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"Beyond 2020: Shaping flyway conservation for the future"

ANALYSIS OF THE AEWA NATIONAL REPORTS FOR THE TRIENNIUM 2015-2017

Prepared for the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat by the
UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)[1]

Introduction

The format for reports on the implementation of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) for the period 2015-2017 was approved at the 12th Meeting of the Standing Committee, in January 2017 in Paris, France. This format was constructed according to the AEWA Action Plan, the AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2018 and resolutions of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP).

In accordance with article V(c) of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds, each Party shall prepare to each ordinary session of the MOP a National Report on its implementation of the Agreement and submit that report to the Agreement Secretariat. According to Resolution 6.14, the deadline for submission of National Reports to the 7th Session of the Meeting of the Parties to AEWA (MOP7) was set at 180 days before the beginning of MOP7, which is scheduled to take place on 4-8 December 2018 in Durban, South Africa; therefore, the deadline for submission of National Reports was 7 June 2018.

The AEWA National Reports 2015-2017 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 in 2012. The CMS Family ORS was developed in 2010-2011 by the UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in close collaboration with, and under the guidance of, the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat.

The reporting cycle to MOP7 was launched by the Secretariat on 02 February 2018 and access credentials to the ORS were provided to the Parties. 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.

Only 42% of the reports were submitted by the deadline and the Secretariat continued accepting late submissions until 23 July 2018. After this date, all submitted reports were analysed. By the cut-off date of 23 July 2018, 53 out of 75 reports due or 71% were submitted through the ORS. This represents an increase of reporting rate compared to MOP6 (55%), MOP5 (69%) and MOP4 (64%).

[1] WCMC works in collaboration with UNEP under the banner UNEP-WCMC (UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre). Representation at Meetings and production of outputs are therefore portrayed as UNEP-WCMC.

The analysis of national reports for the triennium 2015-2017 was commissioned by the Secretariat to UNEP-WCMC, thanks to generous contributions by the Governments of Switzerland and Luxembourg and in accordance with a detailed analysis matrix developed by the Secretariat. The draft of the analysis was reviewed and commented by the Secretariat. Results of this analysis were used in the compilation of the Final Report on the Implementation of the AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2018 (document AEWA/MOP 7.10).

Action requested from the Meeting of the Parties

The Meeting of the Parties is invited to note the Analysis of the National Reports for the Triennium 2015-2017 and take its conclusions and recommendations into account in the decision-making process.

UNEP-WCMC **technical report**

Analysis of the AEWA National Reports for the Triennium 2015-2017

UN environment WCMC

Analysis of the AEWA National Reports for the Triennium 2015-2017

Prepared for UNEP/AEWA Secretariat

Published: September 2018

Citation

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Executive Summary

This 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 2015-2017. As the term covered by the Strategic Plan 2009-2018 comes to an end, this analysis highlights areas where the targets have been achieved, as well as those targets that have not been successfully met. This analysis is timely as its findings can help inform the development of targets and indicators for the next Strategic Plan, ensuring that priority areas identified here have sufficient focus in future.

Fifty-three Contracting Parties submitted national reports in the required format by the extended deadline (23 July 2018) and these have therefore been included in this analysis for MOP7. **This represents a 71% submission rate (53 out of 75 due reports), the highest submission rate for any reporting cycle since the inception of AEWA.**

Based on the assessment of national reports received, the Party responses indicate that progress is being made towards achieving a number of Strategic Plan targets and associated indicators, but that more work is needed in some key areas. As was the case in the previous triennium (2012-2014), **two targets were fully achieved, while an additional ten targets were partially fulfilled (compared to eight in the previous triennium)**. For these 12 targets, notable progress has been made since the last triennium, with increases in the number of Parties responding positively that action has been taken to implement these aspects of the Strategic Plan. The continuous improvement over the three Triennium covered by the Strategic Plan indicates that Parties are proactively working towards safeguarding waterbirds in line with the aims of the Agreement.

The two targets that appear to be fully met, based on the available data, related to research and monitoring programmes, and awareness and education programmes (Targets 3.3 and 4.3, respectively). It is also possible that more targets have been fully or partially fulfilled, but this cannot be confirmed in several cases, primarily as a result of not having received all national reports or incomplete information provided.

Despite the notable progress in many aspects that are central to the implementation of AEWA's Strategic Plan, **four Strategic Plan targets remain unmet with substantial work required**. The three areas where targets were not met include:

- Full legal protection provided to all Column A species (Target 1.1);
- Development and implementation of Single Species Action Plans (Target 1.4)*;*
- Securing support for, and implementation of, the AEWA Communication Strategy (Target 4.1 and Target 4.2).

These should therefore be considered priority areas for future action and capacity building to support Parties in meeting these commitments. Further details on the targets and indicators are included throughout the report, and an overview of progress made on all targets and indicators are detailed in the Conclusions and Recommendations section at the end of the analysis. Additional priority recommendations that have been identified through the analysis of national reports are also provided in the Recommendations section for the consideration of the Parties to AEWA.

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 7th Session of the Meeting of the Parties to AEWA (MOP7) in the context of the targets set out in the Strategic Plan 2009-2018[1], the AEWA Action Plan and decisions of previous MOPs. Given that the period covered by the current Strategic Plan is coming to an end, this synthesis is timely in terms of highlighting progress towards the targets, and also provides an opportunity to highlight where further work is needed, to help frame discussions on targets and indicators going forwards.

The Strategic Plan 2009-2018, 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 2018[1]. 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 on the Strategic Plan. Progress on those targets for which National Reports provide a means for verification is highlighted throughout the document.

While the numbering of the specific sections in this paper differs from the National Report format, this analysis follows the general structure of the National Reports. The one exception to this is that the questions on adherence to AEWA Conservation Guidelines are discussed together at the end.

Online reporting

All National Reports for the MOP7 reporting cycle were submitted through the CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS) using the AEWA MOP7 online reporting format[2]. Following submission of National Reports, the data were extracted, compiled and synthesised for this analysis. This is the third reporting cycle based on an online reporting format, and Parties were able to retrieve their previous responses from MOP6, in order to make reporting more streamlined.

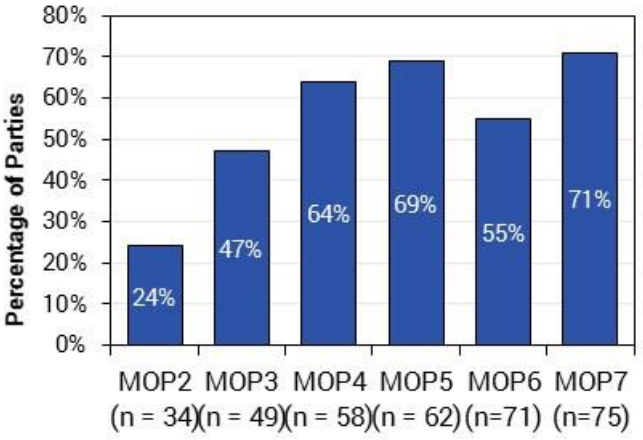

Figure 1.1. National report submission rate over time. With the exception of MOP2 where no synthesis report was prepared, values represent the percentage of reports received in time for the synthesis compiled before each MOP, out of the total reports due (n).

Overview of reporting

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 2015-2017 triennium was 7th June 2018, but submissions received up to 23rd July 2018 were accepted and included within the analysis. In total, **53 reports were received** in the required format by this cut-off date, representing 71% of the 75 AEWA Contracting Parties from which National Reports were due. This represents the highest number of Parties and the highest proportion of reporting Parties to date. The trend in National Report submissions is depicted in Figure 1.1. Throughout this analysis, percentages are provided both out of the total 'reporting Parties' (RP), referring to the 53 Parties whose reports were included in the analysis, and out of the total 'Contracting Parties' (CP), referring to the 75 Parties from which National Reports were due.

[1] The time span of the AEWA Strategic Plan as adopted by MOP4 in 2008 was from 2009 to 2017; it was extended until 2018 by MOP6 through Resolution 6.14 and applies for the period 2009-2018.
[2] Details of the online reporting format can be found here: www.unep-aewa.org/en/documents/national-reports

Details of Parties that submitted reports in time for the analysis and those from which reports have not yet been received are provided below and in Figure 1.2[3].

AEWA Parties that provided National Reports (as of 23rd July 2018) (53; 71% of due reports):

- **Africa (21; 60% of due reports from African CPs)**: Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Libya, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia and Uganda.
- **Eurasia (32; 80% of due reports from Eurasian CPs)**: Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (hereafter referred to as FYR Macedonia), Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lebanon, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Estonia (hereafter referred to as Estonia), Republic of Moldova (hereafter referred to as Moldova), Republic of Slovenia (hereafter referred to as Slovenia), Romania, Slovak Republic (hereafter referred to as Slovakia), 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).

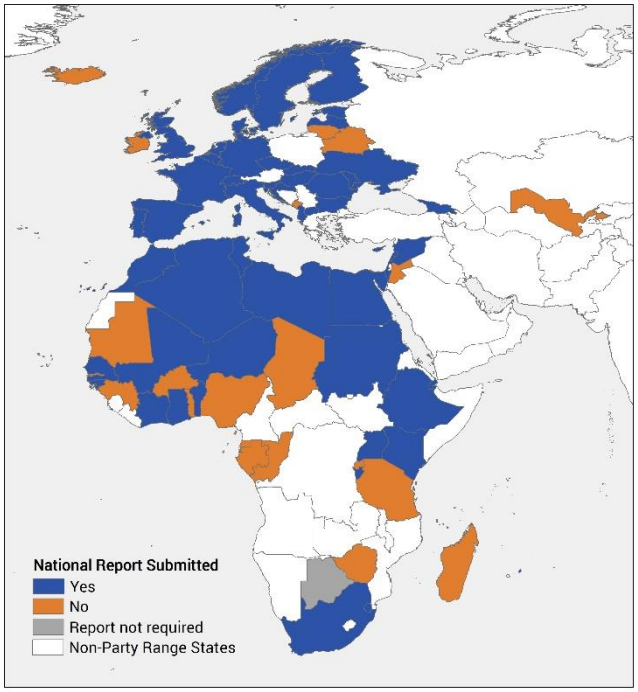

Figure 1.2. Contracting Parties to AEWA that submitted a National Report to MOP7 by 23rd July 2018[3].

AEWA Parties that have not provided due National Reports (as of 23rd July 2018) (22; 29% of due reports): (*number of consecutive MOPs to which Parties have not submitted National Reports in brackets, where this is >1*)

- **Africa (14; 40% of due reports from African CPs)**: Burkina Faso (2), Chad (2), Congo (3), Equatorial-Guinea (6), Gabon (2), Guinea (6), Madagascar, Mauritania, Nigeria, Rwanda, The Gambia (6), the United Republic of Tanzania (2), Togo (3) and Zimbabwe (2)[4].
- **Eurasia (8; 20% of due reports from Eurasian European CPs):** Belarus, Iceland (2), Ireland (4), Jordan (2), Lithuania (2), Monaco (2), Montenegro and Uzbekistan (3).

AEWA Parties that were not required to submit a National Report (2) due to acceding to AEWA shortly before the deadline for reporting to MOP7 or other reasons:

- **Africa (1):** Botswana;
- **Eurasia (1):** the European Union[5].

[3] Disclaimer: The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
[4] Zimbabwe submitted a National Report on 27 August 2018.
[5] Due to the reporting of the individual EU Member States, the European Commission was not required to report on behalf of the European Union.

II. Species Conservation

AEWA Parties were asked nineteen questions to assess their progress on conserving waterbirds, including in relation to the protection status within national legislation the establishment of strategic management plans, prohibition of taking and the control of non-native species. Nine questions helped assess progress towards the AEWA Strategic Plan, with an overall indication that, while some positive steps are being taken, more focus is needed to fulfil the aims set out in the Strategic Plan in relation to species conservation.

Q1. Please confirm the protection status under your country's national legislation of each of AEWA Table 1, Column A populations that regularly occur in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.1).

In order to assess the protection status of AEWA species, Parties were asked to confirm that the following activities are prohibited for Table 1, Column A populations regularly occurring in their country:

a) the taking of birds and eggs (**take**);
b) deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned (**disturbance**); and
c) possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs (**use/trade**).

In total, there are 203 populations of AEWA species listed in Table 1, Column A that are relevant to Contracting Parties[6]; Parties reported on 190 Column A populations.

For the Strategic Plan Target 1.1 and its related indicator to be met, all Range States would need to fully protect all populations included in Table 1, Column A. This would mean that all three of the above (take, disturbance and use/trade) were fully prohibited by all Range States. As not all Contracting Parties submitted reports (22 not received) and some reporting Parties did not provide complete responses for all relevant populations, it is challenging to be able to assess whether full protection is in place from the National Reports. The information below provides a summary of the protection status based on the available information.

Across all Column A populations, only four populations could be confirmed through the AEWA National Reports as being fully protected from all three of the above (take, disturbance and use/trade) by all relevant Range States:

- *Fratercula arctica* (Atlantic Puffin) of North East Canada, North Greenland to Jan Mayen, Svalbard, North Novaya Zemlya;
- *Gavia adamsii* (Yellow-billed Loon) of Northern Europe (wintering);
- *Gavia arctica arctica* (Arctic Loon) of Central Siberia/Caspian; and
- *Hydroprogne caspia* (Caspian Tern) of Black Sea (breeding).

Additionally, there were a further 84 populations for which all Range States that provided a complete answer[7] confirmed full protection from the aforementioned (Table 1 in Annex).

When considering protection across all Range States (including those which did not submit a report or provide a response), five populations were fully protected by more than 75% of total Range States (in addition to the four populations referenced above), and a total of 42 populations were confirmed as fully protected in at least half of the relevant Range States (Figure 2.1; Table 2.1; Table 1 in Annex).

[6] A further nine populations are included in Table 1, Column A, but only occur in non-Party Range States.

[7] A 'complete answer' are the cases where a Party responded (either Yes or No) in relation to all three - take, disturbance and use/trade - for a given population.

Eighty populations were confirmed as not fully protected (where at least one reporting Range State answered 'No' regarding prohibition of at least one of the three aforementioned actions). For the majority of Column A populations, however, the exact protection status could not be confirmed due to lack of responses or missing National Reports. In particular, 126 populations had less than 50% of the relevant Range States providing a full answer, and of these, there were 23 populations for which no Range States provided a full response (Table 1 in Annex).

Table 2.1 Number and proportion of populations fully protected in Range States based on confirmation of legislation prohibiting all three activities (take, disturbance and use/trade).

Proportion of Range States confirming full protection for populations[8]	No. populations	% populations
>75%	9	4%
51-75%	33	16%
26-50%	57	28%
1-25%	33	16%
No Range States confirming full protection	71	35%
Total	**203**	**-**

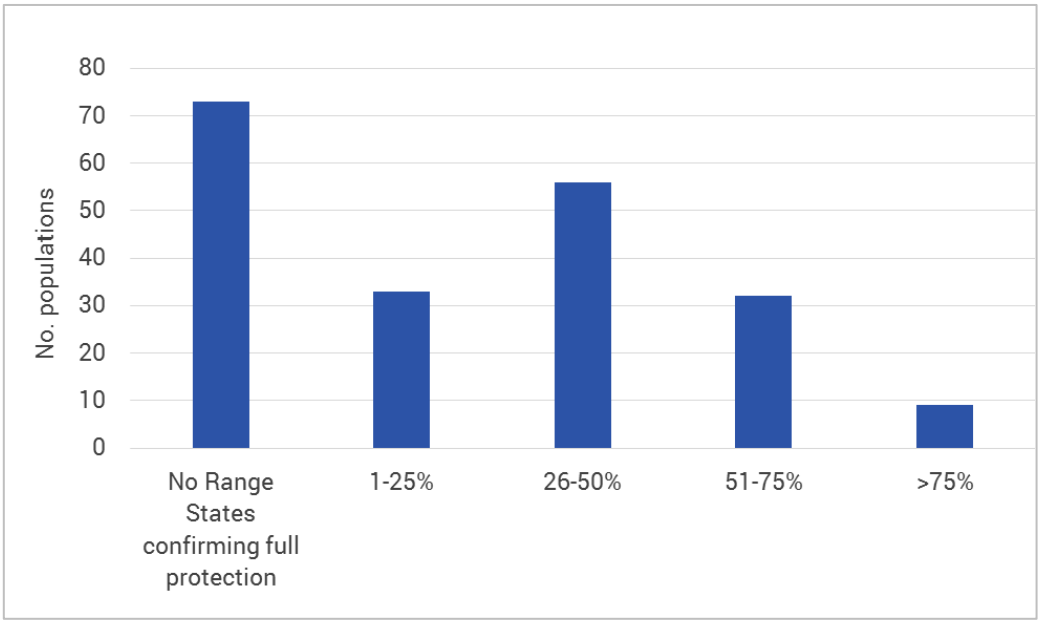

Figure 2.1. Number of populations and the proportion of Range States with full protection in place.

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 species.

[8] Proportion is based on the number of reporting Parties confirming that all activities (take, disturbance and use/trade) are prohibited out of the total number of relevant Contracting Parties that are Range States for the populations in question (including those that did not respond and/or report).

Figure 2.2. Number of Contracting Parties that have adopted legislation prohibit all three activities (take, disturbance and use/trade) *to protect all Column A species (9 Parties).*

Legislation to prohibit take, disturbance, and use/trade is required throughout all ranges of the populations in order to achieve Target 1.1. For the indicator to be met, all Contracting Parties should be fully protecting all Column A species. If we consider progress on the indicator, nine Parties confirmed that all relevant Column A populations are fully protected (i.e. all three activities are prohibited) (see Table 2 in Annex). These are: Belgium, Croatia, Hungary, Lebanon, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Switzerland. This represents 12% of Contracting Parties, compared with the 100% required for the indicator to be fulfilled (Figure 2.2). A further 12 Parties confirmed full protection for all populations for which they provided a complete response.

When considering all of the populations Range States were required to provide a response for, a further 15 Parties confirmed full protection for over 75% of all their Column A populations (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2 Number of Reporting Parties confirming full protection of all Column A populations in their country (via legislation prohibiting all three activities (take, disturbance and use/trade)).

Percentage of populations fully protected	No. of Reporting Parties	Parties
>75	24	Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Uganda, Ukraine
51-75%	1	Sweden
26-50%	3	Mauritius, Senegal, Syria
1-25%	14	Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Libya, Niger, Romania, Spain, Sudan, United Kingdom
No populations confirmed as fully protected	11	Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Eswatini, FYR Macedonia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Morocco, Portugal, Moldova, South Africa, Tunisia
Total	**53**	

Further details on protection status by population and Reporting Party are provided in Tables 1 and 2 in the Annex, respectively. The prohibition of the three activities for all Column A populations is an area where more focus is needed –both within Range States (ensuring all three actions are prohibited for all populations) and across the AEWA region – ensuring better coverage across species ranges. More complete reporting would be beneficial to facilitate on-going evaluation.

Q2. Please confirm whether hunting of any populations listed under AEWA Table 1, Column A, category 2 or 3 with an asterisk or category 4 is allowed in your country.

According to Party responses, hunting was permitted in one or more countries for six of the populations listed under AEWA Table 1, Column A, category 2 or 3 with an asterisk or category 4: *Anser albifrons flavirostris, Anser fabalis fabalis, Gallinago media, Limosa limosa islandica, Limosa limosa limosa* and *Numenius arquata arquata* (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3. List of waterbird populations*, their AEWA Table 1 category, their IUCN Red List threat category and number of Parties reporting whether hunting of* populations *was permitted or not permitted. [1]IUCN Red List assessed the species, but has not assessed the subspecies, [2]Party reported this species is protected by law, [3]Party reported hunting this species is prohibited; †LC = Least Concern, NT = Near Threatened*

Taxon	AEWA Table 1 Population and Category	Red List threat category†	No. of Parties responding	Hunting permitted		Hunting not permitted		No. of Reporting Parties that did not provide a response
				No.	Parties	No.	Parties	
ANATIDAE								
Thalassornis leuconotus leuconotus White-backed Duck	A2* (Eastern & Southern Africa)	LC[1]	6	0		6	Burundi[3], Eswatini[3], Kenya[2], South Africa[2], Sudan and Uganda[3]	[1] Ethiopia
Anser fabalis fabalis Bean Goose	A3c* (North-east and North-west Europe)	LC[1]	9	5	Denmark, Finland, France, Germany and Sweden	4	Belgium[3], Netherlands[2], Norway[2] and United Kingdom[2]	[0]
Anser albifrons flavirostris Greater White-fronted Goose	2* (Greenland/ Ireland & UK)	LC[1]	3	1	United Kingdom	2	Denmark and Norway[2]	[0]
PHOENICOPTERIDAE								
Phoeniconaias minor Lesser Flamingo	A4 (West, Eastern, and Southern Africa to Madagascar)	NT	5	0		5	Burundi[3], Djibouti, Kenya[2], Sudan[2] and Uganda	[1] Ethiopia
SCOLOPACIDAE								
Numenius arquata arquata Eurasian Curlew	A4 (Europe/Europe, North & West Africa)	NT[1]	32	1	France	31	Albania[2], Algeria[3], Belgium, Bulgaria[2], Croatia[2], Czech Republic[2], Denmark[3], Estonia[3], Finland, FYR Macedonia[2], Germany, Guinea-Bissau[2], Hungary[3], Italy[2], Latvia, Luxembourg, Morocco[3], Moldova[3], Netherlands[2], Norway[2], Portugal, Romania[2], Senegal, Slovakia[3], Slovenia, Spain[2], Sweden[2], Switzerland[2], Tunisia[2], Ukraine[3] and United Kingdom[2]	[1] Mali
Limosa limosa islandica Black-tailed Godwit	A4 (Iceland/Western Europe)	NT[1]	13	1	Morocco	12	Algeria[3], Belgium, Denmark[3], Finland, France, Germany, Netherlands[2], Norway[2], Portugal, Spain[2], Sweden[2] and United Kingdom[2]	[0]
Limosa limosa limosa Black-tailed Godwit	A4 (Western Europe/NW & West Africa) and A4 (West-central Asia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa)	NT[1]	39	2	Benin and Morocco	37	Algeria[3], Belgium, Burundi[3], Côte d'Ivoire[2], Croatia[2], Czech Republic[2], Denmark[3], Djibouti, Egypt[2], Estonia[3], Finland, France, Georgia[3], Germany, Ghana[3], Guinea-Bissau, Hungary[3], Italy[2], Kenya[2], Latvia, Libya[2], Luxembourg, Netherlands[2], Niger, Norway[2], Portugal, Senegal, Slovakia[3], Slovenia[3], Spain[2], Sudan, Sweden[2], Switzerland[2], Syria, Tunisia[2], Uganda and United Kingdom[2]	[2] Ethiopia and Mali

Taxon	AEWA Table 1 Population and Category	Red List threat category†	No. of Parties responding	Hunting permitted		Hunting not permitted		No. of Reporting Parties that did not provide a response
				No.	Parties	No.	Parties	
Gallinago media Great Snipe	A4 (Western Siberia & NE Europe/South-east Africa)	NT	32	2	FYR Macedonia and Tunisia	30	Albania[2], Algeria[3], Bulgaria[2], Burundi[3], Croatia[2], Czech Republic[2], Denmark[3], Egypt[2], Estonia[3], Eswatini[3], Finland, Georgia[3], Germany, Hungary[3], Israel, Italy[2], Kenya[2], Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Moldova, Romania, Slovakia[3], Slovenia, South Africa[2], Sudan, Switzerland[2], Syria[3], Uganda and Ukraine[3]	[3] Cyprus, Ethiopia, and Sweden
GLAREOLIDAE								
Glareola nordmanni Black-winged Pratincole	A4 (SE Europe & Western Asia/Southern Africa)	NT	17	0		17	Bulgaria[2], Burundi[3], Côte d'Ivoire[2], Cyprus, Egypt[2], Eswatini, Georgia[3], Israel, Lebanon, Libya, Moldova, Niger, Romania, South Africa[2], Sudan, Uganda and Ukraine[3]	[2] Ethiopia and Mali

Q3. Please confirm for each relevant AEWA Table 1, Column B population that regularly occurs in your country whether taking is regulated in your country.

Parties were asked to confirm that for populations of Table 1, Column B species regularly occurring in their country that:

a) taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation states of the population concerned;

b) limits are established on taking; and that

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

In total, there are 166 populations included in Column B of Table 1. Forty-four Parties provided an answer for at least one relevant population. Based on the information provided, three Column B populations were confirmed to be fully regulated across their entire range; all three were populations for which Norway was the only Range State:

- *Cepphus grylle mandtii* Black Guillemot (Arctic E North America to Greenland, Jan Mayen & Svalbard E through Siberia to Alaska);
- *Somateria mollissima borealis* Common Eider (Svalbard & Franz Joseph); and
- *Uria lomvia lomvia* Thick-billed Murre (E North America Greenland E to Severnaya Zemlya).

There were a further 59 populations for which all Range States that provided a complete answer confirmed full regulation of the three activities.

Nineteen populations had no reporting Range State confirming that there was full regulation; two of these populations had answers which were incomplete for at least one Range State, while for the remaining 17 populations, at least one Party responded 'No' to at least one of the three regulatory mechanisms. Sixteen populations had no information reported by any relevant Range State.

Parties were considered to have confirmed full protection of a population if they responded 'yes' for all three regulatory mechanisms mentioned above, or provided details in relation to any 'no' responses to note that a population was protected (i.e. many Parties reported that limits had not been established on take for particular populations, either because all hunting in their country was prohibited, or because a particular species was protected and therefore no take at all was permitted). When considering the above cases, eight Parties confirmed that all of their relevant Column B populations were subject to full regulation in terms of take, limit established on take and use/trade (Belgium, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Lebanon, the Netherlands, Slovenia and Uganda). A further 16 Parties confirmed full regulation for all of the populations for which they provided an answer.

Three Parties did not provide a complete answer for any of their relevant Column B species.

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Q4. Please indicate which modes of taking are prohibited in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2(b)).

> 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.
>
> Indicator: All CPs have pertinent legislation in place which is being fully enforced.

Target 2.3 of the 2009-2018 Strategic Plan refers to measures to reduce or eliminate non-selective and illegal methods of taking (see Section 5.1 regarding illegal taking component of the target). In order to achieve this target, all Parties must have pertinent legislation in place which is being fully enforced. Seventeen modes of taking that should be prohibited to minimise impact on waterbirds were presented in the questionnaire with the opportunity to add details of other prohibited methods.

Forty-nine Parties (92% of RP, 65% of CP) reported that certain modes of taking were prohibited within their country, with 47 (89% of RP; 63% of CP) prohibiting at least 11 modes of taking; 32 of these (60% of RP, 43% of CP) reported prohibiting all modes of taking specified (Figure 2.3; Table 5 in Annex). In order to achieve Target 2.3, all Contracting Parties must establish and enforce legislation prohibiting modes of taking that may impact waterbird species. While the results indicate a positive movement towards achieving Target 2.3, some effort is still required to fully accomplish the target. South Africa reported that although no modes of taking have been prohibited, all are regulated via environmental legislation. Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau and Norway did not provide a response to this question.

Q5. Has your country granted exemptions from any of the above prohibitions in order to accommodate livelihoods uses?

The vast majority of reporting Parties (48 Parties; 91% of RP, 64% of CP) reported that no exemptions from the prohibited modes of take had been granted during the reporting period. Two Parties, Egypt and Ghana, reported that exemptions had been granted. Egypt reported that the use of nets and traps is permitted for the traditional hunting of quail, ducks and some passerines, and that exemptions are only granted to local communities for a small offtake of birds to support livelihoods. Ghana permits the use of nets for research purposes provided that written permission is obtained from the appropriate authority. Guinea-Bissau, Mali and Mauritius responded ‘not relevant’ to this question.

Q6. Were any exemptions granted to the prohibitions required by paragraphs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 of the AEWA Action Plan?

Eleven Parties (21% of RP; 14% of CP) reported granting exemptions to the prohibitions laid down in paragraphs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 of the AEWA Action Plan, as per paragraph 2.1.3, for at least one AEWA species during the reporting period. However, only eight Parties gave details of exemptions within the last triennium (Table 2.4; Table 6 in Annex). Egypt reported exemptions for a prior period, Germany only provided the reason for the exemption and Portugal provided no further species-specific information. Exemptions in the last triennium were granted for 89 AEWA species (Table 2.4).

The main reasons cited for granting exemptions were: 1) research and education, re-establishment and for the breeding necessary for these purposes (78 species), followed by 2) interests of air safety or other overriding public interests (36 species). Further reasons for granting exemptions included: the prevention of serious damage to crops, water and fisheries (22 species), the protection of flora and fauna (12 species), and the capture and captive-keeping or other judicious use of certain birds in small numbers (six species) (Table 2.4). Thirty Parties (57% of RP; 39% of CP) reported that no exemptions were granted, and 12 Parties (23% of RP; 16% of CP) did not provide a response.

