



Twenty-Eighth Meeting of the AFI Satellite Network Management Committee (SNMC/28) Abuja, Nigeria 06-10 May 2024

Agenda Item 3: Surveillance data Sharing through AFISNET

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- I. Operational Requirements
- II. Surveillance data sharing Principles
- **III. Regional Targets**
- **IV.** Regional initiatives
- V. Challenges and contraints
- VI. Expected benefits
- VII. The way forward



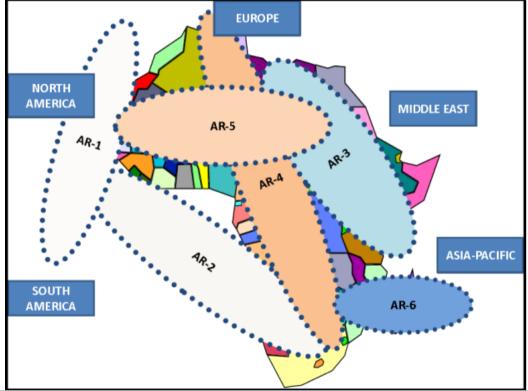




Operational Requirements











ATM Homogeneous Areas in AFI Region

Areas of routing (AR)	Traffic Flows	Areas involved	Type of area covered	Remarks	
Africa-Indian C	frica-Indian Ocean (AFI) Region				
AR1	Europe — South America (EUR/SAM) (oceanic)	Atlantico ¹ , Canarias, Casablanca, Dakar Oceanic, Recife, Sal Oceanic	Oceanic en route low density in southern part and oceanic high density in northern part	Major traffic flow EUR/SAM	
AR2	Atlantic Ocean interface between the AFI, NAT and SAM Regions	Accra, Dakar, Johannesburg, Luanda, Sal	Oceanic en route low density	Homogeneous ATM area AFI/NAT/SAM	
AR3	Europe — Eastern Africa routes including the area of the Indian Ocean	Addis Ababa, Antananarivo, Asmara, Cairo, Dar es-Salaam, Entebbe, Khartoum, Mauritius, Mogadishu, Nairobi, Seychelles, Tripoli	Continental en route/ oceanic low density	Major traffic flow AFI/EUR	
AR4	Europe to Southern Africa	Algiers, Beira, Brazzaville, Cape Town, Gaborone, Harare, Johannesburg, Kano, Kinshasa, Lilongwe, Luanda, Lusaka, N'Djamena, Niamey, Tripoli, Tunis, Windhoek	Continental en route low density	Major traffic flow AFI/EUR	
AR5	Continental Western Africa including coastal areas	Accra, Addis Ababa, Brazzaville, Dakar, Dar-es-Salaam, Entebbe, Kano, Khartoum, Kinshasa, Nairobi, Ndjamena, Niamey, Roberts	Continental/oceanic low density	Homogeneous area AFI (this is a growing traffic, developing into major traffic flow)	
AR6	Trans-Indian	Antananarivo, Bombay ¹ , Johannesburg Male ¹ , Mauritius, Melbourne ¹ , Seychelles	Oceanic high density	Homogeneous ATM area AFI/ASIA	



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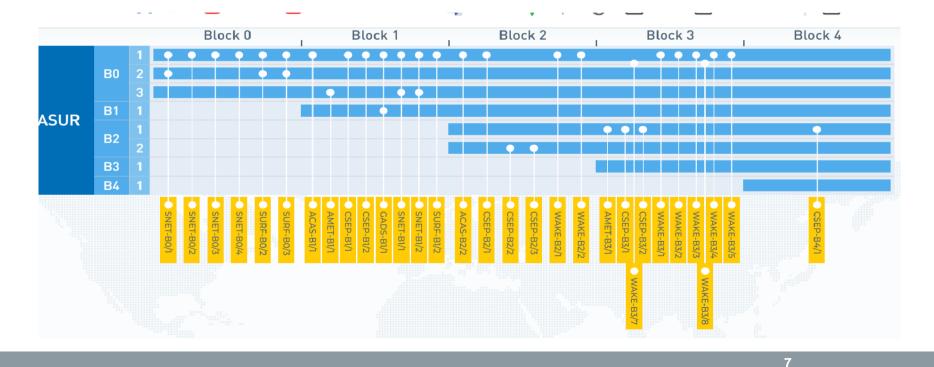
23 Key Performance Indicators KPIs 23 Key Performance Indicators KPIs

