



ICAO

Security & Facilitation

75
YEAR ANNIVERSARY
OF ANNEX 9
FACILITATION

2024 YEAR OF
FACILITATION

FACILITATION GLOBAL SUMMIT

RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA, 21-22 MAY 2024

HOSTED BY:  **GACA**
الهيئة العامة للطيران المدني
General Authority of Civil Aviation

Past, Present, Future: 75 Years of Enabling Air Transport

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TOPIC: MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH-RELATED MATTERS IN AVIATION

OUTLINE:

01. LEGISLATION:

Aviation

Health

02. STAKEHOLDERS' MAPPING AND INTERFACE

Coordination and Collaboration

03. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FROM PARTNERS

04. REGIONAL COORDINATION AND COLLABORATION BETWEEN STATES

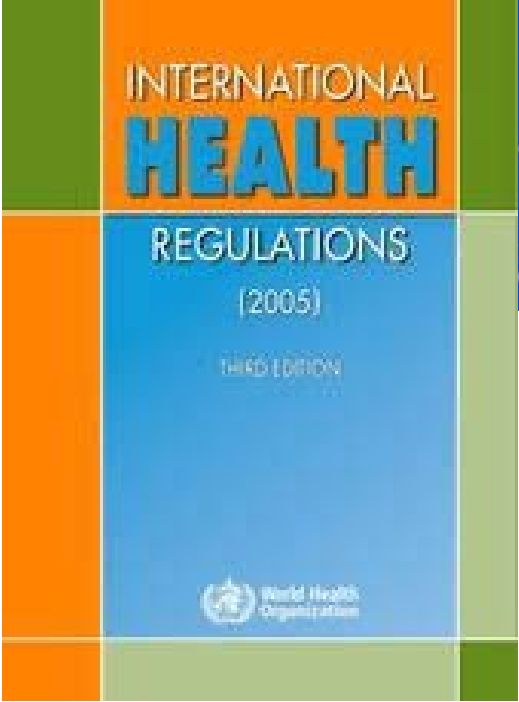
05. MAJOR CHALLENGES – COVID-19

06. NEXT STEPS

Past, Present, Future: 75 Years of Enabling Air Transport

1. LEGISLATION

- a. AVIATION
- b. HEALTH





a. AVIATION

ICAO Article 14 – Prevention of spread of disease. Contracting States:

- Agree to take effective measures to prevent the spread of communicable diseases through air navigation
- Consult with agencies on international Regulations relating to sanitary measures applicable to aircraft
- Have consultations without prejudice to existing international convention on this subject to which the States may be parties.

States – Enactment of Civil Aviation Act/Decree

- Ministers of Transport/ Aviation - Emergency powers of the Minister for the protection of public health.

States – Develop and issue Regulations incorporating ICAO Public health-related SARPs:

- Annex 6 – Operations • Annex 9 - Facilitation • Annex 11 – Air Traffic Services (and associated Procedures for Air Navigation Services – Air Traffic Management, PANS-ATM) • Annex 14 – Aerodromes • Annex 18 – The Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air.



