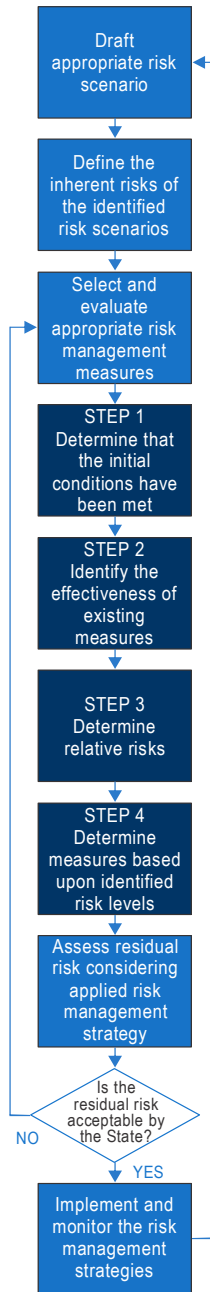


COVID-19 RISK MANAGEMENT DECISION AID



- Draft scenarios to be assessed, considering if the risk is related to passengers, crew members, staff at airports and any other person inside the Public Health Corridor (PHC)
Example: An infectious person, whose condition is unknown or revealed, is boarding an international flight.

- Assess the likelihood of the risk scenario, considering existing management strategies
- Assess the impacts of the risk scenario and its context (health care system, operational, social, political, organizational), considering existing management strategies
- Collect data and information to support qualitative and quantitative assessments
- Define the inherent risk as the combination of the likelihood and impacts of the risk scenario before any actions by the State
Example: The likelihood of an infectious passenger, whose condition is unknown or revealed, to board an international flight, is high. The application of the mitigation measures may result in a reduction of this likelihood.
A probabilistic estimation for the in-flight transmission can be defined (x).

States should consider one or more risk management strategies to modify the inherent risk: **Avoidance, Transfer, Mitigation, and Acceptance.**
More information about risk management can be found in Chapter 2 of this manual.
A State may determine that the inherent risk is acceptable depending on its public health capabilities. As needed, the State may select additional mitigation, considering the individual effectiveness and result of combined strategies for risk management.
The mitigation measures for public health risks are described in Chapter 3 of this manual.
In order to select other mitigation measures, useful questions may be posed by the State to help the evaluation of the risk management strategy:

- What is the individual efficacy and effectiveness of each risk mitigation?
- If a risk management strategy is applied, would it reduce the likelihood of an infectious person to contaminate others or reduce the impacts from this contamination in the public health system?
- What are the measures commonly practiced internationally?
- What are the methods available to apply each risk mitigation?
- What would be the recommended procedures to assure or enhance the effectiveness of each risk mitigation?
- To which extent procedures applied in aviation would be applicable to domestic phases of the travel and connection with other modes of transportation?
- Are the risk management strategies coordinated with other national, regional and international stakeholders and the aviation community?

More information about the selection of a combined strategy for risk mitigation is presented in Chapter 4 of this manual.
Example: The States coordinate procedures to be conducted before people engage in air travel, during the flight, in the airport environment and after arrival.
A probabilistic estimation for the transmission at the arrival can be defined (y).

- After the application of the risk management strategy, assess if States are expected to effectively modify the inherent risk
- The residual risk should be evaluated in order to be commensurate with the State's public health capabilities and resilience
Example: After the assessment of combined strategies, the State considers that the residual risk is acceptable.
A probabilistic estimation for the local transmission at the State can be defined (z).

- The State should coordinate actions with other States in order to facilitate air travel
- After the strategies are implemented, their actual effectiveness, efficacy and the stabilization of the residual risk should be continuously monitored
- As States are subjected to changing conditions, it is important to recognize the need to review the risk scenarios and applied mitigation strategies to ensure continuity of traffic connections between States
Example: States should establish indicators and monitor the changing environment of their public health systems and measures implemented by other States in order to identify the need to reassess their initial risk scenario.