

Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2015-2017

The format for reports on the implementation of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) for the period 2015-2017 was approved at the 12th meeting of the Standing Committee (31 January – 01 February 2017, Paris, France). This format has been constructed following the AEWA Action Plan, the AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2018 and resolutions of the Meeting of the Parties (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. By Resolution 6.14 of the MOP the deadline for submission of National Reports to the 7th session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP7) was set at 180 days before the beginning of MOP7, which is scheduled to take place on 4 – 8 December 2018 in South Africa; therefore **the deadline for submission of National Reports is Wednesday 7 June 2018.**

The AEWA National Reports 2015-2017 will be compiled and submitted through the CMS Family Online National Reporting System, which is an online reporting tool for the whole CMS Family. 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.

To contact the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat please send your inquiries to: aewa.nr@unep-aewa.org

1. General Information

Name of reporting Contracting Party

> Sudan

Date of entry into force of AEWA in the Contracting Party

> 01.11.1999

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.

> 1/ Umjar Wetland area as Biosphere Reserved
> 2/ Red Sea shore as Birds Sanctuary

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

> Wildlife Conservation General Administration (WCGA)-Ministry of Tourism, Antiquities and Wildlife

Name and title of the head of institution

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> wildlife_sudan33@yahoo.com

Website

> none

Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

Name and title of the NFP

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Affiliation (institution, department)

> Wildlife Conservation General Administration

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> none

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

Name and title of the TC NFP
> SULIEMAN ALI HAKIM DALDOOM /Director of Internation affair

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> Wildlife Conservation General Administration (WCGA), Head of CITES Management Authority-Sudan

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> none

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

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> Wildlife Conservation General Administration

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Website

> none

Designated National Respondent (DNR) in charge of the compilation and submission of the AEWA National Report 2015-2017

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 2015-2017

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.

- > 1/ Sudanese Wildlife Society, p.o.b.6041-email,sudanwild@yahoo.com,mobile 0912165374, a non governmental organisation
- 2/ Sudanese Environmental society
- 3/ University of Khartoum
- 4/ University of Senar

Pressures and Responses

3. Species Conservation

3.1 Legal Measures

1. Please confirm whether all populations listed on AEWA Table 1, Column A which occur in your country are protected by your country's national legislation (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.1), in particular:

White-backed Duck / *Thalassornis leuconotus* / *leuconotus*, Eastern & Southern Africa / Column A / Category 2*

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Sudanese wildlife law 1987 -part 2/ General protection of protected animals in SUDAN

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Sudanese wildlife law 1987 -part 2/ General protection of protected animals in Sudan

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Sudanese wildlife law 1987 -part 2/ General protection of protected animals in Sudan

Egyptian Goose / *Alopochen aegyptiaca* / West Africa / Column A / Category 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> wildlife act 1987 prohibited in takes of eggs, young...

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> wildlife Act 1987 prohibited any change for nature water channels which affect the fish or birds

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> wildlife act 1987 prohibited in takes of eggs, young...in the trade process

2. Please confirm whether hunting of any populations listed under AEWA Table 1, Column 1, category 2 or 3 with an asterisk or category 4 is allowed in your country.

White-backed Duck / *Thalassornis leuconotus* / leuconotus, Eastern & Southern Africa / Column A / Category / 2*

Is there an open hunting season for White-backed Duck / *Thalassornis leuconotus* / leuconotus, Eastern & Southern Africa / Column A / Category / 2* ?

No

Please explain.

> there numbers and their behavior not allow the hunter to hunt the bird.

Lesser Flamingo / *Phoeniconaias minor* / Eastern Africa / Column A / Category / 4

Is there an open hunting season for Lesser Flamingo / *Phoeniconaias minor* / Eastern Africa / Column A / Category / 4 ?

No

Please explain.

> the conservation law and legislation is totally prohibited the birds hunting. According to the Sudan wildlife law (1987) the birds in table one. Due to their numbers and their habitat

Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa* / limosa, West-central Asia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa / Column A / Category / 4

Is there an open hunting season for Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa* / limosa, West-central Asia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa / Column A / Category / 4 ?

