AGREEMENT ON THE CONSERVATION OF AFRICAN-EURASIAN MIGRATORY WATERBIRDS

Doc: AEWA/MOP 5.12
Agenda item: 12
Original: English

Date: 17 April 2012

5th SESSION OF THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES

14 – 18 May 2012, La Rochelle, France

"Migratory waterbirds and people - sharing wetlands"

ANALYSIS OF AEWA NATIONAL REPORTS FOR THE TRIENNIUM 2009-2011

Prepared for the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat by the UNEP- World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)

Introduction

In accordance with Article V.1(c) of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA), each Party shall prepare to each ordinary session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP) a National Report on its implementation of the Agreement and submit that report to the Agreement Secretariat not later than 120 days before the session of the MOP. Therefore the deadline for submission of National Reports to the 5th Session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP5) was 14 January 2012.

The format for reports for the period 2009-2011 was approved at the 4th Session of the Meeting of the Parties (15-19 September 2008, Antananarivo, Madagascar) by Resolution 4.7. Further amendments were endorsed by the Standing Committee in August 2011 in accordance with operative paragraph 11 of Resolution 4.7. This format has been constructed following the AEWA Action Plan, the AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017 and Resolutions of the MOP.

The AEWA National Reports 2009-2011 were compiled and submitted through the CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS), which is an online reporting tool for the whole CMS Family. However, AEWA was the first of the CMS-related treaties to use the ORS for its reporting to MOP5. The CMS Family ORS was developed in 2010-2011 by the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in close collaboration with, and under the guidance of, the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat.

The reporting cycle to MOP5 was launched by the Secretariat in early July 2011 and access credentials to the ORS were provided to the Parties as of mid-October. Meanwhile, the Secretariat had pre-filled the National Reports of most Parties as much as possible on the basis of National Reports submitted to previous MOPs. The Parties had the task of verifying the pre-filled data and finalising their reports. Upon receipt of each National Report, the Secretariat performed a check for completeness and sent back a detailed request for additional information to be provided. Once re-submitted, the National Reports were considered as being final.

The majority of Parties submitted their reports after the deadline and the Secretariat continued accepting late submissions until six weeks later, i.e. by 23 February 2012. After this date, all submitted reports were analysed. By the cut-off date of 23 February, 43 National Reports or 69% of the due reports were submitted through the ORS. This is the highest submission rate achieved to date. One report was submitted after the cut-off date, increasing the overall submission rate to 71%; however, the information from this report was not included in the analysis.

The analysis of national reports for the triennium 2009-2011 was commissioned by the Secretariat to UNEP-WCMC in accordance with a detailed analysis matrix developed by the Secretariat and reviewed and approved by the Technical Committee. The draft of the analysis was reviewed and commented by the Secretariat and the Technical Committee. Results of this analysis were used in the compilation of the Report on the implementation of the AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017 (document AEWA/MOP 5.11).

Action requested from the Meeting of the Parties

The Meeting of the Parties is invited to note the Analysis of National Reports for the Triennium 2009-2011 and take its conclusions and recommendations into account in the decision-making process.

Analysis of AEWA National Reports for the Triennium 2009-2011

Prepared for the
UNEP/AEWA Secretariat

by the

United Nations Environment Programme
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April 2012

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ABOUT UNEP-WORLD CONSERVATION MONITORING CENTRE

The UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), based in Cambridge, UK, is the specialist biodiversity information and assessment centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), run cooperatively with WCMC, a UK charity. The Centre's mission is to evaluate and highlight the many values of biodiversity and put authoritative biodiversity knowledge at the centre of decision-making. Through the analysis and synthesis of global biodiversity knowledge the Centre provides authoritative, strategic and timely information for conventions, countries and organizations to use in the development and implementation of their policies and decisions.

The **UNEP-WCMC** provides objective and scientifically rigorous procedures and services. These include ecosystem assessments, support for the implementation of environmental agreements, global and regional biodiversity information, research on threats and impacts, and the development of future scenarios.

CITATION

UNEP-WCMC (2012). Analysis of AEWA National Reports for the Triennium 2009-2011. UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge, UK.

PREPARED FOR

UNEP/AEWA Secretariat, Bonn, Germany.

DISCLAIMER

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Executive Summary

The analysis of National Reports summarises the information provided by Parties to the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA) on their implementation of the Agreement over the triennium 2009-2011. The analysis highlights progress on the Strategic Plan targets and identifies priority areas where more effort and focus is needed.

National Reports were submitted using the new Online Reporting System (ORS), developed by UNEP-WCMC in close cooperation with the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat. Automated data capture has facilitated the production of a detailed and graphically-illustrated report; development of an analytical module would further automate this process in future. The 71% submission rate (44 out of 62 due reports) is the highest to date, in line with the increase seen each triennium since MOP2. Forty-three reports were submitted in the required format by the extended deadline (23 February 2012) and have therefore been included in this analysis.

The analysis indicates that progress is being made towards the implementation of a number of Strategic Plan targets and associated indicators, but that more work is needed in some areas. Three targets were fully achieved and an additional seven targets were partially fulfilled, indicating that Parties are actively taking action to safeguard waterbirds in line with the requirements of the Agreement.

However, three of the targets still require considerable work and progress towards the overall Goal of the Strategic Plan was limited, with localised extinctions recorded at the national level. These four areas of work—reducing extinctions and improving conservation status, legal protection for Column A species, Single Species Action Plans and implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy—should be considered priority areas for future action on the basis of the level of fulfilment of the targets. A number of additional priority recommendations have been identified for the consideration of the Parties to AEWA, as detailed in the Conclusions and Recommendations section of the analysis.

Furthermore, this analysis highlights that support is required to assist Parties in compiling their National Report information and in implementing the Agreement. Further assessment of the reporting questionnaire may be required to ensure that it is readily interpreted by Parties and that it focuses implementing bodies on priority tasks in support of the conservation and management of AEWA species.

I. Introduction

National Reports provide one of the best means available to assess the status of implementation of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA) and help to guide decisions on current and future strategic priorities. The present document provides an analysis of the National Reports submitted by Parties prior to the fifth Meeting of the Parties to AEWA (MOP5) in the context of the targets set out in the Strategic Plan 2009-2017, the AEWA Action Plan and decisions of previous MOPs.

The Strategic Plan 2009-2017, adopted at MOP4 in 2008, highlights the overall goal of the Agreement: to maintain or to restore migratory waterbird species and their populations at a favourable conservation status throughout their flyways, through the implementation of five main objectives and associated targets for the period 2009 to 2017. The objectives focus on *Favourable Conservation Status, Sustainable Use, Increased Knowledge, Improved Communication* and *Improved Cooperation*; corresponding targets and measurable indicators were developed to monitor progress towards implementation. Progress on those targets for which National Reports provide a means for verification is highlighted throughout the document.

This analysis follows the general structure of the National Reports, with the exception of the sections on adherence to AEWA Conservation Guidelines, which are discussed together at the end.

Online reporting

A new Online Reporting System (ORS), developed by UNEP-WCMC in partnership with the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat and replacing the previously used paper-based format for National Reports, was approved by MOP4 in 2008 and introduced in 2011. All National Reports for the MOP5 reporting cycle were submitted using the online reporting format[1]. Following submission of National Reports, the data were extracted, compiled and synthesised for this analysis. In future reporting cycles, Parties will be able to retrieve their previous responses so that reporting will be more streamlined over time. If online reporting is adopted by CMS and all its daughter agreements, it is hoped that questions could be shared across agreements in order to reduce the reporting burden on Parties.

In addition, it is also hoped that this system can be built upon and improved to include, for example, an analytical tool to facilitate the process of national reporting as well as analysis. An analytical tool would allow Parties to conduct sophisticated analyses and view graphical representations of the data contained in National Reports. These could include analyses by Party (e.g. quickly summarising information across all the species-specific data submitted by each Party) as well as longitudinal analyses summarising information across Parties, but could also include additional types of analysis depending on the needs of the Agreement. For instance, an analytical module could allow for regional analyses to be conducted in order to visualise trends across Africa or Eurasia. With further development, the ORS could also serve as a centralised, searchable resource for country-specific data on species status within countries, on-going AEWA research projects, and other information relevant to AEWA implementation.

[1] Details of the online reporting format can be found here: www.unep-aewa.org/documents/national_report_format.htm

Overview of report submission rate

Article V.1(c) of the AEWA text requires each Contracting Party to prepare a National Report on its implementation of the Agreement prior to each ordinary session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP). The original deadline for submitting National Reports for the 2009-2011 triennium was 14 January 2012, but submissions received up to 23 February were accepted and included within the analysis. In total, 43 reports [2] were received in the required format by this cut off date, representing approximately 69% of the 62 AEWA Contracting Parties from which National Reports were due [3]. This submission rate is an improvement upon the submission rates for the previous two MOPs (Figure 1.1). One additional report in the required format was received after the cut off date from Libya, increasing the overall submission rate to 71% [4]. Throughout this analysis, percentages are provided both out of the total 'respondents/reporting Parties', referring to the 43 Parties whose reports were included in the analysis, and out of the total 'Contracting Parties', referring to the 62 Parties from which National Reports were due.

Details of Parties that submitted reports in time for the analysis, reports that have been received either late or not in the required format, and those from which reports have not yet been received are provided below and in Figure 1.2.

AEWA Parties that provided National Reports in the required format (as of 23 February 2012) (43; 69% of due reports):

Africa (9; 36% of due reports): Algeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Senegal, South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania (hereafter referred to as Tanzania) and Uganda.

Eurasia (34; 92% of due reports): Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (hereafter referred to as FYR Macedonia), Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Republic of Moldova (hereafter referred to as

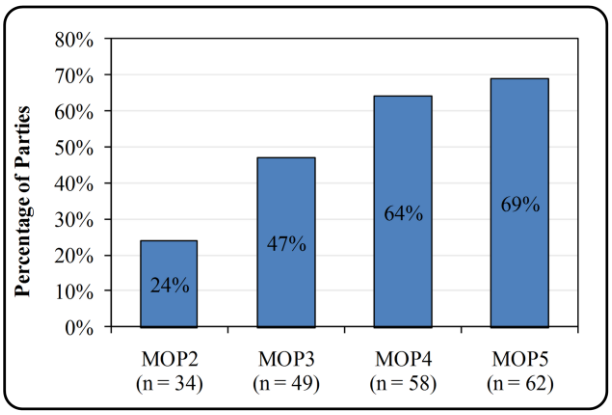


Figure 1.1. National report submission rate over time. With the exception of MOP2 where no synthesis report was prepared, values represent reports received in time for the synthesis report compiled before each MOP out of the total reports due.

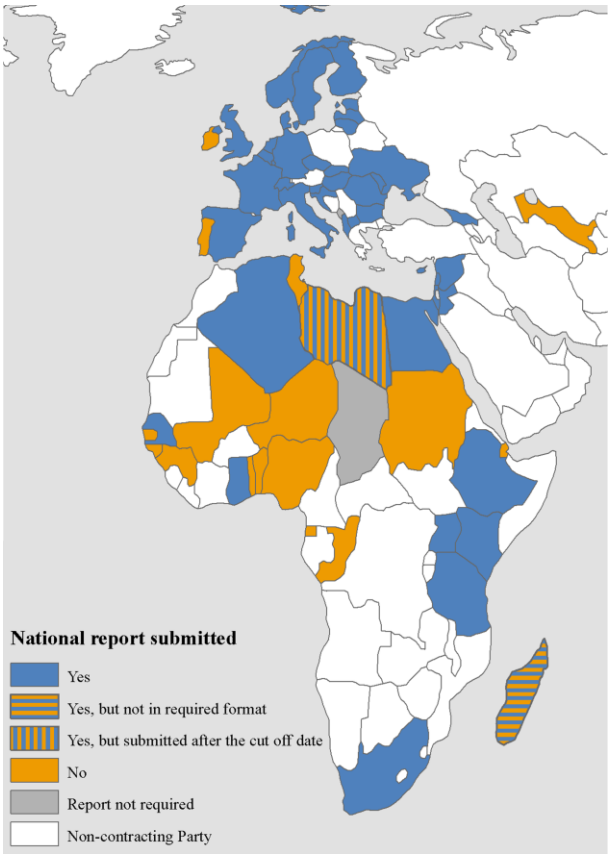


Figure 1.2. Contracting Parties to AEWA that submitted a National Report to MOP5 in the required format by 23rd February 2012 and were therefore included in this analysis.

[2] In addition, Madagascar submitted a report that was not in the required format and was not included in this analysis.

[3] Due to the reporting of the individual EU Member States, the European Commission was not required to report on behalf of the European Union; Chad and Montenegro acceded only two months before the reporting deadline and therefore were not required to submit a report.

[4] All submitted national reports can be seen here: http://www.unep-aewa.org/meetings/en/mop/mop5_docs/mop5_nreporting.htm

Moldova), Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic (hereafter referred to as Syria), Ukraine, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (hereafter referred to as the United Kingdom).

AEWA Parties that provided due National Reports that were not in the required format (as of 23 February 2012) and were therefore not included in this analysis (1; 2% of due reports):

Africa: (1; 4% of due reports): Madagascar.

AEWA Parties that provided due National Reports after 23 February 2012 and were not included in this analysis (1; 2% of due reports):

Africa: (1; 4% of due reports): Libya.

AEWA Parties that have not provided due National Reports (as of 2 April 2012) (18; 29% of due reports): (*number of consecutive MOPs to which Parties have not submitted National Reports in brackets, where this is >1*)

Africa (14; 56% of due reports): Benin (4), Congo, Djibouti (3), Equatorial-Guinea (4), Gambia (4), Guinea (4), Guinea-Bissau (2), Mali, Mauritius, Niger (4), Nigeria (3), Sudan, Togo and Tunisia.

Eurasia (3; 8% of due reports): Ireland (2), Portugal (3), Uzbekistan.

AEWA Parties that were not required to submit a National Report (3):

Africa (1): Chad.

Eurasia (2): Montenegro, the European Union.

II. Species Status

Parties were asked to report on the AEWA Table 1 categorisation, legal status, population status and trend, and National Red List threat status of AEWA species occurring in their country.

The species status was analysed for native species and for species native for at least part of their annual cycle (but introduced populations or populations of feral or domesticated origin also occur). Three Parties (Jordan, Kenya and Tanzania) were excluded from the analysis of species status due to incomplete responses in this section of the National Report. The United Kingdom was also excluded since it is in the process of updating its species status data; this information was communicated to the Secretariat.

2.1 Legal Protection

Strategic Plan Target 1.1
Full legal protection is provided to all Column A species

Indicator:
All CPs have adopted national legislation protecting all Column A

Thirty-nine Parties provided information on the national categorisation of species (Column A, B and C) within Table 1 of the AEWA Agreement Text (Figure 2.2). An overview of the proportion of Columns A, B and C species fully protected by Party is provided in Table 2.1. Full protection for Column A species corresponds to all measures as per paragraph 2.1.1 of the AEWA Action Plan in place. Full protection for Column B and C species corresponds to all measures as per paragraph 2.1.2, or more, of the AEWA Action Plan in place.

Ten Parties reported full protection for all Column A species, with a further 15 Parties indicating full protection is in place for between 76-99% of Column A species (Figure 2.1.a). Increased legal protection across Parties is needed before Target 1.1 can be achieved.

Five Parties noted that all Column B species are fully protected (Figure 2.1.b) and five Parties reported granting the same, or higher, protection to Column C species as afforded to Column B species (Figure 2.1.c). The level of legal protection in place (fully, partially, no protection, no information) by Party is detailed in Figures 2.3a-c for Column A, B and C species, respectively.

It is important to note that for a number of species, the categorisation (Column A, B or C) selected by a Party did not correspond with the categorisation in the AEWA Table 1, with some Parties providing multiple categories for a species with a single category in Table 1. In future, it might assist Parties if the relevant category were provided to them within the Online Reporting System, so that they could easily identify those species that are Column A, B and C and could then respond appropriately to the relevant questions on legal requirements.

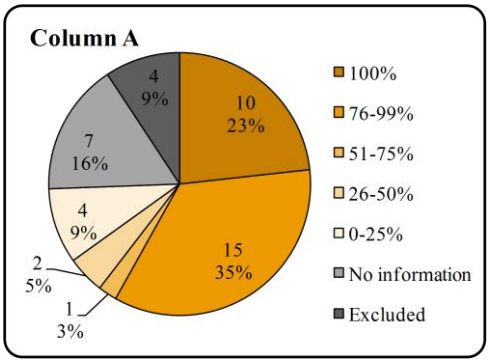


Figure 2.1.a: Proportion and number of Parties and proportion of fully protected Column A species within their country.

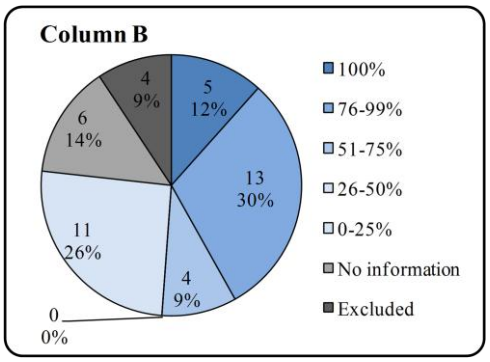


Figure 2.1.b: Proportion and number of Parties and proportion of fully protected Column B species within their country.

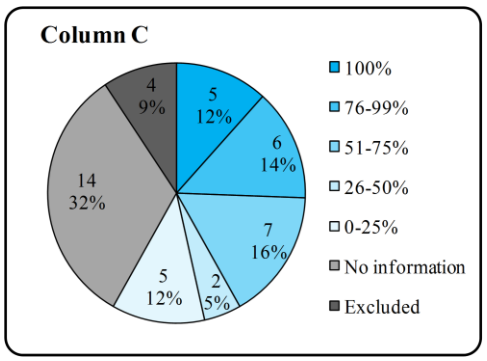


Figure 2.1.c: Proportion and number of Parties and proportion of fully protected Column C species within their country.

Table 2.1. Number of Parties and proportion of fully/partially protected Column A, B and C species[5]*.*

Proportion of fully protected species	No. Parties	Party
		Column A
100%	10	Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Italy, Netherlands, Spain
76-99%	15	Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, France, Georgia, Hungary, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Uganda
51-75%	1	Ethiopia
26-50%	2	Luxembourg, Senegal
0-25%	4	Albania, South Africa, Syria, Ukraine
No information provided	7	Algeria, FYR Macedonia, Lebanon, Monaco, Moldova, Norway, Switzerland
Excluded	4	Jordan, Kenya, Tanzania, United Kingdom
		Column B
100%	5	Egypt, Hungary, Monaco, Senegal, Sweden
76-99%	13	Belgium, Croatia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana, Israel, Italy, Lithuania, Slovakia, Spain, Uganda, Ukraine
51-75%	4	Cyprus, Estonia, Germany, Latvia
26-50%	0	
0-25%	11	Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Ethiopia, France, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Slovakia, South Africa, Switzerland, Syria
No information provided	6	Albania, Algeria, FYR Macedonia, Lebanon, Luxemburg, Moldova
Excluded	4	Jordan, Kenya, Tanzania, United Kingdom
		Column C
100%	5	Egypt, Italy, Monaco, Sweden, Ukraine
76-99%	6	Belgium, Croatia, Georgia, Ghana, Hungary, Spain
51-75%	7	Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia
26-50%	2	Slovakia, Slovenia
0-25%	5	Czech Republic, Ethiopia, Norway, South Africa, Uganda
No information provided	14	Albania, Algeria, France, FYR Macedonia, Israel, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands, Romania, Senegal, Switzerland, Syria
Excluded	4	Jordan, Kenya, Tanzania, United Kingdom

[5] Full protection for Column A species corresponds to all measures as per paragraph 2.1.1 of the AEWA Action Plan in place. Full protection for Column B and C species corresponds to all measures as per paragraph 2.1.2, or more, of the AEWA Action Plan in place.

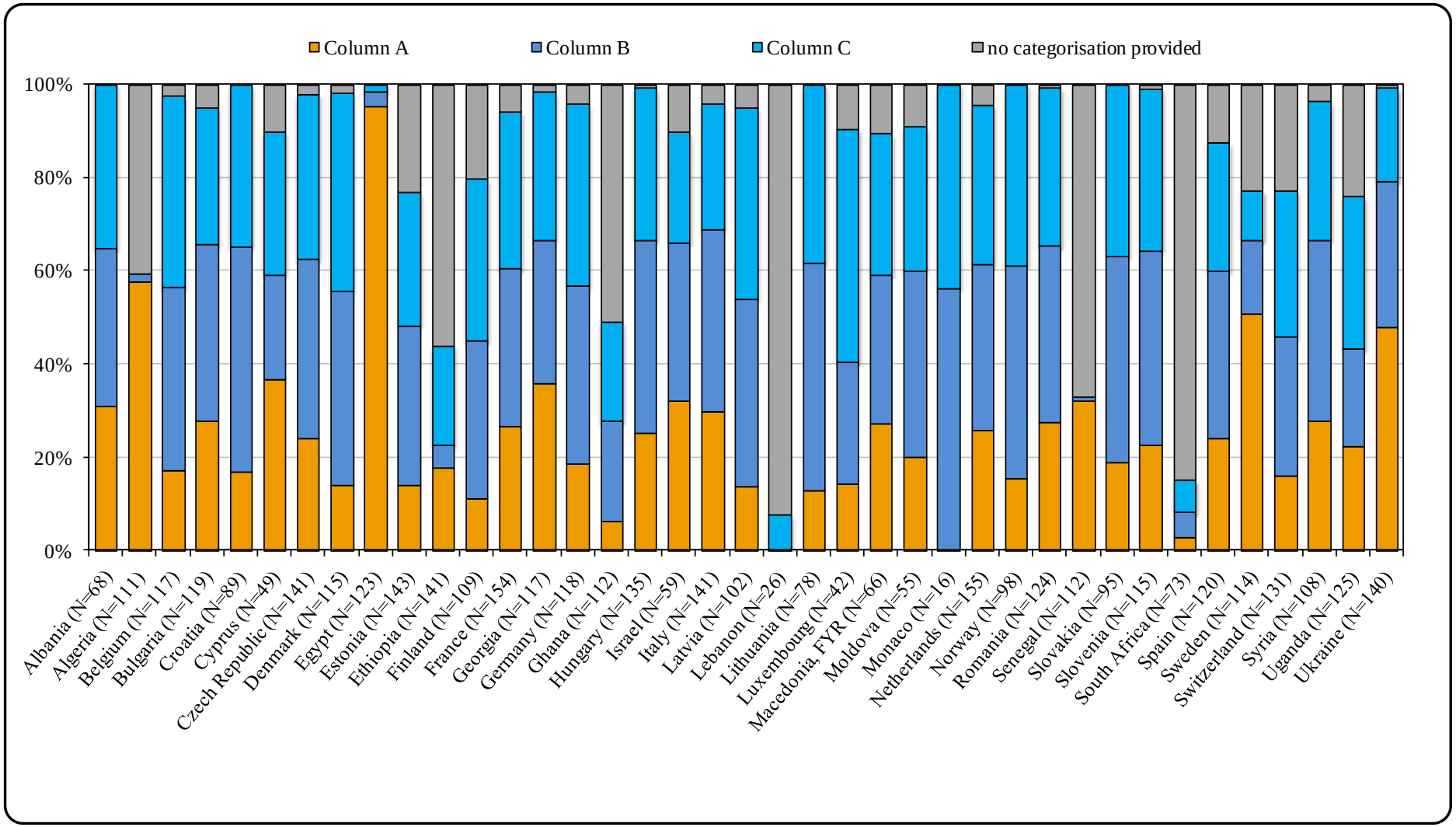


Figure 2.2. Proportion of species per AEWA Table 1 Category (number of species confirmed to occur in each country indicated in brackets).

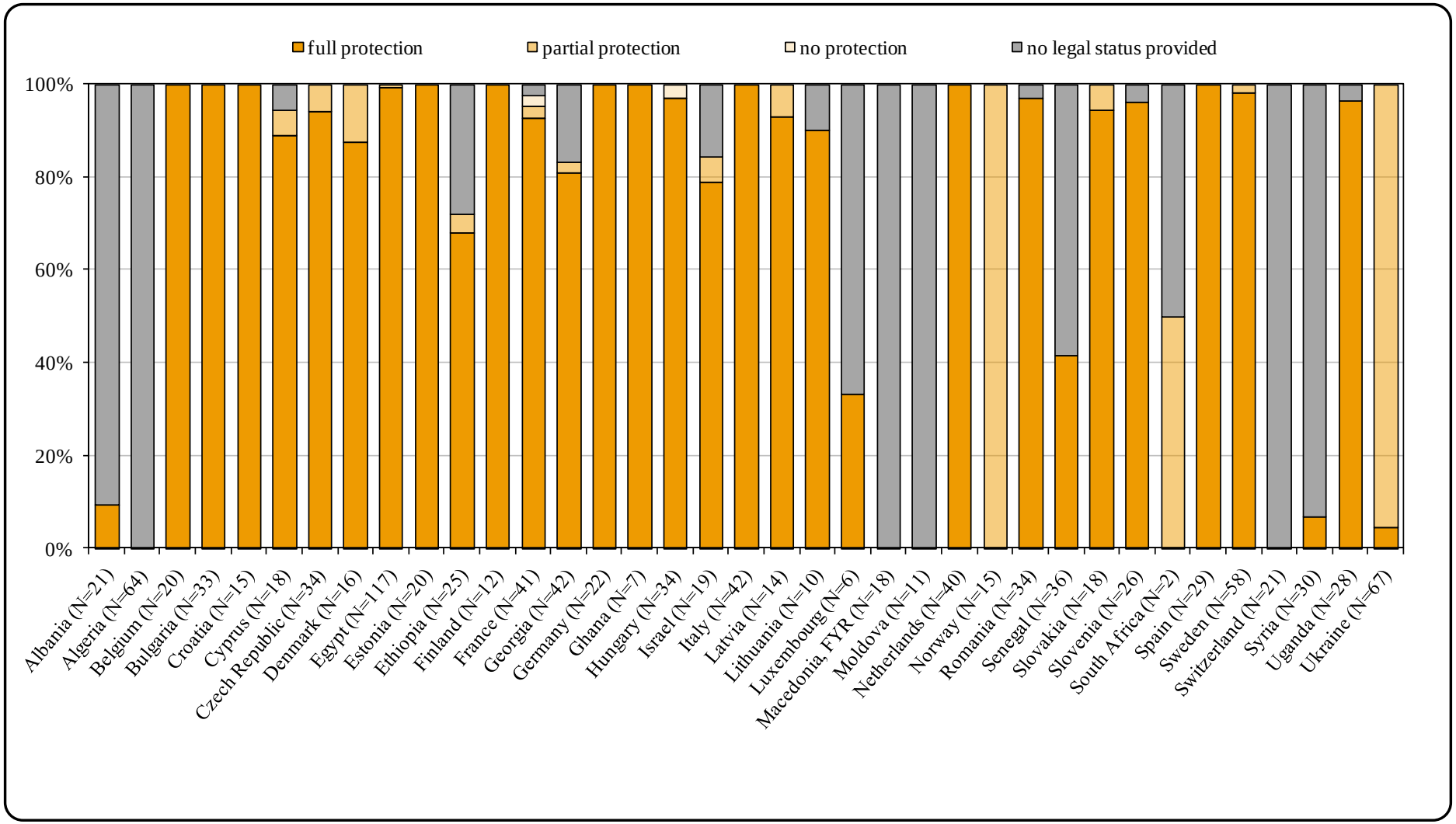


Figure 2.3a. National protection of Column A species (number of species confirmed to occur in each country indicated in brackets).

