

ICAO / CARSAMPAF / WBA

The Role of Airlines



Point of view of
an airline
operator

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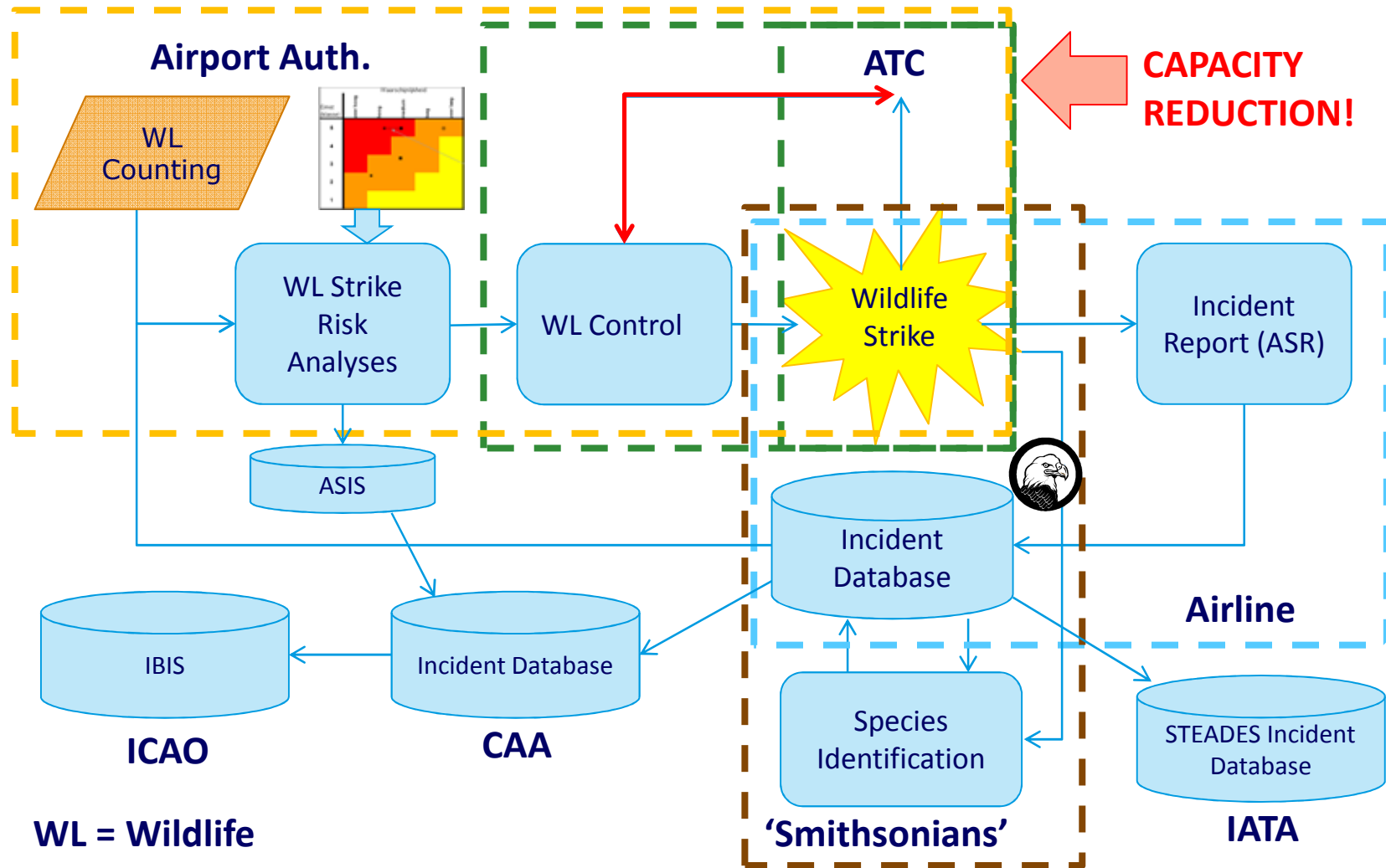
Mexico City
October 2014