b. HEALTH

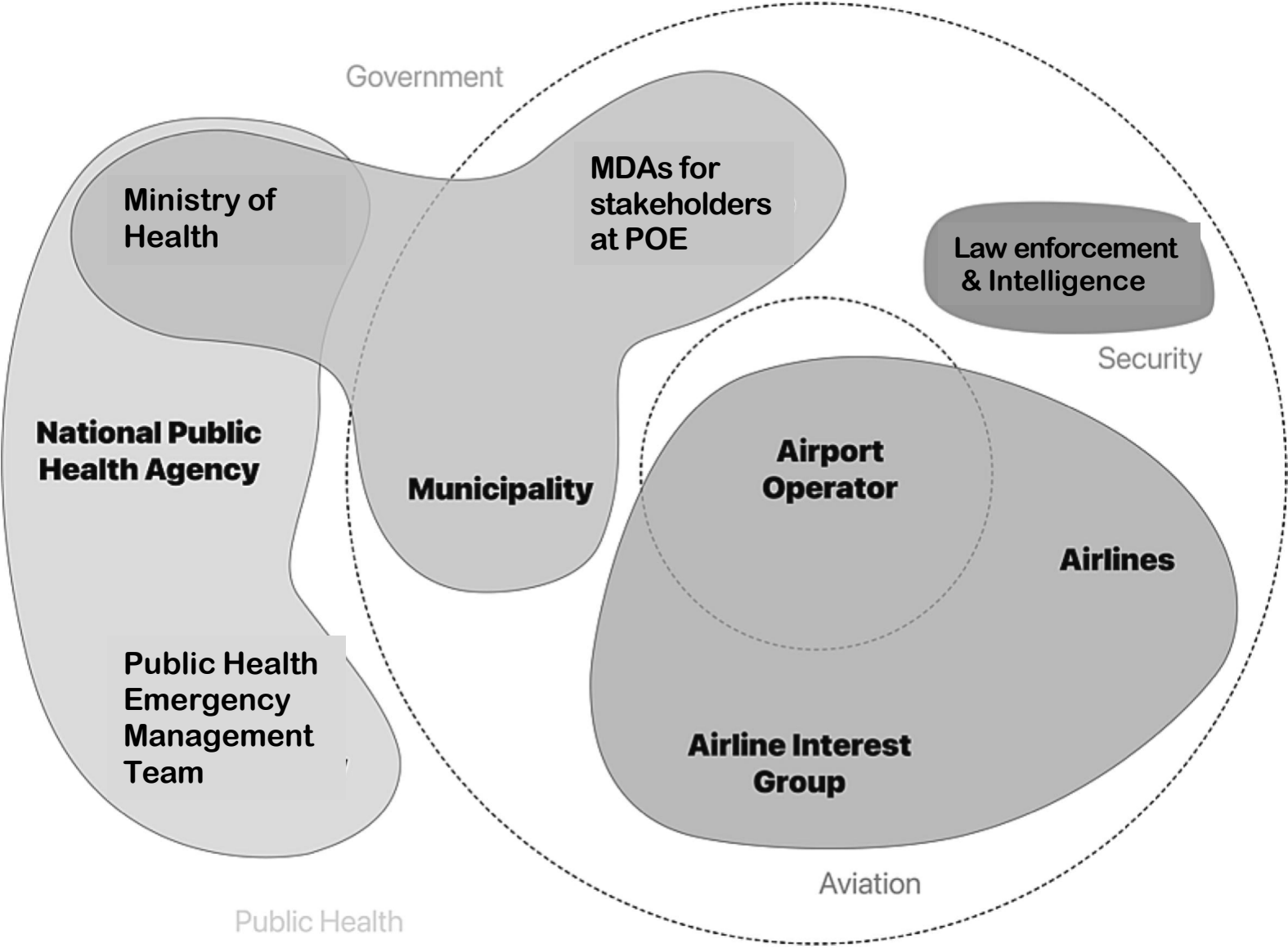
WHO International Health Regulations (IHR) – Adoption by States

- Purpose and scope is "to prevent, protect against, control and provide a public health response to the international spread of disease in ways that are commensurate with and restricted to public health risks, and which avoid unnecessary interference with international traffic and trade"
- **IHR for Points of Entry** define preparedness for management of public health threats including coordination, communication of event information and adoption of measures
- **Annex 1 of IHR (2005)** outlines core capacity requirements for designated airports, ports and ground crossings
 1. At all times
 2. For responding to events that may constitute a public health emergency of international concern

02

STAKEHOLDERS' MAPPING AND INTERFACE

COORDINATION AND COLLABORATION



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02. STAKEHOLDERS' MAPPING AND INTERFACE

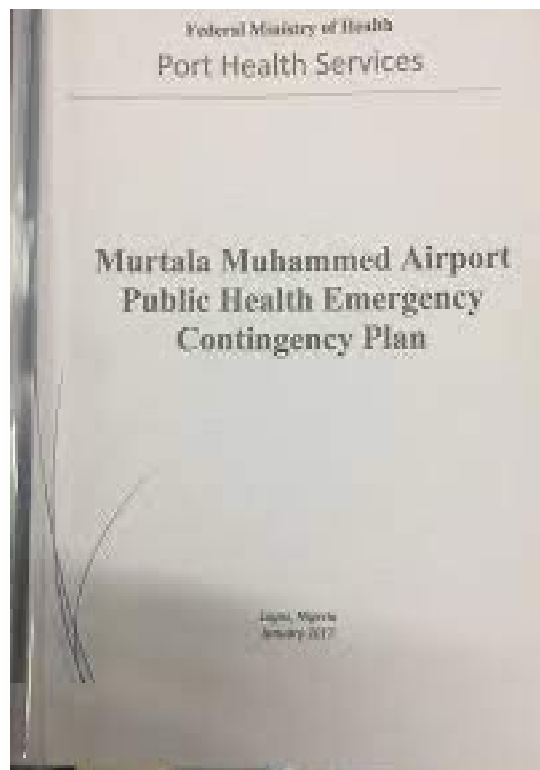
- **Strong collaboration between the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) and Health Ministry (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Port Health Services):** Very vital for successful Management of PHE related matters in Aviation:
 - International Health Regulations Assessments of Airports
 - Designation of Points of Entry (POE) by WHO
 - Development of Public Health Emergency Contingency Plans
 - National level
 - POE level
 - Establishment of National Air Transportation Facilitation Programs and Committees (NATFC): Emphasis on functionality with high-level (decision makers) representation at meetings
- **Stakeholders mapping at national and Point of Entry level:**

• Customs	. Air Navigation Service Provider	. Airport Operator
• Immigration	. Ground Handling companies	. Civil Aviation Authority
• Port Health Services	. Tourism	. Airlines
• Media	. Law Enforcement & Security	.etc.

