

INTER-REGIONAL AVSEC SEMINAR CAIRO, EGYPT-13 TO 15 NOV. 2018

Status of Implementation of Aviation Security Plans in Africa (ASIPs) By: Justus Nyunja-ICAO



Overview

- Background and context of Aviation Security Improvement Plans (ASIPs)
- Purpose, structure, implementation process and management of an ASIP
- Benefits and challenges



Foundations

- Established practices of the Secretariat
- Assembly Resolution A39-18: Declaration on Aviation Security
- UNSCR 2309
- ICAO Strategic Objective: Security and Facilitation
- ICAO Comprehensive Aviation Security Strategy (ICASS)
- Aviation Security Assistance and Capacity Building Strategy
- No Country Left Behind



Aviation Security Assistance and Capacity Building Strategy

The ICAO Assistance and Capacity Building Strategy for Aviation Security, approved by the Secretary General in May 2011, sets out the Secretariat's strategy for the renewal and redirection of ICAO assistance and capacitybuilding to support aviation security enhancement.





Provides a multi-phase assistance framework tailored to a State's specific needs

- outlines the scope of assistance to be provided to a State to address deficiencies
- developed collaboratively with the appropriate State authority responsible for aviation security, and with stakeholders
- clarifies roles, commitments, deliverables and funding for each assistance activity

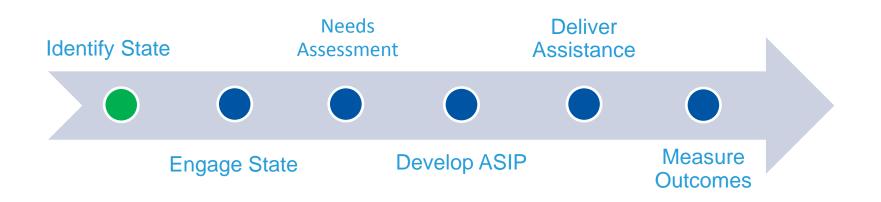


ASIP Purpose (cont'd)

- facilitates the monitoring of assistance activities so that adjustments can be made, if necessary, and enables ICAO and the State to have a single, structured point of reference for coordinated action
- establishes a phased approach to assistance activities and results
- fulfilment of milestones is an indicator of progress in the State's ability to meet its aviation security (AVSEC) obligations



ASIP Process Map





Identify State

USAP Audit Result
Flight volume
Number of int'l destinations





SECURITY & FACILITATION NO COUNT

NO COUNTRY LEFT BEHIND

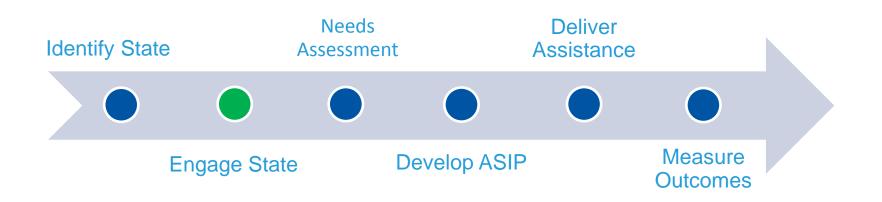
Identify State – Other Factors

Significant security concerns
State request
Act of unlawful interference
Specific threat information
Available resources





ASIP Process Map





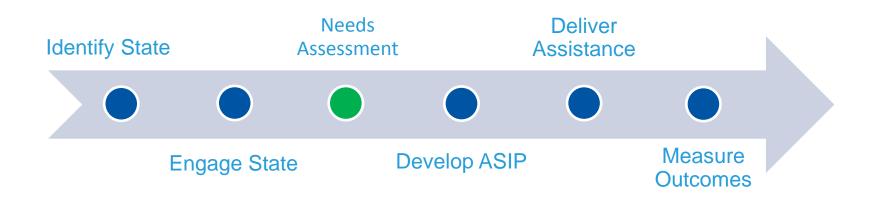
Engage State

Proactive outreach by ICAO
Response to State inquiry
Through partners
Through Regional Organizations
Through Industry





ASIP Process Map





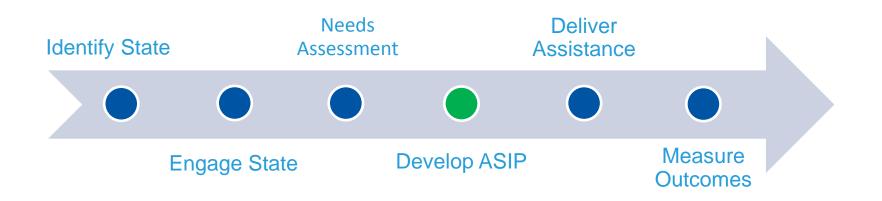
Needs Assessment

- What is the State's AVSEC commitment?
- What gaps and challenges need to be overcome to fulfil their objective?
- Why do these challenges exist?
- How can the challenges be addressed?
- Is assistance needed? If so, how can ICAO help'





ASIP Process Map





ASIP Structure

- Objectives
- Strategy
- Measures (actions, dates, outcomes and phases)
- Funding and other resource arrangements
- State commitments and conditions
- ICAO commitments and conditions





ASIP Structure (cont'd)

- Partner engagement
- Regional mechanisms
- Project oversight and management
- Project monitoring and reporting
- Outcome evaluation
- Plan decommissioning





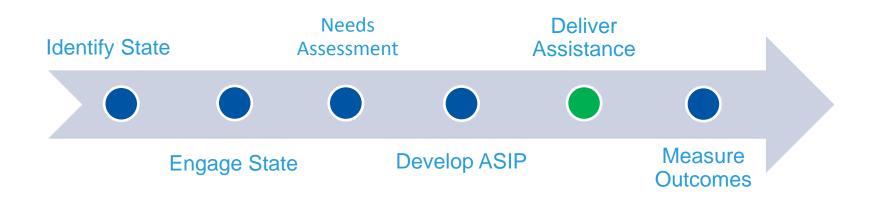
Assistance tools

- Short Term (ISD-SEC) or Long Term (TCB)
- Develop/review national programmes
- Provide in-Country AVSEC Training, including OJTs and workshops
- Assistance with AVSEC Crisis Management Exercises
- Etc.





