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
› Republic of Estonia

Date of entry into force of AEWA in the Contracting Party
› 01.11.2008

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
› Estonian Parliament ratified the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) on 18.06.2008. Estonia made a reservation concerning the phasing out of lead shots for hunting in wetlands (paragraph 4.1.4 of the annex 3). According to the above mentioned reservation phasing out of lead shots for waterfowl hunting will not be applied in Estonia until 1.1.2013.
01.06.2013 the new Hunting Act entered into force and according to the § 26 (7) the use of lead pellets when hunting waterfowl is prohibited in Estonia.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

Hunting_Act_EN.pdf - Hunting_Act_English_translation

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

Full name of the institution
› Department of the Nature Conservation, Ministry of the Environment

Name and title of the head of institution
› Mr. Taimo Aasma; Head of Department

Mailing address - Street and number
› Narva mnt 7a

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Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

Name and title of the NFP
› Mr. Üllar Rammul, Senior Officer

Affiliation (institution, department)
› Department of the Nature Conservation, Ministry of the Environment

Mailing address - Street and number
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Website
› www.envir.ee

Designated National Focal Point for AEWA Technical Committee (TC NFP) matters

Name and title of the TC NFP
› Not designated yet

Designated National Focal Point for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA NFP) matters

Name and title of the CEPA NFP
› Not designated yet

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

Please list the names and affiliations (institution, organisation) of the other contributors to this reports
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Status
3. Non-native Waterbird Species Status

Are there non-native waterbird species occurring in your country?

If you respond **negatively** to this question, please skip this chapter and proceed to chapter 4. Species Conservation.
If you respond **positively** to this question, please select from the drop-down list below only the **non-native** species that occur in your country and fill out the required information.
☑ Yes

AEWA Species - Pelecanus onocrotalus / Great White Pelican

English Common name(s):
Great White Pelican, White Pelican
French Common name(s):
Pélican blanc

Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country
☑ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country
☑ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected
☑ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year
› 2008-2012

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality
☑ Good

Source of information

› Elts, J. Leito, A., Leivits, A., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, R., Nellis, R., Ots, M., Pehlak, H. 2013. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2008–2012. Estonian Ornithological Society, Tartu, Estonia. Hirundo 26: 80-112.

Previous population estimate

Year
› 2003-2008

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality
☑ Good

Source of information
› Elts, J., Kuresoo, A., Leibak, E., Leito, A., Leivits, A., Lilleleht, V., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, R., Nellis, R., and Ots, M., 2009. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2003-2008, Estonian Ornithological Society, Tartu, Estonia. Hirundo 22: 3–31.

Population trend

No information
☑ No information

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country
› Estonian Rarities Committee has accepted four records of the species.

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?
☑ No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?
☑ No

AEWA Species - Egretta garzetta / Little Egret

English Common name(s):
Little Egret
French Common name(s):
Aigrette garzette

Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country
☑ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country
☑ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected
☑ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year
› 2008-2012

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants

Population data quality
☑ Good

Source of information
› Elts, J., Kuresoo, A., Leibak, E., Leito, A., Leivits, A., Lilleleht, V., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, R., Nellis, R., and Ots, M., 2009. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2003-2008, Estonian Ornithological Society, Tartu, Estonia. Hirundo 22: 3–31.

Previous population estimate

No information
☑ No information

Population trend

No information
☑ No information

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country
› Four accepted records of the species in Estonia as follows:
2005, 2007, 2010, 2013.

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?
☑ No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?
☑ No

AEWA Species - Ardea purpurea / Purple Heron

English Common name(s):
Purple Heron
French Common name(s):
Héron pourpre, Héron pourpré

Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country
☑ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country
☑ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected
☑ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year
› 2008-2012

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants

Population data quality
☑ Good

Source of information
› Elts, J., Kuresoo, A., Leibak, E., Leito, A., Leivits, A., Lilleleht, V., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, R., Nellis, R., and Ots, M., 2009. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2003-2008, Estonian Ornithological Society, Tartu, Estonia. Hirundo 22: 3–31.

Previous population estimate

Year
› 2003-2008

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants

Population data quality
☑ Good

Source of information
› Elts, J., Kuresoo, A., Leibak, E., Leito, A., Leivits, A., Lilleleht, V., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, R., Nellis, R., and Ots, M., 2009. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2003-2008, Estonian Ornithological Society, Tartu, Estonia. Hirundo 22: 3–31.

Population trend

No information
☑ No information

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country
› Estonian Rarities Committee has accepted 11 records of the species in Estonia.

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?
☑ No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?
☑ No

AEWA Species - Phoenicopterus roseus / Greater Flamingo

English Common name(s):
Greater Flamingo
French Common name(s):
Flamant rose

Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country
☑ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country
☑ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected
☑ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year
› 2008-2012

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality
☑ Good

Source of information
› Elts, J. Leito, A., Leivits, A., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, R., Nellis, R., Ots, M., Pehlak, H. 2013. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2008–2012. Estonian Ornithological Society, Tartu, Estonia. Hirundo 26: 80-112.

Previous population estimate

Year
› 2003-2008

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality
☑ Good

Source of information
› Elts, J., Kuresoo, A., Leibak, E., Leito, A., Leivits, A., Lilleleht, V., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, R., Nellis, R., and Ots, M., 2009. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2003-2008, Estonian Ornithological Society, Tartu, Estonia. Hirundo 22: 3–31.

Population trend

No information
☑ No information

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country
› Seven records of the species accepted by the Estonian Rarities Committee.

Legal Status

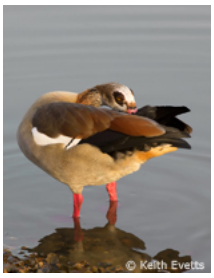
Does the species have any legal status?
☑ No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?
☑ No

AEWA Species - Alopochen aegyptiacus / Egyptian Goose

English Common name(s):
Egyptian Goose
French Common name(s):
Oie d'Égypte, Ouette d'Égypte



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country
☑ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country
☑ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected
☑ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year
› 2008-2012

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality
☑ Good

Source of information
› Elts, J. Leito, A., Leivits, A., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, R., Nellis, R., Ots, M., Pehlak, H. 2013. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2008–2012. Estonian Ornithological Society, Tartu, Estonia. Hirundo 26: 80-112.

Previous population estimate

No information
☑ No information

Population trend

No information
☑ No information

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country
› First record of the species in Estonia in 2010.
http://www.eoy.ee/yhing/hk/hk_aktsept.pdf

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?
☑ No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?
☑ No

AEWA Species - Tadorna ferruginea / Ruddy Shelduck

English Common name(s):
Ruddy Shelduck
French Common name(s):
Tadorne casarca

Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country
☑ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country
☑ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected
☑ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year
› 2008-2012

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality
☑ Good

Source of information
› Elts, J. Leito, A., Leivits, A., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, R., Nellis, R., Ots, M., Pehlak, H. 2013. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2008–2012. Estonian Ornithological Society, Tartu, Estonia. Hirundo 26: 80-112.

Previous population estimate

Year
› 2003-2008

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality
☑ Good

Source of information
› Elts, J., Kuresoo, A., Leibak, E., Leito, A., Leivits, A., Lilleleht, V., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, R., Nellis, R., and Ots, M., 2009. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2003-2008, Estonian Ornithological Society, Tartu, Estonia. Hirundo 22: 3–31.

Population trend

No information
☑ No information

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country
› Vagrant.
Estonian Rarities Committee has accepted ten records of the species in Estonia (earliest 1869, latest 2014).

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?
☑ No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?
☑ No

AEWA Species - Larus melanocephalus / Mediterranean Gull

English Common name(s):
Mediterranean Gull
French Common name(s):
Mouette mélanocéphale

Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country
☑ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country
☑ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected
☑ Breeding

Species Status - Breeding

Latest population estimate

Year
› 2008-2012

Occasional records

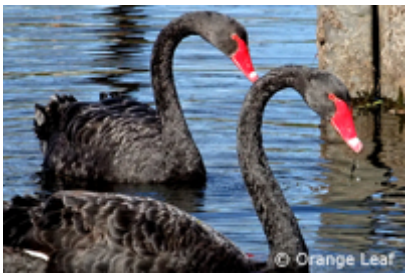
Both options can be selected
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants

Population data quality
☑ Good

Source of information
› Elts, J. Leito, A., Leivits, A., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, R., Nellis, R., Ots, M., Pehlak, H. 2013. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2008–2012. Estonian Ornithological Society, Tartu, Estonia. Hirundo 26: 80-112.

Alien Species - Cygnus atratus / Black Swan

English Common name(s):
Black Swan
French Common name(s):
Cygne noir



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country
☑ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country
☑ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected
☑ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year
› 2008-2012

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality
☑ Good

Source of information
› Elts, J. Leito, A., Leivits, A., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, R., Nellis, R., Ots, M., Pehlak, H. 2013. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2008–2012. Estonian Ornithological Society, Tartu, Estonia. Hirundo 26: 80-112.