SUMMARY OF THE GANP PERFORMANCE AMBITIONS "A high performing system by 2040 and beyond"			
КРА	Ambition		
ACCESS AND EQUITY	No aviation community member excluded or treated unfairly.		
	Nominal capacity easily scalable with demand.		
CAPACITY	Disruptive events do not interrupt service provision and do not significantly affect the performance of the system.		
COST-EFFECTIVENESS	No increase of total direct ANS cost while maintaining the safety and quality of service.		
	Significant increase of ANS productivity, irrespective of demand.		
EFFICIENCY	Reduction of the gap between the flight efficiency achieved and the desired optimum trajectory of airspace users.		
ENVIRONMENT	ANS-induced inefficiencies to be progressively removed to contribute to the global ICAO aspirational goals for CO ₂ emissions.		
	To benefit from achieved flight efficiency gains.		
FLEXIBILITY	To absorb required changes to individual business and operational trajectories.		
INTEROPERABILITY	Essential at an operational and technical level.		
PARTICIPATION BY THE ATM COMMUNITY	Pre-agreed level of participation to make the maximum shared use of the air navigation resources.		
PREDICTABILITY	No increase in ANS delivery variability including asset availability.		
SAFETY	Achieve continual safety performance improvement in aviation in each ICAO region		
SECURITY	Zero significant disruptions due to cyber incidents		

Achieving the above ambitions and realizing the GANP vision will require a series of transformational changes.



GANPDoc. 9750









	ASUR
ASUR-B0/1	Automatic Dependent Surveillance – Broadcast (ADS-B)
ASUR-B0/2	Multilateration cooperative surveillance systems (MLAT)
ASUR-B0/3	Cooperative Surveillance Radar Downlink of Aircraft Parameters (SSR-DAPS)
ASUR-B1/1	Reception of aircraft ADS-B signals from space (SB ADS-B)
ASUR-B2/1	Evolution of ADS-B and Mode S
ASUR-B2/2	New community based surveillance system for airborne aircraft (low and higher airspace)
ASUR-B3/1	New non-cooperative surveillance system for airborne aircraft (medium altitudes)
ASUR-B4/1	Further evolution of ADS-B and MLAT
	SNMC/28 8



	SNET	
SNET-B0/1	Short Term Conflict Alert (STCA)	Operational
SNET-B0/2	Minimum Safe Altitude Warning (MSAW)	Operational
SNET-B0/3	Area Proximity Warning (APW)	Operational
SNET-B0/4	Approach Path Monitoring (APM)	Operational
SNET-B1/1	Enhanced STCA with aircraft parameters	Operational
SNET-B1/2	Enhanced STCA in complex TMAs	Operational



GANP Timelines

	Block 0 2013	Block 1 2019	Block 2 2025	Block 3 2031+
	BO-APTA	B1-APTA		
	B0-WAKE	B1-WAKE	B2-WAKE	
AIRPORT	B0-RSEQ	B1-RSEQ	B2-RSEQ	B3-RSEQ
OPERATIONS	B0-SURF	B1-SURF	B2-SURF	
	B0-ACDM	B1-ACDM		
		B1-RATS		
GLOBALLY	B0-FICE	B1-FICE	B2-FICE	B3-FICE
INTEROPERABLE	B0-DATM	B1-DATM		
SYSTEMS AND	B0-AMET	B1-AMET		B3-AMET
DATA (SWIM)		B1-SWIM	B2-SWIM	
	B0-FRTO	B1-FRTO		
OPTIMUM	B0-NOPS	B1-NOPS	B2-NOPS	B3-NOPS
CAPACITY AND	B0-ASUR			
FLEXIBLE	B0-ASEP	B1-ASEP	B2-ASEP	
FLIGHTS (GLOBAL	B0-OPFL			
COLLABORATIVE ATM)	B0-ACAS		B2-ACAS	
Arivij	B0-SNET	B1-SNET		
EFFICIENT	B0-CDO	B1-CDO	B2-CDO	
FLIGHT PATHS (TROUGH	B0-TBO	B1-TBO		B3-TBO
TRAJECTORY-	B0-CCO			
BASED		B1-RPAS	B2-RPAS	B3-RPAS
OPERATIONS)		Π		



