



AEWA LESSER WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE
INTERNATIONAL WORKING GROUP



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2nd Meeting of the AEWA Lesser White-fronted Goose International Working Group
9. - 11. November 2012, Lake Kerkini, Greece

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS REPORT

A. INTRODUCTION

The AEWA Lesser White-fronted Goose International Working Group decided to establish national reporting at its first meeting - which took place in Helsinki, Finland on the 30.11.–1.12.2010 - in order to ease the overview of progress made in the implementation of the International Single Species Action Plan for the species. The Working Group agreed on a format for the national reports and that reports are to be submitted to the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat every two years in advance of the next Working Group meeting. This is the first reporting cycle in which national reporting was obligatory and the submission of timely reports was a prerequisite for receiving financial support to attend the 2nd Meeting of the Working Group.

The Secretariat launched the reporting process in July 2012 and initially requested range states to submit reports by the 31st of August 2012. The deadline was then extended to the 1st of October 2012. The adopted reporting format was transferred to the newly developed CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS) and national focal points were sent login details to the system.

Reports were submitted by all 16 range states registered to attend the meeting: Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Norway, Romania, Russia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan (16 out of 22 range states in total, equalling ca. 72% of all due reports). The following analysis summarizes the main information provided by range states in these reports.



The 2nd Meeting of the AEWA Lesser White-fronted Goose International Working Group is being convened within the framework of the EU LIFE+ project "Safeguarding the Lesser White-fronted Goose along its European Flyway" [LIFE10NAT/GR/638].

B. IMPLEMENTATION ANALYSIS

1. STATUS UPDATE

The two range states hosting breeding Lesser White-fronted Geese from the Western Palearctic populations reported the species' trend as stable (Norway) and fluctuating (Russia).

Of the 14 range states where Lesser White-fronted Geese occur during spring and autumn migration, three range states reported the population trend to be increasing (Finland, Greece and Kazakhstan), one as stable (Romania), five range states as fluctuating (Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary, Iran and Russia) and one as declining (Turkmenistan). Four countries reported the species trend to be unknown (Azerbaijan, Iraq, Ukraine and Uzbekistan).

Of the 11 range states where Lesser White-fronted Geese are recorded as wintering, one defined the population trend of wintering birds as increasing (Greece), one as stable (Romania), five as fluctuating (Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Iran, Russia and Uzbekistan) and one as decreasing (Turkmenistan). Three countries reported that the wintering species population trend is unknown (Iraq, Turkey and Ukraine). A more detailed overview of the information submitted in the national reports is provided in Table 1 below.

Conclusion: Following the reported population trends – with only one country reporting a declining trend for the species – it would seem that the rapid decline of both the Fennoscandian and the Western main Lesser White-fronted Goose populations has halted – or at least slowed down – at present. However, only three range states reported an increasing population trend and despite increased efforts during this inter-sessional period, much about the actual population trend of the species is still unknown.

Table 1. Latest LWfG population estimate by period and by range states. Population trend shown as stable (~), increasing (↑), fluctuating (↕), declining (↓), and unknown (?). Not applicable (n/a).

	Breeding Period	Passage/migration Period	Wintering Period
Azerbaijan	n/a	30 - 3000 (2012) ?	2500 - 5600 (2008,2012) ↓
Bulgaria	n/a	15 - 50 (2007) ↓	15 - 50 (2007) ↓
Estonia	n/a	31 - 52 (2012) ↓	n/a
Finland	n/a	45 (2012) ↑	n/a
Greece	n/a	69 - 75 (2012) ↑	69 - 75 (2012) ↑
Hungary	n/a	1 - 80 (2011) ↓	n/a
Iran	n/a	33 - 50 (2012) ↓	24 - 30 (2012) ↓
Iraq	n/a	No information	1800 - 3000 (up to 2011) ?
Kazakhstan	n/a	16000 - 19500 (2010- 2011) ↑	n/a
Norway	15 - 18 (2012) ~	n/a	n/a
Romania	n/a	80 - 150 (2012) ~	80 - 150 (2012) ~
Russia	9000 - 10000 (2011) ↓	30000 - 35000 (2011) ↓	100 ↓
Turkey	n/a	n/a	1 - 3 (2006) ?
Turkmenistan	n/a	162 - 667 (2000 - 2001) ↓	92 - 176 (2002 - 2003) ↓
Ukraine	n/a	No information	25 (2011) ?
Uzbekistan	n/a	500 - 2000 (2006 - 2011) ?	100 - 2000 (2033 - 2011) ↓

