



Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2021-2024

The format for reports on the implementation of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) for the period 2021-2024 was approved by the 8th Session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP8, 26-30 September 2022, Budapest, Hungary) through Resolution 8.3 and modified by the Standing Committee at its 23rd and 24th meetings (June 2023 and July 2024, respectively) as mandated by the MOP. This format has been compiled following the AEWA Annex 3 (Action Plan), the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027 and resolutions of the MOP.

In accordance with article V(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. Through Resolution 8.3 the deadline for submission of national reports to the 9th Session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP9) was set at 180 days before the opening of the meeting. MOP9 is scheduled to take place on 10-14 November 2025; therefore, the deadline for submission of National Reports is **13 May 2025**.

As per Resolution 7.1 of the MOP, Chapter 3 of the National Report Format on the numbers and trends of native and non-native species of waterbirds was developed as a stand-alone online reporting module, which is due for submission to every second MOP session. The next submission of this module is scheduled for delivery to MOP10 and will take place in 2026-2027 through a stand-alone reporting process. Therefore, the current Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2021-2024 does not contain Chapter 3.

As per the decision of the 23rd meeting of the Standing Committee (26-27 June 2023), reporting of waterbird harvest data for the period 2019-2023 was undertaken as a stand-alone module of the national report and administered through a separate reporting process in the course of 2024.

The AEWA National Reports 2021-2024 were compiled and submitted through the AEWA Online National Reporting System, which is part of the broader CMS Family Online Reporting System. The CMS Family Online Reporting System was developed by the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in close collaboration with and under the guidance of the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat.

1. General Information

Name of reporting Contracting Party

>>> Norway

Date of entry into force of AEWA in the Contracting Party

>>> 01.09.2008

List any reservations that the Contracting Party has made (if any) in respect of any population(s) listed in Table 1 of Annex 3 or any specific provision of the AEWA Action Plan - either upon deposition of its instruments of accession (per AEWA, Article XV) or subsequent to any amendment of Table 1 or the AEWA Action Plan, as adopted by a session of the Agreement's Meeting of the Parties (per AEWA, Article X.6).

EU member states should list also all reservations entered by the European Commission on behalf of the European Union.

>>> After last MoP Norway lodged a reservation concerning the change in category for common eider.

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

>>> Norwegian Environment Agency

Name and title of the head of institution

>>> Director General Hilde Singsaas

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Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

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Affiliation (institution, department)

>>> Norwegian Environment Agency

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

Name and title of the TC NFP

>>> see National Focal Point

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

Name and title of the CEPA NFP

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Designated National Respondent (DNR) in charge of the compilation and submission of the AEWA National Report 2021-2024

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 2021 - 2024

Please list the names and affiliations (institution, organisation) of the other contributors to this report. For Contracting Parties in which nature conservation is not an exclusive competence of national/federal government, Designated National Respondents are encouraged to seek input from other relevant levels of government.

>>> Norwegian Institute of Nature Research and National Birdlife partner and commissioned reports by the partners

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

[Overview IBAs & Estimates breeding birds](#) - Report no 5-2015 on IBAs & report no 2-2015 on estimates for breeding birds

Pressures and Responses

4. Species Conservation

4.1 Legal Measures

1. Following MOP8, was a review undertaken in your country of the relevant domestic legislation against the provisions of the latest version of the Agreement text and its annexes, including Table 1 in Annex III, taking into account all amendments adopted by MOP8? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Actions 1.1 (a), 1.1 (b), 2.2(a) and 2.2(b))

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Changes in species list were already covered, except for one species (common eider), for which we lodged a reservation after MoP7. A change might occur after the next revision of the hunting period (applicable from end March 2028). A national hearing on the revision will be conducted in summer-autumn 2027.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> The same national legislation applies (Nature Diversity Act of 2009). This act also covers trade, sustainability and precautionary principles.

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

[Nature Diversity Act 2009](#) - The national biodiversity act

2. Was your country's national legislation reviewed following the Guidance on Measures in National Legislation for Different Populations of the Same Species, Particularly with Respect to Hunting and Trade (Resolution 6.7)?

See Appendix 1 / Appendix 2 / Appendix 3

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> The only exception at the moment in Norway is the limited off take of eider in the South of the country. Otherwise all species that should be protected in line with AEWA requirements are not listed as huntable or have set hunting periods. See also above in para 1.

3. Please confirm the protection status under your country's national legislation of each population listed in the Excel file linked below. This list contains all the AEWA Table 1, Column A populations that are regularly occurring in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1).

Guidance on responding to this question:

1- Please click here and download the Excel file starting with your country's name.

(**Notice:** before clicking on this hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.)

2- Fill in the Excel template comprehensively;

3- Upload the completed Excel file as an attachment here. For uploading please click on the little blue icon below containing a paper clip.

I confirm that I have downloaded the Excel file with my country's name, filled it in as necessary and uploaded the completed file as an attachment to this question.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Norway_Q3_AEWA_NR_2021-2024_PopCoIA \(1\).xlsx](#)

4. Please confirm for each population, listed in the Excel file linked below, whether there is an open hunting season (birds and/or eggs) in your country. This list contains all the AEWA Table 1, Column A, category 2 or 3 with an asterisk or category 4 that are regularly occurring in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1).

Guidance: Open hunting season in the context of this inquiry means that the waterbird population is allowed to be hunted for a certain period in the year in accordance with the respective domestic legislation of the country. Some populations, even if huntable according to the legislation, in certain circumstances

may be subject to a year-round closed season for management reasons.

Guidance on responding to this question:

1- Please click here and download the Excel file starting with your country's name.

(**Notice:** before clicking on this hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.)

2- Fill in the Excel template comprehensively;

3- Upload the completed Excel file as an attachment here. For uploading please click on the little blue icon below containing a paper clip.

I confirm that I have downloaded the Excel file with my country's name, filled it in as necessary and uploaded the completed file as an attachment to this question.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

Norway_Q4_AEWA_NR_2021-2024_PopColA-Cat2_3_4.xlsx

5. Please confirm for each population, listed in the Excel file linked below, whether taking is regulated in your country. This list contains all the AEWA Table 1, Column B populations that are regularly occurring in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1).

Guidance on responding to this question:

1- Please click here and download the Excel file starting with your country's name.

(**Notice:** before clicking on this hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.)

2- Fill in the Excel template comprehensively;

3- Upload the completed Excel file as an attachment here. For uploading please click on the little blue icon below containing a paper clip.

I confirm that I have downloaded the Excel file with my country's name, filled it in as necessary and uploaded the completed file as an attachment to this question.

6. Please indicate which modes of taking are prohibited in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2(b); AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1)

One or more modes of taking have been prohibited

Please provide details to each mode of taking in the list below:

Snares

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Nature Diversity Act <https://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/2009-06-19-100>

Limes

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Animal welfare and ethical reasons

Hooks

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> See above under limes.

Live birds which are blind or mutilated used as decoys

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> See above under limes.

Tape recorders and other electronic devices

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> See above under limes.

Electrocuting devices

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> See above under limes.

Artificial light sources

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> See above under limes.

Mirrors and other dazzling devices

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> See above under limes.

Devices for illuminating targets

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> See above under limes.

Sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> See above under limes.

Explosives

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> See above under limes.

Nets

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> See above under limes.

Traps

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> See above under limes.

