



## 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**

>>> Ethiopia

## **Date of entry into force of AEWA in the Contracting Party**

>>> 01/02/2010

**List any reservations that the Contracting Party has made (if any) 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.**

>>> None

## 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

>>> Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority

Name and title of the head of institution

>>> Mr. Kumera Wakjira, Director General

Mailing address - Street and number

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### Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

Name and title of the NFP

>>> Mr. Kumera Wakjira, Director General

Affiliation (institution, department)

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

Name and title of the TC NFP

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Affiliation (institution, department)

>>> Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority

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**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 for AEWA Technical Committee (TC NFP) matters 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.

>>> Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society(EWNHS) which is a local conservation NGO and also a Bird life Partner in Ethiopia. Another institution is the Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute(EBI), a governmental institution.

# 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))**

Yes

**Please indicate the outcome of this review**

Relevant national legislation was fully in line with the Agreement text and its annexes

**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

>>> Hunting and trade of waterbirds is not applicable to many species of water birds in the country. Many waterbird species are prohibited by law for hunting and trade with regulation 163/2008. The personal, social, economic and cultural motives for hunting is also low. Hunting is mostly allowed for game birds that include ducks and snipes and terrestrial gamebirds, but the hunting and trade business do not usually exist.

**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.

Ethiopia\_Q3\_AEWA\_NR\_2021-2024\_PopCoLA\_.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.

[Ethiopia\\_Q4\\_AEWA\\_NR\\_2021-2024\\_PopCoIA-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.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Ethiopia\\_Q5\\_AEWA\\_NR\\_2021-2024\\_PopCoIB.xlsx](#)

**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

>>> Council of Ministers Regulation No 163/2008 adopted to provide for Wildlife development, conservation and utilization prohibits the use of snare made of wire, automatically shot gun , pitfall trench, net, enclosure, snare, poison or any such injurious methods or any self-loading weapon.

Limes

Yes, fully

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

>>> Council of Ministers Regulation No 163/2008 adopted to provide for Wildlife development, conservation and utilization prohibits the use of snare made of wire, automatically shot gun , pitfall trench, net, enclosure, snare, poison or any such injurious methods or any self-loading weapon.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[eth136632.pdf](#)

Hooks

Yes, fully

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

>>> Council of Ministers Regulation No 163/2008 adopted to provide for Wildlife development, conservation and utilization prohibits the use of snare made of wire, automatically shot gun , pitfall trench, net, enclosure, snare, poison or any such injurious methods or any self-loading weapon.

Live birds which are blind or mutilated used as decoys

Yes, fully

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

>>> Council of Ministers Regulation No 163/2008 adopted to provide for Wildlife development, conservation and utilization prohibits the use of snare made of wire, automatically shot gun , pitfall trench, net, enclosure, snare, poison or any such injurious methods or any self-loading weapon.

Tape recorders and other electronic devices

Yes, fully

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

>>> Council of Ministers Regulation No 163/2008 adopted to provide for Wildlife development, conservation and utilization prohibits the use of snare made of wire, automatically shot gun , pitfall trench, net, enclosure, snare, poison or any such injurious methods or any self-loading weapon.

Electrocuting devices

Yes, fully

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

>>> eventhough it was not well specified in the Council of Ministers legislation of 163/2008 the statement which explains the need for authorization of the licensing body for use any messile or projectile also includes the prohibition of hunting by electrocuting.

Artificial light sources

Yes, fully

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

>>> Council of Ministers Regulation No 163/2008 adopted to provide for Wildlife development, conservation and utilization prohibits to set fire or drive or surround any wildlife by fire and the statement which indicates except with respect to nocturnal animals , conduct hunting during darkness.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[eth136632.pdf](#)

Mirrors and other dazzling devices

Yes, fully

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

>>> Council of Ministers Regulation No 163/2008 adopted to provide for Wildlife development, conservation and utilization prohibits to set fire or drive or surround any wildlife by fire and the statement which indicates except with respect to nocturnal animals , conduct hunting during darkness.

