



INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

**TWENTY-SECOND MEETING OF THE
ASIA/PACIFIC AIR NAVIGATION PLANNING AND
IMPLEMENTATION REGIONAL GROUP (APANPIRG/22)**
Bangkok, Thailand, 5-9 September 2011
**Agenda Item 3: Performance Framework for Regional Air Navigation Planning
and Implementation**
3.1 AOP
MEASURES TAKEN FOR REDUCTION OF WILD LIFE HAZARDS

(Presented by India)

SUMMARY

Various measures have been taken at Indian Airports for reduction of wild life hazard for safe aircraft operations and to make the airfield less attractive to birds and animals.

Strategic Objectives:

- A: *Safety – Enhance global civil aviation safety*
- C: *Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development of Air Transport – Foster harmonized and economically viable development of international civil aviation that does not unduly harm the environment*

1. INTRODUCTION

As per Conclusion No C 21/1 of APANPIRG/21, the States confronting problems of wildlife/bird strike hazard to consider developing and implementing an effective wildlife hazard management plan with procedures to control wildlife at or near airports. In this direction various steps have been initiated for handling the issue at field level, institution level and State level. Government of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation is taking various measures at international/domestic airports in India to eradicate bird/animal hazard in and around airports. Government of India has constituted a high powered National Bird Control Committee (NBCC) under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Civil Aviation, to effectively coordinate various measures for preventing bird/wildlife incidents. A core group for technical identification and maintaining data base of bird/wildlife strike has been constituted to regulate and supervise bird strike prevention programme. The core group consists of officers from Ministry of Environment and Forest (Wildlife Division), Indian Air Force, Airports Authority of India and DGCA. The core group shall advise on modern and effective technique in wildlife (bird/animal) control, study and analyse data, adopt measure to prevent wildlife hazard, monitor implementation of wildlife control programme, organize training programme on wildlife and habitat management.

On the legal front, Chief Secretaries of all State Governments have instructions regarding enforcement of Rule 91 of Aircraft Rule 1937 wherein State Administration have been

requested to advise all police authorities to take action under the proviso of Rule 91 of Aircraft Rule 1937. In accordance with Airports Authority of India Act, 1994 under sub-section (3) of Section 37 contravention of provision of Rule 91 of Aircraft Rules 1937 entails punishment with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with a fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

Further India has amended Schedule VI (penalties) in Rule 90 wherein a fine of Rupees one hundred thousand and imprisonment of not exceeding 3 months or both can be imposed on Rule Violators.

Airfield Environment Management Committee (AEMC) was established at all civil aerodromes under directives from Ministry of Home Affairs in 1982. These Committees function under the Chairmanship of Sr. Officials of local administration with officials of local civic bodies, DGCA, Airlines and Airport Authority as its members. The Airport Directors are the conveners of the AEMC.

The Committee of Secretaries is the apex body with Cabinet Secretary as Chairman and its member are Secretaries of Ministry of Civil Aviation, Defence, Agriculture, Environment and Forests, Urban Developments, Planning Commission, DGCA, Chairman of Civil Aviation PSUs and Chief of Air Staff. The Chief Secretaries of concerned States are also invited, when required, for these meetings.

This Committee lays down the policy and monitors various matters like long term measures for making bird free environment of areas around the Airports, legislative measures for controlling the bird menace, laying down the policy for funding of various Programmes & Plans, Coordination between concerned Ministries of Central Government and States, Identifying research projects on Ecological Study and Environmental Control.

2. DISCUSSION

Ecological studies by leading ornithologists are carried out and recommendations are implemented. For control of wild life hazard, services of Non Governmental Organisations are also being availed.

Measures being taken to reduce bird activity inside the airport

- Grading of basic strips of Runways;
- Regular grass cutting by machines as well as manually;
- Filling up of low-lying areas;
- Evolving Drainage System;
- Insecticide spraying;
- Removal of dead insects from the areas near the Rwy, Twy and other lights in Operational area;
- Garbage Disposal System. Proper collection & disposal of garbage using polythene bags;
- Pigeon proofing of Hangars;
- Regular cleaning of movement area - with Runway Mechanical Sweeper & Manually;
- Deployment of sharpshooters & Bird scarers;
- Public awareness campaigns through posters and telecast of film;

- Rodent Control;
- Information to pilots by ATC about presence of birds;
- LPG Operated Zone Guns are deployed to scare away the birds; and
- Secured operational area with fencing, and guarded entries at airports.

Measures being taken to reduce bird activity outside the airport

Aerodrome Operator coordinates and advises local Municipal Bodies to take action on: Prevention of illegal de-skinning of dead animals in the open and establishment of modern carcass processing plant, Removal of dairy farms, piggeries and poultry farms within 10 km. area of airport and observance of proper hygienic conservancy, Removal of slums from the environs of the airports Creation of closed garbage collection bins and their disposal to garbage dumps, Relocation of sanitary landfills from the approach funnel of airports, Creation of incinerators or garbage processing plants, Creation of modern slaughter houses, Covering of meat, fish and chicken markets and proper disposal of all wastes, Frequent joint inspection of areas around airports (10 km. Radius).

Measures envisaged to reduce Bird activity

Electrically/mechanically operated bird scaring devices, usage of sound wave technology and non-lethal weapons.

3. ACTION BY THE MEETING

3.1 The meeting is invited to note the progress made by India and other States may adopt the strategies for the reduction of wild life hazards.

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