

Sixth Meeting of the Aerodromes Safety, Planning and Implementation Group



ASPIG/6 (**Muscat**, Oman, **27 - 29 May 2024**)

Wildlife Strikes Reporting to ICAO

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Presentation Overview

01 ICAO Bird Strike Information System (IBIS)

02 Periodic Electronic Bulletins (EB) Since 2001

03 States mechanism for reporting into IBIS

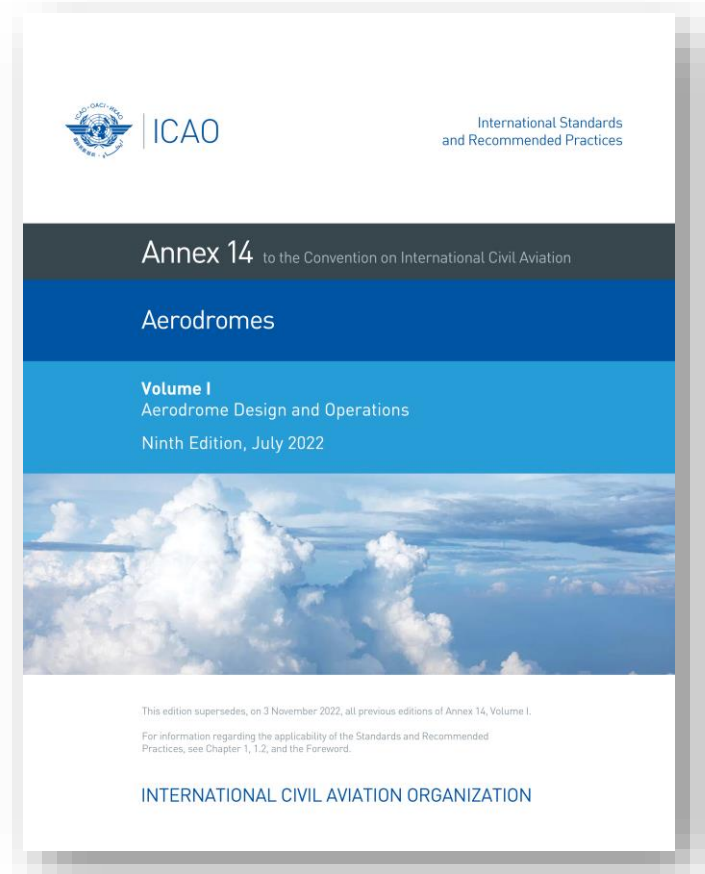
04 MID Region: Main Challenges of reporting to ICAO

05 Action by the meeting

01

ICAO Bird Strike Information System (IBIS)

Reporting Mechanism



- 9.4.2 Wildlife strike reports shall be collected and forwarded to ICAO for inclusion in the ICAO Bird Strike Information System (IBIS) database.
- 9.4.3 Action shall be taken to decrease the risk to aircraft operations by adopting measures to minimize the likelihood of collisions between wildlife and aircraft.

02

Periodic Electronic Bulletins (EB) Since 2001

EB 2009/37

Reports for the years 2001 to 2007



International Civil Aviation Organization
ELECTRONIC BULLETIN
For information only

EB 2009/37

11 December 2009

2001-2007 BIRD STRIKE ANALYSES (IBIS)

The analyses of bird strike reports for the years 2001 to 2007 are based on 42 508 reports, received from fifty-one States on strikes occurring in 145 States and territories as shown at Attachment A. A summary of bird strikes reported to the ICAO Bird Strike Information System (IBIS) for the years 2001 to 2007 is included at Attachment B, a chart of Significant Bird Strikes at Attachment C, IBIS World Bird Strike Statistics at Attachment D and a list of bird types at Attachment E.

