ICAO Public Health Related SARPs and guidance, CAPSCA References and web site

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Outline

- The Chicago Convention
- ICAO SARPs related to Public Health
- Other actions taken by ICAO
- USOAP and Public Health
- CAPSCA website
Convention on Intl Civil Aviation

- Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation was signed on 7 December 1944
- Confirms the sovereignty of the Member States over their airspace
- Requires States to apply *technical rules universally accepted*
- Recommends *global harmonization to improve safety, efficiency and regularity of civil aviation*
- Establish the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

- 191 Member States
- UN specialized Agency
- General Assembly, Council, Secretariat
- **Vision:** Achieve the sustainable growth of the global civil aviation system.
- **Mission:** ICAO develops policies and Standards, undertakes compliance audits, performs studies and analyses, provides assistance and builds aviation capacity through many other ACTIVITIES and the cooperation of its Member States and stakeholders.
Prevention of spread of disease

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.
ICAO SARPs related to Public Health

- Annex 1 Personnel Licensing
- Annex 2 Rules of the Air
- Annex 3 Meteorological Service for International Air Navigation
- Annex 4 Aeronautical Charts
- Annex 5 Units of Measurement to be Used in Air and Ground Operations
- Annex 6 Operation of Aircraft
- Annex 7 Aircraft Nationality and Registration Marks
- Annex 8 Airworthiness of Aircraft
- Annex 9 Facilitation
- Annex 10 Aeronautical Telecommunications
- Annex 11 Air Traffic Services
  - Procedures for Air Navigation Services-Air Traffic Management
- Annex 12 Search and Rescue
- Annex 13 Aircraft Accident and Incident Investigation
- Annex 14 Aerodromes
- Annex 15 Aeronautical Information Services
- Annex 16 Environmental Protection
- Annex 17 Security: Safeguarding International Civil Aviation Against Acts of Unlawful Interference
- Annex 18 The Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air
- Annex 19 Safety Management Systems
ICAO SARPs related to Public health

• Requirements

– Annex 6 — Operation of Aircraft, Part I — International Commercial Air Transport — Aeroplanes (carriage of Universal Precaution Kit for cabin crew to manage a public health event on board)
  • Chapter 6. Aeroplane instruments, equipment and flight documents
  • Attachment B. First-aid medical supplies

– Annex 9 — Facilitation (Implementation of IHR / National aviation plan)
  • Chapter 8. Other facilitation provisions
  • Appendix 1. General declaration
  • Appendix 13. Public health passenger locator card
ICAO SARPs related to Public health

• Requirements

  – **Annex 11 — *Air Traffic Services*** (Contingency planning for public health events affecting civil aviation)
    • *Chapter 2. General*
    • *Attachment C. Material relating to contingency planning*

  – **Procedures for Air Navigation Services – Air Traffic Management (PANS-ATM,Doc 4444)** (Communication procedures)
    • *Chapter 16. Miscellaneous procedures*

  – **Annex 14 — *Aerodromes*** (Aerodrome emergency planning including public health emergencies)
    • *Chapter 9. Aerodrome operational services, equipment and installations*
Annex 14 - 9.1.1 An aerodrome emergency plan shall be established at an aerodrome, commensurate with the aircraft operations and other activities conducted at the aerodrome.

Annex 14 - 9.1.2 The aerodrome emergency plan shall provide for the coordination of the actions to be taken in an emergency occurring at an aerodrome or in its vicinity.

- Note 1.— Examples of emergencies are: aircraft emergencies, sabotage including bomb threats, unlawfully seized aircraft, dangerous goods occurrences, building fires, natural disaster and public health emergencies.

- Note 2.— Examples of public health emergencies are increased risk of travellers or cargo spreading a serious communicable disease internationally through air transport and severe outbreak of a communicable disease potentially affecting a large proportion of aerodrome staff.
Certification of aerodromes/airports

Certifying authority: State’s CAA
- Based on ICAO SARPs and national regulations related to aerodromes
- Mandatory for all international aerodromes
- ICAO verifies that the State certifies aerodromes through USOAP activities

WHO airport certification
- Based on WHO IHR core capacity requirements
- Voluntary to State for designated POE airports
- Certifying authority: WHO
- Cost to State

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

www.capsca.org
The certification of aerodromes under ICAO SARPs focusses on the safety, regularity and efficiency of aircraft operations, with elements related to aerodrome emergency planning, including public health emergency (SOPs...)

