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Management Working Group (AP-WHM/WG/7)

Pokhara, Nepal, 5 to 9 May 2025

**Agenda Item 5: State's Action Plan for Establishment and Implementation of
Wildlife Hazard Management Programme – State's Update**

**STATE ACTION PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THAILAND
WILDLIFE HAZARD MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (WHMP)**

(Presented by Thailand)

SUMMARY

This paper presents Thailand's action plan for development and implementation of the Wildlife Hazard Management Programme (WHMP). It outlines key activities, responsibilities, and timelines to enhance wildlife hazard management at national and aerodrome levels, and focuses on the progress made in coordinating stakeholders, developing regulations, and implementing actions for effective wildlife hazard management in Thailand.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Wildlife strikes remain a critical safety risk to civil aviation globally. Recognizing this, Thailand has prioritized the development and implementation of a comprehensive Wildlife Hazard Management Programme (WHMP) to mitigate such risks at aerodromes nationwide.

1.2 The Civil Aviation Authority of Thailand (CAAT) has coordinated efforts among stakeholders including aerodrome operators, Air Navigation Service Providers (ANSPs), and aircraft operators to establish a strategic and structured approach toward wildlife hazard management.

1.3 This State Action Plan for development and implementation of Thailand Wildlife Hazard Management Programme (WHMP) outlines the steps taken and proposed actions to manage wildlife hazards, following the ICAO's template and tailored to Thailand's environment.

2. DISCUSSION

Thailand's WHMP State Action Plan

2.1 Thailand's WHMP State Action Plan includes a series of actions categorized under WHMP 1 to WHMP 16, detailing the designation of responsible entities, targeted implementation dates, and remarks on the progress.

2.2 Thailand aims to complete all planned activities by December 2026, in accordance with national priorities and operational needs.

2.3 Key milestones achieved include:

- Designation of a WHM National Coordinator and Focal Points across stakeholders;
- Establishment of Wildlife Hazard Management Task Force (WHM-TF);
- Review and integration of ICAO provisions into national regulations; and
- Development and implementation of airport-specific WHM Plans.

2.4 Thailand has embedded wildlife hazard management into its regulatory framework through The Requirement of The Civil Aviation Authority of Thailand No. 37 on Aerodrome Standards issued in 2022 (RQCAAT No.37), State Safety Programme (SSP), and the Thailand Aviation Safety Action Plan (TASAP), with specific Safety Performance Indicators (SPIs) and Targets (SPTs).

2.5 Ongoing initiatives include:

- Organization of recurrent technical training and seminars;
- Enhancing wildlife strike reporting and analysis through ECCAIRS and IBIS; and
- Enhancing coordination effort on the wildlife hazard communication between airport operators, Air Navigation Service Providers (ANSPs), and aircraft operators in a timely manner.

2.6 Future actions planned include the establishment of a National WHM Committee (NWHMC) and aerodrome-level WHM Committees, development of regulations for managing land use impacts outside aerodrome boundaries, and formalize cooperation throughout Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP).

2.7 Further details of Thailand's Wildlife Hazard Management Programme (WHMP) State Action Plan, including responsible entities, targeted implementation dates, and implementation status, are provided in the **Appendix A**.

3. ACTION BY THE MEETING

3.1 The meeting is invited to:

- a) note the information contained in this paper; and
- b) discuss any relevant matters as appropriate.

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WILDLIFE HAZARD MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (WHMP)
STATE ACTION PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF WHMP
Thailand

This generic template provides a recommended action plan for States to implement WHMP. Certain action(s) and/or order of actions recommended here may be not applicable in all States. States may adapt this action plan to suit their national and local conditions as appropriate.

ID	ACTION	ENTITY RESPONSIBLE	TARGETED IMPLEMENTATION DATE	ACTUAL IMPLEMENTATION DATE	REMARKS
WHMP 1	Designate a WHM National Coordinator to coordinate activities for the development and implementation of WHMP at the national level	CAAT	August 2023	22 August 2023	1. Refer to the Notification of The Civil Aviation Authority of Thailand (NCAAT) on Wildlife Hazard Management – Task Force (WHM-TF). 2. Comprise of representatives from CAAT, aerodrome operators, ANSPs and aircraft operators. 3. The objective of WHM-TF aims to reduce the rate of bird strikes with damage to aircraft parts. 4. Designate the Secretariat of WHM-TF as WHM National Coordinator.
WHMP 2	Identify/designate WHM Focal Points in all stakeholders, e.g. aerodrome operators, ANSPs, aircraft operators, and pilots.	CAAT, Aerodrome Operators, ANSPs, Aircraft Operators.	September 2023	25 September 2023	1. Refer to NCAAT on WHM-TF. 2. Comprise of representatives from CAAT, aerodrome operators, ANSPs and aircraft operators.

