

# ICAO updates: HLCC, CAPSCA Global Symposium, 41st Assembly

Manila, December 2022



### **The CAPSCA Programme**

**ICAO Programme** 

Collaborative Arrangement for the Prevention and Management of public health events in Civil Aviation



Multi-sector co-operation Aviation, public health, medical specialties, tourism, and others

Multi-level collaboration International, regional, national, local Multiple entities coordination UN organization, States, Industry organizations, independent experts

#### Approach

Evidence-informed, science-based, riskedbased, practical



#### **CAPSCA** activities

**Preparedness and Response** 





#### **CAPSCA in COVID-19**











#### **CAPSCA in COVID-19**

Resilience

Mental health

Aviation medical certification

**Aviation continuity** 

Passengers flights



#### **Essential services**

Cargo flights

Crew protection

Health personnel

State support

Repatriation flights

Transport of human remains



### **HLCC Outcomes (1)**

A total of 1,786 representatives from 129 Member States and 38 international organizations

- Agenda Item 6: Facilitation operational measures related to the COVID-19 pandemic and beyond
- Agenda Item 7: Enhancing National Coordination and International Cooperation





### **HLCC Outcomes (2)**

- Collaborate with relevant international organizations and industry to develop a crisis response framework for future health-related crises that would enable the international aviation community to rapidly respond to a health-related crisis
- Continue to adapt and provide for a quick response mechanism in ICAO that would issue urgent guidance to Member States in the event of an outbreak and develop casespecific guidance on how to implement a Public Health Corridor for a particular outbreak



### **HLCC Outcomes (3)**

- Review the CAPSCA framework and governance to optimize preparedness planning and response to public health emergencies
- Support the strengthening of the CAPSCA framework





### **HLCC Outcomes (4)**

 Develop a comprehensive framework to be followed in response to significant public health emergencies, with specific reference to multi-sector risk assessment, a rapid initial response, and ongoing monitoring during the evolution of the emergency, and enabling national and international cooperation to prevent unnecessary interference with international traffic and trade.





### **CAPSCA Symposium outcomes: High level (1)**

- Need for leadership and cross-sectoral collaboration
- Early engagement of political leadership at national and sub-national levels
- Decisions are science-driven and evidence-based, yet also operational and implemented rapidly and adequately
- Different mandates and perspectives of the different sectors need to be taken into account
- Need for analysis of measures implemented during the pandemic
- Develop capacities and ensure investments in pandemic preparedness
- Establish a robust system of communication





### **CAPSCA Symposium outcomes: High level (2)**

- More standardization of health measures between states, realizing that it might not be possible to reach international consensus
- All stakeholders at all levels to continue to build relationships ahead of time
- Consider lessons learned when coordinating health measures in order to maintain essential air cargo operations, air ambulance operations and aviation safety (due to effects on aviation personnel).
- Use ICAO, WHO and CAPSCA mechanisms and tools
- In-house medical capacity (within aviation entities) recommended
- Resources and capacity building at all levels important
- Leverage other emergency frameworks





### **CAPSCA Symposium outcomes: CAPSCA (1)**

- CAPSCA working efficiently inclusiveness, flexibility and collaboration
- Consider ways to develop better standards faster with approval by ICAO
- Harmonization important consider SARPs, while allowing for customized protocols
- Continue to connect organization standards setting, resource mobilization and implementation activities.





### **CAPSCA Symposium outcomes: CAPSCA (2)**

- Leverage WHO and State/ Regional Centers of Disease Control consider instruments to formalize collaboration
- Preserve and maintain the momentum in order to be ready for the next pandemic
- Scientific repository of reliable guidance and tools to improve risk management planning and capabilities in states
- CAPSCA to maintain a balance in formulating recommendations and developing tools and measures to support implementation.





### **CAPSCA Symposium outcomes: Facilitation**

#### States should:

- Implement National Facilitation Committees
- Use the Passenger Health Locator Form
- Consider adopting the ICAO specifications for Visible Digital Seals
- Send their public key certificates to ICAO for publication in the ICAO
   Health Master List tools when applicable
- Ensure the auditing of Chapter 10 of Annex 9





#### **Methods to strengthen CAPSCA (1)**

- Increased inclusiveness, membership and funding
- Formalization within the ICAO framework
- Additional human resources
- Building more capacity in member states and industry organizations
- Develop policies and procedures to support scientific analysis
- Identifying relevant triggers and criteria to improve efficiency during PHE
- Flexibility and agility to adapt quickly, including scaling measures up and down





#### **Methods to strengthen CAPSCA (2)**

- Customizable templates for multiple scenarios
- Include an audit element in CAPSCA assistance visits
- Structured dedicated working groups to achieve objectives
- Update guidance and activities based on practical feedback
- Develop response plans less reactive and more pro-active
- Actively tracking disease outbreaks





#### **CAPSCA Symposium Statement**

- 1. Urge the CAPSCA Member States to support implementation of the conclusions of the CAPSCA Global Symposium;
- 2. Endorse CAPSCA's recommendation that an Aviation Health Plan with objectives, priorities, goals and targets as necessary should be developed;
- 3. Request CAPSCA partners to continue providing in-kind collaboration for CAPSCA's future work;
- 4. Request CAPSCA non-Member States to become members to build global aviation related public health emergency preparedness, response planning and resilience;
- 5. Request CAPSCA to continue to build closer collaboration with all relevant Organizations to assist States through Technical Assistance visits to aviation stakeholders.