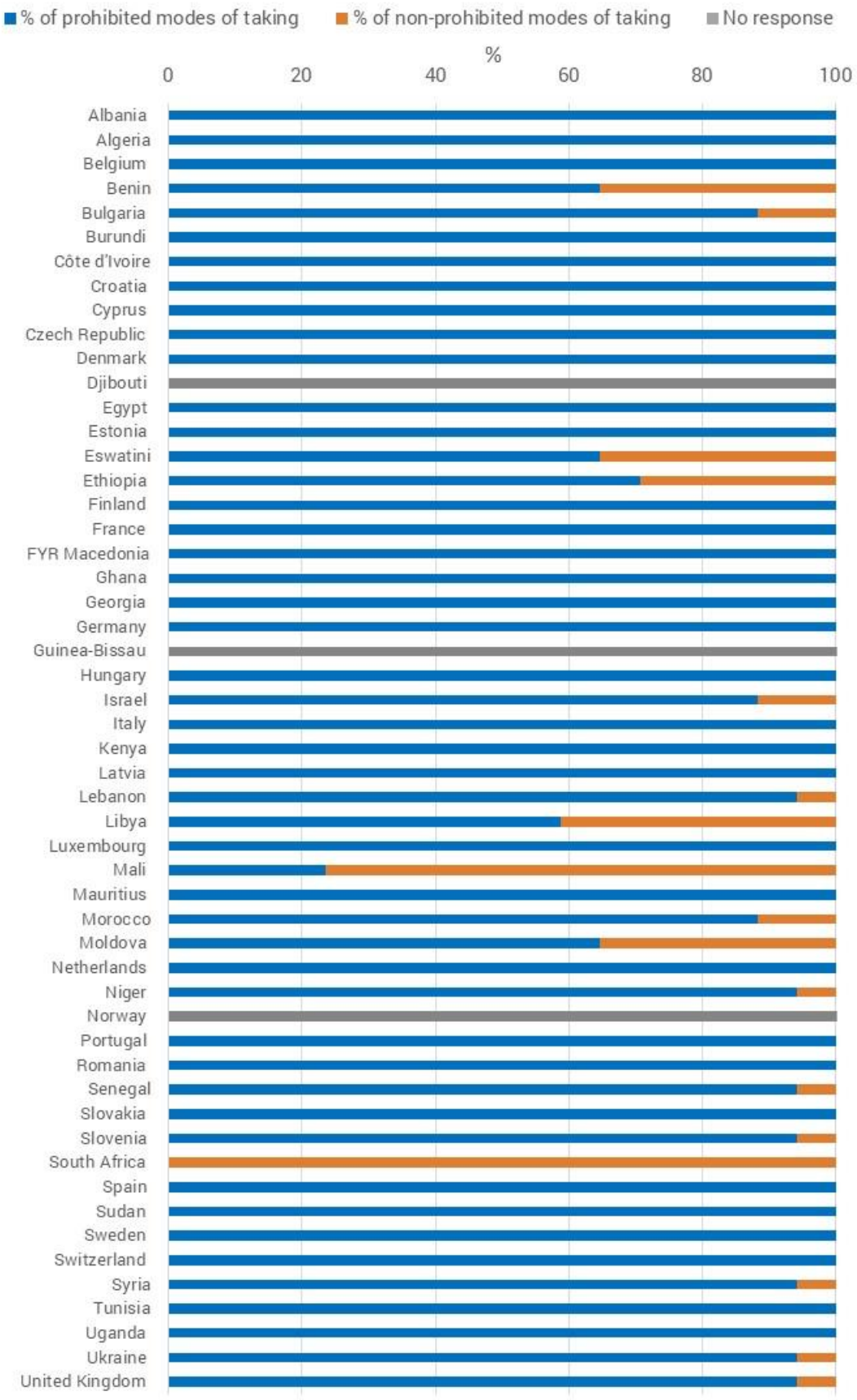

Figure 2.3. Parties reporting on seventeen prohibited modes of taking within their country.

Table 2.4. Parties reporting on exemptions to prohibitions laid down in paragraphs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 for the AEWA Action Plan (Q6). Responses provided by Parties that fell outside the current reporting triennium have been excluded

Species	Party	Reason
ANATIDAE		
Cygnus olor Mute Swan	Denmark	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.
	Hungary	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.
	Netherlands	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.
		Air safety or other overriding public interests.
	United Kingdom	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.
		Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Cygnus cygnus Whooper Swan	Denmark	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.
	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Cygnus columbianus Tundra Swan	Netherlands	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
	United Kingdom	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.
Branta bernicla Brent Goose	Denmark	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.
	Netherlands	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.
		Air safety or other overriding public interests.
	United Kingdom	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.
		Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Branta leucopsis Barnacle Goose	Denmark	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.
	Netherlands	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.
		Air safety or other overriding public interests.
		Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
		Protection of flora and fauna.
	United Kingdom	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.
		Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Anser anser Greylag Goose	Denmark	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.
		Air safety or other overriding public interests.
	Hungary	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.
	Netherlands	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.
		Air safety or other overriding public interests.
		Protection of flora and fauna.
	Slovakia	Air safety or other overriding public interests.
	United Kingdom	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.

Species	Party	Reason
Anser anser Greylag Goose (cont.)	United Kingdom (cont.)	Air safety or other overriding public interests.
		Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Anser fabalis Bean Goose	Denmark	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.
	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Anser brachyrhynchus Pink-footed Goose	Denmark	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.
	Netherlands	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.
	United Kingdom	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.
		Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Anser albifrons Greater White-fronted Goose	Denmark	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.
	Netherlands	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.
		Air safety or other overriding public interests.
		Protection of flora and fauna.
Anser albifrons albifrons Greater White-fronted Goose	Slovakia	Air safety or other overriding public interests.
	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Somateria mollissima Common Eider	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Melanitta nigra Common Scoter	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Bucephala clangula Common Goldeneye	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Mergus merganser Goosander	United Kingdom	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.
		Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Mergus serrator Red-breasted Merganser	United Kingdom	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.
Alopochen aegyptiaca Egyptian Goose	United Kingdom	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.
		Air safety or other overriding public interests.
Tadorna tadorna Common Shelduck	Netherlands	Air safety or other overriding public interests.
	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Aythya ferina Common Pochard	Belgium	Air safety or other overriding public interests.
Aythya fuligula Tufted duck	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Spatula querquedula Garganey	Italy	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Spatula clypeata Northern Shoveler	Netherlands	Air safety or other overriding public interests.
	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Mareca strepera Gadwall	Netherlands	Air safety or other overriding public interests.
Mareca penelope Eurasian Wigeon	Netherlands	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.
		Air safety or other overriding public interests.
		Protection of flora and fauna.

Species	Party	Reason
Mareca penelope Eurasian Wigeon (cont.)	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Anas platyrhynchos Mallard	Hungary	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.
	Netherlands	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.
		Air safety or other overriding public interests.
		Protection of flora and fauna.
	Slovakia	Air safety or other overriding public interests.
	United Kingdom	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.
		Air safety or other overriding public interests.
		Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Anas acuta Northern Pintail	Netherlands	Air safety or other overriding public interests.
	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Anas crecca Common Teal	Netherlands	Air safety or other overriding public interests.
	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
PHOENICOPTERIDAE		
Phoenicopterus roseus Greater Flamingo	Italy	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
RALLIDAE		
Rallus aquaticus Western Water Rail	Belgium	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
	Netherlands	Air safety or other overriding public interests.
	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Crex crex Corn crake	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
		Protection of flora and fauna.
Gallinula chloropus Common Moorhen	Netherlands	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.
	Slovakia	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.
		The capture and captive-keeping or judicious use of small numbers of birds.
	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Fulica atra Common Coot	Belgium	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.
	Netherlands	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.
		Air safety or other overriding public interests.
	Slovakia	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
GRUIDAE		
Grus grus Common Crane	Belgium	The capture and captive-keeping or judicious use of small numbers of birds.
	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.

Species	Party	Reason
Gavia stellata Red-throated Loon	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
CICONIIDAE		
Ciconia nigra Black Stork	Slovakia	Air safety or other overriding public interests.
Ciconia ciconia White Stork	Belgium	Air safety or other overriding public interests.
	Netherlands	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.
		Air safety or other overriding public interests.
	Slovakia	Air safety or other overriding public interests.
THRESKIORNITHIDAE		
Platalea leucorodia Eurasian Spoonbill	Belgium	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
	Italy	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
ARDEIDAE		
Nycticorax nycticorax Black-crowned Night-heron	Belgium	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Ardea cinerea Grey Heron	Denmark	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.
	Netherlands	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.
		Air safety or other overriding public interests.
	Slovakia	Air safety or other overriding public interests.
	United Kingdom	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.
		Air safety or other overriding public interests.
		Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Ardea purpurea Purple Heron	Belgium	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Ardea alba Great White Egret	Slovakia	Air safety or other overriding public interests.
SULIDAE		
Morus bassanus Northern Gannet	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
PHALACROCORACIDAE		
Microcarbo pygmaeus Pygmy Cormorant	Italy	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Phalacrocorax carbo Great Cormorant	Denmark	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.
	Netherlands	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.
		Air safety or other overriding public interests.
	Slovakia	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.
	Slovenia	Air safety or other overriding public interests.
	United Kingdom	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.
		Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.

Species	Party	Reason
HAEMATOPODIDAE		
Haematopus ostralegus Eurasian Oystercatcher	Belgium	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
	Denmark	Air safety or other overriding public interests.
	Netherlands	Air safety or other overriding public interests.
	United Kingdom	Air safety or other overriding public interests. Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
RECURVIROSTRIDAE		
Recurvirostra avosetta Pied Avocet	Belgium	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Himantopus himantopus Black-winged Stilt	Italy	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
CHARADRIIDAE		
Pluvialis apricaria Eurasian Golden Plover	Netherlands	Air safety or other overriding public interests. Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
	United Kingdom	Air safety or other overriding public interests. Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Charadrius hiaticula Common Ringed Plover	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Charadrius dubius Little Ringed Plover	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Vanellus vanellus Northern Lapwing	Netherlands	Air safety or other overriding public interests.
	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
SCOLOPACIDAE		
Numenius phaeopus Whimbrel	Netherlands	Air safety or other overriding public interests.
	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Numenius arquata Eurasian Curlew	Belgium	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
	Netherlands	Air safety or other overriding public interests.
	United Kingdom	Air safety or other overriding public interests. Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Limosa limosa Black-tailed Godwit	Netherlands	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Arenaria interpres Ruddy Turnstone	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Calidris canutus Red knot	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Calidris pugnax Ruff	Belgium	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
	Netherlands	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.

Species	Party	Reason
Calidris pugnax Ruff (cont).	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Calidris alba Sanderling	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Calidris alpina Dunlin	Italy	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Calidris maritima Purple sandpiper	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Calidris minuta Little stint	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Scolopax rusticola Eurasian Woodcock	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Gallinago gallinago Common Snipe	Netherlands	Air safety or other overriding public interests.
	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Lymnocryptes minimus Jack Snipe	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Phalaropus lobatus Red-necked Phalarope	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper	Netherlands	Air safety or other overriding public interests.
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Tringa totanus Common Redshank	Netherlands	Air safety or other overriding public interests.
	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Tringa glareola Wood Sandpiper	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
LARIDAE		
Rissa tridactyla Black-legged Kittiwake	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Larus genei Slender-billed Gull	Italy	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Larus ridibundus Black-headed Gull	Belgium	Air safety or other overriding public interests.
	Denmark	Air safety or other overriding public interests.
	Netherlands	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries. Air safety or other overriding public interests.
	Slovenia	Air safety or other overriding public interests.
	United Kingdom	Air safety or other overriding public interests.
Larus melanocephalus Mediterranean Gull	Belgium	Air safety or other overriding public interests.
	Italy	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
	Netherlands	Air safety or other overriding public interests.
Larus canus Mew Gull	Denmark	Air safety or other overriding public interests.
	Netherlands	Air safety or other overriding public interests. Protection of flora and fauna.
	United Kingdom	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.

Species	Party	Reason
Larus canus Mew Gull (cont.)	United Kingdom (cont.)	Air safety or other overriding public interests. Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes. The capture and captive-keeping or judicious use of small numbers of birds. Protection of flora and fauna.
Larus fuscus Lesser Black-backed Gull	Netherlands	Air safety or other overriding public interests. Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
	United Kingdom	Air safety or other overriding public interests. Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes. The capture and captive-keeping or judicious use of small numbers of birds. Protection of flora and fauna.
Larus argentatus European Herring Gull	Denmark	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries. Air safety or other overriding public interests.
	Netherlands	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries. Air safety or other overriding public interests. Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes. Protection of flora and fauna.
	United Kingdom	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries. Air safety or other overriding public interests. Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes. The capture and captive-keeping or judicious use of small numbers of birds. Protection of flora and fauna.
Larus cachinnans Caspian Gull	Netherlands	Protection of flora and fauna.
Larus glaucoides Iceland Gull	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Larus marinus Great Black-backed Gull	United Kingdom	Air safety or other overriding public interests. Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes. The capture and captive-keeping or judicious use of small numbers of birds. Protection of flora and fauna.
Sternula albifrons Little Tern	Italy	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Chlidonias niger Black Tern	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Sterna hirundo Common Tern	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Sterna paradisaea Arctic Tern	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Sterna sandvicensis Sandwich Tern	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.

Species	Party	Reason
ALCIDAE		
Fratercula arctica Atlantic Puffin	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Cepphus grylle Black Guillemot	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Alca torda Razorbill	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Alle alle Little Auk	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.
Uria aalge Common Murre	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.

Q9. Please report on the progress of turning the International Single Species Action and Management Plans (ISSAP and ISSMP), as well as International Multispecies Action Plans (IMSAP), into National Action or Management Plans (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.2). Please report on all listed ISSAP, ISSMP and IMSAP.

Parties were asked to report on the progress of turning International Single Species Action and Management Plans (ISSAPs and ISSMPs), as well as International Multispecies Action Plans (IMSAPs) into National Action or Management Plans. ISSAPs, ISSMPs and IMSAPs are relevant for 52 of the 53 reporting Parties[9] (69% of CP). In total, there were 34 species[10] that were relevant to the reporting Parties corresponding to a total of 345 potential National Action or Management Plans (Table 2.5 and Table 2.7).

Table 2.5. Number of applicable AEWA instruments, by Party and species

Party	Total no. species with applicable instruments	Total no. reporting Parties with applicable instruments	Total potential National-level Plans
International Single Species Action Plans (ISSAPs)	24	52	340
International Single Species Management Plans (ISSMPs)	1	4	4
International Multispecies Action Plans (IMSAPs)	9	1	1
Total	**34**	**52**	**345**

A total of 51 national plans (50 NSSAPs and one NMSAP) were confirmed to be in place or under development in comparison to 294 national plans (290 NSSAPs and four NMSAPs) that are currently not in place or not being implemented correctly (Table 2.9).

To determine progress on Target 1.4, only a subset of species is considered (globally threatened species and species marked with an asterisk on Column A of Table 1 of the AEWA Agreement Text and Annexes); when these are considered only 17 of 91 species/country combinations (19%) have relevant SSAPs (based on relevant reporting Parties) (Figure 2.4). This indicates that significant work is required to ensure national plans are developed and implemented effectively in order to protect globally threatened species and achieve Target 1.4.

[9] With the exception of Mauritius.

[10] Species with ISSAPs for those Parties that submitted reports: *Anser albifrons Anser erythropus, Anser fabalis, Ardeola idae, Aythya nyroca, Balaeniceps rex, Balearica regulorum, Branta berniclaBranta ruficollis, Clangula hyemalis, Crex crex, Cygnus columbianus, Egretta vinaceigula, Gallinago media, Geronticus eremita, Glareola nordmanni, Limosa limosa, Numenius arquata, Oxyura leucocephala, Oxyura maccoa, Phoeniconaias minor, Platalea leucorodia, Sarothrura ayresi* and *Vanellus gregarius*. Species with an IMSAP: *Spheniscus demersus, Phalacrocorax neglectus, Phalacrocorax capensis, Morus capensis, Haematopus moquini, Microcarbo coronatus, Sternula balaenarum, Hydroprogne caspia* and *Thalasseus bergii*, and with an ISSMP *Anser brachyrhynchus*.

Table 2.6. Number of National Action or Management Plans, as reported by Parties. ^ *In cases where there was no response provided, it was assumed that no national plan had been developed or implemented*

Party	Total no. applicable ISSAP, ISSMP and IMSAP	National plan in place and being implemented	National plan in place, but not being implemented properly or at all	National plan in development	No national plan, but actions implemented	No national plan and no action implemented
Albania	5	-	-	-	5	-
Algeria	7	-	-	-	2	5
Belgium	9	1	-	-	6	2
Benin	1	-	-	-	1	-
Bulgaria	10	-	2	2	-	6
Burundi	6	-	-	-	-	6
Côte d'Ivoire	2	-	-	-	-	2
Croatia	5	-	-	-	3	2
Cyprus	5	-	-	-	1	4
Czech Republic	5	-	-	-	-	5^
Denmark	10	1	1	-	7	1
Djibouti	1	-	-	-	-	1
Egypt	6	-	-	-	6	-
Estonia	8	3	-	3	1	1
Eswatini	1	-	-	-	1	-
Ethiopia	10	2	-	-	1	7^
Finland	9	1	-	2	4	2
France	11	4	-	-	1	6
FYR Macedonia	4	-	-	-	-	4
Georgia	4	-	-	-	-	4
Germany	12	-	-	-	4	8
Ghana	3	-	-	-	-	3
Guinea-Bissau	4	1	-	-	1	2^
Hungary	10	3	-	1	6	-
Israel	7	-	-	-	7	-
Italy	7	1	-	-	2	4
Kenya	9	4	-	-	-	5
Latvia	8	-	-	-	8	-
Lebanon	4	-	-	-	-	4
Libya	4	-	-	-	2	2
Luxembourg	2	-	-	-	1	1
Mali	4	-	-	-	4	-
Moldova	6	-	-	-	5	1^
Morocco	8	1	-	1	4	2
Netherlands	11	-	-	-	8	3
Niger	3	-	-	-	-	3
Norway	10	3	-	-	1	6^
Portugal	7	-	-	-	2	5^
Romania	10	1	-	-	9	-
Senegal	6	1	-	-	-	5^
Slovakia	5	-	-	1	3	1
Slovenia	5	-	-	-	3	2
South Africa	9	1	-	-	-	8
Spain	7	-	-	1	-	6
Sudan	7	-	-	-	-	7^
Sweden	9	2	-	-	2	5
Switzerland	4	1	-	-	3	-
Syria	9	-	2	2	2	3
Tunisia	7	-	-	-	-	7
Uganda	8	1	-	-	2	5
Ukraine	11	-	-	-	1	10^
United Kingdom	10	1	-	-	7	2
Total:	**345**	**33**	**5**	**13**	**126**	**168**

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.

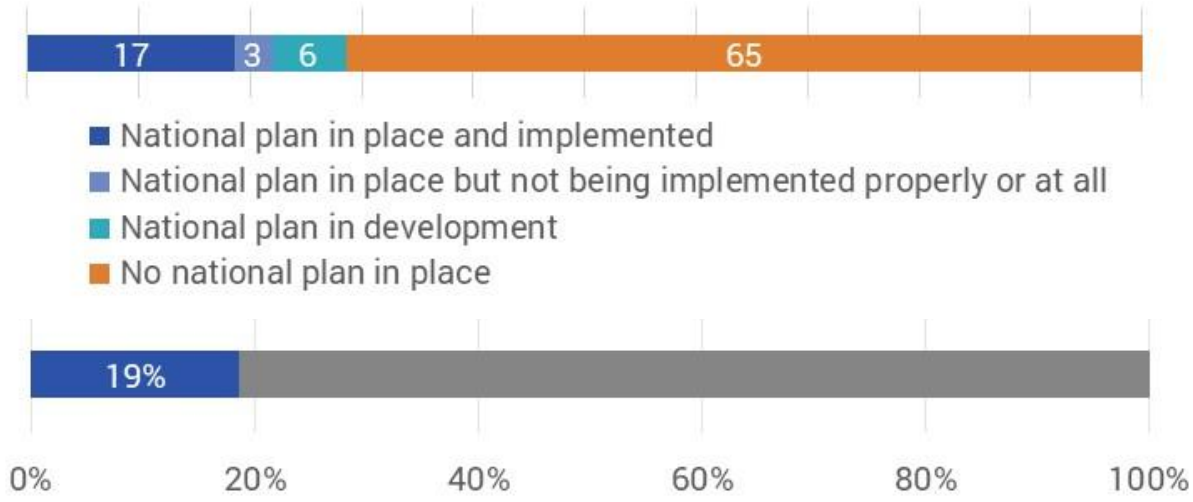

Figure 2.4. a) Number of species/country combinations for which NSSAPs are in place and being implemented for globally threatened species or species marked with an asterisk on Column A of Table 1 and b) percentage of species/country combinations that have NSSAPs in place and implemented (measure of progress towards Strategic Plan Target 1.4; indicator represented by a diamond).

When all plans (ISSAP, ISSMP and IMSAP) are considered, 33 national plans (10%) are in place and being implemented by 19 Parties (37% of relevant RP; 25% of CP), with a further eight Parties (15% of relevant RP; 11% of CP) reporting that they are in the process of developing a total of 13 national plans (4%). Bulgaria, Denmark and Syria (6% of relevant RP; 4% of CP) reported national plans (four in total) were in place but not implemented properly or at all (Table 2.6).

Of the 24 species with ISSAPs, 19 species were reported to have at least one NSSAP in place or in development. Only one species with an ISSAP, *Sarothrura ayresi*, was reported to have an NSSAP that is in place and implemented by all relevant reporting Parties, although data are lacking for two additional countries for which implementation of the ISSAP is required: Zimbabwe (CP, but did not provide a National Report) and Zambia (non-Party Range State). For the one species with an ISSMP (*Anser brachyrhynchus*), only one Party has a national management plan that is in place and being implemented, and for the one IMSAP (Benguela ecosystem) that has been adopted, the relevant Party, South Africa, does not have a national action plan in place and no actions are being implemented (Table 2.7). Figure 2.5 shows the reasons provided by Parties regarding the non-implementation or non-existence of each applicable national plan (Table 7 in the Annex provides individual Party responses for each applicable national plan).

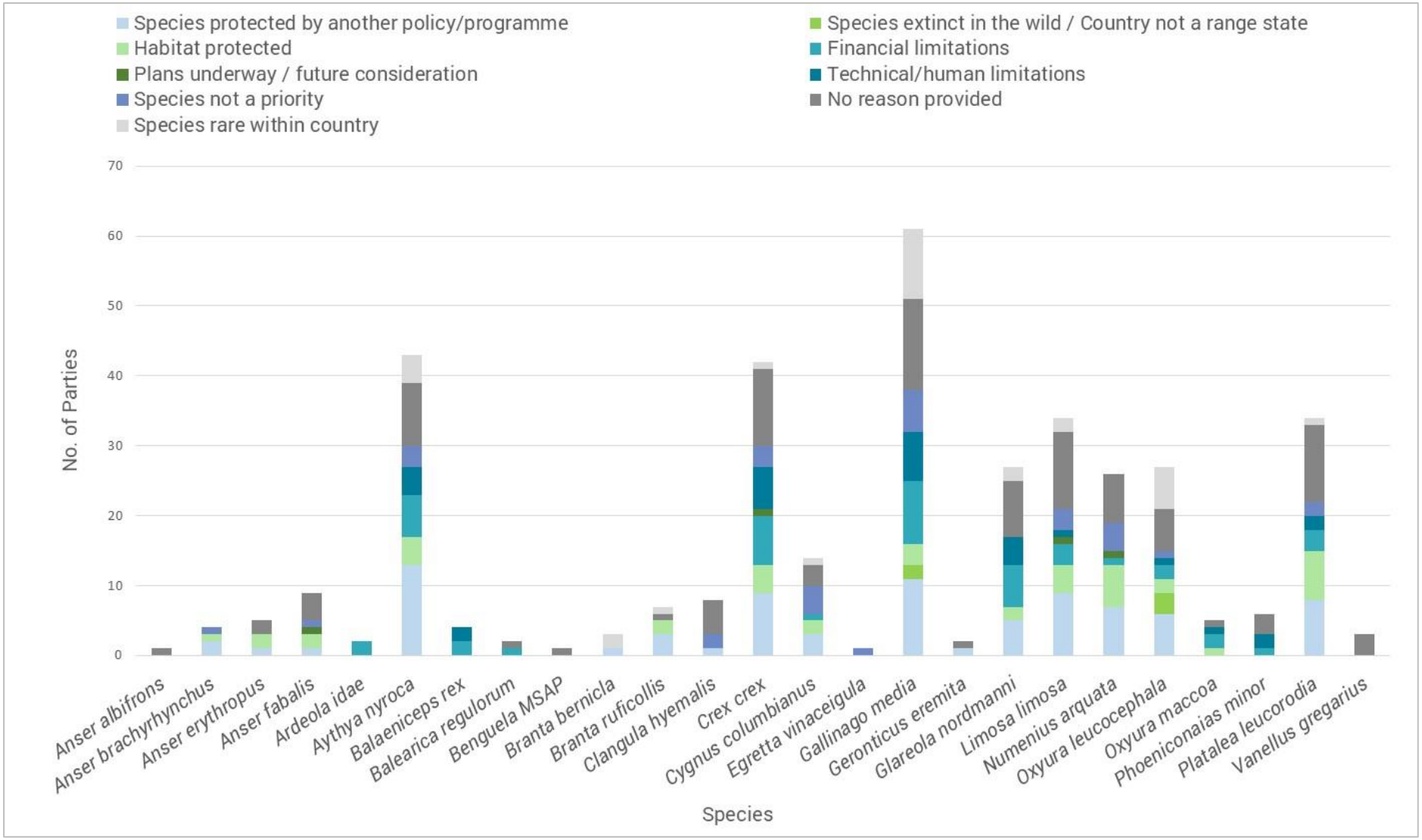

Figure 2.5. Reasons provided by Parties for the non-implementation or non-existence of a national plan by species.