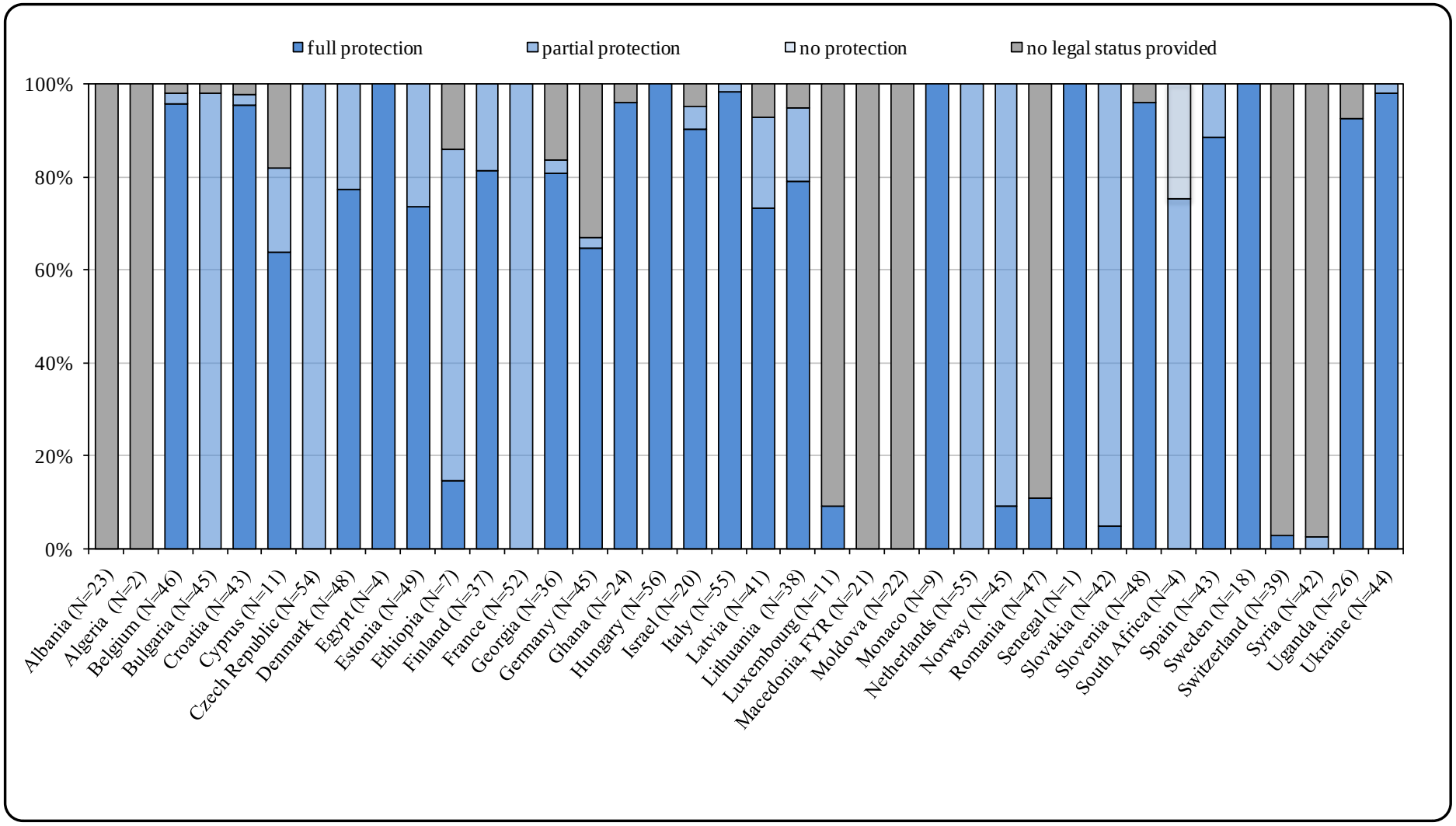


Figure 2.3b. National protection of Column B species (number of species confirmed to occur in each country indicated in brackets).

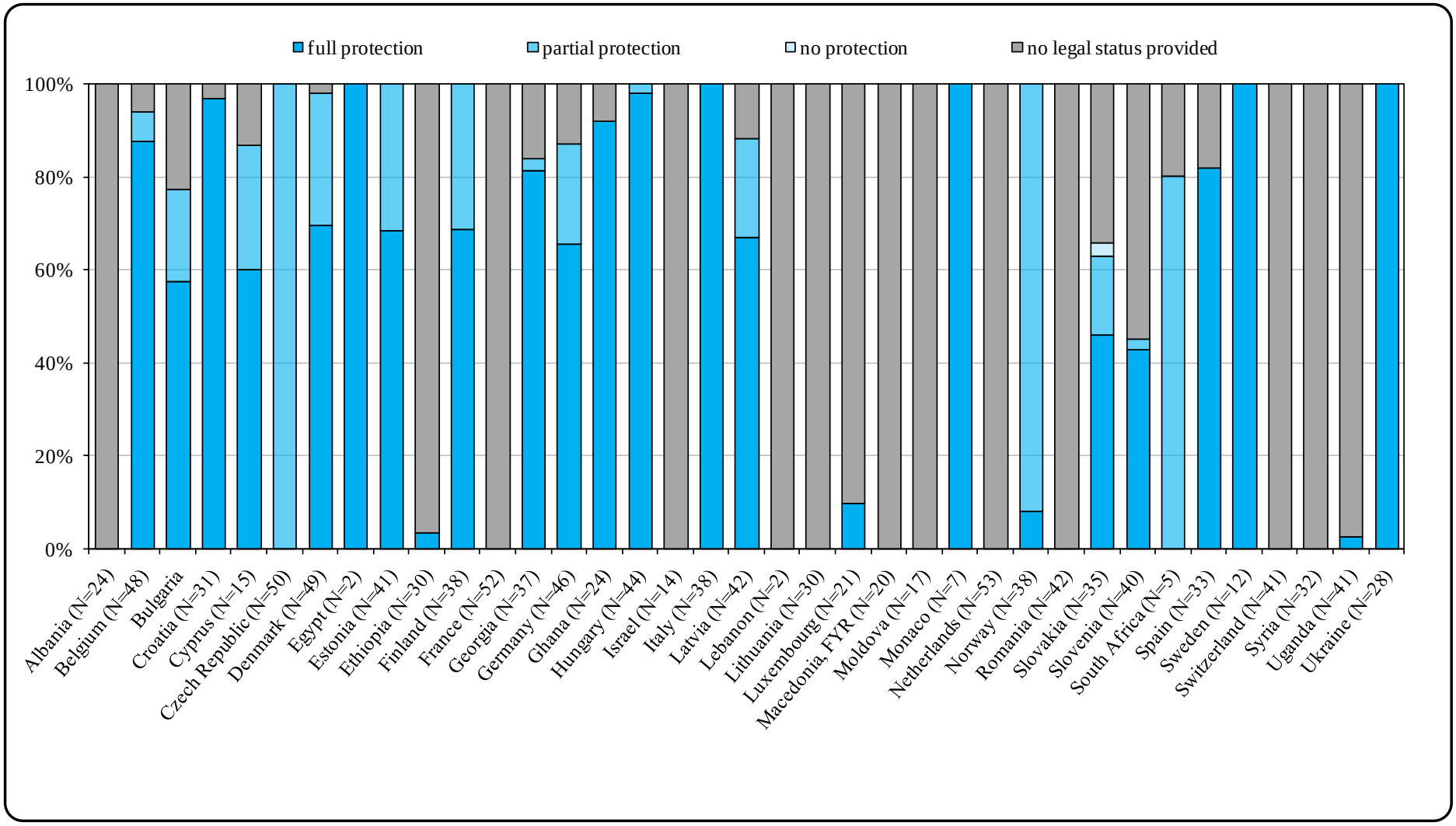


Figure 2.3c. National protection of Column C species (number of species confirmed to occur in each country indicated in brackets).

2.2 Species Status

Strategic Plan Goal
To maintain or to restore migratory waterbird species and their populations at a favourable conservation status throughout their flyways.

Indicator:
No AEWA waterbird population has gone extinct as a breeding, migrating, or wintering (whichever is applicable) species in any CPs territory

On the basis of population data provided, localised extinctions of breeding species were reported to have occurred in the territories of eight Parties, so the indicator requiring that no waterbird population has gone extinct has not been met. Four additional Parties reported extinctions of non-breeding/wintering species, but these do not represent true extinctions as detailed in the sections below.

An overview of the number and proportion of Parties per extinction category is provided in Table 2.2. Details of those species that have apparently gone extinct within specific countries are provided in the sections below. It is worth noting that in order to submit population information Parties had to indicate that the species occurs in the country as either a breeding, passage or non-breeding/wintering population; this seems counterintuitive for extinct species and may have led to omissions. A more straightforward question (e.g. "*Have there been any species extinctions in your country's territory, and if so, which species were involved?*"), might be a more appropriate approach to garner this information in future reporting cycles.

Table 2.2: Number and details of Parties in each category of extinctions, by species type (breeding, passage, non-breeding/wintering).

Proportion of extinctions	Breeding	Passage	Non-breeding/ wintering
0%	**30 Parties:** Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, FYR Macedonia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Uganda, Ukraine	**31 Parties:** Albania, Algeria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Syria, Uganda, Ukraine	**33 Parties:** Albania, Algeria, Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, FYR Macedonia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Norway, Romania, Senegal, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Uganda, Ukraine
1%	**1 Party**: Romania	0	0
2%	**1 Party**: Spain	0	**3 Parties:** Bulgaria, Cyprus, Netherlands
3-5%	**4 Parties**: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Moldova	0	**1 Party:** Slovenia
>5%	**2 Parties**: Albania, Luxembourg	0	**1 Party:** Estonia
No information provided	**2 Parties:** Algeria, Lebanon	**7 Parties:** Ethiopia, Finland, Lithuania, FYR Macedonia, Moldova, Senegal and Sweden	**1 Party:** Lebanon
Excluded	**4 Parties:** Jordan, Kenya, Tanzania, United Kingdom	**4 Parties:** Jordan, Kenya, Tanzania, United Kingdom	**4 Parties:** Jordan, Kenya, Tanzania, United Kingdom

Breeding Species

Forty Parties confirmed that one or more AEWA species occurs in their country during the breeding season, of which 37 Parties provided further information on specific species. The number and proportion of Parties reporting on breeding species that have gone extinct in their country are illustrated in Figure 2.4. Eight Parties reported species extinctions within their countries (as indicated by zero values provided for the most recent population assessment), involving 19 species (Table 2.3). All 19 were, however, confirmed to be extant in at least one other range State according to Party reports.

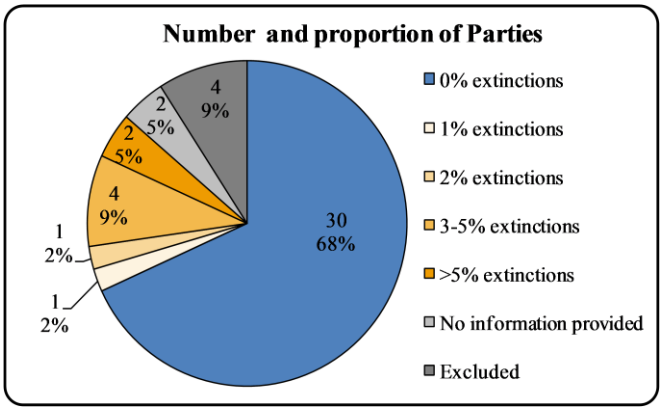


Figure 2.4: Number and proportion of Parties reporting each category of extinctions for breeding species.

Table 2.3. Breeding species that were reported as extinct by Parties within their country.

Party	No. of extinct species (% of confirmed species)	Species	Previous population estimate, pairs (date)	Latest population estimate (date)
Albania	4 (8%)	Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus)*	100- 300 (1964)	0 (1996-2002)
		Eurasian Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia)*	10-100 (1964)	0 (1996-2002)
		Great Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo)*	Not provided	0 (1996-2002)
		Greylag Goose (*Anser anser)*	Not provided	0 (1996-2002)
Bulgaria	2 (3%)	Eurasian Wigeon (*Anas penelope)*	Not provided	0 (2007)
		Little Gull (*Larus minutus)*	Not provided	0 (2007)
Czech Republic	3 (5%)	Little Tern (*Sterna albifrons)*	Not provided	0 (2001-2003)
		Baillon's Crake (*Porzana pusilla)*	Not provided	0 (2001-2003)
		Ferruginous Duck (*Aythya nyroca)*	Not provided	0 (2001-2003)
Denmark	4 (5%)	Slavonian Grebe (*Podiceps auritus)*	0- 2 (2000)	0 (2009)
		White Stork (*Ciconia ciconia)*	6- 7 (1996)	0 (2010)
		Eurasian Golden Plover (*Pluvialis apricaria)*	7-8 (1998)	0 (2009)
		White-winged Tern (*Chlidonias leucopterus)*	Not provided	0 (2010)
Luxembourg	2 (9%)	Common Snipe (*Gallinago gallinago)*	Not provided	0 (2000-2002)
		Garganey (*Anas querquedula)*	0-1	0 (2002)
Moldova	2 (5%)	Ruddy Shelduck (*Tadorna ferruginea)*	3-8 (1988)	0 (2000)
		Common Redshank (*Tringa totanus)*	250-400 (1989)	0 (2000)
Romania	1 (1%)	Black-winged Pratincole (*Glareola nordmanni)*	0-10 (1994)	0 (1990-2002)
Spain	1 (2%)	Black Tern (*Chlidonias niger)*	0-60 (1990-2000)	0 (2007)

Passage Species

Thirty-six Parties reported that data was available for one or more passage species, with 32 Parties providing further information. Of those, one Party, the Netherlands, reported two species extinctions within the country (as indicated by zero values for the latest population assessment): Demoiselle Crane *Grus virgo* and Sociable Lapwing *Vanellus gregarius*. However, the former species was not considered to occur in the country and the latter species was reported to be a vagrant in the Netherlands[6] and these do not therefore represent true extinctions.

[6] BirdLife International (2012) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from http://www.birdlife.org on 29/03/2012.

Non-breeding/wintering Species

Forty Parties confirmed that one or more species occurs in their country during the non-breeding/wintering period, with 39 Parties providing further information. Of those, five Parties reported species extinctions within their countries (as indicated by zero values provided for the most recent population assessment), involving ten species (Table 2.4). These, however, do not represent true extinctions as the species involved are either vagrant species or are irregular wintering species with extremely low population numbers in previous assessments. All ten were confirmed to occur in other range States.

Table 2.4. Non-breeding/wintering species that were reported as extinct by Parties.

Party	No. of extinct species (% of confirmed species)	Species	Previous population estimate (date)	Latest population estimate (date)
Bulgaria	2 (2%)	Slender-billed Curlew (*Numenius tenuirostris*)[7]	0 (1997-2001)	0 (2007-2011)
		Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax)*	0-20 (1997-2001)	0 (2007-2011)
Cyprus	1 (2%)	Slender-billed Curlew (*Numenius tenuirostris)*	1 (1971-1993)	0 (1990-2003)
Estonia	3 (6%)	Common Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna)*	0-1 (1998-2002)	0 (2003-2008)
		Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta)*	0-5 (1998-2002)	0 (2003-2008)
		Common Redshank (*Tringa totanus)*	1 (1998-2002)	0 (2003-2008)
Netherlands	2 (2%)	King Eider (*Somateria spectabilis)*	1 (1999-2001)	0 (2007-2010)
		Pacific Golden Plover (*Pluvialis fulva)*	1 (1999-2001)	0 (2007-2010)
Slovenia	3 (4%)	Ruddy Shelduck (*Tadorna ferruginea)*	0-1 (2005-2007)	0 (2008-2010)
		Common Eider (*Somateria mollissima)*	0-2 (2005-2007)	0 (2008-2010)
		Jack Snipe (*Lymnocryptes minimus)*	1 (2005-2007)	0 (2008-2010)

2.3 Population Trends

Strategic Plan Goal
To maintain or to restore migratory waterbird species and their populations at a favourable conservation status throughout their flyways

Indicator:
At least 75% of AEWA waterbird species occurring in any CP have a positive trend (stable or growing

Thirty-seven Parties provided information on the population trend of one or more breeding populations within their countries (Figure 2.6). Four Parties reported a positive trend for more than 75% of species, none of the reporting Parties noted negative trends for more than 75% of species and one Party reported that trends were unknown for more than 75% of species (Table 2.5 and Figures 2.5a- c).

Parties appear to be making progress towards the main goal, with four Parties meeting the main aim of the indicator and a further 12 Parties showing progress towards it. However, the indicator was not met by a substantial proportion of reporting Parties, indicating more efforts are needed to safeguard AEWA species.

Table 2.5. Number of Parties and corresponding proportion of species per trend category.

Proportion of species showing the trend	No. Parties	Party
Positive trend (stable or increasing populations)		
>75%	4	Cyprus, Belgium, Germany, Norway
51-75%	12	Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Moldova, Romania, Sweden
26-50%	12	Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Lithuania, Monaco, Netherlands, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Uganda, Ukraine
0-25%	9	Albania, Egypt, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana, Lebanon, Senegal, South Africa, Syria
No information	2	Algeria, FYR Macedonia
Excluded	4	Jordan, Kenya, Tanzania, United Kingdom

[7] Critically Endangered globally. No Party reported on breeding; four Parties reported infrequent and/or small numbers during passage; very small numbers were reported to winter in four countries.

Proportion of species showing the trend	No. Parties	Party
Negative trend (declining populations)		
>75%	0	none
51-75%	2	Albania, Uganda
26-50%	11	Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Slovakia, Ukraine
0-25%	24	Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Norway, Romania, Senegal, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria
No information	2	Algeria, FYR Macedonia
Excluded	4	Jordan, Kenya, Tanzania, United Kingdom
Unknown trend (fluctuating and unknown populations)		
>75%	1	Ethiopia
51-75%	2	Georgia, Ghana
26-50%	4	Lebanon, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain
0-25%	30	Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Senegal, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Uganda, Ukraine
No information	2	Algeria, FYR Macedonia
Excluded	4	Jordan, Kenya, Tanzania, United Kingdom

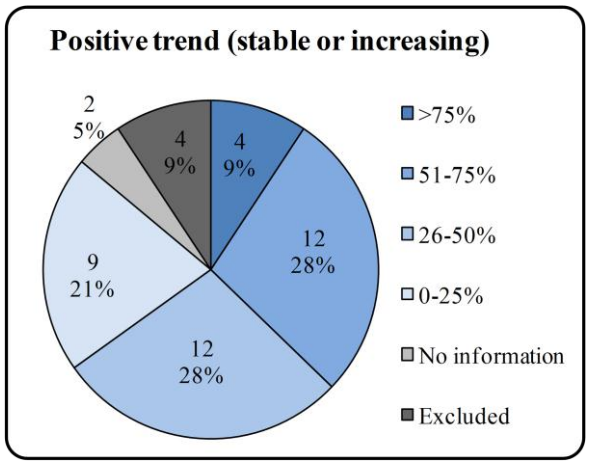


Figure 2.5a. Number and proportion of Parties per trend category, for breeding species showing positive population trends.

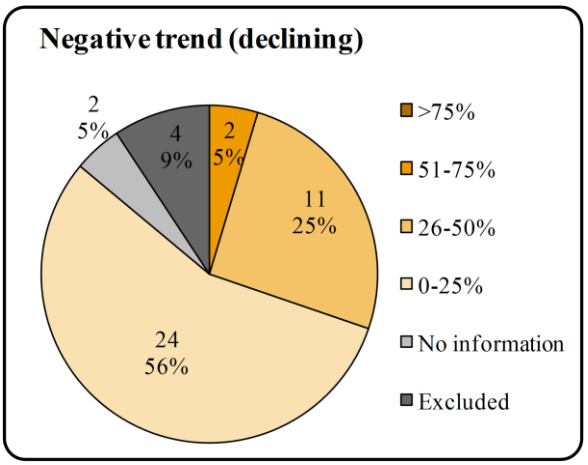


Figure 2.5b. Number and proportion of Parties per trend category, for breeding species showing negative population trends.

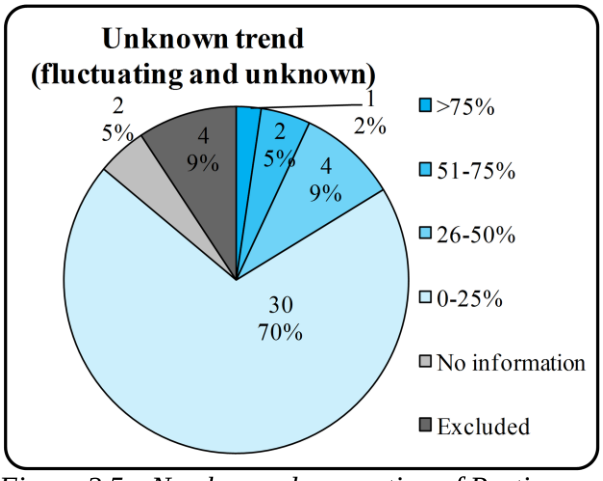


Figure 2.5c. Number and proportion of Parties per trend category, for breeding species showing unknown population trends.

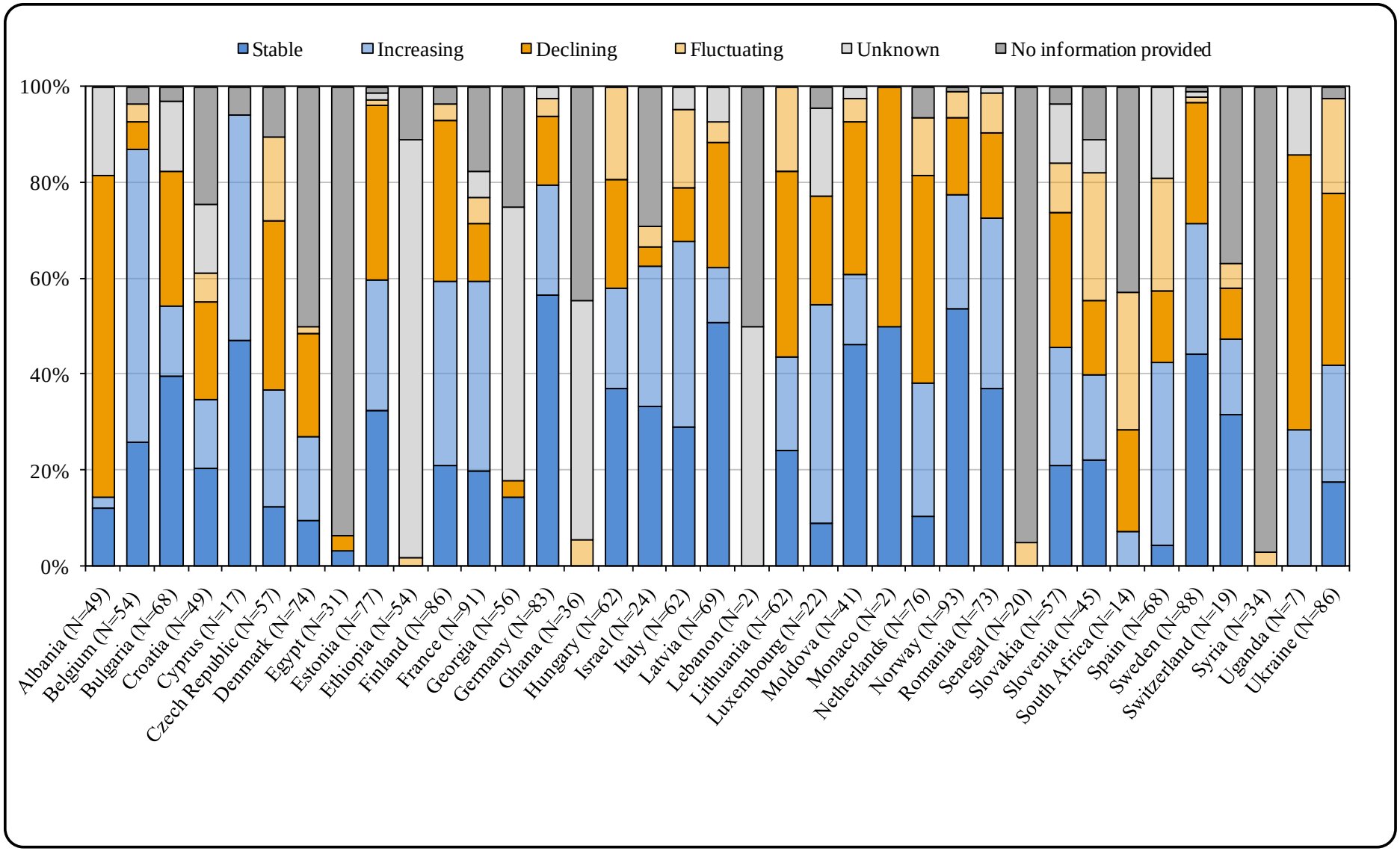


Figure 2.6. Parties reporting on the trend of breeding populations within their countries.

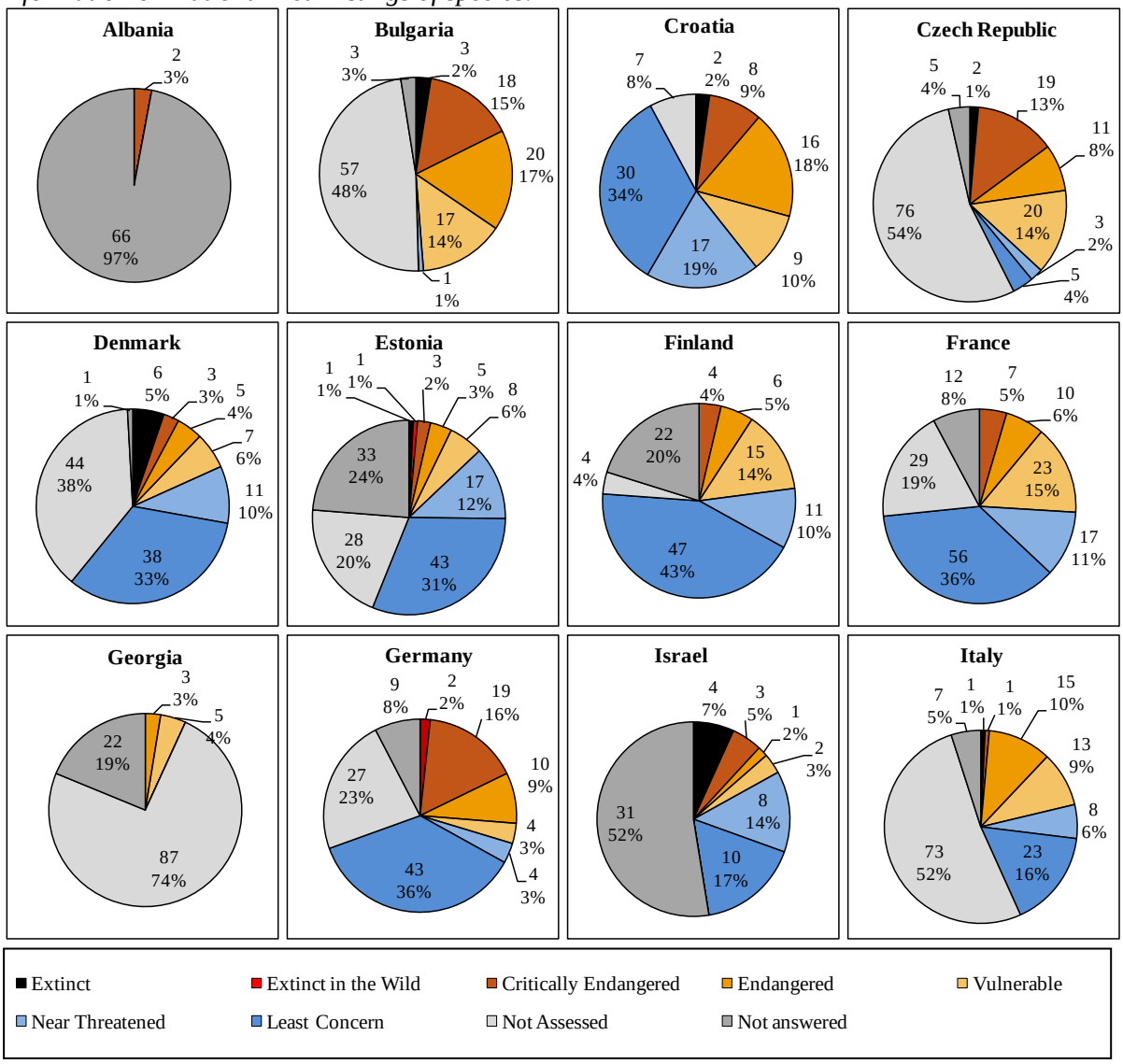
2. 4. National Red List Status

Twenty-five Parties reported that a National Red List is maintained in their country, 13 confirmed that no Red List is maintained and five Parties did not provide information. Eleven Parties reported that National Red Lists have legal status in their country.

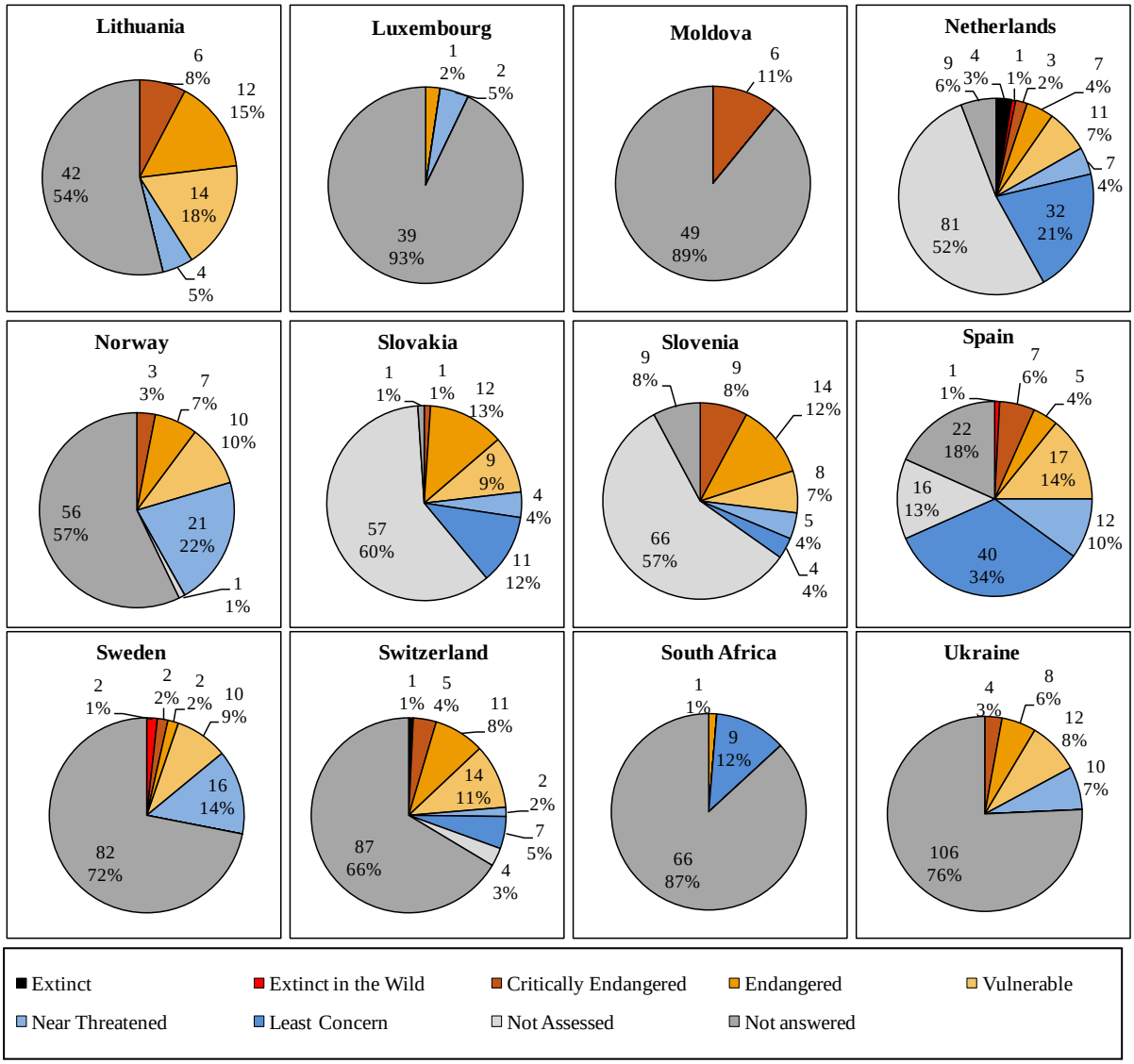
Number and proportion of species per Red List threat category

Twenty-four Parties provided information on the Red List categorisations of individual species within their countries (Figure 2.7). To establish the number of species per Red List category, the latest assessment was used[8]. A high proportion of species across Parties fall into the "not assessed" or "not answered" categories, indicating that more status assessments are needed at the national level. Three countries, Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands, noted that Red List assessments were only being conducted for breeding species; it is possible that this is the case in other countries as well, which could explain the prevalence of "not assessed".

