

# Coup in Guinea: Conakry Airport Reopens

Chris Shieff

6 September, 2021



A military coup took place in Guinea's capital, Conakry, on Sep 5. Following hours of heavy gunfire near the presidential palace, the head of the country's special forces announced that his soldiers had detained the president and seized power.

Initially, the coup leaders announced that the country's land and air borders were closed, including the country's international airport - GUCY/Conakry, where all flights were temporarily suspended.

However, on Sep 6, a military spokesman announced that **land and air borders have now reopened**. Local handling agent Astra Aviation have advised that the airport is open and operating normally again, with all services available, but they advise against overnight stops for the time being.

GUCY/Conakry airport has issued the following Notam:

A0095/21 - AD HOURS OF SERVICE ARE NOW 0400-2100 UTC.  
DAILY: 0400 - 2100 UTC, 07 SEP 04:00 2021 UNTIL 06 OCT 21:00 2021 ESTIMATED.  
CREATED: 07 SEP 14:40

A night curfew is now in place and there have been no signs of unrest in Conakry in response to the military takeover.

## Where is Guinea?

Guinea is a country on the northwest coast of Africa, bordering Guinea-Bissau to the North, and Sierra Leone to the South.



While it has a long history of civil unrest, and crime remains a risk for visiting foreigners, Guinea is generally considered a safer option when compared to its neighbours. Which is why GUCY/Conakry is often used by civil aviation as a reasonable option for tech stops in West Africa.

### What about overflights?

Guinea isn't responsible for managing the overflights in the airspace above it. That job falls to the **GLRB/Roberts FIR** which collectively manages the upper level airspace of **Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia** together. It has yet to issue any warnings or restrictions for its airspace, but data from Flightradar shows that overflights through the airspace have continued today.



The GLRB/Roberts FIR manages overflights over three West African countries, including Guinea.

### Where to from here?

The situation is evolving, and the ongoing impact to operations there is unpredictable at the moment. We will continue to update this article as more details become available.

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# Going Viral: The non-Covid nasties to watch out for

OPSGROUP Team  
6 September, 2021



With Covid running rampant across the globe, other risky diseases have been forgotten somewhat, but there are a fair few out there which can pose a threat to crew on layovers.

So here's a quick round up on **the regions where you might need to cover up, dose up, or just be extra cautious** during your international flight operations, split into sections based on the active travel health alerts that the CDC and other health authorities have out at the moment.

## **Red Warning Level 3: Avoid all non-essential travel**

### **Guinea - Ebola**

They had a serious outbreak earlier in 2021. Actually, cases have reduced significantly and the US has just removed their travel restriction which required travelers coming from Guinea to enter the US via 6 main airports only. Caution is still very much advised though if traveling in the country.

### **Venezuela - Infrastructure**

Not a specific disease caution here, just a warning that their healthcare infrastructure is breaking down and if you are taken ill here you may not be able to access treatment. One to think about if you ever have crew on a layover here.

## **Amber Warning Level 2: Extra caution**

### **Fiji - Leptospirosis**

This is really prevalent in Fiji at the moment, particularly rural areas. It is caused by a bacteria spread around by animal pee, and can get into water and soil and live there for months. The main guidance is to avoid swimming or wading in water that could have had infected animals in it. Wear protective clothing and

footwear and cover any cuts and scratches with waterproof bandages.

### **Haiti - Rabies**

Haiti currently has a big problem with rabid dogs. The bigger issue is that there is an extremely limited supply of treatment drugs in Haiti, so the recommendation is to get vaccinated before you head there.

Avoid dogs, and cats for that matter - even the cute baby ones. You can catch it if you are bitten, scratched or even licked, and treatment is only effective if administered early. Once symptoms present themselves it is often fatal. Plus, getting bitten by anything is never pleasant.

### **Polio - Africa and Asia**

Everyone should be vaccinated against this. If you are not, get vaccinated (or don't travel) because this is continues to be very prevalent in African countries and there is always a risk.

### **Nigeria - Yellow Fever**

Consider getting vaccinated if you head here regularly, and try to prevent mosquito bites (also, because they carry loads of horrid stuff).