Table 2.7. Party progress of turning ISSAPs, ISSMPs, and IMSAPs into National Action or Management Plans by species or area. [§] *National plan in place, but not being implemented properly or at all; ^ In cases where there was no response provided, it was assumed that no NSSAP had been developed or implemented.*

Species / Area	Red List category (relevant AEWA instrument)	National plan in place and being implemented		National plan in development		No national plan, but actions implemented		No national plan and no action implemented	
		No.	Parties	No.	Parties	No.	Parties	No.	Parties
ANATIDAE									
Anser albifrons flavirostris (Greenland White-fronted Goose)	LC (ISSAP)	0		0		1	United Kingdom	0	
Anser brachyrhynchus (Pink-footed Goose)	LC (ISSMP)	1	Norway	0		3	Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands	0	
Anser erythropus (Lesser White-fronted Goose)	VU (ISSAP)	5	Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Norway, Sweden	2	Bulgaria, Syria	2	Netherlands, Romania	2	Germany, Ukraine^
Anser fabalis fabalis (Taiga Bean Goose)	LC (ISSAP)	0		1	Finland	5	Denmark, Latvia, Netherlands, Sweden, United Kingdom	4	Estonia, Germany, Norway^, Ukraine^
Aythya nyroca (Ferruginous Duck)	NT (ISSAP)	4	Bulgaria[§], Hungary, Italy, Romania	1	Slovakia	15	Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Latvia, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Portugal, Moldova, Slovenia, Switzerland, Syria	16	Belgium, Czech Republic^, Ethiopia^, France, FYR Macedonia, Georgia, Germany, Kenya, Lebanon, Netherlands, Niger, Senegal^, Spain, Sudan^, Tunisia, Ukraine^
Branta bernicla hrota (Light-bellied Brent Goose)	LC (ISSAP)	1	United Kingdom	0		0		2	France, Spain
Branta ruficollis (Red-breasted Goose)	VU (ISSAP)	0		1	Bulgaria	3	Hungary, Moldova, Romania	1	Ukraine^
Clangula hyemalis (Long-tailed Duck)	VU (ISSAP)	0		0		6	Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Sweden	2	Norway^, United Kingdom
Cygnus columbianus bewickii (Bewick's Swan)	LC (ISSAP)	1	Estonia	0		5	Belgium, Denmark, Latvia, Netherlands, United Kingdom	5	Finland, France, Germany, Norway^, Sweden
Oxyura leucocephala (White-headed Duck)	EN (ISSAP)	1	Bulgaria[§]	3	Morocco, Spain, Syria	8	Belgium, Denmark, Hungary, Israel, Portugal, Romania, Switzerland, United Kingdom	12	Algeria, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Italy, Norway^, Slovenia, Sweden, Tunisia, Netherlands, Ukraine^
Oxyura maccoa (Maccoa Duck)	VU (ISSAP)	1	Kenya	0		0		4	Burundi, Ethiopia^, South Africa, Uganda
CHARADRIIDAE									
Vanellus gregarius (Sociable Lapwing)	CR (ISSAP)	1	Syria[§]	0		0		2	Ethiopia^, Sudan^
GLARROLIDAE									
Glareola nordmanni (Black-winged Pratincole)	NT (ISSAP)	0		0		5	Egypt, Hungary, Israel, Mali, Romania	16	Bulgaria, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Ethiopia^, France, Germany, Ghana, Kenya, Lebanon, Moldova^, South Africa, Sudan^, Syria, Uganda, Ukraine^
SCOLOPACIDAE									

Species / Area	Red List category (relevant AEWA instrument)	National plan in place and being implemented		National plan in development		No national plan, but actions implemented		No national plan and no action implemented	
		No.	Parties	No.	Parties	No.	Parties	No.	Parties
Gallinago media (Great Snipe)	NT (ISSAP)	1	Estonia	1	Finland	13	Albania, Benin, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Israel, Latvia, Mali, Norway, Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Switzerland	35	Algeria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic^, Denmark, Ethiopia^, France, FYR Macedonia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Italy, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Portugal^, Senegal^, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan^, Sweden, Syria, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine^, United Kingdom
*Limosa limosa** (Black-tailed Godwit)	NT (ISSAP)	5	Denmark, France, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Sweden	1	Estonia	15	Albania, Belgium, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Latvia, Mali, Morocco, Netherlands, Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine, United Kingdom	15	Algeria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic^, Ethiopia^, Ghana, Italy, Kenya, Libya, Niger, Norway^, Portugal^, Spain, Sudan^, Tunisia
Numenius arquata (Eurasian Curlew)	NT (ISSAP)	1	France	1	Estonia	11	Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Morocco, Netherlands, Romania, Slovenia, United Kingdom	9	Bulgaria, Guinea-Bissau^, Italy, Norway^, Portugal^, Senegal^, Sweden, Tunisia, Ukraine^
ARDEIDAE									
Ardeola idae (Madagascar Pond-heron)	EN (ISSAP)	2	France, Kenya	0		0		2	Burundi, Uganda
Egretta vinaceigula (Slaty Egret)	VU (ISSAP)	0		0		0		1	South Africa
THRESKIORNITHIDAE									
Geronticus eremita (Northern Bald Ibis)	CR (ISSAP)	3	Ethiopia, Morocco, Syria§	0		1	Algeria	0	
Platalea leucorodia (Eurasian Spoonbill)	LC (ISSAP)	0		1	Hungary	15	Albania, Belgium, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Israel, Italy, Libya, Moldova, Morocco, Netherlands, Romania, Slovakia, Syria	13	Algeria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic^, Djibouti, Germany, Portugal^, Senegal^, Spain, Sudan^, FYR Macedonia, Tunisia, Ukraine^
GRUIDAE									
Balearica regulorum (Grey Crowned-crane)	EN (ISSAP)	2	Kenya, Uganda	0		0		2	Burundi, South Africa
RALLIDAE									
Crex crex (Corncrake)	LC (ISSAP)	6	Belgium, Denmark§, France, Hungary, Norway, Switzerland	1	Estonia	15	Albania, Croatia, Egypt, Eswatini, Finland, Germany, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands, Romania, Slovenia, United Kingdom	19	Algeria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic^, FYR Macedonia, Georgia, Kenya, Lebanon, Morocco, Portugal^, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan^, Sweden, Syria, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine^

Species / Area	Red List category (relevant AEWA instrument)	National plan in place and being implemented		National plan in development		No national plan, but actions implemented		No national plan and no action implemented	
		No.	Parties	No.	Parties	No.	Parties	No.	Parties
Sarothrura ayresi (White-winged Flufftail)	CR (ISSAP)	2	Ethiopia, South Africa	0		0		0	
BALAENICIPITIDAE									
Balaeniceps rex (Shoebill)	VU (ISSAP)	0		0		2	Ethiopia, Uganda	1	Burundi
PHOENICOPTERIDAE									
Phoeniconaias minor (Lesser Flamingo)	NT (ISSAP)	1	Kenya	0		1	Uganda	4	Ethiopia^, Guinea-Bissau^, Senegal^, South Africa
MULTI-SPECIES ACTION PLAN: BENGUELA ECOSYSTEM :									
Haematopus moquini (African Oystercatcher), *Hydroprogne caspia* (Caspian Tern), *Sternula balaenarum* (Damara Tern), *Thalasseus bergii bergii* (Greater Crested Tern), *Microcarbo coronatus* (Crowned Cormorant), *Phalacrocorax capensis* (Cape Cormorant), *Phalacrocorax neglectus* (Bank Cormorant), *Morus capensis* (Cape Gannet), *Spheniscus demersus* (African Penguin)	4 EN, 1 VU, 1 NT, 3 LC (IMSAP)	0		0		0		1	South Africa

Q10. Does your country have in place or is your country developing a National Single Species Action Plan for any species/population for which an AEWA ISSAP has not been developed?

Fifteen Parties (28% of RP; 20% of CP) reported that they have in place, or are developing, NSSAPs for 24 species that are not yet covered by an AEWA ISSAP, and, with the exception of one Party (Estonia), all provided details of the species and the stage of development of the NSSAP (Table 2.8). Seventeen NSSAPs were in place and being implemented and 13 were in development.

Table 2.8. Status of NSSAPs for species that are not (yet) covered by ISSAPs. †*LC = Least Concern, NT = Near Threatened, VU = Vulnerable*

Species	IUCN Red List category†	No. Parties	NSSAP in place and being implemented	NSSAP in development
Anser anser	LC	1	Hungary	
Anser fabalis	LC	1	Hungary	
Anser albifrons	LC	1	Hungary	
Melanitta fusca	VU	1		France
Netta rufina	LC	1		France
Aythya marila	LC	1		France
Porzana porzana	LC	1		Belgium
Fulica cristata	LC	1	Spain	
Balearica pavonina	VU	1	Senegal	
Ciconia nigra	LC	3	Hungary	Latvia, Ukraine
Ciconia ciconia	LC	1	Hungary	
Botaurus stellaris	LC	3	Belgium, France	Slovakia
Ixobrychus minutus	LC	1		Belgium
Charadrius alexandrinus	LC	2	Hungary, Sweden	
Vanellus vanellus	NT	1	Luxembourg	
Numenius phaeopus	LC	1		France
Limosa lapponica	NT	1		France
Calidris canutus	NT	1		France
Calidris pugnax	LC	2	Denmark, Sweden	
Calidris alpina	LC	1	Denmark	
Actitis hypoleucos	LC	1	Switzerland	
Tringa totanus	LC	1		France
Larus audouinii	LC	1	Italy	
Thalasseus bengalensis	LC	1		Libya[1]

Q12. Please report on any emergency situation that has occurred in your country over the past triennium and has threatened waterbirds.

Fourteen Parties (26% of RP, 18% of CP) reported that at least one emergency situation had occurred within the past triennium which threatened waterbirds; 11 of these Parties provided further details (Table 2.9). Thirty Parties (57% of RP, 39% of CP) reported that no emergency situation occurred in the past triennium and nine Parties (17% of RP, 12% of CP) did not provide a response.

Six types of emergency situations were reported: infectious diseases (four Parties), botulism (two Parties), oil spills (two Parties), extreme weather (one Party), chemical pollution (one Party) and harmful algal bloom (one Party). Of these 11 situations, eight warranted emergency measures.

Algeria reported an emergency as 'other emergency' however, this was reclassified under infectious disease based on further details provided by Algeria. Three situations did not receive emergency measures and no further reasons were provided (Table 2.9). Cyprus reported that for the area affected by botulism, bird carcasses were removed, fresh water added and water management guidelines have been adopted. Tunisia also reported that dead birds were collected for sampling and analysis. Sudan reported that during the winter season insecticides are used in irrigated areas which may affect insectivorous birds. Algeria reported that in the area affected by avian influenza, fatalities were only recorded in the time period mentioned and monitoring of wild and domestic birds was carried out. Croatia reported that cold weather during January 2017 initiated measures to prevent the occurrence and spread of avian influenza. They also reported that no data was available on the species and number of birds affected by extremely cold weather. Niger reported that birds affected by infectious disease

were incinerated, the area disinfected and awareness raised regarding the situation. Romania also reported that birds affected by infectious disease were incinerated. Belgium reported that in the area affected by the oil spill measures were taken to prevent its spread and a rapid response intervention plan for oil spill bird casualties was activated.

Table 2.9. Types and further details of emergency situations reported and an indication of whether emergency measures were implemented ('-' = not specified).

Emergency situation	No. of Parties (% of RP)	Party	When the situation occurred	Where the situation occurred	Species affected	Estimated magnitude	Implementation of emergency measures
Botulism	2 (4%)	Cyprus	August-September 2017	Bishop's Pool, Akrotiri Peninsula	-	-	Yes
		Tunisia	Autumn/winter 2016 & autumn/ winter 2017	Sebkhet Ariana, Sebkhet Sejoumi and Sebkhet Tazerka	-	-	-
Chemical pollution	1 (2%)	Sudan	Winter	Gazera state and White Nile state	Insectivorous birds	Many birds affected	-
Extreme weather	1 (2%)	Eswatini	2014-2015	Severe drought throughout Eswatini	*Egretta garzetta*	-	Yes
Harmful algal bloom	1 (2%)	Ethiopia	-	Chitu Lake in the Abijatta-Shalla Lakes National Park	*Phoeniconaias minor*	Mass mortality	-
Infectious disease	4 (8%)	Algeria	Mid-September to early November 2016	1150 hectares of the Sebkhet El-Maleh site and 15 hectares of the Kef Dokhane site in the Ghardaïa Province	*Anas crecca, Anas platyrhynchos*, *Ardea cinerea, Aythya nyroca, Calidris minuta*, *Charadrius alexandrinus, Charadrius dubius*, *Charadrius hiaticula, Egretta garzetta, Fulica atra, Gallinula chloropus, Himantopus himantopus, Mareca strepera, Platalea leucorodia, Plegadis falcinellus*, *Recurvirostra avosetta, Spatula clypeata, Tadorna ferruginea*, *Tadorna tadorna*, *Tringa glareola*, *Tringa ochropus*	Individuals per species: 55 *Anas crecca*, 4 *Anas platyrhynchos*, 1 *Ardea cinerea*, 11 *Aythya nyroca*, 5 *Calidris minuta*, 4 *Charadrius alexandrinus*, 2 *Charadrius dubius*, 4 *Charadrius hiaticula*, 45 *Egretta garzetta*, 70 *Fulica atra*, 25 *Gallinula chloropus*, 17 *Himantopus himantopus*, 9 *Mareca strepera*, 1 *Platalea leucorodia*, 4 *Plegadis falcinellus*, 9 *Recurvirostra avosetta*, 150 *Spatula clypeata*, 687 *Tadorna ferruginea*, 1 *Tadorna tadorna*, 4 *Tringa glareola*, 1 *Tringa ochropus*.	Yes
		Croatia	January 2017 until March 2017	Croatia	*Anser fabalis, Anas platyrhynchos, Aythya ferina*, *Aythya fuligula, Fulica atra, Spatula querquedula*	Unknown	Yes
		Niger	2016	Niamey in the Goudel District and Tchintabaraden in the Tahoua Region	-	-	Yes
		Romania	Spring of 2015	Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve	*Pelecanus crispus*	118 *Pelecanus crispus* died	Yes
Oil spill	2 (4%)	Belgium	6th October 2015	Close to the Bruges Sea Port in the North Sea	*Larus argentatus, Larus fuscus*, *Larus ridibundus*	Individuals per species: 43 *Larus argentatus*, 5 *Larus fuscus*, 1 *Larus ridibundus*. No mortality recorded.	Yes
		Denmark	February 2017	Northwest of Fyns Hoved and the southwestern part of the Kattegat in the outermost Baltic Sea	*Clangula hyemalis, Larus argentatus, Mareca penelope, Melanitta fusca, Melanitta nigra*, *Mergus merganser, Somateria mollissima*	Individuals per species: ~5 *Clangula hyemalis*, 2 *Larus argentatus*, 1 *Mareca penelope*, ~20 *Melanitta fusca*, ~40 *Melanitta nigra*, 16 *Mergus merganser*, ~50 *Somateria mollissima*. All oiled birds were euthanized.	Yes

Q13. Are there any other emergency response measures, different from the ones applied in response to the emergency situations reported above, that were developed and are in place in your country so that they can be used in future in emergency cases?

Six Parties (11% of RP, 8% of CP) reported that there are additional emergency response measures that have been developed and are available for use in future emergencies (Algeria, Germany, Mauritius, the Netherlands, Niger, Senegal) (Figure 2.6). The most frequently reported response measures were for oil spills, infectious disease and chemical poisoning (3 Parties each; 6% of RP, 4% of CP, Table 2.10). Responses to emergency situations include the use of legislation and international agreements, contingency plans at different scales, and on the ground responses such as co-ordination between local authorities, monitoring and encouraging citizens and other groups to report issues to prevent emergencies.

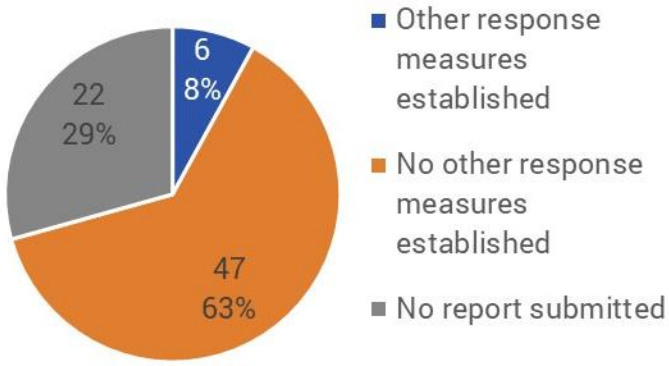

Figure 2.6. Proportion of Parties that have established other emergency response measures to emergency situations that could be detrimental to protected species.

Forty-seven Parties (89% of RP; 63% of CP) reported that there were no additional emergency response measures in place.

Table 2.10 Reporting Parties that have established emergency response measures to emergency situations that could be detrimental to protected species, by emergency situation.

Emergency situation	No. Parties	Parties
Oil spills	3	Germany; Mauritius; Netherlands
Infectious disease	3	Algeria; Germany; Netherlands
Chemical poisoning	3	Algeria; Germany; Netherlands
Alien species	2	Germany; Netherlands
Botulism[11]	1	Netherlands
Predation	1	Germany
Lead poisoning	1	Germany
Extreme weather	1	Netherlands
Harmful algal bloom	0	Netherlands

Q15. Is your country maintaining a national register of re-establishment projects occurring or planned to occur wholly or partly within your country? (Resolution 4.4)

Fifteen Parties (28% of RP, 20% of CP) stated that a national register of re-establishment projects is maintained (Figure 2.7; Table 8 in Annex). Thirty-seven Parties (70% of RP, 49% of CP) stated they do not have a national register for re-establishment projects, citing reasons such as the absence of re-establishment projects (twenty-one Reporting Parties), small numbers of projects (Germany, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom) or a lack of resources (Libya).

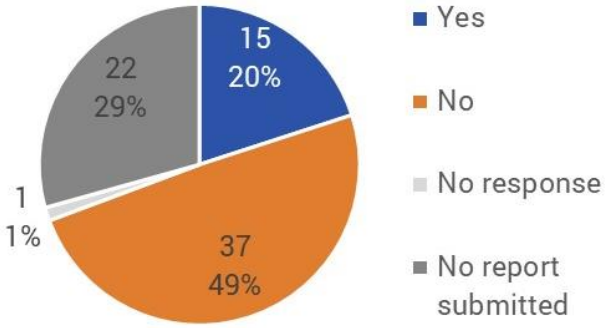

Figure 2.7. Proportion of Parties with a regulatory framework for re-establishment of species, including waterbirds.

[11] Germany noted that there have been no outbreaks of botulism in the past triennium, noting that a contingency plan is in place if required.

Georgia stated the need for a register, but noted that it has not yet been established. Niger stated they are in the process of developing a register. Mali stated that the National Focal points, in consultation with NGOs, are reflecting on the development of a repository.

Q16. Is there a regulatory framework for re-establishments of species, including waterbirds, in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)?

Twenty-seven Parties stated that a full regulatory framework was in place for the re-establishment of species, including waterbirds (51% of RP, 36% of CP), with a further nine Parties (17% of RP, 12% of CP) reporting partial implementation of a regulatory framework (Figure 2.8; Table 8 in Annex). South Africa reported having a partial regulatory framework that was species-specific. Albania noted more work was required to establish a regulatory framework. Syria noted that the current practises covered re-introductions and protections generally. No additional information was provided on the partial regulatory frameworks established by FYR Macedonia, Tunisia or Senegal. Sixteen Parties (30% of RP; 21% of CP) reported no regulatory framework in place, with four Parties stating that a regulatory framework is in development (Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Libya and Niger), and a further three Parties noting there were no plans to re-establish species (Bulgaria, Cyprus, Norway). A lack of funding for the establishment of a regulatory framework was noted by Burundi, Guinea-Bissau and Uganda.

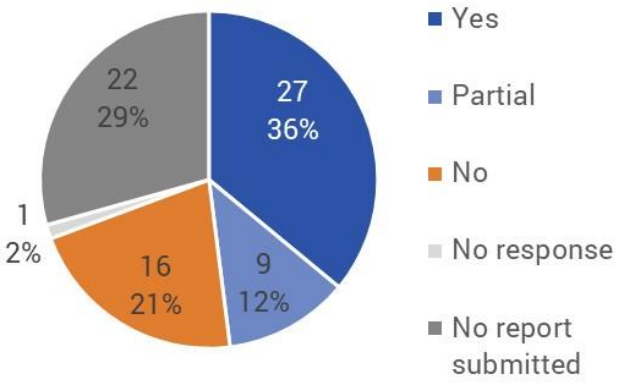

Figure 2.8. Proportion of Parties with a regulatory framework for re-establishment of species, including waterbirds.

Q17. Has your country considered, developed or implemented re-establishment projects for any species listed on AEWA Table 1?

Ten Parties (19% of RP; 13% of CP) reported having re-establishment projects in place for AEWA Table 1 species (Figure 2.9; Table 9 in Annex). Where details were provided of re-establishment projects, these are listed in Table 2.13. Twenty-eight Parties reported that no re-establishment projects were considered, developed or implemented, while 15 Parties did not answer this question.

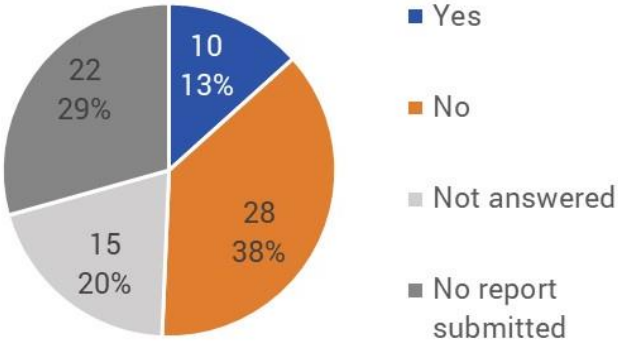

Figure 2.9. Proportion of Parties with re-establishment projects in place for AEWA Table 1 species.

Table 2.13. Status of re-establishment plans for AEWA Table 1 species by Party, and whether or not the AEWA Secretariat has been informed of plans being implemented or developed (No response = '-').

Species	Parties	Status of Plan	AEWA informed	Reasons for not informing AEWA
Botaurus stellaris	France	Developed and being implemented	No	-

Species	Parties	Status of Plan	AEWA informed	Reasons for not informing AEWA
Ciconia ciconia	Sweden	Developed and being implemented	No	The project started in 1989 before AEWA was established
	Switzerland	Developed and being implemented	No	Programme implemented prior to the adoption of the AEWA.
Crex crex	France	Developed and being implemented	No	Continues work done by previous projects
	United Kingdom	Developed and being implemented	No	-
Fulica cristata	Spain	Developed and being implemented	No	-
Geronticus eremita	Algeria	No plan in place, but is being considered		-
Grus grus	United Kingdom	Developed and being implemented	No	-
Marmaronetta angustirostris	Italy	No plan in place, but is being considered		-
	Spain	Developed and being implemented		-
Vanellus vanellus	Luxembourg	Developed and being implemented	No	-

Q19. Does your country have legislation in place, which prohibits the introduction into the environment of non-native species of animals and plants which may be detrimental to migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.1)

The majority of Reporting Parties (43 Parties: 81% of RP, 57% of CP) reported that legislation to prohibit the introduction of non-native species is being enforced (Figure 2.10; Table 10 in Annex), indicating good progress towards this aspect of the Agreement. Five Parties (Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, FYR Macedonia, Libya, and Tunisia) indicated that legislation is in place, but is not enforced fully or at all (9% of RP, 7% of CP). Niger and Côte d'Ivoire noted that legislation is currently under development.

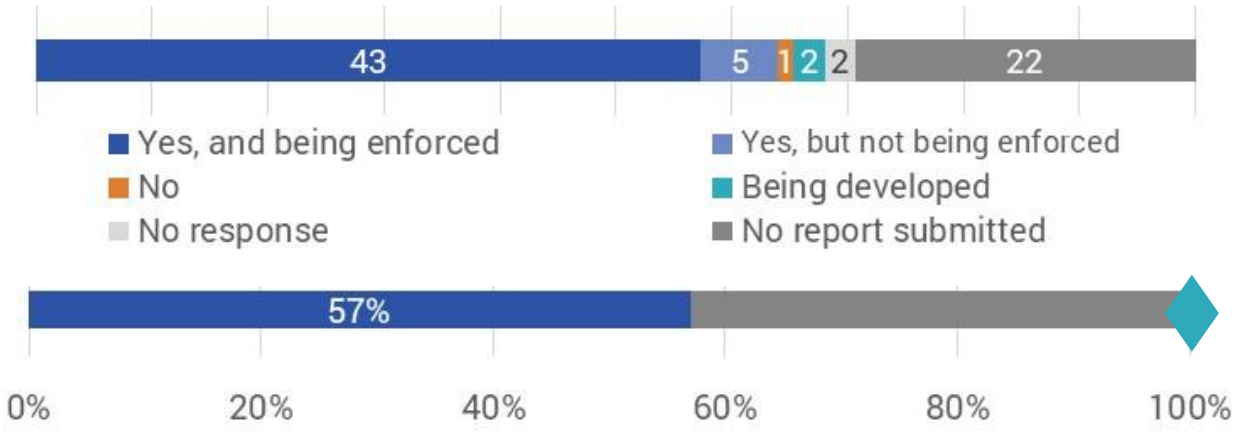

Figure 2.10. a) Parties reporting that legislation that prohibits the introduction of non-native species of animals and plants is in place and b) percentage of CPs that have legislation in place that is being enforced (measure of progress towards the Strategic Plan Target 1.5; indicator represented by diamond).

Q20. Does your country impose legislative requirements on zoos, private collections, etc. in order to avoid the accidental escape of captive animals belonging to non-native species which may be detrimental to migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.2)

Over half of the Reporting Parties (34 Parties: 64% of RP, 45% of CP) reported that legislative requirements (on zoos and private collections) were being enforced in order to avoid the accidental escape of captive non-native species that may be detrimental to migratory waterbirds (Figure 2.11; Table 10 in the Annex). Moldova noted that legislation is in place, but that it is not enforced fully or at all. Four Parties (Albania, Côte d'Ivoire, Luxembourg, and Niger) reported that legislation was in development (8% of RP, 5% of CP). As approximately only half of Reporting Parties have established and enforced legislation on this matter, more work is required. When provided the opportunity to comment, 21 Parties noted zoo guidelines or legislation were in place. Three Parties noted the use of EU legislation to prevent accidental escape (Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands). Six Parties noted that the owners of zoological collections have a duty of care to minimise escapees. Three Parties (Egypt, Libya and Uganda) indicated a lack of resources to establish legislation.

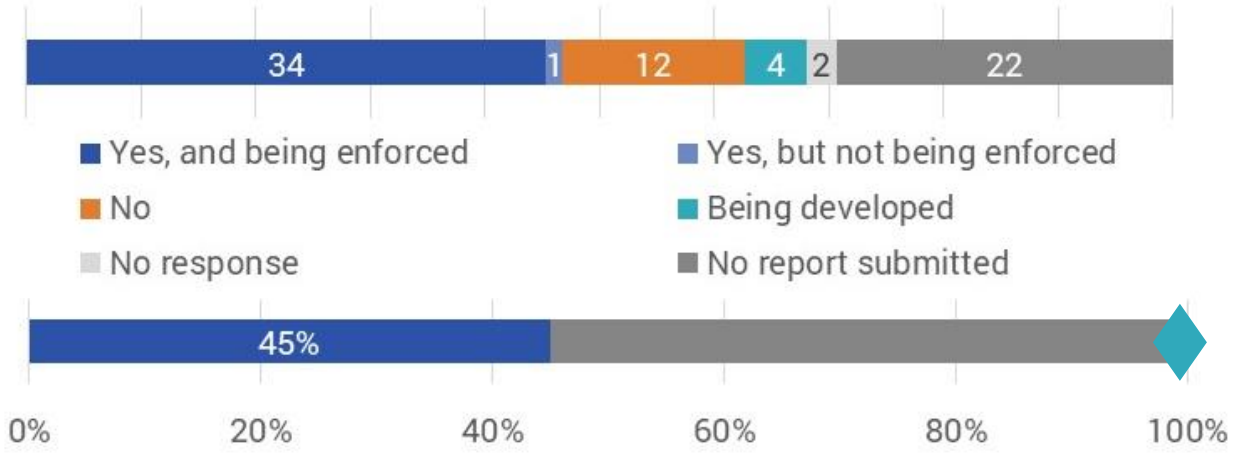

Figure 2.11. a) Parties reporting that legislative requirements are imposed on zoos, private collections, etc. to prevent accidental escape of captive, non-native speciesand b) percentage of CPs that have legislation in place and being enforced (measure of progress towards the Strategic Plan Target 1.5; indicator represented by a diamond).

Q21. Does your country have in place a National Action Plan for Invasive Species (NAPIS) (in the framework of other MEAs, such as CBD, Bern Convention, and GISP (Global Invasive Species Programme) (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 1, Target 5)?

The development and effective implementation of NAPISs is vital in order to meet Target 1.5. Ten Parties (17% of RP, 13% of CP) reported that NAPIS were in place and being implemented, with a further five Parties (9% of RP, 7% of CP) reporting that NAPISs were in place but not being fully implemented (Figure 2.12; Table 10 in Annex). This indicates that less than a fifth of Reporting Parties have established NAPISs within the framework of other MEAs, meaning that further work is needed going forward. Four Parties noted legislation was already in place and therefore they did not develop a NAPIS; Romania is currently developing legislation and a NAPIS. Syria noted that their national plan for 2011 to 2020 is under revision within the CBD framework. Morocco stated that a lack of data at a national level on invasive species, but that establishing a list of invasive species will be a priority over the next few years.

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 ensure their control or eradication.

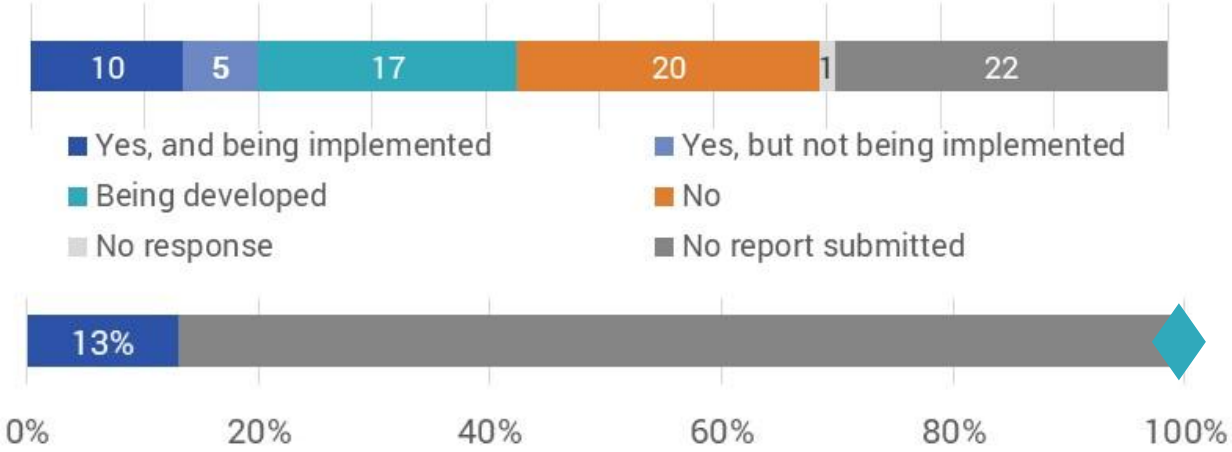

Figure 2.12. a) Parties reporting whether a National Action Plan for Invasive Species (NAPIS) is in place and b) percentage of CPs that have a NAPIS in place that is being implemented (measure of progress towards the Strategic Plan Target 1.5; indicator represented by a diamond).

Q22. Has your country considered, developed or implemented programmes to control or eradicate non-native species of waterbird so as to prevent negative impacts on indigenous species? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.3)

Fifteen Parties (25% of RP, 20% of CP) reported that eradication programmes are being considered, developed or implemented to control or eradicate non-native waterbird species (Figure 2.13; Table 11 in Annex). Four species were highlighted as being the focus of eradication programmes (Table 2.14). Approximately half of Reporting Parties reported that eradication programmes had not been developed (26 Parties: 49% of RP, 34% of CP), with a further nine reporting that such programmes were not applicable (15% of RP, 12% of CP). As less than a quarter of Contracting Parties have currently established an eradication programme, more focus is needed on this aspect in future.

