

the monitoring and modelling consortium)(see weblink)and the AEWA Black-tailed Godwit International Working Group (providing international coordination)
Metawad: population ecology and habitat requirements of Knot, Bar-tailed Godwit, Sanderling, Brent Goose and Spoonbill.
Chirp: population ecology of Oystercatcher and cumulative effects of human actions

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

[The AEWA Black-tailed Godwit International Working Group](#)

[AEWA European Goose Management International Working Group](#) - The Netherlands are partner in the AEWA European Goose Management International Working Group which was established in Paris in May 2016.

[SOVON, Bird Atlas](#) - For the last three years, hundreds of birders crossed the Netherlands to count birds. The regional bird counts have provided a wealth of data. The data collected is an indispensable source of information for the government and the site managers

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

> See web link Bird Atlas above.

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

Yes

Nationally

Yes

Please provide details

> The systematic waterbird surveys in the Netherlands are part of a national governmental ecological surveillance scheme ('Netwerk Ecologische Monitoring').

Internationally

Yes

Please provide details

> The Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative is partly funded by the Dutch Government through the program 'Towards a healthy Wadden Sea Ecosystem for nature and man' ('Naar een rijke Waddenzee'). The Dutch contribution is especially focused on the improvement of monitoring and the IWC and IBA program in West Africa.

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

[Towards a healthy Wadden Sea Ecosystem for nature and man \('Naar een rijke Waddenzee' International Waterbird Census\)](#)

55. Has your country donated funds to the African-Eurasian Waterbird Monitoring Partnership Fund in the past triennium (Resolution 6.3)?

No

Please explain reason

> The Netherlands pays for the Waddensea Flyway Initiative. A monitoring scheme that in itself is a contribution to African Eurasian waterbird monitoring.

56. Has the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds been investigated in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.12). When answering this question please also consider question 38 in chapter 5 - Management of human activities.

No

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

No

Please provide reason(s)

> Research shows that 94% of the anglers are aware of the negative impact of lead on the environment, while 95% is willing to use alternatives. Alternatives are currently being developed and offered on the market.

Pressures and Responses

7. Education and Information

7.1. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

57. Has your country developed and implemented programmes for raising awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and about AEWA specifically? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 4, Target 4.3 and AEWA Action Plan, paragraphs 6.1-6.4, Resolution 3.10, Resolution 5.5)

Yes, being implemented

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

[Experience the Wadden Nature \(Beleef de Wadden Natuur\)](#)

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

> Many CEPA activities are implemented or ongoing, like:

- In the project 'Rust voor Vogels, Ruimte voor Mensen' (Rest for birds, space for people), Birdlife Netherlands, along with other nature- and landscape organizations, improves the conditions for breeding, resting and foraging birds in the Wadden Sea area. The project also aims to let visitors enjoy the birds of the Wadden Sea by bringing the nature experience closer. This is realised by creating new bird watching areas, handing out free bird recognition cards, a free downloadable bird recognition app, interactive maps, educative posters, short animation movies, and creating new bike- and walking routes. The philosophy is that the more people enjoy birds and nature, the greater the support for conservation and restoration. (see the website attached).
- Some 18 education centres are located at wetlands of international importance (for AEWA species among others): Oosterschelde (2), Wieden, Weerribben, Westerschelde and Saeftinghe, Biesbosch (3), Alde Feanen, Lauwersmeer, Groote Peel, Grevelingen, Oostvaardersplassen and the Wadden islands of Texel, Vlieland, Terschelling, Ameland and Schiermonnikoog (which not only provide information on the island dunes but also on the Wadden Sea and adjacent North Sea Coastal Zone). All these visitor centres provide information on the value of these sites for (AEWA-listed) migratory bird species. They also often run programs for school children.
- Educational programmes on Forest and Nature Conservation (including wetland and bird conservation) are offered at all educational levels: Secondary Vocational Education, Universities of Applied Sciences and Scientific Universities.

