

Conflict Zone Mitigation & Countermeasures

A comprehensive guide to understanding, preventing, and responding to conflict zone operations.

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Defining Conflict Zone: Understanding the Threat

“Conflict zone” generally refers to an area where there is an ongoing armed conflict, military activity, or a high risk of hostile actions that could endanger civil aviation. This includes risks from:

- Deliberate attacks: Such as surface-to-air missiles (SAMs), ballistic missiles, or air-to-air attacks.
- Unintentional impacts: Due to the presence of active military operations.
- Airport Mob attacks.
- Bomb Threat.
- Hijacking.



Preventive Measures: Airline countermeasures

Before Operations

Internal & External communications between (commercial, operations, top management) and the insurance and the national civil aviation authority

During operation

Set up procedures & countermeasures to be implemented by the flying and ground crews on each flight.

Emergency & Contingency

Communication & coordination with local authorities, service providers and third parties.

Stage 1: before operations

NO.	Description
1	Commercial receive the offers and ask security to implement threat assessment to send to insurance provider
2	Communicate with the national authority to obtain approvals and discuss whether there is an agreement or protocol between the national civil aviation authority and the conflict zone authority.
3	Life audit at least 30 days before operations to arrange a countermeasure with (the embassy and military representative, the airport local authority, and the service providers
4	Coordinate for contingency plans (crew evacuation, escape route, hotels, ground transportation)

Stage 2: During operations

No.	Description	Responsibility
1	Airline security coordinator fixed at CZ	Sec
2	2 security coordinators escort each flight	Sec
3	Checking the security situations with CZ ATC before flight take off and during the flight and before landing	Ops
4	Daily check with aviation alerts	Sec
5	No night stop	Com



Stage 2: During operations

No.	Description	Responsibility
6	No Fuel at CZ	Ops - Sec
7	No Catering CZ	Ops - Sec
8	No Cargo at CZ	Ops -Sec
9	No handbags (as per studying the nature of passengers) No critical medical cases	Ops - Sec
10	To mitigate the risk of an unexpected maintenance defect, perform all the necessary safety and operational checks on the aircraft prior to departure.	Maint.



Stage 2: During operations

No.	Description	Responsibility
11	Increase random checks at passenger checkpoints. Ensure that Check Point uses different methods of detection (X-ray, Explosive detections, K9, Hand search)	Ops - Sec
12	AC stand area (Stand – taxi – isolated area) Ready for immediate takeoff procedures	Ops Cockpit
13	AC stand position (nose out position)	Ops Cockpit
14	Only one access door L1 during embarkation or disembarkation	Ops - Sec
15	Follow local authorities' instructions	Ops - Sec



Stage 3 : Emergency & Contingency Plans

	Emergency Plan	Contingency Plan
Focus	Reactive. Designed to provide an immediate response to a specific, identified crisis or sudden, unexpected event that has already occurred or is imminent	Proactive. Anticipates possible but uncertain scenarios and defines measures to be adopted to limit potential impacts if those scenarios occur. It's a "Plan B" for when the usual plan goes off track.
Purpose	To prevent fatalities and injuries, reduce damage to property and the environment, and accelerate the resumption of normal operations.	To prepare an organization or individual to respond effectively in the event of an unforeseen or less likely, but potentially impactful, event. It's about ensuring continuity of operations or a viable alternative if the primary plan fails.
Content	Details concrete actions to be taken as soon as a specific, identified event occurs. This includes procedures for alerting, evacuating, handling casualties, containing hazards, and coordinating with emergency services (fire, police, medical).	Identifies risks, assesses their likelihood, defines roles and responsibilities, sets up early warning mechanisms, and outlines alternative strategies or resources. It often involves analyzing "what if" scenarios.
Examples	Bomb Threat – Aircraft crashing – Hijacking	Crew evacuations – escape route
Key Characteristic	"what to do during the emergency."	"what to do if something unexpected happens, and how to continue."



Any Questions?