Of the 35 Parties that reported no or not applicable, five (14%) reported that populations of non-native species are low and therefore do not pose a risk, whilst another five Parties (14%) reported no cases of non-native waterbird species. Three Parties (9%) specified that control or eradication of non-native waterbird species was not a national priority, with two more Parties (Côte d'Ivoire and Georgia) noting that no studies to assess the impact of non-native species on waterbirds had been undertaken. Burundi and Egypt noted there was a lack of resources to implement programmes.

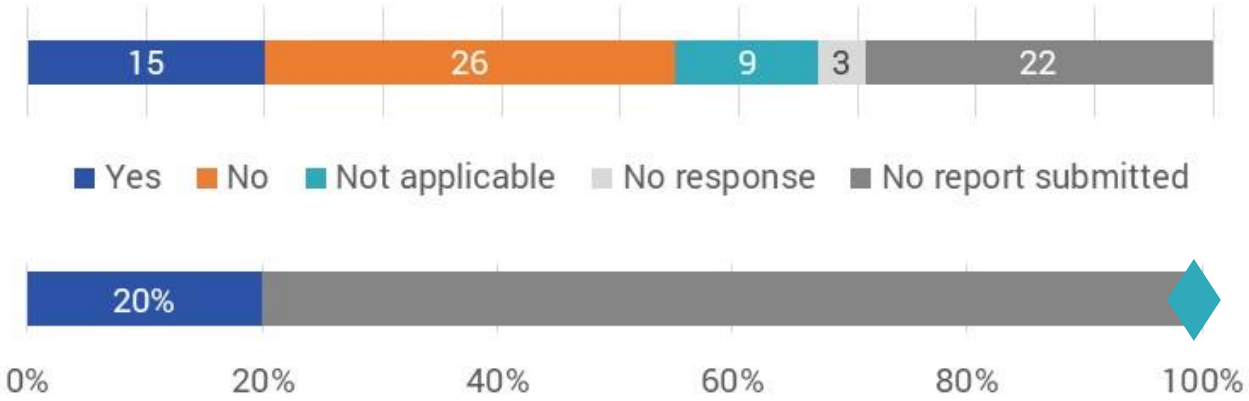

Figure 2.13. a) Party responses as to whether eradication programmes have been considered, developed or implemented for non-native species of waterbirds and b) percentage of CPs that have considered, developed or implemented programmes to control or eradicate non-native species of waterbird (measure of progress towards the Strategic Plan Target 1.5; indicator represented by a diamond).

Table 2.14 Overview of status of eradication programmes for non-native waterbird species.

Species	Parties	Control or eradication programme developed and being implemented	Control or eradication programme developed, but not being implemented properly or at all	Control or eradication programme being developed
Alopochen aegyptiaca Egyptian Goose	France		✓	
	Germany			✓
	Luxembourg			✓
	Netherlands	✓		
Branta canadensis Canada Goose	Belgium			✓
	France		✓	
Oxyura jamaicensis Ruddy Duck	Belgium	✓		
	Denmark	✓		
	France	✓		
	Germany	✓		
	Italy			✓
	Netherlands	✓		
	Spain	✓		
	Sweden		✓	
	Switzerland		✓	
	United Kingdom	✓		
Threskiornis aethiopicus African Sacred Ibis	France	✓		
	Italy			✓
	Netherlands	✓		

Q23. Has your country considered, developed or implemented programmes to control or eradicate other non-native species (in particular aquatic weeds) so as to prevent negative impacts on migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.3 and Resolution 5.15)

Twenty Parties (40% of RP, 26% of CP) reported that programmes have been considered, developed or implemented to control or eradicate other non-native species, in particular aquatic weed (Figure 2.14). Programmes are summarised in Table 2.15, with details of their status (considered, developed or implemented).

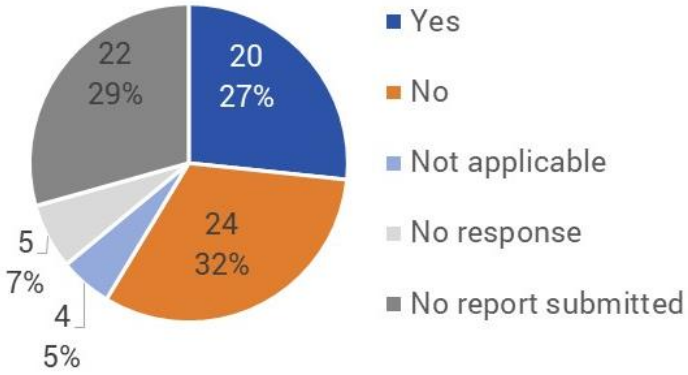

Figure 2.14. The proportion of Parties considering, developing, or implementing programmes to control or eradicate non-native species which may negatively impact migratory waterbirds.

Burundi stated that an Invasive Species Action Plan to address aquatic plants has recently been validated but had not been released. Ukraine noted that a working group on invasive alien species had been established.

Nearly half of all reporting Parties (24 Parties, 45% of RP, 32% of CP) stated no eradication programme had been considered, developed or implemented during the reporting period, with an additional four Parties, Bulgaria, Libya, Slovenia and Slovakia (8% of RP, 5% of CP) stating eradication programmes were not applicable. Italy noted, that despite not having these plans at a national level, local level restoration projects are underway. Of the twenty-eight countries stating not applicable or no eradication programme, nine countries stated that there was no need for such a programme and five stated that they did not have invasive species that impacted waterbirds in their country. Mali noted that the law does not provide for such programmes and that there were no such activities planned in the near future.

Côte d'Ivoire, Estonia, Hungary and Latvia stated that programmes were underway to control invasives, but that the programmes did not specifically focus on conserving waterbirds. Four countries (Croatia, Georgia, Lebanon and Libya) stated that not enough data was available on the impact of non-native invasive species have upon waterbirds or that scientific studies were needed to assess the impacts. Norway stated that eradication was not feasible and the current focus of programmes was on the prevention of introductions and restricting the spread of already established aquatic plant species. Syria noted that such programmes are not currently a national priority.

Table 2.15. Overview of eradication programmes for non-native species other than waterbirds, by Party.

Country	Non-native species	Status
Belgium	*Azolla filiculoides* (Water fern), *Crassula helmsii* (New Zealand pigmyweed), *Elodea callitrichoides* (South American waterweed), *Elodea canadensis* (Canadian waterweed), *Elodea nuttallii* (Nuttall's waterweed), *Egeria densa* (Brazilian waterweed), *Hydrocotyle ranunculoides* (Floating pennywort), *Hydrilla verticillata* (Waterthyme), *Lagarosiphon major* (Curly waterweed), *Lemna minuta* (Least duckweed), *Lemna turionifera* (Turion duckweed), *Ludwigia grandiflora* (Water primrose)	No formal programme, but public authorities are engaged in control
Cyprus	*Phragmite* spp. (Reeds) as part of wetland restoration at Akrotiri Marsh	Implemented
Denmark	*Neovison vison* (American mink), *Nyctereutes procyonoides* (Raccoon dog)	Implemented
Egypt	Various aquatic weeds and reeds as part of the National Program for Rehabilitation of the Northern Lakes.	Implemented in some locations, to be extended to cover more areas
Ethiopia	*Eichhornia crassipes* (Water hyacinth)	
France	*Azolla filiculoides* (Water fern), Baccharis halimifolia (Sea myrtle), *Crassula helmsii* (New Zealand pigmyweed), *Elodea* spp. (Waterweed species), *Aegean* spp., *Myriophyllum* spp. (Watermilfoil species), *Lagarosiphon major* (Curly waterweed) Futher information is available on http://www.gt-ibma.eu/	
Finland	Species listed in the EU Regulation 1143/2014 on Invasive Alien Species	
Germany	*Alternathera philoxeroides* (Alligator weed), *Cabomba caroliniana* (Fanwort), *Eichhornia crassipes* (Water hyacinth), *Elodea nutallii* (Nuttall's waterweed), *Myriophyllum aquaticum* (Parrotfeather watermilfoil), *Hydrocotyle ranunculoides* (Floating pennywort), *Hydrocotyle ranunculoides* (Floating pennywort), *Lagarosiphon major* (Curly waterweed), *Ludwigia grandiflora* (Water primrose), *Ludwigia peploides* (Floating primrose-willow), *Myriophyllum heterophyllum* (Broadleaf watermilfoil), *Lithobates catesbeanus* (Bullfrog), *Procyon lotor* (Raccoon), *Nyctereutes procyonoides* (Raccoon dog), *Nasua nasua* (Coati)	Under development
Ghana	*Cyperus rotundus* (Purple sedge), *Cyprinus carpio* (Common carp), *Eichhornia crassipes* (Water hyacinth), *Gambusia affinis* (Mosquitofish), *Mimosa pigra* (Giant sensitive plant), *Poecilia reticulata* (Guppy), *Salvinia molesta* (Giant salvinia), *Vibrio cholerae* (Asiatic cholera), *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis* (Amphibian chytrid fungus), *Oxycaryum cubense* (Cuban bulrush), *Clarias gariepinus* (African sharptooth catfish), *Estrilda astrild* (Common waxbill), *Lates niloticus* (Nile perch), *Panicum repens* (Torpedo grass), *Porphyrio porphyria* (Western swamphen), *Tilapia mariae* (Spotted tilapia), *Tilapia zillii* (Redbelly tilapia)	
Kenya	*Datura genus* (Nightshade species) and *Solanum incanum* (Sodom apple) mainly undertaken in Nakuru National Park	Implemented
Luxembourg	*Alopochen aegyptiacus* (Egyptian goose), *Elodea nuttallii* (Nuttall's waterweed), *Heracleum mantegazzianum* (Giant hogweed), *Impatiens glandulifera* (Himalayan balsam), *Myocastor coypus* (Coypu), *Orconectes limosus* (Spinycheek crayfish), *Ondatra zibethicus* (Muskrat), *Pacifastacus leniusculus* (Signal crayfish), *Procyon lotor* (Raccoon), *Pseudorasbora parva* (Stone moroko), *Trachemys scripta* (Pond slider), *Myriophyllum aquaticum* (Parrotfeather watermilfoil)	
Netherlands	*Ludwigia peploides* (Floating primrose-willow), *Lysichiton americanus* (American skunk cabbage), *Cabomba caroliniana* (Fanwort), *Hydrocotyle ranunculoides* (Floating pennywort), *Lagarosiphon major* (Curly waterweed), *Elodea nuttallii* (Nuttall's waterweed), *Ludwigia grandiflora* (Water primrose), *Myriophyllum aquaticum* (Parrotfeather watermilfoil), *Myriophyllum heterophyllum* (Broadleaf watermilfoil), *Myocastor coypus* (Coypu), *Ondatra zibethicus* (Muskrat), *Rana catesbeiana* (American bullfrog), *Percottus glenii* (Amur sleeper), *Pseudorasbora parva* (Stone moroko), *Eriocheir sinensis* (Chinese mittencrab), *Orconectus limosus* (Spiny-cheek crayfish), *Orconectus virilis* (Virile crayfish), *Pacifastacus leniusculus* (Signal crayfish), *Procambarus clarkia* (Red swamp crayfish), *Procambarus fallax forma virginalis* (Marbled crayfish)	Implemented
Niger	*Eichhornia crassipes* (Water hyacinth), *Typha australis* (Kachalla grass) in the Niger delta and ponds of Dallol Bosso	
South Africa	*Azolla filiculoides* (Water fern), *Eichhornia crassipes* (Water hyacinth), *Pistia stratiotes* (Water lettuce)	Implemented
Uganda	*Eichhornia crassipes* (Water hyacinth)	Implemented
United Kingdom	*Aix sponsa* (Wood Duck), *Allium* species (Garlics), *Alopochen aegyptiacus* (Egyptian Goose), *Alytes obstetricans* (Midwife Toad), *Anser indicus* (Bar-headed Goose), *Arthurdendyus triangulates* (New Zealand Flatworm), *Australoplana sanguinea* (Australian Flatworm), *Azolla*	

Country	Non-native species	Status
	filiculoides (Water Fern), *Botrylloides violaceus* (Orange Sheath Tunicate), *Branta canadensis* (Canada Goose), *Bubo bubo* (Eurasian Eagle Owl), *Cabomba caroliniana* (Carolina Watershield), *Carpobrotus edulis* (Hottentot Fig), *Cervus nippon* (Sika Deer), *Chen canagica* (Emperor Goose), *Corvus splendens* (Indian House Crow), *Cotoneaster* species (Cotoneaster), *Crassula helmsii* (New Zealand Pigmyweed), *Crepidula fornicata* (Slipper Limpet), *Crocosmia* x *crocosmiifolia* (Montbretia), *Cygnus atratus* (Black Swan), *Didemnum* species (Sea Squirt), *Dikerogammarus villosus* (Killer Shrimp), *Dreissena polymorpha* (Zebra Mussel), *Elodea canadensis* (Canadian Waterweed), *Elodea nutallii* (Nuttall's Waterweed), *Eriocheir sinensis* (Chinese Mitten Crab), *Fallopia baldschuanica* (Russian-vine), *Fallopia japonica* (Japanese Knotweed), *Glis glis* (Edible Dormouse), *Gunnera* species (Giant Rhubarbs), *Hemigrapsus* spp. (Asian Shore Crab and Brush Clawed Crab), *Heracleum mantegazzianum* (Giant Hogweed), *Homarus americanus* (American Lobster), *Hydrocotyle ranunculoides* (Floating Pennywort), *Hydropotes inermis* (Chinese Water Deer), *Impatiens glandulifera* (Himalayan Balsam), *Kontikia ventrolineata* and *Kontikia andersoni* (Kontikia Flatworms), *Lacerta bilineata* (Western Green Lizard), *Lagarosiphon major* (Curly Waterweed), *Lithobates catesbeianus* (Bull Frog), *Ludwigia peploides* (Water Primrose), *Lysichiton americanus* (American Skunk-cabbage), *Mesotriton alpestris* (Alpine Newt), *Muntiacus reevesi* (Muntjac Deer), *Mustela vison* (American Mink), *Myiopsitta monachus* (Monk Parakeet), *Myriophyllum aquaticum* (Parrot's Feather), *Nasua nasua* (Coatimundi), *Oxyura jamaicensis* (Ruddy Duck), *Pacifastacus leniusculus* (Signal Crayfish), *Pelophylax ridibundus* (Marsh Frog), *Pistia stratiotes* (Water Lettuce), *Psittacula krameri* (Rose-ringed Parakeet), *Quercus cerris* (Turkey Oak), *Quercus ilex* (Evergreen Oak), *Rhododendron ponticum* (Rhododendron), *Robinia pseudoacacia* (False Acacia), *Rosa rugosa* (Japanese Rose), *Salvinia molesta* (Giant Salvinia), *Sargassum muticum* (Wireweed), *Solidago canadensis* (Canadian Goldenrod), *Styela clava* (Leathery Sea Squirt), *Tamias sibiricus* (Siberian Chipmunk), *Threskiornis aethiopicus* (Sacred Ibis), *Trachemys scripta elegans* (Red-eared Terrapin), *Undaria pinnatifida* (Wakame), *Vespa velutina* (Asian Hornet), *Xenopus laevis* (African Clawed-toad)	

III. Habitat Conservation

In relation to Habitat Conservation, AEWA Parties were asked eight questions to assess their progress on maintaining and restoring important habitat for waterbirds. Four questions helped assess progress towards the AEWA Strategic Plan, with an overall indication that progress has been positive, but more focus is needed on habitat conservation to fulfil the aims set out in the Strategic Plan.

Q25. Has your country identified the network of all sites of international and national importance for the migratory waterbird species/populations listed on Table 1?

Forty-nine Parties (92% of RP; 65% of CP) reported that a network of sites had been identified, either fully (27 Parties, 36% of CP) or partially (22 Parties, 29% of CP), within their country (Figure 3.1; Table 12 in Annex). The percentage of Contracting Parties that have reported fully identifying a network of sites has increased from 30% in the previous triennium (2012-2014) to 36% in this triennium (2015-2017). While the indicator has not been reached (as not all Parties have fully identified all sites of importance), some progress has been made on this aspect throughout the course of the Strategic Plan period.

Of the remaining four Parties that had not fully or partially identified sites, three (Algeria, Eswatini and France) reported that networks are being developed, whilst FYR Macedonia reported that they had not identified the network of sites due to financial constraints. Algeria reported that the network of all sites is being developed by the National Network of Algerian Ornithologists; however, the requisite study has been on hold due to budget restrictions, but will resume once further funding is released. Eswatini reported that key waterbird sites are currently being mapped through a number of projects.

> Strategic Plan 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.
>
> Indicator: All CPs have in place and maintain comprehensive national networks of sustainably-managed, protected, and other managed areas, that form a coherent flyway site network, which aims to be resilient to the effects of climate change.

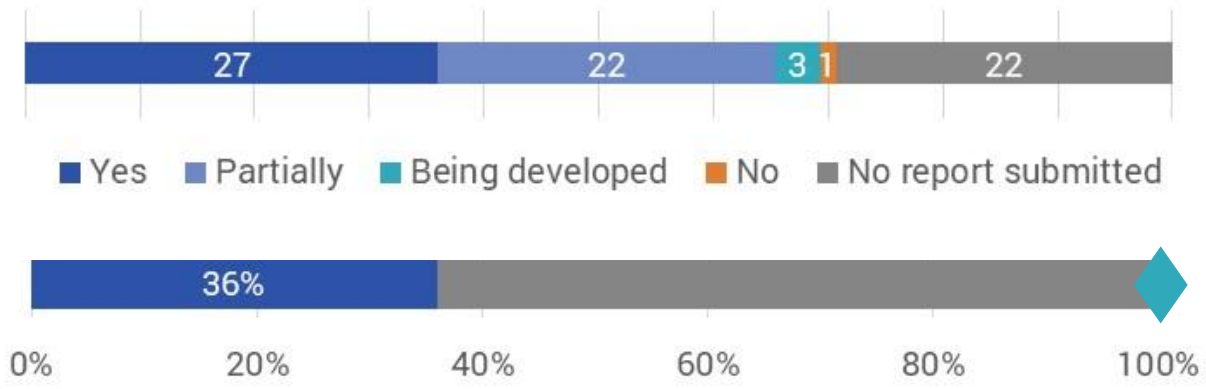

Figure 3.1. Party response regarding the identification of the network of all sites of international and national importance and b) percentage of CPs that have identified a network of all sites of international and national importance (measure of progress towards the Strategic Plan Target 1.2; indicator marked by a diamond).

Q27. Has your country assessed the future implications of climate change for protected areas and other sites important for waterbirds (i.e. resilience of sites to climate change)?

A national network of sites that aim to be resilient to the effects of climate change can be assessed on the scale of single sites or national Protected Area Networks (PANs). Twenty-one Parties (40% of RP; 28% of CP) reported that there had been assessments of climate change impact for single sites (Figure 3.2; Table 13 in Annex), while 18 Parties (34% of RP; 24% of CP) reported there had been assessments for their national PAN (Figure 3.3; Table 13 in Annex).

Fifteen Parties had assessed the implications for both single sites and their national PAN. Six Parties (Algeria, Denmark, Egypt, Norway, Switzerland and Ukraine) reported assessments for only single sites, whilst Belgium, Ethiopia and Israel cited only national PAN assessments. Twenty-seven Parties (51% of RP; 36% of CP) reported no assessments for either single sites or their national PAN. Côte d'Ivoire provided no response, while Algeria and Moldova only provided a response regarding single sites. Of the 24 Parties which reported assessments of future climate change implications, be that for single sites or the national PAN, all but Israel and Niger provided references of their assessments. Israel did not provide any further information, while Niger stated that their evaluations have not been published yet.

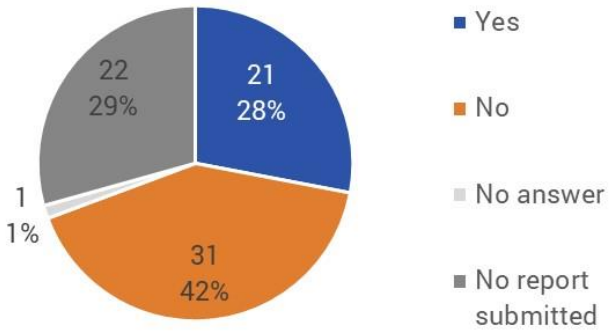

Figure 3.2. Party response as to whether an assessment for the implications of climate change had been carried out for ***single sites***

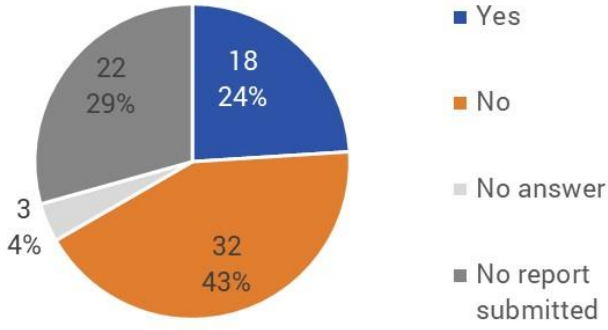

Figure 3.3. Party response as to whether an assessment for the implications of climate change had been carried out for ***national Protected Area Networks***

A lack of financial, technical and human capacity were limitations faced by a large number of Parties, in many cases as a result of assessments of this type not being a high priority and having to allocate limited resources to other activities. Other reasons given included taking a broader national focus and having insufficient data. Party responses indicate that further work may be required to support Parties to assess the future implications of climate change on Protected Areas and other relevant sites and to build resilience to climate change effects within national – and ultimately international - networks.

Q28. Which sites that were identified as important, either internationally or nationally, for Table 1 migratory waterbird species/populations have been designated as protected areas under the national legislation and have management plans that are being implemented, including with the aim to increase resilience to the effects of climate change?

As part of the contribution towards assessing progress towards Target 1.2, Parties were asked to provide details on the total number and size of nationally important sites (NIS) and internationally important sites (IIS) for migratory waterbird species/populations listed on AEWA Table 1 within their countries. Parties 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 which are being implemented.

Of the 45 respondents to this question, 32 Parties (60% of RP; 43% of CP) reported on the number of NIS, and 36 Parties (68% of RP; 48% of CP) reported on the number of IIS categories (Figure 3.4). A slightly lower proportion of Parties reported on the details of the area covered for both NIS and IIS site categories.

Parties reported a total of 129,707 NIS (Figure 3.5); discrepancies in reporting indicate a higher number of protected sites (131,643). For those national sites with legal protection, 4519 (3%) have management plans in place, and 2467 (2%) have management plans in place that include objectives relating to the maintenance or increase of the resilience of ecological networks (including resilience to climate change) according to Parties. Regarding IIS, Parties cited a total of 1464 sites of international importance, of which 1274 (87%) are legally protected. Of those IIS that are protected, 56% have management plans in place (714 sites), and 45% (568 sites) have management plans which include ecological resilience objectives (representing 79% of the protected sites with management plans; Figure 3.5).

In terms of area covered, Parties reported a total area of 30,525,713 ha of NIS, of which 37% (~11 million ha) are legally protected (Figure 3.6). Of these, roughly half (5,801,004 ha) are in sites with management plans, of which 69% have resilience objectives within the plans (Figure 3.6). For IIS areas, Parties reported a total of 36,832,793 ha that are considered internationally important, of which 75% of the area is in protected sites. Of the area that falls within protected sites, approximately 36% (9.97 million ha) is in protected sites that have management plans (Figure 3.6). A high proportion of the area lies within protected sites with management plans that integrate ecological resilience objectives (79% of those with management plans and 28% of all protected IIS area).

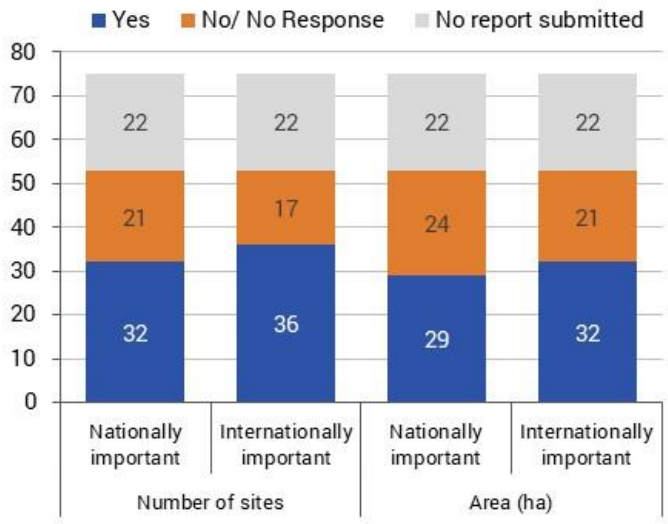

Figure 3.4. Number of Parties that reported on nationally and internationally important sites, by number and area of sites.

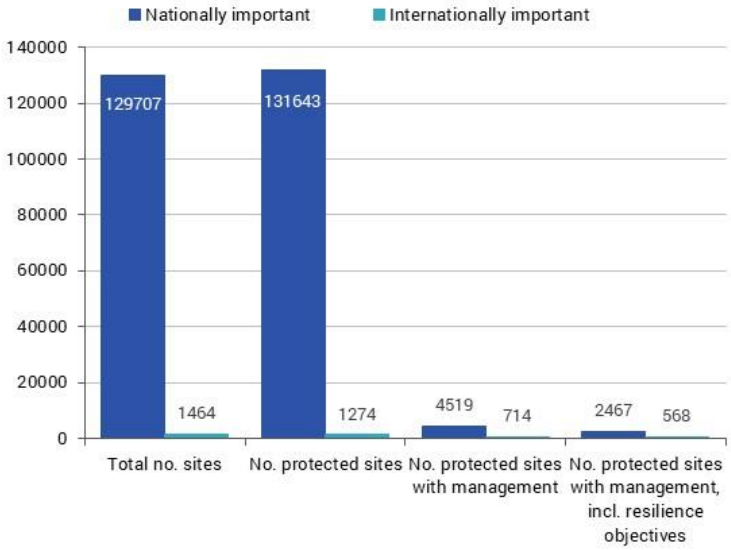

Figure 3.5. Total number of nationally and internationally important sites, protected sites, protected sites with management plans in place, and protected sites with management plans in place which include objectives pertaining to the resilience of existing ecological networks, summed across all reporting Parties [n=53].

Details of the number and area covered by NIS and IIS Party-by-Party are provided in Figures 3.7a-d and Tables 14a-d of the Annex. Eight Parties - Burundi, Djibouti, FYR Macedonia, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritius, Portugal, Sweden and the United Kingdom - did not provide a response to this question.

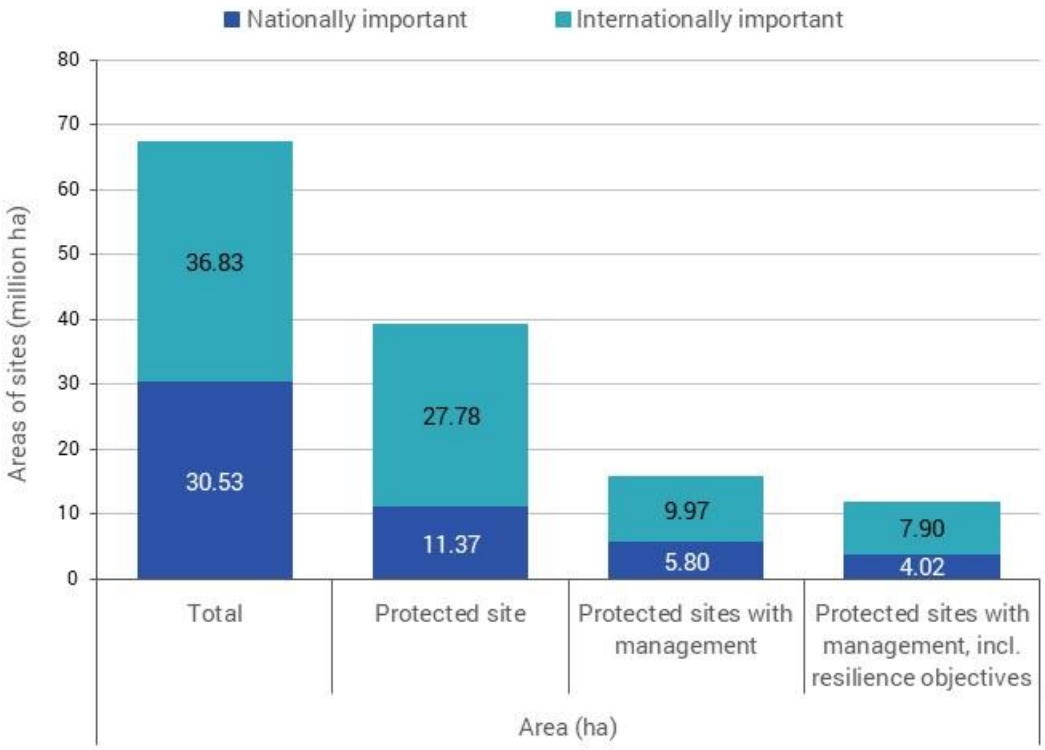

Figure 3.6. Total area of sites of national and international importance to AEWA Table 1 species/populations, area of protected sites, area of protected sites with management plans in place, and area of protected sites with management plans in place which include objectives pertaining to the resilience of existing ecological networks, summed across all reporting Parties, except South Africa, whose data presented an outlier for the last category in this figure [n=52].

