Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2012-2014

The format for reports on the implementation of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) for the period 2012-2014 was approved at the 9th meeting of the Standing Committee (18-19 September 2013, Trondheim, Norway) by Doc StC 9.11. This format has been constructed following the AEWA Action Plan, the AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017 and resolutions of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP).

In accordance with Article V.1(c) of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds, each Party shall prepare to each ordinary session of the MOP a National Report on its implementation of the Agreement and submit that report to the Agreement Secretariat not later than 120 days before the session of the MOP. The 6th Session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP6) is taking place on 9-14 November 2015 in Bonn, Germany; therefore the deadline for submission of National Reports is 12 May 2015.

The AEWA National Reports 2012-2014 will be compiled and submitted through the CMS Family Online Reporting Facility, which is an online reporting tool for the whole CMS Family. The CMS Family Online Reporting System was developed in 2010-2011 by the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in close collaboration with and under the guidance of the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat.

To contact the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat please send your inquiries to aewa_national_reporting@unep.de

1. General Information

Name of reporting Contracting Party
› Ethiopia

Date of entry into force of AEWA in the Contracting Party
› 01/02/2010

List any reservations that the Contracting Party has made (if any) upon deposition of its instruments of accession on provisions of the Agreement or its Action Plan in accordance with Article XV of AEWA
› There is no reservation to state upon depositions of this document.

2. Institutional Information

Please update information on the National AEWA Administrative Authority, the National Focal Points, the Designated National Respondent and the other contributors to this report.

Designated National AEWA Administrative Authority

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Designated National Respondent (DNR) in charge of the compilation and submission of the AEWA National Report 2012-2014

Please select from the list below as appropriate.
☑ The National Focal Point (NFP) has been designated as the National Respondent

Other contributors to the AEWA National Report 2012-2014

Please list the names and affiliations (institution, organisation) of the other contributors to this report

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› Ethiopian Institute of Biodiversity Conservation (EBI), Concerned Regional bureaus of agriculture and natural resources and forestry departments and Conservation oriented NGOs

Pressures and Responses
4. Species Conservation

4.1 Legal Measures

1. Please indicate which modes of taking are prohibited in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2(b))

Please select from the list below.
☑ Snares
☑ Hooks
☑ Live birds which are blind or mutilated used as decoys
☑ Devicesfor illuminating targets
☑ Sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter
☑ Explosives
☑ Nets
☑ Traps
☑ Poison
☑ Poisoned or anesthetic baits
☑ Semi-automatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition
☑ Hunting from aircraft, motor vehicles, or boats driven at a speed exceeding 5 km p/h (18 km p/h on the open sea)

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation
› Ethiopia has ratified the proclamation No. 541/2007, a proclamation that governs development, conservation and utilization of wildlife and other laws such as the ratification of CMS, AEWA & CITES. All these along together with the environmental regulations prohibit all actions that can cause adverse impact on waterbirds.

2. Has your country granted exemptions from any of the above prohibitions in order to accommodate
livelihoods uses? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2(b))
☑ No

3. Were any exemptions granted to the prohibitions laid down in paragraphs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 of the AEWA Action Plan? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.3)
☑ No

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 4.1. Legal Measures
› All rounded awareness programs have been launched regarding the prohibited activities as most of the illegal activities are already addressed in the existing regulations and legislation.

4.2 Single Species Action Plans

4. Please report on the progress of turning the International Single Species Action Plans (ISSAP), for species whose populations are listed on Column A of Table 1, developed under or recognised by AEWA, into National Single Species Action Plans (NSSAP). (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.2)

Please report on each relevant ISSAP for Ethiopia

National Single Species Action Plan for Gallinago media

(Great Snipe)
☑ No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons
› The main reason is that the focus of our conservation approach is on habitat/ecosystem not on single species. Besides, the species in question is not yet threatened.

National Single Species Action Plan for Aythya nyroca

(Ferruginous Duck)
☑ No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons
› The main reason is that the focus of our conservation approach is on habitat/ecosystem not on single species. Besides, the species in question is wintering one and its main habitat is situated in other parts of the

world.

National Single Species Action Plan for Vanellus gregarius

(Sociable Lapwing)
☑ No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons
› The main reason is that the focus of our conservation approach is on habitat/ecosystem not on single species.

Field for additional information (optional)
› Eventually, there is a plan to develop an action plan for the critically endangered species like the Sociable lapwing.

