

INFORMATION SHEET

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)



The establishment of key performance indicators (KPIs) is critical to help determine the need for enhancement or modification. It is also necessary because actions to reduce one wildlife hazard can result in improving conditions for some other wildlife species. When inadvertent effects such as these result in a hazard increase, this must be recognized and addressed. KPIs have been developed to allow different levels of stakeholders to assess the wildlife management program.

Different Levels of Stakeholders

The following table lists examples of stakeholders for the different levels involved in wildlife management. It is important to remember that, critical to the success of any wildlife management program, is the human factor and the development of a Safety Management Systems (SMS) approach¹. This encourages the application of the three “Cs” of leadership (Commitment, cognizance and competence). The first “C” is commitment: wildlife management requires commitment of stakeholders at all levels, from senior management to operations personnel. The available tools must be made to work effectively.

Stakeholders Level	Example of Stakeholders
Senior Management/Executive	Shareholders
	CEO
	Director of Operations
Governmental and non-governmental authorities	Lenders
	ICAO
	Wildlife Committee Transport Canada
Operations Personal	Operation Managers
	Responsible SMS
	Wildlife Control Officer



Figure 1. European Starling multiple strike at Toronto Pearson International Airport in 2013 © FES

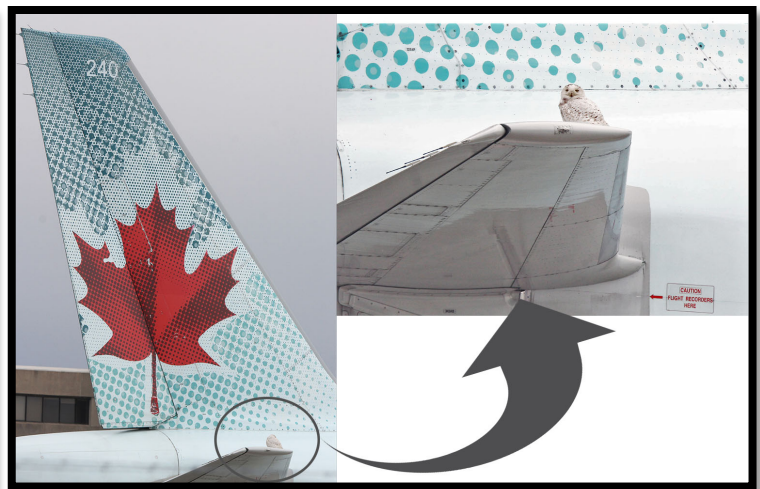
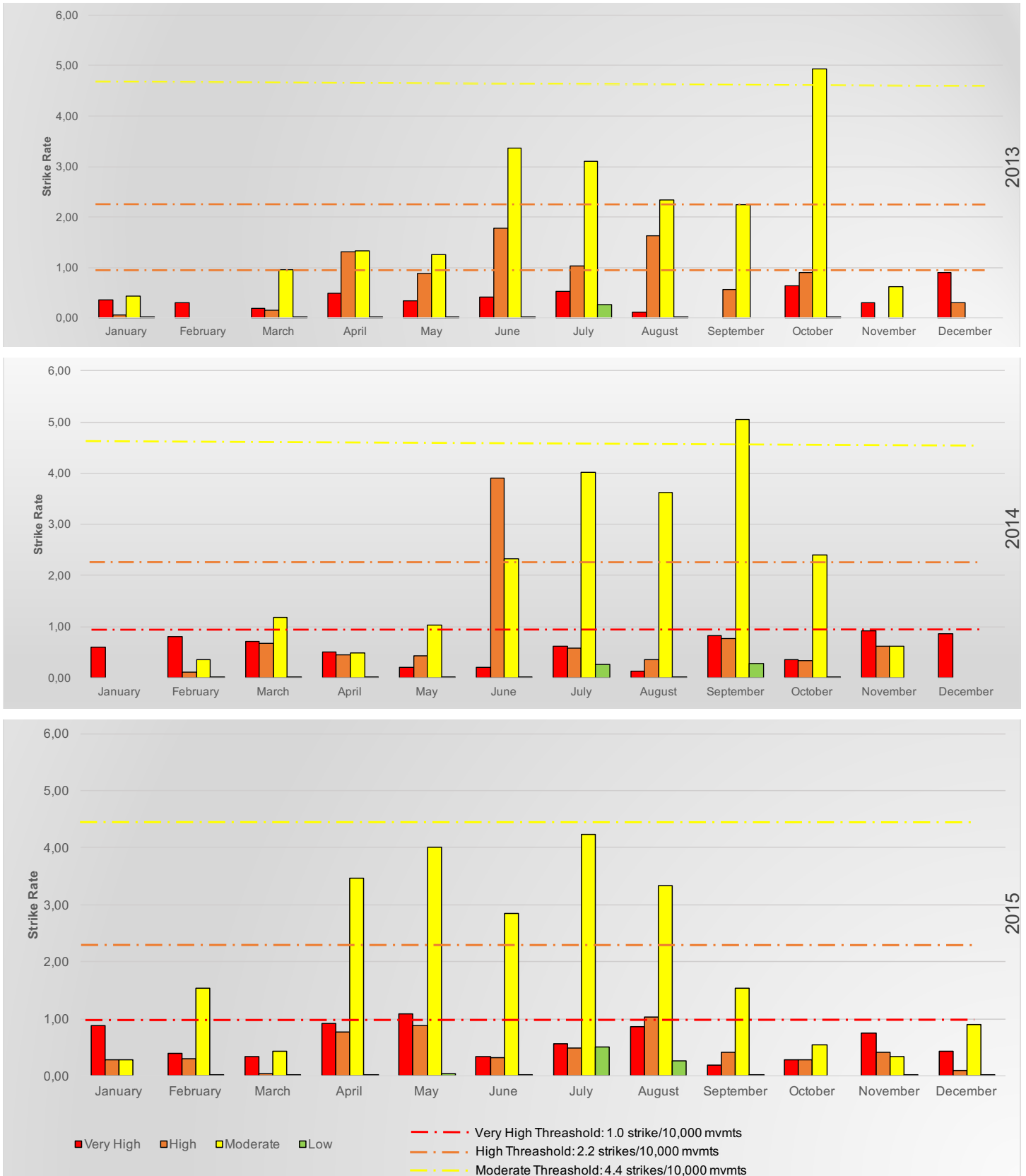


