

21 to 25 October 2024, NAIROBI, KENYA

## AFI FRA PMT5: CASE STUDY AND SIMULATION

Presented by AFI FRA PMT /BILLY DIABASENGA

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## FRA CONCEPT DEFINITION

- A specified airspace within which users may freely plan a route between a defined entry point and a define exit point, with the possibility to route via intermediate (published or unpublished) way points, without reference to the ATS route network, subject to airspace availability.
- > Free Route operations enable airspace users to fly as closely as possible to their preferred trajectory without being constrained by fixed route networks or structures. In an FRA airspace, all fixed route networks can be removed.
- > Flights remain subject to air traffic control.
- > Active airspace reservations are crossed or avoided depending on the degree of coordination (including civil/military coordination) and the status of the activity in the area.
- > It is important to note the difference between "Direct Routing Operations" (DRO) and "Free Route airspace" (FRA) operations.
- Direct Route Operations will precede the implementation of Free Route Airspace.



## **AFI FRA Background**

- □ The importance of implementing the FRA was keenly felt with the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2019.
- □ These were **tough times for world aviation** and African aviation in particular.
- Ways had to be found to reduce airlines' operating costs and ensure their survival. More aircraft and more flights.
- □The FRA concept, already **operational in Europe a decade** before and **supported by the global air navigation plan**, was one of the solutions to the problem.



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## **AFI FRA Background**

- □ Six volunteer FIRs/States were tasked with implementing the FRA in their respective airspaces on an experimental basis.
- □ One State (**Mauritius**) had made progress by implementing FRA in Oceanic airspace.
- ☐ The experiment was extended to the continental level with Ghana, Nigeria, Uganda and ASECNA.
- □ A number of other countries (**DRC**, **KENYA**, **ZIMBABWE**, ...) have opted for direct route operations (DRO) as a first step, and some are preparing to migrate progressively to the FRA.



## PBN ROUTES AS CROSS BORDER DCT PRECURSOR

- Large-scale operation desired
- Existing points or new points to be created
- ☐ Good example with PBN Red Carpet 1 and 2 for cross-border, but still room for improvement.
- For the rest, what to do adapt existing trajectories or start from scratch in the city-to-city choice?

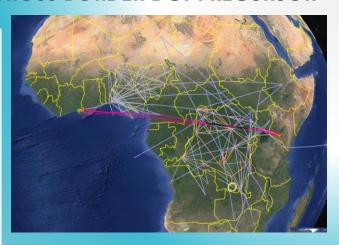




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### **UPR TRIALS AS CROSS BORDER DCT PRECURSOR**

- ☐ Step by step methodology
- With good coordination
- Lesson learning process
- From tactical to strategic, need to carry extra fuel saved
- □ Increased UPR team workload to start with
- ☐ Limited to capacity/ ressources





## Challenges and opportunities

#### Major challenges/Caution

- ☐ Preventing resistance to frequent changes, need for a broad vision, not changing too frequently.
- ☐ Right approach for buy-in (communication)

#### The great opportunity

- ☐ Integrating the project into the regional development communities/ organizations.
- Example: EAC Seamless sky project, etc.
- ☐ Inter FIR coordination meetings





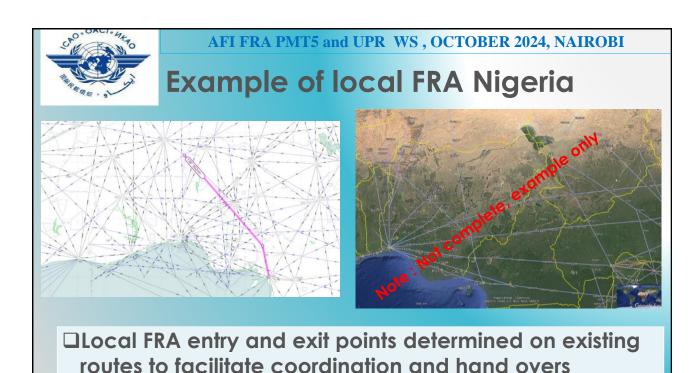


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## **Example of local FRA Nigeria**