Previous population estimate

Year
› 2003-2008

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

☑ Good

Source of information
› Elts, J., Kuresoo, A., Leibak, E., Leito, A., Leivits, A., Lilleleht, V., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, R., Nellis, R., and Ots, M., 2009. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2003-2008, Estonian Ornithological Society, Tartu, Estonia. Hirundo 22: 3–31.

Population trend

No information
☑ No information

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country
› Estonian Rarities Committee has accepted 18 records of the species (1979-2011).

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?
☑ No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?
☑ No

Alien Species - Anser indicus / Bar-headed Goose

English Common name(s):
Bar-headed Goose
French Common name(s):
Oie à tête barrée

Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country
☑ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country
☑ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected
☑ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year
› 2008-2012

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality
☑ Good

Source of information
› Elts, J. Leito, A., Leivits, A., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, R., Nellis, R., Ots, M., Pehlak, H. 2013. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2008–2012. Estonian Ornithological Society, Tartu, Estonia. Hirundo 26: 80-112.

Previous population estimate

Year
› 1998-2002

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

☑ Good

Source of information
› Elts, J., Kuresoo, A., Leibak, E., Leito, A., Leivits, A., Lilleleht, V., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, R., Nellis, R., and Ots, M., 2009. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2003-2008, Estonian Ornithological Society, Tartu, Estonia. Hirundo 22: 3–31.

Population trend

No information
☑ No information

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country
› Estonian Rarities Committee has accepted 25 records of the species (1974-2011).

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?
☑ No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?
☑ No

Alien Species - Chen caerulescens / Snow Goose

English Common name(s):
Snow Goose
French Common name(s):
Oie des neiges

Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country
☑ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country
☑ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected
☑ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year
› 2008-2012

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality
☑ Good

Source of information
› Elts, J. Leito, A., Leivits, A., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, R., Nellis, R., Ots, M., Pehlak, H. 2013. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2008–2012. Estonian Ornithological Society, Tartu, Estonia. Hirundo 26: 80-112.

Previous population estimate

Year
› 2003-2008

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality
☑ Good

Source of information
› Elts, J., Kuresoo, A., Leibak, E., Leito, A., Leivits, A., Lilleleht, V., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, R., Nellis, R., and Ots, M., 2009. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2003-2008, Estonian Ornithological Society, Tartu, Estonia. Hirundo 22: 3–31.

Population trend

No information
☑ No information

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country
› Estonian Rarities Committee has accepted 35 records of the species (1907-2011).

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?
☑ No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?
☑ No

Alien Species - Chen rossii / Ross's Goose

English Common name(s):
Ross's Goose
French Common name(s):
Oie de Ross

Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country
☑ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country
☑ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected
☑ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year
› 2008-2012

Population unit
☑ Individuals

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality
☑ Good

Source of information
› Elts, J. Leito, A., Leivits, A., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, R., Nellis, R., Ots, M., Pehlak, H. 2013. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2008–2012. Estonian Ornithological Society, Tartu, Estonia. Hirundo 26: 80-112.

Previous population estimate

Year
› 2003-2008

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Source of information
› Elts, J., Kuresoo, A., Leibak, E., Leito, A., Leivits, A., Lilleleht, V., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, R., Nellis, R., and Ots, M., 2009. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2003-2008, Estonian Ornithological Society, Tartu, Estonia. Hirundo 22: 3–31.

Population trend

No information
☑ No information

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country
› Estonian Rarities Committee has accepted one record of the species (2008).

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?
☑ No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?
☑ No

Alien Species - Branta canadensis / Greater Canada Goose

English Common name(s):
Canada Goose
French Common name(s):
Bernache du Canada

Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country
☑ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country
☑ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected
☑ Breeding
☑ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Breeding

Latest population estimate

Year
› 2014

Population unit
☑ Pairs

Minimum
› 4

Maximum
› 8

Population data quality
☑ Moderate

Source of information
› State Environmental Monitoring reports, unpublished data.

Previous population estimate

Year
› 2003-2008

Population unit

☑ Pairs

Minimum
› 0

Maximum
› 0

Population data quality
☑ Good

Source of information
› Elts, J., Kuresoo, A., Leibak, E., Leito, A., Leivits, A., Lilleleht, V., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, R., Nellis, R., and Ots, M., 2009. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2003-2008, Estonian Ornithological Society, Tartu, Estonia. Hirundo 22: 3–31.

No information
☑ No information

Population trend

Population trend
☑ Unknown

Trend data quality
☑ Poor

Source of information
› Too early to detect the trend, but probably increasing.

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year
› 2003-2008

Population unit
☑ Individuals

Minimum
› 0

Maximum
› 20

Population data quality
☑ Good

Source of information
› Elts, J., Kuresoo, A., Leibak, E., Leito, A., Leivits, A., Lilleleht, V., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, R., Nellis, R., and Ots, M., 2009. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2003-2008, Estonian Ornithological Society, Tartu, Estonia. Hirundo 22: 3–31.

Previous population estimate

Year
› 1998-2002

Population unit
☑ Individuals

Minimum
› 0

Maximum

› 10

Population data quality
☑ Good

Source of information
› Elts, J., Kuresoo, A., Leibak, E., Leito, A., Lilleleht, V., Luigujõe, L., Lõhmus, A., Mägi, E. & Ots, M. 2003. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 1998–2002. Estonian Ornithological Society, Tartu, Estonia. Hirundo 16: 58–83.

Population trend

Population trend
☑ Increasing

Trend data quality
☑ Good

Source of information
› Elts, J., Kuresoo, A., Leibak, E., Leito, A., Leivits, A., Lilleleht, V., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, R., Nellis, R., and Ots, M., 2009. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2003-2008, Estonian Ornithological Society, Tartu, Estonia. Hirundo 22: 3–31.

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country
› First confirmed breedings in Estonia in 2012 (one pair nesting) and 2014 (three nests found, four pairs observed).

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Rarities Committee Report (all accepted records) - Regularly updated list of all accepted records of rarities.

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?
☑ Yes

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?
☑ No

Alien Species - Branta hutchinsii / Cackling Goose

English Common name(s):
Cackling Goose
French Common name(s):
Bernache de Hutchins

Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country
☑ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country
☑ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected
☑ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year
› 2008-2012

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality
☑ Good

Source of information
› Elts, J. Leito, A., Leivits, A., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, R., Nellis, R., Ots, M., Pehlak, H. 2013. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2008–2012. Estonian Ornithological Society, Tartu, Estonia. Hirundo 26: 80-112.

Previous population estimate

No information
☑ No information

Population trend

No information
☑ No information

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country
› Two accepted records in Estonia (2008, 2012)

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?
☑ No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?
☑ No

Alien Species - Aix sponsa / Wood Duck

English Common name(s):
Wood Duck
French Common name(s):
Canard branchu, Canard carolin

Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country
☑ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country
☑ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected
☑ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year
› 2008-2012

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality
☑ Good

Source of information
› Elts, J. Leito, A., Leivits, A., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, R., Nellis, R., Ots, M., Pehlak, H. 2013. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2008–2012. Estonian Ornithological Society, Tartu, Estonia. Hirundo 26: 80-112.

Previous population estimate

Year
› 2003-2008

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

☑ Good

Source of information
› Elts, J., Kuresoo, A., Leibak, E., Leito, A., Leivits, A., Lilleleht, V., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, R., Nellis, R., and Ots, M., 2009. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2003-2008, Estonian Ornithological Society, Tartu, Estonia. Hirundo 22: 3–31.

Population trend

No information
☑ No information

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country
› Estonian Rarities Committee has accepted three records of the species in Estonia (1992, 1992, 2005).

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?
☑ No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?
☑ No

Alien Species - Aix galericulata / Mandarin Duck

English Common name(s):
Mandarin, Mandarin Duck
French Common name(s):
Canard mandarin

Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country
☑ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country
☑ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected
☑ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year
› 2008-2012

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality
☑ Good

Source of information
› Elts, J. Leito, A., Leivits, A., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, R., Nellis, R., Ots, M., Pehlak, H. 2013. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2008–2012. Estonian Ornithological Society, Tartu, Estonia. Hirundo 26: 80-112.

Previous population estimate

Year
› 2003-2008

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

☑ Good

Source of information
› Elts, J., Kuresoo, A., Leibak, E., Leito, A., Leivits, A., Lilleleht, V., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, R., Nellis, R., and Ots, M., 2009. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2003-2008, Estonian Ornithological Society, Tartu, Estonia. Hirundo 22: 3–31.

Population trend

No information
☑ No information

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country
› Estonian Rarities Committee has accepted 15 records of the species in Estonia (1978-2010), another four records from the last triennum.

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?
☑ No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?
☑ No

Alien Species - Anas americana / American Wigeon

English Common name(s):
American Wigeon, Baldpate
French Common name(s):
Canard à front blanc, Canard d'Amérique, Canard siffleur américain

Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country
☑ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country
☑ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected
☑ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year
› 2008-2012

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality
☑ Good

Source of information
› Elts, J. Leito, A., Leivits, A., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, R., Nellis, R., Ots, M., Pehlak, H. 2013. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2008–2012. Estonian Ornithological Society, Tartu, Estonia. Hirundo 26: 80-112.

