



7th ICAO Asia/Pacific Wildlife Hazard Management Working Group Meeting



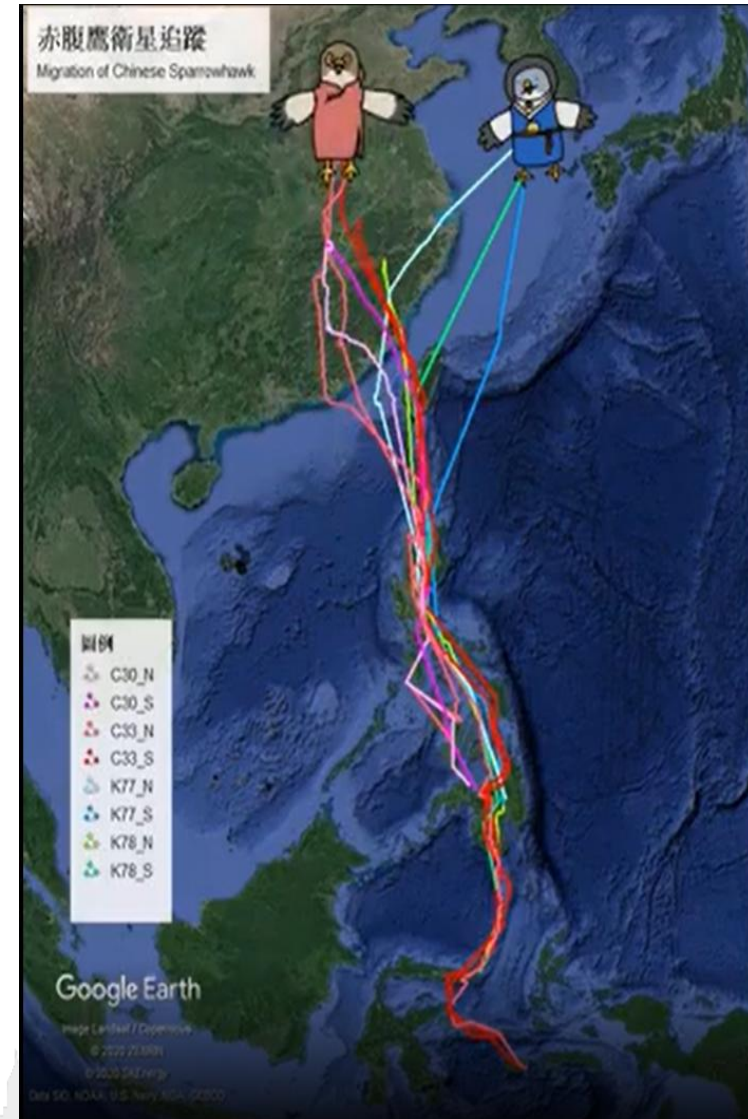
Agenda

- Introduction
- Wildlife Hazard Management Program
 - Existing Program
 - Plans Moving Forward



Philippines is part of the flight path of migratory birds

- The Philippines is within the flight path of migratory birds trying to escape the winter season from the northern hemisphere.
- The influx of migratory birds starts by September where they stop to rest and hunt for food before continuing their journey (Southward Migration)
- They return to their breeding grounds by March of the succeeding year (Northward Migration)
- There are about 700 species in the Philippines and about 150 are known as migratory
- The Philippines has 117 Important Birds Areas (IBA) and provides shelter to about 115 water birds with threatened status
 - 47 are part of protected areas
 - 23 are partially protected
 - 47 are unprotected



Wildlife Hazard Management Program

- Aerodrome operators implement a Wildlife Hazard Management Program (WHMP) in accordance with CAAP regulations
- CAAP conducts regular audit/surveillance on the airports' compliance/implementation of the WHMP

Trainings and Workshops



- CAAP hosted 2 trainings with Mastermark to broaden and deepen the knowledge of the personnel
- Face to face Airport Wildlife Hazard Management Training attended about CAAP Area Managers, Airport Managers and personnel, private airport operators and airlines
- Online Airport Wildlife Operations Training attended by over 260 CAAP personnels, private airport operators, airlines and DENR who are involved in the daily management of wildlife

Wildlife Hazard Management Program

Industry Collaborations

➤ Local Government Units (LGU)

- There is an active collaboration with LGU in passing ordinance to manage wildlife proliferation inside and outside airport such as prohibiting the raising/racing of pigeons.