Figure 2.7. Number and percent of species per Red List category, for Parties which provided information on National Red Listings of species.



[8] Where no latest assessment was given (or the latest one was entered as 'not assessed' or 'data deficient'), but a previous one was given, this was included in the analysis.



Proportion of species moved to a lower Red List threat category

Strategic Plan Goal
To maintain or to restore migratory waterbird species and their populations at a favourable conservation status throughout their flyways.

Indicator:
20% of threatened and Near Threatened species have been downlisted to lower categories of threat in each CP

The Strategic Plan 2009-2017 aims at an improvement of the overall status of waterbirds, measurable as a down-listing to a lower threat category in at least 20% of threatened and Near Threatened species. The proportion of species moved to a lower category in the latest assessment compared to the most recent assessment was analysed for those Parties that provided a category for both a previous and the latest assessment (20 Parties) (Figure 2.8). Those species/country combinations for which only one assessment was provided, or where one of them was 'data deficient' or 'not assessed', were excluded from this analysis.

Only one Party, Croatia, downlisted at least 20% of threatened and Near Threatened species in their country, therefore appearing to fulfil the indicator, with France and Italy nearly reaching the 20% threshold of downlistings. However, in the case of Croatia, the method used for assessing National Red List status changed between assessments, meaning that that number of downlistings was artificially inflated. Therefore, none of the Parties have met the threshold for the indicator, and more work is needed to conserve waterbirds and increase species downlistings.

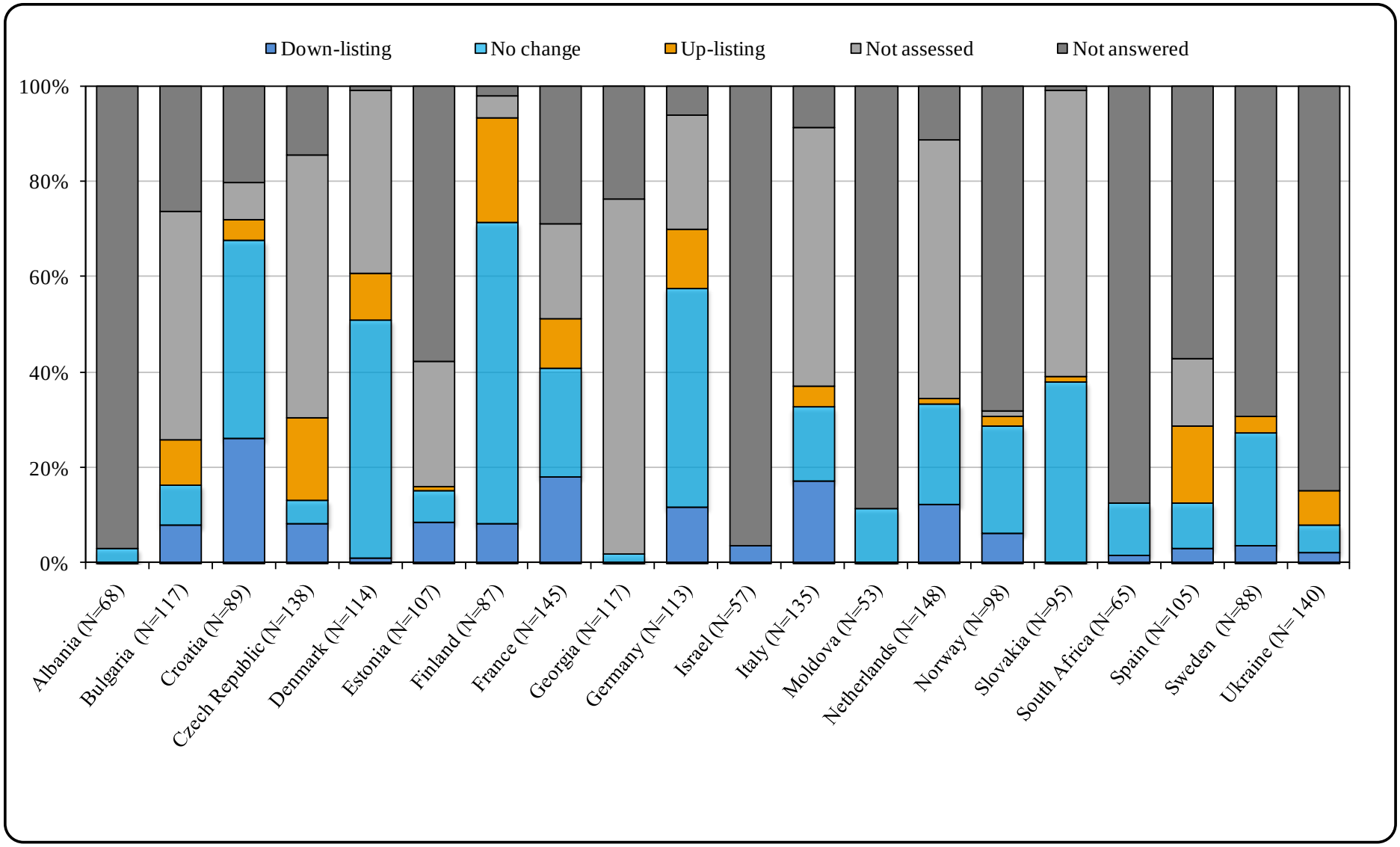


Figure 2.8. Proportion of species down-listed, up-listed or without change on the National Red Lists, out of the species confirmed to occur in the country.

III. Species Conservation

3.1 Legal Measures

Q1. Were any exemptions granted to the prohibitions laid down in paragraphs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 of the AEWA Action Plan?

Eleven Parties reported granting exemptions to the prohibitions laid down in paragraphs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 of the AWEA Action Plan, as per paragraph 2.1.3, for at least one AEWA species during the reporting period (Figure 3.1). Exemptions were granted for 25 AEWA species, with the interests of air safety or other overriding public interests being the predominant reason reported for the granting of exemptions (Table 3.1).

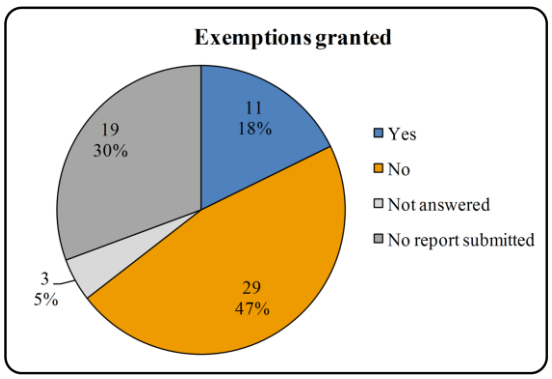


Figure 3.1. Number of Parties which reported granting exemptions.

Table 3.1. Exemptions granted for AEWA species, and Parties granting the exemptions.

Species	No. of Parties	Party	Purpose of exemption (from AEWA Action Plan)	Time span of the exemption	No. of individuals for which exemption was granted	No. of eggs for which exemption was granted
PHALACROCORACIDAE						
Great Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*)	3	Latvia	a	6 months	160	0
		Slovakia	a, b	7 years	400	0
		Slovenia	e	3 years (Sept - May)	218	0
ARDEIDAE						
Grey Heron (*Ardea cinerea*)	1	Slovakia	b	7 years	50	0
Great Egret (*Casmerodius albus*)	1	Slovakia	a, b	5 years	not specified - mostly scare away	0
CICONIIDAE						
Black Stork (*Ciconia nigra*)	1	Latvia	c	3 days	12	16
White Stork (*Ciconia ciconia*)	2	Latvia	e	6 months	12	0
		Slovakia	b	7 years	1 nest + unspecified numbers for scare away	0
ANATIDAE						
Mute Swan (*Cygnus olor*)	1	Slovakia	b, c, d	7 years	1, plus unspecified number of scare aways.	0
Bean Goose (*Anser fabalis*)	1	Germany	a	1 year	7	0
Greater White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons*)	2	Slovakia	b	~4 years	not specified - mostly scare away	0
		Lithuania	hunting	restricted period	-	-
Greylag Goose (*Anser anser*)	2	Italy	c	Two 2 week periods	0	50
		Slovakia	b	7 years	not specified - mostly scare away	0
Brent Goose (*Branta bernicla*)	1	Germany	a	1 year	151	

Species	No. of Parties	Party	Purpose of exemption (from AEWA Action Plan)	Time span of the exemption	No. of individuals for which exemption was granted	No. of eggs for which exemption was granted
Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos)*	1	Slovakia	b	7 years	not specified	0
Garganey (*Anas querquedula)*	1	Lithuania	hunting	-	-	-
Goosander (*Mergus merganser)*	1	Latvia	e	5 months	1	0
CHARADRIIDAE						
Northern Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus)*	2	Italy	d	2 months	156	0
		Slovakia	b	7 years	not specified - mostly scare away	0
SCOLOPACIDAE						
Common Snipe (*Gallinago gallinago)*	1	Lithuania	hunting	restricted period	-	-
Black-tailed Godwit (*Limosa limosa)*	1	Belgium	e	1 year	0	0
Eurasian Curlew (*Numenius arquata)*	2	Belgium	b	1 year	Number of individuals not specified on license	0
		Slovakia	b	3 years	not specified - mostly scare away	0
LARIDAE						
Common Gull (*Larus canus)*	1	Belgium	b	1 year	Number of individuals not specified on license	0
Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus)*	2	Belgium	b	3 years	0	not specified (nest removal)
		Slovakia	b	3 years	not specified	0
Yellow-legged Gull (*Larus cachinnans)*	1	Slovakia	b	~6 years	not specified	0
Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus)*	1	Belgium	b	3 years	0	not specified (nest removal)
Common Black-headed Gull (*Larus ridibundus)*	2	Belgium	b	2 years	0	not specified (nest removal)
		Slovakia	b	7 years	not specified - mostly scare away	0
STERNIDAE						
Sandwich Tern (*Sterna sandvicensis)*	1	Italy	c	1 month	10	0
Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo)*	1	Belgium	c	2.5 years	0	20

Key: **(a)** To prevent serious damage to crops, water and fisheries;
(b) In the interests of air safety or other overriding public interests;
(c) For the purpose of research and education, of re-establishment and for the breeding necessary for these purposes;
(d) To permit under strictly supervised conditions, on a selective basis and to a limited extent, the taking and keeping or other judicious use of certain birds in small numbers;
(e) For the purpose of enhancing the propagation or survival of the populations concerned.

3.2 Single Species Action Plans

Q2. Please report on the progress of turning the International Single Species Action Plans (ISSAP), for species whose populations are listed on Column A of Table 1, developed under or recognised by AEWA, into National Single Species Action Plans (NSSAP).

Strategic Plan Target 1.4
Single Species Action Plans (SSAPs) are developed and implemented for most threatened species listed in category 1 and categories 2 and 3, marked with an asterisk on column A of Table 1

Indicator:
SSAPs are in place and being effectively implemented for all globally threatened species and species marked with an asterisk

International Single Species Action Plans (ISSAPs) have been developed for 21 species[9] to date (15 approved by AEWA MOP and another six developed before AEWA entered into force and approved under closely related treaties such as CMS and the Bern Convention). On the basis of the ISSAPs, relevant Parties are encouraged to develop National Single Species Action Plans (NSSAPs). ISSAPs are relevant to 42 of the 43 reporting Parties, with 15 Parties reportedly implementing at least one National Single Species Action Plan (NSSAP), while 17 Parties reported being in the process of developing one or more NSSAPs (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2. Number of ISSAPs in each stage of development, as reported by Parties.

Party	NSSAPs in place and being implemented	NSSAPs in development	No NSSAP in place	Total of relevant NSSAPs reported on	Not answered	Total ISSAPs relevant to the Party
Albania	2*	0	0	**2**	5	**7**
Algeria	0	2	1	**3**	5	**8**
Belgium	0	1	3	**4**		**4**
Bulgaria	0	3	7	**10**		**10**
Croatia	0	2	3	**5**		**5**
Cyprus	0	0	4	**4**		**4**
Czech Republic	0	0	4	**4**		**4**
Denmark	2	0	0	**2**	1	**3**
Egypt	0	0	3	**3**	1	**4**
Estonia	2	2	0	**4**		**4**
Ethiopia	0	0	0	**0**	5	**5**
Finland	1	1	0	**2**	2	**4**
France	2	1	5	**8**		**8**
Georgia	0	0	1	**1**	2	**3**
Germany	0	2	3	**5**		**5**
Ghana	0	1	0	**1**		**1**
Hungary	2	1	4	**7**		**7**
Israel	1	0	1	**2**	4	**6**
Italy	4	0	2	**6**	1	**7**
Jordan	0	0	0	**0**	3	**3**
Kenya	0	1	0	**1**	6	**7**
Latvia	0	0	4	**4**		**4**
Lebanon	0	0	2	**2**	2	**4**
Lithuania	0	1	0	**1**	4	**5**
Luxembourg	0	0	1	**1**	1	**2**

[9] Andouin's Gull (*Larus audouinii*), Black-tailed Godwit (*Limosa limosa*), Black-winged Pratincole (*Glareola nordmanni*), Corncrake (*Crex crex*), Dalmatian Pelecan (*Pelecanus crispus*), Eurasian Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*), Ferruginous Duck (*Aythya nyroca*), Great Snipe (*Gallinago media)*, Lesser Flamingo (*Phoeniconaias minor*), Lesser White-fronted Goose (*Anser erythropus*), Light-bellied Brent Goose (*Branta bernicla hrota*), Maccoa Duck (*Oxyura maccoa*), Madagascar Pond Heron (*Ardeola idae*), Marbled Teal (*Marmaronetta angustirostris)*, Northern Bald Ibis (*Geronticus eremita*), Pygmy Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax pygmeus*), Red-brested Goose (*Branta ruficollis*), Slender-billed Curlew (*Numenius tenuirostris*), Sociable Lapwing (*Vanellus gregarius*), White-headed Duck (*Oxyura leucocephala*),White-winged Flufftail (*Sarothrura ayresi*)

Party	NSSAPs in place and being implemented	NSSAPs in development	No NSSAP in place	Total of relevant NSSAPs reported on	Not answered	Total ISSAPs relevant to the Party
Macedonia, FYR	0	0	0	**0**	4	**4**
Moldova	0	0	0	**0**	4	**4**
Monaco	0	0	0	**0**		**0**
Netherlands	2	0	2	**4**	2	**6**
Norway	3	0	1	**4**	1	**5**
Romania	1	0	1	**2**	7	**9**
Senegal	0	0	1	**1**	4	**5**
Slovakia	0	0	0	**0**	3	**3**
Slovenia	2	0	1	**3**		**3**
South Africa	1	0	0	**1**	3	**4**
Spain	1	1	6	**8**		**8**
Sweden	2	0	0	**2**	4	**6**
Switzerland	0	0	3	**3**		**3**
Syria	0	1	2	**3**	3	**6**
Tanzania	0	1	0	**1**	3	**4**
Uganda	0	1	3	**4**		**4**
Ukraine	0	10	1	**11**		**11**
United Kingdom	1	0	4	**5**		**5**

* in place, but not implemented (properly or at all)

Q3. Do you have in place or are you developing a National Single Species Action Plan for any species/population for which an AEWA ISSAP has not been developed?

NSSAPs were reported to be either implemented or in development for 18 of the 21 species for which an ISSAP is in place by at least one Party to which the ISSAP applies, however none of the ISSAPs could be confirmed as being fully in place and implemented, based on the National Reports (Table 3.3). More work is needed by Parties to ensure NSSAPs are in place and being effectively implemented for all globally threatened species (Target 1.4).

Parties reported on the development of NSSAPs for species for which no AEWA ISSAP is in place. Based on Party responses, NSSAPs are in place and are being implemented by one or more Parties for 33 additional species and 23 further NSSAPs were reported to be in development (Table 3.4).

Table 3.3. For each ISSAP, reported stage of development of corresponding NSSAPs.

Species	Red List threat category	NSSAP in place and being implemented	NSSAP in development	No NSSAP	No responses	Total relevant reporting Parties	Total of all Parties in ISSAP
PELECANIDAE							
Dalmatian Pelican (*Pelecanus crispus)*	Vulnerable	1 Party: Romania, Albania*	1 Party: Ukraine	1 Party: Bulgaria	0	4	4
PHALACROCORACIDAE							
Pygmy Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax pygmeus)*	Least Concern	1 Party: Albania*	2 Parties: Bulgaria, Ukraine	0	3 Parties: FYR Macedonia, Moldova, Romania	6	6
ARDEIDAE							
Madagascar Pond-Heron (*Ardeola idae)*	Endangered	0	2 Parties: Kenya, Uganda	1 Party: France	1 Party: Tanzania	4	6
THRESKIORNITHIDAE							
Northern Bald Ibis (*Geronticus eremita)*	Critically Endangered	0	0	0	1 Party: Syria	1	1
Eurasian Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia)*	Least Concern	1 Party: Netherlands	1 Party: Croatia	10 Parties: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Egypt, France, Hungary, Lebanon, Syria, Uganda, United Kingdom	10 Parties: Albania, Algeria, FYR Macedonia, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Moldova, Senegal, Sweden	19	30
PHOENICOPTERIDAE							
Lesser Flamingo (*Phoeniconaias minor)*	Near Threatened	1 Party: Kenya	1 Party: Tanzania	1 Party: Senegal	3 Parties: Ethiopia, South Africa	5	7
ANATIDAE							
Ferruginous Duck (*Aythya nyroca)*	Near Threatened	3 Parties: Hungary, Italy, Slovenia	4 Parties: Bulgaria, Germany, Slovakia, Ukraine	9 Parties: Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Egypt, France, Latvia, Spain, Switzerland	16 Parties: Albania, Algeria, Ethiopia, FYR Macedonia, Georgia, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lithuania, Moldova, Netherlands, Romania, Senegal, Slovenia, Syria	32	42

Species	Red List threat category	NSSAP in place and being implemented	NSSAP in development	No NSSAP	No responses	Total relevant reporting Parties	Total of all Parties in ISSAP
White-headed Duck (*Oxyura leucocephala)*	Endangered	2 Parties: Israel, Spain	2 Parties: Bulgaria, Ukraine	12 Parties: Belgium, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Romania, Slovenia, Switzerland, Syria, United Kingdom	5 Parties: Algeria, Denmark, Finland, Netherlands, Sweden	20	25
Maccoa Duck (*Oxyura maccoa)*	Near Threatened	0	0	1 Party: Uganda	4 Parties: Ethiopia, Kenya, South Africa, Tanzania	5	5
Lesser White-fronted Goose (*Anser erythropus)*	Vulnerable	4 Parties: Estonia, Finland, Norway, Sweden	2 Parties: Hungary, Ukraine	4 Parties: Bulgaria, Germany, Netherlands, Syria	2 Parties: Lithuania, Romania	12	13
Light-bellied Brent Goose (*Branta bernicla hrota)*	Least Concern[§]	0	0	3 Parties: France, Spain, United Kingdom	0	3	4
Red-breasted Goose (*Branta ruficollis)*	Endangered	0	1 Party: Ukraine	1 Party: Bulgaria	1 Party: Romania	3	3
Marbled Teal (*Marmaronetta angustirostris)*	Vulnerable	1 Party: Italy	1 Party: Spain	0	1 Party: Algeria	3	3
RALLIDAE							
Corncrake (*Crex crex)*	Least Concern	8 Parties: Denmark, France, Hungary, Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom	6 Parties: Belgium, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Ukraine	11 Parties: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Egypt, Italy, Latvia, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Spain, Switzerland, Uganda	13 Parties: Albania, Algeria, FYR Macedonia, Georgia, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Lithuania, Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, South Africa, Syria, Tanzania	38	46
White-winged Flufftail (*Sarothrura ayresi)*	Endangered	1 Party: South Africa	0	0	1 Party: Ethiopia	2	2
GLAREOLIDAE							
Black-winged Pratincole (*Glareola nordmanni)*	Near Threatened	0	1 Party: Ukraine	0	0	1	1

Species	Red List threat category	NSSAP in place and being implemented	NSSAP in development	No NSSAP	No responses	Total relevant reporting Parties	Total of all Parties in ISSAP
CHARADRIIDAE							
Sociable Lapwing (*Vanellus gregarius)*	Critically Endangered	0	1 Party: Syria	0	1 Party: Israel	2	3
SCOLOPACIDAE							
Great Snipe (*Gallinago media)*	Near Threatened	1 Party: Estonia	2 Parties: Lithuania, Ukraine	1 Party: Latvia	2 Parties: Norway, Sweden	6	6
Black-tailed Godwit (*Limosa limosa)*	Near Threatened	3 Parties: Denmark, Norway, United Kingdom	5 Parties: Algeria, Estonia, France, Ghana, Ukraine	10 Parties: Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Netherlands, Spain	12 Parties: Albania, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Lithuania, Romania, Senegal, Slovakia, Sweden	30	42
Slender-billed Curlew (*Numenius tenuirostris)*	Critically Endangered	1 Party: Italy	0	6 Parties: Algeria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Spain, Ukraine	1 Party: Albania	7	10
LARIDAE							
Audouin's Gull (*Larus audouinii)*	Near Threatened	2 Parties: France, Italy	0	1 Party: Cyprus	3 Parties: Algeria, Lebanon, Senegal	6	7

*NSSAP in place, but not being implemented properly or at all
[§]Red listing is not specific to the sub-species

Table 3.4. Status of NSSAPs for species that are not yet covered under ISSAPs.

Species	Red List threat category	No. Parties	Parties	Status of NSSAP
SPHENISCIDAE				
African Penguin (*Spheniscus demersus)*	Endangered	1	South Africa	In place and being implemented
GAVIIDAE				
Great Northern Diver (*Gavia immer)*	Least Concern	1	United Kingdom	In place and being implemented
PODICIPEDIDAE				
Slavonian Grebe (*Podiceps auritus)*	Least Concern	1	United Kingdom	In place and being implemented
PELECANIDAE				
Great White Pelican (*Pelecanus onocrotalus)*	Least Concern	1	Israel	In place and being implemented
PHALACROCORACIDAE				
Great Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo)*	Least Concern	2	Denmark	In place and being implemented
			Estonia	In place and being implemented
ARDEIDAE				
Little Egret (*Egretta garzetta)*	Least Concern	1	Croatia	In development
Grey Heron (*Ardea cinerea)*	Least Concern	1	Croatia	In development
Purple Heron (*Ardea purpurea)*	Least Concern	2	Croatia	In development
			Netherlands	In place and being implemented
Great Egret (*Casmerodius albus)*	Least Concern	1	Croatia	In development
Squacco Heron (*Ardeola ralloides)*	Least Concern	1	Croatia	In development
Black-crowned Night-Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax)*	Least Concern	2	Croatia	In development
			Netherlands	In place and being implemented
Little Bittern (*Ixobrychus minutus)*	Least Concern	1	Netherlands	In place and being implemented
Great Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris)*	Least Concern	7	Bulgaria	In development
			Estonia	In development
			Finland	In place and being implemented
			France	In place and being implemented
			Netherlands	In place and being implemented
			Slovakia	In development
			United Kingdom	In place and being implemented
CICONIIDAE				
Black Stork (*Ciconia nigra)*	Least Concern	4	Estonia	In place and being implemented
			Hungary	In place and being implemented
			Latvia	In place and being implemented
			Lithuania	In development
White Stork (*Ciconia ciconia)*	Least Concern	2	Hungary	In place and being implemented
			Switzerland	In place and being implemented
BALAENICIPITIDAE				
Shoebill (*Balaeniceps rex)*	Vulnerable	1	Kenya	In development
ANATIDAE				
Whooper Swan (*Cygnus cygnus)*	Least Concern	1	United Kingdom	In place and being implemented
Bewick's Swan (*Cygnus columbianus)*	Least Concern	2	Estonia	In development
			Finland	In development
Greater White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons)*	Least Concern	1	United Kingdom	In place and being implemented

Species	Red List threat category	No. Parties	Parties	Status of NSSAP
Greylag Goose (*Anser anser)*	Least Concern	1	Estonia	In development
Barnacle Goose (*Branta leucopsis)*	Least Concern	1	United Kingdom	In place and being implemented
Red-crested Pochard (*Netta rufina)*	Least Concern	2	France	In development
			Netherlands	In place and being implemented
Greater Scaup (*Aythya marila)*	Least Concern	1	France	In development
Steller's Eider (*Polysticta stelleri)*	Vulnerable	1	Estonia	In development
Common Scoter (*Melanitta nigra)*	Least Concern	1	United Kingdom	In place and being implemented
Velvet Scoter (*Melanitta fusca)*	Least Concern	1	France	In development
Smew (*Mergellus albellus)*	Least Concern	2	Finland	In development
			United Kingdom	In place and being implemented
GRUIDAE				
Grey Crowned Crane (*Balearica regulorum)*	Vulnerable	1	Uganda	In development
Common Crane (*Grus grus)*	Least Concern	1	Estonia	In place and being implemented
RALLIDAE				
Water Rail (*Rallus aquaticus)*	Least Concern	1	Estonia	In development
Little Crake (*Porzana parva)*	Least Concern	2	Estonia	In development
			Netherlands	In place and being implemented
Spotted Crake (*Porzana porzana)*	Least Concern	1	Estonia	In development
HAEMATOPODIDAE				
Eurasian Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus)*	Least Concern	1	Italy	In development
African Black Oystercatcher (*Haematopus moquini)*	Near Threatened	1	South Africa	In place and being implemented
GLAREOLIDAE				
Collared Pratincole (*Glareola pratincola)*	Least Concern	1	Israel	In development
CHARADRIIDAE				
Eurasian Golden Plover (*Pluvialis apricaria)*	Least Concern	3	Denmark	In place and being implemented
			Lithuania	In development
			United Kingdom	In place and being implemented
Common Ringed Plover (*Charadrius hiaticula)*	Least Concern	1	Estonia	In development
Kentish Plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus)*	Least Concern	2	Hungary	In place and being implemented
			Italy	In development
Eurasian Dotterel (*Eudromias morinellus)*	Least Concern	1	Finland	In place and being implemented
SCOLOPACIDAE				
Jack Snipe (*Lymnocryptes minimus)*	Least Concern	1	United Kingdom	In place and being implemented
Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica)*	Least Concern	1	France	In development
Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus)*	Least Concern	1	France	In development
Eurasian Curlew (*Numenius arquata)*	Near Threatened	2	Estonia	In development
			France	In development
Common Redshank (*Tringa totanus)*	Least Concern	1	France	In development

Species	Red List threat category	No. Parties	Parties	Status of NSSAP
Wood Sandpiper (*Tringa glareola)*	Least Concern	1	Lithuania	In development
Common Sandpiper (*Tringa hypoleucos)*	Least Concern	1	Switzerland	In place and being implemented
Red Knot (*Calidris canutus)*	Least Concern	1	France	In development
Dunlin (*Calidris alpina)*	Least Concern	4	Denmark	In place and being implemented
			Estonia	In place and being implemented
			Finland	In development
			United Kingdom	In place and being implemented
Broad-billed Sandpiper (*Limicola falcinellus)*	Least Concern	1	Finland	In development
Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax)*	Least Concern	3	Denmark	In place and being implemented
			Estonia	In place and being implemented
			Lithuania	In development
Red-necked Phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus)*	Least Concern	1	United Kingdom	In place and being implemented
STERNIDAE				
Caspian Tern (*Sterna caspia)*	Least Concern	1	Finland	In place and being implemented
Roseate Tern (*Sterna dougallii)*	Least Concern	1	United Kingdom	In place and being implemented
Little Tern (*Sterna albifrons)*	Least Concern	4	Israel	In place and being implemented
			Italy	In development
			Lithuania	In development
			United Kingdom	In place and being implemented
Black Tern (*Chlidonias niger)*	Least Concern	1	Netherlands	In place and being implemented

3.3 Emergency Measures

Q5. Please report on any emergency situation that has occurred in your country over the past triennium and has threatened waterbirds.