- FRA routes don't need to go from NAVAID to NAVAID, you might need to forget about some of them for a while, as long as an aircraft can stay within the RNAV possibility.
- Remember, they are still to be maintained for back, conventional navigation and contingency







## **Example of local FRA Nigeria**

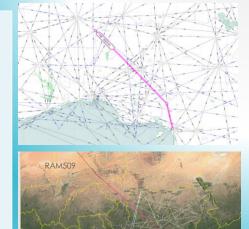
- Combination of entry, exit and intermediate points specified in AIP
- Starting with a few main routes, depending on traffic volume and flow





## **Example of local FRA Nigeria**

- Added entry and exit points as airlines requests progressed
- Adapted gradualy as needed
- ☐ Limited intermediate points to what was strictly necessary
- ☐ Involved all key players, including the air force, in the implementation process
- Conducted CNS/ATM means evaluation and safety studies,





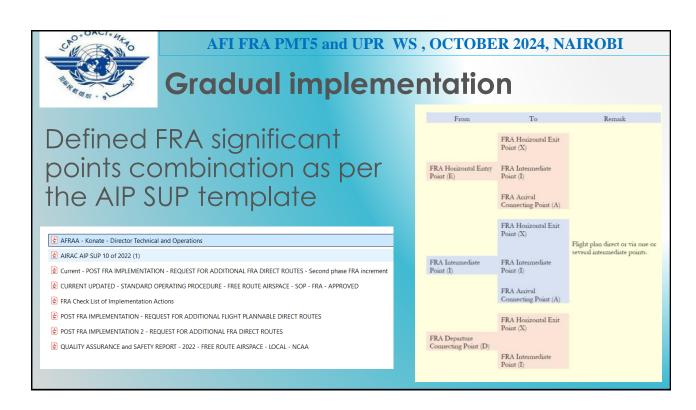
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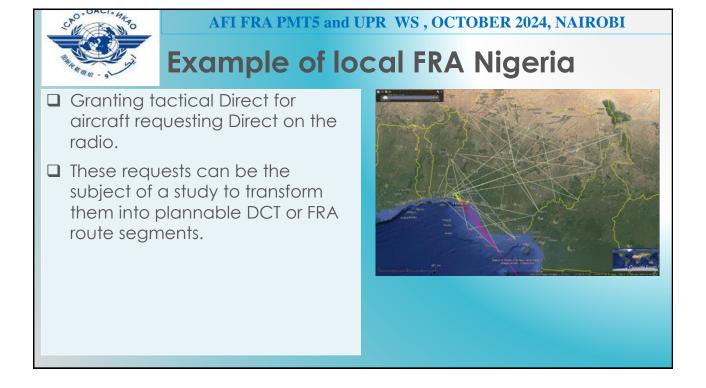
## **Gradual implementation**

- Added entry and exit points as airlines requests progressed
- ■Adapted gradualy as needed
- Limited intermediate points to what was strictly necessary