➤ Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)

- There is an active collaboration with DENR to seek assistance in managing the presence of birds at the airport

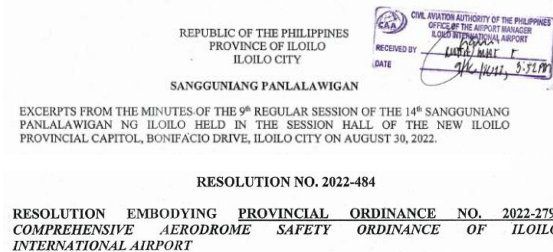
➤ Air Carrier Association of the Philippines (ACAP)

- CAAP and the Air Carrier Association of the Philippines (ACAP) continuously collaborate to improve the Wildlife Hazard Management Program (WHMP)
- ACAP hired consultants to perform risk assessments and come up with recommendations

Collaboration Meeting



City Ordinance



Prohibitive Acts

- No kites, balloons, remote-controlled planes, drones, and flying lanterns lighted or not shall be caused to be flown within the distance of eight (8) - kilometer radius from the Airport Reference Point (ARP) or center of the runway.
- No person shall be allowed to raise doves, pigeons, fowls, or any domesticated birds within the distance of five (5) - kilometer radius from the ARP unless tied or placed in secured cages.
- No domesticated animals or livestock (swine, goats, cattle, water buffalos or poultries, etc.) shall be allowed to intrude, roam or graze inside airport premises at all times.
- No person or entity shall be allowed to build or cause to build structures within two (2) meters from the airport perimeter fence, permanent or temporary, including the installation of a wastewater drain or drainage system leading inside the airport perimeter;
- No person or entity shall be allowed to sow, till or nurture any vegetation within two (2) meters from the airport perimeter fence that may cause safety or security issues to daily airport operations.

Enhancement to the Wildlife Hazard Management Program

- The **Industry Safety Action Group** of the **Philippines State Safety Program** has identified birdstrike as one of the high-risk occurrences that require close monitoring and mitigation
 - The industry agreed to work together to manage the birdstrike risk in operations



- Created a **Wildlife Hazard Management Task Force**
 - To serve as Secretariat for the development and implementation of a Wildlife Hazard Management System



Enhancement to the Wildlife Hazard Management Program

- The **Wildlife Hazard Management System** is patterned from the SMS for the systematic implementation of the plan and ensure its sustainability

Wildlife Hazard Management Policy & Objectives

- Roles and Responsibilities
- Organizational Chart
- System Document

Wildlife Safety Assurance

- Performance Monitoring and Measurement
- Performance Indicator and Targets
- Management of Change
- Continuous Improvement of WHM System

Wildlife Hazard Risk Management

- Wildlife Hazard Identification
- Wildlife Hazard Assessment and Mitigation

Wildlife Safety Promotions

- Training and Education
- Wildlife Communications



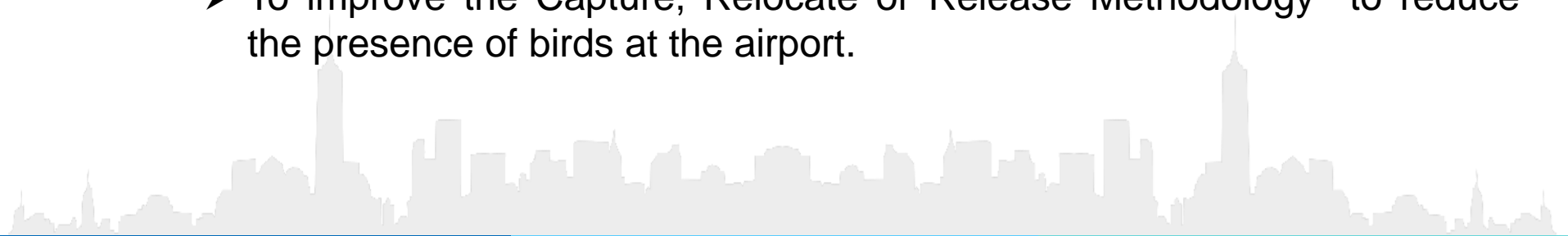
Enhancement to the Wildlife Hazard Management Program

➤ Hire a Biologist

- To augment the capability of the Task Force and Station personnel

➤ Continue to build the capability of the personnel

- Getting the services of **Mastermark** to provide **on-the-job training and consultancy**
 - To improve the Habitat Management
 - Conduct an in-dept study and analysis on the behavior of the damaging birds and come-up with bird specific mitigations
 - Broaden scope of inspection, cleaning and clearing of grass/trees to remove the source of food, nesting, roosting and breeding areas
 - To improve Dispersal Tools
 - Increase the number of dispersal tools to avoid the immunity of the birds in the tools being used.
 - To improve the Capture, Relocate or Release Methodology to reduce the presence of birds at the airport.



Enhancement to the Wildlife Hazard Management Program

- Formalize the creation of the **Regional Wildlife Hazard Management (RWHM) Working Committee** composed of the following:

- Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines
- Dep. of Environment and Natural Resources
- Dept of Internal Local Government
- Local Government Unit
- Bureau of Animal Industry



- Formalize the creation of the **National Wildlife Hazard Management Committee** composed of the above together with the airlines and bird conservation organizations.



Thank You

