding people who had been outside NZ in the previous 4 weeks
 - 10 required the use of an interpreter
 - 72% received self-care advice or information.
 - Approximately 70% of the 202 callers provided some demographic data.
 - Of those who provided address/DHB details, 36% were from the Auckland region, and 5% from the Canterbury region.

Figure 3: Breakdown of 2019-nCoV related Healthline calls.



Other Country Responses

44. **Australia:** The Australian Department of Health is providing us with its sitreps. The National Incident Room (NIR) has been activated in response to this outbreak. As of 19:00 hrs 1 February 2020 there have been a total of 12 confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV in Australia, and a further 8 suspected cases are currently under investigation.

45. The Australian Health Protection Principal Committee (AHPPC), on advice of the Communicable Diseases Network Australia (CDNA), considered the changes in epidemiology of novel coronavirus in China. AHPPC noted the increasing (but still relatively small) number of cases in provinces outside Hubei Province and the now resulting increased risk posed from travellers from all of mainland China.

AHPPC agreed on the following:

- To expand the case definition for novel coronavirus infection from 1 February 2020 to apply to people from all of mainland China.
- Recommend to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade to now increase travel advisory to level 4 – do not travel to all of mainland China.
- As of today, all travellers arriving out of mainland China (not just Hubei Province) be asked to self-isolate for a period of 14 days from the time they leave mainland China.
- That to substantially reduce the volume of travellers coming from mainland China, AHPPC recommends additional border measures be implemented to deny entry to Australia to people who have left or transited through mainland China from 1 February 2020, with the exception of Australian citizens, permanent residents and their immediate family and air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment. This also applies to passengers transiting in Australia, unless they are Australian citizens, permanent residents or their immediate families.

46. The Department of Health web page for the 2019-nCoV outbreak, including information on the current situation, clinical symptoms, advice to travellers and personal protective measures is live and continues to be updated.

47. Four laboratories in Australia can test for 2019-nCoV. Laboratories are working up the WHO method for laboratory testing. 2019-nCoV public health laboratory testing guidelines have been published on the Department of Health website.

48. **Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICs):** on 23 January 2020, MFAT officials met with partners of the Pacific health security group to discuss the situation with novel coronavirus in the Pacific. Should 2019-nCoV impact the Pacific, PICs are likely to need additional personal protective equipment (PPE) and support for the preparation and testing of samples. They may also need influenza vaccine for health workers who may be impacted by 2019-nCoV and possibly extra antibiotics (for secondary infections). Antiviral medications such as Tamiflu were assessed by WHO to be ineffective in treating the virus.
49. **Samoa:** as of 23 January 2020, Samoan authorities have implemented travel restrictions in response to the 2019 novel coronavirus outbreak in China. MFAT's Safe Travel website advises that all travelers to Samoa are required to undergo medical clearance at least three days before travelling to Samoa to confirm that they are free of any infectious diseases. All travelers from 2019 novel coronavirus affected countries must spend at least 14 days in a country free of 2019 novel coronavirus and undergo medical clearance prior to travel to Samoa. If in the event a traveler arrives within the 14 day period, health quarantine measures will be applied and deportation to the country of travel origin will be considered.
50. **Cook Islands:** The following travel advisory has been issued by Cook Islands on 1 February 2020, "Persons intending to travel to the Cook Islands who have been in China within the last 14 days prior to travel will be denied entry into the Cook Islands. In addition, all Cook Islanders and residents of the Cook Islands should avoid non-essential travel to China."

Appendix

NHCC Contact Information: 31/01/2020

National Coordinator – Jane Kelley	NHCC_NationalCoordinator@health.govt.nz
Response Manager	NHCC_responsemanager@health.govt.nz
Operations(Border) 04 816 3431	NHCC_opsborder@health.govt.nz
Operations 04 816 3484	NHCC_operations@health.govt.nz
Logistics 04 816 2378	NHCC_InternalLog@health.govt.nz
PIM 04 816 3993	NHCC_PIM@health.govt.nz
Intelligence 04 816 3909	NHCC_Intelligence@health.govt.nz
Planning 04 816 3915	NHCC_planning@health.govt.nz

Next Report

The next report will be a Sitrep at **1100 hrs on Monday 03 February 2020.**

Prepared by: Kenneth Gustafson, NHCC Intelligence

Approved by: Jane Kelley, NHCC National Coordinator



SITREP 14

NOVEL CORONAVIRUS 2019-nCoV

Issued: **1100 hrs 03 February 2020,**

IN CONFIDENCE

New information in red text

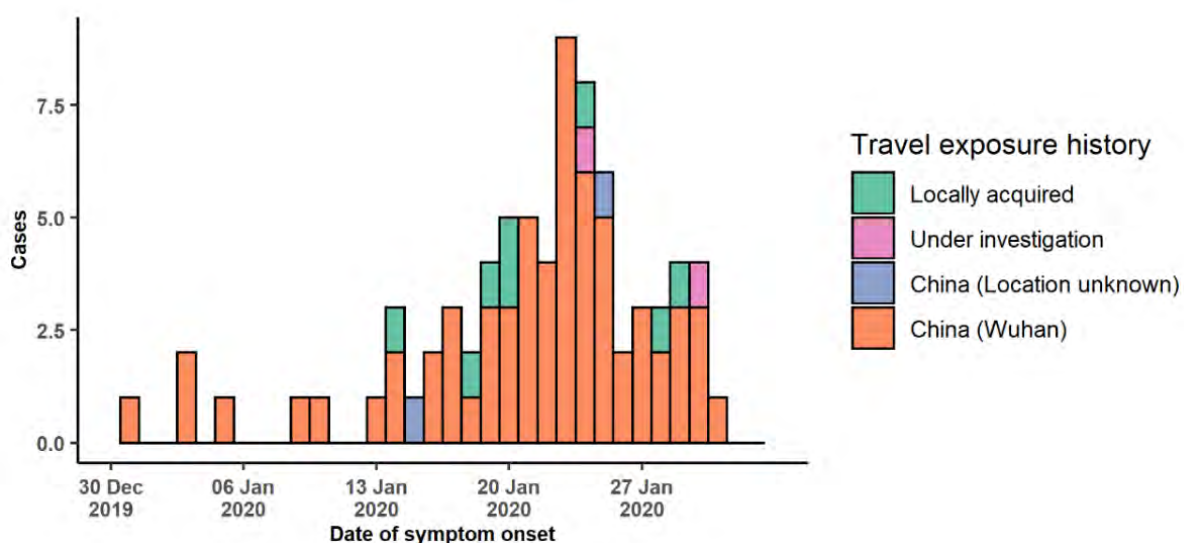
Unless otherwise specified, all information is current as of **1100 hours 03 February 2020.**

Summary

1. An outbreak of 2019-nCoV has been on going in Mainland China with the epicentre being Hubei Province, China. **As of 02 February 2020, since the previous situation report there have been an increase of approximately 2,604 confirmed cases and an increase of 45 deaths. Of the confirmed cases, there has been a reported increase of 14 exported cases outside of China. There are officially 352 recovered cases. This is the first time the recoveries have surpassed the death toll.** At the International Health Regulations (IHR) Emergency Committee meeting on 31 January 2020 the World Health Organization has declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). The WHO has advised countries like New Zealand to expect imported cases. New Zealand's risk assessment is that the likelihood of one or more imported cases of 2019-nCoV infection in New Zealand is high. The likelihood of limited person-to-person transmission is moderate and the likelihood of sustained transmission, and widespread outbreaks, is low.

International Outbreak Situation

Figure 1: Epidemic curve of 2019-nCoV cases (n=76) identified outside of China, by date of onset of symptoms and travel history, 02 February 2020

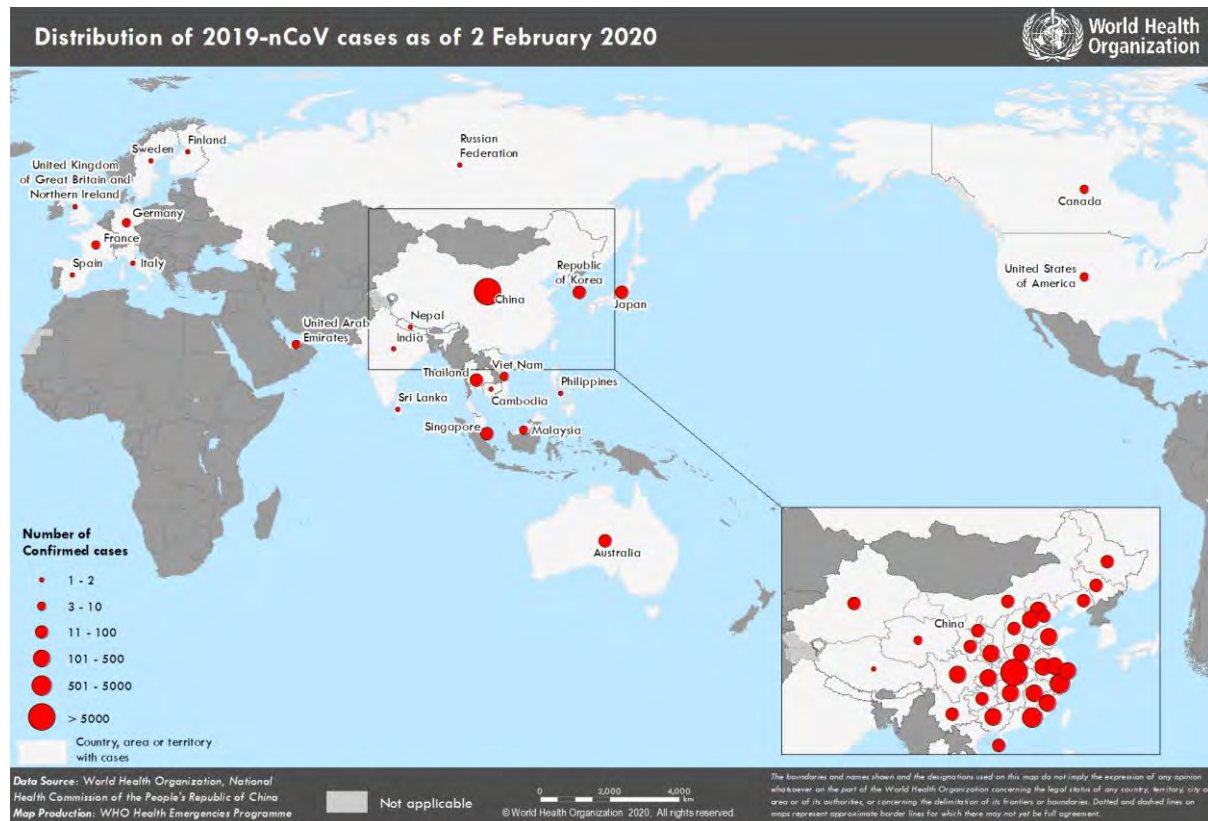


A stacked bar chart showing the number of cases (Y-axis, 0 to 20+) by date of report (X-axis, 30 Dec 2019 to 27 Jan 2020). The legend indicates five categories of travel exposure history: Locally acquired (green), Under investigation (pink), China (Not Wuhan) (light green), China (Location unknown) (blue), and China (Wuhan) (orange). The chart shows a sharp increase in cases starting around January 20, 2020, peaking on January 23, 2020, with a total of approximately 27 cases. The majority of cases are attributed to travel exposure in China, with Wuhan being the primary source.

Date of report	China (Wuhan)	China (Location unknown)	China (Not Wuhan)	Under investigation	Locally acquired	Total
30 Dec 2019	0	0	0	0	0	0
06 Jan 2020	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 Jan 2020	1	0	0	0	0	1
20 Jan 2020	1	0	0	0	0	1
27 Jan 2020	1	0	0	0	0	1
28 Jan 2020	10	1	0	0	0	11
29 Jan 2020	6	2	0	0	0	8
30 Jan 2020	5	4	0	0	0	9
31 Jan 2020	7	5	0	0	0	12
01 Feb 2020	13	4	0	0	0	17
02 Feb 2020	13	4	0	0	0	17
03 Feb 2020	12	2	1	0	0	15
04 Feb 2020	10	1	0	1	0	12
05 Feb 2020	1	1	0	0	0	2

- IN CONFIDENCE**

Figure 3: Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV, 02 February 2020



World Health Organization (WHO) Advice

7. WHO's risk assessment of the situation is: **very high in China; high at the regional level; high at the global level.**
8. On the morning of 31 January 2020 after receiving advice from the *ad hoc* emergency committee, WHO determined that the novel Coronavirus multi-country outbreak constitutes a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) under the International Health Regulations (IHR) 2005. The principal consequence of this decision is that the Director-General of WHO can formally issue temporary recommendations under the IHR 2005. The emergency committee provided specific advice to WHO, to China and to all countries, including NZ. The advice to all countries is that they "...should be prepared for containment, including active surveillance, early detection, isolation and case management, contact tracing and prevention of onward spread of 2019-nCoV infection, and to share full data with WHO", "... Countries should place particular emphasis on reducing human infection, prevention of secondary transmission and international spread, and contributing to the international response through multi-sectoral communication and collaboration and active participation in increasing knowledge on the virus and the disease, as well as advancing research." "... Countries must inform WHO about any travel measures taken, as required by the IHR. Countries are cautioned against actions that promote stigma or discrimination, in line with the principles of Article 3 of the IHR." In addition, other than for China (where exit screening is recommended) WHO has not recommended any travel measures. The NHCC continues to monitor the domestic and international situation closely and is adjusting its actions and advice to agencies and the public regularly as the situation evolves.

9. For the first time outside China, a healthcare worker in France was diagnosed as being ill with 2019-nCoV acute respiratory disease. The health worker treated two patients who were later identified as probable cases. Please refer to the Infection Prevention Control advice released by the Ministry of Health via: health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov#healthprofessionals
10. The first instance of third-generation human-to-human transmission outside China has been identified, in an individual who was exposed to a confirmed case from the cluster in Bavaria, Germany.
11. For the first time, a case was exported from a country other than China: a patient was identified in South Korea following their exposure in Japan to a confirmed case.
12. Additional instances of human-to-human transmission outside China were reported: in Japan, a tour guide who is part of the same cluster of Japanese cases who had contact with tourists from Wuhan; in Germany, a case that is part of the cluster in Bavaria; and in Thailand, a taxi driver who had no travel history to China.

Key Messages

13. A decision has been made by the Ministry of Health to expand the case definition for suspected cases of novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV). The travel history will now include those who have travelled to New Zealand from mainland China within the last 14 days. Previously it only included people who had travelled to and from Hubei province in China, particularly Wuhan.
14. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT) has updated their travel advisory and now recommend that New Zealanders do not travel to any part of mainland China.
15. In order to reduce the chances of 2019-nCoV spreading within New Zealand, additional border measures will be implemented from midnight 2 February 2020. These measures will deny entry to New Zealand for anyone who has left or transited through mainland China from midnight 2 February 2020, with the exception of:
 - New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm: Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), permanent residents and their immediate family
 - Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

The above also applies to passengers who are transiting through New Zealand, unless they are New Zealand citizens, permanent residents or their immediate families. We are specifically considering the situation for Pacific Island nationals returning from mainland China via Auckland Airport.
16. As of 2 February 2020, all travellers arriving in New Zealand and were in mainland China after 2 February 2020 should self-isolate for a period of 14 days from the time they leave mainland China.
17. The advice for people who have had exposure to a confirmed case of novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) remains the same.
18. Self-isolation for people who arrived in New Zealand before 02 February 2020 only applies if they have been in Wuhan City or Hubei Province.

19. Full details about how you should self-isolate are on the Ministry of Health website: health.govt.nz/coronavirus

Risk Assessment

20. The WHO has confirmed that for the first time, a case has been exported from a country other than China; a patient was identified in South Korea following their exposure in Japan to a confirmed case.
21. ESR and Canterbury Health Labs (CHL) are now providing a novel coronavirus diagnostic test. and will accept respiratory samples from all suspected cases that meet the most recent Ministry of Health case definition.
22. The public health advice on the Ministry's website has been updated to advise people who have recently been to Wuhan or Hubei province, that they should self-isolate for 14 days. This includes people who may have been in close contact with someone diagnosed with the virus.
23. The Ministry is continuing to work closely alongside DHBs and Public Health Units around the country and they will keep us up-to-date of any suspected cases. As of 1100 hours on 03 February 2020 there are no confirmed cases in New Zealand.
24. There has been an incorrect and misleading email circulating in New Zealand, which purports to be from the Ministry of Health. This advice has NOT come from the Ministry of Health. The Ministry has posted a tweet to alert people to this false email, and direct them to our website, where they can find our up to date advice.
25. The TAG meeting on 29 January 2020 assessed that the likelihood that there are one or more imported cases of 2019-nCoV infection in New Zealand is **high**. This assessment takes into account that the reported numbers are rapidly increasing overseas, New Zealand has close transport links to China, and Chinese New Year celebrations are underway.
26. The likelihood of limited person-to-person transmission is **moderate** and the likelihood of sustained transmission, and widespread outbreaks, is **low**, although it may be **high** in some settings (eg institutions, aged care facilities etc). This assessment takes into account the evidence to date which suggests human-to-human transmission and that there may be some transmission prior to the development of symptoms. It assumes that the timely and robust management of both cases and their contacts will limit the spread of disease.
27. Current estimates of the incubation period range from 2-10 days, and these estimates will be refined as more data become available. Understanding the time when infected patients may transmit the virus to others is critical for control efforts. There is some emerging evidence that transmission may occur in the 1-2 days before the development of symptoms.
28. Ensuring effective public health measures and timely and rigorous infection and prevention control measures are in place in the management of potential / suspected imported cases detected in New Zealand, means that the likelihood of sustained spread in a community is **low**. However, in some settings, institutions, the risk of an outbreak is **high** (similar to other infectious diseases such as influenza, gastroenteritis etc).
29. Effective from Thursday 28 January 2020 2019-nCoV was made a notifiable infectious disease under the Health Act 1956.

Whole of Government Response

30. Ministry of Health is working with Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade officials to ensure we have effective processes for determining, and responding to, health support that Pacific Island countries and territories may need, including clinical input, clinical supplies, personal protective equipment, and any requests for exit screening of travellers from New Zealand to their countries.
31. Customs convened a meeting of the Border Working Group on 27 January 2020. Border agencies discussed the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) stocks and agreed to share these with border agency partners where needed, taking a wider border sector approach; agreed that we are using the New Zealand Influenza Pandemic Plan (IPAP) as a guide and that border agencies should identify which actions are relevant in order to be informed and prepared to implement border options if requested. Ministry of Health officials will remind border health protection staff to inform local border officials of any vessel that reports ill health among the crew (or passengers). Border agency staff can then discuss with border health officials if any additional PPE or other measures are recommended. The Border Sector Working Group agreed to meet weekly for a thirty minute catch up.

New Zealand Health Sector Response

32. Health officials convened an expert advisory group (TAG) on 29 January 2020 to peer review advice for health practitioners and the primary care sector, and to provide technical expertise to the Ministry. Some smaller specialty groups are to convene to focus on Primary Care, Clinical Laboratory, and Infection Prevention Control.
33. On 6, 10, and 23 January 2020, Ministry of Health sent National Health Advisories to the health sector, DHBs and primary care, with background information on the novel coronavirus. WHO's recommendations for respiratory infections, given the evidence that human-to-human transmission of SARS and MERS viruses is increased in hospital settings. It is advised that a cautious approach with patients with symptoms of pneumonia and a history of travel to Wuhan is advised in these settings. Contact and airborne precautions should be implemented in addition to standard precautions.
34. On 24 January 2020, interim guidance for all health practitioners as well as interim guidance for primary care was published on the Ministry website.

New Zealand Border Response

35. There are around 450,000 travellers from China to New Zealand each year, and around 400,000 of those arrive on direct flights. We expect around 50,000 travellers from China during the Chinese New Year.

36. On 02 February 2020 New Zealand implemented additional border measures. These were implemented following the measures implemented by Australia and after seeking advice from the New Zealand Technical Advisory Group. The measures that have been taken are:

- To extend the travel history in the case definition for novel coronavirus infection to include travel to mainland China (previously this was Hubei province in China, particularly Wuhan)
- To substantially reduce the volume of travellers coming from mainland China by implementing additional border measures to deny entry into New Zealand to people who have left or transited through mainland China from 2 February 2020, with the exception of:
 - New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm: Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), permanent residents and their immediate family
 - Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

This also applies to passengers transiting in New Zealand, unless they are New Zealand citizens, permanent residents or their immediate families.

37. As of 02 February 2020, all travellers arriving into New Zealand who were in mainland China from 2 February 2020 (not just Hubei Province) should self-isolate for a period of 14 days from the time they leave mainland China. More information is available on the Ministry of Health website.

38. Public health staff met approximately 2500 passengers on six scheduled flights and 7 passengers and crew on one private flight arriving at Auckland Airport and 230 passengers and crew on one flight arriving at Christchurch International Airport from mainland China yesterday. No travellers were identified that met the suspected case definition for 2019-nCoV.

39. At the border, we are currently:

- Monitoring border measures undertaken by other countries, particularly Australia, and any recommendations from WHO.
- Keeping border stakeholders and the tourism industry informed through border advisories and regular meetings. This includes border agency, airport and airline staff, and accommodation providers.
- Supporting border stakeholders to remind their staff of appropriate measures to protect from respiratory diseases (including from travellers from the northern hemisphere with flu as it is their flu season)
- Ensuring health advice for travellers arriving in New Zealand is displayed at international ports and airports. This includes health advice cards, posters, banners and, where available, electronic signage.
- Supporting public health staff at Auckland, Christchurch and International Airports who are meeting and providing information to travellers on flights from mainland China. These staff are not undertaking screening or clinical assessments of all arrivals at this point. A public health nurse will be available to take the temperature of any passengers who report they are not well. If the passenger's temperature is over 38 C, this will trigger the usual ill traveller

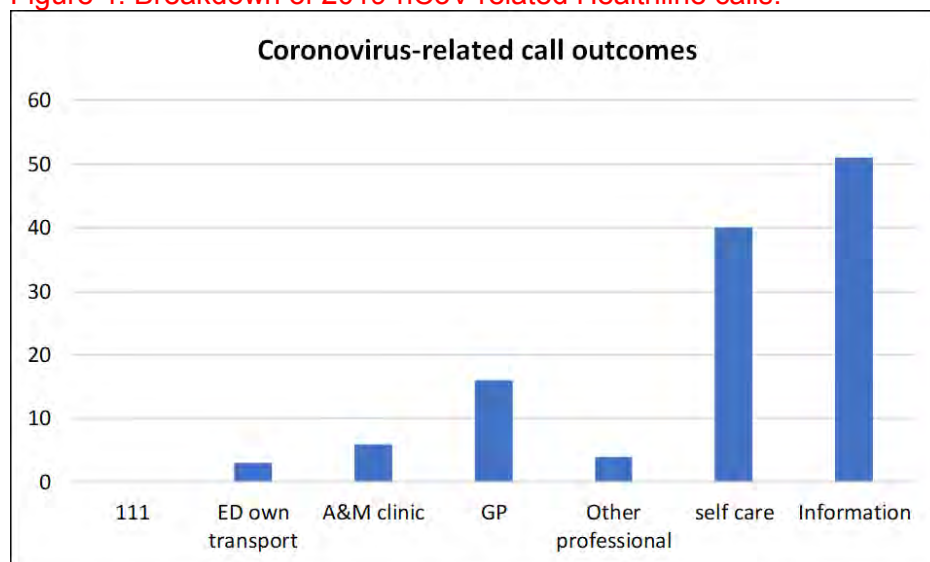
response protocol. Passengers are being provided with information on self-isolation.

- Ensuring public health staff are present at Auckland, Christchurch and Wellington International Airports from 3 February to be available if Customs identify passengers who have been in China in the last 14 days. These passengers will be given information about self-isolation.
 - Public health staff are also available to talk to border officials and others working at the airports to answer questions about 2019-nCoV.
 - Responding to reports of ill travellers.
 - Undertaking contact tracing for casual and close contacts of confirmed cases on flights to New Zealand.
 - Undertaking contact tracing of close contacts in New Zealand of confirmed cases overseas.
40. Ministry of Health are continuing to work closely with the National Border Working Group and Visitor Sector Emergency Advisory Group.
41. Ministry of Health is supporting MFAT in the assisted departure of New Zealanders from Wuhan and Hubei Province.

Public Information

40. A web page has been established on the Ministry's website at [a](#) so we can direct the public and journalists to this information. Key messages, and responses to media and public queries are being collated to develop FAQs for the web page.
41. The Ministry's media team are responding to a number of queries from print and television media. Queries from the public are coming to the Ministry's info@health.govt.nz email. The Ministry's novel coronavirus webpage has received over 25,000 views.
42. The Ministry of Health's general public health advice on novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) has been added to the website. Included is information and advice for people who have recently travelled from Wuhan and the Hubei province. As well as specific advice for people who have recently travelled from China.
43. Many callers to Healthline seeking information do not wish to disclose any information about themselves. On 02 February there were 118 callers concerned about 2019-nCoV who did disclose some information and of these 32 callers were experiencing cold or flu-like symptoms.
- Of the total 118 callers who provided information about themselves,
 - 51 were regarding people who had been outside NZ in the previous 4 weeks
 - 3 required the use of an interpreter
 - 76% received self-care advice or information.
 - Of those who provided address/DHB details, 34% were from the Auckland region.

Figure 4: Breakdown of 2019-nCoV related Healthline calls.



Other Country Responses

44. **Australia:** The Australian Department of Health is providing us with its sitreps. The National Incident Room (NIR) has been activated in response to this outbreak. As of 15:00 hrs 02 February 2020 there have been a total of 12 confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV in Australia, and a further 17 suspected cases are currently under investigation.
45. The Australian Health Protection Principal Committee (AHPPC), on advice of the Communicable Diseases Network Australia (CDNA), considered the changes in epidemiology of novel coronavirus in China. AHPPC noted the increasing (but still relatively small) number of cases in provinces outside Hubei Province and the now resulting increased risk posed from travellers from all of mainland China.
AHPPC agreed on the following:
 - To expand the case definition for novel coronavirus infection from 1 February 2020 to apply to people from all of mainland China.
 - Recommend to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade to now increase travel advisory to level 4 – do not travel to all of mainland China.
 - As of today, all travellers arriving out of mainland China (not just Hubei Province) be asked to self-isolate for a period of 14 days from the time they leave mainland China.
 - That to substantially reduce the volume of travellers coming from mainland China, AHPPC recommends additional border measures be implemented to deny entry to Australia to people who have left or transited through mainland China from 1 February 2020, with the exception of Australian citizens, permanent residents and their immediate family and air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment. This also applies to passengers transiting in Australia, unless they are Australian citizens, permanent residents or their immediate families.
46. The Department of Health web page for the 2019-nCoV outbreak, including information on the current situation, clinical symptoms, advice to travellers and personal protective measures is live and continues to be updated.
47. Four laboratories in Australia can test for 2019-nCoV. Laboratories are working up the WHO method for laboratory testing. 2019-nCoV public health laboratory testing guidelines have been published on the Department of Health website.

48. **Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICs):** on 23 January 2020, MFAT officials met with partners of the Pacific health security group to discuss the situation with novel coronavirus in the Pacific. Should 2019-nCoV impact the Pacific, PICs are likely to need additional personal protective equipment (PPE) and support for the preparation and testing of samples. They may also need influenza vaccine for health workers who may be impacted by 2019-nCoV and possibly extra antibiotics (for secondary infections). Antiviral medications such as Tamiflu were assessed by WHO to be ineffective in treating the virus.
49. **Samoa:** Samoa continues to take a firm and uncompromising approach to protecting its borders and citizens from 2019-nCoV. SGOV is discouraging all non-essential overseas travel by public servants, in particular to China and countries with confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV. It is closely monitoring inbound travel and working closely with international airlines on screening of passengers. To date there has not been a confirmed case of 2019-nCoV in Samoa. As of 23 January 2020, Samoan authorities have implemented travel restrictions in response to the 2019 novel coronavirus outbreak in China. MFAT's Safe Travel website advises that all travelers to Samoa are required to undergo medical clearance at least three days before travelling to Samoa to confirm that they are free of any infectious diseases. All travelers from 2019 novel coronavirus affected countries must spend at least 14 days in a country free of 2019 novel coronavirus and undergo medical clearance prior to travel to Samoa. If in the event a traveler arrives within the 14 days period, health quarantine measures will be applied and deportation to the country of travel origin will be considered.
50. **Solomon Islands Government:** The Solomon Islands Government have now circulated an amended travel advisory that takes a more nuanced approach to border screening. The amended advice explicitly notes that earlier advice "was not a travel ban or cancellation of flights, but an addendum to the existing entry conditions as prescribed under the Immigration Act." The new advice clarifies that "risk-based health screening will be applied to all passengers travelling to Solomon Islands. Should that screening identify any concerns, immigration officers have the powers to refuse entry or permit on condition of quarantine/isolation."
51. **Cook Islands:** The following travel advisory has been issued by Cook Islands on 1 February 2020, "Persons intending to travel to the Cook Islands who have been in China within the last 14 days prior to travel will be denied entry into the Cook Islands. In addition, all Cook Islanders and residents of the Cook Islands should avoid non-essential travel to China."
52. **Vietnam:** In addition to New Zealand's own travel restrictions, Viet Nam's Chinese flight ban will affect travel between New Zealand and Viet Nam. The China Southern Hanoi-Guangzhou-Auckland route, for example, is a common and cost competitive route. We have yet to receive consular calls from New Zealanders whose travel has been disrupted, but we anticipate we will be receiving such calls in coming days. (note Viet Nam receives approximately 40,000 New Zealand visitors per annum). Vietnam will also refuse to issue visas to anyone who has travelled to China in the last two weeks. The export and import of goods have been suspended at the Viet Nam-China border gates in the province of Lang Son. Alongside the travel restrictions Prime Minister Phuc has announced coronavirus is a "national epidemic". Viet Nam now has seven confirmed cases of coronavirus.

Appendix

NHCC Contact Information: 31/01/2020

National Coordinator – Jane Kelley	NHCC_NationalCoordinator@health.govt.nz
Response Manager	NHCC_responsemanager@health.govt.nz
Operations(Border) 04 816 3431	NHCC_opsborder@health.govt.nz
Operations 04 816 3484	NHCC_operations@health.govt.nz
Logistics 04 816 2378	NHCC_InternalLog@health.govt.nz
PIM 04 816 3993	NHCC_PIM@health.govt.nz
Intelligence 04 816 3909	NHCC_Intelligence@health.govt.nz
Planning 04 816 3915	NHCC_planning@health.govt.nz

Next Report

The next report will be a Sitrep at **1300 hrs on Tuesday 04 February 2020**. Thank

Prepared by: Kenneth Gustafson, NHCC Intelligence

Approved by: Jane Kelley, NHCC National Coordinator

Risk Assessment

24. The WHO has confirmed that for the first time, a case has been exported from a country other than China; a patient was identified in South Korea following their exposure in Japan to a confirmed case.
25. Effective from Thursday 28 January 2020 2019-nCoV was made a notifiable infectious disease under the Health Act 1956.
26. The ESR and Canterbury Health Labs (CHL) are now providing a novel coronavirus diagnostic test and will accept respiratory samples from all suspected cases that meet the most recent Ministry of Health case definition.
27. The public health advice on the Ministry's website has been updated to advise people who have recently been to Wuhan or Hubei province, that they should self-isolate for 14 days. This includes people who may have been in close contact with someone diagnosed with the virus.
28. The Ministry is continuing to work closely alongside DHBs and Public Health Units around the country and they will keep us up-to-date of any suspected cases. As of 1300 hours on 04 February 2020 there are no confirmed cases in New Zealand.
29. There has been an incorrect and misleading email circulating in New Zealand, which purports to be from the Ministry of Health. This advice has NOT come from the Ministry of Health. The Ministry has posted a tweet to alert people to this false email, and direct them to our website, where they can find our up to date advice.
30. The TAG meeting on 29 January 2020 assessed that the likelihood that there are one or more imported cases of 2019-nCoV infection in New Zealand is **high**. This assessment takes into account that the reported numbers are rapidly increasing overseas, New Zealand has close transport links to China, and Chinese New Year celebrations are underway.
31. The likelihood of limited person-to-person transmission is **moderate** and the likelihood of sustained transmission, and widespread outbreaks, is **low**, although it may be **high** in some settings (eg institutions, aged care facilities etc). This assessment takes into account the evidence to date which suggests human-to-human transmission and that there may be some transmission prior to the development of symptoms. It assumes that the timely and robust management of both cases and their contacts will limit the spread of disease.
32. Current estimates of the incubation period range from 2-10 days, and these estimates will be refined as more data become available. Understanding the time when infected patients may transmit the virus to others is critical for control efforts. There is some emerging evidence that transmission may occur in the 1-2 days before the development of symptoms.
33. Ensuring effective public health measures and timely and rigorous infection and prevention control measures are in place in the management of potential / suspected imported cases detected in New Zealand, means that the likelihood of sustained spread in a community is **low**. However, in some settings, institutions, the risk of an outbreak is **high** (similar to other infectious diseases such as influenza, gastroenteritis etc).



SITREP 15

NOVEL CORONAVIRUS 2019-nCoV

Issued: **1300 hrs 04 February 2020,**

IN CONFIDENCE

New information in red text

Unless otherwise specified, all information is current as of **1300 hours 04 February 2020.**

Summary

- An outbreak of 2019-nCoV has been ongoing in Mainland China with the epicentre being Hubei Province, China. **As of 03 February 2020, since the previous situation report there have been an increase of approximately 2,838 confirmed cases and an increase of 57 deaths. Of the confirmed cases, there have been a reported increase of 7 exported cases outside of China. There are officially 478 "recovered" cases reported from mainland China. There are no confirmed cases in New Zealand. The Air New Zealand assisted departure from Wuhan will land in Wuhan early Wednesday morning (05 February 2020 NZ time) and is scheduled to arrive back in Auckland late afternoon on the same day. At the International Health Regulations (IHR) Emergency Committee meeting on 31 January 2020, the World Health Organization declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). The WHO has advised countries like New Zealand to expect imported cases. New Zealand's risk assessment is that the likelihood of one or more imported cases of 2019-nCoV infection in New Zealand is high. The likelihood of limited person-to-person transmission is moderate and the likelihood of sustained transmission, and widespread outbreaks is low.**

International Outbreak Situation

Figure 1: Epidemic curve of 2019-nCoV cases (n=88) identified outside of China, by date of onset of symptoms and travel history, 03 February 2020

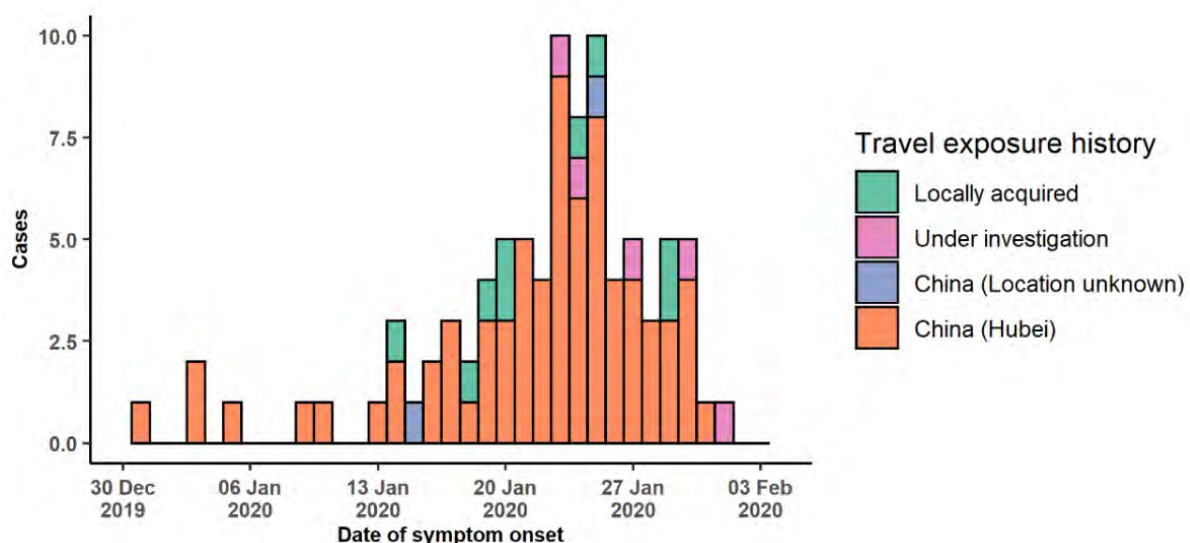
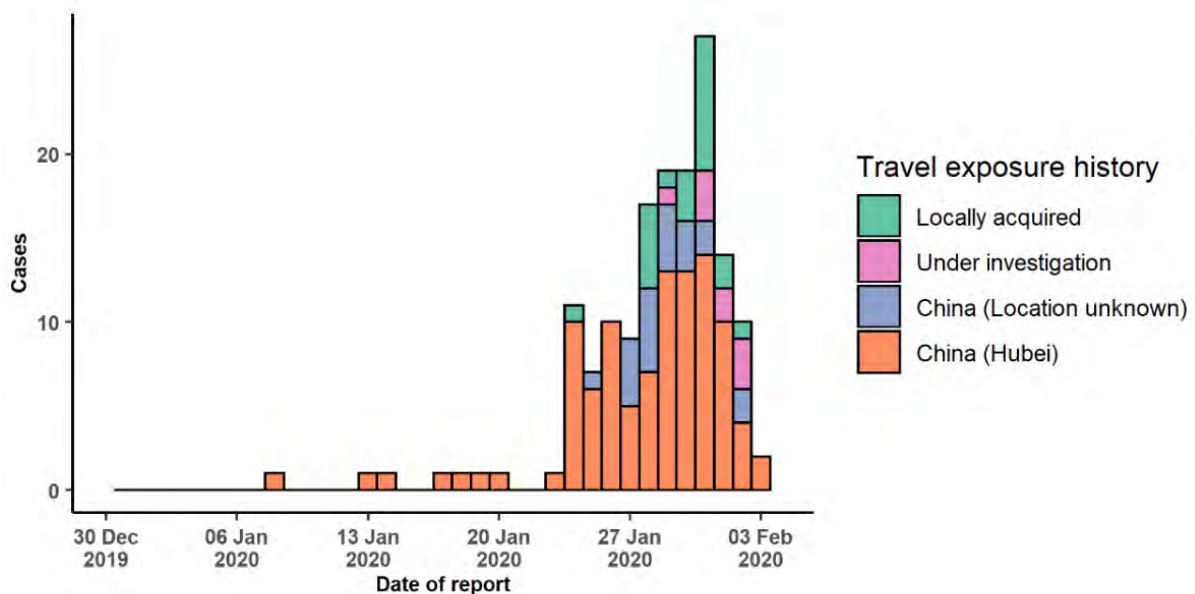
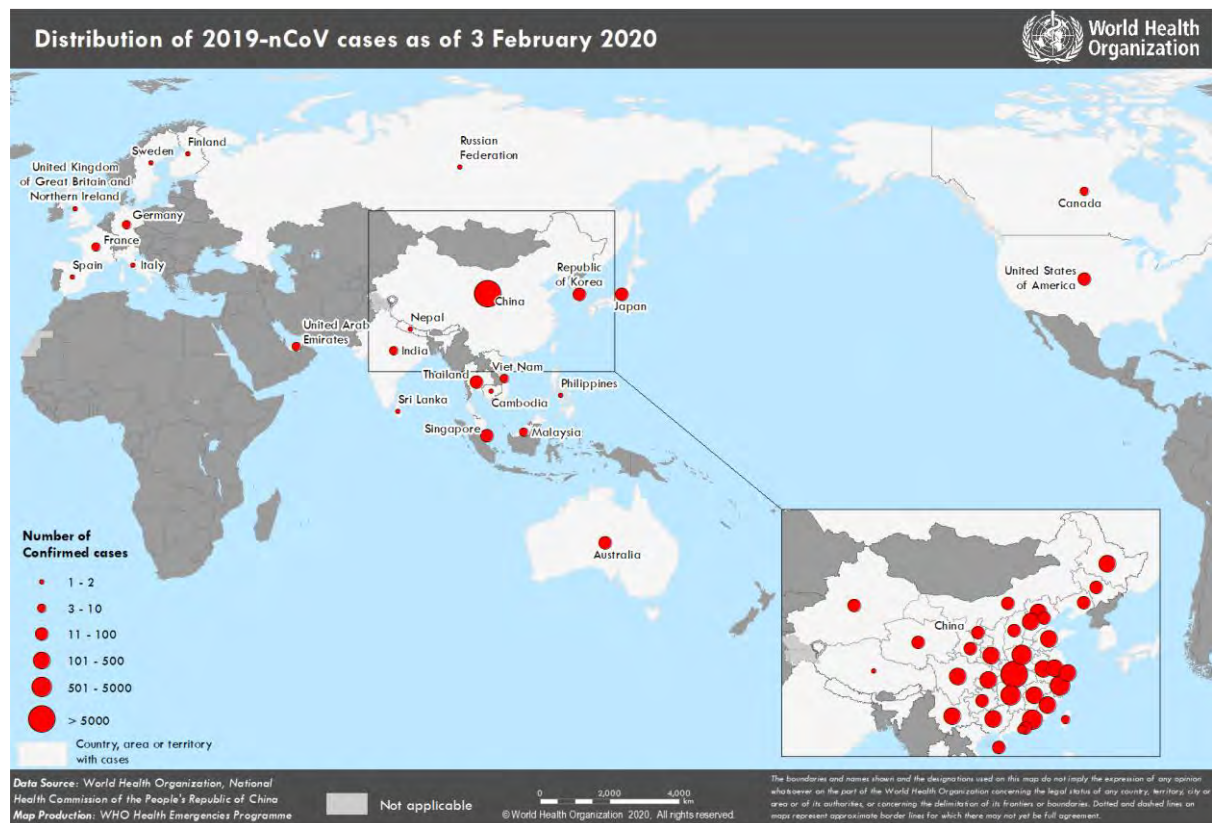


Figure 2: Epidemic curve of 2019-nCoV (n=153) identified outside of China, by date of reporting and travel history, 03 February 2020



2. The information about case numbers and mortality has been variable. Information from the WHO is validated but appears to be several days behind other reports. We are monitoring formal (WHO) reports and receiving reports from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade ^{s 6(a)} and from the Australian Department of Health. We are monitoring informal reports from ProMed and other sources. These numbers also differ significantly from media reports.
3. As at 14:00 03 February 2020, approximately 17,391 confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV have been reported globally. Of the confirmed cases reported globally, the case fatality rate is approximately 2%.
4. There have been 17,238 cases reported in mainland China. Of these approximately 65% have been from Hubei Province. Of the confirmed cases in mainland China 2,296 (~14%) cases (not including the 361 reported deaths) have been reported as severe.
5. Approximately 153 exported cases have been reported outside of China. Of the cases identified outside China, 14 were due to secondary transmission outside China. Of the remaining cases, travel history is available for 101 of them; all 101 had travelled to China in the 14 days before illness onset.
6. There have been approximately 362 confirmed deaths, 361 within Mainland China and one from the Philippines. The Philippines death was a 44 year-old man who was a resident of Wuhan.
7. Sustained human-to-human transmission is likely to be occurring in the majority of provinces outside of Hubei in China. Additionally, limited instances of human-to-human transmission have been observed in a number of countries outside mainland China.

Figure 3: Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV, 03 February 2020



World Health Organization (WHO) Advice

8. WHO's risk assessment of the situation is: **very high in China; high at the regional level; high at the global level.**
9. WHO determined that the novel Coronavirus multi-country outbreak constitutes a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) under the International Health Regulations (IHR) 2005 on 31 January 2020.
10. For the first time outside China, a healthcare worker in France was diagnosed as being ill with 2019-nCoV acute respiratory disease. The health worker treated two patients who were later identified as probable cases. Please refer to the Infection Prevention Control advice released by the Ministry of Health via: health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov#healthprofessionals
11. The first instance of third-generation human-to-human transmission outside China has been identified, in an individual who was exposed to a confirmed case from the cluster in Bavaria, Germany.
12. For the first time, a case was exported from a country other than China: a patient was identified in South Korea following their exposure in Japan to a confirmed case.
13. Additional instances of human-to-human transmission outside China were reported: in Japan, a tour guide who is part of the same cluster of Japanese cases who had contact

with tourists from Wuhan; in Germany, a case that is part of the cluster in Bavaria; and in Thailand, a taxi driver who had no travel history to China.

Key Messages

14. The Air New Zealand assisted departure from Wuhan has been given a landing slot in Wuhan early Wednesday morning (05 February 2020, NZ time). The flight is scheduled to arrive back in Auckland late Wednesday afternoon (05 February 2020, NZ time).
 15. Passenger numbers are still being worked through, including a breakdown of passenger's nationalities. The flight is expected to include Australian and Pacific Island citizens, in addition to New Zealanders.
 16. Welcome information packs for the returnees are currently being developed.
 17. A decision has been made by the Ministry of Health to expand the case definition for suspected cases of novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV). The travel history will now include those who have travelled to New Zealand from mainland China within the last 14 days. Previously it only included people who had travelled to and from Hubei province in China, particularly Wuhan.
 18. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT) has updated their travel advisory and now recommend that New Zealanders do not travel to any part of mainland China.
 19. In order to reduce the chances of 2019-nCoV spreading within New Zealand, additional border measures will be implemented from midnight 02 February 2020. These measures will deny entry to New Zealand for anyone who has left or transited through mainland China from midnight 02 February 2020, with the exception of:
 - New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm: Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), permanent residents and their immediate family
 - Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), including Hong Kong, Taiwan, etc
- The above also applies to passengers who are transiting through New Zealand, unless they are New Zealand citizens, permanent residents or their immediate families. We are specifically considering the situation for Pacific Island nationals returning from mainland China via Auckland Airport.
20. As of 02 February 2020, all travellers arriving in New Zealand and were in mainland China after 02 February 2020 should self-isolate for a period of 14 days from the time they leave mainland China.
 21. The advice for people who have had exposure to a confirmed case of novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) remains the same.
 22. Self-isolation for people who arrived in New Zealand before 02 February 2020 only applies if they have been in Wuhan City or Hubei Province.
 23. Full details about how you should self-isolate are on the Ministry of Health website: www.health.govt.nz/coronavirus

Whole of Government Response

34. Ministry of Health is working with Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade officials to ensure we have effective processes for determining, and responding to, health support that Pacific Island countries and territories may need, including clinical input, clinical supplies, personal protective equipment, and any requests for exit screening of travellers from New Zealand to their countries.

New Zealand Health Sector Response

35. Expert advisory group (TAG) continues to meet regularly to peer review advice for health practitioners and the primary care sector, and to provide technical expertise to the Ministry.
36. National Health Advisories continue to be sent to the health sector, DHBs and primary care, when any new information on the novel coronavirus becomes available.
37. On 03 February 2020, interim guidance for all health practitioners as well as interim guidance for primary care was published on the Ministry website: health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov/novel-coronavirus-resources-health-professionals

New Zealand Border Response

38. There are around 450,000 travellers from China to New Zealand each year, and around 400,000 of those arrive on direct flights. We expect around 50,000 travellers from China during the Chinese New Year.
39. **The World Health Organization (WHO) does not currently recommend any specific measures for travellers and advises against the application of any travel or trade restrictions on China based on the current information. This is the northern hemisphere influenza season and so we expect to see increased numbers of travellers from the northern hemisphere with influenza-like illnesses.** On 02 February 2020 New Zealand implemented additional border measures. These were implemented following the measures implemented by Australia and after seeking advice of the New Zealand Technical Advisory Group. The measures that have been taken are:
 - To extend the travel history in the case definition for novel coronavirus infection to include travel to mainland China (previously this was Hubei province in China, particularly Wuhan)
 - To substantially reduce the volume of travellers coming from mainland China by implementing additional border measures to deny entry into New Zealand to people who have left or transited through mainland China from 2 February 2020, with the exception of:
 - New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm: Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), permanent residents and their immediate family
 - Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

This also applies to passengers transiting in New Zealand, unless they are New Zealand citizens, permanent residents or their immediate families.

40. As of 02 February 2020, all travellers arriving in New Zealand who were in mainland China should self-isolate for a period of 14 days. More information is available on the Ministry of Health website: health.govt.nz/coronavirus
41. The entry restrictions are not retrospective. They only apply to people who were in mainland China at midnight on 2 February 2020. Anyone who left China prior to this date and time is not affected and does not need to self-isolate. This includes people in New Zealand currently (other than those from Hubei province). The additional border measures are in order to reduce the chances of 2019-nCoV spreading within New Zealand ie by reducing the number of potentially infected people arriving in NZ and asking those who do arrive from mainland China to self-isolate for 14 days.
42. The guidance for responding to ill travellers is being updated and will be sent to public health units and the border sector
43. Public health staff met approximately 856 passengers on four scheduled flights arriving at Auckland Airport and 132 passengers and crew on one flight arriving at Christchurch International Airport from mainland China yesterday. No travellers were identified that met the suspected case definition for 2019 n-CoV, requiring further clinical assessment. This is a significant decrease from the approximately 2500 passengers arriving at Auckland and 230 passengers arriving at Christchurch the previous day
44. At the border, we are currently:
- Monitoring border measures undertaken by other countries, particularly Australia, and any recommendations from WHO.
 - Keeping border stakeholders and the tourism industry informed through border advisories and regular meetings. This includes border agency, airport and airline staff, and accommodation providers.
 - Supporting border stakeholders to remind their staff of appropriate measures to protect from respiratory diseases (including from travellers from the northern hemisphere with flu as it is their flu season)
 - Ensuring health advice for travellers arriving in New Zealand is displayed at international ports and airports. This includes health advice cards, posters, banners and, where available, electronic signage.
 - Supporting public health staff at Auckland, Christchurch and Wellington International Airports who are meeting and providing information to travellers on flights from mainland China and other international flights. Health staff will be available at the primary line to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in mainland China after midnight on 2 February 2020 (New Zealand time). These staff are not currently undertaking screening or clinical assessments of all arrivals. A public health nurse will be available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. If the passenger's temperature is over 38 C, this will trigger the usual ill-traveller response protocol. Passengers are being provided with information on self-isolation.
 - Ensuring public health staff are present at Auckland, Christchurch and Wellington International Airports from 3 February to be available if Customs identify passengers who have been in China in the last 14 days. These passengers will be given information about self-isolation.

- Public health staff are also available to talk to border officials and others working at the airports to answer questions about 2019-nCoV.
- Responding to reports of ill travellers.
- Undertaking contact tracing for casual and close contacts of confirmed cases on flights to New Zealand.
- Undertaking contact tracing of close contacts in New Zealand of confirmed cases overseas.

45. The Ministry of Health are continuing to work closely with the National Border Working Group and Visitor Sector Emergency Advisory Group.
46. Customs is convening daily meetings of the Border Working Group to facilitate the application of enhanced border measures and to ensure coordination and consistency across agencies.
47. The Ministry of Health is supporting MFAT in the assisted departure of New Zealanders from Wuhan and Hubei Province.

Public Information

40. The Ministry's media team are responding to a number of queries from print and television media. Queries from the public are coming to the Ministry's info@health.govt.nz email. The Ministry's novel coronavirus webpage has received over 25,000 views.
41. The Ministry of Health's general public health advice on novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) has been added to the website. Included is information and advice for people who have recently travelled from Wuhan and the Hubei province. As well as specific advice for people who have recently travelled from China. Key messages, and responses to media and public queries are being collated to develop FAQs for the web page.
42. Many callers seeking information do not wish to disclose any information about themselves. On 03 February there were 249 callers concerned about Coronavirus who did disclose some information of these, 40 callers were experiencing cold or flu-like symptoms. Of the total 249 callers who provided information about themselves,
 - 149 were regarding people who had been outside NZ in the previous 4 weeks
 - 7 required the use of an interpreter
 - 85% received self-care advice or information
 - Approximately 60% of the 249 callers provided some demographic data.
 - Of those who provided address/DHB details, 35% were from the Auckland region.

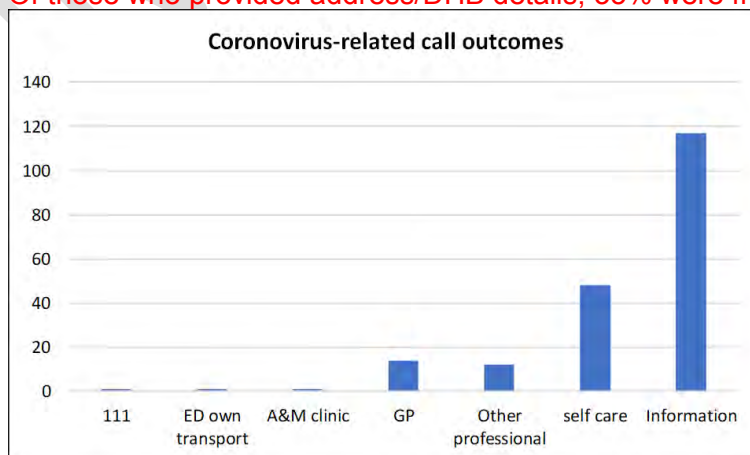


Figure 4: Breakdown of 2019-nCoV related Healthline calls.

Other Country Responses

43. **Australia:** The Australian Department of Health is providing us with its sitreps. The National Incident Room (NIR) has been activated in response to this outbreak. As of 15:00 hrs 03 February 2020 there have been a total of 12 confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV in Australia, and a further 19 suspected cases are currently under investigation.

44. The Australian Health Protection Principal Committee (AHPPC), on advice of the Communicable Diseases Network Australia (CDNA), considered the changes in epidemiology of novel coronavirus in China. AHPPC noted the increasing (but still relatively small) number of cases in provinces outside Hubei Province and the now resulting increased risk posed from travellers from all of mainland China.

AHPPC agreed on the following:

- To expand the case definition for novel coronavirus infection from 1 February 2020 to apply to people from all of mainland China.
- Recommend to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade to now increase travel advisory to level 4 – do not travel to all of mainland China.
- As of today, all travellers arriving out of mainland China (not just Hubei Province) be asked to self-isolate for a period of 14 days from the time they leave mainland China.
- That to substantially reduce the volume of travellers coming from mainland China, AHPPC recommends additional border measures be implemented to deny entry to Australia to people who have left or transited through mainland China from 1 February 2020, with the exception of Australian citizens, permanent residents and their immediate family and air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment. This also applies to passengers transiting in Australia, unless they are Australian citizens, permanent residents or their immediate families.

45. **Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICs):** on 23 January 2020, MFAT officials met with partners of the Pacific health security group to discuss the situation with novel coronavirus in the Pacific. Should 2019-nCoV impact the Pacific, PICs are likely to need additional personal protective equipment (PPE) and support for the preparation and testing of samples. They may also need influenza vaccine for health workers who may be impacted by 2019-nCoV and possibly extra antibiotics (for secondary infections). Antiviral medications such as Tamiflu were assessed by WHO to be ineffective in treating the virus.

46. **Samoa:** Samoa continues to take a firm and uncompromising approach to protecting its borders and citizens from 2019-nCoV. SGOV is discouraging all non-essential overseas travel by public servants, in particular to China and countries with confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV. It is closely monitoring inbound travel and working closely with international airlines on screening of passengers. To date there has not been a confirmed case of 2019-nCoV in Samoa. As of 23 January 2020, Samoan authorities have implemented travel restrictions in response to the 2019 novel coronavirus outbreak in China. MFAT's Safe Travel website advises that all travelers to Samoa are required to undergo medical clearance at least three days before travelling to Samoa to confirm that they are free of any infectious diseases. All travelers from 2019 novel coronavirus affected countries must spend at least 14 days in a country free of 2019 novel coronavirus and undergo medical clearance prior to travel to Samoa. If in the event a traveler arrives within the 14 days period, health quarantine measures will be applied and deportation to the country of travel origin will be considered.

47. **Solomon Islands Government:** The Solomon Islands Government have now circulated an amended travel advisory that takes a more nuanced approach to border screening.

The amended advice explicitly notes that earlier advice "was not a travel ban or cancellation of flights, but an addendum to the existing entry conditions as prescribed under the Immigration Act." The new advice clarifies that "risk-based health screening will be applied to all passengers travelling to Solomon Islands. Should that screening identify any concerns, immigration officers have the powers to refuse entry or permit on condition of quarantine/isolation."

48. **Cook Islands:** The following travel advisory has been issued by Cook Islands on 1 February 2020, "Persons intending to travel to the Cook Islands who have been in China within the last 14 days prior to travel will be denied entry into the Cook Islands. In addition, all Cook Islanders and residents of the Cook Islands should avoid non-essential travel to China."
49. **Vietnam:** In addition to New Zealand's own travel restrictions, Viet Nam's Chinese flight ban will affect travel between New Zealand and Viet Nam. The China Southern Hanoi-Guangzhou-Auckland route, for example, is a common and cost competitive route. We have yet to receive consular calls from New Zealanders whose travel has been disrupted, but we anticipate we will be receiving such calls in coming days. (note Viet Nam receives approximately 40,000 New Zealand visitors per annum). Vietnam will also refuse to issue visas to anyone who has travelled to China in the last two weeks. The export and import of goods have been suspended at the Viet Nam-China border gates in the province of Lang Son. Alongside the travel restrictions Prime Minister Phuc has announced coronavirus is a "national epidemic". Viet Nam now has seven confirmed cases of coronavirus.

Appendix

NHCC Contact Information: 31/01/2020

National Coordinator – Jane Kelley	NHCC_NationalCoordinator@health.govt.nz
Response Manager	NHCC_ResponseManager@health.govt.nz
Operations(Border) 04 816 3431	NHCC_OpsBorder@health.govt.nz
Operations 04 816 3484	NHCC_Operations@health.govt.nz
Logistics 04 816 2378	NHCC_InternalLog@health.govt.nz
PIM 04 816 3993	NHCC_PIM@health.govt.nz
Intelligence 04 816 3909	NHCC_Intelligence@health.govt.nz
Planning 04 816 3915	NHCC_Planning@health.govt.nz

Next Report

The next report will be a Sitrep at **1300 hrs on Wednesday 05 February 2020**. Thank

Prepared by: Sarah Murtha, NHCC Intelligence

Approved by: Jane Kelley, NHCC National Coordinator



SITREP 16

NOVEL CORONAVIRUS 2019-nCoV

Issued: **1300 hrs 05 February 2020,**

IN CONFIDENCE

New information in red text

Unless otherwise specified, all information is current as of **1300 hours 05 February 2020.**

Summary

1. An outbreak of 2019-nCoV has been ongoing in Mainland China with the epicentre being Hubei Province, China. **As of 04 February 2020, since the previous situation report there have been an increase of approximately 3,241 confirmed cases and an increase of 66 deaths. Of the confirmed cases, there have been a reported increase of 6 exported cases outside of China. There are no confirmed cases in New Zealand. The Air New Zealand assisted departure from Wuhan has left Wuhan early Wednesday morning (05 February 2020 NZ time) and is scheduled to arrive back in Auckland late afternoon on the same day.** At the International Health Regulations (IHR) Emergency Committee meeting on 31 January 2020, the World Health Organization declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). The WHO has advised countries like New Zealand to expect imported cases. New Zealand's risk assessment is that the likelihood of one or more imported cases of 2019-nCoV infection in New Zealand is high. The likelihood of limited person-to-person transmission is moderate and the likelihood of sustained transmission, and widespread outbreaks is low.

International Outbreak Situation

Figure 1: Epidemic curve of 2019-nCoV cases (n=93) identified outside of China, by date of onset of symptoms and travel history, 04 February 2020

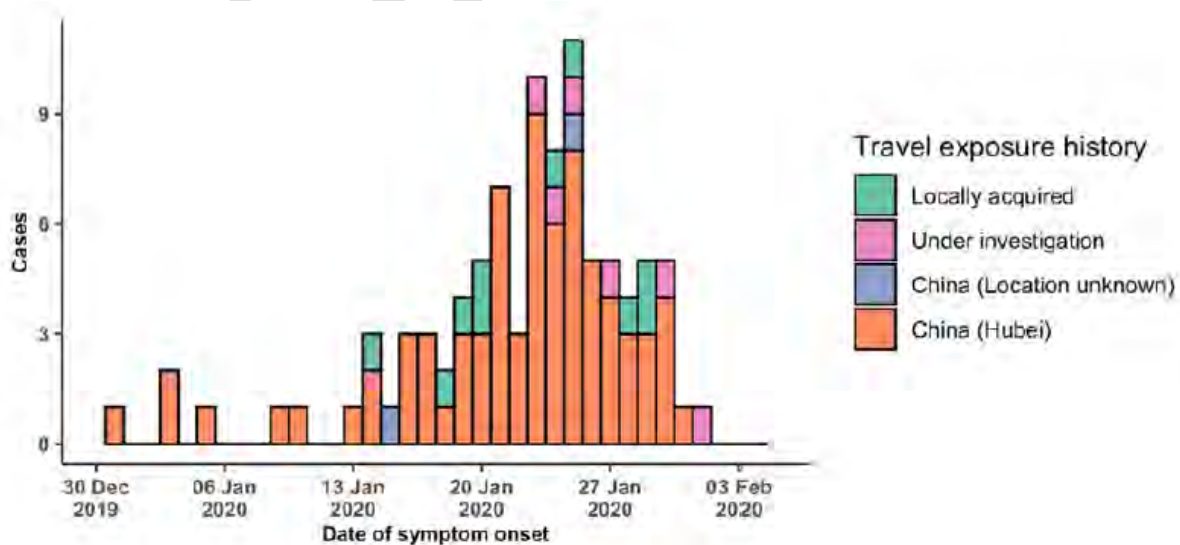
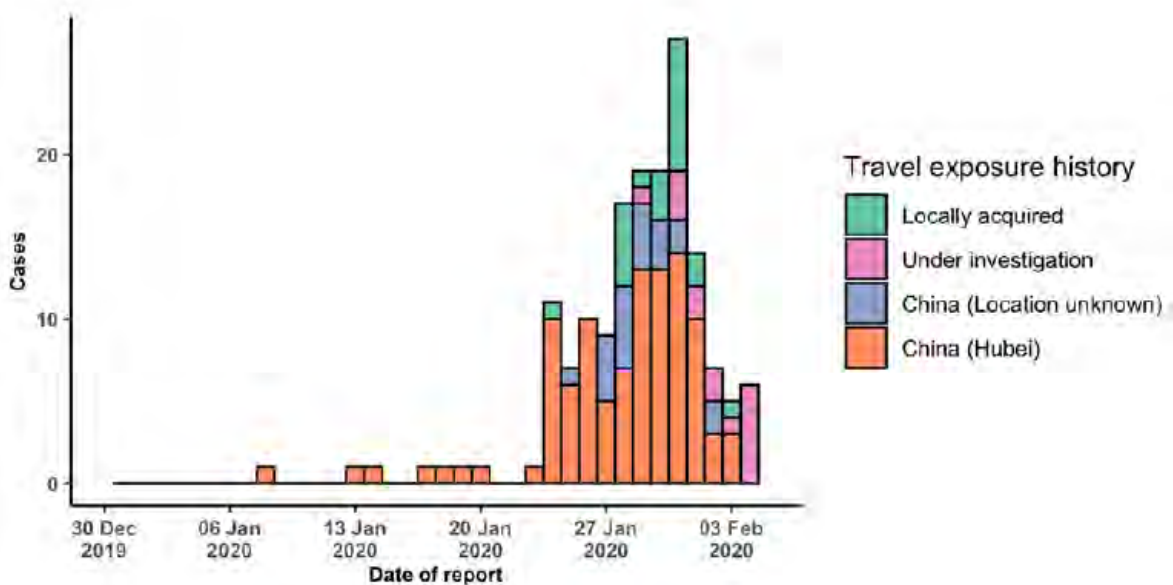
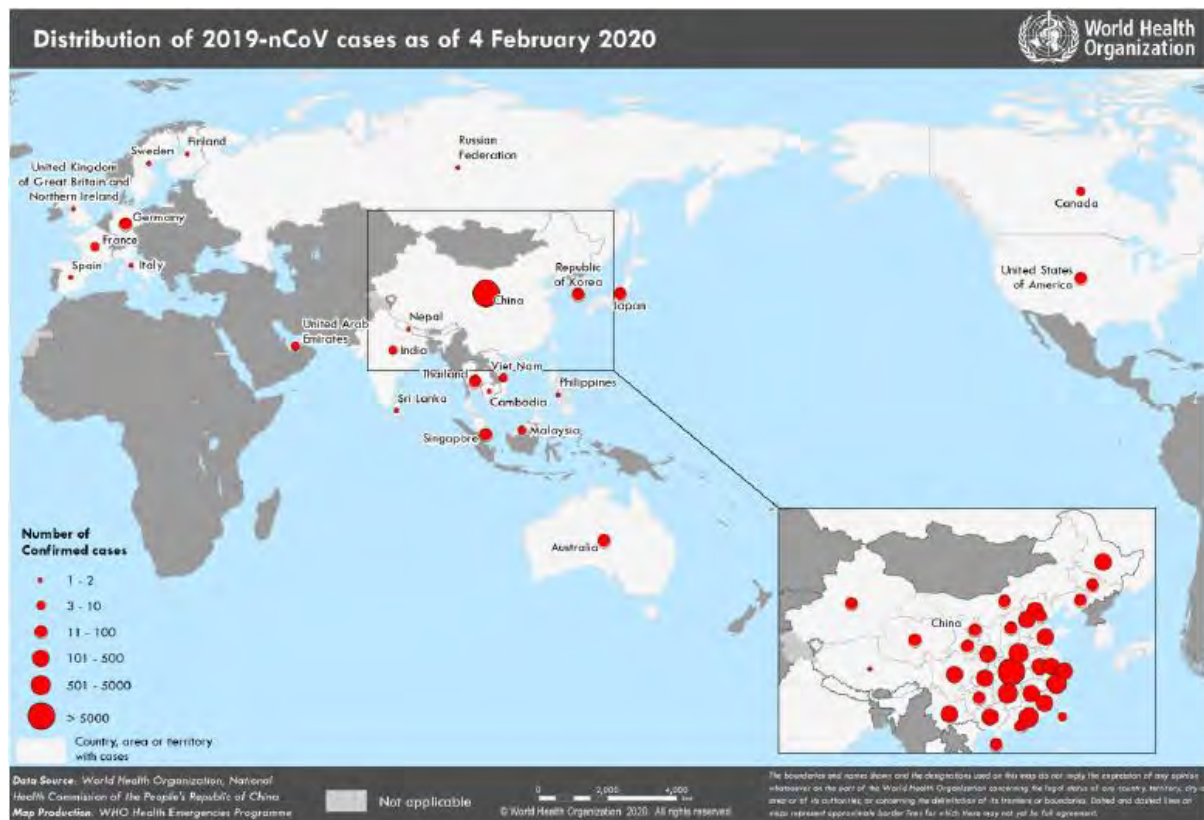


Figure 2: Epidemic curve of 2019-nCoV (n=159) identified outside of China, by date of reporting and travel history, 04 February 2020



2. The information about case numbers and mortality has been variable. Information from the WHO is validated but appears to be several days behind other reports. We are monitoring formal (WHO) reports and receiving reports from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade ^{6(a)} and from the Australian Department of Health. We are monitoring informal reports from ProMed and other sources. These numbers also differ significantly from media reports.
3. As at 14:00 04 February 2020, approximately 20,630 confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV have been reported globally. Of the confirmed cases reported globally, the case fatality rate is approximately 2%.
4. There have been 20,471 cases reported in mainland China. Of these approximately 66% have been from Hubei Province. Of the confirmed cases in mainland China 2,788 (~14%) cases (not including the 425 reported deaths) have been reported as severe.
5. Approximately 159 exported cases have been reported outside of China. Of the cases identified outside China, 14 were due to secondary transmission outside China. Of the remaining cases, travel history is available for 101 of them; all 101 had travelled to China in the 14 days before illness onset.
6. There have been approximately 427 confirmed deaths, 425 within Mainland China, one from the Philippines and more recently one from Hong Kong. The Philippines death was a 44 year-old man who was a resident of Wuhan.
7. Sustained human-to-human transmission is likely to be occurring in the majority of provinces outside of Hubei in China. Additionally, limited instances of human-to-human transmission have been observed in a number of countries outside mainland China.

Figure 3: Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV, 04 February 2020



World Health Organization (WHO) Advice

8. WHO's risk assessment of the situation is: **very high in China; high at the regional level; high at the global level.**
9. WHO determined that the novel Coronavirus multi-country outbreak constitutes a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) under the International Health Regulations (IHR) 2005 on 31 January 2020.
10. For the first time outside China, a healthcare worker in France was diagnosed as being ill with 2019-nCoV acute respiratory disease. The health worker treated two patients who were later identified as probable cases. Please refer to the Infection Prevention Control advice released by the Ministry of Health via: health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov#healthprofessionals
11. The first instance of third-generation human-to-human transmission outside China has been identified, in an individual who was exposed to a confirmed case from the cluster in Bavaria, Germany.
12. For the first time, a case was exported from a country other than China: a patient was identified in South Korea following their exposure in Japan to a confirmed case.
13. Additional instances of human-to-human transmission outside China were reported: in Japan, a tour guide who is part of the same cluster of Japanese cases who had contact with tourists from Wuhan; in Germany, a case that is part of the cluster in Bavaria; and in Thailand, a taxi driver who had no travel history to China.

Key Messages

14. A decision has been made by the Ministry of Health to expand the case definition for suspected cases of novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV). The travel history will now include those who have travelled to New Zealand from mainland China within the last 14 days. Previously it only included people who had travelled to and from Hubei province in China, particularly Wuhan.
15. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT) has updated their travel advisory and now recommend that New Zealanders do not travel to any part of mainland China.
16. In order to reduce the chances of 2019-nCoV spreading within New Zealand, additional border measures will be implemented from midnight 02 February 2020. These measures will deny entry to New Zealand for anyone who has left or transited through mainland China from midnight 02 February 2020, with the exception of:
 - New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm: Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), permanent residents and their immediate family
 - Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), including Hong Kong, Taiwan, etc

The above also applies to passengers who are transiting through New Zealand, unless they are New Zealand citizens, permanent residents or their immediate families. We are specifically considering the situation for Pacific Island nationals returning from mainland China via Auckland Airport.

17. As of 02 February 2020, all travellers arriving in New Zealand and were in mainland China after 02 February 2020 should self-isolate for a period of 14 days from the time they leave mainland China.
18. The advice for people who have had exposure to a confirmed case of novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) remains the same.
19. Self-isolation for people who arrived in New Zealand before 02 February 2020 only applies if they have been in Wuhan City or Hubei Province.
20. The self-isolation guidelines are currently being updated and will be available on the Ministry of Health website later today.
21. Full details about how you should self-isolate are on the Ministry of Health website: www.health.govt.nz/coronavirus

Assisted departure flight

22. The Air New Zealand Charter flight departed Wuhan at 0645 hrs New Zealand time. We expect it to land in Auckland this evening around 1830 hrs.
23. A total of 193 passengers boarded the plane in Wuhan. This included 100 New Zealand citizens and permanent residents, 23 Australian citizens and 70 foreign nationals, predominantly from Pacific Island countries including Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Kiribati, Tonga, Fiji and the Federated States of Micronesia.

24. Some passengers chose not to catch the flight and took themselves off the manifest earlier in the day. There were 60 “no-shows”, which is consistent with the experience of other assisted departures.
25. No registrants were unable to board due to documentation and check-in processes. One person was stopped from boarding by Chinese authorities at the health pre-screening check.
26. Consular staff will remain in contact with New Zealanders who remain in Hubei working on the best way we can help them.
27. There are no plans for a second assisted departure flight at this stage.
28. All passengers, apart from the Australian passengers, will be in isolation for 14 days in Whangaparaoa. Australian passengers on arrival into Auckland will be transferred directly to a charter flight to Australia.
29. This was a very complex operation and its success was underpinned by some incredible efforts from officials, Air NZ and its flight crew and the cooperation of Chinese officials.
30. We support and respect the measures being taken by the Chinese Government to contain the virus.
31. The Ministry is also preparing to provide returnees with an information pack.
32. The Ministry of Health is supporting MFAT in the assisted departure of New Zealanders from Wuhan and Hubei Province.

Risk Assessment

33. The WHO has confirmed that for the first time, a case has been exported from a country other than China; a patient was identified in South Korea following their exposure in Japan to a confirmed case.
34. Effective from Thursday 28 January 2020 2019-nCoV was made a notifiable infectious disease under the Health Act 1956.
35. The ESR and Canterbury Health Labs (CHL) are now providing a novel coronavirus diagnostic test and will accept respiratory samples from all suspected cases that meet the most recent Ministry of Health case definition.
36. The public health advice on the Ministry’s website has been updated to advise people who have recently been to Wuhan or Hubei province, that they should self-isolate for 14 days. This includes people who may have been in close contact with someone diagnosed with the virus.
37. The Ministry is continuing to work closely alongside DHBs and Public Health Units around the country and they will keep us up-to-date of any suspected cases. **As of 1300 hrs on 05 February 2020 there are no confirmed cases in New Zealand.**
38. There has been an incorrect and misleading email circulating in New Zealand, which purports to be from the Ministry of Health. This advice has NOT come from the Ministry of Health. The Ministry has posted a tweet to alert people to this false email, and direct them to our website, where they can find our up to date advice.
39. The TAG meeting on 29 January 2020 assessed that the likelihood that there are one or more imported cases of 2019-nCoV infection in New Zealand is **high**. This assessment takes into account that the reported numbers are rapidly increasing overseas, New Zealand has close transport links to China, and Chinese New Year celebrations are underway.

40. The likelihood of limited person-to-person transmission is **moderate** and the likelihood of sustained transmission, and widespread outbreaks, is **low**, although it may be **high** in some settings (eg institutions, aged care facilities etc). This assessment takes into account the evidence to date which suggests human-to-human transmission and that there may be some transmission prior to the development of symptoms. It assumes that the timely and robust management of both cases and their contacts will limit the spread of disease.
41. Current estimates of the incubation period range from 2-10 days, and these estimates will be refined as more data become available. Understanding the time when infected patients may transmit the virus to others is critical for control efforts. There is some emerging evidence that transmission may occur in the 1-2 days before the development of symptoms.
42. Ensuring effective public health measures and timely and rigorous infection and prevention control measures are in place in the management of potential / suspected imported cases detected in New Zealand, means that the likelihood of sustained spread in a community is **low**. However, in some settings, institutions, the risk of an outbreak is **high** (similar to other infectious diseases such as influenza, gastroenteritis etc).

Whole of Government Response

43. Ministry of Health is working with Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade officials to ensure we have effective processes for determining, and responding to, health support that Pacific Island countries and territories may need, including clinical input, clinical supplies, personal protective equipment, and any requests for exit screening of travellers from New Zealand to their countries.

New Zealand Health Sector Response

44. Expert advisory group (TAG) continues to meet regularly to peer review advice for health practitioners and the primary care sector, and to provide technical expertise to the Ministry.
45. National Health Advisories continue to be sent to the health sector, DHBs and primary care, when any new information on the novel coronavirus becomes available.
46. On **03 February 2020**, interim guidance for all health practitioners as well as interim guidance for primary care was published on the Ministry website: health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov/novel-coronavirus-resources-health-professionals

New Zealand Border Response

47. There are around 450,000 travellers from China to New Zealand each year, and around 400,000 of those arrive on direct flights. We expect around 50,000 travellers from China during the Chinese New Year.
48. The World Health Organization (WHO) does not currently recommend any specific measures for travellers and advises against the application of any travel or trade restrictions on China based on the current information. This is the northern hemisphere influenza season and so we expect to see increased numbers of travellers from the northern hemisphere with influenza-like illnesses. On 02 February 2020 New Zealand

implemented additional border measures. These were implemented following the measures implemented by Australia and after seeking advice of the New Zealand Technical Advisory Group. The measures that have been taken are:

- To extend the travel history in the case definition for novel coronavirus infection to include travel to mainland China (previously this was Hubei province in China, particularly Wuhan)
- To substantially reduce the volume of travellers coming from mainland China by implementing additional border measures to deny entry into New Zealand to people who have left or transited through mainland China from 2 February 2020, with the exception of:
 - New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm: Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), permanent residents and their immediate family
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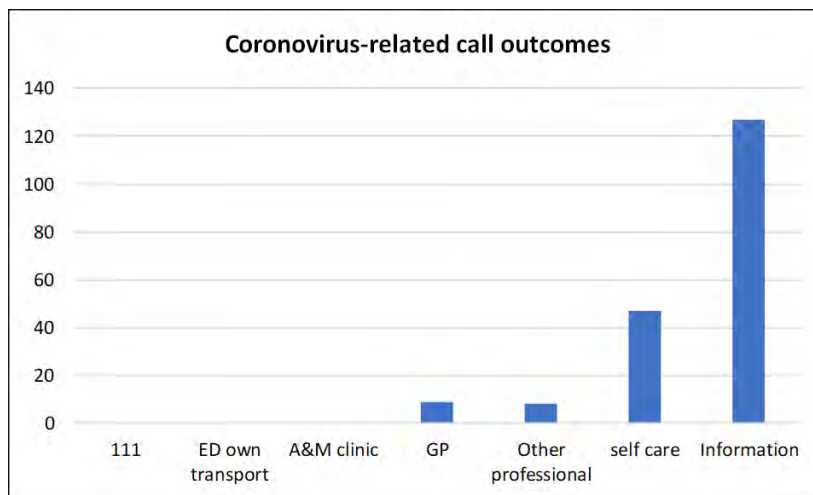
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50. The entry restrictions are not retrospective. They only apply to people who were in mainland China at midnight on 2 February 2020. Anyone who left China prior to this date and time is not affected and does not need to self-isolate. This includes people in New Zealand currently (other than those from Hubei province). The additional border measures are in order to reduce the chances of 2019-nCoV spreading within New Zealand ie by reducing the number of potentially infected people arriving in NZ and asking those who do arrive from mainland China to self-isolate for 14 days.
51. The guidance for responding to ill travellers is being updated and will be sent to public health units and the border sector
52. Public health staff met approximately 970 passengers on five scheduled flights arriving at Auckland Airport and no flights arrived at Christchurch International Airport from mainland China yesterday. No travellers were identified that met the suspected case definition for 2019 n-CoV, requiring further clinical assessment.
53. At the border, we are currently:
 - Monitoring border measures undertaken by other countries, particularly Australia, and any recommendations from WHO.
 - Keeping border stakeholders and the tourism industry informed through border advisories and regular meetings. This includes border agency, airport and airline staff, and accommodation providers.
 - Supporting border stakeholders to remind their staff of appropriate measures to protect from respiratory diseases (including from travellers from the northern hemisphere with flu as it is their flu season)

- Ensuring health advice for travellers arriving in New Zealand is displayed at international ports and airports. This includes health advice cards, posters, banners and, where available, electronic signage.
 - Supporting public health staff at Auckland, Christchurch and Wellington International Airports who are meeting and providing information to travellers on flights from mainland China and other international flights. Health staff will be available at the primary line to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in mainland China after midnight on 2 February 2020 (New Zealand time). These staff are not currently undertaking screening or clinical assessments of all arrivals. A public health nurse will be available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. If the passenger's temperature is over 38 C, this will trigger the usual ill-traveller response protocol. Passengers are being provided with information on self-isolation.
 - Ensuring public health staff are present at Auckland, Christchurch and Wellington International Airports from 3 February to be available if Customs identify passengers who have been in China in the last 14 days. These passengers will be given information about self-isolation.
 - Public health staff are also available to talk to border officials and others working at the airports to answer questions about 2019-nCoV.
 - Responding to reports of ill travellers.
 - Undertaking contact tracing for casual and close contacts of confirmed cases on flights to New Zealand.
 - Undertaking contact tracing of close contacts in New Zealand of confirmed cases overseas.
54. The Ministry of Health are continuing to work closely with the National Border Working Group and Visitor Sector Emergency Advisory Group.
55. Customs is convening daily meetings of the Border Working Group to facilitate the application of enhanced border measures and to ensure coordination and consistency across agencies.

Public Information

40. The Ministry's media team are responding to a number of queries from print and television media. Queries from the public are coming to the Ministry's info@health.govt.nz email. The Ministry's novel coronavirus webpage has received over 25,000 views.
41. The Ministry of Health's general public health advice on novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) has been added to the website. Included is information and advice for people who have recently travelled from Wuhan and the Hubei province. As well as specific advice for people who have recently travelled from China. Key messages, and responses to media and public queries are being collated to develop FAQs for the web page.
42. Many callers seeking information do not wish to disclose any information about themselves. On 4 February there were 191 callers concerned about Coronavirus who did disclose some information:
- 36 callers were experiencing cold or flu-like symptoms
 - 119 (62%) were regarding people who had been outside NZ in the previous 4 weeks
 - 13 required the use of an interpreter
 - 91% received self-care advice or information.

Figure 4: Breakdown of 2019-nCoV related Healthline calls.



Other Country Responses

43. **Australia:** The Australian Department of Health is providing us with its sitreps. The National Incident Room (NIR) has been activated in response to this outbreak. As of 15:00 hrs 03 February 2020 there have been a total of 12 confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV in Australia, and a further 213 suspected cases are currently under investigation.

44. The Australian Health Protection Principal Committee (AHPPC), on advice of the Communicable Diseases Network Australia (CDNA), considered the changes in epidemiology of novel coronavirus in China. AHPPC noted the increasing (but still relatively small) number of cases in provinces outside Hubei Province and the now resulting increased risk posed from travellers from all of mainland China.

AHPPC agreed on the following:

- To expand the case definition for novel coronavirus infection from 1 February 2020 to apply to people from all of mainland China.
- Recommend to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade to now increase travel advisory to level 4 – do not travel to all of mainland China.
- As of today, all travellers arriving out of mainland China (not just Hubei Province) be asked to self-isolate for a period of 14 days from the time they leave mainland China.
- That to substantially reduce the volume of travellers coming from mainland China, AHPPC recommends additional border measures be implemented to deny entry to Australia to people who have left or transited through mainland China from 1 February 2020, with the exception of Australian citizens, permanent residents and their immediate family and air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment. This also applies to passengers transiting in Australia, unless they are Australian citizens, permanent residents or their immediate families.

45. **Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICs):** on 23 January 2020, MFAT officials met with partners of the Pacific health security group to discuss the situation with novel coronavirus in the Pacific. Should 2019-nCoV impact the Pacific, PICs are likely to need additional personal protective equipment (PPE) and support for the preparation and testing of samples. They may also need influenza vaccine for health workers who may be impacted by 2019-nCoV and possibly extra antibiotics (for secondary infections). Antiviral medications such as Tamiflu were assessed by WHO to be ineffective in treating the virus.

46. **Fiji:** The Fijian Ministry of Health and medical services are investigating two Fijian citizens for Novel Coronavirus. As of Sunday 1 February, restrictions are imposed on all foreign nationals who have been in mainland China within 14 days of their intended travel to Fiji. The Fijian Government is closely working with all international carriers to ensure that any travellers who fall under these restrictions are not permitted to board flights to Fiji. All incoming travellers to Fiji are now required to undergo basic medical screening. Medical officers are screening flights from Singapore and Hong Kong, and Nurses, Health Inspectors are screening all other flights. A new arrivals card has been introduced.
47. **Tuvalu:** Tuvalu are carrying out additional screening on air and sea arrivals and have declared the following travel restrictions:
- Any person who has visited China in the last 30 days is prohibited from entry;
 - Seafarers from vessels which have been in China or a high-risk country in the last 30 days are prohibited from entry; and
 - Any person who has been in a high-risk country (excluding China) is required to spend at least 5 days in a non-high-risk country prior to entry and obtain a medical clearance 3 days prior to entry.
48. **Samoa:** Samoa continues to take a firm and uncompromising approach to protecting its borders and citizens from 2019-nCoV. SGOV is discouraging all non-essential overseas travel by public servants, in particular to China and countries with confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV. It is closely monitoring inbound travel and working closely with international airlines on screening of passengers. To date there has not been a confirmed case of 2019-nCoV in Samoa. As of 4 February 2020, Samoan authorities have updated their travel restrictions to include compulsory screening of all arriving passengers in Samoa, also all travellers originating or transitioning through Mainland China, Hongkong or Macau must self-isolate at the country of last port for at least 14 days. MFAT's Safe Travel website advises that all travelers to Samoa are required to undergo medical clearance at least three days before travelling to Samoa to confirm that they are free of any infectious diseases. All travelers from 2019 novel coronavirus affected countries must spend at least 14 days in a country free of 2019 novel coronavirus and undergo medical clearance prior to travel to Samoa. If in the event a traveler arrives within the 14 days period, health quarantine measures will be applied and deportation to the country of travel origin will be considered.
49. **Solomon Islands Government:** The Solomon Islands Government have now circulated an amended travel advisory that takes a more nuanced approach to border screening. The amended advice explicitly notes that earlier advice "was not a travel ban or cancellation of flights, but an addendum to the existing entry conditions as prescribed under the Immigration Act." The new advice clarifies that "risk-based health screening will be applied to all passengers travelling to Solomon Islands. Should that screening identify any concerns, immigration officers have the powers to refuse entry or permit on condition of quarantine/isolation."
50. **Cook Islands:** The following travel advisory has been issued by Cook Islands on 1 February 2020, "Persons intending to travel to the Cook Islands who have been in China within the last 14 days prior to travel will be denied entry into the Cook Islands. In addition, all Cook Islanders and residents of the Cook Islands should avoid non-essential travel to China."
51. **Vietnam:** In addition to New Zealand's own travel restrictions, Viet Nam's Chinese flight ban will affect travel between New Zealand and Viet Nam. The China Southern Hanoi-Guangzhou-Auckland route, for example, is a common and cost competitive route. We have yet to receive consular calls from New Zealanders whose travel has been disrupted, but we anticipate we will be receiving such calls in coming days. (note Viet Nam receives approximately 40,000 New Zealand visitors per annum). Vietnam will also refuse to issue

visas to anyone who has travelled to China in the last two weeks. The export and import of goods have been suspended at the Viet Nam-China border gates in the province of Lang Son. Alongside the travel restrictions Prime Minister Phuc has announced coronavirus is a “national epidemic”. Viet Nam now has seven confirmed cases of coronavirus.

Appendix

NHCC Contact Information: 31/01/2020

National Coordinator – Jane Kelley	NHCC_NationalCoordinator@health.govt.nz
Response Manager	NHCC_ResponseManager@health.govt.nz
Operations(Border) 04 816 3431	NHCC_OpsBorder@health.govt.nz
Operations 04 816 3484	NHCC_Operations@health.govt.nz
Logistics 04 816 2378	NHCC_InternalLog@health.govt.nz
PIM 04 816 3993	NHCC_PIM@health.govt.nz
Intelligence 04 816 3909	NHCC_Intelligence@health.govt.nz
Planning 04 816 3915	NHCC_Planning@health.govt.nz

Next Report

The next report will be a Sitrep at **1300 hrs on Thursday 06 February 2020**.

Prepared by: Sarah Murtha, NHCC Intelligence

Approved by: Jane Kelley, NHCC National Coordinator



SITREP 17

NOVEL CORONAVIRUS 2019-nCoV

Issued: **1300 hrs 06 February 2020,**

IN CONFIDENCE

New information in red text

Unless otherwise specified, all information is current as of **1300 hours 06 February 2020.**

Summary

- An outbreak of 2019-nCoV has been ongoing in Mainland China with the epicentre being Hubei Province, China. **As of 05 February 2020, since the previous situation report there have been an increase of approximately 3,925 confirmed cases and an increase of 66 deaths. Of the confirmed cases, there have been a reported increase of 32 exported cases outside of China. The total number of recovered cases is growing daily. There are no confirmed cases in New Zealand.** At the International Health Regulations (IHR) Emergency Committee meeting on 31 January 2020, the World Health Organization declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). The WHO has advised countries like New Zealand to expect imported cases. New Zealand's risk assessment is that the likelihood of one or more imported cases of 2019-nCoV infection in New Zealand is high. The likelihood of limited person-to-person transmission is moderate and the likelihood of sustained transmission, and widespread outbreaks is low.

International Outbreak Situation

Figure 1: Epidemic curve of 2019-nCoV cases (n=100) identified outside of China, by date of onset of symptoms and travel history, 05 February 2020

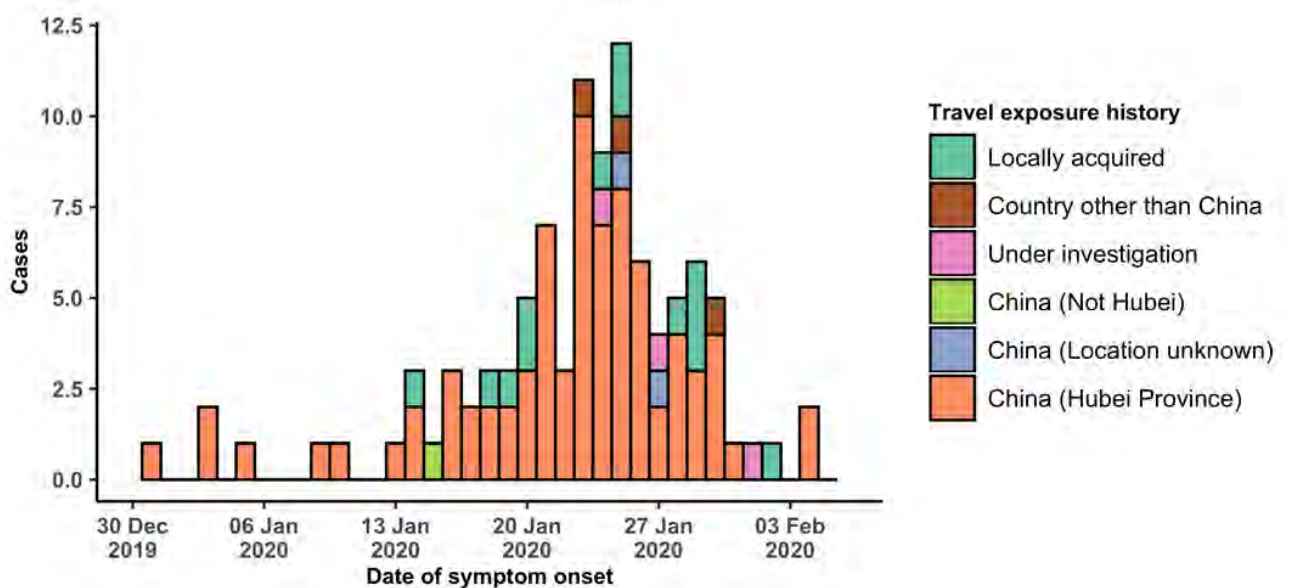
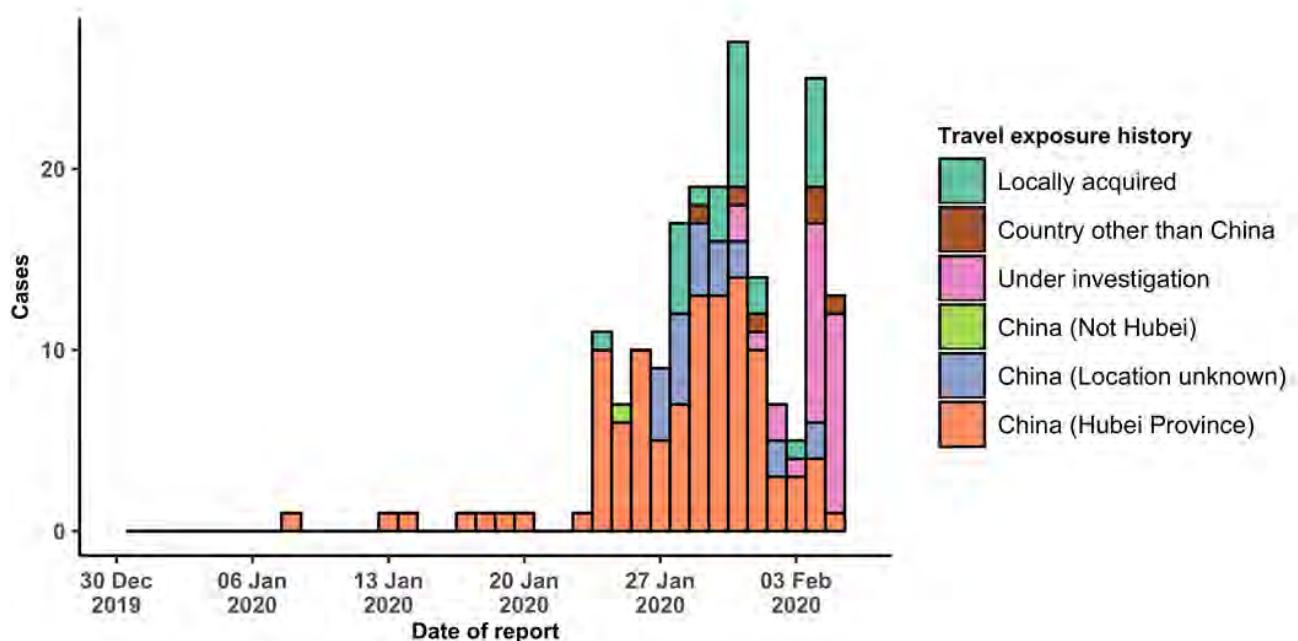
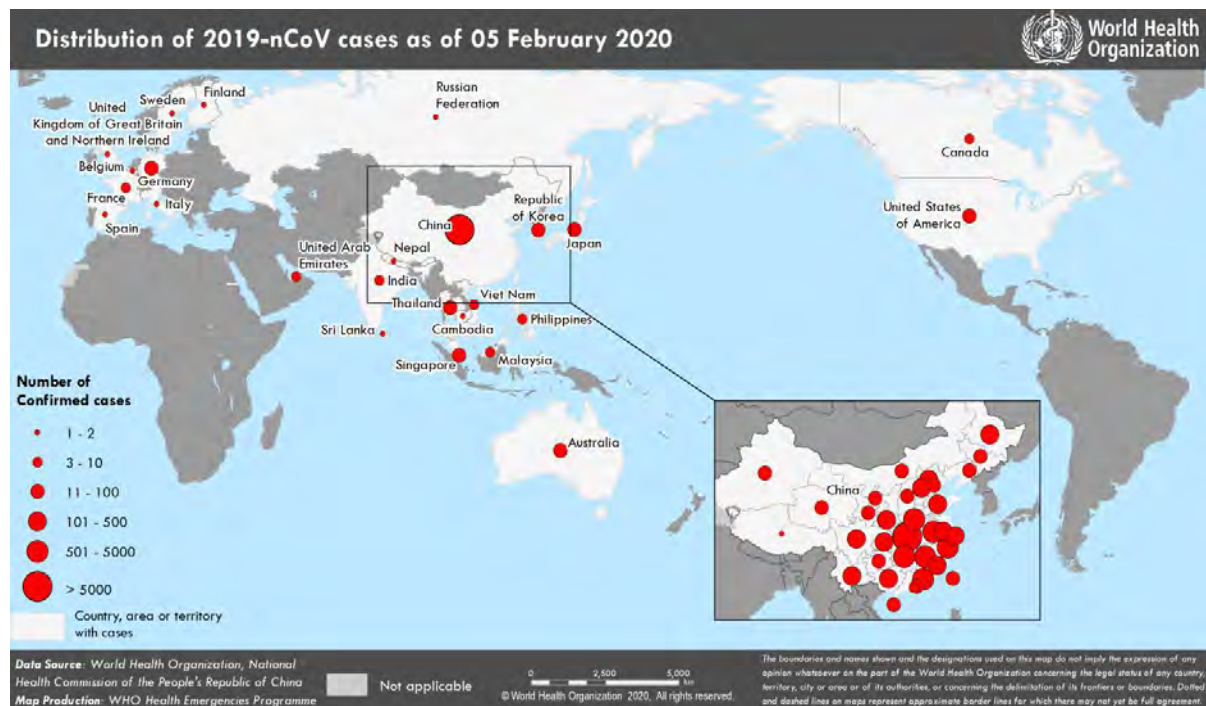


Figure 2: Epidemic curve of 2019-nCoV (n=191) identified outside of China, by date of reporting and travel history, 05 February 2020



2. The information about case numbers and mortality has been variable. Information from the WHO is validated but appears to be several days behind other reports. We are monitoring formal (WHO) reports and receiving reports from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade ^{6(a)} and from the Australian Department of Health. These numbers also differ significantly from media reports.
3. As of 1500 05 February 2020, approximately 24,550 confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV have been reported globally. Of the confirmed cases reported globally, the case fatality rate is approximately 2%.
4. There have been 24,324 cases reported in mainland China. Of these approximately 70% have been from Hubei Province. Of the confirmed cases in mainland China approximately 14% cases (not including the 492 reported deaths) have been reported as severe.
5. Approximately 191 exported cases have been reported outside of China.
6. There have been approximately 492 confirmed deaths, 490 within Mainland China, one from the Philippines and more recently one from Hong Kong.
7. Sustained human-to-human transmission is likely to be occurring in the majority of provinces outside of Hubei in China. Additionally, limited instances of human-to-human transmission have been observed in a number of countries outside mainland China.

