



### **Inter-regional & Multidisciplinary Collaboration**

Rob van Eekeren
President

World Birdstrike Association



# Lay-out presentation \*\*\*



The topic



Aviation growth



Wildlife developments



Risk management



Restrictions



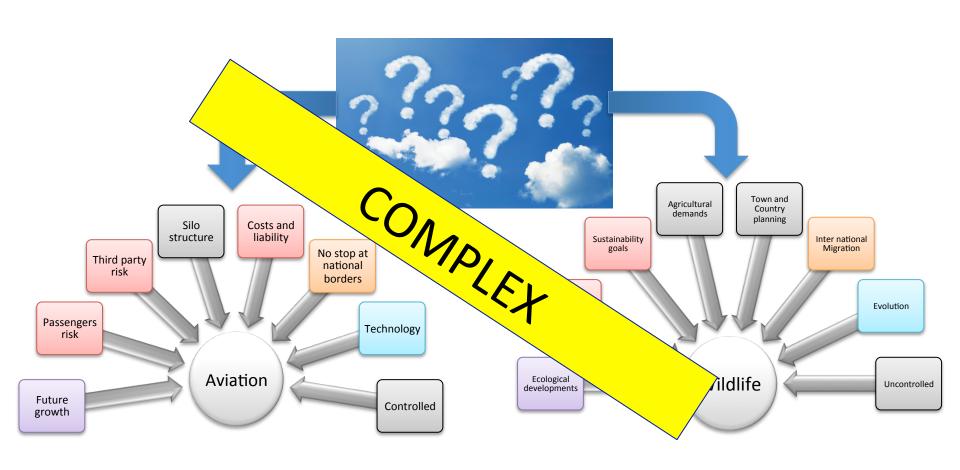
Vision & Ambition





# **Factors involved**

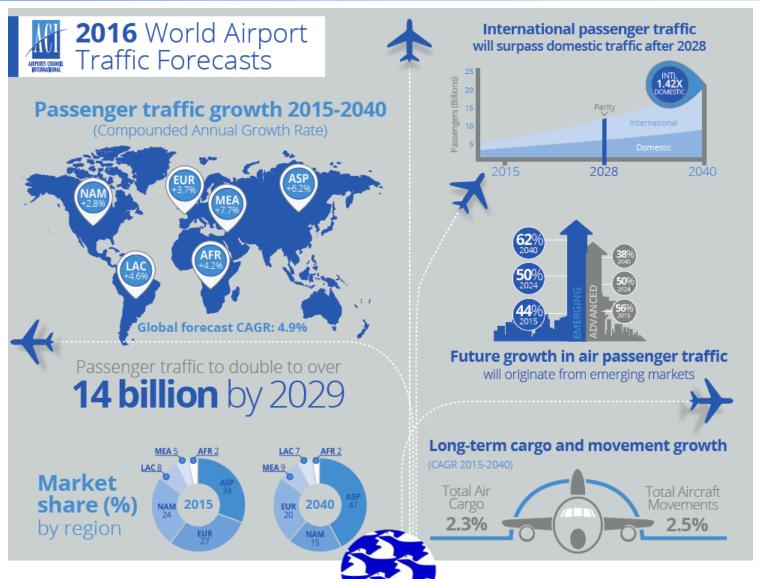






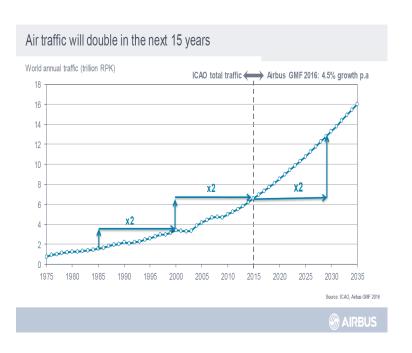
# **Aviation Growth**





# **Aviation Growth**

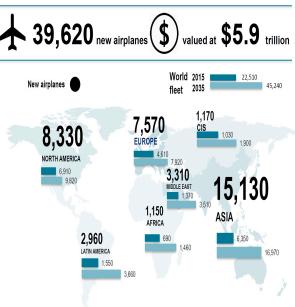




#### **Conclusion:**

In next 20 years, aviation expected at least to double.

