

ICAO / WB Forum

14th and 15th October 2008

Pandemic Preparedness Planning for the aviation sector

CAPSCA



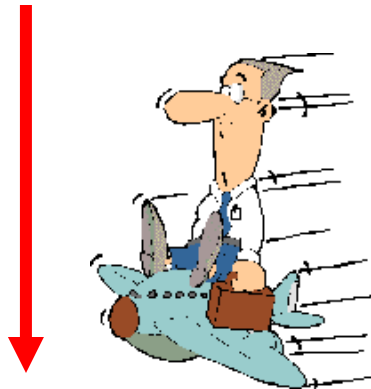
Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore

Aviation: A Pivotal Sector

ICAO - IATA – ACI Reports

More than 2 Billion passengers

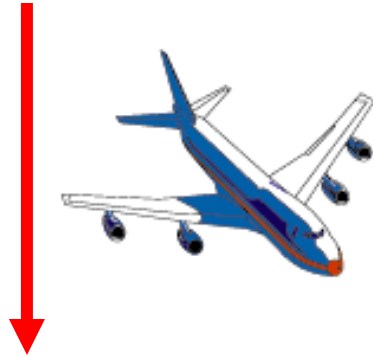
With Ultra-Long Range Flights



Able to be at the opposite end of
the world in less than 24 hours

Aviation: A Pivotal Sector

Able to be at the opposite end of the world in less than 24 hours



Passenger/s with communicable disease can carry it to the opposite end of the world in less than 24 hours

More than 2 billion passengers to do it

Aviation Sector's response to the threat of a possible pandemic has to be timely, robust, coordinated and harmonized

2003: SARS



© REUTERS

***SARS :
Was It***



an Epidemic ?

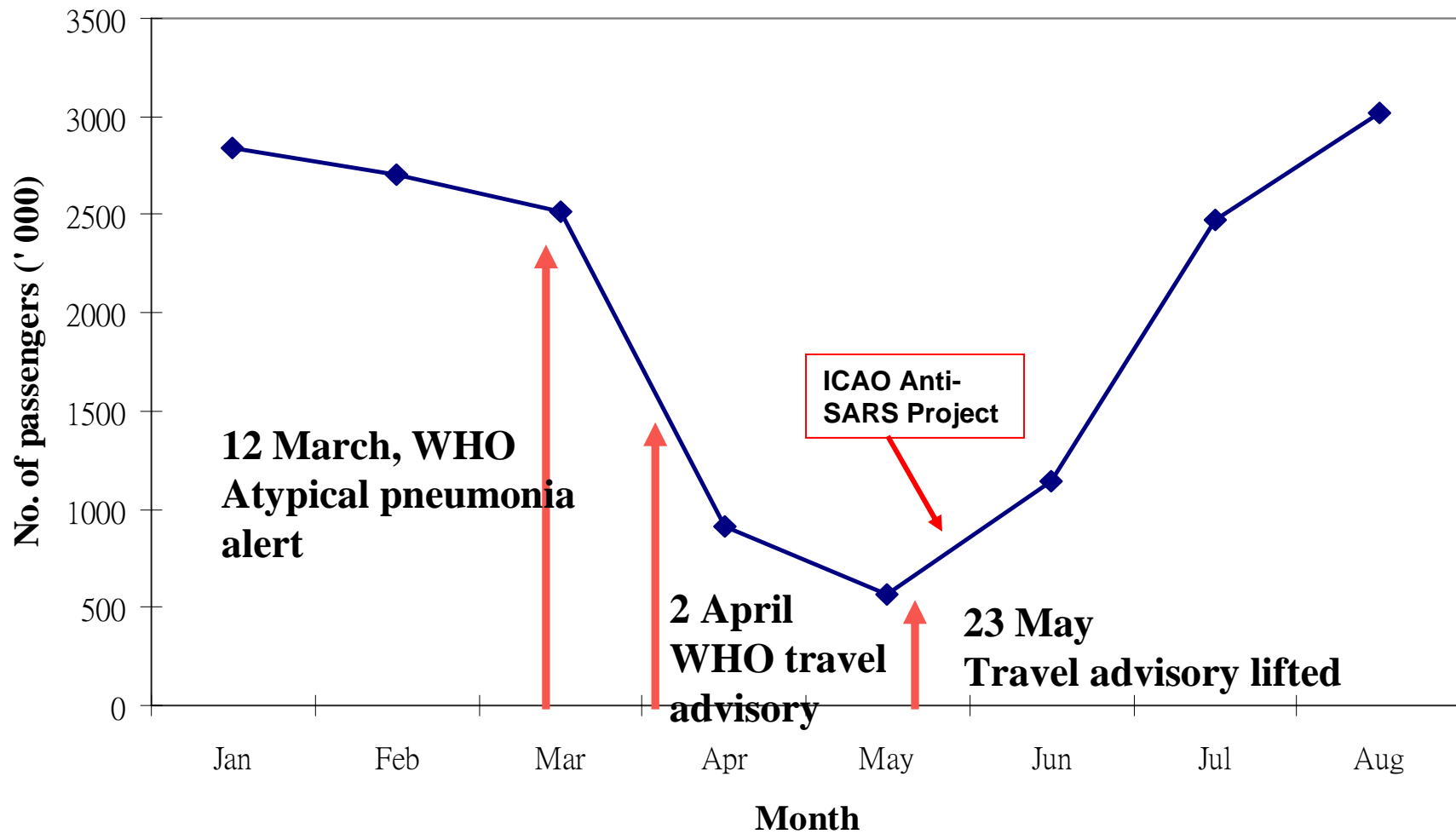
a Pandemic?