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WHMP 3	Review ICAO provisions and guidance issued by other relevant aviation organisations.	CAAT, Aerodrome Operators, ANSPs, Aircraft Operators	September 2023	29 September 2023	The 1 st meeting of WHM-TF
WHMP 4	Establish National WHM Committee (NWHMC) with defined terms of reference. <i>Note.– See list of publications in suggested references below.</i>	CAAT and industry representative appointed by CAAT	June 2025		Currently, the WHM-TF acts as the NWHMC until the establishment of the NWHMC.
WHMP 5	Facilitate WHM initial training in basic WHM concepts for NWHMC members.	CAAT	December 2026		A training on basic WHM and workshops for NWHMC members is planned for next year.
WHMP 6	Organize initial and recurrent technical WHM training and seminars for Focal Points and relevant staff members of all stakeholders. <i>Note.– Regular seminars, e.g. annual, are important for maintaining recency and promoting sharing of knowledge and best practices in WHM.</i>	Other stakeholders, e.g. ANSPs, aerodrome operators	On-going		1. Aerodromes have organized classroom training and workshops, inviting ornithology experts to provide technical knowledge, and regulatory authorities to share insights on applicable regulations. Stakeholders such as aircraft operators and ANSPs are also engaged in discussions to address challenges and limitations collaboratively. 2. Aerodrome staff receives both initial and recurrent classroom training in accordance with the training programme. In addition, seminars or workshops are conducted annually or as appropriate to maintain competency and promote continuous learning.

ID	ACTION	ENTITY RESPONSIBLE	TARGETED IMPLEMENTATION DATE	ACTUAL IMPLEMENTATION DATE	REMARKS
WHMP 7	Identify, if non-existing, develop, and if need be, amend regulations, standards and guidance materials, e.g. SSP, reference to WHMP in aerodrome manual and SMS manual. <i>Note.— States may reverse order of WHMP7 and WHMP9 as they see fit. See Note 2 below the Table.</i>	CAAT, National WHM Coordinator and all relevant Focal Points for all stakeholders	-	December 2022	1. Thailand has incorporated wildlife hazard management into its regulatory framework through RQCAAT No. 37 on Aerodrome Standards, which adopts provisions from ICAO Annex 14 SARPs. 2. CAAT has issued the Guidance Material on Wildlife Hazard Management at Aerodrome to provide means of compliance with aerodrome safety regulations. This guidance is reviewed and updated regularly to reflect evolving operational environments and wildlife risks. 3. Wildlife strikes are identified as a national safety priority and addressed under the State Safety Programme (SSP) and Thailand Aviation Safety Action Plan (TASAP), with SPI and SPT indicators defined to monitor effectiveness and continuous improvement.

ID	ACTION	ENTITY RESPONSIBLE	TARGETED IMPLEMENTATION DATE	ACTUAL IMPLEMENTATION DATE	REMARKS
WHMP 8	Establish regulations and/or guidelines that consider WHM aviation safety impacts related to land and infrastructural developments outside the aerodrome boundary. <i>Note.— Examples of land and infrastructural developments that may have safety impacts are theme parks, restaurants, solar panel installations.</i>	CAAT, NWHMC, and relevant authorities	December 2026		1. Thailand promulgated the Air Navigation Act B.E. 2497, which empowers CAAT to designate an Air Navigation Safety Zone. This provides legal authority to control developments and activities that may attract wildlife within or near aerodromes. 2. Additional regulations are being developed, under the Air Navigation Act B.E. 2497, with the support of the NWHMC. These regulations aim to strengthen oversight and control of land use and activities in the vicinity of aerodromes that may attract wildlife and increase safety risks 3. Under RQCAAT No. 37 on Aerodrome Standards, aerodrome operators are required to collect and assess wildlife strike hazards on and in the vicinity of an aerodrome, implement safety measures, and establish coordination with local authority.

ID	ACTION	ENTITY RESPONSIBLE	TARGETED IMPLEMENTATION DATE	ACTUAL IMPLEMENTATION DATE	REMARKS
WHMP 9	Establish airport WHM committees with defined terms of reference and representation from all relevant stakeholders. <i>Note.1 – States may reverse order of WHMP7 and WHMP9 as they see fit. See Note 2 below the Table.</i> <i>Note 2 – Examples of relevant stakeholders to be represented on the WHM committees are airport runway safety team, urban planning and land administration authorities.</i>	Aerodrome operators	September 2023	September 2023	1. All aerodromes in Thailand have established Wildlife Hazard Management (WHM) Committees to facilitate the communication, cooperation, and coordination of hazardous wildlife management on and in the vicinity of an aerodrome. 2. At aerodromes with less complex operations, the WHM Committee may function as part of the existing Safety Committee or Runway Safety Team to ensure efficient resource use while maintaining compliance and coordination responsibilities.

