Public Health in Aviation

Collaboration between World Health Organization and the International Civil Aviation Organization

World Health Organization

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

A United Nations Specialized Agency

Goal: Collaboration in the prevention and management of public health events in civil aviation

WHO

Ministries of Health

ICAO

National Civil Aviation Authorities

To bridge the knowledge between public health and the aviation industry

Objectives

- To support collaboration between civil aviation and public health in the prevention and management of public health events in Civil Aviation

- To improve public health emergency planning and response in aviation

- To integrate protocols and guidance used by WHO and ICAO/CAPSCA
  - WHO IHR Core Capacities
  - ICAO Standards and Recommended Practices
  - CAPSCA Assistance visits

- To compare and contrast certification approaches
  - Aerodrome certification by civil aviation authorities
  - Airport and Port Certification by WHO

Collaboration

> WHO – provides leadership on global health matters within UN system

- **Office for Global Capacities, Alert & Response** supports State Parties in implementation and sustainability of International Health Regulations (2005)

> ICAO – UN organization that works with Member States and international organizations to develop international Standards and Recommended Practices for State Civil Aviation Authorities

- **CAPSCA** -Collaborative Arrangement for the Prevention and Management of Public Health Events in Civil Aviation
- A programme to assist States with implementation of the WHO International Health Regulations (2005) in the aviation sector (civil aviation authorities, airports and airlines)

Legal Framework States Commitment

ICAO

- Convention on International Civil Aviation (*Chicago Convention)* applicable to all signatories
- ICAO standards and recommended practices (SARPs) are legally enforceable by national civil aviation authorities

WHO

- International Health Regulations (2005) is a Convention adopted by State Parties
- Core capacities include requirement for national legislation to support IHR activities
- Legally enforced by national health authorities

Roles related to IHR

Both assist State Parties with implementation of the WHO International Health Regulations (2005) in the aviation sector (CAAs, airports and airlines)

WHO

- Providing guidance and tools to implement, sustain and monitor IHR core capacities at PoE
- Networking and other assistance in all regions
- Training
  - face to face
  - Online e-learning

ICAO/CAPSCA

- Promoting inter-sectoral communication and collaboration
- Facilitating aviation sector response to a public health event
- Providing assistance to develop core capacities regarding public health emergency preparedness and response at international airports

Working Together – Examples of actions taken by ICAO, in collaboration with WHO

Amendment to ICAO documentation

- Annex 6 - *Operations* (carriage of Universal Precaution Kit for cabin crew to manage a public health event on board)
- Annex 9 – *Facilitation* (communication procedures/identification of an infectious traveller when on board. Also see IHR, Annex 9)
- Annex 11 – *Air Traffic Services* (emergency plan for a public health event)
  - *Procedures for Air Navigation Services - Air Traffic Management (communication procedures)*
- Annex 14 – *Aerodromes* (emergency plan includes provisions for a public health event).
- Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air (including transport of radioactive individuals e.g. for treatment)

- May 2013: Questions on public health preparedness planning included in ICAO audit programme (audits civil aviation authorities for their oversight capabilities)

EMERGENCY PLANS FOR AVIATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Required Emergency Contingency Plans

State / National level

- National Aviation Plan, developed by national civil aviation authority, in line with ICAO SARPS
- National Public Health Emergency contingency plan, developed by Ministry of Health with relevant stakeholders including PoE

Point of Entry (Airport)

- Each international aerodrome must have an *Aerodrome Emergency Plan*
- *A*irport emergency plan should include a public health component, developed between the aerodrome and public health authorities

An integrated public health contingency plan is a core capacity under IHR(2005).

ICAO Emergency Planning Requirements

Annex 9 – Facilitation (2007 amendment)
"A Contracting State shall establish a national aviation plan in preparation for an outbreak of a communicable disease posing a public health risk or public health emergency of international concern".

The national civil aviation authority must certify all international aerodromes operating within their State.

- All certified aerodromes must have an Aerodrome Emergency Plan which will address all aviation related crises as well as public health events management

WHO Public Health Contingency Planning under IHR(2005)

- **IHR** requires an **individual** public health emergency contingency plan for **each « designated » airport**

- **Core capacity will be met if Aerodrome emergency plan contains contingency plan for public health event management**

WHO IHR(2005) Core Capacities

ICAO Standards and Recommended Practices

WHO IHR(2005) Core Capacities

- The IHR (2005) specifically require all State Parties to develop core capacities for surveillance, preparedness and response towards all public health threats.