Surveillance data sharing Principles

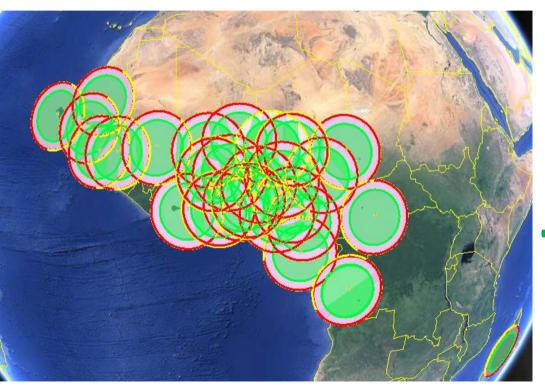


To provide to an ATU with Surveillance Data from:

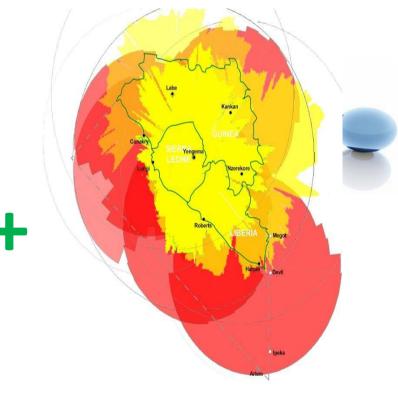
- Various types of sensors (SSR, ADS-B)
- Various sites (ACC, COO..)



SSR Coverage ASECNA, ASA, GCAA NAMA



ADS-B Coverage Robert FIR



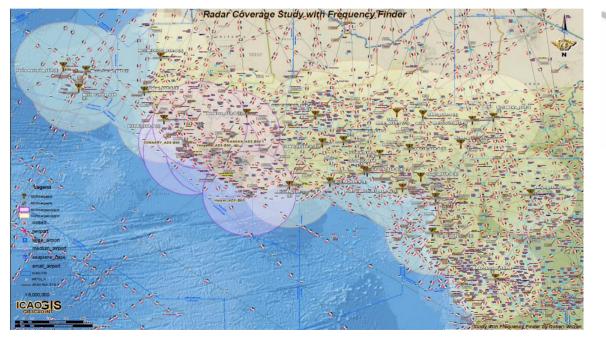


To Synchronise surveillance Data :

- **Coming from various satellite VSAT location**
- Subject to multiples overlapping coverage



Full SSR & ADS-B Coverage over the air space of Gulf of Guinea







To display aggregated and shared relevant surveillance Data to ATSUs;

NO COUNTRY LEFT BEHIND

- To maintain accurated surveillance shared Data;
- To ensure that the shared data exercise meets criteria agreed for service availability



Regional Targets





Regional Targets – Surveillanceto be updated

ASBU BO-SURF: Planning Targets and Implementation Progress

Elements	Targets and Implementation Progress (Ground and Air)
1. Surveillance system for ground surface movement (PSR, SSR, ADS-B or Multilateration)	December 2017 Service provider
2. Surveillance system on board (SSR transponder, ADS-B capacity)	December 2017 Service provider
3. Surveillance system for vehicle	December 2017 Service provider
4. Visual aids for navigation	December 2015 Service provider
5. Wildlife strike hazard reduction	December 2015 Aerodrome operator / Wildlife Committee
6. Display and processing information	December 2017 Service Provider



Regional Targets – Surveillance (To be updated)

ASBU BO-SNET: Planning Targets and Implementation Progress

Elements	Targets and Implementation Progress (Ground and Air)
1. Short Term Conflict Alert (STCA)	June 2014 / Service provider 2013-2018
2. Area Proximity Warning (APW)	June 2014 / Service provider 2013-2018
3. Minimum Safe Altitude Warning (MSAW)	June 2014
4. Dangerous Area Infringement Warning (DAIW)	2013-2018



Regional Initiatives





Taking benefit on AFI States commitment on Safety

 APIRG Conclusion 16/31: Collective approach for the Management of CNS/ATM system elements

NO COUNTRY LEFT BEHIND

- APIRG Conclusion 19/39: Development of integrated programmes based on major ATM Routing Areas and Air Traffic Flow
- Taking benefit on Existing mature implemented services and facilities (AFI VSAT Communication, infrastructure, SSRs and ADS-C/CPDLC, AMHS, RVSM, PBN programme)