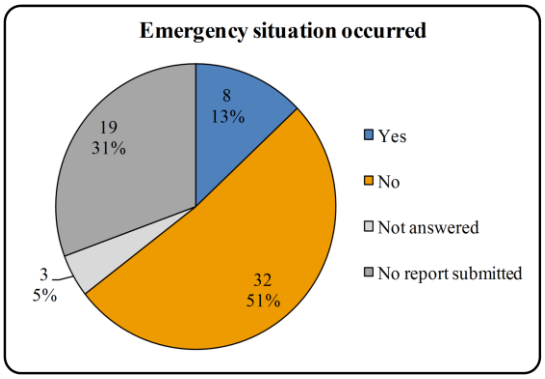


Figure 3.2. Parties responses as to whether an emergency situation occurred during the triennium.

Eight Parties (18% of respondents; 13% of the 62 Contracting Parties) reported that an emergency situation that threatened waterbirds had occurred during the triennium (Figure 3.2). However, one of these Parties, Lebanon, reported a situation that occurred in 2006. Emergency situations reported to have occurred include chemical pollution, extreme weather, lead poisoning, oil spills and predation; details are provided in Table 3.5. Of those Parties reporting that an emergency situation had occurred, all but one, Ukraine, reported that emergency measures were implemented.

Q6. Are there any other emergency measures, not mentioned above, that were developed and are in place in your country?

A further six Parties responded that, while no emergency situation occurred, emergency measures were in place in their country. Combined with those countries that did have an emergency situation, a total of 13 Parties confirmed that emergency measures were in place for at least one type of emergency situation (Table 3.6).

Table 3.5. Types and further details of emergency situations reported and implementation of emergency measures.

Emergency situation	Number of Parties (% of respondents)	Party	When the situation occurred	Where the situation occurred	Species affected	Estimated magnitude	Implementation of emergency measures
Botulism	none						
Chemical pollution	2 (5%)	Syria	July 2011	Al-Jabboul Lake	No response	Limited impact on juveniles	Yes
		Ukraine	November-December 2011	Kherson region	Greater White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons*)	>200 individuals	No
Earthquake	none						
Extreme weather	3 (7%)	France	January 2008, January 2009 and December 2010	Northern and Western France	Ducks and waders	No response	Yes
		Syria	May 2011	Al-Jabboul Lake	Greater Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus ruber*)	Hundreds of juveniles	Yes
		United Kingdom	Winters at the end of 2008, 2009 and 2010.	Nationwide	No response	Not possible to assess precisely	Yes
Fire	none						
Harmful algal bloom	none						
Infectious disease	none						
Introduction of alien species	none						
Lead poisoning	1 (2%)	Cyprus	Winters at the end of 2009 and 2010	Larnaca saltlake	Greater Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus ruber*)	20-30 individuals	Yes
Nuclear accident	none						
Oil spill	2 (5%)	Lebanon	July 2006	Jiyeh power plant	Corncrake (*Crex crex*)	>100 individuals oiled	Yes
		Norway	Winter 2010	Oslofjord	Common Eider (*Somateria mollissima*)	5000 or more individuals oiled; many nature reserves impacted	Yes
Predation	1 (2%)	Denmark	2010 and 2011	Vårholm	Eurasian Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*)	37 pairs (whole colony)	Yes
Volcanic activity	none						
War	none						
Other emergency	none						

Table 3.6. Types of emergency situations for which Parties reported that measures are in place.

Emergency situation	No. Parties	Parties
Botulism	1	Germany
Chemical pollution	2	Germany, *Syria
Earthquake	none	
Extreme weather	3	*France, *Syria, *United Kingdom
Fire	1	South Africa
Harmful algal bloom	2	Netherlands
Infectious disease	4	Algeria, Germany, Slovenia, Tanzania
Introduction of alien species	1	Germany
Lead poisoning	1	*Cyprus
Nuclear accident	none	
Oil spill	4	Germany, *Lebanon, *Norway, South Africa
Predation	2	*Denmark, Germany
Volcanic activity	none	
War	none	
Other emergency	none	

* Parties that had an emergency situation

3.4 Re-establishments

Q8. Is there a regulatory framework for re-establishments of species, including waterbirds, in your country?

Twenty-one Parties reported that regulatory frameworks are in place for re-establishments of species, six Parties reported partially developed frameworks and 14 Parties did not have any in place (Figure 3.3; Table 1 in Annex). Of the six Parties that reported that a regulatory framework is partially in place, four Parties gave details of the relevant legislation; the United Kingdom additionally commented that legislation covers the release of non-native species but not native species, while Slovenia noted that a permit must be issued for any re-establishment. Romania stated that there was a lack of financial and human resources, and Senegal did not provide any further details.

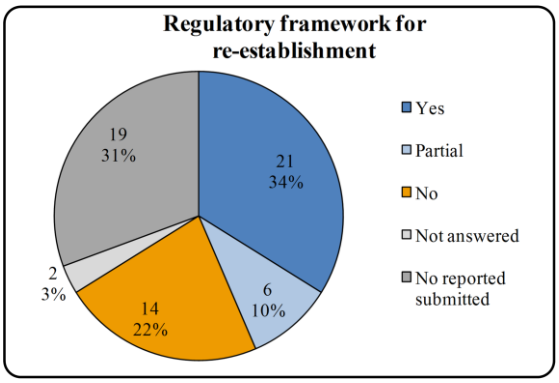


Figure 3.3. Proportion of Parties with regulatory frameworks in place.

Of the 14 Parties that reported not having any regulatory framework in place for re-establishments, three Parties stated that there was no need for a framework, of which one (Norway) commented that a framework would be developed when the need arises. Denmark stated that re-establishments are planned on a site-by-site basis. The remaining Parties did not provide any details.

Q9. Are you maintaining a national register of re-establishment projects occurring or planned to occur wholly or partly within your country?

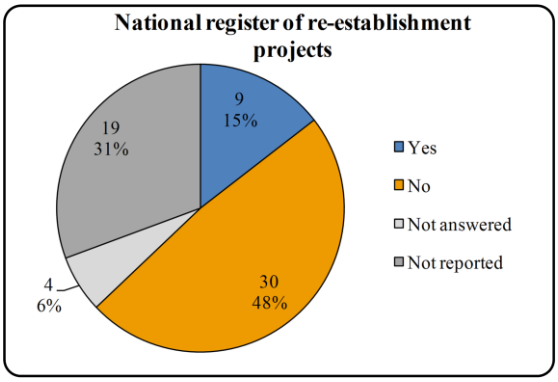


Figure 3.4. Proportion of Parties with national registers of re-establishment projects in place.

Nine Parties reported maintaining a national register of re-establishment projects (Figure 3.4; Table 1 in Annex). Of the thirty Parties that reported not maintaining a national register of re-establishment projects, 13 Parties reported that no re-establishment projects had taken place, while

three Parties noted that only a few projects had taken place. One of these Parties, Egypt, additionally commented that such projects were not a priority for the government. Italy commented that although no formal register is maintained, records of projects are kept. Spain stated that a register will be established in future. Two Parties responded but did not give a reason, and the remaining six Parties did not provide a response.

Q10. Has your country considered, developed or implemented re-establishment projects for any species listed on AEWA Table 1?

Six Parties reported having re-establishment projects in place for AEWA Table 1 species (Figure 3.5; Table 1 in Annex). However, only five of those Parties were able to confirm that a plan for one or more of these projects was being implemented (Table 3.7). Re-establishment plans were reported to be implemented for six species and either being considered or being developed for three more species. Parties are required to inform the Secretariat of such plans in advance according to the AEWA Action Plan. Of the seven re-establishment plans being developed or implemented, the AEWA Secretariat had not been informed about five and no information was provided about whether the Secretariat was informed for the remaining two plans.

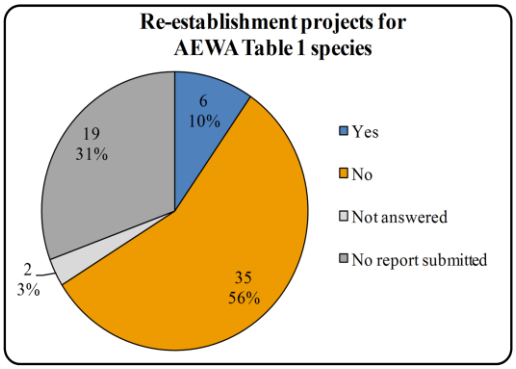


Figure 3.5. Proportion of Parties with re-establishment projects for AEWA Table 1 species in place.

Table 3.7. Status of re-establishment plans for AEWA Table 1 species, and whether or not the AEWA Secretariat has been informed of those plans that are being implemented or developed (Not applicable = n/a; No response = '-').

Species	Parties	Status of Plan	AEWA informed	Reasons for not informing AEWA
Dalmatian Pelican (*Pelecanus crispus)*	Romania	Re-establishment plan developed and being implemented (based on website provided)	-	-
White Stork (*Ciconia ciconia)*	Sweden	Re-establishment plan developed and being implemented	No	The project started before AEWA was established (1989).
Northern Bald Ibis (*Geronticus eremita)*	Spain	No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered	n/a	n/a
	Syria	Re-establishment plan developed and being implemented	-	-
Eurasian Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia)*	Spain	Re-establishment plan developed and being implemented	No	-
White-headed Duck (*Oxyura leucocephala)*	Spain	Re-establishment plan developed and being implemented	No	-
Marbled Teal (*Marmaronetta angustirostris)*	Spain	No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered	n/a	n/a
Ferruginous Duck (*Aythya nyroca)*	Israel	No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered	n/a	n/a
Corncrake (*Crex crex)*	France	Re-establishment plan developed and being implemented	No	This project is old; no other projects since the last MOP.
Red-knobbed Coot (*Fulica cristata)*	Spain	Re-establishment plan being developed	No	-

3.5 Introductions

Strategic Plan Target: 1.5
Waterbirds are considered thoroughly in the context of the delivery of National Action Plans on non-native species by other international fora, such as CBD, Bern Convention, and GISP

Indicator:
CPs have incorporated, as part of National Action Plans on non-native species, specific measures for invasive non-native species of waterbirds and are implementing them in order to

Parties are active in introducing legislation and requirements for minimising introductions, but progress on incorporating these measures into National Action Plans on non-native species appears to be slow and development and implementation of non-native waterbird control/eradication programmes is insufficient. Therefore, more work is needed to develop and implement National Action Plans and control/eradication programmes before Target 1.5 can be met.

Q11. Does your country have legislation in place, which prohibits the introduction of non-native species of animals and plants, which may have a detrimental effect?

The vast majority of reporting Parties (40 Parties: 93% of respondents; 65% of the 62 Contracting Parties) indicated that legislation to prohibit introduction of non-native species is in place (Figure 3.6; Table 2 in Annex). Of these, 36 Parties also reported that the legislation is being enforced. Of the four Parties that reported having legislation which prohibits the introduction of non-native species in place that was not being enforced properly or at all, only one Party, Italy, provided a reason for non-enforcement, stating that the relevant legislation does not provide for any penalty of offending persons.

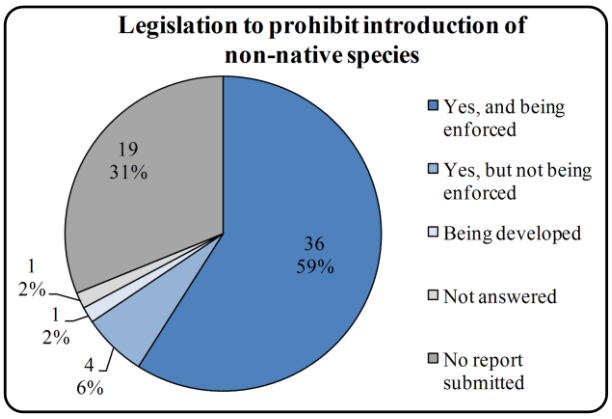


Figure 3.6. Proportion of Parties reporting that legislation which prohibits the introduction of non-native species is in place.

Q12. Has your country introduced requirements to zoos, private collections, etc. in order to avoid the accidental escape of captive birds belonging to non-native species?

More than half of respondents also reported that requirements to prevent accidental escape of captive birds exist in their country and are being enforced (23 Parties: 54% of respondents; 37% of Contracting Parties) (Figure 3.7; Table 2 in Annex). No reason for non-enforcement was provided by either of the two Parties that reported having requirements to prevent accidental escape in place but not enforced. Twelve Parties reported having no requirements to prevent accidental escape of captive birds in place, with Syria and Denmark stating that requirements would be introduced in future; Estonia stated that general requirements to avoid escape of birds apply; the Czech Republic stated that the issue was dealt with by zoos internally; Algeria noted that import of birds was prohibited; and Egypt commented that there was a lack of communication and organisation. The remaining six Parties did not provide a reason.

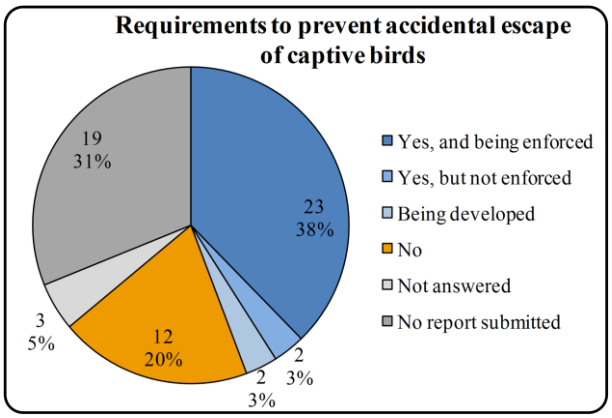


Figure 3.7. Proportion of Parties reporting that requirements to prevent accidental escape of captive birds are in place.

Q13. 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)?

National Action Plans for Invasive Species (NAPIS) were reported to be in place and implemented in five countries (12% of respondents; 8% of Contracting Parties) (Figure 3.8; Table 2 in Annex). More Contracting Parties will need to develop and implement National Action Plans before Target 1.5 can be met.

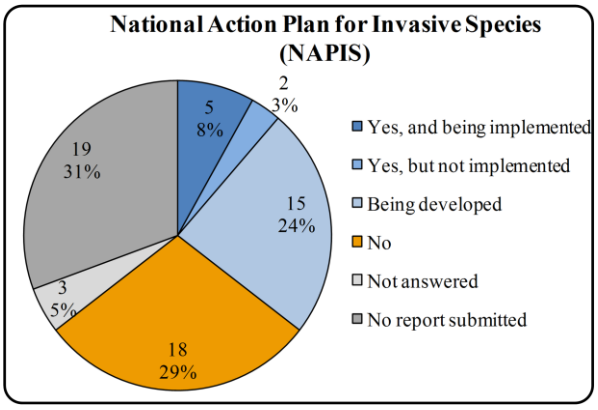


Figure 3.8. Proportion of Parties reporting that a NAPIS is in place.

Both Parties that reported that a NAPIS is in place but not being implemented properly stated that the reason was lack of financial resources; Albania also cited lack of human resources, while Uganda also mentioned lack of technical ability as a reason. Of the 18 Parties that reported not having a NAPIS in place, four Parties gave details of the approach taken towards dealing with invasive species: Estonia commented that species-specific Action Plans are in place; Moldova noted that objectives are in place as part of its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) under the CBD; Germany also stated that the approach taken is in accordance with the CBD; while France stated that action taken is in the framework of the EU. Both Bulgaria and Monaco commented that plans will be considered in future, while Latvia and Luxembourg both commented that such a plan is not required. The Czech Republic stated that it is lacking financial resources and capacity. Four Parties responded but did not provide a reason, and the remaining five Parties did not respond.

Q14. Has an eradication programme been considered, developed or implemented for any non-native waterbird species in your country?

Eight Parties (19% of respondents; 13% of Contracting Parties) reported that eradication programmes are being considered, developed or implemented for non-native waterbird species (Figure 3.9; Table 2 in Annex). These eradication programmes involve five species (Table 3.8). Of those, two species - Ruddy Duck *Oxyura jamaicensis* and Greater Canada Goose *Branta canadensis* are alien species within AEWA countries. Of the 25 Parties reporting that eradication programmes do not exist, the majority (18) noted that such programmes were not required, due for example to low numbers of non-native waterbirds in their country. Other reasons given for lack of eradication programmes were: lack of financial resources (Romania and Syria), insufficient human resources (Romania), lack of national capacity (Egypt) and lack of relevant legislation (Syria). The remaining Parties did not provide a reason.

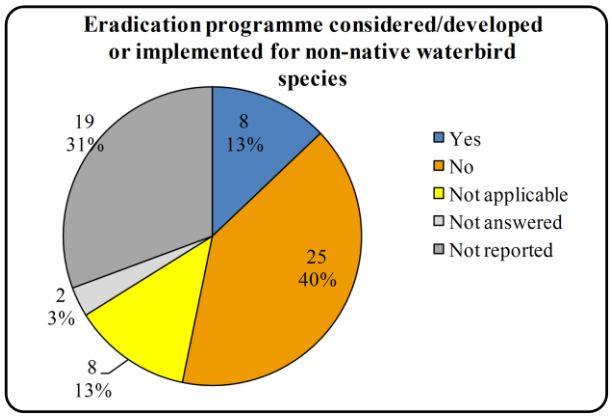


Figure 3.9. Proportion of Parties reporting that eradication programmes for non-native waterbirds are in place.

Parties were also asked to provide information on non-native species of waterbirds within the Species Status section of the National Report (Section 3). The population status information provided for

breeding non-native species is summarised in Table 3 in the Annex (only species with population size and/or trend estimate). The table also includes all species considered to pose a certain risk[10] that were reported to occur in countries, even if no further population information (size and/or trend) was provided. Overall, 18 Parties confirmed that one or more breeding non-native species occurred in their country, involving 35 species, as compared to only eight Parties reporting eradication programmes being developed or being implemented, for only five species. It is worth noting that some Parties appear to have wrongly indicated species as non-native (e.g. regularly occurring non-breeding species, vagrants or other misinterpretations – these have been removed, where evident), and it therefore may benefit Parties to have further guidance and training on species status reporting.

A considerable number of highly invasive species show emerging or established populations in territories of AEWA Parties, with limited action being taken to eradicate these species. Efforts should focus on developing control/eradication programmes for highly invasive species posing substantial risks to native species or the environment. Parties with emerging populations of such species should act promptly to prevent them from becoming established and numerous leading to increased costs and efforts for eradication.

Table 3.8. Overview of status of eradication programmes for non-native waterbird species.

Species	Party	Status of eradication programme
Sacred Ibis (*Threskiornis aethiopicus)*	France	Developed and being implemented
Ruddy Duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis)*	Belgium	Being developed
	Finland	Developed, but not being implemented properly or at all
	France	Developed and being implemented
	Netherlands	Being developed
	Spain	Developed and being implemented
	Sweden	Developed, but not being implemented properly or at all
	Switzerland	Developed and being implemented
	United Kingdom	Not specified (details provided in a weblink)
Greater Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis)*	France	Being developed
Egyptian Goose (*Alopochen aegyptiacus)*	France	Being developed
Ruddy Shelduck (*Tadorna ferruginea)*	Switzerland	Developed and being implemented

[10] Document AEWA/MOP 4.12 Corr.1 - Review of the Status of Introduced Non-native Waterbird Species in the Area of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement: 2007 Update (Table 7.2.1.1: species considered as risk codes 1-7)

IV. Habitat Conservation

Strategic Plan Target: 1.2
A comprehensive and coherent flyway network of protected and managed sites, is established and maintained

Indicator:
All CPs have in place and maintain comprehensive national networks of sustainably-managed, protected, and other managed areas. that form a

4.1 Habitat Inventories

Q16. Has your country identified the network of all sites of international and national importance for the migratory waterbird species/populations listed on Table 1?

As an indicator of success in reaching Objective 1 (Favourable conservation status), the Strategic Plan aims for a comprehensive flyway network of protected, managed sites of international and national importance to waterbirds to be established and maintained (Target 1.2). Of the 43 reporting Parties, 40 Parties (93%; 65% of the 62 Contracting Parties) reported that a network of sites had been identified either fully or partially, showing notable progress towards Target 1.2 (Figure 4.1; Table 8 in Annex). Of the remaining three, one Party (France) indicated that a site network is currently being developed, one Party (FYR Macedonia) reported that a network is not yet in place, but did not provide further details, and one Party (Ethiopia) did not respond to this question.

A high level of achievement in reaching aspects of Target 1.2 is indicated by the large proportion of reporting Parties with a network of sites either fully or partially identified. Other aspects of this target, relating to the level of protection and management in place across the network, are covered under Section 4.2.

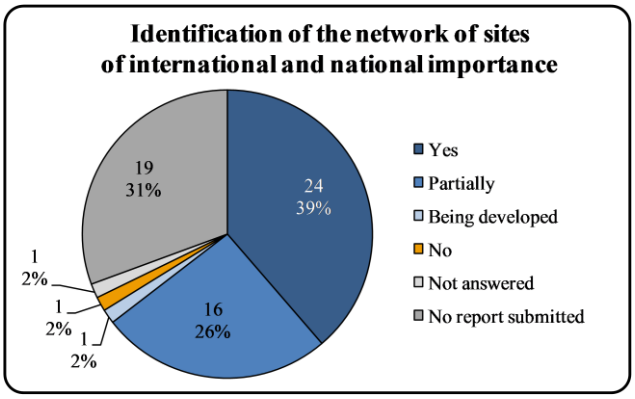


Figure 4.1. Party responses as to whether or not a network of sites of international and national importance for species/populations listed on AEWA Table 1 has been identified.

4.2 Conservation of Areas

Nationally and internationally important sites

Q18. 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?

To contribute to the assessment of Target 1.2, Parties were asked to provide details on the total number and size of nationally and internationally important sites for migratory waterbird species/populations listed on AEWA Table 1 within their countries. They were also asked for details on the number and area of sites protected under national legislation, as well as protected sites with management plans in place and being implemented. Of the 43 respondents, 24 Parties (56% of respondents; 39% of Contracting Parties) reported on the number of nationally important sites and 34 Parties (79% of respondents; 55% of Contracting Parties) reported on the number of internationally important sites, with a slightly lower proportion reporting on both categories of sites by area (Figure 4.2). Details of the nationally and internationally important sites by Party are provided in Tables 4-7 of the Annex.

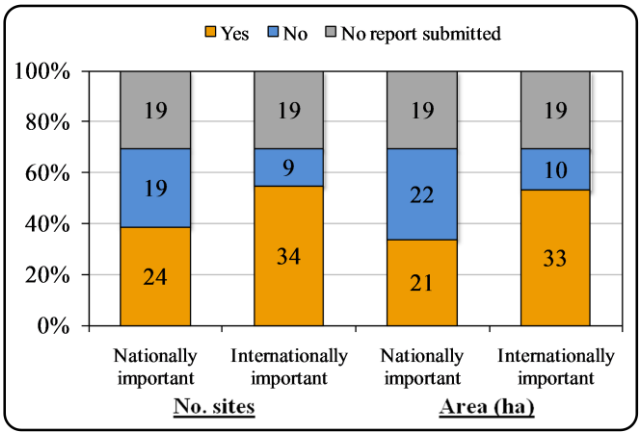


Figure 4.2. Percentage and number of Parties that reported on nationally and internationally important sites, by number and area of sites.

Parties reported a total of 128,984 nationally important sites, of which nearly all (>99%) are protected (Figure 4.3a). For those sites with legal protection, 67% have management plans in place according to reporting Parties. Regarding internationally important sites, Parties cited a total of 1,883 sites of importance, of with 1,670 (89%) are legally protected sites; 41% of legally protected sites have management plans being implemented (Figure 4.3b).

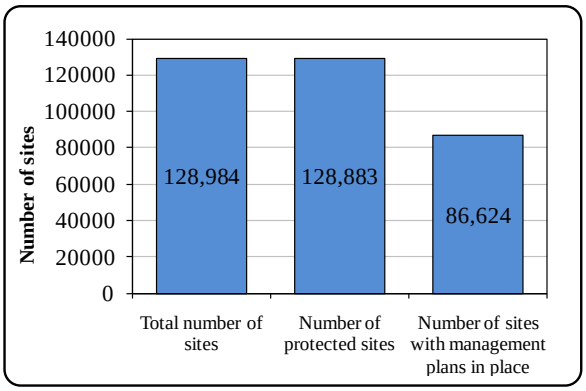


*Figure 4.3a. Total number of **nationally** important sites, protected sites and protected sites with management plans in place, summed across all reporting Parties.*

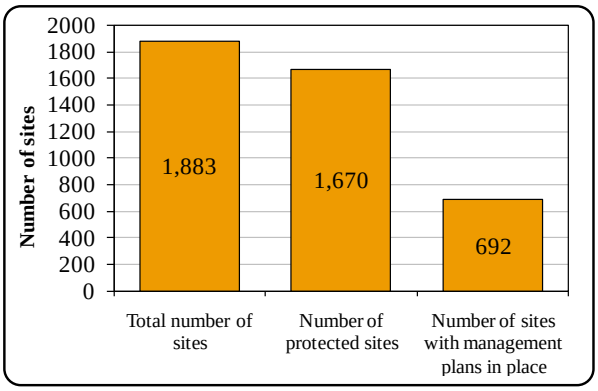


*Figure 4.3b. Total number of **internationally** important sites, protected sites and protected sites with management plans in place, summed across all reporting Parties (n= 43).*

Parties reported a much larger number of nationally important sites than internationally important sites; however, the area covered by internationally important sites was notably higher than the area reported for nationally important sites (96.75 million hectares compared with 11.2 million hectares, respectively) (Figure 4.4).

The proportions of nationally and internationally important sites that are protected without a management plan, protected with a management plan and that have no legal protection are summarised in Figure 4.5, by number of sites and area. A high proportion of nationally and internationally important sites (by number of sites) are protected, with a slightly higher proportion of nationally important sites under protection than internationally important sites (>99% compared to 89%). However, whilst 92% of the nationally important site area is protected, this is the case for only a third of the internationally important site area. The proportion of nationally important sites with management plans in place, by number of sites, is relatively high (67%), but the same proportion by area is much lower (37%). The proportion of internationally important sites with management plans in place, by both number of sites and area, is lower still (31% and 24%, respectively).

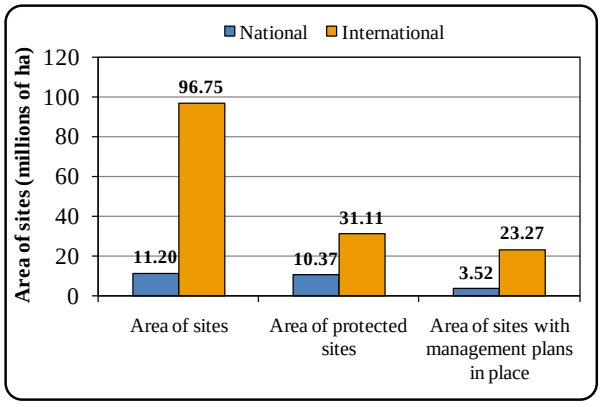


Figure 4.4. Total area of sites of national and international importance to AEWA Table 1 species/populations, area of protected sites and area of protected sites with management plans in place, summed across all reporting Parties (n= 43).

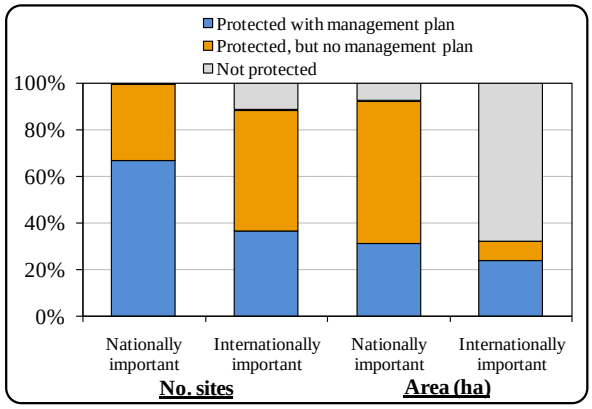


Figure 4.5. Across-Party percentages of nationally and internationally important sites that are protected and have a management plan, protected with no management plan, and not protected, as reported by Parties.

Parties are making progress towards achieving Target 1.2 on the basis of the number of sites with protection, but the protection of international sites by area, and management plan coverage of both nationally and internationally important sites, are evidently in need of further work.

Eight Parties did not provide figures for either national or international sites. Of these, the United Kingdom commented that it did not have the resources to provide the level of detail requested due to the large number of protected sites, while Spain and France provided weblinks giving details of all their protected areas. Several other Parties also provided additional details in the form of attachments and weblinks, which were beyond the scope of this analysis to include. Certain Parties reported exactly the same figures for both nationally and internationally important sites, while others reported a greater number of internationally-important sites than nationally-important sites, suggesting that they were not double-counting sites in both categories; the question did not make it clear which approach should be used. In several cases, Parties reported a greater number/area of protected sites than the total number/area of sites, or reported a greater number/area of sites with management plans in place than the total number/area of protected sites, indicating that the question may have been misinterpreted by Parties. In these cases, for the purpose of analysis, the total for all sites was assumed to be equal to the value for protected sites (as these are a subset of all sites, as specified by the question) and the value for protected sites was assumed to be the same as those for sites with management plans in place (as these are a subset of protected sites, as specified by the question). This question may need revision for future reporting cycles to avoid these inconsistencies.