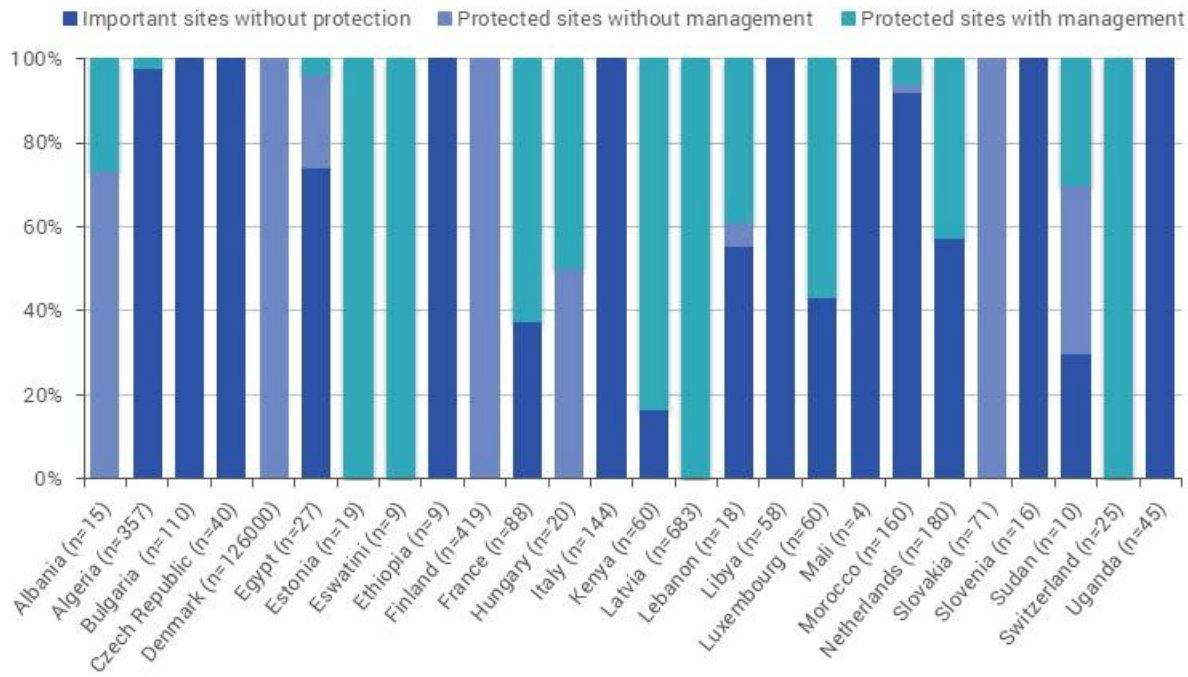

Figure 3.7a. Parties reporting total number of important sites for Nationally Important Sites (NIS) and percentages of sites with and without protection and management. (n.b. Parties with discrepancies in reported data have been removed, and "protected sites with management" includes those with resilience objectives as well).

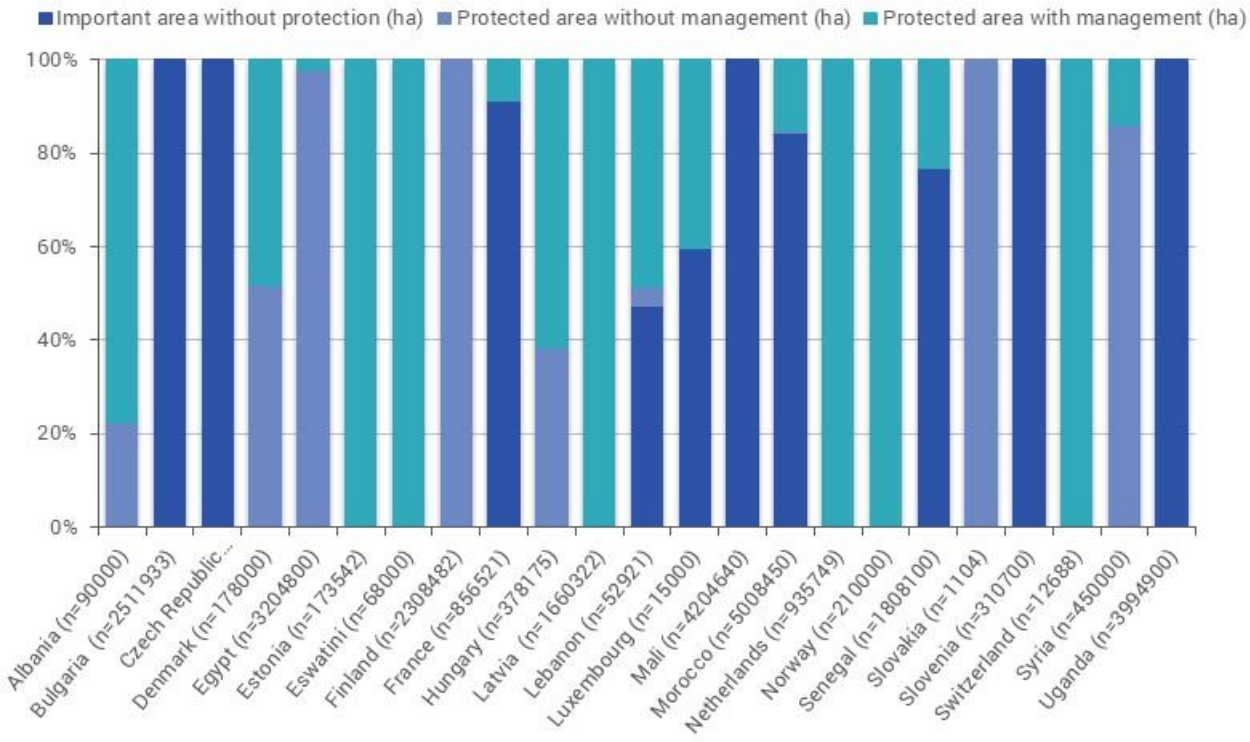

Figure 3.7b. Parties reporting total area (ha) of important sites for Nationally Important Sites (NIS) and percentages of site area (ha) with and without protection and management. (n.b. Parties with discrepancies in reported data have been removed, and "protected sites with management" includes those with resilience objectives as well).

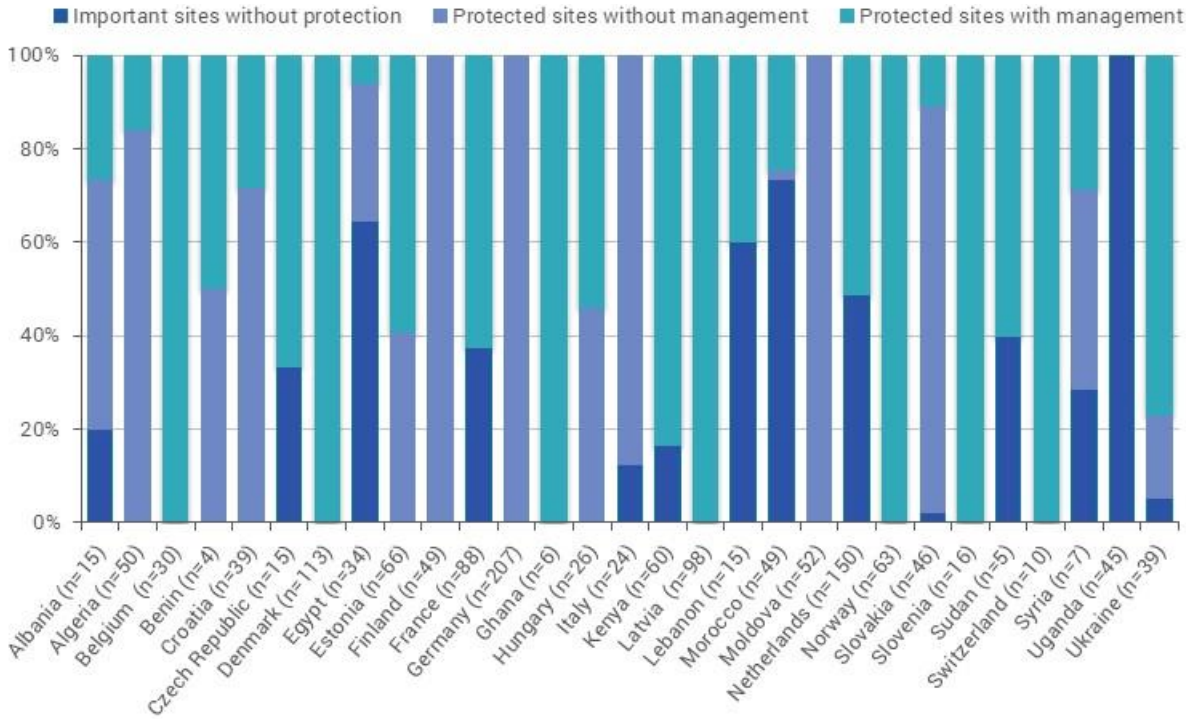

Figure 3.7c. Parties reporting total number of important sites for Internationally Important Sites (IIS) and percentages of sites with and without protection and management. (n.b. Parties with discrepancies in reported data have been removed, and "protected sites with management" includes those with resilience objectives as well).

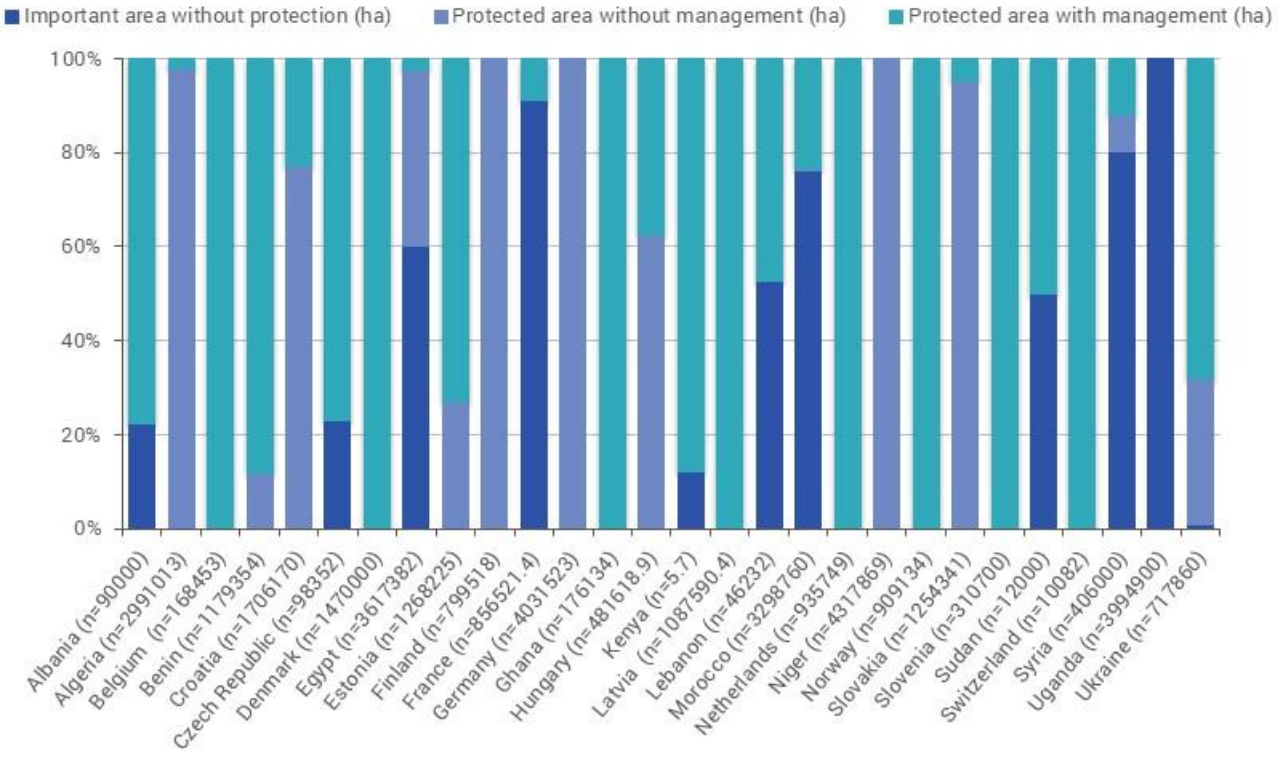

Figure 3.7d. Parties reporting total area (ha) of important sites for Internationally Important Sites (IIS) and percentages of site area (ha) with and without protection and management. (n.b. Parties with discrepancies in reported data have been removed, and "protected sites with management" includes those with resilience objectives as well).

While a far greater number of NIS were reported in comparison with IIS (129,707 NIS compared with 1464 IIS: Figure 3.5), the area covered by internationally important sites is notably higher than that of nationally important sites (36.83 million hectares in comparison to 30.53 million hectares, respectively; Figure 3.6). This indicates that larger reserves are more likely to be seen as internationally-important sites, but that the smaller, more local reserves are also used by Parties as important tools for conserving a network of waterbird habitat nationally.

Figure 3.8 summarises the number and area of NIS and IIS which have no legal protection, are protected with a management plan, and those which are protected without a management plan. In terms of total number of sites protected, with and without management plans, IIS have a higher proportion of individual sites protected than NIS (86% of IIS and 57% of NIS). Based on the actual area protected, 36% of NIS area is protected, with a much higher proportion (75%) of IIS area is protected. In total, 64% of NIS by area and 25% for IIS by area are lacking protection, indicating the need for further work to legally protect national sites.

Regarding management plans, less than half of all NIS and IIS have management plans in place (with or without the incorporation of resilience objectives), with 37% and 46% of protected sites respectively (Figure 3.8). Relating this to site area, a lower proportion of the area (in hectares) covered by nationally important sites have a management plan (17%) than internationally important sites (25%).

Party responses indicate progress towards achieving Target 1.2, as a higher number of both nationally and internationally important sites have legal protection. Nonetheless, the proportion of sites with

management plans remains low, and the large quantity of internationally important sites without legal protection indicates the need for continued efforts.

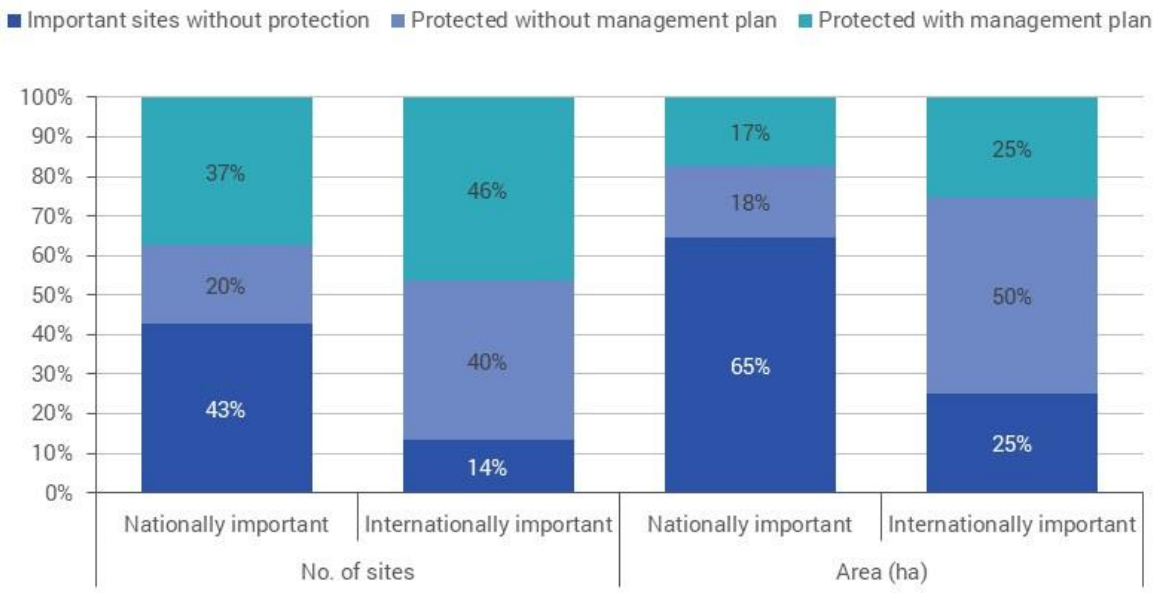

Figure 3.8. Across-Party percentages of nationally and internationally important sites that are protected and have a management plan, protected with no management plan, and not protected, as reported by Parties (n=42) (n.b. Denmark, Israel and Norway were removed from this analysis due to their data presenting outliers)

Action Plans for filling gaps in designation and/or management of internationally and nationally important sites? (Resolution 5.2)

Fourteen Parties (26% of RP, 19% of CP) reported that they have developed a National Action Plan for filling gaps in the designation of internationally and nationally important sites, and nine Parties (17% of RP, 12% of CP) developed action plans for the management of such sites (Figure 3.9, Table 15 in Annex). Of these, All Parties that have developed a national action plan in relation to designation and/or management gap filling provided references or web links to their national action plan (Table 15 in Annex). Of the 12 Parties that reported their country was currently developing a national action plan for designation and/or management gap filling (23% of RP, 16% of CP), three countries provided an expected date of finalisation for these plans (Table 15 in Annex). Sixteen of the 24 Parties that answered 'No' and Ethiopia (who did not answer Q29) provided explanations as to why they had not developed a National Action Plan for filling gaps in site designation (Table 3.1). The most frequently-cited reasons were that the designation of important sites was already complete (16% of RP, n = 25) and that this issue is already addressed by other laws or initiatives (16% of RP, n = 25). Of the 22 Parties that reported no development of an action plan in relation to management gap filling (55% of RP, 29% of CP; Figure 3.9), 14 countries provided further

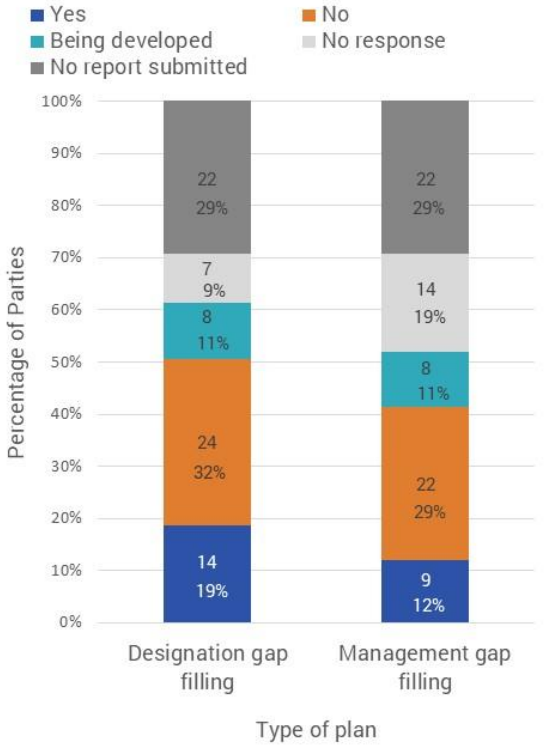

Figure 3.9. Responses by Parties as to whether they have developed a National Action Plan for filling gaps in the designation and/or management of internationally and nationally important sites. The data labels indicate the number of parties for each response.

details (Table 3.1). The most common reason was that this issue was addressed by other laws or initiatives (18% of RP, n = 22).

Table 3.1. Reasons provided by Parties as to why they had not developed a National Action Plan for filling gaps in the designation and/or management of important sites were summarized into categories. Ethiopia did not respond to Q29, but provided further details in relation to designation gap filling.

	Designation gap filling		Management gap filling	
Reason provided	**Party**	**% of RP (n = 25)**	**Party**	**% of RP (n = 22)**
Issue was addressed by other laws or initiatives	Croatia, Ethiopia, Latvia, Lebanon,	16%	Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Lebanon	18%
Designation of important sites was already complete	Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary	16%	Germany, Hungary	9%
Lack of financial resources	Uganda	4%	Guinea-Bissau, Uganda	9%
Government instability	Guinea-Bissau	4%	-	-
Sites were given legal status and management plans	Burundi	4%	-	-
In process	Denmark	4%	-	-
Not relevant/not necessary	Czech Republic, Finland	8%	Czech Republic, Latvia	9%
Will be considered in the future	-	-	Spain	5%
No reason provided	Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, FYR Macedonia, Ghana, Italy, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, Tunisia	44%	Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, FYR Macedonia, Ghana, Italy, Mauritius, Niger, Portugal, Tunisia	50%

Q30. Has your country developed a strategic plan (independently or as part of your country's overarching biodiversity or protected area policy document) to maintain or increase the resilience of the ecological network (for waterbirds), including resilience to climate change, and to conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species?

Twenty-three Parties (43% of RP; 31% of CP) reported that a strategic plan has been developed to maintain or increase the resilience of the ecological network (for waterbirds) (Figure 3.10). This represents an increase of 14% from the previous triennium (from 17% of CP to 31% of CP). Twenty-two of the 23 Parties provided references to the relevant national strategic plan (details provided in Table 16 in Annex). Three Parties - Guinea-Bissau, Sudan and the United Kingdom (6% of RP; 4% of CP) - reported that strategic plans were being developed, and Guinea-Bissau and Sudan provided references to these plans. A large proportion of respondents (22 Parties; 42% of RP; 29% of CP) reported that there were no strategic plans under development to maintain or increase resilience of the ecological network for waterbirds. Ten of these Parties reported that they responded 'No' due to having other management plans in place; details of these Parties and further reasons given by Parties for the absence of strategic plans are provided in Table 3.2.

Strategic Plan 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

Indicator: All CPs have in place and maintain comprehensive national networks of sustainably-managed, protected, and other managed areas, that form a coherent flyway site network, which aims to be resilient to the effects of climate change

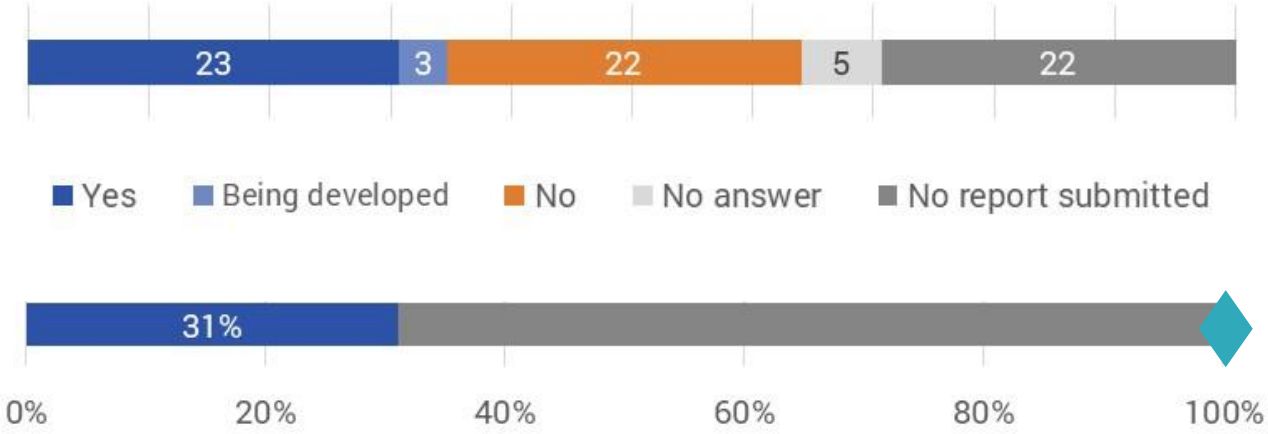

Figure 3.10. Party responses as to whether countries had developed a strategic plan to maintain or increase the resilience of the ecological network and b) percentage of CPs that have developed a strategic plan to maintain or increase the resilience of the ecological network (measure of progress towards the Strategic Plan Target 1.2, climate change aspect; indicator represented by a diamond)

Table 3.2. Reasons Parties provided for the absence of strategic plans to maintain or increase the resilience of the ecological network for waterbirds (RP = 22).

Reason provided	Party	% of RP
Lack of capacity	Hungary, Libya, Syria	14%
Lack of resources	Libya	5%
Not a government priority	FYR Macedonia	5%
No data	Niger	5%
Planning is in (early stages of) development	Norway, Sweden, Syria	14%
Other management plans are in place/ Natura 2000 sites cover high percentages of wetlands	Burundi, Croatia, Denmark, Djibouti, Estonia, France, Italy, Latvia, Lebanon, Slovenia	45%
No reason provided	Cyprus, Ghana, Israel, Portugal, Tunisia	23%

Q32. Has the Critical Site Network (CSN) tool for the AEWA area been accessed and used in your country?

Twenty Parties (38% of RP, 27% of CP) reported that they have accessed and used the Critical Site Network (CSN) tool (Figure 3.11, Table 17 in Annex). The majority of responding Parties (nine) reported that they used the CSN to access information on AEWA species lists and specific-specific information such as population statuses and ranges (Table 3.3). For the 33 Parties that reported they have not accessed and used the CSN tool (62% of RP, 44% of CP; Figure 3.11), the most commonly-cited explanation was lack of financial, human, or technical resources (Table 3.4). Five Parties noted significant shortcomings in the CSN tool (two that reported accessing and/or using the tool and three that did not). Belgium reported that it was difficult to work with the tool because it was not compatible with small computer screens. France, United Kingdom, and the Netherlands reported that the tool's site information was very out-dated, and that more contemporary data was available nationally. Senegal noted that the lack of information on the real status of species was a constraint to implementation of the tool.

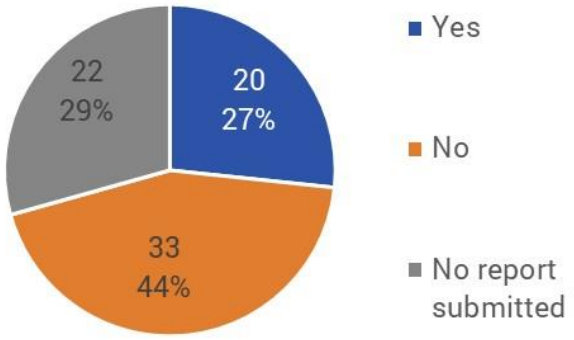

Figure 3.11. Responses by Parties as to whether or not they have accessed and used the Critical Site Network (CSN) tool.

Table 3.3. Further details on how 20 Parties accessed and used the Critical Sites Network (CSN) tool were summarised into six categories.

Purpose of use	Party	% of RP (n = 20)
To access lists and information on AEWA species (e.g. population estimates/assessment, species ranges)	Algeria, Belgium, Egypt, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine	45%
To identify important sites (e.g. nationally and internationally-important sites for birds, IBAs)	Estonia, Germany, Libya, Morocco, Romania, Tunisia, Uganda	35%
Accessed but not used	France, Latvia, Slovenia	115%
Presented at meetings/seminars	Czech Republic, Guinea-Bissau	10%
To support management planning	Finland	5%
In process	South Africa	5%

Table 3.4. Further details as to why 33 Parties have not accessed and used the Critical Site Network tool were summarised into 11 categories.

Reason provided	Party	% of RP (n = 33)
Lack of financial, human or technical capacity	Albania, FYR Macedonia, Kenya, Sudan	12%
Out-dated/insufficient data or national-level data considered more complete	Netherlands, Senegal, United Kingdom	9%
Issue was already addressed by another initiative or national process	Hungary, Norway, Sweden	69%
Accessed but not used/very limited use	Ethiopia, Slovakia, Syria	69%
Tool was used for other purposes rather than habitat conservation directly	Croatia	3%
Sites were identified before tool was developed	Denmark	3%
In process of becoming familiar with the tool	Eswatini	3%
Did not develop activities that required use of the tool	Italy	3%
Had not received the tool	Mali	3%
No reason provided	Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Djibouti, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Georgia, Ghana, Israel, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Niger, Portugal	42%

IV. Management of human activities

There were 16 questions asked of AEWA Parties relating to the management of human activities (e.g. hunting, fishing, and infrastructure development) to assess progress in mitigating the effects on waterbirds. Six questions helped assess progress towards the AEWA Strategic Plan. While a positive trend indicates improvements in management among Contracting Parties since the last triennium (2012-2014), more work is required to match the ambition of the Strategic Plan targets.

4.1. Hunting

Q33. Does your country have an established system for the collection of harvest data, which covers the species listed in Table 1?

Parties were asked whether an established system is in place within their country for the collection of harvest data covering the species listed on Table 1 of the AEWA Agreement (Target 2.2). Thirty-four Parties (64% of RP; 45% of CP) confirmed the existence of a system for collecting harvest data (Figure 4.1, Table 18 in Annex). This is an increase of four percentage points from 41% of CPs in the previous triennium (2012-2014) and suggests that the indicator for Target 2.2 has been fulfilled (Figure 4.1b). However, as with reports for the previous triennium, 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. Revising this question to include "internationally-coordinated" in the National Report format for the next triennium would help ensure closer alignment with the indicator (if retained in the next Strategic Plan).

Thirty-one Parties provided further information on what their collection systems covered. Of these

> 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 CPs.