Devices for illuminating targets

Yes, fully

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

Yes, fully

Explosives

Yes, fully

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

>>> Council of Ministers Regulation No 163/2008 adopted to provide for Wildlife development, conservation and utilization prohibits the use of any explosive projectile bomb or grenade

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[eth136632.pdf](#)

Nets

Yes, fully

Traps

Yes, fully

Poison

Yes, fully

Poisoned or anaesthetic baits

Yes, fully

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

>>> Council of Ministers Regulation No 163/2008

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[eth136632.pdf](#)

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

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[eth136632.pdf](#)

Other non-selective modes of taking

Yes, fully

**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)**

Not Relevant

**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

**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

#### **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**

**Ferruginous Duck / *Aythya nyroca***

**National Plan for Ferruginous Duck / *Aythya nyroca***

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

>>> The species is an uncommon palearctic migrant bird with small numbers and it is not a priority species for a national action plan.

**Shoebill / *Balaeniceps rex***  
**National Plan for Shoebill / *Balaeniceps rex***

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

>>> The Shoebill is found in the remote part of the country in Gambela National Park numbering from 50-100 birds which is very small in number and difficult to reach the area except with an air craft. With no prior information on the status of the bird in the area it is difficult to develop the national action plan and also the transboundary cooperation with other neighbouring range state of South Sudan is limited even to work together.

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

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

>>> Limitations in capacity and limited cooperation among sector institutions to work together for Specion Nation Action Plan Development.

**Northern Bald Ibis / *Geronticus eremita***  
**National Plan for Northern Bald Ibis / *Geronticus eremita***

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

>>> This is a very rare wintering bird numbring only a few individuals in the central highlands of Ethiopia. National Action Plan is not the country's priority.

**Black-winged Pratincole / *Glareola nordmanni***  
**National Plan for Black-winged Pratincole / *Glareola nordmanni***

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

>>> The bird is a very rare palearctic passage migrant in the Rift Vallyey of Ethiopia and it is not a priority species to develop a National Action Plan.

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

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

>>> Low capacity and limited cooperation and integration of sector institutions to develop national action plan.

**Maccoa Duck / *Oxyura maccoa***  
**National Plan for Maccoa Duck / *Oxyura maccoa***

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

>>> Low capacity and limited cooperation and integration of sector institutions to develop national action plan.

**Lesser Flamingo / *Phoeniconaias minor***  
**National Plan for Lesser Flamingo / *Phoeniconaias minor***

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

>>> Low capacity and limited cooperation and integration of sector institutions to develop national action plan. And also institutions working on bird conservation are almost nil.

**White-winged Flufftail / Sarothrura ayresi**  
**National Plan for White-winged Flufftail / Sarothrura ayresi**

NP in place and being implemented

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

Insufficient implementation - few of the actions are underway as per the time schedule of the plan

**Sociable Lapwing / Vanellus gregarius**  
**National Plan for Sociable Lapwing / Vanellus gregarius**

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

>>> There is an old record of the bird in the country and developing National Action Plan for this species is not a priority.

**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)**

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Limited capacity of human and financial resources.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Because of the limited financial and other resources the government does not support the development of New International Species Action Plan or Management plan.

**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))**

No

**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))**

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> There is a big challenge in the coordination and integration of sector institutions working in nature conservation to come together and create working group to review and prioritize resources needed to develop national action plans in response to ISSAPs.

**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.

No

## Ethiopia

### Black Crowned Crane / *Balearica pavonina*

**17. For those species in unfavourable conservation status for which no Species Action or Management Plans exist, but conservation or management guidance has been issued by the Technical Committee, please report on the implementation of recommended measures in your country. This list contains all the AEWA-listed species that are regularly occurring in your country with at least 1% of their respective population for which conservation or management guidance has been issued.**

**Have recommended conservation or management measures been implemented?**

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> There is a healthy population of the species in the country and the breeding and feeding habitats are also good. we have a regular monitoring of the species and its living habitats with no existing threat to implement management measures.

### African Skimmer / *Rynchops flavirostris*

**17. For those species in unfavourable conservation status for which no Species Action or Management Plans exist, but conservation or management guidance has been issued by the Technical Committee, please report on the implementation of recommended measures in your country. This list contains all the AEWA-listed species that are regularly occurring in your country with at least 1% of their respective population for which conservation or management guidance has been issued.**

**Have recommended conservation or management measures been implemented?**

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> This is a very rare and localized bird species which is not even seen and counted in our regular waterbird count period . It is not a priority species for management measures.