Previous population estimate

Year
› 2003-2008

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Source of information
› Elts, J., Kuresoo, A., Leibak, E., Leito, A., Leivits, A., Lilleleht, V., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, R., Nellis, R., and Ots, M., 2009. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2003-2008, Estonian Ornithological Society, Tartu, Estonia. Hirundo 22: 3–31.

Population trend

No information
☑ No information

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country
› Estonian Rarities Committee has accepted three records of the species in Estonia (2001, 2005, 2007).

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?
☑ No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?
☑ No

Alien Species - Anas formosa / Baikal Teal

English Common name(s):
Baikal Teal
French Common name(s):
Sarcelle élégante, Sarcelle formose

Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country
☑ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country
☑ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected
☑ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year
› 2008-2012

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality
☑ Good

Source of information
› Elts, J. Leito, A., Leivits, A., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, R., Nellis, R., Ots, M., Pehlak, H. 2013. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2008–2012. Estonian Ornithological Society, Tartu, Estonia. Hirundo 26: 80-112.

Previous population estimate

Year
› 2003-2008

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Source of information

› Elts, J., Kuresoo, A., Leibak, E., Leito, A., Leivits, A., Lilleleht, V., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, R., Nellis, R., and Ots, M., 2009. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2003-2008, Estonian Ornithological Society, Tartu, Estonia. Hirundo 22: 3–31.

Population trend

No information
☑ No information

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country
› Estonian Rarities Committee has accepted one record of the species in Estonia (2000).

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?
☑ No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?
☑ No

Alien Species - Anas discors / Blue-winged Teal

English Common name(s):
Blue-winged Teal
French Common name(s):
Sarcelle à ailes bleues, Sarcelle soucrourou

Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country
☑ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country
☑ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected
☑ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year
› 2008-2012

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality
☑ Good

Source of information
› Elts, J. Leito, A., Leivits, A., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, R., Nellis, R., Ots, M., Pehlak, H. 2013. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2008–2012. Estonian Ornithological Society, Tartu, Estonia. Hirundo 26: 80-112.

Previous population estimate

No information
☑ No information

Population trend

No information
☑ No information

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country
› Estonian Rarities Committee has accepted two regords of the species in Estonia (2008, 2009).

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?
☑ No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?
☑ No

Alien Species - Anas cyanoptera / Cinnamon Teal

English Common name(s):
Cinnamon Teal
French Common name(s):
Sarcelle cannelle

Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country
☑ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country
☑ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected
☑ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year
› 2008-2012

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality
☑ Good

Source of information
› Elts, J. Leito, A., Leivits, A., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, R., Nellis, R., Ots, M., Pehlak, H. 2013. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2008–2012. Estonian Ornithological Society, Tartu, Estonia. Hirundo 26: 80-112.

Previous population estimate

No information
☑ No information

Population trend

No information
☑ No information

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country
› Estonian Rarities Committee has accepted one record of the species in Estonia (2003).

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?
☑ No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?
☑ No

Alien Species - Bucephala albeola / Bufflehead

English Common name(s):
Bufflehead
French Common name(s):
Garrot albéole, Petit Garrot

Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country
☑ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country
☑ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected
☑ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year
› 2008-2012

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality
☑ Good

Source of information
› Elts, J. Leito, A., Leivits, A., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, R., Nellis, R., Ots, M., Pehlak, H. 2013. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2008–2012. Estonian Ornithological Society, Tartu, Estonia. Hirundo 26: 80-112.

Previous population estimate

No information
☑ No information

Population trend

No information
☑ No information

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country
› Estonian Rarities Committee have accepted one record of the species in Estonia - 2011.

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?
☑ No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?
☑ No

Alien Species - Bucephala islandica / Barrow's Goldeneye

English Common name(s):
Barrow's Goldeneye
French Common name(s):
Garrot d'Islande

Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country
☑ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country
☑ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected
☑ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year
› 2008-2012

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality
☑ Good

Source of information
› Elts, J. Leito, A., Leivits, A., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, R., Nellis, R., Ots, M., Pehlak, H. 2013. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2008–2012. Estonian Ornithological Society, Tartu, Estonia. Hirundo 26: 80-112.

Previous population estimate

Year
› 2003-2008

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality
☑ Good

Source of information
› Elts, J., Kuresoo, A., Leibak, E., Leito, A., Leivits, A., Lilleleht, V., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, R., Nellis, R., and Ots, M., 2009. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2003-2008, Estonian Ornithological Society, Tartu, Estonia. Hirundo 22: 3–31.

Population trend

No information
☑ No information

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country
› Estonian Rarities Committee has accepted one record of the species in Estonia (1973).

Legal Status

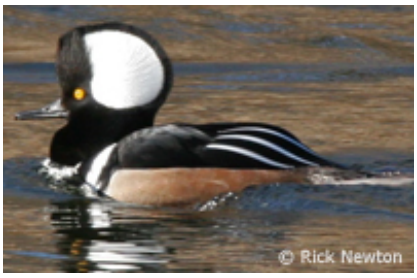
Does the species have any legal status?
☑ No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?
☑ No

Alien Species - Lophodytes cucullatus / Hooded Merganser

English Common name(s):
Hooded Merganser
French Common name(s):
Harle couronné



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country
☑ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country
☑ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected
☑ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year
› 2008-2012

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality
☑ Good

Source of information
› Elts, J. Leito, A., Leivits, A., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, R., Nellis, R., Ots, M., Pehlak, H. 2013. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2008–2012. Estonian Ornithological Society, Tartu, Estonia. Hirundo 26(2): 80-112.

Previous population estimate

Year
› 2003-2008

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants
☑ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality
☑ Good

Source of information
› Elts, J., Kuresoo, A., Leibak, E., Leito, A., Leivits, A., Lilleleht, V., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, R., Nellis, R., and Ots, M., 2009. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2003-2008, Estonian Ornithological Society, Tartu, Estonia. Hirundo 22: 3–31.

Population trend

No information
☑ No information

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country
› Estonian Rarities Committee has accepted two records of the species in Estonia: 2003 and 2004.

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?
☑ No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?
☑ No

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
☑ Limes
☑ Hooks
☑ Live birds which are blind or mutilated used as decoys
☑ Tape recorders and other electronic devices
☑ Electrocuting devices
☑ Artificial light sources
☑ Mirrors and other dazzling devices
☑ 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)
☑ Other non-selective modes of taking

Please specify
› It is also prohibited to hunt:
* using self-shooting devices, gas and smoke;
* by means of falconry;
* using firearms that are not hunting firearms;
* using bows that are not hunting bows within the meaning of subsection 27 (1) of the Hunting Act.

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation
› § 24 of the Hunting Act lists permitted and prohibited means and methods of hunting.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Hunting Act - English translation of the Hunting Act

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

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 Estonia

National Single Species Action Plan for Crex crex

(Corncrake)
☑ NSSAP in development

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date
› Expected finalisation 2015/2016.

National Single Species Action Plan for Gallinago media

(Great Snipe)
☑ NSSAP in place and being implemented

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Kuresoo, A., Luigujõe, L. 2003. The Great Snipe and its conservation in Estonia (Summary in Estonian) - Link to the Summary of the Plan (in Estonian)

When was the plan approved and published? Please provide a web link or attach a file, if available. Please provide contact details for any person or organisation coordinating its implementation. Please list any activities and/or achievements over the past triennium.
› Approved in 2002, published 2003. Full text not available online.
Implemented successfully.
Coordinating:
Environmental Board
liisa.rennel@keskkonnaamet.ee
keskkonnaamet@keskkonnaamet.ee
Expert level:
Mr Leho Luigujõe
Estonian University of Life Sciences
leho.luigujoe@emu.ee
Update of the Plan in development.

Field for additional information (optional)
› Update of NSSAP in development

National Single Species Action Plan for Anser erythropus

(Lesser White-fronted Goose)
☑ NSSAP in place and being implemented

When was the plan approved and published? Please provide a web link or attach a file, if available. Please provide contact details for any person or organisation coordinating its implementation. Please list any activities and/or achievements over the past triennium.
› Approved 2009, published 2012.
Implemented successfully.
Coordinating:
Environmental Board
liisa.rennel@keskkonnaamet.ee
keskkonnaamet@keskkonnaamet.ee
Expert:
Ms Maire Toming
Environmental Board
maire.toming@keskkonnaamet.ee
Ms. Maire Toming is a member of AEWA International Working Group for the Lesser White-fronted Goose.
Update of the Plan is in development.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Action Plan for the Lesser White-fronted Goose (Anser erythropus) in Estonia 2009-2013 - Web link to the pdf of the full version of the Action Plan (in Estonian). File size 0.7 MB

Toming, M. 2012. The Lesser White-fronted Goose and its conservation in Estonia. Hirundo Supplementum 11. - Weblink to the pdf of the published version of the Action Plan. In Estonian and English. File size 1 MB.

Field for additional information (optional)
› Update of NSSAP is in development.

