



Review of the Conclusions of the Sixth CAPSCA Africa Meeting, 12-16 October 2015, Johannesburg, South Africa

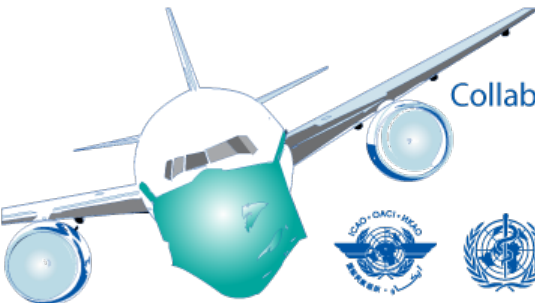
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Collaborative Arrangement for the Prevention and Management of Public Health Events in Civil Aviation

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Conclusions of the Sixth CAPSCA Africa Meeting, 12-16 October 2015, Johannesburg, South Africa

1. Improve Communication, Collaboration, Coordination and Cooperation (CCCC) between Civil aviation and public health through Agreements
2. Encourage communication and collaboration between different States at a regional and sub regional level to facilitate knowledge sharing and harmonization of preparedness plans
3. Frequent communications and situation updates can help for the management of fear and anxiety among passengers and in staff working in risk areas

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4. In accordance with the IHR (2005), States are to implement core capacities and WHO temporary recommendations during a PHEIC, and report progress periodically to WHO.

5. With the threat of EVD is receding, States were encouraged to build on this effort and develop preparedness plans for all Public Health Events/Emergencies.

6. It was noted that the “implementation” of the IHR is ongoing. States should therefore, “maintain” core capacities and be able to use them effectively, when and wherever needed (e.g. Ebola).

PHEIC) Collaborative Arrangement for the Prevention and Management of Public Health Events in Civil Aviation

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7. Restrictions on flights and passengers originating from countries with confirmed, suspected and contact cases of EVD are discouraged by WHO, ICAO, CDC (USA) and CAPSCA members. Suspension of flights by operators is also discouraged

8. International Organizations and States should ensure correct and consistent statements and recommendations are communicated in a timely manner to service providers, operators and industry in order to support their corporate and operational decisions.

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9. It is recognized that a CAPSCA Assistance Visit is an effective and beneficial activity to improve communication, cooperation, coordination and collaboration between health and aviation sectors in States at a national and operational level. Funding remains a challenge for CAPSCA as it is not currently supported by the ICAO regular programme budget whereas, the United Nations Ebola Response Multi-Partner Trust Fund is planned to end next year. A special fund, the SAFE fund has been established to receive grants from member States that will help keep CAPSCA operational when grant money is unavailable and States are encouraged to donate to this fund.

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10. States that have had recent experience of planning for EVD in the aviation sector are encouraged to record their experiences and challenges and send them by e-mail to the ICAO Regional Offices for posting on the CAPSCA website.

11. The preparation of the PH emergency component of the Aerodrome Emergency Plan and organization of the EOC for a PH emergency are based on ICAO Annex 14 requirements. Since WHO documents also require an emergency plan to be developed for Points of Entry, close collaboration between the PH authority and aviation stakeholders is essential to avoid duplication of effort and potential confusion. SOPs for managing the emergency need to be documented and shared..

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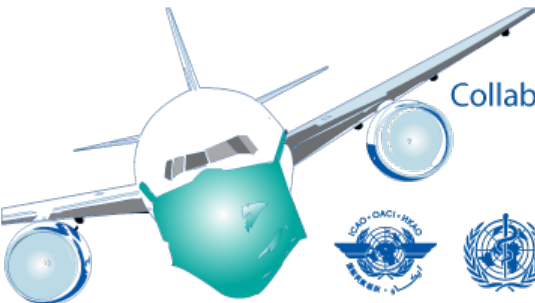
12. States are encouraged to:

- ✈ Join CAPSCA, if not yet members
- ✈ Request Assistance Visits to State and Airport, if not yet received
- ✈ Provide officers to be trained as Technical Advisors, if desired
- ✈ Consider offering to host an regional meeting; and
- ✈ Consider contributing voluntary funds

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13. States are encouraged to:

- ✈ Establish a public health/aviation sector-working group to facilitate the development of a National Aviation Plan for Public Health Events, if not already in place.
- ✈ Develop a standard operating procedure (SOP) for managing the arrival of an affected aircraft;
- ✈ Establish personal contact with their counterparts in other sectors e.g. Civil Aviation Authority and Public Health Authority/IHR National Focal Point; and

✈ Undertake exercises to test their preparedness plans/SOPs. **CAPSCA**
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14. States were reminded of the current applicability of ICAO health related SARPs and their inclusion in the ICAO Universal Safety Oversight Audit Programme (USOAP) Protocol Questions.

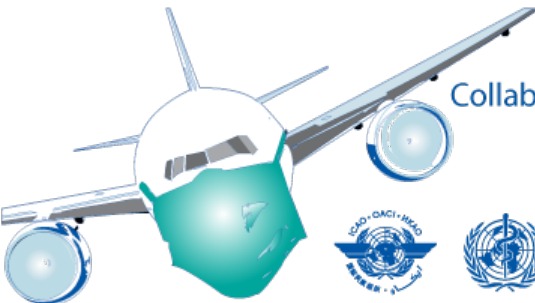
15. State authorities responsible for PHE preparedness in civil aviation should urge their Public Health Authorities to promote CAPSCA with WHO country offices.

16. States were encouraged to promote CAPSCA at the next WHO World Health Assembly in 2016 and at the next Directors General Civil Aviation/Africa meeting in 2015.

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