Critical Site Network Tool

Q20. Have you accessed and used the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the AEWA area?

Eighteen Parties indicated that the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool was accessed and used, representing 42% of the 43 reporting Parties (29% of the 62 Contracting Parties) (responses by Party are presented in Table 8 of the Annex). Of the 18 Parties that reported using the CSN Tool, the most common purpose reported was to obtain species information, such as species distribution and population status (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1. Purposes for which Parties reported using the CSN Tool, and percentage of Parties reporting each purpose.

Purpose of use	Percentage of Parties
Species information	11%
Protected area information	3%
Planning/management of designated sites	6%
Testing the Tool	2%
Promotion of the Tool	2%
Provision of data for the Tool	2%
No response	6%
Total no. of Parties that used the CSN Tool	**18**

Of the 21 Parties that reported that the CSN Tool had not been used, eight did not provide further details. Both Albania and Kenya cited lack of human resources as the reason for not using the Tool, and Senegal commented that the lack of information on species status in the country was a constraint. Algeria commented that the Tool was inaccessible and that the Secretariat had been notified of the problem; the Netherlands were unable to access the Tool due to local software problems. Italy stated that use of the Tool had not been required. Hungary used guidance from other sources to identify their network of sites, and Monaco stated that a national approach had been used. France responded that its own database was likely to be more complete and highlighted the possibility of linking its database with the CSN Tool in future, subject to an appropriate agreement. Two Parties responded that they had in fact used the Tool, but for purposes other than habitat conservation (Croatia) or for regions other than their own country (Norway). Latvia and Senegal stated that they were planning to use the Tool in future. Belgium, one of the Parties using the Tool, commented that it was difficult to navigate on small computer screens.

V. Management of Human Activities

Strategic Plan Target 2.2
Internationally coordinated collection of harvest data is developed and implemented

Indicator:
Internationally coordinated harvest data collection in place involving at least 25% of the CPs

5.1 Hunting

Collection of harvest data

Q21. Does your country have an established system for the collection of harvest data, which covers the species listed in Table 1?

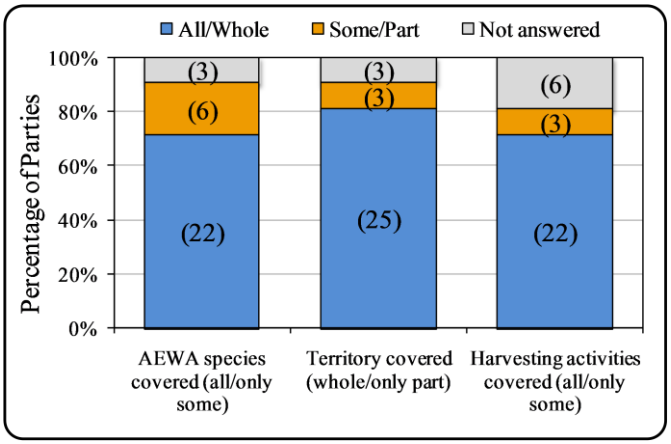


Figure 5.1. Percentages of Parties with harvest data collection systems covering all/only some AEWA species, the whole/only part of the territory, and all/only some harvesting activities, out of all Parties reporting that harvest data collection systems are in place (n=31).

Parties were asked whether an established system is in place within their country for the collection of harvest data covering the species listed on AEWA Table 1 (Target 2.2). All reporting Parties provided a response to this question, and 31 Parties (72% of respondents; 50% of the 62 Contracting Parties) confirmed the existence of a system for collecting harvest data (Table 5.1); the indicator for Target 2.2 has therefore been partially fulfilled. However, it was unclear from the National Reports whether international coordination (involving standardisations, etc.) is in place; more work is needed to ensure that this aspect of Target 2.2 is fulfilled. The remaining 12 reporting Parties provided a negative response.

Nineteen Parties (44% of respondents; 31% of the 62 Contracting Parties) reportedly have a system in place that includes all AEWA species, the whole territory of the country and all harvesting activities (Table 5.1). The proportion of Parties with harvest systems covering all AEWA species (vs. some), the whole territory (vs. part) and all harvesting activities (vs. some) is shown in Figure 5.1.

Table 5.1. Details of harvest data collection systems reported by Parties (All/whole = ●; Some/part = ○; No response provided = '-').

Party	AEWA species covered (all/only some)	Territory covered (whole/only part)	Harvesting activities covered (all/only some)
Belgium	●	●	○
Croatia	●	●	●
Cyprus	●	●	●
Czech Republic	●	●	●
Denmark	●	●	●
Estonia	●	●	●
Finland	●	●	●
France	●	●	●
Germany	●	●	●
Hungary	●	●	●
Israel	○	●	-
Italy	●	●	●
Jordan	○	○	-
Kenya	-	-	-
Latvia	●	●	●

Party	AEWA species covered (all/only some)	Territory covered (whole/only part)	Harvesting activities covered (all/only some)
Lithuania	-	●	-
Macedonia, FYR	-	-	-
Moldova	●	-	-
Netherlands	●	●	●
Norway	○	●	●
Romania	●	●	●
Senegal	●	○	○
Slovakia	●	●	●
Slovenia	●	●	●
South Africa	○	●	●
Spain	●	●	●
Sweden	○	●	●
Switzerland	●	●	●
Tanzania	●	●	●
Uganda	●	●	●
Ukraine	○	○	○

Of the 12 Parties that reported that no established system for the collection of harvest data was in place, four Parties provided a reason: Algeria and Monaco stated that all hunting is prohibited in their countries, Luxembourg commented that very few bird species are hunted; and Egypt noted that there was a lack of awareness and capacity. Three Parties indicated that the establishment of a system is planned in future.

Q22. Has your country phased out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands?

Strategic Plan Target 2.1
The use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands is phased out in all CPs

Indicator:
All CPs have adopted national legislation prohibiting the use of lead shot (in wetlands)

Use of lead shot in wetlands

In relation to Target 2.1, Parties were asked whether their country has phased out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands. Twenty-five Parties (58% of respondents; 40% of the 62 Contracting Parties) reported that lead shot has been fully or partially phased out in their country (Figure 5.2; Table 9 in Annex). Fifteen Parties confirmed that lead shot has not yet been phased out (Table 5.2), indicating that more work is needed to meet Target 2.1.

Of the three Parties responding 'not applicable' (Georgia, Monaco and Uganda), only Monaco provided an explanation, stating that all hunting is prohibited. Of the ten Parties that have phased out lead shot partially, two Parties (Bulgaria and Croatia) confirmed that a self-imposed and published timetable for banning fully the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands has been introduced (Table 5.2). Spain expressed its intention to introduce a full ban in future, while Germany stated that there are no plans to introduce a full ban and Latvia noted that hunting is very limited in the country.

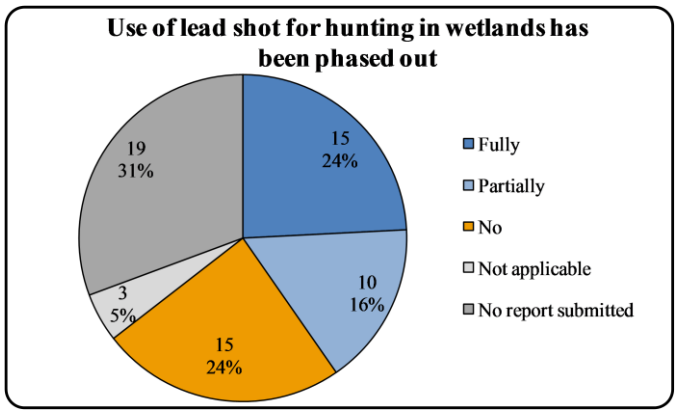


Figure 5.2. Party responses as to whether or not the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands has been phased out.

For those Parties that have not yet phased out lead shot (fully or partially), the reasons provided included limited capacity (Egypt and Ghana), lack of suitable alternatives available (Ukraine) and lack of specific legislation (Syria). Slovenia commented that the problem is limited as only a small

number of species is hunted. Both Estonia and Israel stated that a ban is in preparation, and Tanzania stated that there are plans to introduce a ban for particular species and that it has implemented awareness-raising activities to reduce usage of lead shot. Three additional Parties (Romania, Senegal and Syria) commented that bans are under consideration. Algeria stated that all hunting is prohibited, while Albania noted that hunting is fully prohibited in coastal wetland sites. Estonia confirmed that a self-imposed and published timetable for banning fully the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands has been introduced. Almost all of the Parties without a timetable in place gave the same reasons for this as they did for not having phased out lead shot.

Table 5.2. Parties that have not fully phased out (or not phased out at all) the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands, and whether they have introduced a self-imposed and published timetable for a full ban. (Yes = ●; Partially = ■; No = ○; no response = '-'.)

Party	Lead shot phased out	Timetable introduced for banning lead shot fully	Party	Lead shot phased out	Timetable introduced for banning lead shot fully
Albania	○	○	Latvia	■	○
Algeria	○	○	Lebanon	■	○
Belgium	■	○	Lithuania	○	○
Bulgaria	■	●	Moldova	■	○
Croatia	■	●	Romania	○	○
Egypt	○	○	Senegal	○	○
Estonia	○	●	Slovenia	○	○
Germany	■	○	South Africa	○	○
Ghana	○	○	Spain	■	○
Israel	○	○	Syria	○	○
Italy	■	○	Tanzania	○	○
Jordan	○	○	Ukraine	○	○
Kenya	■	-			

Q23. Are there measures in your country to reduce/eliminate illegal taking?

Measures to reduce/eliminate illegal taking

Strategic Plan Target 2.3
Measures to reduce and eliminate illegal taking of waterbirds, the use of poison baits and non-selective methods of taking are developed and implemented
Indicator:
All CPs have pertinent legislation in place which is being fully enforced

Thirty-eight Parties (88% of respondents; 61% of the 62 Contracting Parties) confirmed that measures are in place to reduce/eliminate illegal taking of waterbirds within their country (Figure 5.3; Table 10 in Annex). Of those, 76% reported that the effectiveness of measures in place was either high or moderate (Figure 5.4). The high proportion of Parties with measures in place and the high level of effectiveness of these measures show that progress is being made towards achieving Target 2.3, but further efforts are needed to ensure that all Parties have measures in place that are fully enforced.

Of the three Parties that reported that no measures are currently in place, Belgium and Syria did not provide a reason (Belgium commented that control was the responsibility of the police), and Luxembourg stated that measures are not required since illegal taking does not represent a major threat. The United Kingdom was the only Party to report 'Other', commenting that the effectiveness of the measures is unknown.

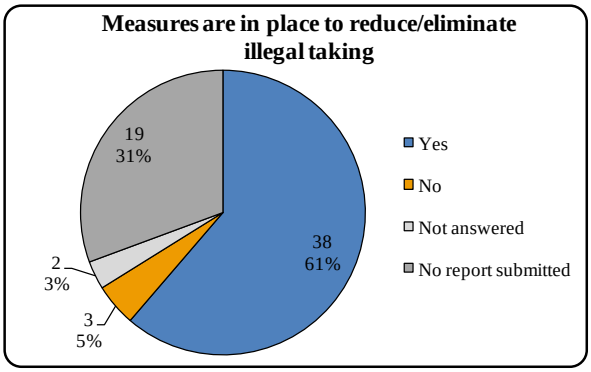


Figure 5.3. Party responses as to whether or not measures are in place to reduce/eliminate illegal taking.

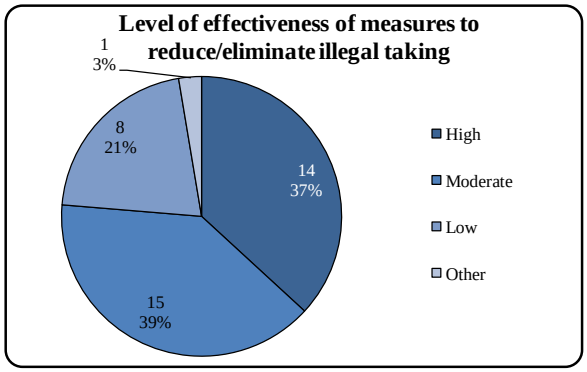


Figure 5.4. Level of effectiveness of measures to reduce/eliminate illegal taking as reported by Parties.

5.2 Other Human Activities

Strategic Environmental Assessment/ Environmental Impact Assessment

Q25. 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?

Legislation providing for the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Assessments (SEA/EIAs) for activities potentially negatively affecting natural habitats or wildlife is in place and being implemented within thirty-six AEWA countries (84% of respondents; 58% of the 62 Contracting Parties) (Figure 5.5). This represents notable progress towards achieving Target 1.3.

The Party that reported that legislation is in place but not being implemented (Albania) commented that its legal framework is under development. Lebanon and Moldova indicated that legislation is being developed. Monaco, responding 'Other', stated that impact assessments are conducted on a case-by-case basis and new legislation is planned in the future. Three Parties (Ethiopia, FYR Macedonia and Kenya) reported having no legislation in place, but did not give a reason.

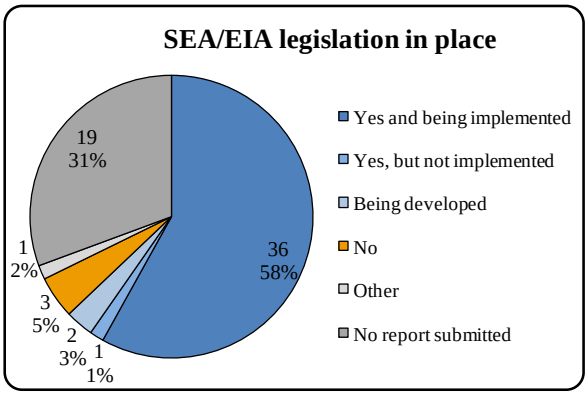


Figure 5.5. Party responses to whether or not legislation is in place which provides for SEA/EIA of activities potentially negatively affecting natural habitats or wildlife.

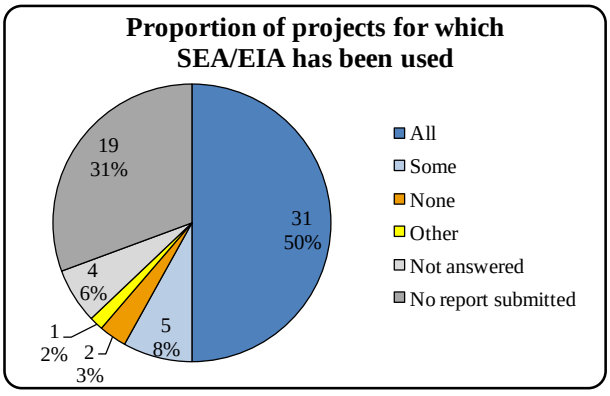


Figure 5.6. Party responses as to whether or not SEA/EIAs have been used for all relevant projects to assess the impact of proposed projects on migratory waterbird species listed on AEWA Table 1 in the last three years.

Of the 36 Parties that confirmed that legislation is in place and being implemented, 35 Parties reported that their SEA/EIA processes consider waterbirds and the habitats on which they depend, with the remaining Party (Ukraine) not responding. A slightly lower proportion of these Parties (32 Parties; 89%) reported that their SEA/EIA processes include public participation. Of the two Parties reporting that public participation is not included (Algeria and Israel), neither provided any further details; the remaining two Parties (Luxembourg and the United Kingdom) did not provide any response to this question.

Q26. In the last three years, has your country used SEA/EIA for all relevant projects to assess the impact of proposed projects on migratory waterbird species listed on table 1 and/or habitats/sites on which they depend?

The majority of reporting Parties (31 Parties; 50% of the 62 Contracting Parties) reported that SEA/EIA had been used for all relevant projects to assess the impact on migratory waterbird species listed on AEWA Table 1 and/or the habitats/sites on which they depend (Figure 5.6). Ethiopia and Moldova were the two Parties that had not used SEA/EIA for any relevant projects, but they did not provide reasons as to why. Monaco reported 'Other' and again commented that impact assessments are conducted on a case-by-case basis and new legislation is planned for the future. Kenya, Lebanon, Luxembourg and FYR Macedonia did not respond.

Of the 31 Parties that reported that SEA/EIA had been used for all relevant projects, 15 identified outstanding projects (Table 5.3). Five Parties reported using SEA/EIA for only some relevant projects: Albania, France, Senegal, South Africa and Spain. When asked for further details, Spain and France commented that European Union legislation determines which projects SEA/EIA should be used for. Albania noted that mainstreaming SEA/EIA policies into project development was difficult due to lack of efficient coordination between public institutions, while Senegal commented that the institution implementing AEWA rarely had any opportunity for input into project development, particularly for mining and agricultural projects.

Table 5.3. Outstanding projects reported by Parties that have used SEA/EIA for all relevant projects over the past triennium.

Party	Outstanding projects for which SEA/EIA has been used
Belgium	Assessment of impacts of offshore windfarms at the De Vlakte van de Raan SAC site
Czech Republic	Construction of the Cejkovice windfarm; assessment of anti-flooding measures on the Dyje River SPA site; construction of a gas pipeline in the Poodri SPA site
Estonia	Proposal to improve transport across Suur Strait, either by improving existing ferry services or constructing a bridge or tunnel
Finland	Construction of windfarms, gas pipes and harbours; dredging shipping channels
Germany	Construction of offshore windfarms in the North and Baltic Sea, such as the Albatros windfarm; proposal to construct a crossing from Germany to Scandinavia (the 'Fehmarnbeltquerung' project)
Hungary	Project to improve navigation on the Danube River
Italy	Proposal to construct a bridge over the Messina Strait
Latvia	Construction of Kurzeme windfarm
Romania	Construction of the Cernavoda windfarm; construction and upgrade of hydropower plants and other power stations
Slovakia	Construction of a bridge on the Morava River, Expressways R7 and R2, Highway D4, the Svodin windfarm and the Danubia Park golf course
Slovenia	Proposals to construct the Cirkovci power lines, a motorway across the Drava river, a golf park near the Sečovlje salt pans and a bypass through Ljubljansko Barje reserve
Syria	Assessment of the impact of human activities around the AlJaboul Lake
Tanzania	Soda ash mining at the Lake Natron Ramsar Site
Uganda	Assessment of the impact of the Karuma Hydropower Project
Ukraine	Construction of the Pokrovska windfarm

Bycatch of waterbirds in fishing gear

Q28. 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?

Nineteen Parties (44% of respondents; 31% of the 62 Contracting Parties) confirmed that bycatch of waterbirds in fishing gear is taking place in their country (Figure 5.7; Table 11 in Annex). Of those, several provided references to and/or summarised the results of publications on the subject of bycatch (Belgium, Estonia, Norway, Germany, Denmark). Some Parties listed the taxa most at risk (including herons, cormorants, gannets and skuas); others listed the most damaging fishing gears (longlines, set and drifting gillnets), and the regions/fisheries most affected. Six Parties commented that the extent to which bycatch occurs and the severity of its effects on specific populations are largely unknown. Of the five Parties that reported no bycatch of waterbirds in fishing gear, Georgia stated that there were very rare cases of gull bycatches, and Romania stated that it had no data.

Parties that reported 'No information' were asked "*When and how do you intend to fill this information gap?*". Ghana noted that a waterbird monitoring scheme is due to be implemented by the end of 2013, while Uganda reported that a study of waterbird bycatch will commence in December 2012. Finland noted that it is preparing new fisheries legislation and is considering obligatory reporting of bycatch; Ukraine stated that amendments to fishing legislation were required so that bycatch is recorded by fishermen; Syria commented that co-operation with fishermen is needed. Bulgaria stated that bycatch may be considered when amending its national biodiversity legislation in 2012. Albania stated that it had plans to obtain this information in the next few years.

The principal explanation given by Parties that responded 'Not applicable' when asked about bycatch was that industrial fishing does not occur on a significant scale in the country (Israel, Luxembourg, Monaco, Slovakia). Hungary commented that there is no marine fishing, while the Czech Republic stated that no seabirds occur in the country. Switzerland and Jordan provided no explanation.

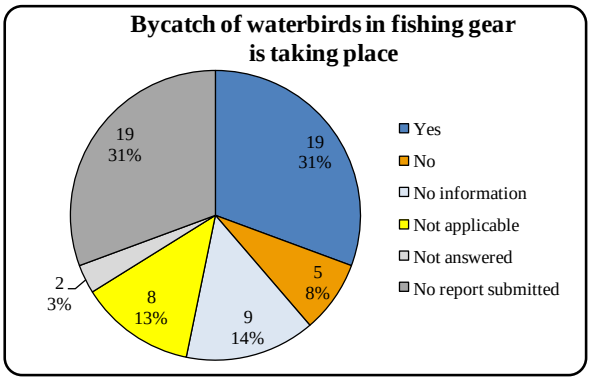


Figure 5.7. Party responses as to whether or not bycatch of waterbirds in fishing gear is taking place.

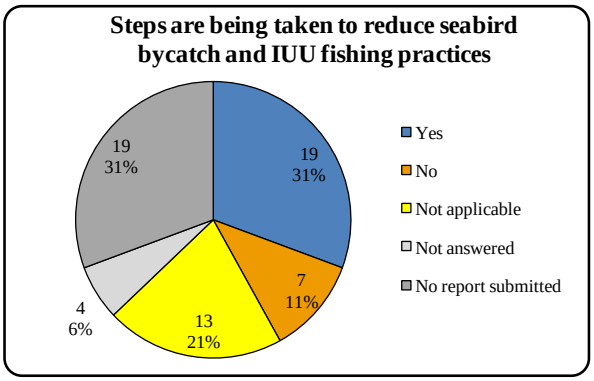


Figure 5.8. Party responses as to whether steps towards the adoption/application of measures to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds and combat IUU fishing practices in the Agreement area have been undertaken.

Nineteen Parties (44% of respondents; 31% of the 62 Contracting Parties) confirmed that their country has 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 (Figure 5.8; Table 12 in Annex).

Of the Parties that responded 'Yes', most EU Member States (Belgium, Spain, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Lithuania and Germany) commented on European legislation, in particular the EU Action Plan for Reducing Incidental Catches of Seabirds in Fishing Gear. Ukraine reported that it is a Party to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and in September 2011 co-convened a seminar with the European Commission on measures to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. France mentioned its participation in the FAME (Future of the Atlantic Marine Environment) project,

which aims to raise awareness of the issues. Algeria, Monaco and Romania provided details of their relevant national legislation, while South Africa mentioned its National Plan of Action for Reducing the Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries (NPOA-SEABIRDS). Other Parties provided specific details of actions being taken, including awareness-raising and surveillance (Senegal), development of new fishing gears and techniques that reduce bycatch (Norway and Latvia), prohibition of the most damaging fishing gears (Estonia) and prohibition of fishing activity in the most sensitive seasons/areas (Estonia, Tanzania and Latvia). Tanzania also reported the establishment of 'beach management units' to supervise fishing activity and advise on measures to reduce bycatch, such as adding weights to baits, use of bird scaring devices, not discarding offal during fishing operations, and releasing live birds that have been caught.

Reasons given by the seven Parties that responded that actions were not being taken to combat IUU fishing included lack of resources (Albania and Egypt), lack of bycatch data available (Italy and Finland), lack of awareness (Egypt), and absence of a coastline (Ethiopia).

Explanations provided by the 13 Parties that responded 'Not applicable' included absence of marine fishing (Hungary, Luxembourg and Slovakia), lack of bycatch data (Croatia and Syria) and absence of seabirds (Czech Republic).

VI. Research and Monitoring

Strategic Plan Target 3.2
Capacity of national monitoring systems is established, maintained and further developed

Indicator:
Half of CPs have year-round (as appropriate) monitoring systems in place

Q29. Does your country have waterbird monitoring schemes for the AEWA species in place?

Forty-one Parties (95% of respondents; 66% of the 62 Contracting Parties) confirmed that waterbird monitoring schemes for AEWA species are in place in their country (Figure 6.1). Although only seven Parties (16% of respondents; 11% of the 62 Contracting Parties) reported full coverage of all three periods (breeding, passage/migration and non-breeding/wintering periods), 32 Parties (74% of respondents; 52% of Contracting Parties) reported either full or partial coverage of all three periods. This surpasses the indicator for Target 3.2, which aims for half of Contracting Parties to have year-round monitoring systems in place.

The period with the greatest coverage by monitoring schemes is the non-breeding/wintering period, with 23 Parties reporting full coverage during this period and 15 Parties reporting partial coverage (Figure 6.2). The passage/migration period has the lowest number of Parties reporting full coverage (8 Parties), but a high proportion of Parties still reported at least partial coverage in place during this period. Details of the periods covered by each Party's monitoring schemes are provided in Table 6.1.

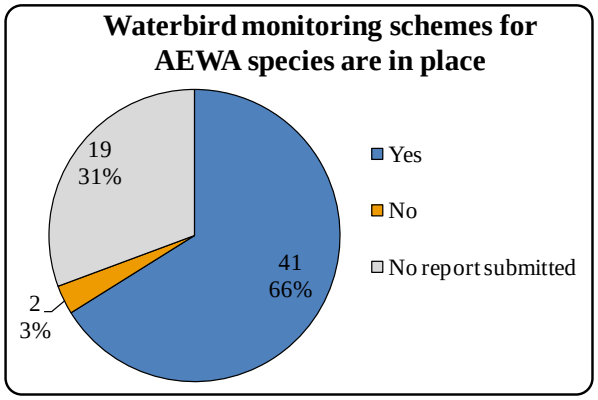


Figure 6.1. Party responses as to whether or not a waterbird monitoring scheme is in place for AEWA species.

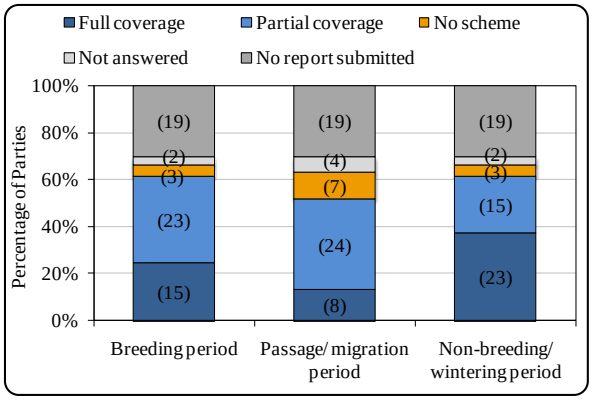


Figure 6.2. Proportion of Parties with monitoring schemes covering each period. ('No scheme' includes Parties reporting no schemes in place at all, combined with any Parties that reported no coverage during specific periods.)

Of the two Parties that responded that there are no waterbird monitoring schemes in place during any period, FYR Macedonia explained that it lacks financial resources for this activity, while Georgia did not provide further details. Reasons cited by Parties reporting no schemes in place during specific periods were all related to lack of resources: Uganda specified lack of financial resources, Ethiopia specified lack of human resources and Egypt reported lack of capacity.

Table 6.1. Responses of Parties with waterbird monitoring schemes as to which period the schemes cover and to what extent, by Party (Fully = ●; Partially = ■; No schemes = ○; No response = '-').

Party	Breeding period	Passage/migration period	Non-breeding/wintering period
Albania	■	■	●
Algeria	■	■	●
Belgium	●	■	●
Bulgaria	●	●	●
Croatia	■	■	■
Cyprus	●	■	●
Czech Republic	●	■	●
Denmark	■	■	■
Egypt	■	○	■
Estonia	■	■	●
Ethiopia	■	○	●
Finland	●	●	●
France	●	■	■
Germany	■	■	■
Ghana	■	●	●
Hungary	■	■	■
Israel	■	■	●
Italy	■	■	●
Jordan	■	■	●
Kenya	-	-	●
Latvia	■	■	■
Lebanon	■	■	■
Lithuania	-	-	■
Luxembourg	■	■	■
Moldova	■	○	■
Monaco	○	-	-
Netherlands	●	●	●
Norway	●	○	●
Romania	■	■	■
Senegal	●	●	●
Slovakia	■	■	■
Slovenia	●	■	●
South Africa	●	●	●
Spain	●	■	●
Sweden	●	●	●
Switzerland	●	●	●
Syria	■	■	■
Tanzania	■	-	-
Uganda	■	○	○
Ukraine	■	■	■
United Kingdom	●	■	●

Q31. 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

Over half of the 62 Contracting Parties (32: 54%; 74% of respondents) reported that research related to waterbirds and their conservation had been undertaken over the past triennium (Figure 6.3; Table 13 in Annex).

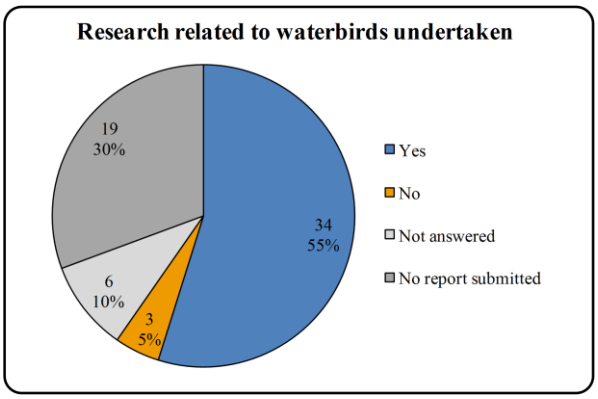


Figure 6.3. Party responses as to whether or not research related to waterbirds and their conservation has been undertaken and results published in the past triennium.