Deserted Airports
Passenger volumes plunged



Passengers at Hong Kong International Airport, January to August 2003



Courtesy: Dr Henry Kong, Chief Port Officer, Hong Kong



ISSUES:

- **Panic reactions**
- **No preparedness plans**
- **No Harmonization**

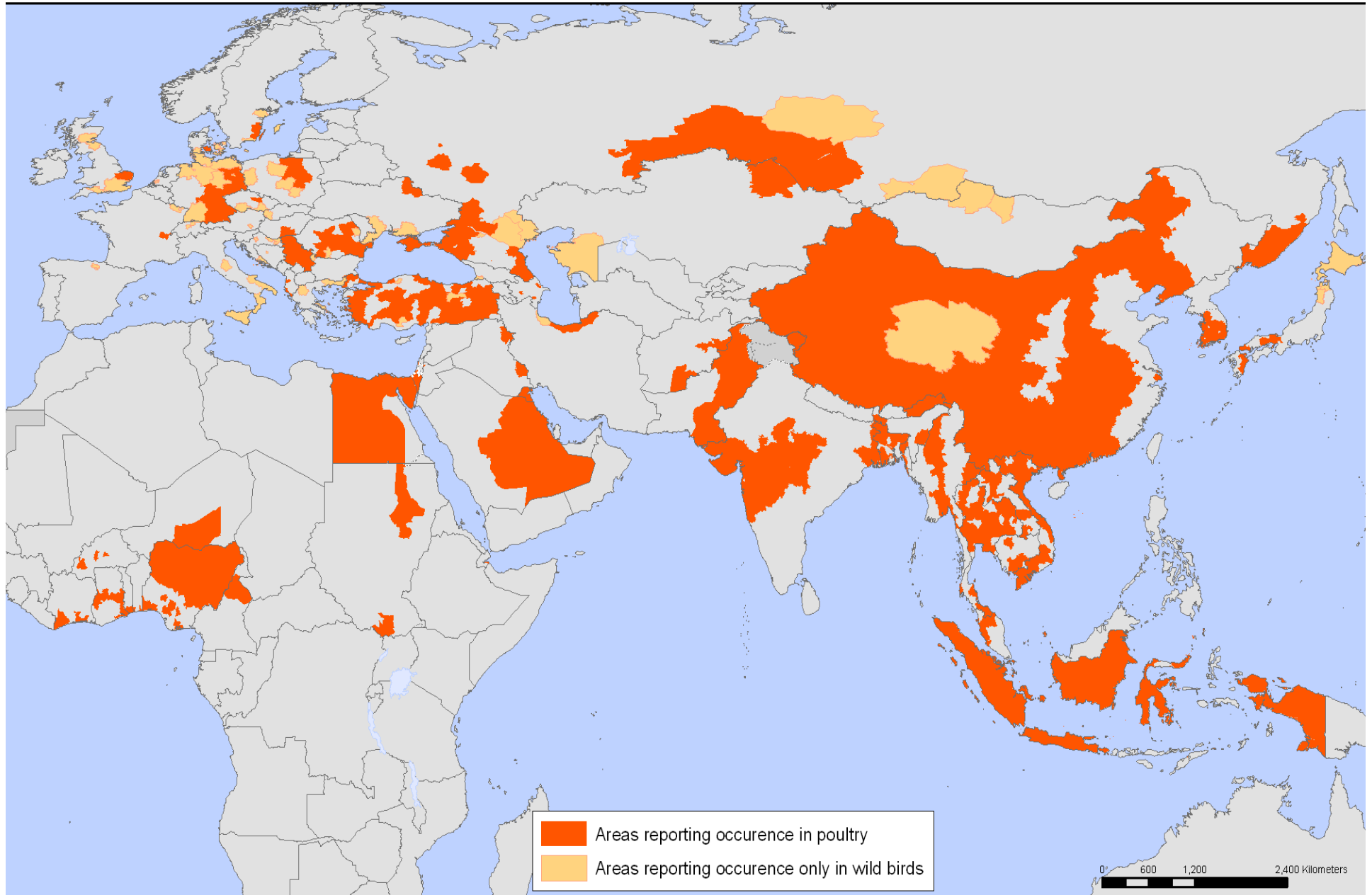
What is going to hit us next ?