Figure 3: Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV, 05 February 2020



World Health Organization (WHO) Advice

8. WHO's risk assessment of the situation is: **very high in China; high at the regional level; high at the global level.**
9. WHO determined that the novel Coronavirus multi-country outbreak constitutes a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) under the International Health Regulations (IHR) 2005 on 31 January 2020.
10. For the first time outside China, a healthcare worker in France was diagnosed as being ill with 2019-nCoV acute respiratory disease. The health worker treated two patients who were later identified as probable cases. Please refer to the Infection Prevention Control advice released by the Ministry of Health via: health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov/novel-coronavirus-resources-health-professionals
11. The first instance of third-generation human-to-human transmission outside China has been identified, in an individual who was exposed to a confirmed case from the cluster in Bavaria, Germany.
12. For the first time, a case was exported from a country other than China: a patient was identified in South Korea following their exposure in Japan to a confirmed case.
13. Additional instances of human-to-human transmission outside China were reported: in Japan, a tour guide who is part of the same cluster of Japanese cases who had contact with tourists from Wuhan; in Germany, a case that is part of the cluster in Bavaria; and in Thailand, a taxi driver who had no travel history to China.
14. **WHO and partners have developed a global strategic preparedness and response plan, which outlines the public health measures that the international community can provide**

support to all countries to prepare for and respond to the 2019-nCoV outbreak. The plan describes what we have learned so far about the virus and translates that knowledge into strategic action that can guide the efforts of all national and international partners when developing context-specific national and regional operational plans. The full plan can be viewed via: www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/srp-04022020.pdf

Key Messages

15. Air New Zealand flight NZ 1942 from Wuhan landed last night at Auckland Airport with 190 passengers on board. Ninety-eight of those passengers were New Zealand citizens and permanent residents, 23 Australian citizens and 69 foreign nationals, predominantly from Pacific Island countries. None of the passengers became unwell during the flight.
16. The Australian citizens were transferred to a flight back to Australia last night. All others who returned on that flight have spent their first night at the Whangaparaoa Reception Centre.
17. Residents in the area have been invited to tonight's meeting, which will be used as a chance to talk about 2019-nCoV, how we are supporting the people who've returned to ensure their wellbeing and safety and what it means for Whangaparaoa. The Ministry will tonight be hosting a local meeting for the Whangaparaoa community to talk about the support being offered for people who've returned from Wuhan.
18. The Ministry is also preparing to provide returnees with an information pack. This will provide information about the facility, dietary requirements, the 14 day isolation plan and security at the facility, among other things.
19. There is a no-fly zone above this facility and people who want to drop parcels off to people in the facility will be asked to drop them at the local police station in Orewa.
20. The Ministry of Health will continue to provide regular updates and we will deliver information as quickly as possible if we do have a confirmed case. Find more information via: health.govt.nz/news-media/news-items/novel-coronavirus-update
21. The Ministry has also launched a Facebook page to initially help circulate more information about coronavirus. facebook.com/minhealthnz
22. A decision has been made by the Ministry of Health to expand the case definition for suspected cases of novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV). The travel history will now include those who have travelled to New Zealand from mainland China within the last 14 days. Previously it only included people who had travelled to and from Hubei province in China, particularly Wuhan.
23. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT) has updated their travel advisory and now recommend that New Zealanders do not travel to any part of mainland China.
24. In order to reduce the chances of 2019-nCoV spreading within New Zealand, additional border measures will be implemented from midnight 02 February 2020. These measures will deny entry to New Zealand for anyone who has left or transited through mainland China from midnight 02 February 2020, with the exception of:

- New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm: Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), permanent residents and their immediate family
- Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), including Hong Kong, Taiwan, etc

The above also applies to passengers who are transiting through New Zealand, unless they are New Zealand citizens, permanent residents or their immediate families. We are specifically considering the situation for Pacific Island nationals returning from mainland China via Auckland Airport.

25. As of 02 February 2020, all travellers arriving in New Zealand and were in mainland China after 02 February 2020 should self-isolate for a period of 14 days from the time they leave mainland China.
26. The advice for people who have had exposure to a confirmed case of novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) remains the same.
27. Self-isolation for people who arrived in New Zealand before 02 February 2020 only applies if they have been in Wuhan City or Hubei Province.
28. **The self-isolation guidelines are updated and are currently available on the Ministry of Health website: www.health.govt.nz/coronavirus**

Assisted departure flight

29. Some passengers chose not to catch the flight and took themselves off the manifest earlier in the day. There were 60 “no-shows”, which is consistent with the experience of other assisted departures.
30. No registrants were unable to board due to documentation and check-in processes.
31. Consular staff will remain in contact with New Zealanders who remain in Hubei working on the best way we can help them.
32. There are no plans for a second assisted departure flight at this stage.
33. All passengers, apart from the Australian passengers, will be in isolation for 14 days in Whangaparaoa. Australian passengers on arrival into Auckland will be transferred directly to a charter flight to Australia.
34. This was a very complex operation and its success was underpinned by some incredible efforts from officials, Air NZ and its flight crew and the cooperation of Chinese officials.
35. We support and respect the measures being taken by the Chinese Government to contain the virus.
36. The Ministry is also preparing to provide returnees with an information pack.
37. The Ministry of Health is supporting MFAT in the assisted departure of New Zealanders from Wuhan and Hubei Province.

Risk Assessment

38. The WHO has confirmed that for the first time, a case has been exported from a country other than China; a patient was identified in South Korea following their exposure in Japan to a confirmed case.
39. Effective from Thursday 28 January 2020 2019-nCoV was made a notifiable infectious disease under the Health Act 1956.
40. The ESR and Canterbury Health Labs (CHL) are now providing a novel coronavirus diagnostic test and will accept respiratory samples from all suspected cases that meet the most recent Ministry of Health case definition.
41. The public health advice on the Ministry's website has been updated to advise people who have recently been to Wuhan or Hubei province, that they should self-isolate for 14 days. This includes people who may have been in close contact with someone diagnosed with the virus.
42. The Ministry is continuing to work closely alongside DHBs and Public Health Units around the country and they will keep us up-to-date of any suspected cases. **As of 1300 hrs on 06 February 2020 there are no confirmed cases in New Zealand.**
43. **The Ministry of Health remains the single point of truth pertaining to 2019-nCoV.**
44. The TAG meeting on 29 January 2020 assessed that the likelihood that there are one or more imported cases of 2019-nCoV infection in New Zealand is **high**. This assessment takes into account that the reported numbers are rapidly increasing overseas, New Zealand has close transport links to China, and Chinese New Year celebrations are underway.
45. The likelihood of limited person-to-person transmission is **moderate** and the likelihood of sustained transmission, and widespread outbreaks, is **low**, although it may be **high** in some settings (eg institutions, aged care facilities etc). This assessment takes into account the evidence to date which suggests human-to-human transmission and that there may be some transmission prior to the development of symptoms. It assumes that the timely and robust management of both cases and their contacts will limit the spread of disease.
46. Current estimates of the incubation period range from 2-10 days, and these estimates will be refined as more data become available. Understanding the time when infected patients may transmit the virus to others is critical for control efforts. There is some emerging evidence that transmission may occur in the 1-2 days before the development of symptoms.
47. Ensuring effective public health measures and timely and rigorous infection and prevention control measures are in place in the management of potential / suspected imported cases detected in New Zealand, means that the likelihood of sustained spread in a community is **low**. However, in some settings, institutions, the risk of an outbreak is **high** (similar to other infectious diseases such as influenza, gastroenteritis etc).

Whole of Government Response

48. Ministry of Health is working with Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade officials to ensure we have effective processes for determining, and responding to, health support that Pacific Island countries and territories may need, including clinical input, clinical supplies, personal protective equipment, and any requests for exit screening of travellers from New Zealand to their countries.
49. NEMA contacted the National Fast Moving Consumer Goods Sector Coordinating Group (NFMCG-SCE) on 03 February 2020. The purpose of the contact was to brief the Group on the all-of-government response, recommend the FMCG network reviews its business continuity plans, and direct the Group to the Ministry of Health's public health information. NEMA continues to closely monitor the situation and will activate the NFMCG-SCE at the appropriate time.
50. On 04 February 2020, NEMA convened the National Welfare Coordination Group (NWCG) to discuss the 2019-nCoV response and Welfare implications and considerations. The NWCG also considered the potential role of the cluster under the New Zealand Influenza Pandemic Plan (NZIPAP) Welfare work stream, should this be required in future phases of the response. NEMA and NWCG agencies will continue a watching brief and activities in support of MOH, and the NWCG may look to convene again next week.
51. On 05 February 2020 NEMA requested MSD to activate the 0800 Government Helpline to support people in self-isolation that require assistance but don't have adequate information on who to approach, as well as to be on the front-foot should the situation escalate in New Zealand. MOH will reference the service in their guidance on self-isolation.

New Zealand Health Sector Response

52. Expert advisory group (TAG) continues to meet regularly to peer review advice for health practitioners and the primary care sector, and to provide technical expertise to the Ministry.
53. National Health Advisories continue to be sent to the health sector, DHBs and primary care, when any new information on the novel coronavirus becomes available.
54. On 03 February 2020, interim guidance for all health practitioners as well as interim guidance for primary care was published on the Ministry website: health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov/novel-coronavirus-resources-health-professionals

New Zealand Border Response

55. There are around 450,000 travellers from China to New Zealand each year, and around 400,000 of those arrive on direct flights. We expect around 50,000 travellers from China during the Chinese New Year.
56. The World Health Organization (WHO) does not currently recommend any specific measures for travellers and advises against the application of any travel or trade restrictions on China based on the current information. This is the northern hemisphere

influenza season and so we expect to see increased numbers of travellers from the northern hemisphere with influenza-like illnesses. On 02 February 2020 New Zealand implemented additional border measures. These were implemented following the measures implemented by Australia and after seeking advice of the New Zealand Technical Advisory Group. The measures that have been taken are:

- To extend the travel history in the case definition for novel coronavirus infection to include travel to mainland China (previously this was Hubei province in China, particularly Wuhan)
- To substantially reduce the volume of travellers coming from mainland China by implementing additional border measures to deny entry into New Zealand to people who have left or transited through mainland China from 02 February 2020, with the exception of:
 - New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm: Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), permanent residents and their immediate family
 - Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

This also applies to passengers transiting in New Zealand, unless they are New Zealand citizens, permanent residents or their immediate families.

57. As of 02 February 2020, all travellers arriving in New Zealand who were in mainland China should self-isolate for a period of 14 days. More information is available on the Ministry of Health website: health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov/novel-coronavirus-self-isolation
58. The entry restrictions are not retrospective. They only apply to people who were in mainland China at midnight on 02 February 2020. Anyone who left China prior to this date and time is not affected and does not need to self-isolate. This includes people in New Zealand currently (other than those from Hubei province). The additional border measures are in order to reduce the chances of 2019-nCoV spreading within New Zealand ie by reducing the number of potentially infected people arriving in NZ and asking those who do arrive from mainland China to self-isolate for 14 days.
59. The guidance for responding to ill travellers is being updated and will be sent to public health units and the border sector.
60. Public health staff met approximately 1335 passengers on three flights arriving at Auckland Airport and one flight arrived at Christchurch International Airport from mainland China yesterday. No travellers were identified that met the suspected case definition for 2019-nCoV, requiring further clinical assessment.
61. At the border, we are currently:
 - Monitoring border measures undertaken by other countries, particularly Australia, and any recommendations from WHO.
 - Keeping border stakeholders and the tourism industry informed through border advisories and regular meetings. This includes border agency, airport and airline staff, and accommodation providers.

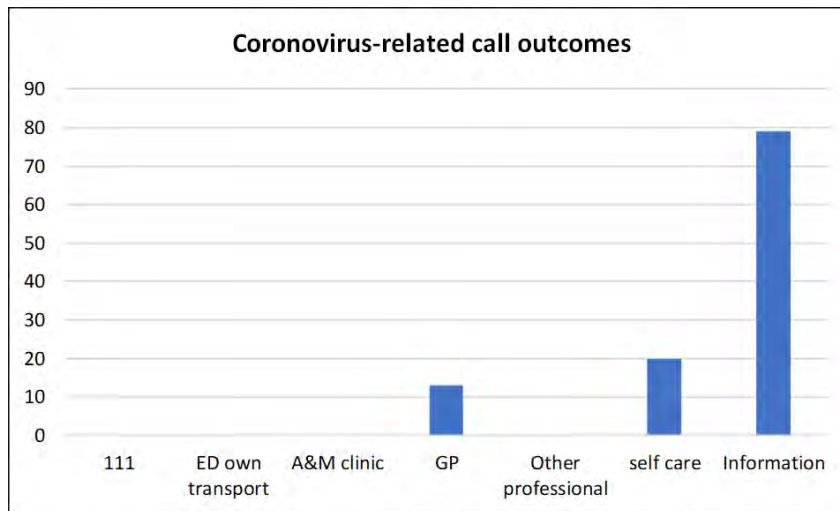
- Supporting border stakeholders to remind their staff of appropriate measures to protect from respiratory diseases (including from travellers from the northern hemisphere with flu as it is their flu season)
 - Ensuring health advice for travellers arriving in New Zealand is displayed at international ports and airports. This includes health advice cards, posters, banners and, where available, electronic signage.
 - Supporting public health staff at Auckland, Christchurch and Wellington International Airports who are meeting and providing information to travellers on flights from mainland China and other international flights. Health staff will be available at the primary line to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in mainland China after midnight on 02 February 2020 (New Zealand time). These staff are not currently undertaking screening or clinical assessments of all arrivals. A public health nurse will be available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. If the passenger's temperature is over 38 C, this will trigger the usual ill-traveller response protocol. Passengers are being provided with information on self-isolation.
 - Ensuring public health staff are present at Auckland, Christchurch and Wellington International Airports from 3 February to be available if Customs identify passengers who have been in China in the last 14 days. These passengers will be given information about self-isolation.
 - Public health staff are also available to talk to border officials and others working at the airports to answer questions about 2019-nCoV.
 - Responding to reports of ill travellers.
 - Undertaking contact tracing for casual and close contacts of confirmed cases on flights to New Zealand.
 - Undertaking contact tracing of close contacts in New Zealand of confirmed cases overseas.
62. The Ministry of Health are continuing to work closely with the National Border Working Group and Visitor Sector Emergency Advisory Group.
63. Customs is convening daily meetings of the Border Working Group to facilitate the application of enhanced border measures and to ensure coordination and consistency across agencies.

Public Information

40. The Ministry's media team are responding to a number of queries from print and television media. Queries from the public are coming to the Ministry's info@health.govt.nz email. The Ministry's novel coronavirus webpage has received over 25,000 views.
41. The Ministry of Health's general public health advice on novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) has been added to the website. Included is information and advice for people who have recently travelled from Wuhan and the Hubei province. As well as specific advice for people who have recently travelled from China. Key messages, and responses to media and public queries are being collated to develop FAQs for the web page.
42. **Healthline Information:** Many callers seeking information do not wish to disclose any information about themselves. On 05 February 2020 there were 117 callers concerned about Coronavirus who did disclose some information:
- 25 callers were experiencing cold or flu-like symptoms

- 74 (63%) were regarding people who had been outside NZ in the previous 4 weeks
- 7 required the use of an interpreter
- Of the 117 calls received, 88% received self-care advice or information.

Figure 4: Breakdown of 2019-nCoV related Healthline calls.



Other Country Responses

43. **Australia:** The Australian Department of Health is providing us with its sitreps. The National Incident Room (NIR) has been activated in response to this outbreak. As of 15:00 hrs 03 February 2020 there have been a total of 14 confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV in Australia, and a further 165 cases currently under investigation. Please note, previously only suspected cases were reported. This figure now includes both those that meet suspected case definitions as well as those that have been tested by clinicians.
44. The Australian Health Protection Principal Committee (AHPPC), on advice of the Communicable Diseases Network Australia (CDNA), considered the changes in epidemiology of novel coronavirus in China. AHPPC noted the increasing (but still relatively small) number of cases in provinces outside Hubei Province and the now resulting increased risk posed from travellers from all of mainland China.

AHPPC agreed on the following:

- To expand the case definition for novel coronavirus infection from 1 February 2020 to apply to people from all of mainland China.
 - Recommend to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade to now increase travel advisory to level 4 – do not travel to all of mainland China.
 - As of today, all travellers arriving out of mainland China (not just Hubei Province) be asked to self-isolate for a period of 14 days from the time they leave mainland China.
 - That to substantially reduce the volume of travellers coming from mainland China, AHPPC recommends additional border measures be implemented to deny entry to Australia to people who have left or transited through mainland China from 1 February 2020, with the exception of Australian citizens, permanent residents and their immediate family and air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment. This also applies to passengers transiting in Australia, unless they are Australian citizens, permanent residents or their immediate families.
45. **Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICs):** on 23 January 2020, MFAT officials met with partners of the Pacific health security group to discuss the situation with novel

coronavirus in the Pacific. Should 2019-nCoV impact the Pacific, PICs are likely to need additional personal protective equipment (PPE) and support for the preparation and testing of samples. They may also need influenza vaccine for health workers who may be impacted by 2019-nCoV and possibly extra antibiotics (for secondary infections). Antiviral medications such as Tamiflu were assessed by WHO to be ineffective in treating the virus.

46. **Fiji:** The Fijian Ministry of Health and medical services are investigating two Fijian citizens for Novel Coronavirus. As of Sunday 1 February, restrictions are imposed on all foreign nationals who have been in mainland China within 14 days of their intended travel to Fiji. The Fijian Government is closely working with all international carriers to ensure that any travellers who fall under these restrictions are not permitted to board flights to Fiji. All incoming travellers to Fiji are now required to undergo basic medical screening. Medical officers are screening flights from Singapore and Hong Kong, and Nurses, Health Inspectors are screening all other flights. A new arrivals card has been introduced.
47. **Tuvalu:** Tuvalu are carrying out additional screening on air and sea arrivals and have declared the following travel restrictions:
 - Any person who has visited China in the last 30 days is prohibited from entry;
 - Seafarers from vessels which have been in China or a high-risk country in the last 30 days are prohibited from entry; and
 - Any person who has been in a high-risk country (excluding China) is required to spend at least 5 days in a non-high-risk country prior to entry and obtain a medical clearance 3 days prior to entry.
48. **Samoa:** Samoa continues to take a firm and uncompromising approach to protecting its borders and citizens from 2019-nCoV. SGOV is discouraging all non-essential overseas travel by public servants, in particular to China and countries with confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV. It is closely monitoring inbound travel and working closely with international airlines on screening of passengers. To date there has not been a confirmed case of 2019-nCoV in Samoa. As of 4 February 2020, Samoan authorities have updated their travel restrictions to include compulsory screening of all arriving passengers in Samoa, also all travellers originating or transitioning through Mainland China, Hongkong or Macau must self-isolate at the country of last port for at least 14 days. MFAT's Safe Travel website advises that all travelers to Samoa are required to undergo medical clearance at least three days before travelling to Samoa to confirm that they are free of any infectious diseases. All travelers from 2019 novel coronavirus affected countries must spend at least 14 days in a country free of 2019 novel coronavirus and undergo medical clearance prior to travel to Samoa. If in the event a traveler arrives within the 14 days period, health quarantine measures will be applied and deportation to the country of travel origin will be considered.
49. **Solomon Islands Government:** The Solomon Islands Government have now circulated an amended travel advisory that takes a more nuanced approach to border screening. The amended advice explicitly notes that earlier advice "was not a travel ban or cancellation of flights, but an addendum to the existing entry conditions as prescribed under the Immigration Act." The new advice clarifies that "risk-based health screening will be applied to all passengers travelling to Solomon Islands. Should that screening identify any concerns, immigration officers have the powers to refuse entry or permit on condition of quarantine/isolation."
50. **Cook Islands:** The following travel advisory has been issued by Cook Islands on 1 February 2020, "Persons intending to travel to the Cook Islands who have been in China within the last 14 days prior to travel will be denied entry into the Cook Islands. In addition, all Cook Islanders and residents of the Cook Islands should avoid non-essential travel to China."

51. **Vietnam:** In addition to New Zealand's own travel restrictions, Viet Nam's Chinese flight ban will affect travel between New Zealand and Viet Nam. The China Southern Hanoi-Guangzhou-Auckland route, for example, is a common and cost competitive route. We have yet to receive consular calls from New Zealanders whose travel has been disrupted, but we anticipate we will be receiving such calls in coming days. (note Viet Nam receives approximately 40,000 New Zealand visitors per annum). Vietnam will also refuse to issue visas to anyone who has travelled to China in the last two weeks. The export and import of goods have been suspended at the Viet Nam-China border gates in the province of Lang Son. Alongside the travel restrictions Prime Minister Phuc has announced coronavirus is a "national epidemic". Viet Nam now has seven confirmed cases of coronavirus.

Appendix

NHCC Contact Information: 06/02/2020

National Coordinator – Murray Mills	NHCC_NationalCoordinator@health.govt.nz
Response Manager	NHCC_ResponseManager@health.govt.nz
Operations(Border) 04 816 3431	NHCC_OpsBorder@health.govt.nz
Operations 04 816 3484	NHCC_Operations@health.govt.nz
Logistics 04 816 2378	NHCC_InternalLog@health.govt.nz
PIM 04 816 3993	NHCC_PIM@health.govt.nz
Intelligence 04 816 3909	NHCC_Intelligence@health.govt.nz
Planning 04 816 3915	NHCC_Planning@health.govt.nz

NHCC continues to operate 7 days per week.

Next Report

The next report will be a Sitrep at **1300 hrs on Friday 07 February 2020.**

Prepared by: Kenneth Gustafson, NHCC Intelligence

Approved by: Murray Mills, NHCC National Coordinator



SITREP 18

NOVEL CORONAVIRUS 2019-nCoV

Issued: **1300 hrs 07 February 2020,**

IN CONFIDENCE

New information in red text

Unless otherwise specified, all information is current as of **1300 hours 07 February 2020.**

Summary

1. An outbreak of 2019-nCoV has been ongoing in Mainland China with the epicentre being Hubei Province, China. **Since the previous situation report there has been an increase of 3,722 confirmed cases and an increase of 73 deaths. Of the confirmed cases, there has been an increase of 25 exported cases outside of China. The total number of recovered cases is growing daily. The Ministry of Health is aware of a confirmed case of a New Zealand citizen that was aboard a quarantined cruise ship in Japan. That individual is currently receiving care in a hospital in Japan. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade is providing consular assistance to this individual. There are no confirmed cases in New Zealand.** At the International Health Regulations (IHR) Emergency Committee meeting on 31 January 2020, the World Health Organization declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). The WHO has advised countries like New Zealand to expect imported cases. New Zealand's risk assessment is that the likelihood of one or more imported cases of 2019-nCoV infection in New Zealand is high. The likelihood of limited person-to-person transmission is moderate and the likelihood of sustained transmission, and widespread outbreaks is low.

International Outbreak Situation

Figure 1: Epidemic curve of 2019-nCoV cases (n=109) identified outside of China, by date of onset of symptoms and travel history, 06 February 2020

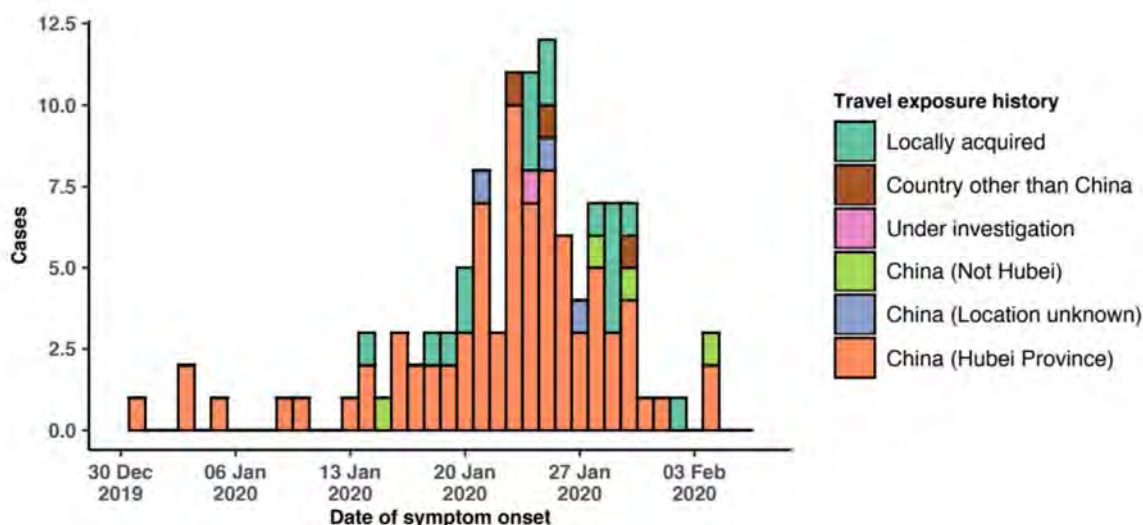
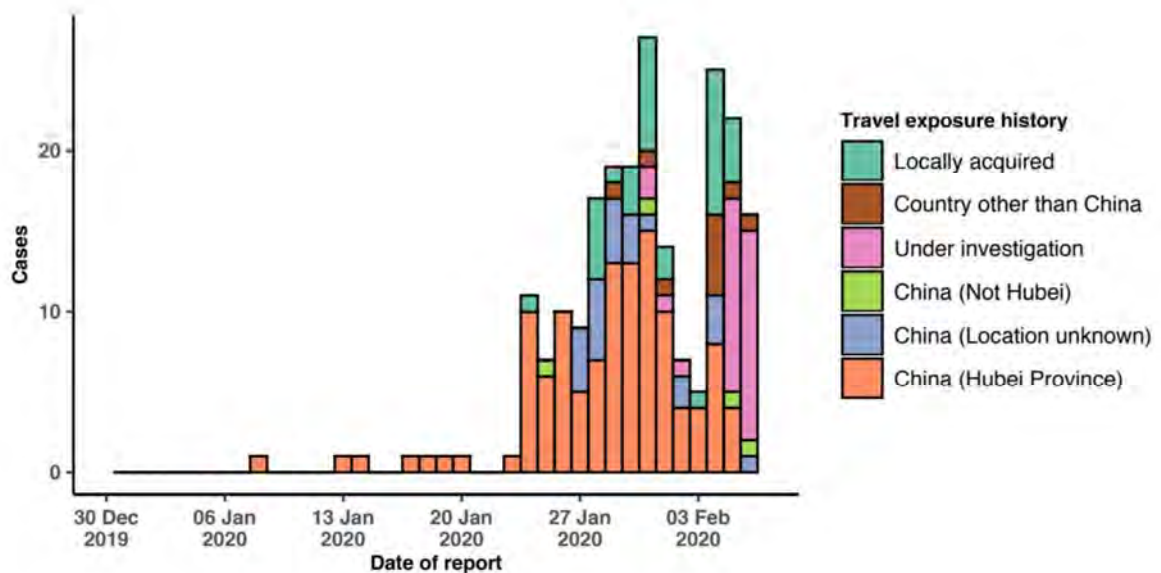
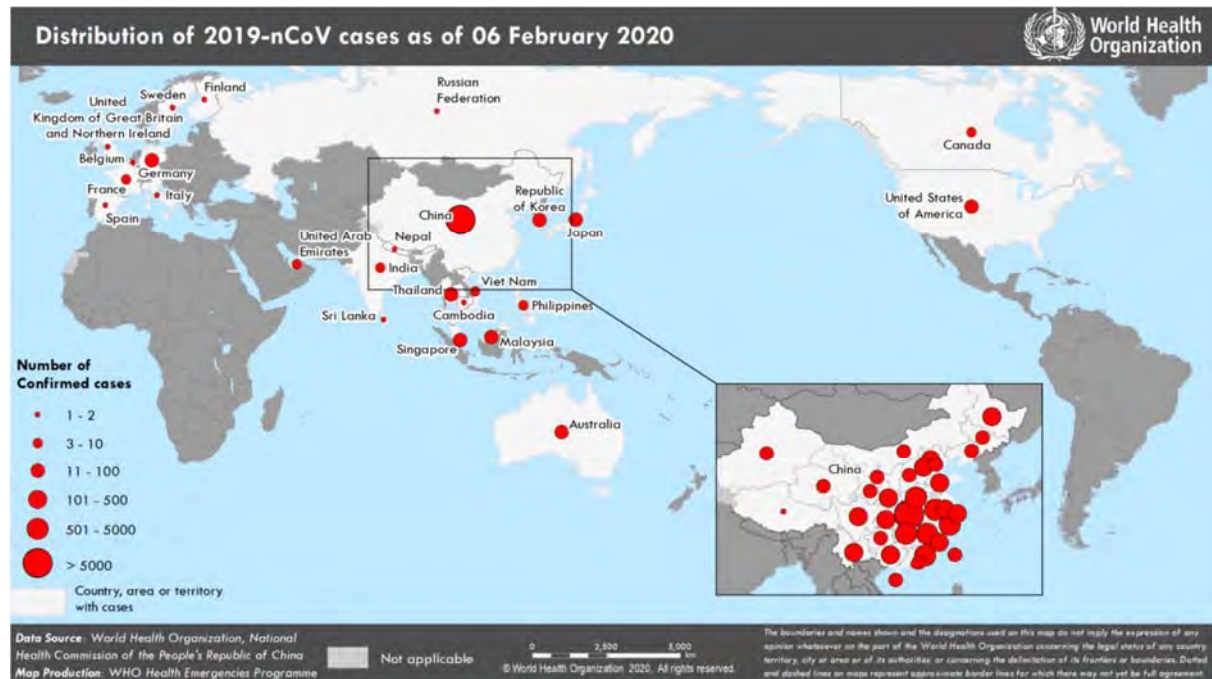


Figure 2: Epidemic curve of 2019-nCoV (n=216) identified outside of China, by date of reporting and travel history, 06 February 2020



2. The information about case numbers and mortality has been variable. Information from the WHO is validated but appears to be several days behind other reports. We are monitoring formal (WHO) reports and receiving reports from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade ^{6(a)} and from the Australian Department of Health. These numbers also differ significantly from media reports.
3. As of 06 February 2020, there are 28,276 confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV that have been reported globally. There have been 564 confirmed deaths, 562 within Mainland China, one from the Philippines and one from Hong Kong. Of the confirmed cases reported globally, the case fatality rate is approximately 2%.
4. There have been 28,060 cases reported in mainland China. Of these approximately 70% have been from Hubei Province. Of the confirmed cases in mainland China 3,859 cases (not including the 564 reported deaths) have been reported as severe.
5. There have been 216 exported cases have been reported outside of China.
6. There has been a report of 4 confirmed cases in Ethiopia.
7. Sustained human-to-human transmission is likely to be occurring in the majority of provinces outside of Hubei in China. Additionally, limited instances of human-to-human transmission have been observed in a number of countries outside mainland China.

Figure 3: Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV, 06 February 2020



World Health Organization (WHO) Advice

8. WHO's risk assessment of the situation is: **very high in China; high at the regional level; high at the global level.**
9. WHO determined that the novel Coronavirus multi-country outbreak constitutes a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) under the International Health Regulations (IHR) 2005 on 31 January 2020.
10. For the first time outside China, a healthcare worker in France was diagnosed as being ill with 2019-nCoV acute respiratory disease. The health worker treated two patients who were later identified as probable cases. Please refer to the Infection Prevention Control advice released by the Ministry of Health via: health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov/novel-coronavirus-resources-health-professionals
11. The first instance of third-generation human-to-human transmission outside China has been identified, in an individual who was exposed to a confirmed case from the cluster in Bavaria, Germany.
12. For the first time, a case was exported from a country other than China: a patient was identified in South Korea following their exposure in Japan to a confirmed case.
13. Additional instances of human-to-human transmission outside China were reported: in Japan, a tour guide who is part of the same cluster of Japanese cases who had contact with tourists from Wuhan; in Germany, a case that is part of the cluster in Bavaria; and in Thailand, a taxi driver who had no travel history to China.
14. WHO and partners have developed a global strategic preparedness and response plan, which outlines the public health measures that the international community can provide

support to all countries to prepare for and respond to the 2019-nCoV outbreak. The plan describes what we have learned so far about the virus and translates that knowledge into strategic action that can guide the efforts of all national and international partners when developing context-specific national and regional operational plans. The full plan can be viewed via: www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/srp-04022020.pdf

Key Messages

15. The Ministry of Health is strongly encouraging people in self-isolation, as a result of their travel to China, to register through Healthline. The Ministry's current advice is that people should self-isolate for a period of 14 days if they've arrived in New Zealand, either from or via China, since 02 February 2020. Anyone who has specifically travelled to Wuhan or Hubei province prior to 02 February 2020 should also self-isolate. The Healthline will be set up to register people and regularly check on their welfare and wellbeing while in self-isolation today. Contact Healthline via: 0800 358 5453
16. The self-isolation guidelines are updated and are currently available on the Ministry of Health website: www.health.govt.nz/coronavirus
17. On Thursday night the Ministry hosted a local meeting for the Whangaparaoa community to talk about the support being offered for people who've returned from Wuhan. Up to 50 people attended that meeting
18. A no-fly zone remains above the Whangaparaoa Reception Centre and people who want to drop parcels off to people in the centre will be asked to drop them at the local police station in Orewa.
19. A decision has been made by the Ministry of Health to expand the case definition for suspected cases of novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV). The travel history will now include those who have travelled to New Zealand from mainland China within the last 14 days. Previously it only included people who had travelled to and from Hubei province in China, particularly Wuhan.
20. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT) has updated their travel advisory and now recommend that New Zealanders do not travel to any part of mainland China.
21. In order to reduce the chances of 2019-nCoV spreading within New Zealand, additional border measures will be implemented from midnight 02 February 2020. These measures will deny entry to New Zealand for anyone who has left or transited through mainland China from midnight 02 February 2020, with the exception of:
 - New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm: Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), permanent residents and their immediate family
 - Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), including Hong Kong, Taiwan, etc

The above also applies to passengers who are transiting through New Zealand, unless they are New Zealand citizens, permanent residents or their immediate families. We are specifically considering the situation for Pacific Island nationals returning from mainland China via Auckland Airport.

22. The advice for people who have had exposure to a confirmed case of novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) remains the same.
23. The Ministry is in regular contact with Chinese media in New Zealand and we are working with DHBs to provide information in Chinese on social media. MOH has also provided a translated update on the social site WeChat, addressing the recent speculation around 2019-nCoV.
24. The Ministry has also launched a Facebook page to initially help circulate more information about coronavirus. [facebook.com/minhealthnz](https://www.facebook.com/minhealthnz)
25. Additional information can be accessed via: <https://www.health.govt.nz/news-media/news-items/novel-coronavirus-update>

Whangaparoa Reception Center

26. Consular staff will remain in contact with New Zealanders who remain in Hubei working on the best way we can help them.
27. There are 157 returnees on site. The medical team will have triaged and assessed the patients by the end of the day. There have been no serious medical issues identified, and all assessed guests are presenting as asymptomatic for 2019-nCoV.
28. The New Zealand Red Cross have completed 61 needs assessments, this will be completed today. NZ Red Cross will be compiling data collected by the end of the day. The needs assessments include clothing needs, health needs, cultural needs as well as information regarding social and financial support. The Ministry of Health is working with Auckland Emergency Management and the Red Cross to secure necessary supplies today.
29. Ministry of Health staff continue to work alongside other agencies onsite around logistics, amenities, etc.

Risk Assessment

30. ESR has published a risk assessment summary for 07 February 2020 and has determined:
 - Likelihood of significant public health impact if imported: **HIGH**
 - Despite the recent travel restrictions implemented in New Zealand, given our geographic and community links with China (including returning New Zealand residents following the Chinese New Year) and the increasing number of other countries with reported cases, the likelihood of one or more cases being imported to New Zealand is **HIGH**
 - Likelihood of limited transmission: **HIGH**
 - Based on the currently available limited evidence of pre-symptomatic spread and super spreader events, the likelihood of sustained transmission is **LOW-MODERATE**, but the risk of outbreaks may be higher in some settings.
 - Given the assessment of the likelihood of importation, transmission in New Zealand and the public health impact, the overall public health risk from this event is considered **HIGH**.
31. Effective from Thursday 28 January 2020 2019-nCoV was made a notifiable infectious disease under the Health Act 1956.

32. The ESR and Canterbury Health Labs (CHL) are now providing a novel coronavirus diagnostic test and will accept respiratory samples from all suspected cases that meet the most recent Ministry of Health case definition.
33. The public health advice on the Ministry's website has been updated to advise people who have recently been to Wuhan or Hubei province, that they should self-isolate for 14 days. This includes people who may have been in close contact with someone diagnosed with the virus.
34. The Ministry is continuing to work closely alongside DHBs and Public Health Units around the country and they will keep us up-to-date of any suspected cases. **As of 1300 hrs on 07 February 2020 there are no confirmed cases in New Zealand.**
35. **The Ministry of Health remains the single point of truth pertaining to 2019-nCoV.**
36. Current estimates of the incubation period range from 2-10 days, and these estimates will be refined as more data become available. Understanding the time when infected patients may transmit the virus to others is critical for control efforts. There is some emerging evidence that transmission may occur in the 1-2 days before the development of symptoms.
37. Ensuring effective public health measures and timely and rigorous infection and prevention control measures are in place in the management of potential / suspected imported cases detected in New Zealand, means that the likelihood of sustained spread in a community is **low**. However, in some settings, institutions, the risk of an outbreak is **high** (similar to other infectious diseases such as influenza, gastroenteritis etc).

Whole of Government Response

38. Ministry of Health is working with Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade officials to ensure we have effective processes for determining, and responding to, health support that Pacific Island countries and territories may need, including clinical input, clinical supplies, personal protective equipment, and any requests for exit screening of travellers from New Zealand to their countries.
39. On 04 February 2020, NEMA convened the National Welfare Coordination Group (NWCG) to discuss the 2019-nCoV response and Welfare implications and considerations. The NWCG also considered the potential role of the cluster under the New Zealand Influenza Pandemic Plan (NZIPAP) Welfare work stream, should this be required in future phases of the response. NEMA and NWCG agencies will continue a watching brief and activities in support of MOH, and the NWCG may look to convene again next week.
40. On 05 February 2020 NEMA requested MSD to activate the 0800 Government Helpline to support people in self-isolation that require assistance but don't have adequate information on who to approach, as well as to be on the front-foot should the situation escalate in New Zealand. MOH will reference the service in their guidance on self-isolation.

New Zealand Health Sector Response

41. Expert advisory group (TAG) continues to meet regularly to peer review advice for health practitioners and the primary care sector, and to provide technical expertise to the Ministry.

42. National Health Advisories continue to be sent to the health sector, DHBs and primary care, when any new information on the novel coronavirus becomes available.
43. On 03 February 2020, interim guidance for all health practitioners as well as interim guidance for primary care was published on the Ministry website: health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov/novel-coronavirus-resources-health-professionals

New Zealand Border Response

44. There are around 450,000 travellers from China to New Zealand each year, and around 400,000 of those arrive on direct flights. We expect around 50,000 travellers from China during the Chinese New Year.
45. The World Health Organization (WHO) does not currently recommend any specific measures for travellers and advises against the application of any travel or trade restrictions on China based on the current information. This is the northern hemisphere influenza season and so we expect to see increased numbers of travellers from the northern hemisphere with influenza-like illnesses. On 02 February 2020 New Zealand implemented additional border measures. These were implemented following the measures implemented by Australia and after seeking advice of the New Zealand Technical Advisory Group. The measures that have been taken are:
 - To extend the travel history in the case definition for novel coronavirus infection to include travel to mainland China (previously this was Hubei province in China, particularly Wuhan)
 - To substantially reduce the volume of travellers coming from mainland China by implementing additional border measures to deny entry into New Zealand to people who have left or transited through mainland China from 02 February 2020, with the exception of:
 - New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm: Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), permanent residents and their immediate family
 - Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

This also applies to passengers transiting in New Zealand, unless they are New Zealand citizens, permanent residents or their immediate families.
46. As of 02 February 2020, all travellers arriving in New Zealand who were in mainland China should self-isolate for a period of 14 days. More information is available on the Ministry of Health website: health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov/novel-coronavirus-self-isolation
47. The entry restrictions are not retrospective. They only apply to people who were in mainland China at midnight on 02 February 2020. Anyone who left China prior to this date and time is not affected and does not need to self-isolate. This includes people in New Zealand currently (other than those from Hubei province).

48. The guidance for responding to ill travellers is being updated and will be sent to public health units and the border sector.
49. Approximately 950 passengers on five flights arrived at Auckland Airport from mainland China yesterday. No flights from mainland China arrived into Christchurch International Airport yesterday. No travellers were identified that met the suspected case definition for 2019-nCoV, requiring further clinical assessment.
50. At the border, we are currently:
- Monitoring border measures undertaken by other countries, particularly Australia, and any recommendations from WHO.
 - Keeping border stakeholders and the tourism industry informed through border advisories and regular meetings. This includes border agency, airport and airline staff, and accommodation providers.
 - Supporting border stakeholders to remind their staff of appropriate measures to protect from respiratory diseases (including from travellers from the northern hemisphere with flu as it is their flu season)
 - Ensuring health advice for travellers arriving in New Zealand is displayed at international ports and airports. This includes health advice cards, posters, banners and, where available, electronic signage.
 - Supporting public health staff at Auckland, Christchurch and Wellington International Airports who are meeting and providing information to travellers on flights from mainland China and other international flights. Health staff will be available at the primary line to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in mainland China after midnight on 02 February 2020 (New Zealand time). These staff are not currently undertaking screening or clinical assessments of all arrivals. A public health nurse will be available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. If the passenger's temperature is over 38 C, this will trigger the usual ill-traveller response protocol. Passengers are being provided with information on self-isolation. From 07 February 2020, Healthline will be set up to register people and regularly check on their welfare and wellbeing while in self-isolation.
 - Ensuring public health staff are present at Auckland, Christchurch and Wellington International Airports from 03 February to be available if Customs identify passengers who have been in China in the last 14 days. These passengers will be given information about self-isolation.
 - Public health staff are also available to talk to border officials and others working at the airports to answer questions about 2019-nCoV.
 - Responding to reports of ill travellers.
 - Undertaking contact tracing for casual and close contacts of confirmed cases on flights to New Zealand.
 - Undertaking contact tracing of close contacts in New Zealand of confirmed cases overseas.
51. The Ministry of Health are continuing to work closely with the National Border Working Group and Visitor Sector Emergency Advisory Group.

coronavirus in the Pacific. Should 2019-nCoV impact the Pacific, PICs are likely to need additional personal protective equipment (PPE) and support for the preparation and testing of samples. They may also need influenza vaccine for health workers who may be impacted by 2019-nCoV and possibly extra antibiotics (for secondary infections). Antiviral medications such as Tamiflu were assessed by WHO to be ineffective in treating the virus.

46. **Ethiopia:** There has been a report of 4 confirmed cases in Ethiopia. Three Ethiopians and one Chinese individual. The Ethiopian Airports Authority continues to screen passengers in cooperation with the Ethiopian Ministry of Health and Institute of Public Health. Ethiopian Airlines has indicated that it will continue its flights to China until WHO provides advice against it.
47. **Rwanda:** RwandAir has temporarily halted all flights to and from China as from 31 January until further notice. The Rwanda Government continues to screen all passengers on arrival.
48. **Kenya:** Kenya Airways has also suspended services to and from Guangzhou until further notice. The Kenyan Government is screening all passengers, for inflated temperature, at ports of entry.
49. **Fiji:** The Fijian Ministry of Health and medical services are investigating two Fijian citizens for Novel Coronavirus. As of Sunday 1 February, restrictions are imposed on all foreign nationals who have been in mainland China within 14 days of their intended travel to Fiji. The Fijian Government is closely working with all international carriers to ensure that any travellers who fall under these restrictions are not permitted to board flights to Fiji. All incoming travellers to Fiji are now required to undergo basic medical screening. Medical officers are screening flights from Singapore and Hong Kong, and Nurses, Health Inspectors are screening all other flights. A new arrivals card has been introduced.
50. **Tuvalu:** Tuvalu are carrying out additional screening on air and sea arrivals and have declared the following travel restrictions:
 - Any person who has visited China in the last 30 days is prohibited from entry;
 - Seafarers from vessels which have been in China or a high-risk country in the last 30 days are prohibited from entry; and
 - Any person who has been in a high-risk country (excluding China) is required to spend at least 5 days in a non-high-risk country prior to entry and obtain a medical clearance 3 days prior to entry.
51. **Samoa:** Samoa continues to take a firm and uncompromising approach to protecting its borders and citizens from 2019-nCoV. SGOV is discouraging all non-essential overseas travel by public servants, in particular to China and countries with confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV. It is closely monitoring inbound travel and working closely with international airlines on screening of passengers. To date there has not been a confirmed case of 2019-nCoV in Samoa. As of 4 February 2020, Samoan authorities have updated their travel restrictions to include compulsory screening of all arriving passengers in Samoa, also all travellers originating or transitioning through Mainland China, Hongkong or Macau must self-isolate at the country of last port for at least 14 days. MFAT's Safe Travel website advises that all travelers to Samoa are required to undergo medical clearance at least three days before travelling to Samoa to confirm that they are free of any infectious diseases. All travelers from 2019 novel coronavirus affected countries must spend at least 14 days in a country free of 2019 novel coronavirus and undergo medical clearance prior to travel to Samoa. If in the event a traveler arrives within the 14 days period, health quarantine measures will be applied and deportation to the country of travel origin will be considered.

52. **Solomon Islands Government:** The Solomon Islands Government have now circulated an amended travel advisory that takes a more nuanced approach to border screening. The amended advice explicitly notes that earlier advice "was not a travel ban or cancellation of flights, but an addendum to the existing entry conditions as prescribed under the Immigration Act." The new advice clarifies that "risk-based health screening will be applied to all passengers travelling to Solomon Islands. Should that screening identify any concerns, immigration officers have the powers to refuse entry or permit on condition of quarantine/isolation."
53. **Cook Islands:** The following travel advisory has been issued by Cook Islands on 1 February 2020, "Persons intending to travel to the Cook Islands who have been in China within the last 14 days prior to travel will be denied entry into the Cook Islands. In addition, all Cook Islanders and residents of the Cook Islands should avoid non-essential travel to China."
54. **Vietnam:** In addition to New Zealand's own travel restrictions, Viet Nam's Chinese flight ban will affect travel between New Zealand and Viet Nam. The China Southern Hanoi-Guangzhou-Auckland route, for example, is a common and cost competitive route. We have yet to receive consular calls from New Zealanders whose travel has been disrupted, but we anticipate we will be receiving such calls in coming days. (note Viet Nam receives approximately 40,000 New Zealand visitors per annum). Vietnam will also refuse to issue visas to anyone who has travelled to China in the last two weeks. The export and import of goods have been suspended at the Viet Nam-China border gates in the province of Lang Son. Alongside the travel restrictions Prime Minister Phuc has announced coronavirus is a "national epidemic". Viet Nam now has seven confirmed cases of coronavirus.

Appendix

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Planning 04 816 3915	NHCC_Planning@health.govt.nz

NHCC continues to operate 7 days per week.

Next Report

The next report will be a Sitrep at **1300 hrs on Saturday 08 February 2020.**

Prepared by: Kenneth Gustafson, NHCC Intelligence

Approved by: Sue Gordon, NHCC National Coordinator



SITREP 19

NOVEL CORONAVIRUS 2019-nCoV

Issued: **1300 hrs 08 February 2020,**

IN CONFIDENCE

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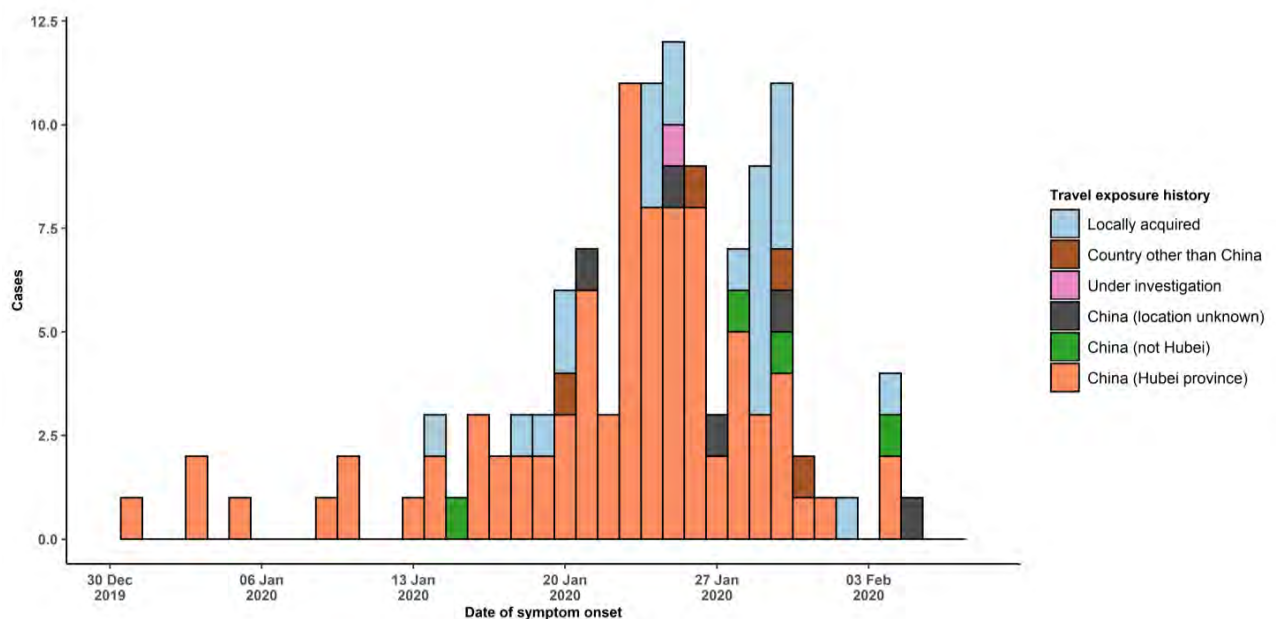
Unless otherwise specified, all information is current as of **1300 hours 08 February 2020.**

Summary

- An outbreak of 2019-nCoV has been ongoing in Mainland China with the epicentre being Hubei Province, China. **Since the previous situation report there has been an increase of 3,205 confirmed cases and an increase of 73 deaths. Of the confirmed cases, there has been an increase of 54 exported cases outside of China. The total number of recovered cases is growing daily. The Ministry of Health is aware of another confirmed case of a New Zealand citizen that was aboard a quarantined cruise ship in Japan. Both individuals are currently receiving care in a hospital in Japan. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade is providing consular assistance to this individual. There are no confirmed cases in New Zealand.** At the International Health Regulations (IHR) Emergency Committee meeting on 31 January 2020, the World Health Organization declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). The WHO has advised countries like New Zealand to expect imported cases. New Zealand's risk assessment is that the likelihood of one or more imported cases of 2019-nCoV infection in New Zealand is high. The likelihood of limited person-to-person transmission is moderate and the likelihood of sustained transmission, and widespread outbreaks is low.

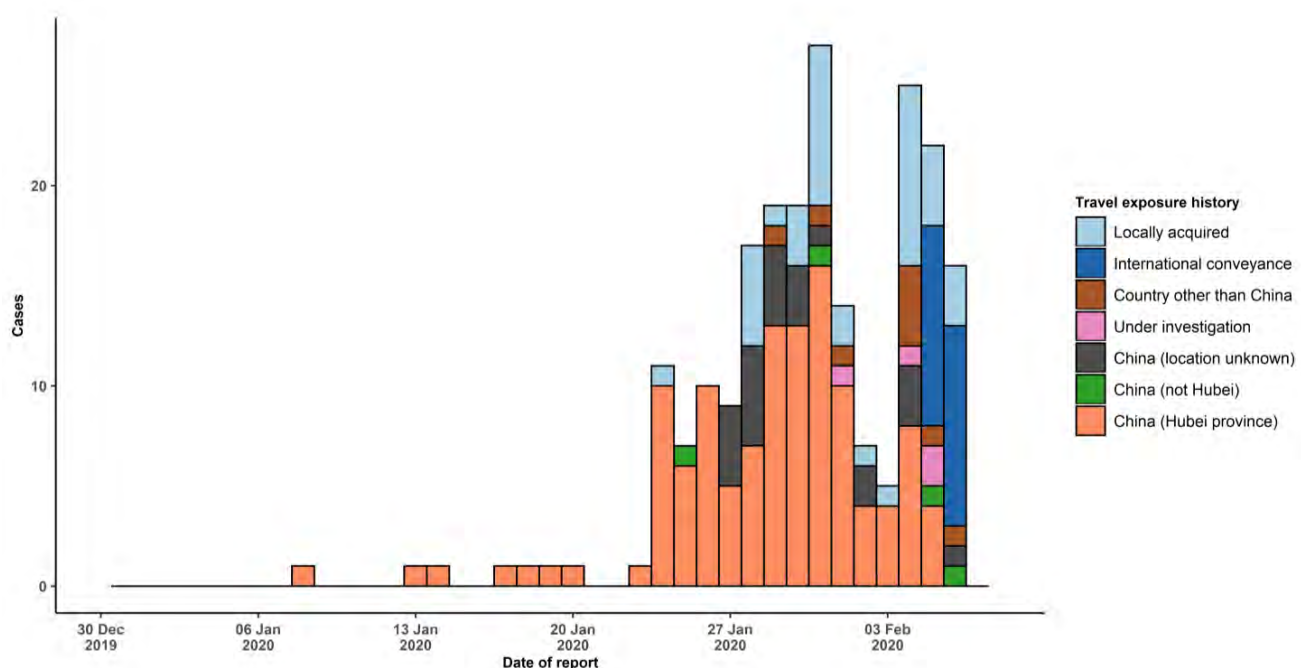
International Outbreak Situation

Figure 1: Epidemic curve of 2019-nCoV cases (n=121) identified outside of China, by date of onset of symptoms and travel history, 07 February 2020



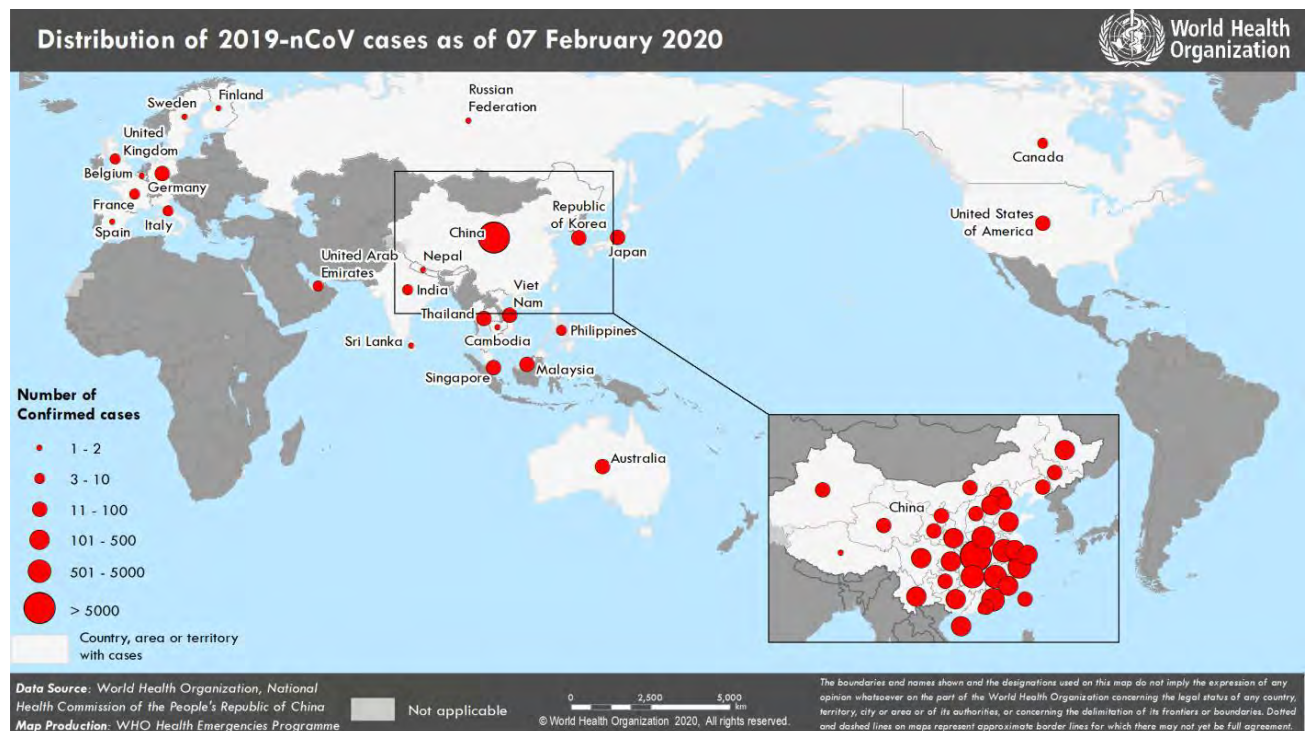
IN CONFIDENCE

Figure 2: Epidemic curve of 2019-nCoV (n=216) identified outside of China, by date of reporting and travel history, 07 February 2020



2. The information about case numbers and mortality has been variable. Information from the WHO is validated but appears to be several days behind other reports. We are monitoring formal (WHO) reports and receiving reports from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade^{6(a)} and from the Australian Department of Health. These numbers also differ significantly from media reports.
3. As of 07 February 2020, there are 31,481 of 2019-nCoV that have been reported globally. There have been 638 confirmed deaths, 636 within Mainland China, one from the Philippines and one from Hong Kong. Of the confirmed cases reported globally, the case fatality rate is approximately 2%.
4. There have been 31,211 cases reported in mainland China. Of these approximately 71% have been from Hubei Province. Of the confirmed cases in mainland China 4,821 cases (not including the 638 reported deaths) have been reported as severe.
5. There have been 270 exported cases have been reported outside of China. There have been no new countries reporting cases of 2019-nCoV in the past 24 hours.
6. The report of 4 confirmed cases in Ethiopia has turned out to be invalid as the test results have come back negative. There are no confirmed cases in Ethiopia.
7. Sustained human-to-human transmission is likely to be occurring in the majority of provinces outside of Hubei in China. Additionally, limited instances of human-to-human transmission have been observed in a number of countries outside mainland China.

Figure 3: Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV, 07 February 2020



World Health Organization (WHO) Advice

8. WHO's risk assessment of the situation is: **very high in China; high at the regional level; high at the global level.**
9. WHO determined that the novel Coronavirus multi-country outbreak constitutes a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) under the International Health Regulations (IHR) 2005 on 31 January 2020.
10. In the past 24 hours, 10 additional States Parties are implementing travel restrictions, according to the media and/or official reports to WHO. To date, a total of 72 States Parties were identified to be implementing travel restrictions through official reports, official statements and the media. Of these 72 States Parties, WHO received 23 (32%) official reports from States Parties about their travel restrictions. Six other States Parties published official statements but have not yet formally communicated with WHO on their measures. Of note, the situation is subject to change, and some countries are currently in the process of implementing additional restrictions.
11. WHO and partners have developed a global strategic preparedness and response plan, which outlines the public health measures that the international community can provide support to all countries to prepare for and respond to the 2019-nCoV outbreak. The plan describes what we have learned so far about the virus and translates that knowledge into strategic action that can guide the efforts of all national and international partners when developing context-specific national and regional operational plans. The full plan can be viewed via: www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/srp-04022020.pdf

Key Messages

12. Healthline has now established its register for people in self-isolation, as a way of regularly checking on their welfare and wellbeing. The ability to regularly check on people's welfare and wellbeing while in self isolation is an important tool to support those people and ensure that they stay healthy. The Healthline number is: 0800 358 5453
13. On Thursday night the Ministry of Health hosted an important community meeting with Whangaparoa residents to update on 2019-nCoV and how we're supporting those people in isolation at the Whangaparoa Reception Centre as well as to disseminate health advice to members of the public.
14. The Ministry has also launched a Facebook page to initially help circulate more information about coronavirus. [facebook.com/minhealthnz](https://www.facebook.com/minhealthnz)
15. Additional information can be accessed via: <https://www.health.govt.nz/news-media/news-items/novel-coronavirus-update>

Whangaparoa Reception Center

16. Consular staff will remain in contact with New Zealanders who remain in Hubei working on the best way we can help them.
17. As a precautionary health measure, there have been samples taken from returnees on site. All of the results have come back negative for 2019-nCoV.
18. There are 157 returnees on site. The medical team will have triaged and assessed the patients by the end of the day. There have been no serious medical issues identified, and all assessed guests are presenting as asymptomatic for 2019-nCoV.
19. The New Zealand Red Cross have completed 61 needs assessments, this will be completed today. NZ Red Cross will be compiling data collected by the end of the day. The needs assessments include clothing needs, health needs, cultural needs as well as information regarding social and financial support. The Ministry of Health is working with Auckland Emergency Management and the Red Cross to secure necessary supplies today.
20. Ministry of Health staff continue to work alongside other agencies onsite around logistics, amenities, etc.

Risk Assessment

21. ESR has published a risk assessment summary for 07 February 2020 and has determined:
 - Likelihood of significant public health impact if imported: **HIGH**
 - Despite the recent travel restrictions implemented in New Zealand, given our geographic and community links with China (including returning New Zealand residents following the Chinese New Year) and the increasing number of other countries with reported cases, the likelihood of one or more cases being imported to New Zealand is **HIGH**
 - Likelihood of limited transmission: **HIGH**
 - Based on the currently available limited evidence of pre-symptomatic spread and super spreader events, the likelihood of sustained transmission is **LOW-MODERATE**, but the risk of outbreaks may be higher in some settings.

- Given the assessment of the likelihood of importation, transmission in New Zealand and the public health impact, the overall public health risk from this event is considered **HIGH**.
- 22. Effective from Thursday 28 January 2020 2019-nCoV was made a notifiable infectious disease under the Health Act 1956.
- 23. The ESR and Canterbury Health Labs (CHL) are now providing a novel coronavirus diagnostic test and will accept respiratory samples from all suspected cases that meet the most recent Ministry of Health case definition.
- 24. The public health advice on the Ministry's website has been updated to advise people who have recently been to Wuhan or Hubei province, that they should self-isolate for 14 days. This includes people who may have been in close contact with someone diagnosed with the virus.
- 25. The Ministry is continuing to work closely alongside DHBs and Public Health Units around the country and they will keep us up-to-date of any suspected cases. **As of 1300 hrs on 08 February 2020 there are no confirmed cases in New Zealand.**
- 26. **The Ministry of Health remains the single point of truth pertaining to 2019-nCoV.**
- 27. Current estimates of the incubation period range from 2-10 days, and these estimates will be refined as more data become available. Understanding the time when infected patients may transmit the virus to others is critical for control efforts. There is some emerging evidence that transmission may occur in the 1-2 days before the development of symptoms.
- 28. Ensuring effective public health measures and timely and rigorous infection and prevention control measures are in place in the management of potential / suspected imported cases detected in New Zealand, means that the likelihood of sustained spread in a community is **low**. However, in some settings, institutions, the risk of an outbreak is **high** (similar to other infectious diseases such as influenza, gastroenteritis etc).

Whole of Government Response

- 29. Ministry of Health is working with Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade officials to ensure we have effective processes for determining, and responding to, health support that Pacific Island countries and territories may need, including clinical input, clinical supplies, personal protective equipment, and any requests for exit screening of travellers from New Zealand to their countries.
- 30. On 04 February 2020, NEMA convened the National Welfare Coordination Group (NWCG) to discuss the 2019-nCoV response and Welfare implications and considerations. The NWCG also considered the potential role of the cluster under the New Zealand Influenza Pandemic Plan (NZIPAP) Welfare work stream, should this be required in future phases of the response. NEMA and NWCG agencies will continue a watching brief and activities in support of MOH, and the NWCG may look to convene again next week.
- 31. On 05 February 2020 NEMA requested MSD to activate the 0800 Government Helpline to support people in self-isolation that require assistance but don't have adequate information on who to approach, as well as to be on the front-foot should the situation

escalate in New Zealand. MOH will reference the service in their guidance on self-isolation.

New Zealand Health Sector Response

32. Expert advisory group (TAG) continues to meet regularly to peer review advice for health practitioners and the primary care sector, and to provide technical expertise to the Ministry.
33. National Health Advisories continue to be sent to the health sector, DHBs and primary care, when any new information on the novel coronavirus becomes available.
34. On 03 February 2020, interim guidance for all health practitioners as well as interim guidance for primary care was published on the Ministry website: health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov/novel-coronavirus-resources-health-professionals

New Zealand Border Response

35. There are around 450,000 travellers from China to New Zealand each year, and around 400,000 of those arrive on direct flights. We expect around 50,000 travellers from China during the Chinese New Year.
36. The World Health Organization (WHO) does not currently recommend any specific measures for travellers and advises against the application of any travel or trade restrictions on China based on the current information. This is the northern hemisphere influenza season and so we expect to see increased numbers of travellers from the northern hemisphere with influenza-like illnesses. On 02 February 2020 New Zealand implemented additional border measures. These were implemented following the measures implemented by Australia and after seeking advice of the New Zealand Technical Advisory Group. The measures that have been taken are:
 - To extend the travel history in the case definition for novel coronavirus infection to include travel to mainland China (previously this was Hubei province in China, particularly Wuhan)
 - To substantially reduce the volume of travellers coming from mainland China by implementing additional border measures to deny entry into New Zealand to people who have left or transited through mainland China from 02 February 2020, with the exception of:
 - New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm: Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), permanent residents and their immediate family
 - Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

This also applies to passengers transiting in New Zealand, unless they are New Zealand citizens, permanent residents or their immediate families.

37. As of 02 February 2020, all travellers arriving in New Zealand who were in mainland China should self-isolate for a period of 14 days. More information is available on the Ministry of Health website: health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov/novel-coronavirus-self-isolation

38. The entry restrictions are not retrospective. They only apply to people who were in mainland China at midnight on 02 February 2020. Anyone who left China prior to this date and time is not affected and does not need to self-isolate. This includes people in New Zealand currently (other than those from Hubei province).
39. The guidance for responding to ill travellers is being updated and will be sent to public health units and the border sector.
40. Approximately 643 passengers on three flights arrived at Auckland Airport and 217 passengers on one flight arrived at Christchurch International Airport. Passengers being advised to self-isolate were provided with the new advice to self-register with Healthline. No travellers were identified that met the suspected case definition for 2019-nCoV, requiring further clinical assessment.
41. The Golden Princess cruise ship arrives in Auckland today (08 February 2020). One crew member joined the Golden Princess from the Diamond Princess which is currently under quarantine in Japan. The crew member is well, but as a precautionary measure, is in self-isolation on board.
42. At the border, we are currently:
- Monitoring border measures undertaken by other countries, particularly Australia, and any recommendations from WHO.
 - Keeping border stakeholders and the tourism industry informed through border advisories and regular meetings. This includes border agency, airport and airline staff, and accommodation providers.
 - Supporting border stakeholders to remind their staff of appropriate measures to protect from respiratory diseases (including from travellers from the northern hemisphere with flu as it is their flu season)
 - Ensuring health advice for travellers arriving in New Zealand is displayed at international ports and airports. This includes health advice cards, posters, banners and, where available, electronic signage.
 - Supporting public health staff at Auckland, Christchurch and Wellington International Airports who are meeting and providing information to travellers on flights from mainland China and other international flights. Health staff will be available at the primary line to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in mainland China after midnight on 02 February 2020 (New Zealand time). These staff are not currently undertaking screening or clinical assessments of all arrivals. A public health nurse will be available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. If the passenger's temperature is over 38 C, this will trigger the usual ill-traveller response protocol. Passengers are being provided with information on self-isolation. From 07 February 2020, Healthline is set up to register people and regularly check on their welfare and wellbeing while in self-isolation. The number to register can be reached via: 0800 358 5453
 - Ensuring public health staff are present at Auckland, Christchurch and Wellington International Airports from 03 February to be available if Customs identify passengers who have been in China in the last 14 days. These passengers will be given information about self-isolation.

- Public health staff are also available to talk to border officials and others working at the airports to answer questions about 2019-nCoV.
- Responding to reports of ill travellers.
- Undertaking contact tracing for casual and close contacts of confirmed cases on flights to New Zealand.
- Undertaking contact tracing of close contacts in New Zealand of confirmed cases overseas.

43. The Ministry of Health are continuing to work closely with the National Border Working Group and Visitor Sector Emergency Advisory Group.

44. Customs is convening daily meetings of the Border Working Group to facilitate the application of enhanced border measures and to ensure coordination and consistency across agencies.

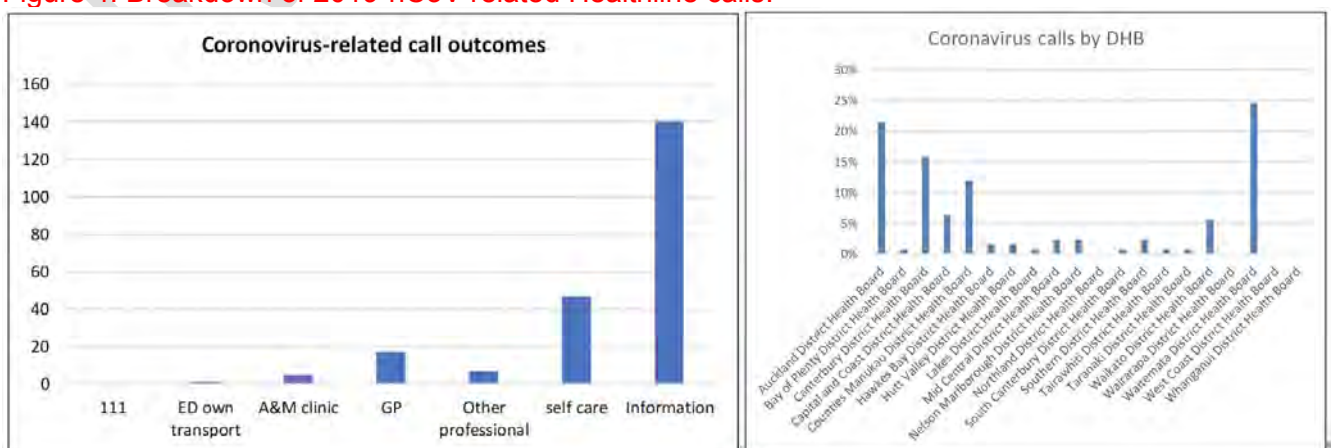
Public Information

45. The Ministry's media team are responding to a number of queries from print and television media. Queries from the public are coming to the Ministry's info@health.govt.nz email. The Ministry's novel coronavirus webpage has received over 25,000 views.

46. The Ministry of Health's general public health advice on novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) has been added to the website. Included is information and advice for people who have recently travelled from Wuhan and the Hubei province. As well as specific advice for people who have recently travelled from China. Key messages, and responses to media and public queries are being collated to develop FAQs for the web page.

47. **Healthline Information:** On 7 February there were 228 callers concerned about Coronavirus who did disclose some information. In addition to this, 122 callers were diverted to the Healthline Coronavirus self-serve micro-site for information. Between 1700hrs and 2359hrs 75 people registered for self-isolation. Of the 228 callers concerned about Coronavirus who did disclose some information:
- 41 callers were experiencing cold or flu-like symptoms
 - 144 (63%) were regarding people who had been outside NZ in the previous 4 weeks
 - 12 required the use of an interpreter
 - 86% received self-care advice or information.

Figure 4: Breakdown of 2019-nCoV related Healthline calls.



Other Country Responses

48. **Australia:** The Australian Department of Health is providing us with its sitreps. The National Incident Room (NIR) has been activated in response to this outbreak. As of 15:00 hrs 06 February 2020 there have been a total of **15** confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV in Australia.
49. The Australian Health Protection Principal Committee (AHPPC), on advice of the Communicable Diseases Network Australia (CDNA), considered the changes in epidemiology of novel coronavirus in China. AHPPC noted the increasing (but still relatively small) number of cases in provinces outside Hubei Province and the now resulting increased risk posed from travellers from all of mainland China.
50. **Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICs):** on 23 January 2020, MFAT officials met with partners of the Pacific health security group to discuss the situation with novel coronavirus in the Pacific. Should 2019-nCoV impact the Pacific, PICs are likely to need additional personal protective equipment (PPE) and support for the preparation and testing of samples. They may also need influenza vaccine for health workers who may be impacted by 2019-nCoV and possibly extra antibiotics (for secondary infections). Antiviral medications such as Tamiflu were assessed by WHO to be ineffective in treating the virus.
51. **Ethiopia:** There report of 4 confirmed cases in Ethiopia has turned out to be negative. There are no confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV in Ethiopia. The Ethiopian Airports Authority continues to screen passengers in cooperation with the Ethiopian Ministry of Health and Institute of Public Health. Ethiopian Airlines has indicated that it will continue its flights to China until WHO provides advice against it.
52. **Rwanda:** RwandAir has temporarily halted all flights to and from China as from 31 January until further notice. The Rwanda Government continues to screen all passengers on arrival.
53. **Kenya:** Kenya Airways has also suspended services to and from Guangzhou until further notice. The Kenyan Government is screening all passengers, for inflated temperature, at ports of entry.
54. **Fiji:** The Fijian Ministry of Health and medical services are investigating two Fijian citizens for Novel Coronavirus. As of Sunday 1 February, restrictions are imposed on all foreign nationals who have been in mainland China within 14 days of their intended travel to Fiji. The Fijian Government is closely working with all international carriers to ensure that any travellers who fall under these restrictions are not permitted to board flights to Fiji. All incoming travellers to Fiji are now required to undergo basic medical screening. Medical officers are screening flights from Singapore and Hong Kong, and Nurses, Health Inspectors are screening all other flights. A new arrivals card has been introduced.
55. **Tuvalu:** Tuvalu are carrying out additional screening on air and sea arrivals and have declared the following travel restrictions:
 - Any person who has visited China in the last 30 days is prohibited from entry;
 - Seafarers from vessels which have been in China or a high-risk country in the last 30 days are prohibited from entry; and
 - Any person who has been in a high-risk country (excluding China) is required to spend at least 5 days in a non-high-risk country prior to entry and obtain a medical clearance 3 days prior to entry.
56. **Samoa:** SGOV is discouraging all non-essential overseas travel by public servants, in particular to, China and countries with confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV. It is closely monitoring inbound travel and working closely with international airlines on screening of

passengers. To date there has not been a confirmed case of 2019-nCoV in Samoa. As of 04 February 2020, Samoan authorities have updated their travel restrictions to include compulsory screening of all arriving passengers in Samoa, also all travellers originating or transitioning through Mainland China, Hongkong or Macau must self-isolate at the country of last port for at least 14 days.

57. **Singapore:** New visitors of any nationality with recent travel history to mainland China in the last 14 days will not be allowed into Singapore. Those with Chinese passports, with the exception of, Singapore permanent residents (PRs) and long-term pass holders, will also not be allowed to enter Singapore.
58. **Solomon Islands Government:** The Solomon Islands Government have now circulated an amended travel advisory that takes a more nuanced approach to border screening. The amended advice explicitly notes that earlier advice "was not a travel ban or cancellation of flights, but an addendum to the existing entry conditions as prescribed under the Immigration Act." The new advice clarifies that "risk-based health screening will be applied to all passengers travelling to Solomon Islands. Should that screening identify any concerns, immigration officers have the powers to refuse entry or permit on condition of quarantine/isolation."
59. **Cook Islands:** The following travel advisory has been issued by Cook Islands on 1 February 2020, "Persons intending to travel to the Cook Islands who have been in China within the last 14 days prior to travel will be denied entry into the Cook Islands. In addition, all Cook Islanders and residents of the Cook Islands should avoid non-essential travel to China."
60. **Vietnam:** In addition to New Zealand's own travel restrictions, Viet Nam's Chinese flight ban will affect travel between New Zealand and Viet Nam. The China Southern Hanoi-Guangzhou-Auckland route, for example, is a common and cost competitive route. We have yet to receive consular calls from New Zealanders whose travel has been disrupted, but we anticipate we will be receiving such calls in coming days. (note Viet Nam receives approximately 40,000 New Zealand visitors per annum). Vietnam will also refuse to issue visas to anyone who has travelled to China in the last two weeks. The export and import of goods have been suspended at the Viet Nam-China border gates in the province of Lang Son. Alongside the travel restrictions Prime Minister Phuc has announced coronavirus is a "national epidemic". Viet Nam now has seven confirmed cases of coronavirus.

Appendix

NHCC Contact Information: 08/02/2020

National Coordinator – Sue Gordon	NHCC_NationalCoordinator@health.govt.nz
Response Manager - Murray Mills	NHCC_ResponseManager@health.govt.nz
Operations(Border) 04 816 3431	NHCC_OpsBorder@health.govt.nz
Operations 04 816 3484	NHCC_Operations@health.govt.nz
Logistics 04 816 2378	NHCC_InternalLog@health.govt.nz
PIM 04 816 3993	NHCC_PIM@health.govt.nz
Intelligence 04 816 3909	NHCC_Intelligence@health.govt.nz
Planning 04 816 3915	NHCC_Planning@health.govt.nz

NHCC continues to operate 7 days per week.

Next Report

The next report will be a Sitrep at **1300 hrs on Sunday 09 February 2020.**

Prepared by: Kenneth Gustafson, NHCC Intelligence

Approved by: Sue Gordon, NHCC National Coordinator



SITREP 20

NOVEL CORONAVIRUS 2019-nCoV

Issued: **1300 hrs 09 February 2020,**

IN CONFIDENCE

New information in red text

Unless otherwise specified, all information is current as of **1300 hours 09 February 2020.**

Summary

1. An outbreak of 2019-nCoV has been ongoing in Mainland China with the epicentre being Hubei Province, China. **Since the previous situation report there has been an increase of 3,482 confirmed cases and an increase of 87 deaths. Of the confirmed cases, there has been an increase of 73 exported cases outside of China. The total number of recovered cases is growing daily.** The Ministry of Health is aware of another confirmed case of a New Zealand citizen that was aboard a quarantined cruise ship in Japan. Both individuals are currently receiving care in a hospital in Japan. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade is providing consular assistance to this individual. **There are no confirmed cases in New Zealand.** At the International Health Regulations (IHR) Emergency Committee meeting on 31 January 2020, the World Health Organization declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). The WHO has advised countries like New Zealand to expect imported cases. New Zealand's risk assessment is that the likelihood of one or more imported cases of 2019-nCoV infection in New Zealand is high. The likelihood of limited person-to-person transmission is moderate and the likelihood of sustained transmission, and widespread outbreaks is low.

International Outbreak Situation

Figure 1: Epidemic curve of 2019-nCoV cases (n=130) identified outside of China, by date of onset of symptoms and travel history, 08 February 2020

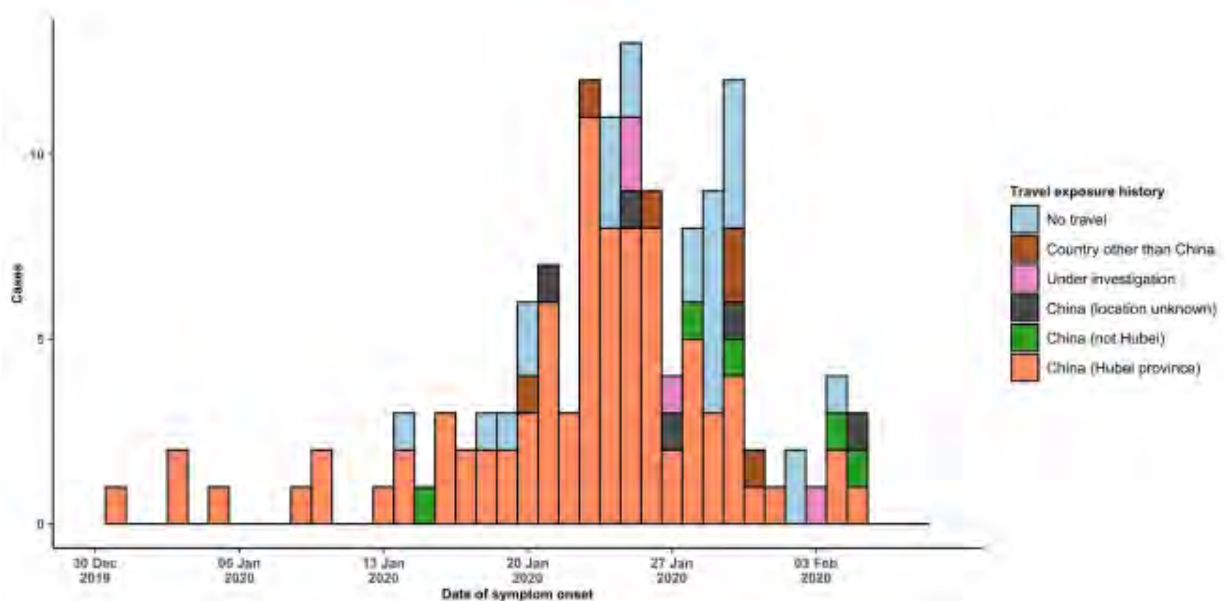
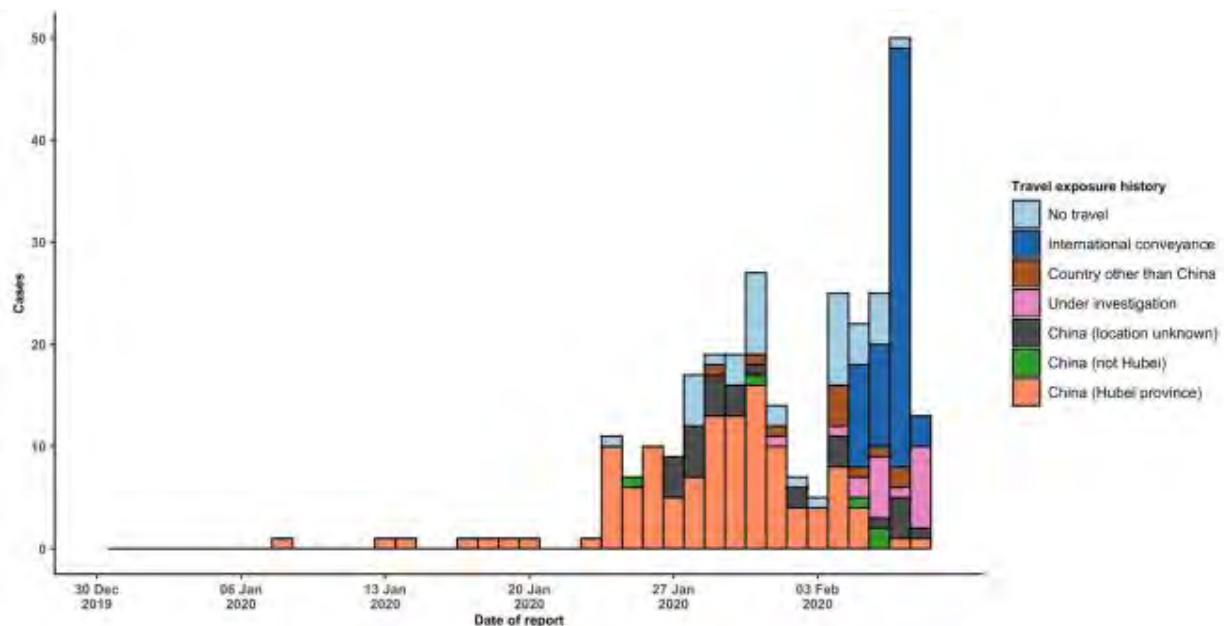
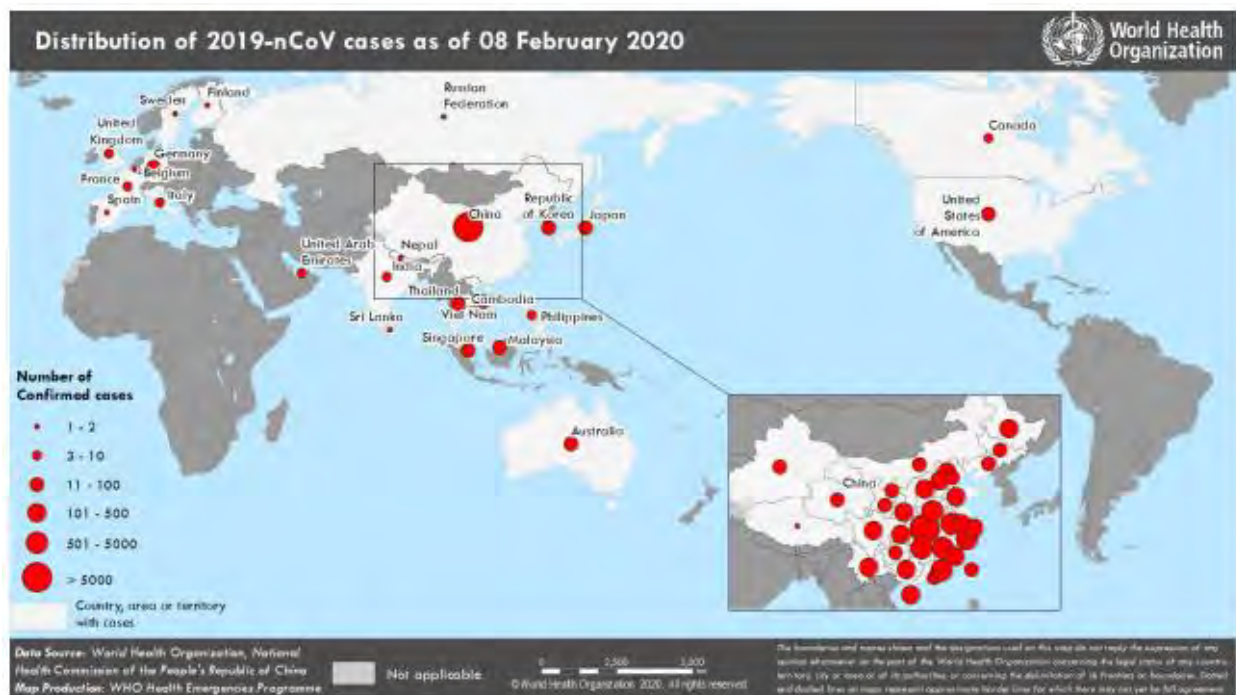


Figure 2: Epidemic curve of 2019-nCoV (n=228) identified outside of China, by date of reporting and travel history, 07 February 2020



2. The information about case numbers and mortality has been variable. Information from the WHO is validated but appears to be several days behind other reports. We are monitoring formal (WHO) reports and receiving reports from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade's 6(a) and from the Australian Department of Health. These numbers also differ significantly from media reports.
3. As of 09 February 2020, there are 34,963 of 2019-nCoV that have been reported globally. There have been 725 confirmed deaths, 723 within Mainland China, one from the Philippines and one from Hong Kong. Of the confirmed cases reported globally, the case fatality rate is approximately 2%.
4. There have been 34,620 cases reported in mainland China. Of these approximately 71% have been from Hubei Province. Of the confirmed cases in mainland China 6,101 cases (not including the 638 reported deaths) have been reported as severe.
5. There have been 288 exported cases have been reported outside of China. There have been no new countries reporting cases of 2019-nCoV in the past 24 hours.
6. The report of 4 confirmed cases in Ethiopia has turned out to be invalid as the test results have come back negative. There are no confirmed cases in Ethiopia.
7. Sustained human-to-human transmission is likely to be occurring in the majority of provinces outside of Hubei in China. Additionally, limited instances of human-to-human transmission have been observed in a number of countries outside mainland China.

Figure 3: Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV, 08 February 2020



World Health Organization (WHO) Advice

8. WHO's risk assessment of the situation is: **very high in China; high at the regional level; high at the global level.**
9. WHO determined that the novel Coronavirus multi-country outbreak constitutes a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) under the International Health Regulations (IHR) 2005 on 31 January 2020.
10. 10 additional States Parties are implementing travel restrictions, according to the media and/or official reports to WHO. To date, a total of 72 States Parties were identified to be implementing travel restrictions through official reports, official statements and the media. Of these 72 States Parties, WHO received 23 (32%) official reports from States Parties about their travel restrictions. Six other States Parties published official statements but have not yet formally communicated with WHO on their measures. Of note, the situation is subject to change, and some countries are currently in the process of implementing additional restrictions.
11. WHO and partners have developed a global strategic preparedness and response plan, which outlines the public health measures that the international community can provide support to all countries to prepare for and respond to the 2019-nCoV outbreak. The plan describes what we have learned so far about the virus and translates that knowledge into strategic action that can guide the efforts of all national and international partners when developing context-specific national and regional operational plans. The full plan can be viewed via: www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/srp-04022020.pdf

Key Messages

12. Healthline has now established its register for people in self-isolation, as a way of regularly checking on their welfare and wellbeing. The ability to regularly check on people's welfare and wellbeing while in self isolation is an important tool to support those people and ensure that they stay healthy. During 8 February, 310 people registered for self-isolation, 290 of whom had travelled from China in the previous 14 days, 5 of whom reported having had close contact with a confirmed case. The Healthline number is: 0800 358 5453.
13. On Thursday night the Ministry of Health hosted an important community meeting with Whangaparoa residents to update on 2019-nCoV and how we're supporting those people in isolation at the Whangaparoa Reception Centre as well as to disseminate health advice to members of the public.
14. The Ministry has also launched a Facebook page to initially help circulate more information about coronavirus. [facebook.com/minhealthnz](https://www.facebook.com/minhealthnz)
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Whangaparoa Reception Center

16. Consular staff will remain in contact with New Zealanders who remain in Hubei working on the best way we can help them.
17. As a precautionary health measure, there have been samples taken from a small number of returnees on site. All of these results have come back negative for 2019-nCoV.
18. There are 157 returnees on site. The medical team have triaged and assessed the patients. There have been no serious medical issues identified, and all assessed guests are presenting as asymptomatic for 2019-nCoV. Any further testing will be done based upon a needs assessment.
19. The New Zealand Red Cross continue with needs assessments. The needs assessments include clothing needs, health needs, cultural needs as well as information regarding social and financial support. The Ministry of Health is working with Auckland Emergency Management and the Red Cross to secure necessary supplies.
20. Ministry of Health staff continue to work alongside other agencies onsite around logistics, amenities, etc.

Risk Assessment

21. ESR has published a risk assessment summary for 07 February 2020 and has determined:
 - Likelihood of significant public health impact if imported: **HIGH**
 - Despite the recent travel restrictions implemented in New Zealand, given our geographic and community links with China (including returning New Zealand residents following the Chinese New Year) and the increasing number of other countries with reported cases, the likelihood of one or more cases being imported to New Zealand is **HIGH**
 - Likelihood of limited transmission: **HIGH**
 - Based on the currently available limited evidence of pre-symptomatic spread and super spreader events, the likelihood of sustained transmission is **LOW-MODERATE**, but the risk of outbreaks may be higher in some settings.

- Given the assessment of the likelihood of importation, transmission in New Zealand and the public health impact, the overall public health risk from this event is considered **HIGH**.
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New Zealand Border Response

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New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm: Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), permanent residents and their immediate family
Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
37. This also applies to passengers transiting in New Zealand, unless they are New Zealand citizens, permanent residents or their immediate families
38. The advice to any traveller who has been in Hubei province in the last 14 days to self isolate for 14 days continues. As of 02 February 2020, all travellers arriving in New Zealand who were in other areas of mainland China should self-isolate for a period of 14 days. More information is available on the Ministry of Health website: health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov/novel-coronavirus-self-isolation
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40. Guidance for responding to ill travellers is being provided to public health units and the border sector.
41. Approximately 725 passengers on five flights arrived at Auckland Airport. Passengers being advised to self isolate were provided with the advice to self register with Healthline.
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 - Public health staff are also available to talk to border officials and others working at the airports to answer questions about 2019-nCoV.
 - Responding to reports of ill travellers.
 - Undertaking contact tracing for casual and close contacts of confirmed cases on flights to New Zealand.
 - Undertaking contact tracing of close contacts in New Zealand of confirmed cases overseas.
43. The Ministry of Health are continuing to work closely with the National Border Working Group and Visitor Sector Emergency Advisory Group.
44. Customs is convening daily meetings of the Border Working Group to facilitate the application of enhanced border measures and to ensure coordination and consistency across agencies.
45. The Golden Princess cruise ship left Auckland yesterday (08 February 2020) on its return journey to Melbourne (arrives 12 February). One crew member joined the Golden Princess from the Diamond Princess which is currently under quarantine in Japan. The crew member is well, but as a precautionary measure, is in self-isolation on board.

Public Information

46. The Ministry's media team are responding to a number of queries from print and television media. Queries from the public are coming to the Ministry's info@health.govt.nz email. The Ministry's novel coronavirus webpage has received over 25,000 views.
47. The Ministry of Health's general public health advice on novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) has been added to the website. Included is information and advice for people who have recently travelled from Wuhan and the Hubei province. As well as specific advice for people who have recently travelled from China. Key messages, and responses to media and public queries are being collated to develop FAQs for the web page.
48. **Healthline Information:** On 8 February there were 181 callers concerned about Coronavirus who did disclose some information. In addition to this, 73 callers were diverted to the Healthline Coronavirus self-serve micro-site for information. Between 0000hrs and

- 37 callers were experiencing cold or flu-like symptoms
- 118 (65%) were regarding people who had been outside NZ in the previous 4 weeks
- 17 required the use of an interpreter
- 82% received self-care advice or information.

