



1. ICAO Role in Public Health EVD

Incl Guidance Materials

2. Glossary of public health and aviation terminology

Dr Anthony Evans

ICAO, Montreal

aevans@icao.int

WHO Ebola Emergency Committee

http://www.who.int/ihr/ihr_ecEbola/en/



- The EC gives guidance to Dr Margaret Chan - WHO Director General
- ICAO has been invited to provide an adviser to the Emergency Committee

Joint Ebola Travel and Transport Task Force



- ICAO chairs the Task Force
- Meets by teleconference
- Eleven meetings to date – now in sleep mode
- Members:
 - UN agencies: ICAO, WHO, IMO, UNWTO
 - Industry representatives: IATA, ACI, Cruise Lines International Association; International Chamber of Shipping
- Coordinated public statements
- Reviews WHO Ebola related documents that impact the transport sector

Collaboration with US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

<http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/>



- With WHO, IATA and ACI
- Assists CDC with development of procedures and guidance on management of EVD in the aviation sector (especially screening)
 - CDC provides expertise and guidance for exit screening in west Africa

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-**resources for this training event!**



ICAO works closely with WHO

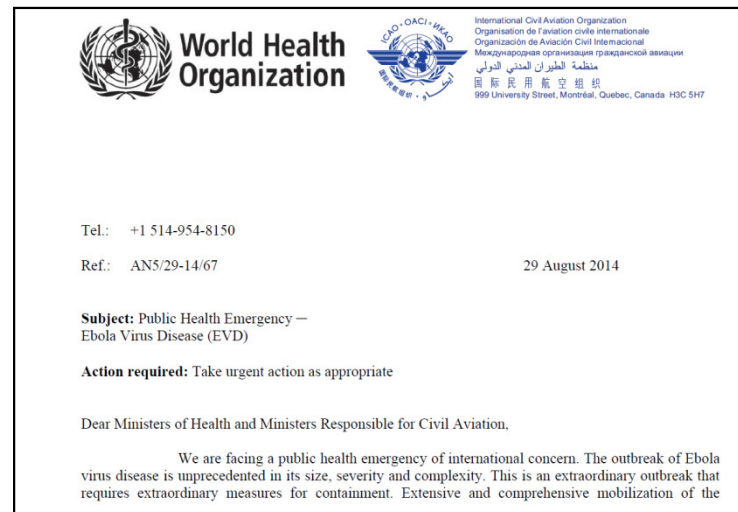
- Assists with development of WHO guidance material
 - With CDC, IATA, ACI

Joint WHO/ICAO State letter

<https://portal.icao.int/icao-net/Pages/StateLetters2014.aspx>



- Signed 29 August 2014, to Ministers of Health and Ministers Responsible for Civil Aviation
- Urges States to impose *proportionate* measures in civil aviation



iSTARS/SPACE Application



- Developed to track issuance of NOTAMS on Ebola

- <https://portal.icao.int/space/Pages/Notices-To-Airmen.aspx>

Password protected but available to governments and international organizations

The screenshot displays the 'NOTICES TO AIRMEN' section of the SPACE application. It features a search interface with a 'NOTAM' icon and a search bar containing the text 'EBOLA Outbreak Worldwide'. Below the search bar, there is a line graph titled 'Active Notams' showing the number of active NOTAMS over time from September 2014 to April 2015. The graph shows a significant peak in late 2014. Below the graph, a list of NOTAMS is displayed, including:

- A1088/14 - TTZP (Trinidad and Tobago): Not listed Plain language**
• Period: 2014-10-20T22:45:00.000Z - 2015-01-20T23:59:00.000Z
• Q-Code (XXXX): Other Information Other Information Other Not listed Plain language
THE REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO HAS AGREED TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FOLLOWING MEASURES FOR THE PREVENTION OF THE IMPORTATION OF THE EBOLA VIRUS DISEASE IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: ALL VISITORS FROM SIERRA LEONE, GUINEA, LIBERIA AND THE REPUBLIC OF CONGO BE PROHIBITED ENTRY INTO TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO WITH IMMEDIATE EFFECT. B PERSONS WHO IN THE LAST SIX (6) WEEKS VISITED ANY OF THE COUNTRIES REFERRED TO AT (A) ABOVE BE PROHIBITED ENTRY INTO TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. C. CITIZENS OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO WHO IN THE LAST SIX (6) WEEKS VISITED ANY OF THE COUNTRIES REFERRED TO AT (A) ABOVE BE PLACED IN QUARANTINE FOR A MINIMUM PERIOD OF TWENTY ONE (21) DAYS. CREATED: 20 Oct 2014 22:45:00 SOURCE: TTPPNVXX
- A1539/14 - FEXX (Central African Republic): Aerodrome Plain language**
• Period: 2014-10-04T08:49:00.000Z - 2014-12-04T23:59:00.000Z
• Q-Code (FAXX): ACA Facilities and services Other Aerodrome Plain language
DUE TO RISK OF EBOLA VIRUS ACCESS TO BANGUI MPOKO AIRPORT AND ALL CUSTOMS AIRFIELDS IN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC IS TEMPORARILY FORBIDDEN TO PASSENGERS FROM THE TERRITORY OR HAVING BEEN IN TRANSIT THROUGH THE TERRITORY OF THE STATES BELOW: GUINEA CONGO, LIBERIA, NIGERIA AND SIERRA LEONE. DURING THIS PERIOD, ALL AIR OPERATORS SERVING BANGUI AND OTHER CUSTOMS OF CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC AIRFIELDS ARE REQUIRED TO SEND IN ADVANCE TO THE NATIONAL AUTHORITY OF CIVIL AVIATION OF CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC BY MAIL THE LIST OF PASSENGERS WHO WERE ON BOARD AIRCRAFT INCLUDING THEIR AIRPORT OF DEPARTURE OR TRANSIT. ALL PASSENGERS AND CREW MEMBERS LANDED AIRCRAFT ARE REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH THE FORMALITIES OF PREVENTIVE HEALTH PROVIDED BY THE HEALTH AUTHORITIES CREATED: 04 Oct 2014 08:55:00 SOURCE: F00CYNXX
- A0248/14 - FLFI (Zambia): Not listed Plain language**
• Period: 2014-10-01T13:45:00.000Z - 2014-12-31T23:59:00.000Z
• Q-Code (XXXX): Other Information Other Information Other Not listed Plain language

ICAO Action Plan



- Outcome of meeting of African States and Organizations in Montreal 1 October 2014
- To facilitate harmonized implementation of WHO recommendations relevant to the aviation sector
- Dakar training (with Assistance Visits to States) comprises a major part of the Action Plan
 - <http://www.capsca.org/EbolaRefs.html>



Summary – ICAO's role

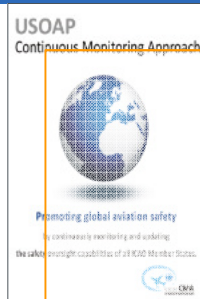
- ICAO is involved in the Ebola response
- Primary roles:
 - Coordination
 - Chair of Joint Travel and Transport Task Force
 - Provision of advice on public health issues
 - Advisor to WHO Ebola Emergency Committee
 - WHO/ICAO joint State letter
 - Development of WHO and CDC guidance documents
 - Support of WHO and UN response
 - Signatory to UN Ebola Response Trust Fund



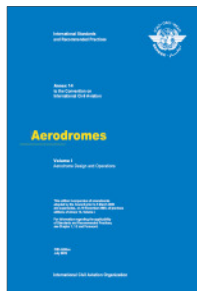
International Civil Aviation Organization

ICAO documentation

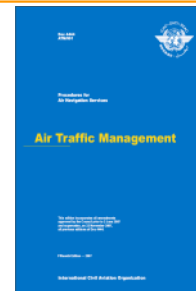
Formal Documentation (www.capsca.org)



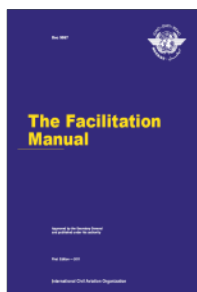
ICAO USOAP Audit Protocol Questions



ICAO Annexes 6, 9, 11, 14 SARPs



PANS-ATM (Doc 4444) & Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air (Doc 9284)



Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984)*, Facilitation Manual (Doc. 9957) & Airport Services Manual (Doc 9137) Part 7 – Airport Emergency Planning



ICAO USOAP Audit Protocol Questions

- Background information:
- <http://www.icao.int/publications/pages/publication.aspx?docnum=8984>
- Google ICAO medical manual

Some Informal Documentation (www.capsca.org)



**International Civil Aviation Organization:
Template for a National Aviation Public Health
Emergency Preparedness Plan**

The following text describes how a national aviation public health emergency plan may be laid out. The document is not intended to address all aspects and of necessity therefore some specifications are not included. However, the main aspects that require consideration are addressed, linking this information together with other guidance material that is referenced in the text, the aviation authority should be able to adjust this template to develop specific preparedness plans for a public health emergency of international concern. An important resource is the cooperative arrangement for the prevention of spread of Communicable disease through Air travel (CAPSCA) website www.capsca.org/. The website has links to ICAO, WHO, NTSB and ACG websites, as well as most of the documents referenced in this document.