1	- MARINE MARINE		NIGERIAN AIRSPACE MANAGEMENT AGENCY										
2			MALLAM AMINU KANO INTERNATIONAL AIRPOR										
3		NAMA		SEPTEMBER OVERFLIER,2024.									
4	DATE (dd/mm/yyyy	OPERATOR	AIRCR AFT TYPE	REGISTRTI ON	Call Sign	Dept. Point	Destination	Entry Point	Exit Point	Entry	EXIT	LEVEL	FRA
5	01/09/2024	ROYAL AIR MAROC	B788	CNRGU	RAM 519N	GMMM	FEFF	BOVDA	GADUV	0020	0136	410	F
6	01/09/2024	BRUSSELS AIRLINE	A333	OOSFH	BEL 38K	FZAA	LTFM	EBIMU	ENBUT	0039	0103	360	F
7	01/09/2024	TURKISH AIRLINE	B38M	TCLCG	THY 672	FZAA	LTFM	EBIMU	ENBUT	0200	0226	340/360	F
8	01/09/2024	ETHIOPIAN AIRLINE	B788	ETAOV	ETH 508	HAAB	DXXX	GATAG	POLTO	0914		400	F
9	01/09/2024	ETHIOPIAN AIRLINE	A359	ETATQ	ETH 921	HAAB	DGAA	GATAG	POLTO	0937		400	F
10	01/09/2024	EMIRATES	B77W	A6EPH	UAE 6M	OMDB	DGAA	GATAG	POLTO	0941		340	F
11	01/09/2024	ETHIOPIAN AIRLINE	B788	ETAOQ	ETH 512	HAAB	DIAP	GATAG	POLTO	0955		400	F
12	01/09/2024	ETHIOPIAN AIRLINE	B789	ETAUR	ETH 933	HAAB	DFFD	ONSEV	GULEN	1139	1243	380	F
1.3	01/09/2024	ETHIOPIAN AIRLINE	B77L	ETARI	ETH 3921	HAAB	DGAA	GATAG	POLTO	1200		340	F
14	01/09/2024	BRUSSELS AIRLINE	A333	OOSFX	BEL 3UH	FKYS	EBBR	TAKUM	MIMBA	2107	2156	360	F
15	03/09/2024	QATAR AIRWAYS	B788	A7BCU	QTR 1424	OTHH	DIAP	GADUV	POLTO	0508		400	F
16	04/09/2024	ETHIOPIAN AIRLINE	A359	ETAWO	ETH 909	HAAB	GABS	ETRIS	GANDA	1503		400	F
17	05/09/2024	ROYAL AIR MAROC	B738	CNROP	RAM 509	GMMN	FKYS	BOVDA	OBUDU	0113	0220	350/370	F
18	05/09/2024	ROYAL AIR MAROC	B738	CNRNZ	RAM 265	GMMN	FZAA	BOVDA	OBUDU	0053	0203	370	F
15	05/09/2024	LUFTHANSA	B748	DABYQ	DLH 572	EDDF	FAOR	ENBUT	EBIMU	0116	0140	350	F
20	05/09/2024	ETHIOPIAN AIRLINE	B38M	ETAWI	ETH 927	HAAB	DGAA	GATAG	POLTO	0206		380	F
21	05/09/2024	TURKISH AIRLINE	B38M	TCLCL	THY 672	FZAA	LTFM	EBIMU	ENBUT	0231	0258	360	F
22		KLM t1 Sheet2 Sheet3	B77W	PHBVK	KLM 104	FACT	EHAM	EBIMU	ENBUT	0419	0442	320	F

- ☐ Involved all key players, including the air force, in the implementation process
- Conducted CNS/ATM means evaluation and safety studies,







## **Example of local FRA Nigeria**

#### Impact of South Sudan Contingency

**Over SOUDAN AIRSPACE**, The ongoing conflict with:

- ✓ airport closures,
- ✓ Route restrictions;
- ✓ altitude restrictions,
- ✓ flight prohibition,
- communication issues, withdrawing of navigation aids,

has affected the FRA in Nigerian airspace as noticed, some FRA routes recorded NIL flight operations.



ARRIVALS QTR 77X IMPACTED BY CONTINGENGY IN SUDAN AIRSPACE



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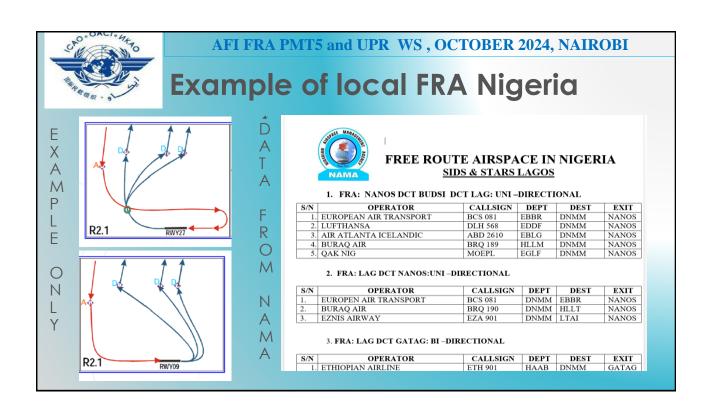
## **Example of local FRA Nigeria**