### African Comb Duck / *Sarkidiornis melanotos*

**17. For those species in unfavourable conservation status for which no Species Action or Management Plans exist, but conservation or management guidance has been issued by the Technical Committee, please report on the implementation of recommended measures in your country. This list contains all the AEWA-listed species that are regularly occurring in your country with at least 1% of their respective population for which conservation or management guidance has been issued.**

**Have recommended conservation or management measures been implemented?**

Yes

Please provide details

>>> There is a healthy population of the species in the country and the breeding and feeding habitats are also good. In our regular monitoring of the species and its living habitats there have not been existing threats to implement management measures.

## 4.3 Emergency Measures

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

Please indicate whether an emergency situation threatening waterbirds, such as botulism, chemical pollution, earthquake, extreme weather, fire, harmful algal bloom, infectious disease, introduction of alien species, lead poisoning, nuclear accident, oil spill, predation, volcanic activity, war or other emergency (please specify), has occurred in the country over the past triennium.

No emergency situation has occurred

**19. Are there any other emergency response measures, different from the ones applied in response to the emergency situations reported above, that were developed and are in place in your country so that they can be used in future in emergency cases?**

No

**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.

No

Please explain the reasons. What was used instead as a basis for dealing with emergency situations?  
>>> Strengthening the information exchange system at all levels from top to the ground level and when emergency occurs the experts are used to travel at site and investigate the cause of mortality and the the correction measures.

#### **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

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

No

**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.

No

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

>>> There is no any system established because of capacity limitations.

#### **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)**

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> There is a future plan to develop a legislation which prohibits the introduction into the environment of nonnative species.

**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)**

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Zoos and private collections are not priority issues in the country as we don't have many zoos and private collections that triggers the accidental escape of captive animals belonging to non-native species.

**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)**

Not applicable

Please explain

>>> We don't have any problem of non-native species in the country as there is strict control of the introduction from other sources abroad.

**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

>>> The most serious weed which is affecting most water bird habitats is Water Hyacinth which is expanding in major wetlands of the country. The government is now trying to eradicate this weed in three lakes of Tana, Zeway and Koka both manually and

Please provide further information for each relevant programme

>>> The three lakes Lakes Tana, Zeway and Koka are important water bird habitats seriously affected by nonnative weeds and 55,000ha of Lake Tana, 1,127ha of Lake Zeway and 2,284ha of Lake Koka wetland habitats require great attention from the government and international partners working on water bird conservation.

**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

>>> Our institution is an authoritative body which is responsible for any wildlife issues and people have visited our office recently to request for a licence to import bird from India as a pet but because we know the detrimental effects of introduction of non-native species as issued in the AEWA Conservation Guideline we rejected the request of the licence. The birds to be introduced were 60.

#### **4.6 Seabirds**

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

No

# 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

>>> The Important Bird Area (IBA) book which was published in 1996 by Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society (<http://datazone.birdlife.org/userfiles/file/IBAs/AfricaCntryPDFs/Ethiopia.pdf>) and A First Directory of Ethiopian Wetlands published in 2019 and Authors Prof. Abebe Getahun, Prof Brook Lemma, Prof. Seyoum Mengistu (<https://africa.wetlands.org/en/download/5026/>)

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Ethiopia.pdf](#)

**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.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> It was in 2019 when the A first Directory of the Ethiopian Wetlands book was published and as AEWA is a facilitator of the the Climate Resilient Flyway project which has been implemented in Ethiopia since 2016 and this book was an output of this project.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> Many of the nationally and internationally important wetland sites for water birds in the country have been well identified which are supporting the AEWA species in Table1..However their management is very poor which are degrading very fast and require urgent correction actions.

### 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**

No

**For the national protected area network**

No

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

### All sites of national importance

Total number

>>> 30

Total area (ha)

>>> 1000,000

Number of nationally important sites under national protection designation  
>>> 0

Area of national importance under national protection area designation  
>>> 0

Please rate the effectiveness of the national protection designation  
 Low

DESIGNATION GAP FILLING  
 No

MANAGEMENT GAP FILING  
 No

**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)**

No

**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

**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

**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

# 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)**

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> This is not relevant for the country as hunting is not an issue.