Figure 2. Snowy Owl on an aircraft wing at International Airport Montreal-Trudeau in 2015 © Richard Dupuis

1. Source: Transport Canada. 2001. *TP13739 Safety Management Systems*. Ottawa, Ont., Can: Government of Canada. http://www.ulc.gov.pl/_download/bezpieczenstow_lotow/standardy_sms/canadasms.pdf

Here are the strike rates per month for very high, high, moderate and low priority management species from 2013 to 2015 at a large-size airport and their target rates.



Strikes that occurred with unknown species were distributed in each of the priority management levels according to the proportion represented by each level. Levels are based on the 2016 Airport Wildlife Management Plan. Here are the wildlife groups management priorities :

Wildlife Management Priorities for a large-size airport

Wildlife Group	Management Priority	Risk Score
Geese	Very High	Very High
Snowy Owls	Very High	Very High
Gulls and Terns	Very High	Very High
Coyote	Very High	Moderate
Hawks	High	High
Ducks and Associated Species	High	High
Starlings	High	High
Hérons	Moderate	Moderate
Blackbirds	Moderate	Moderate
Crows and Ravens	Moderate	Moderate
Kestrels	Moderate	Moderate
Large Mammals	Moderate	Moderate
Turkeys	Moderate	Moderate
Vultures	Moderate	Moderate
Other Small Birds	Moderate	Moderate
Shorebirds	Moderate	Moderate
Eagles	Moderate	Moderate
Medium Mammals	Moderate	Moderate
Pigeons and Doves	Moderate	Moderate
Swallows and Associated Species	Moderate	Moderate
Owls	Moderate	Low
Snow Buntings	Low	Low
Falcons	Low	Low
Small Mammals, Reptiles and Amphibians	Low	Low