ASIP Process Map



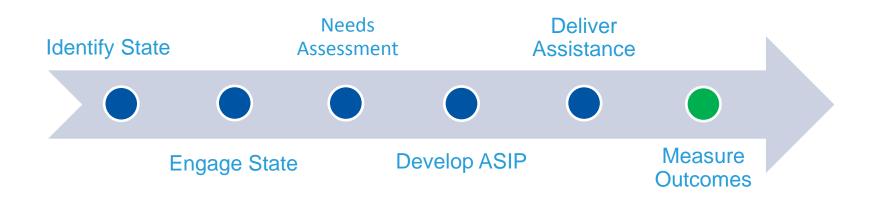


Deliver Assistance

- Coordinated and managed by the Regional Office and Headquarters with State designated points of contact (POCs)
 - HQ: Provides Assistance Quality Control, Prioritization Analysis, Representation at PRC, MARB, International Partnerships
- Each assistance activity administered separately
- Use of ICAO, Member State and partner subject-matter experts as well as Technical Co-operation Bureau consultants
- Focus on transfer of knowledge and skills to build sustained capacity



ASIP Process Map





Measuring Outcomes

- Establish AVSEC Assistance Performance Indicators at the start of an ASIP
 - > available USAP audit results
 - ICAO needs assessments
 - Assessments/audits completed by partners and shared with ICAO by the recipient State





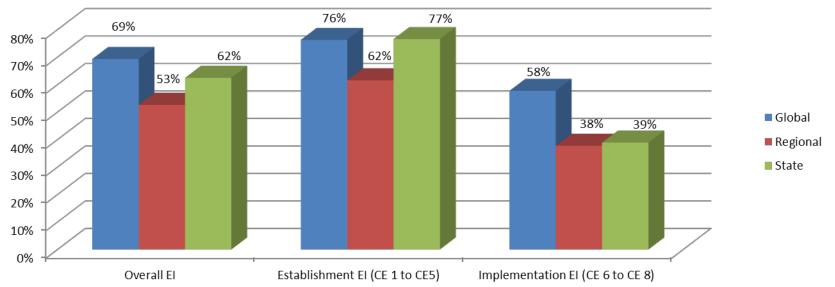
Measuring Outcomes (cont'd)

- Measure progress at the end of each activity
 - Evidence of output (updated documents, draft/final programmes, hiring, training, etc.)
 - Instructor/consultant reports
 - Self-assessment by State
- Measure progress at the end of the ASIP and beyond
 Post ASIP survey
 - USAP results

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Measuring Outcomes (no pre-assistance audit data)

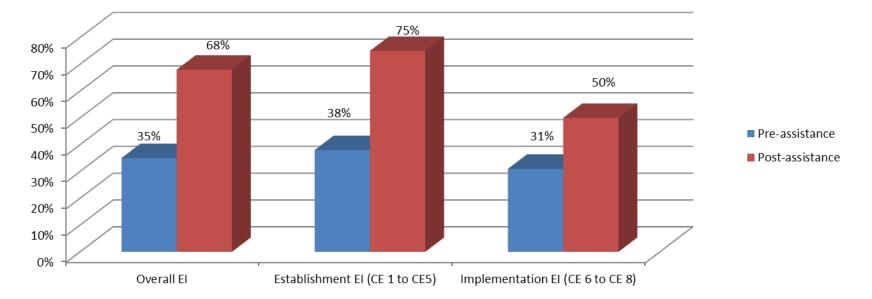




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Measuring Outcomes (with pre-assistance audit data)





ASIP Recipients

- 29 States have been engaged in the ASIP process, 20 are currently engaged:
- •13 States in Africa;
- •4 States in the Americas; and
- •3 States in the Asia and Pacific (APAC) Regid



States Engaged in Africa

Benin; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Comoros; Congo; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Djibouti; Gabon; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Liberia; Madagascar; Malawi; Mauritania; Niger; Sao Tome and Principe; Sierra Leone; and Swaziland.



ASIP Process Summary

- Identify and prioritize States in need of assistance
- Evaluate the needs in a holistic manner with the State
- Set goals and achievable milestones with the State
- Commit resources when and where appropriate
- Integrate partnerships
- Focus on sustainable results
- Help States help themselves





ASIP Challenges

- Obtaining current information on the needs of each State
- Distinguishing the ASIP process as different from the audit process
- Government changes/POC changes at the State level during the ASIP process
- Coordination of partner commitments and resources
- Managing project timelines
- Sustained funding





ASIP Benefits

- Establishes a collaborative relationship with the State
- Incentivizes the fulfilling of commitments
- Fosters will at the State level to strengthen national AVSEC system
- Provides structure and alignment to new and existing assistance activities
- Developed, implemented and managed collectively
- Success belongs to the State
- Intensify regional cooperation efforts





The meeting is invited to:

- a) Encourage member States to further support the ICAO aviation security assistance programme; and
- b) Encourage States encountering difficulties in the implementation of the SARPs of Annex 17 Security and the security-related provisions of Annex 9 Facilitation consider seeking assistance.



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