Poison

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> See above under limes. See para 25 of the wildlife act. EU regulation (REACH) is also applicable on the potential use of poison (e.g. against rats).

Poisoned or anaesthetic baits

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> See above under limes. See para 25 of the wildlife act.

Semi-automatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> See above under limes. See para 20 of the wildlife act.

Hunting from aircraft, motor vehicles, or boats driven at a speed exceeding 5 km p/h (18 km p/h on the open sea)

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> See above under limes. See para 21 of the wildlife act.

Other non-selective modes of taking

Yes, fully

Please specify which other non-selective modes of taking have been prohibited

>>> See under limes.

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

Wildlife act - General regulations on hunting and methods.

7. 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); AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1)

No

8. Has a review of enforcement of and compliance with the domestic legislation relevant for AEWA implementation, [in particular the legislation which caters for the obligations under paragraphs 2.1 and 4.1 of the AEWA Action Plan], been undertaken in your country after MOP8? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Actions 1.1(c) and 2.2(c))

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Present legislation covers all aspects of AEWA requirements except for common eider which still based on hunting reports and monitoring in between seasons still has a open season

Was a review undertaken before MOP8?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> No need as the legislation covers the requirements of AEWA.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> On hunting there is a regime of controls through inspectorate (rangers in the field). The same applies for reports on bag statistics, with threat of fines under failure to report (includes obligatory reporting of zero off take too).

9. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on National Legislation for the Protection of Species of Migratory Waterbirds and their Habitats?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What other guidance has been used instead?

>>> The Bern Convention requirements from 1979 was the founding basis for present day act and development of regulations. These are the same as AEWA requirements. On protection: the list of quarry species is revised every 5 years and can at that point adapt to any AEWA annex 1 changes.

4.2. Species Action and Management Plans

10. Please report on the progress of turning the International Single Species Action and Management Plans (ISSAP and ISSMP), as well as International Multi-species Action Plans (IMSAP), listed below, into National Action or Management Plans. If no action or management plan is listed below, this is because your country is not considered to be a Principal Range State for any species currently covered by an AEWA plan. In such a case, please proceed to the next question. (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.2; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 1.2 (d))

Please report on all listed ISSAP, ISSMP and IMSAP

Greylag Goose / *Anser anser*
National Plan for Greylag Goose / *Anser anser*

NP in development

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date
>>> Part of the EGMP process. Follow-up issues in Norway in progress.

Pink-footed Goose / *Anser brachyrhynchus*
National Plan for Pink-footed Goose / *Anser brachyrhynchus*

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place
>>> Norway follows the ISSAP and the EGMP process.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented
>>> All actions as requested by the EGMP.

Please rate the degree of current implementation of the plan taking into account the time schedule of the ISSAP

Full implementation - all actions are underway as per the time schedule of the ISSAP

Please provide details and reasons for the full implementation.
>>> Part of the EGMP.

Bean Goose / *Anser fabalis*
National Plan for Bean Goose / *Anser fabalis*

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place
>>> We implement the EGMP.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented
>>> Norwegian Institute for Nature Research coordinates research initiatives together with the Nord University. Mainly focus on mapping of population and satellite tagging map out migratory routes and key sites.

Please rate the degree of current implementation of the plan taking into account the time schedule of the ISSAP

Full implementation - all actions are underway as per the time schedule of the ISSAP

Please provide details and reasons for the full implementation.
>>> The small population is carefully monitored in collaboration with the EGMP ISSAP process.

Barnacle Goose / *Branta leucopsis*
National Plan for Barnacle Goose / *Branta leucopsis*

NP in development

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date

>>> Part of the EGMP process and ongoing development of national activities.

Long-tailed Duck / *Clangula hyemalis* **National Plan for Long-tailed Duck / *Clangula hyemalis***

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

>>> Norway attend the IWG on seaducks and follow the AP.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

>>> National monitoring both winter and breeding ongoing for many decades. A ban on hunting of the species implemented.

Please rate the degree of current implementation of the plan taking into account the time schedule of the ISSAP

Full implementation - all actions are underway as per the time schedule of the ISSAP

Please provide details and reasons for the full implementation.

>>> Norway takes part in the IWG and complies with the requests of the AP.

Tundra Swan / *Cygnus columbianus* **National Plan for Tundra Swan / *Cygnus columbianus***

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

>>> A very rare species in Norway.

Great Snipe / *Gallinago media* **National Plan for Great Snipe / *Gallinago media***

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

>>> A pretty common species in Norway and many studies conducted for the last 30 years. No particular actions deemed necessary beyond mapping out key sites for possible protection or general information on sites.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

>>> See above

Please rate the degree of current implementation of the plan taking into account the time schedule of the ISSAP

Moderate implementation - some of the actions are underway as per the time schedule of the ISSAP

Please provide details and reasons for the lower degree of implementation.

>>> Deemed to be a common species in Norway and focus areas are as described above.

Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa* **National Plan for Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa***

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

>>> Established as a special priority species in 2011. This results in protection of areas and increased monitoring and management of sites. National BirdLife partner involved in monitoring etc.

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

[Regulation for BTG](#) - Legal text regulation the BTG as a species for special protection.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

>>> See above

Please rate the degree of current implementation of the plan taking into account the time schedule of the ISSAP

Full implementation - all actions are underway as per the time schedule of the ISSAP

Please provide details and reasons for the full implementation.

>>> Activities are funded by NEA and the national status as a special protected species requires implementation of national actions.

Velvet Scoter / Melanitta fusca **National Plan for Velvet Scoter / Melanitta fusca**

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

>>> Norway takes part in the IWG and complies with the requests of the AP.

Please rate the degree of current implementation of the plan taking into account the time schedule of the ISSAP

Full implementation - all actions are underway as per the time schedule of the ISSAP

Please provide details and reasons for the full implementation.

>>> Norway takes part in the IWG and complies with the requests of the AP.

Eurasian Curlew / Numenius arquata **National Plan for Eurasian Curlew / Numenius arquata**

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

>>> Norway use the ISSAP as basis for national follow up.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

>>> Norway take part in the IWG. The species is mainly monitored and conservation is mainly through general protection/management of key sites.

Please rate the degree of current implementation of the plan taking into account the time schedule of the ISSAP

Advanced implementation - most of the actions are underway as per the time schedule of the ISSAP

Please provide details and reasons for the high degree of implementation.

>>> See above.

White-headed Duck / Oxyura leucocephala **National Plan for White-headed Duck / Oxyura leucocephala**

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

>>> Does not occur in Norway.

11. Has your country provided assistance for the coordination and implementation of International Species Action or Management Plans through funding of AEWA International Species Working and Expert Groups? (Resolution 7.5)

Yes

Please provide details, including amount of funds donated

>>> Annual EGMP funding

12. Has your country provided financial or in-kind assistance for the development of new International Species Action or Management Plans? (Resolution 7.5)

Yes

Please provide details, including amount of funds donated

>>> Relates to development of the EGMP and related APs.

13. Has your country been involved in the development and/or implementation of any flyway-scale projects to implement Single or Multi-Species Action Plans? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 1.2(f))

Yes

Please provide details on each of the respective projects and the target Species Action Plan
>>> Main funder of projects related to the LWfG- ISSAP from 2008-retirement of the AP in 2022 at MoP8.

