## AFI FRA CONOPS – UPDATE

## AFI FRA CONOPS : Achievements to date

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ATTACHMENT 2

1<sup>st</sup> Edition: AFI FRA CONOPS

CONOPS for Free Route Airspace (FRA) implementation in AFI region-1<sup>st</sup> Edition

1st edition -AFI FRA Concept of Operation (CONOPS) completed.

The Free	ATTACHMENT 2	1 <sup>st</sup> Edition: AFI FRA CONOPS
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Navigation E		region-1 <sup>st</sup> Edition
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	Navigation Evolution	
navigation (PE Fuel and Flig Based on the not so simple (ATM) infrastr ground equip of reduced tra	At the earlier stages of flying, pilots used visual markers to navigate from one point to another e.g. landmarks, rivers, mountains and cities etc. Later, <u>as a result of</u> invention of navigational aids e.g. Non- Directional Beacon (NDB), VHF Omnidirectional Range (VOR) and Distance Measuring Equipment (DME) traditional navigation was improved. In modern times, a more accurate navigation systems have been made available to pilots e.g. satellite-based navigation systems such as Global Position Systems (GPS), with far much better accuracy. Equipped with both Flight Management System (FMS) on-board aircraft and satellite-based navigation system, pilots can now navigate through a user preferred route trajectory (UPR) without reference to ground systems und expressed navigation (PBN) criteria and within a level of precision that was not available before.	
How can we the be transitione including ICA approach to i routes to free operations.	not so simple. Depending on the co (ATM) infrastructure, aircraft can be ground equipment. This, therefore, of reduced track miles, <u>time</u> and fuel, How can we then achieve direct-dire be transitioned into <i>Free Routing</i> including ICAO, IATA, AFRAA, CANS approach to implement DRO toward	I to continue to confine flights to publish routes? The answer is mplexity of the airspace and the existing air traffic management flown directly from one waypoint to the next without reference to can provide opportunities for efficiency improvements in terms which can be further translated into reduced maintenance costs. extrouting operations ( <i>DRO-Direct Routing Operation</i> ) which can <i>Airspace-FRA</i> ? Working with strategic aviation stakeholders, SOJFALPA JFATCA. EAC ECOWAS etc.; a project management is FRA is necessary in order to enable Africa to transit from fixed hout compromising safety of the provision of ATS and flight

operations.

## AFI FRA CONOPS: 2021 Projects

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ATTACHMENT 2 1<sup>st</sup> Edition: AFI FRA CONOPS CONOPS for Free Route Airspace (FRA) implementation in AFI region-1<sup>st</sup> Edition ATTACHMENT 2 1st Edition: AFI FRA CONOPS The Free 0-Backgro CONOPS for Free Route Airspace (FRA) implementation in AFI region-1<sup>st</sup> Edition Navigation Ev At the earlier landmarks, riv Directional Be (DME) traditio The Free Route operational concept AFI have been ma Systems (GPS 0-Background on-board airc preferred rout Navigation Evolution navigation (PE At the earlier stages of flying, pilots used visual markers to navigate from one point to another e.g. landmarks, rivers, mountains and cities etc. Later, as a result of invention of navigational aids e.g. Non-Fuel and Flig Directional Beacon (NDB), VHF Omnidirectional Range (VOR) and Distance Measuring Equipment Based on the (DME) traditional navigation was improved. In modern times, a more accurate navigation systems not so simple have been made available to pilots e.g. satellite-based navigation systems such as Global Position Systems (GPS), with far much better accuracy. Equipped with both Flight Management System (FMS) (ATM) infrastr on-board aircraft and satellite-based navigation system, pilots can now navigate through a user around equip preferred route trajectory (UPR) without reference to ground systems under the performance-based of reduced tra navigation (PBN) criteria and within a level of precision that was not available before. How can we th Fuel and Flight Efficiency be transitione Based on the above, is there a need to continue to confine flights to publish routes? The answer is including ICA not so simple. Depending on the complexity of the airspace and the existing air traffic management approach to i (ATM) infrastructure, aircraft can be flown directly from one waypoint to the next without reference to routes to free ground equipment. This, therefore, can provide opportunities for efficiency improvements in terms operations. of reduced track miles, time and fuel, which can be further translated into reduced maintenance costs.

How can we then achieve direct-direct routing operations (*DRO-Direct Routing Operation*) which can be transitioned into *Free Routing Airspace-FRA*? Working with strategic aviation stakeholders, including ICAO, IATA, AFRAA, CANSO,IFALPA ,IFATCA ,EAC ,ECOWAS etc.: a project management approach to implement DRO towards FRA is necessary in order to enable Africa to transit from fixed routes to free routing airspace without compromising safety of the provision of ATS and flight operations. The 2nd Edition of the AFI FRA CONOPS is expected to be released by end 2021-this amendment will focus mainly on :

1. FRA - AIP Publication – in progress

As there are many AFI States candidates which are ready to implement FRA in 2021.

## AFI FRA CONOPS: 2022 Project

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ATTACHMENT 2 1st Edit

operations.

1<sup>st</sup> Edition: AFI FRA CONOPS

CONOPS for Free Route Airspace (FRA) implementation in AFI region-1<sup>st</sup> Edition

ATTACHMENT 2 1st Edition: AFI FRA CONOPS The Free 0-Backgro CONOPS for Free Route Airspace (FRA) implementation in AFI region-1<sup>st</sup> Edition Navigation Ev At the earlier landmarks, riv Directional Be (DME) traditio The Free Route operational concept AFI have been ma Systems (GPS 0-Background on-board airc preferred rout Navigation Evolution navigation (PE At the earlier stages of flying, pilots used visual markers to navigate from one point to another e.g. landmarks, rivers, mountains and cities etc. Later, as a result of invention of navigational aids e.g. Non-Fuel and Fligh Directional Beacon (NDB), VHF Omnidirectional Range (VOR) and Distance Measuring Equipment Based on the (DME) traditional navigation was improved. In modern times, a more accurate navigation systems not so simple have been made available to pilots e.g. satellite-based navigation systems such as Global Position Systems (GPS), with far much better accuracy. Equipped with both Flight Management System (FMS) (ATM) infrastr on-board aircraft and satellite-based navigation system, pilots can now navigate through a user around equip preferred route trajectory (UPR) without reference to ground systems under the performance-based of reduced tra navigation (PBN) criteria and within a level of precision that was not available before. How can we th Fuel and Flight Efficiency be transitione Based on the above, is there a need to continue to confine flights to publish routes? The answer is including ICA not so simple. Depending on the complexity of the airspace and the existing air traffic management approach to i (ATM) infrastructure, aircraft can be flown directly from one waypoint to the next without reference to routes to free ground equipment. This, therefore, can provide opportunities for efficiency improvements in terms operations. of reduced track miles, time and fuel, which can be further translated into reduced maintenance costs. How can we then achieve direct-direct routing operations (DRO-Direct Routing Operation) which can be transitioned into Free Routing Airspace-FRA? Working with strategic aviation stakeholders,

> including ICAO, IATA, AFRAA, CANSO,IFALPA, IFATCA, EAC, ECOWAS etc.; a project management approach to implement DRO towards FRA is necessary in order to enable Africa to transit from fixed routes to free routing airspace without compromising safety of the provision of ATS and flight

The next amendments will provide more information on the following topics :

1. Steps to consider when removing some fixed ATS routes

2. Connection between FRA upper airspace and SIDs and STARs (COO, CDO)

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