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03
TECHNICAL
ASSISTANCE
FROM
PARTNERS

INTERNATIONAL
LOCAL
(PUBLIC, PRIVATE)



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03. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FROM PARTNERS

2015 Vs 2017 CAPSCA Assistance Visits Recommendations (MMIA)			
S/N	Stakeholder	2015	2017
1	General	7	None
2	Port Health Services - FMOH	10	None
3	Nigeria Civil Aviation Authority (NCAA)	8	1
4	Federal Airports Authority of Nigeria (FAAN)	14	6
5	Nigeria Airspace Management Agency (NAMA)	4	1
6	Airlines and Ground Handling Companies	9	None
7	Other Stakeholders (Customs, Immigration, Aviation Security, Cargo Agents, Etc.)	4	None
Total Number of Recommendations		61	8

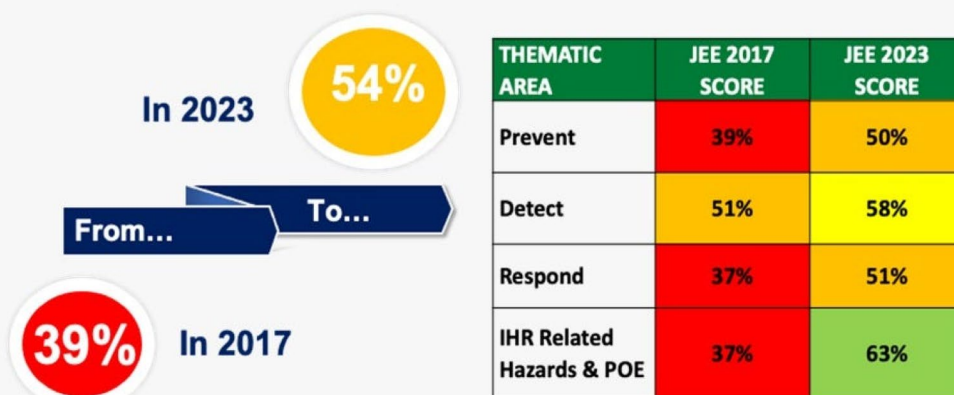
International

- ICAO - CAPSCA – Guidance materials, Protocols, Airport Assistance visits etc.
- WHO – Joint External Evaluation: IHR Related Hazards and Point of Entry (POE) Thematic Area
- ACI, Africa CDC, US CDC, IATA, WAHO etc

Local

- High-Level Governmental participation - Policy
- Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) - Technical, logistics, financial support, Capacity building (POE personnel), etc.
- Public and Private Sector support - Finance, Technical, logistics & supplies (PPE, working tools, etc), IT (Travel portal devt. & Mgt).

Progress made from 2017 to 2023



Nigeria's 2nd JEE for IHR core capacities, 2023

Source: Nigeria Health Watch

04 REGIONAL COLLABORATION BETWEEN STATES



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04. REGIONAL COLLABORATION BETWEEN STATES



- Establishing Public Health Corridors – Encouraging travel and trade between countries/states
- Development of regional coordination and response mechanisms
- Data sharing – to aid development and implementation of effective and realistic controls.
- Unified Logistics and IT controls (travel passport etc.) – For seamless travel and border control.

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05. MAJOR CHALLENGES COVID-19



- Level of stakeholders' collaboration/ involvement
- NATFCs – Functionality and Representation
- Application of different border control requirements by countries/States – Leading to airlines' and passengers' frustration and inconvenience.
- Language – travel passports, PCR test results and quarantine protocols presented in different languages.
- - Not easily understood by airlines and personnel at POE.
- Sub-optimal/ absence of data sharing amongst stakeholders, states, Partners etc
- Timelines in the release of response protocols and Guidance materials by International Partners and Regulators.

06 Next Steps



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06. NEXT STEPS

Mitigation

Monitor mobile population health
Think 'It can happen'



Preparedness

Invest in collaborative preparedness: Invest in system-wide effective, trusted communication (informal, formal) & coordination processes; Incorporate proven systemic practices and then test changes; Identify/create nimble systemic processes for emergencies; Dedicate funds to emergency responses locally

Response

Act with unfolding evidence, and as quickly as systems allow
Anticipate response fatigue and mitigate as much as possible

Recovery

Conduct After Action Reviews, Ensure lessons learnt are followed-up; Be honest and focus on improvement

Thank You