National Single Species Action Plan for Cygnus columbianus bewickii

(Bewick's Swan)
☑ NSSAP in place and being implemented

When was the plan approved and published? Please provide a web link or attach a file, if available. Please provide contact details for any person or organisation coordinating its implementation. Please list any activities and/or achievements over the past triennium.
› Approved 2013, published online 2013.
Coordinating:

Environmental Board
liisa.rennel@keskkonnaamet.ee
keskkonnaamet@keskkonnaamet.ee
Expert level:
Mr Leho Luigujõe
Estonian University of Life Sciences
leho.luigujoe@emu.ee

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Action Plan for the Bewick's Swan (Cygnus columbianus bewickii Yarr.) - Web link to the SSAP for the Bewick's Swan (in Estonian) pdf file size > 2MB

National Single Species Action Plan for Limosa limosa

(Black-tailed Godwit)
☑ NSSAP in development

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date
› Starting 2013
Expected finalisation 2015.
Co-ordinating
Environmental Board
liisa.rennel@keskkonnaamet.ee
keskkonnaamet@keskkonnaamet.ee
Expert level:
Mr Hannes Pehlak
Estonian University of Life Sciences
hannes.pehlak@emu.ee
Mr. Hannes Pehlak is a member of AEWA Black-tailed Godwit International Working Group.

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)
☑ Yes

Please provide information on each species for which relevant action has been undertaken

National Single Species Action Plan for Phalacrocorax carbo / Great Cormorant

For Phalacrocorax carbo / Great Cormorant
☑ NSSAP in place and being implemented

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Eschbaum, R. 2008. Great Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo) conservation and management Action Plan - Web link to the pdf version of the Plan (in Estonian). File size 0.5 MB

Please provide details
› Eschbaum, R. 2008. Great Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo) conservation and management Action Plan

National Single Species Action Plan for Botaurus stellaris / Great Bittern

For Botaurus stellaris / Great Bittern
☑ NSSAP in development

Please provide details
› Multi-species Action Plan for selected bird species (Botaurus stellaris, Rallus aquaticus, Porzana porzana, Porzana parva, Circus aeruginosus, Anser anser) inhabiting reed beds in preparation.
Draft Plan completed, official approval by the Minister of the Environment is expected in 2015.

National Single Species Action Plan for Ciconia nigra / Black Stork

For Ciconia nigra / Black Stork
☑ NSSAP in place and being implemented

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Eagle Club 2009. Action Plan for the conservation of the Black Stork (Ciconia nigra) 2009-2013 - Web link to the pdf

version of the Plan (in Estonian) size 0,75 Mb

Please provide details
› Update of the Plan in development.
foreseen approval by the Minister of the Environment 2015.
Eagle Club 2009. Action Plan for the conservation of the Black Stork (Ciconia nigra) 2009–2013. (in Estonian).
Implementation of the Action Plan is successful.
Main activities are as follows:
1. Protection and management of the nest sites (6 different activities)
2. Monitoring.
3. Applied research (habitat selection, Black Stork as umbrella species, population biology)
4. Public awareness.
5. International cooperation.
6. Revising and updating the Action Plan.

National Single Species Action Plan for Cygnus columbianus / Bewick's Swan

For Cygnus columbianus / Bewick's Swan
☑ NSSAP in place and being implemented

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Väikeluige (Cygnus columbianus bewickii Yarr.) kaitse tegevuskava - Web link to the SSAP for Cygnus columbianus bewickii (in Estonian; pdf > 2Mb)

Please provide details
› Further information is under the subsection of ISSAPs.

National Single Species Action Plan for Anser anser / Greylag Goose

For Anser anser / Greylag Goose
☑ NSSAP in development

Please provide details
› Multi-species Action Plan for selected bird species (Botaurus stellaris, Rallus aquaticus, Porzana porzana, Porzana parva, Circus aeruginosus, Anser anser) inhabiting reed beds in preparation.
Plan completed in May 2012. Foreseen date of approval 2015.

National Single Species Action Plan for Polysticta stelleri / Steller's Eider

For Polysticta stelleri / Steller's Eider
☑ NSSAP in development

Please provide details
› Expected time of finalisation 2016..

National Single Species Action Plan for Grus grus / Common Crane

For Grus grus / Common Crane
☑ NSSAP in place and being implemented

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Leito, A. & Ojaste, I. 2008. Updated Action Plan for the conservation of the Common Crane (Grus Grus) 2009-2013. - Web link to the pdf version of the Plan. In Estonian. Size 5,1 MB.

Please provide details
› Next update of the Plan in development.
Expected finalisation 2016.
Leito, A. & Ojaste, I. 2008. Updated Action Plan for the conservation of the Common Crane (Grus Grus) 2009-2013.
Implementation of the Action Plan is successful.
Main actions are as follows:
1. Monitoring.
2. Research (home range study, study of agricultural landscapes of selected crane monitoring sites, sattellite tracking study).
3. Protection of nest sites.
4. International cooperation.

National Single Species Action Plan for Rallus aquaticus / Water Rail

For Rallus aquaticus / Water Rail
☑ NSSAP in development

Please provide details
› Multi-species Action Plan for selected bird species (Botaurus stellaris, Rallus aquaticus, Porzana porzana, Porzana parva, Circus aeruginosus, Anser anser) inhabiting reed beds in preparation.
Draft Plan completed, official approval by the Minister of the Environment is expected in 2015.

National Single Species Action Plan for Porzana parva / Little Crake

For Porzana parva / Little Crake
☑ NSSAP in development

Please provide details
› Multi-species Action Plan for selected bird species (Botaurus stellaris, Rallus aquaticus, Porzana porzana, Porzana parva, Circus aeruginosus, Anser anser) inhabiting reed beds in preparation.
Draft Plan completed, official approval by the Minister of the Environment is expected in 2015.

National Single Species Action Plan for Porzana porzana / Spotted Crake

For Porzana porzana / Spotted Crake
☑ NSSAP in development

Please provide details
› Multi-species Action Plan for selected bird species (Botaurus stellaris, Rallus aquaticus, Porzana porzana, Porzana parva, Circus aeruginosus, Anser anser) inhabiting reed beds in preparation.
Draft Plan completed, official approval by the Minister of the Environment is expected in 2015.

National Single Species Action Plan for Gallinago media / Great Snipe

For Gallinago media / Great Snipe
☑ NSSAP in place and being implemented

Please provide details
› Further information is under subsection of ISSAPs.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

National Single Species Action Plan for Numenius arquata / Eurasian Curlew

For Numenius arquata / Eurasian Curlew
☑ NSSAP in development

Please provide details
› Foreseen approval by the Minister of the Environment in 2015.

National Single Species Action Plan for Calidris alpina / Dunlin

For Calidris alpina / Dunlin
☑ NSSAP in place and being implemented

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Erit, M., Kuresoo, A., Luigujõe, L., Pehlak, H. 2009. Action Plan for the Baltic Dunlin (Calidris alpina schinzii) - Web link to the pdf version of the Plan (in Estonian) size: 3,4 MB.

Please provide details
› Update of the plan is in development.
Implementation of the existing Action Plan is successful.
Main activities are as follows:
1. Upgrading the conservation status of the species
2. Conservation of breeding grounds (updating of the protection regime of existing sites, delineation of new sites).
3. Other legislative measures.
4. Management of habitats (4 different actions).

5. Inventories and monitoring (4 different actions).
6. Research (genetic studies, analysis of threats and impact factors).
7. International cooperation.
8. Rising public awareness (study tours, leaflet, media, publishing of the Action Plan)
9. Updating the Action Plan.

National Single Species Action Plan for Philomachus pugnax / Ruff

For Philomachus pugnax / Ruff
☑ NSSAP in place and being implemented

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Pehlak, H., Mägi, E. 2012. Ruff and its conservation in Estonia. Hirundo Supplementum 12. - Web link to the pdf of the published version of the Action Plan (in Estonian) File size: 0.5 MB

Please provide details
› Implementation of the Action Plan is successful.
Main activities are as follows:
1. Restoration and management of the habitats and monitoring of the effectiveness of the restoration (3 different actions).
2. Conservation of breeding grounds (updating of the protection regime of existing sites, delineation of new sites).
3. Inventories and monitoring (4 different actions).
4. Applied research.
5. International cooperation.
6. Rising public awareness (study days, leaflet, media, publishing of the Action Plan)
9. Revising and updating the Action Plan.
Update of the Plan foreseen in 2016.

National Single Species Action Plan for Sterna caspia / Caspian Tern

For Sterna caspia / Caspian Tern
☑ NSSAP in development

Please provide details
› Multi-species Action Plan for tern species (Sterna caspia, Sterna sandvicensis, Sterna albifrons, Sterna hirundo, Sterna paradisaea).
Plan completed in 2014, foreseen official approval by the Minister of the Environment in 2015.

National Single Species Action Plan for Sterna sandvicensis / Sandwich Tern

For Sterna sandvicensis / Sandwich Tern
☑ NSSAP in development

Please provide details
› Multi-species Action Plan for tern species (Sterna caspia, Sterna sandvicensis, Sterna albifrons, Sterna hirundo, Sterna paradisaea).
Plan completed in 2014, foreseen official approval by the Minister of the Environment in 2015.