[illegible]

49. **China:** Travel restrictions in China have extended to Zhejiang province, where media reports suggest that a further 30 million people have been placed in 'lockdown'¹. Zhejiang province has the second most confirmed Coronavirus cases after Hubei in mainland China.
50. **Australia:** The Australian Department of Health is providing us with its sitreps. The National Incident Room (NIR) has been activated in response to this outbreak. As of 11:54 hrs 09 February 2020 there have been a total of 15 confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV in Australia.
51. The Australian Health Protection Principal Committee (AHPPC), on advice of the Communicable Diseases Network Australia (CDNA), considered the changes in epidemiology of novel coronavirus in China. AHPPC noted the increasing (but still relatively small) number of cases in provinces outside Hubei Province and the now resulting increased risk posed from travellers from all of mainland China.
52. **Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICs):** on 23 January 2020, MFAT officials met with partners of the Pacific health security group to discuss the situation with novel coronavirus in the Pacific. Should 2019-nCoV impact the Pacific, PICs are likely to need additional personal protective equipment (PPE) and support for the preparation and testing of samples. They may also need influenza vaccine for health workers who may be impacted by 2019-nCoV and possibly extra antibiotics (for secondary infections). Antiviral medications such as Tamiflu were assessed by WHO to be ineffective in treating the virus.
53. **Ethiopia:** There report of 4 confirmed cases in Ethiopia has turned out to be negative. There are no confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV in Ethiopia. The Ethiopian Airports Authority continues to screen passengers in cooperation with the Ethiopian Ministry of Health and Institute of Public Health. Ethiopian Airlines has indicated that it will continue its flights to China until WHO provides advice against it.

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54. **Rwanda:** RwandAir has temporarily halted all flights to and from China as from 31 January until further notice. The Rwanda Government continues to screen all passengers on arrival.
55. **Kenya:** Kenya Airways has also suspended services to and from Guangzhou until further notice. The Kenyan Government is screening all passengers, for inflated temperature, at ports of entry.
56. **Fiji:** The Fijian Ministry of Health and medical services are investigating two Fijian citizens for Novel Coronavirus. As of Sunday 1 February, restrictions are imposed on all foreign nationals who have been in mainland China within 14 days of their intended travel to Fiji. The Fijian Government is closely working with all international carriers to ensure that any travellers who fall under these restrictions are not permitted to board flights to Fiji. All incoming travellers to Fiji are now required to undergo basic medical screening. Medical officers are screening flights from Singapore and Hong Kong, and Nurses, Health Inspectors are screening all other flights. A new arrivals card has been introduced.
57. **Tuvalu:** Tuvalu are carrying out additional screening on air and sea arrivals and have declared the following travel restrictions:
- Any person who has visited China in the last 30 days is prohibited from entry;
 - Seafarers from vessels which have been in China or a high-risk country in the last 30 days are prohibited from entry; and
 - Any person who has been in a high-risk country (excluding China) is required to spend at least 5 days in a non-high-risk country prior to entry and obtain a medical clearance 3 days prior to entry.
58. **Samoa:** SGOV is discouraging all non-essential overseas travel by public servants, in particular to, China and countries with confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV. It is closely monitoring inbound travel and working closely with international airlines on screening of passengers. To date there has not been a confirmed case of 2019-nCoV in Samoa. As of 04 February 2020, Samoan authorities have updated their travel restrictions to include compulsory screening of all arriving passengers in Samoa, also all travellers originating or transitioning through Mainland China, Hongkong or Macau must self-isolate at the country of last port for at least 14 days.
59. **Singapore:** New visitors of any nationality with recent travel history to mainland China in the last 14 days will not be allowed into Singapore. Those with Chinese passports, with the exception of, Singapore permanent residents (PRs) and long-term pass holders, will also not be allowed to enter Singapore.
60. **Solomon Islands Government:** The Solomon Islands Government have now circulated an amended travel advisory that takes a more nuanced approach to border screening. The amended advice explicitly notes that earlier advice "was not a travel ban or cancellation of flights, but an addendum to the existing entry conditions as prescribed under the Immigration Act." The new advice clarifies that "risk-based health screening will be applied to all passengers travelling to Solomon Islands. Should that screening identify any concerns, immigration officers have the powers to refuse entry or permit on condition of quarantine/isolation."
61. **Cook Islands:** The following travel advisory has been issued by Cook Islands on 1 February 2020, "Persons intending to travel to the Cook Islands who have been in China within the last 14 days prior to travel will be denied entry into the Cook Islands. In addition, all Cook Islanders and residents of the Cook Islands should avoid non-essential travel to China."

62. **Vietnam:** In addition to New Zealand's own travel restrictions, Viet Nam's Chinese flight ban will affect travel between New Zealand and Viet Nam. The China Southern Hanoi-Guangzhou-Auckland route, for example, is a common and cost competitive route. We have yet to receive consular calls from New Zealanders whose travel has been disrupted, but we anticipate we will be receiving such calls in coming days. (note Viet Nam receives approximately 40,000 New Zealand visitors per annum). Vietnam will also refuse to issue visas to anyone who has travelled to China in the last two weeks. The export and import of goods have been suspended at the Viet Nam-China border gates in the province of Lang Son. Alongside the travel restrictions Prime Minister Phuc has announced coronavirus is a "national epidemic". Viet Nam now has seven confirmed cases of coronavirus.

Appendix

NHCC Contact Information: 08/02/2020

National Coordinator – Sue Gordon	NHCC_NationalCoordinator@health.govt.nz
Response Manager - Murray Mills	NHCC_ResponseManager@health.govt.nz
Operations(Border) 04 816 3431	NHCC_OpsBorder@health.govt.nz
Operations 04 816 3484	NHCC_Operations@health.govt.nz
Logistics 04 816 2378	NHCC_InternalLog@health.govt.nz
PIM 04 816 3993	NHCC_PIM@health.govt.nz
Intelligence 04 816 3909	NHCC_Intelligence@health.govt.nz
Planning 04 816 3915	NHCC_Planning@health.govt.nz

NHCC continues to operate 7 days per week.

Next Report

The next report will be a Sitrep at **1300 hrs on Monday 10 February 2020.**

Prepared by: Dean Rutherford, NHCC Intelligence

Approved by: Sue Gordon, NHCC National Coordinator



SITREP 21 DRAFT
NOVEL CORONAVIRUS 2019-nCoV
Issued: 1300 hrs 10 February 2020,
IN CONFIDENCE

New information in red text

Unless otherwise specified, all information is current as of 1300 hours 10 February 2020.

Summary

1. An outbreak of 2019-nCoV has been ongoing in Mainland China with the epicentre being Hubei Province, China. Since the previous situation report there has been an increase of 2,676 confirmed cases (~7.7%) and an increase of 89 deaths (~11%). Of the confirmed cases, there has been an increase of 19 exported cases (~6.6%) outside of China. The total number of recovered cases is growing daily. **There are no confirmed cases in New Zealand.** On 31 January 2020, the World Health Organization declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). New Zealand's risk assessment is that the likelihood of one or more imported cases of 2019-nCoV infection in New Zealand is high. The likelihood of limited person-to-person transmission is moderate and the likelihood of sustained transmission, and widespread outbreaks is low.

International Outbreak Situation

Figure 1: Epidemic curve of 2019-nCoV cases (n=138) identified outside of China, by date of onset of symptoms and travel history, 09 February 2020

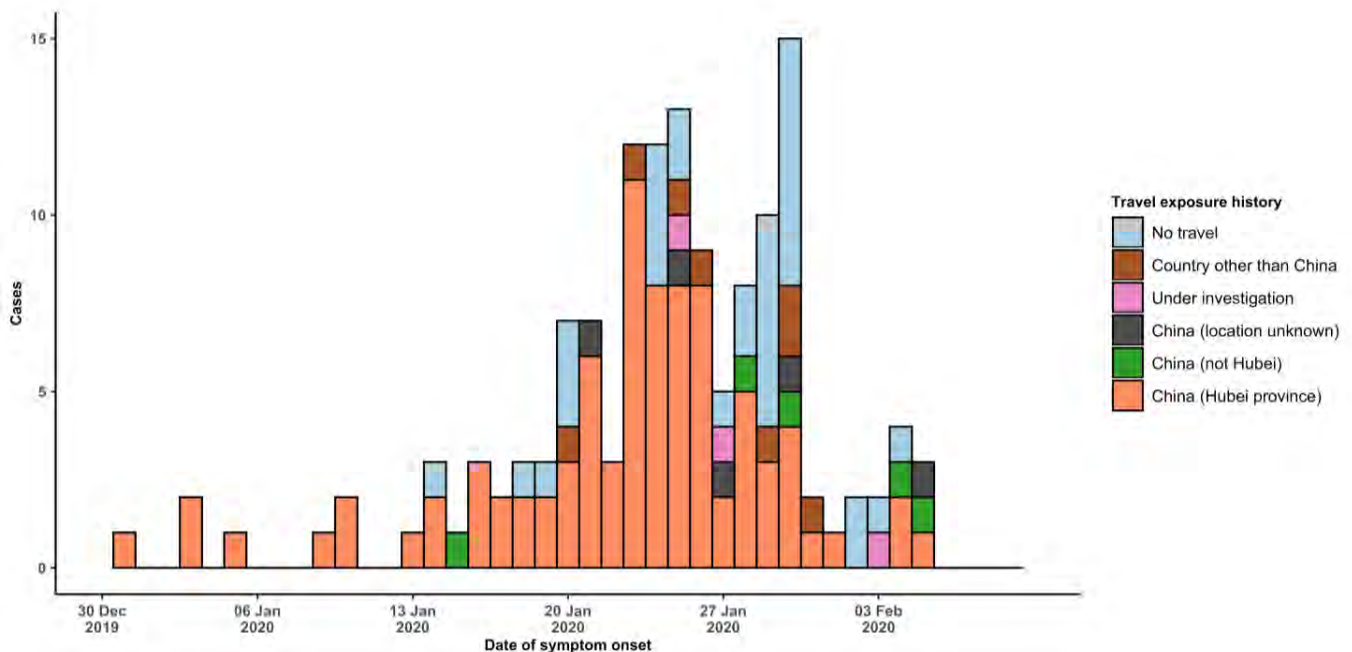
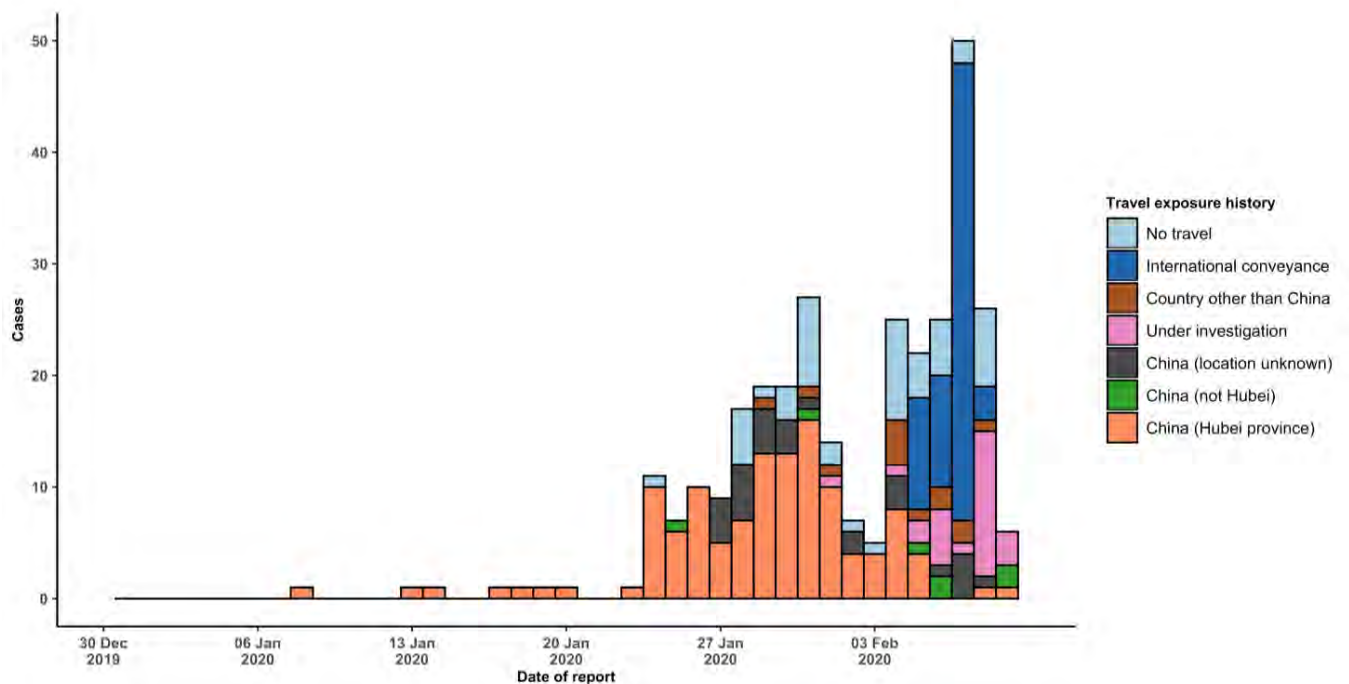
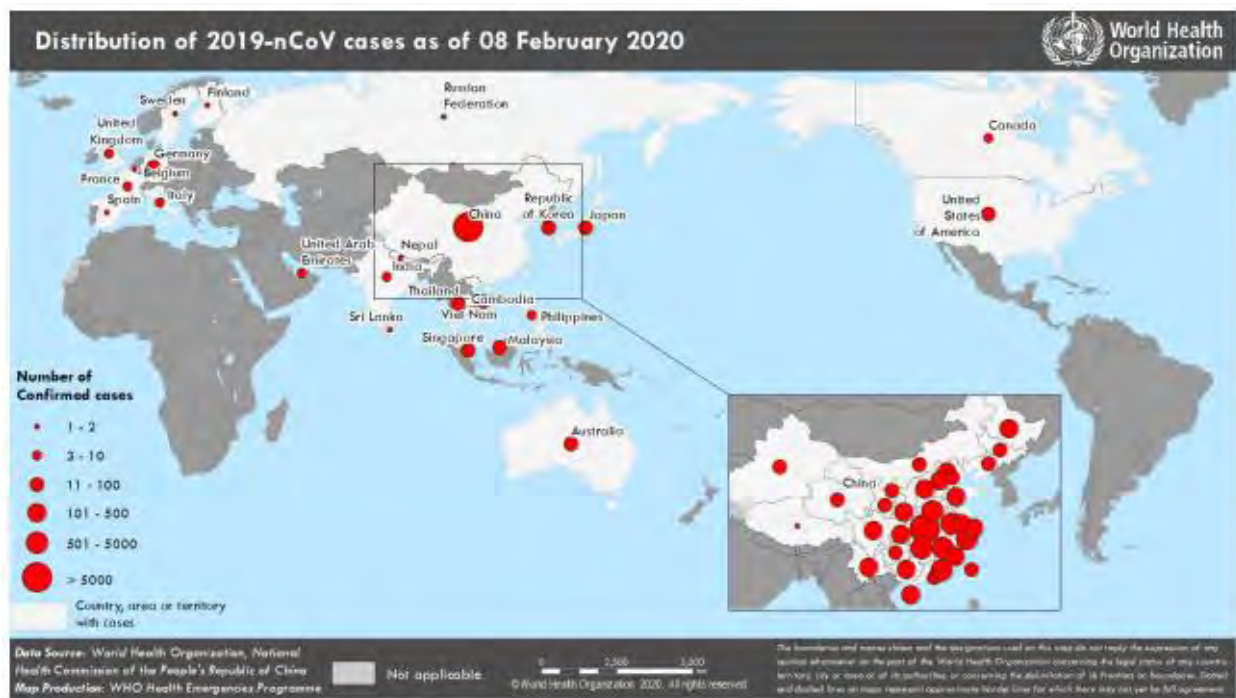


Figure 2: Epidemic curve of 2019-nCoV (n=307) identified outside of China, by date of reporting and travel history, 09 February 2020



2. The information about case numbers and mortality has been variable. Information from the WHO is validated but appears to be several days behind other reports. We are monitoring formal (WHO) reports and receiving reports from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade's 6(a) and from the Australian Department of Health. These numbers also differ significantly from media reports.
3. As of 10 February 2020, there are 37,558 of 2019-nCoV that have been reported globally. There have been 812 confirmed deaths, 810 within Mainland China, one from the Philippines and one from Hong Kong. Of the confirmed cases reported globally, the case fatality rate is approximately 2%.
4. There have been 37,251 cases reported in mainland China. Of these approximately 72% have been from Hubei Province. Of the confirmed cases in mainland China 6,188 cases (not including the 812 reported deaths) have been reported as severe.
5. There have been 307 exported cases have been reported outside of China. There have been no new countries reporting cases of 2019-nCoV in the past 48 hours.
6. Sustained human-to-human transmission is likely to be occurring in the majority of provinces outside of Hubei in China. Additionally, limited instances of human-to-human transmission have been observed in a number of countries outside mainland China.

Figure 3: Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV, 09 February 2020



World Health Organization (WHO) Advice

7. WHO's risk assessment of the situation is: **very high in China; high at the regional level; high at the global level.**
8. Ten additional States Parties are implementing travel restrictions, according to the media and/or official reports to WHO. To date, a total of 72 States Parties were identified to be implementing travel restrictions through official reports, official statements and the media. Of these 72 States Parties, WHO received 23 (32%) official reports from States Parties about their travel restrictions. Six other States Parties published official statements but have not yet formally communicated with WHO on their measures. Of note, the situation is subject to change, and some countries are currently in the process of implementing additional restrictions.
9. WHO and partners have developed a global strategic preparedness and response plan, which outlines the public health measures that the international community can provide support to all countries to prepare for and respond to the 2019-nCoV outbreak. The full plan can be viewed via: www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/srp-04022020.pdf

Key Messages

10. There has been a strong response to the first full weekend of Healthline's self-isolation register. As of midnight 10 February 2020, 412 people had registered for self-isolation. Of those, 376 people were instructed to self-register and 397 had travelled from China in the last 14 days. Healthline will be following up with those who require it.

11. The Ministry has been fielding queries from new organisations requesting our help to contact/visit guests at the centre. While guests are welcomed to make contact with whoever they wish to, the Ministry will not be facilitating these requests.
12. The Ministry has also launched a Facebook page to initially help circulate more information about coronavirus. [facebook.com/minhealthnz](https://www.facebook.com/minhealthnz)
13. Additional information can be accessed via: <https://www.health.govt.nz/news-media/news-items/novel-coronavirus-update>

Whangaparoa Reception Centre

14. There are 157 returnees on site. The medical team have triaged and assessed all of the patients. There have been no serious medical issues identified, and all assessed guests are presenting as asymptomatic for 2019-nCoV. Any further testing will be done based upon a needs assessment.
15. The precautionary tests swabs from four guests at Whangaparoa Reception Centre came back negative, a fifth precautionary test result is expected to come back today.
16. The New Zealand Red Cross continue with needs assessments that include clothing, health, cultural needs and information regarding social and financial support. The Ministry of Health is working with Auckland Emergency Management and the Red Cross to secure necessary supplies.
17. Ministry of Health staff continue to work alongside other agencies onsite around logistics, amenities, etc.

Risk Assessment

18. ESR published a risk assessment summary for 10 February 2020 and has determined:
 - Likelihood of significant public health impact if imported: **HIGH**
 - Despite the recent travel restrictions implemented in New Zealand, given our geographic and community links with China (including returning New Zealand residents following the Chinese New Year) and the increasing number of other countries with reported cases, the likelihood of one or more cases being imported to New Zealand is **HIGH**
 - Likelihood of limited transmission: **HIGH**
 - Based on the currently available limited evidence of pre-symptomatic spread and super spreader events, the likelihood of sustained transmission is **LOW-MODERATE**, but the risk of outbreaks may be higher in some settings.
 - Given the assessment of the likelihood of importation, transmission in New Zealand and the public health impact, the overall public health risk from this event is considered **HIGH**.
19. Effective from Thursday 28 January 2020, 2019-nCoV was made a notifiable infectious disease under the Health Act 1956.
20. The ESR, Canterbury Health Labs (CHL) and Lab Plus in Auckland are now providing a novel coronavirus diagnostic test and will accept respiratory samples from all suspected cases that meet the most recent Ministry of Health case definition.

21. The public health advice on the Ministry's website advises people who have recently been to Wuhan or Hubei province, that they should self-isolate for 14 days. This includes people who may have been in close contact with someone diagnosed with the virus.
22. The Ministry is continuing to work closely alongside DHBs and Public Health Units around the country and they will keep us up-to-date of any suspected cases. **As of 1300 hrs on 10 February 2020 there are no confirmed cases in New Zealand.**
23. **The Ministry of Health remains the single point of truth pertaining to 2019-nCoV.**

Whole of Government Response

24. **NZ Customs is looking to implement screening questions to all eGates at the international airports which will complement the current processes.**
25. Ministry of Health is working with Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade officials to ensure effective processes for determining, and responding to, health support that Pacific Island countries and territories may need. This includes clinical input, clinical supplies, personal protective equipment, and any requests for exit screening of travellers from New Zealand to their countries.
26. On 04 February 2020, NEMA convened the National Welfare Coordination Group (NWCG) to discuss the 2019-nCoV response and welfare implications and considerations. The NWCG also considered the potential role of the cluster under the New Zealand Influenza Pandemic Plan (NZIPAP) Welfare work stream, should this be required in future phases of the response. NEMA and NWCG agencies will continue a watching brief and activities in support of MOH, and the NWCG may look to convene again next week.
27. On 05 February 2020 NEMA requested MSD to activate the 0800 Government Helpline to support people in self-isolation that require assistance but do not have adequate information on who to approach, as well as to be on the front-foot should the situation escalate in New Zealand. MOH will reference the service in their guidance on self-isolation.

New Zealand Health Sector Response

28. Expert advisory group (TAG) continues to meet regularly to peer review advice for health practitioners and the primary care sector, and to provide technical expertise to the Ministry.
29. National Health Advisories continue to be sent to the health sector, DHBs and primary care, when any new information on the novel coronavirus becomes available. Updated information is published on the Ministry website: health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov/novel-coronavirus-resources-health-professionals.

New Zealand Border Response

30. The World Health Organization (WHO) does not currently recommend any specific measures for travellers and advises against the application of any travel or trade restrictions on China based on the current information. This is the northern hemisphere influenza season and so we expect to see increased numbers of travellers from the northern hemisphere with influenza-like illnesses.
31. On 02 February 2020 New Zealand implemented additional border measures:

- To extend the travel history in the case definition for novel coronavirus infection to include travel to mainland China (previously this was Hubei province in China, particularly Wuhan)
- to deny entry into New Zealand to people who have left or transited through mainland China from 02 February 2020, with the exception of:
 - New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm: Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), permanent residents and their immediate family
 - Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE)

This also applies to passengers transiting in New Zealand, unless they are New Zealand citizens, permanent residents or their immediate families.

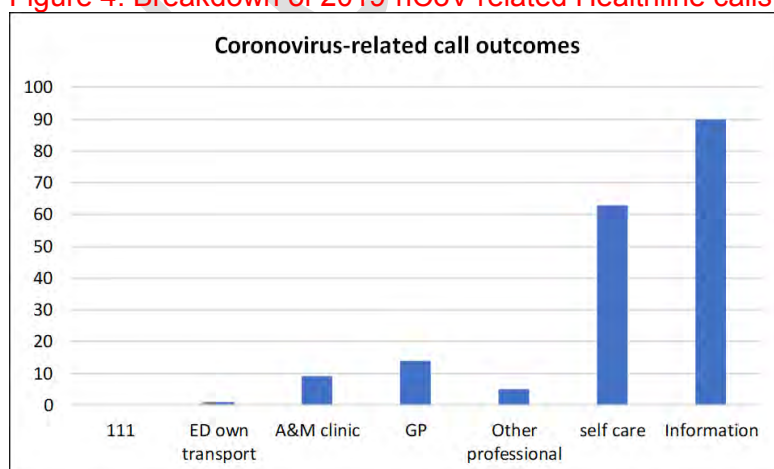
32. The entry restrictions are not retrospective. They only apply to people who were in mainland China at midnight on 02 February 2020. Anyone who left China prior to this date and time is not affected and does not need to self-isolate. The additional border measures are in order to reduce the chances of 2019-nCoV spreading within New Zealand ie by reducing the number of potentially infected people arriving in NZ and asking those who do arrive from mainland China to self-isolate for 14 days. The advice to any traveller who has been in Hubei province in the last 14 days to self-isolate for 14 days continues. As of 02 February 2020, all travellers arriving in New Zealand who were in other areas of mainland China should self-isolate for a period of 14 days. **Contact Healthline to self-register via: 0800 358 5453**
33. Guidance for responding to ill travellers is being provided to public health units and the border sector.
34. Approximately **433** passengers on **four** flights arrived at Auckland Airport. Passengers being advised to self-isolate were provided with the advice to self-register with Healthline.
35. At the border, we are currently:
 - Monitoring border measures undertaken by other countries, particularly Australia, and any recommendations from WHO.
 - Keeping border stakeholders and the tourism industry informed through border advisories and regular meetings. This includes border agency, airport and airline staff, and accommodation providers.
 - Supporting border stakeholders to remind their staff of appropriate measures to protect from respiratory diseases (including from travellers from the northern hemisphere with flu as it is their flu season)
 - Ensuring health advice for travellers arriving in New Zealand is displayed at international ports and airports. This includes health advice cards, posters, banners and, where available, electronic signage.
 - Supporting public health staff at Auckland and Christchurch International Airports who are meeting and providing information to travellers on flights from mainland China and other international flights. Health staff are available at the primary line to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in Hubei province in the last 14 days or, mainland China after midnight on 02 February 2020 (New Zealand time). These staff are not currently undertaking screening or clinical assessments of all arrivals. One passenger was assessed. A public health nurse will be available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. If the passenger's temperature is over 38 C, this will trigger the usual ill-traveller response protocol. Passengers are being provided with information on self-isolation. As of 07 February 2020, Healthline has established a dedicated phone line for persons self-isolating to register. Healthline will be regularly checking on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons registered.
 - Public health staff are also available to talk to border officials and others working at the airports to answer questions about 2019-nCoV.

- Responding to reports of ill travellers.
 - Undertaking contact tracing for casual and close contacts of confirmed cases on flights to New Zealand.
 - Undertaking contact tracing of close contacts in New Zealand of confirmed cases overseas.
36. The Ministry of Health are continuing to work closely with the National Border Working Group and Visitor Sector Emergency Advisory Group.
37. Customs is convening daily meetings of the Border Working Group to facilitate the application of enhanced border measures and to ensure coordination and consistency across agencies.

Public Information

38. The Ministry's media team are responding to a number of queries from print and television media. Queries from the public are coming to the Ministry's info@health.govt.nz email.
39. The Ministry of Health's general public health advice on novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) has been added to the website. Included is information and advice for people who have recently travelled from Wuhan and the Hubei province. As well as specific advice for people who have recently travelled from mainland China. Key messages, and responses to media and public queries are being collated to develop FAQs for the web page.
40. **Healthline Information:**
On 9 February there were:
- 412 Registrations for self-isolation
 - 183 callers concerned about nCoV who did disclose some information.
 - 52 callers were diverted to the Healthline Coronavirus self-serve micro-site for information.
- Of the 183 callers who did disclose some information:
- 45 callers were experiencing cold or flu-like symptoms
 - 141 (77) were regarding people who had been outside NZ in the previous 4 weeks
 - 12 required the use of an interpreter
 - 84% received self-care advice or information.

Figure 4: Breakdown of 2019-nCoV related Healthline calls.



Other Country Responses

41. **China:** Travel restrictions in China have extended to Zhejiang province, where media reports suggest that a further 30 million people have been placed in 'lockdown'. Zhejiang province has the second most confirmed Coronavirus cases after Hubei in mainland China.
42. **Australia:** The Australian Department of Health is providing us with its sitreps. As of 11:54 hrs 09 February 2020 there have been a total of 15 confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV in Australia.
43. **Taiwan:** As of 10 February 2020, Taiwan has 18 confirmed cases. The Central Epidemic Command Center (CECC) announced that travellers that transit through China, Hong Kong and Macau can enter Taiwan requiring home quarantine for 14 days.

Appendix

NHCC Contact Information: 10/02/2020

National Coordinator – Sue Gordon	NHCC_NationalCoordinator@health.govt.nz
Response Manager	NHCC_ResponseManager@health.govt.nz
Operations(Border) 04 816 3431	NHCC_OpsBorder@health.govt.nz
Operations 04 816 3484	NHCC_Operations@health.govt.nz
Logistics 04 816 2378	NHCC_InternalLog@health.govt.nz
PIM 04 816 3993	NHCC_PIM@health.govt.nz
Intelligence 04 816 3909	NHCC_Intelligence@health.govt.nz
Planning 04 816 3915	NHCC_Planning@health.govt.nz

NHCC continues to operate 7 days per week.

Next Report

The next report will be a Sitrep at **1300 hrs on Tuesday 11 February 2020.**

Prepared by: Kenneth Gustafson, NHCC Intelligence

Approved by: Sue Gordon, NHCC National Coordinator



SITREP 22

NOVEL CORONAVIRUS 2019-nCoV

Issued: **1300 hrs 11 February 2020,**

IN CONFIDENCE

New information in red text

Unless otherwise specified, all information is current as of **1300 hours 11 February 2020.**

Summary

1. An outbreak of 2019-nCoV has been ongoing in Mainland China with the epicentre being Hubei Province, China. **Since the previous situation report there has been an increase of 3085 confirmed cases (~8%)¹ and an increase of 97 deaths (~12%). Of the confirmed cases, there has been an increase of 12 exported cases outside of China as well as 70 international conveyance confirmed cases aboard the quarantined cruise ship in Japanese territorial waters. (~27%). The total number of recovered cases is growing daily. **There are no confirmed cases in New Zealand.** On 31 January 2020, the World Health Organization declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). New Zealand's risk assessment is that the likelihood of one or more imported cases of 2019-nCoV infection in New Zealand is high. The likelihood of limited transmission is high and the likelihood of sustained transmission, and widespread outbreaks is low-moderate.**

Key Messages

2. **The Ministry of Health provides current border advice for New Zealand every 48 hours and was reassessed yesterday, 10 February 2020. There is no change at this point to the advice already in place. New Zealand's response and planning is well advanced and continues to evolve with the global situation.**
3. **The guests at Whangaparoa are healthy and well settled. Planning has now begun to return the 59 people not from New Zealand to their countries once their 14 days of isolation is complete. Most of those 59 guests are from numerous Pacific Island nations.**
4. **There has been a strong response to the first full weekend of Healthline's self-isolation register. As of 11 February 2020, 1204 people had registered for self-isolation. Contact Healthline's dedicated 2019-nCoV phonenumber via: 0800 358 5453**
5. The Ministry has also launched a Facebook page to initially help circulate more information about coronavirus. [facebook.com/minhealthnz](https://www.facebook.com/minhealthnz)
6. Additional information can be accessed via: <https://www.health.govt.nz/news-media/news-items/novel-coronavirus-update>

¹ Percentage of change computed as [current # - previous # / previous #]

Whangaparoa Reception Centre

7. There are 157 returnees on site. The medical team have triaged and assessed all of the patients. There have been no serious medical issues identified, and all assessed guests are presenting as asymptomatic for 2019-nCoV. Any further testing will be done based upon medical assessment.
8. The precautionary tests swabs from guests at Whangaparoa Reception Centre came back negative, a fifth precautionary test result is expected to come back today.
9. The New Zealand Red Cross continue with needs assessments that include clothing, health, cultural needs and information regarding social and financial support. The Ministry of Health is working with Auckland Emergency Management and the Red Cross to secure necessary supplies.
10. Ministry of Health staff continue to work alongside other agencies onsite around logistics, amenities, etc.

Risk Assessment

11. ESR published a risk assessment summary for 10 February 2020 and has determined:
 - Likelihood of significant public health impact if imported: **HIGH**
 - Despite the recent travel restrictions implemented in New Zealand, given our geographic and community links with China (including returning New Zealand residents following the Chinese New Year) and the increasing number of other countries with reported cases, the likelihood of one or more cases being imported to New Zealand is **HIGH**
 - Likelihood of limited transmission: **HIGH**
 - Based on the currently available limited evidence of pre-symptomatic spread and super spreader events, the likelihood of sustained transmission is **LOW-MODERATE**, but the risk of outbreaks may be higher in some settings.
 - Given the assessment of the likelihood of importation, transmission in New Zealand and the public health impact, the overall public health risk from this event is considered **HIGH**.
12. Effective from Thursday 28 January 2020, 2019-nCoV was made a notifiable infectious disease under the Health Act 1956.
13. The ESR, Canterbury Health Labs (CHL) and Lab Plus in Auckland are now providing a novel coronavirus diagnostic test and will accept respiratory samples from all suspected cases that meet the most recent Ministry of Health case definition.
14. The public health advice on the Ministry's website advises people who have recently been to Wuhan or Hubei province, that they should self-isolate for 14 days. This includes people who may have been in close contact with someone diagnosed with the virus.
15. The Ministry is continuing to work closely alongside DHBs and Public Health Units around the country and they will keep us up-to-date of any suspected cases. **As of 1300 hrs on 11 February 2020 there are no confirmed cases in New Zealand.**
16. **The Ministry of Health remains the single point of truth pertaining to 2019-nCoV.**

Whole of Government Response

17. New Zealand officials are attending and are scheduled to attend the APEC 2020 Senior Officials Meeting being held in Putrajaya in Malaysia from 03 to 22 February 2020. Standard safety and precautionary measures are being implemented.
18. NZ Customs is looking to implement screening questions to all eGates at the international airports which will complement the current processes.
19. Ministry of Health is working with Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade officials to ensure effective processes for determining, and responding to, health support that Pacific Island countries and territories may need. This includes clinical input, clinical supplies, personal protective equipment, and any requests for exit screening of travellers from New Zealand to their countries.

New Zealand Health Sector Response

20. The Ministry of Health is reviewing the current travel restrictions every 48 hours.
21. Expert advisory group (TAG) continues to meet regularly to peer review advice for health practitioners and the primary care sector, and to provide technical expertise to the Ministry.
22. National Health Advisories continue to be sent to the health sector, DHBs and primary care, when any new information on the novel coronavirus becomes available. Updated information is published on the Ministry website: health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov/novel-coronavirus-resources-health-professionals.

New Zealand Border Response

23. The World Health Organization (WHO) does not currently recommend any specific measures for travellers and advises against the application of any travel or trade restrictions on China based on the current information. This is the northern hemisphere influenza season and so we expect to see increased numbers of travellers from the northern hemisphere with influenza-like illnesses.
24. On 02 February 2020 New Zealand implemented additional border measures:
 - To extend the travel history in the case definition for novel coronavirus infection to include travel to mainland China (previously this was Hubei province in China, particularly Wuhan)
 - to deny entry into New Zealand to people who have left or transited through mainland China from 02 February 2020, with the exception of:
 - New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm: Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), permanent residents and their immediate family
 - Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

This also applies to passengers transiting in New Zealand, unless they are New Zealand citizens, permanent residents or their immediate families

25. The entry restrictions are not retrospective. They only apply to people who were in mainland China at midnight on 02 February 2020. Anyone who left China prior to this date and time is not affected and does not need to self-isolate. The additional border measures are in order to reduce the chances of 2019-nCoV spreading within New Zealand ie by reducing the number of potentially infected people arriving in NZ and asking those who do

arrive from mainland China to self-isolate for 14 days. The advice to any traveller who has been in Hubei province in the last 14 days to self-isolate for 14 days continues. As of 02 February 2020, all travellers arriving in New Zealand who were in other areas of mainland China should self-isolate for a period of 14 days.

26. Guidance for responding to ill travellers is being provided to public health units and the border sector. On 10 February 2020, a Border Advisory (the sixth to date) was sent summarising all advice provided to date for the border sector.
27. Approximately 306 passengers on two flights from mainland China arrived at Auckland Airport and 96 passengers arrived on one flight at Christchurch Airport. Passengers being advised to self-isolate were provided with the advice to self-register with Healthline. Two passengers were referred for health assessment but did not meet the case definition of 2019-nCoV. Christchurch public health staff also met the flight from Hong Kong and advised three passengers from that flight to self-isolate. Two air crews had been to China since 02 February 2020, and they were advised to self-isolate while waiting for their flights out.
28. At the border, we are currently:
 - Monitoring border measures undertaken by other countries, particularly Australia, and any recommendations from WHO.
 - Keeping border stakeholders and the tourism industry informed through border advisories and regular meetings. This includes border agency, airport and airline staff, and accommodation providers.
 - Supporting border stakeholders to remind their staff of appropriate measures to protect from respiratory diseases (including from travellers from the northern hemisphere with flu as it is their flu season)
 - Ensuring health advice for travellers arriving in New Zealand is displayed at international ports and airports. This includes health advice cards, posters, banners and, where available, electronic signage.
 - Supporting public health staff at Auckland and Christchurch International Airports who are meeting and providing information to travellers on flights from mainland China and other international flights. Health staff are available at the primary line to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in Hubei province in the last 14 days or, mainland China after midnight on 02 February 2020 (New Zealand time). These staff are not currently undertaking screening or clinical assessments of all arrivals. A public health nurse will be available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. If the passenger's temperature is over 38 C, this will trigger the usual ill-traveller response protocol. Passengers are being provided with information on self-isolation. As of 07 February 2020, Healthline has established a dedicated phone line for persons self-isolating to register. Healthline will be regularly checking on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons registered.
 - Public health staff are also available to talk to border officials and others working at the airports to answer questions about 2019-nCoV.
 - Responding to reports of ill travellers.
 - Undertaking contact tracing for casual and close contacts of confirmed cases on flights to New Zealand.

- Undertaking contact tracing of close contacts in New Zealand of confirmed cases overseas.
29. The Ministry of Health are continuing to work closely with the National Border Working Group and Visitor Sector Emergency Advisory Group.
 30. Customs is convening daily meetings of the Border Working Group to facilitate the application of enhanced border measures and to ensure coordination and consistency across agencies. Customs has established a Maritime SubGroup to focus on issues arising for sea ports and vessels.

Public Information

31. The Ministry of Health's general public health advice on novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) has been added to the website. Included is information and advice for people who have recently travelled from Wuhan and the Hubei province. As well as specific advice for people who have recently travelled from mainland China. Key messages, and responses to media and public queries are being collated to develop FAQs for the web page.
32. **Healthline Information:** On 10 February there were:
 - 482 Registrations for self-isolation, the cumulative number is 1204.
 - 187 callers concerned about 2019-nCoV who did disclose some information. In addition to 118 callers that were diverted to the Healthline 2019-nCoV self-serve micro-site for information.
 - Of the 187 callers who did disclose some information, 91% received self-care advice or information.

*See Figure 4 & 5 in Appendix for breakdown of Healthline calls.

International Outbreak Situation

33. As of 11 February 2020, there are 40,554 of 2019-nCoV that have been reported globally. There have been 909 confirmed deaths, 907 within Mainland China, one from the Philippines and one from Hong Kong. Of the 909 confirmed deaths, approximately 96% have been in Hubei Province. Of the confirmed cases reported globally, the case fatality rate is approximately 2%.
34. There have been 40,235 cases reported in mainland China. Of these approximately 74% have been from Hubei Province. Of the confirmed cases in mainland China 6,484 cases (not including the 909 reported deaths) have been reported as severe.
35. There have been 319 exported cases reported outside of China. As well as a reported 70 confirmed cases in international conveyance.

World Health Organization (WHO) Advice

36. WHO's risk assessment of the situation is: **very high in China; high at the regional level; high at the global level.**
37. Ten additional States Parties are implementing travel restrictions, according to the media and/or official reports to WHO. To date, a total of 72 States Parties were identified to be

implementing travel restrictions through official reports, official statements and the media. Of these 72 States Parties, WHO received 23 (32%) official reports from States Parties about their travel restrictions. Six other States Parties published official statements but have not yet formally communicated with WHO on their measures. Of note, the situation is subject to change, and some countries are currently in the process of implementing additional restrictions.

38. WHO and partners have developed a global strategic preparedness and response plan, which outlines the public health measures that the international community can provide support to all countries to prepare for and respond to the 2019-nCoV outbreak. The full plan can be viewed via: www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/srp-04022020.pdf

International Conveyances (Cruise Ships)

39. There have been a number of cruise ships that have been managing confirmed and suspected cases of Coronavirus.
40. The World Dream, that was docked at Hong Kong had been quarantined, but passengers were allowed to disembark once a crew member tested negative.
41. Passengers on the Anthem of the Seas were docked at Bayonne, New Jersey, United States of America, but were allowed to disembark after four passengers tested negative.
42. The Westerdam was refused entry to Guam and currently remains at sea off Thailand where it is expected to dock in Bangkok.

Other Country Responses

43. **China:** Travel restrictions in China have extended to Zhejiang province, where media reports suggest that a further 30 million people have been placed in 'lockdown'. Zhejiang province has the second most confirmed Coronavirus cases after Hubei in mainland China. From 12 February 2020 Southern China Airlines plans to change the planes being flown to New Zealand from Guangzhou. The plane's seating capacity will increase from 296 to 360 with impacts on border control measures.
44. **Hong Kong:** The Department of Health in Hong Kong reported that nine people contravened quarantine arrangements and two absconded.
45. **Australia:** The Australian Department of Health is providing us with its sitreps. As of 11:54 hrs 11 February 2020 there have been a total of 15 confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV in Australia.
46. **Taiwan:** As of 10 February 2020, Taiwan has 18 confirmed cases. The Central Epidemic Command Center (CECC) announced that travellers that transit through China, Hong Kong and Macau can enter Taiwan requiring home quarantine for 14 days.

Appendix

Figure 1: Epidemic curve of 2019-nCoV cases (n=144) identified outside of China, by date of onset of symptoms and travel history, 10 February 2020

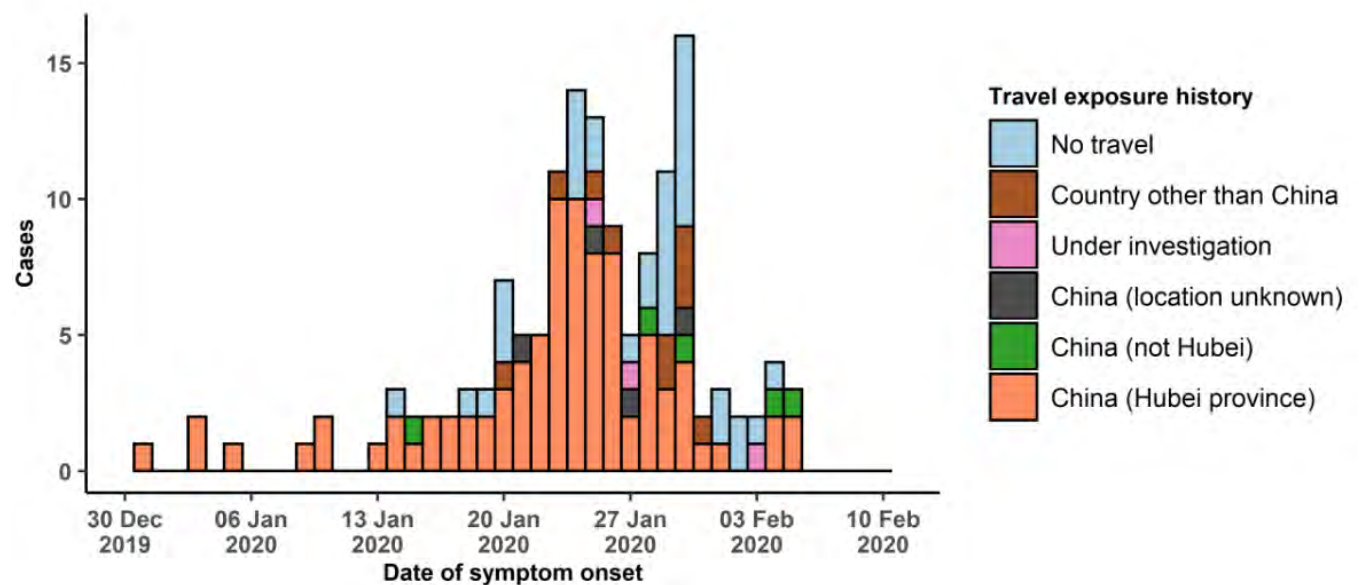


Figure 2: Epidemic curve of 2019-nCoV cases (n=319) identified outside of China, by date of reporting and travel history, 10 February 2020

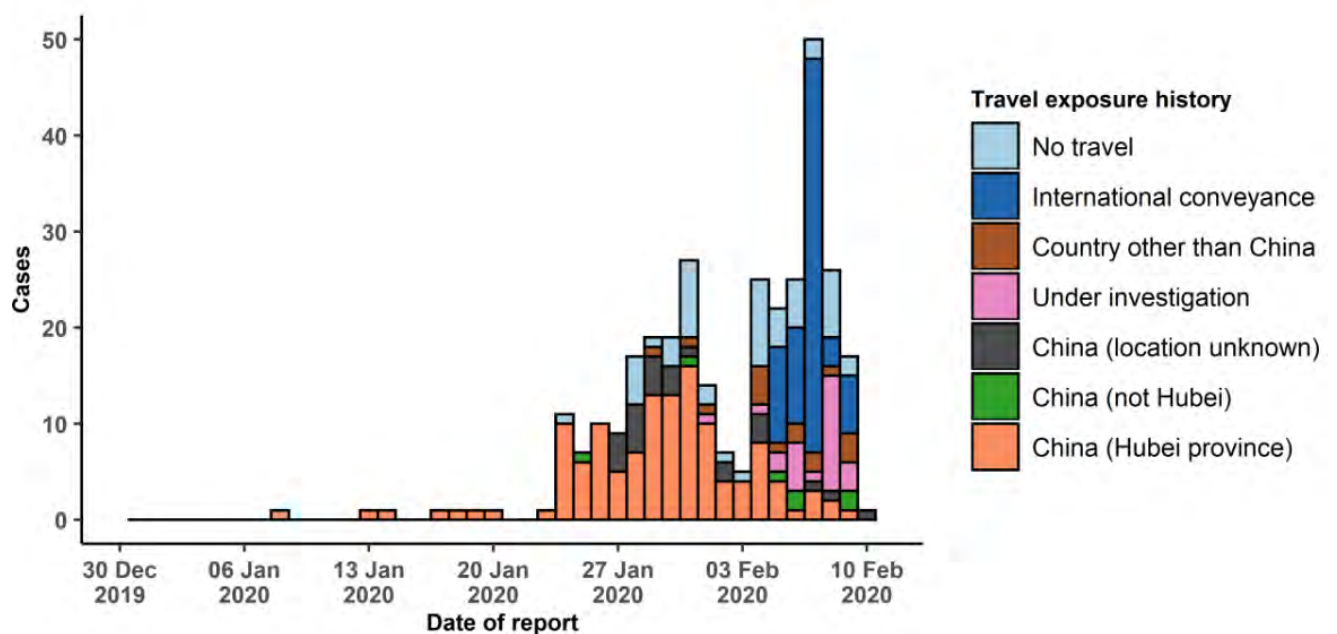


Figure 3: Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV, 10 February 2020

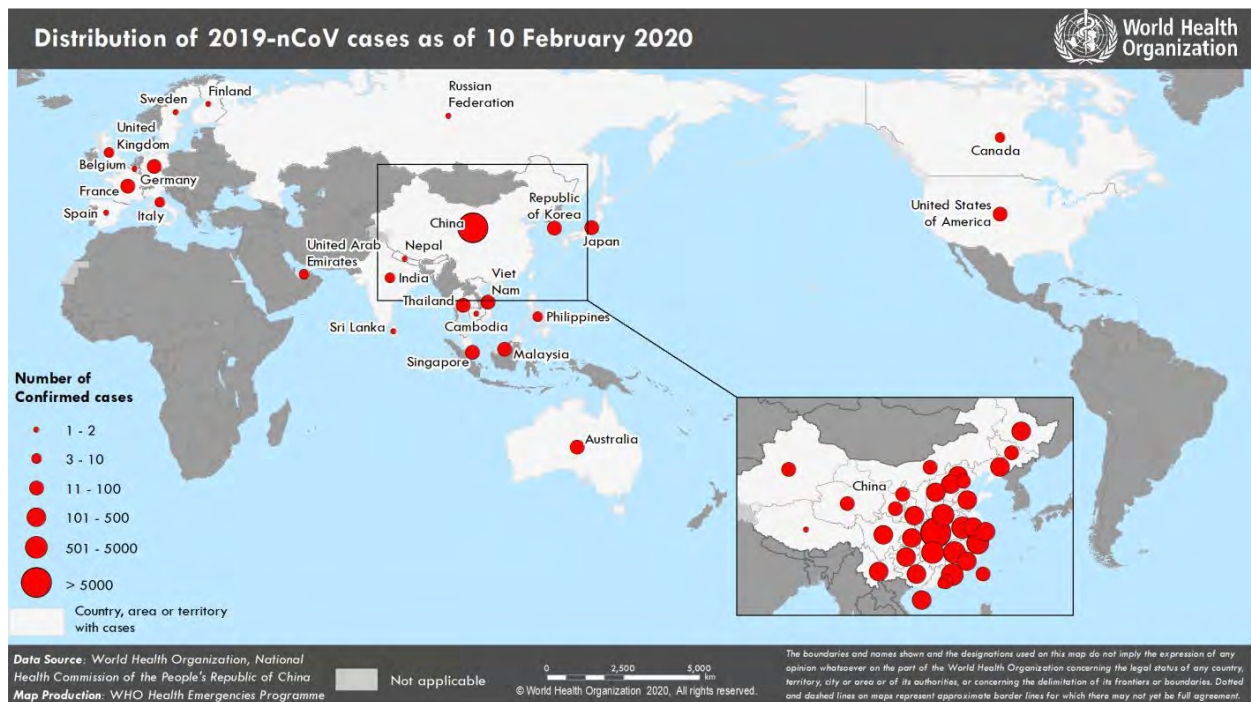


Figure 4: Breakdown of Healthline 2019-nCoV call outcomes

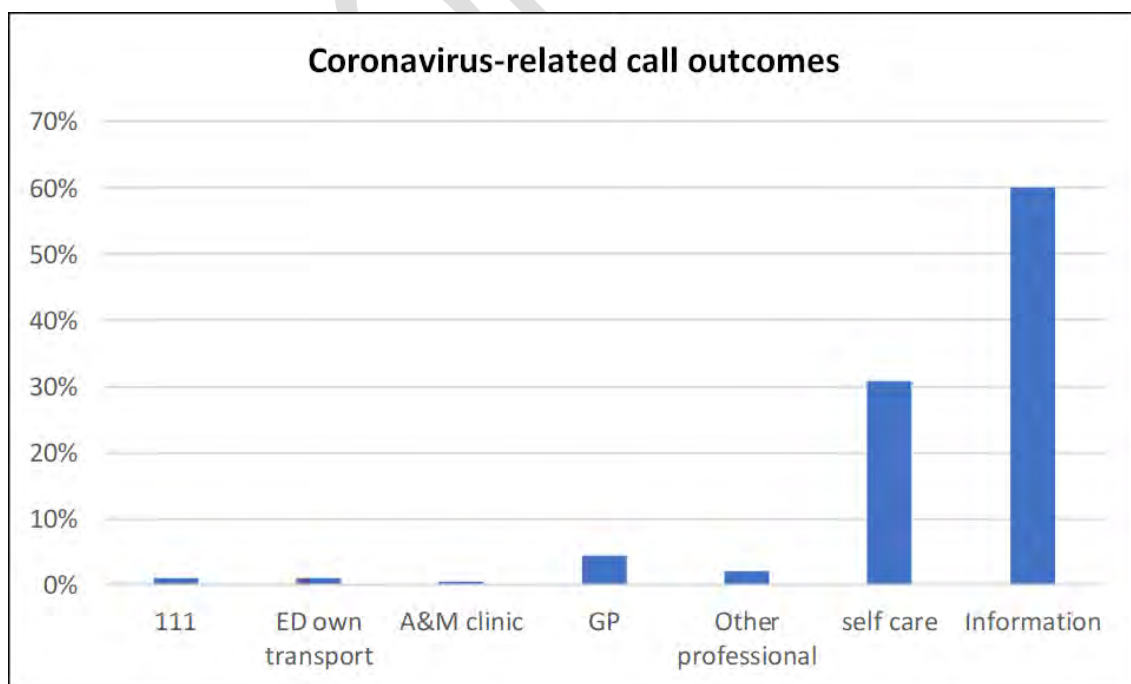
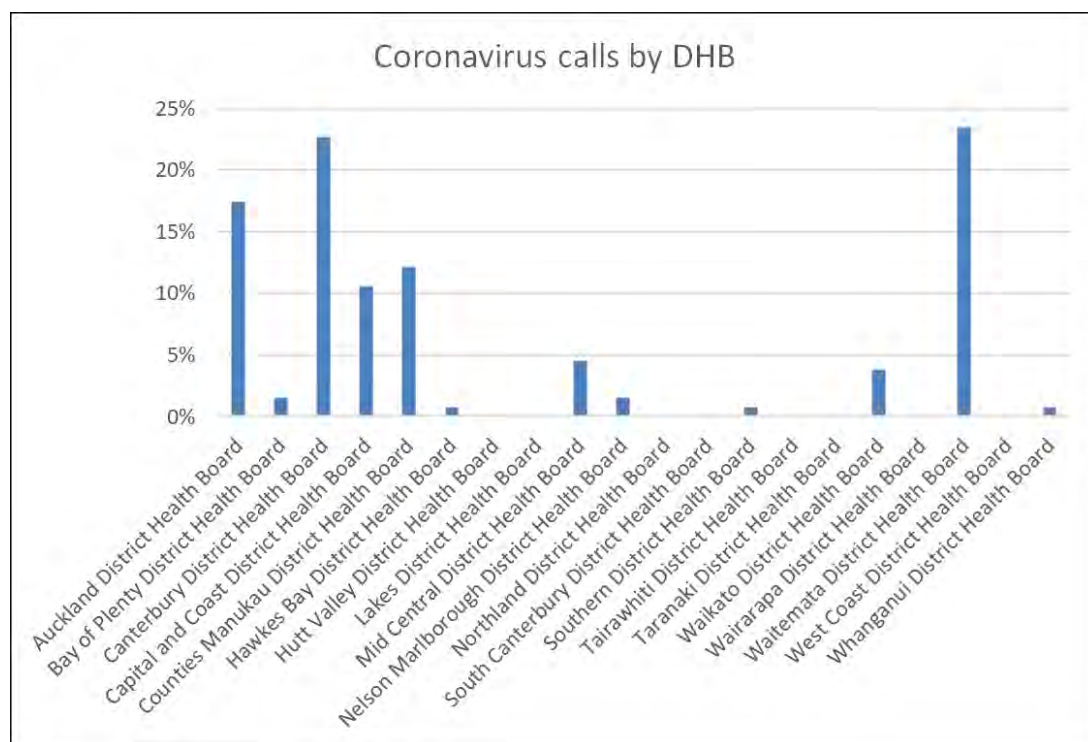


Figure 5: Breakdown of Healthline 2019-nCoV calls by DHB



NHCC Contact Information: 11/02/2020

National Coordinator – Sue Gordon	NHCC_NationalCoordinator@health.govt.nz
Response Manager	NHCC_ResponseManager@health.govt.nz
Operations(Border) 04 816 3431	NHCC_OpsBorder@health.govt.nz
Operations 04 816 3484	NHCC_Operations@health.govt.nz
Logistics 04 816 2378	NHCC_InternalLog@health.govt.nz
PIM 04 816 3993	NHCC_PIM@health.govt.nz
Intelligence 04 816 3909	NHCC_Intelligence@health.govt.nz
Planning 04 816 3915	NHCC_Planning@health.govt.nz

NHCC continues to operate 7 days per week.

Next Report

The next report will be a Sitrep at **1300 hrs on Wednesday 12 February 2020.**

Prepared by: Kenneth Gustafson, NHCC Intelligence

Approved by: Sue Gordon, NHCC National Coordinator



SITREP 23

NOVEL CORONAVIRUS COVID-19

Issued: **1300 hrs 12 February 2020,**

IN CONFIDENCE

New information in red text

Unless otherwise specified, all information is current as of **1300 hours 12 February 2020.**

Summary

1. An outbreak of COVID-19 has been ongoing in Mainland China with the epicentre being Hubei Province, China. **Since the previous situation report there has been an increase of 2,560 confirmed cases (~6 percent)¹ and an increase of 108 deaths (~12 percent).** Of the confirmed cases, there has been an increase of 76 exported cases outside of China as well as 65 international conveyance confirmed cases aboard the quarantined cruise ship in Japanese territorial waters. (~36 percent). The total number of recovered cases is growing daily. **There are no confirmed cases in New Zealand.** On 31 January 2020, the World Health Organization declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). New Zealand's risk assessment is that the likelihood of one or more imported cases of COVID-19 infection in New Zealand is high. The likelihood of limited transmission is high and the likelihood of sustained transmission, and widespread outbreaks is low-moderate. **The WHO has given the official name for the virus, COVID-19, which is short for "Coronavirus Disease 2019."**

Key Messages

2. The Ministry of Health is continuing to work with border agencies to ensure recent arrivals from mainland China are aware of the need to self-isolate for 14 days and register with Healthline. There's been an encouraging response to this initiative. Between 5PM last Friday and midnight last night, there has been a total of 1897 registrations. The Ministry of Health is working with Customs to enable Healthline to proactively contact all people who have arrived in New Zealand via mainland China since 02 February 2020. Contact Healthline self-register number via: **0800 358 5453**
3. There have been some media reports about airborne transmission of COVID-19 but these reports are not supported by any scientific evidence.
4. New Zealand is also continuing to strengthen our ability to test for novel coronavirus. ESR has been successfully testing samples since 31 January 2020. In addition, Canterbury Health Labs (CHL) and Lab Plus in Auckland are now also able to accept respiratory samples and provide a novel coronavirus diagnostic test. All three laboratories are running tests daily, operating 7 days per week.
5. The Ministry wants to acknowledge the scientists who have put these essential services in place so quickly.

¹ Percentage of change computed as [current # - previous # / previous #]

6. The Ministry has launched a Facebook page to initially help circulate more information about coronavirus. [facebook.com/minhealthnz](https://www.facebook.com/minhealthnz)
7. Additional information can be accessed via: <https://www.health.govt.nz/news-media/news-items/novel-coronavirus-update>

Whangaparoa Reception Centre

8. There are 157 returnees on site. The medical team have triaged and assessed all of the patients. There have been no serious medical issues identified, and all assessed guests are presenting as asymptomatic for COVID-19. Any further testing will be done based upon medical assessment.
9. A cultural Pasifika dinner has been confirmed for residents for Wednesday 12 February.
10. Briefings for all residents happening on site today. Briefings include updates on Health & Wellbeing issues, facilities information, and MFAT in attendance to answer questions.
11. The precautionary tests swabs from guests at Whangaparoa Reception Centre came back negative, a fifth precautionary test result is expected to come back today.
12. The New Zealand Red Cross continue with needs assessments that include clothing, health, cultural needs and information regarding social and financial support.
13. Ministry of Health staff continue to work alongside other agencies onsite around logistics, amenities, etc.

Risk Assessment

14. ESR published a risk assessment summary for 12 February 2020 and has determined:
 - Likelihood of significant public health impact if imported: **HIGH**
 - Despite the recent travel restrictions implemented in New Zealand, given our geographic and community links with China (including returning New Zealand residents following the Chinese New Year) and the increasing number of other countries with reported cases, the likelihood of one or more cases being imported to New Zealand is **HIGH**
 - Likelihood of limited transmission: **HIGH**
 - Based on the currently available limited evidence of pre-symptomatic spread and super spreader events, the likelihood of sustained transmission is **LOW-MODERATE**, but the risk of outbreaks may be higher in some settings.
 - Given the assessment of the likelihood of importation, transmission in New Zealand and the public health impact, the overall public health risk from this event is considered **HIGH**.
15. Effective from Thursday 28 January 2020, COVID-19 was made a notifiable infectious disease under the Health Act 1956.
16. The ESR, Canterbury Health Labs (CHL) and Lab Plus in Auckland are now providing a novel coronavirus diagnostic test and will accept respiratory samples from all suspected cases that meet the most recent Ministry of Health case definition.

17. The public health advice on the Ministry's website advises people who have recently been to Wuhan or Hubei province, that they should self-isolate for 14 days. This includes people who may have been in close contact with someone diagnosed with the virus.
18. The Ministry is continuing to work closely alongside DHBs and Public Health Units around the country and they will keep us up-to-date of any suspected cases. **As of 1300 hrs on 12 February 2020 there are no confirmed cases in New Zealand.**
19. **The Ministry of Health remains the single point of truth pertaining to COVID-19.**

Whole of Government Response

20. New Zealand officials are attending and are scheduled to attend the APEC 2020 Senior Officials Meeting being held in Putrajaya in Malaysia from 03 to 22 February 2020. Standard safety and precautionary measures are being implemented.
21. **NZ Customs have reported that there are currently 27,282 Chinese nationals who hold a valid student visa. 16,002 students are in NZ and 11,280 are offshore.**
22. **NZ Customs E-gates went live with a new question, asking if travellers have been in or transited Mainland China in the last 14 days.**
23. **NZ Customs are preparing a paper that outlines what is being done to mitigate COVID-19 risks in the Maritime Domain.**
24. **The Ministry of Health is leading an All-of-Government Cabinet paper to review the 14 day border closure criteria.**
25. Ministry of Health is working with Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade officials to ensure effective processes for determining, and responding to, health support that Pacific Island countries and territories may need. This includes clinical input, clinical supplies, personal protective equipment, and any requests for exit screening of travellers from New Zealand to their countries.

New Zealand Health Sector Response

26. National Health Advisories continue to be sent to the health sector, DHBs and primary care, when any new information on the novel coronavirus becomes available. Updated information is published on the Ministry website: health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov/novel-coronavirus-resources-health-professionals.

New Zealand Border Response

27. The World Health Organization (WHO) does not currently recommend any specific measures for travellers and advises against the application of any travel or trade restrictions on China based on the current information. This is the northern hemisphere influenza season and so we expect to see increased numbers of travellers from the northern hemisphere with influenza-like illnesses.
28. On 02 February 2020 New Zealand implemented additional border measures:
 - To extend the travel history in the case definition for novel coronavirus infection to include travel to mainland China (previously this was Hubei province in China, particularly Wuhan)

- to deny entry into New Zealand to people who have left or transited through mainland China from 02 February 2020, with the exception of:
 - New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm: Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), permanent residents and their immediate family
 - Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

This also applies to passengers transiting in New Zealand, unless they are New Zealand citizens, permanent residents or their immediate families.

29. The Ministry of Health is reviewing the current travel restrictions every 48 hours.
30. The entry restrictions are not retrospective. They only apply to people who were in mainland China at midnight on 02 February 2020. Anyone who left China prior to this date and time is not affected and does not need to self-isolate. The additional border measures are in order to reduce the chances of COVID-19 spreading within New Zealand ie by reducing the number of potentially infected people arriving in NZ and asking those who do arrive from mainland China to self-isolate for 14 days. The advice to any traveller who has been in Hubei province in the last 14 days to self-isolate for 14 days continues. As of 02 February 2020, all travellers arriving in New Zealand who were in other areas of mainland China should self-isolate for a period of 14 days.
31. Expert advisory group (TAG) continues to meet regularly to peer review advice for health practitioners and the primary care sector, and to provide technical expertise to the Ministry. Guidance for responding to ill travellers is being provided to public health units and the border sector. On 10 February 2020, a Border Advisory (the sixth to date) was sent summarising all advice provided to date for the border sector.
32. At the border, we are currently:
 - Monitoring border measures undertaken by other countries, particularly Australia, and any recommendations from WHO.
 - Keeping border stakeholders and the tourism industry informed through border advisories and regular meetings. This includes border agency, airport and airline staff, and accommodation providers.
 - Supporting border stakeholders to remind their staff of appropriate measures to protect from respiratory diseases (including from travellers from the northern hemisphere with flu as it is their flu season)
 - Ensuring health advice for travellers arriving in New Zealand is displayed at international ports and airports. This includes health advice cards, posters, banners and, where available, electronic signage.
 - Supporting public health staff at Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch International Airports who are meeting and providing information to travellers on flights from mainland China and other international flights. Health staff are available at the primary line to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in Hubei province in the last 14 days or, mainland China after midnight on 02 February 2020 (New Zealand time). These staff are not currently undertaking screening or clinical assessments of all arrivals. A public health nurse will be available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. If the passenger's temperature is over 38 C, this will trigger the usual ill-traveller response protocol. Passengers are being provided with information on self-isolation. As of 07 February 2020, Healthline has established a dedicated phone line for persons self-isolating to

register. Healthline will be regularly checking on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons registered.

- Public health staff are also available to talk to border officials and others working at the airports to answer questions about COVID-19.
 - Public health staff have been provided with advice on responding to ill travellers arriving by sea and asked to engage with border organisations and agencies at sea ports to provide information about COVID-19 and how public health officers will manage suspected cases on vessels.
 - Responding to reports of ill travellers.
 - Undertaking contact tracing for casual and close contacts of confirmed cases on flights to New Zealand.
 - Undertaking contact tracing of close contacts in New Zealand of confirmed cases overseas.
33. The Ministry of Health are continuing to work closely with the National Border Working Group and Visitor Sector Emergency Advisory Group.
34. Customs is convening daily meetings of the Border Working Group to facilitate the application of enhanced border measures and to ensure coordination and consistency across agencies. Customs has established a Maritime SubGroup to focus on issues arising for sea ports and vessels.

Public Information

35. The Ministry of Health's general public health advice on novel coronavirus (COVID-19) has been added to the website. Included is information and advice for people who have recently travelled from Wuhan and the Hubei province. As well as specific advice for people who have recently travelled from mainland China. Key messages, and responses to media and public queries are being collated to develop FAQs for the web page.
36. **Healthline Information:** On 11 February there were:
- 437 Registrations for self-isolation, the cumulative number is 1641.
 - 234 callers concerned about COVID-19 who did disclose some information.
 - 92 callers were diverted to the Healthline COVID-19 self-serve micro-site for information.
 - Of the 234 callers who did disclose some information:
 - 88% received self-care advice or information.
 - 12 required the use of an interpreter
 - 162 (69%) were regarding people who had been outside NZ in the previous 4 weeks
 - 44 callers were experiencing cold or flu-like symptoms.

(See Figure 4 & 5 in Appendix for breakdown of Healthline calls. See Figure 6 for breakdown per DHB of self-isolation counts.)

International Outbreak Situation

37. As of 12 February 2020, there are 43,103 of COVID-19 that have been reported globally. There have been 1017 confirmed deaths, 1015 within Mainland China, one from the

Philippines and one from Hong Kong. Of the 1015 confirmed deaths, approximately 96% have been in Hubei Province. Of the confirmed cases reported globally, the case fatality rate is approximately 2%.

38. There have been 42,708 cases reported in mainland China. Of these approximately 74% have been from Hubei Province. Of the confirmed cases in mainland China 7,333 cases (not including the 1017 reported deaths) have been reported as severe.
39. There have been 395 exported cases reported outside of China. As well as a reported 135 confirmed cases in international conveyance.

World Health Organization (WHO) Advice

40. WHO's risk assessment of the situation is: **very high in China; high at the regional level; high at the global level.**
41. Ten additional States Parties are implementing travel restrictions, according to the media and/or official reports to WHO. To date, a total of 72 States Parties were identified to be implementing travel restrictions through official reports, official statements and the media. Of these 72 States Parties, WHO received 23 (32%) official reports from States Parties about their travel restrictions. Six other States Parties published official statements but have not yet formally communicated with WHO on their measures. Of note, the situation is subject to change, and some countries are currently in the process of implementing additional restrictions.
42. WHO and partners have developed a global strategic preparedness and response plan, which outlines the public health measures that the international community can provide support to all countries to prepare for and respond to the COVID-19 outbreak. The full plan can be viewed via: www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/srp-04022020.pdf

International Conveyances (Cruise Ships)

43. There have been a number of cruise ships that have been managing confirmed and suspected cases of Coronavirus.

Other Country Responses

44. **China:** Travel restrictions in China have extended to Zhejiang province, where media reports suggest that a further 30 million people have been placed in 'lockdown'. Zhejiang province has the second most confirmed Coronavirus cases after Hubei in mainland China. From 12 February 2020 Southern China Airlines plans to change the planes being flown to New Zealand from Guangzhou. The plane's seating capacity will increase from 296 to 360 with impacts on border control measures.
45. **Hong Kong:** The Department of Health in Hong Kong reported that nine people contravened quarantine arrangements and two absconded.
46. **Australia:** The Australian Department of Health is providing us with its sitreps. As of 11:05 hrs 12 February 2020 there have been a total of 15 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Australia.

47. **Taiwan:** As of 12 February 2020, Taiwan has 18 confirmed cases. The Central Epidemic Command Center (CECC) announced that travellers that transit through China, Hong Kong and Macau can enter Taiwan requiring home quarantine for 14 days.

Appendix

Figure 1: Epidemic curve of COVID-19 cases (n=150) identified outside of China, by date of onset of symptoms and travel history, 11 February 2020

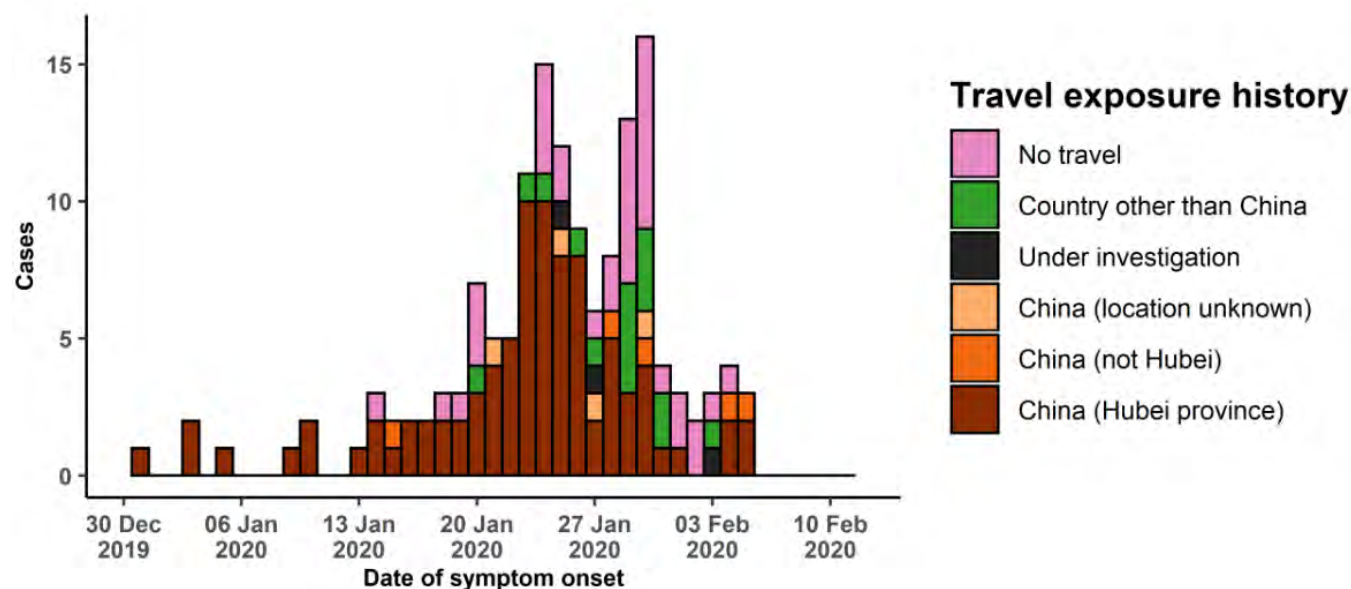


Figure 2: Epidemic curve of COVID-19 cases (n=395) identified outside of China, by date of reporting and travel history, 11 February 2020

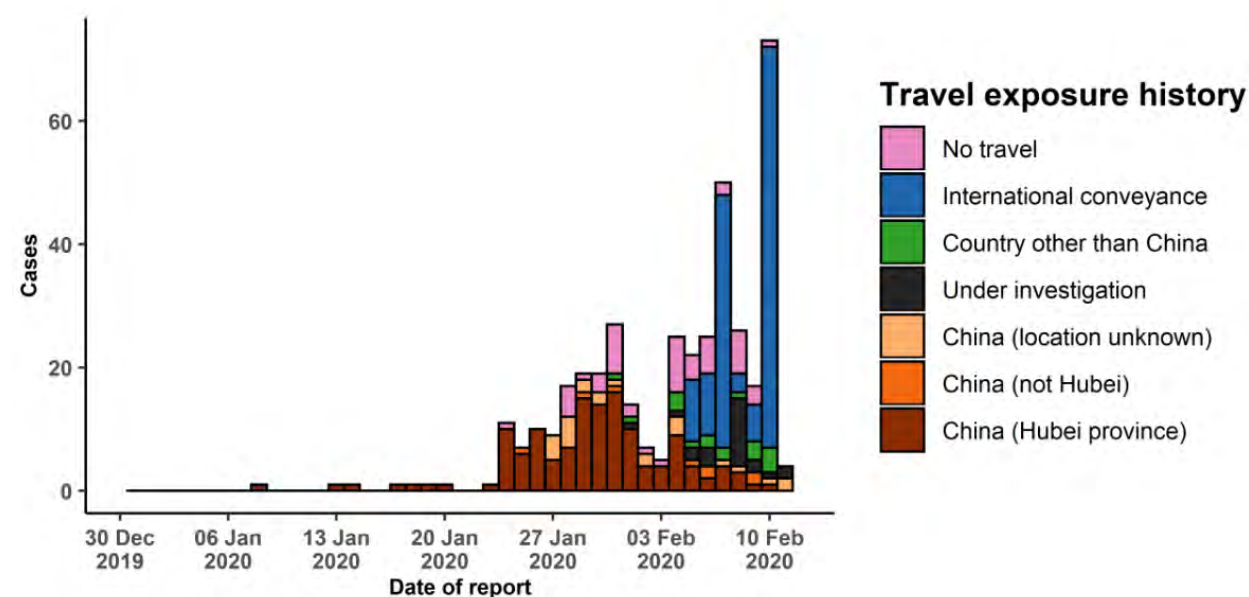


Figure 3: Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of COVID-19, 11 February 2020

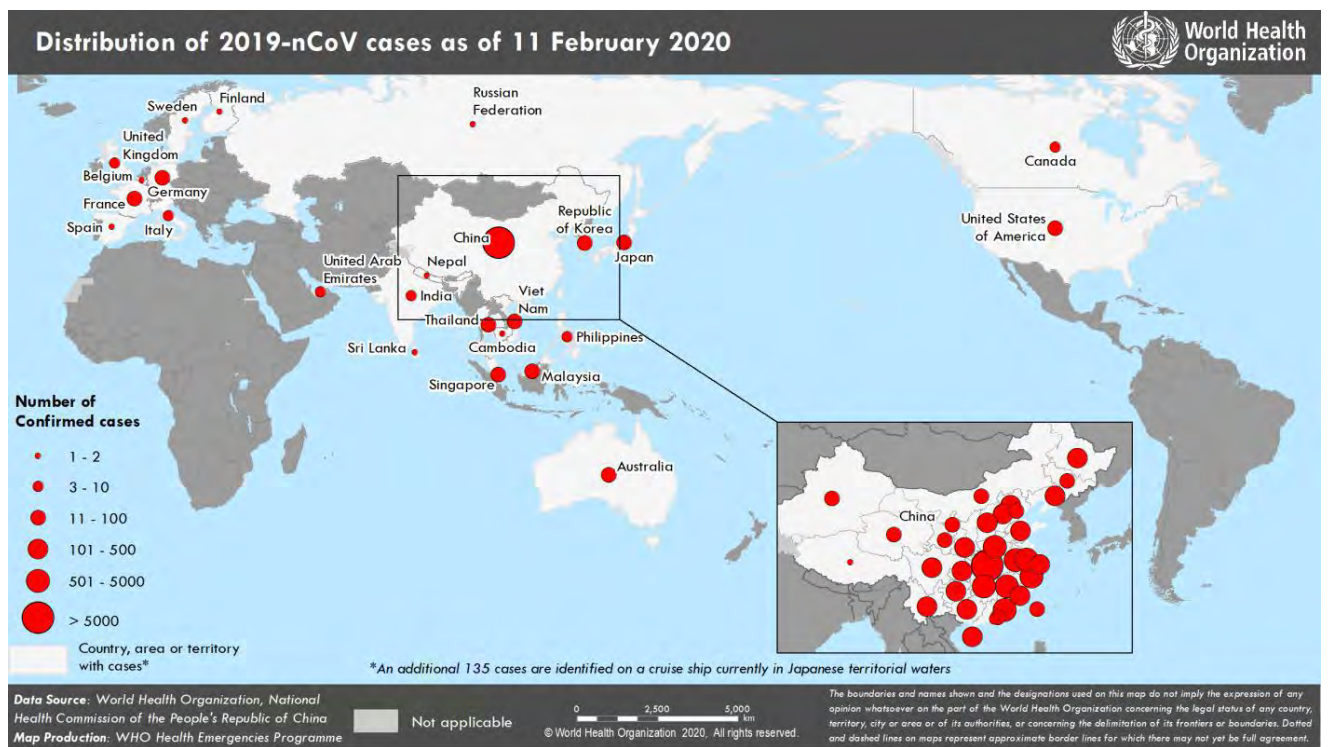


Figure 4: Breakdown of Healthline COVID-19 call outcomes

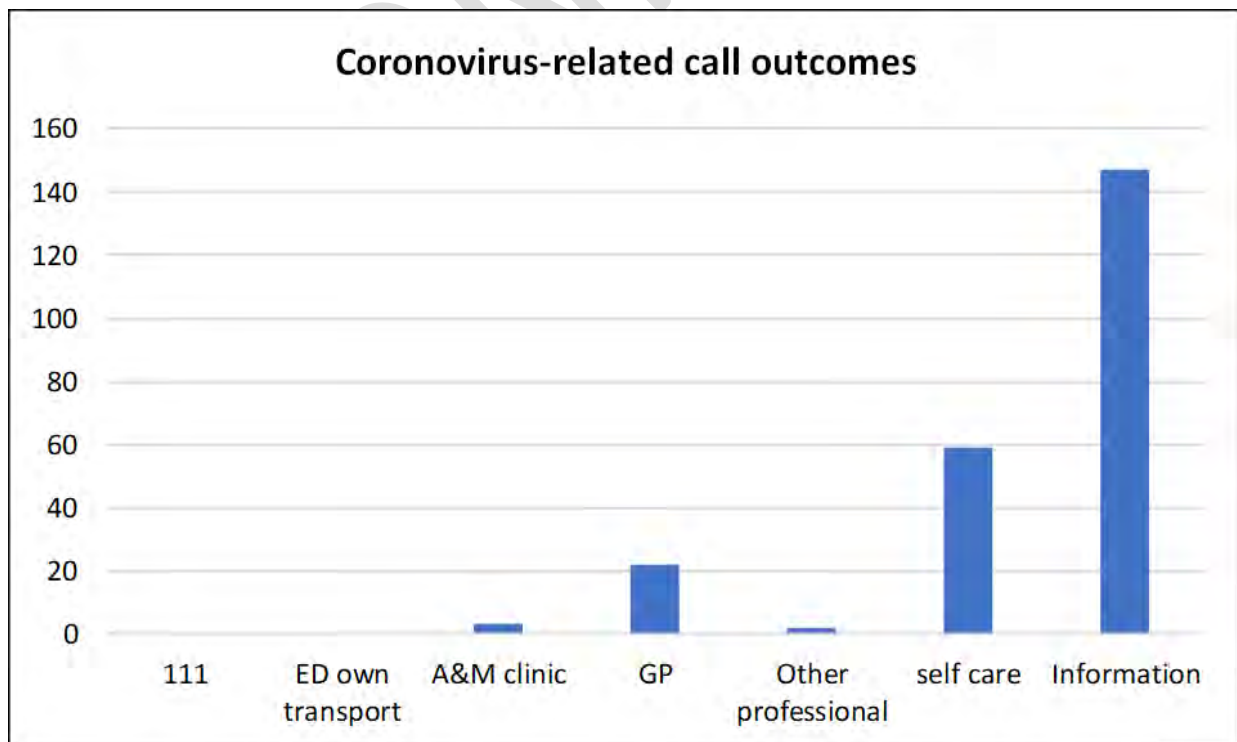


Figure 5: Breakdown of Healthline COVID-19 calls by DHB

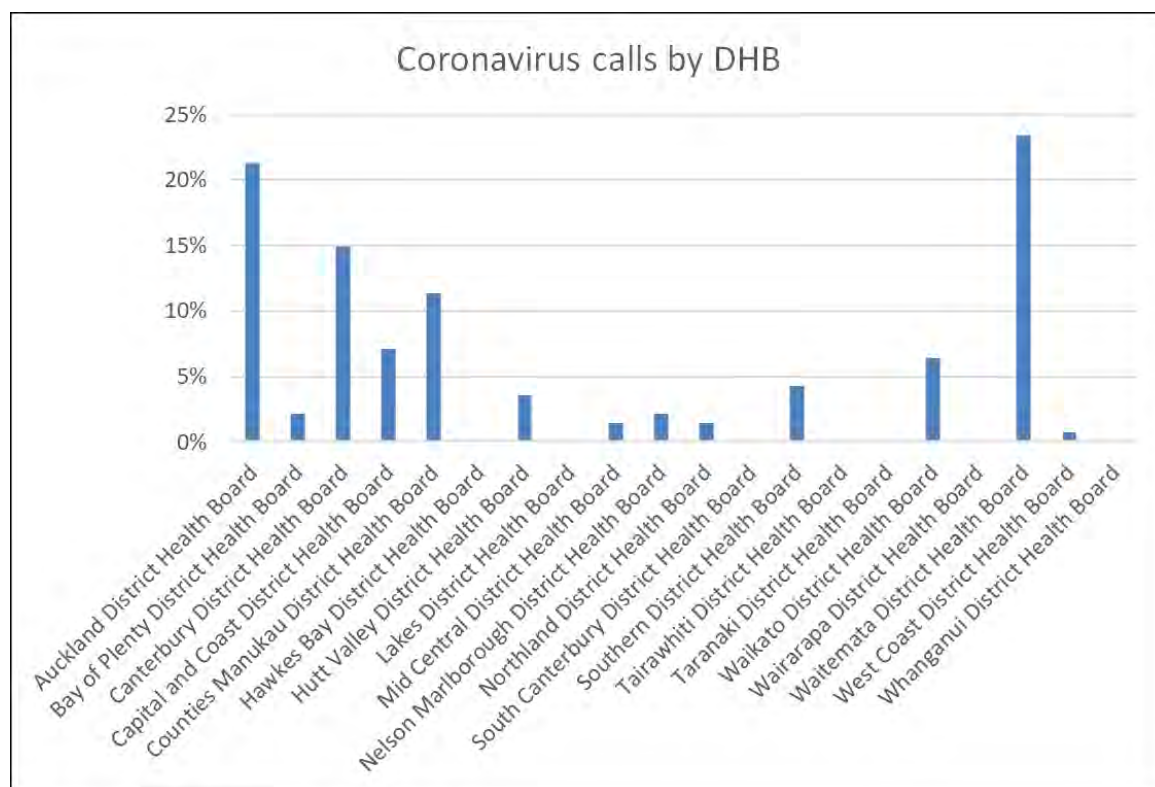


Figure 6: The table below outlines the number of people in self-isolation where the caller disclosed their address:

Known registrations by DHB					
	7-Feb	8-Feb	9-Feb	10-Feb	11-Feb
Auckland District Health Board	3	48	78	107	48
Bay of Plenty District Health Board	0	4	7	5	4
Canterbury District Health Board	31	68	13	42	49
Capital and Coast District Health Board	1	31	15	33	16
Counties Manukau District Health Board	4	38	56	86	41
Hawkes Bay District Health Board	0	0	5	7	1
Hutt Valley District Health Board	2	0	7	8	6
Lakes District Health Board	0	0	5	6	0
Mid Central District Health Board	1	4	1	2	6
Nelson Marlborough District Health Board	0	2	0	12	2
Northland District Health Board	3	4	0	3	4
South Canterbury District Health Board	0	0	1	2	0
Southern District Health Board	0	1	7	5	5
Tairāwhiti District Health Board	0	0	0	1	0
Taranaki District Health Board	0	0	1	2	0
Waikato District Health Board	8	6	21	27	9
Wairarapa District Health Board	0	0	2	0	0
Waitemata District Health Board	11	71	121	177	90
West Coast District Health Board	0	0	1	0	2
Whanganui District Health Board	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 7: A graph of cases by date reported globally via WHO



NHCC Contact Information: 12/02/2020

National Coordinator – Jane Kelley	NHCC_NationalCoordinator@health.govt.nz
Response Manager	NHCC_ResponseManager@health.govt.nz
Operations(Border) 04 816 3431	NHCC_OpsBorder@health.govt.nz
Operations 04 816 3484	NHCC_Operations@health.govt.nz
Logistics 04 816 2378	NHCC_InternalLog@health.govt.nz
PIM 04 816 3993	NHCC_PIM@health.govt.nz
Intelligence 04 816 3909	NHCC_Intelligence@health.govt.nz
Planning 04 816 3915	NHCC_Planning@health.govt.nz
Welfare	NHCC_Welfare@health.govt.nz

NHCC continues to operate 7 days per week.

Next Report

The next report will be a Sitrep at **1300 hrs on Thursday 13 February 2020.**

Prepared by: Kenneth Gustafson, NHCC Intelligence

Approved by: Jane Kelley, NHCC National Coordinator

FAQ

a. Border activity detail

Q: What are the border measures being implemented in New Zealand?

A: New Zealand entry restrictions are currently in place for people who have left or transited through mainland China since midnight on 02 February 2020 with the exception of:

- New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm: Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), permanent residents and their immediate family
- Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
- passengers transiting in New Zealand, unless they are New Zealand citizens, permanent residents or their immediate families

Q: What should people eligible to enter from China do once arriving in New Zealand?

A: Those who do arrive from China are being asked to self-isolate for 14 days.

Q: Do the entry restrictions apply to people who were in mainland China prior to midnight 02 February 2020?

A: No. Anyone who left prior to midnight 02 February 2020 will not be affected and do not need to self-isolate.

Q: Why does New Zealand have border entry restrictions in place?

A: The border entry restrictions are a measure being taken to reduce the chances of potentially infected people arriving in New Zealand and spreading Covid-19 within New Zealand.

Q: What resources are available at international ports of entry?

A: Supporting public health staff at Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch International Airports are meeting and providing information to travellers on flights from mainland China and other international flights. Health staff are available to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in Hubei province in the last 14 days or, mainland China after midnight on 02 February 2020 (New Zealand time). A public health nurse will also be available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. Public health staff are also able to respond to ill travellers arriving by sea.

b. Engagement with those self-isolating

Q: Who should self-isolate?

A: The advice to all travellers arriving in New Zealand from mainland China, including those who have transited through China, is that they should self-isolate for a period of 14 days. People are asked to register their details with Healthline so that health support can be provided.

Q: Who is self-isolating?

A: As at 12 February 2020, 1,897 people have registered as having self-isolated. There has been a notable increase in the number of people contacting Healthline for advice about self-isolating that require translation services.

Q: What is the engagement with people to self-isolating?

A: Once people have self-registered, Healthline regularly checks on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons. The frequency of contact is dependent on the needs identified. These calls will include welfare checks, providing advice as appropriate for medical issues and referring to other agencies for assistance as needed. Healthline also have a number of staff who are Mandarin speakers to assist.

Q: What is being done to identify those who have not self-isolated?

A: A data-match between the Ministry of Health and Customs has been established so that it is possible to identify those people who have arrived in New Zealand from mainland China since 2 February 2020 but who have not self-registered. It is anticipated that Healthline will undertake outbound calling to these individuals from 12 February 2020.

c. Consideration / tracking for those who arrived before the border closure (from mainland China)

Q: Do the entry restrictions apply to people who were in mainland China prior to midnight 02 February 2020?

A: No. Anyone who left prior to midnight 02 February 2020 will not be affected and do not need to self-isolate.

d. Border management of travellers who have arrived via destinations where COVID-19 is present (other than mainland China)

Q: Are there any travel restrictions in place for people arriving from countries with confirmed cases of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) other than mainland China?

A: No there are no travel restrictions in place for people arriving from countries with confirmed cases of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) other than mainland China, unless the traveller had history of travelling through mainland China in the last 14 days.

IN CONFIDENCE



SITREP 24

NOVEL CORONAVIRUS COVID-19

Issued: **1300 hrs 13 February 2020,**

IN CONFIDENCE

New information in red text

Unless otherwise specified, all information is current as of **1300 hours 13 February 2020.**

Summary

1. An outbreak of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) is ongoing in Mainland China with the epicentre being Hubei Province, China. **Since the previous situation report there has been an increase of 2,068 confirmed cases (~5 percent)¹ and an increase of 97 deaths (~10 percent). Of the confirmed cases, there has been an increase of 46 exported cases (~16 percent) outside of China as well as 39 international conveyance confirmed cases aboard the quarantined cruise ship in Japanese territorial waters. The total number of recovered cases is growing daily. There are no confirmed cases in New Zealand.** On 31 January 2020, the World Health Organization declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). New Zealand's risk assessment is that the likelihood of one or more imported cases of COVID-19 infection in New Zealand is high. The likelihood of limited transmission is high and the likelihood of sustained transmission, and widespread outbreaks is low-moderate. The World Health Organization (WHO) has given the official name for the virus, COVID-19, which is short for "Coronavirus Disease 2019."

Key Messages

2. **There are no confirmed cases of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) in New Zealand.**
3. **The Ministry of Health is continuing to work with border agencies to ensure recent arrivals from mainland China are provided with health information and are aware of the need to self-isolate for 14 days and register with Healthline.**
4. **Passengers have the opportunity to discuss any concerns with public health staff at the border. Most arrivals are already aware of the need to self-isolate and have strong knowledge of the virus overall.**
5. **There's been an encouraging response to Healthline's register. As at midnight 12 February 2,457 people registered as being in self-isolation.**
6. **Healthline will be regularly checking on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons registered. We encourage people to reach out if they need help.**
7. **The Ministry is continuing to work with other agencies to explore how we can further support people who are self-isolating.**
8. **Healthline's dedicated number is 0800 358 5453 – it is free and available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.**

¹ Percentage of change computed as [current# - previous# / previous #]

9. Healthline's is currently focused on contacting those people whose details have been provided by Customs.
10. From 3 February, when New Zealand's enhanced border measures came into effect, the number of people arriving directly from China decreased from approximately 2000 per day to approximately 500 passenger arrivals per day.
11. At this stage, anyone who will be denied entry to New Zealand under the temporary border measures should not arrange travel to New Zealand until further advised. These border measures are being reviewed every 48 hours. Any changes will be clearly communicated when it occurs.
12. The temporary border measures mean entry to New Zealand will be denied to people who have left or transited through mainland China from 02 February 2020, with the exception of:
 - New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm; Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), and residents and their immediate family and Australian citizens and permanent residents normally resident in New Zealand
 - Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE)
13. It is worth noting that the same rules apply to people arriving in New Zealand by sea, as to those arriving in New Zealand by air. Passengers who have been in mainland China within the last 14 days will be managed the same as airline passengers.
14. Cruise vessels with passengers who have joined within 14 days of being in mainland China have asked for passengers to begin self-isolation while on board.

Outbreak Situation

15. **As of 13 February 2020, there are no confirmed cases of COVID-19 in New Zealand.**
16. As of 13 February 2020, there are 45,171 of COVID-19 that have been reported globally. There have been 1114, confirmed deaths, 1,112 within Mainland China, one from the Philippines and one from Hong Kong. The case fatality rate is approximately 2%.
17. There have been 44,730 cases reported in mainland China. Of the confirmed cases in mainland China 8,204 cases (not including the 1,114 reported deaths) have been reported as severe.
18. There have been 441 exported cases reported outside of China. As well as a reported 175 confirmed cases in international conveyance.

Table 1: Confirmed cases and deaths 13 February 2020

	Confirmed cases TOTAL	Confirmed cases NEW	Deaths TOTAL	Deaths NEW
Global	45,171	2,068	1,116	0
Mainland China	44,730	871	1,114	97

Source: <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/situation-reports/>

Risk Assessment

19. WHO's risk assessment of the situation is: **very high in China; high at the regional level; high at the global level.**
20. ESR published a risk assessment summary for 12 February 2020 and has determined:
 - Likelihood of significant public health impact if imported: **HIGH**
 - Despite the recent travel restrictions implemented in New Zealand, given our geographic and community links with China (including returning New Zealand residents following the Chinese New Year) and the increasing number of other countries with reported cases, the likelihood of one or more cases being imported to New Zealand is **HIGH**
 - Likelihood of limited transmission: **HIGH**
 - Based on the currently available limited evidence of pre-symptomatic spread and super spreader events, the likelihood of sustained transmission is **LOW-MODERATE**, but the risk of outbreaks may be higher in some settings.
 - Given the assessment of the likelihood of importation, transmission in New Zealand and the public health impact, the overall public health risk from this event is considered **HIGH**.

Whole of Government Response

New Zealand Border Response

21. The WHO does not currently recommend any specific measures for travellers and advises against the application of any travel or trade restrictions on China based on the current information. This is the northern hemisphere influenza season and so we expect to see increased numbers of travellers from the northern hemisphere with influenza-like illnesses.
22. On 2 February 2020 New Zealand implemented additional border measures:
 - **Extending** the travel history in the case definition for COVID-19 infection to include travel to mainland China (previously **only** Hubei province)
 - Denying entry into New Zealand to people **who departed** or transited through Mainland China from 2 February 2020, with the exception of:
 - New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm: Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), permanent residents and their immediate family
 - Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

These measures apply to passengers transiting in New Zealand.
23. The entry restrictions are not retrospective. They only apply to people who were in mainland China at midnight on 2 February 2020. Anyone who left China prior to this date and time is not affected and does not need to self-isolate. The additional border measures are in order to reduce the chances of COVID-19 spreading within New Zealand, ie by reducing the number of potentially infected people arriving in NZ and asking those who do arrive from mainland China to self-isolate for 14 days. The advice to any traveller who has been in Hubei province in the last 14 days to self-isolate for 14 days continues. As of 2 February 2020, all travellers arriving in New Zealand who were in other areas of mainland China should self-isolate for a period of 14 days.
24. The Ministry of Health is reviewing the current travel restrictions every 48 hours.

25. At the border, we are currently:

- Monitoring border measures undertaken by other countries, particularly Australia, and any recommendations from WHO
- Keeping border stakeholders and the tourism industry informed through border advisories and regular meetings. This includes border agency, airport and airline staff, and accommodation providers
- Providing for responding to ill travellers to public health units and the border sector, including those arriving by sea
- Supporting border stakeholders to remind their staff of appropriate measures to protect from respiratory diseases (including from travellers from the northern hemisphere with flu as it is their flu season)
- Ensuring health advice for travellers arriving in New Zealand is displayed at international ports and airports. This includes health advice cards, posters, banners and, where available, electronic signage
- Asking travellers using E-gates if they have been in or transited Mainland China in the last 14 days
- Supporting public health staff at Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch International Airports who are meeting and providing information to travellers from mainland China. Health staff are available at the primary line to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in Hubei province in the last 14 days or, mainland China after midnight on 2 February 2020 (New Zealand time). Public health staff are not undertaking screening or clinical assessments of all arrivals. A public health nurse is available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. If the passenger's temperature is over 38 C, this will trigger the usual ill-traveller response protocol. Passengers are being provided with information on self-isolation. Healthline has established a dedicated phone line for persons self-isolating to register and will be regularly checking on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons registered.
- Public health staff are also available to talk to border officials and others working at the airports to answer questions about COVID-19
- Responding to reports of ill travellers
- Undertaking contact tracing for casual and close contacts of confirmed cases on flights to New Zealand.

