



INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

Ninth Meeting of the AASPG Infrastructure and Information Management Sub-Group (IIM/SG9)

(Dakar, Senegal, from 3 – 7 August 2026)

Agenda Item 3: Achievements in Infrastructure and Information Management

3.2. Status of implementation of BBBs related to AIM, CNS and MET areas

WP3.2A Update on Status of the implementation of BBBs in CNS, AIM and MET areas

(Presented by Secretariat)

SUMMARY
This working paper provides the status of the Basic Building Blocks (BBBs) in the Region and call for actions to address the challenges impacting the implementation of the BBBs. Action by the meeting in paragraph 3
REFERENCE(S): ▪ AASPG/1 Report ▪ Global Air Navigation Plan ▪ SRP 2025 - AASPG-1 Report ▪ AFI Week 2026 - AFI - 11th DGCA Meeting WP03 ▪ ICAO USOAP CMA OLF
This working document relates to ICAO Strategic Goals: A. Every Flight is Safe and Secure C. Aviation Delivers Seamless, Accessible and Reliable Mobility for All

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. The Basic Building Blocks (BBBs) describe the foundations of the States' air navigation system and provide the baseline status of essential facilities and services implemented by States in the region in accordance with ICAO SARPs in aerodromes, air traffic management, search and rescue, meteorology and information management. The BBB framework identifies the end users of these services as well as the communications, navigation, and surveillance (CNS) infrastructure that are necessary to provide them.

- 1.2. The AASPG/1 meeting held in Libreville in July 2025, reviewed the status of BBBs as reported from the ICAO USOAP CMA Online Framework expressed concern regarding the low level of BBBs safety oversight in the region. It also emphasized the need to have a clear and accurate picture of the actual implementation status of BBBs and requested the Secretariat to propose a mechanism to assist States in monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the BBBs.
- 1.3. This working paper provides an update on the status of the BBBs in the AFI region while waiting for the Secretariat to provide support in monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the BBBs.

2. DISCUSSIONS

- 2.1. In the absence of evidence on the actual implementation status of the BBBs in the States, the average level of States' capacity to oversee the implementation of the BBBs is presented in Appendix A. Based on data extracted from the OLF, the meeting may note that in the ESAF Region, 5 States in AIM, 4 in CNS and 11 in MET are performing above 75% while 19 in AIM, 20 in CNS and 13 in MET are performing below this reference level; in WACAF Region, 5 in AIM, 10 in CNS and 5 States in MET are under 75%.
- 2.2. While the update on the ongoing developments to support States and stakeholders in monitoring and reporting on the BBBs (WP3.2B), the meeting may note that there is still need to make efforts in overseeing the implementation of the BBBs at States level, as the average performance in the Region is under 70%, ranging from 57% to 67% as presented in Appendix B to this working paper.
- 2.3. States may need to actively participate in the regional projects designed to address implementation issues, including the lack of implementation of BBBs; .

3. ACTIONS BY THE MEETING

- 3.1. The meeting is invited to:
 - a) Take note of the content of this working paper; and
 - b) Urge States to address the aviation infrastructure and facilities gaps.