2. UPDATE ON CRITICAL SITES

Range states reported the identification of 59 sites important for the Lesser White-fronted Goose in addition to those already mentioned in the AEW Single Species Action Plan. All new identified sites are listed in Table 2 below. Of the 83 sites already identified in the Single Species Action Plan for those range states which submitted national reports, a total of 29 are protected and have management plans in place.

Conclusion: *Quite a number of sites have been identified for the Lesser White-fronted Goose across its range. However, in the 16 range states which submitted national reports, only ca. 24% of sites identified in the Single Species Action Plan are protected and have management plans in place. There seems to be a need to revisit the sites listed in the Single Species Action Plan in order to identify which sites are currently still used by the species and to add possible new important sites. In addition, a prioritization of sites deemed critical to the survival of the species as well as the listing of sites to be surveyed as a matter of priority should be undertaken.*

Table 2. Number of existing and new sites identified in the SSAP as important for LWfG and number of protected sites with management plans being implemented by each range state.

Range States	Sites identified in the SSAP	Protected sites with management plans	Identification of new sites	List of new sites
Azerbaijan	2	0	1	Araz Water Reservoir*
Bulgaria	0	0	2	Shabla and Durankulak
Estonia	2	2	0	-
Finland	5	3	0	-
Greece	5	5	0	-
Hungary	6	6	0	-
Iran	6	2	0	-
Iraq	1	1	2	Dalmaj and Teeb marshes
Kazakhstan	26	3	3	Lakes at Kostanay*, North Kazakhstan and Aktobe provinces
Norway	3 or 4	1	3	Sirbma*, Tana municipality*, Finnmark *
Romania	1	1	25*	Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve and Razim Complex, Dunarea Veche -Bratul Macin, Strachina Lake, Tasaul Lakes, Techirghiol Lake, Fundata and Amara lakes, Macin-Niculitel, Black Sea, Maxineni, Pescaria Cefa - Radvani Forest Balta Alba – Amara-Jirlau, Traianu Lake, Hasarlac Lake, Oltina Lake, Dunareni Lake, Bugeac Lake, Iortmac Lake, Braila Island, Amara Lake, Ianca Lake, Bistret Lake, Mostistea Lake, Ciocanesti Lake, Fundata Lake, Strachina Lake and lakes in Olt Valley
Russia	2	no information	6	Neman delta, Ob Delta, Vinogradovo floodplain*, Manych-Gudilo lake*, Dadynskoye lake, Rostov Nature Reserve*
Turkey	5	2	6°	Kocabas river, Bafa lake, Saros bay, Seyfe lake, Buyukcekmece, Haçlı lake
Turkmenistan	14	1	2	Durnali site and Kelif-Seyit site*
Ukraine	4	2	7	Dniester Delta, Yagorlytskii & Tendrovskii Bays, Sivash, Molochnyi Liman*, wetlands of Kerch Peninsula, and Western Crimea and Askania-Nova*
Uzbekistan	no information	no information	2 (+)	Talimarjan reservoir, Amudarya River

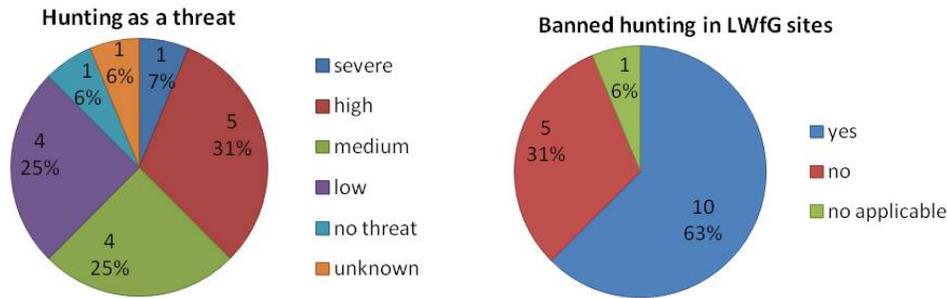
+Critical sites are not officially identified due to lack of National Action Plan in Uzbekistan; * protected areas; ° Sites where species was seen once and in very low numbers.