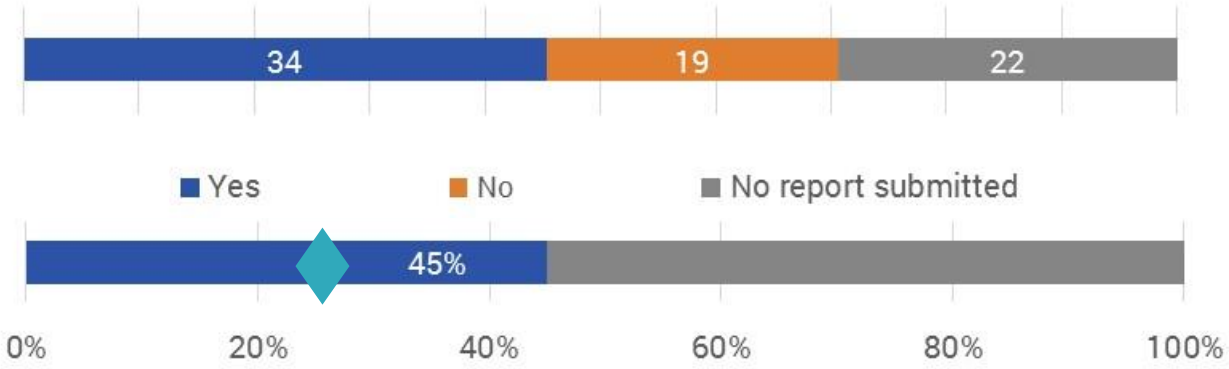

Figure 4.1. a) Parties with harvest data collection systems and b) percentage of CPs with harvest data collection system in place (measure of progress towards the Strategic Plan Target 2.2; indicator represented by a diamond).

Parties, 19 (25% of CP) reported that established systems are in place for the collection of harvest data for all AEWA species in their country; 24 (32% of CP), reported systems in place for the collection of data across the whole territory of the country; and 24 (32% of CP) reported systems in place for the collection of data on all harvesting activities (Table 4.1). 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 4.2. Fourteen Parties (26% of RP; 19% of CP) reported having a system in

place that includes all AEWA species, the whole territory of the country and all harvesting activities (Table 4.1).

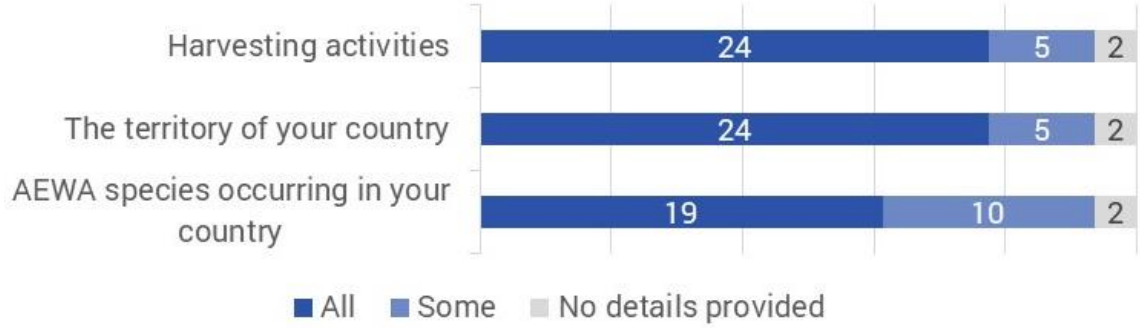

Figure 4.2. Numbers of Parties with harvest data collection systems covering all/only some harvesting activities, the whole/only part of the territory, and all/only some AEWA species out of all Parties reporting that harvest data collection system.

Table 4.1. 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	○	●	●
Bulgaria	●	●	●
Croatia	●	●	●
Cyprus	●	○	●
Czech Republic	-	●	●
Denmark	●	●	●
Estonia	●	●	●
Finland	○	○	○
France	○	○	○
FYR Macedonia	○	●	●
Germany	●	●	●
Hungary	●	●	●
Italy	●	●	●
Kenya	●	-	-
Latvia	●	●	●
Libya	●	○	●
Luxembourg	-	●	●
Morocco	○	●	●
Moldova	●	-	-
Netherlands	●	●	●
Norway	●	●	●
Romania	●	●	●
Senegal	●	●	●
Slovakia	○	●	●
Slovenia	●	●	●
South Africa	○	○	○
Spain	●	●	●
Sweden	○	●	○
Switzerland	●	●	●
Uganda	●	●	○
Ukraine	○	●	●

Nineteen Parties (36% of RP; 25% of CP) reported that there is no established system within their country for the collection of harvest data that covers the species listed in Table 1 of the AEWA Agreement. Of these, Albania and Syria reported that systems were in the process of being introduced. Six Parties reported there are systems in place for regulating or monitoring hunting, but these are either not centralised or not aligned with AEWA. Three Parties reported having no mechanism in place to collect data. A further three Parties reported having limited capacity and resources to establish a system for collecting harvest data. Mauritius, Burundi and Côte d'Ivoire reported that collection of harvest data was not required as all hunting is illegal. Portugal did not provide further details.

Q34. Has your country phased out the use of lead shot for hunting 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. A total of 32 Parties (60% of RP; 43% of CP) reported that lead shot has been fully (23 Parties; 43% of RP; 31% of CP) or partially (9 Parties; 17% of RP; 12% of CP) phased out in their country (Figure 4.3). The percentage of Contracting Parties to have fully phased out the use of lead shot has increased from 24% of CP in the previous triennium (2012-2014) to 31% of CPs, reflecting a positive trend towards achieving Target 2.1. However, 13 Parties (25% of RP; 17% of CP) confirmed that lead shot has not yet been phased out, indicating that more work is needed.

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)

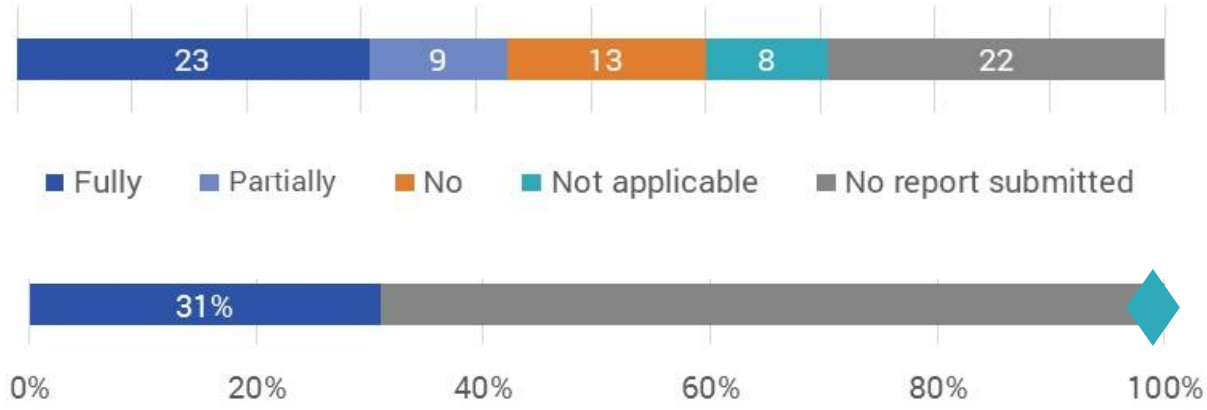

Figure 4.3. a) Party responses as to whether or not the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands has been phased out and b) percentage of CPs that have adopted legislation prohibiting the use of lead shot in wetlands (measure of progress towards the Strategic Plan Target 2.1; indicator represented by a diamond).

Eight Parties (15% of RP; 11% of CP) responded that phasing out lead shot was 'not applicable'. Of these, Kenya, Mauritius and Algeria reported that hunting is banned. Eswatini reported that hunting is not allowed in wetlands, and Ethiopia commented that hunting is usually undertaken out of wetlands so this is not a current concern. Uganda noted that lead shot is not used in Uganda. Georgia stated that hunting is a complex issue demanding legislative and administrative changes in all related areas.

Of the nine Parties (17% of RP; 12% of CP) that have phased out lead shot partially (Finland, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Moldova, Niger, Portugal, South Africa, Spain), only Portugal confirmed that a self-imposed and published timetable for fully banning the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands has been introduced.

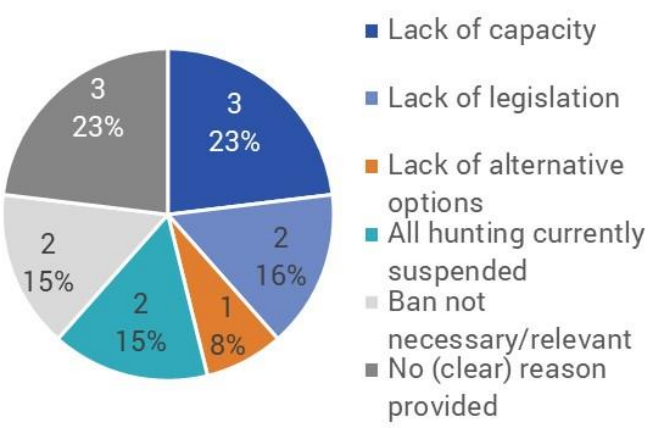

Figure 4.4. Reasons provided for not phasing out lead

Of the 13 Parties (25% of RP; 17% of CP) that have not yet phased out lead shot to any degree, six Parties (46%) acknowledged that lead shot is an issue, and that they intend to ban it in the near future. Various reasons for not phasing out lead shot hunting were reported (Figure 4.4). These include a lack of capacity and need for technical

support in implementation (Libya, Ghana and Sudan: 23%). More specifically, Sudan requested technical support from AEWA, Libya reported that a plan has been prepared but has not been implemented due to a lack of awareness and enforcement capacity, while Ghana commented that there is weak monitoring and capacity to enforce current regulatory measures. Syria commented that a ban on lead shot was included in a proposed update to the National Hunting Law, and Israel reported that a ban was included in their new conservation law, which has not yet been approved by the Israeli parliament. Egypt and Slovenia reported that a ban was either not necessary or irrelevant. Burundi noted that hunting is prohibited by law, and Albania reported that a five-year moratorium prohibiting hunting was imposed in 2016. Ukraine reported that phasing out lead shot was a complex problem as there was no alternative to lead shot produced by Ukrainian companies but that work is ongoing to raise awareness among hunters of the threats of lead shot and a draft law was prepared on lead shot usage in wetlands of international importance. Three Parties (23%) did not provide further details.

Q35. Are there measures in your country to reduce/eliminate illegal taking?

Fifty-two Parties (98% of RP; 69% of CP) confirmed that measures are in place to reduce or eliminate illegal taking of waterbirds within their country (Figure 4.5; Table 19 in Annex). Of these Parties, a number referred to the legislation in place, while others commented on specific measures. These included hunting associations self-policing, such as the Danish Hunters Association in Denmark, and education and awareness campaigns, as in Switzerland where hunters must complete an examination. Some Parties introduced fines for illegal take, and others employed local and national wildlife authorities to monitor and secure protected areas.

Strategic Plan 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.

Indicator: All CPs have pertinent legislation in place which is being fully enforced.

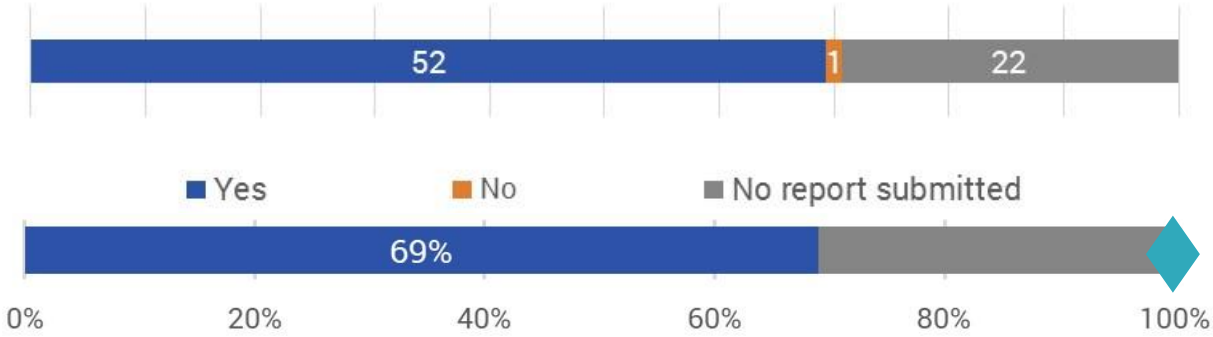

Figure 4.5. a) Party responses as to whether or not measures are in place to reduce/eliminate illegal taking and b) percentage of CPs that have pertinent legislation in place which is being fully enforced (measure of progress towards the Strategic Plan Target 2.3; indicator represented by a diamond).

Of the 52 Parties reporting that measures are in place, 41 Parties (79%) reported that the effectiveness of those measures is either high (36%) or moderate (44%) (Figure 4.6; Table 19 in Annex). The United Kingdom was the only Party to report 'Other', commenting that the effectiveness of measures is unknown and variable by location and species.

The proportion of Parties with measures in place has increased from 52% of CP in the previous triennium (2012-2014) to 69% of CP in this report, representing progress towards achieving Target 2.3. The reported effectiveness of these measures has also remained high, but further efforts are needed to ensure that all Parties have measures in place that are fully enforced. Luxembourg was the only

Party to report that no measures are currently in place, noting that illegal taking does not pose a major threat in Luxembourg.

Q36. Are legally binding best practice codes and standards for hunting (e.g. bird identification) considered a priority or appropriate for your country?

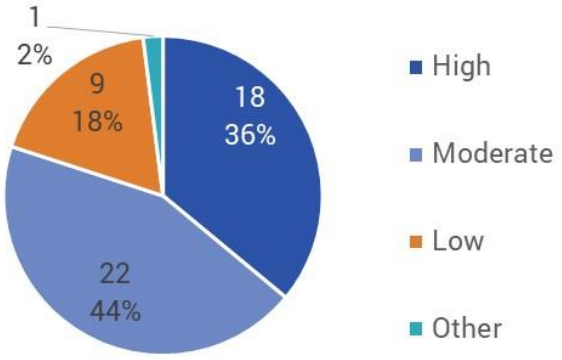

Figure 4.6. Level of effectiveness of measures to reduce/eliminate illegal taking as reported by Parties

Twenty-six Parties (49% of RP; 35% of CP) reported that legally binding best practice codes and standards for hunting are in place in their respective countries (Figure 4.7; Table 20 in Annex), while 34 Parties (64% of RP; 45% of CP) reported that such codes and standards are considered a priority (Figure 4.8; Table 20 in Annex). Of these 26 Parties, 15 (58%) reported the use of Game Management Plans, 21 (81%) reported proficiency testing for hunters, 12 (46%) reported club affiliation and 21 reported other, but did not specify further (Table 20 in Annex). Ten Parties (38%) have all three of these legally binding best practice codes/standards in place. In addition, although France and Ukraine did not report that best practice codes/standards are in place, they mentioned in comments that there is a proficiency test for new hunters, including bird identification. Overall, this indicates good support for and progress towards achieving Target 2.4, with 11% more Parties responding 'Yes' (35% of CP, up from 24% in 2012-2014), but more still needs to be done to ensure that at least half of the Contracting Parties are effectively enforcing best practice standards. The United Kingdom and Spain did not provide a response to this question (Figure 4.8).

Strategic Plan Target 2.4: Best practice codes and standards, such as bird identification, are developed and promoted, in order to achieve proper enforcement of legally binding provisions.

Indicator: 50% of CPs are effectively enforcing legally binding best practice standards.

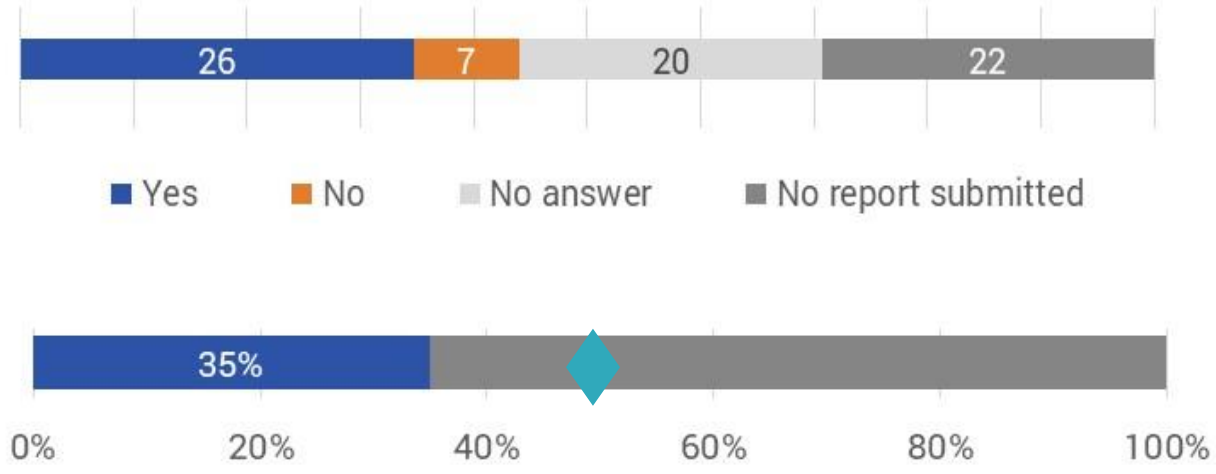

Figure 4.7. a) Party responses as to whether or not legally binding best practices and codes of conduct are in place and b) percentage of CPs that have these best practices and codes in place (measure of progress towards the Strategic Plan Target 2.4; indicator represented by a diamond).

Figure 4.8. Party responses as to whether or not legally binding best practices and codes of conduct are considered a priority.

Of the 17 Parties (32% of RP; 23% of CP) reporting that legally binding best practice codes and standards are not considered a priority, Burundi reported that all hunting is prohibited in the country, Slovenia stated that only hunting of mallard is permitted, and the Czech Republic reported that misidentification is not a concern. In relation to best practice, Albania stated that there are no national examples of best practice, Italy stated that legislation was not founded on a best practice approach, Eswatini reported that they currently lack capacity to prioritise best practice and Sudan stated that the case of legally binding best practice codes and standards would be discussed with the AEWA Secretariat in the future. Of the seven Parties (13% of RP; 9% of CP) reporting that legally binding best practice codes and standards are considered a priority but are not yet in place, the reasons provided include:

- insufficient human and financial resources to enforce existing regulations (Egypt)
- guidelines being in place, but not legally binding (South Africa)
- hunting regulations are already considered fairly good (Estonia)
- bird hunting is not considered a substantial threat (Luxembourg)
- arrangements are underway for implementation of new laws (Mali)
- restrictions are already in place to restrict night hunting and to control forest entry points near large urban areas (Niger).

Q38. Have restrictions on use of lead fishing weights been introduced in your country?

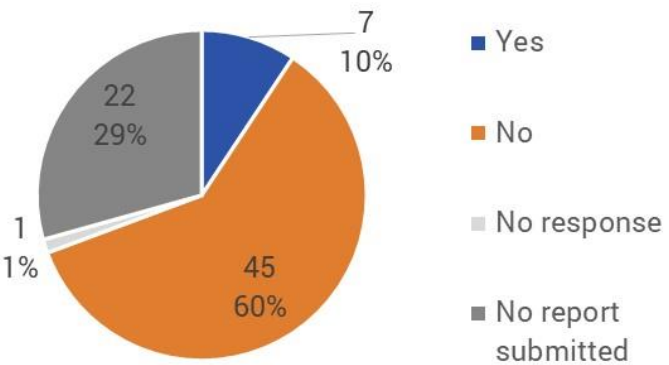

Figure 4.9. Responses by Parties as to whether they have introduced restrictions on the use of lead fishing weights in their country.

Seven Parties (13% of RP, 10% of CP) reported that restrictions on the use of lead fishing weights have been introduced in their country (Figure 4.9, Table 21 in Annex) and four countries provided further details on these restrictions. In Burundi, the law on fisheries and aquaculture prohibits all practices that may have a negative impact on fishing, including the use of lead fishing weights. In Denmark, it has been illegal since December 2012 to import or sell fishing gear containing metallic lead to commercial and recreational fisheries. The United Kingdom prohibited the supply of lead fishing weights in the 1980s (with some exceptions), which is likely responsible for the increase in Mute Swan (*Cygnus olor*) populations in some areas, as this species was previously heavily impacted by lead poisoning.

Forty-five Parties (85% of RP, 60% of CP) reported that restrictions on lead fishing weights have not yet been introduced in their countries (Table 21 in Annex), and the most frequent explanation was that countries were raising awareness among the fishing community about the consequences of lead and/or promoting the use of ecological alternatives (Table 4.2). Specifically, in the Netherlands, the sports

fisheries organisation and the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature, and Food Quality agreed to reduce lead use by 30% over the next three years prior to a complete legislative ban, and the government is currently funding research into the development of alternatives for lead fishing weights. Germany reported that the EU is preparing an approach for lead avoidance under the framework of the REACH (Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation, and Restriction of Chemicals) regulation.

Table 4.2. Reasons provided by Parties as to why they have not introduced restrictions on the use of lead fishing weights in their countries were summarised into 12 categories.

Reason provided	**Party**	**% of RP (n = 45)**
Raising awareness among fishing community about consequences of lead and/or promoting ecological alternatives	Belgium, Estonia, France, Germany, Netherlands	11%
Lead fishing weights not used/not a problem in the country	Djibouti, Egypt, Finland, South Africa, Uganda	9%
Under discussion/in process	Sweden, Ukraine, Slovakia	7%
Not a priority	Czech Republic, Switzerland	4%
No legislation	Italy	2%
Legislation recently passed	Mali	2%
Fishing with lead is not allowed	Guinea-Bissau	2%
Bans on angling in several important areas for migratory birds	Hungary	2%
Focused on other issues until now (e.g. toxic shot & bullets)	Norway	2%
Only recently discussed as an issue in angler community	Latvia	2%
Comprehensive assessment is planned	Croatia	2%
Not applicable	Eswatini, Syria	4%
No reason provided	Albania, Bulgaria, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Ethiopia, FYR Macedonia, Georgia, Ghana, Israel, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Moldova, Morocco, Niger, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Tunisia	51%

4.2 Other Human Activities

Q39. 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 46 AEWA Parties (87% of RP; 61% of CP) (Figure 4.10; Table 22 in Annex). This represents significant progress towards achieving Target 1.3 and reflects a 10% increase in CPs from the previous triennium (2012-2014). Of the 46 Parties that confirmed that legislation is in place and being implemented, 45 Parties (98%) reported that their SEA/EIA processes consider waterbirds and the habitats on which they depend. Guinea-Bissau stated that these processes do not consider waterbirds and their habitats. Forty-four Parties (83% of RP; 59% of CP) reported that their SEA/EIA processes include public participation, with Algeria and Israel reporting that public participation is not formally included.

Of the three Parties (6% of RP; 4% of CP) that reported that legislation is in place but not being implemented, Portugal reported that the legislation applied to the entire country and the SEA/EIA processes consider waterbirds and the habitats upon which they depend and include public participation, while Moldova and Tunisia did not provide any further information. Libya reported that legislation is being developed for the entire country with support from newly created NGOs that act as observers to the EIA project. Three Parties (6% of RP; 4% of CP) responded that they do not have legislation in place. Georgia and Switzerland reported that, while EIAs have been implemented, SEAs are not applicable to them. FYR Macedonia did not provide any further information.

Strategic Plan Target 1.3: Environmental Impact Assessment & Strategic Environmental Assessments (EIA/SEAs) are used to reduce the impact of new development on waterbird species and populations

Indicator: All CPs use EIA/SEAs to reduce the impact on waterbirds

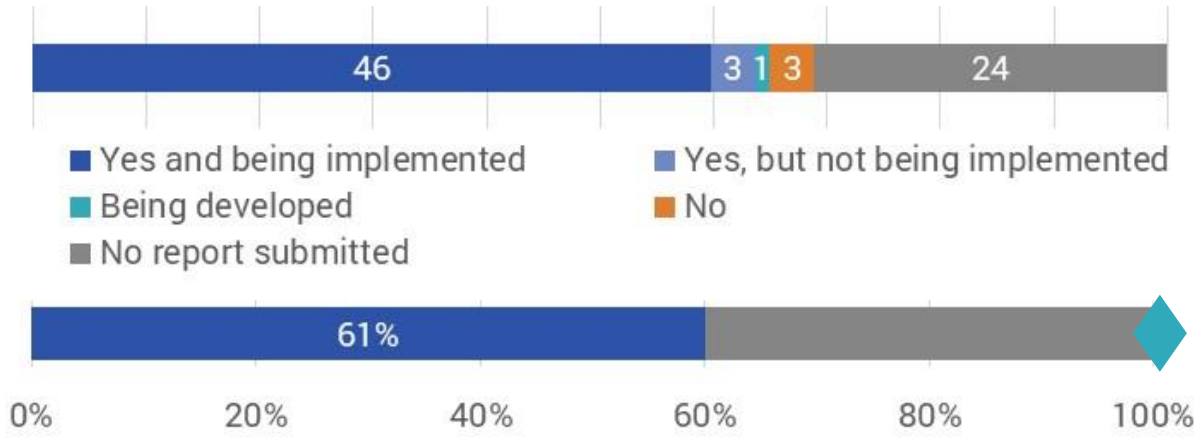

Figure 4.10. a) Party responses to whether or not legislation is in place which provides for EIA/SEA of activities potentially negatively affecting natural habitats or wildlife and b) percentage of CPs that have legislation in place and being implemented (measure of progress towards the Strategic Plan Target 1.3; indicator represented by a diamond).

Q40. In the last three years, has your country used SEA/EIA for all relevant projects, including energy sector projects such as renewable energy developments and power lines installation, to assess the impact of proposed projects on migratory waterbird species listed on Table 1 and/or habitats/sites on which they depend?

The majority of reporting Parties (41 Parties: 77% of RP; 55% of CP) reported that SEA/EIAs have 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 4.11; Table 23 in Annex). This represents a slight increase from 49% of CP in the previous triennium (2012-2014), but still falls short of the goal of all Parties using EIA/SEA to reduce the negative impacts of development projects on waterbirds (Figure 4.11). Twenty-one Parties also provided examples of 'outstanding' projects, and these are outlined in Table 4.3.

Three Parties (Guinea-Bissau, FYR Macedonia and Moldova) reported not using SEA/EIAs for any

Strategic Plan Target 1.3: Environmental Impact Assessment & Strategic Environmental Assessments (EIA/SEAs) are used to reduce the impact of new development on waterbird species and populations

Indicator: All CPs use EIA/SEA to reduce the impact on waterbirds

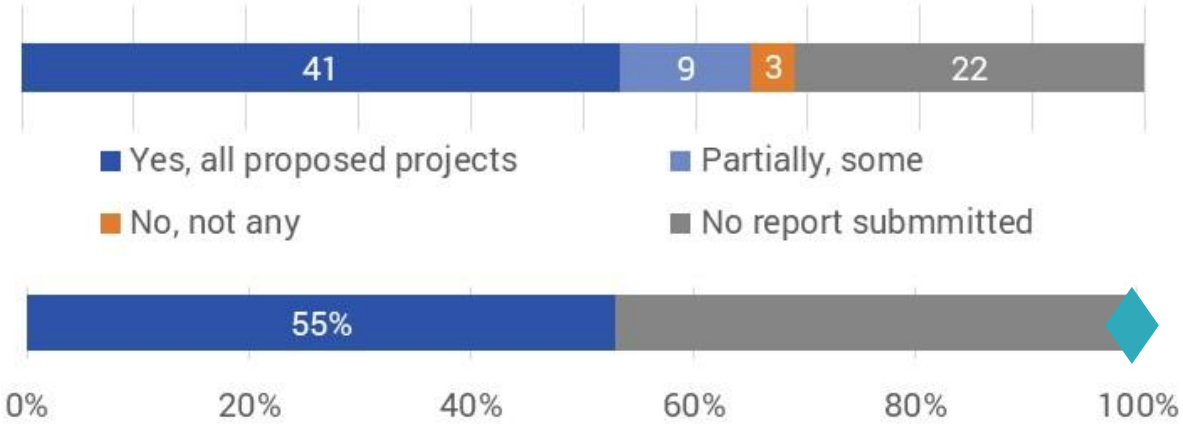

Figure 4.11. a) Party responses to whether or not SEA/EIAs have been used for all relevant projects in the last three years to assess the impact of proposed projects on migratory waterbird species and/or the habitats/sites upon which they depend and b) percentage of CPs that use EIA/SEAs to reduce negative impact of proposed projects (measure of progress on Strategic Plan Target 1.3; indicator represented by a diamond).

relevant projects, and nine Parties (17% of RP; 12% of CP) reported that SEA/EIAs had only been used for some projects. Benin reported that the use of SEA/EIA's was not systematic as the decision to complete an EIA is taken by those running a specific project. The Czech Republic commented that SEA/EIA processes only have to be applied during construction of new, very high voltage powerlines and in all large-scale protected areas. Ghana stated that all projects that could potentially impact on fauna, including waterbirds, were subject to SEA/EIAs. Similarly, Lebanon reported that SEA/EIA are conducted for most developments in areas where there are migratory birds or if projects have specific impacts on migratory birds. Senegal stated that EIAs are often conducted for mining and agriculture activities and are mandatory for any project likely to have an impact on the environment. Two Parties (Tunisia and Niger) did not provide any further details.

