



Seventh Meeting of the Aerodromes Safety, Planning and Implementation Group

1

ASPIG/7 (Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, 6-10 April 2025)



Wildlife Strikes Reporting to ICAO

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ICAO Regional Officer, Aerodromes & Ground Aids

Presentation Overview

01 ICAO Bird Strike Information System (IBIS)

02 Periodic Electronic Bulletins (EB) Since 2001

03 States mechanism for reporting into IBIS

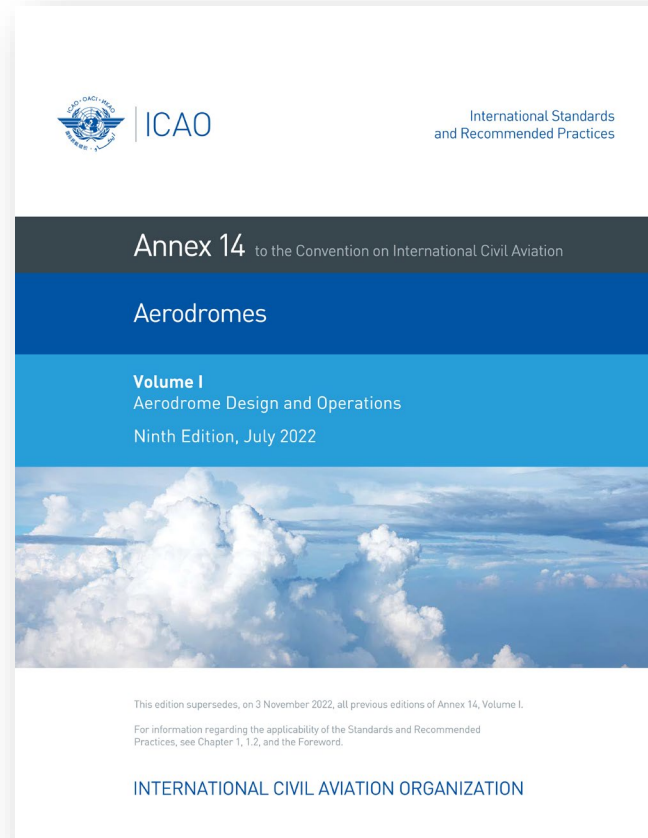
04 MID Region: Main Challenges of reporting to ICAO

05 Action by the meeting

01

ICAO Bird Strike Information System (IBIS)

Reporting Mechanism



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

02

Periodic Electronic Bulletins (EB) Since 2001

EB 2009/37 Reports for the years 2001 to 2007



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 types at Attachment E.

Annexment 10 to Annex 14 — *Aerodromes*, Volume 1 — *Aerodrome 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 aerodromes 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 provided 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 Information System (IBIS) for the years 2001-2007
- C — Chart of Significant Bird Strikes for the years 2001-2007
- D — IBIS World Bird Strike Statistics 2001-2007
- E — List of bird types for the years 2001-2007

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EB 2017/25 Reports for the years 2008 to 2015



International Civil Aviation Organization
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EB 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 (IBIS) 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.icao.int/IBIS.

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 statistics can also be analysed to determine those times of year 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.icao.int/IBIS. States are encouraged to submit wildlife strike reports either via ECCAIRS "eFile" files, or via an ECCAIRS Excel-based form that can also be downloaded at www.icao.int/IBIS.

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 2023/30 Reports for the years 2016 to 2021



International Civil Aviation Organization
ELECTRONIC BULLETIN
For information only

EB 2023/30

27 June 2023

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 136 States on strikes occurring in 194 States and territories, as shown at Attachment A. A summary of wildlife strikes reported to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Bird Strike Information System (IBIS) for the years 2016 to 2021 is included in Attachment B, the IBIS World Wildlife Strike Statistics in Attachment C, and a list of wildlife species in Attachment D. The above attachments (available in English only) can be found at www.icao.int/IBIS.

The analyses of wildlife strike data and observing and monitoring of wildlife activities can reveal trends that will assist aerodrome operators in identifying areas of concern, which should be addressed through a well-managed wildlife control programme. Wildlife strike statistics can also be analysed to determine during which times of year or day wildlife control is most needed.

In order to better facilitate occurrence reporting and data analysis, ICAO has replaced the previous IBIS computer application with a 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.icao.int/IBIS. States are encouraged to submit wildlife strike reports either via ECCAIRS "eFile" files, or via an ECCAIRS Excel-based form that can also be downloaded at www.icao.int/IBIS.

Enclosures:

- 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 species for the years 2016-2021

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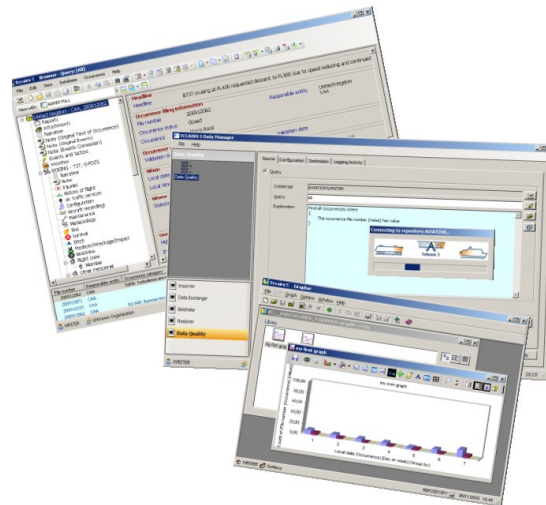
03
States
mechanism
for reporting
into IBIS