**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))**

Partially

When was lead shot use in wetlands partially banned?

>>> 2012

What legislation is in place?

>>> The legislation in place is the Environmental pollution proclamation which was adopted in 2002 and following that there are guidelines in treating pollutants to avoid public health risks and environmental hazards.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Proc. No. 300-2002 Environmental Pollution Control.pdf](#)

Who enforces this legislation?

>>> Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission

What proportion of the country's territory (or wetlands) is covered by the ban?

>>> 30%

Has your country introduced self-imposed and published timetable for banning fully the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Little attention is provided by the government to do this as the practice of using lead shot in wetlands rarely exists

Has assessment of compliance with the legislation been undertaken?

Yes

Please explain what was compliance with legislation found to be:

Good (almost full compliance)

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

>>> There is a plan to include in the legislation when the wildlife law is revised in the near future.

**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?

Low

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

>>> Weak law enforcement at all levels of the government structure

**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)**

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> There is little practice of legal hunting in Ethiopia and this has resulted in low attention of establishing legal binding proficiency testing for hunters.

**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?

Other (please specify)

>>> A code taking into consideration the rainfall distribution of the hunting area and the game bird breeding season.

Please provide details on each item selected above

>>> The rainfall distribution pattern of the country varies from one region to another and this is highly correlated with the availability of nesting materials and breeding habitat for the water birds. In this regard the Central highlands of the country have a hunting season from June to November and the Southern and Eastern parts of the country have hunting season from March to August.

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

High (almost always applied)

Please provide details and reasons for the high degree of application

>>> Hunting of Great and Common Snopes is the most frequently used hunting practice in the central highlands of Ethiopia. The hunting is conducted strictly from August to October.

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

Medium (effective to some extent in supporting enforcement of hunting laws and regulations)

**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.

No

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

>>> There has not been any legal hunting practice in this reporting period and the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on sustainable harvest of migratory birds was not used.

## 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))**

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Upto now the attention provided to wetland and water bird ecotourism was very though bird watching tourists visiting the country regularly visit the wetlands in watching water birds which have great potential the ecotourism. However, very recently the 10 year perspective development plan which considers the tourism aspect as one pillar take it as priority and it will have enough coverage in the Tourism Development Strategy.

**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)**

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> As low attention was given in the tourism sector with no proper institutional set up and such initiatives did not exist.

### 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.

>>> The practice of lead fishing does not exist as game bird hunting and water fowl hunting are not common practices.

**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, but not being implemented properly or at all

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of strong institutional set up and coordination for enforcement of the adopted legislation negatively affecting natural habitats of wildlife.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Proc No. 299-2002 Environmental Impact Assessment.pdf](#)

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

Only to particular states/provinces

Please provide details

>>> The working relations and coordinations between the Federal state and Regional States is very weak so that there are even many occasions the Regional states do not follow the hierarchy to adopt their own legislation based on their regional context.

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

Yes

Please provide details

>>> The law orders any project implemented near wetlands should consider the needs of water birds and their habitats. However, the law enforcement is very weak during implementation phase and they don't strictly follow all the requirements obtained from the EIA study.

Do the SEA/EIA processes include cumulative impact assessment?

No

Do the SEA/EIA processes include public participation?

No

Please provide details

>>> It is a contract deal between the owner of the project and the government institution which has the mandate to regulate the implementation of the EIA study. Public participation is very low.

**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)**

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> There is no legislation adopted.

**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

Please provide information on the outstanding cases

>>> At present wind farm development projects are expanding very fast in the country and EIAs are also conducted in the process of the development of these wind farm 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?

Yes

Please describe the measures put in place

>>> If wind farm development projects are found to harm the water birds they will be a possibility to stop the project. This has been done in one wild farm project at Debre Birhan wind farm in 2023 in which the project was found to harm the water birds and other terrestrial migratory birds and the project was cancelled.