3. UPDATE ON PRESSURES/THREATS AND RESPONSES

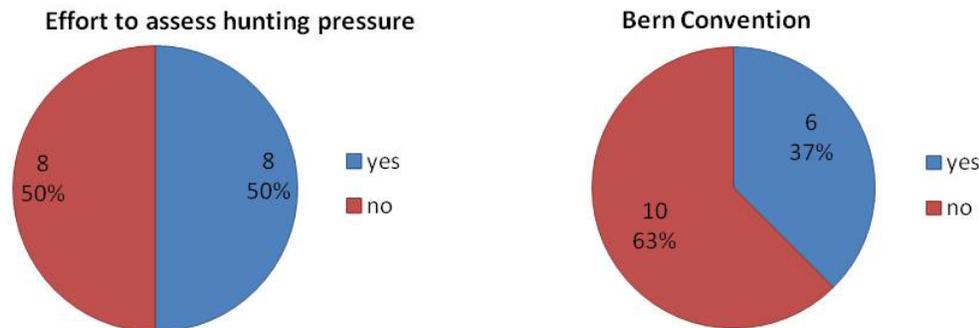
Range states were asked to report on the pressures and threats to the Lesser White-fronted Goose as well as on the responses being implemented to minimize these threats. For a more detailed overview of pressures, threats and responses as reported by individual range states see Tables 3, 4 and 5 on pages 6-8.

3.1 Hunting

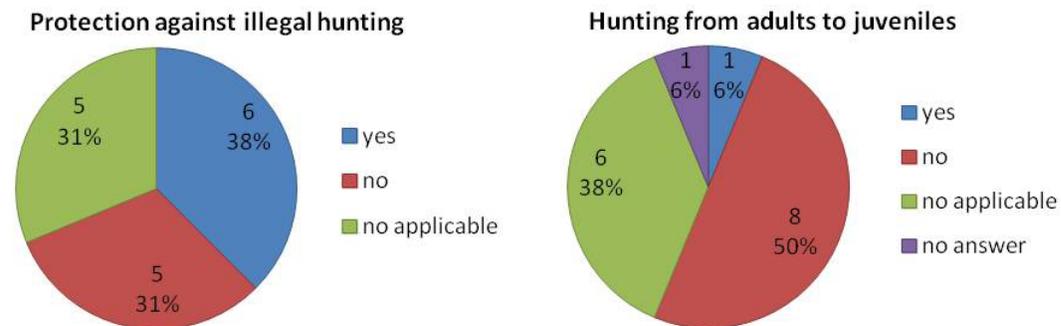
Hunting as a threat to the species was ranked as severe in one range state, and as medium to high in nine range states, which means that hunting was rated as a severe to medium threat in well over half the range states from which reports were received. Ten range states also reported that hunting has been banned in sites used by Lesser White-fronted Geese.



Half of the range states also reported that efforts have been made to assess the hunting pressure at key sites and six range states reported that obligatory training of hunters as outlined by the Hunting Charter of the Bern Convention has been carried out.



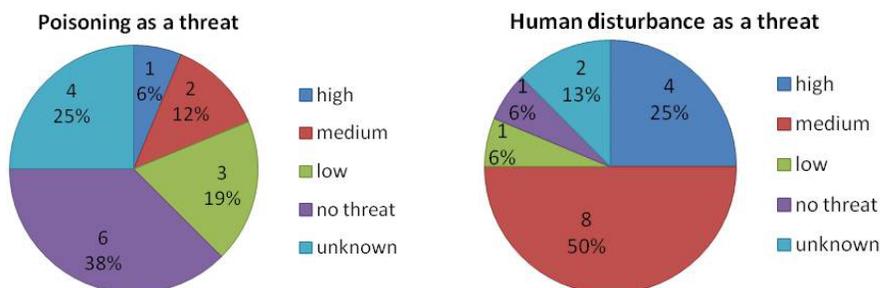
Six range states reported having improved enforcement of hunting legislation and having increased the level of protection of Lesser White-fronted Geese from illegal hunting within existing protected areas. Only one range state reported having made an effort to redirect hunting from adults to juveniles in areas where Lesser White-fronted Geese occur outside of key sites.