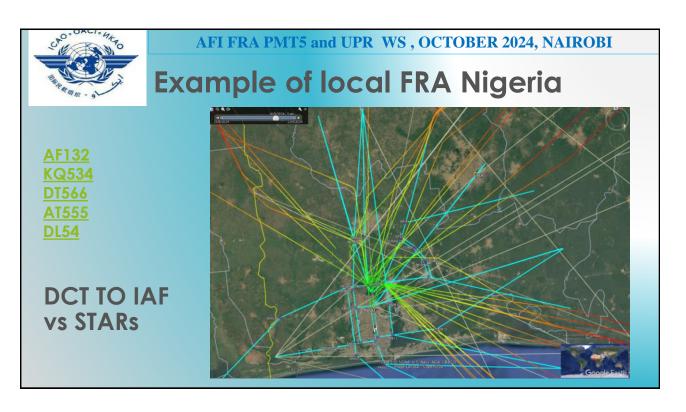
## Challenges between overflights and arrivals

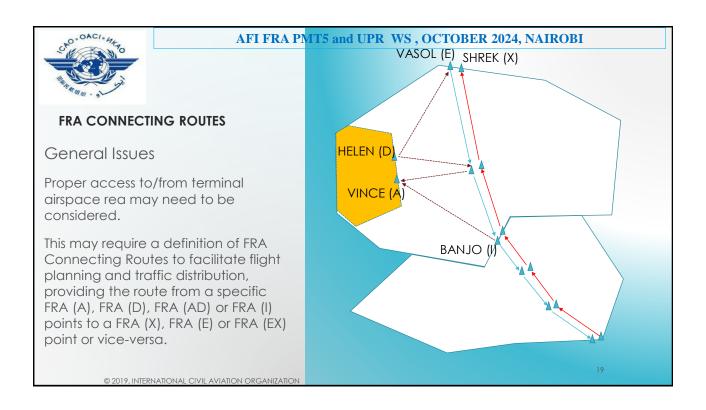
- Overflight routes generally converge on NAVAIDs, with the exception of a few PBN routes.
- □ Arrival FRA routes converge on SIDs, STARs, IAFs, TMAs, CTRs
- □ FRA Overflights not to be constrained by NAVAIDS locations.
- CCO/CDO implementation encouraged to reduce controller workload.

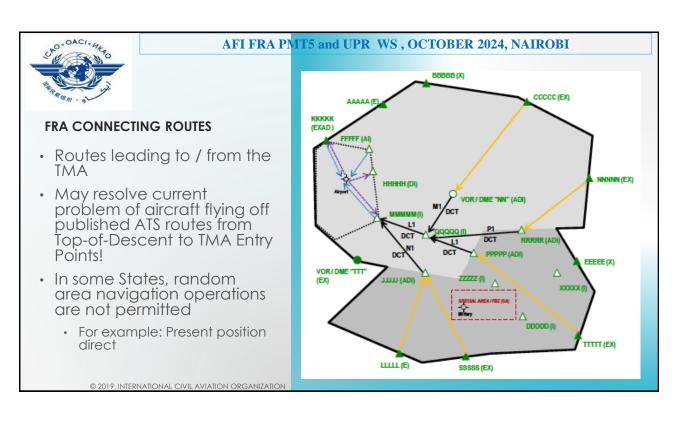


STARs commence at TMA, SIDs Terminate at TMA, THUS FACILITATING FRA VERTICAL CONNECTIVITY









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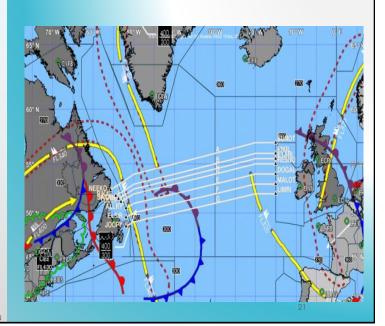
#### **RANDOM ROUTES**

Aircraft must conform with correct entry and exit points, on both sides of the Atlantic, to avoid operational delays and in order to uplink oceanic clearances

Between these entry points are a series of other intermediate points, plotted at every 10 degrees of longitude to form different random routes, every 12 hours.