No

Please explain.

> 1/ It is not part of the species that should be put in permit
2/ Culturally the Sudanese not like the meat of such birds

Great Snipe / *Gallinago media* / Western Siberia & NE Europe/South-east Africa / Column A / Category / 4

Is there an open hunting season for Great Snipe / *Gallinago media* / Western Siberia & NE Europe/South-east Africa / Column A / Category / 4 ?

No

Please explain.

> 1/ It is not part of the species that should be put in permit
2/ Culturally the Sudanese not like the meat of such birds

Black-winged Pratincole / *Glareola nordmanni* / SE Europe & Western Asia/Southern Africa / Column A / Category / 4

Is there an open hunting season for Black-winged Pratincole / *Glareola nordmanni* / SE Europe & Western Asia/Southern Africa / Column A / Category / 4 ?

No

Please explain.

> Culturally the Sudanese not like the meat of such birds

3. Please confirm whether the taking of all populations listed on AEWA Table 1, Column B which occur in your country is regulated (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2), in particular:

Spur-winged Goose / *Plectropterus gambensis* / gambensis, West Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> In our country according to the law 1987 there no in take of any wild animals from the June up to October

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> illegal poaching by the local people

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Wildlife Act 1986 prohibited the intake of eggs

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

Please select from the list below.

Snares

Limes

Live birds which are blind or mutilated used as decoys

Tape recorders and other electronic devices

Electrocuting devices

Artificial light sources

Mirrors and other dazzling devices

Devices for illuminating targets

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

Explosives

Nets

Traps

Poison

Poisoned or anesthetic baits

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

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

Other non-selective modes of taking

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

.pdf - This is the Wildlife Act 1986 which prohibits certain hunting methods

Please specify

> According to Article 23 of wildlife act 1986, no chemicals, poisons or baits, explosives, recorded sounds to attract animals or birds, shot guns caliber 22

22

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and information on whether the prohibitions apply to the entire country or only to particular states/provinces thereof.

> Efforts are under way to update Sudan wildlife Act 1986 to include the implementation of AEWA, Biodiversity, Raptors, Soaring birds etc

5. Has your country granted exemptions from any of the above prohibitions in order to accommodate livelihoods uses? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2(b))

No

6. Were any exemptions granted to the prohibitions required by paragraphs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 of the AEWA Action Plan? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.3)

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

7. 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)?

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.

> we have anew wildlife Act 2018 waiting to pass by the Parliament

8. Has your country used the AEWA 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?

> Still we want our the Government to amendment the law of wildlife .We have used AEWA guideline as atool to amended the law

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 3.1. Legal Measures

> wildlife act 1986 gave strict regulations on the protection of birds and their habitat and any illegal take of birds their nests or even eggs

3.2. Species Action and Management Plans

10. 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

11. 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

> there was single areas and habitat for certain species in Eastern state needs protection specially the(lanner) Falco biarmicus

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 3.2. Single Species Action Plans

> If the Draft Wildlife Policy is Validated with a help from AEWA then I assure that migratory waterbirds will receive proper protection in the near future

3.3 Emergency Measures

12. 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.

Emergency situation has occurred

Please provide information on each emergency situation which occurred

Infectious disease

Indicate when the emergency situation took place

> in the year 2006 Avian influenza

Indicate where the emergency situation took place (including geographical coordinates)

> River Nile state, Khartoum State

If a waterbird site has been affected, indicate area of habitat impacted (in hectares)

> none

Have emergency response measures been implemented?

Yes

Please provide details

> early detection, early response, a clear control strategy, listing of infected areas, restricted area 5 kilometers around infected area, financial support and vaccination. A survey was carried to White Nile State to take samples from migratory Ducks. The report was negative .

Field for additional information (optionally, you can provide additional information on the emergency case)

> On 18 April 2006 Sudan officially reported cases of Avian Influenza in two states in three localities type H5. After sending the samples to Italy it was proved that its type H5N1. A strategy was set depending on OIE and FAO directives to combat the disease.