Please explain the reasons

>>> Important collaborative work among each parties in the flyway of the Fennoscandian population of LWfG

14. Has a review and prioritization been undertaken in your country of the resources needed to develop national action plans in response to ISSAPs, implement those plans and coordinate their implementation? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 1.2(g))

Yes

When was this review and prioritization completed?

>>> Ongoing annual review and decisions follow our annual budgets. The demand by AEWA is ever increasing, and entails also demand on national investment as a consequence of more ISSAPs.

Has a corresponding national resource mobilization plan been established?

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> Annual budgets and annual decisions on prioritization to fund issues.

15. Does your country have in place or is your country developing a National Single Species Action Plan for any species/population for which an AEWA ISSAP has not been developed? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.2.2)

No

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

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing **the Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> See ISSAP and NSAP for LWfG. Coordinated by Norwegian Environment Agency.

4.3 Emergency Measures

20. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on identifying and tackling emergency situations for migratory waterbirds?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Knowledge of guidelines forms basis for national framework to tackle emergencies, with regional adaptations, cf emergency group entering into operation under such circumstances.

4.4 Re-establishments

21. 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 existing programs and therefore no need for register.

22. 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

>>> Generally regulated by national Nature Diversity Act. A separate guideline for reestablishment of reinforcement of species into the wild has been drafted autumn 2020. Focussing i.a. on genetics and legal requirements.

23. Has your country considered, developed or implemented re-establishment projects for any species/population listed on AEWA Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)

No

24. Has your country used the AEWA conservation Guidelines on the translocation of waterbirds for conservation purposes?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please explain

>>> Cf test of LWfG supplementation prior to MoP7 once. Thereafter abandoned due to risk of gene introgression and due to abnormal behaviour of the specimens.

4.5 Introductions

25. 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. Please clarify whether legislation applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

>>> National Biodiversity Act 2009 and Wildlife Act 1981. A new regulation on alien species from 1st January 2016 specifically regulates import and introduction of non-native species (i.e. always requires permits and a review of applications if any is received -usual conclusion is refusal). .

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

[Regulation on alien species](#) - Regulation for all import to Norway and all release into the wild of alien species

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> Norwegian Environment Agency approve and fund any activity related to this.

26. 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. Please clarify whether legislation applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

>>> Food and health authority regulations apply for zoos etc. Act of 2009, administered and enforced by the Food and health authority (www.mattilsynet.no). See also regulation on alien species above in para 24, which is also applicable to zoos and aquaria.

27. 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

>>> Not regarded as necessary as there are few problematic occurrences. The established population of Canada Geese is under ordinary hunting periods and not subject to an eradication program.

28. Has your country considered, developed or implemented programmes to control or eradicate other non-native species (in particular aquatic weeds and terrestrial predators) so as to prevent negative impacts on migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraphs 2.5.3 and 4.3.10 and Resolution 5.15)

Yes

Please list the non-native species for which relevant action has been undertaken

>>> Many species, of particular relevance is the ongoing activities against mink and raccoon dog. The state ranger conduct annually eradication of mink in key breeding sites for seabirds and can also be killed any time of the year. For the raccoon dog there is a standing order to remove any specimens at any time of the year. Systematic survey (camera traps) are used to monitor the situation and to alert.

Please provide further information for each relevant programme

>>> See above.

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

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> In development of Biodiv act 2009 and in obligatory review of applications for projects etc, and in establishment of draft new regulation on import of alien species.

4.6 Seabirds

The country has maritime territories and the AEWA seabird conservation priorities are relevant for the country:

Yes

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

[General info on seabirds in Norway](#) - Overview seabirds in Norway and activities.

30. Does your country have comprehensive data on seabird by-catch? (Resolution 7.6)

Partial Data

Please provide details (for example, but not limited to, the scale of by-catch and species affected), including references or attach a file, if available

>>> Projects to map bycatch in fisheries in domestic waters have been conducted. Norway also engages internationally through i.a CCALMR and ACAP on the same topic.

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

[General guidance on seabird bycatch](#) - Results from scientific monitoring of bycatch in fisheries and concluding guidance for the fisheries sector.

When and how do you plan to fill remaining data gaps?

>>> Ongoing issue. A new national seabird action plan in draft by NEA (2020) includes this topic. Final plan were issued by the Ministry of Climate and Environment in 2025.

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

[NAP seabirds](#)

31. Have you assessed the impact of by-catch by artisanal fisheries to AEWA-listed seabirds? (Resolution 7.6)

Not Applicable

Please explain the reasons.

>>> No artisanal fisheries, only commercial large scale.

32. Have you assessed the impact of artisanal/recreational fisheries on seabirds' prey? (Resolution 7.6)

Not Applicable

Please explain the reasons.

>>> See para 30.

33. 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

>>> Restrictions on where and when gillnet fishing can occur in specific key sites. All information acquired is used to mitigate and alter methods whenever possible, in close cooperation with fisheries sector. Light loggers used to uncover feeding areas etc when potential conflict areas are identified.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> See above.

34. Does your country have data on illegal killing and egg harvesting of AEWA-listed seabirds? (Resolution 7.6)

Yes

Please provide details, including references or attach a file, if available.

>>> No seabird (except cormorant) can be hunted in Norway. Collection of seabird eggs is also generally banned. In former times traditional collection was conducted for eider, puffin and gulls, but for the last decades only some collection of large seagull eggs has occurred. The high content of i.a. mercury in seabird eggs has also put people off from collecting as food and the health authorities has recommended people defraying from devouring such eggs.

35. Have you assessed the extent and impact of hunting, egg harvesting, and any illegal taking (of birds and/or eggs) on AEWA-listed seabirds? (Resolution 7.6)

- Extent of hunting
- Extent of egg harvesting
- Extent of illegal taking of birds
- Extent of illegal taking of eggs
- Impact of hunting
- Impact of egg harvesting
- Impact of illegal taking of birds
- Impact of illegal taking of eggs

Extent of hunting:

Yes

Please provide details, including reference or attach a file, if available.

>>> Continuous mapping and monitoring of hunting/harvesting species, also reviews on illegal taking, with professional recommendations and public hearing every 5th year

Extent of egg harvesting:

Yes

Please provide details, including reference or attach a file, if available.

>>> see above

Extent of illegal taking of birds:

Yes

Please provide details, including reference or attach a file, if available.

>>> see above

Extent of illegal taking of eggs:

Yes

Please provide details, including reference or attach a file, if available.

>>> see above

Impact of hunting:

Yes

Please provide details, including reference or attach a file, if available.

>>> see above

Impact of egg harvesting:

Yes

Please provide details, including reference or attach a file, if available.

>>> see above

Impact of illegal taking of birds:

Yes

Please provide details, including reference or attach a file, if available

>>> see above

Impact of illegal taking of eggs:

Yes

Please provide details, including reference or attach a file, if available.

>>> see above

36. Have you identified those seabird colonies at risk from invasive non-native species? (Resolution 7.6)

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> All seabird colonies are known, and all are monitored. If any problems arise, then remedial activities can be executed. This concern mainly mink and raccoon dog. Concerning weeds, there are no problems affecting seabirds in Norway. The increase of the invasive alien canadian oyster in the southern part of Norway may eventually cause harm to mussel eating species.

When and how do you plan to do that?

>>> Not deemed necessary under the present monitoring regime, cf para above.

37. Have you identified the key coastal and at-sea areas where responses to oil spills would be most urgently required in relation to the presence of AEWA-listed seabirds? (Resolution 7.6)

Yes

Please provide details, including reference or attach a file, if available.