Pandemic influenza ??

Areas reporting confirmed occurrence of H5N1 avian influenza in poultry and wild birds since 2003

Status as of 03 October 2008
Latest available update



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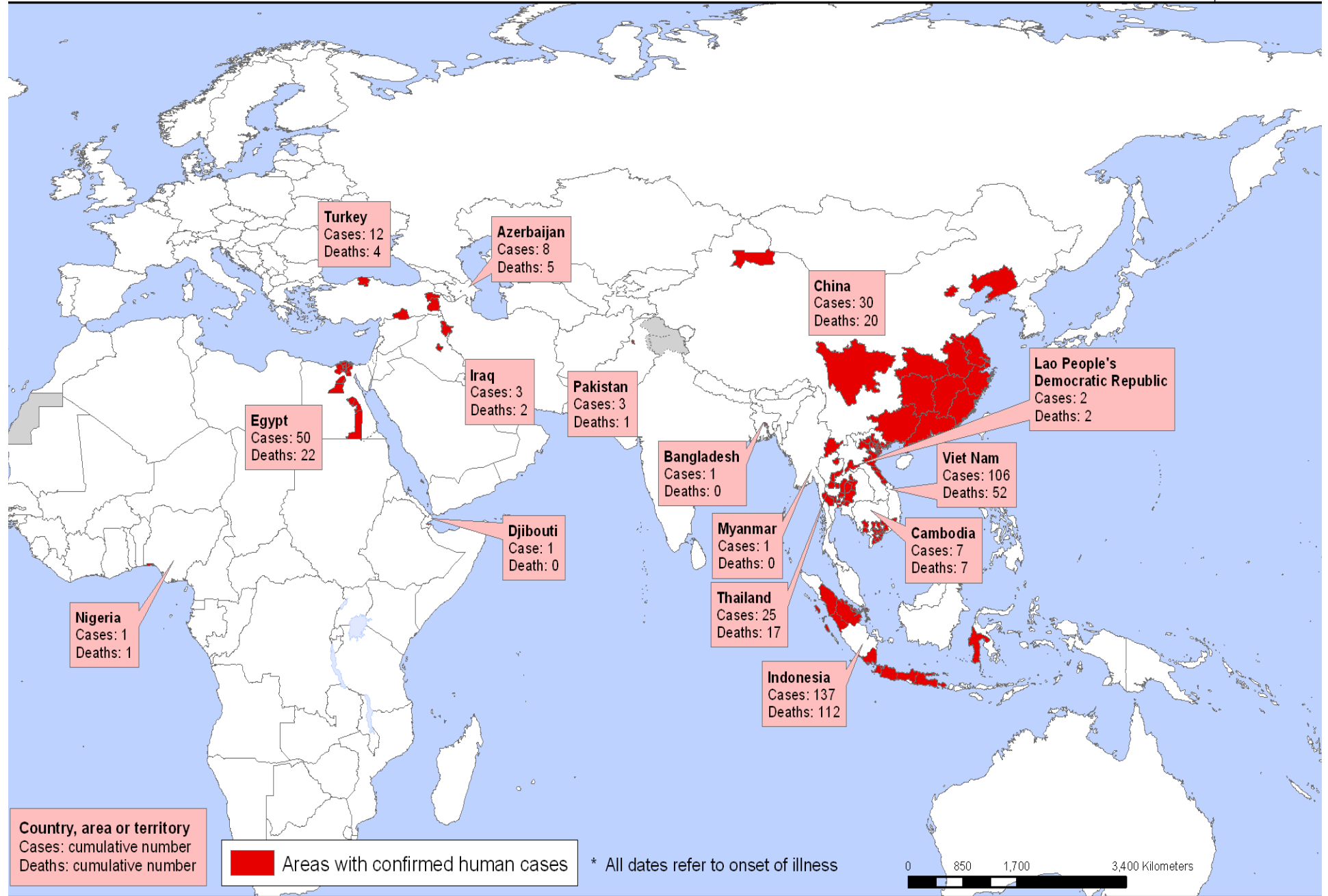
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Data Source: World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and national governments

Map Production: Public Health Information and Geographic Information Systems (GIS), World Health Organization

Areas with confirmed human cases of H5N1 avian influenza since 2003 *

Status as of 10 September 2008
Latest available update



Nature Giving Hints ?