MID REGION – States IBIS Focal Points

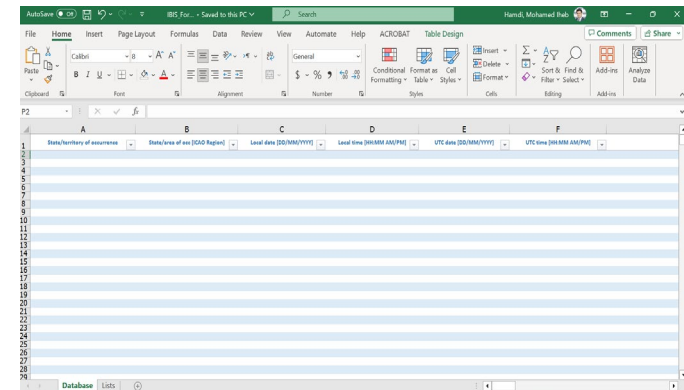
State	ICAO Region	Focal Point	Position	Email	Others to include in copy
Bahrain	MID				
Egypt	MID				
Iran	MID				
Iraq	MID				
Jordan	MID				
Kuwait	MID				
Lebanon	MID				
Libya	MID				
Oman	MID				
Qatar	MID				
Saudi Arabia	MID				
Sudan	MID				
Syria	MID				
UAE	MID				
Yemen	MID				
Yemen	MID				
UAE	MID				
Syria	MID				
Sudan	MID				

03 States mechanism for reporting into IBIS

European Co-ordination Centre for Accident and Incident Reporting Systems (ECCAIRS) platform



ECCAIRS Excel-based Form



could be download it on IBIS page (www.icao.int/ibis)

03

States
mechanism
for reporting
into IBIS

IMPORTANT TO KNOW : APPENDIX A

- since 2023 ICAO have changed the deadlines to a single submission per year containing all reports for the previous year.
- **In 2023** (for 2022 reports), ICAO deadline was **September 4th** and **from 2024** (for 2023 reports) **ICAO deadline will be the end of first trimester each year** to receive all reports for the previous year.
- ICAO will send an email asking for the data in the beginning of each year.

04

Meeting
Discussion:

Current main
challenges of
reporting to
ICAO



Wildlife Strike Hazard Reduction

05
Action by the
meeting:

Action by the meeting:

The meeting may wish to agree on the following Draft Conclusion:

DRAFT CONCLUSION 7/6: ENHANCED WILDLIFE STRIKE REPORTING ACROSS THE MID REGION

*Recognizing the need for effective monitoring and mitigation of wildlife strike risks across the MID Region, States are urged to ensure that, through their designated IBIS Focal Points, all Wildlife Strike Reports pertaining to the **current year** are submitted to ICAO in accordance with the guidance provided in **Appendix A**, no later than the **first quarter (Q1)** of the following year.*



ICAO
Headquarters
Montréal

European and
North Atlantic
(EUR/NAT) Office
Paris

Asia and Pacific
(APAC) Sub-office
Beijing

Middle East
(MID) Office
Cairo

Western and
Central African
(WACAF) Office
Dakar

North American
Central American
and Caribbean
(NACC) Office
Mexico City

South American
(SAM) Office
Lima

Eastern and
Southern African
(ESAF) Office
Nairobi

Asia and Pacific
(APAC) Office
Bangkok

Thank You!

Guidance for IBIS State Focal Points on the Submission of **Current-Year** Wildlife Strike Reports (IBIS): Action Required by 31 March of the **Following Year**

IBIS State Focal Points should note that ICAO will be kindly **requesting the submission of the current wildlife reports on yearly basis**. As the designated IBIS Focal Point for your State, **no formal letter is required**. A **simple reply to the ICAO email with the relevant file attached will suffice**. Please ensure that you follow the submission guidelines outlined below:

- a) **For those States not using ECCAIRS:** Submit the reports using the excel template developed by ICAO to ensure standardization. The template is available for download on the IBIS website, located in the Aerodromes Public Portal (www.icao.int/aerodromes) **under the "TEMPLATES" section**. If your State has its own system for collecting a large volume of reports, you may use an alternative Excel format that best suits your needs;
- b) **For those States using ECCAIRS:** Submit the reports in the ECCAIRS file format. Please note that ICAO's current ECCAIRS version can only process files with "e5e" and "e5f" extensions. Files with the "e5x" extension cannot be opened. If your reports are in the "e5x" format, we kindly request you to use the Excel template mentioned above (see letter "a"); or
- c) **For those States which have already submitted to ICAO wildlife reports for the Current Year:** If you have already submitted the Current reports in accordance with the instructions outlined in **this Appendix** and **have received confirmation of the submission**, you may disregard the ICAO email requesting the report. However, if there are updates or additional data to share, please feel free **to resubmit all Current reports, including any updated information.**

Additionally, please note that:

- a) Beginning in 2023, the deadline for wildlife report submissions has been consolidated into a single annual deadline to simplify the process. Moving forward, the deadline will fall at the end of the first quarter of each year; and
- b) All IBIS related messages should be sent to the email address wildlife@icao.int with a copy to icaomid@icao.int.

Lastly, ICAO kindly request that all Current wildlife reports be submitted by **31 March the following Year**. Your cooperation in meeting this deadline is greatly appreciated.