National Aviation Public Health Emergency Preparedness Plan

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1

Template for National Aviation PHE Preparedness Plan


INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION
**COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENT FOR THE PREVENTION OF SPREAD OF
COMMUNICABLE DISEASE THROUGH AIR TRAVEL (CAPSCA)**
STATE AND AIRPORT ASSISTANCE VISIT GUIDELINES

Before the Assistance Visit

The State Civil Aviation Authority, in consultation with the local aviation, the Public Health authorities and other stakeholders will support the ICAO Regional Office for its Assistance Visit (AV) and designate a contact point for the visit.

The ICAO Regional Office will send a letter to the State CAAs at least 60 days before the assistance visit allowing the preliminary agenda and the checklist to be used during the assistance visit.

The assistance visit checklist should be completed and returned by the State to ICAO at least 11 days before the date of the visit.

Duration of the Assistance Visit

The length of the assistance visit to the State will depend on the response to the AV checklist, the size and the number of airports to be visited. The assistance visit usually covers two international airports (one and equally spans for a period of 2 days).

The assistance visit includes a morning field exercise session covering all the stakeholders.

Composition of the Visit

1. The assistance visit technical officers team will meet the airport stakeholders who typically comprise the CAA representatives, airport operations representatives, airport medical officer, security, customs and immigration, police, air emergency services providers (AET), Public Health representatives, insurance industry, local regional government.
2. The meeting will be conducted by the team leader following a previously discussed agenda with the CAA's designated point of contact.

CAPSCA Assistance Visit Guidelines and Checklist

Most useful document:



“ICAO Health Related Documents”

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

Introduction & Objectives
Click here for more information

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

UNDP

ICAO · OACI · ИКАО

WFP

IOM · OIM

Oie
World Organisation for Animal Health

UNWTO
World Tourism Organization

IAEA
International Atomic Energy Agency

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

ACI
AIRPORTS COUNCIL INTERNATIONAL

IFALPA
The Global Voice of Pilots

IATA

CDC
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

Target on: Ebola

Global

Regional

Organization

Events

References

ICAO

States

WHO IHR video

ASIA-PAC AFI Americas EUR MID

ICAO Aviation Medicine Home

Contact us: Dr. Anthony Evans M.D., C/MED

TOWARDS A SAFER WORLD

CFIA - Lessons Learned

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Collaborative Arrangement x CAPSCA - ICAO Reference x

www.capsca.org/CAPSCARefs.html

Apps AA AsMA BDC CAPS CBC CW Club Drs Ggl Hip IAASM mail iStars Mapqu MED Mob PReP RBC Other bookmarks

PIO 06/11 (1 April 2011) – Current Radiation Levels in Japan and Travel Advice	
PIO 06/09 (20 May 2009) – ICAO Drives Pandemic Contingency Plans for Aviation Sector	
SKYbrary – Public Health and Aviation Website	
Management of public health emergencies in aviation – GRF Davos One Health Summit 2012	

SARPs & Guidelines Top

Subject	Languages and File Format
ICAO Health Related Documents (updated December 2014)	EN FR ES RU AR ZH
Guidelines for States Concerning the Management of Communicable Disease Posing a Serious Public Health Risk	
Template For An Aviation Public Health Emergency Preparedness Plan	
Glossary of Aviation and Public Health Terms	

Forms Top

Subject	Languages and File Format
Annex 9 – Facilitation, Appendix 1 – General Declaration	
Annex 9 – Facilitation, Appendix 13 – Public Health Passenger Locator Form (PLF) (revised 29 October 2012)	
Annex 9 – Facilitation – Guidelines on Completing the PLF	

Windows ... Mozilla Fire... Google C... Microsoft... L Lync S Skype™ - ... Microsoft... Untitled - P... Untitled - ... EN 11:37

Index of ICAO health related documents



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Ebola specific references

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



Introduction & Objectives
Click here for more information

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

Target on: Ebola


Global






Regional





Organization
Events
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WHO IHR video
TOWARDS A SAFER WORLD
CFIA - Lessons Learned
ASIA-PAC
AFI
Americas
EUR
MID
ICAO Aviation Medicine Home
Contact us: Dr. Anthony Evans M.D., C/MED

All aviation related references to Ebola






















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



-  ICAO References
-  WHO References
-  Joint ICAO & WHO References
-  References from other entities
-  Ebola Specific References for Aviation Guidance, Reports & Training