International flight crew generally are required to have had Yellow Fever Vaccinations - if you have not then take care because some countries will not allow crew (anyone) to enter who does not have a vaccination booklet if they have traveled to a Yellow Fever region recently.

## **What else to watch out for**

### **Malaria**

Malaria is a parasite carried around by mosquitos. There are actually four types of it, and it is in a lot of places!

The big risk here is it can take a while for symptoms to show. They reckon you're most likely to have **symptoms between 10 days and 4 weeks** from being infected, but it could take as long as a year. The little beasties also like to loiter around in your liver, popping out at random times when you're run down, and so can cause recurring illness for as long as 4 years after infection.

### **Where?**

According to the CDC it is **found in warmer regions**, which doesn't narrow it down an awful lot - basically anywhere hot and humid where there are places for mosquitoes to breed and grow. Just after rainy season is likely to be the worst, and rural areas will be more risky.

We have borrowed the CDC map because it is easier than trying to list everywhere to watch out.

### **How to prevent it**

If you are going to a Malaria riddled area then you can take preventative medicine, but watch out! Not many are approved for operating pilots because they can have some nasty side effects. Malarone is the most commonly approved (and generally has the least side effects) but **we ain't no doctor so check with an AME** from your licensing state before taking.

The other option is to slather yourself in deet and wear long clothing to prevent the little nippers from getting at you in the first place.

### **The Symptoms**

- Fever, sweats ad chills
- Muscle ache
- Nausea and sickness

So, basically generic symptoms of about a thousand other possible diseases.

If you have been to a malaria area and are thinking "**I got chills, they're multiplying**", don't write them off as a random cold - tell a doctor so you can get tested because it can get very serious!

## Dengue Fever

Another one to blame on the pesky mosquito, Dengue is **common in over 100 countries**, and over 400 million people catch it every year, 100 million getting sick and 22,000 dying. Dengue Fever is **Malaria's bigger, badder brother**, and there is no specific treatment.

Like Malaria, there are also different strains of the virus meaning you can get different sorts, multiply times.

## Where?

Outbreaks are coming across the Americas (including North America, although the mosquitoes aren't there, people just head in already infected), Africa, the Middle East and Asia, and the Pacific Islands. It is most prevalent in **tropical and sub-tropical areas**.

There is currently a growing outbreak in Reunion.

Brazil has the highest rate of Dengue fever in the world.

## How to prevent it

Best plan, don't get bitten. Insect repellent is smelly, sticky stuff but it works. Here's what the CDC recommends:

- DEET
- Picaridin (known as KBR 3023 and icaridin outside the US)
- IR3535
- Oil of lemon eucalyptus (OLE)
- Para-menthane-diol (PMD)
- 2-undecanone

There is a vaccine but it is only given to people who have been infected before and have a risk of getting severe Dengue, and for kids between 9-16 who live in a Dengue area.

## The Symptoms

The early, mild ones tend to get confused with other diseases so again, if you've been somewhere with Dengue, don't assume it is something else. **Go get tested**.

Initial symptoms usually appear within 4 to 10 days:

- Nausea and sickness
- Rash
- Aches and pains, especially behind the eyes and in bone joints and muscles

These last around a week, unless you develop serious Dengue fever, which 1 in 20 do:

- Belly pain
- Vomiting (a lot)
- Bleeding from nose and gums
- Lethargy

## Zika

This one made the news a few years ago as it can cause serious birth defects. The symptoms for most tend to be fairly mild though.

It is also transmitted by our old friend the mosquito and there is no particular treatment so your preventative tricks are the best – don't get bitten!

## Chikengunya

Transmitted by mosquitoes, this has very similar symptoms to Dengue Fever and Malaria, and is found in all the same spots.

There is no treatment for it and no vaccine to prevent it, so preventing bites is really important.

There are currently serious outbreaks in Brazil, and in Asia (Vietnam, Philippines)

## Ebola

This is a nasty one, often deadly, and **causes lasting damage**. They don't really know where it comes from but it possibly started with monkeys and apes and was passed onto us human folk.

It is spread through direct contact with all the gory stuff that comes out of sick people.

## Where?

Guinea had a major outbreak in 2021, but cases have fallen again. The US previously restricted travelers from here, and from the DRC, only allowing entry through 6 specific airports.