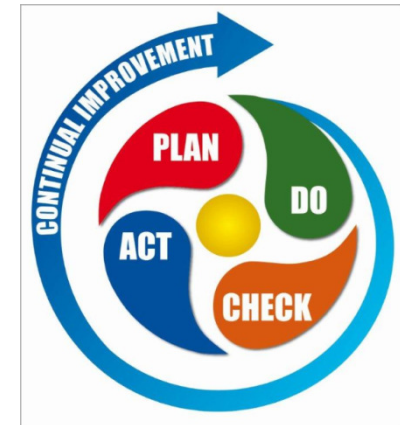
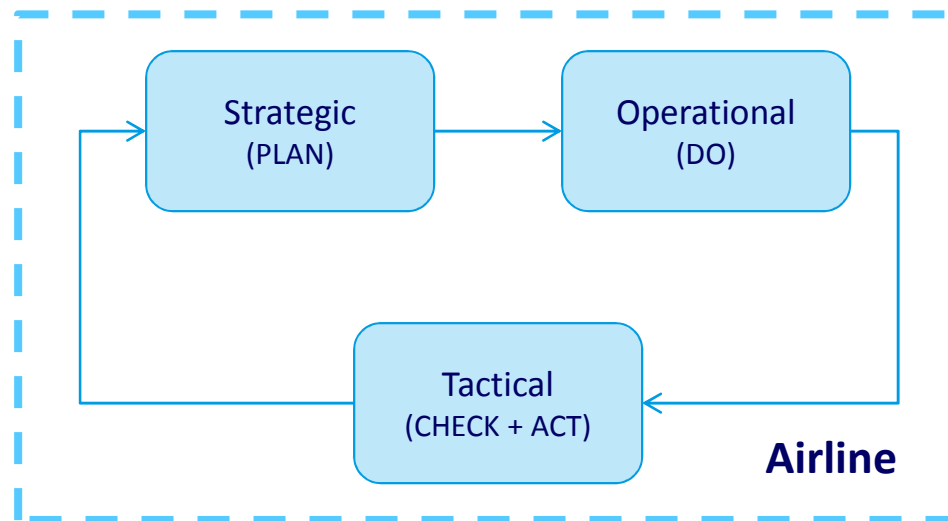
content

1. Anatomy of a wildlife strike
2. Strategic process phase for an operator
3. Operational process phase
4. Tactical process phase
5. Next steps

Anatomy of a wildlife strike



Process Steps



Strategic process phases for an operator

1. Commercial intention to start new operation on station
2. Business case development with time schedules
3. Risk analyses for specific time frame at station
4. Gathering data on wildlife risks (!!)
5. Balancing risks vs. benefits
6. Management decision
7. Actual flights (and incidents) → Operational phase

Operational process phases

1. Crew is informed about Wildlife @ airport (NOTAM)
2. Crew experiences Wildlife Strike.
3. Crew informs ATC
4. Feedback is given by ATC / WL Control:
 1. WL species
 2. (un)confirmed strike
5. Aircraft Technical Log (ATL) entry is made
6. Damage report is written
→ disruption of operations
 1. Crew
 2. Aircraft
 3. Airport capacity
7. If possible: verbal contact with airport WL Control
– Airport creates Incident Report.
8. Airline Air Safety Report (ASR) is written → Tactical Phase

Tactical process phases

1. Airline analyses trends in WL strikes, based on ASRs
2. Airline consults with airport authority to improve WL strike prevention for Major (or Top-x worst) airports
3. Airline/airport combines data into ONE 'truth' .
4. Airline informs/consults IATA on required actions
5. Airports take action to improve
6. If successful, no further action but monitoring
7. If not, scale up influence, than feedback to strategic phase to influence time schedules of frequency of current schedules. → Strategic Phase

Next Steps

- Improve reporting by crew
- Lower 'boundaries' for informing other parties (Just Culture in reporting)
- Develop workshops in sensitive regions.
- Exchange data (requires new techniques).



Questions?