-  CAPSCA Home
-  ICAO Aviation Medicine Home
-  CAPSCA
-  Ebola References

ICAO References Top

Subject	Languages and File Format
ICAO iSTARS - Notices to Airmen (NOTAMS) Application	EN FR ES RU AR ZH Web Link
DGCA/51/DP/3.3A/2 – 51st Conference of Directors General of Civil Aviation Asia and Pacific Regions – Hong Kong, China 24 - 27 November 2014	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agenda Item 3.3A: Emerging Issues in Aviation Recognizing the Role of Aviation in the Ebola Outbreak and other Public Health Emergencies
List of Conclusions, 5th CAPSCA Global Coordination Meeting, Cairo, Egypt, 17 - 20 November 2014	Web Link
Oral Report – Update on the Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak – 23 October 2014	
ICAO News Release: Joint Statement on Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) Outbreak – 18 August 2014	     
Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) - WHO declares a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) under the International Health Regulations (IHR) – Ref: EB 2014/54 – 14 August 2014	     
ICAO and World Health Organization Collaboration on Ebola Outbreak – Ref.: COM.29.14, 30 July 2014	     
ica Regional Meeting, 14 - 17 July 2014	



International Civil Aviation Organization

Glossary of Public Health Event Related Terminology

Public health and aviation terminology



- References

- IHR (2005) Article 1 – Definitions
- ICAO Annex 1 (Personnel Licensing)
- ICAO Annex 6 (Aircraft Operations)
- ICAO Annex 9 (Facilitation)
- ICAO Annex 11 (Air Traffic Management)
- ICAO Annex 13 (Aircraft Accident Investigation)
- ICAO Annex 14 (Aerodromes)
- ICAO Annex 18 (Dangerous Goods)
 - Technical Instructions



“Accident”: ICAO (WHO no equivalent)

Accident. An occurrence associated with the operation of an aircraft which takes place between the time any person boards the aircraft with the intention of flight until such time as all such persons have disembarked, in which:

a) a person is **fatally or seriously injured** as a result of

- being in the aircraft, or
- direct contact with any part of the aircraft, including parts which have become detached from the aircraft, or
- direct exposure to jet blast,

except when the injuries are from **natural causes**, self inflicted or inflicted by other persons, or when the injuries are to stowaways hiding outside the areas normally available to the passengers and crew: or

b) the aircraft sustains **damage** or structural failure which:

- adversely affects the structural strength, performance or flight characteristics of the aircraft, and
- would normally require **major repair** or replacement of the affected component,

except for engine failure or damage. when the damage is limited to the engine, its cowlings or accessories: or for damage limited to propellers, wing tips, antennas, tires, brakes, fairings, small dents or puncture holes in the aircraft skin: or

c) the aircraft is missing or is completely inaccessible.

“Affected”



- WHO: persons, baggage, cargo, containers, conveyances, goods, postal parcels or human remains that are infected or contaminated, or carry sources of infection or contamination, so as to constitute a public health risk
- ICAO: no equivalent



“Airport” and “Aerodrome”

- WHO: airport: any airport where international flights arrive or depart
- ICAO: aerodrome: a defined area on land or water (including any buildings, installations and equipment) intended to be used either wholly or in part for the arrival, departure and surface movement of aircraft.
 - ICAO has no definition for “airport”



Aerodrome Certificate – care needed!

- **ICAO** - A certificate issued by the appropriate authority under applicable regulations for the operation of an aerodrome.
 - Issued by a national civil aviation authority to an aerodrome in the same State
- **WHO** – Certification that an airport meets the requirements set out in IHR(2005) Annex 1 – *Core Capacity Requirements for Surveillance and Response*. “Designated” Airports

“Aircraft”



- WHO: Any aircraft making an international voyage
- ICAO: Any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air other than the reactions of the air against the earth's surface.

“Cargo”



- WHO: goods carried on a conveyance or in a container.
- ICAO Annex 18 (Dangerous Goods technical instructions):
 - Any property carried on an aircraft other than mail and accompanied or mishandled baggage.
- ICAO Annex 9 (Facilitation):
 - Any property carried on an aircraft other than mail, stores and accompanied or mishandled baggage.



“Contaminate” – very different...

- WHO:
 - contamination means the presence of an infectious or toxic agent or matter on a human or animal body surface, in or on a product prepared for consumption or on other inanimate objects, including conveyances, that may constitute a public health risk.
- ICAO:
 - A runway is contaminated when more than 25 per cent of the runway surface area (whether in isolated areas or not) within the required length and width being used is covered by:
 - water, or slush more than 3 mm (0.125 in) deep;
 - loose snow more than 20 mm (0.75 in) deep; or
 - compacted snow or ice, including wet ice.