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

No

Field for additional information (optional)

> The programs focus on the natural values (among which migratory birds), wise use and conservation issues mainly.

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

Yes

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

Government

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

No

Please explain reasons

> There is currently no AEWA CEPA Focal Point in The Netherlands.

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

There is no cooperation

Field for additional information (optional)

> At the moment the Focal Point for CEPA of AEWA is also the NFP of AEWA. Also for Ramsar a NFP has been appointed.

59. Have measures been taken by your country to implement the provisions related to

“Education and Information” in the AEWA Action Plan over the last triennium? (AEWA Action Plan, Paragraphs 6.1-6.4)

No

Please explain the reasons

> No, not specifically. The focus of the Netherlands is on the implementation of the National Nature Network including the Natura 2000 sites. The education and information activities concerned are generally in line with the AEWA Action Plan.

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

Yes

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

[WMBD events in The Netherlands](#)

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

> See the website of the World Migratory Bird Day for WMBD events in The Netherlands during this reporting cycle.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> Not specifically, as the present focus of the Netherlands lies on the implementation, including CEPA activities, of the National Nature Network including Natura 2000 sites.

However, many national and international activities by GO and NGO's are in line with the AEWA Communication Strategy, including:

- Wetland Guardians (comparable to Birdlife International's IBA-caretakers) (See website attached)
 - Wetland Visitor Centres and activities organised by nature management organisations like Staatsbosbeheer and Natuurmonumenten.
 - International projects by the Netherlands Society for the Protection of Birds aiming at the conservation of wetlands within the AEWA-flyway.
 - International training by the Centre for Development Innovation (Wageningen) on Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) (See website attached).
- Besides that numerous (general nature) CEPA activities have been implemented under the governmental and NGO nature education programmes.

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

[Wetland guardians in The Netherlands](#)

[International training of trainers on IWRM](#)

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

Not considered yet

Please provide details on the answer given above

> The Netherlands already hosts the Global Office of Wetlands International. This already covers many AEWA related issues.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> All staff involved in CEPA in The Netherlands have the certificates that prove sufficient training, though not on AEWA specifically.

Pressures and Responses

8. Implementation

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

Report only on activities over the past triennium

No

Please explain the reasons

> Other priorities due to limited capacity.

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

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

Yes

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

> The Netherlands provided financial support to the Wings over Wetlands project to the International Waterbird Census through its coordinator Wetlands International.

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

[Wings over Wetlands \(WOW\)](#)

[International Waterbird Census \(IWC\)](#)

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

Yes, it is operational on a regular basis

Please provide details

> The AEWA AA (Director of the current Department of Nature & Biodiversity) is also responsible for CMS, Ramsar, CITES, CBD and the, EU Habitats and Birds Directives and the species policies.

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

Yes

Please provide details on each twinning arrangement

> Ongoing twinning (in 2014) of the Wadden Sea with the Banc d'Arguin through a cooperation of the Common Wadden Sea Secretariat as part of the Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative.

In 2017 Natuurmonumenten (the Netherlands) and Odra Delta Nature Park (Poland) have renewed their twinning arrangement which originally started in 2010. This new phase of the twinning is structured around the development of a Natura 2000 Management Plan for the Odra Delta, attempting to integrate the concept of ecosystem services. The exercise will benefit both twinning partners as this aspect is lacking in most of the existing Natura 2000 management plans across the European Union.

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

[Memorandum of Understanding Banc d'Arguin - Wadden Sea](#)

[Twinning between Natuurmonumenten \(the Netherlands\) and Odra Delta Nature Park \(Poland\)](#)

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

Yes

Please provide details

> Both officers work within the Department of Nature and Biodiversity of the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality.

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

69.1 NBSAP

No

Please explain the reasons

> The Netherlands do not have a specific NBSAP. However, the AEWA priorities are well incorporated in the national biodiversity strategy, which focuses on the realisation of the National Nature Network which includes almost all Natura 2000 sites. Nearly all sites of international importance for AEWA-listed species are included herein.