Workshop on the Interconnection of Aeronautical Surveillance Systems Dakar, 14 – 16 April 2014

- Identification of existing surveillance technologies in Area of Routing 5 (AR-5)
- Identification of opportunities for the interconnection of surveillance systems in the AFI Region (example for Areas of Routing 5 (AR-5) & 6)
- Tentative planning for surveillance Data Sharing



Coordination Meeting on the implementation of AIDC and Surveillance Data Sharing Lomé, Togo, 27-29 April 2016

- Identified/Confirmed Surveillance Coverage (SSR Mode S & ADS-B);
- Decided to share Surveillance Data via point to point SATCOM links in priority and assess on case by case basis any other solution;
- Agreed on the principle of a project to be tailored in order to implement surveillance data sharing on a step by step basis with periodic assessment;
- Decide for a short term trials exercise that should be conducted by 31 December 2016.



Challenges and Contraints





Context

Building One sky to provide a seamless ANS Challenges

- Air Transport : key stakeholder in a huge
 continent
- Air Transport in Africa: 3-5% of the Global
 Market
- For next two decades
 - Annual Growth estimated trend: 5,9%
 Vs 4% for Global growth
 - 125 Millions PAXs to 377 Millions PAXs
- Air Transport based on Safety of life

- Need for Efficient and cost effective utilization of airspace
- Weakness of internal industry
 - Various national purchasing processes
 - Threat of emerging technologies on Civil Aviation system (spectrum, cyber security)



Building One sky to provide a seamless ANS

- **Currently:** Good pace of implementation of SSRs, ADS-C/CPDLC
- Lack of harmonization of implementation plans and projects
- Lack of interconnectivity and data sharing
- Challenge: How to insure seamless surveillance function along A-R?
- Awaited requirements from ATM: Separation minima criteria along A-Rs



Taking benefit on AFI States commitment on Safety

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- SNMC Conclusions/Decisions



Expected Benefits





Safety

- Detection and mitigation of risk of conflict
- Easier coordination between ATCs
- Contingency capability

Capacity

- Reduction of minima of separation
- Flexible tracking (CCO, CDO, PBN)
 - ✓ Adequate planning
 - ✓ Increased capacity of ATCs





Efficiency

- Regularity
- ATFM
- Preferred users routes (FLS/Trajectories)
- Regular/continuous surveillance capability

Environment

- Reduced fuel consumption & CO2 Emission
- Reduction of noise



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Economic impact/Cost effectiveness

- Reduced additional investment
- Reduced operations costs for stakeholders
- Reduced Maintenance costs
- Reduced Fuel quantity and cost
- Increase income for ANSPs





Institutional

- Sub Regional Integration
- Sharing of Best Practices
- Enabling and empowering Capacities







The Way forward





Where are we?

- Sub Regional Agreement trough a MoU between ASECNA, GCAA, NAMA, the Roberst FIR April 2018;
- MoU Annex 6-Agreement for the shared use of Surveillance data between ASECNA, GCAA, NAMA, the Roberst FIR;
- Agreement on the principle of prefunding the project by an ANSP on a cost recovery basis;
- ASECNA volunteered, prefunded and purchased equipment;
- Training provided to technical personnel of ASECNA, GCAA, NAMA and Roberts FIR
- COVID-19 outbreak postponed the installation









- Refreshment training for technical personnel may be necessary;
- Coordination for installing equipment and conducting trials;
- Operational and technical LoAs to be developed/revised.



Where to go?

- Awaited requirements from ATM
- Separation minima criteria along A-Rs and along routes;
- ✓ Surveillance service requirements;
- ✓ Operational coordination requirements;
- Operational and technical LoAs alignment when devoloped/revised.



UNITING AVIATION Conclusion

- The Seamless ATM provision requires Surveillance capability to support PBN, CCO, CDO implementation to ensure agreed level of separation minima;
- Aeronautical Surveillance Systems interconnection can be a solution for seamless surveillance capability
- Need of Regional coordination;
- Need of Interregional coordination (AFI/EUR);
- Need of updated data on SSR Mode S ground stations
- ICAO Regional Offices and HQs are working to assist States harmonize their implementation projects





7 May 2024