CAPSCA Europe Achievements

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CAPSCA EUR Achievements

CAPSCA-EUR

- EUR/01 2011 (Paris, France), established
- EUR/02 2012 (Frankfurt, Germany)
- EUR/03 2013 (t.b.a. soon)
CAPSCA-EUR MEMBERS (Status as of Sept. 2012)

Belgium

Germany

Israel

Poland

Spain

Switzerland
CAPSCA-EUR/02-C 1:
States are encouraged to prepare and update aviation public health emergency preparedness plans in collaboration with the civil aviation and public health authorities, and perform exercises to test such plans, in compliance with related ICAO Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) and WHO IHR (2005).

CAPSCA-EUR/02-C 2:
States and International Organizations are encouraged to promote CAPSCA at local, national and international events to facilitate the development and growth of CAPSCA in the ICAO European Region.
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CAPSCA-EUR/02-C 3:
ICAO and WHO (RegOffice EUR) will send a letter to the designated aviation authorities, ministries of health and IHR national focal points, inviting States to join CAPSCA - Europe. (...)

CAPSCA-EUR/02-C 5:
States that have joined CAPSCA are encouraged to request an Assistant Visit (AV). (...)

CAPSCA-EUR/02-C 6:
States’ authorities, airport operators, aircraft operators and air navigation service providers are encouraged to provide their Public Health Emergency Preparedness Plans to ICAO for posting on the CAPSCA website (www.capsca.org).
CAPSCA-EUR/02-C7:
States’ Civil Aviation and Public Health authorities and other stakeholders should have a plan, exercise the plan, train, seek professional advice and be prepared for media enquiries during a public health event of international significance, based on information, statements, recommendations and support provided by WHO (Regional Office for Europe) and ICAO when applicable.

CAPSCA-EUR/02-C8:
States and the aviation sector should undertake table-top (partial) or full scale Public Health Emergency (PHE) exercises, as required by ICAO Annex 14 – Aerodromes. When a full-scale Public Health Emergency exercise cannot be conducted in the short-term, states should consider incorporating PHE elements into a full-scale exercise for other types of emergency, when possible.
CAPSCA-EUR/02-C9:
States are encouraged to invite other States and Organizations to observe aviation public health emergency exercises, in order to share experiences and lessons learned.

CAPSCA-EUR/02-C 10:
States are urged to consider business continuity management/whole of society principles in preparing and updating aviation public health emergency preparedness plans.
CAPSCA-EUR/02-C 11:
In relation to risk and crisis communication needs before and during a public health emergency, States should encourage:

a) a timely and engaging information policy;
b) a risk communication strategy based upon the needs of the public and the scientific evidence;
c) an appropriate message and format; and
d) prioritization of staff and travelers;
e) Participants wishing to join work to help improve risk and crisis communication are invited to contact Dr Petra Dickmann, LSE Health, London School of Economics [ p.dickmann@lse.ac.uk ].
CAPSCA-EUR/02-C 12:
To promote international collaboration for IHR implementation, States and International Organizations should:

a) harmonize regulations, standards, guidelines and tools and their global application;
b) develop awareness of, and mobilize resources for, IHR implementation;
c) foster human resources development and continuing education; and

d) promote intersectorial collaboration, including travel, tourism, environmental, agricultural, veterinary and transport sectors.
CAPSCA-EUR/02-C 13:
The CAPSCA focus, in line with ICAO SARPs and WHO IHR (2005) also addresses chemical, biological and radio-nuclear risks, i.e. encompasses all potential public health emergencies that involve the aviation sector, and a possible change in the CAPSCA project title should be considered at the CAPSCA global coordination meeting to be held in Santiago, Chile, from 8 to 12 October 2012.

CAPSCA-EUR/02-C 14:
Air Navigation Service Providers, aircraft and aerodrome operators are encouraged to participate in CAPSCA Europe and Eurocontrol should consider, in collaboration with the appropriate European public health authorities/agencies, how current European crisis management procedures for aviation can be improved and implemented to facilitate the management of public health emergencies.
CAPSCA-EUR/02-C15:
Contact tracing of travellers who may have been exposed to a communicable disease on board an aircraft is a challenge for both the aviation and public health sectors. The subject will be considered at the next CAPSCA-Europe meeting in 2013.

CAPSCA-EUR/02-C16:
A request was made to have a special CAPSCA-Europe meeting for the Eastern European States (in Russian language) in one of the Central Asian States, in coordination with WHO (Regional Office for Europe). This was supported in principle by ICAO and WHO, dependent on available resources.
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**CAPSCA-EUR/02-C17:**
ICAO should organize training for the volunteer Technical Advisors.

**CAPSCA-EUR/02-C18:**
Germany was elected as the first state to chair CAPSCA-Europe. The chair will be held for the next three years.

**CAPSCA-EUR/02-C19:**
The next CAPCA-Europe meeting is provisionally planned for the week of 17 June 2013.
AIRSAN

Coordinated action to control infectious diseases transmission on the aircrafts
- EU-funded project (2013-2014)
- Co-ordinator: Department for Infectious Diseases Epidemiology, Robert Koch Institute, Berlin, Germany

Background
- Rapid increase in number of people travelling by air
- No formal arrangements exist at EU level to coordinate response to cross-border public health threats (infectious, chemical and radiological agents)
- Existing mechanisms differ within the EU-MS

possible delays in responses
AIM

• To support MS in IHR implementation by establishing the basis for coordinated efficient information exchange in the event of serious cross-border threats
General objectives

- To create across all EU Member States a functioning network of:
  - national public health authorities
  - local public health authorities at the respective airport location
  - airport management staff responsible for public health issues
  - airlines

- SOPs and guidelines on control of infectious diseases transmission on the aircrafts:
  - to review the existing ones
  - to develop new ones
  - to assess and follow up agreed actions across the Network using several real-life events
  - to suggest for further use to the relevant international organisations
Expected outcome

- Establishment of the AIRSAN Network in its pilot phase.
- Development of a set of agreed actions accepted by the Network for the prevention of infectious, chemical and radiological agents threats on aircrafts.
- Development of a training tool to support countries in implementing newly agreed and existing actions.
- Development of an electronic communication platform.
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Cooperation

Partners, Contractors, Scientific Advice

- National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM), Netherlands
- University of Thessaly, Laboratory of Hygiene and Epidemiology, Greece
- National Institute of Public Health, National Institute of Hygiene, Department of Epidemiology, Poland
- Federal Public Service of Public Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment, SANIPORT, Belgium
- KLM, Netherlands
- FRAPORT AG, Medical Services, Germany
- ICAO, Department for Aviation Medicine, European Office
- Swiss Federal Department of Home Affairs DHA, Swiss Federal Office of Public Health
- Deutsche Lufthansa AG, Medical Services
- Air France, Medical Services
- Public Health authorities in charge of Ben Gurion Airport, Israel
- Airport Health control, Malta International Airport, (tbc)
- General directorate for health for border and costal areas, Atatürk airport health control center, Turkey
- WHO Europe
- ECDC
- IATA
- German Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Development
- International Atomic Energy Agency (confirmation pending)
- ACI-Europe (expression of endorsement)
2013 Meeting

• Switzerland has offered to be the host
• proposed Swiss exercise in first quarter of 2013.
• CAPSCA-EU suggests to invite observers from other States

Issues, tasks & challenges:
• Increase number of members
• Train Technical Advisors
• Conduct Assistance Visits
• Airport Certification (WHO)
• Passenger Tracing
Thank you very much for your attention.

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