National Single Species Action Plan for Oxyura maccoa

(Maccoa Duck)
☑ No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons
› The main reason is that the focus of our conservation approach is on habitat/ecosystem not on single species. Besides, the species in question is not yet threatened.

National Single Species Action Plan for Phoeniconaias minor

(Lesser Flamingo)
☑ No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons
› The main reason is that the focus of our conservation approach is on habitat/ecosystem not on single species.

National Single Species Action Plan for Sarothrura ayresi

(White-winged Flufftail)
☑ No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons
› The focus of our conservation approach is on habitat/ecosystem not on single species.

Field for additional information (optional)
› There is a plan to organize a workshop in the near future to develop an action plan by just cascading the global one.

National Single Species Action Plan for Balaeniceps rex

(Shoebill)
☑ No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons
› The focus of our conservation approach is on habitat/ecosystem not on single species.

Field for additional information (optional)
› Emphasis has been given to conserve Shoebill through the establishment and re-demarcation of the Gambella National Park, which is the only location for the aforementioned species.

National Single Species Action Plan for Limosa limosa

(Black-tailed Godwit)
☑ No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons
› The focus of our conservation approach is on habitat/ecosystem not on single species.

National Single Species Action Plan for Glareola nordmanni

(Black-winged Pratincole)
☑ No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons
› The focus of our conservation approach is on habitat/ecosystem not on single species.

5. Does your country have in place or is your country developing a National Single Species Action Plan for any species/population for which an AEWA ISSAP has not been developed? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.2.2)
☑ No

6. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines for the preparation of National Single Species Action Plans for migratory waterbirds?
☑ No

Please explain the reasons. What has been used instead as a basis for the preparation of NSSAPs?
› No NSSAP has been developed so far but it doesn't mean it will not be used in the near future when action plans are developed at species level.

4.3 Emergency Measures

7. Please report on any emergency situation that has occurred in your country over the past triennium and has threatened waterbirds. (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.3)

Please indicate whether an emergency situation threatening waterbirds, such as botulism, chemical pollution, earthquacke, extreme weather, fire, harmful algal bloom, infectious disease, introduction of alien species, lead poisoning, nuclear accident, oil spill, predation, volcanic activity, war or other emergency (please specify), has occured in the country over the past triennium.
☑ No emergency situation has occurred

8. Are there any other emergency measures, different from the ones reported above, but were developed and are in place in your country?
☑ No

9. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on identifying and tackling emergency situations for migratory waterbirds?
☑ No

Please explain the reasons. What was used instead as a basis for dealing with emergency situations?
› Because no emergency measure has occurred.

4.4 Re-establishments

10. Is your country maintaining a national register of re-establishment projects occurring or planned to occur wholly or partly within your country? (Resolution 4.4)
☑ Yes

Please provide details on the register
› The envisaged Wetlands International Climate resilient site network in the African-Eurasian flyway project

11. Is there a regulatory framework for re-establishments of species, including waterbirds, in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)?
☑ Yes

Please provide details
› According to the Proclamation No. 541/2007, a proclamation that governs development, conservation and utilization of wildlife, special framework and mechanism is devised If any species is thought to be endangered or critically endangered.

12. Has your country considered, developed or implemented re-establishment projects for any species listed on AEWA Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)
☑ No

13. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on the translocation of waterbirds for conservation Purposes?
☑ No

Please explain the reasons. What was used instead as a basis for dealing with the issue?

› Because, there was no trans location practice at all.

4.5 Introductions

14. Does your country have legislation in place, which prohibits the introduction into the environment of non-native species of animals and plants which may be detrimental to migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.1)
☑ Yes, and being enforced

Please provide the following details: title of legislation, year of adoption, institution that adopted it, institution that enforces it
› The following laws are relevant:
-Proclamation for Government Council Ratification of the International Treaty of Endangered Wildlife and Plants Trade, Proclamation No.14/1989 - adopted by the house of people and enforced by EWCA;
-A Proclamation to amend the Institute of Biodiversity Conservation and Research Establishment, Proclamation No 381/2004 - adopted by the House of Peoples' Representatives and enforced by EIB, EWCA & Ministry of Foresty & Environment (MEF);
-A Proclamation to Provide Environmental Impact Assessment, Proclamation No 299/2002 -adopted by the House of Peoples' Representatives and enforced by MEF;
-Proclamation for Genetic Resource and Public Rights, Proclamation No.482/2005 -adopted by the House of Peoples' Representatives and enforced by EIB & MEF;
-A Proclamation to provide for the Development, Conservation and Utilization of Wildlife,Proclamation No.541/2007 - adopted by the House of Peoples' Representatives and enforced by EWCA; and
-A Regulation to provide Wildlife Development, Conservation and Utilization, Regulations No 163/2008 - adopted by the House of Peoples' Representatives and enforced by EWCA.