Strategic Plan Target 3.3
Nationally responsible state agencies, academic and other research institutions are encouraged to establish research programmes to support implementation of waterbird conservation priorities
Indicator:
Ten new AEWA-linked research programmes are established

Strategic Plan Target 3.5
Sharing and accessibility of relevant data and information are enhanced so as to underpin relevant conservation decision-making
Indicator:
Web-based list of research related to waterbirds and their conservation in each CP

Many Parties provided lists of a large number of projects, suggesting that Target 3.3 has been fulfilled, although not all the projects listed were initiated within the past triennium. Examples of research programmes reported by Parties are presented in Table 6.2.

Some progress has been made towards fulfilling Target 3.5, but more work is needed to improve accessibility of the information provided. Further development of the ORS and addition of an analytical module could allow the list of projects reported by Parties to be searchable, thereby facilitating access to and use of the list.

Table 6.2. Examples of research projects related to waterbirds and their conservation reported by Parties.

Party	Project	Timeframe
Czech Republic	"Long-term changes of numbers and distribution of waterbirds in the Czech Republic in relation to climate and environmental changes".	2007-2011
France	"Evolutionary ecology of the avian influenza virus and modelling its movement in the environment".	Not specified
Hungary	Monitoring of the Fennoscandinavian breeding population of Lesser White-fronted Goose using ringing and telemetry.	2005-2009
Italy	Study to define the geographical population limits of AEWA species occurring in Italy using ringing and telemetry.	Not specified
Norway	"SEAPOP" programme to monitor and map Norwegian seabirds.	2005-
Romania	Conservation of the Pygmy Cormorant and Ferruginous Duck across the border between Romania and Bulgaria.	2009-2012
South Africa	"African Crane Conservation Programme".	Not specified
Switzerland	"SOS Stork" project to study migration pathways of White Storks using telemetry.	2011-
Syria	Monitoring of Sociable Lapwing populations in Syria during the passage period.	2009-2011
Ukraine	"Stopover on the Black Sea – importance of the Black Sea region for migration of waterbirds along the African-Eurasian flyway".	2008-2011

Q32. Has your government provided over the past triennium funds and/or logistical support for the International Waterbird Census at international or national level?

Twenty-eight Parties (65% of respondents; 45% of the 62 Contracting Parties) confirmed that funds and/or logistical support were provided for the International Waterbird Census at the international or national level (Figure 6.4; Table 14 in Annex). Of the 28 Parties that provided financial and/or logistical support, 27 Parties (44% of the 62 Contracting Parties) provided support to the IWC at the national level, whereas only 12 Parties (19% of the 62 Contracting Parties) provided support at the international level (Figure 6.5). Details given by Parties reporting that they had provided support at the international level are summarised in Table 6.3. Lack of financial resources was the only reason cited by Parties that did not provide support at the international level (9 Parties; 60% of the 15 Parties); the remaining Parties did not provide a reason.

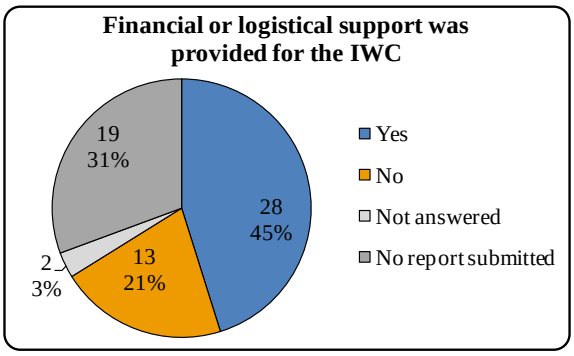


Figure 6.4. Party responses as to whether or not their government provided funds and/or logistical support for the International Waterbird Census at international or national level over the past triennium.

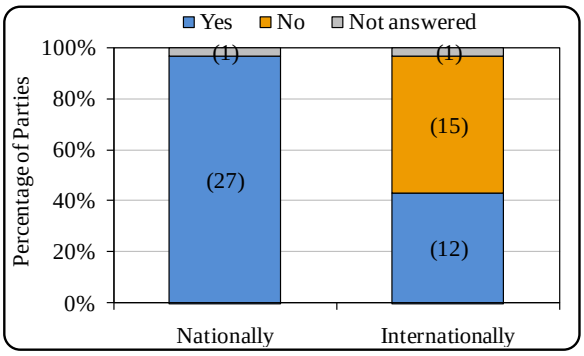


Figure 6.5. Percentage of Parties providing support to the International Waterbird Census at the national and international level, of the Parties confirming that funds and/or logistical support was provided (n= 28).

Table 6.3. Parties that reported providing funds and/or logistical support for the International Waterbird Census at the international level, and further details provided.

Party	Details provided
Algeria	Logistical support has been provided to international waterbird censuses.
Estonia	Collaboration with and co-financing of projects in Latvia and Lithuania to survey seabirds.
France	ONCFS has implemented a collaborative project in the lower Nile Valley with Egypt and North and South Sudan which will involve training for surveys, and has provided expertise for bird censuses in Libya; MEDDTL has financed a staff member to develop international bird censuses in the Mediterranean Basin between 2011 and 2013.
Germany	Annual donation of an average of 40,000 Euros between 2008 and 2011 to Wetlands International, with a specification that a considerable proportion should be used to fund the IWC.
Italy	ISPRA has been involved in censuses of waterbirds wintering in Libya since 2005.
Moldova	Received support from the EU on implementing the EC Birds Directive.
Monaco	Collaboration with numerous countries including Bulgaria, Croatia and Bosnia to protect sites of importance to waterbirds.
Netherlands	Analysis of the African Waterbird Census and a survey in West Africa; subsidy provided for a survey in Mali in 2012.
Romania	Study to identify and designate Important Bird Areas.
Senegal	Participation in monitoring at the borders with Mauritania and Gambia; annual waterbird counts with Wetlands International Africa.
Ukraine	Research has been funded by the Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences.
United Kingdom	JNCC provided funds to review the IWC 2009-2010.

Of the thirteen Parties that reported that support was not provided at either the national or international level, three (Belgium, Latvia and Syria) cited lack of financial resources as the reason, two (Egypt and Uganda) stated lack of capacity/resources in general, and Croatia commented that no support had been requested from their government. Belgium noted that although no budget was available, one staff member within the Flemish government was responsible for coordinating the IWC. The remaining Parties either did not respond or did not provide a reason in their response.

VII. Education and Information

Strategic Plan Target: 4.3
Awareness and understanding of waterbird conservation issues and of AEWA are increased

Indicator:
At least 25% of CPs have developed and are implementing programmes for raising awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and AEWA

Q33. Has your country developed and implemented programmes for raising awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and about AEWA?

To fulfil Objective 4 of the Strategic Plan, Parties are encouraged to implement programmes for raising awareness and understanding of waterbird conservation and AEWA (Target 4.3).Twenty-four Parties (39% of the 62 Contracting Parties) reported that they had programmes in place and being implemented (no Parties reported having programmes in place but not being implemented) (Figure 7.1; Table 15 in Annex). Target 4.3 has therefore been fulfilled.

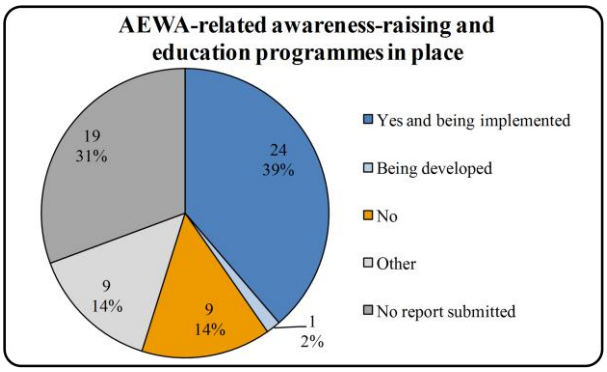


Figure 7.1. Responses of Parties as to whether or not programmes for raising awareness and understanding of waterbird conservation and about AEWA have been developed and implemented.

Three of the nine Parties that reportedly do not have awareness-raising and education programmes in place (Bulgaria, Egypt and FYR Macedonia) stated that the reason was lack of resources/capacity. Three Parties (France, Uganda and the United Kingdom) stated that more general awareness-raising programmes exist. The reason given by Israel was that all species are protected by legislation. Ethiopia noted that it has not had time since becoming a Contracting Party to begin development of programmes, while Georgia did not provide a reason.

Of those Parties that responded 'Other', seven Parties stated that there was no awareness-raising programme specific to waterbirds, although five of these commented that activities to raise awareness of waterbird conservation have been undertaken, either by the government or by NGOs (Estonia, the Netherlands, Croatia, Syria and Norway). Sweden noted that overall awareness of nature conservation is generally high in the country, while Monaco stated that such a programme would depend on finalisation of bird species lists.

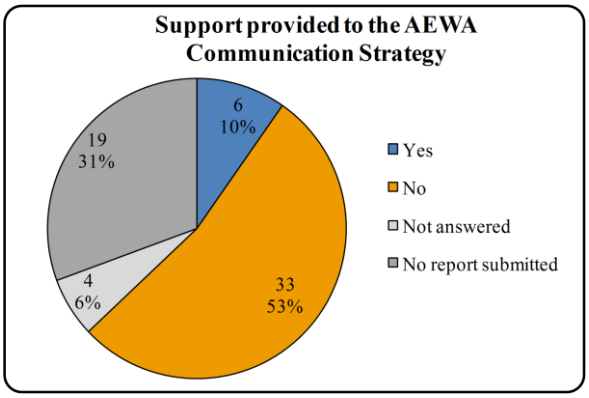


Figure 7.2. Responses of Parties as to whether they have secured funding and other support (e.g. expertise, network, skills and resources) for the implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy.

Q34. Has your country provided funding and other support, as appropriate (e.g. expertise, network, skills and resources), secured for the implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy?

Six Parties reported that they had provided funding and other support for the implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy (Figure 7.2; Table 19 in Annex). However, two of these Parties gave comments that suggested they had selected the wrong response (Ukraine: "lack of resources"; Senegal: "not directly"). Of the remaining Parties, Estonia commented that it had financed several projects with education components, France mentioned the SPOVAN programme in Egypt and North and South Sudan; Germany mentioned a conference centre (Internationale Naturschutzakademie) which delivers education and training for the implementation of MEAs including AEWA, and gave

details of various government-funded projects with awareness-raising components; Hungary noted the establishment of visitor centres in wetlands. It appears that this question was interpreted by Parties to include a wide range of education programmes at the national level.

Of the 33 Parties that reportedly have not provided funding or other support, 18 Parties (55%) gave lack of financial resources as the reason. Three Parties (Egypt, Ethiopia and Slovenia) mentioned lack of human resources/capacity, and three Parties (9%; Spain, the Netherlands and Israel) stated that this was not a priority. Israel noted that species are already protected by legislation. The remaining 11 Parties did not provide a reason.

Q35. 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?

The majority of Parties (32: 74% of respondents; 52% of the 62 Contracting Parties) reported that they had not yet considered hosting a Regional AEWA Exchange Centre (Figure 7.3; Table 16 in Annex). Six of these Parties commented that there was a lack of financial resources, while four Parties mentioned human resources/expertise. The Netherlands stated that its priority is implementation, while Norway noted that it already has information centres with similar roles. Israel commented on the difficulties posed by its political situation. Spain stated that it may be considered in future, while Ukraine responded that consultations with relevant institutions should be conducted; Algeria noted that a Centre in the North African region would be useful. Of the two Parties that responded 'Yes, considered, but not interested', Estonia commented that it had limited resources and capacity; the United Kingdom did not provide any details.

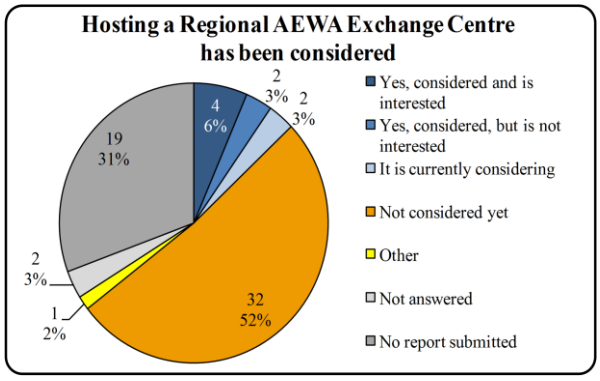


Figure 7.3. Responses of Parties as to whether they have considered/shown interest in hosting a Regional AEWA Exchange Centre.

Four Parties (6% of Contracting Parties) reported that they have considered and are interested in hosting a Regional AEWA Exchange Centre: Tanzania mentioned the existence of the Ramsar Centre for Eastern Africa, which plays a similar role; Finland commented that the new visitor centre in Liminganlahti will focus on AEWA and Ramsar; and Germany gave details on a congress facility for international exchange (Internationale Naturschutzakademie) that provides education and training to fulfil the commitments of MEAs such as AEWA. Senegal noted that it is interested in establishing a centre but lacks the necessary resources.

Two Parties are currently considering a Regional AEWA Exchange Centre, although Romania stated that there was a lack of financial resources to take it further. Slovakia, however, noted that it is establishing the Carpathian Wetland Centre, which could serve as an AEWA Centre for the Carpathian region. Ghana, which responded 'Other', commented that it is considering hosting a regional meeting in the near future.

Q36. Training for CEPA (Communication, Education and Public Awareness) at national level is supposed to be conducted by staff, which has been trained in the framework of the AEWA Training of Trainers programme. Has such training taken place in your country in the past triennium?

Strategic Plan Target: 4.2
The AEWA Communicatiosn Strategy is implemented.

Indicator:
In at least three AEWA regions, follow-up trainings for CEPA at the national level have been conducted

As an indication of the AEWA Communications Strategy being implemented, Target 4.2 of the Strategic Plan aims for follow-up trainings for CEPA (Communication, Education and Public Awareness) at the national level to be conducted in at least three

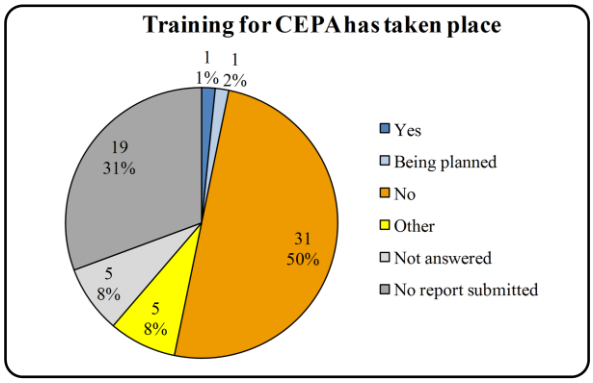


Figure 7.4. Responses of Parties as to whether training for CEPA (Communication, Education and Public Awareness) has been conducted by staff that have been trained in the framework of the AEWA Training of Trainers programme, over the past triennium.

AEWA regions, by the people trained under Target 3.3. Only two Parties reported that training for CEPA, conducted by staff trained in the framework of the AEWA Training of Trainers programme, had taken place or was being planned in their country (Germany and Tanzania, respectively) (Figure 7.4; Table 17 in Annex). Germany provided details of general nature conservation-related training courses in the country, but didn't mention the 'Training of Trainers' programme specifically. Tanzania commented that training would be integrated into the Lesser Flamingo Conservation National Action Plan, expected to start in 2012. The low level of Parties reporting that follow-up training has occurred suggests that more focus is needed in this area in order to reach Target 4.2.

Of the 31 Parties that reported that training for CEPA had not yet taken place, the main reasons given were: lack of human resources/administrative capacity (five Parties), lack of financial resources (four Parties), the Training of Trainers programme had not yet taken place in their country/region (four Parties), and that other relevant training had taken place (such as for CEPA activities related to nature conservation more generally) (four Parties). Algeria reported that they had not been asked to undertake such training, while Uganda stated that they had no knowledge of the programme. Israel again commented that such activities are not required since all species are protected by law. Twelve Parties did not give a reason; one of these, Romania, noted its interest to participate in the Training of Trainers programme in future.

For those Parties responding 'Other', Belgium reported that the Training of Trainers programme had not yet taken place; Monaco reported that a CEPA plan had not yet been developed; Finland commented that visitor centre staff were already appropriately trained; Norway noted that training was more focused on Ramsar; and Italy did not give an explanation.

VIII. Implementation

Q37. Has your country approached non-contracting parties to encourage them to ratify the Agreement?

Six Parties (14% of respondents; 10% of the 62 Contracting Parties) reported that they have approached non-Parties to encourage them to ratify the Agreement (Figure 8.1; Table 19 in Annex). Details of non-Parties that were approached by Parties are provided in Table 8.1. However, two additional Parties that reported that they had not approached non-Parties, Slovenia and Croatia, both commented that Montenegro had been contacted in relation to ratification of the Agreement.

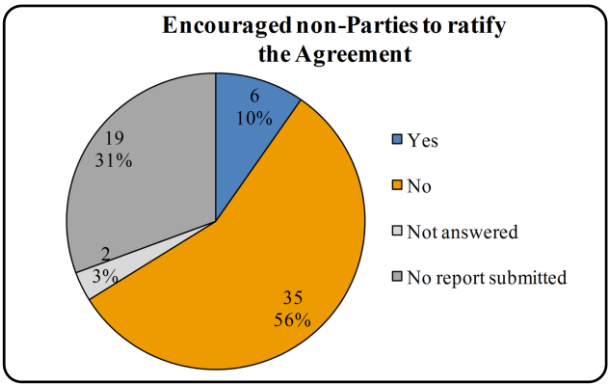


Figure 8.1. Party responses as to whether or not they have approached non-Parties to encourage them to ratify the Agreement.

Table 8.1. Non-Parties approached by Parties to encourage them to ratify the Agreement.

Party	Non-Parties approached
Finland	Russian Federation
France	Morocco, Russian Federation, South Sudan, multiple African countries
Germany	Poland, Russian Federation
Netherlands	Russian Federation
Switzerland	Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Russian Federation
Syria	Gulf countries

Reasons provided for not approaching non-Parties included: lack of capacity/human resources (four Parties; 11%), lack of opportunity (three Parties; 9%), lack of a national strategy on this subject (two Parties; 6%) and limited resources (one Party; 3%). Senegal explained that most of the neighbouring countries had already ratified, while Spain commented that all EU Member States are already Parties. Ethiopia noted that the focus was on implementation since it had only recently acceded to AEWA itself, and FYR Macedonia commented that there was a lack of support for implementation in its own country. Eighteen Parties did not provide reasons.

Q38. 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?

Eighteen Parties (42% of respondents; 29% of Contracting Parties) reported that they have 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 (Figure 8.2; Table 19 in Annex). Of the Parties that gave a positive response, 17 provided further details of the projects they have supported/developed, listing a combined total of 47 projects (although the same project may have been reported by more than one Party). With the exception of France, Parties did not specify the corresponding IITs that were fulfilled by the projects listed. France reported one project (the 'African Initiative', which aims to strengthen implementation of AEWA in the African region) that relates to IIT priorities 6, 7, 8, 11, 19, 25; and another project ('SPOVAN', which aims to build capacity in Sudan and Egypt) that relates to IIT priorities 15, 16 and 24.

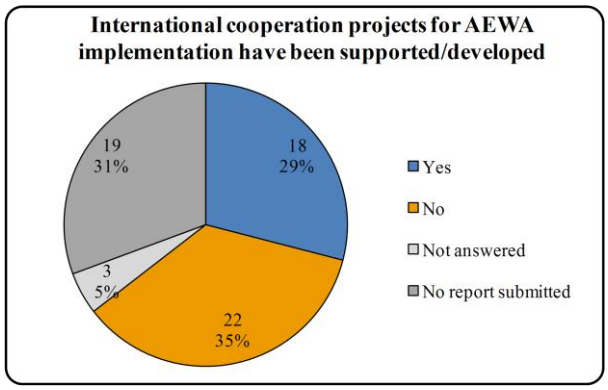


Figure 8.2. Party responses as to whether they have supported/developed international co-operation projects for the implementation of the Agreement, according to the priorities outlined in the AEWA International Implementation Tasks (IIT) for the current triennium.

Of the 22 Parties that reportedly have not supported/developed international co-operation projects, the most commonly-cited reasons were lack of financial resources (seven Parties; 32%) and lack of human resources/capacity (three Parties; 14%). Two Parties noted that no opportunities to develop such projects had arisen, while one Party (the Czech Republic) stated that there was no suitable grant system in place. Latvia commented that international cooperation focused on nature conservation more generally, and FYR Macedonia cited lack of support for AEWA implementation in its own country.

Q39. Has your country resourced the AEWA Small Grants Fund over the past triennium?

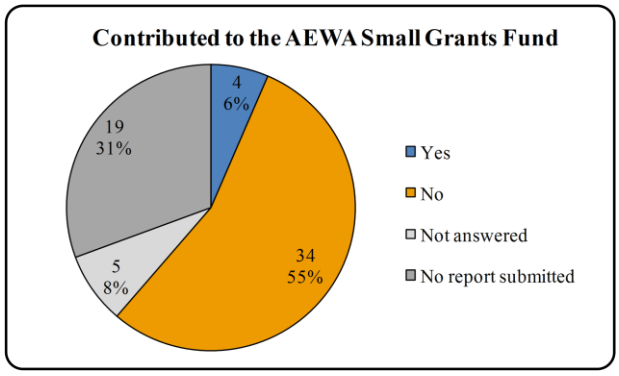


Figure 8.3. Party responses as to whether or not they have contributed to the AEWA Small Grants Fund over the past triennium.

Four Parties (9% of respondents; 6% of the 62 Contracting Parties) reported that they had contributed to the AEWA Small Grants Fund (SGF) over the past triennium (Figure 8.3; Table 19 in Annex). However, from the additional details provided, several of the responding Parties appear to have misunderstood the question as referring to whether or not they received funds from the SGF, including at least two of the Parties that gave a positive response (Kenya and South Africa). France was the only Party that declared the amount of funds provided to the SGF (56,500 Euros). France noted that it would appreciate regular updates on the implementation of projects funded by the grant, for the benefit of donor countries and the Technical Committee.

Of the 34 Parties that reportedly have not resourced the AEWA SGF over the past triennium, the most commonly-cited reason was lack of financial resources (11 Parties; 32%), with three Parties (9%) citing lack of human resources/capacity; one additional Party cited lack of resources without specifying the type of resource. The reason given by both Norway and Germany was that contributions had been made to other AEWA activities. Five Parties misinterpreted the question and provided a reason as to why they had not used the SGF; the remaining Parties did not provide further details.

Q40. 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 Target 5.7
Appropriate national coordination mechanism for AEWA linking to national coordination mechanisms for other biodiversity MEAs are established
Indicator
At least 50% of CPs have established AEWA national coordination mechanisms and are operational on a regular

Twenty-one Parties (49% of respondents; 34% of the 62 Contracting Parties) reportedly have such a mechanism in place and operating regularly, with an additional two Parties reportedly having a mechanism that is in place but not operational (Figure 8.4; Table 18 in Annex). In addition, although Monaco reported that it does not have a mechanism in place, it described a system for national coordination of the Agreement and therefore may have

selected the wrong response. Similarly, Uganda also reported that it does not have a mechanism in place, but commented that there is an AEWA national focal person who coordinates AEWA activities.

Progress is being made towards fulfilling Target 5.7, on the basis of nearly half of respondents confirming that AEWA national coordination mechanisms are established and operational.

Reasons provided by Parties for lack of operation of an existing national coordination mechanism were lack of resources (Senegal) and that the mechanism is in the process of development (Moldova). Of the 16 Parties that reportedly have no national coordination mechanism for AEWA in place, two Parties (13%) stated that the reason was a lack of (administrative) capacity. Both Bulgaria and Finland stated that a mechanism was in preparation, and France noted that it had established an informal committee to organise MOP5 which may continue in future. Slovakia and Hungary both commented that there was no mechanism specifically for AEWA, while Ethiopia stated that it has not had time since becoming a Party.

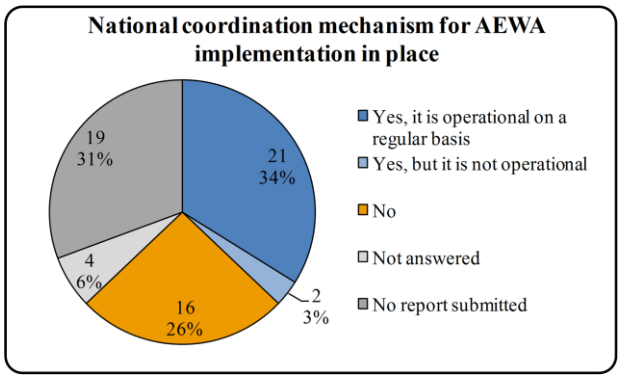


Figure 8.4. Party responses as to whether or not they have a national coordination mechanism in place for implementation of AEWA.

Q41. How would you 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?

Eighteen Parties provided relevant suggestions, which can be summarised as follows:

- Better exchange of results, information and expertise between MEAs, for example through joint meetings between MEAs, merging of expert and technical bodies supporting different MEAs, and improved co-ordination between the national focal points for different MEAs within each country;
- Development of a common strategic plan for co-ordinated implementation of MEAs, and establishment of a working group for all MEAs to assist with co-ordinated strategic planning;
- Use of 'indicators' of trends that are applicable across MEAs and therefore allow a greater degree of standardisation across different reporting processes, and harmonisation of reporting formats to reduce duplication of effort;
- Recommendation for AEWA and Ramsar, in particular, to operate jointly due to the significant overlap in their coverage and reporting obligations;
- Common financial instruments among MEAs;
- Greater co-operation with NGOs to overcome lack of capacity in government institutions;
- Co-operation through the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES);
- The Biodiversity Liaison Group, which links MEAs under the UNEP umbrella, could be extended to involve other non-UNEP MEAs.

IX. Avian Influenza

Q42. 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?

Fifteen Parties reported on the challenges in responding nationally to the spread of the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in the last triennium (Table 9.1). An additional 19 Parties responded that there had been no recent challenges, of which nine noted that no cases of HPAI had been detected in the country during the last triennium. Nine Parties did not respond to the question.

Table 9.1. Challenges reported by Parties in responding nationally to the spread of the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in the last triennium, and the number of Parties reporting.

Challenges	No. Parties	Parties
Difficulty in raising public awareness/ lack of educational materials	6	Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Ghana, Luxembourg
Lack of financial/technical/institutional capacity	5	Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda
Limited scientific knowledge of the virus (e.g. ecological impact)	3	Italy, Norway, Slovakia
Lack of expertise/human resources	2	Ghana, Uganda
Lack of monitoring/alerting system	2	Albania, Kenya
Lack of intra-governmental cooperation	2	Ghana, Norway
Logistics of testing wild birds	1	Belgium
Staff turnover	1	United Kingdom
Lack of legal framework	1	Egypt
Lack of coordination between virologists and ornithologists	1	Italy

Use of the Avian Influenza, Wildlife and the Environment web site (AIWEb)

Twenty Parties (47% of respondents; 32% of the 62 Contracting Parties) reported that they have visited and used AIWEb (the Avian Influenza, Wildlife and the Environment web site) (Figure 9.1; Table 19 in Annex).

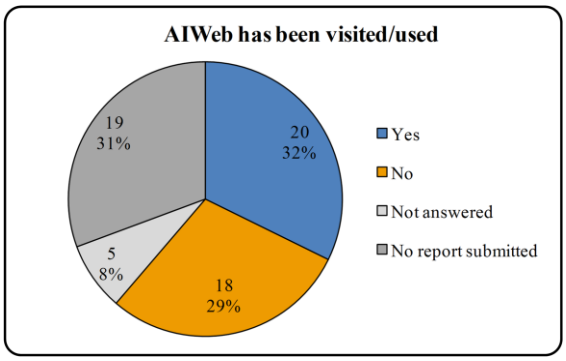


Figure 9.1. Responses of Parties as to whether AIWEb (the Avian Influenza, Wildlife and the Environment web site) has been visited/used.

Further guidance or information required in responding to the spread of HPAI

Twenty-five Parties responded to the question on whether further guidance on HPAI was required, although 13 Parties responded that no further guidance or information is needed. Of the 12 Parties responding that further information was needed, nine also reported that they had used the AIWEb. The most commonly mentioned need (noted by five Parties) was for improved availability of information, such as through publication of materials on the web and transmission of information via national focal points for further dissemination. Ukraine and Slovakia suggested the translation of information into different languages. Parties also noted a need for guidance on surveillance and monitoring (three Parties) and raising public awareness (three Parties). Other needs for further guidance or information reported by at least one Party included: more epidemiological research, sharing experiences on awareness-raising between countries, improved coordination between ornithologists and vets, assistance in establishing testing facilities, financial and technological support, development of a national action plan, establishment of a standard data collection system and database, and the development of a standardised approach for epidemic management.