Amendment 10 to Annex 14 — *Aerodromes, Volume I — Aerodrome Design and Operations*, which was adopted by the Council on 4 March 2009, became applicable on 19 November 2009. This amendment introduces new provisions, including replacing "bird strike" with "wildlife strike" to cover both strikes by birds and other animals; ongoing evaluation of the wildlife hazard on or in the vicinity of aerodromes by competent personnel; and a Recommendation on the responsibility of States to give consideration to aviation safety concerns related to land developments in the vicinity of an aerodrome that may attract wildlife.

The IBIS programme is an important element in accident prevention and is highly supported by airlines and experts working to reduce the threat of bird strikes to aircraft. It has contributed significantly to the development of international Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) on bird strike hazard reduction. It should be noted that with the applicability of Amendment 10 to Annex 14, Volume I, information on strikes by animals other than birds shall also be included in IBIS. Future analyses will cover both strikes by birds and other animals provided that sufficient information is available.

Enclosures:

- A — List of States and Territories for the years 2001-2007
- B — Summary of Bird Strikes reported to ICAO Bird Strike Information System (IBIS) for the years 2001-2007
- C — Chart of Significant Bird Strikes for the years 2001-2007
- D — IBIS World Bird Strike Statistics 2001-2007
- E — List of bird types for the years 2001-2007

Issued under the authority of the Secretary General

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EB 2017/25

Reports for the years 2008 to 2015



International Civil Aviation Organization
ELECTRONIC BULLETIN
For information only

EB 2017/25

12 May 2017

2008-2015 WILDLIFE STRIKE ANALYSES (IBIS)

The analyses of wildlife strike reports for the years 2008 to 2015 are based on 97 751 reports, received from ninety-one States on strikes occurring in 105 States and territories as shown at Attachment A. A summary of wildlife strikes reported to the ICAO Bird Strike Information System (IBIS) for the years 2008 to 2015 is included at Attachment B, IBIS World Wildlife Strike Statistics at Attachment C and a list of wildlife types at Attachment D. The above attachments (available in English only) can be found at www.icao.int/IBIS.

The analyses of wildlife strike data and observing and monitoring of wildlife activities can reveal trends that will assist airport authorities in identifying areas of concern, which should be addressed through a well-managed wildlife control programme. Wildlife strike statistics can also be analysed to determine those times of year or day when wildlife control is needed the most.

In order to better facilitate occurrence reporting and data analysis, ICAO now has replaced the old IBIS computer application with a new reporting system based on the European Co-ordination Centre for Accident and Incident Reporting Systems (ECCAIRS) platform. A User Manual and Software Installation Manual can be downloaded at www.icao.int/IBIS. States are encouraged to submit wildlife strike reports either via ECCAIRS "eFile4C" files, or via an ECCAIRS Excel-based form that can also be downloaded at www.icao.int/IBIS.

Enclosures:

- A — List of States and Territories for the years 2008-2015
- B — Summary of Wildlife Strikes reported to ICAO Bird Strike Information System (IBIS) for the years 2008-2015
- C — IBIS World Wildlife Strike Statistics 2008-2015
- D — List of wildlife types for the years 2008-2015

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EB 2023/30

Reports for the years 2016 to 2021



International Civil Aviation Organization
ELECTRONIC BULLETIN
For information only

EB 2023/30

27 June 2023

2016-2021 WILDLIFE STRIKE ANALYSES (IBIS)

The analyses of wildlife strike reports for the years 2016 to 2021 are based on 273 343 reports, received from 136 States on strikes occurring in 194 States and territories, as shown in Attachment A. A summary of wildlife strikes reported to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Bird Strike Information System (IBIS) for the years 2016 to 2021 is included in Attachment B, the IBIS World Wildlife Strike Statistics in Attachment C, and a list of wildlife species in Attachment D. The above attachments (available in English only) can be found at www.icao.int/IBIS.

The analyses of wildlife strike data and observing and monitoring of wildlife activities can reveal trends that will assist airport operators in identifying areas of concern, which should be addressed through a well-managed wildlife control programme. Wildlife strike statistics can also be analysed to determine during which times of year or day wildlife control is most needed.