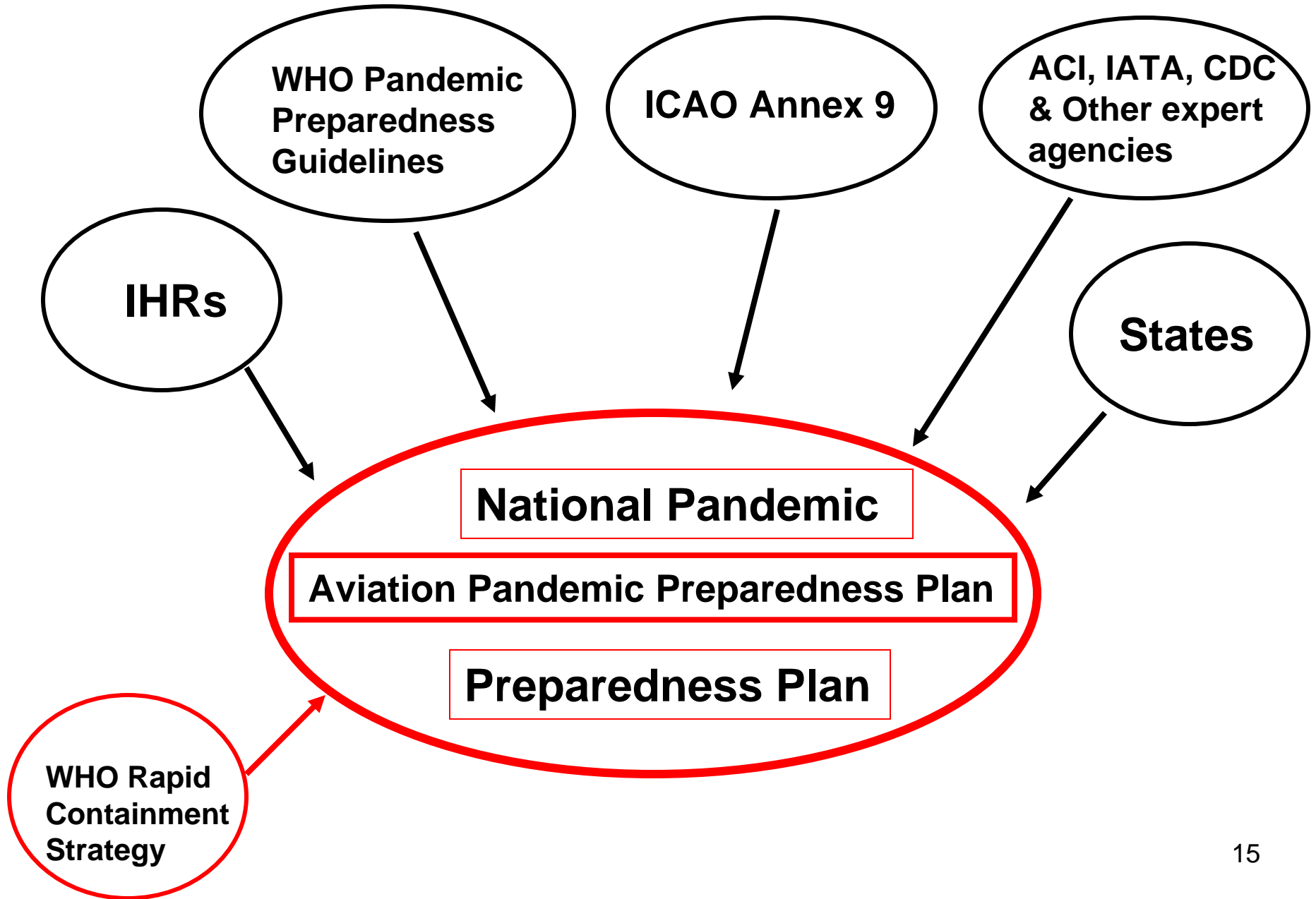
Pandemic Planning For The Aviation Sector

- 2005 : Avian Flu raises fear of human influenza pandemic
- WHO calls for meeting - “Global Influenza Preparedness Plan”
- **Aviation sector not dealt with in detail**
- October 2005: ICAO takes proactive action on aviation front
- Requests participating Governments of the ICAO Anti-SARS project to utilize remaining funds to commence aviation-related pandemic preparedness plan