69.2 Other strategic planning processes

Yes

Please name the other strategic planning processes

> See answer above concerning the realisation of the National Nature Network (see website attached).

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

Realisation of the revised National Ecological Network

Please provide details

> See above

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

AEWA relevance for SDG implementation was NOT promoted

Please explain the reasons

> This is no issue in The Netherlands.

71. How would your country suggest promoting further links between the biodiversity MEAs to which your country is a Contracting Party, so as to make your work more efficient and effective?

> We support the Future Shape process in the CMS, as well as current cooperation among nature conservation related MEAs. Better coordinated reporting and less duplications would be welcomed.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of funds

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

Yes

Please provide details, including amount of funds donated

> Contribution to the AEWA European Goose Platform and proces € 57.000
in kind support EGMP Barnacle Goose Research € 400.000,-
For the development of AEWA Guidelines for monitoring € 16.950,-
For the development of the resolution on Seabirds € 11.300,-

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

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

Yes

Please describe the resources provided

> Monitoring Waddensea Flyway Initiative € 200.000

The coordinator of the ISAP BtG is financially supported € 25.000

A BtG workshop was held in Dakar, Senegal for the stop-over and wintering countries in Africa € 32.000

The ISAP BtG was translated in French.

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

No

74.3 Has your country's government provided funding to support developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to meet their obligations under AEWA, and the implementation of the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa 2012-2017? Under this question please report for support provided outside of formal and established intergovernmental cooperation. For the latter, please refer to the next question 74.4.

No

Please explain the reasons

> No funding available

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

Yes

Please describe each cooperation arrangement

> Through the Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> The main driver for nature investments is the implementation of the EU Birds Directive and the National Ecologic Network. For the national Agri-Environment Climate Scheme there are innovative financing mechanisms in place. This includes a shift of € 40 million from Pillar 1 to Pillar 2 of the EU Common Agricultural Policy solely beneficial for meadowbirds (waders). For the Waddensea a long term programme to balance (mussel-)fisheries with nature recovery "Towards a Rich Waddensea" was developed under which the monitoring schemes of the Waddensea Flyway Initiative are financed.

These and other schemes that are in place, including research programmes and the National Ecological Monitoring Network, all contribute to the implementation of the AEWA Strategic Plan although the policy drivers are different.

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

Yes

Please describe each synergetic arrangement and acquired benefits

> -The implementation of AEWA benefits from the EU Birds Directive as the legal framework for the designation of protected areas, for the protection of the birds in general and the knowledge and monitoring scheme's to establish the status of the Species.

-The Bern Convention requires additional information. Based on articles 1 & 3 the Netherlands publishes Red Lists that are established according our national criteria and methods. For the international comparison we also make a Red List based on IUCN criteria. In 2017 the Red List of Breeding Birds was renewed.

-The Trilateral Wadden Sea Cooperation provides efforts for a joint knowledge base for protecting one of world's most important migratory hotspots.

- The Wadden Sea Flyway initiative has a focus on the monitoring and the necessary capacity building for

monitoring along Migratory routes.

Pressures and Responses

9. Climate Change

75. Please outline relevant climate change research, assessments and/or adaptation measures that are relevant to migratory waterbirds and which have been undertaken or planned in your country. (Resolution 5.13)

a. Research and studies of climate change impacts on waterbirds

Undertaken

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

> A broad range of institutions and universities are involved in research on the effects of climate change on birds. (See some of these in the attached websites).

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

Projects about climate change by Wageningen UR - Projects about climate change by Wageningen University & Research, among which on birds.

Projects about climate change by SOVON - Projects about climate change by SOVON, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology.

b. Assessment of the potential vulnerability to climate change of key habitats used by waterbird species (including those outside protected area networks) (Please note that the question asks about habitats, rather than sites. Question 27 in Section 4, sub-section 4.2 investigates vulnerability of sites to climate change)

Undertaken

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

> Assessments have been carried out for vulnerable key habitats like the Oosterschelde, the IJsselmeergebied and the Wadden Sea. Often before the present reporting period.