- Countries should also have the capacity to rapidly share and access relevant information within the country and with the global community.

- IHR also has requirements for sanitary conditions and services at international ports, airports and ground.

- Each state party shall assess the IHR core capacities and report the status to World Health Assembly annually

- Upon request of State Parities, WHO may arrange to certify that airport/port meets the IHR core capacity requirements.

Ref: http://www.who.int/ihr/about/en/

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ICAO Standards and Recommended Practices

ICAO provisions are developed in the following forms:

- Standards and Recommended Practices - collectively referred to as SARPs; SARPs cover all technical and operational aspects of international civil aviation, such as safety, personnel licensing, operation of aircraft, aerodromes, air traffic services, accident investigation and the environment.

- Procedures for Air Navigation Services - called PANS;

- Regional Supplementary Procedures - referred to as SUPPs; and

- Guidance Material in several formats.

http://www.icao.int/safety/airnavigation/Pages/standard.aspx

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CAPSCA - Collaborative arrangement for the prevention and management of public health events in civil aviation

CAPSCA Partners

Five regional CAPSCA projects

- Meetings

- Seminars/Workshops/Exercises/Training

- Develop and improve guidance and tools

- Web site reference information source

- Assistance Visits to States and Airports

- Provide advice

Assistance Visit (AV) Objectives

- Promote and facilitate communication, cooperation, coordination & collaboration between the civil aviation and public health sectors

- Awareness training on ICAO and WHO Public Health Emergency (PHE) requirements for the aviation sector

- Evaluate existing PHE provisions in the aviation system – gap analysis

- Assist States by providing advice

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AV Checklist Components

- Administrative
- Documentation
- EOC
- RFFS
- Immigration
- Customs
- Cargo & Baggage handlers

- ANSP
- Medical
- AVSEC
- Infrastructure
- Aircraft operators
- Media

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AV Checklist

STATE AND AIRPORT ASSISTANCE VISIT CHECKLIST

State	
Airport/City	
Dates	
Civil Aviation Authority	
National Coordinator	
Airport Operator	
Focal Point	
Public Health Authority	
Focal Point CAPSCA Visit Team Leader and Technical Advisors	

	Reference	Yes	No	Remarks
MINISTRATIVE				
an entity fulfil the function of the tent Authority'' (as defined in the WHO onal Health Regulations (2005) i.e. does an ve responsibility for implementation of, In r, IHR (2005) Articles: 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 5, 36, 38, 40, 41, 43, 46 and Annex 1(B), 4, Which entity?	IHR Article 1, Definitions			
e Civil Aviation Regulations cover public mergency related provisions of ICAO s and guidance material?	National Documentation			
Annex 6				
Annex 9				
Annex 11				
Annex 14				
Annex 18				
PANS ATM Doc 4444				

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http://www.capsca.org/CAPSCARefs.html#StateAssistance

CAPSCA Achievements

- CAPSCA regional projects joined by over **107 Member States & Territories**

- Annual regional multi-sector CAPSCA meeting

- **Airport Assistance Visits** to individual States/international airports (**58 AV's completed)**

  - Many Assistance Visits undertaken with a public health officer as well as an aviation specialist (the aim is for all AVs to be undertaken with both an aviation and public health specialist)

- **Training** for 28 Technical Advisors, provided for CAPSCA Assistance Visits by States

- The **CAPSCA** web site (www.capsca.org)

- **Expanding CAPSCA's scope** beyond communicable disease (subject to future funding)

CAPSCA Regional Projects

	Asia-Pacific	Africa	Americas	Europe	Middle East
Year of Establishment	2006	2007	2009	2011	2011
107 Member States	21	28	34	13	11
28 State Technical Advisors Trained by ICAO (OJT completed)	4	8	14	0	2
58 State &		11	32		

ICAO – WHO CAPSCA Global Symposium

- 28 – 30 April 2015 in ICAO Headquarters, Montreal, Canada

Actions taken by ICAO

ON EBOLA

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MOU with UNDP on "Operational Aspects of Ebola Response Multi-Partner Trust Fund"

- Signed 29 September 2014, between ICAO and UNDP
- Approximately 10 other UN agencies have signed
- Titled: "Operational Aspects of Ebola Response Multi-Partner Trust Fund"
- Trust Fund will support the relief operation in west Africa
- ICAO has recently received a grant from the Trust Fund for the implementation of the ICAO/WHO Ebola Aviation Action Plan