Additional measures being implemented to reduce the threat from hunting include the establishment of non-hunting zones, patrolling of key sites, issuance of hunting licences following an exam, issuance of fines/penalties for shot Lesser White-fronted Geese as well as delaying the hunting of Bean Geese.

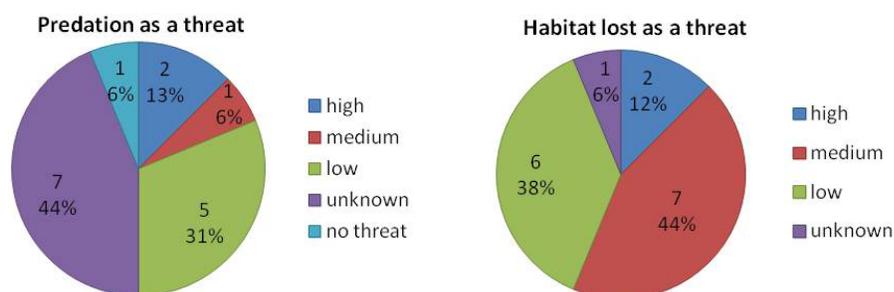
3.2 Poisoning

Only one range state reported the threat from poisoning to the Lesser White-fronted Goose as high and three other range states reported poisoning to be a medium threat. Over half of the range states reported the threat from poisoning to be low or non-existent. In four range states the threat of poisoning to the species is unknown. Measures being undertaken to reduce the threat from poisoning include the ban of lead shot, the assessment of other forms of poisoning as well as the introduction of stricter rules on the use of poisons.



3.3 Human disturbance

Human disturbance was ranked as high to medium in a total of 12 range states, which equals 75% of the reports received. Measures being taken to reduce the threat of human disturbance include prohibiting or limiting the development of infrastructure in protected areas as well as limiting public access to protected sites when the birds are present.



3.4. Predation

Only three range states reported the threat from predation to the Lesser White-fronted Goose to be high or medium. Five range states reported the threat from predation as low, whilst eight reported the magnitude of predation as unknown or non-existent. Measures that are being taken to limit the threat of predation include the culling of and digging out of dens of Red Foxes.

3.5. Habitat loss/degradation

Nine range states (56% of reporting countries) reported the loss and degradation of habitats as a high to medium threat for the species. Measures being implemented to limit the threat from habitat loss/degradation include regular monitoring and inventories of sites, the regulation of grazing pressure and vegetation management as well as habitat restoration.

Conclusion: *Hunting remains the number one threat for the species and range states have increased their efforts to limit the threat from hunting during this inter-sessional period. However, an increasing number of range states also ranked the threat from human disturbance as well as habitat loss and degradation as a medium to high threat to the species. Predation as well as poisoning remain threats limited to individual range states.*

Table 3. Update threats and pressures for the Lesser White-fronted Goose by range state.