15. Does your country impose legislative requirements on zoos, private collections, etc. in order to avoid the accidental escape of captive animals belonging to non-native species which may be detrimental to migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.2)
☑ Yes, and being enforced

Please provide the following details: title of the document, year of adoption, institution that adopted it, institution that enforces it
› The following laws have relevances:
-Proclamation for Government Council Ratification of the International Treaty of Endangered Wildlife and Plants Trade, Proclamation No.14/1989 - adopted by the house of people and enforced by EWCA;
-A Proclamation to amend the Institute of Biodiversity Conservation and Research Establishment, Proclamation No 381/2004 - adopted by the House of Peoples' Representatives and enforced by EIB, EWCA & Ministry of Foresty & Environment (MEF);; and
-A Regulation to provide Wildlife Development, Conservation and Utilization, Regulations No 163/2008 - adopted by the House of Peoples' Representatives and enforced by EWCA.

16. Does your country have in place a National Action Plan for Invasive Species (NAPIS) (in the framework of other MEAs, such as CBD, Bern Convention, and GISP (Global Invasive Species Programme) (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 1, Target 5)?
☑ Yes, and being implemented

Has consideration been given to waterbirds in the NAPIS?
☑ Partially

17. Has your country considered, developed or implemented programmes to control or eradicate non-native species of waterbird so as to prevent negative impacts on indigenous species? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.3)
☑ No

Please explain the reasons
› It was not the first priority from the context of our conservation approach.

18. Has your country considered, developed or implemented programmes to control or eradicate other non-native species (in particular aquatic weeds) so as to prevent negative impacts on migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.3 and Resolution 5.15)
☑ Yes

Please list the species for which relevant action has been undertaken
› In most cases, water hyacinth.

19. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on avoidance of introductions of non-native waterbird species?
☑ No

Please explain the reasons. What was used instead as a basis for dealing with the issue?
› No introduction of non-native species have been undertaken.

Pressures and Responses
5. Habitat Conservation

5.1 Habitat Inventories

20. Has your country identified the network of all sites of international and national importance for the migratory waterbird species/populations listed on Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 3.1.2)

☑ Partially

Please describe the progress
› Over 25 wetland areas have been assessed in 2014 throughout the country by which their status was examined.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

Waterbird_Census_Report_2014.pdf - Census report by EWCA

21. If your country has identified or is currently identifying the networks of sites of international and national importance, have you used the AEWA Guidelines on the preparation of site inventories for migratory waterbirds?

☑ Yes

Please provide details
› The sites have been assessed using the AEWA guidelines and reported accordingly.

5.2. Conservation of Areas

22. Has your country assessed the future implications of climate change for protected areas and other sites important for waterbirds (i.e. resilience of sites to climate change)? (Resolution 5.13)

For one or more single sites
☑ No

For the national protected area network
☑ Yes

Please give details as to where relevant information about these assessments have been published (either as publications or web-link).
› Over seven PAs have been assessed and re-demarcated taking into account their potential in PA network.

23. Which sites that were identified as important, either internationally or nationally, for Table 1 migratory waterbird species/populations have been designated as protected areas under the national legislation and have management plans that are being implemented, including with the aim to increase resilience to the effects of climate change? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 3.2.1, AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 1, Target 1.2)

Please report separately on internationally important sites, nationally important sites and buffer zones.
☑ Reporting on designation and management of internationally important sites
☑ Reporting on designation and management of nationally important sites
☑ Reporting on establishing buffer zones around waterbird sites (as an approach for maintaining or increasing resilience of ecological networks, including resilience to climate change)

All sites of international importance

Total number
› 3

Total area (ha)
› 486000

Out of the above total: number of protected sites
› 3

Out of the above total: protected area (ha)

› 486000

Number of protected sites with management plans in place which are being implemented
› 1

Area under protection (in ha) covered by management plans which are being implemented
› 205000

All sites of national importance

Total number
› 9

Total area (ha)
› 1296000

Out of the above total: number protected sites
› 9

Out of the above total: protected area (ha)
› 1296000

Number of protected sites with management plans in place which are being implemented
› 2

Area under protection (in ha) covered by management plans which are being implemented
› 422000

Has your country identified around which nationally or internationally important sites the establishment of buffer zones is needed to maintain or increase resilience?
☑ Yes

Number of sites that require establishment of buffer zones around them
› 1

Total area (ha) of buffer zones to be established
› 215000

Number of areas with established and adequately managed buffer zones
› 1

Total area (ha) of established and adequately managed buffer zones
› 215000

24. Has your country developed a national action plans for filling gaps in designation and/or management of internationally and nationally important sites? (Resolution 5.2)
☑ No

Please explain the reasons
› This particular issue can be addressed by the existing laws mentioned above.