ICAO/WHO EVD Aviation Action Plan

ICAO

World Health Organization

Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak – Aviation Action Plan

A meeting chaired by the President of the ICAO Council and attended by the ICAO Secretary General and representatives of African States and Organizations was held at ICAO Headquarters, in Montréal, Canada, on 1 October 2014 with the objectives of:

- Recalling WHO/ICAO recommended measures on Ebola and in particular, removal of air travel restrictions;

- Taking note of Africa's collective response to the Ebola threat through the African Union Executive Council Decision Ext/EX.CL/Dec.1(XVI) which calls for compliance with the ICAO/WHO travel guidelines;

- Sharing States' experiences and challenges faced in implementing the said recommendations; and

- Agreeing on appropriate steps to facilitate implementation of WHO recommendations and strengthening capacity of States to handle the Ebola Virus Disease outbreak in West Africa.

The President of the Council summarized the main points of the discussion and on the basis of which an action plan was developed, in collaboration with WHO, as follows:

1. **States, airports and airlines implement emergency preparedness plans and containment measures:**

    a. States with widespread and intense transmission implement public health emergency plans, regulations, standards, guidelines and recommendations from WHO, ICAO, International Air Transport Association (IATA) and Airports Council International (ACI), including procedures for exit screening of travellers at airports, to prevent and manage identified cases and contacts.

    b. National health authorities of non-affected States revise, update, test and implement National Public Health Emergency Plans for improving capacity to detect, investigate, and manage contacts, suspects and confirmed Ebola cases, including procedures for exit

Certification Protocols at Points of Entry

WHO Ports and Airports Certification

ICAO Aerodrome Certification

WHO Certification Airports and Ports - IHR(2005)

- FOR AIRPORTS AND PORTS ONLY, NOT FOR GROUND CROSSINGS
- NOT FOR ALL AIRPORTS AND PORTS : Applies **only to airports and ports designated by State Parties** to develop core capacities for public health under IHR(2005)
- **Not an obligation**: Under request of State Party, WHO <u>may</u> arrange to certify an airport or port
- **WHO shall publish list of certified airports and ports**
- **WHO shall develop guidelines for certification**

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WHO Certification Airports and Ports - IHR(2005)

The certification aims to verify specific core capacities under IHR Annex 1 A and B

Health surveillance and response for activities related to PoE
- **At all times, and**
- **to respond to events that may constitute a Public Health Emergency of International Concern**
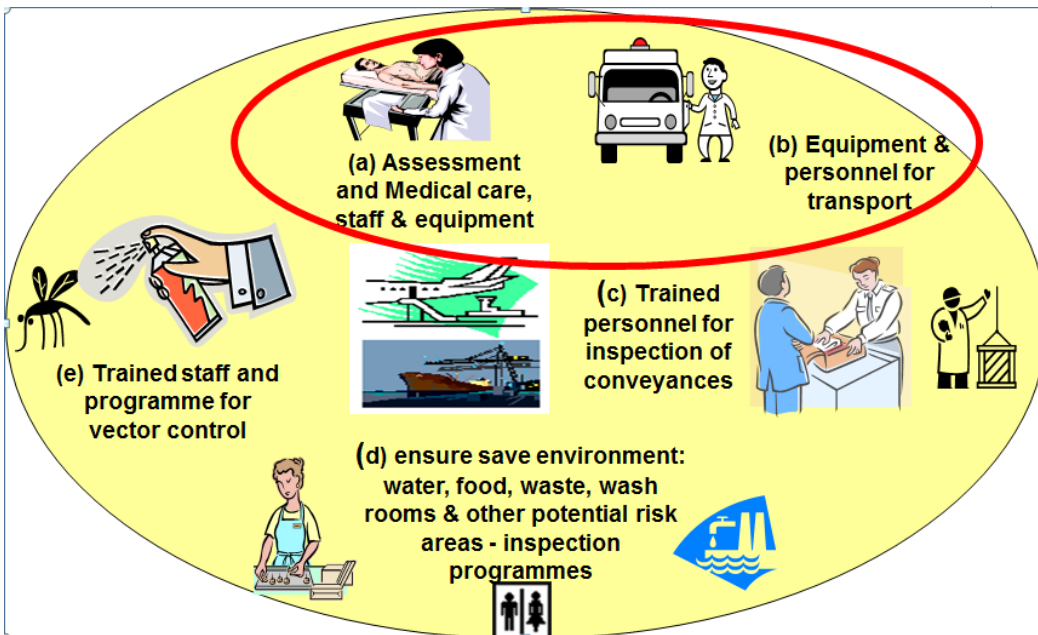
AIRPORTS