	Azerbaijan	Bulgaria	Estonia	Finland	Greece	Hungary	Iran	Iraq	Kazakhstan	Norway	Romania	Russia	Turkey	Turkmenistan	Ukraine	Uzbekistan
Hunting																
1. Illegal hunting/ Hunting in protected areas/ overhunting	•	•		•	•			•	•		•	•		•	•	
2. Poaching									•			•			•	
3. Lack of effective hunting legislation		•						•							•	
4. Inability to distinguish species/ accidental shooting		•		•			•		•		•	•		•		•
5. Increased number of hunters									•							
Poisoning																
6. Poisons (rats, voles, others)		•									•				•	
Human Disturbance																
7. Fisheries/ illegal fishing		•		•		•			•				•			•
8. Recreation / tourism		•							•		•					
9. Bird watching				•												
10. Dam constructions						•										
11. Use of machines/dogs/ gas guns by farmers to scare geese	•	•	•								•					
12. Road constructions/ traffic			•		•						•					
13. Movements of locals or hunters		•		•				•							•	
14. Windfarms/ renewable energy fields/ power lines		•									•					
Predation																
15. Wolves/ Jackals	•								•							•
16. Red foxes	•			•					•	•		•		•		
17. Birds of prey									•					•		
18. Other birds										•		•				
Habitat loss/ degradation																
19. Water fluctuations/ Lack of water supply/ drought	•						•	•	•							•
20. Irrigation / drainage						•	•				•		•	•		
21. Agriculture				•					•				•	•	•	
22. Sheep/ reindeer/cattle grazing	•		•	•	•	•				•			•			
23. Untreated sewage													•			
24. Climate change				•		•					•					
25. Water pollution						•										
26. Land abandonment/ land use changes/ unsuitable habitat			•		•	•						•	•			

Table 4. Pressure/ threat trends by range state: stable (~), increasing (↑), medium (‡), declining (↓), no threat (-) and unknown (?).

	Azerbaijan	Bulgaria	Estonia	Finland	Greece	Hungary	Iran	Iraq	Kazakhstan	Norway	Romania	Russia	Turkey	Turkmenistan	Ukraine	Uzbekistan
Hunting	~	↑	~	↓	~	↓	↓	↑	↑	~	~	~	?	↓	↑	~
Poisoning	?	↓	?	?	~	?	?	?	?	-	~	?	?	-	↑	?
Human Disturbance	~	~	↑	~	~	~	?	?	↑	~	~	?	?	~	↑	↑
Predation	?	?	~	↑	?	?	?	?	↓	~	~	~	?	~	-	?
Habitat lost/ degradation	~	↑	~	↓	~	~	~	↑	~	~	~	?	?	~	~	?

Table 5. Measures and actions taken or that will be taken to protect the LWfG and its habitat.

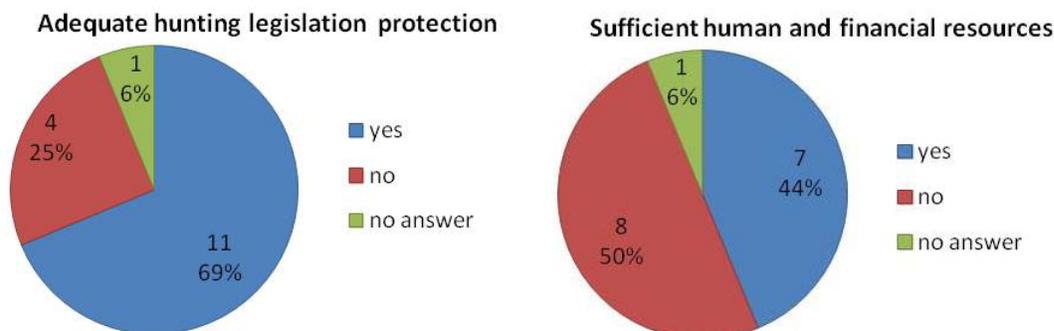
	Azerbaijan	Bulgaria	Estonia	Finland	Greece	Hungary	Iran	Iraq	Kazakhstan	Norway	Romania	Russia	Turkey	Turkmenistan	Ukraine	Uzbekistan
Hunting																
1. Analysis of reports on hunting licences and violation records												•				
2. Partial hunting limitation (shooting 100m away from bank lakes)		•														
3. Creation of non-hunting zones		•														
4. New hunting legislation								•		•		•				
5. Patrolling key sites					•		•		•	•		•			•	
6. Training seminars for hunters			•				•	•			•					
7. Need of hunting licence and exam approval		•	•	•					•	•						
8. Species identification examination				•												
9. Delay of Bean Goose hunting				•												
10. Hunting banned locally if LWfG is recorded in the area				•												
11. Fine/Penalty per hunted LWfG									•							•
Poisoning																
12. Ban/ assessment of led shot		•		•												
13. Assessment of other poisoning		•														
14. Stricter rules about poison use		•														
Human Disturbance																
15. None or limited infrastructure development in protected areas	•	•	•	•			•				•					
16. Use of bird watching towers			•								•					

