

IATA IN-FLIGHT BROADCAST PROCEDURE - AFRICA

**IATA IN-FLIGHT BROADCAST
PROCEDURE (IFBP) ON 126.9
AFI REGION****LISTENING WATCH**

A listening watch should be maintained on the designated frequency (126.9 MHz in AFI), 10 minutes before entering the designated airspace until leaving this airspace. For an aircraft taking off from an aerodrome located within the lateral limits of the designated airspace, listening watch should start as soon as appropriate and be maintained until leaving the airspace.

TIME OF BROADCAST

A broadcast should be clearly pronounced in English:

- 10 minutes before entering or crossing an FIR within IFBP region;
- for a pilot taking off from an aerodrome located within the IFBP region as soon as appropriate;
- 10 minutes prior to crossing or joining an ATS route, report crossing airway or waypoint. In the interest of reducing congestion on the IFBP frequency, pilots may exercise discretion to omit closely spaced repetitive IFBP reports;
- at not less than 20 minute intervals;
- before a change in flight level;
- at any other time considered necessary by the pilot.

BROADCAST PROCEDURE

A broadcast message should be structured as follows:

- ‘ALL STATIONS’
- ‘THIS IS AZ... (flight number) in the XXX (name FIR) FIR’
- ‘FL....’
- ‘North-eastbound on XXnnn (airway)’
- ‘Estimate XXXXX (or crossing airway if no waypoint)atUTC’
- ‘AZ.....’
- ‘FL....’
- ‘in the XXX FIR’

OPERATING PROCEDURES**Changes of Cruising Level**

- Changes of Cruising Level are considered necessary by pilots to avoid traffic conflicts, for weather avoidance, or for other valid operational reasons.
- When cruising level changes are unavoidable, all available aircraft lighting, which would improve the visual detection of the aircraft, should be displayed while changing levels.

Collision Avoidance

If, on receipt of a traffic information broadcast from another aircraft, a pilot decides that immediate action is necessary to avoid an imminent collision risk to his aircraft, and this cannot be achieved in accordance with the right-of-way provisions of Annex 2, he should:

- unless an alternative manoeuvre appears more appropriate climb or descent 500ft;
- display all available aircraft lighting which would improve the visual detection of the aircraft;
- as soon as possible, reply to the broadcast advising action being taken;
- notify the action taken on the appropriate ATS frequency, and
- as soon as situation has been rectified, resume normal flight level, notifying the action on the appropriate ATS frequency.

Normal Position Reporting Procedures

Normal position reporting procedures should be continued at all times, regardless of any action taken to initiate or acknowledge a traffic information broadcast.

Operation of Transponders

Pilots shall ensure that transponder procedures as contained in ICAO PANS OPS Doc 8168 are complied with and in the absence of other directions from ATC, operate the transponder on Mode A and C Code 2000.

Pilots shall ensure operation of transponders even when outside radar coverage in order to enable TCAS equipped aircraft to identify conflicting traffic.

Use of TCAS

In accordance with ICAO Regional Supplementary Procedures (Doc 7030), ACAS II shall be carried and operated in the AFI Region by all civil fixed-wing turbine-engined aircraft having a maximum take-off mass exceeding 5700kg or maximum approved passenger seating configuration of more than 19.

IATA therefore promotes the use of a working TCAS for aircraft when operating within the AFI Region; and pilots shall select TA/RA mode at maximum range.

Use of SLOP

SLOP is promoted in AFI region.

THE IFBP IN AFI

In many FIRs in the AFI Region communications both fixed and mobile have either not been implemented or operate well below the required reliability. This has an impact on the proper provision of Air Traffic Services, especially flight information service. Consequently, the AFI Regional Technical Conference has decided that the IATA In-Flight Broadcast Procedure (IFBP) should be used within designated FIRs in the Region as an interim measure until such time as communications facilities affecting the FIRs in question have been improved.

DESIGNATED FREQUENCY IN AFI

In the AFI Region the designated frequency for the IFBP is 126.9 MHz.

AREA OF APPLICATION

In the AFI Region the IFBP should be applied in the following FIRs and airspaces:

- Asmara
- Brazzaville
- Kano

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- d. Khartoum
- e. Kinshasa
- f. Luanda
- g. Mogadishu
- h. Niamey
- i. N'Djamena
- j. Tripoli

Even though some FIRs are removed from area of applicability, some FIRs will continue applying IFBP in case of contingency (Dakar Terrestrial, Dakar Oceanic...).

NOTE: *Brazzaville, Niamey and N'Djamena FIR provide Controller Pilot Data Link Communication (CPDLC) service, however these FIRs are maintained in IFBP area of applicability to accommodate user requirements for linear boundaries to the extent feasible.*

Tripoli FIR mandated IFBP within their entire FIR, hence IFBP region extended from North of latitude 30 degrees N to cover entire Tripoli FIR.