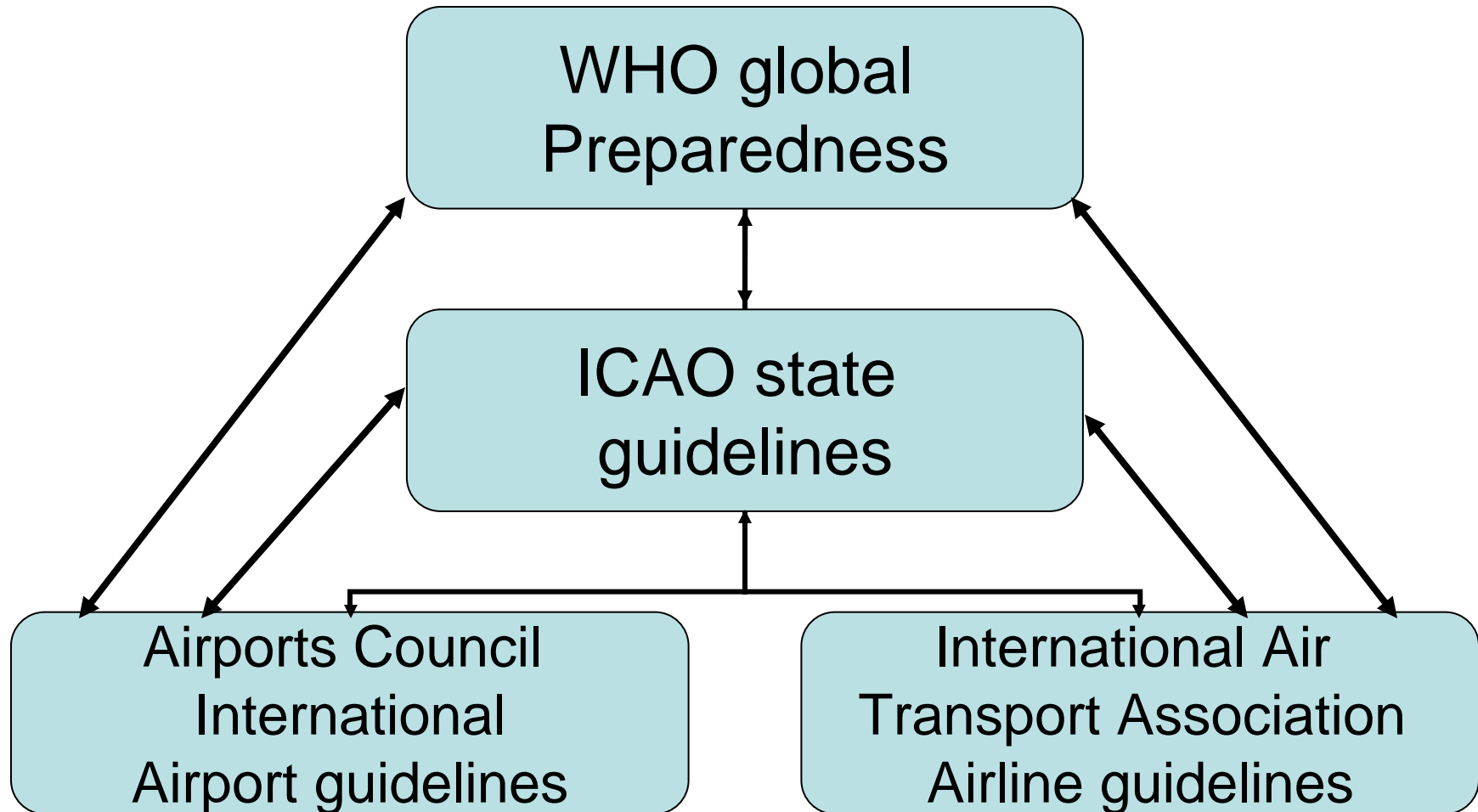
ICAO Response

- **Development of Guidelines**
- **Development of SARPs (Annex 9)**
- **CAPSCA**
 - **Cooperative Arrangement for Preventing the Spread of Communicable Disease through Air Travel**
- **To come:**
 - **Integration of pandemic preparedness plans into air traffic (Annex 11) and aerodrome (Annex 14) emergency plans**

Guidelines Development



Web-based guidance



Output

- **State Guidelines : ICAO**
- **Airport Specific Guidelines : ACI**
- **Airline Specific Guidelines : IATA**

- **Guidelines generic in nature**
- **Applicable to any communicable disease outbreak**



Working Group: Development of Guidelines

Is this something new to ICAO ?



Article 14 (population health risk)

Each contracting State agrees to take effective measures to **prevent the spread by means of air navigation of cholera, typhus (epidemic), smallpox, yellow fever, plague, and such other communicable diseases as the contracting States shall from time to time decide to designate**, and to that end contracting States will keep in close consultation with the agencies concerned with international regulations relating to sanitary measures applicable to aircraft. Such consultation shall be without prejudice to the application of any existing international convention on this subject to which the contracting States may be parties.

Assembly Resolution A35-12 (health risk to travellers)

...the protection of the health of passengers and crews on international flights **is an integral element of safe air travel** and that conditions should be in place to ensure its preservation in a timely and cost effective manner.

Main Annex 9 Standard

8.16 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.