Chemical pollution

Indicate when the emergency situation took place

> During the winter season there is need for used of insecticide in schemes specially the irrigated areas ,as result of that many birds is affected by eating of insects

Indicate where the emergency situation took place (including geographical coordinates)

> Gazera state and White Nile State

13. 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

14. Has your country used the AEWA 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?

> no dangerous emergencies were reported apart from drought and floods

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 3.3. Emergency Measures

> The coming Wildlife Policy will give better concern for migratory waterbirds in emergency situations

3.4 Re-establishments

15. 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

> I am not Sure yet

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> absence of clear wildlife policy

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

No

18. Has your country used the AEWA 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?

> no extreme emergencies were reported

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 3.4. Re-establishments

> absence of clear wildlife policy

3.5 Introductions

19. 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.

> Wildlife Conservation Act 1986. Wildlife conservation administration Sudan

Environmental Protection act 2001-Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Physical Development-Higher council for environment and Natural Resources-secretariat General

Field for additional information (optional)

> agricultural and animal quarantine in the airport also control the introduction of any plant or animal without a permit. Sudan is also signatory to CITES since 1983. The Criminal act 1991 prevent the introduction of Water hyacinth into any part in the Nile

20. 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.

> wildlife bye law 2005-there is an article regarding the captive breeding of animals in zoos or at house. The regulations are very tough and strict requires registration, legal ownership of animals, in addition birth certificate is to be issued for any animal borned in captivity after legal ownership- since 2000

Field for additional information (optional)

> presently there are very few zoos owned by universities or some governmental institute, but these are under the supervision of game department.

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

Yes, and being implemented

Has consideration been given to waterbirds in the NAPIS?

Yes, fully

Field for additional information (optional)

> The national Biodiversity planning to support the implementation of CBD 2011- Strategic Plan in the republic of Sudan. The economic Valuation of Ecosystems and Biodiversity. Khartoum 2013 (UNDP, GEF).

22. 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

> This is because Sudan signed the AEWA thus migratory waterbirds receive adequate protection and their utilization is sustainable

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

No

24. 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.

No

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

> The wildlife act 1986 and CITES 1975 were very effective .

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 3.5. Introductions

> The existence of Agricultural Quarantines and animal Quarantines ensures the non- introduction of any non-native species without permit.

Pressures and Responses

4. Habitat Conservation

4.1 Habitat Inventories

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

Partially

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[map_of_protected_areas_in_sudan_in_green.jpg](#) - The map of Republic of Sudan with eight Protected Areas in green colour

Please describe the progress

> 1- Dinder National Park(DNP) was registered as Ramsar Site with more than 40 wetlands important to migratory waterfowls.

2-Radoum National Park (RNP) was registered as Ramsar Site

3-Steps are on the way to declare the Dams of Roserries, Sennar , Jebel Aulia as wetlands of international importance in addition to Lake Nubia, Lake Kundi and ,Lake Abyad

4-Khartoum Forest Bird Sanctuary declared since 1939

Field for additional information (optional)

> some areas are insecure , thus detailed information are not available e. g Lake Abyad

26. If your country has identified or is currently identifying the networks of sites of international and national importance, were the AEWA 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

> Roserries dam qualifies the international standard as wetland for at least three intra- migratory African bird species 1-white faced Whistling Duck

2-Black winged Stilt

3-CollaredPratincole

Field for additional information (optional)

> Anew dam is about to be erected on Seteit river in Eastern Sudan in addition to Merawe Dam established in 2010- they will create new habitats for migratory birds in Sudan

Optionally, you can provide additional information on section 4.1. Habitat Inventories

> Sudan with little sponsorship can organise annual surveys of water birds which will yeild extensive data due to huge water channels and extensive areas.