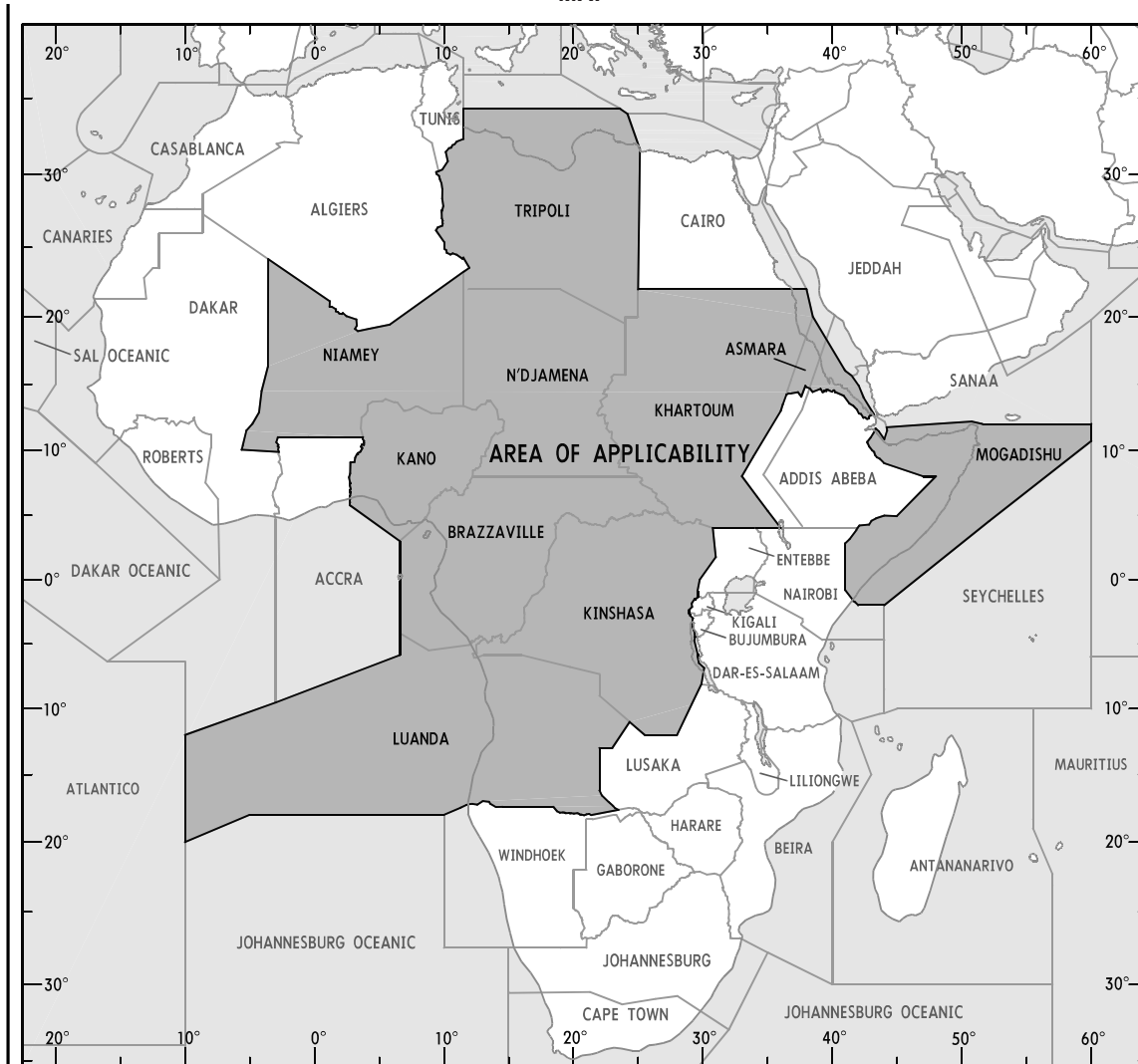
ENFORCEMENT

All airlines operating in the AFI region are requested to:

- a. ensure that their air crews are fully briefed on the procedure and area of application described;
- b. ensure that their charts and flight documentation are fully amended to reflect the foregoing.

Any operator reported to IATA as not applying the procedure shall be contacted immediately, informed of the procedure, and requested to apply it.

Attention is drawn to the fact that during the Hajj Pilgrimage period the number of east-west flights in the North-Central part of the AFI Region increases dramatically and with it the risk of ATS incidents and the importance of the In-Flight Broadcast Procedure.

MAP

NOTE: *IFBP Version 7: Publication Date 12 December 2013, Effective date: 9 January 2014*