26. The Ministry of Health are continuing to work closely with the National Border Working Group and Visitor Sector Emergency Advisory Group. Customs is convening daily meetings of the Border Working Group to facilitate the application of enhanced border measures and to ensure coordination and consistency across agencies. Customs has established a Maritime SubGroup to focus on issues arising for sea ports and vessels. Customs is preparing a paper that outlines what is being done to mitigate COVID-19 risks in the Maritime Domain.

Customs

- 27.** The New Zealand Customs Service has reported that there are currently 27,282 Chinese nationals who hold a valid student visa. 16,002 students are in NZ and 11,280 are offshore.
- 28.** The Ministry of Health is leading an All-of-Government Cabinet paper to review the 14 day border closure criteria.
- 29.** Ministry of Health is working with Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade officials to ensure effective processes for determining, and responding to, health support that Pacific Island countries and territories may need. This includes clinical input, clinical supplies, personal protective equipment, and any requests for exit screening of travellers from New Zealand to their countries.

Whangaparoa Reception Centre

30. There are 157 returnees on site. All returnees were triaged and assessed. They currently undergo daily health assessments. There have been no serious medical issues identified, and all assessed guests are presenting as asymptomatic for COVID-19. All tests for COVID-19 tests to date have been negative.
31. The New Zealand Red Cross continue with needs assessments that include clothing, health, cultural needs and information regarding social and financial support.
32. Ministry of Health staff continue to work alongside other agencies onsite around logistics, amenities, etc. and planning for the expected exit from the facility in the coming week. The New Zealand Police are currently working on Phase 5 of their Whangaparoa operation, working directly with returnees and their diplomatic missions on their onward travel plans once the isolation period ends. All foreign nationals have been in touch with their Embassy/Consulate regarding travel home at the end of the isolation period.

New Zealand Health Sector Response

33. The Ministry of Health remains the single point of contact pertaining to COVID-19.
34. Effective from Thursday 28 January 2020, COVID-19 was made a notifiable infectious disease under the Health Act 1956.
35. The ESR, Canterbury Health Labs (CHL) and Lab Plus in Auckland are now providing a novel coronavirus diagnostic test and will accept respiratory samples from all suspected cases that meet the most recent Ministry of Health case definition.
36. On 12 February Healthline reported:
 - 560 registrations for self-isolation, the cumulative number is 2,457
 - 224 callers concerned about COVID-19 who did disclose some information
 - 112 callers were diverted to the Healthline COVID-19 self-serve micro-site for information.
 - Of the 234 callers who did disclose some information:
 - 75% received self-care advice or information.
 - 24 required the use of an interpreter
 - 154 (69%) were regarding people who had been outside New Zealand in the previous four weeks
 - 29 callers were experiencing cold or flu-like symptoms.

(See Graphs 1 & 2 in Appendix for breakdown of Healthline calls. See Graph 3 for breakdown per DHB of self-isolation counts.)

37. The NHCC Welfare Desk reports that people who have self-isolated can access financial support and information through the 0800 Government Helpline. In addition, an all of government factsheet is being prepared to provide information on support available for people who have self-isolated and how to access this.
38. The Ministry is continuing to work closely alongside DHBs and Public Health Units around the country and they will keep us up-to-date of any suspected cases. The Ministry and DHBs hold daily stand-up meetings by teleconference and one-on-one teleconferences with DHBs commenced on 13 February 2020. These are opportunities to check in with DHBs and provide support as required.

39. National Health Advisories continue to be sent to the health sector, DHBs and primary care, when any new information on the novel coronavirus becomes available. Updated information is published on the Ministry website: health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov/novel-coronavirus-resources-health-professionals.

Public Information

40. The Ministry of Health's general public health advice on COVID-19 is on its website **including information in New Zealand Sign Language**. Information and advice are for people who have recently travelled from Wuhan and the Hubei province and those recently travelled from Mainland China. Key messages, and responses to media and public queries are being collated to develop Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for the webpage. **The Ministry of Health continues to update its webpage.**

Other Country Responses

41. **China:** Travel restrictions in China have extended to Zhejiang province, where media reports suggest that a further 30 million people have been placed in 'lockdown'. Zhejiang province has the second most confirmed Coronavirus cases after Hubei in mainland China. From 12 February 2020 Southern China Airlines plans to change the planes being flown to New Zealand from Guangzhou. The plane's seating capacity will increase from 296 to 360 with impacts on border control measures.
42. **Australia:** The Australian Department of Health is providing us with its sitreps. As of 11:05 hrs 12 February 2020 there have been a total of 15 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Australia.

Appendices

Figure 1: Epidemic curve of COVID-19 cases (n=155) identified outside of China, by date of onset of symptoms and travel history, 12 February 2020

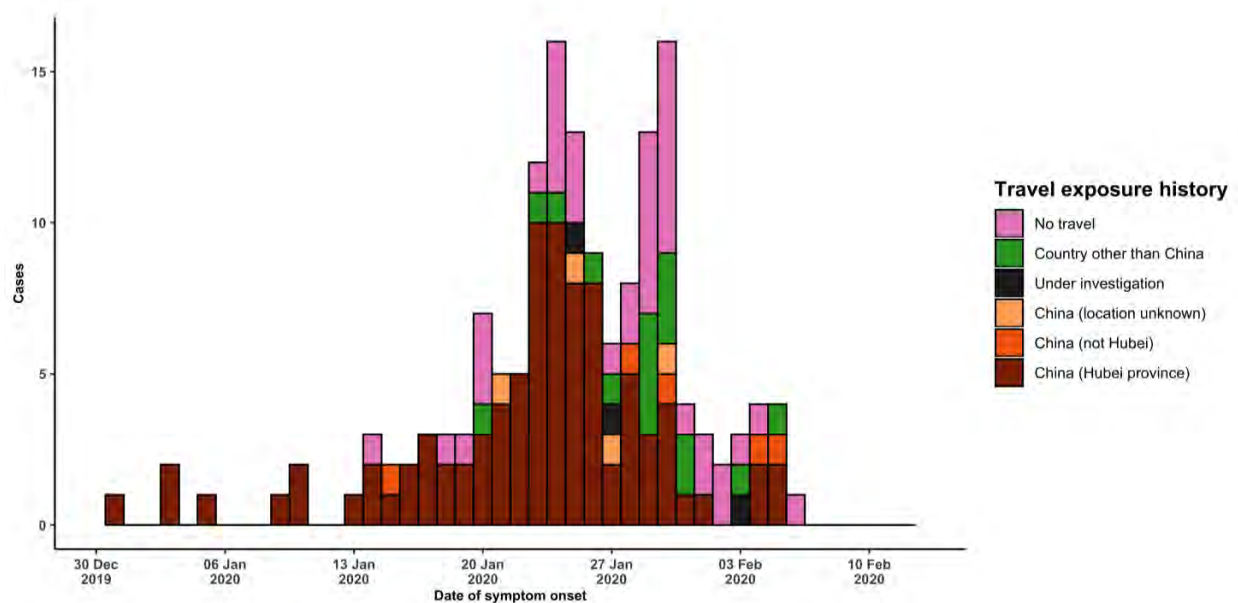


Figure 2: Epidemic curve of COVID-19 cases (n=441) identified outside of China, by date of reporting and travel history, 12 February 2020

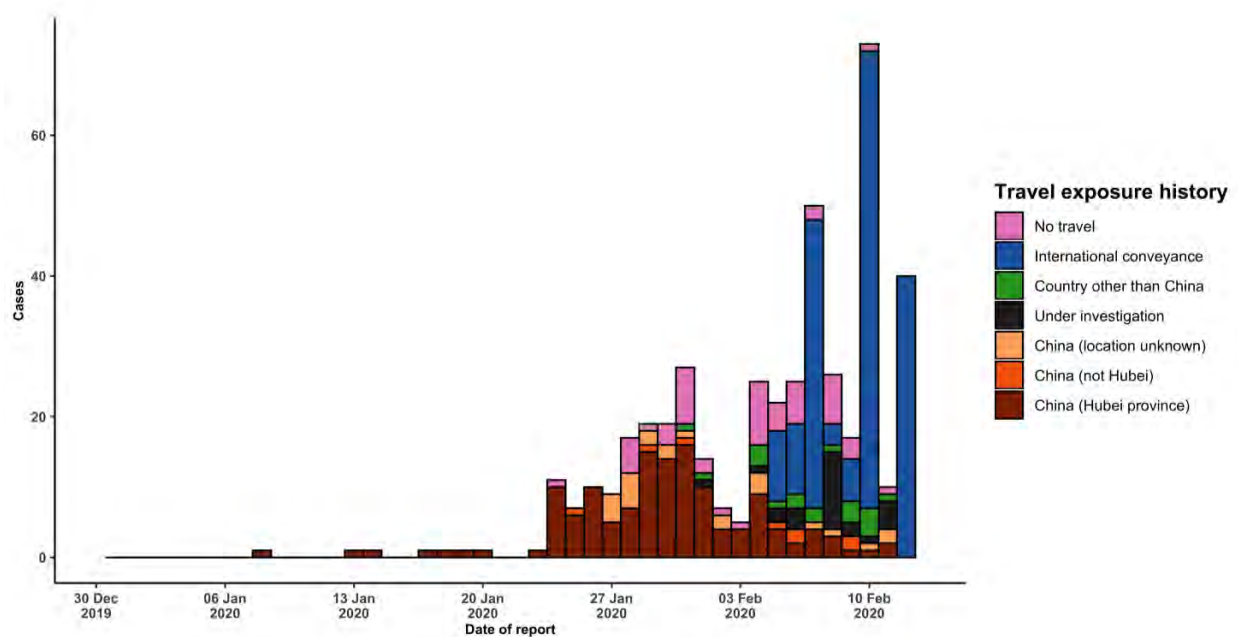


Figure 3: Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of COVID-19, 12 February 2020

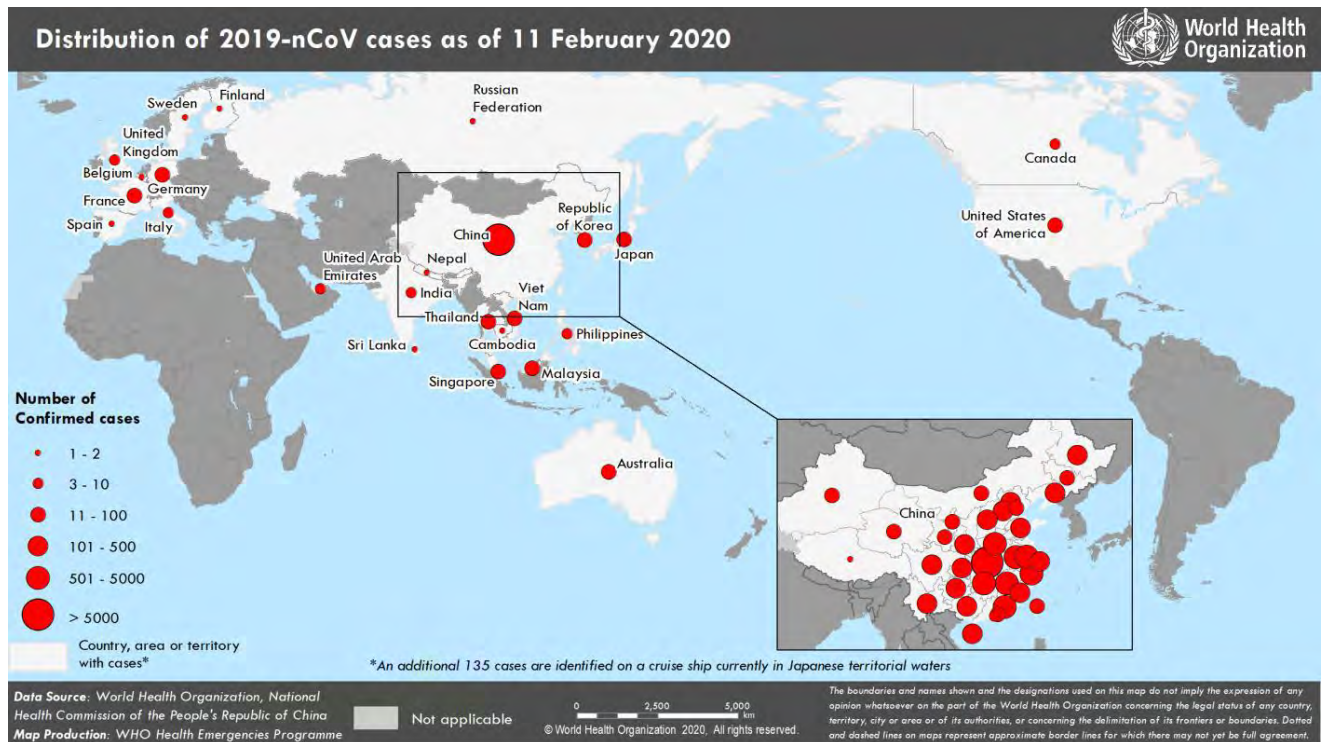
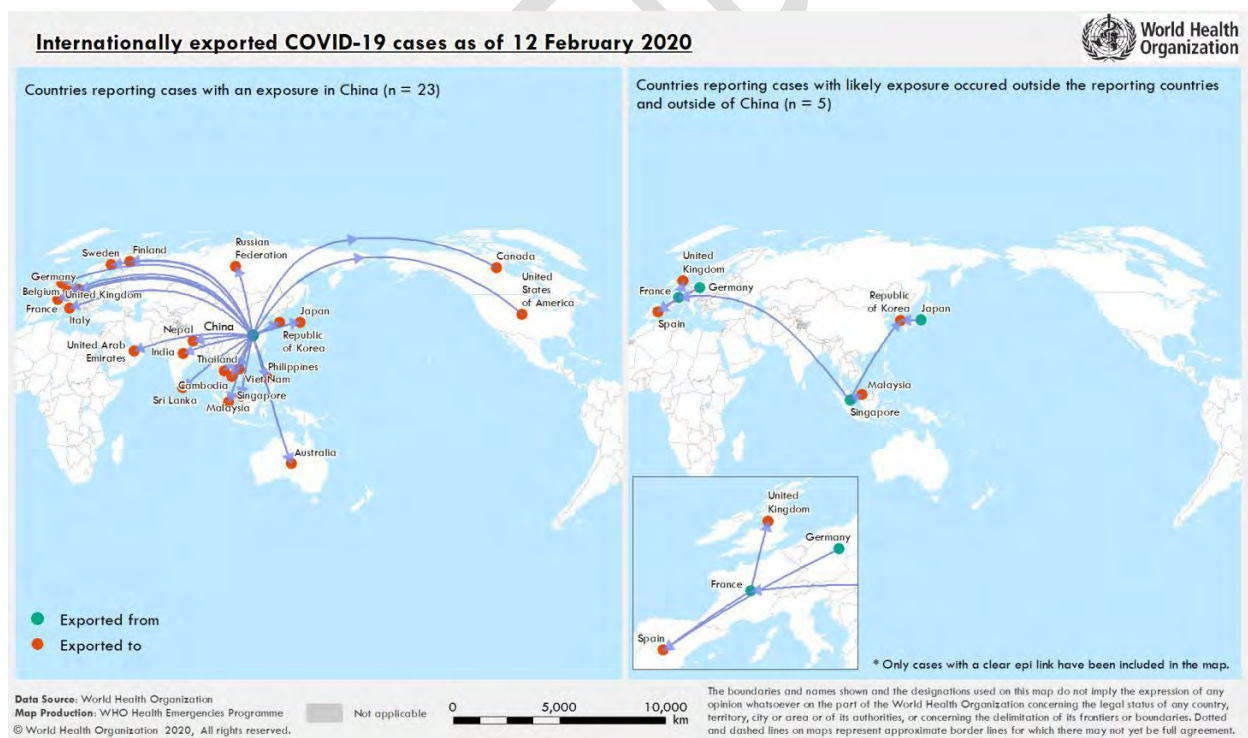
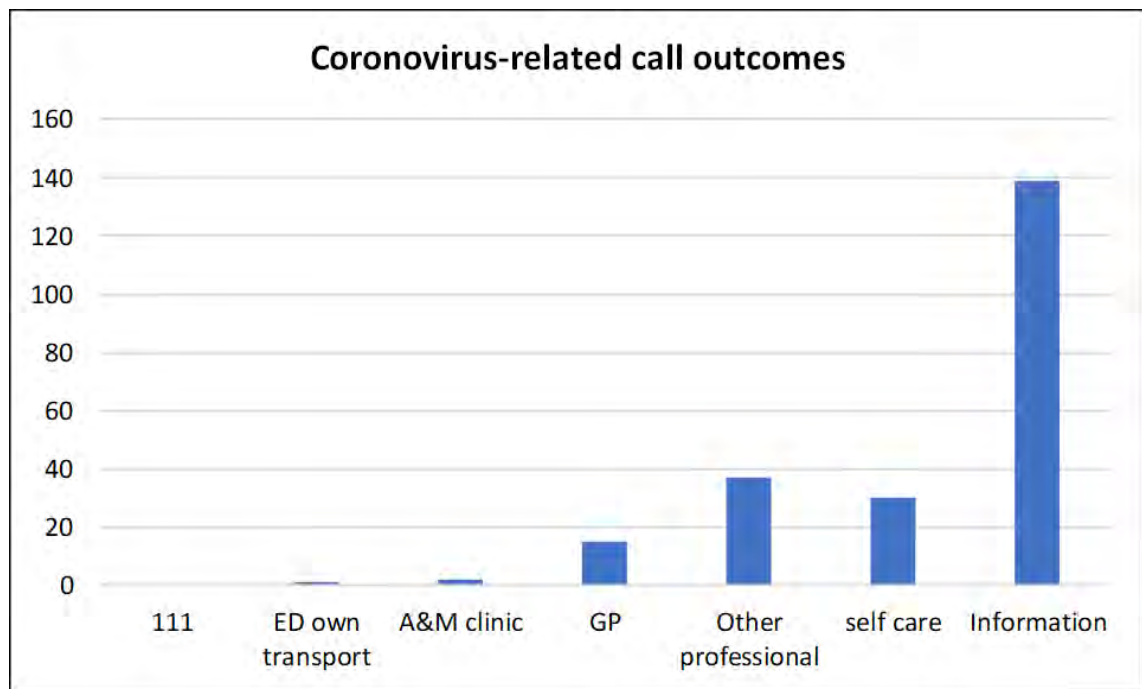


Figure 4: Internationally exported COVID-19 cases as of 12 February 2020



Graph 1: Breakdown of Healthline COVID-19 call outcomes



Graph 2: Breakdown of Healthline COVID-19 calls by DHB, 12 February 2020

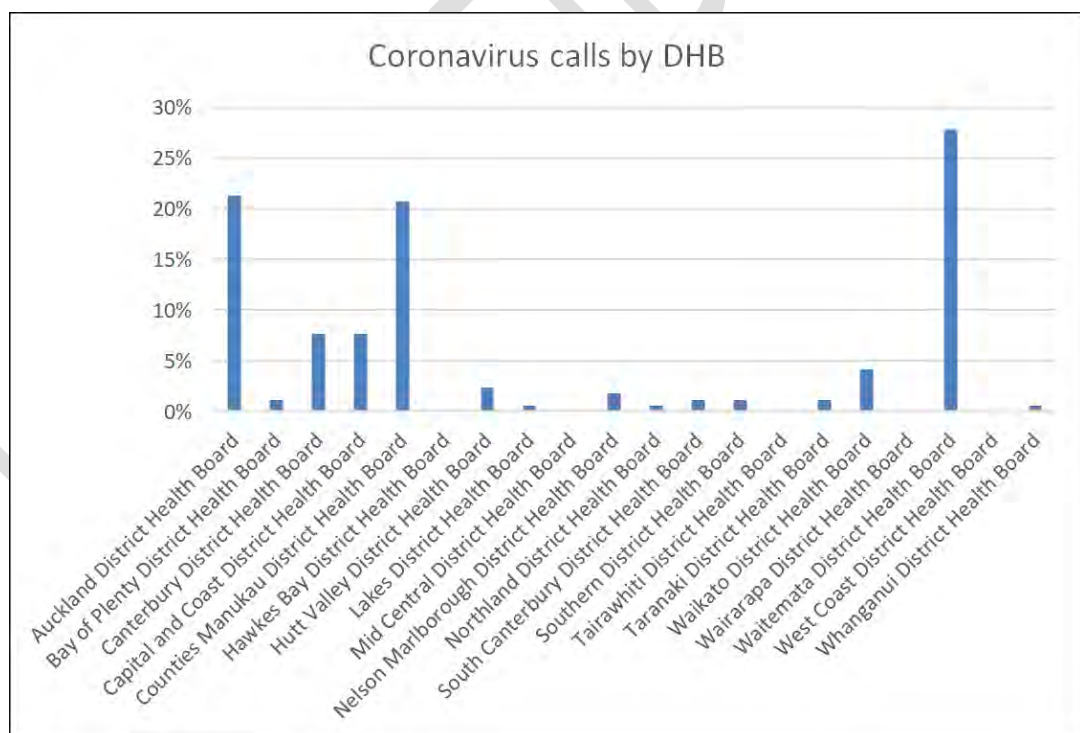


Table 2: The table below outlines the number of people in self-isolation where the caller disclosed their address

Known registrations by DHB	7-Feb	8-Feb	9-Feb	10-Feb	11-Feb	12-Feb
Auckland District Health Board	3	48	78	107	48	76
Bay of Plenty District Health Board	0	4	7	5	4	6
Canterbury District Health Board	31	68	13	42	49	22
Capital and Coast District Health Board	1	31	15	33	16	14
Counties Manukau District Health Board	4	38	56	86	41	71
Hawkes Bay District Health Board	0	0	5	7	1	0
Hutt Valley District Health Board	2	0	7	8	6	11
Lakes District Health Board	0	0	5	6	0	0
Mid Central District Health Board	1	4	1	2	6	1
Nelson Marlborough District Health Board	0	2	0	12	2	3
Northland District Health Board	3	4	0	3	4	0
South Canterbury District Health Board	0	0	1	2	0	0
Southern District Health Board	0	1	7	5	5	2
Tairāwhiti District Health Board	0	0	0	1	0	0
Taranaki District Health Board	0	0	1	2	0	7
Waikato District Health Board	8	6	21	27	9	17
Wairarapa District Health Board	0	0	2	0	0	0
Waitemata District Health Board	11	71	121	177	90	98
West Coast District Health Board	0	0	1	0	2	0
Whanganui District Health Board	0	0	0	0	0	0

NHCC Contact Information: 13/02/2020

National Coordinator – Jane Kelley	NHCC_NationalCoordinator@health.govt.nz
Response Manager	NHCC_ResponseManager@health.govt.nz
Operations(Border) 04 816 3431	NHCC_OpsBorder@health.govt.nz
Operations 04 816 3484	NHCC_Operations@health.govt.nz
Logistics 04 816 2378	NHCC_InternalLog@health.govt.nz
PIM 04 816 3993	NHCC_PIM@health.govt.nz
Intelligence 04 816 3909	NHCC_Intelligence@health.govt.nz
Planning 04 816 3915	NHCC_Planning@health.govt.nz
Welfare	NHCC_Welfare@health.govt.nz

NHCC continues to operate 7 days per week.

Next Report

The next report will be a Sitrep at **1300 hrs on Thursday 14 February 2020.**

Prepared by: Marlene Williams, NHCC Intelligence

Approved by: Jane Kelley, NHCC National Coordinator

FAQ

a. Border activity detail

Q: What are the border measures being implemented in New Zealand?

A: New Zealand entry restrictions are currently in place for people who have left or transited through mainland China since midnight on 02 February 2020 with the exception of:

- New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm: Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), permanent residents and their immediate family
- Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
- passengers transiting in New Zealand, unless they are New Zealand citizens, permanent residents or their immediate families

Q: What should people eligible to enter from China do once arriving in New Zealand?

A: Those who do arrive from China are being asked to self-isolate for 14 days.

Q: Do the entry restrictions apply to people who were in mainland China prior to midnight 02 February 2020?

A: No. Anyone who left prior to midnight 02 February 2020 will not be affected and do not need to self-isolate.

Q: Why does New Zealand have border entry restrictions in place?

A: The border entry restrictions are a measure being taken to reduce the chances of potentially infected people arriving in New Zealand and spreading Covid-19 within New Zealand.

Q: What resources are available at international ports of entry?

A: Supporting public health staff at Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch International Airports are meeting and providing information to travellers on flights from mainland China and other international flights. Health staff are available to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in Hubei province in the last 14 days or, mainland China after midnight on 02 February 2020 (New Zealand time). A public health nurse will also be available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. Public health staff are also able to respond to ill travellers arriving by sea.

b. Engagement with those self-isolating

Q: Who should self-isolate?

A: The advice to all travellers arriving in New Zealand from mainland China, including those who have transited through China, is that they should self-isolate for a period of 14 days. People are asked to register their details with Healthline so that health support can be provided.

Q: Who is self-isolating?

A: As at 12 February 2020, 1,897 people have registered as having self-isolated. There has been a notable increase in the number of people contacting Healthline for advice about self-isolating that require translation services.

Q: What is the engagement with people to self-isolating?

A: Once people have self-registered, Healthline regularly checks on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons. The frequency of contact is dependent on the needs identified. These calls will include welfare checks, providing advice as appropriate for medical issues and referring to other agencies for assistance as needed. Healthline also have a number of staff who are Mandarin speakers to assist.

Q: What is being done to identify those who have not self-isolated?

A: A data-match between the Ministry of Health and Customs has been established so that it is possible to identify those people who have arrived in New Zealand from mainland China since 2 February 2020 but who have not self-registered. It is anticipated that Healthline will undertake outbound calling to these individuals from 12 February 2020.

c. Consideration / tracking for those who arrived before the border closure (from mainland China)

Q: Do the entry restrictions apply to people who were in mainland China prior to midnight 02 February 2020?

A: No. Anyone who left prior to midnight 02 February 2020 will not be affected and do not need to self-isolate.

d. Border management of travellers who have arrived via destinations where COVID-19 is present (other than mainland China)

Q: Are there any travel restrictions in place for people arriving from countries with confirmed cases of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) other than mainland China?

A: No there are no travel restrictions in place for people arriving from countries with confirmed cases of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) other than mainland China, unless the traveller had history of travelling through mainland China in the last 14 days.



SITREP 25 DRAFT
NOVEL CORONAVIRUS COVID-19
Issued: 1300 hrs 14 February 2020
IN CONFIDENCE

New information in red text

Unless otherwise specified, all information is current as of 1300 hours 14 February 2020.

SUMMARY

1. An outbreak of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) is ongoing in mainland China with the epicentre being in Hubei Province. Since the previous situation report there has been an uncharacteristic increase in confirmed case numbers due to a change in the reporting of cases by Hubei Province. Previously, Hubei Province only reported laboratory confirmed cases. As of 13 February 2020, both clinically diagnosed (non-laboratory confirmed) as well as laboratory confirmed cases will be the officially reported case figures. It is not yet clear whether this change has already been implemented in other mainland China provinces. Since the 13 February 2020, there has been an increase of 1,826 laboratory confirmed cases (~4 percent)¹ and an increase of 242 deaths (~22 percent). Of the laboratory confirmed cases, there has been an increase of 6 exported cases outside of China as well as 42 international conveyance confirmed cases (~8 percent) aboard the quarantined cruise ship in Japanese territorial waters. The total number of recovered cases continues to grow daily. **There are no confirmed cases in New Zealand.**
2. On 31 January 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). New Zealand's risk assessment is that the likelihood of one or more imported cases of COVID-19 infection is high. The likelihood of limited transmission is high and the likelihood of sustained transmission, and widespread outbreaks is low-moderate.

KEY MESSAGES

3. Healthline is regularly checking on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons registered. We encourage people to reach out if they need help. Healthline's dedicated number is 0800 358 5453 – it is free and available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
4. The Ministry of Health continues to work with other agencies to explore how to further support people who are self-isolating.
5. The current temporary border measures expire on Sunday 16 February 2020. Any decision or change to these will be clearly communicated when it occurs.
6. The temporary border measures mean entry to New Zealand will be denied to people who have left or transited through mainland China from 2 February 2020, with the exception of:

¹ Percentage of change computed as [current# - previous# / previous #]

- New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm; Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), and residents and their immediate family
 - Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
7. It is worth noting that the same rules apply to people arriving in New Zealand by sea, as to those arriving in New Zealand by air. Passengers who have been in mainland China within the last 14 days will be managed as for airline passengers.
 8. The number of people arriving directly from mainland China has decreased since the temporary border restrictions were put in place.
 9. We are continually monitoring developments and our checks and controls will remain in line with the WHO's expectations as well as with Australia's border controls.
 10. Passengers have the opportunity to discuss any concerns with public health staff at the border. Most arrivals are already aware of the need to self-isolate and have strong knowledge of the virus overall.

WHO ADVICE

11. The WHO collaborating with the Global Research Collaboration for Infectious Disease Preparedness (GloPID-R) has proposed a research agenda that includes:
 - the natural history of the virus, its transmission and diagnosis
 - animal and environmental research on the origin of the virus, including management measures at the human-animal interface
 - epidemiological studies
 - infection prevention and control, including best ways to protect health care workers
 - research and development for candidate therapeutics and vaccines
 - ethical considerations for research
 - and integration of social sciences into the outbreak response.

OUTBREAK SITUATION

12. As of 14 February 2020, there are no confirmed cases of COVID-19 in New Zealand.
13. As of 14 February 2020, there are 46,997 laboratory confirmed cases of COVID-19 that have been reported globally. There have been 1,358 confirmed deaths, 1,356 within mainland China, one from the Philippines and one from Hong Kong. Based on the confirmed cases reported globally, the case fatality rate is approximately 2.3 percent.
14. There have been 61,390 cases reported in mainland China, including 13,332 clinically diagnosed cases. Of the confirmed cases in mainland China cases approximately 19 percent has been reported as severe.

There have been **447** exported cases reported outside of China. As well as a reported **219** confirmed cases in international conveyance.

Table 1: Confirmed cases and deaths 14 February 2020

	Confirmed cases TOTAL	Confirmed cases NEW	Deaths TOTAL	Deaths NEW
Global	46,997	6	1,369	0
Mainland China	46,550	1,820	1,367	1,820

Source: <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/situation-reports/>

OUTBREAK SITUATION

15. The WHO's risk assessment of the situation is: **very high in China; high at the regional level; high at the global level.**
16. **Environment, Science and Research Limited (ESR)** issued a risk assessment summary for 14 February 2020 that determined:
 - Likelihood of significant public health impact if imported: **HIGH**
 - Despite the recent travel restrictions implemented in New Zealand, given geographic and community links with China (including returning New Zealand residents following the Chinese New Year) and the increasing number of other countries with reported cases, the likelihood of one or more cases being imported into New Zealand is **HIGH**
 - Likelihood of limited transmission: **HIGH**
 - Based on the currently available limited evidence of pre-symptomatic spread and super spreader events, the likelihood of sustained transmission is **LOW-MODERATE**, but the risk of outbreaks may be higher in some settings
 - Given the assessment of the likelihood of importation, transmission in New Zealand and the public health impact, the overall public health risk from this event is considered **HIGH**.

WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

New Zealand Border Response

17. The WHO does not currently recommend any specific measures for travellers and advises against the application of any travel or trade restrictions on China based on current information. It is the northern hemisphere influenza season and so we expect to see increased numbers of travellers from the northern hemisphere with influenza-like illnesses.
18. On 2 February 2020 New Zealand implemented additional border measures:
 - Extending the travel history in the case definition for COVID-19 infection to include travel to mainland China (previously only Hubei province)
 - Denying entry into New Zealand to people who departed or transited through mainland China from 2 February 2020, with the exception of:
 - New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm: Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), permanent residents and their immediate family
 - Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

These measures apply to passengers transiting in New Zealand.

19. The entry restrictions are not retrospective. They only apply to people who were in mainland China **on or after** midnight on 2 February 2020. Anyone who left China prior to this date and time is not affected and does not need to self-isolate. The additional border measures **aim** to reduce the chances of COVID-19 spreading within New Zealand, ie by reducing the number of potentially infected people arriving in NZ and asking those who do arrive from mainland China to self-isolate for 14 days. The advice to any traveller who has been in Hubei province in the last 14 days to self-isolate for 14 days continues. As of 2 February 2020, all travellers arriving in New Zealand who were in other areas of mainland China should self-isolate for a period of 14 days.
20. The Ministry of Health is reviewing the current travel restrictions every 48 hours and is leading a briefing for the **Ministers with the Power to Act to review** the 14 day border closure criteria.
21. At the border, we are currently:
- Monitoring border measures undertaken by other countries, particularly Australia, and any recommendations from WHO
 - Keeping border stakeholders and the tourism industry informed through border advisories and regular meetings. This includes border agency, airport and airline staff, and accommodation providers
 - Providing for responding to ill travellers to public health units and the border sector, including those arriving by sea
 - Supporting border stakeholders to remind their staff of appropriate measures to protect from respiratory diseases (including from travellers from the northern hemisphere with flu as it is their flu season)
 - Ensuring health advice for travellers arriving in New Zealand is displayed at international ports and airports. This includes health advice cards, posters, banners and, where available, electronic signage
 - Asking travellers using E-gates if they have been in or transited mainland China in the last 14 days
 - Supporting public health staff at Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch International Airports who are meeting and providing information to travellers from mainland China. Health staff are available at the primary line to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in Hubei province in the last 14 days or, mainland China after midnight on 2 February 2020 (New Zealand time). Public health staff are not undertaking screening or clinical assessments of all arrivals. A public health nurse is available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. If the passenger's temperature is over 38 C, this will trigger the usual ill-traveller response protocol. Passengers are being provided with information on self-isolation. Healthline has established a dedicated phone line for persons self-isolating to register and will be regularly checking on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons registered
 - Public health staff are also available to talk to border officials and others working at the airports to answer questions about COVID-19
 - Responding to reports of ill travellers
 - Undertaking contact tracing for casual and close contacts of confirmed cases on flights to New Zealand.
22. **In the past 24 hours, two flights arrived from mainland China and three flights were cancelled. A number of flights from other countries had passengers or crew who had left mainland China after 2 February 2020. Passengers being advised to self-isolate were provided with the advice to self-register with Healthline. No passengers were referred for health assessment upon arrival. Information was provided to passengers who had left**

mainland China more than fourteen days ago, as well as to other travellers who had general health queries. A Samoan national returned to Auckland after being refused entry to Samoa as she had transited through Singapore. Public health staff provided the passenger with advice and she was not assessed as requiring self-isolation.

23. The Ministry of Health are continuing to work closely with the National Border Working Group and Visitor Sector Emergency Advisory Group. The New Zealand Customs Service (Customs) is convening daily meetings of the Border Working Group to facilitate the application of enhanced border measures and to ensure coordination and consistency across agencies. Customs has established a Maritime SubGroup to focus on issues arising for sea ports and vessels. Customs is preparing a paper that outlines what is being done to mitigate COVID-19 risks in the Maritime Domain.
24. Ministry of Health is working with Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade officials to ensure effective processes for determining, and responding to, health support that Pacific Island countries and territories may need. This includes clinical input, clinical supplies, personal protective equipment, and any requests for exit screening of travellers from New Zealand to their countries.

Customs

25. The New Zealand Customs Service has reported that there are currently 27,282 Chinese nationals who hold a valid student visa. 16,002 students are in NZ and 11,280 are offshore.
26. The Ministry of Health is working with Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade officials to ensure effective processes for determining, and responding to, health support that Pacific Island countries and territories may need. This includes clinical input, clinical supplies, personal protective equipment, and any requests for exit screening of travellers from New Zealand to their countries.

Whangapararua Reception Centre

27. There are 157 returnees on site. **Guests and staff undergo mandatory** daily health assessments. There have been no serious medical issues identified, and all assessed guests are presenting as asymptomatic for COVID-19. All tests for COVID-19 tests to date have been negative.
28. **Guests have been participating in a range of activities including a cultural Pacifica dinner on Wednesday 12 February, physical activity (walking, yoga and other physical training led by a NZDF physical training officer) and activities for children.**
29. Ministry of Health staff continue to work alongside other agencies onsite around logistics, amenities, etc. and planning for the expected exit from the **facility (Phase 5) in the coming week is well underway.**

Welfare

30. **The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) has convened two National Welfare Coordination Group (NWCG) meetings in the past week to discuss COVID-19 and share information between welfare services agencies. NWCG will continue to meet weekly or as required. A NWCG meeting dedicated to planning and contingency planning for welfare will be held this coming Wednesday 19 February 2020. NEMA staff are embedded in the National Health Coordination Centre as NWCG liaisons.**

36. The Ministry continues to work closely with DHBs and Public Health Units around the country. The Ministry holds daily teleconferences with DHBs that focus on emerging issues and ensuring open communication.
37. On 13 February 2020 one-on-one teleconferences with DHBs commenced. These focussed on sector readiness, response and future planning with support from clinical leaders. These are opportunities to check in with DHBs and provide support as required.
38. The Ministry continues to receive updates on suspected cases. The Ministry is developing FAQs for health professionals and working with DHBs on a stocktake of personal protective equipment available in their districts.
39. National Health Advisories continue to be sent to the health sector, DHBs and primary care, when any new information on the novel coronavirus becomes available. Updated information is published on the Ministry website (health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov/novel-coronavirus-resources-health-professionals).

Public Information

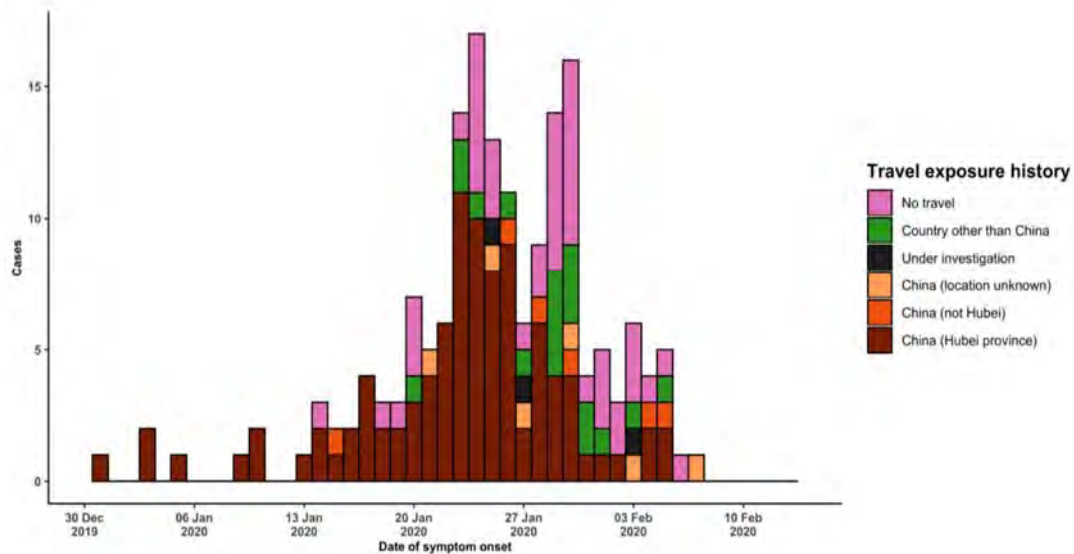
40. The Ministry of Health's general public health advice on COVID-19 is on its website including information in New Zealand Sign Language. Information and advice are for people who have recently travelled from Wuhan and the Hubei province and those recently travelled from mainland China. Key messages, and responses to media and public queries are being collated to develop Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for the webpage. The Ministry of Health continues to update its webpage. Some key information will be translated into Chinese, including on self-isolation and will be added to the Ministry of Health webpage. District Health Board have developed a factsheet for residents, which will be translated into Chinese and distributed.

OTHER COUNTRY RESPONSES

41. **China:** On 13 February 2020 China reported an increase of 14,840 confirmed cases of which 13,332 were clinically diagnosed cases from Hubei province. The increase in cases appears to be due to the reporting of clinically diagnosed and laboratory confirmed cases.
42. **Australia:** The Australian Department of Health is providing us with its sitreps. As of 11:05 hrs 12 February 2020 there have been a total of 15 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Australia.
43. **JAPAN:** The Japanese Government is considering interim disembarkment from the conveyance (ship) before 19 February 2020. This will allow some elderly passengers and those with chronic illnesses to disembark and complete isolation on land.
44. **FIJI:** The Fiji Government has reported one suspected case and the person is in quarantine. Two other cases tested negative.

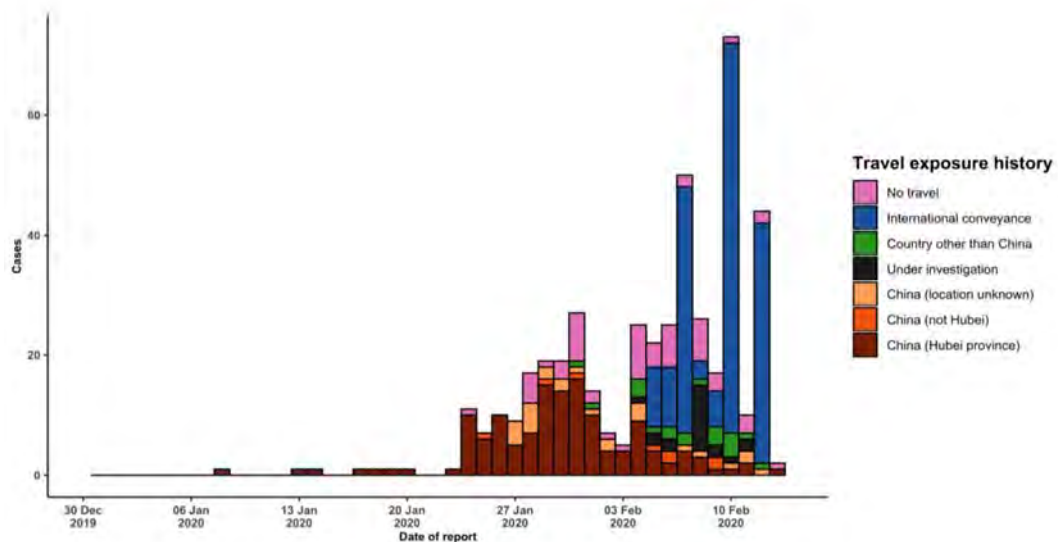
APPENDICES

Figure 1: Epidemic curve of COVID-19 cases (n=172) identified outside of China, by date of onset of symptoms and travel history, 13 February 2020



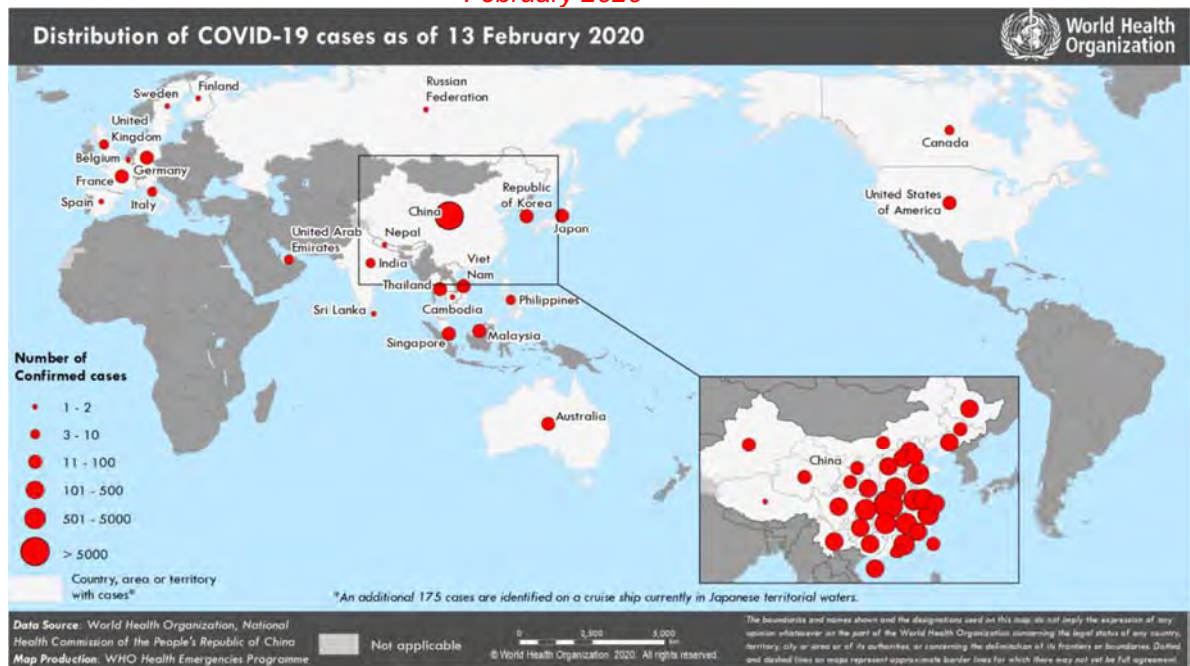
Source: [n-CoV/20200213-sitrep-24-covid-19.pdf](https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronavirus/situation-reports/20200213-sitrep-24-covid-19.pdf)

Figure 2: Epidemic curve of COVID-19 cases (n=447) identified outside of China, by date of reporting and travel history, 13 February 2020



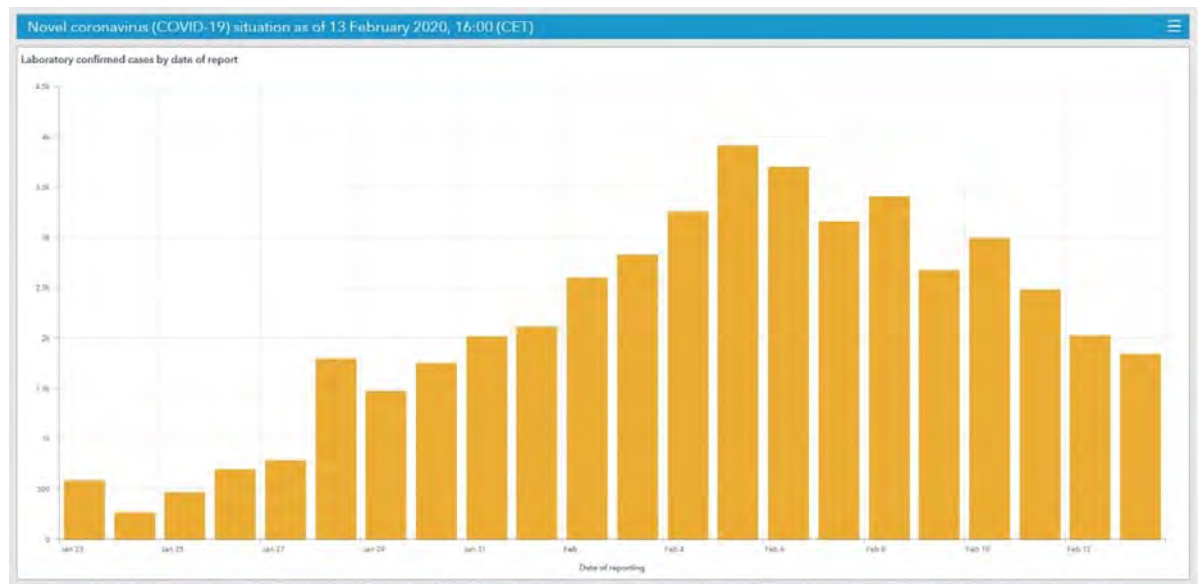
Source: [n-CoV/20200213-sitrep-24-covid-19.pdf](https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronavirus/situation-reports/20200213-sitrep-24-covid-19.pdf)

Figure 3: Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of COVID-19, 13 February 2020



Source: [n-CoV/20200213-sitrep-24-covid-19.pdf](#)

Graph 3: Globally reported laboratory confirmed cases by date of reporting, 14 February 2020



Source: [WHO COVID-19 Situation Dashboard](#)

Table 2: Number of people in self-isolation where the caller disclosed their address

Known registrations by DHB								
	weekly							
	7-Feb	8-Feb	9-Feb	total	10-Feb	11-Feb	12-Feb	13-Feb
Auckland District Health Board	3	48	78	129	107	48	76	72
Bay of Plenty District Health Board	0	4	7	11	5	4	6	3
Canterbury District Health Board	31	68	13	112	42	49	22	41
Capital and Coast District Health Board	1	31	15	47	33	16	14	9
Counties Manukau District Health Board	4	38	56	98	86	41	71	114
Hawkes Bay District Health Board	0	0	5	5	7	1	0	8
Hutt Valley District Health Board	2	0	7	9	8	6	11	6
Lakes District Health Board	0	0	5	5	6	0	0	1
Mid Central District Health Board	1	4	1	6	2	6	1	7
Nelson Marlborough District Health Board	0	2	0	2	12	2	3	1
Northland District Health Board	3	4	0	7	3	4	0	7
South Canterbury District Health Board	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
Southern District Health Board	0	1	7	8	5	5	2	1
Tairāwhiti District Health Board	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Taranaki District Health Board	0	0	1	1	2	0	7	1
Waikato District Health Board	8	6	21	35	27	9	17	26
Wairarapa District Health Board	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Waitemata District Health Board	11	71	121	203	177	90	98	137
West Coast District Health Board	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
Whanganui District Health Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not disclosed	11	33	72	116	137	154	232	151
known DHBs	64	277	341	682	525	283	328	434
Total registrations	75	310	413	798	662	437	560	585

Source: Homecare Medical daily reports

NHCC Contact Information: 14/02/2020

National Coordinator – Jane Kelley	NHCC_NationalCoordinator@health.govt.nz
Response Manager	NHCC_ResponseManager@health.govt.nz
Operations(Border) 04 816 3431	NHCC_OpsBorder@health.govt.nz
Operations 04 816 3484	NHCC_Operations@health.govt.nz
Logistics 04 816 2378	NHCC_InternalLog@health.govt.nz
PIM 04 816 3993	NHCC_PIM@health.govt.nz
Intelligence 04 816 3909	NHCC_Intelligence@health.govt.nz
Planning 04 816 3915	NHCC_Planning@health.govt.nz
Welfare	NHCC_Welfare@health.govt.nz

NHCC continues to operate 7 days per week.

Next Report

The next report will be a Sitrep at **1300 hrs on Saturday 15 February 2020.**

Prepared by: Marlene Williams, NHCC Intelligence

Approved by: Jane Kelley, NHCC National Coordinator

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQs)

a. Border activity detail

Q: What are the border measures being implemented in New Zealand?

A: New Zealand entry restrictions are currently in place for people who have left or transited through mainland China since midnight on 02 February 2020 with the exception of:

- New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm: Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), permanent residents and their immediate family
- Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
- passengers transiting in New Zealand, unless they are New Zealand citizens, permanent residents or their immediate families

Q: What should people eligible to enter from China do once arriving in New Zealand?

A: Those who do arrive from China are being asked to self-isolate for 14 days.

Q: Do the entry restrictions apply to people who were in mainland China prior to midnight 2 February 2020?

A: No. Anyone who left prior to midnight 2 February 2020 will not be affected and do not need to self-isolate.

Q: Why does New Zealand have border entry restrictions in place?

A: The border entry restrictions are a measure being taken to reduce the chances of potentially infected people arriving in New Zealand and spreading Covid-19 within New Zealand.

Q: What resources are available at international ports of entry?

A: Supporting public health staff at Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch International Airports are meeting and providing information to travellers on flights from mainland China and other international flights. Health staff are available to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in Hubei province in the last 14 days or, mainland China after midnight on 2 February 2020 (New Zealand time). A public health nurse will also be available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. Public health staff are also able to respond to ill travellers arriving by sea.

b. Engagement with those self-isolating

Q: Who should self-isolate?

A: The advice to all travellers arriving in New Zealand from mainland China, including those who have transited through China, is that they should self-isolate for a period of 14 days. People are asked to register their details with Healthline so that health support can be provided.

Q: Who is self-isolating?

A: As at 13 February 2020, 3,042 people have registered as having self-isolated. There has been a notable increase in the number of people contacting Healthline for advice about self-isolating that require translation services.

Q: What is the engagement with people to self-isolating?

A: Once people have self-registered, Healthline regularly checks on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons. The frequency of contact is dependent on the needs identified. These calls will include welfare checks, providing advice as appropriate for medical issues and referring to other agencies for assistance as needed. Healthline also have a number of staff who are Mandarin speakers to assist.

Q: What is being done to identify those who have not self-isolated?

A: A data-match between the Ministry of Health and Customs has been established so that it is possible to identify those people who have arrived in New Zealand from mainland China since 2 February 2020 but who have not self-registered. It is anticipated that Healthline will undertake outbound calling to these individuals from 12 February 2020.

c. Consideration / tracking for those who arrived before the border closure (from mainland China)

Q: Do the entry restrictions apply to people who were in mainland China prior to midnight 02 February 2020?

A: No. Anyone who left prior to midnight 2 February 2020 will not be affected and do not need to self-isolate.

d. Border management of travellers who have arrived via destinations where COVID-19 is present (other than mainland China)

Q: Are there any travel restrictions in place for people arriving from countries with confirmed cases of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) other than mainland China?

A: No there are no travel restrictions in place for people arriving from countries with confirmed cases of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) other than mainland China, unless the traveller had history of travelling through mainland China in the last 14 days.



SITREP 26

NOVEL CORONAVIRUS COVID-19

Issued: 1300 hrs 15 February 2020

IN CONFIDENCE

New information in red text

Unless otherwise specified, all information is current as of 1300 hours 15 February 2020.

SUMMARY

1. An outbreak of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) is ongoing in mainland China with the epicentre in Hubei Province. As of 13 February 2020, China is reporting clinically diagnosed (non-laboratory confirmed) and laboratory confirmed cases in officially reported in case figures. Since the 14 February 2020, globally there has been an increase of 2,560 laboratory confirmed cases (~13 percent)¹ and 121 deaths. Of the laboratory confirmed cases, there has been an increase of 58 cases outside of China as well as 44 confirmed cases aboard the cruise ship quarantined in Japanese territorial waters. The total number of recovered cases continues to grow daily. **There are no confirmed cases in New Zealand.**
2. On 31 January 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). New Zealand's risk assessment is that the likelihood of one or more imported cases of COVID-19 infection is high. The likelihood of limited transmission is high and the likelihood of sustained transmission, and widespread outbreaks is low-moderate.

KEY MESSAGES

3. Healthline is regularly checking on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons registered. We encourage people to reach out if they need help. Healthline's dedicated number is 0800 358 5453 – it is free and available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
4. The Ministry of Health continues to work with other agencies to explore how to further support people who are self-isolating.
5. **The current temporary border measures expire on Sunday 16 February 2020. Any decision or change to these will be clearly communicated when it occurs.**
6. The temporary border measures mean entry to New Zealand will be denied to people who have left or transited through mainland China from 2 February 2020, with the exception of:
 - New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm; Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), and residents and their immediate family
 - Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

¹ Percentage of change computed as [current# - previous# / previous #]

7. The same rules apply to people arriving in New Zealand by sea, as to those arriving in New Zealand by air. Passengers who have been in mainland China within the last 14 days will be managed as for airline passengers.
8. The number of people arriving directly from mainland China has decreased since the temporary border restrictions were put in place.
9. We are continually monitoring developments and our checks and controls will remain in line with the WHO's expectations as well as with Australia's border controls.
10. Passengers have the opportunity to discuss any concerns with public health staff at the border. Most arrivals are already aware of the need to self-isolate and have strong knowledge of the virus overall.

WHO ADVICE ON RESEARCH

11. The WHO collaborating with the Global Research Collaboration for Infectious Disease Preparedness (GloPID-R) has proposed a research agenda that includes:
 - the natural history of the virus, its transmission and diagnosis
 - animal and environmental research on the origin of the virus, including management measures at the human-animal interface
 - epidemiological studies
 - infection prevention and control, including best ways to protect health care workers
 - research and development for candidate therapeutics and vaccines
 - ethical considerations for research
 - and integration of social sciences into the outbreak response.

OUTBREAK SITUATION

12. As of 15 February 2020, there are no confirmed cases of COVID-19 in New Zealand.
13. As of 15 February 2020, there are 49,053 laboratory confirmed cases of COVID-19 reported globally, an increase of 2,056. There are 1,384 confirmed deaths, 1,381 within mainland China, one from the Philippines, one from Hong Kong and one in Japan. Based on the confirmed cases reported globally, the case fatality rate is approximately 2.8 percent (an increase of 0.5 percent).
14. There have been 48,548 laboratory-confirmed cases in mainland China, an increase of 1,998. On 14 February 2020, China reported clinically diagnosed cases (not confirmed through laboratory tests) of 15,384 bring the total to 63,932 in mainland China.
15. There have been 505 laboratory-confirmed cases reported outside of China, an increase of 58. As well as a reported 218 confirmed cases in international conveyance.

OUTBREAK SITUATION

16. The WHO's risk assessment of the situation is: **very high in China; high at the regional level; high at the global level.**
17. Environment, Science and Research Limited (ESR) issued a risk assessment summary for 14 February 2020 that determined:

- Likelihood of significant public health impact if imported: **HIGH**
- Despite the recent travel restrictions implemented in New Zealand, given geographic and community links with China (including returning New Zealand residents following the Chinese New Year) and the increasing number of other countries with reported cases, the likelihood of one or more cases being imported into New Zealand is **HIGH**
- Likelihood of limited transmission: **HIGH**
- Based on the currently available limited evidence of pre-symptomatic spread and super spreader events, the likelihood of sustained transmission is **LOW-MODERATE**, but the risk of outbreaks may be higher in some settings
- Given the assessment of the likelihood of importation, transmission in New Zealand and the public health impact, the overall public health risk from this event is considered **HIGH**.

WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

New Zealand Border Response

18. The WHO does not currently recommend any specific measures for travellers and advises against the application of any travel or trade restrictions on China based on current information. It is the northern hemisphere influenza season and so we expect to see increased numbers of travellers from the northern hemisphere with influenza-like illnesses.
19. On 2 February 2020 New Zealand implemented additional border measures:
 - Extending the travel history in the case definition for COVID-19 infection to include travel to mainland China (previously only Hubei province)
 - Denying entry into New Zealand to people who departed or transited through mainland China from 2 February 2020, with the exception of:
 - New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm: Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), permanent residents and their immediate family
 - Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

These measures apply to passengers transiting in New Zealand.

20. The entry restrictions are not retrospective. They only apply to people who were in mainland China on or after midnight on 2 February 2020. Anyone who left China prior to this date and time is not affected and does not need to self-isolate. The additional border measures aim to reduce the chances of COVID-19 spreading within New Zealand, ie by reducing the number of potentially infected people arriving in NZ and asking those who do arrive from mainland China to self-isolate for 14 days. The advice to any traveller who has been in Hubei province in the last 14 days to self-isolate for 14 days continues. As of 2 February 2020, all travellers arriving in New Zealand who were in other areas of mainland China should self-isolate for a period of 14 days.
21. The Ministry of Health is reviewing the current travel restrictions every 48 hours and is leading a briefing for the Ministers with the Power to Act to review the 14 day border closure criteria.
22. At the border, we are currently:

- Monitoring border measures undertaken by other countries, particularly Australia, and any recommendations from WHO
- Keeping border stakeholders and the tourism industry informed through border advisories and regular meetings. This includes border agency, airport and airline staff, and accommodation providers
- Providing for responding to ill travellers to public health units and the border sector, including those arriving by sea
- Supporting border stakeholders to remind their staff of appropriate measures to protect from respiratory diseases (including from travellers from the northern hemisphere with flu as it is their flu season)
- Ensuring health advice for travellers arriving in New Zealand is displayed at international ports and airports. This includes health advice cards, posters, banners and, where available, electronic signage
- Asking travellers using E-gates if they have been in or transited mainland China in the last 14 days
- Supporting public health staff at Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch International Airports who are meeting and providing information to travellers from mainland China. Health staff are available at the primary line to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in Hubei province in the last 14 days or, mainland China after midnight on 2 February 2020 (New Zealand time). Public health staff are not undertaking screening or clinical assessments of all arrivals. A public health nurse is available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. If the passenger's temperature is over 38 C, this will trigger the usual ill-traveller response protocol. Passengers are being provided with information on self-isolation. Healthline has established a dedicated phone line for persons self-isolating to register and will be regularly checking on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons registered
- Public health staff are also available to talk to border officials and others working at the airports to answer questions about COVID-19
- Responding to reports of ill travellers
- Undertaking contact tracing for casual and close contacts of confirmed cases on flights to New Zealand.

23. In the past 24 hours, the New Zealand Customs Service data reported two flights arrived from mainland China with 355 passengers. A number of flights from other countries also had passengers or crew who had left mainland China after 2 February 2020. Passengers are being advised to self-isolate were provided with advice to register with Healthline. One passenger was referred for health assessment upon arrival and was given advice about self-isolation and how to seek healthcare, if required. Information was also provided to passengers who had left mainland China more than fourteen days ago, as well as to other travellers with general health queries.

24. The Ministry of Health are continuing to work closely with the National Border Working Group and Visitor Sector Emergency Advisory Group. The New Zealand Customs Service (Customs) is convening daily meetings of the Border Working Group to facilitate the application of enhanced border measures and to ensure coordination and consistency across agencies. Customs has established a Maritime SubGroup to focus on issues arising for sea ports and vessels.

25. Ministry of Health is working with Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade officials to ensure effective processes for determining, and responding to, health support that Pacific Island countries and territories may need. This includes clinical input, clinical supplies, personal

protective equipment, and any requests for exit screening of travellers from New Zealand to their countries.

Whangaparaoa Reception Centre

26. There are 157 returnees on site. Guests and staff undergo mandatory daily health assessments. There have been no serious medical issues identified, and all assessed guests are presenting as asymptomatic for COVID-19. All tests for COVID-19 tests to date have been negative.
27. Guests have been participating in a range of activities including a cultural Pacifica dinner on Wednesday 12 February, physical activity (walking, yoga and other physical training led by a NZDF physical training officer) and activities for children.
28. Ministry of Health staff continue to work alongside other agencies onsite around logistics, amenities, etc. Planning for the expected exit from the facility (Phase 5) in the coming week is well underway.

Welfare

29. The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) has convened two National Welfare Coordination Group (NWCG) meetings in the past week to discuss COVID-19 and share information between welfare services agencies. NWCG will continue to meet weekly or as required. A NWCG meeting dedicated to planning and contingency planning for welfare will be held this coming Wednesday 19 February 2020. NEMA staff are embedded in the National Health Coordination Centre as NWCG liaisons.
30. The 0800 Government Helpline has been activated and can assist callers to access wider welfare support from welfare services agencies. An all of government factsheet has been prepared to provide information on support available for people who have self-isolated and how to access it. The factsheet will be made available on the Ministry of Health website and has been shared with agencies. The factsheet will continue to be updated as needed.

New Zealand Health Sector Response

31. The Ministry of Health remains the single point of contact for COVID-19.
32. Effective from 30 January 2020, novel coronavirus capable of causing respiratory illness was made a notifiable infectious disease under the Health Act 1956.
33. The ESR, Canterbury Health Laboratories (CHL) and LabPLUS in Auckland are providing a novel coronavirus diagnostic test. They accept respiratory samples from suspected cases that meet the current Ministry of Health case definition (<https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-covid-19/case-definition-2019-ncov-infection>).
34. On 14 February 2020 Homecare Medical reported that Healthline had:
 - 341 registrations for self-isolation (cumulative number is 3,998)
 - 328 callers concerned about COVID-19 who disclosed some information
 - 48 callers were diverted to the Healthline COVID-19 self-serve micro-site for information

- Table 2 in the Appendices provide information on self-isolation by DHB.

Graph 2: Healthline COVID-19 calls by DHB

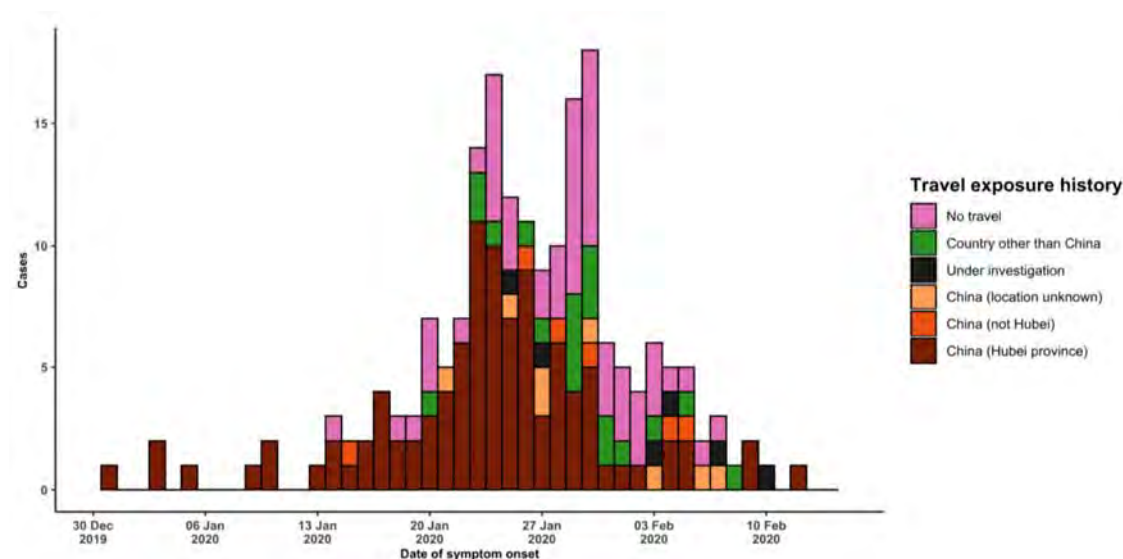
Ministry of Health webpage. District Health Board have developed a factsheet for residents, which will be translated into Chinese and distributed.

OTHER COUNTRY RESPONSES

40. **China:** On 14 February 2020, China reported that 1,716 of their confirmed cases were healthcare workers. Six healthcare workers were amongst the deceased.
41. **Australia:** The Australian Department of Health is providing us with its sitreps. As of 15:00 hrs 14 February 2020 there have been a total of 15 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Australia.
42. **JAPAN:** On 13 February 2020 Japan reported four new cases of local transmission and its first domestic COVID-19 death. The deceased had no direct links to China. The Japanese Government began disembarking elderly passengers from the cruise ship under quarantine. Eleven passengers over the age of 80 accepted an offer to complete their quarantine on land at a Japanese quarantine facility. A further 200 passengers were to be offered the same opportunity.
43. **FIJI:** The Fiji Government has reported one suspected case and the person is in quarantine. Two other cases tested negative.

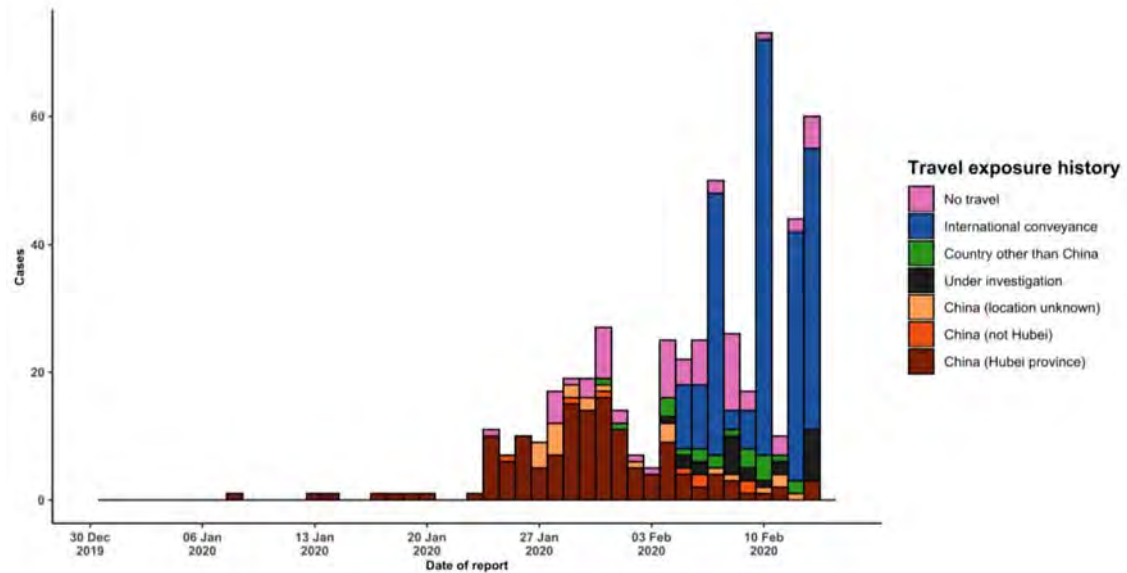
APPENDICES

Figure 1: Epidemic curve of COVID-19 cases ($n=192$) identified outside of China, by date of onset of symptoms and travel history, 14 February 2020



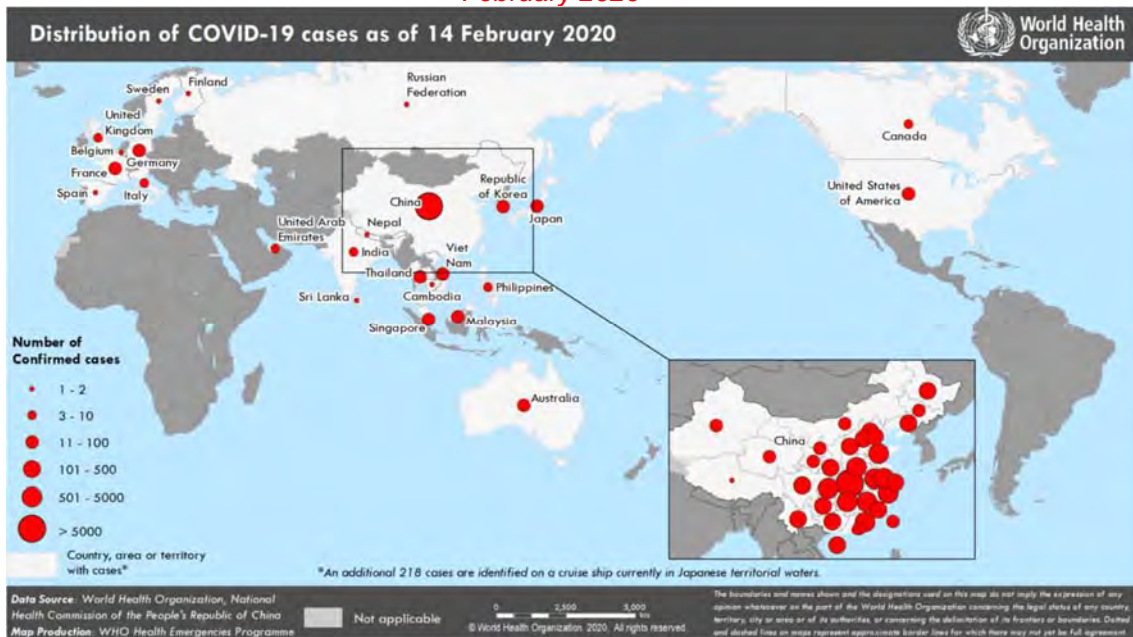
Source: [n-CoV/20200214-sitreps-24-covid-19.pdf](#)

Figure 2: Epidemic curve of COVID-19 cases ($n=505$) identified outside of China, by date of reporting and travel history, 14 February 2020



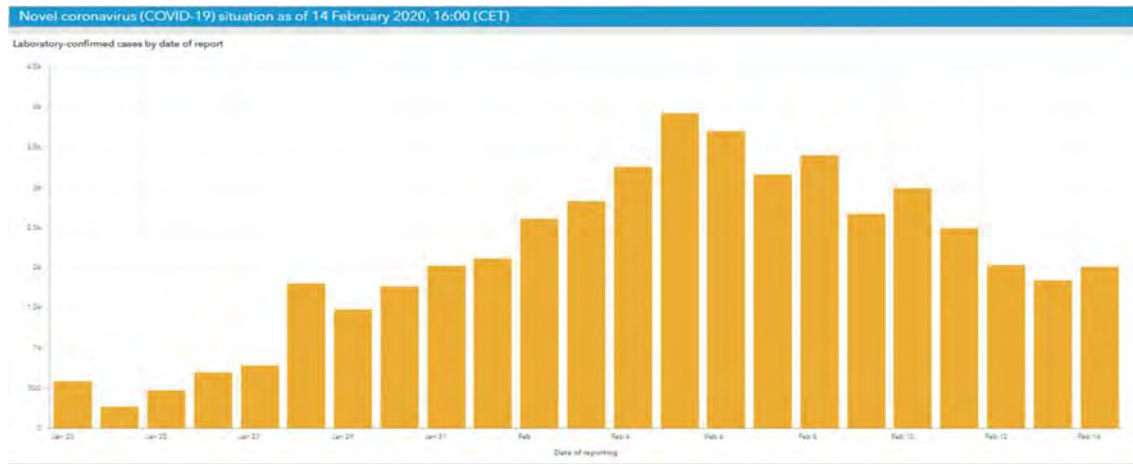
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Figure 3: Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of COVID-19, 14 February 2020



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Graph 3: Globally reported laboratory confirmed cases by date of reporting, 14 February 2020



Source: [WHO COVID-19 Situation Dashboard](#)

Table 1: Number of people in self-isolation where the caller disclosed their address

Known registrations by DHB	weekly								
	7-Feb	8-Feb	9-Feb	total	10-Feb	11-Feb	12-Feb	13-Feb	14-Feb
Auckland District Health Board	3	48	78	129	107	48	73	110	68
Bay of Plenty District Health Board	0	4	7	11	5	4	3	4	0
Canterbury District Health Board	31	68	13	112	42	49	19	58	16
Capital and Coast District Health Board	1	31	15	47	33	16	24	15	7
Counties Manukau District Health Board	4	38	56	98	86	41	63	156	49
Hawkes Bay District Health Board	0	0	5	5	7	1	4	8	6
Hutt Valley District Health Board	2	0	7	9	8	6	4	6	4
Lakes District Health Board	0	0	5	5	6	0	1	1	0
Mid Central District Health Board	1	4	1	6	2	6	0	8	8
Nelson Marlborough District Health Board	0	2	0	2	12	2	3	1	6
Northland District Health Board	3	4	0	7	3	4	1	8	0
South Canterbury District Health Board	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	1
Southern District Health Board	0	1	7	8	5	5	4	1	3
Tairāwhiti District Health Board	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Taranaki District Health Board	0	0	1	1	2	0	6	1	4
Waikato District Health Board	8	6	21	35	27	9	14	35	9
Wairarapa District Health Board	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0
Waitemata District Health Board	11	71	121	203	177	90	89	172	74
West Coast District Health Board	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	2
Whanganui District Health Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Not disclosed	11	33	72	116	137	154	82	193	82
known DHBs	64	277	341	682	525	283	311	587	259
Total registrations	75	310	413	798	662	437	393	780	341

Source: [Homecare Medical daily reports](#)

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQs)

a. Border activity detail

Q: What are the border measures being implemented in New Zealand?

A: New Zealand entry restrictions are currently in place for people who have left or transited through mainland China since midnight on 02 February 2020 with the exception of:

- New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm: Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), permanent residents and their immediate family
- Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
- passengers transiting in New Zealand, unless they are New Zealand citizens, permanent residents or their immediate families

Q: What should people eligible to enter from China do once arriving in New Zealand?

A: Those who do arrive from China are being asked to self-isolate for 14 days.

Q: Do the entry restrictions apply to people who were in mainland China prior to midnight 2 February 2020?

A: No. Anyone who left prior to midnight 2 February 2020 will not be affected and do not need to self-isolate.

Q: Why does New Zealand have border entry restrictions in place?

A: The border entry restrictions are a measure being taken to reduce the chances of potentially infected people arriving in New Zealand and spreading Covid-19 within New Zealand.

Q: What resources are available at international ports of entry?

A: Supporting public health staff at Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch International Airports are meeting and providing information to travellers on flights from mainland China and other international flights. Health staff are available to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in Hubei province in the last 14 days or, mainland China after midnight on 2 February 2020 (New Zealand time). A public health nurse will also be available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. Public health staff are also able to respond to ill travellers arriving by sea.

b. Engagement with those self-isolating

Q: Who should self-isolate?

A: The advice to all travellers arriving in New Zealand from mainland China, including those who have transited through China, is that they should self-isolate for a period of 14 days. People are asked to register their details with Healthline so that health support can be provided.

Q: Who is self-isolating?

A: As at 14 February 2020, 3,998 people have registered as having self-isolated. There has been a notable increase in the number of people contacting Healthline for advice about self-isolating that require translation services.

Q: What is the engagement with people to self-isolating?

A: Once people have self-registered, Healthline regularly checks on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons. The frequency of contact is dependent on the needs identified. These calls will include welfare checks, providing advice as appropriate for medical issues and referring to other agencies for assistance as needed. Healthline also have a number of staff who are Mandarin speakers to assist.

Q: What is being done to identify those who have not self-isolated?

A: A data-match between the Ministry of Health and Customs has been established so that it is possible to identify those people who have arrived in New Zealand from mainland China since 2 February 2020 but who have not self-registered. It is anticipated that Healthline will undertake outbound calling to these individuals from 12 February 2020.

c. Consideration / tracking for those who arrived before the border closure (from mainland China)

Q: Do the entry restrictions apply to people who were in mainland China prior to midnight 02 February 2020?

A: No. Anyone who left prior to midnight 2 February 2020 will not be affected and do not need to self-isolate.

d. Border management of travellers who have arrived via destinations where COVID-19 is present (other than mainland China)

Q: Are there any travel restrictions in place for people arriving from countries with confirmed cases of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) other than mainland China?

A: No there are no travel restrictions in place for people arriving from countries with confirmed cases of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) other than mainland China, unless the traveller had history of travelling through mainland China in the last 14 days.



SITREP 27

NOVEL CORONAVIRUS COVID-19

Issued: 1300 hrs 16 February 2020

IN CONFIDENCE

New information in red text

Unless otherwise specified, all information is current as of 1300 hours 16 February 2020.

SUMMARY

1. An outbreak of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) is ongoing in mainland China with the epicentre in Hubei Province. As of 13 February 2020, China is reporting clinically diagnosed (non-laboratory confirmed) and laboratory confirmed cases in officially reported in case figures. Since the 15 February 2020, globally there has been an increase of 1,527 laboratory confirmed cases (~3 percent)¹ and 123 deaths. Of the laboratory confirmed cases, there has been an increase of 21 cases outside of China, but 0 new confirmed cases aboard the cruise ship quarantined in Japanese territorial waters. The total number of recovered cases continues to grow daily. **There are no confirmed cases in New Zealand.**
2. On 31 January 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). New Zealand's risk assessment is that the likelihood of one or more imported cases of COVID-19 infection is high. The likelihood of limited transmission is high and the likelihood of sustained transmission, and widespread outbreaks is low-moderate.

KEY MESSAGES

3. The overall situation regarding COVID-19 internationally remains rapidly evolving with a high degree of uncertainty and we continue to recommend a precautionary approach.
4. Healthline's dedicated COVID-19 number, 0800 358 5453, is free and available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
5. It is critically important that we both protect New Zealanders from the virus and play our part in the global effort to contain it.
6. Keeping individuals, families and our communities safe and healthy in the current global environment requires a team effort and that's what we're seeing across New Zealand.
7. The temporary restrictions which prevent foreign nationals travelling from, or transiting through, mainland China from entering New Zealand have been extended for a further 8 days, now expiring on Monday 24 February 2020.
8. The temporary border measures mean entry to New Zealand will be denied to people who have left or transited through mainland China from 2 February 2020, with the exception of:

¹ Percentage of change computed as [current# - previous# / previous #]

- New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm; Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), and permanent residents and their immediate family
 - Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
9. Passengers have the opportunity to discuss any concerns with public health staff at the border. Most arrivals are already aware of the need to self-isolate and have strong knowledge of the virus overall.
 10. The same rules apply to people arriving in New Zealand by sea, as to those arriving in New Zealand by air. Passengers who have been in mainland China within the last 14 days will be managed as for airline passengers.
 11. Healthline is regularly checking on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons registered. We encourage people to reach out if they need help. Healthline's dedicated number is 0800 358 5453 – it is free and available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
 12. Health officials review border measures against broader public health criteria every 48 hours and provide immediate advice should any information emerge that has a substantial impact on the border measures.
 13. We are continually monitoring developments and our checks and controls will remain in line with the WHO's expectations as well as with Australia's border controls.

WHO ADVICE ON RESEARCH

14. The WHO collaborating with the Global Research Collaboration for Infectious Disease Preparedness (GloPID-R) has proposed a research agenda that includes:
 - the natural history of the virus, its transmission and diagnosis
 - animal and environmental research on the origin of the virus, including management measures at the human-animal interface
 - epidemiological studies
 - infection prevention and control, including best ways to protect health care workers
 - research and development for candidate therapeutics and vaccines
 - ethical considerations for research
 - and integration of social sciences into the outbreak response.

OUTBREAK SITUATION

15. As of 16 February 2020, there are no confirmed cases of COVID-19 in New Zealand.
16. As of 16 February 2020, there are 50,580 laboratory confirmed cases of COVID-19 reported globally, an increase of 1,527. There are 1,526 confirmed deaths, 1,524 within mainland China¹, one from the Philippines, one from Hong Kong and one in Japan. Based on the confirmed cases reported globally, the case fatality rate is approximately 3.0 percent (an increase of 0.2 percent).
17. There have been 50,054 laboratory-confirmed cases in mainland China, an increase of 1,506. On 15 February 2020, China reported clinically diagnosed cases (not confirmed through laboratory tests) of 16,522 bringing the total to 66,576 in mainland China.
18. There have been 526 laboratory-confirmed cases reported outside of China, an increase of 21. This includes the reported 218 confirmed cases in international conveyance.

19. The WHO's risk assessment of the situation is: **very high in China; high at the regional level; high at the global level.**
20. Environment, Science and Research Limited (ESR) issued a risk assessment summary for 14 February 2020 that determined:
- Likelihood of significant public health impact if imported: **HIGH**
 - Despite the recent travel restrictions implemented in New Zealand, given geographic and community links with China (including returning New Zealand residents following the Chinese New Year) and the increasing number of other countries with reported cases, the likelihood of one or more cases being imported into New Zealand is **HIGH**
 - Likelihood of limited transmission: **HIGH**
 - Based on the currently available limited evidence of pre-symptomatic spread and super spreader events, the likelihood of sustained transmission is **LOW-MODERATE**, but the risk of outbreaks may be higher in some settings
 - Given the assessment of the likelihood of importation, transmission in New Zealand and the public health impact, the overall public health risk from this event is considered **HIGH**.

WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

New Zealand Border Response

21. The WHO does not currently recommend any specific measures for travellers and advises against the application of any travel or trade restrictions on China based on current information. It is the northern hemisphere influenza season and so we expect to see increased numbers of travellers from the northern hemisphere with influenza-like illnesses.
22. On 2 February 2020 New Zealand implemented additional border measures to extend the travel history in the case definition for COVID-19 infection to include travel to mainland China (previously only Hubei province) and to deny entry into New Zealand to people who departed or transited through mainland China from 2 February 2020. The exceptions to this are New Zealand citizens (including those from Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands, which are Countries of the Realm), permanent residents and their immediate family, and air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). These border measures also apply to passengers transiting in New Zealand. The additional border measures aim to reduce the chances of COVID-19 spreading within New Zealand, ie by reducing the number of potentially infected people arriving in NZ and asking those who do arrive from mainland China to self-isolate for 14 days.
23. The Ministry of Health is reviewing the temporary as at 14 Ministers with Power to Act agreed to renew them for a further eight days.
24. Current border-related measure include:
- Monitoring border measures undertaken by other countries, particularly Australia, and any recommendations from WHO
 - Keeping border stakeholders and the tourism industry informed through border advisories and regular meetings. This includes border agency, airport and airline staff, and accommodation providers

- Providing for responding to ill travellers to public health units and the border sector, including those arriving by sea
- Supporting border stakeholders to remind their staff of appropriate measures to protect from respiratory diseases (including from travellers from the northern hemisphere with flu as it is their flu season)
- Ensuring health advice for travellers arriving in New Zealand is displayed at international ports and airports. This includes health advice cards, posters, banners and, where available, electronic signage
- Asking travellers using E-gates if they have been in or transited mainland China in the last 14 days
- Supporting public health staff at Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch International Airports who are meeting and providing information to travellers from mainland China. Health staff are available at the primary line to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in Hubei province in the last 14 days or, mainland China after midnight on 2 February 2020 (New Zealand time). Public health staff are not undertaking screening or clinical assessments of all arrivals. A public health nurse is available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. If the passenger's temperature is over 38 C, this will trigger the usual ill-traveller response protocol. Passengers are being provided with information on self-isolation. Healthline has established a dedicated phone line for persons self-isolating to register and will be regularly checking on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons registered
- Public health staff are also available to talk to border officials and others working at the airports to answer questions about COVID-19
- Responding to reports of ill travellers
- Undertaking contact tracing for casual and close contacts of confirmed cases on flights to New Zealand.

25. In the past 24 hours, the New Zealand Customs Service data reported **one flight** arrived from mainland China with **59** passengers. A number of flights from other countries also had passengers or crew who had left mainland China after 2 February 2020. Passengers are being advised to self-isolate were provided with advice to register with Healthline. Information was also provided to passengers who had left mainland China more than fourteen days ago, as well as to other travellers with general health queries.

26. The Ministry of Health are continuing to work closely with the National Border Working Group and Visitor Sector Emergency Advisory Group. The New Zealand Customs Service (Customs) is convening daily meetings of the Border Working Group to facilitate the application of enhanced border measures and to ensure coordination and consistency across agencies. Customs has established a Maritime SubGroup to focus on issues arising for sea ports and vessels.

27. Ministry of Health is working with Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade officials to ensure effective processes for determining, and responding to, health support that Pacific Island countries and territories may need. This includes clinical input, clinical supplies, personal protective equipment, and any requests for exit screening of travellers from New Zealand to their countries.

Whangaparaoa Reception Centre

28. There are 157 returnees on site. Guests and staff undergo mandatory daily health assessments. There have been no serious medical issues identified, and all assessed guests are presenting as asymptomatic for COVID-19. All tests for COVID-19 tests to date have been negative.

29. Guests have been participating in a range of activities including a cultural Pacifica dinner on Wednesday 12 February, physical activity (walking, yoga and other physical training led by a NZDF physical training officer) and activities for children.
30. Ministry of Health staff continue to work alongside other agencies onsite around logistics, amenities, etc. Planning for the expected exit from the facility (Phase 5) in the coming week is well underway.

Welfare

31. The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) has convened two National Welfare Coordination Group (NWCG) meetings in the past week to discuss COVID-19 and share information between welfare services agencies. NWCG will continue to meet weekly or as required. A NWCG meeting dedicated to planning and contingency planning for welfare will be held this coming Wednesday 19 February 2020. NEMA staff are embedded in the National Health Coordination Centre as NWCG liaisons.
32. The 0800 Government Helpline has been activated and can assist callers to access wider welfare support from welfare services agencies. An all of government factsheet has been prepared to provide information on support available for people who have self-isolated and how to access it. The factsheet is available on the Ministry of Health website and has been shared with agencies. The factsheet will continue to be updated as needed.

New Zealand Health Sector Response

33. The Ministry of Health remains the single point of contact for COVID-19.
34. Effective from 30 January 2020, novel coronavirus capable of causing respiratory illness was made a notifiable infectious disease under the Health Act 1956.
35. The ESR, Canterbury Health Laboratories (CHL) and LabPLUS in Auckland are providing a novel coronavirus diagnostic test. They accept respiratory samples from suspected cases that meet the current Ministry of Health case definition (<https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-covid-19/case-definition-2019-ncov-infection>).
36. On 15 February 2020 Homecare Medical reported that Healthline had:
- 276 registrations for self-isolation (cumulative number is 4,274)
 - 213 callers concerned about COVID-19 who disclosed some information
 - 37 callers were diverted to the Healthline COVID-19 self-serve micro-site for information
 - Of the 213 callers who disclosed some information:
 - 90 percent received self-care advice or information
 - 45 required the use of an interpreter
 - 175 were regarding other people who had been outside New Zealand in the previous four weeks
 - 14 callers were experiencing cold or flu-like symptoms.
 -

37. **JAPAN:- Diamond Princess**

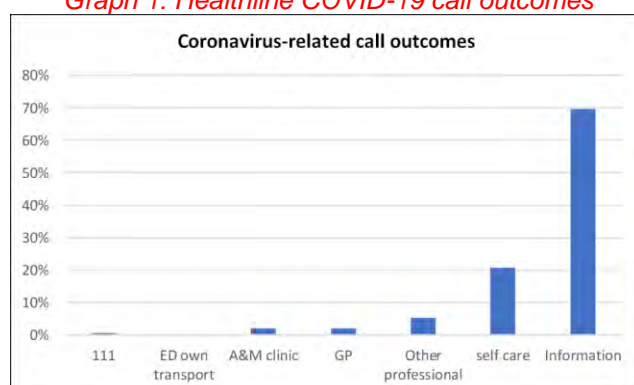
On 13 February 2020 Japan reported four new cases of local transmission and its first domestic COVID-19 death. The deceased had no direct links to China.

The Japanese Government began disembarking elderly passengers from the cruise ship under quarantine. Eleven passengers over the age of 80 accepted an offer to complete their quarantine on land at a Japanese quarantine facility. A further 200 passengers were to be offered the same opportunity.

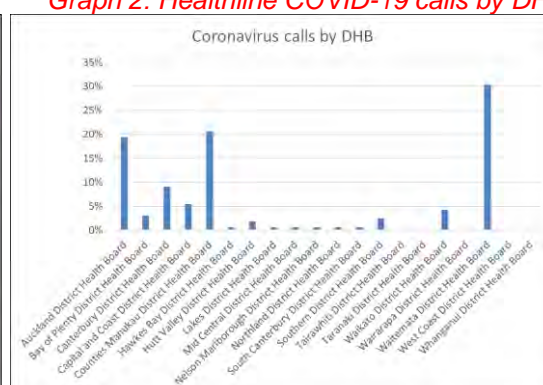
38. The Ministry of Health is working with MFAT to consider the return of New Zealanders currently in isolation on board the Diamond Princess cruise vessel in Tokyo Harbour.

Table 2 in the Appendices provide information on self-isolation by DHB.

Graph 1: Healthline COVID-19 call outcomes



Graph 2: Healthline COVID-19 calls by DHB



Source: Homecare Medical daily reports

39. The Ministry continues to work closely with DHBs and Public Health Units around the country. The Ministry holds daily teleconferences with DHBs that focus on emerging issues and ensuring open communication.
40. On 13 February 2020 one-on-one teleconferences with DHBs commenced. These focussed on sector readiness, response and future planning with support from clinical leaders. These are opportunities to check in with DHBs and provide support as required.
41. The Ministry continues to receive updates on suspected cases. The Ministry is developing FAQs for health professionals and working with DHBs on a stocktake of personal protective equipment available in their districts.
42. National Health Advisories continue to be sent to the health sector, DHBs and primary care, when any new information on the novel coronavirus becomes available. Updated information is published on the Ministry website ([health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov/novel-coronavirus-resources-health-professionals](https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov/novel-coronavirus-resources-health-professionals)).

Public Information

43. The Ministry of Health's general public health advice on COVID-19 is on its website including information in New Zealand Sign Language. Information and advice are for people who have recently travelled from Wuhan and the Hubei province and those

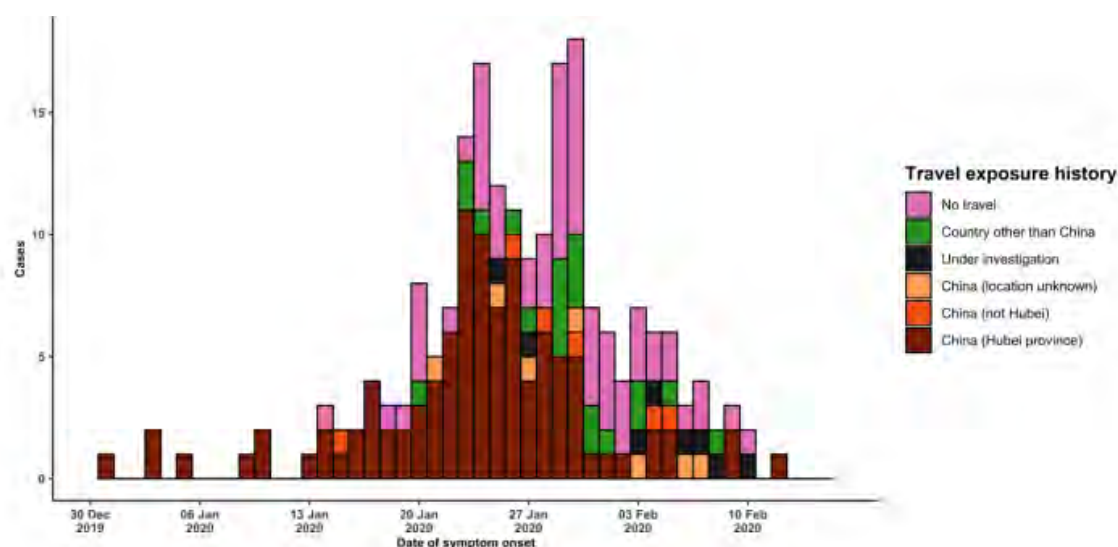
recently travelled from mainland China. Key messages, and responses to media and public queries are being collated to develop Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for the webpage. The Ministry of Health continues to update its webpage. Some key information will be translated into Chinese, including on self-isolation and will be added to the Ministry of Health webpage. District Health Board have developed a factsheet for residents, which will be translated into Chinese and distributed.

OTHER COUNTRY RESPONSES

44. **China:** On 14 February 2020, China reported that 1,716 of their confirmed cases were healthcare workers. Six healthcare workers were amongst the deceased.
45. **Australia:** The Australian Department of Health is providing us with its sitreps. As of 15:00 hrs 14 February 2020 there have been a total of 15 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Australia.
46. **FIJI:** The Fiji Government has reported one suspected case and the person is in quarantine. Two other cases tested negative.

