

CAPSCA-MID/8 Meeting Recommendations

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Mohamed Iheb Hamdi

Regional Officer for Aerodromes and Ground Aids CAPSCA MID Regional Coordinator





- The meeting encouraged States to implement the CART II Recommendations and guidance included in TOGD and the ICAO Testing and Cross-Border Risk Management Measures Manual.
- The meeting noted that the later guidance are not SARPs, however the MID DGCA/3 Virtual meeting (7 December 2020) will be endorsing Conclusions to foster their implementation.
- The meeting encouraged States to continuously update their status of implementation of the CART recommendations and guidance on the COVID-19 Response and Recovery Implementation Centre (CRRIC).





- The meeting encouraged states to train experts through the ICAO Training Package "Conducting a technical assistance visit to CAPSCA Member States and Airports" in order to enhance capacity building at national level and establish a pool of certified experts at regional level, qualified to perform CAPSCA assistance visits.
- The meeting encouraged States to deploy the Implementation Package on Public Health Corridors (iPack PHCs) to restore international travel through the implementation of Public Health Corridors by supporting Civil Aviation Authorities (CAAs) in sharing information, applying mutually accepted public health measures and concluding bilateral or multilateral agreements.





- The meeting encouraged States to request the conduct of CAPSCA Assistance Visit for their International Airports.
- The meeting encouraged States, receiving CAPSCA Assistance Visit for their International Airports, to share their experience (report, identified gaps, corrective action plans, lessons learned, etc.) with other States.
- The meeting agreed on the organization of :
 - a. joint CAPSCA meetings with adjacent Regions (EUR/NAT, APAC and AFI).
 - b. a Workshop on Aviation Medicine (previously planned) back-to-back with one of the upcoming CAPSCA-MID meetings





- Adjustment and discontinuation of risk mitigation measures should be based on a thorough risk assessment that is conducted systematically and regularly (ideally every two weeks).
- Detailed information on departure countries' local transmission indicators, health services capacities, and public health and social measures should be utilized in informing a risk assessment.
- WHO therefore encouraged national authorities to proactively and transparently share upto-date data on incidence, public health and health services capacity and public health and social measures.







- WHO <u>does not</u> recommend Quarantine.
- WHO recommends that travellers follow personal preventive measures (maintain at least 1-metre distance, use masks when distance cannot be maintained and wash hands frequently); avoid spaces that are closed, crowded or involve close contact; and self-monitor for the potential onset of symptoms for 14 days after arrival.
- Travellers should report symptoms and travel history to local health authorities. Any traveller identified as
 a contact of a COVID-19 case should be quarantined, as part of national response strategies and in
 accordance with WHO guidance for quarantine, and tested if symptoms consistent with COVID-19
 develop at any point during the quarantine period







- International travellers <u>should not</u> be categorized as suspected COVID-19 cases.
- WHO <u>does not recommend</u> travellers as a priority group for testing. In principle, high-risk settings and high-risk groups should be prioritized for testing, in line with WHO's guidance, when resources are limited, to avoid diverting resources from settings and patients where testing can have a higher public health impact and drive action.





Future Work Programme

- CAPSCA Assistance visit-Bahrain in **Q4 2021**
- CAPSCA-MID/9 meeting: Bahrain in Q4 2021
- Aviation Medicine (previously planned) back-to-back with one of the upcoming CAPSCA-MID meeting