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Enclosure:

- A — List of States and Territories for the years 2016-2021
- B — Summary of Wildlife Strikes reported to ICAO Bird Strike Information System (IBIS) for the years 2016-2021
- C — IBIS World Wildlife Strike Statistics 2016-2021
- D — List of wildlife species for the years 2016-2021

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03 States mechanism for reporting into IBIS

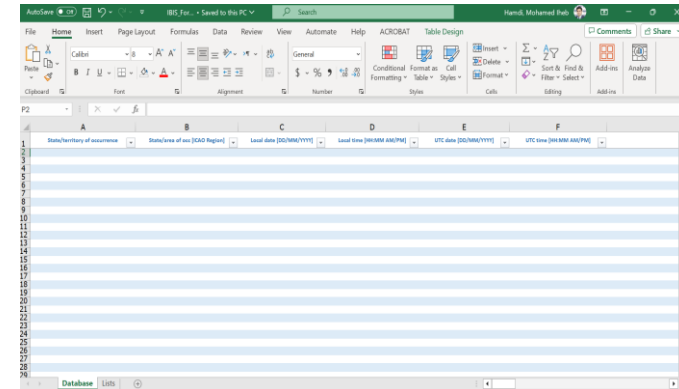
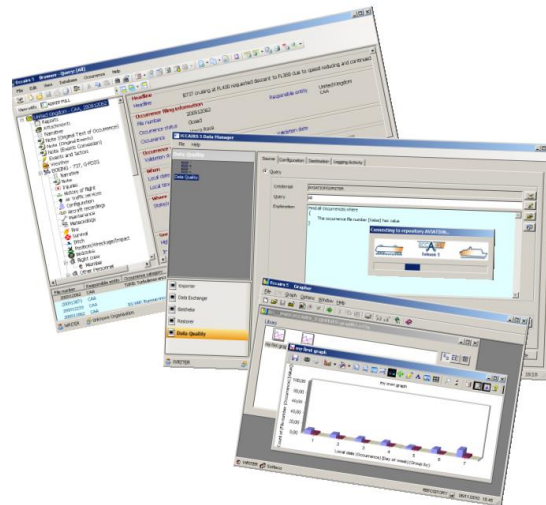
MID REGION – States IBIS Focal Points

State	ICAO Region	Focal Point	Position	Email	Others to include in copy
Bahrain	MID				
Egypt	MID				
Iran	MID				
Iraq	MID				
Jordan	MID				
Kuwait	MID				
Lebanon	MID				
Libya	MID				
Oman	MID				
Qatar	MID				
Saudi Arabia	MID				
Sudan	MID				
Syria	MID				
UAE	MID				
Yemen	MID				

03 States mechanism for reporting into IBIS

European Co-ordination Centre for
Accident and Incident Reporting
Systems (ECCAIRS) platform

ECCAIRS
Excel-based Form



could be download it on IBIS page (www.icao.int/ibis)

03

States
mechanism
for reporting
into IBIS

IMPORTANT TO KNOW

- since 2023 ICAO have changed the deadlines to a single submission per year containing all reports for the previous year.
- **In 2023** (for 2022 reports), ICAO deadline was **September 4th** and **from 2024** (for 2023 reports) **ICAO deadline will be the end of first trimester each year** to receive all reports for the previous year.
- ICAO will send an email asking for the data in the beginning of each year.

04

Meeting
Discussion:

Current main
challenges of
reporting to
ICAO



Wildlife Strike Hazard Reduction

05

Action by the meeting:

Action by the meeting:

The meeting may wish to agree on the following Draft Conclusion:

DRAFT CONCLUSION 6/6: MID REGION WILDLIFE STRIKE REPORTING TO ICAO

That, in order to feed the Aerodromes Safety Portfolios in the MID Region, States be urged to promptly provide the ICAO, once receiving the ICAO request and by the end of first trimester the current year, their respective wildlife strike reports either via ECCAIRS “e5f/e4f” files, or via an ECCAIRS Excel-based form presented at Appendix A also can be downloaded at www.icao.int/IBIS.