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

The ANT study (Autonomous Negative Trend) of the IJsselmeergebied (2014) - Scientific study aimed to assess the feasibility and affordability of the different conservation goals of the IJsselmeergebied.

The ANT study (Autonomous Negative Trend) of the Oosterschelde (2013). - Scientific study aimed to assess the feasibility and affordability of the different conservation goals of the Oosterschelde.

Impact of climate change on the Wadden Sea - Reports on climate change by the Common Wadden Sea Secretariat

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

Undertaken

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

> Sovon Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology made a contribution to the following research:

<http://www.birdlife.org/europe-and-central-asia/news/eu-protected-areas-help-wildlife-adapt-climate-change-new-research>

Species are responding to climate change by changing their distributions, creating debate about the effectiveness of existing networks of protected areas. As a contribution to this debate, they assessed whether winter abundance of the Smew, (*Mergellus albellus* L.), the only migratory waterbird species listed on Annex I (EU Birds Directive) that overwinters exclusively in Northwest Europe, changed during 1990-2011, the role of global warming in driving distributional changes and the effectiveness of the Special Protection Areas (SPAs, EU Birds Directive) in the context of climate change.

Sovon analysed the conservation status of SPA-triggering species in the Netherlands, including their vulnerability to climate change. <https://www.sovon.nl/nl/publicaties/de-ecologische-haalbaarheid-van-de-natura-2000-instandhoudingsdoelen-voor-vogels>

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

EU protected areas help wildlife adapt to climate change, new research shows - Impacts of climate change on the Smew, among others by SOVON, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology.

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

Undertaken

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

> Climate change will cause temperature rise, sea level rise and increase of rain fall peaks. Winters will be wetter and summers will be drier. Rising sea levels, changing rain patterns and a warmer climate will have a direct effect on migratory bird species. Climate change will lead to changes in water management in the Netherlands, which will impact on the conditions for nature.

On 22 March 2018, the Minister presented the 'Room for the River' final evaluation to the House of Parliament. The goal of the Dutch Room for the River Programme is to give the river more room for dynamic processes and to be able to manage higher water levels. At more than 30 locations, measures are taken to give the river space to flood safely. Moreover, the measures are designed in such a way that they improve the quality of the immediate surroundings. Monitoring reveals a strong increase of natural values in 20 years of nature development along the large rivers.

'The Nature Ambition of Large Waters; 2050 and beyond' is a vision on nature in the large waters of the Netherlands. It strongly takes into account the effects of climate change. In the vision natural processes have a crucial role in creating new synergies between various urgent tasks as the necessary measures for flood protection, nature conservation and recreation and tourism. This concept is called Building with Nature or Eco-engineering.

The vision shows a resilient and robust nature: giving more space to the rivers (and nature), and their dynamic processes, restoring transitions between fresh and marine waters and between land and water.

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

Large rivers in the picture (Rivieren in beeld) - (Monitoring) results of 20 years of nature development along the large rivers in The Netherlands (in Dutch)

Room for the River for a safer and more attractive river landscape - Dutch Room for the River Programme

Nature ambition large waters; 2050 and beyond - Many large-scale projects affecting large areas of water (including coastal areas and rivers) are planned in the coming years as part of the Dutch Delta programme. This will create opportunities for recreation and nature development.

e. National Action Plan for helping waterbirds adapt to climate change (as a separate implementation process or as part of a larger national framework for biodiversity adaptation to climate change. Please note that Question 28 in Section 4, sub-section 4.2 investigates national measures for increasing resilience of the ecological network for waterbirds to climate change).