Eastbound random routes take advantage of the Jetstream, westbound routes avoid the Jetstream

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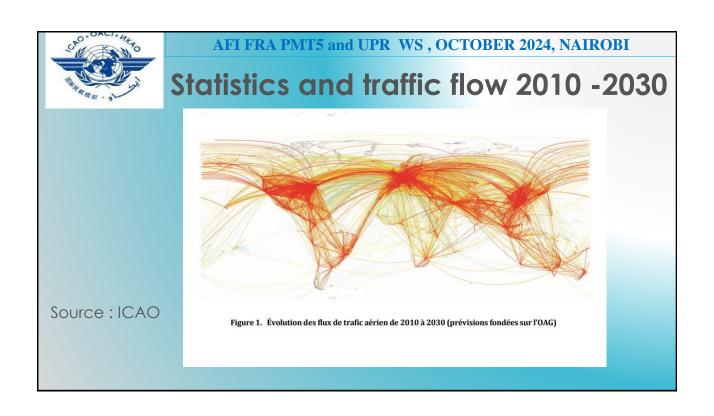


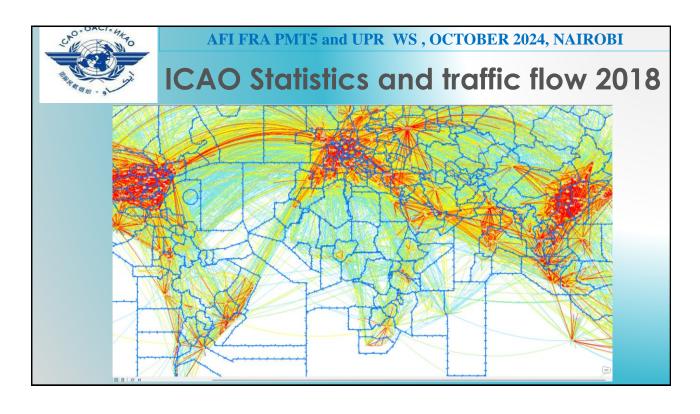


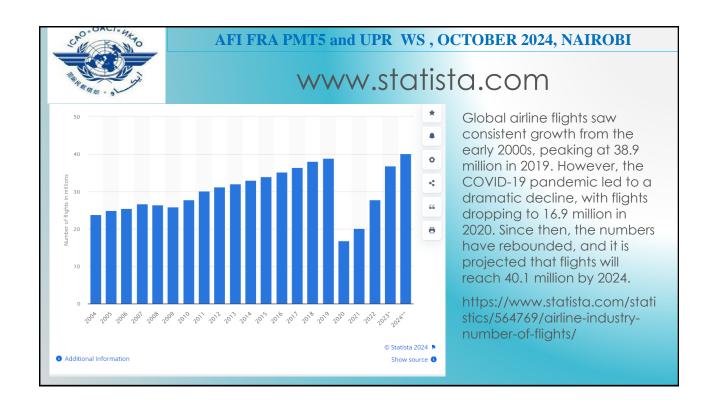
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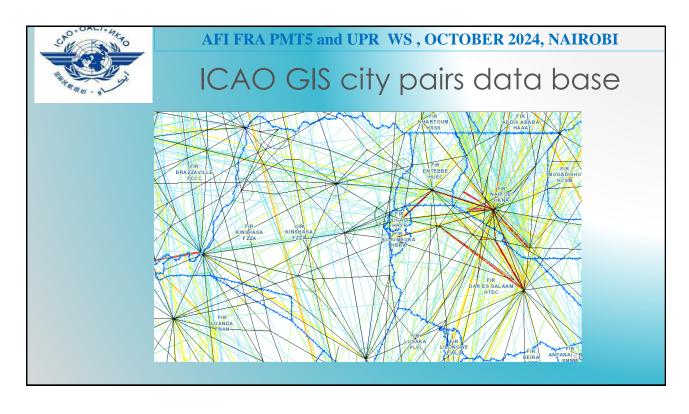
## Working tools: (Free or Paid)