To carry the project forward: CAPSCA

CAPSCA

**Cooperative Arrangement for the Prevention of Spread
of Communicable Disease through Air Travel (CAPSCA)**



To carry the project forward: CAPSCA

Reduce the risk of spreading influenza having pandemic potential and similar communicable diseases, by air travelers, through cooperative arrangements between Participating States / Administrations and Airports

Training of personnel

Application & Implementation of ICAO Guidelines for preventing the spread of communicable diseases at major international airports

ICAO expert to visit participating airports to evaluate and assist in implementation of ICAO guidelines

CAPSCA Workshop/Seminar/Tabletop Exercise
25-26 September 2006
Singapore Aviation Academy

Best way to fulfill training requirements of CAPSCA

- **Representatives from participating States/Administrations**
- **Non-participating States/Administrations also welcome**
- **Subject matter experts from concerned organizations invited to give latest updates**

CAPSCA Launch



Walk Through & Evaluation of Singapore Changi Airport Under CAPSCA



CAPSCA Activities:

- **Evaluation visits to airports of States/Administrations that have joined the project**
- **Completed evaluations of Singapore, Macao, Hong Kong, Thailand (Suvarnabhumi), Malaysia (KLIA), Philippines (Manila and Cebu), Indonesia (Bali and Jakarta) Airports**
- **Build up pool of experts and (importantly) ensure they continue to communicate with each other**
- **Encourage States/Administrations that have not joined the project to do so at the earliest**



體溫檢查
Temperature

職員通道
Staff channel

Evaluation of HKIA

1st Steering Committee Meeting CAPSCA

Hong Kong 30 - 31 August 2007

Chaired by CAD Hong Kong

Attended by 43 Representatives:

- **12 States / Administrations**
- **WHO, CDC (USA), FAA (USA), IATA, ACI, IOM, ECAC, ICAO**

- **18 Observers**

1st Steering Committee Meeting CAPSCA

- Updates from all international organizations
- Endorsement of harmonized effort for pandemic preparedness
- Commitment by States to join CAPSCA
- Achievements noted
- Budget and workplan approved
- Grant from UN Central Fund for Influenza Action – CAPSCA activities for Asia - Pacific and Africa
- Formation of Regional Aviation Medicine Team
- Urge States that have not joined to do so



Civil Aviation Department
Hong Kong

The 1st Steering Committee Meeting of Cooperative Arrangement for Preventing the Spread of Communicable Diseases Through Air Travel (CAPSCA)

Hong Kong, China

30-31 August 2007



1st Regional Aviation Medicine Team

ICAO Regional Office

Bangkok, 10 - 11 Oct. 2007

28 Participants

- 8 States/Administrations**
- 4 International Organizations
(WHO, IATA, IOM, ICAO)**
- 3 Airlines**

Regional Aviation Medicine Team (RAMT)

Technical Arm of CAPSCA

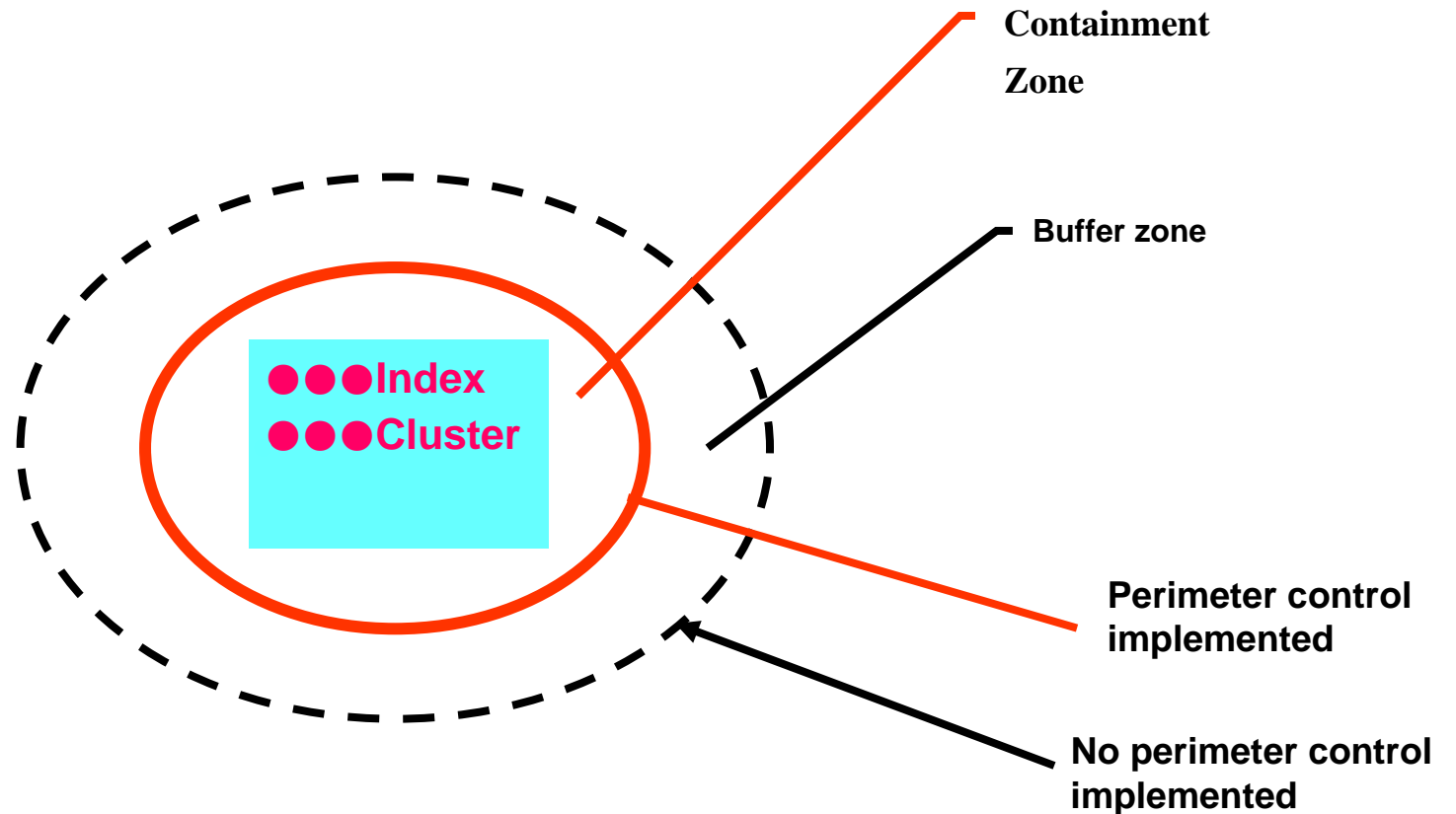
Report to Core Working Group & SCM CAPSCA

