SOUTH AFRICAN
CIVIL AVIATION
AUTHORITY

REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON WILDLIFE HAZARD MANAGEMENT

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SACAA

Keeping you safe in the sky

Overview:

➢ Regulatory Requirement
➢ Wildlife Management program
➢ Reporting of Bird/Wildlife incidents
➢ Collection of Statistical data
➢ Historical data of Bird Strikes
➢ Our challenges

Regulatory Requirement:

- As required in terms of ICAO Annex 14 Vol. 1, and as specified in Doc. 9137 Part 3 as well as Doc 9332, South Africa has in place Regulations and Technical Standards in Part 139 whereby all Aerodromes that fall within Category 4 to Category 9 are required to establish and implement an aerodrome Wildlife Hazard Management Program (WHMP).
- WHMP to be submitted to the CAA for evaluation.
- Implementation verified on-site

Wildlife Management Program

Wildlife Management Program should cover an area of approximately 13 km radius from the aerodrome's reference point.

The Wildlife Management program should include:

- Assignment of personnel – Responsible for developing, implementing and overseeing the daily wildlife control activities.
- A process to report, collect and record data of all Bird and Wildlife strikes.
- A process to analyse data and to assess the Bird/Wildlife hazard to develop mitigating measures (proactive and reactive). This should include the Risk Assessment methodology.
- A process of habitat and land management, on and in the vicinity of an aerodrome, whenever possible, in order to reduce the attractiveness of that area to Birds/Wildlife.
- A process to remove hazardous Birds/Wildlife.
- A process for liaison with non-aerodrome agencies and land owners etc. to ensure that the aerodrome is aware of the developments that may contribute to creating Bird/Wildlife hazard within the surroundings of the aerodrome e.g. crop harvesting, seed planting, ploughing etc.
- Training of wildlife control personnel

Wildlife Management Program

O·R·TAMBO
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
AIRPORTS COMPANY SOUTH AFRICA

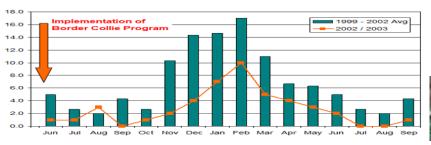## Wildlife Management Plan

January 2022

Wildlife Management Program

Graph indicating the effectiveness in reducing targeted species after the implementation of working dogs:

Average bird abundance
– Before dog
– After dog

Wing shooters are brought in to assist in annual culling practices on targeted species. Working dogs are used to flush the birds and retrieve the birds therefore ensuring that the matter is dealt with as humanely as possible. Carcasses are then donated to Wildlife Rehabilitation Centres for feed for those animals in rehabilitation.

Reporting of Bird/Wildlife incidents

All Bird/wildlife Incidents are reported to SACAA through the ECCAIRS which is our central occurrence reporting tool. ECCAIRS is accessible by the Aerodrome operators and individuals via the SACAA Website, www.caa.za. Aerodromes can report all bird and wildlife incidents by :
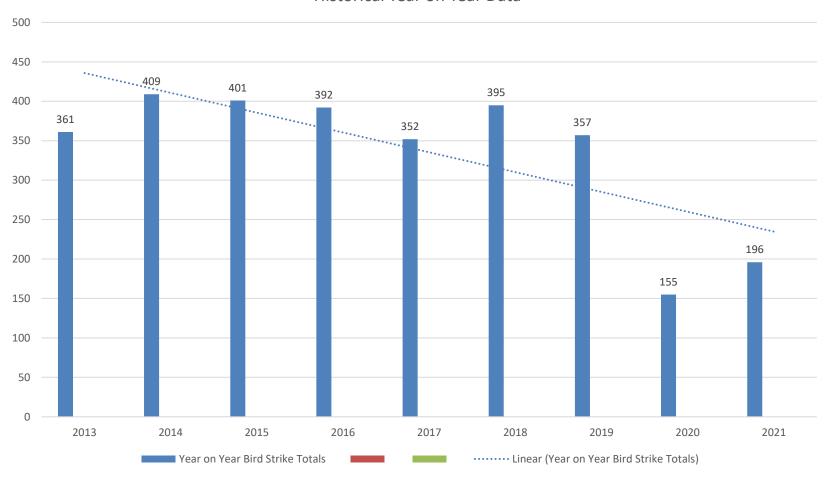1. using their LOGIN Credentials after registration online.
2. Offline by downloading the reporting form, complete it and email it to csr@caa.co.za.

Collection of Statistical data

- Over and above the use of the Centralised Occurrence Reporting System (ECCAIRS) on the SACAA Website, Aerodromes operating at Category 4 and above are required to submit statistical data of all occurrences, including wildlife incidents.
- The data is consolidated and analysed

Historical Year on Year Data

CHALLENGES

Reporting:

Aerodromes have not fully utilized the centralized occurrence reporting system available on the SACAA Website which went live in November 2020.

Aerodromes have not nominated individuals to register for online reporting

The information on how to report using centralized reporting system is readily available on the SACAA Website, however; it has not been fully utilized.

Training:

Training on Wildlife Hazard Management is a challenge

Bird & Wildlife Committees have not been fully utilized.

Thank You!!!!