X. Use of AEWA Conservation Guidelines

Q4. Did you use the AEWA Guidelines for the preparation of National Single Species Action Plans for migratory waterbirds?
Q7. Did you use the AEWA Guidelines on identifying and tackling emergency situations for migratory waterbirds?
Q15. Did you use the AEWA Guidelines on avoidance of introductions of non-native waterbird species?
Q17. If your country has identified or is currently identifying the networks of sites of international and national importance, have you used the AEWA Guidelines on the preparation of site inventories for migratory waterbirds?
Q19. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on the management of key sites for migratory waterbirds?
Q24. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on sustainable harvest of migratory birds?
Q30. Have you used the AEWA Guidelines for a waterbird monitoring protocol?

Parties were asked to report on whether or not they had used seven of the AEWA Conservation Guidelines. The number of Parties reportedly using each of the Guidelines ranged from nine (Q7: 21% of respondents; 15% of the 62 Contracting Parties) to 25 (Q30: 58% of respondents; 40% of Contracting Parties) (Figure 10.1; Table 20 in Annex).

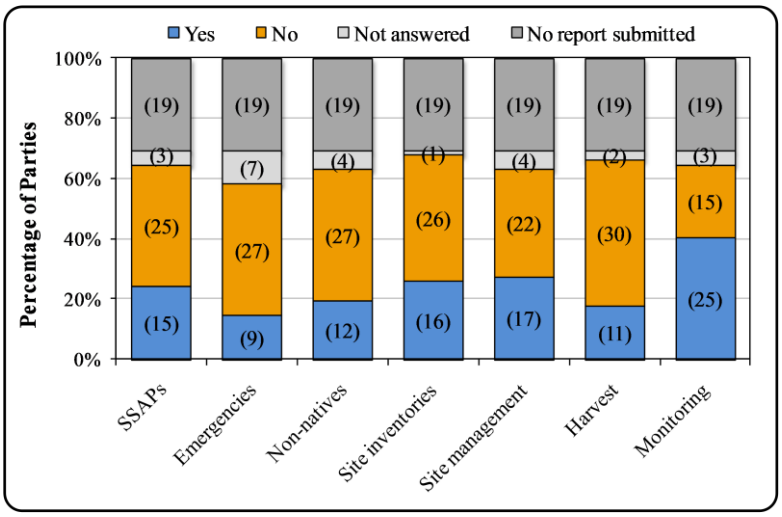


Figure 10.1. Responses of Parties as to whether seven of the AEWA Guidelines were used (by percentage of Parties, with number of Parties shown in brackets). (For full titles of the AEWA Guidelines, see Table 10.1.)

Of the Parties reporting that they had not used the AEWA Guidelines in question, the most common reason provided was that alternative guidelines were used (Table 10.1). Parties often mentioned that there was considerable overlap between the guidelines they were using and the AEWA Guidelines; alternative guidelines specified were generally either national or developed by the EU, an NGO (such as BirdLife International) or another MEA (Ramsar and CITES). In the case of the *Guidelines for avoidance of introductions of non-native waterbird species*, three Parties reported that the Guidelines were not applicable since there were no records of invasive species in their country; the purpose of these particular Guidelines may therefore have been misunderstood. Two Parties reported that the *Guidelines for sustainable harvest of migratory waterbirds* were not applicable since harvest was judged to be negligible due to the small number of waterbird species targeted. The Czech Republic commented that the *Guidelines for preparation of site inventories for migratory waterbirds* hadn't been used since they wished to take into account other species in addition to migratory waterbirds when selecting important sites. Five Parties stated that there were plans to use the Guidelines in question in the future.

Table 10.1. Reasons given by Parties for not using seven of the AEWA Guidelines, and number of Parties (with percentage of Contracting Parties shown in brackets; n=62) that provided each reason.

Reason	Preparation of Single Species Action Plans for migratory waterbirds	Identifying and tackling emergency situations for migratory waterbirds	Avoidance of introductions of non-native waterbird species	Preparation of site inventories for migratory waterbirds	Management of key sites for migratory waterbirds	Sustainable harvest of migratory waterbirds	Waterbird monitoring protocol
Other guidelines used	7 (11%)	7 (11%)	9 (15%)	20 (32%)	10 (16%)	14 (23%)	6 (10%)
Procedures precede AEWA Guidelines	2 (3%)	2 (3%)	1 (2%)	6 (10%)	2 (3%)	3 (5%)	6 (10%)
Lack of resources	0	0	0	0	1 (2%)	2 (3%)	0
Lack of awareness	0	0	2 (3%)	0	0	1 (2%)	0
Lack of expertise/experience	0	0	2%	0	0	1 (2%)	0
AEWA Guidelines are not in the appropriate language	0	1 (2%)	2 (3%)	0	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	0
Not required/applicable	8 (13%)	10 (16%)	5 (8%)	0	0	2 (3%)	1 (2%)
No. of Parties	**25**	**27**	**27**	**26**	**22**	**30**	**15**
Percentage of Parties (n=62)	**40%**	**44%**	**44%**	**42%**	**35%**	**48%**	**24%**

XI. Conclusion

On the basis of the analysis of National Reports, progress towards those targets for which the National Reports provide a means of verification has been assessed. Party responses indicate that notable progress is being made on AEWA implementation. However, there are still areas that need further attention from AEWA Contracting Parties. Both progress and areas of need are highlighted below (targets are colour-coded according to level of achievement of the related indicator: green= achieved; orange= progress made, but more work needed; red= priority area for future action). Conclusions based on areas of the analysis not associated with any particular target are also summarised below.

Species Status

Goal: To maintain or to restore migratory waterbird species and their populations at a favourable conservation status throughout their flyways

At the national level, eight Parties (19% of respondents; 13% of the 62 Contracting Parties) indicated through the population data provided that species extinctions had occurred within their countries, affecting 19 species. The indicator for the Strategic Plan Goal, which requires that no waterbird population has gone extinct, has therefore not been met. It was unclear, however, what proportion of these extinctions have occurred in the past triennium. Localised extinctions only affected breeding species; reported extinctions of passage and non-breeding/wintering species do not appear to represent true extinctions.

Positive population trends for >75% of species were confirmed by only four Parties (9% of respondents; 7% of Contracting Parties); the indicator for the Strategic Plan Goal (requiring at least 75% of AEWA species occurring in any Party to have a positive trend) has therefore not been fulfilled, and more progress towards restoring waterbird populations is needed. None of the Parties has achieved a down-listing of at least 20% of threatened and Near Threatened species on the National Red List, as specified by one of the indicators of the Strategic Plan Goal, indicating that more work is especially needed to conserve threatened and Near Threatened species.

Objective 1: To undertake conservation measures so as to improve or maintain conservation status of waterbird species and their populations

***Target 1.1**: Full legal protection is provided to all Column A species*

Full protection for all Column A species is in place within ten Parties (23% of respondents; 16% of Contracting Parties), with a further 15 Parties (35% of respondents; 24% of Contracting Parties) indicating that full protection was in place for between 76-99% of Column A species. It appears that more work is needed to ensure that all Column A species are legally protected throughout the Agreement Area.

Column B and C species

Full Protection for Column B species is in place within five Parties (11% of respondents; 8% of Contracting Parties), with 13 Parties (30% of respondents; 21% of Contracting Parties) affording full protection for between 76-99% of Column B species. Column C species are fully protected in five Parties (11% of respondents; 8% of Contracting Parties), with six more Parties (14% of respondents; 10% of Contracting Parties) protecting 76-99% of these species fully.

Habitat Conservation

***Target 1.2**: A comprehensive and coherent flyway network of protected and managed sites, and other adequately managed sites, of international and national importance for waterbirds is established and maintained, while taking into account the existing networks and climate change*

Networks of sites of importance to migratory waterbirds species/populations listed on AEWA Table 1 have been identified by 24 Parties (56% of respondents; 39% of Contracting Parties), with a further 16 Parties (37% of respondents; 26% of Contracting Parties) having partially identified a network and one Party being in the process of developing a network. Legal protection for internationally important sites and coverage of management plans for both internationally and nationally important sites need more attention, however.

Critical Site Network Tool

Use of the Critical Site Network Tool was reported by 18 Parties (42% of respondents; 29% of Contracting Parties), with the most commonly-reported purpose being access to species information. A variety of reasons were provided by Parties that did not use the Tool, including lack of human resources, insufficient data for particular countries and inability to access the tool.

Management of Human Activities (Other than Hunting)

***Target 1.3**: Environmental Impact Assessment & Strategic Environmental Assessments are used to reduce the impact of new development on waterbird species and populations*

Legislation providing for the use of SEA/EIAs is in place and being implemented in 36 Parties (84% of respondents; 58% of Contracting Parties), with 31 Parties (72% of respondents; 50% of Contracting Parties) reporting that SEA/EIAs were used for all relevant projects during the triennium. Notable progress has therefore been made towards achieving Target 1.3.

Waterbird bycatch

Bycatch of waterbirds in fishing gear is reportedly taking place in 19 Parties (44% of respondents; 31% of Contracting Parties). Fifteen of these Parties, and a further four Parties, reported that steps had been undertaken towards the adoption of measures to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds and combat Illegal Unregulated and Unreported fishing practices. Nine Parties (21% of respondents; 15% of Contracting Parties) reported that no information is available on the occurrence of bycatch.

Species Conservation

***Target 1.4**: Single Species Action Plans (SSAPs) are developed and implemented for most threatened species listed in category 1 and categories 2 and 3, marked with an asterisk on column A of Table 1*

NSSAPs were reported to be either implemented or in development for 18 of the 21 species for which an ISSAP is in place by at least one Party to which the ISSAP applies; however, none of the ISSAPs could be confirmed as being fully in place and implemented based on the National Reports. More work is therefore needed by Parties to achieve Target 1.4.

***Target 1.5**: Waterbirds are considered thoroughly in the context of the delivery of National Action Plans on non-native species by other international fora, such as CBD, Bern Convention, and GISP*

Legislation to prohibit the introduction of non-native species is in place and enforced in 36 Parties (84% of respondents; 58% of Contracting Parties), although only seven Parties (16% of respondents; 11% of Contracting Parties) reported that a National Action Plan for Invasive Species is in place. Eighteen Parties confirmed the occurrence of one or more breeding non-native species of waterbirds in their country, involving 35 species, some of which are considered to pose substantial risks. However, progress on eradication programmes was only reported for five species, by eight Parties. This suggests that further work is needed to fulfil the indicator for Target 1.5, which aims for Parties to have incorporated specific measures for invasive non-native species of waterbirds as part of National

Action Plans on non-native species and implemented them in order to ensure their control or eradication.

Exemptions

Exemptions to the prohibitions laid down in paragraphs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 of the AEWA Action Plan were reported by 11 Parties (26% of respondents; 18% of Contracting Parties) for a total of 25 species. The principal reason given for granting exemptions was air safety or other overriding public interests.

Emergency situations

The occurrence of an emergency situation that threatened waterbirds in the past triennium was reported by eight Parties (19% of respondents; 13% of Contracting Parties), the most frequently-reported type of situation being extreme weather. Emergency measures were reportedly implemented for all but one of these situations; a further six Parties reported that emergency measures are in place despite no situation having occurred, giving a total of 13 Parties with measures in place (30% of respondents; 21% of Contracting Parties).

Re-establishments

A regulatory framework for species re-establishments was reported to be in place by 21 Parties (49% of respondents; 34% of Contracting Parties), with a further six Parties reporting partially developed frameworks. A national register of re-establishment projects was reported to be maintained by nine Parties (21% of respondents; 15% of Contracting Parties). Plans for re-establishment projects for AEWA Table 1 species were reported to be implemented by five Parties, involving six species.

Management of Hunting

Objective 2: To ensure that any use of waterbirds in the Agreement area is sustainable

Target 2.1: *The use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands is phased out in all CPs*

Lead shot has been fully or partially phased out by 25 AEWA Parties. However, 15 Parties (35% of respondents; 24% of Contracting Parties) reported that use of lead shot within wetlands has not yet been phased out, indicating that more work is needed to meet Target 2.1.

Target 2.2: *Internationally coordinated collection of harvest data is developed and implemented*

A system for the collection of harvest data is in place within 31 Parties (72% of respondents; 50% of Contracting Parties), of which 19 Parties have a system covering all AEWA species, the whole territory and all harvesting activities. However, there was no indication that these systems are internationally coordinated, therefore further work is needed to achieve Target 2.2.

Target 2.3: *Measures to reduce and, as far as possible, eliminate, illegal taking of waterbirds, the use of poison baits and non-selective methods of taking are developed and implemented*

Measures to reduce/eliminate illegal taking of waterbirds are in place within 38 Parties (88% of respondents; 60% of Contracting Parties), with 29 reporting that the effectiveness of these measures is high or moderate; considerable progress has therefore been made towards achieving Target 2.3.

Research and Monitoring

Objective 3: To increase knowledge about species and their populations, flyways and threats to them, as a basis for conservation action

Target 3.2: *Capacity of national monitoring systems to assess the status of the waterbirds is established, maintained and further developed*

Waterbird monitoring schemes for AEWA species are in place within 41 Parties (95% of respondents; 65% of the 62 Contracting Parties), with 32 Parties (74% of respondents; 52% of Contracting Parties)

reporting either full or partial coverage of all three monitoring periods (breeding, passage/migration and non-breeding/wintering). This surpasses the indicator for Target 3.2 (50% of Contracting Parties with year-round monitoring systems in place).

***Target 3.3**: Nationally responsible state agencies, academic and other wildlife-related research institutions are encouraged to establish research programmes to support implementation of waterbird conservation priorities*

Research related to waterbirds has been undertaken by 32 Parties (74% of respondents; 52% of Contracting Parties) in the past triennium, with the majority of Parties reporting more than one research programme. This suggests that the indicator for Target 3.3 (10 programmes established) has been surpassed.

***Target 3.5**: Sharing and accessibility of relevant data and information are enhanced so as to underpin relevant conservation decision-making*

Some progress has been made towards fulfilling Target 3.5, but more work is needed to improve accessibility of the information provided. Further development of the ORS and addition of an analytical module could allow the list of projects reported by Parties to be searchable, thereby facilitating access to and use of the list.

International Waterbird Census

Funds and/or logistical support for the International Waterbird Census was reported to have been provided by 27 Parties (63% of respondents; 44% of Contracting Parties) at the national level and 12 Parties (28% of respondents; 19% of Contracting Parties) at the international level, with a total of 28 Parties providing support at either level. The principal reason given for not providing support was lack of financial resources.

Education and Information

Objective 4: To improve Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) about migratory waterbird species, their flyways, their role in alleviating poverty, threats to them and the measures needed to conserve them and their habitats

***Target 4.2**: The AEWA Communication Strategy is implemented*

Only two Parties reported that training for CEPA, conducted by staff trained in the AEWA Training of Trainers programme, has taken place in their country in the past triennium. Several Parties reported lack of awareness of the programme, indicating that more outreach may be needed. As the indicator for Target 4.2 requires follow-up training to occur in at least three AEWA regions, it appears that more work is needed to meet Target 4.2.

Funds and other support for implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy were reported to have been provided by four Parties, with support provided in the form of training and awareness-raising activities. Lack of financial resources was the most commonly-cited reason for not providing support.

***Target 4.3**: Awareness and understanding of waterbird conservation issues in general and of AEWA in particular are increased at all levels within the CPs*

Awareness-raising programmes relating to waterbird conservation and AEWA are being implemented in 24 Parties (56% of respondents; 39% of Contracting Parties), therefore the indicator for Target 4.3 has been surpassed (aiming for 25% of Contracting Parties to have programmes in place).

Regional AEWA Exchange Centres

Interest in hosting a Regional AEWA Exchange Centre was expressed by three Parties, with an additional two Parties currently considering the idea; three Parties reported that they had considered it

but were not interested. The principal reason provided for not being interested or not having considered the idea was lack of the necessary resources.

Implementation

Objective 5: To improve the capacity of Range States and international cooperation and capacity towards the conservation of migratory species and their flyways

> ***Target 5.7****: Appropriate national coordination mechanism for implementation of AEWA linking to national coordination mechanisms for other biodiversity MEAs are established*

National coordination mechanisms for implementing AEWA are in place and operational in 21 Parties (49% of respondents; 34% of Contracting Parties), suggesting that progress is being made towards achieving Target 5.7 (aiming for 50% of Contracting Parties to have mechanisms in place).

Approach of non-Parties to AEWA

The approach of non-Parties to encourage them to ratify the Agreement was reported by six Parties; the non-Parties approached were Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Morocco, Poland, the Russian Federation, South Sudan and unspecified African states and Gulf Countries. An additional two Parties commented that Montenegro had been approached in relation to ratification of the Agreement. The principal reason provided for not approaching non-Parties was lack of capacity.

International cooperation projects

The support/development of international cooperation projects for implementation of the Agreement according to the priorities outlined in the International Implementation Tasks (IITs) for the current triennium was reported by 18 Parties (42% of respondents; 29% of Contracting Parties). A total of 47 projects were listed, although the corresponding IITs were specified for only two projects. The principal reason provided for not supporting or developing projects was lack of financial resources.

AEWA Small Grants Fund

Contribution to the AEWA Small Grants Fund over the past triennium was reported by four Parties, but it appeared that several Parties misunderstood this question to be referring to whether they had received funds. The most commonly-cited reason for not contributing to the Fund was lack of financial resources.

Avian Influenza

Challenges in responding nationally to the spread of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) were reported by 15 Parties (35% of respondents; 24% of Contracting Parties); the most commonly-reported challenges were difficulties associated with public awareness-raising and education, and lack of financial/technical/institutional capacity. A need for further guidance or information was reported by 12 Parties (28% of respondents; 19% of Contracting Parties), with the most commonly-reported need being improved availability and dissemination of relevant information.

Use of the AEWA Conservation Guidelines

The average proportion of respondents reporting use of the AEWA Conservation Guidelines was 35% (24% of the 62 Contracting Parties), with the greatest number of Parties using the *Guidelines for a waterbird monitoring protocol* and the smallest number using the *Guidelines for identifying and tackling emergency situations for migratory waterbirds*. The principal reason provided by Parties for not using the Guidelines was that alternative guidelines were used; it was often stated that there was considerable overlap between these and the AEWA Guidelines.

XII. Recommendations

On the basis of this analysis of National Reports, the following priority recommendations have been identified for the consideration of the Parties to AEWA.

Agreement implementation

Parties are urged to focus their efforts on the Strategic Plan Goal and targets highlighted in the Conclusion as needing more attention: The three targets that have not been met are highlighted in red, with the eight targets only partially met highlighted in orange. In particular, more work is needed to avoid waterbird extinctions, improve conservation status of waterbird species, increase legal protection for Column A species, develop Single Species Action Plans and implement the AEWA Communication Strategy.

Provide support to Parties with regard to implementing the Agreement: Throughout the analysis, lack of financial, logistical and technical resources were cited as reasons for not fully implementing the Agreement. In order to improve implementation, support is required to assist Parties.

Enhance cooperation between Parties through capacity-building: In particular, noting that over 50% of African Parties did not report, these Parties may benefit from capacity building. Capacity building could assist with compilation of National Reports, improving the overall submission rate.

On-line reporting format

The following amendments to the questionnaire are recommended in order to improve the National reporting format. UNEP-WCMC will provide additional, more specific comments on ways to improve the format to the Secretariat directly.

Rephrase questions to avoid misinterpretation: Questions that may have been misinterpreted by Parties are highlighted throughout the analysis. These questions require revision, and UNEP-WCMC will highlight specific instances and suggestions for revisions to the Secretariat.

Tailor the questions more closely to each Contracting Party, maximising the potential of the Online Reporting System: Distribution data, AEWA Table 1 categorisations and data on relevant ISSAPs could be incorporated into the questionnaire. This would ensure that Parties would only be asked questions relevant to them, particularly in the context of the Species Status and Species Conservation sections. This would reduce the reporting burden and would encourage more complete and concise reporting. It would also allow for gauging the completeness of reporting within sections.

Develop an analytical module for the Online Reporting System: The Online Reporting System is a highly flexible system capable of holding large amounts of data that could be more fully utilised with the addition of an analytical module. This would allow Parties to conduct sophisticated bespoke analyses, observe emerging trends, compare cross sections of the data, and view graphical representations.

Further develop the Online Reporting System to allow the system to be searchable for efficient retrieval of key information: Presently information contained in the National Reports is not readily accessible and searchable. Immediate access to centralised searchable information via the ORS on species status, on-going projects and research programmes would help to monitor progress and provide a basis for capacity building decisions.

Annex

Table 1. Parties with a re-establishment legal framework, a national register of projects and projects for AEWA Table 1 species in place (Q9, 10 and 11) (Yes= ●; No= ○; Partial= ■; No response= '-').

Party	Regulatory framework	National register of projects	Projects for AEWA Table 1 species
Albania	■	○	○
Algeria	●	○	○
Belgium	●	●	○
Bulgaria	○	○	○
Croatia	●	○	○
Cyprus	○	-	○
Czech Republic	●	○	○
Denmark	○	●	○
Egypt	○	○	○
Estonia	●	○	○
Ethiopia	-	-	-
Finland	●	○	○
France	●	●	●
Georgia	○	○	○
Germany	●	○	○
Ghana	-	○	○
Hungary	●	○	○
Israel	●	●	●
Italy	●	○	○
Jordan	○	●	○
Kenya	○	-	○
Latvia	○	○	○
Lebanon	●	○	○
Lithuania	●	○	○
Luxembourg	○	○	○
Macedonia, FYR	○	○	○
Moldova	■	○	○
Monaco	○	○	○
Netherlands	●	●	○
Norway	○	○	○
Romania	■	○	●
Senegal	■	○	○
Slovakia	●	○	○
Slovenia	■	●	○
South Africa	○	-	-
Spain	●	○	●
Sweden	●	●	●
Switzerland	●	○	○
Syria	●	●	●
Tanzania	●	○	○
Uganda	○	○	○
Ukraine	●	○	○
United Kingdom	■	○	○

Table 2. Parties with legislation prohibiting the introduction of non-native species in place and enforced (Q11); requirements for zoos, private collections, etc. to avoid accidental escape in place and enforced (Q12); and National Action Plans for Invasive Species (NAPIS) in place and implemented (Q13) (Yes, enforced/implemented = ●; Yes, but not enforced/implemented = ■; Being developed = □; No = ○; No response = '-').

Party	Legislation prohibiting introduction of non-native species enforced	Requirements for zoos, private collections, etc. to avoid accidental escape enforced	National Action Plan for Invasive Species (NAPIS) implemented
Albania	●	□	■
Algeria	●	○	○
Belgium	●	●	□
Bulgaria	●	●	○
Croatia	●	●	□
Cyprus	●	-	○
Czech Republic	●	○	○
Denmark	●	○	●
Egypt	●	○	○
Estonia	●	○	○
Ethiopia	-	-	-
Finland	●	●	□
France	●	●	○
Georgia	●	○	○
Germany	●	●	○
Ghana	■	●	□
Hungary	●	●	□
Israel	●	●	□
Italy	■	○	□
Jordan	●	●	○
Kenya	●	-	-
Latvia	●	●	○
Lebanon	●	□	○
Lithuania	●	●	○
Luxembourg	●	●	○
Macedonia, FYR	■	○	□
Moldova	●	■	○
Monaco	□	○	○
Netherlands	●	●	●
Norway	●	■	●
Romania	●	●	□
Senegal	●	○	○
Slovakia	●	●	□
Slovenia	●	●	□
South Africa	●	●	-
Spain	●	●	□
Sweden	●	●	□
Switzerland	●	●	□
Syria	●	○	□
Tanzania	●	●	●
Uganda	■	○	■
Ukraine	●	●	○
United Kingdom	●	●	●

Table 3: Species reported as non-native (species alien to the AEWA area are annotated with '') breeding species by Parties, where population status information was provided. Species that pose certain risks[11] are annotated with 'x' – Parties reporting their presence are included even if no further population status information was provided.*

Species	No. Parties	Party	Population Status
PELECANIDAE			
Pink-backed Pelican (*Pelecanus rufescens*)	2	France	Latest: min/max 50 ind., increasing trend
		Spain	Latest: min/max 1 pair, no trend given, occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections
Dalmatian Pelican (*Pelecanus crispus*)	1	France	Latest: min/max 10 ind., stable trend
THRESKIORNITHIDAE			
Sacred Ibis (*Threskiornis aethiopicus*)[x]	6	Italy	Latest: min/max 25-28 pairs, no trend given, occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants
		France	Latest: min/max 1,205 pairs, increasing trend
		Netherlands	Latest: min/max 0-7 pairs, fluctuating trend, occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections
		Spain	Latest: min/max. 5 pairs, no trend given
		Israel, United Kingdom	No population data provided
PHOENICOPTERIDAE			
Lesser Flamingo (*Phoeniconaias minor*)	1	France	Latest: min/max 1 pair, no trend given
American Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus ruber*)*[x]	4	Germany	Latest: min/max 0-1 pair, no trend given
		Netherlands, South Africa, United Kingdom	No population data provided
Chilean Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus chilensis*)*[x]	5	France	Latest: min/max 1 pair, trend unknown
		Germany	Latest: min/max 5-8 pairs, no trend given
		Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom	No population data provided
ANATIDAE			
Fulvous Whistling Duck (*Dendrocygna bicolor*)	2	France	Latest: min/max 0-1 pairs, no trend given, occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections
		Netherlands	Latest: min/max 0-1 pairs, no trend given, occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

[11] Document AEWA/MOP 4.12 Corr.1 - Review of the Status of Introduced Non-native Waterbird Species in the Area of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement: 2007 Update (Table 7.2.1.1: species considered as risk codes 1-7)

Species	No. Parties	Party	Population Status
Mute Swan (*Cygnus olor*) [x]	1	South Africa	No population data provided
Greylag Goose (*Anser anser*) [x]	1	South Africa	No population data provided
Egyptian Goose (*Alopochen aegyptiacus*) [x]	13	Belgium	Latest: min/max 800-1,100 pairs, no trend given
		Czech Republic	Latest: min/max 1-2 pairs, increasing trend, occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants
		Denmark	Latest: min/max 20 pairs, no trend given
		France	Latest: min/max 150-200 pairs, increasing trend
		Germany	Latest: min/max 2,300-2,600 pairs, increasing trend
		Israel	Latest: min/max 30-50 pairs, increasing trend
		Luxembourg	Latest: min/max 6-10 pairs, stable trend
		Netherlands	Latest: min/max 11,200-12,500 pairs, increasing trend, occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections
		United Kingdom	Latest: min/max 78-130 pairs, no trend given
		Estonia, Italy, Spain, Sweden	No population data provided
Ruddy Shelduck (*Tadorna ferruginea*) [x]	7	Belgium	Latest: min/max 5-10 pairs, no trend given
		Czech Republic	Latest: occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections
		Germany	Latest: min/max 52-72 pairs, no trend given
		France	Latest: min/max 0-11 pairs, stable trend
		United Kingdom	Latest: min/max 3-5 pairs, no trend given
		Estonia, Finland	No population data provided
Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) [x]	2	South Africa	Previous: min/max 1,200 Pairs
		Senegal	No population data provided
Red-crested Pochard (*Netta rufina*) [x]	4	United Kingdom	Latest: min/max 6-19 pairs, no trend given
		Estonia, Finland, South Africa	No population data provided
Black- bellied Whistling Duck (*Dendrocygna autumnalis*)*	1	Spain	Latest: occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections
Ruddy Duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*)* [x]	8	Denmark	Latest: min/max 0-1 pairs, trend unknown, occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants
		France	Latest: min/max 13-16 pairs, trend unknown
		Germany	Latest: min/max 0-1 pairs, no trend given
		Netherlands	Latest: min/max 3-15 pairs, increasing trend, occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections
		Belgium, Italy, Sweden, United Kingdom	No population data provided

Species	No. Parties	Party	Population Status
Black Swan (*Cygnus atratus*)* [x]	11	Belgium	Latest: min/max 40-45 pairs, no trend given
		France	Latest: min/max 32 pairs, increasing
		Germany	Latest: min/max 15 pairs, no trend given
		Italy	Latest: min/max 5-20 pairs, occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants , no trend given
		Netherlands	Latest: min/max 20-22 pairs, trend not given
		Spain	Latest: occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections
		Switzerland	Latest: min/max 2 pairs, trend not given
		United Kingdom	Latest: min/max 11-16, trend not given
		Czech Republic, Estonia, South Africa	No population data provided
Swan Goose (*Anser cygnoides*)* [x]	7	Germany	Latest: min/max 100-150 pairs, no trend given
		Italy	Latest: occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections
		Netherlands	Latest: min/max 150 pairs, increasing
		Czech Republic, Luxembourg, Switzerland, United Kingdom	No population data provided
Bar- headed Goose (*Anser indicus*)* [x]	11	Belgium	Latest: min/max 25-30 pairs, no trend given
		France	Latest: min/max 4-6 pairs, no trend given
		Germany	Latest: min/max 10 pairs, no trend given
		Netherlands	Latest: min/max 100 pairs, stable
		Switzerland	Latest: min/max 0-2 pairs, no trend given
		United Kingdom	Latest: min/max 3-10 pairs, no trend given
		Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Italy, Sweden	No population data provided
Snow Goose (*Chen caerulescens*)* [x]	6	Germany	Latest: min/max 5 pairs, no trend given
		United Kingdom	Latest: min/max 8 pairs, no trend given
		Estonia, France, Italy, Spain	No population data provided
Emperor Goose (*Chen canagicus*)* [x]	1	Switzerland	No population data provided
Greater Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*) * [x]	4	Czech Republic, Estonia, Spain, United Kingdom	No population data provided
Cackling Goose (*Branta hutchinsii*)*	4	Belgium	Latest: min/max 1,500 pairs, no trend given

Species	No. Parties	Party	Population Status
		Germany	Latest: min/max 1,400-1,500 pairs, no trend given
		Sweden	Latest: min/max 10,000 pairs, no trend given
		Switzerland	Latest: min/max 1 pair, no trend given
Upland Goose (*Chloephaga picta*)* [x]	3	Belgium	Latest: min/max 4-7 pairs, no trend given
		United Kingdom	Latest: occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections
		Netherlands	No population data provided
Paradise Shelduck (*Tadorna variegata*)*	1	Switzerland	Latest: occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections
Australian Shelduck (*Tadorna tadornoides*)*	1	Switzerland	Latest: occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections
Muscovy Duck (*Cairina moschata*)* [x]	9	Germany	Latest: min/max 20 pairs, no trend given
		Israel	Latest: min/max 20 pairs, unknown
		Netherlands	Latest: min/max 2-50 pairs, no trend given
		United Kingdom	Latest: min/max 10 pairs, no trend given
		Czech Republic, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland	No population data provided
Ringed Teal (*Callonetta leucophrys*)*	1	France	Latest: min/max 1-2 pairs, no trend given, occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections
Mandarin Duck (*Aix galericulata*)* [x]	14	Belgium	Latest: min/max 100 pairs, no trend given
		France	Latest: min/max 28-34, occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants, trend unknown
		Germany	Latest: min/max 350 pairs, no trend given
		Netherlands	Latest: min/max 50-60 pairs, no trend given
		South Africa	Latest: occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections
		Spain	Latest: occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections
		Switzerland	Latest: min/max 10, no trend given
		United Kingdom	Previous: min/max 1,000, no trend given
		Czech Republic, Estonia, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Sweden	No population data provided
Chiloe Wigeon (*Anas sibilatrix*)*	3	Belgium	Latest: occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections
		Netherlands	Latest: min/max 0-1 pairs, no trend given
		Spain	Latest: occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections
Falcated Duck (*Anas falcate*)*	1	Spain	Latest: occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Species	No. Parties	Party	Population Status
Speckled Teal (*Anas flavirostris*)*	1	France	Latest: occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections
American Black Duck (*Anas rubripes*)*	1	South Africa	Latest: occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections
White- cheeked Pintail (*Anas bahamensis*)*	1	France	Latest: occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections
CHARADRIIDAE			
Caspian Plover (*Charadrius asiaticus*)	1	Syria	Latest: min 1 ind., no trend given, occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants
LARIDAE			
Mediterranean Gull (*Larus melanocephalus*)	1	Estonia	Latest: occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants

*Table 4. Number of sites identified as **nationally** important for AEWA Table 1 species/populations, number that are designated as protected areas and number that have management plans being implemented (Q18) (No response: '-').*

Party	Total no. sites	No. protected sites	Percentage of total sites that are protected	No. protected sites with management plans implemented	Percentage of protected sites with management plans
Albania	-	-	-	-	-
Algeria	1♦	1♦	100%	1♦	100%
Belgium	13	6	46%	0	0%
Bulgaria	110	110	100%	6	5%
Croatia	10	4	40%	0	0%
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	58	55	95%	34	62%
Denmark	126,000	126,000	100%	85,400	68%
Egypt	25	14	56%	4	29%
Estonia	19	19	100%	10	53%
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	20	18	90%	10	56%
Israel	8	8	100%	8	100%
Italy	115	77	67%	-	-
Jordan	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	60	46	77%	20	43%
Latvia	331	331	100%	32	10%
Lebanon	1	1	100%	0	0%
Lithuania	58	58	100%	17	29%
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia, FYR	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	-	-	-	-	-
Monaco	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	1,000	1,000	100%	1,000	100%
Romania	990* (-)	990♦	-	3	<1%
Senegal	7	7	100%	7	100%
Slovakia	6	1	17%	0	0%
Slovenia	16	16	100%	16	100%
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	26	26	100%	0	0%
Syria	7	3	43%	-	-
Tanzania	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	33	22	67%	22	100%
Ukraine	70	70	100%	34	49%
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**128,984**	**128,883**	**>99%**	**86,624**	**67%**

Key: ♦ signifies that the value was obtained from an attachment accompanying the national report; '*' signifies that original value provided for total area of sites was lower than the value provided for area of protected sites, so it has been replaced with the latter value (original values provided in brackets).