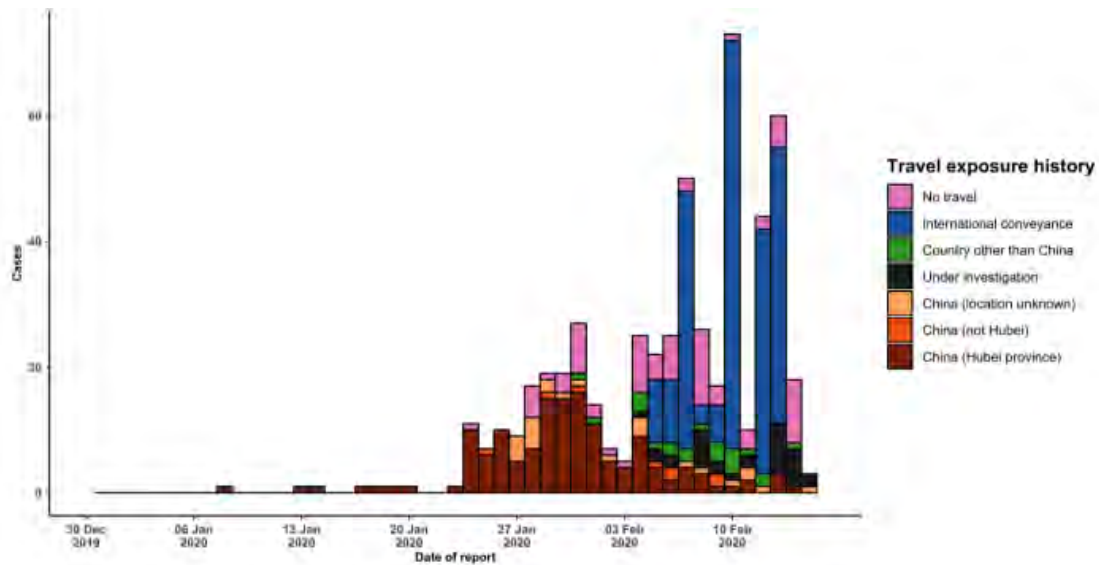
APPENDICES

Figure 1: Epidemic curve of COVID-19 cases ($n=204$) identified outside of China, by date of onset of symptoms and travel history, 15 February 2020



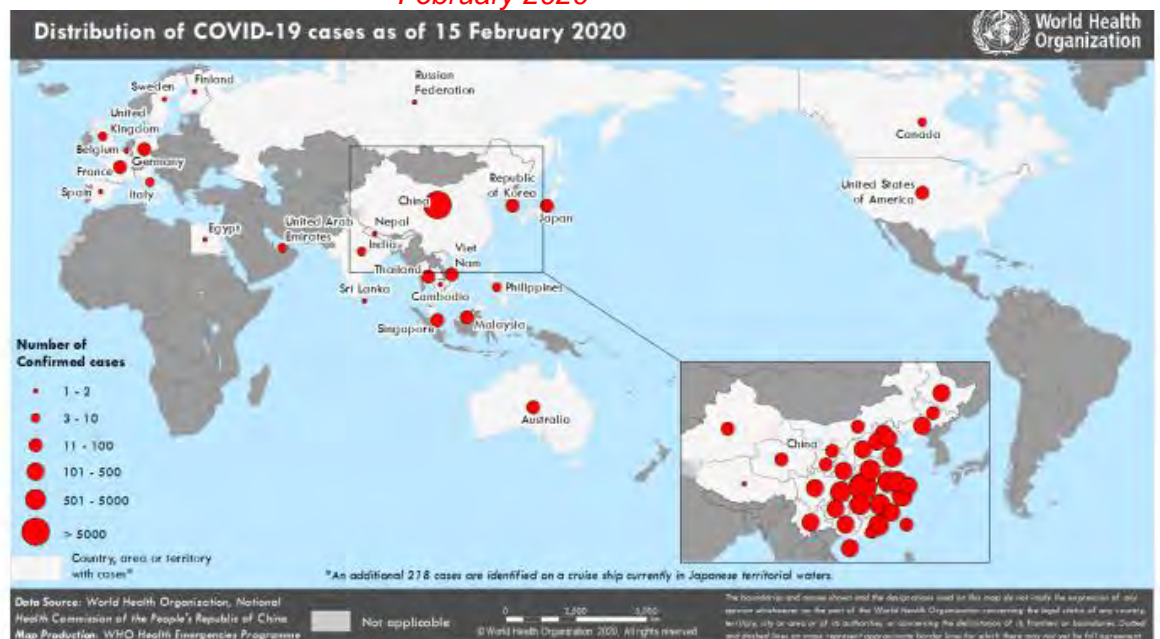
Source: [n-CoV/20200214-sitreps-24-covid-19.pdf](https://www.moh.gov.fj/nCoV/20200214-sitreps-24-covid-19.pdf)

Figure 2: Epidemic curve of COVID-19 cases (n=526) identified outside of China, by date of reporting and travel history, 15 February 2020



Source: [n-CoV/20200214-sitrep-24-covid-19.pdf](https://n-cov/20200214-sitrep-24-covid-19.pdf)

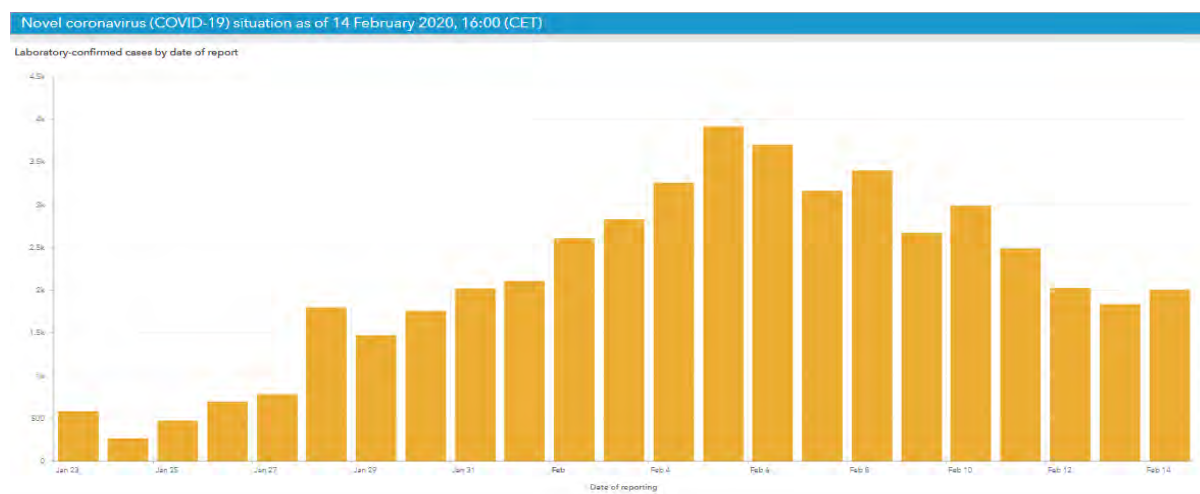
Figure 3: Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of COVID-19, 15 February 2020



*The situation report includes information provided by national authorities as of 10 AM Central European Time
†As reported by China

Source: [n-CoV/20200214-sitrep-24-covid-19.pdf](https://n-cov/20200214-sitrep-24-covid-19.pdf)

Graph 3: Globally reported laboratory confirmed cases by date of reporting, 14 February 2020



Source: WHO COVID-19 Situation Dashboard

Table 1: Number of people in self-isolation where the caller disclosed their address

Known registrations by DHB										
	7-Feb	8-Feb	9-Feb	weekly total	10-Feb	11-Feb	12-Feb	13-Feb	14-Feb	15-Feb
Auckland District Health Board	3	48	78	129	107	48	73	110	68	46
Bay of Plenty District Health Board	0	4	7	11	5	4	3	4	0	5
Canterbury District Health Board	31	68	13	112	42	49	19	58	16	11
Capital and Coast District Health Board	1	31	15	47	33	16	24	15	7	11
Counties Manukau District Health Board	4	38	56	98	86	41	63	156	49	52
Hawkes Bay District Health Board	0	0	5	5	7	1	4	8	6	2
Hutt Valley District Health Board	2	0	7	9	8	6	4	6	4	3
Lakes District Health Board	0	0	5	5	6	0	1	1	0	3
Mid Central District Health Board	1	4	1	6	2	6	0	8	8	8
Nelson Marlborough District Health Board	0	2	0	2	12	2	3	1	6	0
Northland District Health Board	3	4	0	7	3	4	1	8	0	1
South Canterbury District Health Board	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	1	2
Southern District Health Board	0	1	7	8	5	5	4	1	3	3
Tairāwhiti District Health Board	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Taranaki District Health Board	0	0	1	1	2	0	6	1	4	0
Waikato District Health Board	8	6	21	35	27	9	14	35	9	11
Wairarapa District Health Board	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Waitemata District Health Board	11	71	121	203	177	90	89	172	74	84
West Coast District Health Board	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	3
Whanganui District Health Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Not disclosed	11	33	72	116	137	154	82	193	82	31
known DHBs	64	277	341	682	525	283	311	587	259	245
Total registrations	75	310	413	798	662	437	393	780	341	276

Source: Homecare Medical daily reports

NHCC Contact Information: 16/02/2020

National Coordinator – Jane Kelley	NHCC_NationalCoordinator@health.govt.nz
Response Manager	NHCC_ResponseManager@health.govt.nz
Operations(Border) 04 816 3431	NHCC_OpsBorder@health.govt.nz
Operations 04 816 3484	NHCC_Operations@health.govt.nz
Logistics 04 816 2378	NHCC_InternalLog@health.govt.nz
PIM 04 816 3993	NHCC_PIM@health.govt.nz
Intelligence 04 816 3909	NHCC_Intelligence@health.govt.nz
Planning 04 816 3915	NHCC_Planning@health.govt.nz
Welfare	NHCC_Welfare@health.govt.nz

NHCC continues to operate 7 days per week.

Next Report

The next report will be a Sitrep at **1300 hrs on Monday 17 February 2020.**

Prepared by: Sylvia Watson, NHCC Intelligence

Approved by: Murray Mills, NHCC National Coordinator

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQs)

a. Border activity detail

Q: What are the border measures being implemented in New Zealand?

A: New Zealand entry restrictions are currently in place for people who have left or transited through mainland China since midnight on 02 February 2020 with the exception of:

- New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm: Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), permanent residents and their immediate family
- Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
- passengers transiting in New Zealand, unless they are New Zealand citizens, permanent residents or their immediate families

Q: What should people eligible to enter from China do once arriving in New Zealand?

A: Those who do arrive from China are being asked to self-isolate for 14 days.

Q: Do the entry restrictions apply to people who were in mainland China prior to midnight 2 February 2020?

A: No. Anyone who left prior to midnight 2 February 2020 will not be affected and do not need to self-isolate.

Q: Why does New Zealand have border entry restrictions in place?

A: The border entry restrictions are a measure being taken to reduce the chances of potentially infected people arriving in New Zealand and spreading Covid-19 within New Zealand.

Q: What resources are available at international ports of entry?

A: Supporting public health staff at Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch International Airports are meeting and providing information to travellers on flights from mainland China and other international flights. Health staff are available to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in Hubei province in the last 14 days or, mainland China after midnight on 2 February 2020 (New Zealand time). A public health nurse will also be available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. Public health staff are also able to respond to ill travellers arriving by sea.

b. Engagement with those self-isolating

Q: Who should self-isolate?

A: The advice to all travellers arriving in New Zealand from mainland China, including those who have transited through China, is that they should self-isolate for a period of 14 days. People are asked to register their details with Healthline so that health support can be provided.

Q: Who is self-isolating?

A: As at 14 February 2020, 3,998 people have registered as having self-isolated. There has been a notable increase in the number of people contacting Healthline for advice about self-isolating that require translation services.

Q: What is the engagement with people to self-isolating?

A: Once people have self-registered, Healthline regularly checks on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons. The frequency of contact is dependent on the needs identified. These calls will include welfare checks, providing advice as appropriate for medical issues and referring to other agencies for assistance as needed. Healthline also have a number of staff who are Mandarin speakers to assist.

Q: What is being done to identify those who have not self-isolated?

A: A data-match between the Ministry of Health and Customs has been established so that it is possible to identify those people who have arrived in New Zealand from mainland China since 2 February 2020 but who have not self-registered. It is anticipated that Healthline will undertake outbound calling to these individuals from 12 February 2020.

c. Consideration / tracking for those who arrived before the border closure (from mainland China)

Q: Do the entry restrictions apply to people who were in mainland China prior to midnight 02 February 2020?

A: No. Anyone who left prior to midnight 2 February 2020 will not be affected and do not need to self-isolate.

d. Border management of travellers who have arrived via destinations where COVID-19 is present (other than mainland China)

Q: Are there any travel restrictions in place for people arriving from countries with confirmed cases of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) other than mainland China?

A: No there are no travel restrictions in place for people arriving from countries with confirmed cases of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) other than mainland China, unless the traveller had history of travelling through mainland China in the last 14 days.

ⁱⁱ The WHO report includes Macao and Taipei numbers within the Chinese numbers.



SITREP 28**NOVEL CORONAVIRUS COVID-19****Issued: 1300 hrs 17 February 2020****IN CONFIDENCE**

New information in red text

Unless otherwise specified, all information is current as of 1300 hours 17 February 2020.

SUMMARY

1. An outbreak of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) is ongoing in mainland China with the epicentre in Hubei Province. As of 13 February 2020, China is reporting clinically diagnosed (non-laboratory confirmed) and laboratory confirmed cases in officially reported in case figures. Since the 16 February 2020, globally there has been an increase of 1,278 laboratory confirmed cases (~2.5 percent)¹ and 144 new deaths. Of the laboratory confirmed cases, there has been an increase of 157 cases outside of China including 137 new confirmed cases aboard the cruise ship quarantined in Japanese territorial waters. The total number of recovered cases continues to grow daily. **There are no confirmed cases in New Zealand.**
2. On 31 January 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). New Zealand's risk assessment is that the likelihood of one or more imported cases of COVID-19 infection is high. The likelihood of limited transmission is high and the likelihood of sustained transmission, and widespread outbreaks is low-moderate.

KEY MESSAGES

3. The overall situation regarding COVID-19 internationally remains rapidly evolving with a high degree of uncertainty and we continue to recommend a precautionary approach.
4. Healthline's dedicated COVID-19 number, 0800 358 5453, is free and available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
5. The temporary restrictions which prevent foreign nationals travelling from, or transiting through, mainland China from entering New Zealand have been extended for a further 8 days, now expiring on Monday 24 February 2020.
6. It is critically important that we both protect New Zealanders from the virus and play our part in the global effort to contain it.
7. Keeping individuals, families and our communities safe and healthy in the current global environment requires a team effort and that's what we're seeing across New Zealand.

¹ Percentage of change computed as [current# - previous# / previous #]

8. The temporary border measures mean entry to New Zealand will be denied to people who have left or transited through mainland China from 2 February 2020, except for:
 - New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm; Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), and permanent residents and their immediate family
 - Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
9. There continues to be no confirmed cases of COVID-19 in New Zealand.
10. Until midnight last night, 4386 people had registered with Healthline as being in self-isolation. Healthline is regularly checking on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons registered.
11. Healthline's records show callers have most wanted to find out information about self-isolation; travel information and general information about COVID-19.
12. Planning is continuing for the safe return to home this week for our 157 guests at the Whangaparāoa Reception Centre, including the development of a Health Information Factsheet.

WHO ADVICE ON RESEARCH

13. The WHO collaborating with the Global Research Collaboration for Infectious Disease Preparedness (GloPID-R) has proposed a research agenda that includes:
 - the natural history of the virus, its transmission and diagnosis
 - animal and environmental research on the origin of the virus, including management measures at the human-animal interface
 - epidemiological studies
 - infection prevention and control, including best ways to protect health care workers
 - research and development for candidate therapeutics and vaccines
 - ethical considerations for research
 - and integration of social sciences into the outbreak response.

OUTBREAK SITUATION

14. As of 17 February 2020, there are no confirmed cases of COVID-19 in New Zealand.
15. As of 17 February 2020, there are 51,857 laboratory confirmed cases of COVID-19 reported globally, an increase of 1,277. There are 1,670 confirmed deaths, 1,666 within mainland China, one from France, one from the Philippines, one from Japan, and one from Taiwan. Based on the confirmed cases reported globally, the case fatality rate is approximately 2.8 percent (an increase of 0.5 percent).
16. There have been 51,174 laboratory-confirmed cases in mainland China, an increase of 1,120. On 16 February 2020, China reported clinically diagnosed cases (not confirmed through laboratory tests) of 17,410 bring the total to 68,584 in mainland China.
17. There have been 683 laboratory-confirmed cases reported outside of mainland China, an increase of 157. This includes a reported 355 confirmed cases in international conveyance of which 137 are new.
18. The WHO's risk assessment of the situation is: **very high in mainland China; high at the regional level; high at the global level.**

19. Environment, Science and Research Limited (ESR) issued a risk assessment summary for 14 February 2020 (**currently under review**) that determined:
- Likelihood of significant public health impact if imported: **HIGH**
 - Despite the recent travel restrictions implemented in New Zealand, given geographic and community links with China (including returning New Zealand residents following the Chinese New Year) and the increasing number of other countries with reported cases, the likelihood of one or more cases being imported into New Zealand is **HIGH**
 - Likelihood of limited transmission: **HIGH**
 - Based on the currently available limited evidence of pre-symptomatic spread and super spreader events, the likelihood of sustained transmission is **LOW-MODERATE**, but the risk of outbreaks may be higher in some settings
 - Given the assessment of the likelihood of importation, transmission in New Zealand and the public health impact, the overall public health risk from this event is considered **HIGH**.

WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

New Zealand Border Response

20. The WHO does not currently recommend any specific measures for travellers and advises against the application of any travel or trade restrictions on mainland China based on current information. It is the northern hemisphere influenza season and so we expect to see increased numbers of travellers from the northern hemisphere with influenza-like illnesses.
21. On 02 February 2020 New Zealand implemented additional border measures to extend the travel history in the case definition for COVID-19 infection to include travel to mainland China (previously only Hubei province) and to deny entry into New Zealand to people who departed or transited through mainland China from 02 February 2020. The exceptions to this are New Zealand citizens (including those from Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands, which are Countries of the Realm), permanent residents and their immediate family, and air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). These border measures also apply to passengers transiting in New Zealand. The additional border measures aim to reduce the chances of COVID-19 spreading within New Zealand, ie by reducing the number of potentially infected people arriving in NZ and asking those who do arrive from mainland China to self-isolate for 14 days.
22. The Ministry of Health is reviewing the temporary as at 14 Ministers with Power to Act agreed to renew them for a further eight days.
23. The entry restrictions are not retrospective. They only apply to people who were in mainland China on or after midnight on 02 February 2020. Anyone who left mainland China prior to this date and time is not affected and does not need to self-isolate. The additional border measures aim to reduce the chances of COVID-19 spreading within New Zealand, ie by reducing the number of potentially infected people arriving in NZ and asking those who do arrive from mainland China to self-isolate for 14 days. The advice to any traveller who has been in Hubei province in the last 14 days to self-isolate for 14 days continues. As of 02 February 2020, all travellers arriving in New Zealand who were in other areas of mainland China should self-isolate for a period of 14 days.

24. The Ministry of Health is reviewing the current travel restrictions every 48 hours and is leading a briefing for the Ministers with the Power to Act to review the 14-day border closure criteria.

25. Current border-related measures include:

- Monitoring border measures undertaken by other countries, particularly Australia, and any recommendations from WHO
- Keeping border stakeholders and the tourism industry informed through border advisories and regular meetings. This includes border agency, airport and airline staff, and accommodation providers
- Providing for responding to ill travellers to public health units and the border sector, including those arriving by sea
- Supporting border stakeholders to remind their staff of appropriate measures to protect from respiratory diseases (including from travellers from the northern hemisphere with flu as it is their flu season)
- Ensuring health advice for travellers arriving in New Zealand is displayed at international ports and airports. This includes health advice cards, posters, banners and, where available, electronic signage
- Asking travellers using E-gates if they have been in or transited mainland China in the last 14 days
- Supporting public health staff at Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch International Airports who are meeting and providing information to travellers from mainland China. Health staff are available at the primary line to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in Hubei province in the last 14 days or, mainland China after midnight on 02 February 2020 (New Zealand time). Public health staff are not undertaking screening or clinical assessments of all arrivals. A public health nurse is available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. If the passenger's temperature is over 38 C, this will trigger the usual ill-traveller response protocol. Passengers are being provided with information on self-isolation. Healthline has established a dedicated phone line for persons self-isolating to register and will be regularly checking on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons registered
- Public health staff are also available to talk to border officials and others working at the airports to answer questions about COVID-19
- Responding to reports of ill travellers
- Undertaking contact tracing for casual and close contacts of confirmed cases on flights to New Zealand.

26. In the past 24 hours, the New Zealand Customs Service data reported one flight arrived from mainland China with 122 passengers. A number of flights from other countries also had passengers or crew who had left mainland China after 02 February 2020. Passengers are being advised to self-isolate were provided with advice to register with Healthline. One passenger was assessed yesterday by the nurse. Information was also provided to passengers who had left mainland China more than fourteen days ago, as well as to other travellers with general health queries. A journalist attempted to take a photo and was requested by Customs and Health staff to delete it, as was done on a previous occasion.

27. The Ministry of Health are continuing to work closely with the National Border Working Group and Visitor Sector Emergency Advisory Group. The New Zealand Customs Service (Customs) is convening regular meetings of the Border Working Group to facilitate the application of enhanced border measures and to ensure coordination and consistency across agencies. Customs has established a Maritime Sub-Group to focus

on issues arising for sea ports and vessels. The Maritime Sub-Group is planning a table top exercise for a vessel arriving in New Zealand with suspected COVID-19 cases on board.

28. Ministry of Health is working with Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade officials to ensure effective processes for determining, and responding to, health support that Pacific Island countries and territories may need. This includes clinical input, clinical supplies, personal protective equipment, and any requests for exit screening of travellers from New Zealand to their countries.

Whangaparaoa Reception Centre

29. There are 157 returnees on site. Guests and staff undergo mandatory daily health assessments. There have been no serious medical issues identified, and all assessed guests are presenting as asymptomatic for COVID-19. All tests for COVID-19 tests to date have been negative.
30. Guests have been participating in a range of activities including a cultural Pacifica dinner on Wednesday 12 February, physical activity (walking, yoga and other physical training led by a NZDF physical training officer) and activities for children.
31. Ministry of Health staff continue to work alongside other agencies onsite around logistics, amenities, etc. Planning for the expected exit from the facility (Phase 5) in the coming week is well underway.

Welfare

32. The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) has convened two National Welfare Coordination Group (NWCG) meetings in the past week to discuss COVID-19 and share information between welfare services agencies. NWCG will continue to meet weekly or as required. A NWCG meeting dedicated to planning and contingency planning for welfare will be held this coming Wednesday 19 February 2020. NEMA staff are embedded in the National Health Coordination Centre as NWCG liaisons.
33. The 0800 Government Helpline has been activated and can assist callers to access wider welfare support from welfare services agencies. An all of government factsheet has been prepared to provide information on support available for people who have self-isolated and how to access it. The factsheet will be made available on the Ministry of Health website and has been shared with agencies. The factsheet will continue to be updated as needed.

New Zealand Health Sector Response

34. The Ministry of Health remains the single point of contact for COVID-19.
35. Effective from 30 January 2020, novel coronavirus capable of causing respiratory illness was made a notifiable infectious disease under the Health Act 1956.
36. The ESR, Canterbury Health Laboratories (CHL) and LabPLUS in Auckland are providing a novel coronavirus diagnostic test. They accept respiratory samples from suspected cases that meet the current Ministry of Health case definition

(<https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-covid-19/case-definition-2019-ncov-infection>).

- 37. On 16 February 2020 Homecare Medical reported that Healthline had:
 - 112 registrations for self-isolation (cumulative number is 4,386)
 - 88 callers concerned about COVID-19 disclosed some information
 - 33 callers were diverted to the Healthline COVID-19 self-serve micro-site for information
 - Of the callers who disclosed some information:
 - 82 percent received self-care advice or information
 - 8 required the use of an interpreter
 - 55 were regarding other people who had been outside New Zealand in the previous four weeks
 - 12 callers were experiencing cold or flu-like symptoms.

Table 1 in the Appendices provide information on self-isolation by DHB.

Figure 1: Healthline COVID-19 call outcomes

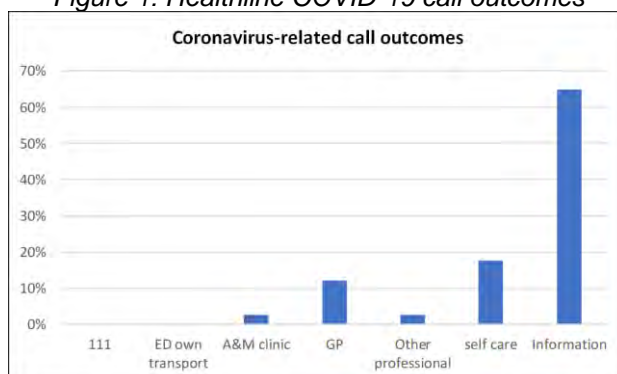
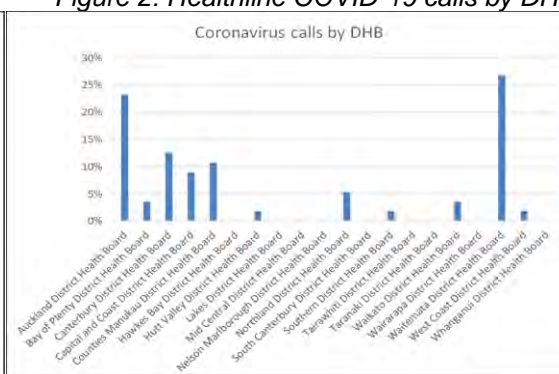


Figure 2: Healthline COVID-19 calls by DHB



Source: Homecare Medical daily reports

38. The Ministry of Health is working with MFAT to consider the return of New Zealanders currently in isolation on board the Diamond Princess cruise vessel in Tokyo Harbour.
39. The Ministry continues to work closely with DHBs and Public Health Units around the country. The Ministry holds daily teleconferences with DHBs that focus on emerging issues and ensuring open communication.
40. On 13 February 2020 one-on-one teleconferences with DHBs commenced. These focussed on sector readiness, response and future planning with support from clinical leaders. These are opportunities to check in with DHBs and provide support as required.
41. The Ministry continues to receive updates on suspected cases. The Ministry is developing FAQs for health professionals and working with DHBs on a stocktake of personal protective equipment available in their districts.
42. National Health Advisories continue to be sent to the health sector, DHBs and primary care, when any new information on the novel coronavirus becomes available. Updated information is published on the Ministry website (health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov/novel-coronavirus-resources-health-professionals).

Public Information

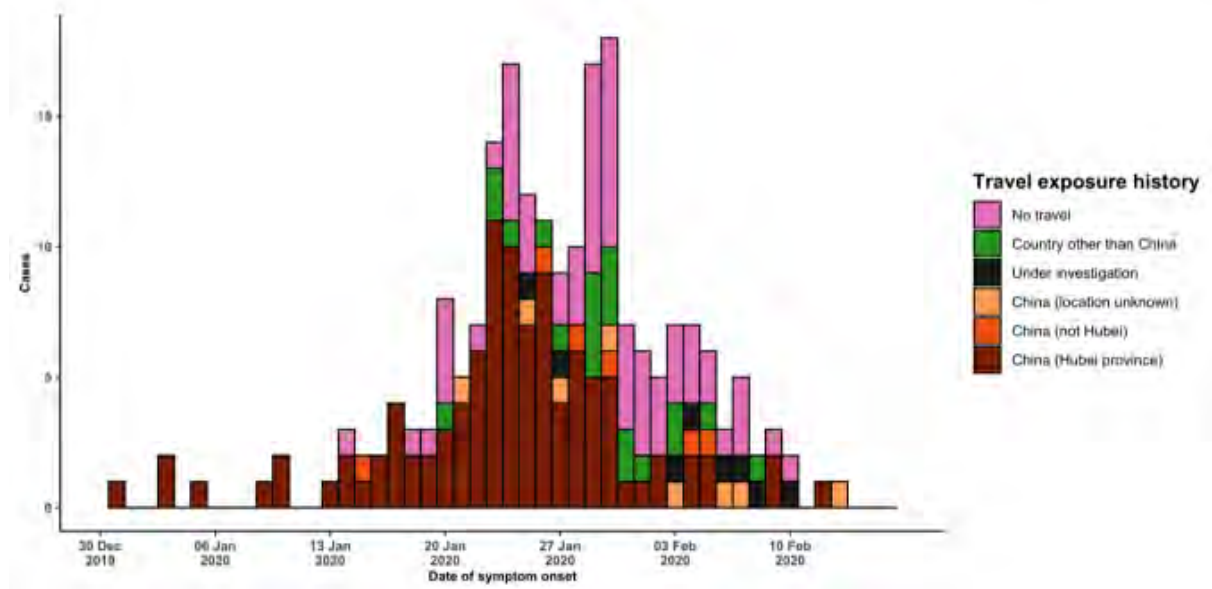
43. The Ministry of Health's general public health advice on COVID-19 is on its website including information in New Zealand Sign Language. Information and advice are for people who have recently travelled from Wuhan and the Hubei province and those recently travelled from mainland China. Key messages, and responses to media and public queries are being collated to develop Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for the webpage. The Ministry of Health continues to update its webpage. Some key information will be translated into simplified Chinese, including on self-isolation and will be added to the Ministry of Health webpage. District Health Board have developed a factsheet for residents, which will be translated into Chinese and distributed.

OTHER COUNTRY RESPONSES

44. **China:** On 14 February 2020, China reported that 1,716 of their confirmed cases were healthcare workers. Six healthcare workers were amongst the deceased.
45. **Australia:** The Australian Department of Health is providing us with its sitreps. As of 15:00 hrs 14 February 2020 there have been a total of 15 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Australia.
46. **JAPAN:** On 13 February 2020 Japan reported four new cases of local transmission and its first domestic COVID-19 death. The deceased had no direct links to mainland China. The Japanese Government began disembarking elderly passengers from the cruise ship Diamond Princess under quarantine. Eleven passengers over the age of 80 accepted an offer to complete their quarantine on land at a Japanese quarantine facility. A further 200 passengers were to be offered the same opportunity.
47. **FIJI:** The Fiji Government has reported one suspected case and the person is in quarantine. Two other cases tested negative.
48. **Taiwan:** Taiwan announced two new confirmed cases of Covid-19 today, bringing the total to twenty. One of those was also its first fatality and case of domestic transmission unconnected to a previous confirmed case. Criteria for reporting suspected cases have been widened.
49. **Egypt:** The Egyptian Ministry of Health and WHO jointly announced on 14 February confirmation of the first case of Covid-19 in Africa, stating that a foreign patient in Cairo had tested positive for the virus – now in hospital and quarantined for 14 days.

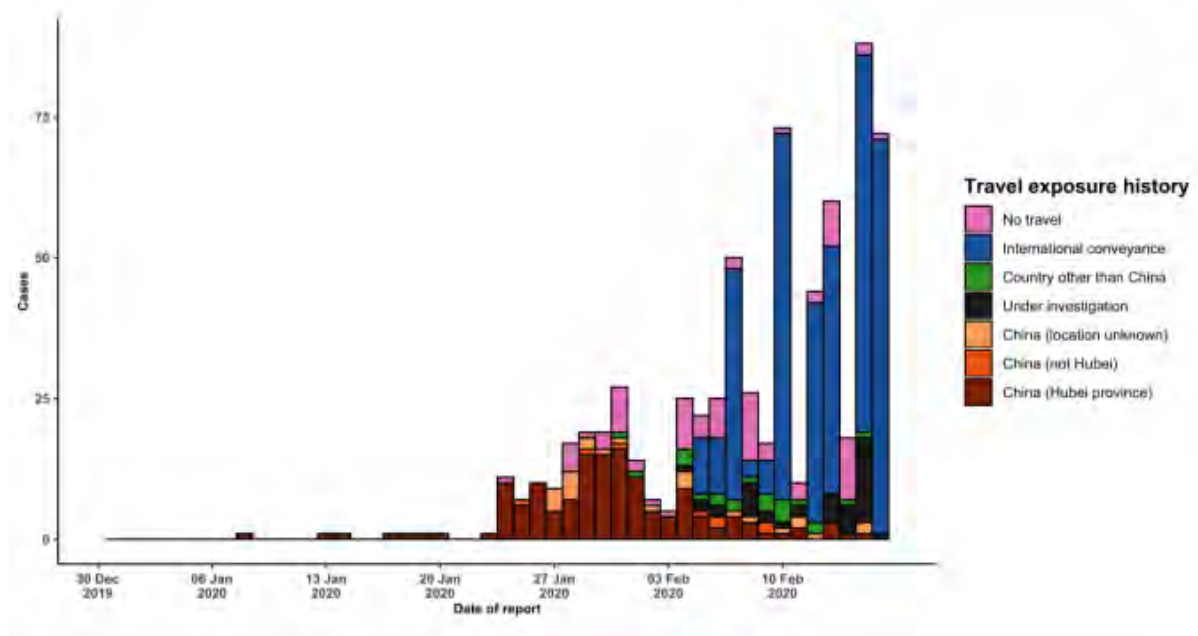
APPENDICES

Figure 3: Epidemic curve of COVID-19 cases ($n=208$) identified outside of China, by date of onset of symptoms and travel history, 16 February 2020



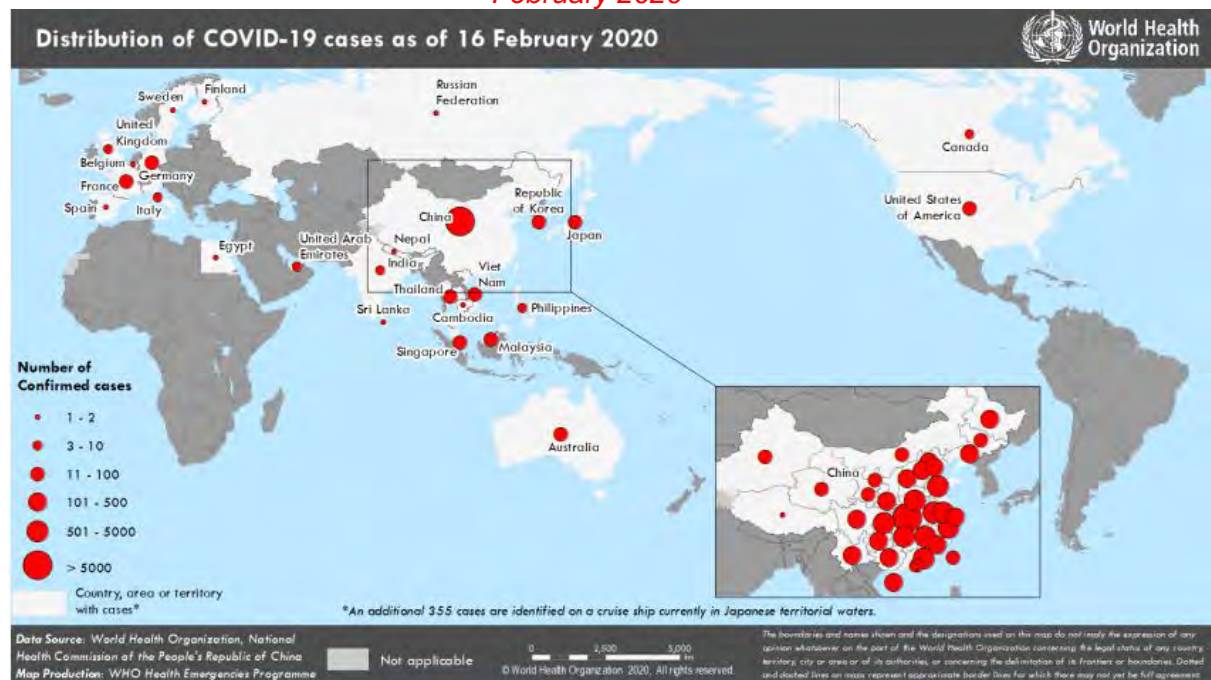
Source: [n-CoV/20200214-sitrep-24-covid-19.pdf](https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronavirus/situation-reports/20200214-sitrep-24-covid-19.pdf)

Figure 4: Epidemic curve of COVID-19 cases ($n=683$) identified outside of China, by date of reporting and travel history, 16 February 2020



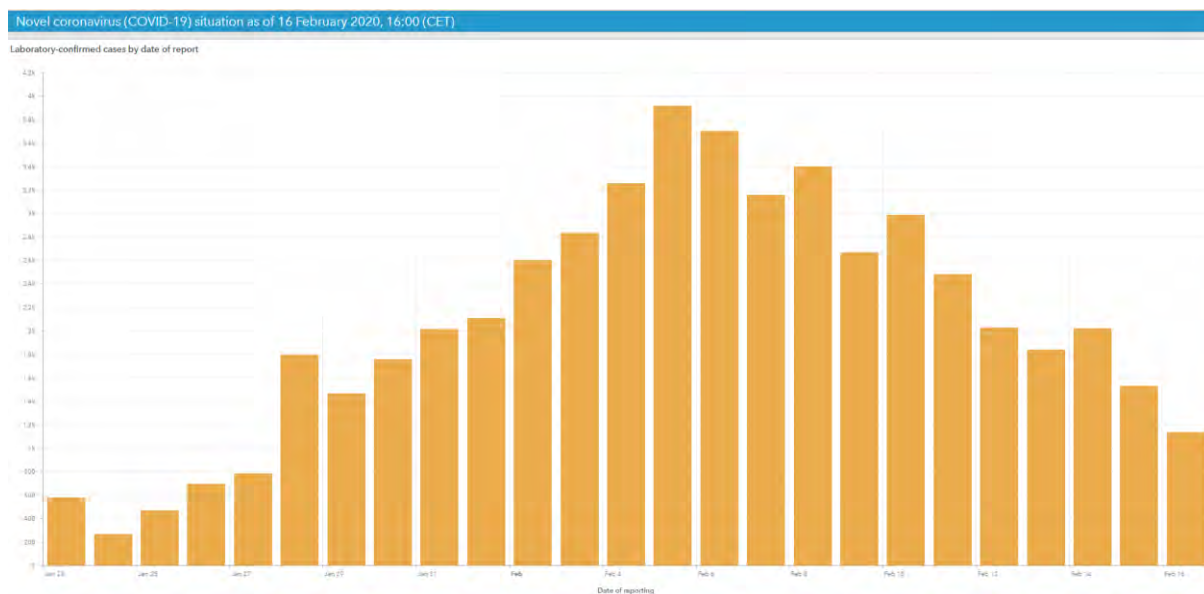
Source: [n-CoV/20200214-sitrep-24-covid-19.pdf](https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronavirus/situation-reports/20200214-sitrep-24-covid-19.pdf)

Figure 5: Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of COVID-19, 16 February 2020



Source: [n-CoV/20200214-sitrep-24-covid-19.pdf](https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/situation-reports)

Figure 6: Globally reported laboratory confirmed cases by date of reporting, 17 February 2020



Source: [WHO COVID-19 Situation Dashboard](https://covid19.who.int/)

Table 1: Number of people in self-isolation where the caller disclosed their address

Known registrations by DHB													
	7-Feb	8-Feb	9-Feb	weekly total	10-Feb	11-Feb	12-Feb	13-Feb	14-Feb	15-Feb	16-Feb	weekly total	
Auckland District Health Board	3	48	78	129	107	48	140	110	68	46	18	537	
Bay of Plenty District Health Board	0	4	7	11	5	4	11	4	0	5	1	30	
Canterbury District Health Board	31	68	13	112	42	49	40	58	16	11	2	218	
Capital and Coast District Health Board	1	31	15	47	33	16	29	15	7	11	5	116	
Counties Manukau District Health Board	4	38	56	98	86	41	143	156	49	52	21	548	
Hawkes Bay District Health Board	0	0	5	5	7	1	3	8	6	2	1	28	
Hutt Valley District Health Board	2	0	7	9	8	6	11	6	4	3	0	38	
Lakes District Health Board	0	0	5	5	6	0	4	1	0	3	0	14	
Mid Central District Health Board	1	4	1	6	2	6	1	8	8	8	1	34	
Nelson Marlborough District Health Board	0	2	0	2	12	2	3	1	6	0	0	24	
Northland District Health Board	3	4	0	7	3	4	13	8	0	1	2	31	
South Canterbury District Health Board	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	5	
Southern District Health Board	0	1	7	8	5	5	6	1	3	3	3	26	
Tairāwhiti District Health Board	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	
Taranaki District Health Board	0	0	1	1	2	0	11	1	4	0	0	18	
Waikato District Health Board	8	6	21	35	27	9	29	35	9	11	11	131	
Wairarapa District Health Board	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	
Waitemata District Health Board	11	71	121	203	177	90	224	172	74	84	31	852	
West Coast District Health Board	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	3	1	8	
Whanganui District Health Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	4	
Not disclosed	11	33	72	116	137	154	309	193	82	31	14	920	
known DHBs	64	277	341	682	525	283	671	587	259	245	98	2668	
Total registrations	75	310	413	798	662	437	980	780	341	276	112	3588	

Source: Homecare Medical daily reports

NHCC Contact Information: 16/02/2020

National Coordinator – Jane Kelley	NHCC_NationalCoordinator@health.govt.nz
Response Manager	NHCC_ResponseManager@health.govt.nz
Operations(Border) 04 816 3431	NHCC_OpsBorder@health.govt.nz
Operations 04 816 3484	NHCC_Operations@health.govt.nz
Logistics 04 816 2378	NHCC_InternalLog@health.govt.nz
PIM 04 816 3993	NHCC_PIM@health.govt.nz
Intelligence 04 816 3909	NHCC_Intelligence@health.govt.nz
Planning 04 816 3915	NHCC_Planning@health.govt.nz
Welfare	NHCC_Welfare@health.govt.nz

NHCC continues to operate 7 days per week.

Next Report

The next report will be a Sitrep at **1300 hrs on Tuesday 18 February 2020.**

Prepared by: Sylvia Watson, NHCC Intelligence

Approved by: Murray Mills, NHCC National Coordinator

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQs)

a. Border activity detail

Q: What are the border measures being implemented in New Zealand?

A: New Zealand entry restrictions are currently in place for people who have left or transited through mainland China since midnight on 02 February 2020 with the exception of:

- New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm: Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), permanent residents and their immediate family
- Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
- passengers transiting in New Zealand, unless they are New Zealand citizens, permanent residents or their immediate families

Q: What should people eligible to enter from China do once arriving in New Zealand?

A: Those who do arrive from China are being asked to self-isolate for 14 days.

Q: Do the entry restrictions apply to people who were in mainland China prior to midnight 2 February 2020?

A: No. Anyone who left prior to midnight 2 February 2020 will not be affected and do not need to self-isolate.

Q: Why does New Zealand have border entry restrictions in place?

A: The border entry restrictions are a measure being taken to reduce the chances of potentially infected people arriving in New Zealand and spreading Covid-19 within New Zealand.

Q: What resources are available at international ports of entry?

A: Supporting public health staff at Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch International Airports are meeting and providing information to travellers on flights from mainland China and other international flights. Health staff are available to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in Hubei province in the last 14 days or, mainland China after midnight on 2 February 2020 (New Zealand time). A public health nurse will also be available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. Public health staff are also able to respond to ill travellers arriving by sea.

b. Engagement with those self-isolating

Q: Who should self-isolate?

A: The advice to all travellers arriving in New Zealand from mainland China, including those who have transited through China, is that they should self-isolate for a period of 14 days. People are asked to register their details with Healthline so that health support can be provided.

Q: Who is self-isolating?

A: As at 17 February 2020, 4,386 people have registered as having self-isolated. There has been a notable increase in the number of people contacting Healthline for advice about self-isolating that require translation services.

Q: What is the engagement with people to self-isolating?

A: Once people have self-registered, Healthline regularly checks on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons. The frequency of contact is dependent on the needs identified. These calls will include welfare checks, providing advice as appropriate for medical issues and referring to other agencies for assistance as needed. Healthline also have a number of staff who are Mandarin speakers to assist.

Q: What is being done to identify those who have not self-isolated?

A: A data-match between the Ministry of Health and Customs has been established so that it is possible to identify those people who have arrived in New Zealand from mainland China since 2 February 2020 but who have not self-registered. It is anticipated that Healthline will undertake outbound calling to these individuals from 12 February 2020.

c. Consideration / tracking for those who arrived before the border closure (from mainland China)

Q: Do the entry restrictions apply to people who were in mainland China prior to midnight 02 February 2020?

A: No. Anyone who left prior to midnight 2 February 2020 will not be affected and do not need to self-isolate.

d. Border management of travellers who have arrived via destinations where COVID-19 is present (other than mainland China)

Q: Are there any travel restrictions in place for people arriving from countries with confirmed cases of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) other than mainland China?

A: No there are no travel restrictions in place for people arriving from countries with confirmed cases of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) other than mainland China, unless the traveller had history of travelling through mainland China in the last 14 days.



SITREP 29
NOVEL CORONAVIRUS COVID-19
Issued: 1300 hrs 18 February 2020
IN CONFIDENCE

New information in red text

Unless otherwise specified, all information is current as of 1300 hours 18 February 2020.

SUMMARY

1. An outbreak of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) is ongoing in mainland China with the epicentre in Hubei Province. As of 13 February 2020, China is reporting clinically diagnosed (non-laboratory confirmed) and laboratory confirmed cases in officially reported in case figures. Since the 17 February 2020, globally there has been an increase of 2,162 confirmed cases (~3.1 percent)¹ and 106 new deaths. Of the confirmed cases, there has been an increase of 111 cases outside of China including 99 new confirmed cases aboard the cruise ship quarantined in Japanese territorial waters. The total number of recovered cases continues to grow daily. **There are no confirmed cases in New Zealand.**
2. On 31 January 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). New Zealand's risk assessment is that the likelihood of one or more imported cases of COVID-19 infection is high. The likelihood of limited transmission is high and the likelihood of sustained transmission, and widespread outbreaks is low-moderate.

KEY MESSAGES

3. The overall situation regarding COVID-19 internationally remains rapidly evolving with a high degree of uncertainty and we continue to recommend a precautionary approach.
4. Healthline's dedicated COVID-19 number, 0800 358 5453, is free and available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
5. It is critically important that we both protect New Zealanders from the virus and play our part in the global effort to contain it.
6. Keeping individuals, families and our communities safe and healthy in the current global environment requires a team effort and that's what we're seeing across New Zealand.
7. Registering has been incredibly important in order to ensure the Ministry can maintain ongoing contact for anyone who needs it. It allows the Ministry to regularly check on people's wellbeing and welfare and to offer support to those who've indicated they need it.
8. There continues to be no confirmed cases of COVID-19 in New Zealand.

¹ Percentage of change computed as [current# - previous# / previous #]

9. The temporary restrictions which prevent foreign nationals travelling from, or transiting through, mainland China from entering New Zealand have been extended, now expiring on Monday 24 February 2020.
10. The temporary border measures mean entry to New Zealand will be denied to people who have left or transited through mainland China from 2 February 2020, except for:
 - a. New Zealand citizens (including those from Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), and **permanent** residents and their immediate family.
 - b. Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
11. Until midnight last night, **4561** people had registered with Healthline as being in self-isolation. Healthline is regularly checking on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons registered.
12. Healthline's records show callers have most wanted to find out information about self-isolation, travel information and general information about COVID-19.
13. Planning is continuing for the safe return to home this week for our 157 guests at the Whangaparāoa Reception Centre, including the development of a Health Information Factsheet.
14. **The self-isolation period is 14 days.**
15. **Healthline has now followed up with everyone on the register and has completed a second phone call with those who have indicated they have welfare needs (e.g. arranging food delivery) and those finding self-isolation discomforting.**
16. **We are in communication via MfAT with the 11 passengers on the Diamond Princess in Tokyo, Japan, to understand their individual circumstance with focus on the isolation period following their departure.**

WHO ADVICE ON RESEARCH

17. The WHO collaborating with the Global Research Collaboration for Infectious Disease Preparedness (GloPID-R) has proposed a research agenda that includes:
 - the natural history of the virus, its transmission and diagnosis
 - animal and environmental research on the origin of the virus, including management measures at the human-animal interface
 - epidemiological studies
 - infection prevention and control, including best ways to protect health care workers
 - research and development for candidate therapeutics and vaccines
 - ethical considerations for research
 - and integration of social sciences into the outbreak response.

OUTBREAK SITUATION

18. **As of 18 February 2020, there are no confirmed cases of COVID-19 in New Zealand.**
19. **As of 18 February 2020, there are 71,429 laboratory confirmed cases of COVID-19 reported globally, an increase of 2,162. There are 1,775 confirmed deaths, 1,771 within mainland China, one from France, one from the Philippines, one from Japan, and one**

from Taiwan. Based on the confirmed cases reported globally, the case fatality rate is approximately 2.5 percent (a decrease of 0.3 percent).

20. There have been 70,635 confirmed cases in mainland China, an increase of 2,051.²
21. There have been 794 confirmed cases reported outside of mainland China, an increase of 111. This includes a reported 454 confirmed cases in international conveyance of which 99 are new.
22. The WHO's risk assessment of the situation is: **very high in mainland China; high at the regional level; high at the global level.**
23. Environment, Science and Research Limited (ESR) issued a risk assessment summary for 17 February 2020 that determined:
 - **Importation risk:** with the containment measures in place in mainland China and the border measures currently in place for arrivals from mainland China, the likelihood of one or more cases being imported into New Zealand from China remains **HIGH**.

Given our geographic accessibility to other countries where there are confirmed cases but only limited transmission and considering the varied public health capacity amongst other countries, the likelihood of one or more cases being imported to New Zealand from outside of China is currently **LOW-MODERATE**. However, if transmission increases outside of China, the importation risk for New Zealand will need to be reassessed.

- **Transmission risk:** Based on the current situation outside of mainland China and on the available evidence, including limited evidence of pre-symptomatic spread and super spreader events the likelihood of limited transmission in New Zealand is **HIGH**, the likelihood of sustained transmission is **MODERATE** and the likelihood of widespread outbreaks is **LOW**. This assessment assumes that cases are detected in a timely manner and that infection prevention and control measures are implemented promptly.
- **Public health impact:** The impact on the sector and the public from this emerging issue and preparedness work for COVID-19 is already significant. The public health impact of one or more cases in New Zealand would be **HIGH** both for public health staff, the wider health sector and the community.
- **Public health risk:** Given the assessment of the likelihood of importation, the likelihood of transmission in New Zealand and the public health impact, the overall public health risk from this event is considered **HIGH**.

WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

New Zealand Border Response

24. The WHO does not currently recommend any specific measures for travellers and advises against the application of any travel or trade restrictions on mainland China based on current information. It is the northern hemisphere influenza season and so we

² As of 17 February 2020, WHO will be reporting all confirmed cases. This includes both laboratory-confirmed (as previously reported) and those reported as clinically diagnosed (currently only applicable to Hubei province, China).

expect to see increased numbers of travellers from the northern hemisphere with influenza-like illnesses.

25. On 02 February 2020 New Zealand implemented additional border measures to extend the travel history in the case definition for COVID-19 infection to include travel to mainland China (previously only Hubei province) and to deny entry into New Zealand to people who departed or transited through mainland China from 2 February 2020. The exceptions to this are New Zealand citizens (including those from Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands, which are Countries of the Realm), permanent residents and their immediate family, and air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). These border measures also apply to passengers transiting in New Zealand. The additional border measures aim to reduce the chances of COVID-19 spreading within New Zealand, ie by reducing the number of potentially infected people arriving in NZ and asking those who do arrive from mainland China to self-isolate for 14 days.
26. The New Zealand Government has announced an 8-day extension of temporary border measures restricting travel by people who have left or transited through mainland China in the previous 14 days. This position will be reviewed every 48 hours. Advance notice of this decision was provided to China, Australia, and Pacific Island governments.
27. Current border-related measures include:
 - Monitoring border measures undertaken by other countries, particularly Australia, and any recommendations from WHO
 - Keeping border stakeholders and the tourism industry informed through border advisories and regular meetings. This includes border agency, airport and airline staff, and accommodation providers
 - Providing for responding to ill travellers to public health units and the border sector, including those arriving by sea
 - Supporting border stakeholders to remind their staff of appropriate measures to protect from respiratory diseases (including from travellers from the northern hemisphere with flu as it is their flu season)
 - Ensuring health advice for travellers arriving in New Zealand is displayed at international ports and airports. This includes health advice cards, posters, banners and, where available, electronic signage
 - Asking travellers using E-gates if they have been in or transited mainland China in the last 14 days
 - Supporting public health staff at Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch International Airports who are meeting and providing information to travellers from mainland China. Health staff are available at the primary line to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in Hubei province in the last 14 days or, mainland China after midnight on 02 February 2020 (New Zealand time). Public health staff are not undertaking screening or clinical assessments of all arrivals. A public health nurse is available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. If the passenger's temperature is over 38 C, this will trigger the usual ill-traveller response protocol. Passengers are being provided with information on self-isolation. Healthline has established a dedicated phone line for persons self-isolating to register and will be regularly checking on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons registered
 - Responding to reports of ill travellers
 - Undertaking contact tracing for casual and close contacts of confirmed cases on flights to New Zealand.

28. In the past 24 hours, the New Zealand Customs Service data reported three flights arrived from mainland China with a total of 238 passengers. Several flights from other countries also had passengers or crew who had departed or transited through mainland China in the last 14 days. Passengers are being advised to self-isolate and were provided with advice to register with Healthline. Information was also provided to passengers who had left mainland China more than fourteen days ago, as well as to other travellers with general health queries.
29. The Ministry of Health are continuing to work closely with the National Border Working Group and Visitor Sector Emergency Advisory Group. The New Zealand Customs Service (Customs) is convening regular meetings of the Border Working Group to facilitate the application of enhanced border measures and to ensure coordination and consistency across agencies. Customs has established a Maritime Sub-Group to focus on issues arising for sea ports and vessels. The Maritime Sub-Group is planning a table top exercise for a vessel arriving in New Zealand with suspected COVID-19 cases on board.
30. Ministry of Health is working with Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade officials to ensure effective processes for determining, and responding to, health support that Pacific Island countries and territories may need. This includes clinical input, clinical supplies, personal protective equipment, and any requests for exit screening of travellers from New Zealand to their countries.

Whangaparaoa Reception Centre

31. There are 157 returnees in Whangaparaoa Reception Centre and the New Zealand Red Cross are completing needs assessments. All returnees in Whangaparaoa have been triaged and assessed. They currently undergo daily health assessments. All tests for COVID-19 tests to date (17 February) have been negative.
32. Guests have been participating in a range of activities including a cultural Pacifica dinner on Wednesday 12 February, physical activity (walking, yoga and other physical training led by a NZDF physical training officer) and activities for children.
33. Ministry of Health staff continue to work alongside other agencies onsite around logistics, amenities, etc. Planning for the expected exit from the facility (Phase 5) in the coming week is well underway.

Welfare

34. The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) has convened three National Welfare Coordination Group (NWCG) meetings in the past week to discuss COVID-19 and share information between welfare services agencies. NWCG will continue to meet weekly or as required. A NWCG meeting dedicated to planning and contingency planning for welfare will be held this coming Wednesday 19 February 2020. NEMA staff are embedded in the National Health Coordination Centre as NWCG liaisons.
35. The 0800 Government Helpline has been activated and can assist callers to access wider welfare support from welfare services agencies. An all of government factsheet has been prepared to provide information on support available for people who have self-isolated and how to access it. The factsheet is available on the Ministry of Health website and has been shared with agencies. The factsheet will continue to be updated as needed.

New Zealand Health Sector Response

36. The Ministry of Health remains the single point of contact for COVID-19.
37. Effective from 30 January 2020, novel coronavirus capable of causing respiratory illness was made a notifiable infectious disease under the Health Act 1956.
38. The ESR, Canterbury Health Laboratories (CHL) and LabPLUS in Auckland are providing a novel coronavirus diagnostic test. They accept respiratory samples from suspected cases that meet the current Ministry of Health case definition (<https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-covid-19/case-definition-2019-ncov-infection>).
39. On 17 February 2020 Homecare Medical reported that Healthline had:
- 175 registrations for self-isolation (cumulative number is 4,561)
 - 172 callers concerned about COVID-19 disclosed some information
 - 43 callers were diverted to the Healthline COVID-19 self-serve micro-site for information
 - Of the callers who disclosed some information:
 - 77 percent received self-care advice or information
 - 15 required the use of an interpreter
 - 89 were regarding other people who had been outside New Zealand in the previous four weeks
 - 29 callers were experiencing cold or flu-like symptoms.

Table 1 in the Appendices provide information on self-isolation by DHB.

Figure 1: Healthline COVID-19 call outcomes

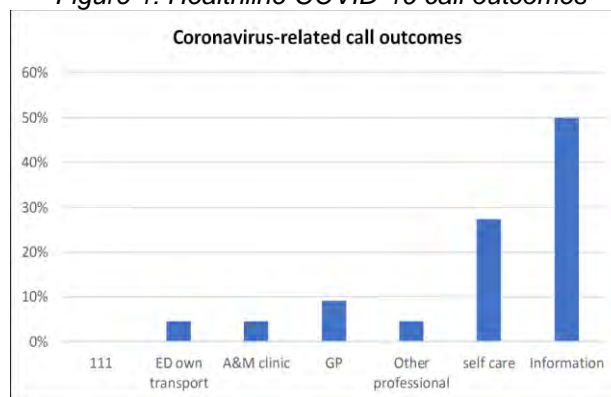
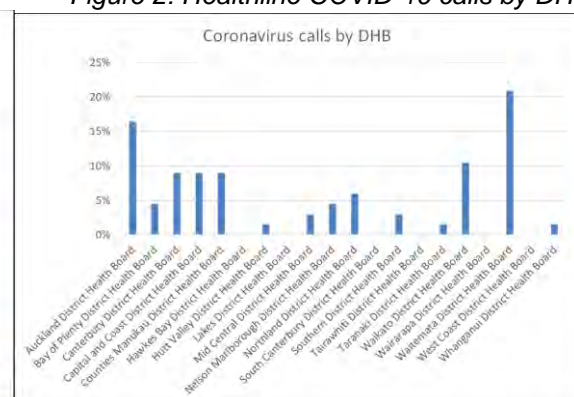


Figure 2: Healthline COVID-19 calls by DHB



Source: Homecare Medical daily reports

40. The Ministry of Health is working with MFAT to consider the return of New Zealanders currently in isolation on board the Diamond Princess cruise vessel in Tokyo Harbour.
41. The Ministry continues to work closely with DHBs and Public Health Units around the country. The Ministry holds daily teleconferences with DHBs that focus on emerging issues and ensuring open communication.

42. On 13 February 2020 one-on-one teleconferences with DHBs commenced. These focussed on sector readiness, response and future planning with support from clinical leaders. These are opportunities to check in with DHBs and provide support as required.
43. The Ministry continues to receive updates on suspected cases. The Ministry is developing FAQs for health professionals **updated on the Ministry COVID-19 webpage** and working with DHBs on a stocktake of personal protective equipment available in their districts.
44. National Health Advisories continue to be sent to the health sector, DHBs and primary care, when any new information on the novel coronavirus becomes available. Updated information is published on the Ministry website (health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov/novel-coronavirus-resources-health-professionals).

Public Information

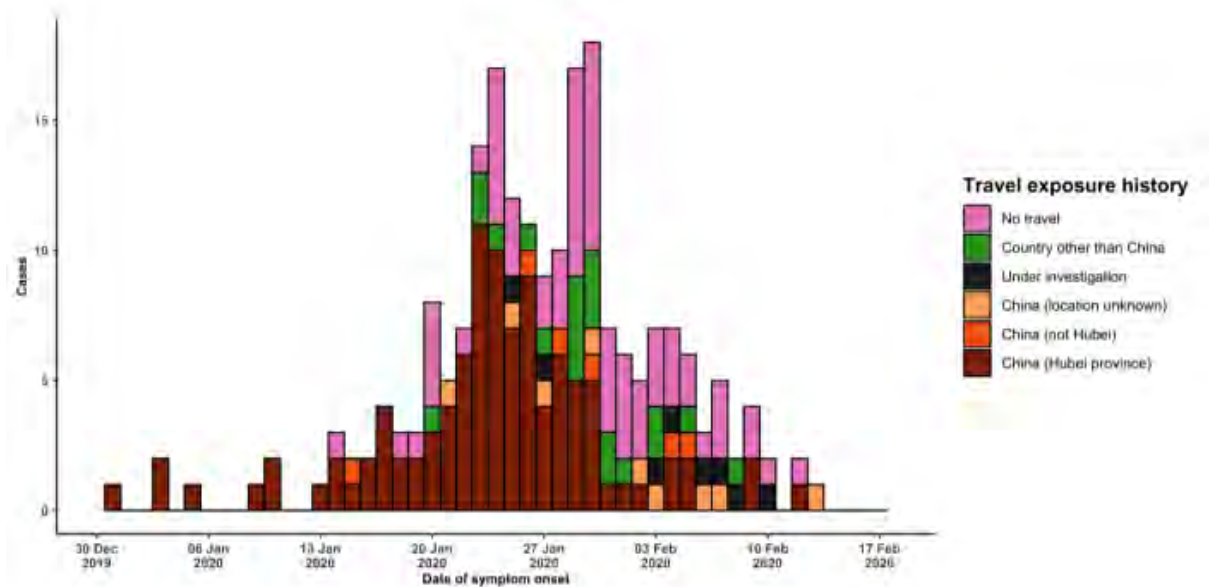
45. The Ministry of Health's general public health advice on COVID-19 is on its website including information in New Zealand Sign Language. Information and advice are for people who have recently travelled from Wuhan and the Hubei province and those recently travelled from mainland China. Key messages, and responses to media and public queries are being collated to develop Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for the webpage. The Ministry of Health continues to update its webpage. Some key information will be translated into simplified Chinese, including on self-isolation and will be added to the Ministry of Health webpage. District Health Board have developed a factsheet for residents, which will be translated into Chinese and distributed.

OTHER COUNTRY RESPONSES

46. **Egypt:** The Egyptian Ministry of Health and WHO jointly announced on 14 February confirmation of the first case of COVID-19 in Africa, stating that a foreign patient in Cairo had tested positive for the virus – now in hospital and quarantined for 14 days.
47. **Hong Kong:** There is heightened buying of supplies such as toilet paper and paper products. Reports include a peak of an online queue of 1.49 million people for one pharmacy's sale of face masks and an armed robbery incident involving toilet paper.
48. **Samoa** has issued the following travel restrictions on 17 February: No entry for travellers from or transiting through China, HK, Macau, Japan, Singapore and Thailand within last 14 days.
49. **South Korea** is expanding preventive measures and testing all pneumonia cases in the country for COVID-19.
50. **Taiwan:** Taiwan announced two new confirmed cases of COVID-19 **on 17 February**, bringing the total to twenty. One of those was also its first fatality and case of domestic transmission unconnected to a previous confirmed case. Criteria for reporting suspected cases have been widened.

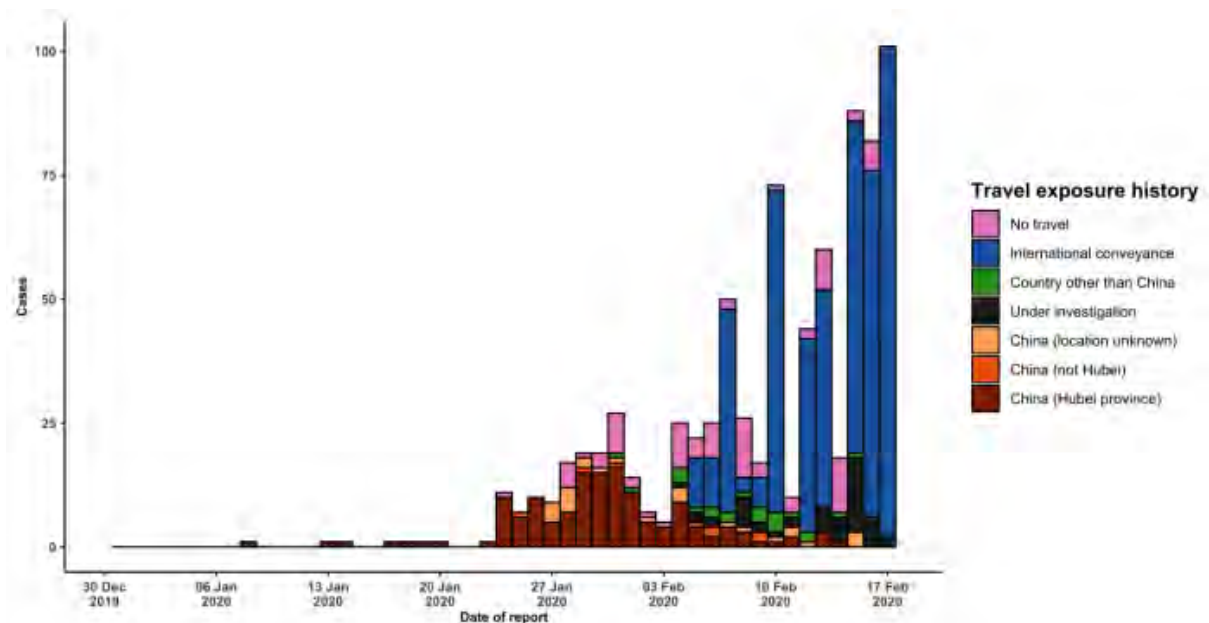
APPENDICES

Figure 3: Epidemic curve of COVID-19 cases ($n=210$) identified outside of mainland China, by date of onset of symptoms and travel history, 17 February 2020



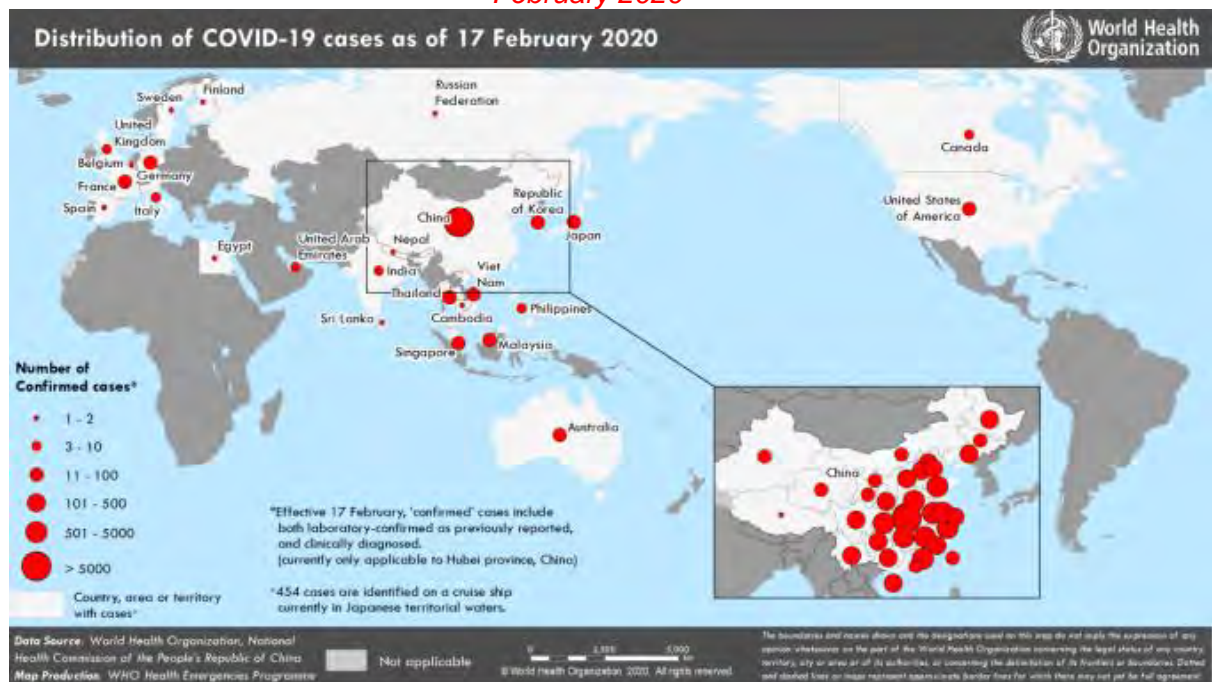
Source: [n-CoV/20200214-sitrep-24-covid-19.pdf](https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronavirus/situation-reports/20200214-sitrep-24-covid-19.pdf)

Figure 4: Epidemic curve of COVID-19 cases ($n=794$) identified outside of mainland China, by date of reporting and travel history, 17 February 2020



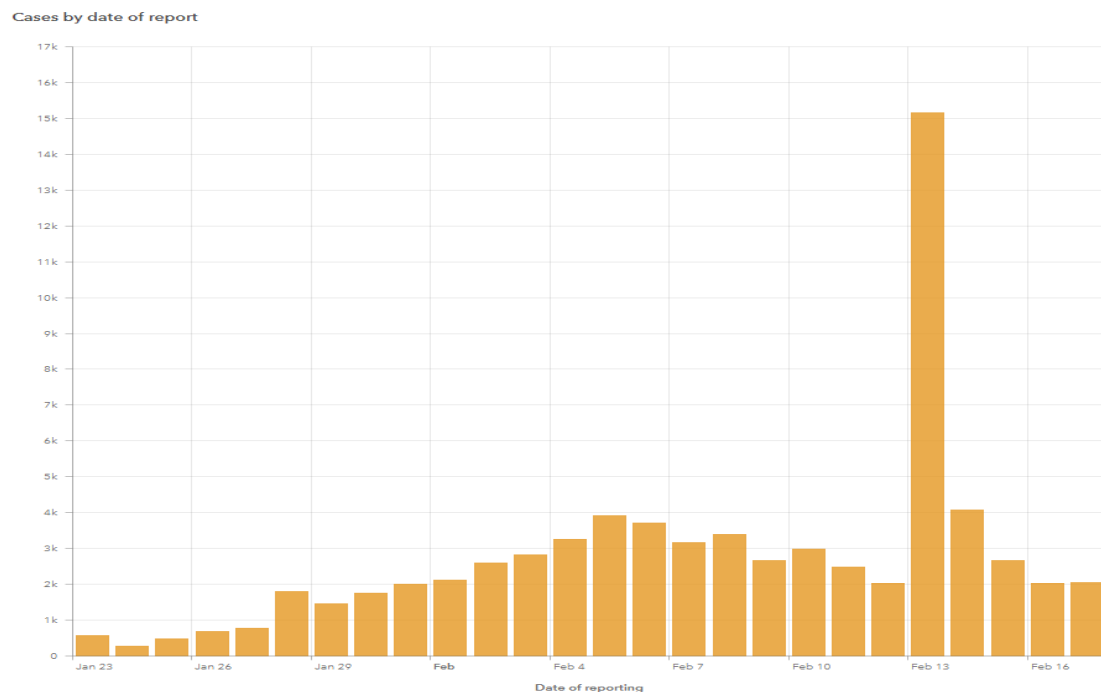
Source: [n-CoV/20200214-sitrep-24-covid-19.pdf](https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronavirus/situation-reports/20200214-sitrep-24-covid-19.pdf)

Figure 5: Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of COVID-19, 17 February 2020



Source: [n-CoV/20200214-sitrep-24-covid-19.pdf](https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/situation-reports)

Figure 6: Globally reported confirmed cases by date of reporting, 17 February 2020



Source: [WHO COVID-19 Situation Dashboard](https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/situation-reports)

Table 1: Number of people in self-isolation where the caller disclosed their address

Known registrations by DHB														
	7-Feb	8-Feb	9-Feb	weekly total	10-Feb	11-Feb	12-Feb	13-Feb	14-Feb	15-Feb	16-Feb	weekly total	17-Feb	
Auckland District Health Board	3	48	78	129	107	48	140	110	68	46	18	537	43	
Bay of Plenty District Health Board	0	4	7	11	5	4	11	4	0	5	1	30	0	
Canterbury District Health Board	31	68	13	112	42	49	40	58	16	11	2	218	5	
Capital and Coast District Health Board	1	31	15	47	33	16	29	15	7	11	5	116	4	
Counties Manukau District Health Board	4	38	56	98	86	41	143	156	49	52	21	548	34	
Hawkes Bay District Health Board	0	0	5	5	7	1	3	8	6	2	1	28	2	
Hutt Valley District Health Board	2	0	7	9	8	6	11	6	4	3	0	38	1	
Lakes District Health Board	0	0	5	5	6	0	4	1	0	3	0	14	0	
Mid Central District Health Board	1	4	1	6	2	6	1	8	8	8	1	34	5	
Nelson Marlborough District Health Board	0	2	0	2	12	2	3	1	6	0	0	24	0	
Northland District Health Board	3	4	0	7	3	4	13	8	0	1	2	31	0	
South Canterbury District Health Board	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	5	0	
Southern District Health Board	0	1	7	8	5	5	6	1	3	3	3	26	0	
Tairāwhiti District Health Board	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	
Taranaki District Health Board	0	0	1	1	2	0	11	1	4	0	0	18	0	
Waikato District Health Board	8	6	21	35	27	9	29	35	9	11	11	131	11	
Wairarapa District Health Board	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	
Waitemata District Health Board	11	71	121	203	177	90	224	172	74	84	31	852	52	
West Coast District Health Board	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	3	1	8	0	
Whanganui District Health Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	4	0	
Not disclosed	11	33	72	116	137	154	309	193	82	31	14	920	18	
known DHBs	64	277	341	682	525	283	671	587	259	245	98	2668	157	
Total registrations	75	310	413	798	662	437	980	780	341	276	112	3588	175	

Source: Homecare Medical daily reports

NHCC Contact Information: 16/02/2020

National Coordinator – Jane Kelley	NHCC_NationalCoordinator@health.govt.nz
Response Manager	NHCC_ResponseManager@health.govt.nz
Operations(Border) 04 816 3431	NHCC_OpsBorder@health.govt.nz
Operations 04 816 3484	NHCC_Operations@health.govt.nz
Logistics 04 816 2378	NHCC_InternalLog@health.govt.nz
PIM 04 816 3993	NHCC_PIM@health.govt.nz
Intelligence 04 816 3909	NHCC_Intelligence@health.govt.nz
Planning 04 816 3915	NHCC_Planning@health.govt.nz
Welfare	NHCC_Welfare@health.govt.nz

NHCC continues to operate 7 days per week.

Next Report

The next report will be a Sitrep at **1300 hrs on Tuesday 19 February 2020.**

Prepared by: James Greenwell and Andreas Markwitz, NHCC Intelligence

Approved by: Murray Mills, NHCC National Coordinator

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQs)

a. Border activity detail

Q: What are the border measures being implemented in New Zealand?

A: New Zealand entry restrictions are currently in place for people who have left or transited through mainland China **in the past 14 days** except for:

- New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm: Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), permanent residents and their immediate family
- Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
- passengers transiting in New Zealand, unless they are New Zealand citizens, permanent residents or their immediate families

Q: What should people eligible to enter from China do once arriving in New Zealand?

A: Those who do arrive from China are being asked to self-isolate for 14 days.

Q: Do the entry restrictions apply to people who were in mainland China prior to midnight 2 February 2020?

A: No. Anyone who left **more than 14 days ago** will not be affected and do not need to self-isolate.

Q: Why does New Zealand have border entry restrictions in place?

A: The border entry restrictions are a measure being taken to reduce the chances of potentially infected people arriving in New Zealand and spreading Covid-19 within New Zealand.

Q: What resources are available at international ports of entry?

A: Supporting public health staff at Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch International Airports are meeting and providing information to travellers on flights from mainland China and other international flights. Health staff are available to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in Hubei province in the last 14 days **(or mainland China)**. A public health nurse will also be available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. Public health staff are also able to respond to ill travellers arriving by sea.

b. Engagement with those self-isolating

Q: Who should self-isolate?

A: The advice to all travellers arriving in New Zealand from mainland China, including those who have transited through China, is that they should self-isolate for a period of 14 days. People are asked to register their details with Healthline so that health support can be provided.

Q: Who is self-isolating?

A: As at 17 February 2020, 4,561 people registered as having self-isolated. There has been a notable increase in the number of people contacting Healthline for advice about self-isolating that require translation services.

Q: What is the engagement with people to self-isolating?

A: Once people have self-registered, Healthline regularly checks on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons. The frequency of contact is dependent on the needs identified. These calls will include welfare checks, providing advice as appropriate for medical issues and referring to other agencies for assistance as needed. Healthline also have a number of staff who are Mandarin speakers to assist.

Q: What is being done to identify those who have not self-isolated?

A: A data-match between the Ministry of Health and Customs has been established so that it is possible to identify those people who have arrived in New Zealand from mainland China but who have not self-registered. Healthline is currently calling these individuals.

c. Consideration / tracking for those who arrived before the border closure (from mainland China)

Q: Do the entry restrictions apply to people who were in mainland China prior to midnight 02 February 2020?

A: No. Anyone who left prior to 14 days from entry to New Zealand will not be affected and do not need to self-isolate.

d. Border management of travellers who have arrived via destinations where COVID-19 is present (other than mainland China)

Q: Are there any travel restrictions in place for people arriving from countries with confirmed cases of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) other than mainland China?

A: No there are no travel restrictions in place for people arriving from countries with confirmed cases of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) other than mainland China, unless the traveller had history of travelling through mainland China in the last 14 days.



SITREP 30
NOVEL CORONAVIRUS COVID-19
Issued: 1300 hrs 19 February 2020
IN CONFIDENCE

New information in red text

Unless otherwise specified, all information is current as of 1300 hours 19 February 2020.

SUMMARY

1. An outbreak of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) is ongoing in mainland China with the epicentre in Hubei Province. As of 13 February 2020, China is reporting clinically diagnosed (non-laboratory confirmed) and laboratory confirmed cases in officially reported in case figures. Since 18 February 2020, globally there has been an increase of 1,989 confirmed cases (~3.4 percent)¹ and 98 new deaths. Of the confirmed cases, there has been an increase of 103 cases outside of mainland China including 88 new confirmed cases aboard the cruise ship quarantined in Japanese territorial waters. The total number of recovered cases continues to grow daily. **There are no confirmed cases in New Zealand.**
2. On 31 January 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). New Zealand's risk assessment is that the likelihood of one or more imported cases of COVID-19 infection is high. The likelihood of limited transmission is high and the likelihood of sustained transmission, and widespread outbreaks is low-moderate.

KEY MESSAGES

3. The overall situation regarding COVID-19 internationally remains rapidly evolving with a high degree of uncertainty and we continue to recommend a precautionary approach.
4. Healthline's dedicated COVID-19 number, 0800 358 5453, is free and available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
5. It is critically important that we both protect New Zealanders from the virus and play our part in the global effort to contain it.
6. Keeping individuals, families and our communities safe and healthy in the current global environment requires a team effort and that's what we're seeing across New Zealand.
7. There continues to be no confirmed cases of COVID-19 in New Zealand.
8. **The 14-day quarantine period has now ended for the 157 people at Whangaparāoa Reception Centre and they will all leave the centre later today**

¹ Percentage of change computed as [current# - previous# / previous #]

9. Planning is now underway to accommodate 8 New Zealanders at the centre, who are returning from the Diamond Princess cruise ship, via Darwin. The flight to Auckland is scheduled to arrive Thursday night.
10. Health officials will be closely monitoring this group of people during the quarantine period and each person will have daily health checks.
11. Separately, the group of 8 New Zealanders on the Westerdam cruise ship will be arriving in Auckland tonight (Wednesday) and border staff will be ensuring they are registering for daily health checks and will be going into self isolation.

WHO ADVICE ON RESEARCH

12. The WHO collaborating with the Global Research Collaboration for Infectious Disease Preparedness (GloPID-R) has proposed a research agenda that includes:
 - the natural history of the virus, its transmission and diagnosis
 - animal and environmental research on the origin of the virus, including management measures at the human-animal interface
 - epidemiological studies
 - infection prevention and control, including best ways to protect health care workers
 - research and development for candidate therapeutics and vaccines
 - ethical considerations for research
 - and integration of social sciences into the outbreak response.

OUTBREAK SITUATION

13. As of 18 February 2020, there are no confirmed cases of COVID-19 in New Zealand.
14. As of 17 February 2020, WHO will be reporting all confirmed cases. This includes both laboratory-confirmed (as previously reported) and those reported as clinically diagnosed (currently only applicable to Hubei province, China).
15. As of 18 February 2020, there are 73,420 laboratory confirmed cases of COVID-19 reported globally, an increase of 1,989. There are 1,873 confirmed deaths, 1,868 within mainland China, and one each from France, Hong Kong, Japan, the Philippines, and Taiwan. Based on the confirmed cases reported globally, the case fatality rate is approximately 2.6 percent (an increase of 0.1 percent).
16. There have been 72,436 confirmed cases in mainland China, an increase of 1,886.
17. There have been 984 confirmed cases reported outside of mainland China, an increase of 103. This includes a reported 542 confirmed cases in international conveyance of which 88 are new.
18. The WHO's risk assessment of the situation is: **very high in mainland China; high at the regional level; high at the global level.**
19. Environment, Science and Research Limited (ESR) issued a risk assessment summary for 17 February 2020 that determined:
 - **Importation risk:** with the containment measures in place in mainland China and the border measures currently in place for arrivals from mainland China, the likelihood of one or more cases being imported into New Zealand from China remains **HIGH**.

Given our geographic accessibility to other countries where there are confirmed cases but only limited transmission and considering the varied public health capacity amongst other countries, the likelihood of one or more cases being imported to New Zealand from outside of China is currently **LOW-MODERATE**. However, if transmission increases outside of China, the importation risk for New Zealand will need to be reassessed.

- **Transmission risk:** Based on the current situation outside of mainland China and on the available evidence, including limited evidence of pre-symptomatic spread and super spreader events the likelihood of limited transmission in New Zealand is **HIGH**, the likelihood of sustained transmission is **MODERATE** and the likelihood of widespread outbreaks is **LOW**. This assessment assumes that cases are detected in a timely manner and that infection prevention and control measures are implemented promptly.
- **Public health impact:** The impact on the sector and the public from this emerging issue and preparedness work for COVID-19 is already significant. The public health impact of one or more cases in New Zealand would be **HIGH** both for public health staff, the wider health sector and the community.
- **Public health risk:** Given the assessment of the likelihood of importation, the likelihood of transmission in New Zealand and the public health impact, the overall public health risk from this event is considered **HIGH**.

WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

New Zealand Border Response

20. The WHO does not currently recommend any specific measures for travellers and advises against the application of any travel or trade restrictions based on current information. It is the northern hemisphere influenza season and so we expect to see increased numbers of travellers from the northern hemisphere with influenza-like illnesses.
21. On 02 February 2020 New Zealand implemented additional border measures to extend the travel history in the case definition for COVID-19 infection to include travel to mainland China (previously only Hubei province) and to deny entry into New Zealand to people who departed or transited through mainland China from 2 February 2020. The exceptions to this are New Zealand citizens (including those from Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands, which are Countries of the Realm), permanent residents and their immediate family, and air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). These border measures also apply to passengers transiting in New Zealand. The additional border measures aim to reduce the chances of COVID-19 spreading within New Zealand, ie by reducing the number of potentially infected people arriving in NZ and asking those who do arrive from mainland China to self-isolate for 14 days.
22. The New Zealand Government has announced an 8-day extension of temporary border measures restricting travel by people who have left or transited through mainland China in the previous 14 days. This position will be reviewed every 48 hours. Advance notice of this decision was provided to China, Australia, and Pacific Island governments.
23. Current border-related measures include:
 - Monitoring border measures undertaken by other countries, particularly Australia, and any recommendations from WHO

- Keeping border stakeholders and the tourism industry informed through border advisories and regular meetings. This includes border agency, airport and airline staff, and accommodation providers
- Providing for responding to ill travellers to public health units and the border sector, including those arriving by sea
- Supporting border stakeholders to remind their staff of appropriate measures to protect from respiratory diseases (including from travellers from the northern hemisphere with flu as it is their flu season)
- Ensuring health advice for travellers arriving in New Zealand is displayed at international ports and airports. This includes health advice cards, posters, banners and, where available, electronic signage
- Asking travellers using E-gates if they have been in or transited mainland China in the last 14 days
- Supporting public health staff at Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch International Airports who are meeting and providing information to travellers from mainland China. Health staff are available at the primary line to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in Hubei province in the last 14 days or, mainland China after midnight on 02 February 2020 (New Zealand time). Public health staff are not undertaking screening or clinical assessments of all arrivals. A public health nurse is available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. If the passenger's temperature is over 38 C, this will trigger the usual ill-traveller response protocol. Passengers are being provided with information on self-isolation. Healthline has established a dedicated phone line for persons self-isolating to register and will be regularly checking on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons registered
- Responding to reports of ill travellers
- Undertaking contact tracing for casual and close contacts of confirmed cases on flights to New Zealand.

24. In the past 24 hours, the New Zealand Customs Service data reported **one** flights arrived from mainland China with a total of **34** passengers. Several flights from other countries also had passengers or crew who had departed or transited through mainland China in the last 14 days. Passengers are being advised to self-isolate and were provided with advice to register with Healthline. Information was also provided to passengers who had left mainland China more than fourteen days ago, as well as to other travellers with general health queries.

25. The Ministry of Health are continuing to work closely with the National Border Working Group and Visitor Sector Emergency Advisory Group. The New Zealand Customs Service (Customs) is convening regular meetings of the Border Working Group to facilitate the application of enhanced border measures and to ensure coordination and consistency across agencies. Customs has established a Maritime Sub-Group to focus on issues arising for sea ports and vessels. The Maritime Sub-Group is planning a table top exercise for a vessel arriving in New Zealand with suspected COVID-19 cases on board.

26. Ministry of Health is working with Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade officials to ensure effective processes for determining, and responding to, health support that Pacific Island countries and territories may need. This includes clinical input, clinical supplies, personal protective equipment, and any requests for exit screening of travellers from New Zealand to their countries.

Whangaparaoa Reception Centre

27. The 14-day quarantine period has now ended for the 157 people at Whangaparaoa Reception Centre and they will begin leaving the centre later today.
28. Planning is now underway to accommodate 8 New Zealanders at the centre, who are returning from the Diamond Princess cruise vessel, via Darwin. The flight to Auckland is scheduled to arrive Thursday night.

Welfare

29. The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) has convened National Welfare Coordination Group (NWCG) meetings to discuss COVID-19 and share information between welfare services agencies. NWCG will continue to meet weekly or as required. A NWCG meeting dedicated to planning and contingency planning for welfare will be held **today**, Wednesday 19 February 2020. **The Financial Assistance sub-function will also meet today, Wednesday 19 February 2020.**
30. NEMA staff are embedded in the National Health Coordination Centre as NWCG liaisons. **A dedicated resource to coordinate the Psychological Support sub-function has now been established within the NHCC Welfare team.**
31. The 0800 Government Helpline has been activated and can assist callers to access wider welfare support from welfare services agencies. An all of government factsheet has been prepared **in both English and Simplified Chinese** to provide information on support available for people who have self-isolated and how to access it. The factsheet is available on the Ministry of Health website and has been shared with agencies **and CDEM groups**. The factsheet will continue to be updated as needed.

New Zealand Health Sector Response

32. The Ministry of Health remains the single point of contact for COVID-19.
33. Effective from 30 January 2020, novel coronavirus capable of causing respiratory illness was made a notifiable infectious disease under the Health Act 1956.
34. The ESR, Canterbury Health Laboratories (CHL) and LabPLUS in Auckland are providing a novel coronavirus diagnostic test. They accept respiratory samples from suspected cases that meet the current Ministry of Health case definition (<https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-covid-19/case-definition-2019-ncov-infection>).
35. On **18** February 2020 Homecare Medical reported that Healthline had:
- **161** registrations for self-isolation (cumulative number is **4,722**)
 - **78** callers concerned about COVID-19 disclosed some information
 - **52** callers were diverted to the Healthline COVID-19 self-serve micro-site for information
 - Of the callers who disclosed some information:
 - **86 percent** received self-care advice or information
 - **5** required the use of an interpreter
 - **45** were regarding other people who had been outside New Zealand in the previous four weeks
 - **13** callers were experiencing cold or flu-like symptoms.

Table 1 in the Appendices provide information on self-isolation by DHB.

Figure 1: Healthline COVID-19 call outcomes

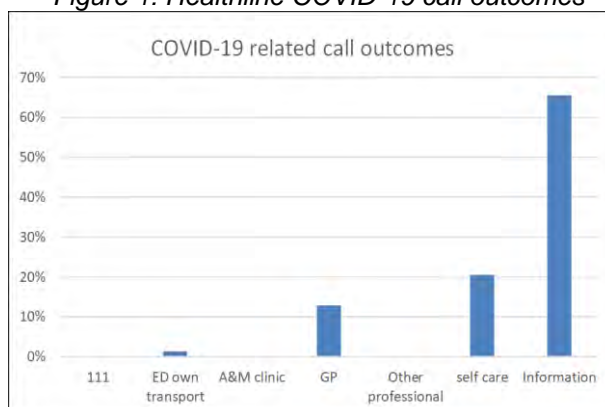
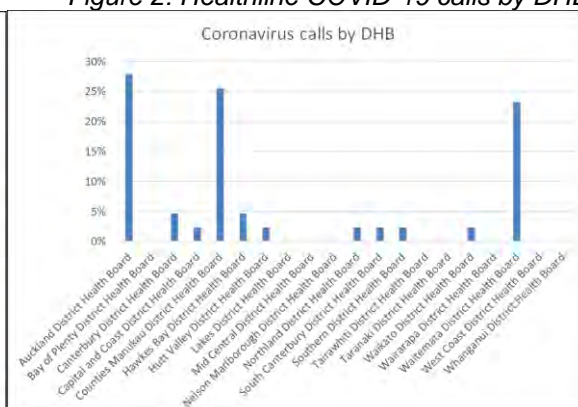


Figure 2: Healthline COVID-19 calls by DHB



Source: Homecare Medical daily reports

36. Ministry of Health is working with Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other border officials to support the assisted repatriation of New Zealand citizens from the Westerdam cruise vessel.
37. The Ministry continues to work closely with DHBs and Public Health Units around the country. The Ministry holds daily teleconferences with DHBs that focus on emerging issues and ensuring open communication.
38. On 13 February 2020 one-on-one teleconferences with DHBs commenced. These focussed on sector readiness, response and future planning with support from clinical leaders. These are opportunities to check in with DHBs and provide support as required.
39. The Ministry continues to receive updates on suspected cases. The Ministry is developing FAQs for health professionals updated on the Ministry COVID-19 webpage and working with DHBs on a stocktake of personal protective equipment available in their districts.
40. National Health Advisories continue to be sent to the health sector, DHBs and primary care, when any new information on the novel coronavirus becomes available. Updated information is published on the Ministry website (health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov/novel-coronavirus-resources-health-professionals).
41. **Japan Diamond Princess cruise vessel:** The Australian government is assisting with the transport of 11 New Zealander passengers from Japan to Darwin, Australia. The New Zealand government is providing an aeromedical flight from Darwin to New Zealand. St John are providing a paramedic to accompany the returnees from Darwin to New Zealand. Final planning is underway by the cross-government planning team for Whangaparaoa Reception Centre.

Public Information

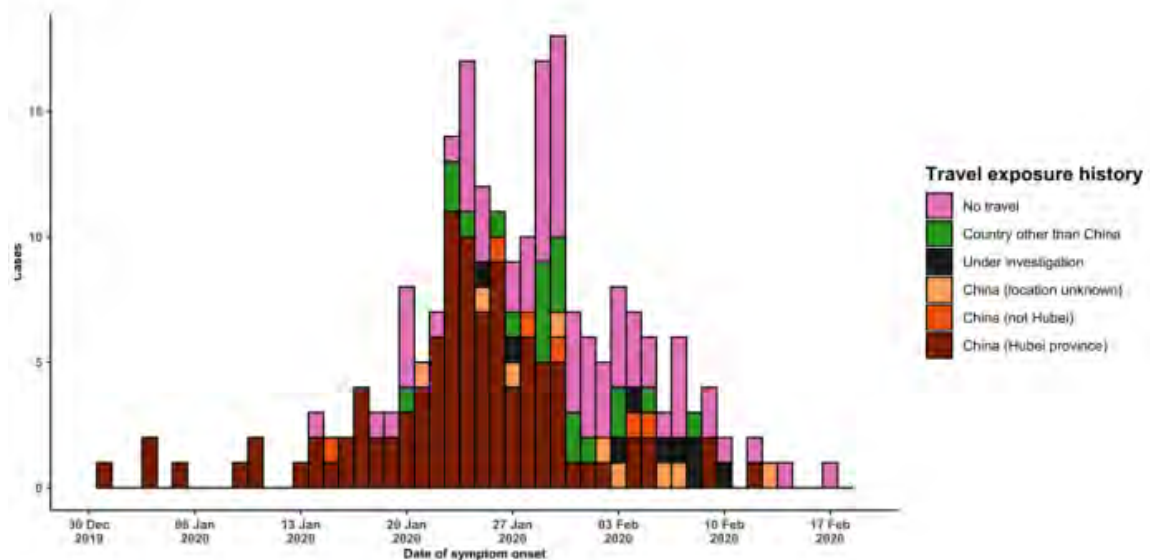
42. The Ministry of Health's general public health advice on COVID-19 is on its website including information in New Zealand Sign Language. Information and advice are for people who have recently travelled from mainland China. Key messages, and responses to media and public queries are being collated to develop Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for the webpage. The Ministry of Health continues to update its webpage. Some key information will be translated into simplified Chinese, including on self-isolation and will be added to the Ministry of Health webpage. District Health Board have developed a factsheet for residents, which will be translated into Chinese and distributed.

OTHER COUNTRY RESPONSES

43. **Egypt:** The Egyptian Ministry of Health and WHO jointly announced on 14 February confirmation of the first case of COVID-19 in Africa, stating that a foreign patient in Cairo had tested positive for the virus – now in hospital and quarantined for 14 days.
44. **Hong Kong and Canada:** Both countries announced plans on 18 February 2020 to repatriate passengers on board the Diamond Princess cruise ship.
45. **Samoa** has issued the following travel restrictions on 17 February: No entry for travellers from or transiting through China, HK, Macau, Japan, Singapore and Thailand within last 14 days.
46. **Solomon Islands:** Travel restrictions are in place for all Affected Countries at any time during the 14 days prior to their arrival in Solomon Islands.
47. **South Korea** is expanding preventive measures and testing all pneumonia cases in the country for COVID-19.
48. **Taiwan:** Taiwan announced two new confirmed cases of COVID-19 on 18 February, bringing the total to 22. The two newest cases are relatives of the nineteenth (Taiwan's first fatality) and twentieth cases. Taiwan's Minister of Health and Welfare emphasised to media that the latest cases constitute "local transmission" but do not indicate the occurrence of community transmission.
49. **World Health Organisation:** WHO has supplied protective equipment to 21 countries and a further 106 will receive equipment next week. This week a further 40 countries in African and 29 in the Americas will have the ability to test for the virus. The WHO has commenced work in fragile countries, including Syria, to up preparedness.