Thank You!

State/area of occ [ICAO_REG_OFF]	Flight Phase	Light Conditions	Phenomenon Type	Cloud amount	Bird size	Birds/wildlife seen	Birds/wildlife struck	Pilot advised of birds	Wildlife species	Wildlife Name	Struck/Damage Parts
APAC	Approach	Dawn	Drizzle	Broken (5/8 to 7/8)	Large	1	1	No	ALBATROSS, SHEARWATERS, PETREL	ABDIM'S STORK	0
En Route	En Route	Daylight	Dust	CAVOK	Medium	2 up to 10	2 up to 10	Unknown	CASSOWARIES, EMU	ACCENTORS	1
ESAF	Landing	Dusk/Twilight	Dust/sand whirls	Few clouds (1/8-2/8)	Small	11 up to 100	11 up to 100	Yes	CHICKEN-LIKE BIRDS	AFRICAN EAGLE OWL	
EUR_NAT	Manoeuvring	Night/Dark	Duststorm	No significant Clouds (NSC)	Unknown	More	More		COLIES OR MOUSEBIRDS	AFRICAN WOOD-OWL	
MID	Post-impact	Night/Moonlight	Fog	Overcast		Unknown	Unknown		CRANES, RAILS	ALBATROSSES	
NACC	Standing	Unknown	Funnel cloud	Scattered (3/8 to 4/8)					CUCKOOS	ALLIGATOR	
SAM	Take-off		Hail	Sky obscured					DUCKS, GEESE, SWANS	ALLIGATORS, CROCODILES	
WACAF	Taxi		Haze	Unknown					GOATSUCKER NIGHTJAR FROGMOUTH	AM. MOURNING DOVE	
N/A	Tow		Ice crystals						GREBES	AMERICAN AVOCET	
	Unknown		Ice pellets						HAWKS, EAGLES, VULTURES	AMERICAN BEAVER	
			Mist						HERON, STORK, IBIS, FLAMINGO	AMERICAN BITTERN	
			Rain						IGUANAS	AMERICAN BLACK DUCK	
			Sand						KINGFISHERS, MOTMOTS, HORNBILL	AMERICAN BLACK VULTURE	
			Sandstorm						KIWIS	AMERICAN COOT	
			Small hail/snow pellets						MAMMALS	AMERICAN CROW	
			Smoke						OSTRICH, RHEAS	AMERICAN GOLDFINCH	
			Snow						OTHER	AMERICAN KESTREL	
			Snow grains						OWLS	AMERICAN MAGPIE	
			Squall						PARROT, MACAW, PARAKEET, LORIE	AMERICAN REDSTART	
			Tornado or waterspout						PELICANS, CORMORANTS, BOOBIES	AMERICAN ROBIN	
			Volcanic ash						PERCHING BIRDS	AMERICAN TREE SPARROW	
			Unknown						PIGEONS, GROUSE	AMERICAN WHITE IBIS	
			NIL						REPTILES	AMERICAN WHITE PELICAN	
									SHORE BIRDS	AMERICAN WIGEON	
									SWIFT, TREE-SWIFT, HUMMINGBIRD	AMERICAN WOOD DUCK	
									TROGONS	AMERICAN WOODCOCK	
									UNKNOWN	ANHINGA	
									WOODPECKERS, TOUCANS, BARBETS	ANHINGAS	
										ANHINGAS, DARTERS	
										ANNA'S HUMMINGBIRD	
										ANTBIRDS	
										APOSTLEBIRD	
										ARCTIC TERN	
										ARMADILLO	
										ASH-THROATED FLYCATCHER	
										ASITIES	
										ASTL BELL MAGPIE	
										ASTL TREE MARTIN	
										ASTL WHITE IBIS	
										AUGUR BUZZARD	
										AUKS	
										AUKS, MURRES, PUFFINS	
										AUST. OWLET-NIGHTJAR	
										AUSTRALASIAN CROW	

- END -