**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))**

Yes

Number of sites

>>> 9

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

>>> Lakes Tana N 11° 36' 54.7" E 037° 22' 01.6" Invasive species of Water Hyacinth, overfishing, Pollution from Municipality Swerage, deforestation

Lake Chamo N 05° 05' 16.7" E 037° 03' 16.2" Invasive species of Lake of Water Hyacinth, Overfishing, Lake siltation from upsstream erosion

Lake Zeway N 07° 56' 50.7"E 38° 43' 44.1" Invasive species of Water Hyacinth, overfishing, Siltation, Lake Pollution from Mancipality waste, Farming surrounding the lake

Lake Koka N 08° 21' 55.1" E 38° 01' 13.7" Invasive species of Water Hyacinth, Overfishing, grazing, siltation, water abraction for irrigation and unplanned farming activities surrounding the lake.

Lake Awassa N07 °00' 58.4" E038 °27' 59.2" Pollution from Manucipality waste, Overfihing, farming practice surrounding the lake, human disturbace from water use for domestic purposes.

Lake Ashenge N 12° 35' 43.3 E39°31'03.0" Siltation, Lake pollution from Manucipality waste

Borkena wetland N10° 36' 55" E039° 54' 32.9" Overstocking of Livestock, habitat degradtion from extensive farming and human induced fire.

Gambela Swamp N 08°14' 58.6" E 034° 35' 31.1" Land grabbing for agriculture, deforestation over 90,000 hectares of forest destroyed, Grassland and forest ecosystems destroyed from frequent fire.

Berga wetland Central Geographic Coordinates: N 09° 16' 15.8" E038° 23' 26.9"

Farming, Heavy Grazing and Potable Water Development.

Number of sites avoided

>>> 1

Number of sites mitigated

>>> 2

Number of sites compensated

>>> 1

Please list those sites with their names, central geographic coordinates and the impacts that have been addressed.

>>> Berga Wetland N 09° 16' 15.8" E038° 23' 26.9" Farming, Heavy Grazing and Potable Water Development.

Lake Zeway N 07° 56' 50.7"E 38° 43' 44.1" Invasive species of Water Hyacinth, overfishing, Siltation, Lake Pollution from Mancipality waste, Farming surrounding the lake

Lake Koka N 08° 21' 55.1" E 38° 01' 13.7" Invasive species of Water Hyacinth, Overfishing, grazing, siltation, water abraction for irrigation and unplanned farming activities surrounding the lake.

Lake Awassa N07 °00' 58.4" E038 °27' 59.2" Pollution from Manucipality waste, Overfihing, farming practice surrounding the lake, human disturbace from water use for domestic purposes.

Number of sites

>>> 8

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

>>> Lakes Tana N 11° 36' 54.7" E 037° 22' 01.6" Invasive species of Water Hyacinth, overfishing, Pollution from

Manucipality Swerage, deforestation

Lake Chamo N 05° 05' 16.7" E 037° 03' 16.2" Invasive species of Lake of Water Hyacinth, Overfishing, Lake siltation from upsstream erosion

Lake Zeway N 07° 56' 50.7"E 38° 43' 44.1" Invasive species of Water Hyacinth, overfishing, Siltation, Lake Pollution from Mancipality waste, Farming surrounding the lake

Lake Koka N 08° 21' 55.1" E 38° 01' 13.7" Invasive species of Water Hyacinth, Overfishing, grazing, siltation, water abstraction for irrigation and unplanned farming activities surrounding the lake.

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Lake Ashenge N 12° 35' 43.3 E39°31'03.0" Siltation, Lake pollution from Manucipality waste

Borkena wetland N10° 36' 55" E039° 54' 32.9" Overstocking of Livestock, habitat degradtion from extensive farming and human induced fire.

Gambela Swamp N 08°14' 58.6" E 034° 35' 31.1" Land grabbing for agriculture, deforestation over 90,000 hectares of forest destroyed, Grassland and forest ecosystems destroyed from frequent fire.

#### **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

#### **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?

No

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?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> This was done for water birds in the Central Highlands of Ethiopia around Debre Birhan town.

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?

Not applicable

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

Not Applicable

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.

Not applicable

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?

No

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

>>> There is no strong law of enforcement.

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?

Partially

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?

No

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

No

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

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

**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.

No

**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?

No

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?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> This is dependent on the donor of the project . If the renewable energy developments are financed by the World Bank or African development Bank the hire International consulting firms and the the impact assessmnt is conducted based on the international standard.

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

No

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

No

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

>>> There is no any legal framework on the ground to support such kind of compensation activities.

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

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.