The WHO airport certification is dedicated to public health issues and involves a full-blown inspection/verification of capabilities dealing with public health at POE airports

The two certification systems have different focusses, with a common area in public health emergency

Aerodrome operators and public health agencies need to work together and communication and collaboration between them are essential
Plans and Procedures for Public Health Emergencies in the Aviation Sector

- International Health Regulations (IHR) published by WHO
- ICAO An. 6, 9, 11, 14 & Docs 4444 (PANS-ATM), 9284 (DG)

- National Public Health Emergency Contingency Plan (PHA)
- National Aviation Regulations with standards related to public health (CAA)
- National Aviation Plan for a Public Health Emergency (CAA)
- Airport (PoE) Public Health Emergency Contingency Plan – PHECP (PHA, CAA & Airport)

Aerodrome Emergency Plan and Aerodrome Manual including public health emergencies
Air Traffic Services (ATS) contingency plan including public health emergencies
ATS Procedures for PIC notification of suspected public health risk on board an aircraft
Aircraft Operators Procedures for mgmt of suspected public health risk on board an aircraft

Business Continuity Management Plans and Procedures for Airports, Airlines & ANSPs
Other actions taken by ICAO

- **Guidelines for States**
  - Guidelines for States concerning the management of communicable disease posing a serious public health risk
    - General preparedness, airport preparedness, airline preparedness, procedure for notification of suspected communicable diseases on board an aircraft or other public health, …)

  - Template For An Aviation Public Health Emergency Preparedness Plan

  - Glossary of Aviation and Public Health Terms

- **USOAP:** Questions on the preparedness planning of the public health emergencies are included in the ICAO audit programme
USOAP and Public Health

• SAAQ questions related to PH
  
  – Has the State identified a clear contact point at national aviation level, with identified individual(s), for policy formulation, operational organization of preparedness and coordination of a national plan in order to respond to a communicable disease or other health event with the potential to pose a serious public health risk?

  – CC Art 14; Annex 9 - 8.12 & 8.16; A37-13

  – 8.12 Contracting States shall comply with the pertinent provisions of the International Health Regulations (2005) of the World Health Organization
## USOAP and Public Health

### PQs related to PHE (CE-6)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PQ No.</th>
<th>PQ Subject</th>
<th>PQ Question</th>
<th>Global Average EI %</th>
<th>Africa Average EI%</th>
<th>WACAF Average EI%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OPS 4.460</strong></td>
<td>Public health emergency procedures</td>
<td>Does the aircraft operations organization ensure that the air operator has established a procedure for the crew to evaluate a traveler with a suspected communicable disease, based on the presence of a fever and certain other signs or symptoms?</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OPS 4.462</strong></td>
<td>Public health emergency procedures</td>
<td>Does the aircraft operations organization ensure that the air operator has established procedures for the pilot-in-command to report promptly to air traffic control (ATC) a suspected communicable disease, with transmission of the following information:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANS 7.153</strong></td>
<td>Air traffic management — Operational — Emergency events and contingency planning</td>
<td>Does the State ensure that contingency plans have been developed and implemented in the event of disruption or potential disruption of air traffic service (ATS) or related supporting services?</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AGA 8.291</strong></td>
<td>Aerodrome emergency planning</td>
<td>Does the State ensure that aerodrome operators develop emergency plans, including appropriate cooperation and coordination with other entities involved in the provision of emergency services and the development of the plans?</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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ICAO

North American Central American and Caribbean (NACC) Office
Mexico City

South American (SAM) Office
Lima

ICAO Headquarters
Montréal

Western and Central African (WACAF) Office
Dakar

European and North Atlantic (EUR/NAT) Office
Paris

Middle East (MID) Office
Cairo

Eastern and Southern African (ESAF) Office
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Asia and Pacific (APAC) Sub-office
Beijing

Asia and Pacific (APAC) Office
Bangkok

THANK YOU