25. Has your country developed a strategic plan (independently or as part of your country's overarching biodiversity or protected area policy document) to maintain or increase the resilience of the ecological network (for waterbirds), including resilience to climate change, and to conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species? (Resolution 5.2, AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 1, Target 1.2)
☑ Yes

Please provide full reference or a web link, as well as details concerning the process and the status of this plan
› The National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (NBSAP) is part of this. Refer to the following website: www.ibc.gov.et

26. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on the management of key sites for migratory waterbirds?

☑ Yes

Please provide details
› The existing guidelines are not different from the AEWA one and thus it is incorporated in.

27. Has the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the AEWA area been accessed and used in your country?
☑ No

Please explain the reasons
› The tool has been accessible but not used to treat specific management & conservation issues since our focus on the general conservation problems.

Pressures and Responses
6. Management of Human Activities

6.1. Hunting

28. Does your country have an established system for the collection of harvest data, which covers the species listed in Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.3)
☑ No

Please explain the reasons
› It was not necessary to establish the database since we have no species included in the list and thus no data was collected regarding the same.

29. Has your country phased out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.4)
☑ Not applicable

Please explain the reasons
› There is a move to reduce the use of lead ammunition while practicing sport hunting following the CMS CoP11 resolution. As hunting is usually undertaken out of the wetlands, it wasn't a concern from our side and thus not yet applicable for the time being. There is however considerable move to review the existing regulation that govern wildlife utilization and incorporate the CMS resolutions and the related components of the AEWA action plan.

30. Are there measures in your country to reduce/eliminate illegal taking? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.6)
☑ Yes

How would you rate the effectiveness of the measures?
☑ Moderate

Please provide details
› Still, some waterbirds are illegally caught from their natural habitat though the anti poaching force is doing to its best level to stop this practice.

31. Are legally binding best practice codes and standards for hunting (e.g. bird identification) considered a priority or appropriate for your country? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 2, Target 2.4)
☑ Yes

Are there legally binding best practice codes or standards in place?
☑ Yes

What do these cover?
☑ Proficiency test for hunters (including bird identification)

32. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on sustainable harvest of migratory birds?
☑ No

Please explain the reasons. What other guidance has been used instead?
› No migratory bird is harvested.

6.2. Other human activities

33. Have restrictions on use of lead fishing weights been introduced in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.12)
☑ No

34. Does your country have legislation in place, which provides for Strategic Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Assessment (SEA/EIA) of activities potentially negatively affecting natural habitats or wildlife? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.1)
☑ Yes and being implemented

Do the SEA/EIA processes consider waterbirds and habitats on which they depend?

☑ Yes

Please provide details
› The SEA/EIA documents take into account the biodiversity and associated issues in general.

Do the SEA/EIA processes include public participation?
☑ Yes

Please provide details
› In the case of Wetland areas, full EIA, where active participation of all stakeholders is mandatory.

35. In the last three years, has your country used SEA/EIA for all relevant projects, including energy sector projects such as renewable energy developments and power lines installation, to assess the impact of proposed projects on migratory waterbird species listed on Table 1 and/or habitats/sites on which they depend? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.1, Resolution 5.11 and Resolution 5.16)
☑ Yes, all proposed projects

Please provide information on the outstanding cases
› EIAs have been undertaken prior to eco-lodge and other infrastructures developments around the Great rift Valley Lakes, In the Awash and Omo basins, in Gamebella etc...

Where an SEA/EIA has identified a likelihood of significant negative impacts on migratory waterbirds, have steps been taken to avoid these impacts, including avoidance of protected areas and other sites of importance for migratory waterbirds?
☑ Yes

Please describe the measures put in place
› See above.

36. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on how to avoid, minimize or mitigate impact of infrastructural developments and related disturbance affecting waterbirds?
☑ Yes

Please provide details
› The AEWA Guidelines are part of the Environmental Protection Guidelines and thus they are fully incorporated in and used to avoid, minimize or mitigate impact of any development and related disturbances affecting waterbirds.

37. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 5.11 on Power Lines and Migratory Waterbirds.

37.1. Are relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, scientific bodies, nongovernmental organisations and the energy sector, being regularly consulted in order to monitor jointly the impacts of power lines on waterbirds and to agree on a common policy of action?
☑ Yes

Please provide details
› Various forums on power line developments and the mitigation measures of their impacts have been conducted as there is continued power line development in the country.

37.2. Have a baseline of waterbird distribution, population sizes, migrations and movements (including those between breeding, resting and feeding areas) been established as early as possible in the planning of any power line project, over a period of at least five years, and with particular emphasis on those species known to be vulnerable to electrocution or collision; and, if such studies identify any risks, has every effort been made to ensure these are avoided?
☑ Yes

Please provide details
› During the EIA study, all these matters are considered.

37.3. Have the location, route and direction of new power lines been designated on the basis of national zoning maps; and has, wherever possible, the construction of power lines along major migration flyways and in habitats of conservation importance* been avoided, where such construction is likely to have

significant effects on waterbirds?

* such as Special Protection Areas under the EU Birds Directive, Important Bird Areas, protected areas, Ramsar sites, the West/Central Asian Site Network for Siberian Crane and other waterbirds and other critical sites as identified by the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the African-Eurasian region.
☑ Yes

Please provide details
› Factors that negatively affect effective management and sound conservation of PAs & IBAs have not been tolerable at all and things are dealt with in accordance to the existing regulations & rules..

37.4. Are bird-safe designs in the construction of new power infrastructure, including measures designed to reduce electrocution and collisions been used in your country?
☑ No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?
› Some of the proposed safe designs were not cost-effective and thus was difficult to negotiate with the concerned bodies as this entails additional cost on the projects.

37.5. Have those sections of existing power lines that are causing relatively high levels of waterbird injury and/or mortality due to electrocution and/or collision been identified and modified as a matter of priority?
☑ No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?
› In terms of priority, cost-effectiveness takes the higher rank.

37.6. Is there in your country regular monitoring and evaluation of the impact of power lines on waterbird populations at the national scale, as well as of the effectiveness of mitigation measures put in place to minimise the impact of power lines on waterbird populations?
☑ Yes

Please provide details
› Prior to the installation of power lines, full EIA is undertaken and in the EIA the Monitoring and Auditing part addresses the impact of the aforementioned development on water birds population and this is seriously considered by all stakeholders including those who are in charge of the energy infrastructure development.

37.7. Have the measures contained in Resolution 5.11. been included in your country’s National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and relevant legislation?
☑ Yes

Please provide details
› Enhancing ecological networking and safe flyways is part of the NBSAP.

38. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on how to avoid or mitigate impact of electricity power grids on migratory birds in the African-Eurasian region?
☑ No

Please explain the reasons. What other guidance has been used instead?
› Not yet exercised.

39. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 5.16 on Renewable Energy and Migratory Waterbirds.

39.1. Has a national sensitivity and zoning mapping to avoid overlap of renewable energy developments with areas of importance for migratory waterbirds been developed in your country?
☑ No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?
› It is in the process as it is part of implementing the NBSAP.

39.2. Please describe what international environmental guidelines, recommendations and criteria are being followed in your country for renewable energy developments impact assessment and the utilization of renewable energy sources.
› According to the proclamation that governs the Environmental Impact Assessment, Proclamation No 299/2002, there are standards & legal procedures. Besides, the CRGE strategy also addresses issues

related to renewable energy development.

39.3. Is post-construction monitoring being undertaken of the renewable energy installations and associated infrastructure in your country?
☑ Yes

Has adverse effect on migratory waterbirds and their habitats been identified?
☑ Yes

Are mitigation measures being implemented?
› As part of EIA study, the mitigation measures are clearly stated and monitored further.

39.4. Where damage cannot be avoided or mitigated, has compensation for damages to biodiversity been provided?
☑ No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?
› Not inline with the existing policy as land belongs to the public.

39.5. Please indicate whether any of the following measures have been put in place to reduce the potential negative impact of terrestrial and marine windfarms on migratory waterbirds:
☑ operate wind farms in ways that minimise bird mortality, for example by introducing shortterm shutdowns during peak migration and minimising lighting in wind farms

39.6. Have any specific measures been put in place to assess, identify and reduce potential negative impacts of biofuel production on migratory waterbirds and their habitats?
☑ Yes

Please provide details
› The case of babile bio-fuel plantation which was reversed completely is live example for this.