Not applicable

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.

No

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

>>> Biofuel production projects do not exist in the country. The main energy development projects of the government are geothermal, Wind Farms and hydropower energy production

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?

No

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

>>> There is limited institutional and sectoral capability and integration to implement such kind of activity.

**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?

>>> Renewable energy development is a strong policy by the government which has been as a good initiative in the Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy. But this has not taken into consideration the AEWA Conservation Guidelines.

**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)**

No

Please provide details

>>> This is not a problem in the country and not taken as a priority activity.

**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

Please explain the reasons

>>> It is not taken as a priority with other development agenda on the forefront.

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

Please explain the reasons

>>> Weak institutional set up and coordination of among different institutions is very weak.

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

Please explain the reasons

>>> weak institutional set up for implementation.

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

Please explain the reasons

>>> Weak institution arrangement for implementation.

**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

Please explain the reasons

>>> Institutional and human capacity are not well integrated to implement such type of projects.

# 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

No monitoring schemes in place

Please explain the reasons.

>>> Funding opportunities and expertise are very limited to cover all the breeding period monitoring scheme. We are conducting only one period scheme during the winter when wintering birds are visiting the country using the wetlands as staging and feeding grounds..

#### Covering the passage period

Fully [Guidance: Coverage is full when all internationally and nationally important sites for passage birds are comprehensively covered at least monthly in the passage period.]

Please provide details.

>>> The passage migrants and wintering birds such as the Northern Shovelers, Northern Pintail, Eurasian Teal, Common Pochard, white winged Black Terns, Ruffs, Sandpipers, Stints, Common Cranes, Caspian Terns, White Storks, Caspian and Pacific Golden Plovers are comprehensively covered once in a year during the the winter when concentration of all these speies of birds is high in January and February.

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

No

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

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Only small number of experts are participating in the data collection and some of them have limited capacity to collect such type of data in the field.

#### Covering the non-breeding/wintering period

Partially

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

>>> Common Crane, Ruff, Tringa species of Marsh Sand piper, Green Sand Piper, Common Sand Piper, Common Greenshank, wood Sand Piper and Spotted Redshank. Also the Charadrius species of Common Ringed Plover and Little Ringed Plover,. Other birds covering the wintering period are Calidris Spp. of Little Stint, Temminck's Stint and Dunlin.

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

Yes

Please provide details

>>> The drivers of population trends are those factors which are contributing to the fluctuation in the population size of water birds by negatively affecting the wintering and staging grounds of the water birds. This can be explained by man made and natural factors because of pollution, wetland reclamation, agriculture, introduction and expansion of Alien Invasive Species of Plants and the the aftermath of the climate change impacts.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Only small number of experts are participating in the data collection and some of them have limited

capacity to collect such type of data in the field.

**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

>>> The energy development in the country is growing fast and this must be aligned with the national legislation adopted and the international conventions the country ratified for the conservation of the wildlife in general and the migratory water birds in particular. The country is also a member of the CMS ETF Network. To achieve these goals we provide the water bird monitoring data to those who are deployed in energy development schemes such as the Ethiopian Electric Power (EEP) and their technical partners.

**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)**

Considering to provide support

Which country(ies) are being considered for support?

>>> Neighbouring countries such as Somalia, Djibouti, Eritrea or Sudan request us technical support on collecting waterbird population data we can support them. As to financial aspects the country does not have enough money to support the scheme. Unfortunately all the countries mentioned above are not parties to the Agreement.

Please provide details

>>> The country has long experience collecting water bird data and we have experts who have developed good skills of counting water birds and if the request arises from any of our neighboring countries we are willing to support from an expertise point of view.

**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.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> We have already started. But we need time to measure the progress of our effort.

**79. (Applicable to African Contracting Parties only) Were the periods of breeding and of pre-nuptial migration for all AEWA-listed species and their respective populations occurring on the territory of your country identified at national level? (Resolution 7.8)**

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)

>>> Lead fishing is not applicable in the country.

# 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.

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> The AEWA CEPA matters do not develop very well because of little financial and expertise capacity.

**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

>>> The AEWA CEPA Focal point is a new designation which does not exist previously and need time to go through the different documents dealing with the AEWA CEPA and create working relations with other partners in the country to develop the communication system on AEWA matters.