In 2020, the DRC (formerly Zaire) had a major outbreak.

It is most common in African countries, particularly the central African countries, and along the north west coast.

## How to prevent it

It is spread through bodily fluids so avoiding contact with these is important. You also should avoid contact with animals that live in Ebola regions. Bats, primates, forest antelope all carry stains of the virus. **So don't eat them.**

There is a vaccine but it is only used in areas where an outbreak is occurring. There is medicine for treating it, and the do help survival rates. You also need medication to support blood pressure, to manage the fever etc, so this really is a serious disease which you do not want to catch

### **The symptoms**

These can appear between **2 and 21 days of infection, usually around the 8 day mark**. The main symptoms are:

- Fever
- Severe aches and pains
- Sore throat
- Loss of appetite
- Gastrointestinal symptoms
- Unexplained hemorrhaging, bleeding and bruising

### **Yellow Fever**

This is **pretty rare nowadays**, but still on to watch out for across Africa and South America. It gets its name from the fact it generally causes jaundice.

Insect repellent works well. It is transmitted by the mosquito (again)

There is also a vaccine. It has been used for 80 years and it pretty well tested, safe and effective, with 1 dose providing life long protection. In fact, many countries require travelers to have had the vaccine if they are entering from a country (or have visited one) where there are high incidences of Yellow Fever.

### **Meningitis**

This is serious – it makes your brain and spinal cord membranes swell up which sounds horrid and painful. It can be **bacterial, viral, parasitic, fungal, amebic**... so there are a bunch of different sorts all with varying degrees of nastiness.

Good news though, there is treatment for most, and vaccines. You have likely had some already, it is another one that flight crew are often vaccinated for because this can be caught from all over the place. Bacterial in particular can be in food.

### **General travel recommendations**

The CDC has good guidance for flight crew which you can read [here](#).

Many international airlines require their crew to have the following vaccinations, and they are often recommended in general for any traveller:

**Cholera** – Africa, Asia, Central America and the Caribbean

**Diphtheria** – Africa, south Asia, former Soviet Union. This protects you against Diphtheria, polio and tetanus

**Hepatitis A** – Africa, Asia, Middle East, Central and South America. This is common in places with poor sanitation and hygiene and can be picked up a lot of ways.

**Hepatitis B** – Africa, Asia, Middle East, Central and South America. This is spread by bodily contact generally.

**Japanese Encephalitis** – Common in rural areas of Asia with a tropical climate, after the rain season. It is also found in western Pacific island and near Pakistan, China and Australia. Actually, it is rarely found in Japan because they did a mass immunization program years ago. There is a tick borne version too. Also with a vaccine available.

**Typhoid** – the Indian sub continent, south and south east Asia, South and Central America, Middle East

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## Midweek Briefing 10AUG: EASA Cockpit Rules, Ukraine extends Russia Ban

Cynthia Claros  
6 September, 2021

**INTERNATIONAL  
BULLETIN**

**ISSUED BY FLIGHT SERVICE BUREAU**  
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**EASA: New Cockpit Rules** 10AUG EASA has published a new SIB with guidance for operators on, well, how best to arrange the swap of *pilot-taking-a-pee* and *flight-attendant-now-up-front* ... Read the article

**Ukraine extends Russia ban** 10AUG Ukraine has extended the ban on Russian registered operators overflying or landing, until November 10th, 2016. In an operational notice.. Read the article

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**UUZZ/The Moscow Area** will get busy between 26AUG and 04SEP (we're not entirely sure why), but ... The Main Air Traffic Management Centre (MATMC) has issued notice that there will be increased regulation for flights to UUWW, UUDD, and UUEE. Permission to depart **will expire 30 mins after planned off blocks time**, after which the Operator (that's you) must call MATMC for a completely new permit.

**MWCR/Cayman** recorded its first local transmission of the Zika virus on 08AUG. Several other people on the Cayman Islands have reported symptoms of the virus; however, authorities stated that in these cases the patients contracted Zika during travel abroad.