- **Finalized Terms of Reference**
- **Reviewed all Guidelines (State, Airport, Airline)**
- **Introduced the Incorporation of the WHO Interim Protocol (Rapid Operations to Contain the Initial Emergence of Pandemic Influenza)**

Global Strategy for avian/pandemic influenza agreed in November 2005 (updated periodically)

- 1 Stop influenza in animals through stamping out the disease at the place where the infection starts
- 2 Prevent emergence of pandemic by limiting human exposure
- 3 If pandemic does start, contain it quickly
- 4 If containment is not possible, mitigate pandemic consequences

Containment Strategy



Movement restrictions in and out of Containment Zone

2nd SCM CAPSCA

BALI, INDONESIA. 11 to 12 June 2008

Chaired by DGCA, Indonesia

67 representatives from:

- 11 States/Administrations**
- WHO, CDC (USA), IATA, ACI, ECAC, ICAO**
- Observers from Public Health Depts., Airports, Airlines and Air Traffic Management**

2nd SCM CAPSCA

Proposal:

To table resolutions for States/Administrations of the region to join CAPSCA.

This resolution to be taken up at the coming Director Generals of Civil Aviation (DGCA) Conference (24 to 28 November 2008 – Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)

..... For the DGCA to adopt the Resolution urging all States/Administrations to join CAPSCA as a matter of priority.

Cooperation with WHO

Noted and encouraged: Foster closer interaction between States' Aviation and Public Health sectors.

2nd SCM CAPSCA

Regional Exercises / Seminars

Primarily to evaluate and effect a harmonised response plan for pandemic preparedness. Communication ... key element to be exercised.

Rapid Containment Strategy

In close cooperation with WHO.

Affected States to implement Rapid Containment without delay

Regional States and International Community to ameliorate effects on affected States.

2nd SCM CAPSCA

Membership: 11 States/Administrations

Evaluation: 9 airports from 7 States/Administrations

**Funding: States/Administrations;
CFIA (UN)**

**2nd RAMT : ICAO Regional Office,
Bangkok 12 Sept. 2008**

2nd SCM Bali



2nd RAMT

12 Sept. 2008: ICAO Regional Office, Bangkok

Screening methods: There is currently no single screening measure that provides the requisite sensitivity and specificity and a combination of measures may be required depending upon the prevailing situation.

States should be cognizant of the fact that the **quarantine of large numbers of airline passengers is unlikely to be justified, is not practical and may be difficult to implement.** After the acute phase, it is also not likely to prevent, in any significant way, the spread of a pandemic by aviation.

May not be possible for States to completely prevent the spread of an evolving pandemic. However, with the appropriate measures, it may be **possible to delay and mitigate the effects of such an emerging pandemic.** The production of the relevant vaccine remains the best chance to mitigate the high morbidity and mortality usually associated with a pandemic.

The **use of prophylactic anti-virals by flight and cabin crew is not routinely recommended**. Should an airline wish to advocate the use of anti-virals by its flight and cabin crew, due consideration should be given to the side effects of these, including the cognitive and behavioural side effects that have been reported.