4.2. Conservation of Areas

27. 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

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

> For instance in the year 2010, characterised by severe drought in Dinder National Park, A couple of wells were dugged and water pumped and made available to migratory birds and mammals. In addition in cooperation with Civil Defense forces water was carried by vehicles to dry water pools and pumped there. According to management plan of the Park the water storage capacity was improved for many water pools .

For the national protected area network

Yes

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

> it was a report raised to police head quarter Sudan in 2010

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

Please report separately on internationally important sites, nationally important sites and buffer zones.

Reporting on designation and management of internationally important sites

Reporting on designation and management of nationally important sites

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

> 5

Total area (ha)

> 12000

Number of internationally important sites under national protection designation

> 8000

Area of international importance under national protection designation (ha)

> 6000

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

> 3

Area (in ha)

> 6000

Internationally important sites with management planning 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

> 3

Area (in ha)

> 8000

All sites of national importance

Total number

> 10

Total area (ha)

> 15000

Number of nationally important sites under national protection designation

> 7

Area of national importance under national protection area designation

> 4

Nationally important protected sites with management planning in place which is being implemented

Number of sites

> 3

Area (in ha)

> 12000

Nationally important sites with management planning in place which is being implemented and include management objectives related to maintaining or increasing the resilience of existing ecological networks, including resilience to climate change

Number of sites

> 3

Area (in ha)

> 13000

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)

> Dinder National Park wetlands

29. Has your country developed a national action plans for filling gaps in designation and/or management of internationally and nationally important sites? (Resolution 5.2)

DESIGNATION GAP FILLING

Yes

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

> national report of Dinder National Park 2016

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

Being developed

Please provide starting date and expected date of finalisation

> The biodiversity Resource Mobilization 2015-2020 has been completed, the Economic valuation of ecosystems and biodiversity 2013 has been completed, thus they will pave the way for biodiversity policy in Sudan .

31. Has your country used the AEWA 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.

Yes

Please provide details

> 1- management of species

2-management of human activities

3-education and information

4-sustainable use

5-improved communication

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

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

> we lack technical knowledge in this regard

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 4.2. Conservation of Areas

> due to the extensive area of the Sudan and presence of many water bodies and many protected areas many areas can be ranked as important bird areas.

Pressures and Responses

5. Management of Human Activities

5.1. Hunting

33. Does your country have an established system for the collection of harvest data, which covers the species listed in Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.3)

No

Please explain the reasons

> as result of huge area of the Sudan and lack of staff and well trains and experience we have no system covering harvest birds as general

Field for additional information (optional)

> The national or international hunters authorized by law to practice hunting are accompanied by a competent guide, who serves as knowledgeable person to identify species and submit a report to wildlife office.

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

No

Please explain the reasons and barriers to introduction of legislation

> we want technical help from AEWA technical committee

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

> this can be done with help from AEWA

Field for additional information (optional)

> ONLY RECENTLY THAT the lead shot were manufactured in Sudan, they used to be imported from abroad

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

Yes

How would you rate the effectiveness of the measures?

Moderate

Please provide details

> anti- poaching unit, check points on the gates of bigger towns, addition to that 1987 act prohibited the use of leads

Field for additional information (optional)

> illegal takes comes from higher officers who own four wheel drive vehicles specially in remote areas.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> this will be discussed with secretariat of AEWA

37. Has your country used the AEWA 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

> hunting will be carried by permits which gives definite quota accompanied by game scout who will write a

report about species and numbers hunted

Optionally, you can provide additional information on section 5.1. Hunting

> destructive hunting comes from rich Arab individuals who are resident in Sudan as Diplomats many cases were reported in the last few years.

5.2. Other human activities

38. 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 56 in chapter 6 - Research and monitoring.

No

If appropriate, please provide further details.