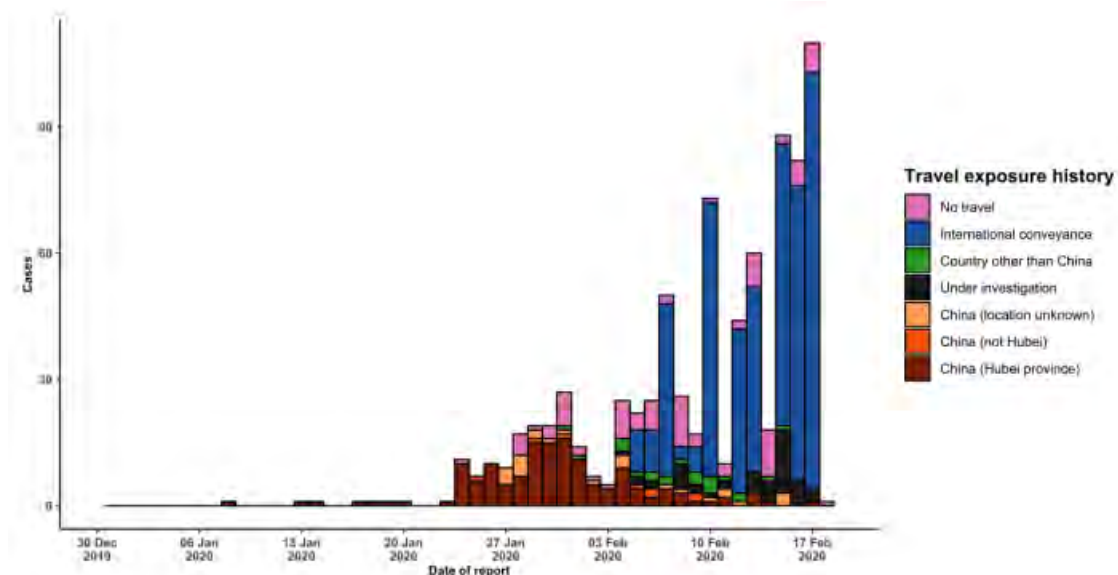
APPENDICES

Figure 3: Epidemic curve of COVID-19 cases ($n=215$) identified outside of mainland China, by date of onset of symptoms and travel history, 18 February 2020



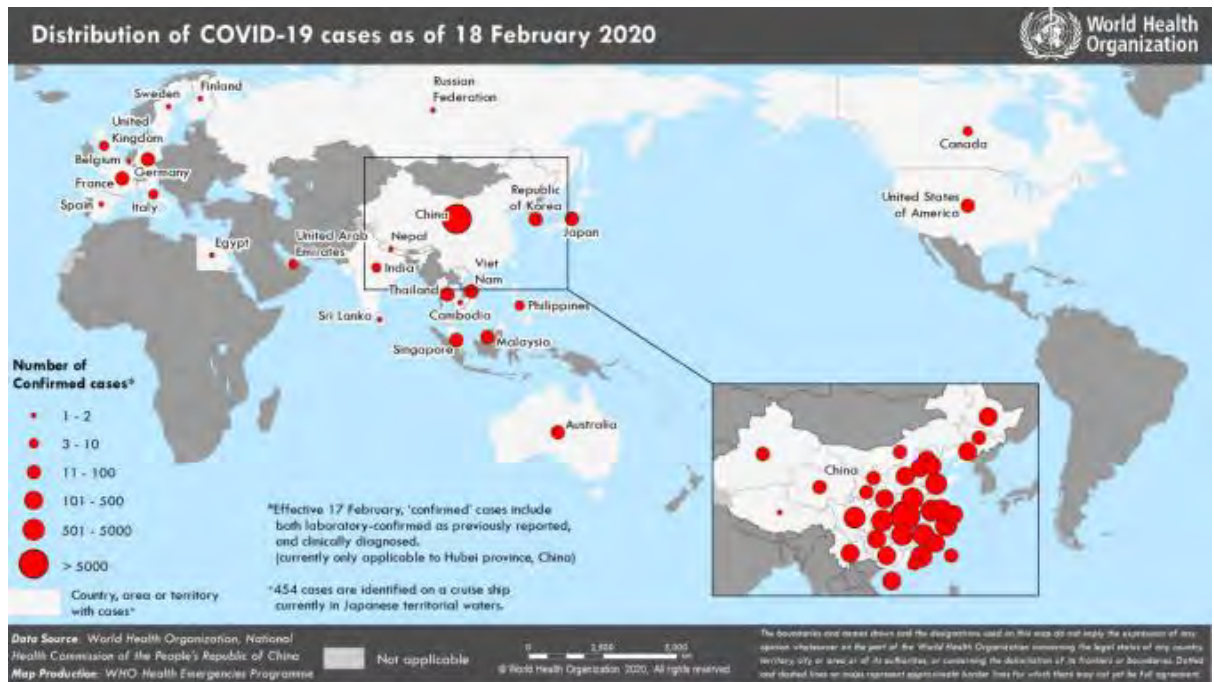
Source: [n-CoV/20200214-sitrep-24-covid-19.pdf](https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronavirus/situation-reports/20200214-sitrep-24-covid-19.pdf)

Figure 4: Epidemic curve of COVID-19 cases ($n=804$) identified outside of mainland China, by date of reporting and travel history, 18 February 2020



Source: [n-CoV/20200214-sitrep-24-covid-19.pdf](https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronavirus/situation-reports/20200214-sitrep-24-covid-19.pdf)

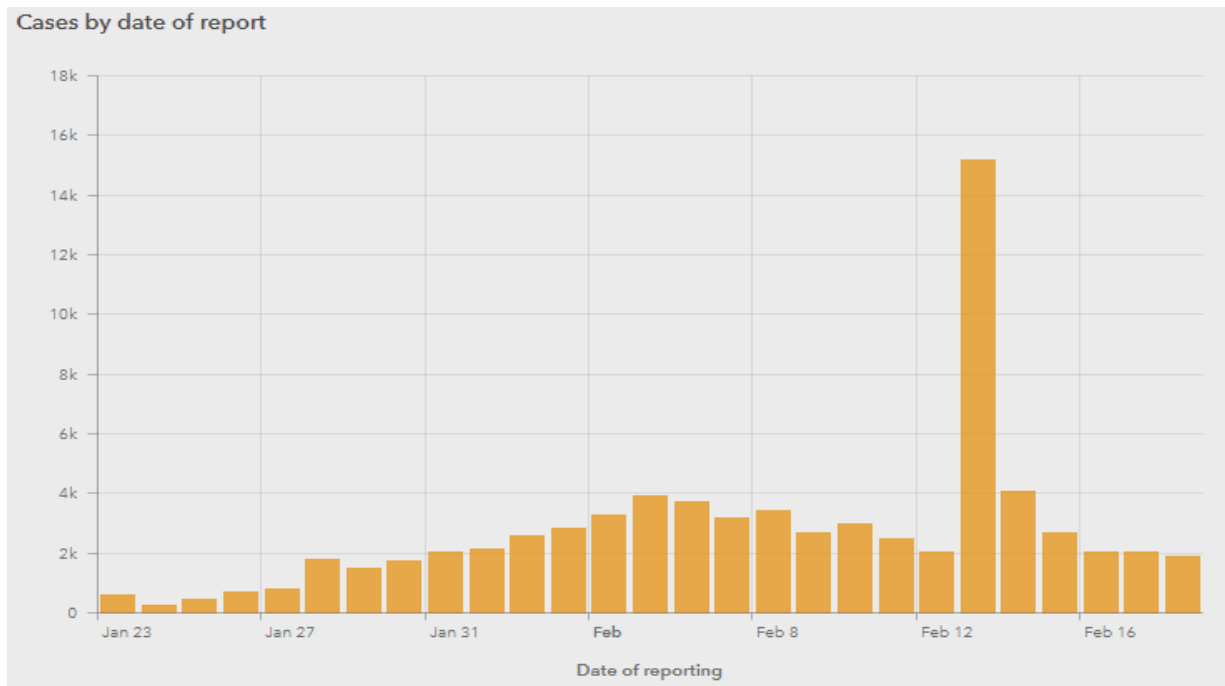
Figure 5: Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of COVID-19, 18 February 2020



Source: [n-CoV/20200214-sitrep-24-covid-19.pdf](https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/situation-reports)

Figure 6: Globally reported confirmed cases by date of reporting, 18 February 2020

NOTE: this graph differs from previous graphs because it includes as confirmed cases all clinically diagnosed cases from Hubei province China in addition to all laboratory confirmed cases globally.



Source: [WHO COVID-19 Situation Dashboard](https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/situation-reports)

Table 1: Number of people in self-isolation where the caller disclosed their address as of 18 February 2020.

Known registrations by DHB														
	7-Feb	8-Feb	9-Feb	weekly total	10-Feb	11-Feb	12-Feb	13-Feb	14-Feb	15-Feb	16-Feb	weekly total	17-Feb	18-Feb
Auckland District Health Board	3	48	78	129	107	48	140	110	68	46	18	537	43	38
Bay of Plenty District Health Board	0	4	7	11	5	4	11	4	0	5	1	30	0	0
Canterbury District Health Board	31	68	13	112	42	49	40	58	16	11	2	218	5	8
Capital and Coast District Health Board	1	31	15	47	33	16	29	15	7	11	5	116	4	2
Counties Manukau District Health Board	4	38	56	98	86	41	143	156	49	52	21	548	34	19
Hawkes Bay District Health Board	0	0	5	5	7	1	3	8	6	2	1	28	2	1
Hutt Valley District Health Board	2	0	7	9	8	6	11	6	4	3	0	38	1	0
Lakes District Health Board	0	0	5	5	6	0	4	1	0	3	0	14	0	0
Mid Central District Health Board	1	4	1	6	2	6	1	8	8	8	1	34	5	3
Nelson Marlborough District Health Board	0	2	0	2	12	2	3	1	6	0	0	24	0	0
Northland District Health Board	3	4	0	7	3	4	13	8	0	1	2	31	0	2
South Canterbury District Health Board	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	5	0	0
Southern District Health Board	0	1	7	8	5	5	6	1	3	3	3	26	0	0
Tairāwhiti District Health Board	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
Taranaki District Health Board	0	0	1	1	2	0	11	1	4	0	0	18	0	0
Waikato District Health Board	8	6	21	35	27	9	29	35	9	11	11	131	11	5
Wairarapa District Health Board	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	0
Waitemata District Health Board	11	71	121	203	177	90	224	172	74	84	31	852	52	41
West Coast District Health Board	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	3	1	8	0	0
Whanganui District Health Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	4	0	0
Not disclosed	11	33	72	116	137	154	309	193	82	31	14	920	18	42
known DHBs	64	277	341	682	525	283	671	587	259	245	98	2668	157	119
Total registrations	75	310	413	798	662	437	980	780	341	276	112	3588	175	161

Source: Homecare Medical daily reports

NHCC Contact Information: 16/02/2020

National Coordinator – Jane Kelley	NHCC_NationalCoordinator@health.govt.nz
Response Manager	NHCC_ResponseManager@health.govt.nz
Operations(Border) 04 816 3431	NHCC_OpsBorder@health.govt.nz
Operations 04 816 3484	NHCC_Operations@health.govt.nz
Logistics 04 816 2378	NHCC_InternalLog@health.govt.nz
PIM 04 816 3993	NHCC_PIM@health.govt.nz
Intelligence 04 816 3909	NHCC_Intelligence@health.govt.nz
Planning 04 816 3915	NHCC_Planning@health.govt.nz
Welfare	NHCC_Welfare@health.govt.nz

NHCC continues to operate 7 days per week.

Next Report

The next report will be a Sitrep at **1300 hrs on Thursday 20 February 2020.**

Prepared by: James Greenwell and Andreas Markwitz, NHCC Intelligence

Approved by: Murray Mills, NHCC National Coordinator

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQs)

a. Border activity detail

Q: What are the border measures being implemented in New Zealand?

A: New Zealand entry restrictions are currently in place for people who have left or transited through mainland China in the past 14 days except for:

- New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm: Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), permanent residents and their immediate family
- Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
- passengers transiting in New Zealand, unless they are New Zealand citizens, permanent residents or their immediate families

Q: What should people eligible to enter from China do once arriving in New Zealand?

A: Those who do arrive from China are being asked to self-isolate for 14 days.

Q: Do the entry restrictions apply to people who were in mainland China prior to midnight 2 February 2020?

A: No. Anyone who left more than 14 days ago will not be affected and does not need to self-isolate.

Q: Why does New Zealand have border entry restrictions in place?

A: The border entry restrictions are a measure being taken to reduce the chances of potentially infected people arriving in New Zealand and spreading Covid-19 within New Zealand.

Q: What resources are available at international ports of entry?

A: Supporting public health staff at Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch International Airports are meeting and providing information to travellers on flights from mainland China and other international flights. Health staff are available to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in the last 14 days. A public health nurse will also be available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. Public health staff are also able to respond to ill travellers arriving by sea.

b. Engagement with those self-isolating

Q: Who should self-isolate?

A: The advice to all travellers arriving in New Zealand from mainland China, including those who have transited through China, is that they should self-isolate for a period of 14 days. People are asked to register their details with Healthline so that health support can be provided.

Q: Who is self-isolating?

A: As at 18 February 2020, 4,722 people registered as having self-isolated. There has been a notable increase in the number of people contacting Healthline for advice about self-isolating that require translation services.

Q: What is the engagement with people to self-isolating?

A: Once people have self-registered, Healthline regularly checks on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons. The frequency of contact is dependent on the needs identified. These calls will include welfare checks, providing advice as appropriate for medical issues and referring to other agencies for assistance as needed. Healthline also have a number of staff who are Mandarin speakers to assist.

Q: What is being done to identify those who have not self-isolated?

A: A data-match between the Ministry of Health and Customs has been established so that it is possible to identify those people who have arrived in New Zealand from mainland China but who have not self-registered. Healthline is currently calling these individuals.

c. Consideration / tracking for those who arrived before the border closure (from mainland China)

Q: Do the entry restrictions apply to people who were in mainland China prior to midnight 02 February 2020?

A: No. Anyone who left prior to 14 days from entry to New Zealand will not be affected and does not need to self-isolate.

d. Border management of travellers who have arrived via destinations where COVID-19 is present (other than mainland China)

Q: Are there any travel restrictions in place for people arriving from countries with confirmed cases of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) other than mainland China?

A: No there are no travel restrictions in place for people arriving from countries with confirmed cases of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) other than mainland China, unless the traveller had history of travelling through mainland China in the last 14 days.



SITREP 31**NOVEL CORONAVIRUS COVID-19****Issued: 1300 hrs 20 February 2020****IN CONFIDENCE**

New information in red text

Unless otherwise specified, all information is current as of 1300 hours 20 February 2020.

SUMMARY

1. An outbreak of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) is ongoing in mainland China with the epicentre in Hubei Province. As of 13 February 2020, China is reporting clinically diagnosed (non-laboratory confirmed) and laboratory confirmed cases in officially reported in case figures. Since 19 February 2020, globally there has been an increase of 1,951 confirmed cases (~2.5 percent)¹ and 136 new deaths. Of the confirmed cases, there has been an increase of 114 cases outside of mainland China including 79 new confirmed cases aboard the cruise ship quarantined in Japanese territorial waters. The total number of recovered cases continues to grow daily. **There are no confirmed cases in New Zealand.**
2. On 31 January 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). New Zealand's risk assessment is that the likelihood of one or more imported cases of COVID-19 infection is high. The likelihood of limited transmission is high and the likelihood of sustained transmission, and widespread outbreaks is low-moderate.

KEY MESSAGES

3. The overall situation regarding COVID-19 internationally remains rapidly evolving with a high degree of uncertainty and we continue to recommend a precautionary approach.
4. Healthline's dedicated COVID-19 number, 0800 358 5453, is free and available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
5. It is critically important that we both protect New Zealanders from the virus and play our part in the global effort to contain it.
6. Keeping individuals, families and our communities safe and healthy in the current global environment requires a team effort and that's what we're seeing across New Zealand.
7. There continues to be no confirmed cases of COVID-19 in New Zealand.
8. **All 157 guests have now left the Whangaparāoa Reception Centre following a lifting of the quarantine period yesterday.**

¹ Percentage of change computed as [current# - previous# / previous #]

9. Precautionary test samples from two of the 157 guests returned negative results yesterday evening.
10. Whangaparoa Reception Centre will be in use again as of tonight (Thursday) when six New Zealanders from the Diamond Princess cruise ship will be arriving from Darwin.
11. They began their 14-day quarantine period from the time they left Japan.
12. Health officials will be closely monitoring this group of people during the quarantine period and each person will have daily health checks.
13. Two passengers originally scheduled to join the flight tested positive for COVID-19 before boarding the flight from Japan and are being treated in hospital in Japan and MFAT consular staff remain in contact with them.
14. Three other passengers already in hospital (1 family member is well but accompanying the other 2) are recovering and expecting to be discharged later this week.
15. One other passenger (a New Zealand citizen) resident in Hong Kong has been repatriated by the Hong Kong government.
16. As part of our regular 48 hourly review of border restrictions, we will be continuing to deny entry to any non-New Zealand residents who have travelled through or from mainland China. Only New Zealand residents and their immediate families are allowed entry. We are now extending that restriction to include anyone on board the Diamond Princess.

WHO ADVICE ON RESEARCH

17. The WHO collaborating with the Global Research Collaboration for Infectious Disease Preparedness (GloPID-R) has proposed a research agenda that includes:
 - the natural history of the virus, its transmission and diagnosis
 - animal and environmental research on the origin of the virus, including management measures at the human-animal interface
 - epidemiological studies
 - infection prevention and control, including best ways to protect health care workers
 - research and development for candidate therapeutics and vaccines
 - ethical considerations for research
 - and integration of social sciences into the outbreak response.

OUTBREAK SITUATION

18. As of 20 February 2020, there are no confirmed cases of COVID-19 in New Zealand.
19. As of 17 February 2020, WHO has been reporting all confirmed cases. This includes both laboratory-confirmed (as previously reported) and those reported as clinically diagnosed (currently only applicable to Hubei province, China).
20. As of 20 February 2020, there are 75,283 laboratory confirmed cases of COVID-19 reported globally, an increase of 1,863. There are 2,009 confirmed deaths, 2,004 within mainland China, and one each from France, Hong Kong, Japan, the Philippines, and

Taiwan. Based on the confirmed cases reported globally, the case fatality rate is approximately 2.7 percent (an increase of 0.1 percent).

21. There have been 74,185 confirmed cases in mainland China, an increase of 1,749.
22. There have been 1,098 confirmed cases reported outside of mainland China, an increase of 105. This includes a reported 621 confirmed cases in international conveyance of which 79 are new.
23. The WHO's risk assessment of the situation is: **very high in mainland China; high at the regional level; high at the global level.**
24. Environment, Science and Research Limited (ESR) issued a risk assessment summary for 17 February 2020 that determined:
 - **Importation risk:** with the containment measures in place in mainland China and the border measures currently in place for arrivals from mainland China, the likelihood of one or more cases being imported into New Zealand from China remains **HIGH**.

Given our geographic accessibility to other countries where there are confirmed cases but only limited transmission and considering the varied public health capacity amongst other countries, the likelihood of one or more cases being imported to New Zealand from outside of China is currently **LOW-MODERATE**. However, if transmission increases outside of China, the importation risk for New Zealand will need to be reassessed.

- **Transmission risk:** Based on the current situation outside of mainland China and on the available evidence, including limited evidence of pre-symptomatic spread and super spreader events the likelihood of limited transmission in New Zealand is **HIGH**, the likelihood of sustained transmission is **MODERATE** and the likelihood of widespread outbreaks is **LOW**. This assessment assumes that cases are detected in a timely manner and that infection prevention and control measures are implemented promptly.
- **Public health impact:** The impact on the sector and the public from this emerging issue and preparedness work for COVID-19 is already significant. The public health impact of one or more cases in New Zealand would be **HIGH** both for public health staff, the wider health sector and the community.
- **Public health risk:** Given the assessment of the likelihood of importation, the likelihood of transmission in New Zealand and the public health impact, the overall public health risk from this event is considered **HIGH**.

WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

New Zealand Border Response

25. The WHO does not currently recommend any specific measures for travellers and advises against the application of any travel or trade restrictions based on current information. It is the northern hemisphere influenza season and so we expect to see increased numbers of travellers from the northern hemisphere with influenza-like illnesses.
26. On 02 February 2020 New Zealand implemented additional border measures to extend the travel history in the case definition for COVID-19 infection to include travel to mainland China (previously only Hubei province) and to deny entry into New Zealand to people who departed or transited through mainland China from 2 February 2020. The exceptions to this are New Zealand citizens (including those from Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands, which are Countries of the Realm), permanent residents and their

immediate family, and air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). These border measures also apply to passengers transiting in New Zealand. The additional border measures aim to reduce the chances of COVID-19 spreading within New Zealand, ie by reducing the number of potentially infected people arriving in NZ and asking those who do arrive from mainland China to self-isolate for 14 days.

27. The New Zealand Government has announced an 8-day extension of temporary border measures restricting travel by people who have left or transited through mainland China in the previous 14 days. This position will be reviewed every 48 hours. Advance notice of this decision was provided to China, Australia, and Pacific Island governments.

28. Current border-related measures include:

- Monitoring border measures undertaken by other countries, particularly Australia, and any recommendations from WHO
- Keeping border stakeholders and the tourism industry informed through border advisories and regular meetings. This includes border agency, airport and airline staff, and accommodation providers
- Providing for responding to ill travellers to public health units and the border sector, including those arriving by sea
- Supporting border stakeholders to remind their staff of appropriate measures to protect from respiratory diseases (including from travellers from the northern hemisphere with flu as it is their flu season)
- Ensuring health advice for travellers arriving in New Zealand is displayed at international ports and airports. This includes health advice cards, posters, banners and, where available, electronic signage
- Asking travellers using E-gates if they have been in or transited mainland China in the last 14 days
- Supporting public health staff at Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch International Airports who are meeting and providing information to travellers from mainland China. Health staff are available at the primary line to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in Hubei province in the last 14 days or, mainland China after midnight on 02 February 2020 (New Zealand time). Public health staff are not undertaking screening or clinical assessments of all arrivals. A public health nurse is available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. If the passenger's temperature is over 38 C, this will trigger the usual ill-traveller response protocol. Passengers are being provided with information on self-isolation. Healthline has established a dedicated phone line for persons self-isolating to register and will be regularly checking on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons registered
- Responding to reports of ill travellers
- Undertaking contact tracing for casual and close contacts of confirmed cases on flights to New Zealand.

29. In the past 24 hours, the New Zealand Customs Service data reported **two** flights arrived from mainland China with a total of **159** passengers. Several flights from other countries also had passengers or crew who had departed or transited through mainland China in the last 14 days. Passengers are being advised to self-isolate and were provided with advice to register with Healthline. Information was also provided to passengers who had left mainland China more than fourteen days ago, as well as to other travellers with general health queries.

30. The Ministry of Health are continuing to work closely with the National Border Working Group and Visitor Sector Emergency Advisory Group. The New Zealand Customs Service (Customs) is convening regular meetings of the Border Working Group to facilitate the application of enhanced border measures and to ensure coordination and consistency across agencies. Customs has established a Maritime Sub-Group to focus on issues arising for sea ports and vessels. The Maritime Sub-Group is planning a table top exercise for a vessel arriving in New Zealand with suspected COVID-19 cases on board.
31. Ministry of Health is working with Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade officials to ensure effective processes for determining, and responding to, health support that Pacific Island countries and territories may need. This includes clinical input, clinical supplies, personal protective equipment, and any requests for exit screening of travellers from New Zealand to their countries.

Whangaparaoa Reception Centre

32. The 14-day quarantine period has now ended for the 157 people at Whangaparaoa Reception Centre has ended and planning is now underway to accommodate 6 New Zealanders at the centre, who are returning from the Diamond Princess cruise vessel, via Darwin. The flight to Auckland is scheduled to arrive tonight 20 February 2020.

Welfare

33. The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) has convened National Welfare Coordination Group (NWCG) meetings to discuss COVID-19 and share information between welfare services agencies. NWCG will continue to meet weekly or as required. A NWCG meeting dedicated to planning and contingency planning for welfare will be held on 19 February 2020 and the Financial Assistance sub-function also met the same day. Further welfare sub-function meetings will be organised to focus on accommodation, psychosocial support, and household goods and services.
34. NEMA staff are embedded in the National Health Coordination Centre as NWCG liaisons. A dedicated resource to coordinate the Psychological Support sub-function has now been established within the NHCC Welfare team.
35. The 0800 Government Helpline has been activated and can assist callers to access wider welfare support from welfare services agencies. An all of government factsheet has been prepared in both English and Simplified Chinese to provide information on support available for people who have self-isolated and how to access it. The factsheet is available on the Ministry of Health website and has been shared with agencies and CDEM groups. The factsheet will continue to be updated as needed.

New Zealand Health Sector Response

36. The Ministry of Health remains the single point of contact for COVID-19.
37. Effective from 30 January 2020, novel coronavirus capable of causing respiratory illness was made a notifiable infectious disease under the Health Act 1956.
38. The ESR, Canterbury Health Laboratories (CHL) and LabPLUS in Auckland are providing a novel coronavirus diagnostic test. They accept respiratory samples from suspected cases that meet the current Ministry of Health case definition

<https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-covid-19/case-definition-2019-ncov-infection>).

39. On the success of a webinar for General Practitioners on 4 February 2020 a repeat webinar attended by Dr Andrew Simpson, Chief Medical Officer and Dr Juliet Rumball-Smith, Clinical Chief Advisor was held on 18 February 2020 for more than 300 General Practitioners. Major topics included access and protocols related to personal protective equipment (PPE) and confidence in the efficacy of public messaging.
40. The Ministry of Health contact centre has received 481 calls about COVID-19 between 21 January 2020 to 19 February 2020, including 41 calls in the first three days of this week (17-19 February 2020). Enquiries topics were varied and included travel, public events, people entering New Zealand, New Zealand's preparedness, media queries, suspected cases, self-isolation and other issues.
41. Active follow up has occurred by all persons declaring "contact with a case" on initial triage and following this more thorough discussion we have determined none have had contact with a confirmed case or been exposed to additional risk.

On 19 February 2020 Homecare Medical reported that Healthline had:

- 94 registrations for self-isolation (cumulative number is 4,816)
- 90 of those who registered travelled from China in the last 14 days

Table 1 in the Appendices provide information on self-isolation by DHB.

42. The COVID-19 pages on the Ministry of Health website have been refreshed. Updated documents include:
 - Interim guidance for health staff implementing home care of people not requiring hospitalisation for COVID-19
 - Information for Travellers factsheet
 - Self-isolation guidance for people returning to NZ from mainland China factsheetNew documents include:
 - Public event and mass gatherings: Advice for event organisers, staff and attendees
 - Caring for yourself and others who have, or may have, COVID-19 at home
43. The Ministry continues to work closely with DHBs and Public Health Units around the country. The Ministry holds daily teleconferences with DHBs that focus on emerging issues and ensuring open communication.
44. MFAT reports that there are now 53 New Zealanders registered as being in Wuhan city on SafeTravel. This includes New Zealand citizens, as well as their dependents, some of whom are NZ citizens, some are NZ permanent residents, and some are citizens of other countries. MFAT is not aware at this point of any NZers in Wuhan showing flu-like symptoms.
45. On 13 February 2020 one-on-one teleconferences with DHBs commenced. These focussed on sector readiness, response and future planning with support from clinical leaders. These are opportunities to check in with DHBs and provide support as required.
46. The Ministry continues to receive updates on suspected cases. The Ministry is developing FAQs for health professionals updated on the Ministry COVID-19 webpage and working with DHBs on a stocktake of personal protective equipment available in their districts.

47. National Health Advisories continue to be sent to the health sector, DHBs and primary care, when any new information on the novel coronavirus becomes available. Updated information is published on the Ministry website (health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov/novel-coronavirus-resources-health-professionals).
48. **Japan Diamond Princess cruise vessel:** The Australian government has assisting with the transport of 6 New Zealand passengers to Australia (arrived 11:50 am NZ time). The six New Zealanders are being assessed in Australia and will be expected in New Zealand later this evening. A paramedic from New Zealand and a doctor from aeromedical solutions will be accompanying the passengers on the flight to Whenuapai. St John are providing a paramedic to accompany the returnees from Darwin to New Zealand. Final planning is underway by the cross-government planning team for Whangaparua Reception Centre.

Public Information

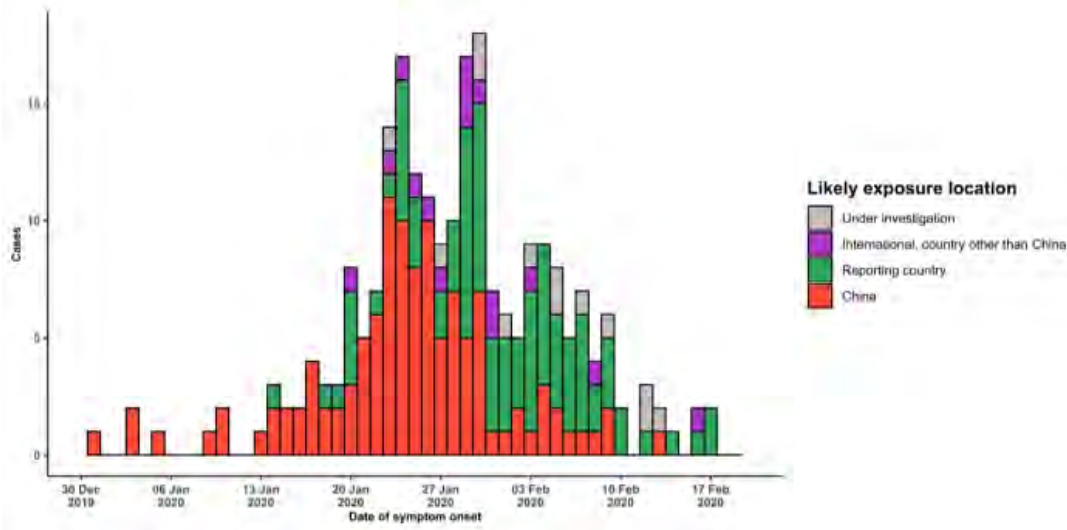
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OTHER COUNTRY RESPONSES

50. **China:** Latest analysis by China CDC: 3,019 cases among health workers (Includes lab-confirmed, clinically diagnosed, suspected, asymptomatic), 14.6% of health workers cases severe or critical.
51. **Hong Kong and Canada:** Both countries announced plans on 18 February 2020 to repatriate passengers on board the Diamond Princess cruise ship.
52. **Samoa** has issued the following travel restrictions on 17 February: No entry for travellers from or transiting through China, HK, Macau, Japan, Singapore and Thailand within last 14 days.
53. **Solomon Islands:** Travel restrictions are in place for all Affected Countries at any time during the 14 days prior to their arrival in Solomon Islands.
54. **South Korea** reported an additional 15 cases on 19 February with the virus spreading to a significant new cluster in Daegu, 300km south east of Seoul.
55. **Taiwan:** Taiwan announced two new confirmed cases of COVID-19 on 18 February, bringing the total to 22. The two newest cases are relatives of the nineteenth (Taiwan's first fatality) and twentieth cases. Taiwan's Minister of Health and Welfare emphasised to media that the latest cases constitute "local transmission" but do not indicate the occurrence of community transmission.

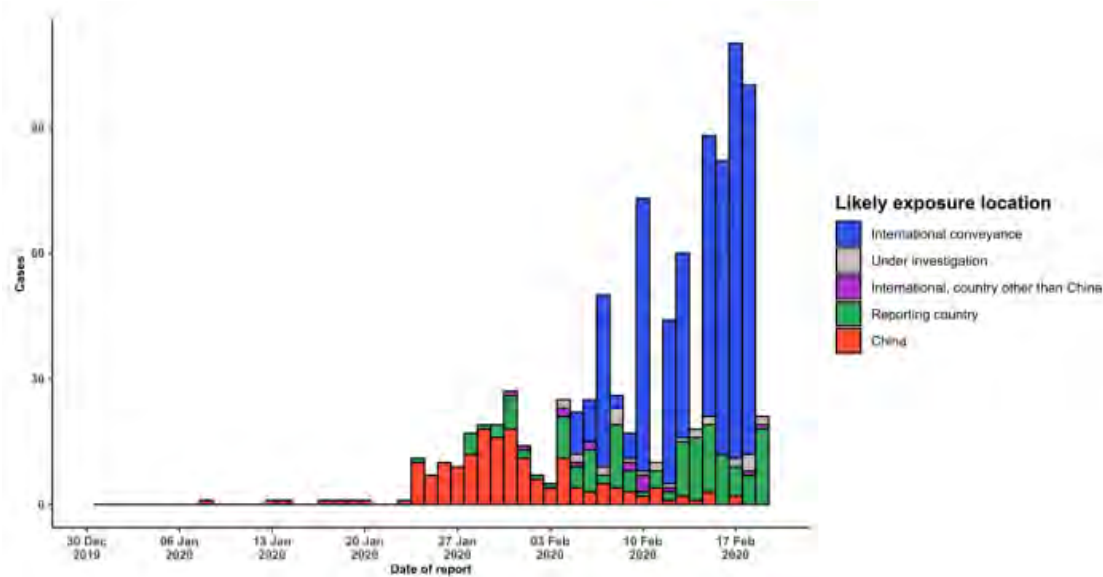
APPENDICES

Figure 1: Epidemic curve of COVID-19 cases ($n=231$) identified outside of mainland China, by date of onset of symptoms and travel history, 19 February 2020



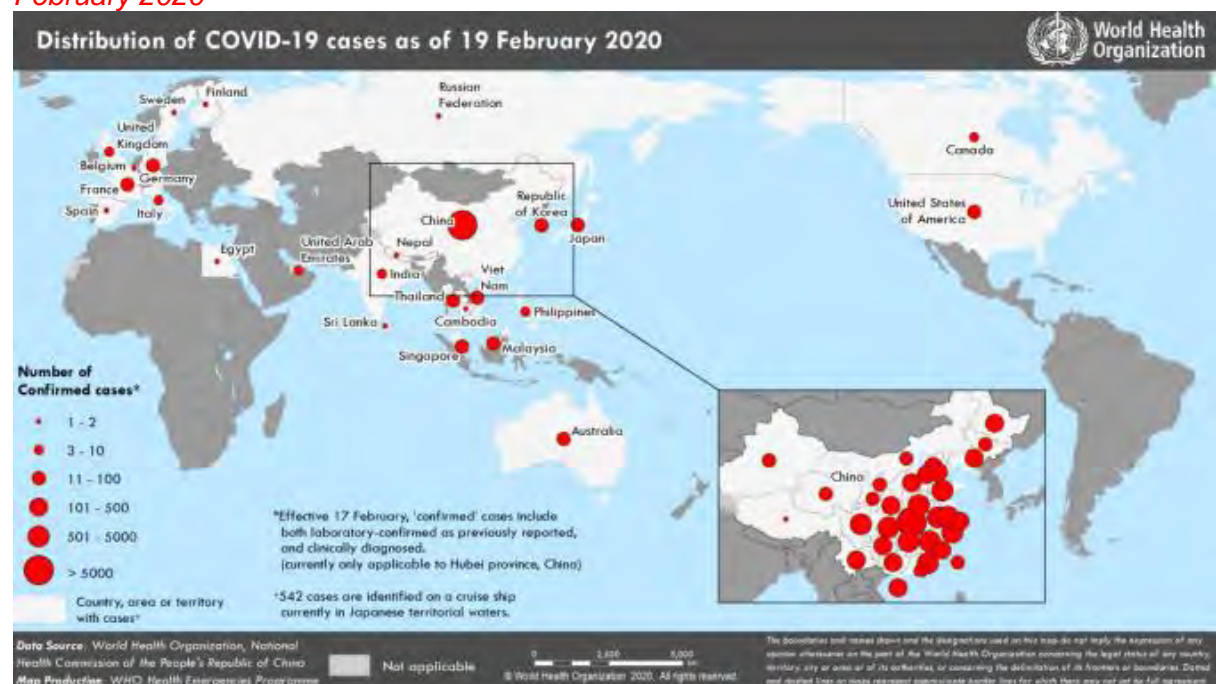
Source: [n-CoV/20200214-sitrep-24-covid-19.pdf](#)

Figure 2: Epidemic curve of COVID-19 cases ($n=924$) identified outside of mainland China, by date of reporting and travel history, 19 February 2020



Source: [n-CoV/20200214-sitrep-24-covid-19.pdf](#)

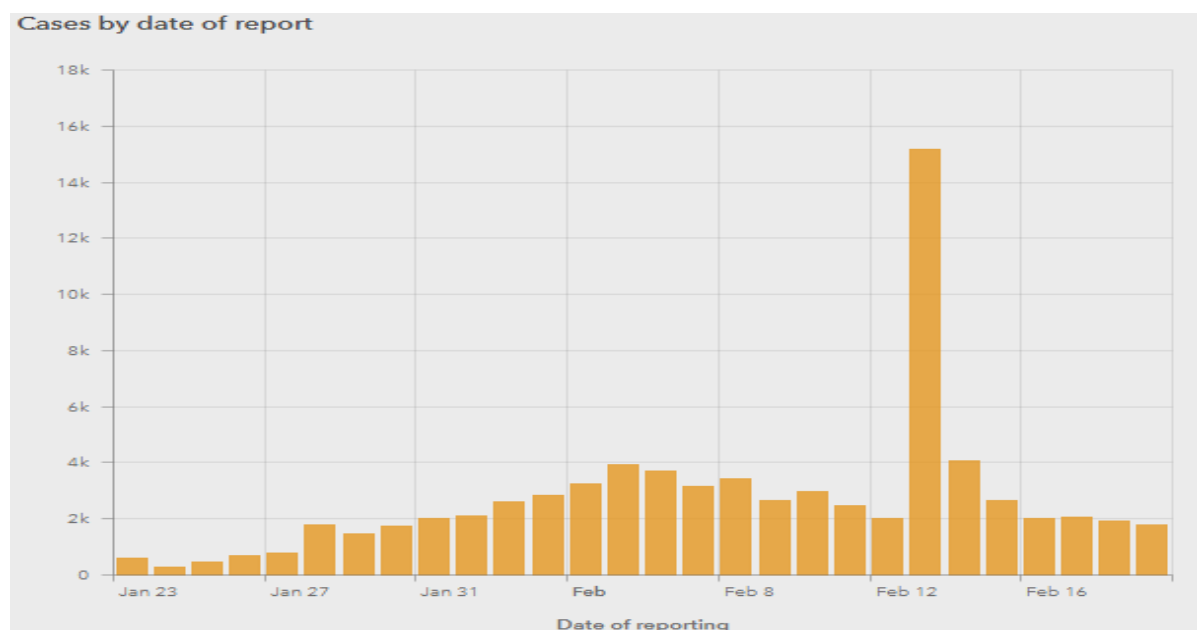
Figure 3: Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of COVID-19, 19 February 2020



Source: [n-CoV/20200214-sitrep-24-covid-19.pdf](https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/situation-reports)

Figure 4: Globally reported confirmed cases by date of reporting, 19 February 2020

NOTE: this graph differs from previous graphs because it includes as confirmed cases all clinically diagnosed cases from Hubei province China in addition to all laboratory confirmed cases globally.



Source: [WHO COVID-19 Situation Dashboard](https://covid19.who.int/)

Table 1: Number of people in self-isolation where the caller disclosed their address as of 19 February 2020.

	7-Feb	8-Feb	9-Feb	weekly total	10-Feb	11-Feb	12-Feb	13-Feb	14-Feb	15-Feb	16-Feb	weekly total	17-Feb	18-Feb	19-Feb
Auckland District Health Board	3	48	78	129	107	48	140	110	68	46	18	537	43	38	12
Bay of Plenty District Health Board	0	4	7	11	5	4	11	4	0	5	1	30	0	0	0
Canterbury District Health Board	31	68	13	112	42	49	40	58	16	11	2	218	5	8	2
Capital and Coast District Health Board	1	31	15	47	33	16	29	15	7	11	5	116	4	2	2
Counties Manukau District Health Board	4	38	56	98	86	41	143	156	49	52	21	548	34	19	30
Hawkes Bay District Health Board	0	0	5	5	7	1	3	8	6	2	1	28	2	1	0
Hutt Valley District Health Board	2	0	7	9	8	6	11	6	4	3	0	38	1	0	0
Lakes District Health Board	0	0	5	5	6	0	4	1	0	3	0	14	0	0	0
Mid Central District Health Board	1	4	1	6	2	6	1	8	8	8	1	34	5	3	0
Nelson Marlborough District Health Board	0	2	0	2	12	2	3	1	6	0	0	24	0	0	0
Northland District Health Board	3	4	0	7	3	4	13	8	0	1	2	31	0	2	0
South Canterbury District Health Board	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	5	0	0	0
Southern District Health Board	0	1	7	8	5	5	6	1	3	3	3	26	0	0	2
Tairāwhiti District Health Board	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Taranaki District Health Board	0	0	1	1	2	0	11	1	4	0	0	18	0	0	0
Waikato District Health Board	8	6	21	35	27	9	29	35	9	11	11	131	11	5	3
Wairarapa District Health Board	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
Waitemata District Health Board	11	71	121	203	177	90	224	172	74	84	31	852	52	41	12
West Coast District Health Board	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	3	1	8	0	0	0
Whanganui District Health Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0
Not disclosed	11	33	72	116	137	154	309	193	82	31	14	920	18	42	31
known DHBs	64	277	341	682	525	283	671	587	259	245	98	2668	157	119	63
Total registrations	75	310	413	798	662	437	980	780	341	276	112	3588	175	161	94

Source: Homecare Medical daily reports

NHCC Contact Information: 16/02/2020

National Coordinator – Jane Kelley	NHCC_NationalCoordinator@health.govt.nz
Response Manager	NHCC_ResponseManager@health.govt.nz
Operations(Border) 04 816 3431	NHCC_OpsBorder@health.govt.nz
Operations 04 816 3484	NHCC_Operations@health.govt.nz
Logistics 04 816 2378	NHCC_InternalLog@health.govt.nz
PIM 04 816 3993	NHCC_PIM@health.govt.nz
Intelligence 04 816 3909	NHCC_Intelligence@health.govt.nz
Planning 04 816 3915	NHCC_Planning@health.govt.nz
Welfare	NHCC_Welfare@health.govt.nz

NHCC continues to operate 7 days per week.

Next Report

The next report will be a Sitrep at **1300 hrs on Friday 21 February 2020.**

Prepared by: James Greenwell and Andreas Markwitz, NHCC Intelligence

Approved by: Murray Mills, NHCC National Coordinator

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQs)

a. Border activity detail

Q: What are the border measures being implemented in New Zealand?

A: New Zealand entry restrictions are currently in place for people who have travelled or transited through mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan) in the past 14 days except for:

- New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm: Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), permanent residents and their immediate family
- Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
- passengers transiting in New Zealand, unless they are New Zealand citizens, permanent residents or their immediate families
- Australian citizens and permanent residents whose primary place of residence is New Zealand

Q: What should people eligible to enter from China do once arriving in New Zealand?

A: Those who do arrive from China are being asked to self-isolate for 14 days and to register their details with Healthline within 24 hours of arrival on 0800 358 5453.

Q: Do the entry restrictions apply to people who were in mainland China prior to midnight 2 February 2020?

A: No. Anyone who left more than 14 days ago will not be affected and does not need to self-isolate.

Q: Why does New Zealand have border entry restrictions in place?

A: The border entry restrictions are a measure being taken to reduce the chances of potentially infected people arriving in New Zealand and spreading Covid-19 within New Zealand.

Q: What resources are available at international ports of entry?

A: Supporting public health staff at Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch International Airports are meeting and providing information to travellers on flights from mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan) and other international flights. Health staff are available to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in mainland China the last 14 days. A public health nurse will also be available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. Public health staff are also able to respond to ill travellers arriving by sea.

b. Engagement with those self-isolating

Q: Who should self-isolate?

A: The advice to all travellers arriving in New Zealand from mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan), including those who have transited through China, is that they should self-isolate for a period of 14 days. People are asked to register their details with Healthline so that health support can be

provided. If you have been in close contact with a person who has a confirmed case of COVID-19 you should self-isolate for 14 days.

Q: Who is self-isolating?

A: As at 19 February 2020, 4,816 people registered as having self-isolated. There has been a notable increase in the number of people contacting Healthline for advice about self-isolating that require translation services.

Q: What is the engagement with people to self-isolating?

A: Once people have self-registered, Healthline regularly checks on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons. The frequency of contact is dependent on the needs identified. These calls will include welfare checks, providing advice as appropriate for medical issues and referring to other agencies for assistance as needed. Healthline also have a number of staff who are Mandarin speakers to assist.

Q: What is being done to identify those who have not self-isolated?

A: A data-match between the Ministry of Health and Customs has been established so that it is possible to identify those people who have arrived in New Zealand from mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan) but who have not self-registered. Healthline is currently calling these individuals.

c. Consideration / tracking for those who arrived before the border closure (from mainland China)

Q: Do the entry restrictions apply to people who were in mainland China prior to midnight 02 February 2020?

A: No. Anyone who left prior to 14 days from entry to New Zealand will not be affected and does not need to self-isolate.

d. Border management of travellers who have arrived via destinations where COVID-19 is present (other than mainland China)

Q: Are there any travel restrictions in place for people arriving from countries with confirmed cases of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) other than mainland China?

A: No there are no travel restrictions in place for people arriving from countries with confirmed cases of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) other than mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan), unless the traveller had history of travelling through mainland China in the last 14 days.



SITREP 32**NOVEL CORONAVIRUS COVID-19****Issued: 1300 hrs 21 February 2020****IN CONFIDENCE**

New information in red text

Unless otherwise specified, all information is current as of 1300 hours 21 February 2020.

SUMMARY

1. An outbreak of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) is ongoing in mainland China with the epicentre in Hubei Province. As of 13 February 2020, China is reporting clinically diagnosed (non-laboratory confirmed) and laboratory confirmed cases in officially reported in case figures. Since 20 February 2020, globally there has been an increase of 548 confirmed cases (~0.7 percent)¹ and 120 new deaths.² Of the confirmed cases, there has been an increase of 144 cases outside of mainland China including 13 new confirmed cases aboard the cruise ship quarantined in Japanese territorial waters. The total number of recovered cases continues to grow daily. **There are no confirmed cases in New Zealand.**
2. On 31 January 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). New Zealand's risk assessment is that the likelihood of one or more imported cases of COVID-19 infection is high. The likelihood of limited transmission is high and the likelihood of sustained transmission, and widespread outbreaks is low-moderate.

KEY MESSAGES

3. The overall situation regarding COVID-19 internationally remains rapidly evolving with a high degree of uncertainty and we continue to recommend a precautionary approach.
4. Healthline's dedicated COVID-19 number, 0800 358 5453, is free and available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
5. It is critically important that we both protect New Zealanders from the virus and play our part in the global effort to contain it.
6. Keeping individuals, families and our communities safe and healthy in the current global environment requires a team effort and that's what we're seeing across New Zealand.

¹ Percentage of change computed as [current# - previous# / previous #]

² China has revised their guidance on case classification for COVID-19, removing the classification of "clinically diagnosed" previously used for Hubei province, and retaining only "suspected" and "confirmed" for all areas, the latter requiring laboratory confirmation. Some previously reported "clinically diagnosed" cases are thus expected to be discarded over the coming days as laboratory testing is conducted and some are found to be COVID-19-negative.

7. There continues to be no confirmed cases of COVID-19 in New Zealand.
8. The six New Zealanders originally onboard the Diamond Princess cruise ship have now spent their first night at the Whangaparâoa Reception Centre.
9. Their first health checks have now been completed and no one is displaying any symptoms of COVID-19.
10. Health officials will be closely monitoring this group of people during the quarantine period and each person will have daily health checks.
11. Four additional New Zealanders originally onboard the Diamond Princess, who are currently in hospital in Japan, are all in a stable condition.
12. A number of media items today noted COVID-19 coinciding with New Zealand's influenza season. This serves as a timely reminder for people to get their influenza vaccination when available to protect against this year's strains of influenza.

WHO ADVICE ON RESEARCH

13. The WHO collaborating with the Global Research Collaboration for Infectious Disease Preparedness (GloPID-R) has proposed a research agenda that includes:
 - the natural history of the virus, its transmission and diagnosis
 - animal and environmental research on the origin of the virus, including management measures at the human-animal interface
 - epidemiological studies
 - infection prevention and control, including best ways to protect health care workers
 - research and development for candidate therapeutics and vaccines
 - ethical considerations for research
 - and integration of social sciences into the outbreak response.

OUTBREAK SITUATION

14. As of 21 February 2020, there are no confirmed cases of COVID-19 in New Zealand.
15. As of 17 February 2020, WHO has been reporting all confirmed cases. This includes both laboratory-confirmed (as previously reported) and those reported as clinically diagnosed (currently only applicable to Hubei province, China).
16. As of 21 February 2020, there are 75,765 laboratory confirmed cases of COVID-19 reported globally, an increase of 482. There are 2,129 confirmed deaths, 2,118 within mainland China, and one each from France, Japan, the Philippines, South Korea, and Taiwan. There are two death each being reported in Hong Kong, Iran, and International Conveyance. Based on the confirmed cases reported globally, the case fatality rate is approximately 2.7 percent (an increase of 0.1 percent).
17. There have been 74,576 confirmed cases in mainland China, an increase of 391 (refer to footnote 2).
18. There have been 1,172 confirmed cases reported outside of mainland China, an increase of 74. This includes a reported 634 confirmed cases in international conveyance of which 13 are new.

19. The WHO's risk assessment of the situation is: **very high in mainland China; high at the regional level; high at the global level.**
20. Environment, Science and Research Limited (ESR) issued a risk assessment summary for 17 February 2020 that determined:
- **Importation risk:** with the containment measures in place in mainland China and the border measures currently in place for arrivals from mainland China, the likelihood of one or more cases being imported into New Zealand from China remains **HIGH**.
- Given our geographic accessibility to other countries where there are confirmed cases but only limited transmission and considering the varied public health capacity amongst other countries, the likelihood of one or more cases being imported to New Zealand from outside of China is currently **LOW-MODERATE**. However, if transmission increases outside of China, the importation risk for New Zealand will need to be reassessed.
- **Transmission risk:** Based on the current situation outside of mainland China and on the available evidence, including limited evidence of pre-symptomatic spread and super spreader events the likelihood of limited transmission in New Zealand is **HIGH**, the likelihood of sustained transmission is **MODERATE** and the likelihood of widespread outbreaks is **LOW**. This assessment assumes that cases are detected in a timely manner and that infection prevention and control measures are implemented promptly.
 - **Public health impact:** The impact on the sector and the public from this emerging issue and preparedness work for COVID-19 is already significant. The public health impact of one or more cases in New Zealand would be **HIGH** both for public health staff, the wider health sector and the community.
 - **Public health risk:** Given the assessment of the likelihood of importation, the likelihood of transmission in New Zealand and the public health impact, the overall public health risk from this event is considered **HIGH**.

WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

New Zealand Border Response

21. The WHO does not currently recommend any specific measures for travellers and advises against the application of any travel or trade restrictions based on current information. It is the northern hemisphere influenza season and so we expect to see increased numbers of travellers from the northern hemisphere with influenza-like illnesses.
22. On 02 February 2020 New Zealand implemented additional border measures to extend the travel history in the case definition for COVID-19 infection to include travel to mainland China (previously only Hubei province) and to deny entry into New Zealand to people who departed or transited through mainland China from 02 February 2020. The exceptions to this are New Zealand citizens (including those from Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands, which are Countries of the Realm), permanent residents and their immediate family, and air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). These border measures also apply to passengers transiting in New Zealand. The additional border measures aim to reduce the chances of COVID-19 spreading within New Zealand, ie by reducing the number of potentially infected people arriving in NZ and asking those who do arrive from mainland China to self-isolate for 14 days.

23. The New Zealand Government has announced an 8-day extension of temporary border measures restricting travel by people who have left or transited through mainland China in the previous 14 days. This position will be reviewed every 48 hours. Advance notice of this decision was provided to China, Australia, and Pacific Island governments.

24. Current border-related measures include:

- Monitoring border measures undertaken by other countries, particularly Australia, and any recommendations from WHO
- Keeping border stakeholders and the tourism industry informed through border advisories and regular meetings. This includes border agency, airport and airline staff, and accommodation providers
- Providing for responding to ill travellers to public health units and the border sector, including those arriving by sea
- Supporting border stakeholders to remind their staff of appropriate measures to protect from respiratory diseases (including from travellers from the northern hemisphere with flu as it is their flu season)
- Ensuring health advice for travellers arriving in New Zealand is displayed at international ports and airports. This includes health advice cards, posters, banners and, where available, electronic signage
- Asking travellers using E-gates if they have been in or transited mainland China in the last 14 days
- Supporting public health staff at Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch International Airports who are meeting and providing information to travellers from mainland China. Health staff are available at the primary line to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in or **transited through mainland China** in the last 14 days. Public health staff are not undertaking screening or clinical assessments of all arrivals. A public health nurse is available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. If the passenger's temperature is over 38 C, this will trigger the usual ill-traveller response protocol. Passengers are being provided with information on self-isolation. Healthline has established a dedicated phone line for persons self-isolating to register and will be regularly checking on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons registered
- Responding to reports of ill travellers
- Undertaking contact tracing for casual and close contacts of confirmed cases on flights to New Zealand.

25. A process has been stood up to register passengers with Healthline as they arrive at the airports.

26. In the past 24 hours, the New Zealand Customs Service data reported **no** flights arrived from mainland China. Several flights from other countries also had passengers or crew who had departed or transited through mainland China in the last 14 days. Passengers are being advised to self-isolate and were provided with advice to register with Healthline. Information was also provided to passengers who had left mainland China more than fourteen days ago, as well as to other travellers with general health queries.

27. The Ministry of Health are continuing to work closely with the National Border Working Group and Visitor Sector Emergency Advisory Group. The New Zealand Customs Service (Customs) is convening regular meetings of the Border Working Group to facilitate the application of enhanced border measures and to ensure coordination and consistency across agencies. Customs has established a Maritime Sub-Group to focus on issues arising for sea ports and vessels. The Maritime Sub-Group is planning a table top exercise for a vessel arriving in New Zealand with suspected COVID-19 cases on board.

28. Ministry of Health is working with Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade officials to ensure effective processes for determining, and responding to, health support that Pacific Island countries and territories may need. This includes clinical input, clinical supplies, personal protective equipment, and any requests for exit screening of travellers from New Zealand to their countries.

Whangaparaoa Reception Centre

29. The process for departure of guests from Whangaparaoa went smoothly yesterday although final clearance was delayed with two New Zealanders briefly being held back after displaying minor symptoms. They were released yesterday afternoon after testing negative for the virus. The Whangaparaoa facility has welcomed the new arrivals from the Diamond Princess.

Welfare

30. The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) has convened National Welfare Coordination Group (NWCG) meetings to discuss COVID-19 and share information between welfare services agencies. NWCG will continue to meet weekly or as required. A NWCG meeting dedicated to planning and contingency planning for welfare will be held on 19 February 2020 and the Financial Assistance sub-function also met the same day. Further welfare sub-function meetings will be organised to focus on accommodation, psychosocial support, and household goods and services.
31. NEMA staff are embedded in the National Health Coordination Centre **to support the welfare function, along with a dedicated Ministry of Health staff member** to coordinate the Psychological Support sub-function has now been established within the NHCC Welfare team.
32. The 0800 Government Helpline has been activated and can assist callers to access wider welfare support from welfare services agencies. An all of government factsheet has been prepared in both English and Simplified Chinese to provide information on support available for people who have self-isolated and how to access it. The factsheet is available on the Ministry of Health website and has been shared with agencies and CDEM groups. The factsheet will continue to be updated as needed.

New Zealand Health Sector Response

33. The Ministry of Health remains the single point of contact for COVID-19.
34. Effective from 30 January 2020, novel coronavirus capable of causing respiratory illness was made a notifiable infectious disease under the Health Act 1956.
35. The ESR, Canterbury Health Laboratories (CHL) and LabPLUS in Auckland are providing a novel coronavirus diagnostic test. They accept respiratory samples from suspected cases that meet the current Ministry of Health case definition (<https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-covid-19/case-definition-2019-ncov-infection>).
36. On the success of a webinar for General Practitioners on 4 February 2020 a repeat webinar attended by **Director-General Dr Ashley Bloomfield** was held on 18 February 2020 for more than 300 General Practitioners. Major topics included access and protocols related to personal protective equipment (PPE) and confidence in the efficacy of public messaging.

37. The Ministry of Health contact centre has received 481 calls about COVID-19 between 21 January 2020 to 19 February 2020, including 41 calls in the first three days of this week (17-19 February 2020). Enquiry topics were varied and included travel, public events, people entering New Zealand, New Zealand's preparedness, media queries, suspected cases, self-isolation and other issues.
38. On 20 February 2020 Homecare Medical reported that Healthline had 112 registrations for self-isolation (cumulative number is 4,928)
39. Since 7 February 2020 98 of those who registered through Healthline travelled from China in the last 14 days

Table 1 in the Appendices provide information on self-isolation by DHB.

40. The COVID-19 pages on the Ministry of Health website have been refreshed. Updated documents include:
 - Interim guidance for health staff implementing home care of people not requiring hospitalisation for COVID-19
 - Information for Travellers factsheet
 - Self-isolation guidance for people returning to NZ from mainland China factsheetNew documents include:
 - Public event and mass gatherings: Advice for event organisers, staff and attendees
 - Caring for yourself and others who have, or may have, COVID-19 at home
41. The Ministry continues to work closely with DHBs and Public Health Units around the country. The Ministry holds daily teleconferences with DHBs that focus on emerging issues and ensuring open communication.
42. MFAT reports that there are 102 New Zealanders registered as being in Wuhan city on SafeTravel. This includes New Zealand citizens, as well as their dependents, some of whom are NZ citizens, some are NZ permanent residents, and some are citizens of other countries. MFAT is not aware at this point of any NZers in Wuhan showing flu-like symptoms.
43. On 13 February 2020 one-on-one teleconferences with DHBs commenced. These focussed on sector readiness, response and future planning with support from clinical leaders. These are opportunities to check in with DHBs and provide support as required.
44. The Ministry continues to receive updates on suspected cases. The Ministry is developing FAQs for health professionals updated on the Ministry COVID-19 webpage and working with DHBs on a stocktake of personal protective equipment available in their districts.
45. National Health Advisories continue to be sent to the health sector, DHBs and primary care, when any new information on the novel coronavirus becomes available. Updated information is published on the Ministry website (health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov/novel-coronavirus-resources-health-professionals).
46. Japan Diamond Princess cruise vessel: At this stage the Japanese Government expects disembarkation to be completed today.

Personal Protective Equipment

47. We have had a number of queries regarding access to personal protective equipment (PPE) stock. The NHCC has been engaging with health sector groups (District Health Boards, Ambulance Services and Primary Health Organisations) to gain a better understanding of the current stock levels, reserve capacity and difficulties in accessing specific stock items.
48. The Ministry of Health's Infection Prevention and Control working group is currently reviewing and updating the infection prevention and control guidance for the health sector, including the requirements for personal protective equipment in different healthcare settings. This work will be completed by end of next week.
49. An update to primary care will be provided next week that clarifies PPE requirements for managing a suspected case and a pathway to accessing PPE stock if they are experiencing difficulties through their supplier.
50. The current Infection Prevention and Control guidance is available on the Ministry's website, which provides advice on appropriate PPE requirements in different settings <https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/covid-19-novel-coronavirus/covid-19-novel-coronavirus-information-specific-audiences/covid-19-novel-coronavirus-resources-health-professionals>

Public Information

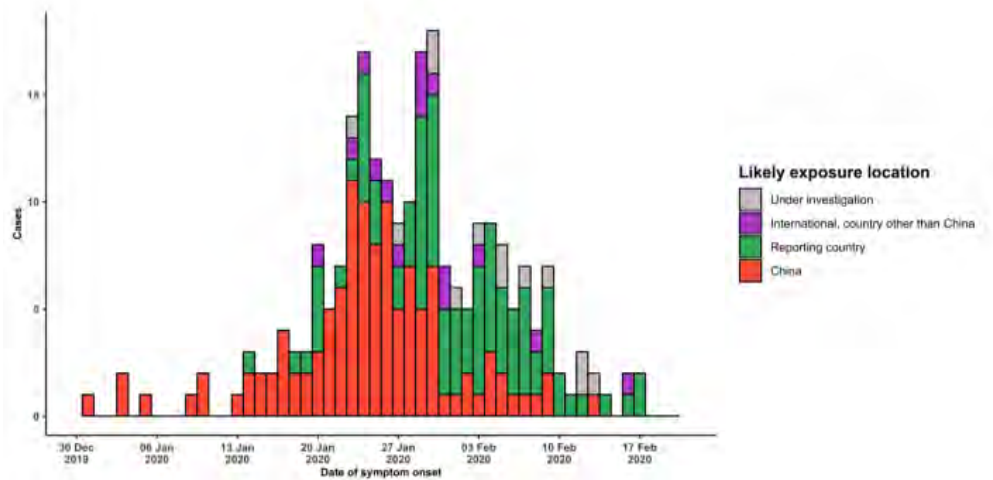
51. The Ministry of Health's general public health advice on COVID-19 is on its website including information in New Zealand Sign Language. Information and advice are for people who have recently travelled from mainland China. Key messages, and responses to media and public queries are being collated to develop Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for the webpage. The Ministry of Health continues to update its webpage. Some key information will be translated into simplified Chinese, including on self-isolation and will be added to the Ministry of Health webpage. District Health Board have developed a factsheet for residents, which will be translated into Chinese and distributed.

OTHER COUNTRY RESPONSES

52. **Cambodia:** On 19 February, the cruise line reported that the 781 passengers from the Westerdam still in Cambodia tested negative for the virus.
53. **China:** Latest analysis by China CDC: 3,019 cases among health workers (Includes lab-confirmed, clinically diagnosed, suspected, asymptomatic), 14.6% of health workers cases severe or critical.
54. **Iran** confirmed six cases and two fatalities from Covid-19 on 20 February. There is speculation of a wider, as yet unacknowledged, outbreak of the virus in Iran.
55. **Kiribati** has added Australia in travel restriction on 20 February.
56. **Korea** reported its first COVID-19 death today. The number of confirmed COVID-19 cases in Korea rose rapidly 20 February to 104, up 58, more than doubling the previous total. Most of the new cases relate to the cluster discovered in Daegu two days ago.

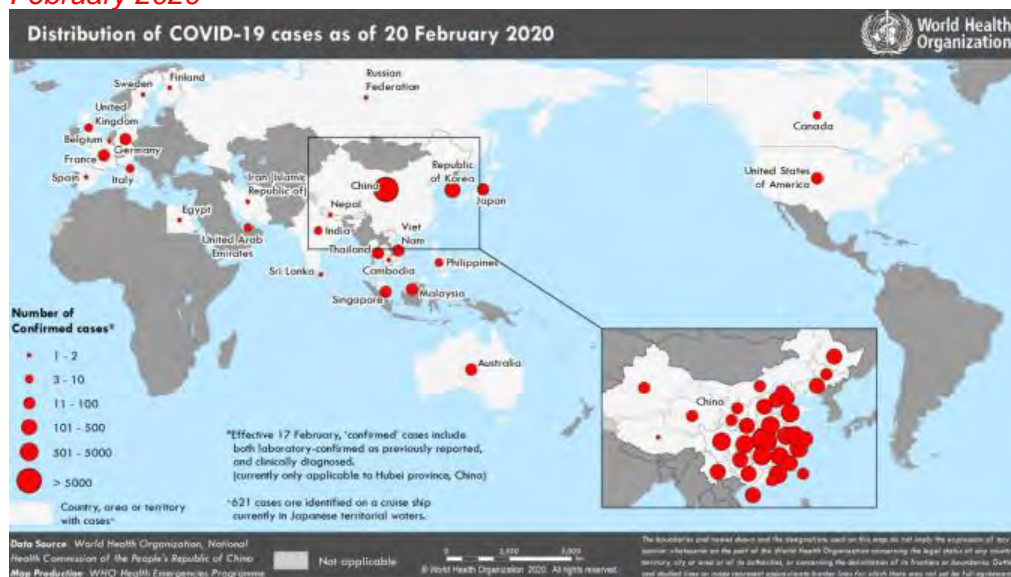
APPENDICES

Figure 1: Epidemic curve of COVID-19 cases ($n=233$) identified outside of mainland China, by date of onset of symptoms and travel history, 20 February 2020



Source: n-CoV/20200214-sitrep-24-covid-19.pdf

Figure 3: Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of COVID-19, 20 February 2020



Source: n-CoV/20200214-sitrep-24-covid-19.pdf

Table 1: Number of people in self-isolation where the caller disclosed their address as of 20 February 2020.

Known registrations by DHB																
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Hutt Valley District Health Board	2	0	7	9	8	6	11	6	4	3	0	38	1	0	0	3
Lakes District Health Board	0	0	5	5	6	0	4	1	0	3	0	14	0	0	0	0
Mid Central District Health Board	1	4	1	6	2	6	1	8	8	8	1	34	5	3	0	1
Nelson Marlborough District Health Board	0	2	0	2	12	2	3	1	6	0	0	24	0	0	0	0
Northland District Health Board	3	4	0	7	3	4	13	8	0	1	2	31	0	2	0	1
South Canterbury District Health Board	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	0
Southern District Health Board	0	1	7	8	5	5	6	1	3	3	3	26	0	0	2	1
Tairāwhiti District Health Board	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Taranaki District Health Board	0	0	1	1	2	0	11	1	4	0	0	18	0	0	0	0
Waikato District Health Board	8	6	21	35	27	9	29	35	9	11	11	131	11	5	3	6
Wairarapa District Health Board	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Waitemata District Health Board	11	71	121	203	177	90	224	172	74	84	31	852	52	41	12	27
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Whanganui District Health Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Not disclosed	11	33	72	116	137	154	309	193	82	31	14	920	18	42	31	36
known DHBs	64	277	341	682	525	283	671	587	259	245	98	2668	157	119	63	76
Total registrations	75	310	413	798	662	437	980	780	341	276	112	3588	175	161	94	112

Source: Homecare Medical daily reports

NHCC Contact Information: 16/02/2020

National Coordinator – Jane Kelley	NHCC_NationalCoordinator@health.govt.nz
Response Manager	NHCC_ResponseManager@health.govt.nz
Operations(Border) 04 816 3431	NHCC_OpsBorder@health.govt.nz
Operations 04 816 3484	NHCC_Operations@health.govt.nz
Logistics 04 816 2378	NHCC_InternalLog@health.govt.nz
PIM 04 816 3993	NHCC_PIM@health.govt.nz
Intelligence 04 816 3909	NHCC_Intelligence@health.govt.nz
Planning 04 816 3915	NHCC_Planning@health.govt.nz
Welfare	NHCC_Welfare@health.govt.nz

NHCC continues to operate 7 days per week.

Next Report

The next report will be a Sitrep at **1300 hrs on Saturday 22 February 2020.**

Prepared by: James Greenwell and Andreas Markwitz, NHCC Intelligence

Approved by: Murray Mills, NHCC National Coordinator

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQs)

a. Border activity detail

Q: What are the border measures being implemented in New Zealand?

A: New Zealand entry restrictions are currently in place for people who have travelled or transited through mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan) in the past 14 days except for:

- New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm: Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), permanent residents and their immediate family
- Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
- passengers transiting in New Zealand, unless they are New Zealand citizens, permanent residents or their immediate families
- Australian citizens and permanent residents whose primary place of residence is New Zealand

Q: What should people eligible to enter from China do once arriving in New Zealand?

A: Those who do arrive from China are being asked to self-isolate for 14 days and to register their details with Healthline within 24 hours of arrival on 0800 358 5453.

Q: Do the entry restrictions apply to people who were in mainland China prior to midnight 2 February 2020?

A: No. Anyone who left more than 14 days ago will not be affected and does not need to self-isolate.

Q: Why does New Zealand have border entry restrictions in place?

A: The border entry restrictions are a measure being taken to reduce the chances of potentially infected people arriving in New Zealand and spreading Covid-19 within New Zealand.

Q: What resources are available at international ports of entry?

A: Supporting public health staff at Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch International Airports are meeting and providing information to travellers on flights from mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan) and other international flights. Health staff are available to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in mainland China the last 14 days. A public health nurse will also be available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. Public health staff are also able to respond to ill travellers arriving by sea.

b. Engagement with those self-isolating

Q: Who should self-isolate?

A: The advice to all travellers arriving in New Zealand from mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan), including those who have transited through China, is that they should self-isolate for a period of 14 days. People are asked to register their details with Healthline so that health support can be

provided. If you have been in close contact with a person who has a confirmed case of COVID-19 you should self-isolate for 14 days.

Q: Who is self-isolating?

A: As at 19 February 2020, 4,816 people registered as having self-isolated. There has been a notable increase in the number of people contacting Healthline for advice about self-isolating that require translation services.

Q: What is the engagement with people to self-isolating?

A: Once people have self-registered, Healthline regularly checks on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons. The frequency of contact is dependent on the needs identified. These calls will include welfare checks, providing advice as appropriate for medical issues and referring to other agencies for assistance as needed. Healthline also have a number of staff who are Mandarin speakers to assist.

Q: What is being done to identify those who have not self-isolated?

A: A data-match between the Ministry of Health and Customs has been established so that it is possible to identify those people who have arrived in New Zealand from mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan) but who have not self-registered. Healthline is currently calling these individuals.

c. Consideration / tracking for those who arrived before the border closure (from mainland China)

Q: Do the entry restrictions apply to people who were in mainland China prior to midnight 02 February 2020?

A: No. Anyone who left prior to 14 days from entry to New Zealand will not be affected and does not need to self-isolate.

d. Border management of travellers who have arrived via destinations where COVID-19 is present (other than mainland China)

Q: Are there any travel restrictions in place for people arriving from countries with confirmed cases of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) other than mainland China?

A: No there are no travel restrictions in place for people arriving from countries with confirmed cases of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) other than mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan), unless the traveller had history of travelling through mainland China in the last 14 days.

Q: What arrangements are in place for people who do not have suitable accommodation to self-isolate?

A: People who do not have suitable accommodation to self-isolate should contact the Government Helpline on 0800 779 997 to discuss their circumstances. For further information, please see the All of Government Factsheet.



SITREP 33

NOVEL CORONAVIRUS COVID-19

Issued: 1300 hrs 22 February 2020

IN CONFIDENCE

New information in red text

Unless otherwise specified, all information is current as of 1300 hours 22 February 2020.

SUMMARY

1. An outbreak of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) is ongoing in mainland China with the epicentre in Hubei Province. Since 21 February 2020, globally there has been an increase of 1,021 confirmed cases (~1.3 percent)¹ and 118 new deaths.² Of the confirmed cases, there has been an increase of 132 cases outside of mainland China including 13 new confirmed cases aboard the cruise ship quarantined in Japanese territorial waters. The total number of recovered cases continues to grow daily. **There are no confirmed cases in New Zealand.**
2. On 31 January 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). New Zealand's risk assessment is that the likelihood of one or more imported cases of COVID-19 infection is high. The likelihood of limited transmission is high and the likelihood of sustained transmission, and widespread outbreaks is low-moderate.

KEY MESSAGES

3. The overall situation regarding COVID-19 internationally remains rapidly evolving with a high degree of uncertainty and we continue to recommend a precautionary approach.
4. Healthline's dedicated COVID-19 number, 0800 358 5453, is free and available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
5. It is critically important that we both protect New Zealanders from the virus and play our part in the global effort to contain it.
6. Keeping individuals, families and our communities safe and healthy in the current global environment requires a team effort and that's what we're seeing across New Zealand.
7. There continues to be no confirmed cases of COVID-19 in New Zealand.

¹ Percentage of change computed as [current# - previous# / previous #]

² China has revised their guidance on case classification for COVID-19, removing the classification of "clinically diagnosed" previously used for Hubei province, and retaining only "suspected" and "confirmed" for all areas, the latter requiring laboratory confirmation. Some previously reported "clinically diagnosed" cases are thus expected to be discarded over the coming days as laboratory testing is conducted and some are found to be COVID-19-negative.

8. Health officials will be closely monitoring this group of people during the quarantine period and each person will have daily health checks.
9. Two New Zealanders who tested positive for COVID-19 on the Diamond Princess cruise ship two weeks ago have been discharged from hospital in Japan. This leaves only two New Zealanders with COVID-19 remaining in hospital in Japan, both in a stable condition.
10. A number of media items noted COVID-19 coinciding with New Zealand's influenza season. This serves as a timely reminder for people to get their influenza vaccination when available to protect against this year's strains of influenza.

WHO ADVICE ON RESEARCH

11. The WHO collaborating with the Global Research Collaboration for Infectious Disease Preparedness (GloPID-R) has proposed a research agenda that includes:
 - the natural history of the virus, its transmission and diagnosis
 - animal and environmental research on the origin of the virus, including management measures at the human-animal interface
 - epidemiological studies
 - infection prevention and control, including best ways to protect health care workers
 - research and development for candidate therapeutics and vaccines
 - ethical considerations for research
 - and integration of social sciences into the outbreak response.

OUTBREAK SITUATION

12. As of 22 February 2020, there are no confirmed cases of COVID-19 in New Zealand.
13. As of 22 February 2020, there are 76,769 laboratory confirmed cases of COVID-19 reported globally, an increase of 1,021. There are 2,247 confirmed deaths, 2,236 within mainland China, and one each from France, Japan, the Philippines, South Korea, and Taiwan. There are two deaths each being reported in Hong Kong, Iran, and International Conveyance. Based on the confirmed cases reported globally, the case fatality rate is approximately 2.9 percent (an increase of 0.2 percent).
14. There have been 75,465 confirmed cases in mainland China, an increase of 889 (refer to footnote 2).
15. There have been 1,304 confirmed cases reported outside of mainland China, an increase of 172. This includes a reported 634 confirmed cases in international conveyance of which 13 are new. There have been 20 confirmed cases, including 4 new cases, with likely place of exposure outside China and outside reporting country.
16. The WHO's risk assessment of the situation is: **very high in mainland China; high at the regional level; high at the global level.**
17. Environment, Science and Research Limited (ESR) issued a risk assessment summary for 17 February 2020 that determined:
 - **Importation risk:** with the containment measures in place in mainland China and the border measures currently in place for arrivals from mainland China, the likelihood of one or more cases being imported into New Zealand from China remains **HIGH**.

Given our geographic accessibility to other countries where there are confirmed cases but only limited transmission and considering the varied public health capacity amongst other countries, the likelihood of one or more cases being imported to New Zealand from outside of China is currently **LOW-MODERATE**. However, if transmission increases outside of China, the importation risk for New Zealand will need to be reassessed.

- **Transmission risk:** Based on the current situation outside of mainland China and on the available evidence, including limited evidence of pre-symptomatic spread and super spreader events the likelihood of limited transmission in New Zealand is **HIGH**, the likelihood of sustained transmission is **MODERATE** and the likelihood of widespread outbreaks is **LOW**. This assessment assumes that cases are detected in a timely manner and that infection prevention and control measures are implemented promptly.
- **Public health impact:** The impact on the sector and the public from this emerging issue and preparedness work for COVID-19 is already significant. The public health impact of one or more cases in New Zealand would be **HIGH** both for public health staff, the wider health sector and the community.
- **Public health risk:** Given the assessment of the likelihood of importation, the likelihood of transmission in New Zealand and the public health impact, the overall public health risk from this event is considered **HIGH**.

WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

New Zealand Border Response

18. The WHO does not currently recommend any specific measures for travellers and advises against the application of any travel or trade restrictions based on current information. It is the northern hemisphere influenza season and so we expect to see increased numbers of travellers from the northern hemisphere with influenza-like illnesses.
19. On 02 February 2020 New Zealand implemented additional border measures to extend the travel history in the case definition for COVID-19 infection to include travel to mainland China (previously only Hubei province) and to deny entry into New Zealand to people who departed or transited through mainland China from 02 February 2020. The exceptions to this are New Zealand citizens (including those from Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands, which are Countries of the Realm), permanent residents and their immediate family, and air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). These border measures also apply to passengers transiting in New Zealand. The additional border measures aim to reduce the chances of COVID-19 spreading within New Zealand, ie by reducing the number of potentially infected people arriving in NZ and asking those who do arrive from mainland China to self-isolate for 14 days.
20. The New Zealand Government announced an 8-day extension of temporary border measures restricting travel by people who have left or transited through mainland China in the previous 14 days. This position is reviewed every 48 hours.
21. Current border-related measures include:
 - Monitoring border measures undertaken by other countries, particularly Australia, and any recommendations from WHO
 - Keeping border stakeholders and the tourism industry informed through border advisories and regular meetings. This includes border agency, airport and airline staff, and accommodation providers

- Providing advice for responding to ill travellers to public health units and the border sector, including those arriving by sea
 - Supporting border stakeholders to remind their staff of appropriate measures to protect from respiratory diseases (including from travellers from the northern hemisphere with flu, as it is their flu season)
 - Ensuring health advice for travellers arriving in New Zealand is displayed at international ports and airports. This includes health advice cards, posters, banners and, where available, electronic signage
 - Asking travellers using E-gates if they have been in or transited mainland China in the last 14 days
 - Supporting public health staff at Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch International Airports who are meeting and providing information to travellers from mainland China. Health staff are available at the primary line to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in or transited through mainland China in the last 14 days. Public health staff are not undertaking screening or clinical assessments of all arrivals. A public health nurse is available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. If the passenger's temperature is over 38 C, this will trigger the usual ill-traveller response protocol. Passengers are being provided with information on self-isolation. Healthline has established a dedicated phone line for persons self-isolating to register and will be regularly checking on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons registered
 - Registering passengers with Healthline as they arrive at airports
 - **Supporting public health staff to manage potential risks from travellers arriving by sea, including providing three additional questions to be asked during the health clearance process for vessels**
 - Responding to reports of ill travellers
 - Undertaking contact tracing for casual and close contacts of confirmed cases on flights to New Zealand.
22. In the past 24 hours, the New Zealand Customs Service data reported **three** flights arrived from mainland China **with 279 passengers on board**. Several flights from other countries also had passengers or crew who had departed or transited through mainland China in the last 14 days. Passengers are being advised to self-isolate and were provided with advice to register with Healthline. Information was also provided to passengers who had left mainland China more than fourteen days ago, as well as to other travellers with general health queries.
23. The Ministry of Health are continuing to work closely with the Border Sector Working Group and Visitor Sector Emergency Advisory Group. The New Zealand Customs Service (Customs) is convening regular meetings of the Border Sector Working Group to facilitate the application of enhanced border measures and to ensure coordination and consistency across agencies. **Customs is leading the Border Pillar planning under the Novel Coronavirus Governance Structure.**
24. Ministry of Health is working with Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade officials to ensure effective processes for determining, and responding to, health support that Pacific Island countries and territories may need. This includes clinical input, clinical supplies, personal protective equipment, and any requests for exit screening of travellers from New Zealand to their countries.

Welfare

25. The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) has convened National Welfare Coordination Group (NWCG) meetings to discuss COVID-19 and share information between welfare services agencies. NWCG will continue to meet weekly or as required. A NWCG meeting dedicated to planning and contingency planning for welfare was held

on 19 February 2020 and the Financial Assistance sub-function also met the same day. Further welfare sub-function meetings will be organised to focus on accommodation, psychosocial support, and household goods and services.

26. NEMA staff are embedded in the National Health Coordination Centre to support the welfare function, along with a dedicated Ministry of Health staff member to coordinate the NHCC Welfare function.
27. The 0800 Government Helpline has been activated and can assist callers to access wider welfare support from welfare services agencies. **So far 295 calls have been received since 6 February 2020.** An all of government factsheet has been prepared in both English and Simplified Chinese to provide information on support available for people who have self-isolated and how to access it. The factsheet is available on the Ministry of Health website and has been shared with agencies and CDEM groups. The factsheet will continue to be updated as needed.

New Zealand Health Sector Response

28. The Ministry of Health remains the single point of contact for COVID-19.
29. Effective from 30 January 2020, novel coronavirus capable of causing respiratory illness was made a notifiable infectious disease under the Health Act 1956.
30. The ESR, Canterbury Health Laboratories (CHL) and LabPLUS in Auckland are providing a novel coronavirus diagnostic test. They accept respiratory samples from suspected cases that meet the current Ministry of Health case definition (<https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-covid-19/case-definition-2019-ncov-infection>).
31. On the success of a webinar for General Practitioners on 4 February 2020 a repeat webinar attended by Director-General Dr Ashley Bloomfield was held on 18 February 2020 for more than 300 General Practitioners. Major topics included access and protocols related to personal protective equipment (PPE) and confidence in the efficacy of public messaging.
32. The Ministry of Health contact centre has received 481 calls about COVID-19 between 21 January 2020 to 19 February 2020, including 41 calls in the first three days of this week (17-19 February 2020). Enquiry topics were varied and included travel, public events, people entering New Zealand, New Zealand's preparedness, media queries, suspected cases, self-isolation and other issues.
33. **On 21 February 2020 Homecare Medical reported that Healthline had 91 registrations for self-isolation (cumulative number is 4,944).**
34. **Since 7 February 2020, 98 of those who registered through Healthline travelled from China in the last 14 days.**

(Table 1 in the Appendices provide information on self-isolation by DHB.)

35. The COVID-19 pages on the Ministry of Health website have been refreshed. Updated documents include:

- Interim guidance for health staff implementing home care of people not requiring hospitalisation for COVID-19
 - Information for Travellers factsheet
 - Self-isolation guidance for people returning to NZ from mainland China factsheet
- New documents include:
- Public event and mass gatherings: Advice for event organisers, staff and attendees
 - Caring for yourself and others who have, or may have, COVID-19 at home
36. The Ministry continues to work closely with DHBs and Public Health Units around the country. The Ministry holds daily teleconferences with DHBs that focus on emerging issues and ensuring open communication.
 37. MFAT reports that there are 102 New Zealanders registered as being in Wuhan city on SafeTravel. This includes New Zealand citizens, as well as their dependents, some of whom are NZ citizens, some are NZ permanent residents, and some are citizens of other countries. MFAT is not aware at this point of any NZers in Wuhan showing flu-like symptoms.
 38. On 13 February 2020 one-on-one teleconferences with DHBs commenced. These focussed on sector readiness, response and future planning with support from clinical leaders. These are opportunities to check in with DHBs and provide support as required.
 39. The Ministry continues to receive updates on suspected cases. The Ministry is developing FAQs for health professionals updated on the Ministry COVID-19 webpage and working with DHBs on a stocktake of personal protective equipment available in their districts.
 40. National Health Advisories continue to be sent to the health sector, DHBs and primary care, when any new information on the novel coronavirus becomes available. Updated information is published on the Ministry website (health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov/novel-coronavirus-resources-health-professionals).
 41. **Japan Diamond Princess cruise vessel: As at 20 February 2020, more than 2000 people have disembarked from the Diamond Princess cruise ship. No new COVID-19 cases were confirmed, and systematic crew testing has begun.**

Personal Protective Equipment

42. We have had a number of queries regarding access to personal protective equipment (PPE) stock. The NHCC has been engaging with health sector groups (District Health Boards, Ambulance Services and Primary Health Organisations) to gain a better understanding of the current stock levels, reserve capacity and difficulties in accessing specific stock items.
43. The Ministry of Health's Infection Prevention and Control working group is currently reviewing and updating the infection prevention and control guidance for the health sector, including the requirements for personal protective equipment in different healthcare settings. This work will be completed by end of next week.
44. An update to primary care will be provided next week that clarifies PPE requirements for managing a suspected case and a pathway to accessing PPE stock if they are experiencing difficulties through their supplier.

45. The current Infection Prevention and Control guidance is available on the Ministry's website, which provides advice on appropriate PPE requirements in different settings <https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/covid-19-novel-coronavirus/covid-19-novel-coronavirus-information-specific-audiences/covid-19-novel-coronavirus-resources-health-professionals>

Public Information

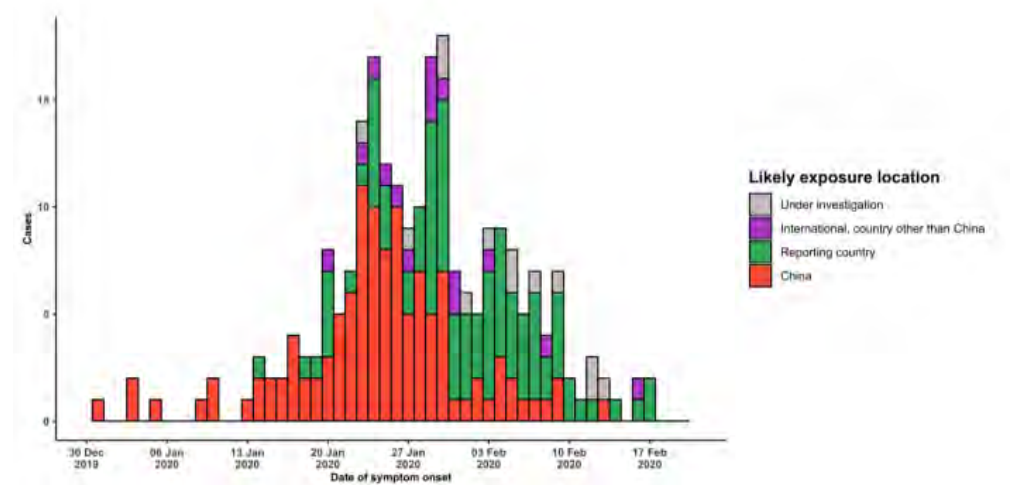
46. The Ministry of Health's general public health advice on COVID-19 is on its website including information in New Zealand Sign Language. Information and advice are for people who have recently travelled from mainland China.
47. Key messages, and responses to media and public queries are being collated to develop Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for the webpage. The Ministry of Health continues to update its webpage. Some key information will be translated into simplified Chinese, including on self-isolation and will be added to the Ministry of Health webpage.
48. District Health Board have developed a factsheet for residents, which will be translated into Chinese and distributed.

OTHER COUNTRY RESPONSES

49. **Cambodia:** On 19 February, the cruise line reported that the 781 passengers from the Westerdam still in Cambodia tested negative for the virus.
50. **China:** Latest analysis by China CDC: 3,019 cases among health workers (Includes lab-confirmed, clinically diagnosed, suspected, asymptomatic), 14.6% of health workers cases severe or critical. After a week of reports that new COVID-19 cases in China were declining, there was a leap in the official figures today, almost entirely due to the inclusion of 500 new cases detected in prisons in Hubei, Shandong, and Zhejiang.
51. **Iran** confirmed six cases and two fatalities from Covid-19 on 20 February. There is speculation of a wider, as yet unacknowledged, outbreak of the virus in Iran.
52. **Kiribati** has added Australia in travel restriction on 20 February.
53. **South Korea** reported a further 52 confirmed COVID-19 cases, bringing the total number to 156. This is up from 30 confirmed cases five days ago. Most of the new cases relate to the cluster discovered in Daegu two days ago.
54. **Canada** reported the ninth case of COVID-19. The individual arrived on a flight from Iran. This is the first case in Canada with no direct linkages to China with officials working to understand where the individual may have been exposed to the virus prior to returning to Canada.
55. The number of confirmed COVID-19 cases in **Taiwan** has gone up to 26. The latest two cases come from the same family as the twenty-fourth case.
56. **Thailand** has classified COVID-19 as a "dangerous" communicable disease, which could see more stringent measures put in place if numbers increase significantly in the coming months.

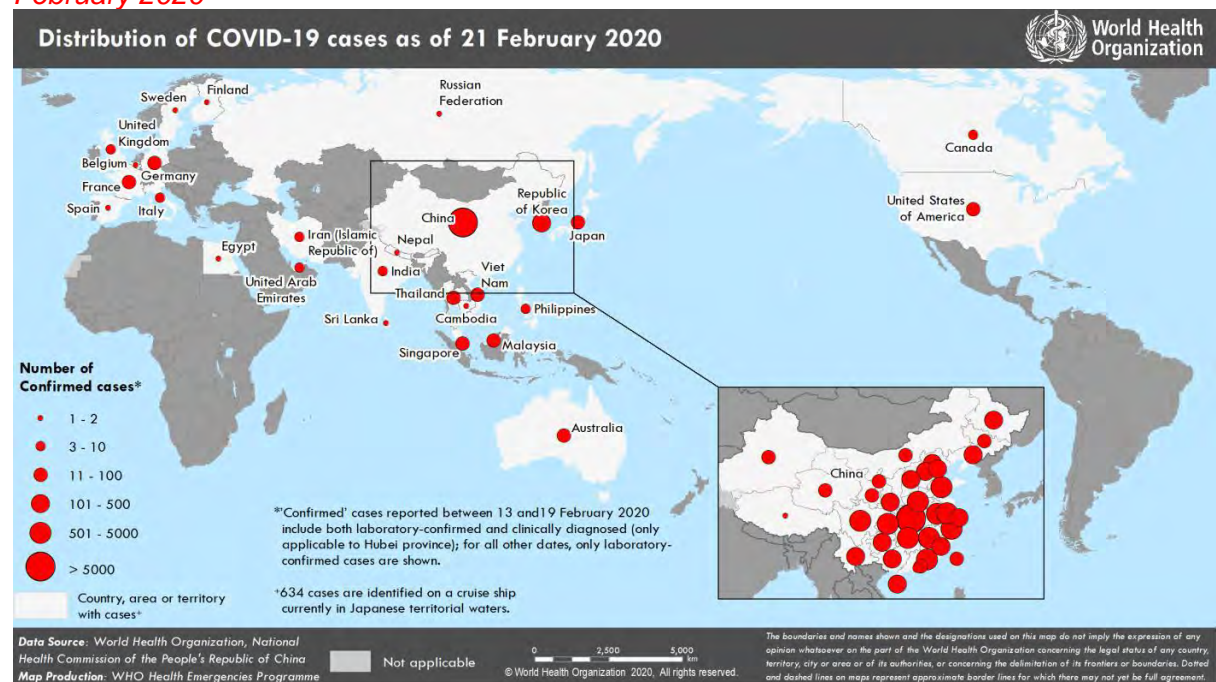
APPENDICES

Figure 1: Epidemic curve of COVID-19 cases ($n=249$) identified outside of mainland China, by date of onset of symptoms and travel history, 21 February 2020



Source: n-CoV/20200214-sitrep-24-covid-19.pdf

Figure 3: Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of COVID-19, 21 February 2020



Source: n-CoV/20200214-sitrep-24-covid-19.pdf

Table 1: Number of people in self-isolation where the caller disclosed their address as of 21 February 2020.

Known registrations by DHB																						
	7-Feb	8-Feb	9-Feb	weekly total	10-Feb	11-Feb	12-Feb	13-Feb	14-Feb	15-Feb	16-Feb	weekly total	17-Feb	18-Feb	19-Feb	20-Feb	21-Feb					
Auckland District Health Board	3	48	78	129	107	48	140	110	68	46	18	537	43	38	12	11	4					
Bay of Plenty District Health Board	0	4	7	11	5	4	11	4	0	5	1	30	0	0	0	0	1					
Canterbury District Health Board	31	68	13	112	42	49	40	58	16	11	2	218	5	8	2	1	7					
Capital and Coast District Health Board	1	31	15	47	33	16	29	15	7	11	5	116	4	2	2	4	2					
Counties Manukau District Health Board	4	38	56	98	86	41	143	156	49	52	21	548	34	19	30	20	9					
Hawkes Bay District Health Board	0	0	5	5	7	1	3	8	6	2	1	28	2	1	0	0	0					
Hutt Valley District Health Board	2	0	7	9	8	6	11	6	4	3	0	38	1	0	0	0	3					
Lakes District Health Board	0	0	5	5	6	0	4	1	0	3	0	14	0	0	0	0	1					
Mid Central District Health Board	1	4	1	6	2	6	1	8	8	8	1	34	5	3	0	1	1					
Nelson Marlborough District Health Board	0	2	0	2	12	2	3	1	6	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	1					
Northland District Health Board	3	4	0	7	3	4	13	8	0	1	2	31	0	2	0	1	0					
South Canterbury District Health Board	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0					
Southern District Health Board	0	1	7	8	5	5	6	1	3	3	3	26	0	0	2	1	2					
Tairāwhiti District Health Board	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0					
Taranaki District Health Board	0	0	1	1	2	0	11	1	4	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0					
Waikato District Health Board	8	6	21	35	27	9	29	35	9	11	11	131	11	5	3	6	5					
Wairarapa District Health Board	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0					
Waitemata District Health Board	11	71	121	203	177	90	224	172	74	84	31	852	52	41	12	27	10					
West Coast District Health Board	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	3	1	8	0	0	0	0	0					
Whanganui District Health Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0					
Not disclosed	11	33	72	116	137	154	309	193	82	31	14	920	18	42	31	36	45					
known DHBs	64	277	341	682	525	283	671	587	259	245	98	2668	157	119	63	76	46					
Total registrations	75	310	413	798	662	437	980	780	341	276	112	3588	175	161	94	112	91					

Source: Homecare Medical daily reports

NHCC Contact Information: 16/02/2020

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Welfare	NHCC_Welfare@health.govt.nz

NHCC continues to operate 7 days per week.

Next Report

The next report will be a Sitrep at **1300 hrs on Sunday 23 February 2020.**

Prepared by: James Greenwell and Li-Chia Yeh, NHCC Intelligence

Approved by: Natalie Richardson, NHCC National Coordinator

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQs)

a. Border activity detail

Q: What are the border measures being implemented in New Zealand?

A: New Zealand entry restrictions are currently in place for people who have travelled or transited through mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan) in the past 14 days except for:

- New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm: Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), permanent residents and their immediate family
- Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
- passengers transiting in New Zealand, unless they are New Zealand citizens, permanent residents or their immediate families
- Australian citizens and permanent residents whose primary place of residence is New Zealand

Q: What should people eligible to enter from China do once arriving in New Zealand?

A: Those who do arrive from China are being asked to self-isolate for 14 days and to register their details with Healthline within 24 hours of arrival on 0800 358 5453.

Q: Do the entry restrictions apply to people who were in mainland China prior to midnight 2 February 2020?

A: No. Anyone who left more than 14 days ago will not be affected and does not need to self-isolate.

Q: Why does New Zealand have border entry restrictions in place?

A: The border entry restrictions are a measure being taken to reduce the chances of potentially infected people arriving in New Zealand and spreading Covid-19 within New Zealand.

Q: What resources are available at international ports of entry?

A: Supporting public health staff at Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch International Airports are meeting and providing information to travellers on flights from mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan) and other international flights. Health staff are available to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in mainland China the last 14 days. A public health nurse will also be available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. Public health staff are also able to respond to ill travellers arriving by sea.

b. Engagement with those self-isolating

Q: Who should self-isolate?

A: The advice to all travellers arriving in New Zealand from mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan), including those who have transited through China, is that they should self-isolate for a period of 14 days. People are asked to register their details with Healthline so that health support can be

provided. If you have been in close contact with a person who has a confirmed case of COVID-19 you should self-isolate for 14 days.

Q: Who is self-isolating?

A: As at 19 February 2020, 4,816 people registered as having self-isolated. There has been a notable increase in the number of people contacting Healthline for advice about self-isolating that require translation services.

Q: What is the engagement with people to self-isolating?

A: Once people have self-registered, Healthline regularly checks on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons. The frequency of contact is dependent on the needs identified. These calls will include welfare checks, providing advice as appropriate for medical issues and referring to other agencies for assistance as needed. Healthline also have a number of staff who are Mandarin speakers to assist.

Q: What is being done to identify those who have not self-isolated?

A: A data-match between the Ministry of Health and Customs has been established so that it is possible to identify those people who have arrived in New Zealand from mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan) but who have not self-registered. Healthline is currently calling these individuals.

c. Consideration / tracking for those who arrived before the border closure (from mainland China)

Q: Do the entry restrictions apply to people who were in mainland China prior to midnight 02 February 2020?

A: No. Anyone who left prior to 14 days from entry to New Zealand will not be affected and does not need to self-isolate.

d. Border management of travellers who have arrived via destinations where COVID-19 is present (other than mainland China)

Q: Are there any travel restrictions in place for people arriving from countries with confirmed cases of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) other than mainland China?

A: No there are no travel restrictions in place for people arriving from countries with confirmed cases of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) other than mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan), unless the traveller had history of travelling through mainland China in the last 14 days.

Q: What arrangements are in place for people who do not have suitable accommodation to self-isolate?

A: People who do not have suitable accommodation to self-isolate should contact the Government Helpline on 0800 779 997 to discuss their circumstances. For further information, please see the All of Government Factsheet (https://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/pages/covid19_all_of_government_factsheet_17_feb_2020_0.pdf).



SITREP 34**NOVEL CORONAVIRUS COVID-19****Issued: 1300 hrs 23 February 2020****IN CONFIDENCE**

New information in red text

Unless otherwise specified, all information is current as of 1300 hours 23 February 2020.