### **CAPSCA and MPSG Working Paper (Summary)**

The Council, in WP/57 Revision No.1, outlined the governance of the ICAO CAPSCA Programme and the progress of the implementation of Resolutions A37-13, A39-24, A40-14, highlighting lessons learned from the pandemic and the recommendations from the HLCC and the CAPSCA global symposium. The committee supported the strengthening of CAPSCA and the activities of the MPSG, urged States to support ICAO with extra-budgetary contributions and emphasized the importance of implementing Resolutions A39-24 and A40-14. The committee further endorsed the draft Resolution A41-12/2 to supersede Resolution A37-13 and recommended approval by the Assembly.



- 1. Directs ICAO to establish a crisis response framework and mechanisms to support States with the implementation Assembly Resolution 39-24;
- 2. Directs ICAO to continue to engage with WHO and other relevant organizations establishing formalized collaboration agreements to strengthen CAPSCA and public health related Facilitation activities;



### **Assembly Outcomes**

3. Directs ICAO to continue to collaborate with the WHO and other public health groups, with other relevant aviation medicine and other relevant specialist medical organizations, with Planning and Implementation Regional Groups (PIRGs) and the Regional Aviation Safety Groups (RASGs) and working with the Air Navigation Commission, with aviation subject matter expert groups including such as the Personnel Training and Licensing Panel, and the Safety Management Panel to enable the sharing of information and resources for purposes of global harmonization relating to the prevention and management of public health emergencies



- 4. Approves the development of an Aviation Health Management Plan by CAPSCA under the direction of the MPSG supporting implementation efforts of comprehensive management of health in aviation, by consolidating the various references to medical and health-related SARPs contained in the Annexes to the Convention into a comprehensive repository for the management of health in aviation in order
- 5. Directs ICAO to give duly consideration to the development of a Procedures for Air Navigation Services (PANS) Health in order to further support States in implementing health-related ICAO SARPs;



- 6. Urges Contracting States to ensure that the medical, public health and aviation sectors collaborate to develop a national preparedness plan for aviation which addresses Public Health Emergencies of International Concern (PHEIC) and/or other public health emergencies as appropriate, which is integrated with the general national preparedness plan and aligned with the Sendai Disaster Risk Reduction Framework;
- 7. Urges Contracting States to ensure that the national preparedness plan for aviation complies with the ICAO SARPs, PANS and the World Health Organization International Health Regulations (2005) and is based on scientific principles and on the guidelines from ICAO and the World Health Organization;



- 8. Urges Contracting States to establish requirements for the involvement of stakeholders such as aviation medical experts, airport operators, aircraft operators, air navigation service providers and others as appropriate, in the development of relevant health-related plans in aviation;
- Urges Contracting States to participate in the Collaborative Arrangement for the Prevention and Management of Public Health Events in Civil Aviation (CAPSCA) programme, to strengthen the programme and ensure that its goals are achieved;



- 10. Urges Contracting States to support the activities of subject matter expert groups (e.g. the MPSG and Facilitation Panel (FALP)) to protect the health and safety of aviation personnel and passengers that could affect either health or pose a risk to safe air travel during public health emergencies; and
- 11. Declares that this resolution supersedes Resolution A37-13



### **CAPSCA future: Applying lessons learned**

#### **CASAG**

- Risk indicators
- Effectiveness of measures
- Criteria escalation and relaxation of measures
- Risk assessment framework – all types of public health emergencies

#### **Innovation group**

- Refine existing tools
- Develop new tools
- Global digital platform
- Telemedicine
- New research

#### **Guidance**

- Update Cross border Risk Manual
- New CAPSCA manual
- Customizable templates
- Aviation personnel specific
- Passenger specific

### Capacity building

- All types of public health emergencies
- New training modules
- Updated I-Pack

#### **Assistance/ Assessment visits**

- Funding
- Virtual focus areas
- Targeted Assistance visits
- On-site certification



#### **CAPSCA future strategy**

↑CAPSCA membership
↑CAPSCA Participation
Collaborative decisions
Alignment Sendai Framework
Agreements
Memoranda of Understanding

Lessons learned
CASAG (scientific group)
States, partners, sponsors
Customizable Templates
Aviation Health Plan
PANS: Health
CAPSCA manual



Financial support

Human resources

Innovation e.g. telemedicine Digital tools Global digital platform CAPSCA Innovation working group



### Thank You!