

ASPIG/5

ICAO Bird Strike Information System (IBIS)

IBIS Focal Points





<u>O</u>VERVIEW

01 IBIS

02 Reporting to ICAO

03 Main Challenges

01 IBIS





ICAO Bird Strike Information System (IBIS)

Documentation Related



9.4.2 Wildlife strike reports shall be collected and forwarded to ICAO for inclusion in the ICAO Bird Strike Information System (IBIS) database.

Note.— The IBIS is designed to collect and disseminate information on wildlife strikes to aircraft. Information on the system is included in the Manual on the ICAO Bird Strike Information System (IBIS) (Doc 9332) (under review on Wildlife Hazard Management Expert Group - WHMEG).

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.

Note.— Procedures on the management of wildlife hazards on and in the vicinity of an aerodrome, including the establishment of a wildlife hazard management programme (WHMP), wildlife risk assessment, land-use management and personnel training, are specified in the PANS-Aerodromes (Doc 9981), Part II, Chapters 1 and 6. Further guidance is given in the Airport Services Manual (Doc 9137), Part 3.

ICAO Bird Strike Information System (IBIS)

Periodic Electronic Bulletins (EB) Since 2001

EB 2009/37 Reports for the years 2001 to 2007

EB 2017/25
Reports for the years 2008 to 2015



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 towes at Attachment C.

Amendment 10 to Annex 14 — Aerostromes, Volume 1 — Aerostrome 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 aeroformes 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 rowided 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
- Summary of Bird Strikes reported to ICAO Bird Strik Information System (IBIS) for the years 2001-2007
- C Chart of Significant Bird Strikes for the years 2001
- 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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3 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 (BIRS) 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.neuroll.nit/BIS.

The analyses of widdlife strike data and observing and monitoring of widdlife 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. Widdlife strike statistics can also be analysed to determine those times of vear 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.faci.nit/fills. States are encouraged to submit wildlife strike reports either via ECCAIRS e8fe4f files, or via an ECCAIRS Excel-based form that can also be downloaded at www.jcao.jntillSIS

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/XX

(Final Phase of Approval)

Reports for the years 2016 to 2021



International Civil Aviation Organization

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EB 2023/x

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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 one hundred and thirty-six States on strikes occurring in one hundred and minety-four States and retroriors as shown in Attachment A. a summary of wildlife strikes reported to the ICAO Bird Strike Information System (IBIS) for the years 2016 to 2021 is included in Attachment B, IBIS World Wildlife Strike Statistics in Attachment C and a list of wildlife types in Attachment D. The above attachments (available in English only can be found at https://www.news.org/nc.nd/.

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 statiscs can also be analysed to determine during which times of year or day wildlife control is most needed.

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 types for the years 2016-2021

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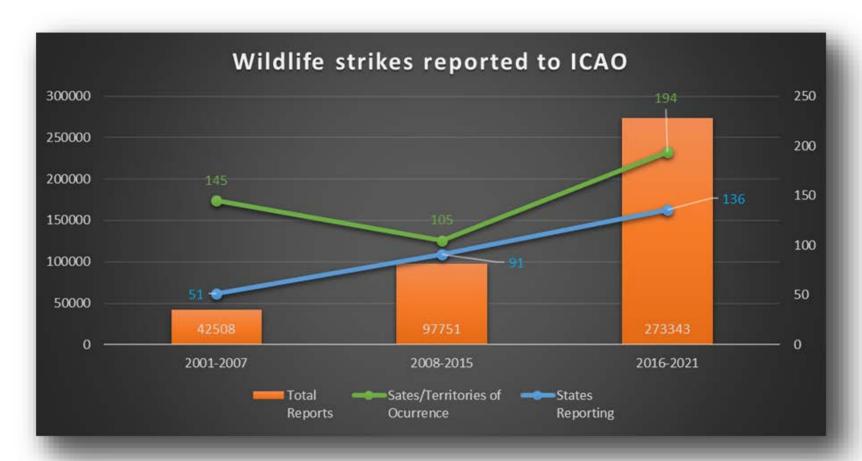
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Reporting to ICAO





REPORTING TO ICAO FOR THE YEARS 2001-2021

Wildlife strikes reports into IBIS





REPORTING TO ICAO FOR THE YEARS 2016-2021

Wildlife strikes **reporting States** distributed by ICAO Region





03

Main Challenges





PROCESSING DATA FOR THE YEARS 2016-2021

Brief summary of main challenges

- Not full scale contribution from States
- Lack of data qualification due to uniformity (different parameter ranks, languages, file format etc)
- Lack of contact point/responsible person
- COVID-19 pandemic period (2019-2021)
- Data from ECCAIRS consists only 14% of total data
- Majority of data is gathered by requesting from contact point personally
- Insufficient capabilities of ECCAIRS



Thank You