SUMMARY

1. An outbreak of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) is ongoing in mainland China with the epicentre in Hubei Province. **There are no confirmed cases in New Zealand.**
2. Since 22 February 2020, globally there has been an increase of 1025 confirmed cases (~1.3 percent)¹ and 112 new deaths.² Of the confirmed cases, there has been an increase of 202 cases outside of mainland China. The total number of recovered cases continues to grow daily. **Two new countries (Lebanon and Israel) reported cases of COVID-19 in the past 24 hours (one from each country).**
3. On 31 January 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). New Zealand's risk assessment is that the likelihood of one or more imported cases of COVID-19 infection is high. The likelihood of limited transmission is high and the likelihood of sustained transmission, and widespread outbreaks is low-moderate.

KEY MESSAGES

4. The overall situation regarding COVID-19 internationally remains rapidly evolving with a high degree of uncertainty and we continue to recommend a precautionary approach.
5. Healthline's dedicated COVID-19 number, 0800 358 5453, is free and available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
6. It is critically important that we both protect New Zealanders from the virus and play our part in the global effort to contain it.
7. Keeping individuals, families and our communities safe and healthy in the current global environment requires a team effort and that's what we're seeing across New Zealand.

¹ Percentage of change computed as [current# - previous# / previous #]

² China has revised their guidance on case classification for COVID-19, removing the classification of "clinically diagnosed" previously used for Hubei province, and retaining only "suspected" and "confirmed" for all areas, the latter requiring laboratory confirmation. Some previously reported "clinically diagnosed" cases are thus expected to be discarded over the coming days as laboratory testing is conducted and some are found to be COVID-19-negative.

8. The six New Zealanders repatriated from the Diamond Princess cruise ship in Japan are well settled into Whangaparāoa Reception Centre and are receiving daily health checks.
9. None of the six New Zealanders repatriated from the Diamond Princess Cruise Ship in Japan have tested positive for COVID-19.
10. One of the six has been admitted to hospital, as a precautionary measure, because of an unrelated health condition. A precautionary test for COVID-19 has returned a negative result. This person was discharged to Whangaparāoa Reception Centre on 23 February 2020.
11. We continue to work with border agencies to obtain information in order to proactively contact people who have arrived in New Zealand since 7 February.

WHO ADVICE ON RESEARCH

12. The WHO collaborating with the Global Research Collaboration for Infectious Disease Preparedness (GloPID-R) has proposed a research agenda that includes:
 - the natural history of the virus, its transmission and diagnosis
 - animal and environmental research on the origin of the virus, including management measures at the human-animal interface
 - epidemiological studies
 - infection prevention and control, including best ways to protect health care workers
 - research and development for candidate therapeutics and vaccines
 - ethical considerations for research
 - and integration of social sciences into the outbreak response.

OUTBREAK SITUATION

13. As of 23 February 2020, there are no confirmed cases of COVID-19 in New Zealand.
14. As of 23 February 2020, there are 77,794 laboratory confirmed cases of COVID-19 reported globally, an increase of 1,025. There are 2,359 confirmed deaths globally, 2,345 within mainland China. There have been 4 deaths in Iran. Based on the confirmed cases reported globally, the case fatality rate is approximately 3.0 percent (an increase of 0.3 percent).
15. There have been 76,288 confirmed cases in mainland China, an increase of 823 (refer to footnote 2).
16. There have been 1,506 confirmed cases reported outside of mainland China, an increase of 202. This includes a reported 18 cases from Iran (13 new cases on 21 February 2020).
17. The WHO's risk assessment of the situation is: **very high in mainland China; high at the regional level; high at the global level.**
18. Environment, Science and Research Limited (ESR) issued a risk assessment summary for 17 February 2020 that determined:
 - **Importation risk:** with the containment measures in place in mainland China and the border measures currently in place for arrivals from mainland China, the likelihood of one or more cases being imported into New Zealand from China remains **HIGH**.

Given our geographic accessibility to other countries where there are confirmed cases but only limited transmission and considering the varied public health capacity amongst other countries, the likelihood of one or more cases being imported to New Zealand from outside of China is currently **LOW-MODERATE**. However, if transmission increases outside of China, the importation risk for New Zealand will need to be reassessed.

- **Transmission risk:** Based on the current situation outside of mainland China and on the available evidence, including limited evidence of pre-symptomatic spread and super spreader events the likelihood of limited transmission in New Zealand is **HIGH**, the likelihood of sustained transmission is **MODERATE** and the likelihood of widespread outbreaks is **LOW**. This assessment assumes that cases are detected in a timely manner and that infection prevention and control measures are implemented promptly.
- **Public health impact:** The impact on the sector and the public from this emerging issue and preparedness work for COVID-19 is already significant. The public health impact of one or more cases in New Zealand would be **HIGH** both for public health staff, the wider health sector and the community.
- **Public health risk:** Given the assessment of the likelihood of importation, the likelihood of transmission in New Zealand and the public health impact, the overall public health risk from this event is considered **HIGH**.

WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

New Zealand Border Response

19. The WHO does not currently recommend any specific measures for travellers and advises against the application of any travel or trade restrictions based on current information. It is the northern hemisphere influenza season and so we expect to see increased numbers of travellers from the northern hemisphere with influenza-like illnesses.
20. On 02 February 2020 New Zealand implemented additional border measures to extend the travel history in the case definition for COVID-19 infection to include travel to mainland China (previously only Hubei province) and to deny entry into New Zealand to people who departed or transited through mainland China from 02 February 2020. The exceptions to this are New Zealand citizens (including those from Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands, which are Countries of the Realm), permanent residents and their immediate family, and air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). These border measures also apply to passengers transiting in New Zealand. The additional border measures aim to reduce the chances of COVID-19 spreading within New Zealand, ie by reducing the number of potentially infected people arriving in NZ and asking those who do arrive from mainland China to self-isolate for 14 days.
21. The New Zealand Government announced an 8-day extension of temporary border measures restricting travel by people who have left or transited through mainland China in the previous 14 days. This position is reviewed every 48 hours.
22. Current border-related measures include:
 - Monitoring border measures undertaken by other countries, particularly Australia, and any recommendations from WHO
 - Keeping border stakeholders and the tourism industry informed through border advisories and regular meetings. This includes border agency, airport and airline staff, and accommodation providers

- Providing advice for responding to ill travellers to public health units and the border sector, including those arriving by sea
- Ensuring health advice for travellers arriving in New Zealand is displayed at international ports and airports. This includes health advice cards, posters, banners and, where available, electronic signage
- Asking travellers using E-gates if they have been in or transited mainland China in the last 14 days
- Supporting public health staff at Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch International Airports who are meeting and providing information to travellers from mainland China. Health staff are available at the primary line to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in or transited through mainland China in the last 14 days. Public health staff are not undertaking screening or clinical assessments of all arrivals. A public health nurse is available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. If the passenger's temperature is over 38 C, this will trigger the usual ill-traveller response protocol. Passengers are being provided with information on self-isolation.
- Healthline has established a dedicated phone line for persons self-isolating to register and will be regularly checking on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons registered
- Registering passengers with Healthline as they arrive at airports
- Supporting public health staff to manage potential risks from travellers arriving by sea, including providing three additional questions to be asked during the health clearance process for vessels
- Responding to reports of ill travellers
- Undertaking contact tracing for casual and close contacts of confirmed cases on flights to New Zealand.

23. In the past 24 hours, the New Zealand Customs Service data reported **no flights arrived from mainland China**. Several flights from other countries also had passengers or crew who had departed or transited through mainland China in the last 14 days. Passengers are being advised to self-isolate and were provided with advice to register with Healthline. Information was also provided to passengers who had left mainland China more than fourteen days ago, as well as to other travellers with general health queries.

24. The Ministry of Health is continuing to work closely with the Border Sector Working Group and Visitor Sector Emergency Advisory Group. The New Zealand Customs Service (Customs) is convening regular meetings of the Border Sector Working Group to facilitate the application of enhanced border measures and to ensure coordination and consistency across agencies. Customs is leading the Border Pillar planning under the Novel Coronavirus Governance Structure.

Welfare

25. The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) has convened National Welfare Coordination Group (NWCG) meetings to discuss COVID-19 and share information between welfare services agencies. NWCG will continue to meet weekly or as required. A NWCG meeting dedicated to planning and contingency planning for welfare was held on 19 February 2020 and the Financial Assistance sub-function also met the same day. Further welfare sub-function meetings will be organised to focus on accommodation, psychosocial support, and household goods and services.

26. NEMA staff are embedded in the National Health Coordination Centre to support the welfare function, along with a dedicated Ministry of Health staff member to coordinate the NHCC Welfare function.
27. The 0800 Government Helpline has been activated and can assist callers to access wider welfare support from welfare services agencies. An all of government factsheet has been prepared in both English and Simplified Chinese to provide information on support available for people who have self-isolated and how to access it. The factsheet is available on the Ministry of Health website and has been shared with agencies and CDEM groups. The factsheet will continue to be updated as needed.

New Zealand Health Sector Response

28. The Ministry of Health remains the single point of contact for COVID-19.
29. Effective from 30 January 2020, novel coronavirus capable of causing respiratory illness was made a notifiable infectious disease under the Health Act 1956.
30. The ESR, Canterbury Health Laboratories (CHL) and LabPLUS in Auckland are providing a novel coronavirus diagnostic test. They accept respiratory samples from suspected cases that meet the current Ministry of Health case definition (<https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-covid-19/case-definition-2019-ncov-infection>).
31. Two webinars for General Practitioners were held on 4 February 2020 and 18 February 2020 attended by Director-General Dr Ashley Bloomfield for more than 300 General Practitioners. Major topics included access and protocols related to personal protective equipment (PPE) and confidence in the efficacy of public messaging.
32. The Ministry of Health contact centre enquiry topics were varied and included travel, public events, people entering New Zealand, New Zealand's preparedness, media queries, suspected cases, self-isolation and other issues. **Analysis from 22 February 2020 shows that there is an increasing trend of landlords and employers refusing people re-entry to their homes and workplaces unless they can demonstrate a negative test. We have had calls from people that want to purchase a private test to manage these. We are considering options to address this.**
33. **On 22 February 2020, Homecare Medical reported that Healthline had 35 registrations for self-isolation (cumulative number is 4,979 between 8 and 22 February 2020). Of these, 33 of those who registered through Healthline travelled from China in the last 14 days.**

(Table 1 in the Appendices provide information on self-isolation by DHB.)

34. The COVID-19 pages on the Ministry of Health website have been refreshed. Updated documents include:
 - Interim guidance for health staff implementing home care of people not requiring hospitalisation for COVID-19
 - Information for Travellers factsheet
 - Self-isolation guidance for people returning to NZ from mainland China factsheetNew documents include:
 - Public event and mass gatherings: Advice for event organisers, staff and attendees

- Caring for yourself and others who have, or may have, COVID-19 at home
35. The Ministry continues to work closely with DHBs and Public Health Units around the country. The Ministry holds daily teleconferences with DHBs that focus on emerging issues and ensuring open communication.
 36. MFAT reports that there are 102 New Zealanders registered as being in Wuhan city on SafeTravel. This includes New Zealand citizens, as well as their dependents, some of whom are NZ citizens, some are NZ permanent residents, and some are citizens of other countries. MFAT is not aware at this point of any NZers in Wuhan showing flu-like symptoms.
 37. On 13 February 2020 one-on-one teleconferences with DHBs commenced. These focussed on sector readiness, response and future planning with support from clinical leaders. These are opportunities to check in with DHBs and provide support as required.
 38. The Ministry continues to receive updates on suspected cases. The Ministry is developing FAQs for health professionals updated on the Ministry COVID-19 webpage and working with DHBs on a stocktake of personal protective equipment available in their districts.
 39. National Health Advisories continue to be sent to the health sector, DHBs and primary care, when any new information on the novel coronavirus becomes available. Updated information is published on the Ministry website ([health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov/novel-coronavirus-resources-health-professionals](https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov/novel-coronavirus-resources-health-professionals)).

Personal Protective Equipment

40. We have had a number of queries regarding access to personal protective equipment (PPE) stock. The NHCC has been engaging with health sector groups (District Health Boards, Ambulance Services and Primary Health Organisations) to gain a better understanding of the current stock levels, reserve capacity and difficulties in accessing specific stock items.
41. The Ministry of Health's Infection Prevention and Control working group is currently reviewing and updating the infection prevention and control guidance for the health sector, including the requirements for personal protective equipment in different healthcare settings. This work will be completed by end of next week.
42. An update to primary care will be provided next week that clarifies PPE requirements for managing a suspected case and a pathway to accessing PPE stock if they are experiencing difficulties through their supplier.
43. The current Infection Prevention and Control guidance is available on the Ministry's website, which provides advice on appropriate PPE requirements in different settings <https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/covid-19-novel-coronavirus/covid-19-novel-coronavirus-information-specific-audiences/covid-19-novel-coronavirus-resources-health-professionals>

Public Information

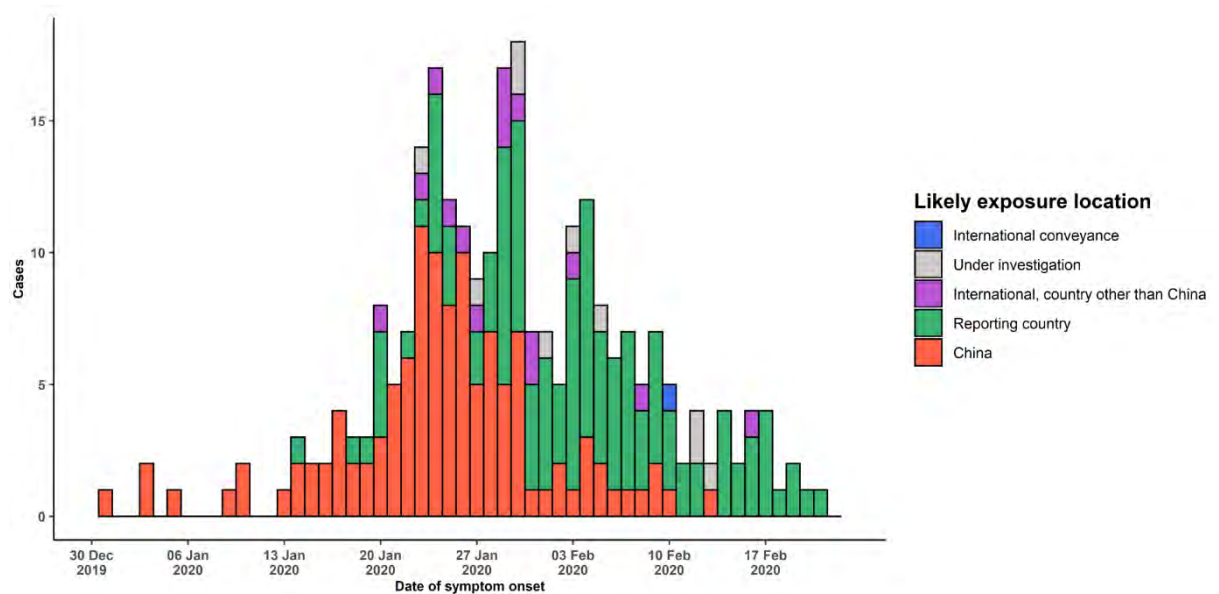
44. The Ministry of Health's general public health advice on COVID-19 is on its website including information in New Zealand Sign Language. Information and advice are for people who have recently travelled from mainland China.
45. Key messages, and responses to media and public queries are being collated to develop Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for the webpage. The Ministry of Health continues to update its webpage. Some key information will be translated into simplified Chinese, including on self-isolation and will be added to the Ministry of Health webpage.
46. District Health Boards have developed a factsheet for residents, which will be translated into Chinese and distributed.

OTHER COUNTRY RESPONSES

47. **Australia** has announced senior high school students who remain in China due to Australian travel restrictions have been offered a strict pathway to resume their studies in recognition of the importance of the final two years of school.
48. **Bahrain** has barred entry into the country of foreign nationals who have travelled to Thailand in the last 14 days (Iran, Singapore, Malaysia and Korea are also included).
49. **Cambodia: On 19 February**, the cruise line reported that the 781 passengers from the Westerdam still in Cambodia tested negative for the virus.
50. **Canada** reported the ninth case of COVID-19. The individual arrived on a flight from Iran. This is the first case in Canada with no direct linkages to China with officials working to understand where the individual may have been exposed to the virus prior to returning to Canada.
51. **China:** Latest analysis by China CDC: 3,019 cases among health workers (Includes lab-confirmed, clinically diagnosed, suspected, asymptomatic), 14.6% of health workers cases severe or critical. After a week of reports that new COVID-19 cases in China were declining, there was a leap in the official figures today, almost entirely due to the inclusion of 500 new cases detected in prisons in Hubei, Shandong, and Zhejiang.
52. **Iran** confirmed 18 cases and four fatalities from COVID-19 on 21 February.
53. **Kiribati** has added Australia in travel restriction on 20 February.
54. **South Korea** reported a further 142 confirmed COVID-19 cases, bringing the total number to 346. This was the largest increase in cases outside mainland China.
55. **Taiwan** raised its epidemic travel warning for Japan and South Korea to level 2 "alert – practice enhanced precautions", the same level that was declared for Singapore. (The highest level is 3 "warning – avoid unnecessary travel" which China/Macau/Hong Kong are designated). The number of confirmed COVID-19 cases remained as 26.
56. **Thailand** has classified COVID-19 as a "dangerous" communicable disease, which could see more stringent measures put in place if numbers increase significantly in the coming months.

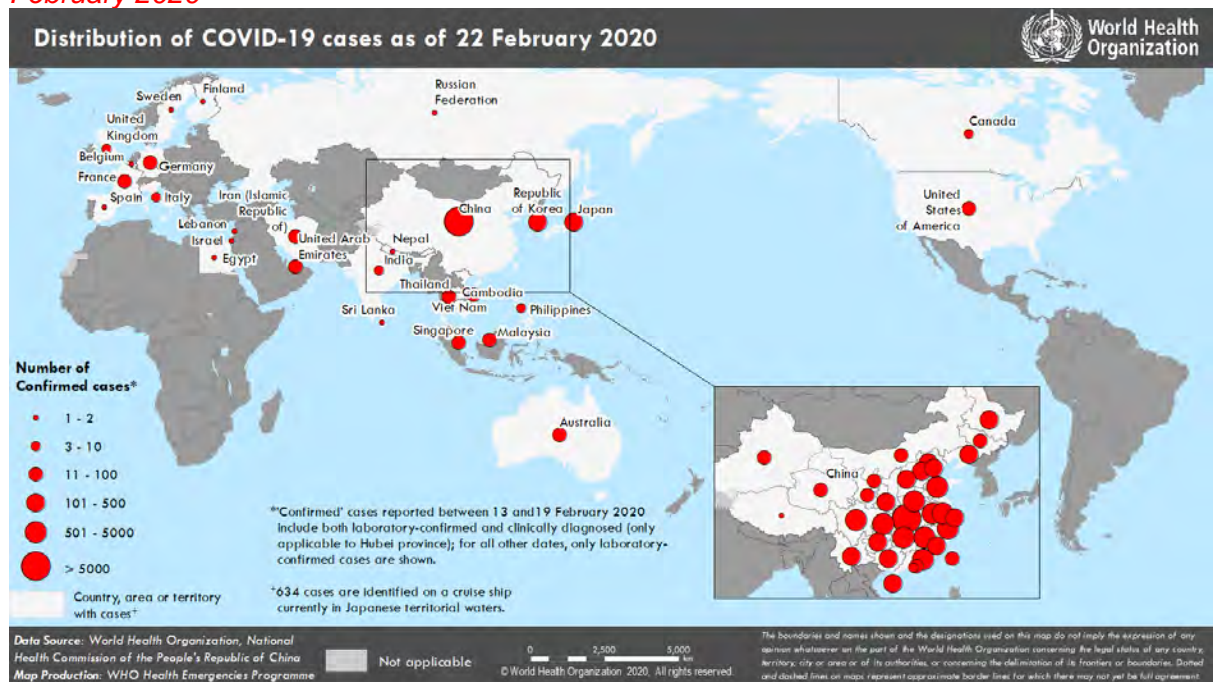
APPENDICES

Figure 1: Epidemic curve of COVID-19 cases ($n=261$) identified outside of mainland China, by date of onset of symptoms and travel history, 22 February 2020



Source: [n-CoV/20200214-sitrep-24-covid-19.pdf](https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronavirus/situation-reports/20200214-sitrep-24-covid-19.pdf)

Figure 3: Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of COVID-19, 22 February 2020



Source: [n-CoV/20200214-sitrep-24-covid-19.pdf](https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronavirus/situation-reports/20200214-sitrep-24-covid-19.pdf)

Table 1: Number of people in self-isolation where the caller disclosed their address as of 22 February 2020.

Known registrations by DHB				weekly								weekly								
	7-Feb	8-Feb	9-Feb	total	10-Feb	11-Feb	12-Feb	13-Feb	14-Feb	15-Feb	16-Feb	total	17-Feb	18-Feb	19-Feb	20-Feb	21-Feb	22-Feb		
Auckland District Health Board	3	48	78	129	107	48	140	110	68	46	18	537	43	38	12	11	4	9		
Bay of Plenty District Health Board	0	4	7	11	5	4	11	4	0	5	1	30	0	0	0	1	2	0		
Canterbury District Health Board	31	68	13	112	42	49	40	58	16	11	2	218	5	8	2	1	7	0		
Capital and Coast District Health Board	1	31	15	47	33	16	29	15	7	11	5	116	4	2	2	4	2	5		
Counties Manukau District Health Board	4	38	56	98	86	41	143	156	49	52	21	548	34	19	30	20	9	5		
Hawkes Bay District Health Board	0	0	5	5	7	1	3	8	6	2	1	28	2	1	0	0	0	0		
Hutt Valley District Health Board	2	0	7	9	8	6	11	6	4	3	0	38	1	0	0	3	2	0		
Lakes District Health Board	0	0	5	5	6	0	4	1	0	3	0	14	0	0	0	0	1	1		
Mid Central District Health Board	1	4	1	6	2	6	1	8	8	8	1	34	5	3	0	1	1	0		
Nelson Marlborough District Health Board	0	2	0	2	12	2	3	1	6	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	1	0		
Northland District Health Board	3	4	0	7	3	4	13	8	0	1	2	31	0	2	0	1	0	0		
South Canterbury District Health Board	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Southern District Health Board	0	1	7	8	5	5	6	1	3	3	3	26	0	0	2	1	2	0		
Tairāwhiti District Health Board	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Taranaki District Health Board	0	0	1	1	2	0	11	1	4	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Waikato District Health Board	8	6	21	35	27	9	29	35	9	11	11	131	11	5	3	6	5	0		
Wairarapa District Health Board	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Waitemata District Health Board	11	71	121	203	177	90	224	172	74	84	31	852	52	41	12	27	10	12		
West Coast District Health Board	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	3	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Whanganui District Health Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Not disclosed	11	33	72	116	137	154	309	193	82	31	14	920	18	42	31	36	45	3		
known DHBs	64	277	341	682	525	283	671	587	259	245	98	2668	157	119	63	76	46	32		
Total registrations	75	310	413	798	662	437	980	780	341	276	112	3588	175	161	94	112	91	35		

Source: Homecare Medical daily reports

NHCC Contact Information:

National Coordinator – Jane Kelley	NHCC_NationalCoordinator@health.govt.nz
Response Manager	NHCC_ResponseManager@health.govt.nz
Operations (Border) 04 816 3431	NHCC_OpsBorder@health.govt.nz
Operations 04 816 3484	NHCC_Operations@health.govt.nz
Logistics 04 816 2378	NHCC_InternalLog@health.govt.nz
PIM 04 816 3993	NHCC_PIM@health.govt.nz
Intelligence 04 816 3909	NHCC_Intelligence@health.govt.nz
Planning 04 816 3915	NHCC_Planning@health.govt.nz
Welfare	NHCC_Welfare@health.govt.nz

NHCC continues to operate 7 days per week.

Next Report

The next report will be a Sitrep at **1300 hrs on Monday 24 February 2020.**

Prepared by: Gill Ewers and Li-Chia Yeh, NHCC Intelligence

Approved by: Clare Perry, NHCC National Coordinator

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQs)

a. Border activity detail

Q: What are the border measures being implemented in New Zealand?

A: New Zealand entry restrictions are currently in place for people who have travelled or transited through mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan) in the past 14 days except for:

- New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm: Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), permanent residents and their immediate family
- Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
- passengers transiting in New Zealand, unless they are New Zealand citizens, permanent residents or their immediate families
- Australian citizens and permanent residents whose primary place of residence is New Zealand

Q: What should people eligible to enter from China do once arriving in New Zealand?

A: Those who do arrive from China are being asked to self-isolate for 14 days and to register their details with Healthline within 24 hours of arrival on 0800 358 5453.

Q: Do the entry restrictions apply to people who were in mainland China prior to midnight 2 February 2020?

A: No. Anyone who left more than 14 days ago does not need to self-isolate.

Q: Why does New Zealand have border entry restrictions in place?

A: The border entry restrictions are a measure being taken to reduce the chances of potentially infected people arriving in New Zealand and spreading Covid-19 within New Zealand.

Q: What resources are available at international ports of entry?

A: Supporting public health staff at Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch International Airports are meeting and providing information to travellers on flights from mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan) and other international flights. Health staff are available to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in mainland China the last 14 days. A public health nurse will also be available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. Public health staff are also able to respond to ill travellers arriving by sea.

b. Engagement with those self-isolating

Q: Who should self-isolate?

A: The advice to all travellers arriving in New Zealand from mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan), including those who have transited through China, is that they should self-isolate for a period of 14 days. People are asked to register their details with Healthline so that health support can be provided. If you have been in close contact with a person who has a confirmed case of COVID-19 you should self-isolate for 14 days.

Q: Who is self-isolating?

A: As at 19 February 2020, 4,816 people registered as having self-isolated. There has been a notable increase in the number of people contacting Healthline for advice about self-isolating that require translation services.

Q: What is the engagement with people to self-isolating?

A: Once people have self-registered, Healthline regularly checks on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons. The frequency of contact is dependent on the needs identified. These calls will include welfare checks, providing advice as appropriate for medical issues and referring to other agencies for assistance as needed. Healthline also have a number of staff who are Mandarin speakers to assist.

Q: What is being done to identify those who have not self-isolated?

A: A data-match between the Ministry of Health and Customs has been established so that it is possible to identify those people who have arrived in New Zealand from mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan) but who have not self-registered. Healthline is currently calling these individuals.

c. Consideration / tracking for those who arrived before the border closure (from mainland China)

Q: Do the entry restrictions apply to people who were in mainland China prior to midnight 02 February 2020?

A: No. Anyone who left prior to 14 days from entry to New Zealand will not be affected and does not need to self-isolate.

d. Border management of travellers who have arrived via destinations where COVID-19 is present (other than mainland China)

Q: Are there any travel restrictions in place for people arriving from countries with confirmed cases of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) other than mainland China?

A: No there are no travel restrictions in place for people arriving from countries with confirmed cases of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) other than mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan), unless the traveller had history of travelling through mainland China in the last 14 days.

Q: What arrangements are in place for people who do not have suitable accommodation to self-isolate?

A: People who do not have suitable accommodation to self-isolate should contact the Government Helpline on 0800 779 997 to discuss their circumstances. For further information, please see the All of Government Factsheet (https://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/pages/covid19_all_of_government_factsheet_17_feb_2020_0.pdf).



SITREP 35

NOVEL CORONAVIRUS COVID-19

Issued: 1300 hrs 24 February 2020

IN CONFIDENCE

New information in red text

Unless otherwise specified, all information is current as of 1300 hours 24 February 2020.

SUMMARY

1. An outbreak of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) is ongoing in mainland China with the epicentre in Hubei Province. **There are no confirmed cases in New Zealand.**
2. Since 23 February 2020, globally there has been an increase of 1017 confirmed cases (~1.3 percent)¹ and 103 new deaths.² Of the confirmed cases, there has been an increase of 369 cases outside of mainland China. In total, 28 countries reported confirmed cases. The total number of recovered cases continues to grow daily. **There are significant outbreaks in South Korea and Italy. No new countries reported cases of COVID-19 in the past 24 hours.**
3. On 31 January 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). New Zealand's risk assessment is that the likelihood of one or more imported cases of COVID-19 infection is high. The likelihood of limited transmission is high and the likelihood of sustained transmission, and widespread outbreaks is low-moderate.

KEY MESSAGES

4. The overall situation regarding COVID-19 internationally remains evolving with a high degree of uncertainty and we continue to recommend a precautionary approach.
5. Healthline's dedicated COVID-19 number, 0800 358 5453, is free and available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
6. It is critically important that we both protect New Zealanders from the virus and play our part in the global effort to contain it.

¹ Percentage of change computed as [current# - previous# / previous #]

² China has revised their guidance on case classification for COVID-19, removing the classification of "clinically diagnosed" previously used for Hubei province, and retaining only "suspected" and "confirmed" for all areas, the latter requiring laboratory confirmation. Some previously reported "clinically diagnosed" cases are thus expected to be discarded over the coming days as laboratory testing is conducted and some are found to be COVID-19-negative.

7. Keeping individuals, families and our communities safe and healthy in the current global environment requires a team effort and that's what we're seeing across New Zealand.
8. There continue to be no confirmed cases of COVID-19 in New Zealand.
9. The New Zealanders repatriated from the Diamond Princess cruise ship in Japan are well settled into Whangaparāoa Reception Centre and are receiving daily health checks.
10. None of the six New Zealanders repatriated from the Diamond Princess Cruise Ship in Japan have COVID-19.
11. We continue to work with border agencies to obtain information in order to proactively contact people who have arrived in New Zealand since 7 February to check on their welfare, ask if they are self-isolating, and register them.

WHO ADVICE ON RESEARCH

12. The WHO collaborating with the Global Research Collaboration for Infectious Disease Preparedness (GloPID-R) has proposed a research agenda that includes:
 - the natural history of the virus, its transmission and diagnosis
 - animal and environmental research on the origin of the virus, including management measures at the human-animal interface
 - epidemiological studies
 - infection prevention and control, including best ways to protect health care workers
 - research and development for candidate therapeutics and vaccines
 - ethical considerations for research
 - and integration of social sciences into the outbreak response.

OUTBREAK SITUATION

13. As of 24 February 2020, there are no confirmed cases of COVID-19 in New Zealand.
14. As of 24 February 2020, there are 78,811 confirmed cases of COVID-19 reported globally, an increase of 1,017. There are 2,462 confirmed deaths globally, 2,442 within mainland China. Based on the confirmed cases reported globally, the case fatality rate is approximately 3.1 percent (an increase of 0.1 percent).
15. There have been 76,936 confirmed cases in mainland China, an increase of 648 (refer to footnote 2).
16. There have been 1,875 confirmed cases reported outside of mainland China, an increase of 369. Italy reported 76 confirmed COVID-19 cases (67 new cases) and two deaths. South Korea reported a total 602 confirmed COVID-19 cases (256 new cases) and five deaths.
17. The WHO's risk assessment of the situation is: **very high in mainland China; high at the regional level; high at the global level.**
18. Environment, Science and Research Limited (ESR) issued a risk assessment summary for 17 February 2020 that determined:

- **Importation risk:** with the containment measures in place in mainland China and the border measures currently in place for arrivals from mainland China, the likelihood of one or more cases being imported into New Zealand from China remains **HIGH**. Given our geographic accessibility to other countries where there are confirmed cases but only limited transmission and considering the varied public health capacity amongst other countries, the likelihood of one or more cases being imported to New Zealand from outside of China is currently **LOW-MODERATE**. However, if transmission increases outside of China, the importation risk for New Zealand will need to be reassessed.
- **Transmission risk:** Based on the current situation outside of mainland China and on the available evidence, including limited evidence of pre-symptomatic spread and super spreader events the likelihood of limited transmission in New Zealand is **HIGH**, the likelihood of sustained transmission is **MODERATE** and the likelihood of widespread outbreaks is **LOW**. This assessment assumes that cases are detected in a timely manner and that infection prevention and control measures are implemented promptly.
- **Public health impact:** The impact on the sector and the public from this emerging issue and preparedness work for COVID-19 is already significant. The public health impact of one or more cases in New Zealand would be **HIGH** both for public health staff, the wider health sector and the community.
- **Public health risk:** Given the assessment of the likelihood of importation, the likelihood of transmission in New Zealand and the public health impact, the overall public health risk from this event is considered **HIGH**.

WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

New Zealand Border Response

19. The WHO does not currently recommend any specific measures for travellers and advises against the application of any travel or trade restrictions based on current information. It is the northern hemisphere influenza season and so we expect to see increased numbers of travellers from the northern hemisphere with influenza-like illnesses.
20. On 02 February 2020 New Zealand implemented additional border measures to extend the travel history in the case definition for COVID-19 infection to include travel to mainland China (previously only Hubei province) and to deny entry into New Zealand to people who departed or transited through mainland China from 02 February 2020. The exceptions to this are New Zealand citizens (including those from Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands, which are Countries of the Realm), permanent residents and their immediate family, and air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). These border measures also apply to passengers transiting in New Zealand. The additional border measures aim to reduce the chances of COVID-19 spreading within New Zealand, ie by reducing the number of potentially infected people arriving in NZ and asking those who do arrive from mainland China to self-isolate for 14 days.
21. The New Zealand Government announced an 8-day extension of temporary border measures restricting travel by people who have left or transited through mainland China in the previous 14 days. This position is reviewed every 48 hours (**Cabinet is due to consider whether to extend these measures at 1300 today**).
22. Current border-related measures include:
 - Monitoring border measures undertaken by other countries, particularly Australia, and any recommendations from WHO

- Keeping border stakeholders and the tourism industry informed through border advisories and regular meetings. This includes border agency, airport and airline staff, and accommodation providers
- Providing advice for responding to ill travellers to public health units and the border sector, including those arriving by sea
- Ensuring health advice for travellers arriving in New Zealand is displayed at international ports and airports. This includes health advice cards, posters, banners and, where available, electronic signage
- Asking travellers using E-gates if they have been in or transited mainland China in the last 14 days
- Supporting public health staff at Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch International Airports who are meeting and providing information to travellers from mainland China. Health staff are available at the primary line to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in or transited through mainland China in the last 14 days. Public health staff are not undertaking screening or clinical assessments of all arrivals. A public health nurse is available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. If the passenger's temperature is over 38 C, this will trigger the usual ill-traveller response protocol. Passengers are being provided with information on self-isolation.
- Healthline has established a dedicated phone line for persons self-isolating to register and will be regularly checking on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons registered
- Registering passengers with Healthline as they arrive at airports
- Supporting public health staff to manage potential risks from travellers arriving by sea, including providing three additional questions to be asked during the health clearance process for vessels
- Responding to reports of ill travellers
- Undertaking contact tracing for casual and close contacts of confirmed cases on flights to New Zealand.

23. In the past 24 hours, the New Zealand Customs Service data reported **no flights arrived from mainland China**. Several flights from other countries also had passengers or crew who had departed or transited through mainland China in the last 14 days. Passengers are being advised to self-isolate and were provided with advice to register with Healthline. Information was also provided to passengers who had left mainland China more than fourteen days ago, as well as to other travellers with general health queries.

24. The Ministry of Health is continuing to work closely with the Border Sector Working Group and Visitor Sector Emergency Advisory Group. The New Zealand Customs Service (Customs) is convening regular meetings of the Border Sector Working Group to facilitate the application of enhanced border measures and to ensure coordination and consistency across agencies. Customs is leading the Border Pillar planning under the Novel Coronavirus Governance Structure.

Welfare

25. The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) has convened National Welfare Coordination Group (NWCG) meetings to discuss COVID-19 and share information between welfare services agencies. NWCG will continue to meet weekly or as required. A NWCG meeting dedicated to planning and contingency planning for welfare was held on 19 February 2020 and the Financial Assistance sub-function also met the same day.

Further welfare sub-function meetings will be organised to focus on accommodation, psychosocial support, and household goods and services.

26. NEMA staff are embedded in the National Health Coordination Centre to support the welfare function, along with a dedicated Ministry of Health staff member to coordinate the NHCC Welfare function.
27. The 0800 Government Helpline has been activated and can assist callers to access wider welfare support from welfare services agencies. An all of government factsheet has been prepared in both English and Simplified Chinese to provide information on support available for people who have self-isolated and how to access it. The factsheet is available on the Ministry of Health website and has been shared with agencies and CDEM groups. The factsheet will continue to be updated as needed.

New Zealand Health Sector Response

28. The Ministry of Health remains the single point of contact for COVID-19.
29. Effective from 30 January 2020, novel coronavirus capable of causing respiratory illness was made a notifiable infectious disease under the Health Act 1956.
30. The ESR, Canterbury Health Laboratories (CHL) and LabPLUS in Auckland are providing a novel coronavirus diagnostic test. They accept respiratory samples from suspected cases that meet the current Ministry of Health case definition (<https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-covid-19/case-definition-2019-ncov-infection>).
31. Two webinars for General Practitioners were held on 4 February 2020 and 18 February 2020 attended by Director-General Dr Ashley Bloomfield for more than 300 General Practitioners. Major topics included access and protocols related to personal protective equipment (PPE) and confidence in the efficacy of public messaging.
32. The Ministry of Health contact centre enquiry topics were varied and included travel, public events, people entering New Zealand, New Zealand's preparedness, media queries, suspected cases, self-isolation and other issues.
33. On 24 February 2020, Homecare Medical reported that Healthline had 9 registrations for self-isolation. Of these, 6 reported travelled from China in the last 14 days (1.5% of total registrations for the past seven days). The total registrations of self-isolation are 4,988 for the last 14 days.

(Table 1 in the Appendices provide information on self-isolation by DHB.)

34. The COVID-19 pages on the Ministry of Health website have been refreshed.
35. The Ministry continues to work closely with DHBs and Public Health Units around the country. The Ministry holds daily teleconferences with DHBs that focus on emerging issues and ensuring open communication.
36. As at 8.45am today, MFAT reports that there are 98 New Zealanders registered as being in Wuhan city on SafeTravel. This includes New Zealand citizens, as well as their dependents, some of whom are NZ citizens, some are NZ permanent residents, and

some are citizens of other countries. MFAT is not aware at this point of any NZers in Wuhan showing flu-like symptoms. There are 919 individuals registered on SafeTravel in China.

37. One of the six was admitted to hospital as a precautionary measure, because of an unrelated health condition. A precautionary test for COVID-19 has returned a negative result.
38. The individual was treated in hospital and has now been discharged and returned to the Whangaparāoa Reception Centre.
39. On 13 February 2020 one-on-one teleconferences with DHBs were held. These focussed on sector readiness, response and future planning with support from clinical leaders. These are opportunities to check in with DHBs and provide support as required.
40. The Ministry continues to receive updates on suspected cases. The Ministry is developing FAQs for health professionals updated on the Ministry COVID-19 webpage and working with DHBs on a stocktake of personal protective equipment available in their districts.
41. National Health Advisories continue to be sent to the health sector, DHBs and primary care, when any new information on the novel coronavirus becomes available. Updated information is published on the Ministry website (health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov/novel-coronavirus-resources-health-professionals).
42. Across all 20 DHBs there is a mix of 239 ICU and HDU beds. There are 263 negative pressure rooms, with 15 DHBs having negative pressure rooms in either ICU or HDU. A small number of DHBs have negative pressure rooms in ED (4), and the remainder are spread across various wards including paediatrics (2).
43. An ICU Network of Clinical ICU Directors has been initiated with responsibility to look at the management of critically ill patients testing positive for COVID-19 and minimising risk to staff.

Personal Protective Equipment

44. We have had a number of queries regarding access to personal protective equipment (PPE) stock. The NHCC has been engaging with health sector groups (District Health Boards, Ambulance Services and Primary Health Organisations) to gain a better understanding of the current stock levels, reserve capacity and difficulties in accessing specific stock items.
45. The Ministry of Health's Infection Prevention and Control working group is currently reviewing and updating the infection prevention and control guidance for the health sector, including the requirements for personal protective equipment in different healthcare settings. This work will be completed by end of this week.
46. An update to primary care will be provided this week that clarifies PPE requirements for managing a suspected case and a pathway to accessing PPE stock if they are experiencing difficulties through their supplier.
47. The current Infection Prevention and Control guidance is available on the Ministry's website, which provides advice on appropriate PPE requirements in different settings

<https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/covid-19-novel-coronavirus/covid-19-novel-coronavirus-information-specific-audiences/covid-19-novel-coronavirus-resources-health-professionals>

Public Information

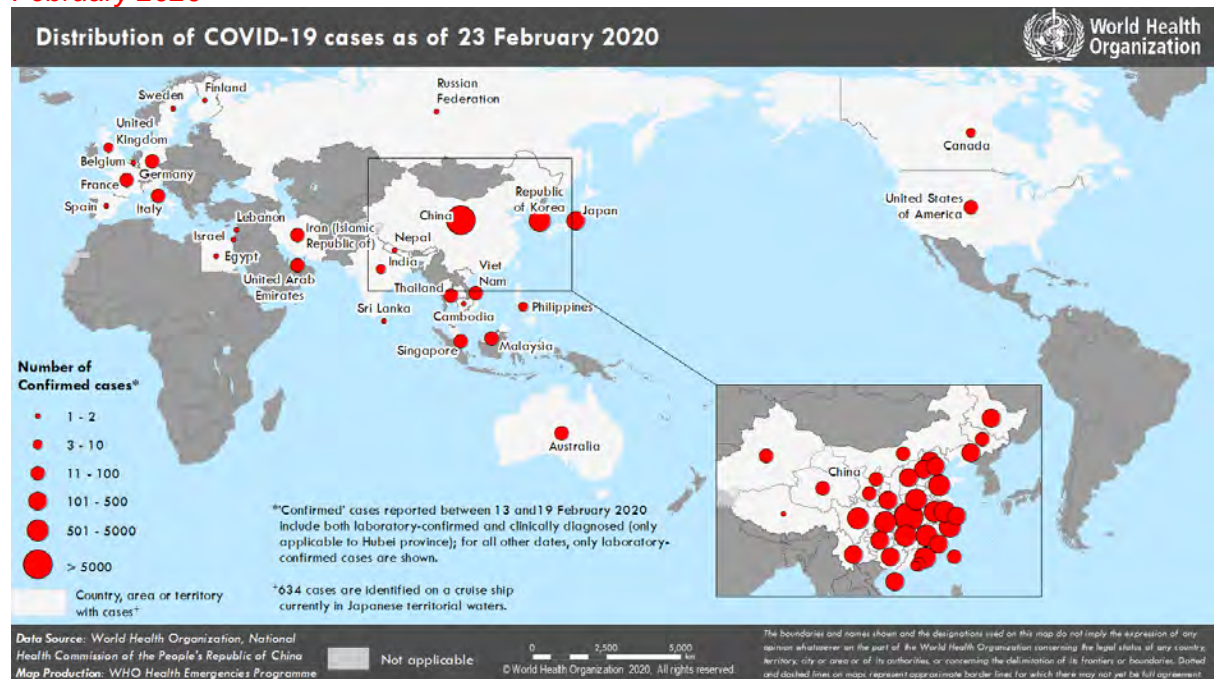
48. The Ministry of Health's general public health advice on COVID-19 is on its website including information in New Zealand Sign Language. Information and advice are for people who have recently travelled from mainland China.
49. Key messages, and responses to media and public queries are being collated to develop Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for the webpage. The Ministry of Health continues to update its webpage. Some key information will be translated into simplified Chinese, including on self-isolation and will be added to the Ministry of Health webpage.
50. District Health Boards have developed a factsheet for residents, which will be translated into Chinese and distributed.

OTHER COUNTRY RESPONSES

51. **Australia** has announced on 23 February 2020 senior high school students who remain in China due to Australian travel restrictions have been offered a strict pathway to resume their studies in recognition of the importance of the final two years of school.
52. **China:** Latest analysis by China CDC: 3,019 cases among health workers (Includes lab-confirmed, clinically diagnosed, suspected, asymptomatic), 14.6% of health workers cases severe or critical.
53. **Iran** confirmed a total of 43 confirmed COVID-19 cases and eight fatalities on 23 February 2020.
54. **Italy** reported 76 confirmed COVID-19 cases, an increase of 67 cases and two fatalities.
55. **South Korea** reported a further 256 confirmed COVID-19 cases, bringing the total number to 602, including five fatalities. New Zealand's travel advisory for Korea is at Level 2 "exercise increased caution".
56. **Taiwan** raised its epidemic travel warning for South Korea to level 3 "exercise caution and reconsider the need to travel". The number of confirmed COVID-19 cases increased to 28.
57. **Thailand** has expanded stricter border screening measures to include all visitors arriving from Nepal, Indonesia, Viet Nam and Malaysia (as well as Hong Kong, Japan and Singapore, Cambodia and China).

APPENDICES

Figure 1: Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of COVID-19, 23 February 2020



Source: [n-CoV/20200214-sitrep-24-covid-19.pdf](https://nCoV/20200214-sitrep-24-covid-19.pdf)

Table 1: Number of people in self-isolation where the caller disclosed their address as of 23 February 2020.

Known registrations by DHB	weekly										weekly										weekly	
	7 Feb	8 Feb	9 Feb	total	10 Feb	11 Feb	12 Feb	13 Feb	14 Feb	15 Feb	16 Feb	total	17 Feb	18 Feb	19 Feb	20 Feb	21 Feb	22 Feb	23 Feb	total		
Auckland District Health Board	3	48	78	129	107	48	140	110	68	46	18	537	43	38	12	11	4	9	3	120		
Bay of Plenty District Health Board	0	4	7	11	5	4	11	4	0	5	1	30	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1		
Canterbury District Health Board	31	68	13	112	42	40	40	58	10	11	2	218	5	8	2	1	3	0	0	18		
Capital and Coast District Health Board	1	31	35	47	33	36	29	35	7	11	5	116	4	2	2	4	1	5	0	18		
C Counties Manukau District Health Board	4	38	56	98	86	41	143	156	49	52	21	548	34	19	30	20	0	5	1	109		
Hawkes Bay District Health Board	0	0	5	5	7	1	3	8	6	2	1	28	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3		
Hutt Valley District Health Board	2	0	7	9	8	6	11	6	4	3	0	38	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	4		
Lakes District Health Board	0	0	5	5	6	0	4	1	0	3	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1		
Mid Central District Health Board	1	4	1	6	2	6	1	8	8	8	1	34	5	3	0	1	2	0	0	11		
Nelson Marlborough District Health Board	0	2	0	2	12	2	1	1	6	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Northland District Health Board	3	4	0	7	3	4	13	8	0	1	2	31	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3		
South Canterbury District Health Board	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Southern District Health Board	0	1	7	8	5	5	6	1	3	3	3	26	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	4		
Tairāwhiti District Health Board	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Tairānaki District Health Board	0	0	1	1	2	0	11	1	4	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Waikato District Health Board	8	6	21	35	27	9	28	35	9	11	11	131	11	5	3	6	1	0	1	27		
Waikaranga District Health Board	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Waitemata District Health Board	11	71	121	203	172	90	324	172	78	94	31	852	52	41	12	27	1	12	1	144		
West Coast District Health Board	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	3	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Whanganui District Health Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Not disclosed	11	33	72	116	137	154	309	193	82	31	14	920	18	42	31	36	4	3	1	135		
known DHBs	64	277	341	682	525	283	871	587	259	245	98	2668	157	139	63	76	12	12	8	467		
Total registrations	75	310	413	798	662	437	980	780	341	276	112	3588	175	161	94	112	16	35	9	602		

Source: Homecare Medical daily reports

NHCC Contact Information:

National Coordinator – Jane Kelley	NHCC_NationalCoordinator@health.govt.nz
Response Manager	NHCC_ResponseManager@health.govt.nz
Operations (Border) 04 816 3431	NHCC_OpsBorder@health.govt.nz
Operations 04 816 3484	NHCC_Operations@health.govt.nz
Logistics 04 816 2378	NHCC_InternalLog@health.govt.nz
PIM 04 816 3993	NHCC_PIM@health.govt.nz
Intelligence 04 816 3909	NHCC_Intelligence@health.govt.nz
Planning 04 816 3915	NHCC_Planning@health.govt.nz
Welfare	NHCC_Welfare@health.govt.nz

NHCC continues to operate 7 days per week.

Next Report

The next report will be a Sitrep at **1300 hrs on Tuesday 25 February 2020.**

Prepared by: Li-Chia Yeh, Andreas Markwitz and Shilpi Sharma, NHCC Intelligence

Approved by: Hamish Gibson, NHCC Response Manager

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQs)

a. Border activity detail

Q: What are the border measures being implemented in New Zealand?

A: New Zealand entry restrictions are currently in place for people who have travelled or transited through mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan) in the past 14 days except for:

- New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm: Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), permanent residents and their immediate family
- Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
- passengers transiting in New Zealand, unless they are New Zealand citizens, permanent residents or their immediate families
- Australian citizens and permanent residents whose primary place of residence is New Zealand.

Q: What should people eligible to enter from China do once arriving in New Zealand?

A: Those who do arrive from China are being asked to self-isolate for 14 days and to register their details with Healthline within 24 hours of arrival on 0800 358 5453.

Q: Do the entry restrictions apply to people who were in mainland China prior to midnight 2 February 2020?

A: No. Anyone who left more than 14 days ago does not need to self-isolate.

Q: Why does New Zealand have border entry restrictions in place?

A: The border entry restrictions are a measure being taken to reduce the chances of potentially infected people arriving in New Zealand and spreading Covid-19 within New Zealand.

Q: What resources are available at international ports of entry?

A: Public health staff at Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch International Airports are meeting and providing information to travellers on flights from mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan) and other international flights. Health staff are available to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in mainland China the last 14 days. A public health nurse will also be available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. Public health staff are also able to respond to ill travellers arriving by sea.

b. Engagement with those self-isolating

Q: Who should self-isolate?

A: The advice to all travellers arriving in New Zealand from mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan), including those who have transited through China, is that they should self-isolate for a period of 14 days. People are asked to register their details with Healthline so that health support can be provided. If you have been in close contact with a person who has a confirmed case of COVID-19 you should self-isolate for 14 days.

Q: Who is self-isolating?

A: As at 24 February 2020, 4,988 people registered as having self-isolated for the past 14 days. There has been a notable increase in the number of people contacting Healthline for advice about self-isolating that require translation services.

Q: What is the engagement with people to self-isolating?

A: Once people have self-registered, Healthline regularly checks on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons. The frequency of contact is dependent on the needs identified. These calls will include welfare checks, providing advice as appropriate for medical issues and referring to other agencies for assistance as needed. Healthline also have a number of staff who are Mandarin speakers to assist.

Q: What is being done to identify those who have not self-isolated?

A: A data-match between the Ministry of Health and Customs has been established so that it is possible to identify those people who have arrived in New Zealand from mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan) but who have not self-registered. Healthline is currently calling these individuals.

c. Consideration / tracking for those who arrived before the border closure (from mainland China)

Q: Do the entry restrictions apply to people who were in mainland China prior to midnight 02 February 2020?

A: No. Anyone who left prior to 14 days from entry to New Zealand will not be affected and does not need to self-isolate.

d. Border management of travellers who have arrived via destinations where COVID-19 is present (other than mainland China)

Q: Are there any travel restrictions in place for people arriving from countries with confirmed cases of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) other than mainland China?

A: No there are no travel restrictions in place for people arriving from countries with confirmed cases of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) other than mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan), unless the traveller had history of travelling through mainland China in the last 14 days.

Q: What arrangements are in place for people who do not have suitable accommodation to self-isolate?

A: People who do not have suitable accommodation to self-isolate should contact the Government Helpline on 0800 779 997 to discuss their circumstances. For further information, please see the All of Government Factsheet (https://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/pages/covid19_all_of_government_factsheet_17_feb_2020_0.pdf).



SITREP 36

NOVEL CORONAVIRUS COVID-19

Issued: **1300 hrs 25 February 2020**

IN CONFIDENCE

New information in red text

Unless otherwise specified, all information is current as of **1300 hours 25 February 2020**.

SUMMARY

1. An outbreak of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) is ongoing in mainland China with the epicentre in Hubei Province. **There are no confirmed cases in New Zealand.**
2. Since **24 February 2020**, globally there has been an increase of **715** confirmed cases (~0.9 percent)¹ and **156 new** deaths.² Of the confirmed cases, there has been an increase of **306** cases outside of **mainland** China. In total, **29** countries reported confirmed cases. **There has been a rapid rise in confirmed cases reported from Italy and South Korea. One new Member State (Kuwait) reported three cases of COVID-19 in the past 24 hours.**
3. On 31 January 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). New Zealand's risk assessment is that the likelihood of one or more imported cases of COVID-19 infection is high. The likelihood of limited transmission is high and the likelihood of sustained transmission, and widespread outbreaks is low-moderate.

KEY MESSAGES

4. The overall situation regarding COVID-19 internationally remains rapidly evolving with a high degree of uncertainty and we continue to recommend a precautionary approach.
5. Healthline's dedicated COVID-19 number, 0800 358 5453, is free and available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
6. It is critically important that we both protect New Zealanders from the virus and play our part in the global effort to contain it.

¹ Percentage of change computed as [current# - previous# / previous #]

² China has revised their guidance on case classification for COVID-19, removing the classification of "clinically diagnosed" previously used for Hubei province, and retaining only "suspected" and "confirmed" for all areas, the latter requiring laboratory confirmation. Some previously reported "clinically diagnosed" cases are thus expected to be discarded over the coming days as laboratory testing is conducted and some are found to be COVID-19-negative.

7. Keeping individuals, families and our communities safe and healthy in the current global environment requires a team effort and that's what we're seeing across New Zealand.
8. Following a Cabinet meeting yesterday, the Prime Minister has confirmed the travel restrictions around China will be extended for another eight days (up to midnight 3 March 2020).
9. The Ministry and Health Research Council have announced a new \$3 million fund to fast track research and development projects to address the current COVID-19 outbreak.
10. We have now informed the New Zealanders repatriated from the Westerdam cruise ship that as a result of significant testing of passengers, those New Zealanders are no longer required to self-isolate.
11. We are currently taking advice from our Technical Advisory Group following an increase in cases in Italy, Iran and South Korea.
12. We continue to work with border agencies to obtain information in order to proactively contact people who have arrived in New Zealand since 7 February to check on their welfare, ask if they are self-isolating, and register them.

WHO ADVICE ON RESEARCH

13. The WHO collaborating with the Global Research Collaboration for Infectious Disease Preparedness (GloPID-R) has proposed a research agenda that includes:
 - the natural history of the virus, its transmission and diagnosis
 - animal and environmental research on the origin of the virus, including management measures at the human-animal interface
 - epidemiological studies
 - infection prevention and control, including best ways to protect health care workers
 - research and development for candidate therapeutics and vaccines
 - ethical considerations for research
 - and integration of social sciences into the outbreak response.

OUTBREAK SITUATION

14. As of 25 February 2020, there are no confirmed cases of COVID-19 in New Zealand.
15. As of 24 February 2020, there are 79,331 confirmed cases of COVID-19 reported globally, an increase of 715. There are 2,618 confirmed deaths globally, 2,592 within mainland China. Based on the confirmed cases reported globally, the case fatality rate is approximately 3.3 percent (an increase of 0.2 percent).
16. There have been 77,150 confirmed cases in mainland China, an increase of 214 (refer to footnote 2).
17. There have been 2,181 confirmed cases reported outside of mainland China, an increase of 306. Italy reported 124 confirmed COVID-19 cases (48 new cases) and two deaths. Iran reported 43 confirmed COVID-19 cases (15 new cases) and eight deaths. South Korea reported a total 763 confirmed COVID-19 cases (161 new cases) and seven deaths.

18. There have been 61 new confirmed cases from Diamond Princess cruise ship, this brings the total number of confirmed cases to 695, including three deaths. Two New Zealanders who tested positive for COVID-19 on the Diamond Princess remain in hospital in Japan.
19. Kuwait reported three cases of COVID-19 in the past 24 hours.
20. The WHO's risk assessment of the situation is: **very high in mainland China; high at the regional level; high at the global level.**
21. Environment, Science and Research Limited (ESR) issued a risk assessment summary for 17 February 2020 that determined:
- **Importation risk:** with the containment measures in place in mainland China and the border measures currently in place for arrivals from mainland China, the likelihood of one or more cases being imported into New Zealand from China remains **HIGH**. Given our geographic accessibility to other countries where there are confirmed cases but only limited transmission and considering the varied public health capacity amongst other countries, the likelihood of one or more cases being imported to New Zealand from outside of China is currently **LOW-MODERATE**. However, if transmission increases outside of China, the importation risk for New Zealand will need to be reassessed.
 - **Transmission risk:** Based on the current situation outside of mainland China and on the available evidence, including limited evidence of pre-symptomatic spread and super spreader events the likelihood of limited transmission in New Zealand is **HIGH**, the likelihood of sustained transmission is **MODERATE** and the likelihood of widespread outbreaks is **LOW**. This assessment assumes that cases are detected in a timely manner and that infection prevention and control measures are implemented promptly.
 - **Public health impact:** The impact on the sector and the public from this emerging issue and preparedness work for COVID-19 is already significant. The public health impact of one or more cases in New Zealand would be **HIGH** both for public health staff, the wider health sector and the community.
 - **Public health risk:** Given the assessment of the likelihood of importation, the likelihood of transmission in New Zealand and the public health impact, the overall public health risk from this event is considered **HIGH**.

WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

New Zealand Border Response

22. The WHO does not currently recommend any specific measures for travellers and advises against the application of any travel or trade restrictions based on current information. It is the northern hemisphere influenza season and so we expect to see increased numbers of travellers from the northern hemisphere with influenza-like illnesses.
23. On 02 February 2020 New Zealand implemented additional border measures to extend the travel history in the case definition for COVID-19 infection to include travel to mainland China (previously only Hubei province) and to deny entry into New Zealand to people who departed or transited through mainland China from 02 February 2020. The exceptions to this are New Zealand citizens (including those from Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands, which are Countries of the Realm), permanent residents and their immediate family, and air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). These border measures also apply to passengers transiting in New Zealand. The additional border measures aim to reduce the chances of COVID-19

spreading within New Zealand, ie by reducing the number of potentially infected people arriving in NZ and asking those who do arrive from mainland China to self-isolate for 14 days.

24. On 25 February 2020 the New Zealand Government announced a **second** 8-day extension of temporary border measures restricting travel by people who have left or transited through mainland China in the previous 14 days. This position is reviewed every 48 hours.
25. Current border-related measures include:
- Monitoring border measures undertaken by other countries, particularly Australia, and any recommendations from WHO
 - Keeping border stakeholders and the tourism industry informed through border advisories and regular meetings. This includes border agency, airport and airline staff, and accommodation providers
 - Providing advice for responding to ill travellers to public health units and the border sector, including those arriving by sea
 - Ensuring health advice for travellers arriving in New Zealand is displayed at international ports and airports. This includes health advice cards, posters, banners and, where available, electronic signage
 - Asking travellers using E-gates if they have been in or transited mainland China in the last 14 days
 - Supporting public health staff at Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch International Airports who are meeting and providing information to travellers from mainland China. Health staff are available at the primary line to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in or transited through mainland China in the last 14 days. Public health staff are not undertaking screening or clinical assessments of all arrivals. A public health nurse is available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. If the passenger's temperature is over 38 C, this will trigger the usual ill-traveller response protocol. Passengers are being provided with information on self-isolation.
 - Healthline has established a dedicated phone line for persons self-isolating to register and will be regularly checking on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons registered
 - Registering passengers with Healthline as they arrive at airports
 - Supporting public health staff to manage potential risks from travellers arriving by sea, including providing three additional questions to be asked during the health clearance process for vessels
 - Responding to reports of ill travellers
 - Undertaking contact tracing for casual and close contacts of confirmed cases on flights to New Zealand.
26. In the past 24 hours, the New Zealand Customs Service data reported **two flights with 242 passengers** arrived from mainland China **into Auckland International Airport**. Several flights from other countries also had passengers or crew who had departed or transited through mainland China in the last 14 days. Passengers are being advised to self-isolate and were provided with advice to register with Healthline. Information was also provided to passengers who had left mainland China more than fourteen days ago, as well as to other travellers with general health queries.
27. The Ministry of Health is continuing to work closely with the Border Sector Working Group and Visitor Sector Emergency Advisory Group. The New Zealand Customs Service (Customs) is convening regular meetings of the Border Sector Working Group to

facilitate the application of enhanced border measures and to ensure coordination and consistency across agencies. Customs is leading the Border Pillar planning under the Novel Coronavirus Governance Structure.

Welfare

28. The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) has convened National Welfare Coordination Group (NWCG) meetings to discuss COVID-19 and share information between Welfare Services Agencies. The NWCG will continue to meet weekly or as required. A NWCG meeting dedicated to planning and contingency planning for welfare was held on 19 February 2020, and the Financial Assistance sub-function also met the same day. **Welfare sub-function meetings are being organised over the coming week to focus planning for accommodation, psychosocial support, household goods and services, and financial assistance. Sub-functions will meet and report back to the NWCG on their ongoing and planned activities. The NHCC Welfare desk is developing guidance and reporting templates to ensure consistency.**
29. NEMA staff are embedded in the National Health Coordination Centre to support the welfare function, along with a dedicated Ministry of Health staff member to coordinate the Psychological Support sub-function in the NHCC Welfare team.
30. The 0800 Government Helpline has been activated and can assist callers to access wider welfare support from welfare services agencies. An all of government factsheet has been prepared in both English and Simplified Chinese to provide information on support available for people who have self-isolated and how to access it. The factsheet is available on the Ministry of Health website and has been shared with agencies and CDEM groups. The factsheet will continue to be updated as needed.
31. **The Ministry of Social Development (MSD) delivers the 0800 Government Helpline service on behalf of the wider Government response.**

New Zealand Health Sector Response

32. The Ministry of Health remains the single point of contact for COVID-19.
33. Effective from 30 January 2020, novel coronavirus capable of causing respiratory illness was made a notifiable infectious disease under the Health Act 1956.
34. The ESR, Canterbury Health Laboratories (CHL) and LabPLUS in Auckland are providing a novel coronavirus diagnostic test. They accept respiratory samples from suspected cases that meet the current Ministry of Health case definition (<https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-covid-19/case-definition-2019-ncov-infection>).
35. Two webinars for General Practitioners were held on 4 February 2020 and 18 February 2020 attended by Director-General Dr Ashley Bloomfield for more than 300 General Practitioners. Major topics included access and protocols related to personal protective equipment (PPE) and confidence in the efficacy of public messaging.
36. The Ministry of Health contact centre enquiry topics were varied and included travel, public events, people entering New Zealand, New Zealand's preparedness, media queries, suspected cases, self-isolation and other issues.

37. On 25 February 2020, Homecare Medical reported that Healthline had 22 registrations for self-isolation. Of these, 19 reported travelled from China in the last 14 days. The total registrations of self-isolation are 5,009 since 7 February 2020.

(Table 1 in the Appendices provide information on self-isolation by DHB.)

38. The COVID-19 pages on the Ministry of Health website have been refreshed.
39. The Ministry continues to work closely with DHBs and Public Health Units around the country. The Ministry holds daily teleconferences with DHBs that focus on emerging issues and ensuring open communication.
40. As at 24 February 2020, MFAT reports that there are 98 New Zealanders registered as being in Wuhan city on SafeTravel. This includes New Zealand citizens, as well as their dependents, some of whom are NZ citizens, some are NZ permanent residents, and some are citizens of other countries. MFAT is not aware at this point of any NZers in Wuhan showing flu-like symptoms. There are 919 individuals registered on SafeTravel in China.
41. The Ministry continues to receive updates on suspected cases. The Ministry is developing FAQs for health professionals updated on the Ministry COVID-19 webpage and working with DHBs on a stocktake of personal protective equipment available in their districts.
42. National Health Advisories continue to be sent to the health sector, DHBs and primary care, when any new information on the novel coronavirus becomes available. Updated information is published on the Ministry website (health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov/novel-coronavirus-resources-health-professionals).
43. Across all 20 DHBs there is a mix of 239 ICU and HDU beds. There are 263 negative pressure rooms, with 15 DHBs having negative pressure rooms in either ICU or HDU. A small number of DHBs have negative pressure rooms in ED (4), and the remainder are spread across various wards including paediatrics (2).
44. An ICU Network of Clinical ICU Directors has been initiated with responsibility to look at the management of critically ill patients testing positive for COVID-19 and minimising risk to staff.

Personal Protective Equipment

45. We have had a number of queries regarding access to personal protective equipment (PPE) stock. The NHCC has been engaging with health sector groups (District Health Boards, Ambulance Services and Primary Health Organisations) to gain a better understanding of the current stock levels, reserve capacity and difficulties in accessing specific stock items.
46. The Ministry of Health's Infection Prevention and Control working group is currently reviewing and updating the infection prevention and control guidance for the health sector, including the requirements for personal protective equipment in different healthcare settings. This work will be completed by end of this week.

47. An update to primary care will be provided this week that clarifies PPE requirements for managing a suspected case and a pathway to accessing PPE stock if they are experiencing difficulties through their supplier.
48. The current Infection Prevention and Control guidance is available on the Ministry's website, which provides advice on appropriate PPE requirements in different settings <https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/covid-19-novel-coronavirus/covid-19-novel-coronavirus-information-specific-audiences/covid-19-novel-coronavirus-resources-health-professionals>

Public Information

49. The Ministry of Health's general public health advice on COVID-19 is on its website including information in New Zealand Sign Language. Information and advice are for people who have recently travelled from mainland China.
50. Key messages, and responses to media and public queries are being collated to develop Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for the webpage. The Ministry of Health continues to update its webpage. Some key information will be translated into simplified Chinese, including on self-isolation and will be added to the Ministry of Health webpage.
51. District Health Boards have developed a factsheet for residents, which will be translated into Chinese and distributed.

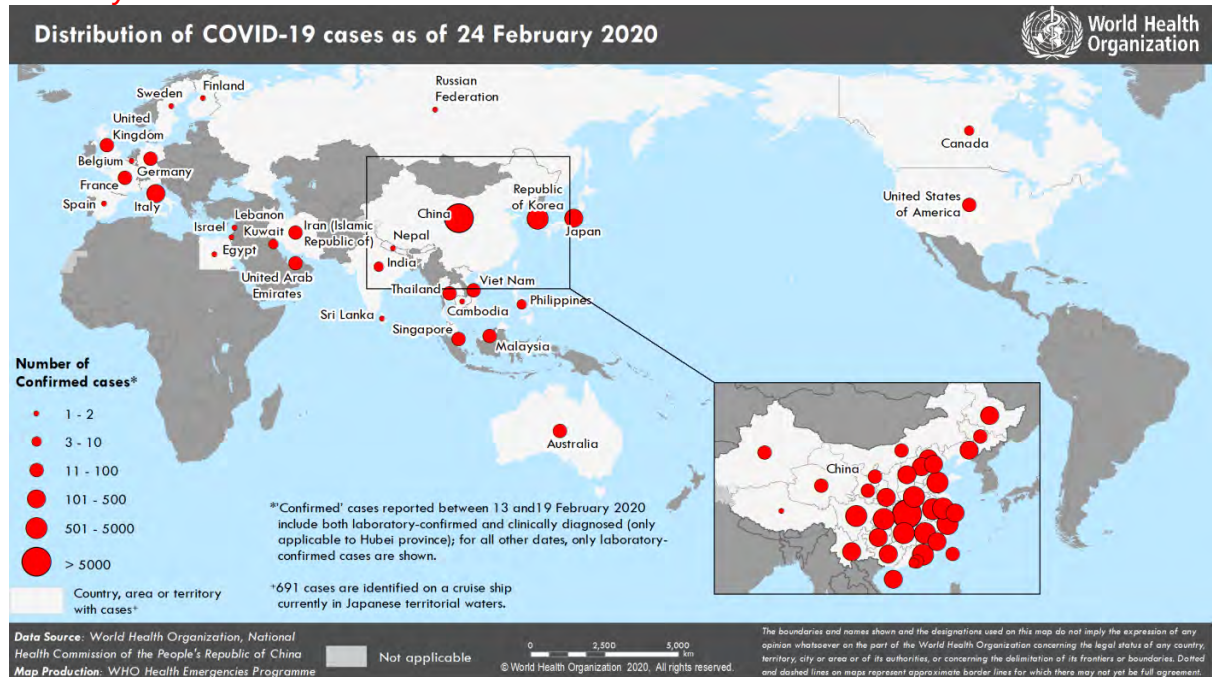
OTHER COUNTRY RESPONSES

52. There have been 61 new confirmed cases from Diamond Princess cruise ship, this brings the total number of confirmed cases to 695, including three deaths.
53. **China:** Latest analysis by China CDC: 3,019 cases among health workers (Includes lab-confirmed, clinically diagnosed, suspected, asymptomatic), 14.6% of health workers cases severe or critical.
54. **Iran** confirmed a total of 43 confirmed COVID-19 cases (15 new cases) and eight fatalities on 24 February 2020.
55. **Italy** reported 124 confirmed COVID-19 cases, an increase of 48 cases and two fatalities on 24 February 2020.
56. **Japan** reported 144 confirmed COVID-19 cases, an increase of 12 cases and one fatality on 24 February 2020. Australia and the United States have raised their travel warnings for Japan.
57. The Government of Israel has announced that all travellers who have been in Japan or South Korea in the last 14 days will not be admitted into Israel.
58. **Kuwait**, a new Member State, reported three cases of COVID-19 in the past 24 hours.

59. **South Korea** reported a further 161 confirmed COVID-19 cases, bringing the total number to 763, including seven fatalities on 24 February 2020. South Korean government increased its virus alert level to “red” (the highest level). New Zealand’s travel advisory for Korea is at Level 2 “exercise increased caution”. Six countries have banned visitors from South Korea and nine other countries or territories have put in place more stringent measures for arrivals from Korea.
60. **Taiwan** raised its epidemic travel warning for South Korea to level 3 “exercise caution and reconsider the need to travel”. The number of confirmed COVID-19 cases increased to 28.
61. **Thailand** has expanded stricter border screening measures to include all visitors arriving from Nepal, Indonesia, Viet Nam and Malaysia (as well as Hong Kong, Japan and Singapore, Cambodia and China).

APPENDICES

Figure 1: Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of COVID-19, 24 February 2020



Source: n-cov/20200214-sitrep-24-covid-19.pdf

Table 1: Number of people in self-isolation where the caller disclosed their address as of 24 February 2020.

Known registrations by DHB	weekly											weekly											weekly	
	7-Feb	8-Feb	9-Feb	total	10-Feb	11-Feb	12-Feb	13-Feb	14-Feb	15-Feb	16-Feb	total	17-Feb	18-Feb	19-Feb	20-Feb	21-Feb	22-Feb	23-Feb	total	24-Feb			
Auckland District Health Board	3	48	78	129	107	48	140	130	68	46	18	537	43	38	12	11	4	9	3	120	3			
Bay of Plenty District Health Board	0	4	7	11	5	4	11	4	0	5	1	30	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1			
Canterbury District Health Board	31	65	13	112	42	49	40	58	34	11	2	218	5	3	2	1	2	0	0	18	1			
Capital and Coast Distn of Health Board	1	31	15	47	33	36	29	15	7	11	5	116	4	2	2	4	1	5	0	18	1			
Counties Manukau District Health Board	4	38	56	98	86	41	143	156	49	52	21	548	34	19	30	20	0	5	1	109	4			
Hawkes Bay District Health Board	0	0	5	5	7	1	3	8	6	2	1	26	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0			
Hutt Valley District Health Board	2	0	7	9	8	6	11	6	4	3	0	38	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	0			
Lakes District Health Board	0	0	5	5	6	0	4	1	0	3	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0			
Mid Central District Health Board	1	4	1	6	2	6	1	8	8	8	1	34	5	3	0	1	2	0	0	11	0			
Nelson Marlborough District Health Board	0	2	0	2	12	2	3	1	6	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Northland District Health Board	3	4	0	7	3	4	13	8	0	1	2	31	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0			
South Canterbury District Health Board	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Southern District Health Board	0	1	7	8	5	5	6	1	3	3	3	26	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	4	1			
Tairāwhiti District Health Board	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Taranaki District Health Board	0	0	1	1	2	0	11	1	4	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Waikato District Health Board	8	6	21	35	27	9	29	38	9	11	11	131	11	5	3	6	1	0	1	27	0			
Waikaranga District Health Board	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Waitemata District Health Board	11	71	121	203	177	90	224	172	34	84	30	852	52	41	12	27	1	12	3	148	5			
West Coast District Health Board	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	5	2	3	1	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Whanganui District Health Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Not disclosed	11	33	72	116	137	154	309	193	82	31	14	920	19	47	31	34	4	3	1	135	6			
known DHBs	64	277	341	682	525	288	671	587	259	245	96	2698	157	119	63	74	12	32	8	467	26			
Total registrations	75	310	413	798	662	437	980	780	341	276	112	3588	175	161	94	112	16	35	9	602	22			

Source: Homecare Medical daily reports

NHCC Contact Information:

National Coordinator – Jane Kelley	NHCC_NationalCoordinator@health.govt.nz
Response Manager	NHCC_ResponseManager@health.govt.nz
Operations (Border) 04 816 3431	NHCC_OpsBorder@health.govt.nz
Operations 04 816 3484	NHCC_Operations@health.govt.nz
Logistics 04 816 2378	NHCC_InternalLog@health.govt.nz
PIM 04 816 3993	NHCC_PIM@health.govt.nz
Intelligence 04 816 3909	NHCC_Intelligence@health.govt.nz
Planning 04 816 3915	NHCC_Planning@health.govt.nz
Welfare	NHCC_Welfare@health.govt.nz

NHCC continues to operate 7 days per week.

Next Report

The next report will be a Sitrep at **1300 hrs on Wednesday 26 February 2020.**

Prepared by: Li-Chia Yeh and Shilpi Sharma, NHCC Intelligence

Approved by: Hamish Gibson, NHCC Response Manager

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQs)

a. Border activity detail

Q: What are the border measures being implemented in New Zealand?

A: New Zealand entry restrictions are currently in place for people who have travelled or transited through mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan) in the past 14 days except for:

- New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm: Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), permanent residents and their immediate family
- Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
- passengers transiting in New Zealand, unless they are New Zealand citizens, permanent residents or their immediate families
- Australian citizens and permanent residents whose primary place of residence is New Zealand.

Q: What should people eligible to enter from China do once arriving in New Zealand?

A: Those who do arrive from China are being asked to self-isolate for 14 days and to register their details with Healthline within 24 hours of arrival on 0800 358 5453.

Q: Do the entry restrictions apply to people who were in mainland China prior to midnight 2 February 2020?

A: No. Anyone who left more than 14 days ago does not need to self-isolate.

Q: Why does New Zealand have border entry restrictions in place?

A: The border entry restrictions are a measure being taken to reduce the chances of potentially infected people arriving in New Zealand and spreading Covid-19 within New Zealand.

Q: What resources are available at international ports of entry?

A: Public health staff at Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch International Airports are meeting and providing information to travellers on flights from mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan) and other international flights. Health staff are available to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in mainland China the last 14 days. A public health nurse will also be available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. Public health staff are also able to respond to ill travellers arriving by sea.

b. Engagement with those self-isolating

Q: Who should self-isolate?

A: The advice to all travellers arriving in New Zealand from mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan), including those who have transited through China, is that they should self-isolate for a period of 14 days. People are asked to register their details with Healthline so that health support can be provided. If you have been in close contact with a person who has a confirmed case of COVID-19 you should self-isolate for 14 days.

Q: Who is self-isolating?

A: As at 24 February 2020, 4,988 people registered as having self-isolated for the past 14 days. There has been a notable increase in the number of people contacting Healthline for advice about self-isolating that require translation services.

Q: What is the engagement with people to self-isolating?

A: Once people have self-registered, Healthline regularly checks on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons. The frequency of contact is dependent on the needs identified. These calls will include welfare checks, providing advice as appropriate for medical issues and referring to other agencies for assistance as needed. Healthline also have a number of staff who are Mandarin speakers to assist.

Q: What is being done to identify those who have not self-isolated?

A: A data-match between the Ministry of Health and Customs has been established so that it is possible to identify those people who have arrived in New Zealand from mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan) but who have not self-registered. Healthline is currently calling these individuals.

Q: What arrangements are in place for people who do not have suitable accommodation to self-isolate?

A: People who do not have suitable accommodation to self-isolate should contact the Government Helpline on 0800 779 997 to discuss their circumstances. For further information, please see the All of Government Factsheet (https://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/pages/covid19_all_of_government_factsheet_17_feb_2020_0.pdf).

c. Consideration / tracking for those who arrived before the border closure (from mainland China)

Q: Do the entry restrictions apply to people who were in mainland China prior to midnight 02 February 2020?

A: No. Anyone who left prior to 14 days from entry to New Zealand will not be affected and does not need to self-isolate.

d. Border management of travellers who have arrived via destinations where COVID-19 is present (other than mainland China)

Q: Are there any travel restrictions in place for people arriving from countries with confirmed cases of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) other than mainland China?

A: No there are no travel restrictions in place for people arriving from countries with confirmed cases of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) other than mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan), unless the traveller had history of travelling through mainland China in the last 14 days.



SITREP 37

NOVEL CORONAVIRUS COVID-19

Issued: 1300 hrs 26 February 2020

IN CONFIDENCE

New information in red text

Unless otherwise specified, all information is current as of 1300 hours 26 February 2020.

SUMMARY

1. An outbreak of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) is ongoing in mainland China with the epicentre in Hubei Province. **There are no confirmed cases in New Zealand.**
2. Since 25 February 2020, globally there has been an increase of 908 confirmed cases (~0.9 percent)¹ and 82 new deaths.² Of the confirmed cases, there has been an increase of 400 cases outside of mainland China. In total, 33 countries reported confirmed cases. **There has been a rapid rise in confirmed cases reported from Italy and South Korea. Four new countries (Afghanistan, Bahrain, Iraq, and Oman) reported cases of COVID-19 in the past 24 hours.**
3. On 31 January 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). New Zealand's risk assessment is that the likelihood of one or more imported cases of COVID-19 infection is high. The likelihood of limited transmission is high and the likelihood of sustained transmission, and widespread outbreaks is low-moderate.

KEY MESSAGES

4. The overall situation regarding COVID-19 internationally remains rapidly evolving with a high degree of uncertainty and we continue to recommend a precautionary approach.
5. Healthline's dedicated COVID-19 number, 0800 358 5453, is free and available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
6. It is critically important that we both protect New Zealanders from the virus and play our part in the global effort to contain it.
7. Keeping individuals, families and our communities safe and healthy in the current global environment requires a team effort and that's what we're seeing across New Zealand.

¹ Percentage of change computed as [current# - previous# / previous #]

² China has revised their guidance on case classification for COVID-19, removing the classification of "clinically diagnosed" previously used for Hubei province, and retaining only "suspected" and "confirmed" for all areas, the latter requiring laboratory confirmation. Some previously reported "clinically diagnosed" cases are thus expected to be discarded over the coming days as laboratory testing is conducted and some are found to be COVID-19-negative.

8. There continues to be no confirmed cases of COVID-19 in New Zealand.
9. We are currently taking advice from our Technical Advisory Group (TAG) following an increase in cases in Iran, Italy and South Korea.
10. TAG will be meeting tomorrow morning (Thursday) to discuss available options including the potential for broadening the case definition.
11. If New Zealand has influenza and COVID-19 circulating at the same time, this is likely to put extra pressure on the health system.
12. There are a number of steps we can all take to reduce our risk of influenza and COVID-19 and protect others in our community who may be vulnerable to severe illness. Following basic public health advice, this will help mitigate increased risk in our communities.
13. The Ministry of Health continues to stress the importance of protecting yourself against the influenza. We need New Zealanders to start vaccinating as soon as this year's vaccine, with current strains, becomes available. This year's vaccine should be available in April. PHARMAC has confirmed that 1.46m vaccines will be available to New Zealanders.
14. The Intensive Care Network of Clinical ICU Directors is meeting again today to discuss setting up and planning how to manage the ICU/HDU and negative pressure beds we have across the country.

WHO ADVICE ON RESEARCH

15. The WHO collaborating with the Global Research Collaboration for Infectious Disease Preparedness (GloPID-R) has proposed a research agenda that includes:
 - the natural history of the virus, its transmission and diagnosis
 - animal and environmental research on the origin of the virus, including management measures at the human-animal interface
 - epidemiological studies
 - infection prevention and control, including best ways to protect health care workers
 - research and development for candidate therapeutics and vaccines
 - ethical considerations for research
 - and integration of social sciences into the outbreak response.

OUTBREAK SITUATION

16. As of 25 February 2020, there are no confirmed cases of COVID-19 in New Zealand.
17. As of 25 February 2020, there are 80,239 confirmed cases of COVID-19 reported globally, an increase of 908. There are 2,700 confirmed deaths globally, 2,663 within mainland China. Based on the confirmed cases reported globally, the case fatality rate is approximately 3.4 percent (an increase 0.1 percent).
18. There have been 2,581 confirmed cases reported outside of mainland China, an increase of 400. Italy reported 229 confirmed COVID-19 cases (105 new cases) and six deaths. Iran reported 61 confirmed COVID-19 cases (18 new cases) and 12 deaths. South Korea reported a total 977 confirmed COVID-19 cases (214 new cases) and 10 deaths.

19. Four new countries (Afghanistan, Bahrain, Iraq, and Oman) reported 12 new cases of COVID-19 in the past 24 hours.
20. The WHO's risk assessment of the situation is: **very high in mainland China; high at the regional level; high at the global level.**
21. The European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) issued an updated risk assessment today in light of developments in Italy:
- The risk associated with COVID-19 infection for people from the EU/EEA and UK is currently considered to be low to moderate.
 - The risk of the occurrence of similar clusters, similar to the ones in Italy, associated with COVID-19 in other countries in the EU/EEA and the UK is currently considered to be moderate to high.
 - The risk for people from the EU/EEA and the UK travelling/resident in areas with presumed community transmission is currently high.
 - The risk for healthcare systems capacity in the EU/EEA and the UK during the peak of the influenza season is low to moderate.
22. Environment, Science and Research Limited (ESR) issued a risk assessment summary for 17 February 2020 that determined:
- **Importation risk:** with the containment measures in place in mainland China and the border measures currently in place for arrivals from mainland China, the likelihood of one or more cases being imported into New Zealand from China remains **HIGH**. Given our geographic accessibility to other countries where there are confirmed cases but only limited transmission and considering the varied public health capacity amongst other countries, the likelihood of one or more cases being imported to New Zealand from outside of China is currently **LOW-MODERATE**. However, if transmission increases outside of China, the importation risk for New Zealand will need to be reassessed.
 - **Transmission risk:** Based on the current situation outside of mainland China and on the available evidence, including limited evidence of pre-symptomatic spread and super spreader events the likelihood of limited transmission in New Zealand is **HIGH**, the likelihood of sustained transmission is **MODERATE** and the likelihood of widespread outbreaks is **LOW**. This assessment assumes that cases are detected in a timely manner and that infection prevention and control measures are implemented promptly.
 - **Public health impact:** The impact on the sector and the public from this emerging issue and preparedness work for COVID-19 is already significant. The public health impact of one or more cases in New Zealand would be **HIGH** both for public health staff, the wider health sector and the community.
 - **Public health risk:** Given the assessment of the likelihood of importation, the likelihood of transmission in New Zealand and the public health impact, the overall public health risk from this event is considered **HIGH**.

WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

New Zealand Border Response

23. The WHO does not currently recommend any specific measures for travellers and advises against the application of any travel or trade restrictions based on current information. It is the northern hemisphere influenza season and so we expect to see increased numbers of travellers from the northern hemisphere with influenza-like illnesses.

24. On 02 February 2020 New Zealand implemented additional border measures to extend the travel history in the case definition for COVID-19 infection to include travel to mainland China (previously only Hubei province) and to deny entry into New Zealand to people who departed or transited through mainland China from 02 February 2020. The exceptions to this are New Zealand citizens (including those from Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands, which are Countries of the Realm), permanent residents and their immediate family, and air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). These border measures also apply to passengers transiting in New Zealand. The additional border measures aim to reduce the chances of COVID-19 spreading within New Zealand, ie by reducing the number of potentially infected people arriving in NZ and asking those who do arrive from mainland China to self-isolate for 14 days.
25. On 24 February 2020 the New Zealand Government announced a second 8-day extension of temporary border measures restricting travel by people who have left or transited through mainland China in the previous 14 days. This position is reviewed every 48 hours.
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 - Responding to reports of ill travellers
 - Undertaking contact tracing for casual and close contacts of confirmed cases on flights to New Zealand.

27. In the past 24 hours, the New Zealand Customs Service data reported **no flights arriving from mainland China**. Several flights from other countries had passengers or crew who had departed or transited through mainland China in the last 14 days. Passengers are being advised to self-isolate and were provided with advice to register with Healthline. Information was also provided to passengers who had left mainland China more than fourteen days ago, as well as to other travellers with general health queries.
28. The Ministry of Health is continuing to work closely with the Border Sector Working Group and Visitor Sector Emergency Advisory Group. The New Zealand Customs Service (Customs) is convening regular meetings of the Border Sector Working Group to facilitate the application of enhanced border measures and to ensure coordination and consistency across agencies. Customs is leading the Border Pillar planning under the Novel Coronavirus Governance Structure.

Welfare

29. The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) has convened National Welfare Coordination Group (NWCG) meetings to discuss COVID-19 and share information between Welfare Services Agencies. The NWCG will continue to meet weekly or as required. A NWCG meeting dedicated to planning and contingency planning for welfare was held on 19 February 2020, and the Financial Assistance sub-function also met the same day.
30. Welfare sub-function meetings are being organised over the coming week to focus planning for accommodation, psychosocial support, household goods and services, and financial assistance. Sub-functions will meet and report back to the NWCG on their ongoing and planned activities. The NHCC Welfare desk is developing guidance and reporting templates to ensure consistency.
31. **The Household Goods and Services sub-function of the National Welfare Coordination Group met today to discuss the potential impacts of COVID-19 for the sub-function and its' members, to update members on ongoing risks or developments, and to begin forward-looking planning discussions.**
32. **The Shelter and Accommodation Sub-function will meet tomorrow (27 February) on the same topics.**
33. NEMA staff are embedded in the National Health Coordination Centre to support the welfare function, along with a dedicated Ministry of Health staff member to coordinate the Psychological Support sub-function in the NHCC Welfare team.
34. The 0800 Government Helpline has been activated and can assist callers to access wider welfare support from welfare services agencies. An all of government factsheet has been prepared in both English and Simplified Chinese to provide information on support available for people who have self-isolated and how to access it. The factsheet is available on the Ministry of Health website and has been shared with agencies and CDEM groups. The factsheet will continue to be updated as needed.
35. **The Ministry of Social Development (MSD) delivers the 0800 Government Helpline service on behalf of the wider Government response. MSD has provided an analysis of calls received by the Government Helpline. Please note that this information is for 25 February 2020 only and is limited to assistance provided via the helpline and therefore excludes any assistance provided via the Ministry of Social Development's normal support channels (refer to appendices for more details).**

New Zealand Health Sector Response

36. The Ministry of Health remains the single point of contact for COVID-19.
37. Effective from 30 January 2020, novel coronavirus capable of causing respiratory illness was made a notifiable infectious disease under the Health Act 1956.
38. The ESR, Canterbury Health Laboratories (CHL) and LabPLUS in Auckland are providing a novel coronavirus diagnostic test. They accept respiratory samples from suspected cases that meet the current Ministry of Health case definition (<https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-covid-19/case-definition-2019-ncov-infection>).
39. Two webinars for General Practitioners were held on 4 February 2020 and 18 February 2020 attended by Director-General Dr Ashley Bloomfield for more than 300 General Practitioners. Major topics included access and protocols related to personal protective equipment (PPE) and confidence in the efficacy of public messaging.
40. The Ministry of Health contact centre enquiry topics were varied and included travel, public events, people entering New Zealand, New Zealand's preparedness, media queries, suspected cases, self-isolation and other issues.
41. On 25 February 2020, Homecare Medical reported that Healthline had 40 registrations for self-isolation. Of these, 32 reported travelled from China in the last 14 days. The total registrations of self-isolation are 5,049 since 7 February 2020.

(Table 2 in the Appendices provide information on self-isolation by DHB.)
42. Public demand for information on future travel arrangements was high on 25 February 2020 as was general information about the COVID-19, additional resource has been added to the response team.
43. The COVID-19 pages on the Ministry of Health website are frequently refreshed.
44. The Ministry continues to work closely with DHBs and Public Health Units around the country. The Ministry holds daily teleconferences with DHBs that focus on emerging issues and ensuring open communication.
45. As at 25 February 2020, MFAT reports that there are 98 New Zealanders registered as being in Wuhan city on SafeTravel. This includes New Zealand citizens, as well as their dependents, some of whom are NZ citizens, some are NZ permanent residents, and some are citizens of other countries. MFAT is not aware at this point of any NZers in Wuhan showing flu-like symptoms. There are 919 individuals registered on SafeTravel in China.
46. The Ministry continues to receive updates on suspected cases. The Ministry is developing FAQs for health professionals updated on the Ministry COVID-19 webpage and working with DHBs on a stocktake of personal protective equipment available in their districts.
47. National Health Advisories continue to be sent to the health sector, DHBs and primary care, when any new information on the novel coronavirus becomes available. Updated information is published on the Ministry website ([health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-](https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-covid-19/case-definition-2019-ncov-infection)

[conditions/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov/novel-coronavirus-resources-health-professionals](#)).

48. Across all 20 DHBs there is a mix of 239 ICU and HDU beds. There are 263 negative pressure rooms, with 15 DHBs having negative pressure rooms in either ICU or HDU. A small number of DHBs have negative pressure rooms in ED (4), and the remainder are spread across various wards including paediatrics (2).
49. An ICU Network of Clinical ICU Directors has been initiated with responsibility to look at the management of critically ill patients testing positive for COVID-19 and minimising risk to staff.

Personal Protective Equipment

50. We have had a number of queries regarding access to personal protective equipment (PPE) stock. The NHCC has been engaging with health sector groups (District Health Boards, Ambulance Services and Primary Health Organisations) to gain a better understanding of the current stock levels, reserve capacity and difficulties in accessing specific stock items.
51. The Ministry of Health's Infection Prevention and Control working group is currently reviewing and updating the infection prevention and control guidance for the health sector, including the requirements for personal protective equipment in different healthcare settings. This work will be completed by end of this week.
52. An update to primary care will be provided this week that clarifies PPE requirements for managing a suspected case and a pathway to accessing PPE stock if they are experiencing difficulties through their supplier.
53. The current Infection Prevention and Control guidance is available on the Ministry's website, which provides advice on appropriate PPE requirements in different settings <https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/covid-19-novel-coronavirus/covid-19-novel-coronavirus-information-specific-audiences/covid-19-novel-coronavirus-resources-health-professionals>

Public Information

54. The Ministry of Health's general public health advice on COVID-19 is on its website including information in New Zealand Sign Language. Information and advice are for people who have recently travelled from mainland China.
55. Key messages, and responses to media and public queries are being collated to develop Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for the webpage. The Ministry of Health continues to update its webpage. Some key information will be translated into simplified Chinese, including on self-isolation and will be added to the Ministry of Health webpage.
56. District Health Boards have developed a factsheet for residents, which will be translated into Chinese and distributed.

OTHER COUNTRY RESPONSES

Table 1. Countries with reported confirmed COVID-19 cases and deaths on 25 February 2020 only.

Countries	Cumulative confirmed cases (new cases)	Cumulative confirmed deaths (new deaths)
Iran	61 (18)	12 (4)
Italy	229 (105)	6 (4)
Japan	157 (13)	1 (0)
Kuwait	8 (5)	0 (0)
South Korea	977 (214)	10 (3)
United States of America	53 (18)	0 (0)

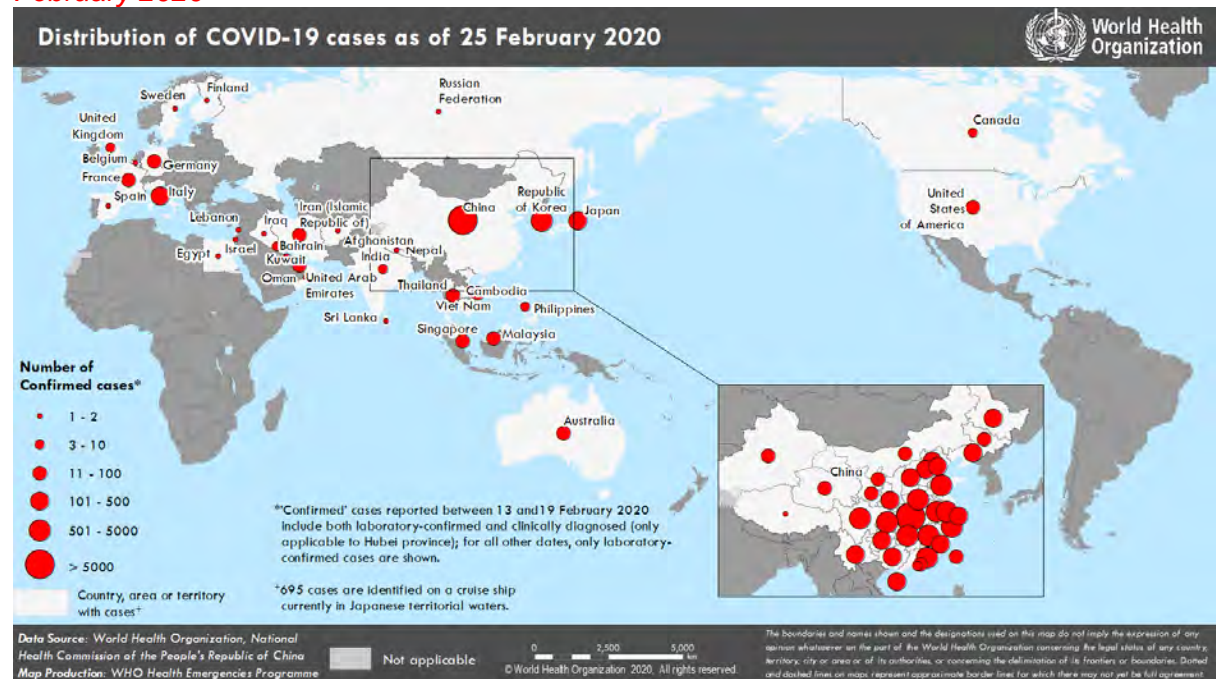
57. Australia and the United States have raised their travel warnings for Japan.

58. The Government of Israel has announced that all travellers who have been in Japan or South Korea in the last 14 days will not be admitted into Israel.

59. South Korean government increased its virus alert level to “red” (the highest level). New Zealand’s travel advisory for Korea is at Level 2 “exercise increased caution”. Six countries have banned visitors from South Korea: Israel, Bahrain, Jordan, Kiribati, Samoa, and American Samoa. Ten other countries or territories have put in place more stringent measures for arrivals from South Korea: Brunei, the United Kingdom, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Macao, Mauritius, Qatar and Oman.

APPENDICES

Figure 1: Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of COVID-19, 25 February 2020



Source: n-cov/20200214-sitrep-25-covid-19.pdf

Table 2: Number of people in self-isolation where the caller disclosed their address as of 25 February 2020.