National Single Species Action Plan for Sterna hirundo / Common Tern

For Sterna hirundo / Common Tern
☑ NSSAP in development

Please provide details
› Multi-species Action Plan for tern species (Sterna caspia, Sterna sandvicensis, Sterna albifrons, Sterna hirundo, Sterna paradisaea).
Plan completed in 2014, foreseen official approval by the Minister of the Environment in 2015.

National Single Species Action Plan for Sterna paradisaea / Arctic Tern

For Sterna paradisaea / Arctic Tern
☑ NSSAP in development

Please provide details
› Multi-species Action Plan for tern species (Sterna caspia, Sterna sandvicensis, Sterna albifrons, Sterna hirundo, Sterna paradisaea).

Plan completed in 2014, foreseen official approval by the Minister of the Environment in 2015.

National Single Species Action Plan for Sterna albifrons / Little Tern

For Sterna albifrons / Little Tern
☑ NSSAP in development

Please provide details
› Multi-species Action Plan for tern species (Sterna caspia, Sterna sandvicensis, Sterna albifrons, Sterna hirundo, Sterna paradisaea).
Plan completed in 2014, foreseen official approval by the Minister of the Environment in 2015.

National Single Species Action Plan for Chlidonias niger / Black Tern

For Chlidonias niger / Black Tern
☑ NSSAP in development

Please provide details
› Plan completed in 2014. Official approval by the Minister of the Environment expected in 2015.

6. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines for the preparation of National Single Species Action Plans for migratory waterbirds?
☑ Yes

Please provide details
› Estonia has national standardised format for the preparation of Species Action Plans which is very similar to one, described in AEWA Guidelines.

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.
☑ Emergency situation has occurred

Please provide information on each emergency situation which occured

Oil spill

Indicate when the emergency situation took place
› March, April 2014

Indicate where the emergency situation took place (including geographical coordinates)
› Near Suurupi, Harjumaa, N-Estonia.

AEWA Species - Clangula hyemalis / Long-tailed Duck

Number of individuals affected (all individuals exposed to the emergency situation)
› 500

What proportion of the national (breeding, passage, wintering/nonbreeding, whichever is applicable) population does this number represent?
Please fill in the percentage (%) in the box below.
› 1

If mortality has been recorded, indicate number of individuals
› 2

What proportion of the national (breeding, passage, wintering/nonbreeding, whichever is applicable) population does this number represent)?
Please fill in the percentage (%) in the box below.
› 0

AEWA Species - Melanitta nigra / Common Scoter

Number of individuals affected (all individuals exposed to the emergency situation)
› 300

What proportion of the national (breeding, passage, wintering/nonbreeding, whichever is applicable) population does this number represent?
Please fill in the percentage (%) in the box below.
› 1

If mortality has been recorded, indicate number of individuals
› 4

What proportion of the national (breeding, passage, wintering/nonbreeding, whichever is applicable) population does this number represent)?
Please fill in the percentage (%) in the box below.
› 0

If a waterbird site has been affected, indicate the site(s) names(s)
› None

If a waterbird site has been affected, indicate area of habitat impacted (in hectares)
› None

What proportion of the site has been affected?
Please fill in the percentage (%) in the box below.
› 0

Have emergency measures been implemented?
☑ Yes

Please provide details
› Cleaning of the coastline.
As the magnitude of the spill was minor and mainly heavy compartments involved it was not possible to collect the pollution from the sea.

Field for additional information (optionally you can provide additional information on the emergency case)
› None

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?
☑ Yes

Please provide details
› Estonain Ministry of Interior in cooperation with relevant agencies, institutions, NGOs and persons have developed 13 different plans of tackling emergency situations. Most relevant to AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.3 is Plan of tackling the emergency situation caused by major sea or coastal pollution. Steps 1, 5 and 6 of the AEWA Guidelines are taken.

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)
☑ No

Please explain the reasons
› No re-establishment projects have occured nor have planned to occure wholly or partly within Estonia.

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
› Framework of principles is defined in the Nature Conservation Act, mainly in § 58. Applicable subsections are as follows:
§ 58.Introduction to and removal from wild of native species
(1) It is prohibited to release live specimens of native species brought in from other countries in the wild, except in the event of scientifically justified reintroduction with the permission of the Environmental Board.
(2) Animals of native species may be relocated with the permission of the Environmental Board.
(2.1) Animals of native species may be removed from the wild:
1) for treating an injury or illness and for raising an abandoned young animal;
2) for establishing or supplementing collections of animals for research, training or commercial purposes;
3) for supplementing the local population;
4) for establishment or supplementing of animal farms for commercial purposes.
(2.2.) In the events specified in clause 1) of subsection (2.1) of this section, an animal may be removed from the wild without permission by a person acting in official capacity. If the manner of removal of an animal from the wild differs from the manners permitted in the Hunting Act, authorisation will be requested from the Environmental Board.
(2.3) The taking of wild game to an artificial environment will be coordinated with the Veterinary and Food Board.
(2.4) For the purposes specified in clauses 3) and 4) of subsection (2.1) of this section, a wild game may be removed from the wild if the place of keeping the wild game in the artificial environment has been registered with the Environmental Board.
(2.5) The procedure for submission, review and registration of application for keeping wild game in an artificial environment will be established by a regulation of the minister responsible for the field.
(2.6) The registration of a place for keeping wild game in an artificial environment will be refused if it does not prevent the release of the wild game into the wild or the spread of an illness or does not comply with the requirements of the Animal Protection Act.
(3) Release to the wild of specimens of native species of animals kept in an artificial environment will be carried out only on the basis of the action plan specified in § 49 of this Act, except in the event of release to the
wild of specimens kept in an artificial environment for the purpose of treatment of injuries or restoration of the vitality thereof.
(4) Removal (incl. keeping and breeding) of specimens of protected species, including of the fauna specified in point a of Annex IX and of the flora specified in point b of Annex IV of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, from the wild is prohibited, except for treatment of injuries, and in the events specified in subsection (5) of this section.Page 26/ 37 Nature Conservation Act
(5) Specimens of protected species may be removed from the wild for educational, medicinal or research purposes, or for reintroduction thereof with the permission of the Environmental Board, or for relocation thereof
only if this does not compromise the favourable conservation status of the species.
(6) Relocation of protected species will be carried out in accordance with the procedure established by the Government of the Republic.

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?
☑ Not applicable

Please explain
› No past translocations of waterbirds.

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
› Nature Conservation Act
year of adoption 2004, amendments to § 57. Non-native species - 2007,2008, 2009, 2013, 2014;
institution that adopted it: The Parliament of Estonia;
institution that enforces it: Estonian Government; Ministry of the Environment.

Field for additional information (optional)
› § 57. Non-native species
(1) It is prohibited to introduce live specimens of non-native species in the wild, and to plant or sow non-native plants in the wild, except for the planting and sowing of alien tree species the cultivation of which as forest trees is permitted in accordance with the Forest Act.
(2) A list of non-native species likely to disrupt natural balance, live specimens of which will not be brought into Estonia and transactions with live specimens of which will not be conducted, will be established by a regulation of the minister responsible for the field.
(3) Controlling the abundance of a non-native species accidentally released into the wild will be organised by the Environmental Board.
(4) Specimens of non-native species kept in artificial conditions may be relocated for keeping in artificial conditions in another location only with the permission of the Environmental Board. The restrictions do not apply to household pets within the meaning of subsection 2 (3) of the Animal Protection Act.
[
(5) It is prohibited to rear specimens of non-native species which are likely to disrupt natural balance in artificial conditions or conduct transactions with the live specimens of such species, except in events which can be justified from a scientific point of view with the permission of the Environmental Board.
(6) The undertaking must hold an activity licence for keeping minks and raccoon dogs in artificial conditions (hereinafter farm activity licence).
(7) Specimens of minks and raccoon dogs may be imported into Estonia only on the basis of a permit of the Environmental Board for the purposes of gene pool renewal and to the extent of not more than 20 per cent of the breeding stock per farm within two years.
(8) The procedure for the exchange of information related to the introduction of specimens of the non-native bird species in the wild and for consultations with the European Commission will be established by a regulation of the minister responsible for the field.
(9) The competent authority specified in Article 5 of Council Regulation (EC) No 708/2007 concerning use of alien and locally absent species in aquaculture (OJ L 168, 28.06.2007, pp. 1-17) is the Environmental Board.

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
› General requirements that avoid escape of birds and other animals, incl IASs apply. Special provisions are applied for American Mink and Raccoon Dog farms.
Documents:
* Nature Conservation Act
Adopted 2004, + 28 amendments from 2005 to 2014 by the Estonian Parliament (Riigikogu)
Enforces Ministry of the Environment.
* Requirements to the zoo layout and buildings and keeping of animals in zoos.
Adopted 2007 by the the Government of the Republic.
Enforces Ministry of Environment.
* Requirements for keeping animals for fur, and a dedicated room or building.
Adopted 2012 by the Minister of Agriculture.
Enforces Ministry of Agriculture.

selleks ettenähtud ruumi või ehitise kohta1

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Nature Conservation Act - English translation of the Nature Conservation Act

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)?