Table 4.3. Examples of 'outstanding' projects reported by Parties that reported using SEA/EIAs for all relevant projects over the past triennium

Party	Project(s) for which SEA/EIAs have been used
Algeria	Construction of a railway through Marais de la Macta Ramsar site
Belgium	Installation of power lines and hydropower facilities

Burundi	Energy sector projects such as power line installations. Rusumo Falls electrical dam for Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania.
Côte d'Ivoire	Construction of a hydroelectric dam in Soubré
Croatia	Energy sector projects such as renewable energy developments and power lines installations
Denmark	Installation of wind turbines on land and water
Djibouti	Construction of a railway linking Djibouti and Ethiopia. Construction of Doraleh Multiporse port.
Egypt	Installation of electric transmission cables
Ethiopia	Construction of eco-lodge and other infrastructure developments around the Great Rift Valley Lakes, in the Awash and Omo basins, in Gamebella, etc.
Finland	Construction of offshore and seashore windfarms, dredging of shipping channel, harbours, building of gas pipeline
France	Construction of wind farm in Rion-des-Landes
Germany	Construction of offshore wind parks
Italy	Construction of Greve in Chianti thermal power plant, hydroelectric power plant "Budriesse", A4 Milano-Bergamo motorway, etc.
Latvia	Wind farm development projects in Ventspils, Durbe and Rucava Districts
Morocco	All projects in the energy sector, including power line and wind turbine installations
Netherlands	Construction of a wind energy park Pottendijk, Emmen municipality
Slovakia	Excavation of minerals and glass sands in deposits in Šajdíkove Humence, cultivation of fast-growing woods in Malé Leváre, construction of Motorway D1 and Expressway R2, construction of power lines, a small hydropower plant in *Kraľovany*, and update of the framework for use of hydroelectric potential of rivers in Slovakia to 2030
Slovenia	Installation of high voltage power line Cirkovci - Pince across the Mura River, the golf course near the Sečovlje salt pans, the motorway across the Drava River, the city dump and the bypass on the Ljubljansko Barje
Spain	Projects such as power lines, solar plants and wind farms
Syria	Industrial activities around Al Jaboul Lake
Ukraine	Wind farms in Kherson and Mykolayiv oblasts

Of the 50 Parties that reported that SEA/EIAs had been used for either all or some proposed projects, almost two thirds (32 Parties; 64% of RP; 43% of CP) reported that where the assessment had identified a likelihood of significant negative impacts on migratory waterbirds, steps were taken to avoid these impacts, including avoidance of protected areas and other sites of importance. For example, Belgium and Israel reported laying power lines underground to prevent collisions and several Parties reported altering plans to install wind turbines due to the impacts on birds. Six Parties reported that steps were partially taken to avoid negative impacts; of these, Libya and Italy commented that while recommendations of the assessments were not always followed, efforts were made to reduce the impacts as much as possible. Albania commented that impact avoidance was mainly focused on areas of conservation importance, and Ukraine stated that relevant recommendations had been prepared. Cyprus provided no further information.

Q42.1 Are relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, scientific bodies, nongovernmental organisations and the energy sector, being regularly consulted in order to monitor jointly the impacts of power lines on waterbirds and to agree on a common policy of action?

Twenty-four Parties (45% of RP; 32% of CP) reported that relevant stakeholders are regularly consulted in order to jointly monitor the impacts of power lines on waterbirds and to agree on common policies of action (Figure 4.12; Table 24 in Annex). Of these respondents, nine Parties referred to their national frameworks or institutions currently in place, which have the purpose of monitoring and/or regularly bringing stakeholders together to share information and collaborate on these issues. Two Parties (Côte d'Ivoire and Libya) commented that there is dialogue between stakeholders, but it occurs on an ad hoc, or project-by-project, basis. Eswatini reported consultation with relevant stakeholders without reference to a framework within which this takes place, and two more Parties (Ethiopia and Guinea-Bissau) commented that stakeholders consult one another outside of national frameworks. Four Parties (Albania, Finland, Kenya and Ukraine) commented that stakeholder consultation occurs only as part of the EIA/SEA process, rather than being carried out within any regular system specific to consultation. Belgium commented that a collaborative report by various nongovernmental organisations had been produced in 2012, which investigated the reduction of bird mortality caused by high- and very-high-voltage power lines and created a national sensitivity map and collision risk for each bird species. The report and associated sensitivity map and risk assessment are being used to inform policy and mitigation measures. Italy detailed the guidelines set out by the national research and environmental protection institute relevant to the development of linear infrastructures and impact reduction. Italy further described the work undertaken by a private power company that has made efforts to sustainably develop power infrastructure and reduce impacts on biodiversity through joint initiatives with nongovernmental organisations and research institutes.

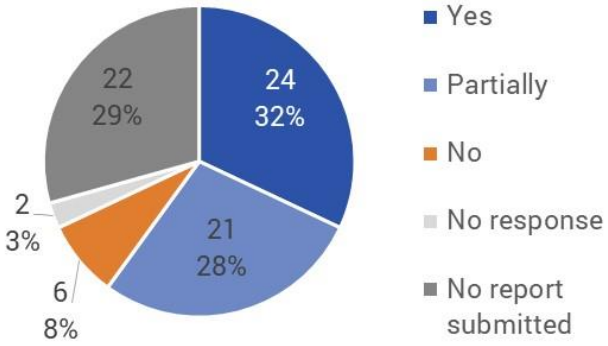

Figure 4.12. Party responses to whether stakeholders are regularly consulted to monitor the impacts of power lines on waterbirds, and to agree on a common policy of action.

Twenty-one Parties (40% of RP; 28% of CP) reported that relevant stakeholders are only occasionally consulted ('Partially'; Figure 4.12, Table 24 in Annex). Of these, two Parties (Croatia and Lebanon) reported that consultation takes place within the framework of the EIA/SEA process, and five Parties (Algeria, Burundi, Egypt, Tunisia, Uganda) commented that regular dialogue occurs amongst stakeholders during project reviews, workshops and various multifactorial stakeholder committees. Three Parties (Netherlands, Slovenia and Spain) require stakeholder consultation at the start of power line construction processes, and Norway commented that no obligatory regulation is in place regarding consultation and dialogue is left to voluntary compliance. Sweden is compiling data on birds killed by power lines, and Syria described the need for development and organisation in their country. Common reasons for either not consulting or only partially consulting stakeholders included: lack of capacity for monitoring (Czech Republic), the low threat of power line collisions (Denmark, Estonia and United Kingdom), the fact that a consultation framework is being planned (Mali), and the irregular occurrence of stakeholder consultation, which primarily takes place apart from nationally regulated frameworks (seven Parties).

Six Parties (11% of RP; 8% of CP) reported that relevant stakeholders are not regularly consulted (Figure 4.12, Table 24 in Annex), with Niger citing the lack of funds, Benin commenting that no concerted efforts to consult with stakeholders have occurred and Switzerland noting that stakeholder dialogue predominantly focuses on the impacts of power lines on birds and that no systematic monitoring of this currently takes place.

Georgia and Senegal (4% of RP; 3% of CP) did not respond to this question.

Q42.2. Has a baseline of waterbird distribution, population sizes, migrations and movements (including those between breeding, resting and feeding areas) been established as early as possible in the planning of any power line project, over a period of at least five years, and with particular emphasis on those species known to be vulnerable to electrocution or collision?

Twenty-one Parties (40% of RP; 28% of CP) confirmed that baseline data of waterbird distribution, population sizes, migrations and movements had been established as early as possible in the planning of any power line project over a period of at least five years (Figure 4.13; Table 24 in Annex). Of these, nine Parties (43%) commented that the use of baseline data is part of standard EIA/SEA practice, and Albania reported that more work needs to be done on the EIA/SEA process and that implementation remains a matter of concern. Algeria reported that a study was undertaken on White Stork *Ciconia ciconia* populations by the energy sector, in light of the implementation of a power line network. Four Parties (Kenya, Slovakia, Spain and Switzerland) commented that regular counts and data collection is carried out by national wildlife institutions and used in decision making, and Guinea-Bissau mentioned that regular monitoring has been undertaken since the construction of a major dam.

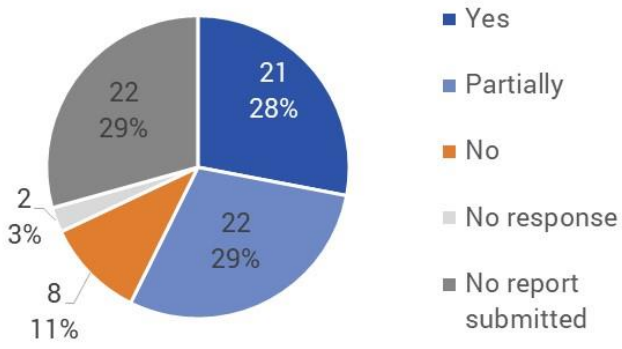

Figure 4.13. Party responses to whether baselines, population sizes, migrations and movements have been established in the planning of power line projects.

The eight Parties (15% of RP; 11% of CP) reporting no baseline data being established did not provide additional context for this, while 18 of the 22 Parties (41% of RP; 29% of CP) reporting partial establishment of baseline data did provide comments.

Of the eighteen Parties responding 'partially', eleven commented on the partial implementation of systems for collection and use of waterbird data in power line project planning. Three Parties (Djibouti, Egypt and France) stated that systems have been established, and added that project requirements or financial and human resources hinder the implementation of this activity. Eswatini and Latvia commented that these systems are underway, the former citing limited expertise as a constraint, and the latter referring to the need for new scientific information. Three Parties (Lebanon, Norway and Sweden) stated that the baseline data are included in EIA/SEA processes, or are required by certain projects. Parties also commented that shorter timeframes are needed for baseline surveys (Hungary), that the idea needs further discussion at a ministerial level due to the low importance of power line collision in their country (Sudan), and that little collection of baseline data has occurred due to lack of finances (Uganda). Clarifying the reasons why baseline data has not yet been established, three Parties (Italy, Mali and Ukraine) cited the lack of funding and resources, and the Czech Republic commented that responsible bodies sometimes do not use the available methodology concerning the construction of power lines due to a lack of familiarity. Denmark and Estonia stated that proposals for new (harmful) power lines are covered by the EIA process, Libya commented that there have been no power line projects in the last five years, and Syria commented that the process for baseline data collection is in its infancy. Two Parties (Ghana and Tunisia) did not provide further details, and Georgia and Senegal did not respond to this question.

Q42.3 If such studies, as described in the question above, have identified any risks, has every effort been made to ensure these are avoided?

Twenty-one Parties (37% of RP; 28% of CP) reported that every effort has been made to avoid the risks identified by studies as described in Q42.2 (Figure 4.14, Table 24 in Annex). Four Parties commented that mitigation and avoidance of the risks takes place through national legislation (France, Germany, Slovakia and Sweden). Two Parties detailed mitigation measures, which include cancellation of projects (Norway) and putting power lines underground (Belgium), and four Parties commented that mitigation measures are put in place when relevant without additional details (Croatia, Hungary, Netherlands and Uganda). A further four Parties (Kenya, Luxembourg, Slovenia and Switzerland) commented that EIA/SEA processes help to identify and mitigate risks in projects. Ethiopia identified electrocution and collision as major risks without providing details of avoidance measures.

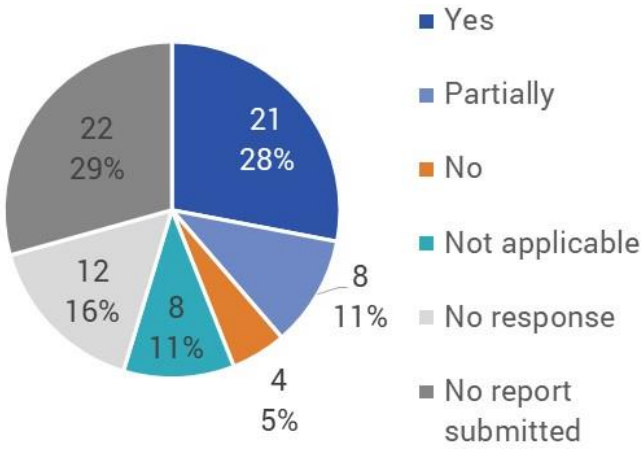

Figure 4.14. Party responses to whether every effort has been made to avoid risks identified by studies detailed in Q42.2.

Eight Parties (15% of RP; 11% of CP) commented that some effort has been made to ensure risks are avoided, with two Parties (Eswatini and Italy) citing the need for more funding and improved capacity, and two more (Lebanon and Morocco) commenting that risk avoidance is included in EIA/SEA processes. Spain commented that in the case of projects with risk, assessments will take alternative measures to avoid risk; and Sudan commented that power lines are not considered risks due to the lack of power lines within their country. The Czech Republic and Djibouti did not provide further details. For the four Parties (7% of RP; 5% of CP) which responded that no avoidance measures are made, Burundi cited a lack of funds, Côte d'Ivoire commented that no study had been made, and Guinea-Bissau stated that governing bodies minimise damages and therefore do not expect major risks. Ghana did not provide additional comments.

Of the eight Parties (15% of RP; 11% of CP) that responded "Not applicable", Denmark responded that only minor impacts have been recognised, Latvia commented that no such studies have taken place, and Niger commented that they are not consulted by the national electricity organisation. Twelve Parties did not respond to the question.

Q42.4. Have the location, route and direction of new power lines been designated on the basis of national zoning maps?

Over half of the Responding Parties (29; 55% of RP; 39% of CP) (Figure 4.15, Table 24 in Annex) confirmed that the location, route and direction of new power lines have been designated based on national zoning maps. Of these, 20 Parties (69%) reported that zoning maps are taken into account (15 Parties) or are required as part of the EIA/SEA process (5 Parties); three Parties commented that the zoning maps provide the basis for avoidance of important areas during construction, and four Parties did not provide comments. Parties commented that legislation, mapping and environmental impact

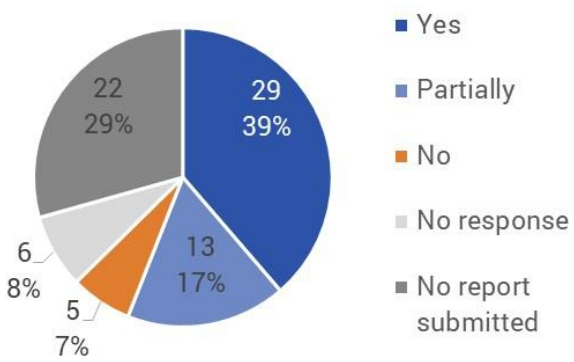

Figure 4.15. Party responses as to whether or not the location, route and direction of new power lines have been designated on the basis of national zoning maps.

assessments were the major tools used to ensure this. Slovakia commented that development of power lines by installing them underground is required, but is not feasible in practice due to the high costs; thus this approach is not realistic at a large scale. Of the five Parties (9% of RP; 7% of CP) that reported no designation of new constructions based on national zoning maps, only Niger provided details, commenting that only water points and large hill areas are avoided due to a lack of funding.

Thirteen Parties (24% of RP; 17% of CP; Figure 4.15, Table 24 in Annex) responded that location, route and direction of new power lines are partially designed on the basis of national zoning maps, with Djibouti confirming their designation based on national zoning maps and adding that lack of funding is a constraint. France responded that this is partially under the control of the national avifaunal committee, and Guinea-Bissau commented that studies have been undertaken, although results are not yet available. Uganda commented that no zoning had been done, and that no baseline information had been collected in general. The remaining nine Parties that responded with 'partially' noted that appropriate EIA/SEA processes are still missing, with implementation remaining a matter of concern (Albania); that no such projects have occurred (Czech Republic and United Kingdom); that these actions have not yet been adopted (Libya and Syria); or cited a lack of funding (Mali). Denmark responded that existing power lines are being laid underground in some areas, including in wetlands. Portugal and Tunisia provided no further details, and six Parties did not answer this question.

Q42.5. Has, wherever possible, the construction of power lines along major migration flyways and in habitats of conservation importance been avoided, where such construction is likely to have significant effects on waterbirds?

The construction of power lines along major migration flyways and in important habitats for conservation of waterbirds has been avoided by 25 Parties (47% of RP; 33% of CP; Figure 4.16, Table 24 in Annex), eight of which alter construction projects in compliance with national or EU legislation and five of which do so in compliance with EIA/SEA. Eswatini commented that certain projects have been stalled, Germany mentioned the obstacle presented by old power lines in the implementation of mitigation measures, and Hungary commented that no power line construction within important waterbird habitat is known to have occurred. Nine Parties (36%) gave no further context.

Of the nine Parties (17% of RP; 12% of CP) responding that the construction of such power lines has been partially avoided, four gave details of the implementation of mitigation measures and one Party (Lebanon) commented that these measures are subject to EIA/SEA assessments. Guinea-Bissau cited a lack of material and financial means, and the United Kingdom mentioned that power line bird strikes are a relatively minor issue for their country. Two Parties (Portugal and Syria) provided no additional details. Five Parties (9% of RP; 7% of CP, Table 24 in Annex) responded negatively to this question, with Burundi commenting that no major construction has taken place, and Niger adding that they are not consulted during the construction process. Four Parties (7% of RP; 5% of CP) stated that this question is not applicable; Belgium commented that no new construction efforts have occurred over the reporting period, and Côte d'Ivoire stated that there is no information available on this. Ten Parties did not provide an answer to this question.

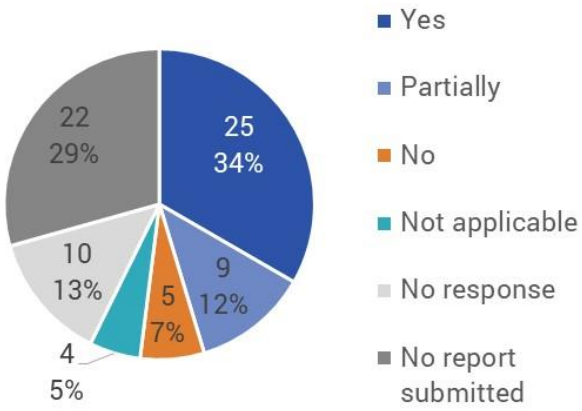

Figure 4.16. Party responses as to whether or not the construction of power lines has been avoided in areas where it is likely to have a significant effect on waterbirds.

Q42.6. Are bird-safe designs in the construction of new power infrastructure, including measures designed to reduce electrocution and collisions being used in your country?

Bird-safe designs in the construction of new power infrastructure, including measures designed to reduce electrocution and collisions, are being used by over half of the reporting Parties (31 Parties; 58% of RP; 42% of CP) (Figure 4.17; Table 24 in Annex). A number of Parties reported the use of national guidelines, frameworks and legislation, and also that this is captured in environmental impact assessments. Four Parties detailed the use of visual signalling devices such as balls and curls on high- and medium-voltage power lines; techniques to improve the visibility of power lines were a common reported measure across the responding Parties. Many of these also reported collaboration with the energy sector and private companies to create bird-safe power lines and pylons.

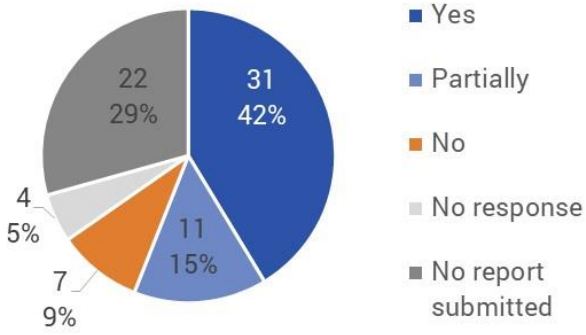

Figure 4.17. Party responses regarding the use of bird-safe designs in the construction of new power infrastructure.

Eleven Parties (21% of RP; 15% of CP) reported that bird-safe designs in the construction of new power infrastructure are partially being used. All but one Party provided additional comments: two Parties (Croatia and Uganda) replied that bird safe designs are being implemented on new lines, or within financial limitations, and multiple Parties cited the lack of resources as a constraint on the implementation of such designs. Albania responded that appropriate EIA/SEA processes are still missing, with implementation remaining a matter of concern and four Parties commented that these actions are in the process of being undertaken.

Seven Parties (13% of RP; 9% of CP) reported that bird-safe designs in the construction of new power infrastructure are not used (Table 24 in Annex). The most commonly reported reasons for this are limited resources and lack of capacity, or that power line are not considered a potential threat to birds in their country. Four Parties did not answer the question.

Q42.7. Have those sections of existing power lines that are causing relatively high levels of waterbird injury and/or mortality due to electrocution and/or collision been identified?

The sections of existing power lines causing high levels of waterbird injury and/or mortality have been identified by 17 Parties (32% of RP; 23% of CP; Figure 4.18; Table 24 in Annex). Over half of the responding Parties commented that this is an on-going process that is being carried out through landscape analysis, sensitivity mapping, and on-going monitoring. Mitigation measures, such as retrofitting and the installation of visualisation markers, are also being carried out. Twenty Parties (38% of RP; 27% of CP) reported partial identification of these power lines; detailing that only some identification has been carried out. Multiple responding Parties added comments on constraints preventing the identification of these power lines, including lack of resources or major injury and/or mortality incidents, or the low relative priority of this activity.

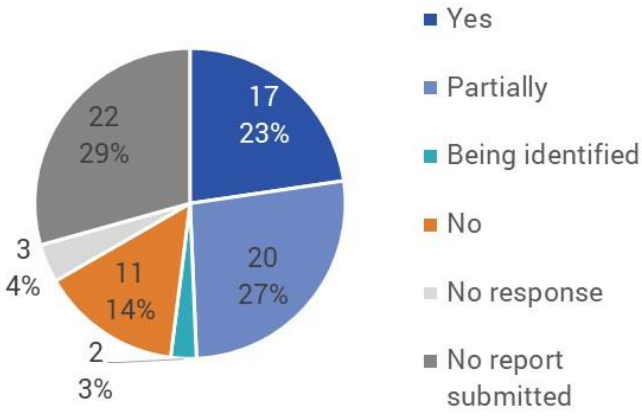

Figure 4.18. Party responses regarding the identification of sections of existing power lines that are causing high levels of waterbird injury and/or mortality due to electrocution and/or collision.

Two Parties (4% of RP; 3% of CP) responded that these power lines are still being identified; Eswatini commented that measures are being made to identify high bird mortality areas as a result of electrocution, and Ethiopia did not provide comments. The 11 Parties (21% of RP; 14% of CP) that had not yet identified power lines causing relatively high levels of waterbird injury and/or mortality due to electrocution and/or collision primarily cited the lack of human, technical and financial resources (four Parties), commented that this had not been identified as a major issue (four Parties), or commented that no monitoring had been undertaken (FYR Macedonia). Three Parties did not respond to the question.

Q42.8. Where sections of existing power lines have been identified to cause relatively high levels of waterbird injury and/or mortality due to electrocution and/or collision, have they been modified as a matter of priority?

A quarter of respondents to this question (11 Parties of 43 responding: 21% of RP; 15% of CP) reported that identification and modification of problematic power lines has been carried out as a priority (Figure 4.19; Table 24 in Annex). Of these, four Parties reported that modifications are enforced by national legislation and frameworks, and four commented that mitigation measures are ongoing or will be installed where appropriate. Three Parties did not provide further details.

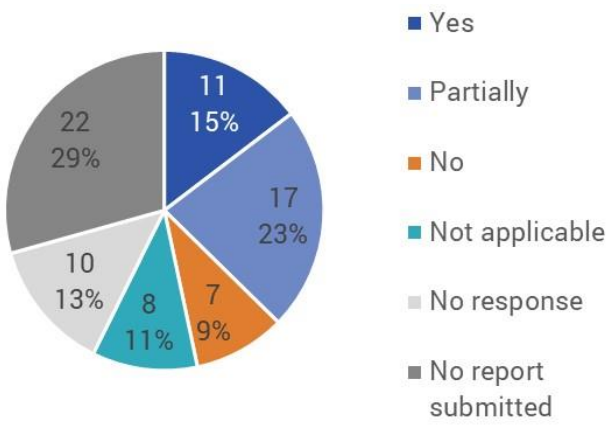

Figure 4.19. Party responses as to whether existing sections of power lines causing relatively high levels of waterbird injury and/or mortality have been modified as a matter of priority.

Seventeen Parties (32% of RP; 23% of CP) reported that identification and modification of problematic power lines has only been partially undertaken. Four of these Parties commented that modification is still ongoing (Belgium), that bird-safe designs have been used (Cyprus and Sudan), and that more research on identification is required (Kenya). The Czech Republic commented that collisions of birds of prey are of higher relative importance in their country than waterbirds. Two Parties commented that modifications have not been implemented yet (Djibouti and Egypt), with Egypt noting that alerting devices had been installed on some. Lack of financial resources were listed as a constraint by two Parties (Croatia and Italy), and Guinea-Bissau noted that advancements only occur when international interest strengthens the voice of conservationists. Switzerland commented that little progress has occurred due to weak legal bases. France has developed a project which neutralises sections of dangerous power lines identified by ornithological experts, and have prioritised power lines in important conservation areas.

Seven Parties (13% of RP; 9% of CP) have not modified dangerous power lines as a matter of priority. The reasons given detailed the lack of resources, the lack of threat posed by existing power lines, and the lack of evaluations carried out thus far. For the eight Parties (15% of RP; 11% of CP; Figure 4.19; Table 24 in Annex) responding that the modification of identified power lines is not applicable to their country, the reasons given were that no information or identification of such power lines had been done. Ten Parties (19% of RP; 13% of CP) did not provide an answer to this question.

Q42.9. Is there in your country regular monitoring and evaluation of the impact of power lines on waterbird populations at the national scale?

Less than 15% (7 Parties: 13% of RP; 9% of CP; Figure 4.20; Table 24 in Annex) of the reporting Parties have regular monitoring and evaluation of the impact of power lines on waterbird populations in their countries at the national scale. These are carried out by rangers (Algeria and Côte d'Ivoire), through the EIA process (Ethiopia), by the state (Slovakia), by NGOs (South Africa) or by private power line companies (Finland). Portugal did not provide details. Twenty-eight Parties (53% of RP; 38% of CP) reported that regular monitoring and evaluation is only partially undertaken. Monitoring is primarily carried out by citizens, NGOs, within LIFE projects and by rangers (36% of those reporting 'partial'). Three Parties (Germany, Hungary and Uganda) reported no regular monitoring. Eighteen of these Parties reported on constraints; Albania commented that appropriate EIA/SEA processes are still lacking, and the lack of capacity, resources and funding were cited as constraints by a number of Parties.

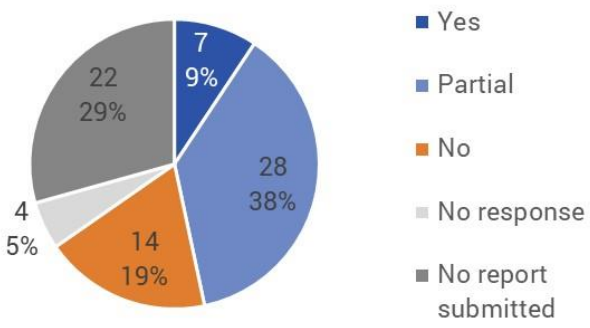

Figure 4.20. Party responses regarding the regular monitoring and evaluation of the impact of power lines on waterbird populations at the national scale.

Fourteen Parties reported that regular monitoring and evaluation of the impact of power lines does not take place (Table 24 in Annex). The most commonly reported reason for this (7 Parties: 50% of those reporting 'no') is lack of resources, in terms of either financial, human or institutional capacity. Croatia commented that regular monitoring and evaluation is required by EIA post-construction, but no established regular monitoring occurs at the national level upon expiration of this obligatory monitoring period, although one national energy company does collect data on bird electrocution along its distribution lines. Latvia cited a lack of data presenting a constraint, and Switzerland commented that a database for the targeted modification of medium-voltage power lines is underway. The remaining Parties did not provide further details. Four Parties did not answer this question.

Q42.10. Is there in your country regular monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of mitigation measures put in place to minimise the impact of power lines on waterbird populations?

Only six Parties (11% of RP; 8% of CP; Figure 4.21, Table 24 in Annex) reported that regular monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of mitigation measures is put in place to minimise the impact of power lines on waterbird populations. Ethiopia carries this out during the regular monitoring of waterbirds and their habitats, Slovakia undertakes monitoring only for selected project sites, and South Africa does this through an NGO partnership programme. France commented that efforts to improve avifaunal legislation led to the interviews of key stakeholders. Thirteen Parties reported 'partial' regular monitoring and evaluation to minimise power line impacts on waterbirds (24% of RP; 17% of CP). The majority of responses explained that monitoring and evaluation occur around and during construction and on an ad hoc basis. Two Parties (Czech Republic and Hungary) reported irregular monitoring, Italy commented that monitoring occurs at the local scale, and the Netherlands commented that monitoring is carried out if the power

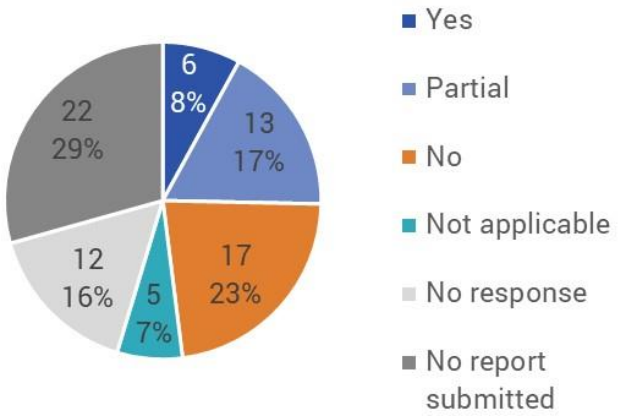

Figure 4.21. Party responses as to whether there is regular monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of mitigation measures in place to minimise the impact of power lines on waterbird populations.

lines are in disrepair. Spain added that monitoring does occur and includes migratory waterbird species. The remaining Parties gave no details.