*Table 5. Area (ha) of sites identified as **nationally** important for AEWA Table 1 species/populations, area (ha) of sites that are designated as protected areas, and area (ha) of sites that have management plans being implemented (Q18) (No response: '-').*

	Total area (ha) of sites	Area (ha) of protected sites	Percentage of total area that is protected	Protected area (ha) with management plans	Percentage of protected area with management plans
Albania	-	-	-	-	-
Algeria	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	2,066	934	45%	0	0%
Bulgaria	2,579,596* (2,578,917)	2,579,596	100%	253,192	10%
Croatia	904	540	60%	0	0%
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	4,400	3,150	72%	2,363	75%
Denmark	178,000	178,000	100%	86,630	49%
Egypt	1,206,850	505,850	42%	144,200	29%
Estonia	173,542	162,786	94%	66,983	41%
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	378,175	377,743	100%	232,874	62%
Israel	640	640	100%	-	-
Italy	174,584	82,504	47%	-	-
Jordan	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	1,335,000	1,335,000	100%	667,333	50%
Latvia	1,246,921	1,246,921	100%	480,417	39%
Lebanon	150	150	100%	0	0%
Lithuania	358,973	358,973	100%	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia, FYR	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	-	-	-	-	-
Monaco	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	210,000	210,000	100%	210,000	100%
Romania	1,151,534*	1,151,534♦	-	80,661	7%
Senegal	153,000	153,000	100%	153,000	100%
Slovakia	20,000	622	3%	0	0%
Slovenia	310,700	310,700	100%	310,700	100%
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	10,411	10,411	100%	0	0%
Syria	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	1,704,113	1,704,113	100%	827,241	49%
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**11,199,559**	**10,373,166**	**93%**	**3,515,594**	**34%**

Key: ♦ signifies that the value was obtained from an attachment accompanying the national report; '*' signifies that original value provided for total area of sites was either not provided or was lower than the value for protected sites. In these cases, the value for protected sites has also been used as the number of total sites (original values provided in brackets, if provided).

*Table 6. Number of sites identified as **internationally** important for AEWA Table 1 migratory waterbird species/populations that are designated as protected areas and have management plans being implemented (Q18) (No response: '-').*

Party	Total no. sites	No. protected sites	Percentage of total sites that are protected	No. protected sites with management plans implemented	Percentage of protected sites with management plans
Albania	12	11	92%	4	36%
Algeria	50	6	12%	0	0%
Belgium	45	40	89%	0	0%
Bulgaria	11	10	91%	4	40%
Croatia	28	21	75%	3	14%
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	14	14	100%	9	64%
Denmark	113	113	100%	113	100%
Egypt	25	14	56%	4	29%
Estonia	43	40	93%	21	53%
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	106	99	93%	26	26%
France	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	9	7	78%	2	29%
Germany	207	207	100%	207	100%
Ghana	6* (5)	6	100%	6	100%
Hungary	26	26	100%	14	54%
Israel	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	13	12	92%	-	-
Jordan	6	6	100%	2	33%
Kenya	60	46	77%	20	43%
Latvia	71	71	100%	21	30%
Lebanon	11	4	36%	4	100%
Lithuania	58	58	100%	17	29%
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia, FYR	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	4	4	100%	1	25%
Monaco	1	1	100%	1	100%
Netherlands	79	79	100%	79	100%
Norway	65	33	51%	33	100%
Romania	148* (8)	148	100%	3	2%
Senegal	4	4	100%	4	100%
Slovakia	465* (42)	465	100%	4	1%
Slovenia	16	16	100%	16	100%
South Africa	20	5* (2)	25%	5	100%
Spain	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	10	10	100%	1	10%
Syria	1	1	100%	-	-
Tanzania	77	27	35%	17	63%
Uganda	33	22	67%	22	100%
Ukraine	46	44	96%	29	66%
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,883**	**1,670**	**89%**	**692**	**41%**

Key:'*' signifies that original value provided for total area of sites or the area of protected sites was lower than the value provided for area of protected sites or area of managed sites, respectively, so it has been replaced with the latter value (original values provided in brackets).

*Table 7. Area (ha) of sites identified as **internationally** important for AEWA Table 1 species/populations, area (ha) of sites that are designated as protected areas, and area (ha) of sites that have management plans being implemented (Q18) (No response: '-').*

Party	Total area (ha) of sites	Area (ha) of protected sites	Percentage of total area that is protected	Protected area (ha) with management plans	Percentage of protected area with management plans
Albania	96,500	500	1%	45,000	(*)
Algeria	2,990,393	7,343	<1%	0	0%
Belgium	199,171	174,506	88%	0	0%
Bulgaria	35,273	11,895	34%	9,430	79%
Croatia	1,283,596	620,316	48%	80,072	13%
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	90,981	86,901	96%	75,539	87%
Denmark	1,478,169	1,478,169	100%	1,478,169	100%
Egypt	1,206,850	505,850	42%	144,200	29%
Estonia	1,134,475	986,830	87%	784,708	80%
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	2,376,683	2,369,683	100%	1,546,671	65%
France	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	83,532	75,473	90%	66,043	88%
Germany	4,031,523	4,031,523	100%	4,031,523	100%
Ghana	170,164	170,164	100%	170,164	100%
Hungary	481,649	481,649	100%	180,465	37%
Israel	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	254,632	164,966	65%	-	-
Jordan	151,300	151,300	100%	96,000	63%
Kenya	58,037,000	1,335,000	2%	667,333	50%
Latvia	873,526	873,526	100%	366,917	42%
Lebanon	36,390	21,005	58%	21,005	100%
Lithuania	358,973	358,973	100%	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia, FYR	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	94,705	94,705	100%	-	-
Monaco	23	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	1,062,204	1,062,204	100%	1,062,204	100%
Norway	93,070	35,000	38%	35,000	100%
Romania	824,897	-	-	17,529	-
Senegal	139,270	139,270	100%	139,270	100%
Slovakia	1,052,792	713,006	68%	7,504	1%
Slovenia	151,443	151,443	100%	151,443	100%
South Africa	545,048	541,548	99%	14,185	3%
Spain	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	12,465	12,465	100%	6,014	48%
Syria	26,200	10,000	38%	-	-
Tanzania	16,675,225	13,902,496	83%	11,539,499	83%
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	702,348	537,464* (526,760)	77%	537,464	100%
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	**96,750,470**	**31,105,173**	**32%**	**23,273,351**	**75%**

Key: '*' signifies that original value provided for total area of protected sites was lower than the value provided for area of managed sites, so it has been replaced with the latter value (original values provided in brackets).

Table 8. Party responses as to whether or not a network of sites of international and national importance for species/populations listed on AEWA Table 1 has been identified (Q16) and whether the CSN Tool was used (Q20), by country (Yes:●; Partially: ■; Being developed:□; No:○; No response: '-').

Party	Network of important sites for the species/populations listed on Table 1 has been identified	Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool accessed and used
Albania	●	○
Algeria	■	○
Belgium	●	●
Bulgaria	●	○
Croatia	●	○
Cyprus	●	-
Czech Republic	■	●
Denmark	●	○
Egypt	●	●
Estonia	■	●
Ethiopia	-	○
Finland	●	●
France	□	○
Georgia	●	○
Germany	●	●
Ghana	■	○
Hungary	●	○
Israel	■	○
Italy	■	○
Jordan	●	●
Kenya	■	○
Latvia	●	○
Lebanon	■	○
Lithuania	●	○
Luxembourg	●	-
Macedonia, FYR	○	-
Moldova	■	●
Monaco	■	○
Netherlands	■	○
Norway	●	○
Romania	●	●
Senegal	■	○
Slovakia	●	●
Slovenia	●	●
South Africa	●	●
Spain	●	●
Sweden	■	-
Switzerland	●	●
Syria	■	○
Tanzania	●	●
Uganda	■	●
Ukraine	●	●
United Kingdom	■	●
No. responding 'Yes' or 'Partially'	**40**	**18**
Percentage of reporting Parties (n = 43)	**93%**	**42%**
Percentage of total Parties (n = 62)	**65%**	**29%**

Table 9. Party responses as to whether or not the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands has been phased out (Q22) (Fully = ●; Partially = ■; No = ○; Not applicable = n/a).

Party	Lead shot for hunting in wetlands phased out
Albania	○
Algeria	○
Belgium	■
Bulgaria	■
Croatia	■
Cyprus	●
Czech Republic	●
Denmark	●
Egypt	○
Estonia	○
Ethiopia	●
Finland	●
France	●
Georgia	n/a
Germany	■
Ghana	○
Hungary	●
Israel	○
Italy	■
Jordan	○
Kenya	■
Latvia	■
Lebanon	■
Lithuania	○
Luxembourg	●
Macedonia, FYR	●
Moldova	■
Monaco	n/a
Netherlands	●
Norway	●
Romania	○
Senegal	○
Slovakia	●
Slovenia	○
South Africa	○
Spain	■
Sweden	●
Switzerland	●
Syria	○
Tanzania	○
Uganda	n/a
Ukraine	○
United Kingdom	●

Table 10. Party responses regarding existence of measures to reduce/eliminate illegal taking (Q23) (Yes = ●; No = ○; No response = '-'). (Reported effectiveness of measures shown in brackets: Low = 1, Moderate = 2, High = 3, Other = 0.)

Party	Measures are in place to reduce/eliminate illegal taking (level of effectiveness)
Albania	● (1)
Algeria	● (2)
Belgium	○
Bulgaria	● (1)
Croatia	● (2)
Cyprus	● (2)
Czech Republic	● (3)
Denmark	● (3)
Egypt	● (1)
Estonia	● (3)
Ethiopia	● (2)
Finland	● (3)
France	● (3)
Georgia	● (2)
Germany	● (3)
Ghana	● (1)
Hungary	● (3)
Israel	● (3)
Italy	● (1)
Jordan	● (2)
Kenya	-
Latvia	● (3)
Lebanon	● (1)
Lithuania	● (2)
Luxembourg	○
Macedonia, FYR	-
Moldova	● (1)
Monaco	● (3)
Netherlands	● (3)
Norway	● (2)
Romania	● (2)
Senegal	● (2)
Slovakia	● (2)
Slovenia	● (2)
South Africa	● (1)
Spain	● (3)
Sweden	● (2)
Switzerland	● (3)
Syria	○
Tanzania	● (3)
Uganda	● (2)
Ukraine	● (2)
United Kingdom	● (0)

Table 11. Party responses as to whether or not bycatch of waterbirds in fishing gear is taking place (Q27) (Yes = ●; No = ○; No information = ◊; Not applicable = 'n/a'; - = '-').

Party	Bycatch of waterbirds is taking place
Albania	◊
Algeria	●
Belgium	●
Bulgaria	◊
Croatia	●
Cyprus	◊
Czech Republic	n/a
Denmark	●
Egypt	●
Estonia	●
Ethiopia	○
Finland	◊
France	●
Georgia	○
Germany	●
Ghana	◊
Hungary	n/a
Israel	n/a
Italy	●
Jordan	n/a
Kenya	-
Latvia	●

Party	Bycatch of waterbirds is taking place
Lebanon	◊
Lithuania	●
Luxembourg	n/a
Macedonia, FYR	-
Moldova	○
Monaco	n/a
Netherlands	●
Norway	●
Romania	○
Senegal	●
Slovakia	n/a
Slovenia	○
South Africa	●
Spain	●
Sweden	●
Switzerland	n/a
Syria	◊
Tanzania	●
Uganda	◊
Ukraine	◊
United Kingdom	●

Table 12. Party responses as to whether or not steps have been taken 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 (Q28) (Yes = ●; No = ○; Not applicable = 'n/a'; No response = '-').

Party	Steps have been taken to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds and combat IUU fishing
Albania	○
Algeria	●
Belgium	●
Bulgaria	○
Croatia	n/a
Cyprus	n/a
Czech Republic	n/a
Denmark	n/a
Egypt	○
Estonia	●
Ethiopia	○
Finland	○
France	●
Georgia	n/a
Germany	●
Ghana	-
Hungary	n/a
Israel	n/a
Italy	○
Jordan	n/a
Kenya	-
Latvia	●

Party	Steps have been taken to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds and combat IUU fishing
Lebanon	-
Lithuania	●
Luxembourg	n/a
Macedonia, FYR	-
Moldova	n/a
Monaco	●
Netherlands	●
Norway	●
Romania	●
Senegal	●
Slovakia	n/a
Slovenia	●
South Africa	●
Spain	●
Sweden	●
Switzerland	n/a
Syria	n/a
Tanzania	●
Uganda	○
Ukraine	●
United Kingdom	●

Table 13. Party responses to whether or not research related to waterbirds and their conservation has been undertaken or results published in the past triennium (Q31) (Yes= ●; No=○; No response= '-').

Party	Research undertaken
Albania	●
Algeria	●
Belgium	●
Bulgaria	●
Croatia	●
Cyprus	●
Czech Republic	●
Denmark	●
Egypt	●
Estonia	●
Ethiopia	○
Finland	●
France	●
Georgia	●
Germany	●
Ghana	●
Hungary	●
Israel	●
Italy	●
Jordan	●
Kenya	-
Latvia	●

Party	Research undertaken
Lebanon	-
Lithuania	●
Luxembourg	-
Macedonia, FYR	-
Moldova	○
Monaco	-
Netherlands	●
Norway	●
Romania	●
Senegal	●
Slovakia	●
Slovenia	●
South Africa	●
Spain	○
Sweden	●
Switzerland	●
Syria	●
Tanzania	-
Uganda	●
Ukraine	●
United Kingdom	●

Table 14. Details provided by Parties as to whether they have provided support to the International Waterbird Census at the national and/or international level (Q32) (Yes= ●; No= ○; No response='-').

Party	National support	International support
Albania	●	○
Algeria	●	●
Belgium	○	○
Bulgaria	●	○
Croatia	○	○
Cyprus	●	○
Czech Republic	●	○
Denmark	●	○
Egypt	○	○
Estonia	●	●
Ethiopia	●	○
Finland	●	○
France	●	●
Georgia	○	○
Germany	●	●
Ghana	○	○
Hungary	●	○
Israel	●	○
Italy	●	●
Jordan	○	○
Kenya	○	○
Latvia	○	○

Party	National support	International support
Lebanon	○	○
Lithuania	○	○
Luxembourg	○	○
Macedonia, FYR	○	○
Moldova	●	●
Monaco	-	●
Netherlands	●	●
Norway	○	○
Romania	●	●
Senegal	●	●
Slovakia	●	○
Slovenia	●	○
South Africa	●	○
Spain	●	○
Sweden	●	○
Switzerland	●	○
Syria	○	○
Tanzania	●	-
Uganda	○	○
Ukraine	●	●
United Kingdom	●	●

Table 15. Party responses to whether or not programmes for raising awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and about AEWA have been developed and implemented (Q33) (Yes, being implemented = ●; Being developed = ■; No = ○; Other = ◊; No response = '-').

Party	Programmes for raising awareness and understanding developed and implemented
Albania	●
Algeria	●
Belgium	●
Bulgaria	○
Croatia	◊
Cyprus	●
Czech Republic	●
Denmark	●
Egypt	○
Estonia	◊
Ethiopia	○
Finland	●
France	○
Georgia	○
Germany	●
Ghana	●
Hungary	●
Israel	○
Italy	●
Jordan	●
Kenya	●
Latvia	◊
Lebanon	●
Lithuania	●
Luxembourg	●
Macedonia, FYR	○
Moldova	●
Monaco	◊
Netherlands	◊
Norway	◊
Romania	■
Senegal	●
Slovakia	●
Slovenia	●
South Africa	●
Spain	●
Sweden	◊
Switzerland	◊
Syria	◊
Tanzania	●
Uganda	○
Ukraine	●
United Kingdom	○
No. Parties responding 'Yes'/'Being developed'	**25**
Percentage of responding Parties (n=43)	**58%**
Percentage of reporting Parties (n=62)	**41%**

Table 16. Party responses as to whether they have considered/shown interest in hosting a Regional AEWA Exchange Centre (Q35) (Yes, considered and is interested = ●; Yes, considered, but is not interested = ○; It is currently considering = ♦; Not considered yet = □; Other = ◊; No response = '-').

Party	Considered/shown interest in hosting a Regional AEWA Exchange Centre
Albania	□
Algeria	□
Belgium	□
Bulgaria	□
Croatia	□
Cyprus	□
Czech Republic	□
Denmark	□
Egypt	□
Estonia	○
Ethiopia	□
Finland	●
France	□
Georgia	□
Germany	●
Ghana	◊
Hungary	□
Israel	□
Italy	□
Jordan	□
Kenya	-
Latvia	□
Lebanon	□
Lithuania	□
Luxembourg	□
Macedonia, FYR	-

Party	Considered/shown interest in hosting a Regional AEWA Exchange Centre
Moldova	□
Monaco	□
Netherlands	□
Norway	□
Romania	♦
Senegal	●
Slovakia	♦
Slovenia	□
South Africa	□
Spain	□
Sweden	□
Switzerland	□
Syria	□
Tanzania	●
Uganda	□
Ukraine	□
United Kingdom	○
No. Parties interested or currently considering	**6**
Percentage of responding Parties (n=43)	**14%**
Percentage of reporting Parties (n=62)	**9%**

Table 17. Party responses as to whether training for CEPA (Communication, Education and Public Awareness) has been conducted by staff which have been trained in the framework of the AEWA Training of Trainers programme over the past triennium (Q36) (Yes = ●; Being planned = ■; No = ○; Other = ◊; No response = '-').

Party	Training for CEPA taken place
Albania	○
Algeria	○
Belgium	◊
Bulgaria	○
Croatia	○
Cyprus	○
Czech Republic	○
Denmark	○
Egypt	○
Estonia	○
Ethiopia	○
Finland	◊
France	○
Georgia	○
Germany	●
Ghana	○
Hungary	○
Israel	○
Italy	◊
Jordan	○
Kenya	-
Latvia	○
Lebanon	○
Lithuania	○
Luxembourg	○
Macedonia, FYR	-
Moldova	○
Monaco	◊
Netherlands	○
Norway	◊
Romania	○
Senegal	○
Slovakia	○
Slovenia	○
South Africa	○
Spain	-
Sweden	○
Switzerland	○
Syria	-
Tanzania	■
Uganda	○
Ukraine	○
United Kingdom	-
No. Parties responding 'Yes'/'Being planned'	**2**
Percentage of responding Parties (n=43)	**5%**
Percentage of reporting Parties (n=62)	**3%**

Table 18. Party responses as to whether or not they have a national coordination mechanism in place for implementation of AEWA (Q40) (Yes, it is operational on a regular basis = ●; Yes, but it is not operational = ■; No = ○; No response = '- ').

Party	National coordination mechanism for implementation of AEWA in place
Albania	●
Algeria	○
Belgium	●
Bulgaria	○
Croatia	●
Cyprus	○
Czech Republic	●
Denmark	●
Egypt	○
Estonia	●
Ethiopia	○
Finland	○
France	○
Georgia	○
Germany	●
Ghana	●
Hungary	○
Israel	●
Italy	●
Jordan	-
Kenya	●
Latvia	●
Lebanon	-
Lithuania	○
Luxembourg	○
Macedonia, FYR	○
Moldova	■
Monaco	○
Netherlands	●
Norway	●
Romania	●
Senegal	■
Slovakia	○
Slovenia	●
South Africa	○
Spain	●
Sweden	-
Switzerland	●
Syria	●
Tanzania	-
Uganda	○
Ukraine	●
United Kingdom	●
No. Parties responding 'Yes, it is operational on a regular basis'	**21**
Percentage of reporting Parties (n=43)	**49%**
Percentage of all Parties (n=62)	**34%**

Table 19. Party responses to questions relating to support for the implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy (Q34), encouragement of non-Contracting Parties to ratify the Agreement (Q37), support/development of international cooperation projects (Q38), contribution to the AEWA Small Grants Fund (Q39) and use of AIWEb (Q43) (Yes = ●; No = ○; no response = '-').

Party	Provided funding/ support for the AEWA Communication Strategy	Approached non-Parties to encourage them to ratify the Agreement	Supported/developed international co-operation projects for AEWA implementation	Resourced the AEWA Small Grants Fund	Visited and used AIWEb
Albania	○	○	○	○	●
Algeria	○	○	●	○	○
Belgium	○	○	○	○	○
Bulgaria	○	○	○	○	○
Croatia	○	○	○	○	○
Cyprus	○	○	○	○	○
Czech Republic	○	○	○	○	○
Denmark	○	○	●	○	●
Egypt	○	○	○	○	○
Estonia	●	○	○	○	●
Ethiopia	○	○	○	○	●
Finland	○	●	●	○	●
France	●	●	●	●	○
Georgia	○	○	○	○	○
Germany	●	●	●	○	●
Ghana	○	○	○	○	○
Hungary	●	○	●	○	○
Israel	○	○	○	○	●
Italy	○	○	●	○	●
Jordan	○	-	-	-	-
Kenya	-	○	○	●	●
Latvia	○	○	○	○	○
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	○	○	○	○	●
Luxembourg	○	○	○	○	○
Macedonia, FYR	-	○	○	○	●
Moldova	○	○	○	○	●
Monaco	○	○	●	○	○
Netherlands	○	●	●	○	○
Norway	○	○	●	○	●
Romania	○	○	●	○	●
Senegal	●	○	○	○	○
Slovakia	○	○	●	○	●
Slovenia	○	○	○	○	●
South Africa	-	○	○	●	○
Spain	○	○	●	-	-
Sweden	○	○	-	-	-
Switzerland	○	●	●	●	○
Syria	○	●	○	○	-
Tanzania	○	○	●	-	●
Uganda	○	○	●	○	●
Ukraine	●	○	●	○	●
United Kingdom	○	○	●	○	●

Party	Provided funding/ support for the AEWA Communication Strategy	Approached non-Parties to encourage them to ratify the Agreement	Supported/developed international co-operation projects for AEWA implementation	Resourced the AEWA Small Grants Fund	Visited and used AIWEb
No. Parties responding 'Yes'	**6**	**6**	**18**	**4**	**20**
Percentage of reporting Parties (n=43)	**14%**	**14%**	**42%**	**9%**	**46%**
Percentage of all Parties (n=62)	**10%**	**10%**	**29%**	**6%**	**32%**

Table 20. Party responses as to whether or not AEWA Guidelines were used (Q4, 7, 15, 17, 19, 24 and 30) ('Yes' = ●; 'No' = ○; no response = '-').

Party	Preparation of Single Species Action Plans for migratory waterbirds	Identifying and tackling emergency situations for migratory waterbirds	Avoidance of introductions of non-native waterbird species	Preparation of site inventories for migratory waterbirds	Management of key sites for migratory waterbirds	Sustainable harvest of migratory waterbirds	Waterbird monitoring protocol
Albania	○	○	●	●	●	○	●
Algeria	●	●	○	●	●	○	●
Belgium	○	○	○	○	○	●	○
Bulgaria	○	○	○	○	○	○	-
Croatia	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
Cyprus	○	-	-	○	-	○	●
Czech Republic	○	●	○	○	○	○	●
Denmark	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Egypt	○	○	○	○	○	○	●
Estonia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ethiopia	○	-	-	●	○	●	●
Finland	●	○	●	○	●	○	●
France	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
Georgia	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Germany	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ghana	○	○	○	○	○	○	●
Hungary	○	○	●	○	●	●	●
Israel	○	-	●	○	○	○	○
Italy	●	-	●	○	○	○	○
Jordan	○	○	○	●	●	○	●
Kenya	-	-	-	●	●	-	-
Latvia	○	○	○	●	●	●	●
Lebanon	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Lithuania	●	●	○	○	●	●	●
Luxembourg	○	○	○	○	-	○	○
Macedonia, FYR	-	○	○	-	-	-	-
Moldova	○	○	●	●	●	●	●
Monaco	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Party	Preparation of Single Species Action Plans for migratory waterbirds	Identifying and tackling emergency situations for migratory waterbirds	Avoidance of introductions of non-native waterbird species	Preparation of site inventories for migratory waterbirds	Management of key sites for migratory waterbirds	Sustainable harvest of migratory waterbirds	Waterbird monitoring protocol
Netherlands	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Norway	●	○	●	○	○	○	○
Romania	●	●	○	●	●	●	●
Senegal	○	○	○	●	○	○	●
Slovakia	○	○	○	○	○	○	●
Slovenia	●	●	○	○	●	○	●
South Africa	-	-	-	●	●	○	●
Spain	●	○	●	○	●	○	●
Sweden	○	○	○	○	-	○	○
Switzerland	●	●	●	●	○	●	●
Syria	○	●	○	●	●	○	●
Tanzania	●	-	●	●	●	●	●
Uganda	○	○	○	○	○	○	●
Ukraine	●	○	○	●	○	○	○
United Kingdom	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
No. of Parties responding 'Yes'	**15**	**9**	**12**	**16**	**17**	**11**	**25**
Percentage of Parties responding 'Yes' (n=62)	**24%**	**15%**	**19%**	**26%**	**27%**	**18%**	**40%**