**MKJK/Kingston, Jamaica** is carrying out work on its Comms lines until the end of the week, and is expecting to lose some Flight Plans. The outage is 0415-1100Z daily. If you are operating to Jamaica, or through the FIR, it's worth sending your FPL early, and not during that time. Maybe send it a few times to be sure, should minimise delays due to missing FPL's.

**VIZZ/India** Independence Day on 15AUG. Multiple restrictions. No overflights within 150nm of Delhi. VIDP/Delhi will not allow non-scheduled flights 0030-0430Z, and 1030-1330Z. Check with your handler for specific restrictions on 15AUG.

**LIRA/Rome Ciampino** will be completely closed from 14-29OCT for runway maintenance and upgrades. According to CIA, maintenance work will be carried out on a 24/7 basis on parts of runway 15/33, at various junctions and taxiways.

**EVVA/Ventspils** is closed for the week from today, due to repairs to the main runway. One of the three main airports in Latvia, it reopens on 15AUG.

**GUCY/Gbessia, Guinea** Opposition leaders have announced the postponement of opposition demonstrations planned for 10-16AUG. Marchers will reportedly demonstrate on the Autoroute Fidèle Castro, between Aéroport International de Gbessia (GUCY/CKY) and the Palais du Peuple. The demonstration was originally slated to occur on 4 August but was later postponed until 10 August.

**WIZZ/Indonesia** Travel advice updated: Political tensions have given rise to occasional mass demonstrations in cities in Papua; take extra care and seek local advice on your travel plans.

**SOCA/Cayenne FIR** has broken it's SITA system and has no CPDLC or ADS-C until, they think, at least 14AUG. Revert to HF and use 8855/5526; failing that try 3023.

**RJZZ/Japan** On 08AUG, Japanese military officials placed the country's armed forces on alert for the potential of a North Korean missile launch. According to an official statement, the Japanese military will be ready to strike any North Korean missile that threatens Japan. Because some North Korean missile tests are difficult to detect, the current state of alert will last for three months. Previously, Japanese defense officials issued a series of temporary orders in response to imminent North Korean missile launches.

**LWKS/Skopje** Flooding on 6-7AUG2016 in Skopje and neighbouring areas has resulted in over 20 deaths. Some roads, including part of the Skopje ring-road, are closed. Alternative routes are available, but traffic may be slow moving. You should travel with extreme care.

**LTZZ/Turkey** Per new dictat from the DGAC in Turkey, all Ambulance flights entering Turkish airspace are to report "ACTIVE AMBULANCE FLIGHT" on first contact with Turkish ATC.

**DIZZ/Cote D'Ivoire** Effective 15SEP2016 Ivory Coast will withdraw the following HF frequencies: BOUAKE 5710KHz, 1578KHz; DALOA 5701KHz, KHOROGO 6673KHz; Man 5710.5 KHz; ODIENNE 6673 KHz; SAN PEDRO 6012KHz

**EDDV/Hannover** has special runway configurations on 14AUG due to (yet another) bomb from WW2 being removed. Between 1100-1400Z all approaches to 27L/09R are suspended.

**VVZZ/Hanoi ACC** reports that a lot of flights operating through the Hanoi ACC area of responsibility have not been submitting flight plan messages to VVHNZRZX or VVHNZQZX. In order to avoid missing / delay of FPL messages, copy these AFTN addresses when submitting your FPL's.

**EGZZ/United Kingdom** 8AUG Rail staff in southern England, including London, began a five-day strike,

which will reduce rail services by 40 percent. Travellers should expect major delays and large-scale traffic disruptions

**BGSF/Kangerlussuaq** Daily Closures between 09AUG and 30AUG for runway work. Double check NOTAMR A0295/16 for complete list of timings. Only Medivac, Search and Rescue and PPR confirmed operations allowed.

**KTEB/Teterboro** Landing Fees here are to increase by about 25% on September 1st. Comments regarding the fee changes can be submitted to The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, and must be received by 10AUG2016.

**Measles Myanmar/Taiwan** On August 6th health officials confirmed a measles outbreak in the Sagaing region, a mountainous area located in northern Myanmar, bordering eastern India. We have also received report from Taiwanese health officials confirming a link between two cases of measles and Taipei's Songshan International Airport (RCSS/TSA). The two cases, which were first detected on 15JUL, involved an airline ground crew worker and a passenger who traveled to the airport.