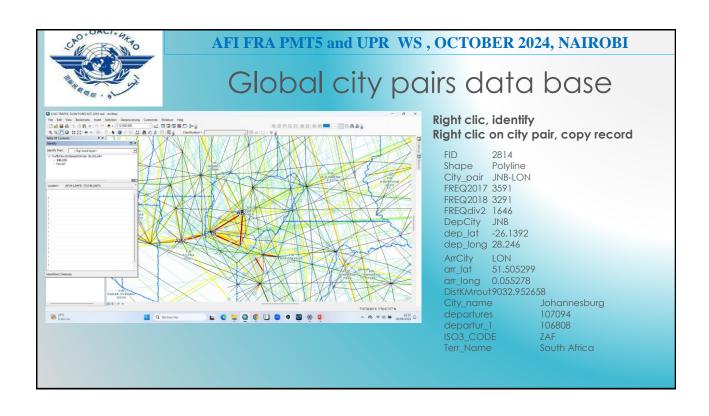
- **DICAO GIS**, to identify city pairs and statistics
- □Jeppview, integrator and distributor of AIS data
- □GoogleEarth Pro, for studies
- □ArcMap: for cartography
- □Flight radar 24 Gold: for flight statistics and metadata
- □Skyvector, for flight planning
- □Autocard, for drawing
- □And many others.

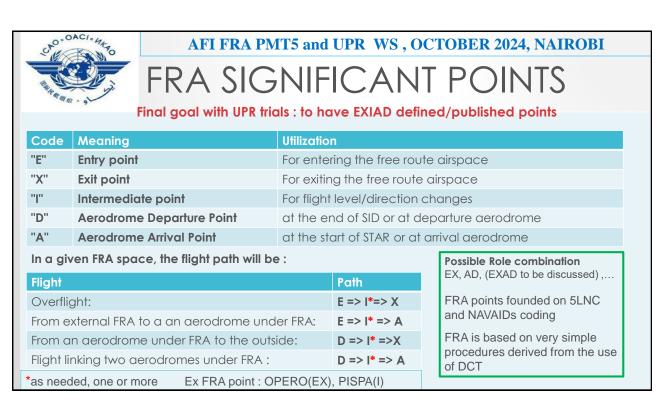














## **EXERCISE LOCAL/CROSS BORDER**

- ☐ identify routes or city pairs by priority
- ☐ determine FIR entry and exit points
- Examine constraints (restricted/ prohibited/ dangerous areas, CNS/ATM equipments and resources, contingency, fixed ATS routes, hotspots) and propose mitigations (such as Intermediate points,...)
- □ For new points, use lat/long if necessary for trials if allowed, or other coding and create 5LNC once conclusive or necessary





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## **EXERCISE Local/Cross-Border**

## Cross-Border case study

- Coordinate with stakeholders and neighboring FIRs
- ☐ Prepare LOA/LOP
- ☐ Coordination meetings could solve the problem at one time or seperately.
- ☐ Set implementation date with neighbours
- ☐ Train users (ATCO, Flight Planners, Pilots).
- ☐ Monitor after implementation





## **EXERCISE: Planned efficiency**

#### Calculating benefits in planning

- ☐ Calculating the distance of the fixed or basic route
- ☐ Calculating the distance to the FRA or UPR route
- ☐ Calculate the difference between the two routes (fixed and FRA/UPR)
- □ Convert the distance found into flight time
- ☐ Multiply by the average number of flights per year on each route considered.



Internal Memo						
Date:	7 <sup>th</sup> September, 2021					
To:	V V					
From						
Subject:	REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL FLIGHT PLANNABLE DIRECT ROUTES					
Ref:						
No. of Pages:	13					

The subject matter above refers.

Consequent upon an earlier request by IATA for Flight Plannable Direct Routes within the Kano FIR, and the subsequent approval and publication of the Flight Plannable Direct Routes, it has become imperative to develop additional Flight Plannable Direct Routes due to the benefits as follows:

a. Reduction in flight time



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## **EXERCISE: Planned efficiency**

## Calculation of Actual gain:

- □ Deduct total time saved, total fuel, carbon, etc. for FIR
- Compare the planned gains and the gain actually achieved in the UPRs, and make annual projections if necessary.