☑ No

Please explain the reasons
› Estonia has separate Acton Plans for problematic species. General framework is in Environmental Strategy and Nature Conservation Development Plan.

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
› Estonia do not held breeding populations of any non-native waterbird species yet although the first breeding attempts of Branta canadensis are worrying. Development of eradication programme would be positive although taking into account the strong breeding populations in neighbouring countries Finland and Sweden one must agree that the chance to keep all Estonian 1500+ islets free from Canadian Goose is not realistic.

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)
☑ No

Please explain the reasons
› Estonia has an eradiction programme for IA Heracleum species (H. sosnowskyi and H. mantegazzianum), and it is implemented with quite good results, but the latter has only an indirect link to the conservation of waterfowl.

19. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on avoidance of introductions of non-native waterbird species?
☑ Yes

Please provide details
› When preparing reasoned decisions by statutory authorities, for example in cases of applications to introduce species, to found new zoo or birdgarden with exotic species, etc.

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

› Network of offshore marine protected areas is still incomplete and studies are ongoing. At least 3-4 additional sites are designated after completion of inventories.
Network of onshore and nearshore protected sites of international importance completed. Network of sites of national importance is nearly complete.

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

› Stepwise approach is used to identify new offshore sites.
References and web sites listed in Guidelines are useful.

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

☑ No

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

› 42

Total area (ha)

› 1134475

Out of the above total: number of protected sites

› 40

Out of the above total: protected area (ha)

› 992611

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

› 30

Area under protection (in ha) covered by management plans which are being implemented
› 855730

All sites of national importance

Total number
› 19

Total area (ha)
› 173542

Out of the above total: number protected sites
› 19

Out of the above total: protected area (ha)
› 162922

Number of protected sites with management plans in place which are being implemented
› 16

Area under protection (in ha) covered by management plans which are being implemented
› 135381

Has your country identified around which nationally or internationally important sites the establishment of buffer zones is needed to maintain or increase resilience?
☑ No

Please explain the reasons
› Important sites are established already keeping in mind the need for buffering the core area of the site. Thus the vast majority of sites already include buffers needed to maintain or increase resilience.

Examples of best practice (optional)

If any site, in your opinion, represents an outstanding process of management planning or implementation, please highlight it as an example of best practice (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)
› Lahemaa National Park
Exceptionally good work on the field of heritage protection - studies and seminars on traditional architecture, revitalizing old methods of construction, handicraft etc.
Enlargement of the site and new protection rules approved 2014, management plan in compilation.
Participatory approach always used.
(http://www.keskkonnaamet.ee/lahe-eng)
Matsalu Nature Reserve
First comprehensive management plan in Estonia, successful implementation, catchment area approach implemented, several successful international projects, European Diploma for Protected Areas of the Council of Europe.
(http://www.keskkonnaamet.ee/matsa-eng/general-info/)

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)
☑ Yes

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Nature Conservation Development Plan 2020. - Link to the Nature Conservation Development Plan 2020 (pdf, size 320 kB)

Please provide full reference or a web link, as well as details concerning the process and the status of this plan
› Link to the Nature Conservation Development Plan 2020.
Targets and indicators of achieving FCS of species and habitats, developing network of PAs and N2000 sites and management/action planning of sites and species.
No special reference to the protection of waterbirds and their habitats included.

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)
☑ No

Please explain the reasons
› Nature Conservation Development Plan consists aspects of climate change adaptation studies and practical implementation of adaptation measures, but without special emphasis to increase the resilience of the ecological network.

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

Please provide details
› Guidelines are used as useful supplementary source of information when compiling management plans.

27. Has the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the AEWA area been accessed and used in your country?
☑ Yes

Please give examples of how you have used the CSN Tool
› When planning enlargements of existing nationally designated sites and evaluating coherence of the network of nationally and internationally protected sites.

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)
☑ Yes

Does it cover the following? (tick where applicable and provide details)
☑ All AEWA species occurring in your country

› All kind of harvesting activities are regulated and licenced. One provision of any licence is a responsibility of licenced person/organisation to report all harvesting data back to the Environmental Board.
☑ The whole territory of your country

› Regulations apply to the whole territory of Estonia.
☑ All harvesting activities

› All harvesting activities are reported to the Environmental Board.

29. Has your country phased out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.4)
☑ Fully

When was the lead shot use in wetlands banned? What legislation is in place? Who does enforce this legislation?
› Hunting Act
year of adoption of the new version 2013 (Entry into force 01.06.2013)
§ 26 (7) Use of lead pellets when hunting waterfowl is prohibited.
Institution that adopted it: The Parliament of Estonia;
institution that enforces it: Estonian Government; Ministry of the Environment.
Inspections: Environmental Inspectorate.

Has assessment of compliance with the legislation been undertaken?
☑ Yes

Please explain how this was assessed.
› Changing the piece of legislation as the Hunting Act routinely needs the assessment of compliance with other parts of Estonian legislation and international commitments.

Please explain what was compliance with legislation found to be:
☑ Good (almost full compliance)

Please indicate any known reasons for good compliance or any barriers to compliance. Please attach any published or unpublished references.
› Estonia got temporal derogation for phasing out lead pellets when contracting AEWA. Timeframe of five years was reasonable and neccessary for hunters to adopt their rifles, ammunition and thinking to the new regulation.

Has measurement of impact of the legislation been undertaken i.e. where there was a problem of lead poisoning in waterbirds, has this been reduced?
☑ No

Please explain the reasons for not doing this
› We have some approved cases of lead poisoning of White-tailed Eagles, but at least partly the reason of this is the use of lead bullets when hunting on big game. Autopsies and closer veterinary inspections of dead White-tailed Eagles is already the routine in Estonia and based on these data we probably get also indirect indication of the impact of the ban of lead pellets on waterfowl hunting in future.

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
› Measures
1. Awareness-rising.
* hunting related information sources are available online http://www.ejs.ee, including bird species information leaflets for game (and similar non-game) species.
http://ejs.ee/images/stories/ulukid/Veelindude_maaramine.pdf
* articles in magazine Estonian Hunter;
* booklet for field identification of waterfowl.
2. Strengthening the Environmental Inspectorate. The Environmental Inspectorate is an administrative unit under the Ministry of Environment which exercises supervision in all areas of environmental protection. It coordinates and executes supervision regarding the use of natural resources and the protection of the environment by applying the state´s coercive measures on the basis and to the extent specified by law.

Field for additional information (optional)

› * there are some cases of shooting geese illegally to prevent damage on fields or due to misidentification of birds;
* some cases of use of prohibited means of hunting, for example using electric playback devices to attract birds has been revealed;
* the main problem is illegal destruction/killing of eggs/nestlings of Phalacrocorax carbo or destroying their nests; scarse occasions close to some fishing areas still occur.

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?
☑ No

Please explain the reasons
› Separate legally binding best practice code means another new legislation. Estonian hunting legislation is fairy good and comprises also a lot of ethical aspects, not only internationally acknowledged statutory obligations.

32. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on sustainable harvest of migratory birds?
☑ Yes

Please provide details
› When planning and establishing refugees for migratory waterbirds.
Protection regime and extent of many protected sites is updated, as well as some new sites establishe, and the question about effectiveness and need for waterfowl refugees is an important issue.

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

If appropriate, please provide further details.
› Ministry of the Environment and veterinary experts are working on awareness rising of fishermen (and hunters and wider public) about negative impacts of lead ammunition and lead fishing weights.

One article about impact of lead on fish and waterfowl species is published (Tuvikene, A. 2014. Plii ohtlikkusest kaladele ja veelindudele. Kalale!, 7, 70 - 73; not available online), another article about foreseen restrictions on use of lead fishing weights is submitted. Thematic roundtable discussion in April 2015 with representatives of fishermen organisations was successful.

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
› Waterbirds and their habitats are not specially pointed out in legislation.
Topic is regulated by Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management System Act and subsequent regulations.
EIA
Environmental impact shall be assessed:
1) upon application for or application for amendment of a development consent if the proposed activity which is the basis for application for or amendment of the development consent potentially results in significant environmental impact;
2) if activities are proposed which alone or in conjunction with other activities may potentially significantly affect a Natura 2000 site.
There is an open list of activities with significant environmental impact.
Responsibility for screening is listed as follows:
The decision-maker shall make a preliminary estimate specified in subsection (2) of this section on the basis of all the following criteria:
/---/ the environmental conditions of the site of the activity and its vicinity, e.g. the existing land use, the natural resources present in the site, the characteristics and regeneration capability of such resources and the absorption capacity of the natural environment. Assessment of the absorption capacity of the natural environment shall, above all, be based on the absorption capacity of wetlands, shores, banks of water-bodies, relieves, forests, protected natural objects, including Natura 2000 sites, sites where the requirements established by legislation are already exceeded, densely populated areas within the meaning of the Land Reform Act and sites possessing historical, cultural or archaeological value;
/---/ the presumed impact of the proposed activities on a Natura 2000 site or any other protected natural object.
Environmental impact assessment report
An expert or, under the supervision of the expert, an expert group shall prepare, on the basis of the approved environmental impact assessment programme, the environmental impact assessment report in which the expert or expert group:
3) sets out a description of the environment potentially affected by the proposed activities and reasonable alternatives therefor and assesses the state of the environment of the region;
/---/
6) analyses the potential environmental impact of the proposed activity and its actual alternatives, including the indirect impact and combined impact with other types of activity to the state of the environment, including impact to the health, well-being and property of persons, to plants, animals, soil, landscape, mineral resources, quality of air and water, climate, to protected natural objects, including Natura 2000 sites, their purposes of protection and integrity, and to cultural heritage, and the interaction of the factors specified in this subsection;
SEA
A strategic environmental assessment shall be carried out during the preparation of a strategic planning document before its adoption by a legal act, if the document:
/---/ is the basis for activities which are likely to significantly affect a Natura 2000 site.
In the case specified in clause /---/, the environmental impact resulting from
implementation of a strategic planning document and the area likely to be affected shall be taken into account on the basis of the following criteria:
/---/ the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to special natural characteristics, cultural heritage and intensive land-use;
/---/ the impacts on areas or landscapes which have a protection status.