39.7. Have the measures contained in Resolution 5.11. been included in your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and relevant legislation?
☑ Yes

Please provide details
› Use of environmentally friendly energy resources and addressing the CRGE strategy have been incorporated in the NBSAP.

40. Is by-catch of waterbirds in fishing gear taking place in your country? (Resolution 3.8)
☑ No Information

When and how do you intend to fill this information gap?
› When a database system is established in the IBA & PAs.

41. Has your country undertaken steps towards the adoption/application of measures to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds and combat Illegal Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing practices in the Agreement area? (Resolution 3.8)
☑ No

Please explain the reasons
› There are no such cases.

42. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 5.12 on Adverse Effects of Agrochemicals on Migratory Waterbirds in Africa (this question is applicable only to Contracting Parties in Africa).

42.1. Have relevant government authorities developed and implemented regulations on the trade and application of agrochemicals known to have a direct or indirect adverse effect on waterbirds?
☑ Yes and being implemented

Please provide details
› According to the proclamation that governs the Environmental Impact Assessment, Proclamation No 299/2002, there are legal procedures.

42.2. Is the use of such agrochemicals regulated in the vicinity of nationally and internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds, particularly in wetlands, also taking into account run-offs from agriculture affecting aquatic ecosystems?
☑ Yes

Please provide details
› See above.

42.3. Are there any steps undertaken to control or reduce the use of avicids in areas frequented by populations listed in Table 1 of the Agreement?
☑ No

Please explain the reasons
› There was no a case encountered.

42.4. Have education and training activities been implemented for relevant target groups on the proper use of agrochemicals that may have possible adverse effect on waterbirds?
☑ Yes

Please provide details
› As part of conservation education, the issue of pollution and ago-chemicals is addressed to some extent.

Pressures and Responses
7. Research and Monitoring

43. Does your country have waterbird monitoring schemes for the AEWA species in place? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.2)
☑ Yes

Covering the breeding period
☑ Partially

Please provide details
› The census (see the attached census report) was undertaken partially due to financial constraints .

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

IWC_Data_Submission_Form_2014a.xls

Covering the passage/migration period
☑ Partially

Please provide details
› The census was undertaken partially due to financial constraints.

Covering the non-breeding/wintering period
☑ Partially

Please provide details
› The census was undertaken partially due to financial constraints.

44. Has your country supported, technically or financially, other Parties or Range States in designing appropriate monitoring schemes and developing their capacity to collect reliable waterbird population data? (Resolution 5.2)
☑ No

Please explain the reasons
› Due to financial & technical constraints

45. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines for a waterbird monitoring protocol?
☑ Yes

Please provide details
› See the census result

46. Have any research programmes been established in your country in the last 5 years to address waterbird conservation priorities in accordance with the AEWA strategies and plans? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.3)
☑ Yes

Please list those programmes and indicate which AEWA priorities they are addressing
› Various AEWA linked researches have been conducted:- Most of them focus on habitat of Waterbirds while others are species specific.
To mention some programs:- The White-winged fluff tail study - by Bird life South Africa (20140); Study on Endemic waterbirds, Blue-winged Goose and Spot-breasted Plover, WIWO
Land Use land cover and climate change impacts on the bird community in and around Lake Zeway, Ethiopia by Girma Mengesha…etal.(2013); and
Abundance and Temporal Patterns in Wetland Birds in and Around Lake Zeway, Ethiopia by Girma Mengesha, etal…(2014);

47. List (or provide links to lists) of research related to waterbirds and their conservation that has been undertaken or results published in the past triennium (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.5)
› Some researches on habitats of many waterbirds. For Example, Land Use land cover and climate change impacts on the bird community in and around Lake
Zeway, Ethiopia by Girma Mengesha…etal.(2013);
Abundance and Temporal Patterns in Wetland Birds in and Around Lake Zeway, Ethiopia by Girma Mengesha,

etal…(2014);
Study on White-winged fluff tail, Bird life South Africa (20140);
Study on Endemic waterbirds, Blue-winged Goose and Spot-breasted Plover, WIWO; etc....

48. Has your government provided over the past triennium funds and/or logistical support for the International Waterbird Census at international or national level? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.1)
☑ Yes

Nationally
☑ Yes

Please provide details
› The whole expense associated with the waterbirds census at national level which amounts about 150,000 birr (7500 USD) was covered by the government budget.

Internationally
☑ No

Please explain the reasons
› Due to limitation of resources.