Surveillance and response for public health
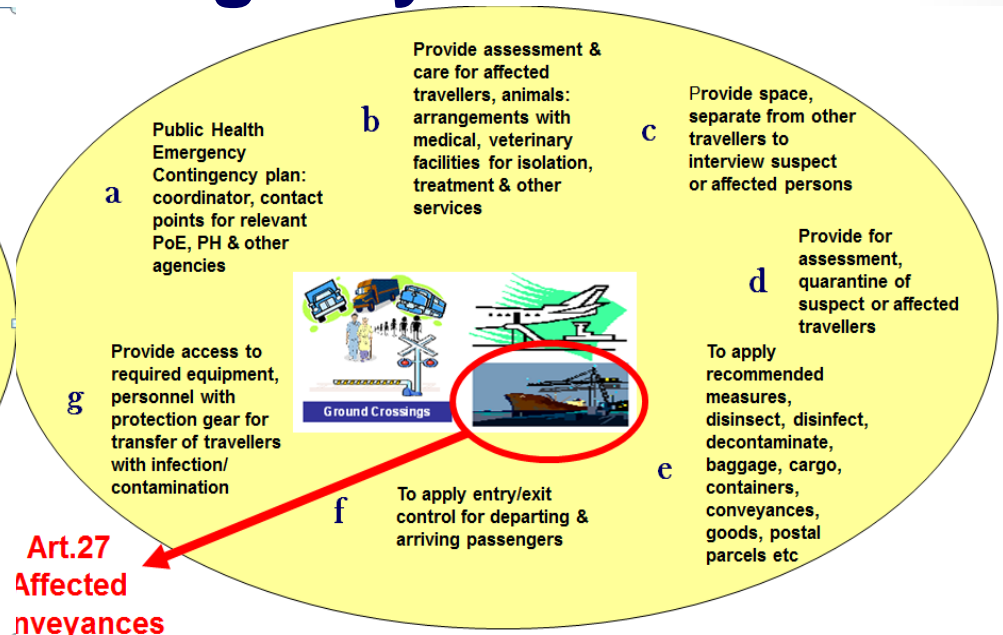
PORTS

In addition to surveillance and response, capacity for issuance of ship sanitation certificates.

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WHO Airport and Port Certification --- What is to be certified?
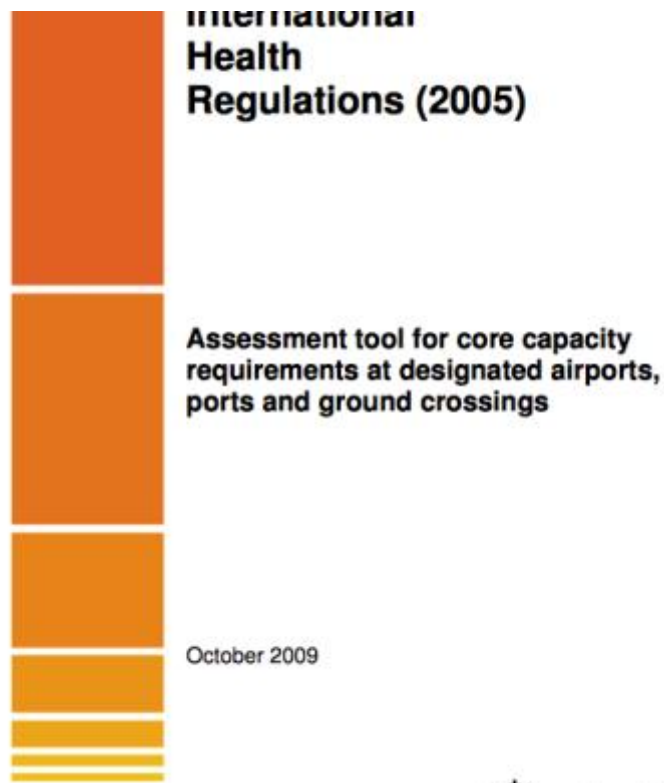
Routine times

Public Health Emergency

IHR PoE Certification

IHR Core Capacity Checklist for PoE

International
Health
Regulations (2005)

Assessment tool for core capacity requirements at designated airports, ports and ground crossings