>>> All informatioun on key sites and generally for all species in Norway is contained in the Nature Base. A portal that is available for government and municipal agencies. The data set is meant to be used whenever areas are treathened by e.g. oilspill. Action is launched according to national plans and guided by expert committe members that enter into force once emergencies have been identified.

Are AEWA seabirds and seabird sites adequately represented within existing oil spill response plans?

Yes

Please provide details, including references or attach a file, if available.

>>> All species of seabirds are included.

38. (Applicable only to countries bordering the North or Baltic Sea) Has your country undertaken a program of data-collection to validate models of population level impacts of offshore windfarms in the North and Baltic Seas on AEWA seabirds? (Resolution 7.6)

Yes

Please provide details, including references or attach a file, if available.

>>> A few offshore windfarms have been installed in domestic waters and several plans exist. Environmental agencies have warned against effects and conflicts for migrating and feeding seabirds. Continous collection of mapping of seabirds at sea and migration/radar studies at sea is ongoing and forms basis for any evaluation of EIAs.

39. Have you identified priority sites by filling gaps in the Critical Site Network for seabirds (breeding, non-breeding, pelagic and coastal areas)? (Resolution 7.6)

Yes

Please provide details, including references or attach a file, if available.

>>> Based on decades of seabird data collection both at sea and coastal areas. Cf present links and references in the SEAPOP program.

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

SEAPOP studies and monitoring - National seabird program for research and monitoring

Pressures and Responses

5. Habitat Conservation

5.1 Habitat Inventories

40. 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)

Yes

Please provide full reference, e.g. title, year, authors, etc. or a web link

>>> - IBA (National Birdlife Partner, Norwegian Ornithological Society).- National protection program + review of program 2019 (by the National Environment Agency)- The first 700 sites for the Emerald network established- Ramsar sites (64) (National Environment Agency)

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

BirdLife: IBA in Norway - BirdLife partner report as commissioned by NEA

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

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What has been used instead as a basis for the inventory?

>>> Incomplete overview because of inability to publicize by Government an NGO list. The national inventory beyond already established protected areas and Ramsar sites will be discussed at MoP8 and possible future process decided as part of mandate.

5.2. Conservation of Areas and Habitats

43. 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

Yes

Please give details as to where relevant information about these assessments have been published (either as publications or web-link).

>>> An ongoing exercise and mitigation activities are rolled out (e.g new protected sites, expansion or management issues). Many reports on effects of climate change on ecosystems and in relation to existing NR and need for more protected areas, some examples:

<http://www.miljodirektoratet.no/no/Publikasjoner/Publikasjoner-fra-DirNat/Annet/Nordisk-naturforvaltning-i-etandret-klima-Nordisk-ministerrad---dansk/>

<http://www.miljodirektoratet.no/Documents/publikasjoner/M93/M93.pdf>

<http://www.miljodirektoratet.no/Global/dokumenter/Arrangementer/Erik%20Framstad,%20NINA,%20Evaluerin g%20av%20norske%20verneomr%C3%A5der%20%C3%B8kologiske%20nettverk%20og%20klimaeffekter,%20Lista%20270813.pdf> <http://www.miljodirektoratet.no/no/Tema/klima/Klimaeffekter/Klimaeffekter-pa-landokosystem/> <http://www.miljodirektoratet.no/no/Publikasjoner/Publikasjoner-fra-DirNat/Annet/Klimaendringer-i-norsk-Arktis-konsekvenser-for-livet-i-nord-/>

<http://www.nina.no/Aktuelt/Nyhetsartikkel/ArticleId/3751>

<http://www.nina.no/Aktuelt/Nyhetsartikkel/ArticleId/3751>

For the national protected area network

Yes

Please give details as to where relevant information about these assessments have been published (either as publications or web-link).

>>> A new supplementary plan for i.a. Wetlands and bogs was published in 2019 and execution process with hearings etc has started i 2020 and still ongoing in 2021.

44. 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 2019-2027, Target 3.3)

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. (Sites of national importance excludes the sites already reported above as internationally important)
- 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

(sites recognized as having international importance for migratory waterbirds following criteria of, for instance, the AEWA Critical Site Network, the Ramsar Convention, the EU Birds Directive (SPAs), the Bern Convention Emerald Network, the BirdLife International's Important Bird Areas)

Total number

>>> 550

Number of internationally important sites under national protection designation

>>> 63

Area of international importance under national protection designation (ha)

>>> 909134

Please rate the effectiveness of the national protection designation

Moderate

Please provide details and reasons for the lower level of effectiveness.

>>> Not all key sites have been afforded national protection due to opposition from other sectors.

Internationally important protected sites with a management plan in place which is being implemented

Number of sites

>>> 63

Area (in ha)

>>> 909134

Please rate the effectiveness of the management measures

High

Please provide details and reasons for the high level of effectiveness.

>>> National management plan and review of all plans conducted over the last ten years, cf Ramsar-sites and update of RIS.

Internationally important sites with a management plan in place which is being implemented and includes management objectives related to maintaining or increasing the resilience of existing ecological networks, including resilience to climate change

Number of sites

>>> 63

Area (in ha)

>>> 90000

Please rate the effectiveness of the climate resilience measures

Low

Please provide details and reasons for the low level of effectiveness.

>>> Few measures yet to be taken.

All sites of national importance

Total number

>>> 1000

Total area (ha)

>>> 210000

Number of nationally important sites under national protection designation

>>> 3500

Area of national importance under national protection area designation

>>> 210000

Please rate the effectiveness of the national protection designation

Moderate

Area (in ha)

>>> 210000

Please rate the effectiveness of the management measures

Moderate

Please provide details and reasons for the lower level of effectiveness.

>>> Lack of funds to implement and revise the plans, but all sites should have an active plan.

Area (in ha)

>>> 0

Please rate the effectiveness of the climate resilience measures

Low

Please provide details and reasons for the low level of effectiveness.

>>> Overview of measures does not exist.

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

>>> Partly known, but no study implemented on needs.

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)

>>> All protected sites has its own management plan, produced, updated and executed by the local management authority (mostly the County Governor). On buffer zones: Does not exist around protected areas. Could be advisable for some sites, to increase the distance from eg hunting areas as shooting nearby can have a disturbing effect on protected sites. See www.ramsar.org for more info on international sites.

DESIGNATION GAP FILLING

Yes

Please provide full reference or a web link, as well as details concerning the process and the status of this strategy / plan

>>> IBA main conclusions and independent scientific consultants reviews.

Has it been implemented?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Partly implementation ongoing, cf supplementary protection plan from 2019.

MANAGEMENT GAP FILING

Being developed

Please provide starting date and expected date of finalisation

>>> Part of national white paper long term program.

46. Is the network of nationally and internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds

integrated into your country's water- and land-use policies and planning and decision-making processes? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 3.4)

Yes, fully

Please provide details

>>> By law always part of area planning and/or EIAs.

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

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What guidance has been used instead?

>>> Our own handbooks on management of sites. Any best practice advice (and wise use from Ramsar or AEWA will be used) included in our own guidance.

48. Has the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the AEWA area been accessed and used in your country? (Resolution 7.9)

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Followed our own process, with eg reviews of IBAs and national network of protected areas for eg wetland species and in some instances led to update of network.