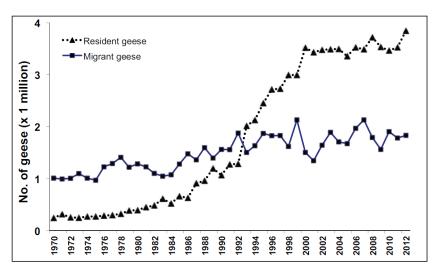




# Wildlife growth

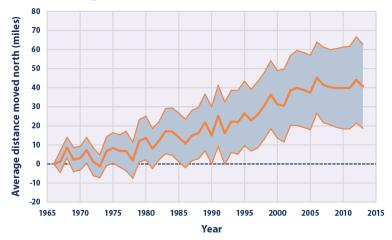


Population trends of geese • Dolbeer et al.



**Figure 1**. Population trends for resident (non-migratory) and migrant Canada geese in North America, 1970 to 2012. The resident population has exceeded the migratory population since 1993 (Table 1).

#### Change in Latitude of Bird Center of Abundance, 1966–2013



Data source: National Audubon Society. 2014 update to data originally published in: National Audubon Society. 2009. Northward shifts in the abundance of North American birds in early winter: A response to warmer winter temperatures? www.audubon.org/bird/bac/techreport.html.

 $For more information, visit \ U.S.\ EPA's\ "Climate\ Change\ Indicators\ in\ the\ United\ States"\ at\ www.epa.gov/climate-indicators.$ 



91

### Wildlife Growth



#### Current

- Large bird migration to agricultural area's
- Shifting wintering area's more north
- Increased risk

#### 2030

- Increased migration to agricultural area's and cities
- Increased wintering
- Increased risk

#### 2100

- Considerably shift to food sources, wetlands, agricultural and cities
- Decrease seasonal migration
- Risks become local

#### **Conclusion:**

In next 20 year period: Severe increased risk due to increase of bird masses, bird migration and shift to human food and housing area's.

### **RISK increases**



- Aviation doubles
- At present safety levels will the number of wildlife strikes increase

- Increased wildlife mass near airports
- Increased airborne movements
- Increase of numbers

#### **Conclusion**

By unchanged policy: Risk to passengers will increase considerably due to increased numbers (likelihood) and increased severity (mass).



### **ALARP**



EASA's Safety Risk Management definition of ALARP:

"Showing that the safety risk is ALARP means that any further risk reduction is either impracticable or grossly outweighed by the cost".

- What is impracticable in reducing the wild life strike risk?
- What are the costs involved?

#### Conclusion

Insight in costs associated with wild life strikes and the costs of prevention measures is required



### Conclusions



- The bird/wildlife strike risk is complex:
- Aviation CANNOT solve / reduce the risk alone.
- Risk reduction goes well beyond ICAO.



#### **Conclusion:**

A multi disciplinary international / inter regional collaboration with **non-aviation** stakeholders is ESSENTIAL:



### **COOPERATION**



Coordinate, Facilitate, Stimulate, Motivate the collaboration and cooperation

- International & Inter-Regional
- Aviation Stakeholders
- Non-aviation stakeholders (e.g. agricultural, Ecology, Environment, etc.)
- Non-civil aviation stakeholders (Military, Training, etc.)



A Gap that the WBA tries to overcome







- Non Profit organization; privately funded
- Only volunteers from all over the world
- No remunerations; very, very low cost structure enabling commitment from all over the world.

**Goal** (constitution act)

Be a catalyst to improve flight safety by reducing the wild life strike risk at a cost effective way, considering the need for sustainable environment







- Non Profit organization; privately funded
- Only volunteers from all over the world
- No remunerations; very, very low cost structure enabling commitment from all over the world.