October 2009

Certification will be based on the IHR Core Capacity assessment tool
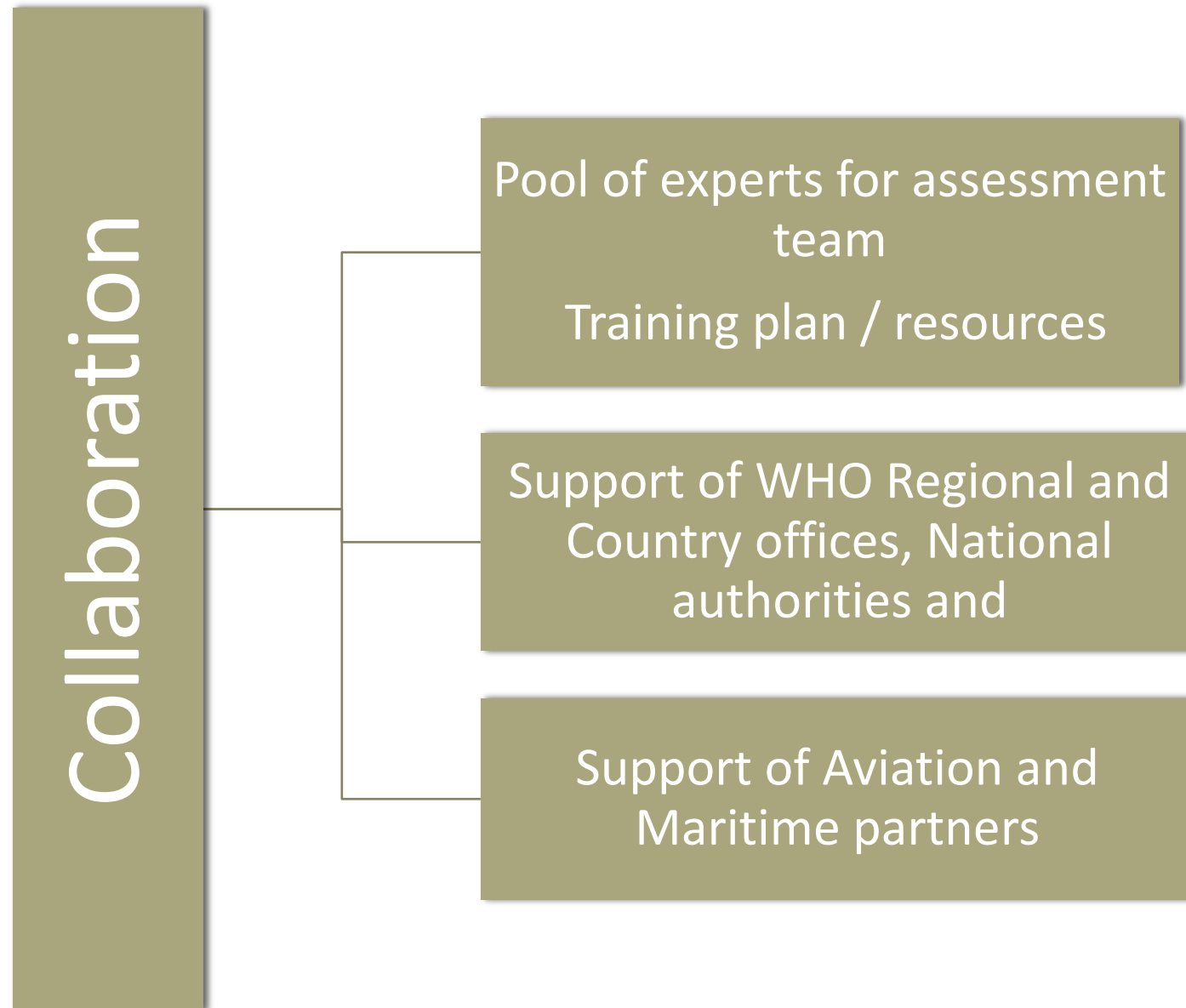
Administrative Procedures for Port and Airport Certification (under final review)

- This document sets out guidance on the administration procedures and technical checklist to be used for the certification of designated airports and ports

- It includes the list of documents to be provided as well as describes in detail the review of documentation and a site verification visit.
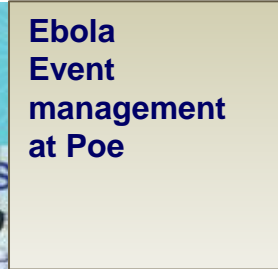
Proposed Procedures – 5 Stages for Certification