50. Following MOP7, has your country been involved in the establishment of innovative, international, multi-stakeholder partnerships to guide the development and implementation of habitat management, creation and restoration projects in the wider environment? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 4.4(a))

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Regional restoration ongoing, includes 100 restored bogs last five years and ongoing further development of national plan to include other types of wetlands for restoration under the umbrella of UN decade of restoration 2021-2030.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 5.2. Conservation of Areas and Habitats

>>> These statistics are not as easy to give as it might look! This is due to the fact that you need to analyse the different protected areas, then differentiate between wetlands and other kinds of habitat (forest, mountainst etc). The data presented here originated from 2001 when a full study of this was commissioned. Nordic Wetland Conservation, Tema Nord 2004:506.

Pressures and Responses

6. Management of Human Activities

6.1. Hunting

51. Does the legislation of your country implement the principle of sustainable use of waterbirds, as envisaged in the AEWA Action Plan, taking into account the full geographical range of the waterbird populations concerned and their life history characteristics? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.2)

Yes

Please provide details on how this is achieved and reference to the relevant legislation

>>> Hunting period and species is revised every 5 years. Every species is analyzed in relation to sustainability and if there is a tradition for offtake. Any other topic such as an international action plans will of course also be included in the analysis. The draft new hunting period with species is then circulated on a public hearing, before the responses are evaluated and any adjustment is included. A decision on the new regulation is then posted on the national law pages.

52. Has your country phased out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.4; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 2.2(d))

Fully

When was lead shot use in wetlands banned?

>>> A general ban on the use of lead shot is stated in §17 of the regulation for hunting. However, in the paragraph different species is listed (non-waterbirds) for which lead shot may be used.

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

[Ban on use of lead shot](#) - §17 outlines which species can be shot with lead shots

What legislation is in place?

>>> The Act on Wildlife 1981 and accompanying regulation (link inserted above).

Who enforces this legislation?

>>> State Inspectorate rangers mainly.

Has assessment of compliance with the legislation been undertaken?

No

If appropriate, please explain the reasons for not doing this.

>>> Compliance mainly through information and random checks by rangers.

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

If appropriate, please explain the reasons for not doing this.

>>> Review or scale of problem in Norway not known. However the trade in lead shot as imported volumes is monitored.

53. Are there measures in your country to reduce/eliminate illegal taking? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.6; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 2.2(e))

Yes

How would you rate the effectiveness of the measures?

High

Please provide details and reasons for the high level of effectiveness.

>>> Police controls, customs control and field rangers ongoing activity, as well as NGOs/public alerts. Reason to believe that the situation is good as very few cases are reported. Norway has in 2019 reported on the program Illegal Killing of Birds (IKB) under the Bern Convention/CMS.

54. Is legally binding proficiency testing for hunters, including amongst other things bird identification, in place in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.8; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.2)

Yes

Please provide details and reference to the relevant legislation

>>> Training and teoretical course is mandatory before any canbody acquire a hunting licence.

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

Proficiency tests - Chapter 3 describes obligatory system for training and tests

55. Are best practice codes and standards for hunting in place in your country in support of enforcement of hunting laws and regulations? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.7; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.3)

Yes

What do these cover?

Club Affiliation

Emergency closure of hunting in cases of exceptionally unfavourable or endangering conditions

Please provide details on each item selected above

>>> A newsletter used to be published annually on i.a. these items. Now close collaboration with the national hunters association and the proficiency test cover such items.

Please rate the degree of application of these best practice codes and standards:

Very high (always applied)

Please provide details and reasons for the high degree of application

>>> Obligatory knowledge for all hunters.

Please rate the effectiveness of these best practice codes and standards in supporting enforcement of hunting laws and regulations:

High (very effective in supporting enforcement of hunting laws and regulations)

Please provide details and reasons for the high degree of effectiveness

>>> Few cases to the opposite and high degree of information channelled to the hunters.

56. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on sustainable harvest of migratory birds?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> As per EGMP ISSAPs and other ISSAPs.

6.2. Ecotourism

57. Is wetland- and waterbird-related ecotourism integrated into your country's national tourism development strategies or other relevant national strategies? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.2.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 2.5(c))

Yes

Please describe and provide details

>>> A national program for initiating use of wetlands for tourism purposes was conducted 2010-2015. Mainly through funding opportunities for establishing small companies, such as eco-guides and photo-tourism.

58. Are there existing ecotourism initiatives in your country specifically based on migratory waterbirds and their habitats? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.5)

Yes

Please describe how many initiatives are in place and provide details for each of them (add links to relevant online resources or attach other available materials)

>>> Unknown numbers. These are private enterprises. Probably some dozens.

Were any of the initiatives described above launched after 2018?

No

Please rank the degree to which these initiatives are designed to deliver both conservation and community benefits:

Medium

Please provide details

>>> Guides will deliever conservation issues and the operations creates local benefits.

Please rank the degree to which these dual benefits are being delivered in practice:

Medium

Please provide details and the reasons for successful delivery and barriers to fuller delivery

>>> Creates local jobs and inform visitors of local ecosystems and conservation initiatives.

Do you consider that any of these initiatives can serve as a strong model or an example for developing future ecotourism initiatives that beneficial for both waterbirds and local communities?

No

6.3. Other human activities

59. Have restrictions on use of lead fishing weights been introduced in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.12). When answering this question please also consider question 80 in chapter 7 - Research and monitoring.

No

If appropriate, please provide further details.

>>> Focus has mainly been on toxic shots and bullets. Fish gir weights not in focus yet, but is part of ongoing debate (2020) on update of REACH regulation.

60. 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; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 3.5)

Yes and being implemented

Does this legislation apply to the entire country or only to particular states/provinces thereof?

Entire country

Please provide details

>>> Separate legislation on EIA, plus general requirement in Nature Diversity Act.

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

[Nature Diversity Act](#) - §§ 8-12 states requirements towards all activities in the environment, with pre-cautionary principles and mitigation as examples of aproaches.

[SEA/EIA regulation](#) - Legal text outlining requirements for EIA.

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

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Obligatory SEA or EIA analysis of impacts on ia waterbirds of any construction activities or other activities.

Do the SEA/EIA processes include cumulative impact assessment?

No

Do the SEA/EIA processes include public participation?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Public hearing of all projects and public access to all results of SEA/EIA.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> Right of Access to decisions by Government, that can be complained on.

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

[Act on public access to documents](#) - Right to access public documents

61. Are there any other legal and/or administrative measures in your country to avoid, mitigate and compensate for adverse impacts of development activities on the sites of national and international importance for migratory birds? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 3.5)

Yes

Please describe each measure and provide details for each of them

>>> In addition to SEA/EIA, there are many sectoral acts which include environmental issues. Maybe the most important in addition to Nature Diversity Act is the water resources act and similar regulation aiming at conserving ecosystems (eg EU water framework directive).

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

[Water resource act](#) - ct regulating any activity along watercourses.

Please rank the effectiveness of these measures:

High

Please provide details and the reasons for the high effectiveness

>>> Well developed bureaucracy follow each act (e.g water resource agency) and there are strong sanctions for failure to comply.

62. 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; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 3.5(b))

Yes, all proposed projects

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?

Partially

Please describe the measures put in place

>>> If negative effects avoidance or relocation of industry/roads/wind energy parks/offshore wind/power lines (all kind of national important infrastructure) takes place. In cases where there`s no alternatives especially on new "green" energy, replacement areas of e.g wetland is used, as new protected areas.