States are encouraged to subscribe to and when required, implement the WHO Rapid Containment Plan for dealing with the initial emergence of a cluster of human cases affected by a novel influenza virus.

States should, as part of their Pandemic Preparedness plan, **develop business continuity models and put in place a clear risk communication coordination strategy**.

There is **no evidence to support the cleaning and/or disinfecting of baggage including items arriving from areas where avian influenza has been reported**. This would include the checked-in bags of a suspect case of communicable disease on board a flight.

The **use of remote stands at airports for aircraft arriving with case/s of suspect infectious disease on board in flight, is not recommended**.

Based upon the available evidence, it was accepted that, **upon the identification of a case of a suspected communicable disease on board an aircraft in flight, the passengers seated in the same row and two rows in front and behind, in addition to any other close contact, should be designated as “contact” cases** for the purpose of contact tracing and appropriate public health measures on arrival and/or the presentation of health information.

There is **no evidence to indicate that the use of disinfectant mats at airports, for arriving passengers to step on, is relevant for events relating to transmission of human disease**

The **IHRs (Annex 1B) clarifies the core capacity requirements** pertaining to transport facilities needed to manage public health emergencies. This applies to the **designation of ambulances** for the transport of cases of infectious disease from a flight.

CAPSCA

1. CAPSCA – Asia Pacific

2. CAPSCA – Africa

3. CAPSCA - Middle East ; South America

CAPSCA Africa

- Introduction: Aviation Medicine Seminar / Workshop / Table-top Exercise held in **Gabon**; Nov 2007
- 2 (back-to-back) Pandemic Preparedness Seminars / Workshops : **South Africa** and **Senegal** ; March 2008
- Airport Evaluations to commence in November 2008

CAPSCA

Middle East & S. America

Planned Activities

- **March 2009 : Aviation Medicine Seminar / Workshop in Lima, Peru**
- **October 2009: Pandemic Preparedness Seminar / Workshop / Table – top Exercise in Cairo, Egypt.**

The next pandemic ?

- ? Causative organism..... ? H5N1, ? Variant, ? Others
- ? When
- ? How widespread
- ? Where will it start



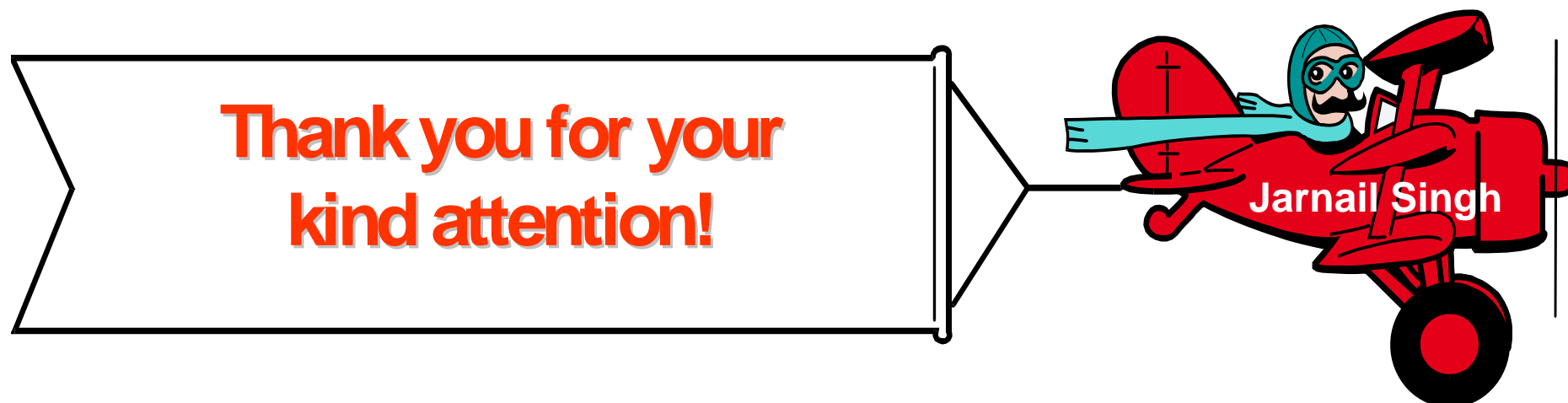
- Aviation sector may again be hit badly
- Preparedness planning is our only protection
- A harmonized preparedness plan will inspire confidence in the travelling public
- CAPSCA can make this happen



- **Excellent example of International Cooperation:**
ICAO – WHO – IATA – ACI
- **Catalyst for Intra – State cooperation between Aviation and Public Health Sectors**
- **Operationally oriented and adoption of guidelines ensures compliance with ICAO SARPs and the WHO International Health Regulations (IHR)**
- **We need Money to continue the good work !**



Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore



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**“Prepare for the worst but
hope for the best”**

Benjamin Disraeli, British prime
minister and novelist
(1804 - 1881)