49. Has the impact of lead fishing weights on watebirds been investigated in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.12)
☑ No

Are there plans to investigate the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds in your country?
☑ Yes

Please provide further details
› In the future, it could be part of our monitoring system.

Pressures and Responses
8. Education and Information

8.1. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

50. Has your country developed and implemented programmes for raising awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and about AEWA specifically? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 4, Target 4.3 and AEWA Action Plan, paragraphs 6.1-6.4, Resolution 3.10, Resolution 5.5)
☑ Other

Please explain
› It is incorporated as part of the general conservation awareness creation but not specifically.

51. Has a National AEWA Focal Point for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) been nominated by your country? (Resolution 5.5)
☑ No

Please explain the reasons
› Due to fast turn over of leadership.

52. Have measures been taken by your country to implement the provisions related to "Education and Information" in the AEWA Action Plan over the last triennium? (AEWA Action Plan, Paragraphs 6.1-6.4)
☑ Yes

Please indicate which measures have been taken:

a. National training programmes have been arranged for personnel responsible for implementing AEWA
☑ Yes

How can the effectiveness of the measures be rated?
☑ Moderate

Please provide details
› The training was provided for officers represented from various PAs who are responsible to manage the selected PA sites and also play significant role in implementing AEWA.

b. Training programmes and materials have been developed in cooperation with other Parties and/or the Agreement Secretariat
☑ Yes

How can the effectiveness of the measures be rated?
☑ Moderate
☑ Other

Please provide details
› The training was provided in collaboration with EWNHS, the Bird life Partner in Ethiopia.

c. AEWA related information and training resources have been exchanged with other Parties and/or shared with the Agreement Secretariat
☑ Yes

How can the effectiveness of the measures be rated?
☑ Moderate

Please provide details
› Some information on World Migratory Birds Day celebration and the result of census have been communicated with the agreement secretariat.

d. Specific public awareness campaigns for the conservation of populations listed in Table 1 have been conducted
☑ No

Please explain the reasons
› The public awareness focuses on the habitats and PAs in general terms but not targeting conservation of specific species.

53. Have World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) activities been carried out in your country during this reporting cycle? (Resolution 5.5)
☑ Yes

Please describe the activity/activities briefly and upload any sample materials, links or photos available related to the activity/event.
› World Migratory Birds Day has been and to be celebrated colorfully. See the reports sent earlier.

54. Has your country provided funding and/or other support, as appropriate (e.g. expertise, network, skills and resources) towards the implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy? Please consider both national and international funding and different types of support provided. (Strategic Plan 2009- 2017, Objective 4, Target 4.1 and Resolution 3.10, Resolution 5.5)
☑ No

Please explain the reasons
› Due to financial constaints.

55. In Resolution 3.10 the Meeting of the Parties encouraged Contracting Parties to host AEWA Exchange Centres for their respective regions. Has your country considered/shown interest in hosting a Regional AEWA Exchange Centre? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 2 and Resolution 3.10)
☑ Yes, considered and is interested

Please provide details on the answer given above
› The envisaged meeting on white winged fluff-tail that will be held next August is live example for this.

56. Training for CEPA (Communication, Education and Public Awareness) at national level is supposed to be conducted by staff who have been trained in the framework of an AEWA Training of Trainers programme. Have staff who were trained as part of a Training of Trainers workshop conducted national CEPA training in your country in the past triennium? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 4, Target 4.2)

Applicable only for countries in regions where Training of Trainers programme has taken place (for Eastern and Southern African countries in Naivasha, Kenya, May 2013, and for Lusophone African countries in Luanda, Angola, January 2014)
☑ Yes

Please provide details
› Training was provided for officers represented from various PAs and it was for the first time to conduct this.

Pressures and Responses
9. Implementation

57. Has your country approached non-contracting parties to encourage them to ratify the Agreement? (Resolution 3.10)

Report only on activities over the past triennium
☑ No

Please explain the reasons
› There was no an opportunity to meet the non-parties.

58. Has your country supported/developed international co-operation projects for the implementation of the Agreement, according to the priorities outlined in the AEWA International Implementation Tasks (IIT) for the current triennium? (Resolution 5.3)
☑ Yes

Please list the IIT projects (see the full roster here) to which grants have been provided or for which initiatives have been undertaken and briefly provide any relevant information
› Just supported the initiative of the envisaged WI climate resilient site network in the African-Eurasian flyway project.