**SECU/Cuenca, Ecuador** Operations at Cuenca airport will be suspended from mid-August 2016 for 3 weeks to 1 month due to the need for additional runway works.

**OMDB/United Arab Emirates** On 04AUG both runways at Dubai International Airport (OMDB/DXB) resumed full operations following the 03AUG 777 accident. Expect delays and some cancellations as the airport is still struggling to catch up.

**UTZZ/Turkmenistan** and **UAZZ/Kazakhstan** On 04AUG Turkmenistan temporarily closed its border with Kazakhstan, citing security concerns. Officials stated that the closure will last for five days. Turkmenistan instituted a similar border closing on 20JUL. Authorities did not release details on the purported security concerns that prompted 04AUG closure.

**UZZZ/Russia** 03AUG Polish officials stated that they did not have a specific date to reopen visa-free border traffic between Poland and the Russian enclave of Kaliningrad. Security concerns associated with the NATO Summit and Roman Catholic Church's World Youth Day led officials to temporarily restart border checks at Poland's borders. Residents of border areas, however, will be able to travel across the border for cultural, social or family reasons.

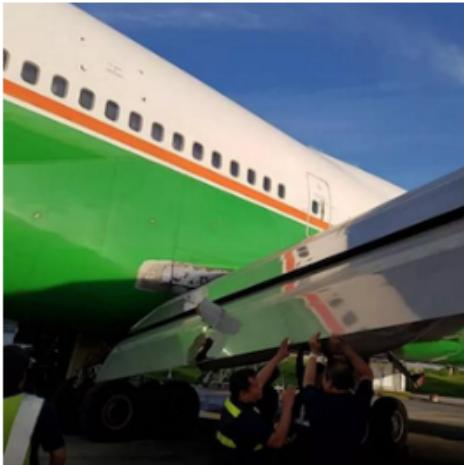
**UNKL/Yemelyanovo** Runway 11/29 is closed for all types of aircraft THU 0600-0700, WED FRI 0610-0710, MON TUE SAT SUN 0500-0700, 01SEP until 29OCT

View the full International Bulletin 10AUG2016

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## Midweek Briefing 20JUL: Manila Runway Damage, Africa Hajj Routes Take Effect

Cynthia Claros  
6 September, 2021



**Runway damage at Manila** 20JUL The main runway at RPLL/Manila, RWY 06/24, was closed on Monday 18JUL after heavy rain caused large chunks of asphalt to disintegrate. [Read the article.](#)

**Africa Hajj routes take effect** Starting tomorrow, the Africa Hajj routes for 2016 will take effect in the Algiers, Accra, Brazzaville, Dakar, Kano, Khartoum, N'Djamena, Niamey, Roberts, and Tripoli FIR's. [Read the article.](#)

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**LTZZ/Turkey** The FAA has cancelled KICZ Notam A0015/16, thereby lifting all the restrictions that were put in place on Friday night last. There are now no restrictions on US operators or FAA licensed crews operating to Turkey. [Read full article](#)

**LIZZ/Italy** The Italian ATC Strike that we've been listing for the last few weeks is now confirmed for Saturday 23JUL. The times vary a little for each unit - AIS and MET are out for the day, 0800-1600Z, other units are similar but some are just 1100-1500Z. As with previous strikes, overflights are unaffected, as are international arrivals. Some international departures are approved for exemption. If you are planning a flight to Italy on Saturday, expect some disruption, and check with handler/local airport in advance for specific situation for your flight.

**GUZZ/Guinea** has updated contact information for overflight and landing permit requests through the Air Navigation Agency (ANA) of Guinea. Primary email is now ana-dg@ana-guinee.com, and we suggest to copy diante223@yahoo.fr. Telephone is +224 622 68 44 52

**LBPD/Plovdiv** has fuel issues. If you need a large uplift, contact them in advance to confirm availability: operations@plodivairport.com, or SITA PDVAPXH.

**VTBB/Bangkok** have an agreement with the Singapore ATFMU/Flow management unit. If operating BKK-SIN on a Saturday, then you'll get a CTOT and must contact Bangkok ground/clearance 20 mins in advance to confirm you can make it.

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