63. Do you maintain a record of the cases of adverse impacts of development activities and other pressures on sites of national and international importance for migratory waterbirds in your country? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 3.5(a))

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> Not as such, but each case is well known at appropriate levels (municipally/applicant; county or government agency).

Estimated number of sites

>>> 3-4 areas under pressure.

Please list those sites with their names, central geographic coordinates and observed impacts.

>>> Stabbursnes, Finnmark county, powerline planned located in migration route for the Lesser white-fronted goose.

Lista wetlands system, Agder county, Large development plan for renewable energy

Nordre Øyeren, Akerhus county, regulation in water level

Evenes wetland system, Nordland county, expansion of military airfield and new infrastructure

Estimated number of sites avoided

>>> None

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

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What other guidance has been used instead?

>>> National guidance (partly based on AEWA and other MEAs guidance) and discussion with involved Parties.

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

65.1. 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?

Partially

Please provide details.

>>> A separate reporting system for only waterbirds is not in place. A continuously ongoing activity to mitigate known sites which causes problems, and for new sites of overhead lines etc mitigation or other solutions are actively sought.

65.2. Has 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?

Partially

Please provide details.

>>> Can be a requirement with some projects, depends i.a. on size.

65.3 If such studies, as described in the question above, have identified any risks, has every effort been made to ensure these are avoided?

Yes

Please provide details.

>>> Mainly through cancellation of draft projects or mitigation (e.g underground cabling).

65.4. Have the location, route and direction of new power lines been designated on the basis of national zoning maps?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Based on existing knowledge in national inventory.

65.5. 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 explained earlier, the EIA will uncover such cases and mitigation solutions is obligatory.

65.6. Are bird-safe designs in the construction of new power infrastructure, including measures designed to reduce electrocution and collisions being used in your country?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Available and used.

65.7. 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?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Landscape analysis conducted and mitigation implemented on most sites. Still ongoing activity to mitigate.

65.8. Where sections of existing power lines have been identified to cause relatively high levels of waterbird injury and/or mortality due to electrocution and/or collision, have they been modified as a matter of priority?

Yes

Please provide details.

>>> Ongoing Activity.

65.9. Is there in your country regular monitoring and evaluation of the impact of power lines on waterbird populations at the national scale?

Partial

Please provide details.

>>> Can be part of licencing of lines etc.

65.10. Is there in your country regular monitoring and evaluation 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?

>>> Can be part of licencing, cf para 64.9.

65.11. 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?

>>> Still many outstanding recommendations to be implemented. EIA or SEA are insufficient compared to res 5.11.

66. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on how to avoid or mitigate impact of electricity power grids on migratory birds in the African-Eurasian region?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> General guidelines now all known and incorporated in licencing activities and mitigation exercises.

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

67.1. 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?

Being developed

Please provide details.

>>> Ongoing activity. A national zoning map does not exist, while every case will be evaluated on the background of available information.

67.2. Have any international environmental guidelines, recommendations and criteria been followed in your country for impact assessment of renewable energy developments and the utilization of renewable energy sources?

Yes

Please describe which guidelines, recommendations and criteria have been followed.

>>> Partly from AEWA, CMS or others for Development of framework requirements.

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

Yes

Please share information and lessons learnt from the post-construction monitoring (attach files or add weblinks, if available)

>>> Obligatory requirement.

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

No

67.4. Where damage cannot be avoided or mitigated, has compensation for damages to biodiversity been provided?

Not applicable

Please explain

>>> Damage not known.

Operate wind farms in ways that minimise bird mortality, for example by introducing shortterm shutdowns during peak migration and minimising lighting in wind farms.

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Discussed, but not regularly in use due to lack of known sites.

Dismantling of wind turbines in existing installations, should waterbird mortality have an effect on the population status of a species and other mitigation measures have proved insufficient.

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Not known.

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.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> General mapping of all biodiversity and hotspots (continous process) forms basis for such Projects.

67.6. 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?

Not applicable

Please explain

>>> No ongoing biofuel programmes.

67.7. Have the measures contained in Resolution 5.16. been included in your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and relevant legislation?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Updated NBSAP reported to CBD.

68. Has your country used the following AEWA Conservation Guidelines - Renewable Energy Technologies and Migratory Species: Guidelines for Sustainable Deployment (Resolution 6.11)?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What other guidance has been used instead?

>>> Nationally produced guidance, which partially builds on e.g AEWA resolutions.

69. Is by-catch of waterbirds in fishing gear taking place in your country? (Resolution 3.8) (Please respond to this question only with respect to species, which are NOT considered seabirds. Seabird by-catch is dealt with in section 4.6 Seabirds)

Yes

Please provide details (incl. the scale of by-catch and species affected)

>>> Most recent report on knowledge status in 2011. Issue again to be evaluated regarding mitigation techniques and sites in new seabird action plan (published in 2021). Mostly gulls in mainly in gill net fishing gear known, but also in line fishing

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

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

No

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

No

70.3. Are there any steps undertaken to control or reduce the use of avicides in areas frequented by populations listed in Table 1 of the Agreement?

No

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

No

71. Has any project / initiative been implemented in your country that promotes the integration of cultural and provisioning ecosystem services of migratory waterbirds into policy and decision-making affecting them or their habitats? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.6)

No

Pressures and Responses

7. Research and Monitoring

72. Does your country have in place waterbird monitoring schemes for the AEWA species? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Actions 1.4(a) and 1.4(b))

Yes

Covering the breeding period

Guidance: Including pre- and post-breeding sites of concentration, such as moulting sites close to breeding areas

Fully [Guidance: Coverage is full when all waterbird species are covered by monitoring schemes that yield statistically robust estimates of breeding population size and trend at least once in every triennium.]

Please provide details.

>>> Government funded: BirdLife monitoring breeding birds program covering parts of the country NINA: Terrestrial monitoring (TOV-E) breeding birds program covering parts of the country. BirdLife Based on bird migration station monitoring NINA/SEAPOP: Seabird monitoring (www.seapop.no) of selected sites winter and breeding

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

[SEAPOP reports](#) - Annual reports from SEAPOP seabirds monitoring and research program

[BirdLife report 8-2020](#) - Link to BirdLife bird station monitoring in 2020

[BirdLife monitoring breeding birds](#) - Link to info on BirdLife program (now usurped by TOV-E)

[Terrestrial monitoring in Norway](#) - Overview and links to reports on nationwide monitoring

Is information on drivers of population trends also being collected? (Resolution 8.5; ref. document AEWA/MOP 8.27)

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Uncovering probable drivers are key part of the expensive research, i.e. why populations change is occurring. Could be destruction habitats, agri- and fishindustry, lack of food, environmental poisoning, disturbance, climate change - anyones guess here.

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

[Norwegian Institute for Nature research NINA articles, reports etc](#) - Links to reports etc, take your pick

Are demographic data (age and sex classes) also being collected? (Resolution 8.5; ref. document AEWA/MOP 8.27)

No

Covering the passage period

Partially

Please provide details. (incl. list the species covered OR not covered (whichever list is shorter))

>>> Permanent all year monitoring funded for two bird observatories. National program for citizen science covers many sites as indicated above.

