OUTLINE

- ❖ Introduction
- ❖ Aviation security Initiatives
- ❖ Challenges and opportunities
- ❖ NCLB Support Initiatives
- ❖ Conclusions

INTRODUCTION- FACTS ON ICAO

❖ ICAO   sets standards and regulations necessary for its objectives of aviation safety, security and facilitation, Air Navigation efficiency and capacity and environmental protection, amongst many other priorities.

❖ ICAO Serves as the forum for cooperation in all fields of civil aviation among its 192 Member States and performs Audits on States through Universal Safety Oversight Audit Program and Universal Security Audit Program.

❖ Results available to the public for safety/ Limited transparency for AVSEC

❖ ICAO No Country Left Behind (NCLB) initiative highlights ICAO's efforts to assist States in implementing ICAO Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs)..

Aviation security Milestones

- United Nations Security Council Resolution 2309 (2016):

- ICAO Assembly Resolution A39-18:

- The Global Aviation Security Plan(GASeP)

- The AFI SECFAL Plan

- Windhoek Declaration and targets for security and Facilitation in Africa

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 2309 (2016):

- Helps raise awareness of threat to civil aviation

- Recognizes ICAO's leadership in global AVSEC matters

- Serves as key tool for ICAO and its Member States when aligning AVSEC priorities

- Calls for continued UN-ICAO cooperation in AVSEC matters

ICAO Assembly Resolution A39-18

Resolution calls for continued focus to be placed on:

- Cybersecurity

- Landside security

- Remotely-piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS)

- Risk assessments on flights over conflict zones

- Application of risk management strategies and tools

The Global Aviation Security Plan (GASeP)

The Plan approved by ICAO Council in 2017 focuses on current threat and risk environment to:

- Manage traffic growth in a secure and efficient manner
- Helps establish public confidence in aviation systems
- Provide guidance for priority setting for States
- Apply Target-based planning that complements current Annex and guidance material framework

CHALLENGES

- ➢ Poor Airport Infrastructures
- ➢ Lack of material and human resources
- ➢ Limited Regulatory framework
- ➢ Poorly managed and maintained Equipment and Facilities
- ➢ Inadequate funding
- ➢ Inadequate private sector investment in aviation development.
- ➢ Inability to meet safety and security standards for processing of international flights.

CHALLENGES

➢ The delicate balance between facilitation, Security and Safety in global environment with real challenges of terrorism;

➢ Low Implementation of MRTDs, API, PKD;

➢ ICAO encourages CAAs and Airport operators to work with State security agencies to avert threat to the travelling public since Terrorists' continue to have interest in civil aviation.

Moving forward

- Strong political will is required to progress
- Employ risk basd management approaches
- Resources needed for effective capacity-building
- Innovation to be encouraged more aggressively
- Goals and targets must be attainable and ambitious
- Cooperation and information sharing.
- Security culture and human capacity development.
- Innovation

ICAO SUPPORT INITIATIVES

➢ Training of Personnel through GAT and ASTCs

➢ ICAO No Country Left Behind Initiatives such as TCB projects, ASIPs and AFI SECFAL Plan

➢ Partnership with international organizations, industry and operators such as AFCAC, AFRAA, IATA , ACI, Airports, Interpol etc.

➢ AFI SECFAL Plan and RASFALG AFI State specific missions and projects .
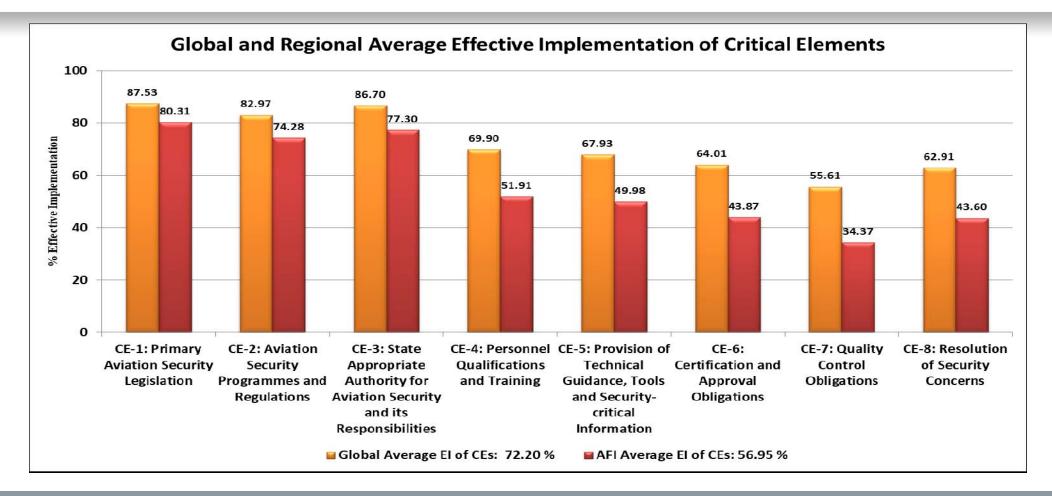
➢ Peer support by involving experts from States.

Target setting

By	2020	80% of States reach above 65% EI
By	2023	90% of States reach above 80% EI
By	2030	100% of States reach above 90% EI

Global and Regional Average Effective Implementation of Critical Elements

CONCLUSIONS

This seminar provides an opportunity for Industry experts, Planners, Airport Operators and CAAs to share experiences to improve implementation of AVSEC/FAL through effective, efficient and sustainable mechanisms.

States and stakeholders need to improve all relevant operations and implementation of Security Standards, expand aviation infrastructure and effectively train the required personnel, improvement of management and Oversight.