17. Ban of walking and bird watching at meadows / ban of access to protected sites			•							•	•					
18. Agro-environmental measures/ financial stimulus		•														
19. Wind farm displacement impact studies		•														
20. Development of agricultural and environmental legislation											•					
Predation																
21. Culling/ digging out dens				•						•						
	Azerbaijan	Bulgaria	Estonia	Finland	Greece	Hungary	Iran	Iraq	Kazakhstan	Norway	Romania	Russia	Turkey	Turkmenistan	Ukraine	Uzbekistan
Habitat loss/ degradation																
22. Monitoring and inventories		•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•			•		•
23. Regulation of grazing pressure and vegetation management					•											
24. Development of sensitivity maps		•														
25. Habitat restoration		•	•	•	•	•										
Others																
26. Legal protection	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
27. Preparation and implementation of National Action Plan					•		•			•					•	
28. More research for identification of pressures	•			•			•									
29. No information/insufficient data													•	•		

4. UPDATE ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND ACTIVITIES

4.1. National Hunting Legislation

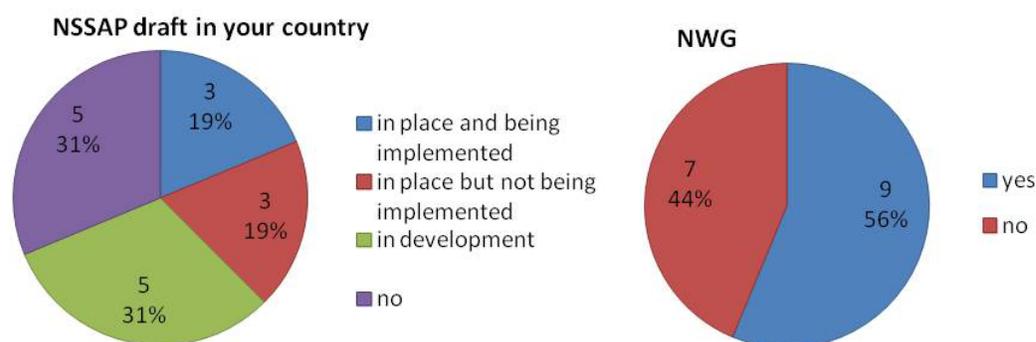
Eleven out of 16 range states reported having adequate national hunting legislation in place for the protection of the Lesser White-fronted Goose. In addition, seven range states reported having sufficient human and financial resources available for the enforcement of this legislation in order to control hunting more effectively.



Conclusion: *Although the formal protection of the species through adequate hunting legislation remains quite high, there is still a gap in many range states between the formal legal protection and actually having sufficient resources available to enforce the legislation and to control hunting on the ground.*

4.2. National Single Species Action Plans and National Working Groups

Three countries (Estonia, Finland and Norway) reported adopting National Action Plans for the Lesser White-fronted Goose. Another three (Azerbaijan, Greece, Ukraine) reported having developed National Action Plans that are not yet being implemented and five range states (Bulgaria, Hungary, Iran, Kazakhstan and Russia) are in the process of the developing National Action Plans. A total of 10 range states requested assistance from the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat in the development of their National Action Plans for the species. Nine range states (Azerbaijan, Finland, Hungary, Iran, Kazakhstan, Norway, Romania, Russia, Turkey) reported having established National Working Groups for the Lesser White-fronted Goose.



Conclusion: *Although good progress has been made in the establishment of National Working Groups and the drafting of National Action Plans for the Lesser White-fronted Goose, no progress has been made in getting further National Action Plans officially adopted and implemented during this inter-sessional period.*

4.3. Monitoring

Norway reported having a full and Finland a partial national monitoring scheme in place for the Lesser White-fronted Goose during the breeding season. During spring and autumn migration nine range states reported having monitoring schemes in place for the species and another two range states (Bulgaria and Ukraine) reported having partial monitoring schemes in place.

For the wintering period five range states reported having full monitoring schemes in place. In addition, Bulgaria and Ukraine reported having partial monitoring schemes in place for the Lesser White-fronted Goose during the wintering period. A full overview of national monitoring schemes as reported is presented in Table 6.