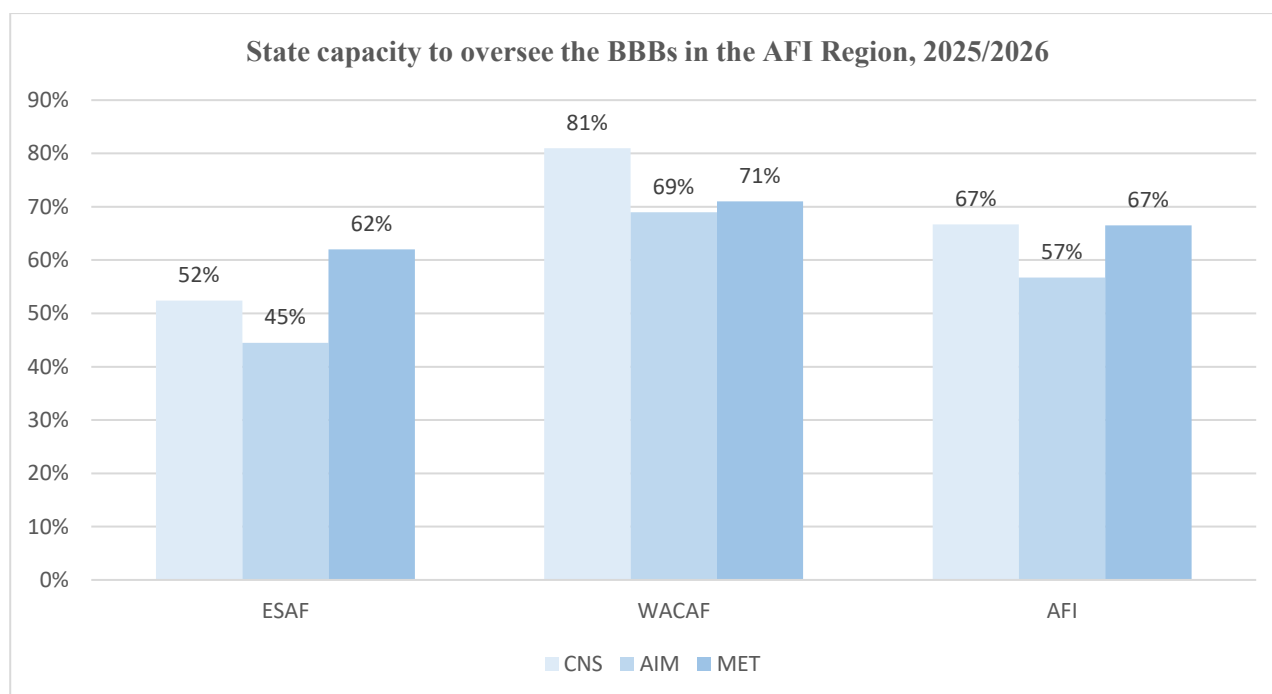
--- END ---

Appendix A – BBBs status by group of States

Area	Region		States
AIM (52.6%)	ESAF (44.5%)	<75%	Somalia; South Sudan Burundi; Eswatini; Eritrea; Lesotho; Djibouti; Angola; Comoros (the); Namibia; Zambia; Seychelles; Malawi; Mozambique; Botswana; Uganda; Rwanda; Mauritius; United Republic of Tanzania
		>=75%	Kenya; Ethiopia; South Africa; Zimbabwe; Madagascar;
	WACAF (59.7%)	<75%	Guinea; Liberia; Guinea-Bissau; Democratic Republic of the Congo (the); Chad; Sao Tome and Principe; Nigeria; Central African Republic (the); Gambia (the); Cabo Verde; Ghana; Mauritania; Equatorial Guinea;
		>=75%	Sierra Leone; Mali; Niger (the); Congo (the); Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Togo; Benin; Côte d'Ivoire; Gabon; Senegal;
CNS (53.3%)	ESAF (52.4%)	<75%	Somalia; South Sudan; Burundi; Eswatini; Lesotho; Eritrea; Angola; Namibia; Mozambique; Malawi; Mauritius; Zimbabwe; Ethiopia; Djibouti; Uganda; Comoros (the);;
		>=75%	Rwanda; South Africa; Kenya; Seychelles; Madagascar; Zambia; Botswana; United Republic of Tanzania
	WACAF (54.2%)	<75%	Democratic Republic of the Congo the; Guinea; Cameroon; Guinea-Bissau; Sao Tome and Principe; Liberia; Central African Republic the; Nigeria; Equatorial Guinea; Chad; Sierra Leone; Burkina Faso; Niger (the); Senegal;
		>=75%	Gambia the; Benin; Congo the; Ghana; Mauritania; Côte d'Ivoire; Mali; Cabo Verde; Gabon; Togo;
MET (67%)	WACAF (71%)	<75%	Benin, Burkina Faso; Cabo Verde; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Equatorial Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Guinea; Liberia; Mali; Mauritania; Nigeria; Niger; Sao Tome and Principe; Sierra Leone;
		>=75%	Congo; Côte d'Ivoire; Gabon; Senegal; Togo
	ESAF (62.1%)	<75%	Somalia; South Sudan; Burundi; Djibouti; Lesotho; Zimbabwe; Eritrea; Zambia; Ethiopia; Eswatini; Mauritius; Namibia; Angola;
		>=75%	Comoros (the); Uganda; Malawi; Rwanda; Seychelles; Kenya; United Republic of Tanzania (the); South Africa; Madagascar; Botswana; Mozambique;

Source: USOAP CMA OLF

Appendix B - State capacity (average) to oversee the BBBs in the AFI Region, 2025/2026



Source : AFI eANP Vol III