AGENDA ITEM 8: TECHNICAL AND REGIONAL COOPERATION

CLOSER COLLABORATION AND HARMONIZATION IN UPDATING NATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY RESPONSE CONTINGENCY PLAN

(Presented by Indonesia)

INFORMATION PAPER

SUMMARY

Indonesia has been actively involved in CAPSCA-Asia Pacific and Recommendations in CAPSCA-adopted into our regulations. To prevent the spread of communicable disease through air travel, need a harmonized collaboration and partnership with ICAO, WHO, IATA and ACI as well as other relevant stakeholders. National Public Health Emergency Response Contingency Plan should always be reviewed and updated according to the development of ICAO and WHO Standards and Recommended Practices and also CAPSCA meeting recommendation.
CLOSER COLLABORATION AND HARMONIZATION IN UPDATING NATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY RESPONSE CONTINGENCY PLAN

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Indonesia is an archipelago country which domestic flight across island and cities play an important role. It has one of the world’s largest and most dynamic domestic markets. Domestic traffic in Indonesia has more than tripled over the past 12 years, from less than 30 million in 2005 to almost 97 million in 2017. Communicable disease outbreak could become a major threat in aviation. Thus Indonesia established a risk assessment which included travellers screening, contact tracing and capacity building requires a good cooperation and partnership with relevant stakeholders.

1.2 Indonesia could not attend The 10th Meeting of CAPSCA-Asia Pacific (CAPSCA-AP) project held at the ICAO APAC Regional Office, Bangkok Thailand from 22 to 23 November 2018 due to our activities in Indonesia. Nevertheless, Indonesia has developed and submitted information paper on the implementation of CAPSCA-AP in Indonesia. Indonesia agreed to encourage further promote linkage, collaboration and information sharing between civil aviation and public health sectors to strengthen routine capacities and capacities for preparedness planning and responding to public health events and emergencies at airports. Indonesia established a working group consist of The Ministry of Health for Quarantine, Custom, Immigration, Airports Operators, Indonesian National Air Carriers Association (INACA), and Airport Regulators, coordinated by The Ministry of Transportation, jointly contribute to development, updating and regularly testing public health emergency contingency plans at point-of-entry (POE) covering public health events and emergency as integral component of the airport emergency plan which is a part of the national aviation public health emergency preparedness and response plan.

1.3 Indonesia will developed further updated guideline for national public health emergency plan that is part of national public health emergency response. Thus, the guideline will be tested regularly and implemented appropriate and effective border measures.

2. DISCUSSION

2.1 Indonesia has been actively involved in CAPSCA-Asia Pacific since the first meeting in Bangkok, hosted the 2nd CAPSCA meeting in 2008 and adopted CAPSCA recommendations in to our regulations, which updated in to Ministry Decree Number PM. 106 Year 2018 on Aviation Facilitation (FAL). Indonesia has been actively participate in CAPSCA-Asia Pacific program and had our CAPSCA Assistance Visits while Indonesia hosting the CAPSCA-AP meeting in 2009.

2.2 In implementing the ICAO Article 14 of The Convention on International Civil Aviation, Annex 9 and IHR 2005, Indonesia has established a contingency plan for National Public Health Emergency Response Plan, including:

2.2.1 Preventive and management measures such as active surveillance and improving public awareness

2.2.2 Close and regular monitoring on airport hygiene and sanitation

2.2.3 Active surveillance on aircraft at the entrance of the country

2.2.4 Implementing National Public Health Emergency Response Contingency Plan

2.2.5 Inspection and surveillance of passenger health document

2.2.6 Screening at international point of entries

2.2.7 Simulation and training program, mainly on suspected case quarantine and deferral system.
2.3 Integrated vector control is the efforts made to suppress the existence of vectors by using more than one way, in order to control vectors more effective and efficient. The aim is to prevent transmission of the communicable disease. The vectors controlled includes mice, flies, cockroaches, and Aedes aegypti.

2.4 The National Public Health Emergency Response Contingency Plan will always be reviewed and updated according to the development of ICAO and WHO standards and recommended practices and also CAPSCA-AP meeting recommendation. The updated recommendation from the latest CAPSCA-AP recommendation are being developed by Indonesia, which includes:

2.4.1. Use the “Ports, Airports, and Ground Crossing Network” website-PAGNet for technical collaboration, exchange and dissemination of knowledge and information between States.

2.4.2. Complete the ICAO Vector Control Register on the ICAO public web site and enter relevant information for further development of tools by ICAO.

2.4.3. The working group will designate significant expert from health and non-health staff (e.g. custom, immigration, airline agents, security, etc) to support CAPSCA-AP, updated knowledge and best practices by joint training course from ICAO Global Aviation Training Office (GAT).

2.4.4. Conducting routine training for airport health by utilizing participative training method such as demonstration and role play before simulation exercise as part of regular training of Airport Emergency Plan.

Recommendations

2.5 A harmonized preparedness plan should be regularly updated and tested.

2.6 Encourage to use the “Ports, Airports, and Ground Crossing Network” website-PAGNet for technical collaboration, exchange and dissemination of knowledge and information between States.

2.7 Complete the ICAO Vector Control Register on the ICAO public web site and enter relevant information for further development of tools by ICAO.

2.8 Active surveillance of visitors to Indonesia from endemic countries by using thermo scanners at airports and health alert cards at arrival and departure gates.

2.9 Close regular monitoring on airport and aircraft hygiene and sanitation, mainly on vector surveillance and control.

3. ACTION BY THE CONFERENCE

3.1 The Conference is invited to note the information contained in this Paper.

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