Five range states provided more detailed reasons for not having a full monitoring scheme in place for the species. These included a low number of birdwatchers and experts as well as a lack of knowledge and technical experience. In addition the lack of funding and a general lack in the monitoring of species were mentioned. An overview of all answers given is presented in Table 7.

Russia reported that monitoring during the breeding season is carried out for the species on a regular basis, even though no national scheme exists. Six range states (Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Hungary, Iraq, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan) also reported that monitoring is conducted – either fully or partially - during passage/migration despite the lack of a national level monitoring scheme. Finally, a total of nine range states reported conducting regular monitoring during the wintering period despite the lack of national level monitoring schemes. A full overview of the replies provided by range states is presented in Table 8.

Conclusion: *Despite the lack of national level monitoring schemes for the species, range states are making great efforts in trying to ensure the regular monitoring of the Lesser White-fronted Goose. However, the lack of trained field personnel as well as the lack of funding hampers these efforts in many range states.*

Table 6. Response on whether or not a monitoring scheme is in place, by season. Yes (●), partial (■), no (○), not applicable (-).

	Breeding Period	Passage/migration Period	Wintering Period
Azerbaijan	-	●	●
Bulgaria	-	■	■
Estonia	-	●	-
Finland	■	●	-
Greece	-	●	●
Hungary	-	●	○
Iran	-	○	●
Iraq	-	○	-
Kazakhstan	-	●	-
Norway	●	●	-
Romania	-	●	●
Russia	○	●	●
Turkey	○	○	○
Turkmenistan	-	○	○
Ukraine	-	■	■
Uzbekistan	-	○	○

Table 7. Reasons reported for not having a monitoring scheme in place for the LWFG.

	Iraq	Turkey	Turkmenistan	Ukraine	Uzbekistan
Low number of birdwatchers/experts		●		●	
Low records/ lack of knowledge		●			
Lack of technical experience	●				
Funding	●			●	
General monitoring of species					●
No reason			●		

Table 8. Range states' response whether or not monitoring is conducted on a regular basis by other means, when a scheme at a national level is lacked, by season. Yes (●), partial (■), no (○), not applicable (-), no answer (?).

	Breeding Period	Passage/migration Period	Wintering Period
Azerbaijan	-	■	■
Bulgaria	-	■	■
Estonia	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	-
Hungary	-	●	●
Iran	-	○	●
Iraq	-	●	●
Kazakhstan	-	●	?
Norway	-	-	-
Romania	-	○	○
Russia	●	?	?
Turkey	-	-	■
Turkmenistan	-	■	■
Ukraine	-	○	■
Uzbekistan	-	○	■

4.4. Awareness-raising

Twelve range states (Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Norway, Romania, Russia, Ukraine and Uzbekistan) reported that awareness-raising activities for the conservation of Lesser White-fronted are being developed and implemented. Azerbaijan is in the process of developing awareness-raising materials and only three countries (Hungary, Turkey and Turkmenistan) reported that no awareness-raising methods have been developed so far. For a full overview of awareness-raising materials produced and methods being implemented please see Table 9.

Conclusion: Quite some progress has been made with regard to awareness-raising in the range states, although some gaps still remain. Awareness-raising efforts with regard to hunters, for example, still need to be implemented in several range states.

Table 9. Information material produced and methods to raise awareness by range state.

	Azerbaijan	Bulgaria	Estonia	Finland	Greece	Hungary	Iran	Iraq	Kazakhstan	Norway	Romania	Russia	Turkey	Turkmenistan	Ukraine	Uzbekistan
Hunters training / seminars			●		●						●					●
Leaflet for LWfG identification		●	●				●									
General leaflets/ posters/stickers	●*	●	●	●				●	●		●	●			●	●
Field guides/ manuals		●			●							●				
websites				●							●				●	
Media releases				●	●					●	●					
Forums											●					
Education programs											●					
exhibitions											●					
Meetings/ dialogues with private and public agencies/ campaigns					●						●					
Activities at zoos/museums											●					
None/ no answer						●							●	●		

* In preparation

5. UPDATE ON FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

Ten range states reported that national funding possibilities do exist for conservation activities. In addition, three range states (Azerbaijan, Iran and Uzbekistan) reported that national funding would be available for the drafting and implementation of a National Single Species Action Plan for the Lesser White-fronted Goose.