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

Please provide details
› Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management System Act
EIA
§ 16. Publication of environmental impact assessment programme
(1) The decision-maker shall organise the public display of an environmental impact assessment programme with the duration of not less than fourteen days. After that developer shall organise a public consultation in order to inform the public of the programme.
/---/
(5) Everyone has the right to access an environmental impact assessment programme and other relevant documents at the time of the public display of and the public consultation regarding the programme, submit proposals, objections and questions regarding the programme and obtain responses thereto.
(6) The decision-maker shall publish an environmental impact assessment programme, inter alia, on its webpage and shall ensure to the public the possibility to examine the programme at least until the end of the term for submission of proposals, objections and questions.
§ 17. Taking account of results of public display of and public consultation regarding environmental impact

assessment programme
(1) An agency to whom, during the public display of an environmental impact assessment programme, proposals, objections and questions were submitted regarding the programme shall forward the specified proposals, objections and questions to the developer.
(2) An expert or, under the supervision of the expert, an expert group shall, together with the developer, make, on the basis of the proposals and objections submitted regarding the programme, the necessary amendments to the programme made during the public display of the environmental impact assessment programme, explain why proposals and objections are taken account of and justify why they are not taken account of and respond to the questions.
(3) The developer shall send to a person who submitted proposals, objections and questions regarding an environmental impact assessment programme an explanation why the submitted proposals and objections are taken account of and justify why they are not taken account of and respond to the questions by sending an unregistered letter or a registered letter.
/---/
§ 21. Publication of environmental impact assessment report and taking account of results of publication of report
An environmental impact assessment report shall be published and the results of publication shall be taken into account pursuant to the procedure provided for in §§ 16 and 17 of this Act.
SEA
Procedures are quite similar to EIA. Public participation is usually more extensive, because (spatial and general) planning process lasts longer and usually more public hearings are foreseen.

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
› SEA/EIA of the Paldiski LNG Terminal.
Gas terminal (marine part of it) located in a Natura 2000 Paldiski site (also IBA and Critical Site for waterbirds) by the Lahepera laht. Planned terminal would consist of onshore storage tanks with capacity of up to 320 000 CM, accompanying buildings and facilities (e.g. compressor stations, power station) and harbour suitable for the LNG tankers with the size of up to 165.000 CM LNG. The terminal would be part of the Gas Baltic Energy Market Interconnection Plan (BEMIP), which also includes Balticconnector – a bidirectional offshore gas pipeline between Estonia (Baltic) gas pipeline grid and Finnish grid with compressor stations on both ends that would tie together the Finnish and Baltic gas markets.
SEA of the comprehensive plan completed, EIA of the construction of the marine part of the terminal is on the way. Paldiski LNG project is opposed by two environmental NGOs in Estonia – Estonian Fund for Nature and Estonian Ornithological Society due to its impacts on the environment.
SEA of the Balticconnector pipeline is nearly complete.

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
› 1. Avoidance of important sites (usual practice);
2. Mitigation of impacts.

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
› When assessing the quality of SEAs/EIAs.

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?

☑ No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?
› Estonian Ornithological Sociey has some contacts with all major grid operators. Cooperation includes bidirectional exchange of information about nests on poles and pylons (Ciconia ciconia, Corvus corax, Pandion haliaetus), advice on planning of new grid in sensitive areas with target to avoid negative impact on protected sites and species and also to species feeding/resting outside protected sites.
Effective monitoring of impacts of power lines on waterbirds and other bird species is not established in Estonia.

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?
☑ No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?
› No special long-term studies on baseline of waterbird distribution, population sizes, migrations and movements (including those between breeding, resting and feeding areas) have been established.
The planning phase includes comparison of alternative grid routings. The most harmful ones are excluded in early SEA/EIA phase. Remaining routings which may pose higher risk(s) to birds are studied more thoroughly, but no long-term sudies has been performed.

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
› As a general rule the construction of any major infrastructure in habitats of high conservation importance is avoided.
Planning decisions (of different levels as national and county-level) include location and direction of new power lines. Exact routing is a matter of closer inspection and special decisions.

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?
☑ Yes

Please provide details
› It is not obligatory, but bird deterrents are used in critical sections of the grid (for example river crossings).

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?
› At least one section of existing high voltage power line in SPA was marked with deterrents. No special study to find and evaluate critical sections of the grid.

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?
☑ No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?
› Lack of recources.

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?

☑ No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?
› Strategic documents of nature conservation policy were approved before MOP5.

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?

☑ Yes

Please provide details
› In SEAs and EIAs of new power lines.
Experts have used when compiling reasoned expert opinions.

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?
☑ Yes

Please provide details
› Onshore wind energy - partial.
Thematic Plans (additional parts to Comprehensive Plans) based on sensitivity mapping has been developed for four coastal counties of Western Estonia where wind resources are best for developing wind parks. Zoning for three additional coastal counties need to be developed.
Nearshore and offshore - partial.
Comprehensive Plans of marine areas (some sensitivity mapping included) has been developed for two coastal counties. Remaining sea area has to be covered within next five years.

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.
› Gove, B., Langston, R.H.W., McCluskie, A., Pullan, J.D. & Scrase, I. 2013. Wind farms and birds: an updated analysis of the effects of wind farms on birds, and best practice guidance on integrated planning and impact assessment. Report T-PVS/Inf (2013) 15, by BirdLife International to the Council of Europe, Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats.
Langston, R.H.W. & Pullan, J.D. 2003. Windfarms and birds: an analysis of the effects of wind farms on birds, and guidance on environmental assessment criteria and site selection issues. Report T-PVS/Inf (2003) 12, by BirdLife International to the Council of Europe, Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats.
European Commision. 2010. Guidance Document. Wind energy developments and Natura 2000. EU Guidance on wind energy development in accordance with the EU nature legislation.
BEF 2009. Juhend uurimistööde läbiviimiseks meretuuleparkide mõjude hindamiseks merekeskkonnale. In Estonian [Guidlines for studies of marine windfarms]
http://www.bef.ee/files/c274/Juhend_MeretuuleparkideKMH_.pdf

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?
☑ No

39.4. Where damage cannot be avoided or mitigated, has compensation for damages to biodiversity been provided?
☑ Not applicable

Please explain
› Development is not consented where damage can not be avoided or mitigated.

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:
☑ focusing research efforts on alleviating the negative effects on waterbirds from wind farms, such as the mapping of the main migration corridors and migration crossings for waterbirds also allowing the optimising of wind farm layouts

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?
☑ No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?
› The likelihood of drastic conversion of Estonian agriculture in favour of oil crops is minor.

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?
☑ No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?
› National Nature Conservation Development Plan was approved before MOP5.

40. Is by-catch of waterbirds in fishing gear taking place in your country? (Resolution 3.8)
☑ Yes

Please provide details
› Zydelis, R., Small, C., French, G. 2013. The incidental catch of seabirds in gillnet fisheries: A global review. Biological Conservation 162:76-88.
Žydelis, R., Bellebaum, J., Österblom, H., Vetemaa, M., Schirmeister, B., Stipniece, A., Dagys, M., van Eerden, M. & Garthe, S. 2008. Bycatch in gillnet fisheries – An overlooked threat to waterbird populations. Biological Conservation 142: 1269–1281.
Dagys, M., Ložys, L., Žydelis, R., Stīpniece, A., Minde, A. & Vetemaa, M. 2009. Action C1 – Assessing and reducing impact of fishery by-catch on species of community interest. Final Report. LIFE Nature project "Marine Protected Areas in the Eastern Baltic Sea" Reference number: LIFE 05 NAT/LV/000100. 48 p. Available at:
http://www.balticseaportal.net/media/upload/File/Deliverables/Action%20reports/C1_final_report.pdf

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)
☑ Yes

Please provide short description of all actions
› Overall risk assessment has not been completed and wide application of mitigation measures has not been introduced, but
*fishing is prohibited in most sensitive areas and/or most sensitive seasons (depends on type of the protected area);
* using of most dangerous fishing gear (for example gillnets) is prohibited in most sensitive seasons and/or areas.

