ICAO - AND PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCIES

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Plan

- ICAO – International Civil Aviation Organization
- Convention on International Civil Aviation – (‘Chicago Convention’) and its Annexes
- Standards and Recommended Practices
- ICAO Guidelines on Public Health Emergencies
- ICAO Assembly Resolutions
- ICAO Audits
- UN crisis management
ICAO – UN specialized agency created in 1944. 
Strategic Objectives:

- Safety
- Security
- Environmental protection
ICAO HQ – Montreal, Canada
ICAO HQ and its seven Regional Offices

- ICAO HQ: Montreal
- Paris
- Dakar
- Cairo
- Nairobi
- Bangkok
- Mexico
- Lima
‘Chicago’ Convention (1944) – 190 signatories

Convention on International Civil Aviation

Convention relative à l’aviation civile internationale

Convenio sobre Aviación Civil Internacional

Конвенция о международной гражданской авиации

96 Articles

18 Annexes to the Convention - ‘Standards and Recommended Practices’ SARPs

• Governments
  Regulatory Aviation Authorities
  e.g.
  • Federal Aviation Administration (US)
  • Transport Canada
  • UK CAA
18 ICAO Annexes to the Convention - contain ‘SARPs’

- 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 (PANS-ATM)**
- 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**
‘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.'
How does it work in practice?

• An example –
  – determination of a case of communicable disease on board an aircraft in flight
  – notification to the public health authority at destination
  – further communication with the aircraft
  – how to manage the aircraft’s arrival at destination
NOTIFICATION OF EVENT TO DESTINATION

A/C ID
Dep.
Dest.
ETA
POB
No. cases
Nature of risk

Aircraft gen. declaration – Health Part (WHO & ICAO docs)

Air traffic controller

Destination aerodrome tower

AIRPORT OPERATOR
PHAS
AIRLINE OPERATING AGENCY
OTHER AGENCY
GUIDELINES - assist with interpretation of ICAO SARPs and the IHR (2005)
Interlinking guidelines

Guide to hygiene and Sanitation in aviation

Case management of Influenza A(H1N1) in air transport

WHO global Preparedness

IHR 2005

ICAO State Guidelines

preparation planning

Airports Council International airport guidelines

International Air Transport Association airline guidelines
To help States develop and implement national preparedness plans we have “CAPSCA” Cooperative Arrangement for the Prevention of Spread of Communicable Disease through Air Travel
And now CAPSCA!
The Assembly:

1. Urges Contracting States and Regional Safety Oversight Organizations to **ensure that the public health sector and the aviation sector collaborate to develop a national preparedness plan for aviation** which addresses public health emergencies of international concern and which is integrated with the general national preparedness plan;

2. Urges Contracting States to develop a national preparedness plan for aviation that is **in compliance with the World Health Organization International Health Regulations (2005)** and which are based on scientific principles and on the guidelines from ICAO and the World Health Organization;

3. Urges Contracting States, and Regional Safety Oversight Organizations as appropriate, to **establish requirements for the involvement of stakeholders such as airport operators, aircraft operators and air navigation service providers** in the development of a national preparedness plan for aviation; and,

4. Urges Contracting States to **join and participate in the Cooperative Arrangement for the Prevention of Spread of Communicable Disease through Air Travel (CAPSCA) project**, where available, to ensure that its goals are achieved, unless equivalent measures are already in place.
To ensure States implement the ICAO SARPs ICAO audits civil aviation regulatory authorities
UN Humanitarian Response to crises

• The Cluster System
  – Camp Coordination
  – Early Recovery
  – Education
  – Emergency Telecommunications
  – Food Security
  – Health
  – Logistics – transport cell proposed
  – Nutrition
  – Protection
  – Water and Sanitation
Summary

- ICAO and Convention on International Civil Aviation - (‘Chicago Convention’) and its Annexes
- Standards and Recommended Practices within the Annexes
- Guidelines on Public Health Emergencies
- CAPSCA – implementing project
- ICAO Assembly Resolution
- ICAO Audits
- UN crisis management ICAO