Evaluation Approach for Assessing Wildlife Management Programs at Airports

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LEADERS IN THE FIELD SINCE 1989

Wildlife Management & Consultation



First Request for Assessing a Wildlife Program

2002 Pearson Int. Airport 2003 Montreal Int. Airport



Quality Control is an Old Process



First industrial application of QC



Why airports MUST measure the effectiveness of their program?

✤ Regulations





✤ CAR 107.03 A safety management system shall include:

A process for setting goals for the improvement of aviation safety and for measuring the attainment of those goals;

> If you don't measure it, You can't improve it!

✤ A QUALITY CONTROL (QC) indicator is needed

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are QC Indicators



Why airports MUST measure the effectiveness of their program?

✤ Regulations



Because you want to know if you meet your OBJECTIVES

Maybe because you want to improve your program or infrastructure



Want to improve your wildlife program?



Building a KPI

- ✤ Identify wildlife management challenges
- ✤ Identify the stakeholders
- ✤ Set specific goals and measurable objectives
- ✤ Make sure you have the supporting data to generate KPIs



What We Want to Prevent!





Strike Rates Seemed the Logical Choice

- ✤ Shall we compare RAW number of strike...
 - Per species?
 - Per year?
 - Among airports?



Number of strikes per 10,000 movements was largely adopted by the wildlife strike community in early '70.





Choosing YOUR Threshold ?

Canada has an average of
2.6 strikes / 10,000 mvts
from 2010 to 2014.

One Canadian target was 3
strikes / 10,000 mvts. (TP 11500, 2002)

Rather than simply counting the number of incidents, strike rates should be calculated (as the number of strikes per 10,000 movements) to accurately evaluate the strike risks in a particular region. It is generally accepted that a rate exceeding three strikes per 10,000 movements indicates the need to improve or re-evaluate the existing bird-management program.





Who Measures the EFFECTIVENESS of Their Program?



26 National Airports in Canada 47% with KPI

Airports with more than 100,000 movements

90% with KPI



KPI #1 – Montreal Int. Airport

Annual Strike Rate per 10,000 mvts

Year	Nb Strikes / 10,000 mvmts
2003	2.7
2004	1.8
2005	2.8
2006	3.0
2007	2.7
2008	3.3
2009	3.9
2010	3.7
2011	2.6
2012	3.7
2013	3.5
2014	3.6
2015	3.2
2016	2.8

KPI threshold = 3 strikes / 10,000 mvts



KPI #1 – Montreal Int. Airport

Monthly Strike Rate per 10,000 mvts from 2012 to 2016



Are you satisfied in terms of Risk Management?

KPI #1 – Montreal Int. Airport

KPI: Monthly Strike Rate per 10,000 mvts

Threshold: When Above 3 Strikes / 10,000 mvts

Review Assessment of Risk

Action Triggered: Add Manpower According to Risk



What are the features of a good KPI?

- Quantitative (Measurable value);
- Trendable;
- Risk based;
- Take into account changing conditions;
- Actionable effect change;



KPI #2 – Toronto Pearson Int. Airport

Monthly # High Risk Species Strikes / 10,000 mvts

Primary High Risk Events (prevention events)



High Risk Species :

 Most likely to be involved in collisions with aircraft & cause the greatest damages
Take into account RISK



KPI #2 – Toronto Pearson Int. Airport

Wildlife Management Priorities for Toronto Pearson Airport

Wildlife Group	Management Priority
Geese	Very High
Snowy Owls	Very High
Gulls and Terns	Very High
Coyote	Very High
Hawks	High
Ducks and Associated Species	High
Starlings	High
Herons	Moderate
Blackbirds	Moderate
Crows and Ravens	Moderate
Kestrels	Moderate
Large Mammals	Moderate
Turkeys	Moderate
Vultures	Moderate
Other Small Birds	Moderate
Shorebirds	Moderate
Eagles	Moderate
Medium Mammals	Moderate
Pigeons and Doves	Moderate
Swallows and Associated Species	Moderate
Owls	Moderate
Snow Buntings	Low
Falcons	Low
Small Mammals, Reptiles and Amphibians	Low



Monthly Risk Species Strikes / 10,000 mvmts



Yearly # Wildlife Adverse Effect Events (AEE)

DEFINITION of AEE

Any occurrence involving wildlife:

- → Resulting in damage, or;
- → Effect on flight:
 - Emergency/precautionary landing
 - ✤ Rejected take-off or missed approach
 - Obstructed vision
 - ✤ Fire, smoke in cabin, or
 - → Any change to the flight plan.
- ✤ Relatively rare events
- + The strike events that "count" in the end



KPI #3 – AEE in Many Airports

Yearly Nb Wildlife Adverse Effect Events (AEE)

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
AEE	10	5	11	10	8	7	5	4	4	10

KPI threshold = SITE SPECIFIC



Average Mass Struck of confirmed strikes

10,000 mvts

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Average Mass Struck (g)	1,475	1,339	1,255	1,312	1,350
Avg Mass Struck (g) / 10,000 mvts	34.0	31.2	29.6	30.7	30.8





KPIs are mainly used as a Yearly QC Indicator

✤ Actual use of KPIs are reactive





Proactive Risk Management!

Operational KPIs

Proactive Risk Indicator



KPI #5 (Operational) – Snowy Owl YUL and YYZ

Snowy Owl (SNOW) invasion 2013 to 2016



Snowy Owl Strikes



Snowy Owl Strikes



KPI #5 (Operational) – Montreal Int. Airport

✤ Number of SNOW Encountered from 2012 to 2016





KPI #5 (Operational) – Montreal Int. Airport

KPI: Daily Number of SNOW

- Threshold: When Above 2 SNOW on the airfield
- Action Triggered: Add manpower = extra 32hrs per week for capturing SNOW until below threshold



KPI #5 (Operational) – Toronto Pearson Int. Airport

- KPI: Daily Number of SNOW
- Threshold: When Above 4 SNOW on the airfield
- Action Triggered: Add manpower = bring 4th WCO for capturing SNOW until below threshold



KPIs Challenge

- Get the stakeholders interested
- ✤ Set measurable objectives,



- ✤ Capturing the data to generate KPIs use digital support!
- Monitor the KPIs on the identified recurrence ex. daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, etc.
- ✤ Reassess objectives and KPIs relevance



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