



NAMIBIA CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY

Advisory Pamphlet (AP)

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**TRAINING REQUIREMENT FOR WILDLIFE
HAZARD MANAGEMENT**

Explanation of Advisory Pamphlets (AP) system.

The Namibia Civil Aviation Authority (NCAA) issues advisory pamphlets to inform the aviation public in a systematic way of non-regulatory material. Unless incorporated into a regulation by reference, the contents of an advisory pamphlet are not binding on the public. Advisory pamphlets are issued in a numbered-subject system corresponding to the subject areas of the Namibia Civil Aviation Regulations (NAMCARs).

Advisory Pamphlets are intended to provide information and guidance to illustrate a means but not necessarily the only means of complying with the Regulations, or to explain certain Regulatory requirements by providing interpretative and explanatory material. Where an AP is referred to in a 'Note' below the regulation, the AP remains as guidance material.

APs should always be read in conjunction with the referenced regulations.

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- 2. Effective date: 11/11/2022***


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1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1. Introduction and Background

NAMCARs, Part 139.16.5 requires an operator of a certified or licensed aerodrome to have in place a Wildlife Management programme that includes assessment of the wildlife strike hazard on, or in the vicinity of an aerodrome to minimize the effects of such hazard or potential hazard.

1.2. Purpose

This Advisory Pamphlet (AP) provides guidance to Aerodrome Operators on the training requirements for the wildlife hazard management programme to meet the requirements for NAMCARs, Part 139 and the associated technical standards.

1.3. Applicability

This advisory pamphlet is applicable to all aerodromes in Category A, Category B and Category C.

1.4. Description of Amendments

There are no amendments.

2. REQUIREMENTS AND REFERENCES

2.1. Regulatory reference

- NAMCARs, PART 139.16.5

2.2. Reference documents

- Namibia Civil Aviation Regulations (NAMCARs) 2018

3. TRAINING

3.1 Training Requirements

An aerodrome operator should adequately train their wildlife hazard control personnel and managers in wildlife hazard management. This training should be conducted by competent wildlife hazard control personnel or specialists with proven experience in this field in accordance with recognized competency-based training principles.

An aerodrome operator should ensure that wildlife management personnel are competent. Competency is the combination of skills, knowledge and attitude required to perform a task to the prescribed standard. Potential wildlife management personnel should complete a training programme and be tested, and the results recorded and kept on file. This record-keeping period may be defined by local and national regulations. In the absence of such regulations, records should be kept long enough to provide proof of competency.

Recurrent training should be carried out to ensure that personnel are kept up to date with any changes in wildlife hazard management at the aerodrome. Recurrent training is recommended to be completed at least every two years.

3.2 CONTENT OF THE TRAINING PLAN

Personnel responsible for wildlife hazard management should undergo the following training.

3.2.1. Initial training

The initial training for wildlife control personnel should, as a minimum, address the following areas:

- a) an understanding of the nature and extent of the aviation wildlife hazard, and local hazard identification;
- b) an understanding of national and local regulations, standards and guidance material related to the aerodrome wildlife hazards management programme (use of best-practices models);
- c) a broad appreciation of local wildlife ecology and biology;
- d) the importance of accurate wildlife identification and observations, including the use of field guides;
- e) local and national laws and regulations relating to protected species, and species of special concern, and the aerodrome operators' policies relating to them;
- f) high-risk species identified in the wildlife risk assessment;
- g) wildlife strike remains collection procedures, identification and reporting;
- h) active/tactical measures, using well-established effective wildlife removal, dispersal, detection and control techniques;
- i) documentation of wildlife activities, control measures and reporting procedures (the aerodrome wildlife management programme); and
- j) firearms, drones and any other equipment and their use on the aerodrome, including the use of personal protective equipment.

3.2.2. Recurrent training

In order to maintain the competence of wildlife management personnel, recurrent training should be carried out, including a selection of general topics covered in the wildlife control initial training. This should include:

- a) changes in the local environment;
- b) recent wildlife events at the aerodrome;
- c) changes in active and passive measures; and
- d) any other matters that the aerodrome operator deems appropriate.

The training plan for wildlife hazard management personnel may also include the following training;

- nature and extent of the wildlife management problem;
- management of hazardous wildlife and their habitat;
- overview of aerodrome WHMP;
- wildlife ecology and biology;
- wildlife identification and observation, including the use of field guides and wildlife survey methods;
- protected species, including related regulations and policies;
- documentation, identification, and reporting measures of wildlife strikes;
- off-aerodrome land use issues;
- wildlife removal techniques;
- safe use of firearms, hazardous materials;
- stakeholder involvement;
- importance of awareness and outreach programme; and
- basic principles of the safety management system (SMS) and how they apply to aerodrome wildlife hazard.

NOTE

- Within the aerodrome, personnel may require different levels of training depending on their role within the WHMP.
- Wildlife personnel should also have the necessary competencies to operate the aerodrome.
- Personnel appointed to provide training in wildlife management at the airport should ultimately be determined by the aerodrome operator. They should be able to demonstrate proven competence in the field of work and produce evidence that they have completed a formal course of instruction combined with professional experience.

3.3 WILDLIFE CONTROL TRAINING SYLLABUS

A typical wildlife training syllabus may contain the following topics below:

<p style="text-align: center;">Overview <i>Theoretical training</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Familiarization <i>Practical training</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Specification <i>Specific wildlife training</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aerodrome overview • Aerodrome certification • Aerodrome procedures • International regulations • National regulations • Environmental regulations • Aerodrome safety management system • Promulgation of information • Health and safety overview • Accident and incident reporting/investigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All aerodrome operational procedures and standards • Landside overview • Airside safety • Airside security • Apron driving • Radiotelephony • Runway incursion training • Protection of NAVAIDs • Low/reduced visibility programme • On-the-job training • Recurrent refresher training • Familiarization programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed theoretical aspects of wildlife programme • Integrated approach to all elements of habitat/wildlife programme • All practical elements required to support programme • Familiarization programme • Equipment training and procedural use of all equipment • Defined on-the-job training • Recurrent refresher training • Administration programme in respect of specific record-keeping • On/off field programme