STAGE ONE
- Preconsultation with WHO

STAGE TWO
- State Party submits official request for certification, with documentation of self-assessment.
- WHO reviews request, acknowledges receipt and responds

STAGE THREE
- Certification committee assembles
- Initial documentation Review
- WHO informs results of document review

STAGE FOUR
- State Party and WHO agree on preceeding to onsite verification
- Planning for onsite verification visit- Terms of Reference
- Onsite verification visit
- Team drafts and submits assessment report

STAGE FIVE
- WHO evalutes team onsite verification report and recommendation
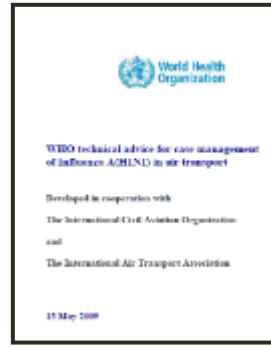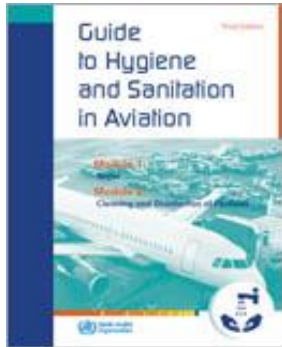- Certification recommendation by WHO
- Publication of certification

# Resources and collaboration required for certification

Collaboration

Pool of experts for assessment team

Training plan / resources

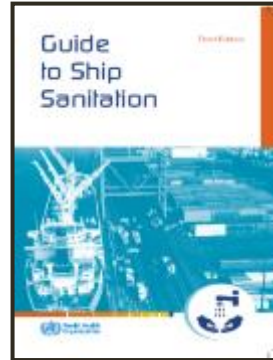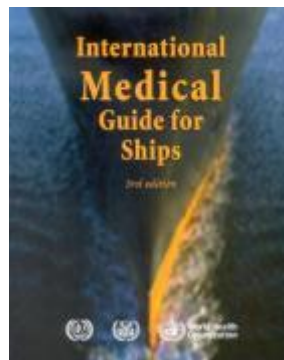Support of WHO Regional and Country offices, National authorities and

Support of Aviation and Maritime partners

WHO Guidance and Tools related to PoE PUBLISHED

Air travel

Public health emergency Preparedness & Response

Ebola Event management at Poe

Ports and Ships
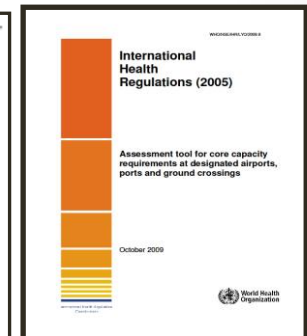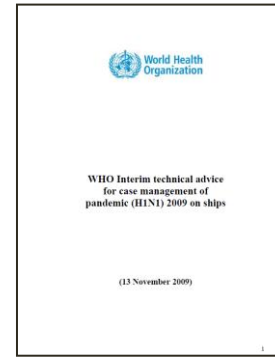
PoE core capacity and surveilance

WHO Learning Program for Ship Inspection and Issuance of SSC under IHR 2005 and EVD Management at PoE

WHO PoE Guidance and tools under development

Event management

Ground Crossings

Vector

WHO Technical Advice for Event Management in Air Transport

WHO Technical Advice for Event Management on board ships

Others

Procedures for Airport and Port Certification

WHO/HSE/IHR/YQ.........
Draft

International Health Regulations (2005)

Technical Recommendations for the implementation of the IHR at ground crossings and cross border collaboration for the prevention and control of international spread of diseases

DRAFT VERSION NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION
Jun 2011

Vector Surveillance and Control at PoE

PoE Vector Identification Platform

Documents to Review

- National Public Health Emergency Plan (PHA) – Aviation part
- National Aviation Regulations with standards related to public health (CAA)
- National Aviation Plan for a Public Health Emergency (CAA)
- Airport (PoE) Public Health Emergency Contingency Plan – PHECP (PHA, CAA & Airport)
- Aerodrome Emergency Plan and Aerodrome Manual including public health emergencies – PHE part
- Air Traffic Services (ATS) contingency plan including public health emergencies
- ATS Procedures for PIC notification of suspected public health risk on board an aircraft
- Aircraft Operators Procedures for mgmt of suspected public health risk on board an aircraft