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
☑ Fully

Please provide details
› Good to excellent:
*monitoring of breeding birds of small islands (coordinated program started in 2008).
* monitoring scheme for coastal meadow birds (from 1999)
* breeding birds of swamps and raised bogs (monitored since 1980s).
* breeding birds of rivers and streams (initiated in 2014, continuing)
* species-specific monitoring schemes (Dunlin, Ruff, Corncrake, Barnacle Goose, Cormorant, Black Stork and other species)
* site-specific monitoring schemes (Matsalu Nature Reserve, Nigula Nature Reserve)
Data deficiency:
Reed-beds and lakes.

Covering the passage/migration period
☑ Partially

Please provide details
› Some species are perfectly covered: geese, swans, Common Crane.
Migration counts covering all migration period has been conducted at bottleneck sites of highest importance (Sõrve, Põõsaspea, Kõpu, Virtsu), but monitoring scheme is not in place, except at Põõsaspea.
With implementation of the monitoring scheme of IBAs/SPAs (prepared by Estonian Ornithological Society)

Covering the non-breeding/wintering period
☑ Fully

Please provide details
› Midwinter Counts has been conducted from 1960s.

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)
☑ Yes

Which country(ies) were supported?
› Latvia

Please provide details
› Plane-based waterfowl counts - inroduction to the method and training.

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

Please provide details
› When reviewing own methods.

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
› * satellite telemetry studies of Black Stork and Common Crane - enhanced knowledge about migration routes, habitat use and mortality.
* study on causes of deaths of White-tailed Eagles and other raptor species - enhanced knowledge about importance of lead poisoning as the cause of mortality (and subsequently assessment of the relative

importance of different types of ammunition and impact of phasing out the use of lead pellets on waterfowl hunting).

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)

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Thorup, O., Preiksa, Z., Pehlak, H., Altemüller, M., Drews, H. 2011. Status of the Baltic Dunlin Calidris alpina in Lithuania. Wader Study Group Bulletin, 118(3): 184-187.

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

› Midwinter count is a part of National Monitoring Scheme, financed by the government.

Internationally

☑ Yes

Please provide details

› 1. Estonia has cooperated Latvia and Lithuania in projects aimed to study seabirds of offshore sites (joint trainings, ship-based surveys, etc). Government cofinanced these projects.
2. Waterbird migration counts (fully covered migration period) at Põõsaspea (2005, 2009, 2014) and Ristna (2011) were conducted mainly by Finnish birders and financed by government (through Environmental Investments Centre).

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?
☑ No

Please provide reason(s)
› No concrete plan, but some premature ideas has been discussed.

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

› No special programme has been developed.
1. Almost every separate project aimed to study or manage important waterbird species and/or sites includes several actions to rise public awareness and communicate waterbird conservation issues.
2. Nowadays management planning is a most imprortant task in Estonia and the planning process is extensiveley used for rising awareness.
Vilsandi National Park is the oldest nature reserve (founded 1910) and one of the most important waterbird sites in Estonia. Management planning process lasted one year and included about ten workshop sessions and seminars and up to 100 representatives of different stakeholders were involved in planning process.

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

› Lack of capacity.

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

☑ No

Please explain the reasons

› Coordinated training programmes has not been arranged. Separate important topics as waterfowl hunting and probable restrictions to the use of lead fishing weights were discussed with relevant stakeholders and wider public.

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

☑ No

Please explain the reasons

› Because of limited capacity.

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

☑ No

Please explain the reasons

› Because of limited capacity.

d. Specific public awareness campaigns for the conservation of populations listed in Table 1 have been conducted

☑ Yes

How can the effectiveness of the measures be rated?

☑ Other

› Effectiveness not measured.

Please provide details
› Implementation of every SSAP and MSAP for waterbird species includes the component of rising public awareness.
Best examples are interacive web cams (Black Stork and eagle species) and online migration maps (Black Stork, Common Crane, eagle species) with accompanied forum spaces.

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.
› Estonian Ornithological Society (BirdLife Parner in Estonia) has a tradition to celebrate World Migratory Bird Day with public event, so called "bird-watch from towers" where experienced bird-watchers teach interested visitors how to identify birds and have thematic discussions about bird migration, bird habitats and nature conservation.

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)
☑ Yes

54.1 Has this funding or support been on the national or international level?
Please provide details in the corresponding box below
☑ National Level Funding and Support

› Every relevant campain and other public event aimed to highlight waterbirds, their migration and wetland habitats can be assessed as implementation of the Communication Strategy. Wide variety of communication and awareness rising actions has been financed by the Environmental Investment Center (state financed instrument to support environmental projects).
☑ International Funding and Support (through the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat)

› None

54.2 Has your country provided any funding or support towards the implementation of priority communication activities listed in the AEWA Strategic Plan 2009 – 2017 (Resolution 5.5)?
☑ No

Please explain the reasons
› Recources are limited.

54.3 Has your country provided any funding or support to the revision process of Communication Strategy?
☑ No

Please explain the reasons
› Recources are limited.

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, but is not interested

Please provide details on the answer given above
› Estonia has limited recources and man-power.

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)
☑ No

Please explain the reasons
› Training of Trainers programme has not taken place in Baltic region.

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
› Informal individual discussions on meetings and conferences has been conducted.

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)
☑ No

Please explain the reasons
› This triennum we did not find outstanding project ideas to develop.

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
› The budget is restricted.

60. Has your country donated other funding or provided in-kind support to activities coordinated by the Secretariat?
☑ Yes

Please provide details, including amount of funds donated
› In April 2014 Estonia hosted the AEWA worshop of experts developing SSAP for globally threatened Long-tailed Duck.

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, it is operational on a regular basis

Please provide details
› Designated National AEWA Administrative Authority is the Ministry of the Environment.
National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters is also designated.
Estonia have nominated three persons to Species Expert Groups.
Above mentioned persons work in cooperation with Institutions (like Environmental Board and Universities) and NGOs (Estonian Ornithological Society, local bird clubs); type of the co-operation is case-dependent.

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
› Estonia has had very good cross-border co-operation with Latvia, for example
*on conservation of mires in Northern Livonia (Interreg III A project Wetlivonia; 2006-2007;
*joint/co-ordinated inventories of staging and wintering waterfowl in Livonian Bay (past triennum).
Estonia has had a good co-operation also with Russia (range state, but not contracing party), lately on biodiversity issues of Lake Peipus and Lake Pskov.

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
› Nature Conservation Department of the MoE is relatively small and officers responsible for different international agreements work in close co-operation.

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?
› No brilliant ideas.

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
☑ 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
› Estonian co-author Leho Luigujõe:
Pavon-Jordan, D., Fox, D.A., Clausen, P., Dagys, M., Deceuninck, B., Devos, K., Hearn, R., Holt, C., Hornman, M., Keller, V., Langendoen, T., Lawicki, Ł., Lorentsen, S.H.; Luigujõe, L., Meissner, W., Musil, P., Nilsson, L., Paquet, J-Y., Stipniece, A., Stroud, D.A., Wahl, J., Zenatello, M., Lehikoinen, A. 2015. Climate-driven changes in winter abundance of a migratory waterbird in relation to EU protected areas. Diversity and Distributions, 1 - 12.

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)
☑ No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons
› Principal framework to study climate change impacts on habitats and develop adaptation measures is in place, but no special emphasis to waterbird habitats.

c. Assessment of the potential vulnerability of waterbird species 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
› Only impact on Common Crane assessed:
Leito, A.; Bunce, R.G.H.; Külvik, M.; Ojaste, I.; Raet, J.; Villoslada, M.; Leivits, M.; Kull, A.; Kuusemets, V.; Kull, T.; Metzger, M. J.; Sepp, K. (2015). The potential impacts of changes in ecological networks, land use and climate on the Eurasian crane population in Estonia. Landscape Ecology, 30, 887 - 904.

d. Review of relevant national conservation policies relevant to waterbirds and climate change.
☑ No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons
› Mainly because of the limited capacity.

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).
☑ Planned

Please provide details
› National Nature Conservation Development Plan defines the framework for studying climate-driven impacts to species and habitats, and for implementing the adaptation measures.

f. Other undertaken or planned relevant activities.
☑ No

66. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on measures needed to help waterbirds to adapt to climate change?
☑ No

Please explain the reasons. What other guidance has been used instead?
› No relevant actions taken so far.

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

› 1. Explaining to public, that (winter) feeding of waterfowl is detrimental to birds and can pose some health risk to people is still valid and actual. Environmental Board (state env. protection agency), city authorities and Estonian Ornithological Society are doing that on regular basis. As people continue to feed birds in many places, the regular repeated action to avoid it is still of high importance.
2. Estonian media have discussed the topic of Avian Influenza rarely in the last triennum as there have not been recent major breaks of HPAI. Neverthless, two early spring 2015 records of infected Mute Swans from Sweden demonstrate, one must not loose the readiness to explain to the wider audience the background of the disease and possibilities to avoid the infection.

67.2 List required further guidance or information

› None

67.3 Field for additional information (optional)

› Avian Influenza risk assessment by Kuresoo et al. (2006) is valid and there is no need for updates (document was enclosed to the previous national report to MOP5).

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

› 12.05.2015