Conclusion: Lack of national funding for conservation activities remains a key issue. Although many range states reported the existence of national funds for the implementation of nature conservation activities, many also highlighted that accessing such funding remains difficult in practice.

Table 10. Funding available for LWfG conservation measures for each range state.

	Are there national funding possibilities for conservation?	If your country does not have a NSAP, would national funding be available for drafting and implementation of the NSAP?
Azerbaijan	yes	yes
Bulgaria	yes	no
Estonia	yes	no info
Finland	yes	no
Greece	no	no
Hungary	yes	no
Iran	yes	yes
Iraq	no info	no info
Kazakhstan	no	no
Norway	no info	no info
Romania	yes	no
Russia	yes	no
Turkey	yes	no
Turkmenistan	no	no
Ukraine	Yes, but not in practice	No info
Uzbekistan	yes	yes

6. UPDATE ON KEY KNOWLEDGE GAPS

Eight range states reported using satellite tracking and/or field surveys in an effort to locate unknown breeding, staging and/or wintering sites of the Western main population. Of those range states that reported not carrying out such efforts, a lack of funding was most often mentioned as the cause.

Eight range states reported using satellite tracking and/or field surveys in an effort to locate unknown breeding, staging and/or wintering sites of the Fennoscandian population. A full overview of the responses given is provided in Table 11.

All range states except two (Estonia and Hungary) listed gaps in knowledge and in the protection of the Lesser White-fronted Goose. Gaps mentioned by three or more range states include disturbance in the breeding grounds, unsustainable hunting, the lack of systematic surveys, the lacking protection of critical sites and the lack of funding. A full list of knowledge and conservation gaps reported is provided in Table 12.

Conclusion: *Major gaps in knowledge and in the protection of the Lesser White-fronted Goose still exist. Range states are making efforts to monitor the species in order to gather more knowledge on its migratory routes. However, perhaps a more coordinated effort to identify remaining unknown sites should be undertaken during the upcoming inter-sessional period to make the most out of the limited resources available.*

Table 11. Range states that are conducting satellite tracking or surveys to locate breeding, staging and wintering sites of both Western and Fennoscandian populations. No (○), yes (●), not applicable (-).

	WESTERN MAIN POPULATION	FENNOSCANDIAN POPULATION
Azerbaijan	○	○
Bulgaria	●	●
Estonia	-	●
Finland	●	●
Greece	○	●
Hungary	●	●
Iran	○	○
Iraq	○	●
Kazakhstan	●	●
Norway	●	●
Romania	○	-
Russia	●	○
Turkey	-	-
Turkmenistan	-	-
Ukraine	●	○
Uzbekistan	●	○

Table 12. Gaps in knowledge and in protection of the Lesser White-fronted Goose.

	Azerbaijan	Bulgaria	Estonia	Finland	Greece	Hungary	Iran	Iraq	Kazakhstan	Norway	Romania	Russia	Turkey	Turkmenistan	Ukraine	Uzbekistan
1. New possible sites					●								●			
2. Share sites with another Party/ joint projects											●		●			
3. Disturbance effects in breeding grounds due to reindeers and/or humans			●						●	●						
4. Effect of predation and disturbance by birds of prey/foxes			●													
5. Effect of population cycles of rodents			●													
6. Drought of wetlands								●	●							
7. Weather conditions for breeding success			●													

8. Unsustainable hunting		•						•	•						•	
9. Systematic surveys	•							•			•					•
10. Insufficient surveillance against illegal hunting					•										•	
11. Habitat management					•						•					
12. Protection of critical sites	•				•										•	•
13. Delimitation of key sites																•
14. Population viability analysis					•											
15. Satellite tracking									•			•				
16. Lack of information about feeding habitats											•					
17. Lack of funding											•	•				•
18. Projects cannot be implemented due to political sanctions								•								
19. None/ not clearly stated			•			•										