> An E.I.A. was carried out for Merawi Dam in 2001. Check Appendix H2 impact of the Dam on Wildlife (Wildlife habitats, wildlife observations, wildlife values, birds observed, mammals observed, checklist of birds of Merwe and Hamadab and Shiri Island) .More than 99 bird species were listede.g Egyptian goose, Egyptian vulture, Sandgrouse, Rock pigeons, Hoopoe, Green Bee eater. For Mammals 11 species were reportedeg. Dorcass Gazelle, Rock Hyrax, Cape Hare, Striped Hyena, Sand fox, Common Jackal, Sand Cat, . Impacts of the dam by creation of reservoir and flooding. The negative impacts will be by Power transmission lineroad construction will affect the habitats of Dorcass gazelles

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

Yes and being implemented

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

Entire country

Please provide details

> according to developments in different fields in Sudan there were number of environmental problems affecting frost, wetlands , due to that the country apply legislation to protect the natural recourse

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

Yes

Please provide details

> By environmental impact assessment we protect the effect of new schemes along the rivers. these meet the strategic environmental assessment

Do the SEA/EIA processes include public participation?

Yes

Please provide details

> New projects deals with community and private sectors needs more discussion , any dispute which may arise between them respect waterbirds can subjected to negotiation

Field for additional information (optional)

> The environmental impact assessment is necessary for any energy or agricultural projects in Sudan in accordance with environmental law of 2001> According to article 17-1-every person who desires to enter into any project that might affects the environment and natural resources shall present an environmental feasibility study signed by follow up c ommittee constituted by environmental council. according to article 17-2-the feasibility study of the project shall show the following (expected impact of proposed project upon the environment, the available alternatives of the proposed project, its impact on natural resources and non-renewable natural resources)

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

Yes, all proposed projects

Please provide information on the outstanding cases

> Amendments were done to killer line to be environmentally friendly in Sudan.

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

> the line was restructured to give adequate protection for migratory soaring birds

Field for additional information (optional)

> especially in Eastern Sudan new power projects. A good example is Rahad agricultural canal which was expected to affect the rainy season habitats of few rainy season migrant ungulates e.g Roan Antelope, Red fronted Gazelles and Ostrich. The path of the canal was changed to offer adequate protection to rainy season habitats of some ungulates in Dinder National Park

41. Has your country used the AEWA 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.

Yes

Please provide details

> environmental Act 2001 stated that any project should not detrimental to animals or to their habitats

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

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

Yes

Please provide details

> Sudan received notifications that we o payed the protection of soaring birds in the rift valley region. Also there is ministerial committee with member of all stockholder

42.2. 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.

> the idea needs more discussion at of ministerial level to become polices of the government because the effect power line its not seen as problems for the waterbirds

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

> this can be done with help from Soaring birds and bird council international

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

Partially

Please provide details.

> power lines stilt not consider a problem of water birds now or in the future ,because not in the line of power lines

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

Yes

Please provide details

> in the new projects of Eastern Sudan the power lines effects on Soaring birds was studied and will appear in

six months period

42.5. 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

42.6. 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

> for new lines this has been considered

42.7. 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

> results will appear soon. Yes it is clear around khartoum line ,and Madani Senar line

42.8. 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?

Partially

Please provide details.

> some place and line demarcated by baloon

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

No

42.11. 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?

> biodiversity policy was not yet completed

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

No

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

> a contact has been made with concerned ministry and they showed a positive reply which will appear soon after raising sanctions against sudan

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

44.1. Has a national sensitivity and zoning mapping to avoid overlap of renewable energy developments with areas of importance for migratory waterbirds been developed in your country?

Yes

Please provide details

> there is a map for migratory soaring birds any power lines should consider such maps

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

No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?
> efforts are underway to adopt such policies

44.4. 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?
> lack of enough budgets

44.5. Please indicate whether any of the following measures have been put in place to reduce the potential negative impact of terrestrial and marine windfarms on migratory waterbirds:

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

No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?
> this can be followed with technical help from AEWA

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

Yes

Please provide details

> they put under biodiversity but no details to waterbirds

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

No

Please provide details

> week cooperation between wildlife and fisheries departments

Field for additional information (optional)

> after preparation of new wildlife policy better intersect oral cooperation will be executed with fisheries department .