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

There is no cooperation

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> The country is not a party to Ramsar and the working relations between RAMSAR and AEWA matters in the country do not exist. But the country is trying to make some progress to be a party to Ramsar make efforts to develop proclamation for the sustainable use of wetlands in the country

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

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> The AEWA CEPA matters in the country as a whole is at its early stage of implementation and requires more time to develop the system of education and information.

**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)**

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> The financial and skilled man power of the country to deal with prior CEPA activities is at a low level to

support with funding and expertise.

**Field for additional information (optional)**

>>> The country is in need of the support of other partners both financial and expertise towards the implementation of the AEWA communication Strategy as it is in the category of the least developed countries and resource is a measure constraint.

## 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

>>> Because of the Covid-19 pandemic many activities related to the implementation of the AEWA strategic Action plan are lagging behind schedule in the country one such example is no assessment of the resources needed for the delivery of the AEWA strategic plan 2019-2027.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> There are some activities carried out since 2019 such as the Northern Bald Ibis State study on its wintering ground in the country and also resource mobilization to carry out activities related to the conservation of Berga wetland which is the breeding habitat of White-winged Flufftail. We also made an effort to mobilize fund to celebrate the 2021-2024 World Migratory Bird Day and we were successful to do that. But all these activities have been done without prior need assessment undertakings of the resources need to implement the AEWA Strategic Plan.

#### **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

>>> Many states which are neighbours of the country that did not accede to the agreement are under high political instability and it was difficult to consider as a priority action to approach them accede to the agreement.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> If situations allow in the coming years we have a plan to approach South Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea and Djibouti and provide information on the significance of accession to the agreement. especially with countries which share transboundary wetlands like South Sudan and Eritrea which are hotspots of biodiversity and need cooperation.

#### **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

>>> There have not been any institutions in the respective neighbouring countries to approach and establish a partnership with respect to the information exchange to encourage the accession of these countries to the agreement.

#### **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.

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> We have a coordination mechanism for implementation of AEWA with Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute which is responsible for implementation of NBSAP but requires further strengthening to have in place a strong national institutional setup for implementation of AEWA .

**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

>>> There was little time and capacity to assess the capacity need.

93.1. Cooperate in launching regional initiatives, particularly in Africa, to address the implementation of capacity priorities, linking to the African Initiative, including scientific collaboration as well as a “younger generations” component, and including provision for actions to be further informed through country-specific needs assessments.

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> There has been limited capacity of the country to launch such kind cooperation.

93.2. Establish procedures for ensuring continuity of succession and transfer of knowledge and skills, when there are changes in personnel responsible for AEWA national implementation.

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> We have limited financial and human capacities and also weak institutional collaborations to establish procedures for ensuring continuity of succession and transfer of knowledge and skills.

93.3. Hold regional or sub-regional preparatory meetings before each ordinary session of the MOP, in particular for African Range States, and for such meetings to include an enhanced capacity-building component targeting priority needs identified by the Parties concerned.

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> There has not been earlier joint efforts initiated to hold regional and sub-regional preparatory meetings before each ordinary session of the MOP.

**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

>>> There were earlier twinning scheme with South Sudan which share transboundary protected areas of Gambela National Park on the Ethiopian side and Boma National Park on the South Sudan side both countries having extensive wetland systems in these protected areas for the conservation AEWA water bird species and the country is considering to conclude this twinning scheme in the futures when situations like the security issues in both countries allow.

**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))**

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> There was no any significant initiative of national processes contributing to the Aichi Targets and the assessment of achieving these targets.

**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))**

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> There is no strong institutional set up to coordinate and engage with the national processes contributing towards the relevant SDGs and the assessment of achieving these goals and this ultimately also has an impact on the AEWA implementation.

**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))**

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> The NBSAB of the country is more generic dealing with biodiversity and people's livelihood and does not include the specific concerns of waterbird conservation and the AEWA priorities are not included.

**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)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> The NBSAB of the country is more generic dealing with biodiversity and people's livelihood and does not include the specific concerns of waterbird conservation and the AEWA priorities are not included.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[1281.docx](#)

99.2 The relevant Sustainable Development Goals

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Limitations of both human and financial resources

99.3 The Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024-2032

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Limitations of human and financial resources. Time was also another factor that any activity could not be done especially within this challenging time of Covid-19 pandemic with a lot unfavorable situations including a lot of movement restrictions until 2022.