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

[Citizen science through Threatened species unit](#) - Any species and any combination of sites and year can be searched

Is information on drivers of population trends also being collected?(Resolution 8.5; ref. document AEWA/MOP 8.27)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Only partly. These are complex issues, many-facetted and ongoing expensive research programs. Sectors like fisheries, agriculture and environment have their research institutes with similar research focus as drivers (e.g pollution, lack of food, sea temperature changes, climate changes and so on...)

Are demographic data (age and sex classes) also being collected? (Resolution 8.5; ref. document AEWA/MOP 8.27)

No

Covering the non-breeding/wintering period

Fully [Guidance: Coverage is full when all internationally and nationally important non-breeding/wintering sites are covered at least by one comprehensive annual count.]

Please provide details.

>>> BirdLife partner also produce numerous reports funded by the government on sites and monitoring. The Norwegian Biodiversity Information Centre unit and their citizen science collection of data is also important

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

[Winter monitoring program](#) - Annual winter monitoring program reports can be found here

Is information on drivers of population trends also being collected? (Resolution 8.5; ref. document AEWA/MOP 8.27)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Partly, see above under para on passage period.

Are demographic data (age and sex classes) also being collected? (Resolution 8.5; ref. document AEWA/MOP 8.27)

No

73. Have you undertaken after MOP8 a brief assessment of existing monitoring activities in your country against the priorities set out in document AEWA/MOP 8.27 in order to help identify ways in which they can best implement those recommendations? (Resolution 8.5)

No

74. Are data collected through the International Waterbird Census or other relevant monitoring schemes being actively used in your country to inform national-level implementation of AEWA? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 1.5(a))

Yes

Please provide details

>>> See above under SEAPOP.no and the annual IWC contributions. Flow of information used to amend program and start new initiatives. AEWA policies used as guidance when choices have to be made.

75. Has your country supported, technically or financially, through bilateral or multilateral initiatives, other Parties or Range States requiring assistance and support in designing appropriate monitoring schemes, developing their capacity and overall strengthening of waterbird monitoring and population data collection? (Resolutions 5.2 and 8.5)

Yes

Which country(ies) were supported?

>>> Irregular North Atlantic (UK, DK, SE, GL, IS). IWC directly supported in the period.

Please provide details

>>> Scientific collaboration on Exchange of data and techniques and funds.

76. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on waterbird monitoring?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What guidance has been used instead?

>>> No protocol, as own programme developed in coordination with other European countries and 'owned' by research institutions. These are coordinated with other European activities, cf www.SEAPOP.no

80. Has the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds been investigated in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.12). When answering this question please also consider question 59 in chapter 6. Management of human activities.

No

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

No

Please provide reason(s)

>>> Probably not a widespread practice to use these weights. Focus on regulation of all kinds of usage of pellets and weights.

Pressures and Responses

8. Education and Information

8.1. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

83. 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; Resolution 6.10)

Guidance: Such programmes should consist of a series of established, long-term communication activities, which are guided by clearly defined goals, target audiences and communication channels. A programme does not constitute a single, one-off communication activity, product or event. In other words, an established national programme to raise awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and about AEWA would ideally be a number of targeted communication activities which are guided by a communication plan and are backed by sufficient human and financial resources.

Yes, being implemented

Please describe the awareness programmes which have been developed. Please upload any relevant sample materials which have been developed and add contact details of a contact person for each programme.

>>> Government funding of visitor centers, including specific centers called wetland centers and e.g. UNESCO World Heritage Areas. The number of centers are on the rise and now counts 36, and 6 of these are specifically called wetland centers and for UNESCO sites (mostly wetlands). These are all visitor centers and has outreach activities through exhibits, guides/rangers etc. The NEA has issued a standard format outreach plan for i.a. the visitor centers, where i.a. topics covered are why and how to protect e.g. wetlands.

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

[Visitor Centers](#) - Overview visitor centers March 2021.

Does the programme specifically focus on AEWA and the provisions of its Action Plan?

No

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> Much more general in approach than solely a focus on AEWA issues.

84. Has a National AEWA Focal Point for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) been designated by your country? (Resolution 5.5; Resolution 6.10)

Yes

Is the National CEPA Focal Point from the government or non-governmental sector?

Government

Has the AEWA CEPA Focal Point begun coordinating national implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy?

No

Please explain reasons

>>> Mainly focused on emerging issues, such as requests from AEWA, Ramsar etc on outreach activities (incl World Wetland Day).

How can the cooperation between the appointed AEWA CEPA Focal Point and the Ramsar CEPA Focal Points be described?

They are the same person

87. 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 and/or towards priority CEPA activities in the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027? Please consider both national and international funding and different types of support provided. (Resolution 6.10)

Yes

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

International Funding and Support (through the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat)

>>> One off funding in 2020 to CMS for WMBD.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> Applicable to allocation of Government funds to mainly the visitor centers following applications.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 8.1. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

>>> Government funding of restoration of wetlands spurs media interest and publications.

Pressures and Responses

9. Implementation

88. Have you undertaken a national assessment of the resources needed for the delivery of the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.6.(b))

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> There is a generic approach to these issues, i.e not solely focussing on AEWA. Total funding of conservation activities, IAS, monitoring, restoration, conservation of threatened species etc etc etc etc is subject to overarching White Paper policy and subject to programmes or projects as approved annually and in dialogue with NEA. In summary these cover initiatives by AEWA.

89. Has your country provided resources to address the resource needs as identified in document AEWA/MOP 8.43, for enabling and strengthening the international-level coordination and delivery of the Strategic Plan? (Resolution 8.3)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Has not been on our agenda so far. Left to the AEWA Secretariat to pursue.

90. Has your country approached non-contracting party range states to encourage them to accede to the Agreement? (Resolution 3.10; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 5.2)

Report only on activities over the past triennium

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Has not been on our agenda so far. Left to the AEWA Secretariat to pursue.

91. 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 2019-2027, Action 5.3(b))

Guidance: Such mechanism can be a dedicated cross-institutional working group, involving representatives of the civil society and other relevant stakeholders, aimed at planning, coordinating and reporting the implementation of the Agreement in the country. Alternatively, the implementation of AEWA at national level can be coordinated as an extension of larger national coordination mechanisms for other MEAs, such as National Ramsar Committees or CBD NBSAPs coordination.

Yes, it is operational on a regular basis

Please provide details

>>> Coordination within Ministries. Sharing of information on initiatives within e.g. NEA and its NFPs on Ramsar, AEWA, CBD, IPBES etc.

Are priority capacity gaps addressed by the coordination mechanism?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Continuous process to identify and amend for annual work programme and funding processes.

Please rank the effectiveness of the national coordination mechanism for AEWA implementation:

Medium

Please provide details and the reasons for the lower effectiveness

>>> Prioritization of funds and activities as seen together with the broad picture of conservation, politics/policy and value for money/effects.

92. Have you undertaken a national assessment of the capacity needs for AEWA implementation? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.3.(e))

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Ongoing assessment and dialogue with relevant partners gives the broad picture of needs. Also includes any postings of offer to apply for Government funding.

94. Has your country concluded, or considered concluding, twinning schemes between sites with other countries, the sites of which share common migratory waterbirds or conservation issues? (Resolution 5.20)

Yes

Please provide details on each twinning arrangement

>>> Established through shared Ramsar sites with Sweden and Russia, and through bilateral cooperation (e.g. Russia-Norway) or aid programmes within the EU support scheme (several East European countries inside the EU).

95. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation coordinated and engaged with national processes contributing towards the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.4(a))

Yes

Please provide details

>>> In addition to Government policies there are regular coordination meetings in addition to daily contacts on different management levels (national, regional and local). On the local municipal level the national coordinator (NEA) regularly issues guidance/programmes and incentives (funding) to comply/encourage implementation of policies.

96. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation coordinated and engaged with national processes contributing towards the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and the assessment of achieving these goals? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.4(a))

Yes

Please provide details

>>> See para 89.

97. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation coordinated and engaged with national processes to implementation and assess the delivery of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024-2032? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.4(a))

Yes

Please provide details

>>> See para 89.

99. Are the AEWA priorities integrated into your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) and/or other similar national implementation mechanisms/processes for other international strategic plans and policies (Resolution 6.3; AEWA Strategic Plan, Targets 5.4 and 5.5)?

99.1 The new generation of NBSAPs related to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (as adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in December 2022)

Yes

Please provide details on which specific AEWA priorities, as per document AEWA/MOP 8.36, were integrated

>>> These are the same priorities as the national ones (cf Parliament White Paper) and specifically linked to AEWA as a follow up (there are many similar requests, e.g. CBD and FAO to be complied with). We refer to our updated NBSAPs contributed to the CBD.

99.2 The relevant Sustainable Development Goals

Yes

Please provide details on which specific AEWA priorities, as per document AEWA/MOP 8.36, were integrated

>>> Overarching national policies use goals as set by the SDGs. Norway also supports a number of global and national biodiversity/wetland conservation initiatives (UNEP, and bi-lateral).

99.3 The Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024-2032

Yes

Please provide details on which specific AEWA priorities, as per document AEWA/MOP 8.36, were integrated
>>> Same as above, e.g wetland conservation, solutions to linear obstacles, light pollution etc as part of sectoral activities (i.e not one single plan).

101. 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?

>>> Continued work in for instance BLG and similar coordinating WGs.

103. Has your country donated other funding or provided in-kind support to activities coordinated by the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat?

Yes

Please provide details, including amount of funds donated
>>> E.g. our funding of LWfG and EGMP work of the AEWA Secretariat.

104. Has your country prioritised and allocated a Junior Professional Officer (JPO) to the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat for Technical Committee support or for any other area of work? (Resolutions 7.11, 7.12, 8.11 and 8.12)

No and has not been prioritised

Please explain the reasons

>>> Did attempt, but little willingness to fund such a position.

105. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 6.21 on Resource mobilization for the implementation of AEWA.

105.2 Does your country's government have unpaid dues to the AEWA Trust Fund (annual assessed contributions to the Agreement's budget as approved by each session of the Meeting of the Parties)?

No

105.3 Has your country's government provided funding to support developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to meet their obligations under AEWA, and the implementation of the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa 2019-2027? Under this question please report for support provided outside of formal and established intergovernmental cooperation. For the latter, please refer to the next question 105.4.

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> NEA do not have an overview of this issue, governed by another ministry. Other examples: Norway funds wetland conservation programme in Myanmar with Ramsar as partner and is initiating a new programme with PRC. We also have an EU support programme for bilateral support with East European countries.

105.4 Does your country's government participate in any South-South, North-South or triangular cooperation to enhance financial and technical support for the successful implementation of AEWA activities?

Yes

Please describe each cooperation arrangement

>>> Relevant CAFF-AMB initiative, and see above on Myanmar and PRC.

105.5 Does your country's government use innovative financing mechanisms for implementing the AEWA Strategic Plan such as a (national) Migratory Waterbirds Fund?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Not established, but projects can be applied for.

105.6 Does the implementation of AEWA in your country benefit from synergies between biodiversity-related conventions at national level, amongst others, through information sharing on potential funding opportunities and sharing of financial resources such as the Desertification Fund, Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Fund, and the Global Environmental Facility?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Not known to NEA, albeit national policies/priorities is applicable also to synergies/collaboration with relevant funds etc.

Pressures and Responses

10. Climate Change

106. 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

>>> Concerns especially seabirds through the SEAPOP monitoring program. Results of nationwide monitoring programmes on habitats and species can be used to analyze when statistically significant and resources are allocated. New techniques will hugely improve the monitoring capacity (bioacoustics, eDNA, remote sensing) and can be of use for the interests of AEWA.

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

[SEAPOP monitoring](#) - Monitoring results seabirds

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 43 in Section 5, sub-section 5.2 investigates vulnerability of sites to climate change)

Planned

Please provide details

>>> In preparation a national priority for restoration of wetlands for wildlife and climate. To be published later in 2021.

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

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

>>> No specific assessment conducted on species, more on general assessment (eg. water temperature and prey abundance). See also SEAPOP regarding seabirds.

d. Review of relevant national conservation policies relevant to waterbirds and 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

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

[Dashboard national overviews bogs restored](#) - National overview restored bogs for wildlife and climate

[Restoration of bogs](#) - Restoration bogs 2016-until today described

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 44 in Section 5, sub-section 5.2 investigates national measures for increasing resilience of the ecological network for waterbirds to climate change).

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

>>> No specific actions related to waterbirds yet. Though see above on restoration.

f. Other undertaken or planned relevant activities.

No

107. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on measures needed to help waterbirds to adapt to climate change?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What other guidance has been used instead?
>> Plan is in process and will be discussed later this year.

Pressures and Responses

11. Avian Influenza

109. 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?

List challenges

>>> First occurrence in Norway noted autumn 2020. Main responsibility lies with health and food security authority (www.mattilsynet.no).

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

[Outbreak AI autumn 2020](#) - Description and guidance from food and health authority

List required further guidance or information

>>> Info on AEWA web site and/or link to e.g. CMS, FAO, OIE will be sufficient.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> Outbreak of AI in Norway 2020-21 and guidance to the public published by the food and health agency.

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

[AI in Norway](#) - Guidance from food and health agency

110. Does your country have in place surveillance and rapid testing programmes for HPAI of dead birds so as to inform: any enhancements to monitoring of the species populations (Resolutions 8.2 and 8.7) and site-related management and biosecurity measures as needed (Resolution 8.15)?

Yes

Has this information been submitted to international databases, e.g. the WOAAH WAHIS system <https://wahis.woah.org/#/home>, which strive to improve understanding of the epidemiology of the disease and its impacts across borders (as called for by the CMS/FAO Co-convened Scientific Task Force on Avian Influenza and Wild Birds: see paragraph 2.3.1.6 of the 2023 statement of the Scientific Task Force on Avian Influenza and Wild Birds on H5N1 high pathogenicity avian influenza in wild birds - unprecedented conservation impacts and urgent needs (available here)?

Yes (please clarify)

111. Has your country adapted/changed in the last triennium monitoring and assessment of those species affected by avian influenza, particularly HPAI H5N1 outbreaks, as well as other diseases, as the basis for potentially implementing emergency measures envisaged by paragraph 2.3 of the AEWA Action Plan? (Resolutions 8.2 and 8.7)

Yes

Did you report these data to the AEWA Secretariat or Wetlands International to allow population assessments for MOP9 to be made on the basis of most recent information on status?

Yes (Please provide details)

112. Have you established HPAI contingency plans nationally and at sites of significant importance to waterbirds, including coastal seabirds? (Resolution 8.15)

Yes, nationally

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 2021-2024 has been verified and the report has been approved for submission by the appropriate state institution in the country.

Date of submission

>>> 15.May 2025