Undertaken

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

> There is no National Action Plan but for a few important areas for waterbirds studies have been executed, aimed at the adaption of waterbirds to climate change among other things:

* ANT IJsselmeergebied - The study focused on the Natura 2000 goals for ten species of waterfowl in the IJsselmeer, Markermeer and IJmeer, and to what extent they are feasible in relation to climate change, and the possible solutions (<http://www.deltares.nl/nl/actueel/nieuwsbericht/item/17007/natuurdoelen-ijsselmeergebied-onder-druk>).

* ANT Oosterschelde - The study focused on the Natura 2000 goals for waders in the Oosterschelde, and to what extent they are feasible in relation to sand demand and climate change, and the possible solutions. (<http://www.google.nl/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&frm=1&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CCIQFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fdtvirt35.deltares.nl%2Fproducts%2F30546&ei=dOoTVabxOI3JPamMgLAF&usg=AFQjCNGdQh-QF17Vn0IHT74cVauCxS12FA&bvm=bv.89217033,d.ZWU>).

f. Other undertaken or planned relevant activities.

No

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

No

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

> The AEWA Guidelines were not used specifically, but the national legislation and EU guidelines on measures needed to help waterbirds to adapt to climate change are in accordance with the AEWA-guidelines.

Pressures and Responses

10. Avian Influenza

77. What issues have proved challenging in responding nationally to the spread of the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in the last triennium and what further guidance or information would be useful in this respect?

77.1 List challenges

> The issues regarding HPAI in the Netherlands that have proved challenging correspond with the international challenges.

- The role of migratory birds in the epidemiology of these HPAI viruses (e.g. H5N8).
- The extent to which migrating bird populations of different flyways come in direct or indirect contact with each other (e.g. using the same water source during stop over), both in western Europe and central Asia.
- Continuous monitoring is needed, not only after outbreaks. HPAI H5N8 virus, like other avian influenza viruses, causes an infection of short duration, the chance of detection is low and large sample sizes are needed to determine its presence in the population. Monitoring wild birds to detect H5N8 virus and derived reassortants is warranted given their potential to cause severe disease and mortality in poultry and some species of wild birds (e.g. eagles and hawks).
- Some viruses may cause mortality also in waterbirds, as the H5N8 outbreak in 2016-2017 has shown (Kleyheeg et al. 2017). The Netherlands and other important staging areas for migratory waterbirds across Eurasia that have been affected by the 2016-2017 H5N8 outbreaks are at risk for substantial numbers of bird deaths during future HPAI outbreaks. International responsibilities regarding migratory bird populations should stimulate national authorities to avert HPAI outbreaks not only in poultry and humans but also in wild birds.

77.2 List required further guidance or information

> Within Europe there is intensive contact concerning the challenges regarding HPAI, and European guidelines exist. It is critical however that a comprehensive monitoring program exists in all regions concerned and that knowledge and (up-to-date) information is exchanged to be able to get a better understanding of the role of migrating birds in the global dispersal of HPAI. The Global Consortium for H5N8 and related influenza viruses" has therefore been set-up to improve the cooperation between laboratory in different countries around the globe (See website attached).

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

[Role for migratory wild birds in the global spread of avian influenza H5N8](#) - The Global Consortium for H5N8 and Related Influenza Viruses

77.3 Field for additional information (optional)

> See attached website for the dossier on Avian Influenza in The Netherlands.

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

[Dossier regarding Avian Influenza in The Netherlands](#) - Dossier by Wageningen University and Research

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

> See web link on: Deaths among Wild Birds during Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza A(H5N8) Virus Outbreak, the Netherlands.

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

[Deaths among Wild Birds during Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza A\(H5N8\) Virus Outbreak, the Netherlands.](#) - Kleyheeg, E., Slaterus, R., Bodewes, R., Rijks, J. M., Spierenburg, M., Beerens, N....van der Jeugd, H. P. (2017). Deaths among Wild Birds during Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza A(H5N8) Virus Outbreak, the Netherlands. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 23(12), 2050-2054.

11. Confirmation

Confirmation of information verification and approval for submission

Date of submission

> 2018 - Jun 15