59. Has your country donated funds to the AEWA Small Grants Fund over the past triennium? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 5, Target 5.4)
☑ No

Please explain the reasons
› Due to financial constraints.

60. Has your country donated other funding or provided in-kind support to activities coordinated by the Secretariat?
☑ No

Please explain the reasons
› Due to resources scarcity.

61. Does your country have in place a national coordination mechanism for implementation of AEWA, possibly linking to national coordination mechanisms for other biodiversity Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 5, Target 5.7)
☑ Yes, but it is not operational

Please explain the reasons
› Lack of coordination among concerned institutions

62. Has your country concluded, or considered concluding, site twinning schemes with other countries, the sites of which share common migratory waterbirds or conservation issues? (Resolution 5.20)
☑ No

Please explain the reasons
› Yet to be done when the trans-boundary PA system between Ethiopia & South Sudan and Sudan & Ethiopia is implemented since some the selected wetland sites fall within the system.

63. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation co-ordinated and engaged with national processes to implement and to assess delivery of the CBD Strategic Plan 2011 - 2020 including the Aichi targets?
☑ Yes

Please provide details
› The fact that the focal point for AEWA is member of the NBSAP steering committee has created conducive environment towards the co-ordination.

64. How would your country suggest promoting further links between the biodiversity MEAs to which your country is a Contracting Party, so as to make your work more efficient and

effective?

› There should be a steering committee that coordinates the MEAs issues.

Pressures and Responses
10. Climate Change

65. Please outline relevant climate change research, assessments and/or adaptation measures that are relevant to migratory waterbirds and which have been undertaken or planned in your country. (Resolution 5.13)

a. Research and studies of climate change impacts on waterbirds
☑ Planned

Please provide details
› The study climate change impacts on the bird community in and around Zeway, abijatta-Shalla lakes – to be undertaken by Hawas University; and the envisaged Climate resilient site network in the African-Eurasian flyway -coordinated by Wetlands International are relevant in this regard.

b. Assessment of the potential vulnerability to climate change of key habitats used by waterbird species (including those outside protected area networks) (Please note that the question asks about habitats, rather than sites. Question 22 in Section 5, sub-section 5.2 investigates vulnerability of sites to climate change)
☑ Planned

Please provide details
› The upcoming Climate resilient site network in the African-Eurasian flyway that will be implemeted around Lakes Zeway, Abijatta and Shalla has relevance in this case.

c. Assessment of the potential vulnerability of waterbird species to climate change.
☑ Planned

Please provide details
› The proposed study on Greater Flamingos at Chitu, Abijatta & Shalla lakes and the proposed assessment of Lake Abe could be important in this regard.

d. Review of relevant national conservation policies relevant to waterbirds and climate change.
☑ Planned

Please provide details
› To be specifically/ separately undertaken in the near future.

e. National Action Plan for helping waterbirds adapt to climate change (as a separate implementation process or as part of a larger national framework for biodiversity adaptation to climate change. Please note that Question 23 in Section 5, sub-section 5.2 investigates national measures for increasing resilience of the ecological network for waterbirds to climate change).
☑ Undertaken

Please provide references or weblinks to any such work so as to facilitate their use as potential case-studies to assist other Contracting Parties
› See the NBSAP & Climate Change Resilience and Green Economy (CRGE) Strategy. The issue of water birds as components of biodiversity is addressed well.

f. Other undertaken or planned relevant activities.
☑ Yes

Please specify and provide details. Please provide references or weblinks to any such work so as to facilitate their use as potential case-studies to assist other Contracting Parties
› Assessment of the potential wetland areas is being undertaken,
International Workshop on White-winged Fluff tail will be held this year and National Action Plan the same will be developed.

66. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on measures needed to help waterbirds to adapt to climate change?
☑ Yes

Please provide details

› Since birds specially waterbirds are the main biological indicators, measures on climate change issues at country level are highly related to AEWA Guidelines and thus incorporated in the adaptation process.

Pressures and Responses
11. Avian Influenza

67. What issues have proved challenging in responding nationally to the spread of the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in the last triennium and what further guidance or information would be useful in this respect?

67.1 List challenges

› Lack of skilled human resources and lack of logistics and communication materials could be the possible challenges.

12. Confirmation

Confirmation of information verification and approval for submission

Please confirm:

In addition a scanned copy of an official letter from the relevant state institution, approving the report for submission, can be attached.

☑ I declare that the information provided in the Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2012-2014 has been verified and the report has been approved for submission by the appropriate state institution in the country.

Date of submission

› 20/06/2015