47. Has your country undertaken steps towards the adoption/application of measures to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds and combat Illegal Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing practices in the Agreement Area? (Resolution 3.8)

No

Please explain the reasons

> poor coordination between wildlife and sea fisheries after the update of Senganieb marine National Park and Dunganab marine National Park in the Red Sea

Field for additional information (optional)

> The development of management Plans of Marine National parks and improvement of awareness among local communities about sea birds.

48. 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).

48.2. 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?

Yes

Please provide details

> The spread of Desert locust do affect migratory pigeons , weavers and other birds of prey

48.3. 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?

Yes

Please provide details

> a workshop was organised in February 2015 on how to use agro-chemicals with least impact on Soaring birds-

48.4. 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

> efforts are underway to train workers

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 5.2. Other Human Activities

> Sudanese wildlife Society is looking after this field of migratory waterbirds and agro chemicals powerlines

Pressures and Responses

6. Research and Monitoring

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

Yes

Field for additional information (optional)

> A water bird census is conducted annually under the frame work of waterbirds program me, in cooperation with French Ministry of Environment. The absence of annual budget for waterbirds surveys is a big obstacle.

50. Has your country supported, technically or financially, other Parties or Range States in designing appropriate monitoring schemes and developing their capacity to collect reliable waterbird population data? (Resolution 5.2)

No

Please explain the reasons

> Even Sudan is facing many obstacles to carryout annual surveys of waterbirds, due to the lack of enough budgets, trained personnel and absence of clear policies towards waterbirds.

51. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines for a waterbird monitoring protocol?

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?

> The phenomenon of migration was not yet understood , no joint activities for the coming five years are clear, management of human activities are not very effective due to effects of climate change and intensification of agriculture to ensure food security.

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

No

Please explain the reasons.

> The strategy was not fully adopted due to the lack of budgets and trained personnels

53. List (or provide links to lists) of research related to waterbirds and their conservation that has been undertaken or results published in the past triennium (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.5)

> Wildlife administration and ONCFS (France) carried joint surveys in the period from 2010-2013, the results were published in OSTRICH magazine 2013

Field for additional information (optional)

> The knowledge about waterbirds in Sudan has many gaps need to be bridged with regular help from AEWA and Wetlands International and CMS

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

Yes

Nationally

Yes

Please provide details

> Sudan ratified the Convention on Biodiversity since 1995, prepared the action plan for valuating ecosystems values 2013

Internationally

Yes

Please provide details

> Joint projects with French Ministry of Environment to carry surveys of waterbirds from Cairo to Nimule in South Sudan Republic in the period from 2010 -2013

Field for additional information (optional)

> More than 81 bird species were recorded in Sudan in the period from 2010-2013

56. 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 38 in chapter 5 - 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)

> poor intersectoral cooperation

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 6. Research and Monitoring

> Fisheries department prepared fisheries policy in December 2012, if wildlife administration could finalize its wildlife policy with the help of AEWA we can ensure better conservation status for waterbirds in Sudan in the coming five years

Pressures and Responses

7. Education and Information

7.1. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

57. 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)

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.

> Public awareness raising programme at the moment covers significant inhabited areas. It aims at getting the support of local communities .

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

Yes

Field for additional information (optional)

> In2015-2016 wildlife with NGOS design program me in the White Nile State, Senar State,Northern Kordofan State aiming the local community, youth,pupils in and around places of waterbird about the important of the birds

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

Yes

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

Non-Governmental

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

Yes

Please provide details

> Ha direct contact with all stockholders on how work and put the plan in reality in sites

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

There is very close cooperation

Field for additional information (optional)

> One i concern with habitat and anther with use of habitat of waterbirds and how conserve the area to be used by all

59. 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

> Because the idea is new and the programme is designed in the last year

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

Yes

Please describe the activity/activities briefly and upload any sample materials, links or photos available related to the activity/event.