99.4 The Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan 2016-2024

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Ethiopia is not a party to the Ramsar Convention.

99.5 Other international strategic plans and policies

Yes

Please name the other strategic planning processes

>>> There had been a drafting process of stand alone policy and regulation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and the AEWA priorities as part of scientific conservation efforts are mentioned in the draft policy.

Sustainable Development Goals

No

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

No

Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024-2032

No

Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan 2016-2024

No

**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?**

>>> By developing strong information exchange mechanisms among countries to fill their capacity gaps.

**102. Has your country donated funds to the AEWA Small Grants Fund over the past triennium? (Resolutions 7.1 and 8.3)**

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> The country have not established conservation funding venture to donate.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> The country is in the category of least developed countries and has financial limitations to donate as support to activities coordinated by the 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)**

Not Applicable: the country has no arrangement with the UN to provide JPOs

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

105.1 Did your country's government provide in the last triennium financial and/or in-kind resources to support national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of this Agreement, particularly those in line with the AEWA Strategic Plan including the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa, and in accordance with your national plans, priorities and programmes?

Yes

Please describe the resources provided

>>> Material and financial support for the Celebration of World Migratory Bird Day, Water Bird Monitoring program and for the implementation of the Single Species Action Plans of White-wing Flufftail and Northern Bald Ibis.

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

>>> The country is in the category of of least developed countries and rather need funding from other developed countries to meet its obligation under AEWA, and the implementation of the AEWA-POA 2019-2027.

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?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Upto now regional cooperations for the implemetation of the AEWA activities are not known.

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

>>> The country has limitations of human and financial resources and implementation of the AEWA strategic Action plan is only possible by funding from other partners.

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

>>> There was no formal request to get funding opportunities from the focal institution responsible for the implementation of AEWA.

**Optionally you can provide additional information on section 9. Implementation**

>>> The country had other means of funding from 2018--2020 from the German government for the implementation of the Climate Resilient Flyway (CRF) project which supported waterbird and wetland conservation in the Central Rift Valley Lakes.

## 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

Planned

Please provide details

>>> The country is one of the ten climate change prone countries and Climate change and related researches are very essential to address the issues influencing food security and the health of wetland ecosystem as wetland ecosystems are the basic components of the environment ensuring sustained livelihood for people and improving the wellbeing of migratory water birds.

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

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

Planned

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

Planned

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).

Planned

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

# 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

>>> If the large scale PPAI has occurred it is difficult for containment. Early warning emergency preparedness and response is poor. Weak collaboration and integration on field joint risk assessment and surveillance. To fill all the gaps in HPAI prevention the Veterinarians need to have training and awareness raising field data collection and identifying skills of waterbirds.

List required further guidance or information

>>> At the moment there is no further guidance or information needed.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> Avian Influenza issues have been dealt within the One Health program in the country which is commissioned by the involvement of relevant institutions as steering committee members it is highly organized working system led by the focal institution called Ethiopian Public Health Institute and this approach established good information exchange network to take appropriate action if disease incidence occurs or as an early warning system communication before the disease occurs. Regular monitoring and Surveillance has been carried out and there is sample collection jointly with Ministry of Agriculture, Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority the National Animal Health Diagnostic and Investigation Center in the Rift Valley Lakes.

### 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)?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> There is limited capacity for Rapid Test but a Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) Test is conducted.

### 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)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Because we have not faced any emergency of the HPAI H5N1 outbreak.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> We have no contingency plan but we have Multi-sectoral Preparedness and Response plan strategic document for HPAI which can accommodate many issues of the Avian Influenza.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> We have conducted Table Top Simulation exercise which tests the functionality of HPAI Strategic document in a given scenario of exercises.

### Optionally you can provide additional information on section 11. Avian Influenza

>>> Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority has established a long-term waterbird monitoring system of the wetlands found throughout the country and every January there is regular plan carrying out a field survey on the occurrence of disease condition of waterbirds.

## 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.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[CamScanner\\_02-04-2025\\_14.17.jpg](#)

#### Date of submission

>>> 13 May 2025