ID	ACTION	ENTITY RESPONSIBLE	TARGETED IMPLEMENTATION DATE	ACTUAL IMPLEMENTATION DATE	REMARKS
WHMP 10	Develop airport WHM Plan covering on and off airport activities, facilities and infrastructure and any changes thereof, contingencies and crises so that any impact of such elements shall be included in the WHM plan. Consistency with other plans shall also be duly considered. <i>Note.1 – Refer to Part 3 of Doc 9137 for guidance on the establishment of airport WHM plan.</i> <i>Note 2 – An example of “other plans” is waste management plan.</i> <i>Note 3 – WHMP should be drafted with achievable actions, define clear list of roles & responsibilities.</i>	Aerodrome operators	On-going		1. The RCAAT on Standards of Aerodrome Operating Procedures, Internal Audit System, and System for supervision of Staff Performance of the Holder of a Public Aerodrome Operating Certificate B.E. 2567 which requires all public aerodromes to develop and implement an Airport Wildlife Hazard Management (WHM) Plan. 2. While some aerodromes have fully implemented their WHM Plans, others are currently in the process of development to ensure compliance with the regulation and the Guidance Material on Wildlife Hazard Management at Aerodrome.

ID	ACTION	ENTITY RESPONSIBLE	TARGETED IMPLEMENTATION DATE	ACTUAL IMPLEMENTATION DATE	REMARKS
WHMP 11	Include the review of effectiveness of airport-level WHM Plan(s) in State safety oversight program. <i>Note. – The review of the effectiveness of airport WHM Plan could be included in the aerodrome SMS.</i>	CAAT	On-going		CAAT reviews the effectiveness of aerodrome WHM Plans as part of its safety oversight activities, including during aerodrome certification, routine surveillance, and special audits.
WHMP 12	Establish methodology and procedures to review regularly, e.g., annually, the effectiveness of national WHM program. <i>Note. – This could be part of SSP.</i>	CAAT	On-going		1. Thailand incorporates wildlife hazard management into its State Safety Programme (SSP), with wildlife strikes identified as a key operational risk under the Thailand Aviation Safety Action Plan (TASAP). Safety Performance Indicators (SPIs) and Targets (SPTs) are established to monitor effectiveness and guide mitigation actions at the national level. 2. The National Wildlife Hazard Management (NWHM) Programme is currently being developed with the support of the NWHMC. The programme will include methodology and procedures for regular reviews to assess the effectiveness of wildlife hazard management at the national level.

ID	ACTION	ENTITY RESPONSIBLE	TARGETED IMPLEMENTATION DATE	ACTUAL IMPLEMENTATION DATE	REMARKS
WHMP 13	Coordinate airport WHM Plan with air operators and other airport users in the identification of wildlife hazards, e.g. locations and probabilities of wildlife presence, to improve effectiveness of mitigation measures, e.g. by providing a mechanism to share in a timely manner wildlife hazard intelligence with other stakeholders, in particular, pilots, such as alert bulletins, NOTAMs and wildlife detection technologies. <i>Note. – “timely manner” in this context means “as close to real time as possible”.</i>	CAAT and all relevant Focal Points for all stakeholders	On-going		1. Each aerodrome has established a local WHM Committee responsible for communicating and coordinating the implementation of the aerodrome WHM Plan with aircraft operators and other stakeholders. If any limitations or challenges are identified at the aerodrome level, representatives from both the airport and aircraft operators may escalate these issues to the Wildlife Hazard Management Task Force (WHM-TF) for consideration and further action at the national level. 2. Previous WHM-TF meetings have included discussions on the use of wildlife detection technologies, and future efforts will focus on improving pilot notification mechanisms – such as through AIP entries and NOTAMs – to ensure timely and relevant wildlife hazard information is communicated to flight crews.
WHMP 14	Identify the necessary means and resources for the implementation of national WHMP (human, financial and material resources)	National Coordinator and NWHMC	June 2026		Thailand is in the process of establishing the National Wildlife Hazard Management Committee (NWHMC), which will be responsible for coordinating efforts to identify the necessary human, financial, and technical resources for the implementation of the National WHM Programme.

ID	ACTION	ENTITY RESPONSIBLE	TARGETED IMPLEMENTATION DATE	ACTUAL IMPLEMENTATION DATE	REMARKS
WHMP 15	Promote safety and reporting culture as per safety management principles	CAAT and all relevant stakeholders	On-going		1. CAAT has issued RQCAAT No. 22 on Reporting of Civil Aviation Occurrences and developed supporting guidance to ensure consistent and standardized wildlife hazard reporting across the aviation sector. 2. Wildlife strike reporting is integrated into the State Safety Programme (SSP), and regular classroom training and workshops are conducted by CAAT to raise awareness among aerodrome operators, aircraft operators, and ANSPs. 3. The promotion of safety and reporting culture is also integrated into the aerodrome safety oversight activities.
WHMP 16	Establish wildlife hazard database as part of SDCPS³ under SMS and SSP and report electronically wildlife strikes in the standard ICAO format. <i>Note. – Information technologies should be adopted to facilitate the recording, sharing and reporting of wildlife activities and strikes.</i>	CAAT and all relevant stakeholders	On-going		1. Thailand utilizes the ECCAIRS system to collect and manage wildlife strike data in alignment with ICAO's standard format. An IBIS Focal Point has been designated to coordinate data submission to the ICAO IBIS system. 2. Collected wildlife hazard data are analyzed and shared with the aviation community through the Annual Safety Report.

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