> 1-An open day at the police house on 10th of May 2015. Theater, songs and films about Migratory wild birds. The day was inaugurated by the Minister of Tourism and wildlife. Then on the next week an open day was organised by Sudanese wildlife society in cooperation with company of electricity distribution in Gerzira State

230 km South of Khartoum. Students from University of sennar participated in birds trips. In 2015, 2016, and 2017 workshops in different State were taken to put polices and the important of birds in live and stability of environment

61. Has your country provided funding and/or other support, as appropriate (e.g. expertise, network, skills and resources) towards the implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy? Please consider both national and international funding and different types of support provided. (Strategic Plan 2009- 2017, Objective 4, Target 4.1 and Resolution 3.10, Resolution 5.5)

No

Please explain the reasons

> the former focal point and technical focal point never done well in this very aspect.

Field for additional information (optional)

> During 2016-2017 WCGS with NGOS and universities applied survey cover most of old site and 6 new wet areas in different States with money covered by the government of Sudan

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

Not considered yet

Please provide details on the answer given above

> i do not know exactly the reason

Field for additional information (optional)

> There no real contact with regional centers and share of ideas

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> only one person was trained in South Africa in 2013

Field for additional information (optional)

> in the near future we will adopt such activities

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 7.1. AEWA Communication Strategy

> Direct communication in tribal ceremony is needed special in remote areas

Pressures and Responses

8. Implementation

64. Has your country approached non-contracting party range states to encourage them to accede to the Agreement? (Resolution 3.10)

Report only on activities over the past triennium

No

Please explain the reasons

> at individual levels only

Field for additional information (optional)

> In Sudan we have problem of how to work as one group to manege and serve the natural resource

65. Has your country supported/developed international co-operation projects for the implementation of the Agreement, according to the priorities outlined in the AEWA International Implementation Tasks (IIT) for the current triennium? (Resolution 6.13).

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 list the IIT projects (**see the full roster here**) to which grants have been provided or for which initiatives have been undertaken and briefly provide any relevant information

> Sudan signed a MOU with French Ministry of environment (ONCFS) in the period from 2009- 2013

wildlife WCGA signed aMOU with SUDIA (NGO) organization to developed and conserved the red sea marine national park and their community in 2016

Field for additional information (optional)

> The MOU of Sudan and ONCFS was sponsored by AEWA , Wetlands International

66. Does your country have in place a national coordination mechanism for implementation of AEWA, possibly linking to national coordination mechanisms for other biodiversity Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 5, Target 5.7)

Yes, it is operational on a regular basis

Please provide details

> Three bodies The wildlife Administration, University of Sennar and wildlife Research centre in addition to non-governmental bodies like Sudanese wildlife society worked together to census waterbirds in the period of 2010-2013 ,addition to SUDIA in 2016

Field for additional information (optional)

> with enough funding this cooperation can continue

67. 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

> With the Republic of Egypt, Republic of south Sudan

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

Yes

Please provide details

> our department has been a member for all activities concerning biodiversity or climate change adaptations

69. Are the AEWA priorities incorporated into your county's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) and other strategic planning processes (Resolution 6.3)?

69.1 NBSAP

Yes

Please provide details

> protection of habitat and important site

69.2 Other strategic planning processes

Yes

Please name the other strategic planning processes

> Sudan strategic planning 2017-2022

Please provide details

> 1/ plan for environment

2/ plan for local and remote areas development

70. Please report any activity undertaken to promote with the development agency of your country or other appropriate governmental body the relevance of AEWA implementation in the context of SDG-delivery and to stress the need to better integrate actions for waterbird and wetland conservation within relevant development projects (Resolution 6.15).

AEWA relevance for SDG implementation WAS promoted

Please provide details

> Sudanese environmental society for nominated important birds sites and SUDIA ecotourism in red sea ministry of environment to stop the use of insecticide in wet areas in irrigated areas

71. 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?

> training for wildlife officers in Naivasha Kenya and Mweka Tanzania as well as Republic of South Africa

72. Has your country donated funds to the AEWA Small Grants Fund over the past triennium? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 5, Target 5.4)

No

Please explain the reasons

> Sudan is a developing country itself suffering from international sanctions heavily

Field for additional information (optional)

> There is a big gap about waterbirds in Sudan international community should cooperate to bridge the gaps

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> Sudan is a developing country

Field for additional information (optional)

> Wildlife administration is very cooperative to any joint projects

74. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 6.21 on Resource mobilisation for the implementation of AEWA.