“Crew” – often used inappropriately

- WHO: persons on board a conveyance who are not passengers
- ICAO: **Crew member**. A person assigned by an operator to duty on an aircraft during a flight duty period.
 - **Flight crew member**. A licensed crew member charged with duties essential to the operation of an aircraft during a flight duty period.
 - **Cabin crew member**. A crew member who performs, in the interest of safety of passengers, duties assigned by the operator or the pilot-in-command of the aircraft, but who shall not act as a flight crew member.

Titles – individual, together?



Title – individual, group?



“Flight Crew”



ICAO

- ***Pilot-in-command.*** The pilot designated by the operator, or in the case of general aviation, the owner, as being in command and charged with the safe conduct of a flight.
- ***Co-pilot.*** A licensed pilot serving in any piloting capacity other than as pilot-in-command but excluding a pilot who is on board the aircraft for the sole purpose of receiving flight instruction.
- ***[Pilot (to).*** To manipulate the flight controls of an aircraft during flight time].

Process?



Process?



“Disinfection” and “Disinsection”

WHO:

- **Disinfection:** the procedure whereby health measures are taken to control or kill infectious agents on a human or animal body surface or in or on baggage, cargo, containers, conveyances, goods and postal parcels by direct exposure to chemical or physical agents
- **Disinsection:** the procedure whereby health measures are taken to control or kill the insect vectors of human diseases present in baggage, cargo, containers, conveyances, goods and postal parcels



ICAO: No equivalent



“Isolation” and “Quarantine”

WHO:

Isolation: separation of ill or contaminated persons or affected baggage, containers, conveyances, goods or postal parcels from others in such a manner as to prevent the spread of infection or contamination

Quarantine: restriction of activities and/or separation from others of suspect persons who are not ill or of suspect baggage, containers, conveyances or goods in such a manner as to prevent the possible spread of infection or contamination



“Isolated Parking Position”

ICAO Annex 14:

3.14.1 An isolated aircraft parking position shall be designated or the aerodrome control tower shall be advised of an area or areas suitable for the parking of an aircraft which is known or believed to be the subject of unlawful interference, or which for other reasons needs isolation from normal aerodrome activities.

3.14.2 **Recommendation.**— *The isolated aircraft parking position should be located at the maximum distance practicable and in any case never less than 100 m from other parking positions, buildings or public areas, etc. Care should be taken to ensure that the position is not located over underground utilities such as gas and aviation fuel and, to the extent feasible, electrical or communication cables.*



An isolated parking position....

- Is **NOT** required for an affected aircraft carrying a case of **suspected communicable disease**

“Passenger”



- No ICAO or WHO definition



“Recommendations” and “Recommended”

- WHO: temporary or standing recommendations issued under these Regulations
- ICAO: *Recommended Practice*: Any specification for physical characteristics, configuration, matériel, performance, personnel or procedure, the uniform application of which is recognized as desirable in the interest of safety, regularity or efficiency of international air navigation, and to which Contracting States will endeavour to conform in accordance with the Convention. [cf Standard]

“Standard”



- ICAO:
 - Any specification for physical characteristics, configuration, matériel, performance, personnel or procedure, the uniform application of which is recognized as necessary for the safety or regularity of international air navigation and to which Contracting States will conform in accordance with the Convention; in the event of impossibility of compliance, notification to the Council is compulsory under Article 38

ICAO Standards and Recommended Practices



- There are many thousands of them
- Found in the 19 Annexes to the Convention on International Civil Aviation
- Abbreviated to **SARPS**
- Often called the ICAO **provisions**
- There are many SARPS addressing public health event management in ICAO Annexes

“Surveillance”



- **WHO:** systematic ongoing collection, collation and analysis of data for public health purposes and the timely dissemination of public health information for assessment and public health response as necessary.
- **ICAO:** A function of the system which provides identification and accurate position information on aircraft, vehicles and obstacles within the designated area.

“Traveller”




- **WHO:** a natural person undertaking an international voyage
- **ICAO:** no equivalent



“Vector” – very different meanings

- **WHO:** an insect or other animal which normally transports an infectious agent that constitutes a public health risk.
- **ICAO:** provision of navigational guidance to aircraft in the form of specific headings, based on the use of an ATS [air traffic services] surveillance system.



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and aviation terminology

Dr Anthony Evans
ICAO, Montreal
aevans@icao.int