Known registrations by DHB	weekly												weekly												weekly				
	7-Feb	8-Feb	9-Feb	total	10-Feb	11-Feb	12-Feb	13-Feb	14-Feb	15-Feb	16-Feb	total	17-Feb	18-Feb	19-Feb	20-Feb	21-Feb	22-Feb	23-Feb	total	24-Feb	25-Feb							
Auckland District Health Board	3	48	78	129	107	48	140	110	68	46	18	537	43	38	12	11	4	9	3	120	3	15							
Bay of Plenty District Health Board	0	4	7	11	5	4	11	4	0	5	1	30	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0							
Canterbury District Health Board	31	68	13	112	42	49	40	58	16	11	2	218	5	8	2	1	2	0	0	18	1	2							
Capital and Coast District Health Board	1	31	15	47	33	16	29	15	7	11	5	116	4	2	2	4	1	5	0	18	1	0							
Counties Manukau District Health Board	4	38	56	98	86	41	143	156	49	52	21	548	34	19	30	20	0	5	1	109	4	5							
Hawkes Bay District Health Board	0	0	5	5	7	1	3	8	6	2	1	28	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0							
Hutt Valley District Health Board	2	0	7	9	8	6	11	6	4	3	0	38	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	0							
Lakes District Health Board	0	0	5	5	6	0	4	1	0	3	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0							
Mid Central District Health Board	1	4	1	6	2	6	1	8	8	8	1	34	5	3	0	1	2	0	0	11	0	0							
Nelson Marlborough District Health Board	0	2	0	2	12	2	3	1	6	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
Northland District Health Board	3	4	0	7	3	4	13	8	0	1	2	31	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0							
South Canterbury District Health Board	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
Southern District Health Board	0	1	7	8	5	5	6	1	3	3	3	26	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	4	1	0							
Tairāwhiti District Health Board	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
Taranaki District Health Board	0	0	1	1	2	0	11	1	4	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
Waikato District Health Board	8	6	21	35	27	9	29	35	9	11	11	131	11	5	3	6	1	0	1	27	0	6							
Wairarapa District Health Board	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
Waitemata District Health Board	11	71	121	203	177	90	224	172	74	84	31	852	52	41	12	27	1	12	3	148	5	2							
West Coast District Health Board	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	3	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
Whanganui District Health Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
Not disclosed	11	33	72	116	137	154	309	193	82	31	14	920	18	42	31	36	4	3	1	135	6	10							
known DHBs	64	277	341	682	525	283	671	587	259	245	98	2668	157	119	63	76	12	32	8	467	16	30							
Total registrations	75	310	413	798	662	437	980	780	341	276	112	3588	175	161	94	112	16	35	9	602	22	40							

Source: Homecare Medical daily reports

Government Helpline Reporting

Report for

25/02/2020

INBOUND SERVICE (0800 779 997)

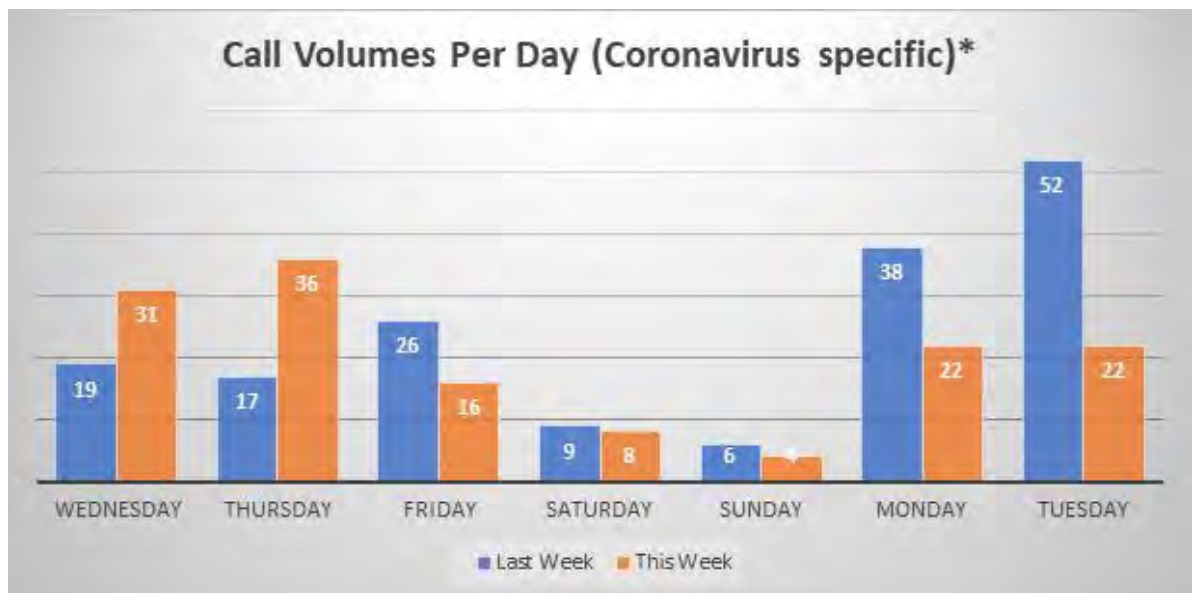
Calls received 25/02/2020

22

Calls received cumulative since go-live 6 Feb:

367

WEEK ON WEEK VOLUMES



* These figures exclude calls made to Govt Helpline relating to Lower South Island Flooding
The Govt Helpline was operating for both events from 6th - 20th February.

PEOPLE CALLING FROM

Auckland	37%
Northland	16%
Other / Unknown	15%
Canterbury	6%
Wellington	6%
Waikato	5%
Bay of Plenty	4%
Southern	4%
Central	3%
East Coast	2%
Nelson	2%
Taranaki	1%

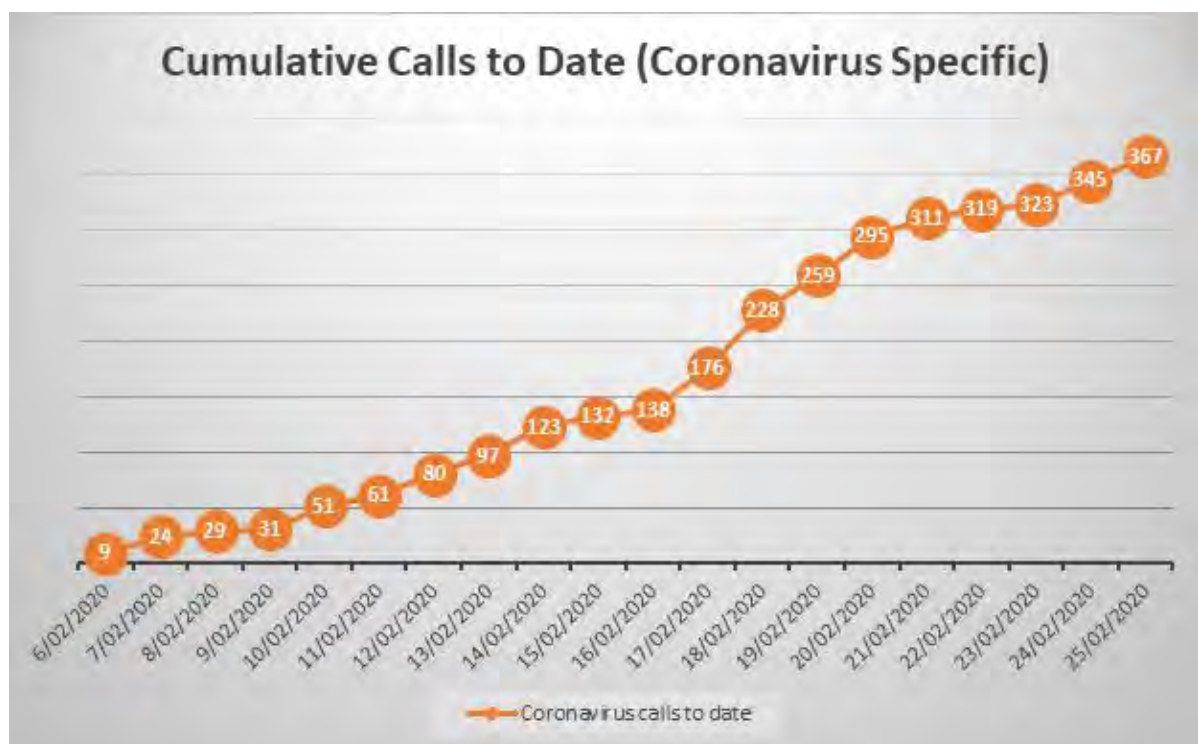
SITUATION PEOPLE ARE IN

Self-isolation (at home)	49%
Information only	28%
Employment affected	21%

In Quarantine Camp (Whangaparoa)	1%
Forced to leave housing	1%

ACTIONS STAFF ARE TAKING

Advice Given	73%
Hardship payment approved	12%
Referred to Ministry of Health	5%
Call disconnected	5%
Refer to Client Service Delivery (housing only)	3%
Referred to MBIE/MPI	2%
Test call	1%



NHCC Contact Information:

National Coordinator – Jane Kelley	NHCC_NationalCoordinator@health.govt.nz
Response Manager	NHCC_ResponseManager@health.govt.nz
Operations (Border) 04 816 3431	NHCC_OpsBorder@health.govt.nz
Operations 04 816 3484	NHCC_Operations@health.govt.nz
Logistics 04 816 2378	NHCC_InternalLog@health.govt.nz
PIM 04 816 3993	NHCC_PIM@health.govt.nz
Intelligence 04 816 3909	NHCC_Intelligence@health.govt.nz
Planning 04 816 3915	NHCC_Planning@health.govt.nz
Welfare	NHCC_Welfare@health.govt.nz

NHCC continues to operate 7 days per week.

Next Report

The next report will be a Sitrep at **1300 hrs on Thursday 27 February 2020.**

Prepared by: Shilpi Sharma, Li-Chia Yeh and Andreas Markwitz, NHCC Intelligence

Approved by: Hamish Gibson, NHCC Response Manager

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQs)

a. Border activity detail

Q: What are the border measures being implemented in New Zealand?

A: New Zealand entry restrictions are currently in place for people who have travelled or transited through mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan) in the past 14 days except for:

- New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm: Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), permanent residents and their immediate family
- Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
- passengers transiting in New Zealand, unless they are New Zealand citizens, permanent residents or their immediate families
- Australian citizens and permanent residents whose primary place of residence is New Zealand.

Q: What should people eligible to enter from China do once arriving in New Zealand?

A: Those who do arrive from China are being asked to self-isolate for 14 days and to register their details with Healthline within 24 hours of arrival on 0800 358 5453.

Q: Do the entry restrictions apply to people who were in mainland China prior to midnight 2 February 2020?

A: No. Anyone who left more than 14 days ago does not need to self-isolate.

Q: Why does New Zealand have border entry restrictions in place?

A: The border entry restrictions are a measure being taken to reduce the chances of potentially infected people arriving in New Zealand and spreading Covid-19 within New Zealand.

Q: What resources are available at international ports of entry?

A: Public health staff at Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch International Airports are meeting and providing information to travellers on flights from mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan) and other international flights. Health staff are available to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in mainland China the last 14 days. A public health nurse will also be available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. Public health staff are also able to respond to ill travellers arriving by sea.

b. Engagement with those self-isolating

Q: Who should self-isolate?

A: The advice to all travellers arriving in New Zealand from mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan), including those who have transited through China, is that they should self-isolate for a period of 14 days. People are asked to register their details with Healthline so that health support can be provided. If you have been in close contact with a person who has a confirmed case of COVID-19 you should self-isolate for 14 days.

Q: Who is self-isolating?

A: As at 24 February 2020, 4,988 people registered as having self-isolated for the past 14 days. There has been a notable increase in the number of people contacting Healthline for advice about self-isolating that require translation services.

Q: What is the engagement with people to self-isolating?

A: Once people have self-registered, Healthline regularly checks on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons. The frequency of contact is dependent on the needs identified. These calls will include welfare checks, providing advice as appropriate for medical issues and referring to other agencies for assistance as needed. Healthline also have a number of staff who are Mandarin speakers to assist.

Q: What is being done to identify those who have not self-isolated?

A: A data-match between the Ministry of Health and Customs has been established so that it is possible to identify those people who have arrived in New Zealand from mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan) but who have not self-registered. Healthline is currently calling these individuals.

Q: What arrangements are in place for people who do not have suitable accommodation to self-isolate?

A: People who do not have suitable accommodation to self-isolate should contact the Government Helpline on 0800 779 997 to discuss their circumstances. For further information, please see the All of Government Factsheet (https://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/pages/covid19_all_of_government_factsheet_17_feb_2020_0.pdf).

c. Consideration / tracking for those who arrived before the border closure (from mainland China)

Q: Do the entry restrictions apply to people who were in mainland China prior to midnight 02 February 2020?

A: No. Anyone who left prior to 14 days from entry to New Zealand will not be affected and does not need to self-isolate.

d. Border management of travellers who have arrived via destinations where COVID-19 is present (other than mainland China)

Q: Are there any travel restrictions in place for people arriving from countries with confirmed cases of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) other than mainland China?

A: No there are no travel restrictions in place for people arriving from countries with confirmed cases of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) other than mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan), unless the traveller had history of travelling through mainland China in the last 14 days.



SITREP 38

NOVEL CORONAVIRUS COVID-19

Issued: **1300 hrs 27 February 2020**

IN CONFIDENCE

New information in red text

Unless otherwise specified, all information is current as of **1300 hours 27 February 2020**.

SUMMARY

1. An outbreak of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) is ongoing in mainland China with the epicentre in Hubei Province. **There are no confirmed cases in New Zealand.**
2. Since **26 February 2020**, globally there has been an increase of **871** confirmed cases (~**1.1 percent**)¹ and **62 new** deaths.² Of the confirmed cases, there has been an increase of **465** cases outside of **mainland** China. In total, **37** countries reported confirmed cases. **Four new countries (Algeria, Austria, Croatia and Switzerland) reported cases of COVID-19 in the past 24 hours. Algeria is the first African country to report a case of COVID-19.**
3. **For the first time, since the onset of symptoms of the first identified case of COVID-19 on 8 December 2019¹, there have been more new cases reported from countries outside of China than from China.**
4. On 31 January 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). New Zealand's risk assessment is that the likelihood of one or more imported cases of COVID-19 infection is high. The likelihood of limited transmission is high and the likelihood of sustained transmission, and widespread outbreaks is low-moderate.

KEY MESSAGES

5. The overall situation regarding COVID-19 internationally remains rapidly evolving with a high degree of uncertainty and we continue to recommend a precautionary approach.
6. Healthline's dedicated COVID-19 number, 0800 358 5453, is free and available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
7. It is critically important that we both protect New Zealanders from the virus and play our part in the global effort to contain it.

¹ Percentage of change computed as [current# - previous# / previous #]

² China has revised their guidance on case classification for COVID-19, removing the classification of "clinically diagnosed" previously used for Hubei province, and retaining only "suspected" and "confirmed" for all areas, the latter requiring laboratory confirmation. Some previously reported "clinically diagnosed" cases are thus expected to be discarded over the coming days as laboratory testing is conducted and some are found to be COVID-19-negative.

8. Keeping individuals, families and our communities safe and healthy in the current global environment requires a team effort and that's what we're seeing across New Zealand.
9. There continues to be no confirmed cases of COVID-19 in New Zealand.
10. Our Technical Advisory Group met this morning to assess the evolving global situation and what actions the Ministry needs to take to respond to the changing situation and to support New Zealand's overall response to COVID-19.
11. As a result, our broad case definition is likely to be widened to include a second category. Those who've travelled from or through Honk Kong, Iran, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Singapore and Thailand in the past 14 days should consider self-isolating and registering with Healthline when they do.
12. We are aware there is concern in the community about people with suspected symptoms not checking in with Healthline before going to see their General Practice.
13. We are emphasising the importance of people ringing ahead if they are concerned they may have COVID-19.
14. We are also currently in regular communication with DHBs and PHOs to ensure General Practices have the level of personal protective equipment that they need.

WHO ADVICE ON RESEARCH

15. The WHO collaborating with the Global Research Collaboration for Infectious Disease Preparedness (GloPID-R) has proposed a research agenda that includes:
 - the natural history of the virus, its transmission and diagnosis
 - animal and environmental research on the origin of the virus, including management measures at the human-animal interface
 - epidemiological studies
 - infection prevention and control, including best ways to protect health care workers
 - research and development for candidate therapeutics and vaccines
 - ethical considerations for research
 - and integration of social sciences into the outbreak response.

OUTBREAK SITUATION

16. As of 26 February 2020, there are no confirmed cases of COVID-19 in New Zealand.
17. As of 26 February 2020, there are 81,109 confirmed cases of COVID-19 reported globally, an increase of 871. There are 2,762 confirmed deaths globally, 2,715 within mainland China. Based on the confirmed cases reported globally, the case fatality rate is approximately 3.4 percent (no increase from yesterday).
18. There have been 3,045 confirmed cases reported outside of mainland China, an increase of 465. Italy reported 322 confirmed COVID-19 cases (93 new cases) and 11 deaths. Iran reported 95 confirmed COVID-19 cases (34 new cases) and 15 deaths. South Korea reported a total 1,261 confirmed COVID-19 cases (284 new cases) and 12 deaths.

19. Afghanistan, Bahrain, Iraq, and Oman have reported 36 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in the past 24 hours.
20. Four new countries (Algeria, Austria, Croatia and Switzerland) reported 6 new cases of COVID-19 in the past 24 hours.
21. The WHO's risk assessment of the situation is: **very high in mainland China; high at the regional level; high at the global level.**
22. The European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) issued an updated risk assessment on 25 February 2020 in light of developments in Italy:
 - The risk associated with COVID-19 infection for people from the EU/EEA and UK is currently considered to be **low to moderate**.
 - The risk of the occurrence of similar clusters, similar to the ones in Italy, associated with COVID-19 in other countries in the EU/EEA and the UK is currently considered to be **moderate to high**.
 - The risk for people from the EU/EEA and the UK travelling/resident in areas with presumed community transmission is currently **high**.
 - The risk for healthcare systems capacity in the EU/EEA and the UK during the peak of the influenza season is **low to moderate**.
23. Environment, Science and Research Limited (ESR) issued a risk assessment summary for 17 February 2020 that determined:
 - **Importation risk:** Even with the containment measures in place in China and the border measures currently in place for arrivals from mainland China, the likelihood of one or more cases being imported into New Zealand from China remains **HIGH**. Given our geographic accessibility to other countries where there are confirmed cases but only limited transmission and taking into account the varied public health capacity amongst other countries, the likelihood of one or more cases being imported to New Zealand from outside of China is currently **LOW-MODERATE**. However, if transmission increases outside of China, the importation risk for New Zealand will need to be reassessed.
 - **Transmission risk:** Based on the current situation outside of China and on the available evidence, including limited evidence of pre-symptomatic spread and super spreader events the likelihood of limited transmission in New Zealand is **HIGH**, the likelihood of sustained transmission is **MODERATE** and the likelihood of widespread outbreaks is **LOW**. This assessment assumes that cases are detected in a timely manner and that infection prevention and control measures are implemented promptly.
 - **Public health impact:** The impact on the sector and the public from this emerging issue and preparedness work for COVID-19 is already significant. The public health impact of one or more cases in New Zealand would be **HIGH** both for public health staff, the wider health sector and the community.
 - **Public health risk:** Given the assessment of the likelihood of importation, the likelihood of transmission in New Zealand and the public health impact, the overall public health risk from this event is considered **HIGH**.

WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

New Zealand Border Response

24. The WHO does not currently recommend any specific measures for travellers and advises against the application of any travel or trade restrictions based on current information. It is the northern hemisphere influenza season and so we expect to see

increased numbers of travellers from the northern hemisphere with influenza-like illnesses.

25. On 02 February 2020 New Zealand implemented additional border measures to extend the travel history in the case definition for COVID-19 infection to include travel to mainland China (previously only Hubei province) and to deny entry into New Zealand to people who departed or transited through mainland China from 02 February 2020. The exceptions to this are New Zealand citizens (including those from Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands, which are Countries of the Realm), permanent residents and their immediate family, and air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). These border measures also apply to passengers transiting in New Zealand. The additional border measures aim to reduce the chances of COVID-19 spreading within New Zealand, ie by reducing the number of potentially infected people arriving in NZ and asking those who do arrive from mainland China to self-isolate for 14 days.

26. On 24 February 2020 the New Zealand Government announced a second 8-day extension of temporary border measures restricting travel by people who have left or transited through mainland China in the previous 14 days. This position is reviewed every 48 hours.

27. Current border-related measures include:

- Monitoring border measures undertaken by other countries, particularly Australia, and any recommendations from WHO
- Keeping border stakeholders and the tourism industry informed through border advisories and regular meetings. This includes border agency, airport and airline staff, and accommodation providers
- Providing advice for responding to ill travellers to public health units and the border sector, including those arriving by sea
- Ensuring health advice for travellers arriving in New Zealand is displayed at international ports and airports. This includes health advice cards, posters, banners and, where available, electronic signage
- Asking travellers using E-gates if they have been in or transited mainland China in the last 14 days
- Supporting public health staff at Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch International Airports who are meeting and providing information to travellers from mainland China. Health staff are available at the primary line to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in or transited through mainland China in the last 14 days. Public health staff are not undertaking screening or clinical assessments of all arrivals. A public health nurse is available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. If the passenger's temperature is over 38 C, this will trigger the usual ill-traveller response protocol. Passengers are being provided with information on self-isolation.
- Healthline has established a dedicated phone line for persons self-isolating to register and will be regularly checking on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons registered
- Registering passengers with Healthline as they arrive at airports
- Supporting public health staff to manage potential risks from travellers arriving by sea, including providing three additional questions to be asked during the health clearance process for vessels
- Responding to reports of ill travellers
- Undertaking contact tracing for casual and close contacts of confirmed cases on flights to New Zealand.

28. In the past 24 hours, the New Zealand Customs Service data reported **two flights** arriving with **94 passengers** from mainland China **into Auckland International Airport**. Several flights from other countries had passengers or crew who had departed or transited through mainland China in the last 14 days. Passengers are being advised to self-isolate and were provided with advice to register with Healthline. Information was also provided to passengers who had left mainland China more than fourteen days ago, as well as to other travellers with general health queries.

29. The Ministry of Health is continuing to work closely with the Border Sector Working Group and Visitor Sector Emergency Advisory Group. The New Zealand Customs Service (Customs) is convening regular meetings of the Border Sector Working Group to facilitate the application of enhanced border measures and to ensure coordination and consistency across agencies. Customs is leading the Border Pillar planning under the Novel Coronavirus Governance Structure.

Welfare

25. The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) has convened National Welfare Coordination Group (NWCG) meetings to discuss COVID-19 and share information between Welfare Services Agencies. The NWCG will continue to meet weekly or as required, **next meeting 3 March 2020. Sub-functions will meet and report back to the NWCG on their ongoing and planned activities. The NHCC Welfare desk has developed guidance and reporting templates to ensure consistency.**

Household Goods and Services

The Household Goods and Services sub-function met on 26 February to discuss the potential impacts of COVID-19 for the sub-function and its' members, to update members on ongoing risks or developments, and to begin forward-looking planning discussions.

Shelter and Accommodation

The Shelter and Accommodation sub-function will meet today, 27 February, to discuss the same topics.

26. NEMA staff are embedded in the National Health Coordination Centre to support the welfare function, along with a dedicated Ministry of Health staff member to coordinate the Psychological Support sub-function in the NHCC Welfare team.
27. The 0800 Government Helpline has been activated and can assist callers to access wider welfare support from welfare services agencies. An all of government factsheet has been prepared in both English and Simplified Chinese to provide information on support available for people who have self-isolated and how to access it. The factsheet is available on the Ministry of Health website and has been shared with agencies and CDEM groups. The factsheet will continue to be updated as needed.
28. The Ministry of Social Development (MSD) delivers the 0800 Government Helpline service on behalf of the wider Government response. MSD has provided an analysis of calls received by the Government Helpline. Please note that this information is for 26 February 2020 only and is limited to assistance provided via the helpline and therefore excludes any assistance provided via the Ministry of Social Development's normal support channels (refer to appendices for more details).

New Zealand Health Sector Response

29. The Ministry of Health remains the single point of contact for COVID-19.
30. Effective from 30 January 2020, novel coronavirus capable of causing respiratory illness was made a notifiable infectious disease under the Health Act 1956.
31. The ESR, Canterbury Health Laboratories (CHL) and LabPLUS in Auckland are providing a novel coronavirus diagnostic test. They accept respiratory samples from suspected cases that meet the current Ministry of Health case definition (<https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-covid-19/case-definition-2019-ncov-infection>).
32. Two webinars for General Practitioners were held on 4 February 2020 and 18 February 2020 attended by Director-General Dr Ashley Bloomfield for more than 300 General Practitioners. Major topics included access and protocols related to personal protective equipment (PPE) and confidence in the efficacy of public messaging.
33. The Ministry of Health contact centre enquiry topics were varied and included travel, public events, people entering New Zealand, New Zealand's preparedness, media queries, suspected cases, self-isolation and other issues.
34. On 26 February 2020, Homecare Medical reported that Healthline had 18 registrations for self-isolation. Of these, 17 reported travelled from China in the last 14 days. The total registrations of self-isolation are 5,067 since 7 February 2020.

(Table 2 in the Appendices provide information on self-isolation by DHB.)
35. Public demand for information on future travel arrangements and general information about the COVID-19 continues to be high.
36. The COVID-19 pages on the Ministry of Health website are frequently refreshed.
37. The Ministry continues to work closely with DHBs and Public Health Units around the country. The Ministry holds daily teleconferences with DHBs that focus on emerging issues and ensuring open communication.
38. As at 25 February 2020, MFAT reports that there are 98 New Zealanders registered as being in Wuhan city on SafeTravel. This includes New Zealand citizens, as well as their dependents, some of whom are NZ citizens, some are NZ permanent residents, and some are citizens of other countries. MFAT is not aware at this point of any NZers in Wuhan showing flu-like symptoms. There are 919 individuals registered on SafeTravel in China.
39. The Ministry continues to receive updates on suspected cases. The Ministry is developing FAQs for health professionals updated on the Ministry COVID-19 webpage and working with DHBs on a stocktake of personal protective equipment available in their districts.
40. National Health Advisories continue to be sent to the health sector, DHBs and primary care, when any new information on the novel coronavirus becomes available. Updated information is published on the Ministry website ([health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov/novel-coronavirus-resources-health-professionals](https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov/novel-coronavirus-resources-health-professionals)).

41. Across all 20 DHBs there is a mix of 239 ICU and HDU beds. There are 263 negative pressure rooms, with 15 DHBs having negative pressure rooms in either ICU or HDU. A small number of DHBs have negative pressure rooms in ED (4), and the remainder are spread across various wards including paediatrics (2).
42. An ICU Network of Clinical ICU Directors has been initiated with responsibility to look at the management of critically ill patients testing positive for COVID-19 and minimising risk to staff.

Personal Protective Equipment

43. We have had a number of queries regarding access to personal protective equipment (PPE) stock. The NHCC has been engaging with health sector groups (District Health Boards, Ambulance Services and Primary Health Organisations) to gain a better understanding of the current stock levels, reserve capacity and difficulties in accessing specific stock items.
44. The Ministry of Health's Infection Prevention and Control working group is currently reviewing and updating the infection prevention and control guidance for the health sector, including the requirements for personal protective equipment in different healthcare settings. This work will be completed by end of this week.
45. An update to primary care will be provided this week that clarifies PPE requirements for managing a suspected case and a pathway to accessing PPE stock if they are experiencing difficulties through their supplier.
46. The current Infection Prevention and Control guidance is available on the Ministry's website, which provides advice on appropriate PPE requirements in different settings <https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/covid-19-novel-coronavirus/covid-19-novel-coronavirus-information-specific-audiences/covid-19-novel-coronavirus-resources-health-professionals>

Public Information

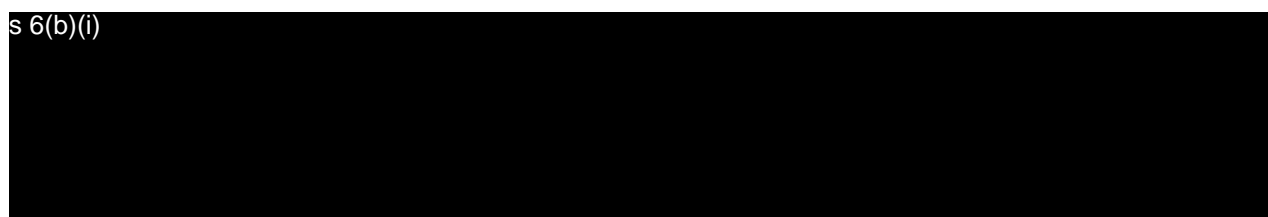
47. The Ministry of Health's general public health advice on COVID-19 is on its website including information in New Zealand Sign Language. Information and advice are for people who have recently travelled from mainland China.
48. Key messages, and responses to media and public queries are being collated to develop Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for the webpage. The Ministry of Health continues to update its webpage. Some key information will be translated into simplified Chinese, including on self-isolation and will be added to the Ministry of Health webpage.
49. District Health Boards have developed a factsheet for residents, which will be translated into Chinese and distributed.

OTHER COUNTRY RESPONSES

Table 1. Countries with reported confirmed COVID-19 cases and deaths on 25 February 2020 only.

Countries	Cumulative confirmed cases (new cases)	Cumulative confirmed deaths (new deaths)
Bahrain	26 (18)	0 (0)
Iran	95 (34)	15 (3)
Italy	322 (93)	11 (5)
Japan	164 (7)	1 (0)
Kuwait	12 (4)	0 (0)
South Korea	1,261 (284)	12 (2)
Singapore	91 (1)	0 (0)

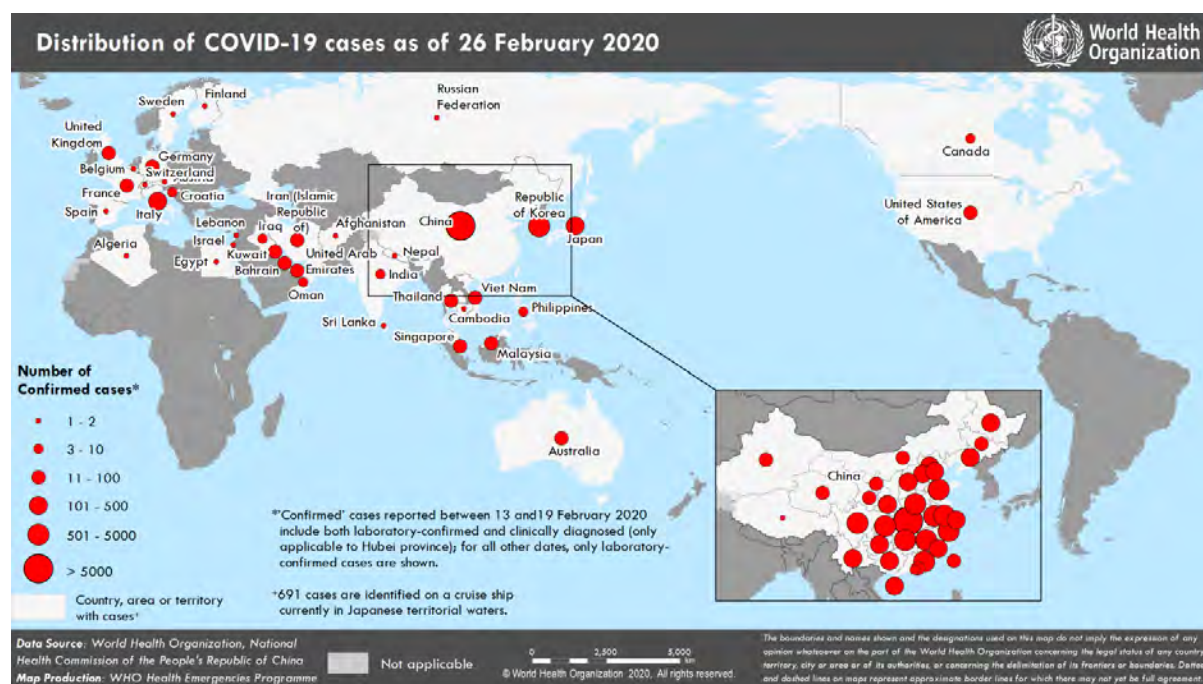
s 6(b)(i)



51. An increasing number of countries (including the USA, Australia, Turkey, the Netherlands, Qatar and Russia) have changed their travel advisories to warn against travel to affected regions of Italy or are applying quarantines to travellers from Italy.
52. Taiwan has raised its epidemic travel alert for Iran to level two (the same as Italy, Japan, and Singapore).
53. The Government of Israel has announced that all travellers who have been in Japan or South Korea in the last 14 days will not be admitted into Israel.
54. Countries continue to impose restrictions on Korean travellers, with Japan, China, Singapore, and Vietnam among those announcing measures today, 27 February 2020.

APPENDICES

Figure 1: Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of COVID-19, 26 February 2020



Source: [n-CoV/20200214-sitrep-37-covid-19.pdf](https://nCoV/20200214-sitrep-37-covid-19.pdf)

Table 2: Number of people in self-isolation where the caller disclosed their address as of 26 February 2020.

Known registrations by DHB																										
	7-Feb	8-Feb	9-Feb	weekly total	10-Feb	11-Feb	12-Feb	13-Feb	14-Feb	15-Feb	16-Feb	weekly total	17-Feb	18-Feb	19-Feb	20-Feb	21-Feb	22-Feb	23-Feb	weekly total	24-Feb	25-Feb	26-Feb			
Auckland District Health Board	3	48	78	129	107	48	140	110	68	46	18	537	43	38	12	11	4	9	3	120	3	15	4			
Bay of Plenty District Health Board	0	4	7	11	5	4	11	4	0	5	1	30	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0			
Canterbury District Health Board	31	68	13	112	42	49	40	58	16	11	2	218	5	8	2	1	2	0	0	18	1	2	1			
Capital and Coast District Health Board	1	31	15	47	33	16	29	15	7	11	5	116	4	2	2	4	1	5	0	18	1	0	1			
Counties Manukau District Health Board	4	38	56	98	86	41	143	156	49	52	21	548	34	19	30	20	0	5	1	109	4	5	0			
Hawkes Bay District Health Board	0	0	5	5	7	1	3	8	6	2	1	28	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0			
Hutt Valley District Health Board	2	0	7	9	8	6	11	6	4	3	0	38	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0			
Lakes District Health Board	0	0	5	5	6	0	4	1	0	3	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0			
Mid Central District Health Board	1	4	1	6	2	6	1	8	8	1	34	5	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	11	0	0	0			
Nelson Marlborough District Health Board	0	2	0	2	12	2	3	1	6	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Northland District Health Board	3	4	0	7	3	4	13	8	0	1	2	31	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0			
South Canterbury District Health Board	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Southern District Health Board	0	1	7	8	5	5	6	1	3	3	3	26	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	4	1	0	0			
Tairāwhiti District Health Board	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Taranaki District Health Board	0	0	1	1	2	0	11	1	4	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
Waikato District Health Board	8	6	21	35	27	9	29	35	9	11	11	131	11	5	3	6	1	0	1	27	0	6	0			
Wairarapa District Health Board	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Waitemata District Health Board	11	71	121	203	177	90	224	172	74	84	31	852	52	41	12	27	1	12	3	148	5	2	3			
West Coast District Health Board	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	3	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Whanganui District Health Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Not disclosed	11	33	72	116	137	154	309	193	82	31	14	920	18	42	31	36	4	3	1	135	6	10	6			
known DHBs	64	277	341	682	525	283	671	587	259	245	98	2668	157	119	63	76	12	32	8	467	16	30	12			
Total registrations	75	310	413	798	662	437	980	780	341	276	112	3588	175	161	94	112	16	35	9	602	22	40	18			

Source: Homecare Medical daily reports

Government Helpline Reporting

Report for

26/02/2020

INBOUND SERVICE (0800 779 997)

Calls received 25/02/2020 **22**

Calls received cumulative since go-live 6 Feb: **367**

PEOPLE CALLING FROM

Auckland **37%**

Northland **16%**

Other / Unknown **15%**

Canterbury **6%**

Wellington **6%**

Waikato **5%**

Bay of Plenty **4%**

Southern **4%**

Central **3%**

East Coast **2%**

Nelson **2%**

Taranaki **1%**

SITUATION PEOPLE ARE IN

Self-isolation (at home) **49%**

Information only **28%**

Employment affected **21%**

In Quarantine Camp (Whangaparoa)	1%
Forced to leave housing	1%

ACTIONS STAFF ARE TAKING

Advice Given	73%
Hardship payment approved	12%
Referred to Ministry of Health	5%
Call disconnected	5%
Refer to Client Service Delivery (housing only)	3%
Referred to MBIE/MPI	2%
Test call	1%

NHCC Contact Information:

National Coordinator – Jane Kelley	NHCC_NationalCoordinator@health.govt.nz
Response Manager	NHCC_ResponseManager@health.govt.nz
Operations (Border) 04 816 3431	NHCC_OpsBorder@health.govt.nz
Operations 04 816 3484	NHCC_Operations@health.govt.nz
Logistics 04 816 2378	NHCC_InternalLog@health.govt.nz
PIM 04 816 3993	NHCC_PIM@health.govt.nz
Intelligence 04 816 3909	NHCC_Intelligence@health.govt.nz
Planning 04 816 3915	NHCC_Planning@health.govt.nz
Welfare	NHCC_Welfare@health.govt.nz

NHCC continues to operate 7 days per week.

Next Report

The next report will be a Sitrep at **1300 hrs on Friday 28 February 2020.**

Prepared by: Shilpi Sharma and Li-Chia Yeh, NHCC Intelligence

Approved by: Hamish Gibson, NHCC Response Manager

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQs)

a. Border activity detail

Q: What are the border measures being implemented in New Zealand?

A: New Zealand entry restrictions are currently in place for people who have travelled or transited through mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan) in the past 14 days except for:

- New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm: Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), permanent residents and their immediate family
- Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
- passengers transiting in New Zealand, unless they are New Zealand citizens, permanent residents or their immediate families
- Australian citizens and permanent residents whose primary place of residence is New Zealand.

Q: What should people eligible to enter from China do once arriving in New Zealand?

A: Those who do arrive from China are being asked to self-isolate for 14 days and to register their details with Healthline within 24 hours of arrival on 0800 358 5453.

Q: Do the entry restrictions apply to people who were in mainland China prior to midnight 2 February 2020?

A: No. Anyone who left more than 14 days ago does not need to self-isolate.

Q: Why does New Zealand have border entry restrictions in place?

A: The border entry restrictions are a measure being taken to reduce the chances of potentially infected people arriving in New Zealand and spreading Covid-19 within New Zealand.

Q: What resources are available at international ports of entry?

A: Public health staff at Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch International Airports are meeting and providing information to travellers on flights from mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan) and other international flights. Health staff are available to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in mainland China the last 14 days. A public health nurse will also be available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. Public health staff are also able to respond to ill travellers arriving by sea.

b. Engagement with those self-isolating

Q: Who should self-isolate?

A: The advice to all travellers arriving in New Zealand from mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan), including those who have transited through China, is that they should self-isolate for a period of 14 days. People are asked to register their details with Healthline so that health support can be provided. If you have been in close contact with a person who has a confirmed case of COVID-19 you should self-isolate for 14 days.

Q: Who is self-isolating?

A: As at 24 February 2020, 4,988 people registered as having self-isolated for the past 14 days. There has been a notable increase in the number of people contacting Healthline for advice about self-isolating that require translation services.

Q: What is the engagement with people to self-isolating?

A: Once people have self-registered, Healthline regularly checks on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons. The frequency of contact is dependent on the needs identified. These calls will include welfare checks, providing advice as appropriate for medical issues and referring to other agencies for assistance as needed. Healthline also have a number of staff who are Mandarin speakers to assist.

Q: What is being done to identify those who have not self-isolated?

A: A data-match between the Ministry of Health and Customs has been established so that it is possible to identify those people who have arrived in New Zealand from mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan) but who have not self-registered. Healthline is currently calling these individuals.

Q: What arrangements are in place for people who do not have suitable accommodation to self-isolate?

A: People who do not have suitable accommodation to self-isolate should contact the Government Helpline on 0800 779 997 to discuss their circumstances. For further information, please see the All of Government Factsheet (https://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/pages/covid19_all_of_government_factsheet_17_feb_2020_0.pdf).

c. Consideration / tracking for those who arrived before the border closure (from mainland China)

Q: Do the entry restrictions apply to people who were in mainland China prior to midnight 02 February 2020?

A: No. Anyone who left prior to 14 days from entry to New Zealand will not be affected and does not need to self-isolate.

d. Border management of travellers who have arrived via destinations where COVID-19 is present (other than mainland China)

Q: Are there any travel restrictions in place for people arriving from countries with confirmed cases of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) other than mainland China?

A: No there are no travel restrictions in place for people arriving from countries with confirmed cases of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) other than mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan), unless the traveller had history of travelling through mainland China in the last 14 days.



SITREP 39

NOVEL CORONAVIRUS COVID-19

Issued: **1300 hrs 28 February 2020**

IN CONFIDENCE

New information in red text

Unless otherwise specified, all information is current as of **1300 hours 28 February 2020**.

SUMMARY

1. An outbreak of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) is ongoing in mainland China with the epicentre in Hubei Province. **There are no confirmed cases in New Zealand.**
2. Since **27 February 2020**, globally there has been an increase of **1185** confirmed cases (~1.5 percent)¹ and **42 new** deaths.² Of the confirmed cases, there has been an increase of **752** cases outside of **mainland** China. In total, **46** countries reported confirmed cases. The three main regions that have reported new cases are **Western Pacific with 529 new cases**, **European region with 107 new cases**, and **87 new cases reported in the Eastern Mediterranean region**.
3. **There have been more new cases reported from countries outside of China than from China. For the first time in recent days, since the onset of symptoms of the first identified case of COVID-19 on 8 December 2019.**
4. On 31 January 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). New Zealand's risk assessment is that the likelihood of one or more imported cases of COVID-19 infection is high. The likelihood of limited transmission is high and the likelihood of sustained transmission, and widespread outbreaks is low-moderate.

KEY MESSAGES

5. **Our case definition has now been updated as a result of the Technical Advisory Group's recommendations.**
6. **Yesterday, in these Key Messages, in error we incorrectly confused category one and category two countries.**
7. **Under the revised case definition - category one includes mainland China - people who have travelled from or via from countries in category one in the last 14 days are required**

¹ Percentage of change computed as [current# - previous# / previous #]

² China has revised their guidance on case classification for COVID-19, removing the classification of "clinically diagnosed" previously used for Hubei province, and retaining only "suspected" and "confirmed" for all areas, the latter requiring laboratory confirmation. Some previously reported "clinically diagnosed" cases are thus expected to be discarded over the coming days as laboratory testing is conducted and some are found to be COVID-19-negative.

to self-isolate for 14 days and contact Healthline after they have left the countries listed.

8. s 6(a) [REDACTED] People who have travelled from or via countries listed in category two who develop symptoms of fever, cough or shortness of breath **should seek medical advice** by first phoning Healthline's dedicated COVID-19 number 0800 358 5453 or contacting their GP including phoning ahead of their visit.
9. The overall situation regarding COVID-19 internationally remains rapidly evolving with a high degree of uncertainty and we continue to recommend a precautionary approach.
10. Healthline's dedicated COVID-19 number, 0800 358 5453, is free and available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
11. It is critically important that we both protect New Zealanders from the virus and play our part in the global effort to contain it.
12. Keeping individuals, families and our communities safe and healthy in the current global environment requires a team effort and that's what we're seeing across New Zealand.
13. There continue to be no confirmed cases of COVID-19 in New Zealand.
14. Our regular 48 review of border restriction is underway today.
15. As part of our continued response to COVID-19, from today New Zealanders will begin to see and hear a public health campaign focused on what they can do to protect themselves, their family and whānau.

WHO ADVICE ON RESEARCH

16. The WHO collaborating with the Global Research Collaboration for Infectious Disease Preparedness (GloPID-R) has proposed a research agenda that includes:
 - the natural history of the virus, its transmission and diagnosis
 - animal and environmental research on the origin of the virus, including management measures at the human-animal interface
 - epidemiological studies
 - infection prevention and control, including best ways to protect health care workers
 - research and development for candidate therapeutics and vaccines
 - ethical considerations for research
 - and integration of social sciences into the outbreak response.

OUTBREAK SITUATION

17. As of 27 February 2020, there are no confirmed cases of COVID-19 in New Zealand.
18. As of 27 February 2020, there are 82,294 confirmed cases of COVID-19 reported globally, an increase of 1,185. Of the 433 new confirmed cases in mainland China 409 are from Hubei Province.
19. There are 2,804 confirmed deaths globally, 2,641 in Hubei Province, 103 in the rest of mainland China, and 60 outside mainland China. Based on the confirmed cases reported globally, the case fatality rate is approximately 3.4 percent (no increase from yesterday).
20. There have been 3,797 confirmed cases reported outside of mainland China, an increase of 752. Italy reported 400 confirmed COVID-19 cases (78 new cases) and 12 deaths. Iran reported 141 confirmed COVID-19 cases (46 new cases) and 22 deaths. South Korea reported a total 1,766 confirmed COVID-19 cases (505 new cases) and 13 deaths.
21. Nine new countries (Brazil, Denmark, Estonia, Georgia, Greece, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, and Macedonia) reported confirmed cases of COVID-19.
22. The WHO's risk assessment of the situation is: **very high in mainland China; high at the regional level; high at the global level.**
23. The European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) issued an updated risk assessment on 25 February 2020 in light of developments in Italy:
 - The risk associated with COVID-19 infection for people from the EU/EEA and UK is currently considered to be **low to moderate**.
 - The risk of the occurrence of similar clusters, similar to the ones in Italy, associated with COVID-19 in other countries in the EU/EEA and the UK is currently considered to be **moderate to high**.
 - The risk for people from the EU/EEA and the UK travelling/resident in areas with presumed community transmission is currently **high**.
 - The risk for healthcare systems capacity in the EU/EEA and the UK during the peak of the influenza season is **low to moderate**.
24. Environment, Science and Research Limited (ESR) issued a risk assessment summary for 17 February 2020 that determined:
 - **Importation risk:** Even with the containment measures in place in China and the border measures currently in place for arrivals from mainland China, the likelihood of one or more cases being imported into New Zealand from China remains **HIGH**. Given our geographic accessibility to other countries where there are confirmed cases but only limited transmission and taking into account the varied public health capacity amongst other countries, the likelihood of one or more cases being imported to New Zealand from outside of China is currently **LOW-MODERATE**. However, if transmission increases outside of China, the importation risk for New Zealand will need to be reassessed.
 - **Transmission risk:** Based on the current situation outside of China and on the available evidence, including limited evidence of pre-symptomatic spread and super spreader events the likelihood of limited transmission in New Zealand is **HIGH**, the likelihood of sustained transmission is **MODERATE** and the likelihood of widespread outbreaks is **LOW**. This assessment assumes that cases are detected in a timely manner and that infection prevention and control measures are implemented promptly.

- **Public health impact:** The impact on the sector and the public from this emerging issue and preparedness work for COVID-19 is already significant. The public health impact of one or more cases in New Zealand would be **HIGH** both for public health staff, the wider health sector and the community.
- **Public health risk:** Given the assessment of the likelihood of importation, the likelihood of transmission in New Zealand and the public health impact, the overall public health risk from this event is considered **HIGH**.

WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

New Zealand Border Response

25. The WHO does not currently recommend any specific measures for travellers and advises against the application of any travel or trade restrictions based on current information. It is the northern hemisphere influenza season and so we expect to see increased numbers of travellers from the northern hemisphere with influenza-like illnesses.
26. On 02 February 2020 New Zealand implemented additional border measures to extend the travel history in the case definition for COVID-19 infection to include travel to mainland China (previously only Hubei province) and to deny entry into New Zealand to people who departed or transited through mainland China from 02 February 2020. The exceptions to this are New Zealand citizens (including those from Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands, which are Countries of the Realm), permanent residents and their immediate family, and air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). These border measures also apply to passengers transiting in New Zealand. The additional border measures aim to reduce the chances of COVID-19 spreading within New Zealand, ie by reducing the number of potentially infected people arriving in NZ and asking those who do arrive from mainland China to self-isolate for 14 days.
27. On 24 February 2020 the New Zealand Government announced a second 8-day extension of temporary border measures restricting travel by people who have left or transited through mainland China in the previous 14 days. This position is reviewed every 48 hours.
28. Current border-related measures include:
 - Monitoring border measures undertaken by other countries, particularly Australia, and any recommendations from WHO
 - Keeping border stakeholders and the tourism industry informed through border advisories and regular meetings. This includes border agency, airport and airline staff, and accommodation providers
 - Providing advice for responding to ill travellers to public health units and the border sector, including those arriving by sea
 - Ensuring health advice for travellers arriving in New Zealand is displayed at international ports and airports. This includes health advice cards, posters, banners and, where available, electronic signage
 - Asking travellers using E-gates if they have been in or transited mainland China in the last 14 days
 - Supporting public health staff at Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch International Airports who are meeting and providing information to travellers from mainland China. Health staff are available at the primary line to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in or transited through mainland China in the last 14 days. Public health staff are not undertaking screening or clinical assessments of

all arrivals. A public health nurse is available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. If the passenger's temperature is over 38 C, this will trigger the usual ill-traveller response protocol. Passengers are being provided with information on self-isolation.

- Healthline has established a dedicated phone line for persons self-isolating to register and will be regularly checking on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons registered
- Registering passengers with Healthline as they arrive at airports
- Supporting public health staff to manage potential risks from travellers arriving by sea, including providing three additional questions to be asked during the health clearance process for vessels
- Responding to reports of ill travellers
- Undertaking contact tracing for casual and close contacts of confirmed cases on flights to New Zealand.

29. On 26 February 2020, the New Zealand Customs Service data reported two flights arriving with 94 passengers from mainland China into Auckland International Airport. Several flights from other countries had passengers or crew who had departed or transited through mainland China in the last 14 days. Passengers are being advised to self-isolate and were provided with advice to register with Healthline. Information was also provided to passengers who had left mainland China more than fourteen days ago, as well as to other travellers with general health queries.

30. The Ministry of Health is continuing to work closely with the Border Sector Working Group and Visitor Sector Emergency Advisory Group. The New Zealand Customs Service (Customs) is convening regular meetings of the Border Sector Working Group to facilitate the application of enhanced border measures and to ensure coordination and consistency across agencies. Customs is leading the Border Pillar planning under the Novel Coronavirus Governance Structure.

Welfare

31. The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) Welfare Team are operating as both the Welfare function lead in the National Health Coordination Centre (NHCC) and as the Welfare Pillar lead coordinator for the COVID-19 response. Jenna Rogers, NEMA, is the SRO and lead for the Welfare Pillar.

32. The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) is contributing to the development of scenario-based planning across the COVID-19 Response Pillars and is assisting in the development of associated indicators.

33. NEMA has convened National Welfare Coordination Group (NWCG) meetings to discuss COVID-19 and share information between Welfare Services Agencies. The NWCG will continue to meet weekly or as required, next meeting 3 March 2020. Sub-functions will meet and report back to the NWCG on their ongoing and planned activities. The NHCC Welfare desk has developed guidance and reporting templates to ensure consistency.

Household Goods and Services

The Household Goods and Services sub-function met on 26 February to discuss the potential impacts of COVID-19 for the sub-function and its' members, to update members on ongoing risks or developments, and to begin forward-looking planning discussions.

Shelter and Accommodation

The Shelter and Accommodation sub-function met on 27 February, to discuss the potential impacts of COVID-19 on the sub-function and its' members, discuss what

activities or planning that members are undertaking, and agree next steps for the sub-function. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Development has been invited to the sub-function to assist with these discussions.

34. NEMA staff are embedded in the National Health Coordination Centre to support the welfare function, along with a dedicated Ministry of Health staff member to coordinate the Psychosocial Support sub-function.
35. The 0800 Government Helpline has been activated and can assist callers to access wider welfare support from welfare services agencies. An all of government factsheet has been prepared in both English and Simplified Chinese to provide information on support available for people who have self-isolated and how to access it. The factsheet is available on the Ministry of Health website and has been shared with agencies and CDEM groups. The factsheet will continue to be updated as needed.
36. The Ministry of Social Development (MSD) delivers the 0800 Government Helpline service on behalf of the wider Government response.

New Zealand Health Sector Response

37. The Ministry of Health remains the single point of contact for COVID-19.
38. Effective from 30 January 2020, novel coronavirus capable of causing respiratory illness was made a notifiable infectious disease under the Health Act 1956.
39. The ESR, Canterbury Health Laboratories (CHL) and LabPLUS in Auckland are providing a novel coronavirus diagnostic test. They accept respiratory samples from suspected cases that meet the current Ministry of Health case definition (<https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-covid-19/case-definition-2019-ncov-infection>).
40. Two webinars for General Practitioners were held on 4 February 2020 and 18 February 2020 attended by Director-General Dr Ashley Bloomfield for more than 300 General Practitioners. Major topics included access and protocols related to personal protective equipment (PPE) and confidence in the efficacy of public messaging.
41. The Ministry of Health contact centre enquiry topics were varied and included travel, public events, people entering New Zealand, New Zealand's preparedness, media queries, suspected cases, self-isolation and other issues.
42. On 27 February 2020, Homecare Medical reported that Healthline had 23 registrations for self-isolation. Of these, 21 reported travelled from China in the last 14 days. The total registrations of self-isolation are 6,850 since 7 February 2020 of which 4,013 have completed isolation and 2,140 are currently in isolation.

(Table 2 in the Appendices provide information on self-isolation by DHB.)

43. The COVID-19 pages on the Ministry of Health website are frequently refreshed.
44. The Ministry continues to work closely with DHBs and Public Health Units around the country. The Ministry holds daily teleconferences with DHBs that focus on emerging issues and ensuring open communication.

45. As at 25 February 2020, MFAT reports that there are 98 New Zealanders registered as being in Wuhan city on SafeTravel. This includes New Zealand citizens, as well as their dependents, some of whom are NZ citizens, some are NZ permanent residents, and some are citizens of other countries. MFAT is not aware at this point of any NZers in Wuhan showing flu-like symptoms. There are 919 individuals registered on SafeTravel in China.
46. The Ministry continues to receive updates on suspected cases. The Ministry is developing FAQs for health professionals updated on the Ministry COVID-19 webpage and working with DHBs on a stocktake of personal protective equipment available in their districts.
47. National Health Advisories continue to be sent to the health sector, DHBs and primary care, when any new information on the novel coronavirus becomes available. Updated information is published on the Ministry website (health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov/novel-coronavirus-resources-health-professionals).
48. Across all 20 DHBs there is a mix of 239 ICU and HDU beds. There are 263 negative pressure rooms, with 15 DHBs having negative pressure rooms in either ICU or HDU. A small number of DHBs have negative pressure rooms in ED (4), and the remainder are spread across various wards including paediatrics (2).
49. An ICU Network of Clinical ICU Directors has been initiated with responsibility to look at the management of critically ill patients testing positive for COVID-19 and minimising risk to staff.

Personal Protective Equipment

50. We have had a number of queries regarding access to personal protective equipment (PPE) stock. The NHCC has been engaging with health sector groups (District Health Boards, Ambulance Services and Primary Health Organisations) to gain a better understanding of the current stock levels, reserve capacity and difficulties in accessing specific stock items.
51. The Ministry of Health's Infection Prevention and Control working group is currently reviewing and updating the infection prevention and control guidance for the health sector, including the requirements for personal protective equipment in different healthcare settings. This work will be completed by end of this week.
52. An update to primary care will be provided this week that clarifies PPE requirements for managing a suspected case and a pathway to accessing PPE stock if they are experiencing difficulties through their supplier.
53. The current Infection Prevention and Control guidance is available on the Ministry's website, which provides advice on appropriate PPE requirements in different settings <https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/covid-19-novel-coronavirus/covid-19-novel-coronavirus-information-specific-audiences/covid-19-novel-coronavirus-resources-health-professionals>

Public Information

54. The Ministry of Health's general public health advice on COVID-19 is on its website including information in New Zealand Sign Language. Information and advice are for people who have recently travelled from mainland China.
55. Key messages, and responses to media and public queries are being collated to develop Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for the webpage. The Ministry of Health continues to update its webpage.
56. District Health Boards have developed a factsheet for residents, which has been translated into simplified Chinese and is added to the Ministry of Health webpage.

OTHER COUNTRY RESPONSES

Table 1. Countries with reported confirmed COVID-19 cases and deaths on 27 February 2020 only.

Countries	Cumulative confirmed cases (new cases)	Cumulative confirmed deaths (new deaths)
Bahrain	33 (7)	0 (0)
Iran	141 (46)	22 (7)
Italy	400 (78)	12 (1)
Japan	186 (22)	3 (2)
Kuwait	43 (31)	0 (0)
South Korea	1,766 (505)	13 (1)
Singapore	92 (2)	0 (0)

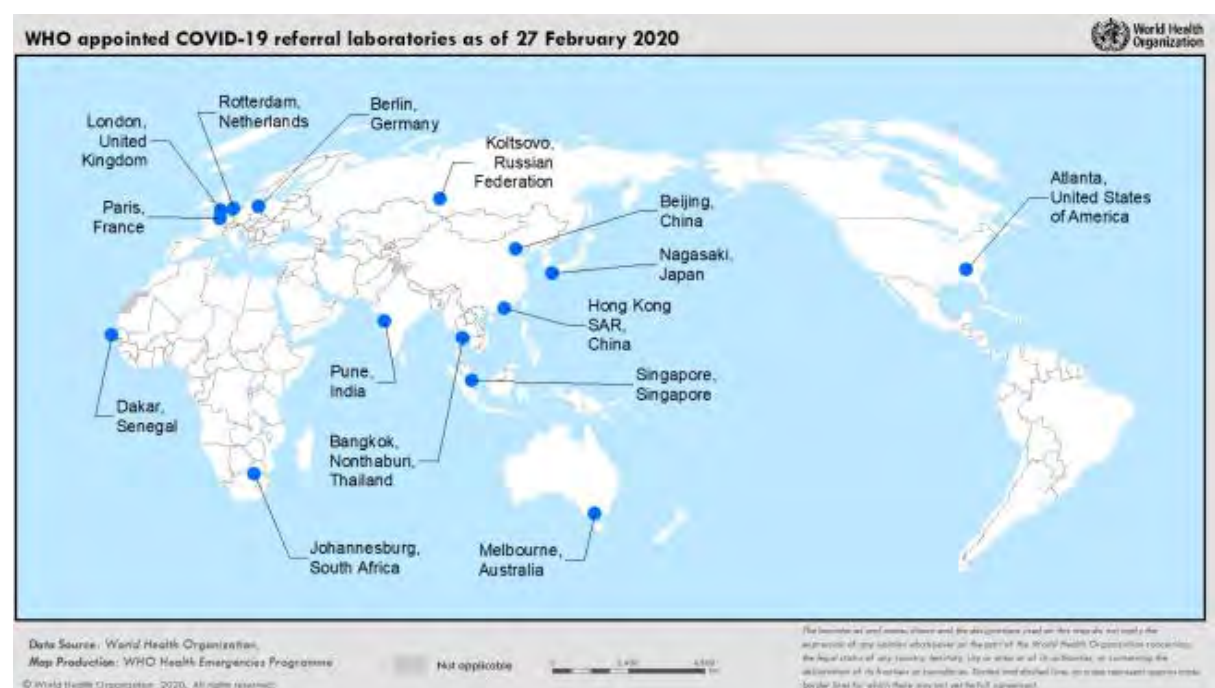
s 6(b)(i)

58. Iran: The most recent reporting from Iran indicates 245 confirmed cases and 26 deaths (apparent mortality rate 10.6%). The high case fatality rate indicates likely under detection. There is a rapid daily increase in cases and clear evidence of international spread from Iran according to new modelling based on exported cases to the UAE, Lebanon and Canada.
59. South Korea: There is a rapid daily increase in cases, but the cases are from more confined areas rather than geographically dispersed.

60. An increasing number of countries (including the USA, Australia, Turkey, the Netherlands, Qatar and Russia) have changed their travel advisories to warn against travel to Italy or are applying quarantines to travellers from Italy.
61. Taiwan has raised their alert level to 1 which broadens the surveillance and mandatory quarantine powers. The increase in alert level was described as a precaution taken for the purposes of future planning, given the rapid increase in cases in some countries. Reports indicate that there is a strong system of contact tracing which has been effective at keeping numbers low. People in self-quarantine are called twice a day.
62. The Government of Israel has announced that all travellers who have been in Japan or South Korea in the last 14 days will not be admitted into Israel.
63. Countries continue to impose restrictions on Korean travellers, with Japan, China, Singapore, and Vietnam among those announcing measures on 27 February 2020.

APPENDICES

Figure 1: Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of COVID-19, 27 February 2020



Source: [n-CoV/20200214-sitrep-38-covid-19.pdf](https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/situation-reports)

Table 2: Number of people in self-isolation where the caller disclosed their address as of 27 February 2020.

Known registrations by DHB																											
	7-Feb	8-Feb	9-Feb	weekly total	10-Feb	11-Feb	12-Feb	13-Feb	14-Feb	15-Feb	16-Feb	weekly total	17-Feb	18-Feb	19-Feb	20-Feb	21-Feb	22-Feb	23-Feb	weekly total	24-Feb	25-Feb	26-Feb	27-Feb			
Auckland District Health Board	3	48	78	129	107	48	140	110	68	46	18	537	43	38	12	11	4	9	3	120	3	15	4	5			
Bay of Plenty District Health Board	0	4	7	11	5	4	11	4	0	5	1	30	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0			
Canterbury District Health Board	31	68	13	112	42	49	40	58	16	11	2	218	5	8	2	1	2	0	0	18	1	2	1	1			
Capital and Coast District Health Board	1	31	15	47	33	16	29	15	7	11	5	116	4	2	2	4	1	5	0	18	1	0	1	0			
Counties Manukau District Health Board	4	38	56	98	86	41	143	156	49	52	21	548	34	19	30	20	0	5	1	109	4	5	0	5			
Hawkes Bay District Health Board	0	0	5	5	7	1	3	8	6	2	1	28	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1			
Hutt Valley District Health Board	2	0	7	9	8	6	11	6	4	3	0	38	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0			
Lakes District Health Board	0	0	5	5	6	0	4	1	0	3	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0			
Mid Central District Health Board	1	4	1	6	2	6	1	8	8	8	1	34	5	3	0	1	2	0	0	11	0	0	0	0			
Nelson Marlborough District Health Board	0	2	0	2	12	2	3	1	6	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Northland District Health Board	3	4	0	7	3	4	13	8	0	1	2	31	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0			
South Canterbury District Health Board	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Southern District Health Board	0	1	7	8	5	5	6	1	3	3	3	26	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	0			
Tairāwhiti District Health Board	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Taranaki District Health Board	0	0	1	1	2	0	11	1	4	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0			
Waikato District Health Board	8	6	21	35	27	9	29	35	9	11	11	131	11	5	3	6	1	0	1	27	0	6	0	0			
Wairarapa District Health Board	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Waitemata District Health Board	11	71	121	203	177	90	224	172	74	84	31	852	52	41	12	27	1	12	3	148	5	2	5	7			
West Coast District Health Board	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	3	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Whanganui District Health Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
Not disclosed	11	33	72	116	137	154	309	193	82	31	14	920	18	42	31	36	4	3	1	135	6	10	6	3			
known DHBs	64	277	341	682	525	283	671	587	259	245	98	2668	157	119	63	76	12	32	8	467	16	30	12	20			
Total registrations	75	310	413	798	662	437	980	780	341	276	112	3588	175	161	94	112	16	35	9	602	22	40	18	23			

Source: Homecare Medical daily reports

NHCC Contact Information:

National Coordinator – Jane Kelley	NHCC_NationalCoordinator@health.govt.nz
Response Manager	NHCC_ResponseManager@health.govt.nz
Operations (Border) 04 816 3431	NHCC_OpsBorder@health.govt.nz
Operations 04 816 3484	NHCC_Operations@health.govt.nz
Logistics 04 816 2378	NHCC_InternalLog@health.govt.nz
PIM 04 816 3993	NHCC_PIM@health.govt.nz
Intelligence 04 816 3909	NHCC_Intelligence@health.govt.nz
Planning 04 816 3915	NHCC_Planning@health.govt.nz
Welfare	NHCC_Welfare@health.govt.nz

NHCC continues to operate 7 days per week.

Next Report

The next report will be a Sitrep at **1300 hrs on Saturday 29 February 2020.**

Prepared by: Shilpi Sharma and James Greenwell, NHCC Intelligence

Approved by: Hamish Gibson, NHCC Response Manager

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQs)

a. Border activity detail

Q: What are the border measures being implemented in New Zealand?

A: New Zealand entry restrictions are currently in place for people who have travelled or transited through mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan) in the past 14 days except for:

- New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm: Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), permanent residents and their immediate family
- Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
- passengers transiting in New Zealand, unless they are New Zealand citizens, permanent residents or their immediate families
- Australian citizens and permanent residents whose primary place of residence is New Zealand.

Q: What should people eligible to enter from China do once arriving in New Zealand?

A: Those who do arrive from China are being asked to self-isolate for 14 days and to register their details with Healthline within 24 hours of arrival on 0800 358 5453.

Q: Do the entry restrictions apply to people who were in mainland China prior to midnight 2 February 2020?

A: No. Anyone who left more than 14 days ago does not need to self-isolate.

Q: Why does New Zealand have border entry restrictions in place?

A: The border entry restrictions are a measure being taken to reduce the chances of potentially infected people arriving in New Zealand and spreading Covid-19 within New Zealand.

Q: What resources are available at international ports of entry?

A: Public health staff at Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch International Airports are meeting and providing information to travellers on flights from mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan) and other international flights. Health staff are available to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in mainland China the last 14 days. A public health nurse will also be available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. Public health staff are also able to respond to ill travellers arriving by sea.

b. Engagement with those self-isolating

Q: Who should self-isolate?

A: The advice to all travellers arriving in New Zealand from mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan), including those who have transited through China, is that they should self-isolate for a period of 14 days. People are asked to register their details with Healthline so that health support can be provided. If you have been in close contact with a person who has a confirmed case of COVID-19 you should self-isolate for 14 days.

Q: Who is self-isolating?

A: As at 24 February 2020, 4,988 people registered as having self-isolated for the past 14 days. There has been a notable increase in the number of people contacting Healthline for advice about self-isolating that require translation services.

Q: What is the engagement with people to self-isolating?

A: Once people have self-registered, Healthline regularly checks on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons. The frequency of contact is dependent on the needs identified. These calls will include welfare checks, providing advice as appropriate for medical issues and referring to other agencies for assistance as needed. Healthline also have a number of staff who are Mandarin speakers to assist.

Q: What is being done to identify those who have not self-isolated?

A: A data-match between the Ministry of Health and Customs has been established so that it is possible to identify those people who have arrived in New Zealand from mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan) but who have not self-registered. Healthline is currently calling these individuals.

Q: What arrangements are in place for people who do not have suitable accommodation to self-isolate?

A: People who do not have suitable accommodation to self-isolate should contact the Government Helpline on 0800 779 997 to discuss their circumstances. For further information, please see the All of Government Factsheet (https://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/pages/covid19_all_of_government_factsheet_17_feb_2020_0.pdf).

c. Consideration / tracking for those who arrived before the border closure (from mainland China)

Q: Do the entry restrictions apply to people who were in mainland China prior to midnight 02 February 2020?

A: No. Anyone who left prior to 14 days from entry to New Zealand will not be affected and does not need to self-isolate.

d. Border management of travellers who have arrived via destinations where COVID-19 is present (other than mainland China)

Q: Are there any travel restrictions in place for people arriving from countries with confirmed cases of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) other than mainland China?

A: No there are no travel restrictions in place for people arriving from countries with confirmed cases of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) other than mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan), unless the traveller had history of travelling through mainland China in the last 14 days.



SITREP 40

NOVEL CORONAVIRUS COVID-19

Issued: **1300 hrs 29 February 2020,**

IN CONFIDENCE

New information in red text

Unless otherwise specified, all information is current as of **1300 hours 29 February 2020.**

SUMMARY

1. An outbreak of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) is ongoing in mainland China with the epicentre in Hubei Province. **The numbers of confirmed cases and deaths in Republic of Korea, Iran and Italy continue to rise. There is one confirmed case in New Zealand.**
2. Since **28 February 2020**, globally there has been an increase of **1358** confirmed cases and **54 new** deaths reported globally. Of the confirmed cases, there has been an increase of **1027** cases outside of **mainland** China. In total, **53** countries have reported confirmed cases. The three main regions that have reported new cases are **Western Pacific with 601 new cases**, **European region with 312 new cases**, **113 new cases reported in the Eastern Mediterranean region** and **1 new case in the Africa region.**
3. **Since 25 February 2020, there have been more new cases reported from countries outside of China than from China. For the first time in recent days, since the onset of symptoms of the first identified case of COVID-19 on 8 December 2019.**
4. On 31 January 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). New Zealand's risk assessment is that the likelihood of one or more imported cases of COVID-19 infection is high. The likelihood of limited transmission is high and the likelihood of sustained transmission, and widespread outbreaks is low-moderate.

KEY MESSAGES

5. **As of 1300 hrs 29 February 2020, there is one confirmed case of COVID-19 in New Zealand. The person is in isolation in hospital in Auckland. The individual has recently travelled through Iran and Bali before entering New Zealand earlier this week. Infection prevention and control protocols are being used to prevent onward spread of COVID-19 in the hospital. The individual is in a negative pressure room, and their condition is improving. The NHCC are in close contact with health care providers looking after the patient and their whanau.**
6. The case definition has now been updated as a result of the Technical Advisory Group's recommendations.
7. Under the revised case definition, category one includes mainland China and **Iran**, people who have travelled from or via from countries in category one in the last 14 days are required to self-isolate for 14 days and contact Healthline after they have left the countries listed.
8. **s 6(a)**
People who have travelled from or via countries listed in category two who develop symptoms of fever, cough or shortness of breath should seek medical advice by first phoning

Healthline's dedicated COVID-19 number **0800 358 5453** or contacting their GP including phoning ahead of their visit.

9. As part of the continued response to COVID-19, from today New Zealanders will begin to see and hear a public health campaign focused on what they can do to protect themselves, their family and whanau.

OUTBREAK SITUATION

10. As of 28 February 2020, there is one confirmed case of COVID-19 in New Zealand.
11. As of 28 February 2020, there are 83,652 confirmed cases of COVID-19 reported globally, an increase of 1,358. Of the 331 new confirmed cases in mainland China 318 are from Hubei Province.
12. There are 2,858 confirmed deaths globally, 2,682 in Hubei Province, 107 in the rest of mainland China, and 69 outside mainland China. Based on the confirmed cases reported globally, the case fatality rate is approximately 3.4 percent (no increase from yesterday).
13. There have been 4,691 confirmed cases reported outside of mainland China, an increase of 1027. Italy reported 650 confirmed COVID-19 cases (250 new cases) and 17 deaths (5 new). Iran reported 245 confirmed COVID-19 cases (104 new cases) and 26 deaths (4 new). South Korea reported a total 2,337 confirmed COVID-19 cases (571 new cases) and 13 deaths.
14. Five new countries (Belarus, Lithuania, Netherlands, New Zealand and Nigeria) have reported confirmed cases of COVID-19 in the past 24 hours.
15. The WHO's risk assessment of the situation is: **very high in mainland China; very high at the regional level; very high at the global level.**
16. The European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) issued an updated risk assessment on 28 February 2020 in light of developments in Italy:
 - The risk associated with COVID-19 infection for people in the EU/EEA and UK is currently considered to be **moderate**.
 - The risk of the occurrence of clusters, similar to the ones in Italy, associated with COVID-19 in other countries in the EU/EEA and the UK, is currently considered to be **moderate to high**.
 - The risk for people from the EU/EEA and the UK travelling/resident in areas with presumed community transmission is currently **high**.
 - The risk for healthcare systems capacity in the EU/EEA and the UK during the peak of the influenza season is **moderate**.
17. Environment, Science and Research Limited (ESR) issued a risk assessment summary for 20 February 2020 that determined (**currently under review**):
 - **Importation risk:** Even with the containment measures in place in China and the border measures currently in place for arrivals from mainland China, the likelihood of one or more cases being imported into New Zealand from China was **HIGH**.
 - Given our geographic accessibility to other countries where there are confirmed cases but only limited transmission and taking into account the varied public health capacity amongst other countries, the likelihood of one or more cases being imported to New Zealand from outside of China was **LOW-MODERATE**.
 - **Transmission risk:** Based on the current situation outside of China and on the available evidence, including limited evidence of pre-symptomatic spread and super spreader events the likelihood of limited transmission in New Zealand is **HIGH**, the

likelihood of sustained transmission is **MODERATE** and the likelihood of widespread outbreaks is **LOW**. This assessment assumes that cases are detected in a timely manner and that infection prevention and control measures are implemented promptly.

- **Public health impact:** The impact on the sector and the public from this emerging issue and preparedness work for COVID-19 is already significant. The public health impact of one or more cases in New Zealand will be **HIGH** both for public health staff, the wider health sector and the community.
- **Public health risk:** Now that the virus has been imported into New Zealand, the likelihood of transmission in New Zealand and the public health impact, the overall public health risk from this event is **HIGH**.

WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

New Zealand Border Response

18. The WHO does not currently recommend any specific measures for travellers and advises against the application of any travel or trade restrictions based on current information. It is the northern hemisphere influenza season and so we expect to see increased numbers of travellers from the northern hemisphere with influenza-like illnesses.
19. On 02 February 2020 New Zealand implemented additional border measures to extend the travel history in the case definition for COVID-19 infection to include travel to mainland China (previously only Hubei province) and to deny entry into New Zealand to people who departed or transited through mainland China from 02 February 2020. The exceptions to this are New Zealand citizens (including those from Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands, which are Countries of the Realm), permanent residents and their immediate family, and air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). These border measures also apply to passengers transiting in New Zealand. The additional border measures aim to reduce the chances of COVID-19 spreading within New Zealand, ie by reducing the number of potentially infected people arriving in NZ and asking those who do arrive from mainland China to self-isolate for 14 days.
20. On 24 February 2020 the New Zealand Government announced a second 8-day extension of temporary border measures restricting travel by people who have left or transited through mainland China in the previous 14 days. This position is reviewed every 48 hours. **On 28 February, the Government announced Iran would be included in the temporary border restrictions with mainland China. In addition, a second category of countries was identified which are experiencing sustained community transmission. Travellers from these countries will receive advice on symptoms of concern and what to do if they become unwell. They will not be required to self-isolate.**
21. Current border-related measures include:
 - Monitoring border measures undertaken by other countries, particularly Australia, and any recommendations from WHO
 - Keeping border stakeholders and the tourism industry informed through border advisories and regular meetings. This includes border agency, airport and airline staff, and accommodation providers
 - Providing advice for responding to ill travellers to public health units and the border sector, including those arriving by sea
 - Ensuring health advice for travellers arriving in New Zealand is displayed at international ports and airports. This includes health advice cards, posters, banners and, where available, electronic signage.
 - **Airlines are being asked to provide health advice cards to all passengers, when they hand out the arrival cards, and to make an in-cabin announcement.**
 - Asking travellers using E-gates if they have been in or transited mainland China in the last 14 days. **This will be updated to include Iran.**

- Supporting public health staff at Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch International Airports who are meeting and providing information to travellers from mainland China. Health staff are available at the primary line to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in or transited through mainland China in the last 14 days. Public health staff are not undertaking screening or clinical assessments of passenger who reports they are unwell. If the passenger's temperature is over 38 C, this will trigger the usual ill-traveller response protocol. Passengers are being provided with information on self-isolation.
 - Healthline has established a dedicated phone line for persons self-isolating to register and will be regularly checking on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons registered
 - Registering passengers with Healthline as they arrive at airports
 - Supporting public health staff to manage potential risks from travellers arriving by sea, including providing three additional questions to be asked during the health clearance process for vessels
 - Responding to reports of ill travellers
 - Undertaking contact tracing for casual and close contacts of confirmed cases on flights to New Zealand.
22. On **29 February 2020**, the New Zealand Customs Service data reported **three flights** arriving with **285 passengers** from mainland China into Auckland International Airport. Several flights from other countries had passengers or crew who had departed or transited through mainland China in the last 14 days. Passengers are being advised to self-isolate and were provided with advice to register with Healthline. Information was also provided to passengers who had left mainland China more than fourteen days ago, as well as to other travellers with general health queries.
23. The Ministry of Health is continuing to work closely with the Border Sector Working Group and Visitor Sector Emergency Advisory Group. The New Zealand Customs Service (Customs) is convening regular meetings of the Border Sector Working Group to facilitate the application of enhanced border measures and to ensure coordination and consistency across agencies. Customs is leading the Border Pillar planning under the Novel Coronavirus Governance Structure.

New Zealand Health Sector Response

24. The Ministry of Health remains the single point of truth for COVID-19.
25. Effective from 30 January 2020, novel coronavirus capable of causing respiratory illness was made a notifiable infectious disease under the Health Act 1956.
26. The ESR, Canterbury Health Laboratories (CHL) and LabPLUS in Auckland are providing a novel coronavirus diagnostic test. They accept respiratory samples from suspected cases that meet the current Ministry of Health case definition (<https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/novel-coronavirus-covid-19/case-definition-2019-ncov-infection>).

National Telehealth Service Update

27. On 28 February, total Healthline saw **1,534** inbound calls managed – one of the highest days ever. Many callers to the helpline refuse to identify themselves. On 28 February there were **324** callers concerned about Coronavirus who did disclose some information. In addition to the **91** callers diverted to the Healthline Coronavirus self-serve micro-site for information. **51** people registered for self-isolation yesterday.
28. Of the callers concerned about Coronavirus who did disclose some information:
- **53** callers were experiencing cold or flu-like symptoms.
 - **141** were regarding people who had been outside NZ in the previous 4 weeks
 - **11** required the use of an interpreter
 - **94%** received self-care advice or information
 - **2,080** registered (people or households) and currently in isolation
 - **4,704** completed isolation
 - Approximately **700** additional household members (in isolation or completed isolation)
 - **7,500** total registrations

(See Figure 3 – 4 and Table 1 in the Appendices for information on self-isolation)

APPENDICES

Figure 1: Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of COVID-19, 28 February 2020

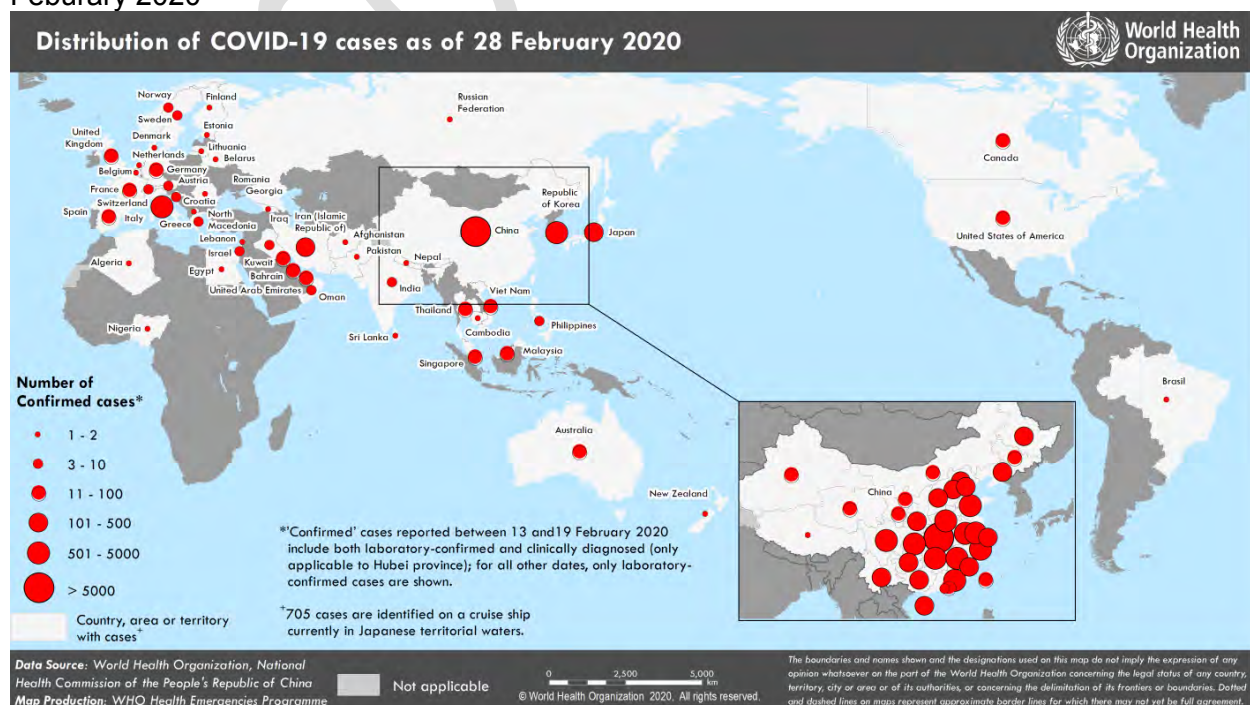


Figure 2: Epidemic curve of confirmed COVID-19 cases (n=4072) reported outside of China, by date of report and WHO region with complete date of reporting through 27 February 2020

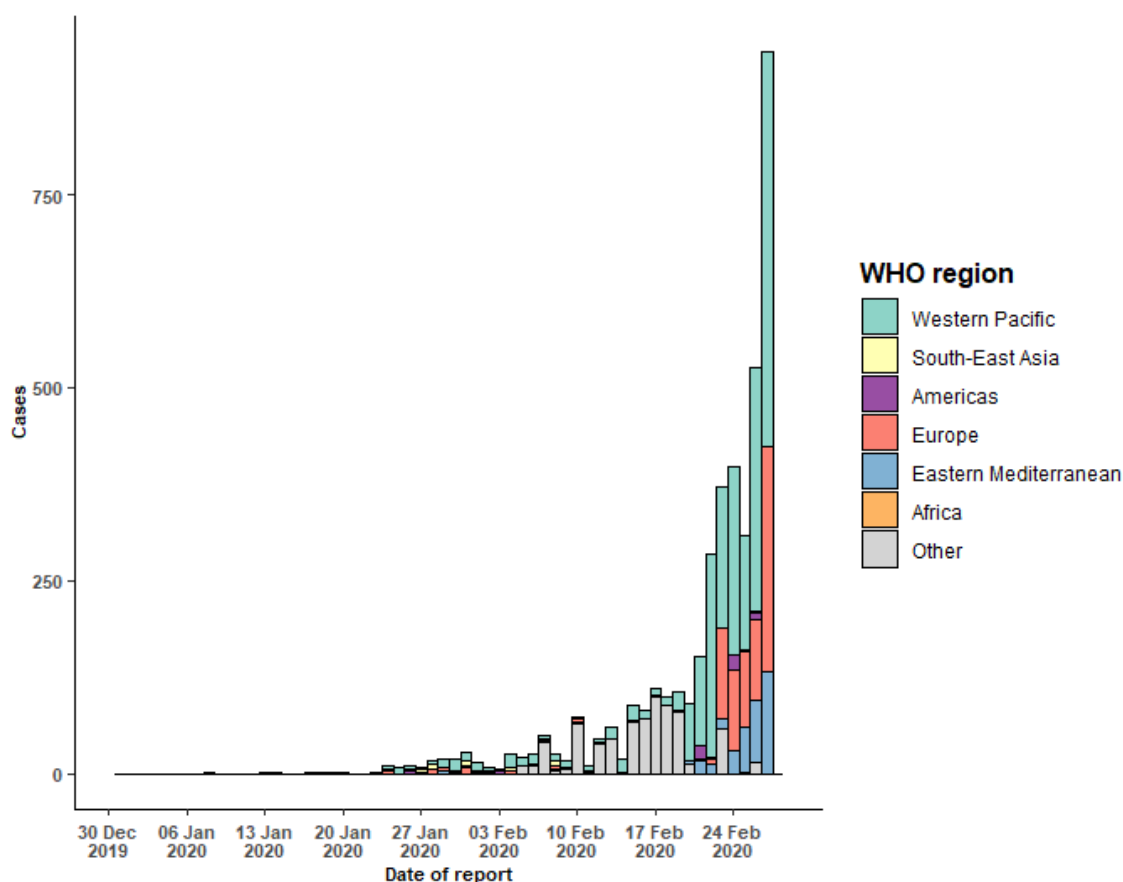


Figure 3: Healthline COVID-19 related call outcomes

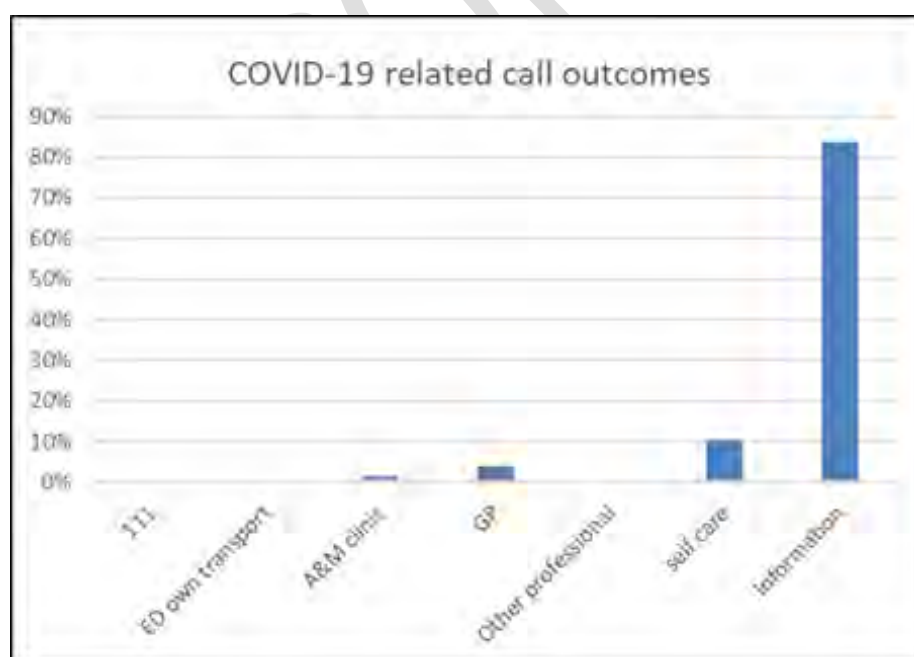


Figure 4: Healthline COVID-19 calls by DHB

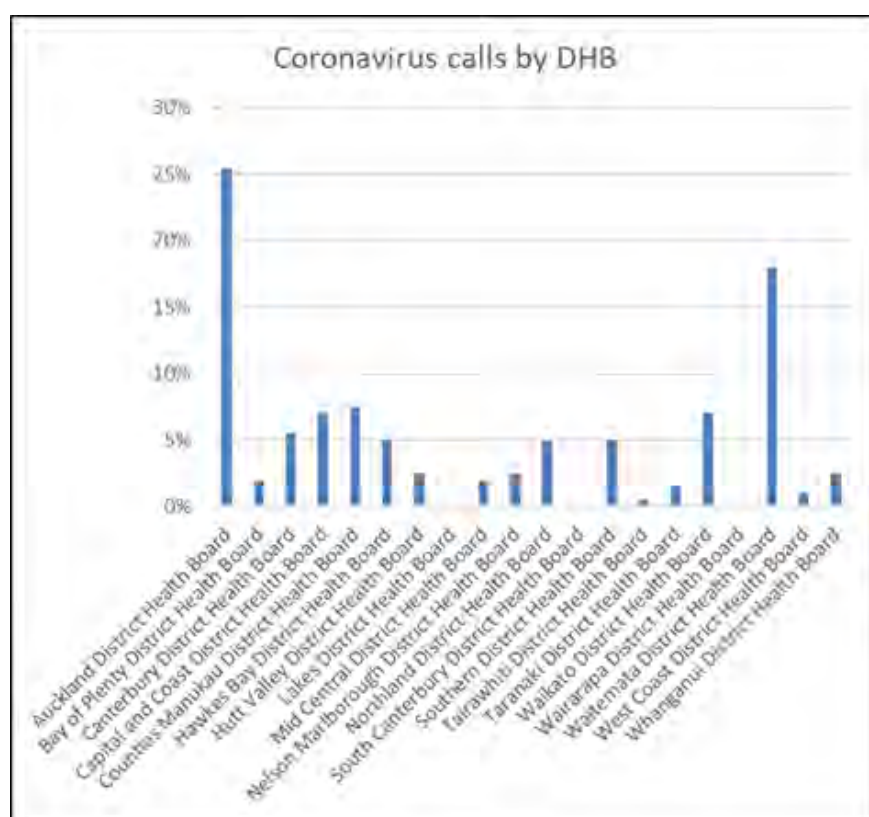


Table 1: Healthline breakdown of number of people in self-isolation by DHB

	7-Feb	8-Feb	9-Feb	weekly total	10-Feb	11-Feb	12-Feb	13-Feb	14-Feb	15-Feb	16-Feb	weekly total	17-Feb	18-Feb	19-Feb	20-Feb	21-Feb	22-Feb	23-Feb	weekly total	24-Feb	25-Feb	26-Feb	27-Feb	28-Feb
Auckland District Health Board	3	48	78	129	107	48	140	110	68	46	18	537	43	38	12	11	4	9	3	120	3	15	4	5	21
Bay of Plenty District Health Board	0	4	7	11	5	4	11	4	0	5	1	30	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Canterbury District Health Board	31	68	13	112	42	49	40	58	16	11	2	218	5	8	2	1	2	0	0	18	1	2	1	1	3
Capital and Coast District Health Board	1	31	15	47	33	16	29	15	7	11	5	116	4	2	2	4	1	5	0	18	1	0	1	0	0
Counties Manukau District Health Board	4	38	56	98	86	41	143	156	49	52	21	548	34	19	30	20	0	5	1	109	4	5	0	5	0
Hawkes Bay District Health Board	0	0	5	5	7	1	3	8	6	2	1	28	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1
Hutt Valley District Health Board	2	0	7	9	8	6	11	6	4	3	0	38	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2
Lakes District Health Board	0	0	5	5	6	0	4	1	0	3	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mid Central District Health Board	1	4	1	6	2	6	1	8	8	8	1	34	5	3	0	1	2	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
Nelson Marlborough District Health Board	0	2	0	2	12	2	3	1	6	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Northland District Health Board	3	4	0	7	3	4	13	8	0	1	2	31	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
South Canterbury District Health Board	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern District Health Board	0	1	7	8	5	5	6	1	3	3	3	26	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	1
Tairāwhiti District Health Board	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taranaki District Health Board	0	0	1	1	2	0	11	1	4	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Waikato District Health Board	8	6	21	35	27	9	29	35	9	11	11	131	11	5	3	6	1	0	1	27	0	6	0	0	1
Wairarapa District Health Board	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waitemata District Health Board	11	71	121	203	177	90	224	172	74	84	31	852	52	41	12	27	1	12	3	148	5	2	5	7	4
West Coast District Health Board	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	3	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whanganui District Health Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Not disclosed	11	33	72	116	137	154	309	193	82	31	14	920	18	42	31	36	4	3	1	135	6	10	6	3	15
known DHBs	64	277	341	682	525	283	671	587	259	245	98	2668	157	119	63	76	12	32	8	467	16	30	12	20	36
Total registrations	75	310	413	798	662	437	980	780	341	276	112	3588	175	161	94	112	16	35	9	602	22	40	18	23	51

NHCC Contact Information:

National Coordinator – Jane Kelley	NHCC_NationalCoordinator@health.govt.nz
Response Manager	NHCC_ResponseManager@health.govt.nz
Operations (Border) 04 816 3431	NHCC_OpsBorder@health.govt.nz
Operations 04 816 3484	NHCC_Operations@health.govt.nz
Logistics 04 816 2378	NHCC_InternalLog@health.govt.nz
PIM 04 816 3993	NHCC_PIM@health.govt.nz
Intelligence 04 816 3909	NHCC_Intelligence@health.govt.nz
Planning 04 816 3915	NHCC_Planning@health.govt.nz
Welfare	NHCC_Welfare@health.govt.nz

NHCC continues to operate 7 days per week.

Next Report

The next report will be a Sitrep at **1300 hrs on Sunday 1 March 2020.**

Prepared by: Kenneth Gustafson, NHCC Intelligence

Approved by: Jane Kelley, NHCC Response Manager

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQs)

a. Border activity detail

Q: What are the border measures being implemented in New Zealand?

A: New Zealand entry restrictions are currently in place for people who have travelled or transited through mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan) and **Iran** in the past 14 days except for:

- New Zealand citizens (including those from the three Countries of the Realm: Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands), permanent residents and their immediate family
- Air crews who have been using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
- passengers transiting in New Zealand, unless they are New Zealand citizens, permanent residents or their immediate families
- Australian citizens and permanent residents whose primary place of residence is New Zealand.

Q: What should people eligible to enter from China or Iran do once arriving in New Zealand?

A: Those who do arrive from China or Iran are asked to self-isolate for 14 days and to register their details with Healthline within 24 hours of arrival on [0800 358 5453](tel:08003585453).

Q: Do the entry restrictions apply to people who were in mainland China prior to midnight 2 February 2020?

A: No. Anyone who left more than 14 days ago does not need to self-isolate.

Q: Why does New Zealand have border entry restrictions in place?

A: The border entry restrictions are a measure being taken to reduce the chances of potentially infected people arriving in New Zealand and spreading Covid-19 within New Zealand.

Q: What resources are available at international ports of entry?

A: Public health staff at Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch International Airports are meeting and providing information to travellers on flights from mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan) and other international flights. Health staff are available to provide advice to any travellers identified as having been in mainland China the last 14 days or **Iran in the last 14 days**. A public health nurse will also be available to take the temperature of any passenger who reports they are unwell. Public health staff are also able to respond to ill travellers arriving by sea.

b. Engagement with those self-isolating

Q: Who should self-isolate?

A: The advice to all travellers arriving in New Zealand from mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan), including those who have transited through China, or **Iran** is that they should self-isolate for a period of 14 days. People are asked to register their details with Healthline so that health support can be provided. If you have been in close contact with a person who has a confirmed case of COVID-19 you should self-isolate for 14 days.

Q: Who is self-isolating?

A: As at 28 February 2020, 7,500 people have registered for self-isolation. There has been a notable increase in the number of people contacting Healthline for advice about self-isolating that require translation services.

Q: What is the engagement with people to self-isolating?

A: Once people have self-registered, Healthline regularly checks on the welfare and wellbeing of those persons. The frequency of contact is dependent on the needs identified. These calls will include welfare checks, providing advice as appropriate for medical issues and referring to other agencies for assistance as needed. Healthline also have a number of staff who are Mandarin speakers to assist.

Q: What is being done to identify those who have not self-isolated?

A: A data-match between the Ministry of Health and Customs has been established so that it is possible to identify those people who have arrived in New Zealand from mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan) and Iran but who have not self-registered. Healthline is currently calling these individuals.

Q: What arrangements are in place for people who do not have suitable accommodation to self-isolate?

A: People who do not have suitable accommodation to self-isolate should contact the Government Helpline on 0800 779 997 to discuss their circumstances. For further information, please see the All of Government Factsheet (https://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/pages/covid19_all_of_government_factsheet_17_feb_2020_0.pdf).

c. Consideration / tracking for those who arrived before the border closure (from mainland China)

Q: Do the entry restrictions apply to people who were in mainland China prior to midnight 02 February 2020?

A: No. Anyone who left prior to 14 days from entry to New Zealand will not be affected and does not need to self-isolate.

d. Border management of travellers who have arrived via destinations where COVID-19 is present (other than mainland China)

Q: Are there any travel restrictions in place for people arriving from countries with confirmed cases of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) other than mainland China?

A: No there are no travel restrictions in place for people arriving from countries with confirmed cases of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) other than mainland China (not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan), unless the traveller had history of travelling through mainland China in the last 14 days.