74.1 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

> cars for anti-poaching

material and equipment for census

74.2 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)?

Yes

How many annual contributions are outstanding?

> 200 EUR

When are they going to be settled?

> 2018

74.3 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 2012-2017? Under this question please report for support provided outside of formal and established intergovernmental cooperation. For the latter, please refer to the next question 74.4.

No

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 8. Implementation

> in this era Sudan needs to update its current 1986 legislation to implement AEWA, Wetlands, CMS. Sponsorship should come from UNEP for formulation of Sudan's wildlife policy 2016- 2017

Pressures and Responses

9. Climate Change

75. 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

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 27 in Section 4, sub-section 4.2 investigates vulnerability of sites to climate change)

Planned

Please provide details

> dams and river banks of both White and Blue niles

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

Planned

Please provide details

> about three observation towers were established inside Dinder National Park to improve vision and census of waterbirds, the height of the towers is 15 meters. The storage of certain wetlands was improved by deepening of some water pools inside Dinder national park since 2010.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Management plan of Dinder National Park Sudan 2006.pdf](#) - This is the management plan of Dinder National Park Sudan which hosts more than 40 big wetlands

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

Planned

Please provide details

> With help from FAO (Enhancement of capacities to conserve wildlife and sustainable development of protected areas in the Near east countries-May 2012) a document was prepared as Sudan Wildlife Policy - This is documents needs only 50000 Euros to organize the validation workshops in three states in addition to federal workshop in Khartoum. I was the National Coordinator for the project.

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 28 in Section 4, sub-section 4.2 investigates national measures for increasing resilience of the ecological network for waterbirds to climate change).

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

> this is because no wildlife policy, secondly no dedicated personnel were trained in this field in addition to lack of annual budget for surveys of waterburds

f. Other undertaken or planned relevant activities.

Yes

Please specify and provide details. Please provide references or weblinks to any such work so as to facilitate their use as potential case-studies to assist other Contracting Parties

> former a

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

Yes

Please provide details

> Important bird areas were listed, others were proposed, we need further budgets in the range of 50000 Euros every year so that to reduce other threats to migratory birds especially the use of pesticides and spread

of locust in months After October

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 9. Climate Change

> Wildlife conservation had a good experiment with French ministry of Environment with sponsor from Wetlands International and AEWA we filled a gap about waterbirds in Sudan and Republic of South Sudan and Egypt .If such Cooperation continued after preparation of Sudan Wildlife Policy and the amendment of the recent wildlife Act of 1986 to Include implementation of CMS, AEWA, Ramsar , Soaring birds , Raptors

Pressures and Responses

10. Avian Influenza

77. 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?

77.1 List challenges

- > 1-Financial support
- 2-compensation for affected people
- 3-vaccination
- 4-laboratory diagnosis-to upraise capacity of labs
- 5-promotion of veterinary capacities
- 6- rehabilitation of poultry sector

77.2 List required further guidance or information

- > technical support in disease and how spread
- symposium of the diseases most affected waterbirds species

77.3 Field for additional information (optional)

- > 1-no import of any wild birds into Sudan as from June 2017
- 2-No introduction of fertile eggs into the Sudan
- 3-prevention of hatching of wild birds eggs inside poultry hatcheries.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 10. Avian Influenza

- > Two visit were made to Diner Park and White Nile during 2015,2017
- a-diagnosis of the avian flu.
- b-the role of wild birds in the distribution of the disease
- c-sample collection
- d-precautionary measures
- e- economic importance of the disease
- f-extension and awareness roles

11. 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 2015-2017 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.

[AEWA National Report - Sudan_001.jpg](#) - Verified official scanned letter from AEWA focal point-Sudan

Date of submission

> 4/6/2018