#### **Goal** (constitution act)

Be a catalyst to improve flight safety by reducing the wild life strike risk at a cost effective way, considering the need for sustainable environment The mission of the WBA is to facilitate

- a platform for the national bird/ wildlife strike committees and other entities, civil and military.
- a platform for pursuing a constructive and cooperative relationship with all stakeholders.
- 3. a worldwide forum for the reduction of the bird/wildlife strike risk to aviation.









#### **Memory of Understanding**

**Birdlife International** 

and

the World Birdstrike Association





The International Federation of Air Line Pilots' Associations



Letter of Understanding

between

The International Federation of Air Line Pilots' Associations (IFALPA)

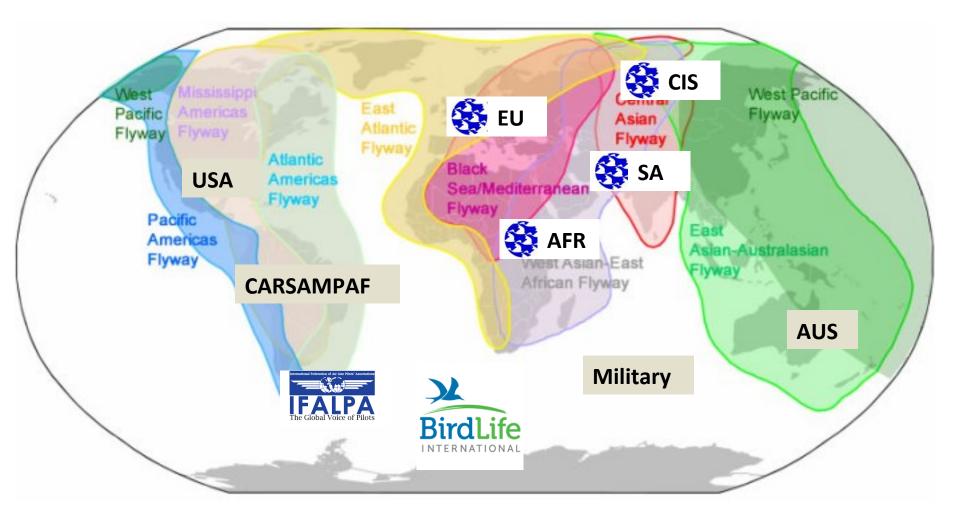
and

The World Birdstrike Association (WBA)



#### **WBA CONNECTING**



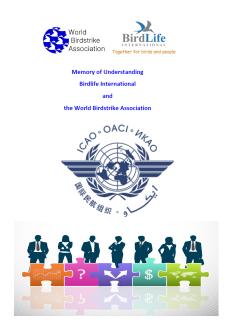




# The challenges



- International / Inter regional multidisciplinary structured collaboration.
- Inter regional / global BSC's collaboration.
- MOU's and / or letters of intend with: ACI, IATA, CANSO, Manufacturers, Industry, UN, FAO etc.
- Active support by ICAO







# Our proposal



- Commitment to work together
  - aviation stakeholders; step 1 and
  - step 2 with non-aviation stakeholders on global level
- BSC's in a global BSC platform;
- Stakeholders active involvement in a Global Action Plan (Including non-aviation);
- Active support (facilities, financial, manpower, network and expertise.)



### **WBA** ambition

- Facilitate stakeholders collaboration on regional level;
- Facilitate regional cooperation of BSC's;
- Develop synergy between stakeholders, aviation and non-aviation;
- Facilitate a global network

- Very low cost, non-profit conferences, allowing participation and exchange of information for All.
- Help for those needing help
- Easy sharing of knowledge, and expertise
- Free exchange of Data



# Thank you





Can we count on YOU?

http://www.worldbirdstrike.com

Thank you.