Seventeen Parties (32% of RP; 23% of CP; Figure 4.21, Table 24 in Annex) reported that regular monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of mitigation measures does not take place. The most commonly reported reason for this (7 Parties: 41% of those reporting 'no') is lack of resources, whether financial, human or institutional. The remaining Parties commented that this was not prioritised (Sweden), that regular monitoring has yet to occur (Germany), and that projects are underway to evaluate these measures (Switzerland). Six Parties did not give additional details, and five Parties (9% of RP; 7% of CP) reported 'not applicable', citing that no study has yet taken place (Côte d'Ivoire, Eswatini and Morocco). Twelve Parties did not give an answer to this question.

Q42.11. Have the measures contained in Resolution 5.11 been included in your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and relevant legislation?

Over half of respondents (20 Parties: 37% of RP; 27% of CP) reported that the measures contained in Resolution 5.11 of AEWA have been included in their country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and relevant legislation (Figure 4.22, Table 24 in Annex). Fifteen Parties (75% of Parties reporting 'yes') provided details of the NBSAPs and legislation relevant to the Resolution, with most directly incorporating it. Croatia commented that the measures contained in Resolution 5.11 are indirectly included in their NBSAP, and maintain relevant strategic objectives in a national strategy and action plan for the protection of nature. Five Parties (Finland, Ghana, Luxembourg, Portugal, Romania) did not provide references to NBSAPs or relevant legislation.

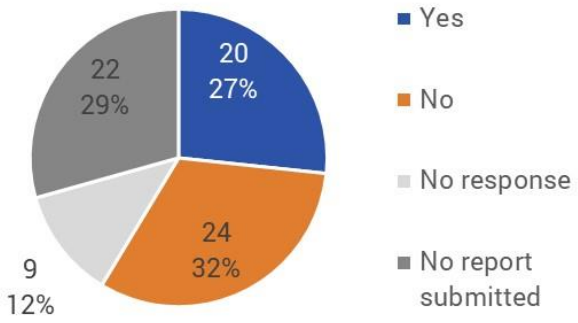

Figure 4.22. Party responses as to whether the measures contained in Resolution 5.11 have been included within their country's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, and in relevant legislation.

Twenty-four Parties (45% of RP; 32% of CP) reported that measures contained in Resolution 5.11 have not, or not yet, been included in NBSAPs and relevant legislation (Table 24 in Annex). Reasons cited range from: the current existence of different national legislation or EIA, which is considered adequate for the country's context (7 Parties, 29% of those responding 'no'); the review of the current legislation being currently underway, which will contain measures from Resolution 5.11 (2 Parties, 8% of those responding 'no'); NBSAPs not yet developed (4 Parties, 17% of those responding 'no'); current NBSAPs having been finalised prior to Resolution 5.11 (2 Parties, 8% of those responding 'no'); and limited institutional capacity and understanding (1 Party: 4% of those responding 'no'). Other responses include lack of resources and funding (2 Parties, 8% of those responding 'no'); some measures are included, but others are still to be implemented (1 Party, 4% of those responding 'no'); not considered a significant threat (1 Party, 4% of those responding 'no'), and not applicable (1 Party, 4% of those responding 'no'). Two Parties (Denmark and Israel) did not provide details. Nine Parties (17% of RP; 12% of CP) did not answer the question.

Q44.1. Has a national sensitivity and zoning mapping to avoid overlap of renewable energy developments with areas of importance for migratory waterbirds been developed in your country?

Twenty-four Parties (45% of RP; 32% of CP) reported that national sensitivity and zoning mapping had been developed in their country to avoid renewable energy developments overlapping with areas of importance to migratory waterbirds (Figure 4.23; Table 25 in Annex). The majority of Parties commented that mapping is generally carried out when assessing renewable energy developments,

and 12 Parties (50% of those reporting 'yes') commented that wind farms were the main energy source considered in mapping processes.

Thirteen Parties (25% of RP; 17% of CP) reported that national sensitivity and zoning mapping were being developed. Of these, four Parties (31% of those reporting 'Being developed') reported that these were not yet in place due to a lack of financial resources or technical capacity. Other explanations included: spatial plans were included within environmental impact assessments and social impact assessments (two Parties); mapping had been developed regionally, but not implemented nationally (two Parties); developments were treated on a case-by-case basis (one Party).

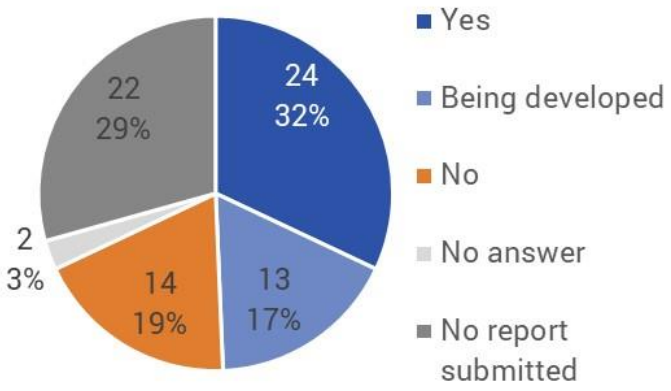

Figure 4.23. Party responses to whether or not national sensitivity and zoning mapping to avoid overlap of renewable energy developments with areas of importance for migratory waterbirds had been developed.

Fourteen Parties (26% of RP; 19% of CP) reported that no national sensitivity and zoning mapping was in place. Of these, four (29% of those reporting 'No') reported a lack of capacity, funding or mapping resources as the reason; three reported that spatial planning already takes place as part of an environmental impact assessment, and one Party noted that several studies and assessments had taken place prior to this reporting period.

Q44.2. Have any international environmental guidelines, recommendations and criteria been followed in your country for impact assessments of renewable energy developments and the utilization of renewable energy sources?

Thirty-nine Parties responded to Q44.2 (74% of RP; 52% of CP). Thirty-two Parties (82% of respondents) stated 'yes'. Of these thirty-two, twenty-six described their international environmental guidelines, recommendations and criteria for renewable energy developments and the utilization of renewable energy resources. Their responses are summarised in Table 4.4. Of the seven Parties that responded 'no' (13% of RP; 9% of CP), Italy commented that national guidelines had been adopted in 2008. South Africa reported that AEWA Guidelines on Energy and Migratory Birds were being developed, and Djibouti stated that the impact of renewable energy projects and the use of renewable energy sources were not monitored. Four Parties (Algeria, FYR Macedonia, Ghana and Niger) did not provide further details. Fourteen Parties did not provide an answer to this question (26% of RP; 19% of CP).

Table 4.4. Summary of international guidelines, recommendations and criteria for renewable energy developments impact assessment and the utilisation of renewable resources, by Party.

Party	Guidelines, recommendations and criteria being followed
Belgium	A bird risk atlas has been developed to evaluate risks from windfarms in the Flanders region.
Burundi	International environmental standards from the World Bank.
Côte d'Ivoire	Guidelines from the Convention on Biological Diversity.
Croatia	The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and the Appropriate Assessment (AA) studies are followed. Others nclude: guidance on wind energy development in accordance with the EU nature legislation, AEWA guidelines and CMS guidelines (e.g. Resolution 6.11). Investors and planners are recommended to follow the guidelines for assessing the impact of windfarms on birds (developed and regularly updated by Scottish Natural Heritage).
Cyprus	EIA and SEA processes followed.
Egypt	Guidelines for EIA studies and bird monitoring for wind farms in Egypt was developed under supervision and approval of Birdlife International.
Estonia	Based on Ramsar criteria.
Eswatini	Impact assessments were based on international standards.
Ethiopia	EIA/SIA were undertaken in accordance to the environmental guidelines and regularly monitored based on the guidelines.
France	The Ministry in charge of the environment has elaborated guidelines including: guide to the development of impact studies of onshore wind farms projects; guide to the environmental impact of wind farms; guidance on enforcement of protected species regulations for terrestrial wind farms; and environmental assessments.
Germany	National laws comply with international environmental guidelines, recommendations and criteria for impact assessment of renewable energy developments.
Guinea-Bissau	Decision makers were reported to have received international guidelines, recommendations and criteria, however, no further information was provided.
Hungary	Guidance document on Wind Energy Developments and Natura 2000 by the European Commission.
Kenya	Design for the SEI and EIA in context of the Environment Management and Coordination Act 1999 consulted heavily other international guidelines including for MEA's.
Latvia	EU EIA processes followed.
Lebanon	The guidelines prepared for conducting EIAs for renewable energy technologies have followed international environmental guidelines (but not from a specific source or organization).
Mauritius	EIA processes followed.
Morocco	Donors financing renewable energy projects need to comply with international standards to assess the impact of projects, including EU standards.
Netherlands	International environmental guidelines, recommendations and criteria were followed.
Norway	Partly from AEWA, CMS or other development frameworks were followed.
Slovakia	Relevant EU directives.
Slovenia	Relevant EU directives.
Spain	European Commission Guidelines for the Impact Assessment in Nature Network 2000.
Sweden	EU guidelines in line with EU nature directives.
Syria	Guidelines and documents developed by the MSB Project within Birdlife International.
Uganda	World Bank safeguards have been applied.

Q44.3. Is post-construction monitoring being undertaken of the renewable energy installations and associated infrastructure in your country?

Over half of the respondents (28 Parties: 53% of RP; 37% of CP) reported that post-construction monitoring of renewable energy installation and associated infrastructure is being carried out in their countries (Figure 4.24; Table 25 in Annex). Of these, ten Parties (36% of those reporting 'yes') reported that adverse effects on migratory waterbirds and their habitats had been identified. Eight Parties commented that at least some mitigation measures had been implemented, such as the removal of a power-line earth wire in the Netherlands. Spain reported mitigation measures, such as halting windmills and the use of loud noises as bird deterrents. France stated that wind farm operators are required by law to regularly conduct an environmental assessment to monitor the wind farm's impact (at least once during the first three years of operation, and then once every ten years). Egypt reported implementing an Active Turbine Management Program (ATMP), which applies a Radar Assisted Shutdown on Demand programme with optical observation on wind farms. This is reported to be very successful in minimising the bird collision rates and casualties without significantly reducing power production.

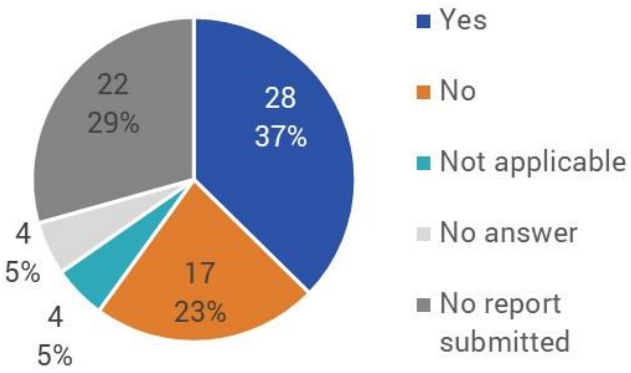

Figure 4.24. Party responses to whether or not post-construction monitoring of renewable energy installations and associated infrastructure is being undertaken in their countries.

Seventeen Parties (32% of RP; 23% of CP) reported that post-construction monitoring of renewable energy installations and associated infrastructure is not undertaken (Table 25 in Annex). The major reason for this is a lack of financial, human or resource capacity (five Parties). Two Parties, Latvia and Sweden, reported that post-construction monitoring was optional, while Italy reported that monitoring is not included in national legislation, but is part of the EIA process. Two Parties, Moldova and Sudan stated that monitoring plans were being incorporated into policy and legislation. The remaining four Parties provided no further details.

Q44.4. Where damage cannot be avoided or mitigated, has compensation for damages to biodiversity been provided?

Eleven Parties (21% of RP; 15% of CP) reported that compensation for damages to biodiversity has been provided (Figure 4.25; Table 25 in Annex). Eight commented that compensation is required by law. Belgium gave a specific example of where compensation was provided, whereby predicted local-scale disturbance from turbines led to the compensation of meadow and farmland bird habitat.

Twenty-two Parties (42% of RP; 29% of CP) reported that compensation for damages to biodiversity was not provided (Table 25 in Annex). The most commonly reported reason for this response (5 Parties) was limited financial resources. Other reasons included: EIA or compensation measures were in place (three Parties) and the lack of a legislative framework in place for compensation (three Parties). Latvia reported that no mortality data were available, while Syria stated that this process was under

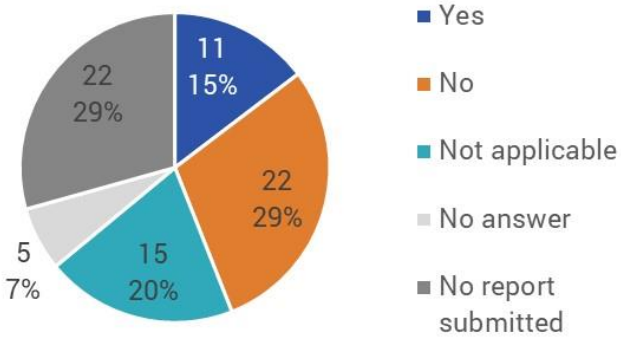

Figure 4.25. Party responses to whether or not compensation for damages to biodiversity is provided where damages cannot be avoided or mitigated.

development. Nine Parties did not provide further details.

Fifteen Parties (28% of RP; 20% of CP) reported 'not applicable' (Table 25 in Annex). However, eight of these Parties provided further details which indicated that compensation mechanisms were in place. Estonia and the Netherlands reported that projects were not permitted where damage to biodiversity is unavoidable. Four Parties reported that no such cases had occurred, and Norway noted there was a lack of data on the compensation provided. Niger reported that compensation measures were not applicable, while three Parties did not provide any further details. Five Parties (9% of RP; 7% of CP) did not answer this question.

Q44.5. Please indicate whether any of the following measures have been put in place to reduce the potential negative impact of terrestrial and marine windfarms on migratory waterbirds.

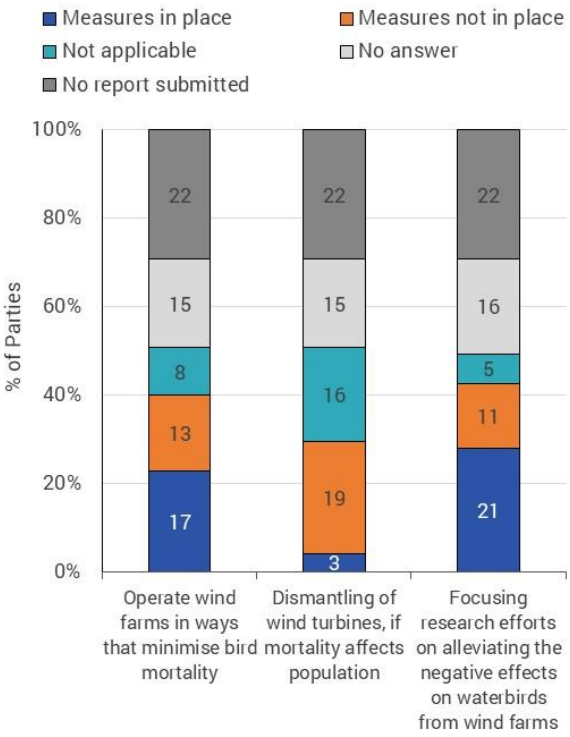

Figure 4.26. Party responses to which measures had been put in place to reduce the potential negative impact of terrestrial and marine windfarms on migratory waterbirds.

For the three mitigation measures Parties were asked about, 17 Parties (32% of RP; 23% of CP) reported that they operate wind farms in ways that minimise bird mortality; three Parties (6% of RP; 4% of CP) reported that they dismantle wind turbines in cases where mortality is shown to have had a detrimental effect on waterbird populations; and 21 Parties (40% of RP; 28% of CP) reported that they focus research efforts on alleviating the negative effects of wind farms on water birds (Figure 4.26; Table 4.5). Fourteen Parties (26% of RP; 19% of CP) also reported 'other'. Of these, five Parties (36% of those reporting 'other') reported measures were not relevant, including due to little or no wind farms present in their country. Five Parties stated that EIAs or other regulatory measures were in place. Two Parties reported that research into the impact of wind farms on birds was being conducted. France reported that compensation schemes are not specifically adapted to wind farms, while Algeria stated that no measures were in place in their country.

Table 4.5. Measures in place in each Party to reduce the potential negative impact of terrestrial and marine windfarms on migratory waterbirds (yes = '●', no = '○', no response = '-').

Party	Operating wind farms in ways that minimise bird mortality	Dismantling of wind turbines should mortality affect population	Focusing research on alleviating negative effects on waterbirds from wind farms
Albania	-	-	-
Algeria	-	-	-
Belgium	○	○	●
Benin	-	-	-
Bulgaria	-	-	-
Burundi	○	○	○
Côte d'Ivoire	○	○	○
Croatia	●	○	○
Cyprus	○	○	○
Czech Republic	●	○	●
Denmark	○	-	-
Djibouti	○	○	○
Egypt	●	○	●
Estonia	●	●	●

Party	Operating wind farms in ways that minimise bird mortality	Dismantling of wind turbines should mortality affect population	Focusing research on alleviating negative effects on waterbirds from wind farms
Eswatini	○	○	○
Ethiopia	●	○	○
Finland	●	○	●
France	●	○	●
FYR Macedonia	○	○	○
Georgia	-	-	-
Germany	●	●	●
Ghana	●	○	○
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-
Hungary	●	○	○
Israel	●	○	●
Italy	○	○	○
Kenya	-	-	-
Latvia	○	○	●
Lebanon	●	○	●
Libya	-	-	-
Luxembourg	●	○	●
Mali	-	-	-
Mauritius	○	○	○
Moldova	-	-	-
Morocco	○	○	●
Netherlands	●	○	●
Niger	○	○	○
Norway	○	○	●
Portugal	●	○	●
Romania	○	●	●
Senegal	-	-	-
Slovakia	○	○	○
Slovenia	○	○	●
South Africa	○	○	-
Spain	●	○	●
Sudan	-	-	-
Sweden	○	○	●
Switzerland	○	○	●
Syria	○	○	○
Tunisia	-	-	-
Uganda	●	○	○
Ukraine	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	○	●

Q44.6. Have any specific measures been put in place to assess, identify and reduce potential negative impacts of biofuel production on migratory waterbirds and their habitats?

Three Parties (6% of RP; 4% of CP) reported that specific measured had been put in place to assess, identify and reduce potential negative impacts of biofuel production on migratory waterbirds and their habitats (Figure 4.27; Table 25 in Annex). Of these, Ethiopia commented on the cancellation of the Babile bio-fuel plantation project. Germany provided details of a number of

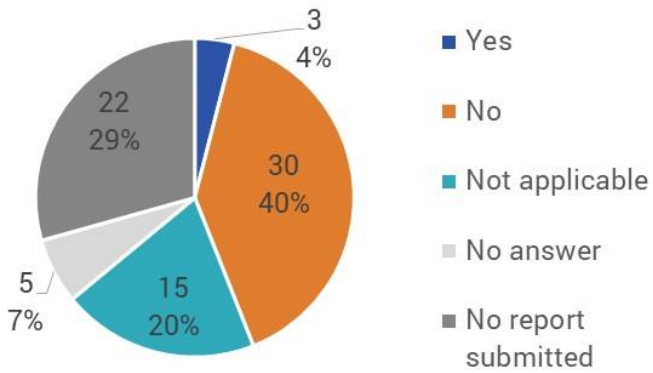

Figure 4.27. Party responses to whether measures had been put in place to reduce the potential negative impacts of biofuel production on migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

research projects specifically aimed at identifying potential impacts of bio-fuels and providing recommendations to avoid negative impacts. Mali provide details of national legislation stipulating that any public or private development projects that were likely to harm the environment were subject to Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or an Environmental and Social Impact Notice (NIES).

The majority of respondents (30 Parties: 57% of RP; 40% of CP) reported that there were no specific measures to assess, identify or reduce potential negative impacts of biofuel production on migratory waterbirds and their habitats (Table 25 in Annex). Seven Parties (23% those reporting 'no') reported that very little biofuel production is taking place and that it was therefore not relevant or not considered a national priority. The lack of human, financial or technical capacity was cited by seven Parties as the reason for inaction. Three Parties (10% those reporting 'no') stated that general measures for biodiversity were in place, but they were not specific to waterbirds. Six Parties did not provide reasons for lack of measures.

Fifteen Parties (28% of RP; 20% of CP) reported 'not applicable', with nine Parties commenting that there is limited or no biofuel production in their country, and, therefore, it does not pose a threat to waterbirds. The other six Parties did not provide any further explanation. Five Parties (9% of RP; 7% of CP) did not answer this question.

Q44.7. Have the measures contained in Resolution 5.11 been included in your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and relevant legislation?

Twenty-two Parties (42% of RP; 29% of CP) reported that the measures contained in Resolution 5.11 relating to renewable energy and migratory waterbirds had been included in their country's NBSAPs and relevant legislation (Figure 4.28; Table 25 in Annex).

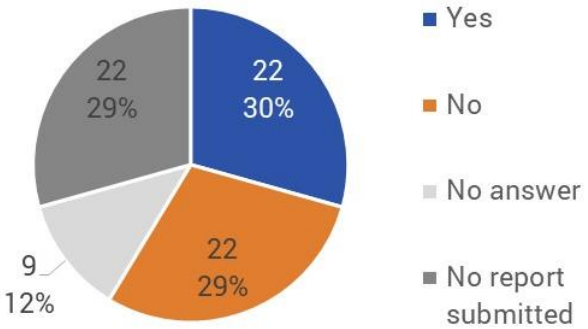

Figure 4.28. Party responses to which measures had been put in place to include Resolution 5.11 in their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and relevant legislation.

A further 22 Parties (42% of RP; 29% of CP) reported that the relevant measures contained in Resolution 5.11 had not been included in NBSAPs or legislation (Table 25 in Annex). Of these Parties, five (23% of those reporting 'No') reported that other national legislation or policy measures were in place, while four Parties (18% of those reporting 'No') stated that inclusion of these measures in national policy is currently in progress. Two Parties (Albania and Libya) stated that no measures were in place, and Djibouti highlighted that they lack the funding for implementation of such measures. The Netherlands commented that Resolution 5.11 is not relevant due to the limited impact of power lines on migratory birds, and South Africa also reported that these measures were not applicable. Niger reported they had no information, while the remaining seven Parties (32% of those reporting 'No') provide no further details. Nine Parties (17% of RP; 12% of CP) did not answer this question.

Q46. Is by-catch of waterbirds in fishing gear taking place in your country? (Resolution 3.8)

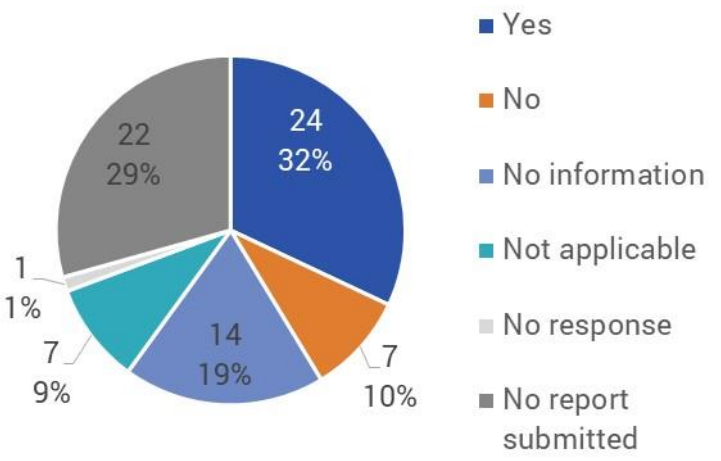

Figure 4.29. Responses by Parties as to whether by-catch of waterbirds in fishing gear takes place in their countries.

Twenty-four Parties (45% of RP, 32% of CP) reported that by-catch of waterbirds in fishing gear occurs in their country (Figure 4.29, Table 26 in Annex). Although by-catch is thought to take place in their country due to anecdotal reports, seven Parties (Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Italy, Lebanon, Sweden, Switzerland) noted a general lack of quantitative data or official assessment to understand the extent of the impact. Although based on limited monitoring and research, Sweden reported that the indication is that the negative impact of fisheries on bird populations in their country is minimal. France reported that there are cases of by-catch of seabirds within the oceans and seas bordering France (such as longline hooks found within the stomach contents of stranded birds), but this knowledge is less developed than the substantial information known about seabird by-catch by French fisheries in the Southern Ocean (see Q47). Four Parties (Germany, Estonia, Netherlands, and South Africa) reported longline and/or gillnet fisheries as damaging fishing gear for waterbirds. Mali noted that many fishermen have turned to hunting birds (specifically ducks and shorebirds) due to the decline in fish catches throughout the Niger River and the Inner Niger Delta. Four Parties reported that there are on-going efforts by government and stakeholders to improve by-catch reporting (Croatia), finance a project on by-catch in commercial fisheries (Denmark), and implement mitigation measures (Netherlands and Spain).

Seven Parties (13% of RP, 10% of CP) reported that there is no by-catch of waterbirds in fishing gear in their country (Figure 4.29, Table 26 in Annex). Of these seven Parties, Eswatini, Kenya, and Slovenia said that there were no reports of waterbird by-catch, and Djibouti reported that there is some by-catch. Georgia reported that there are very rare cases of seagull by-catch. Sudan noted that the weak cooperation between wildlife and fisheries departments should be resolved after preparation of a new wildlife policy. Portugal did not provide further details regarding their report of no by-catch in their country. Of the 14 Parties that answered 'No information' (Figure 4.29, Table 26 in Annex), six countries provided further details on how they intend to fill the information gap[12]:

- Albania plans to distribute questionnaires to collect this information;
- Bulgaria reported that the problem should be considered in amendments to the Fisheries and Aquaculture Act of 2001 (SG No 41, amended);
- Ethiopia will fill this information gap when a database system is established in Important Bird Areas and protected areas;
- Uganda plans to initiate collaboration with the Fisheries Department by 2017;
- Belgium reported that the European Commission has developed an Action Plan for reducing seabird by-catch in fishing gear; and
- Cyprus reported that a new MAVA-funded project launched in 2018: "Understanding multi-taxa bycatch of vulnerable species and testing mitigation measures"

The explanations provided by countries that responded 'Not applicable' were that limited or no fishing by-catch occurs (Czech Republic, Israel, Slovakia, Syria) and that limited or no fishing activity occurs in the country (Hungary, Luxembourg, Slovakia). FYR Macedonia did not provide further details.

Q47. Has your country undertaken steps towards the adoption/application of measures to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds and combat illegal unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing practices in the agreement area? (Resolution 3.8).

Twenty-one Parties (40% of RP, 28% of CP) reported that they have taken steps to apply measures to reduce seabird by-catch and combat IUU fishing practices in the agreement area (Figure 4.30, Table

[12] Ghana provided information that was prior to the current reporting Triennium

26 in Annex). Several EU Member States (Belgium, France, Germany, Slovenia, Spain) as well as Ukraine noted European legislation and plans such as the EC Regulation 1005/2008 to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing: International Cooperation, the Bird Directive 2009/147/EC, and the EU Action Plan for Reducing Incidental Catches of Seabirds in Fishing Gear. Finland cited HELCOM (Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission - Helsinki Commission) as their instrument for addressing these issues. Seven Parties (Algeria, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Lebanon, Netherlands, Romania, South Africa) cited national legislation that addresses IUU and/or by-catch of seabirds. Several Parties provided details on specific actions to address these issues, such as seasonal fishing prohibitions and restrictions on certain fishing equipment (Estonia, Latvia), fisheries patrols and electronic tracking of vessels (United Kingdom), development of new techniques to reduce by-catch (Norway), and awareness-raising (Guinea-Bissau, Senegal). France noted significant progress in reducing by-catch of seabirds by French fisheries in the Southern Ocean by modifying fishing practices. Fourteen Parties (26% of RP, 19% of CP) reported that they have not taken steps to apply measures to reduce seabird by-catch and combat IUU in the agreement area (Figure 4.30, Table 26 in Annex). The most frequent explanation provided by Parties was the lack of information, and particularly quantitative data, on by-catch in their country (Table 4.6). Seventeen Parties (32% of RP, 23% of CP) responded that Q47 was 'Not applicable' to their country (Figure 4.30, Table 26 in Annex). The most common reason was that many of these countries are landlocked (Table 4.7). Despite answering 'No' to Q47, within the further details section, Djibouti stated that they have taken steps to implement measures (but did not provide additional clarification).

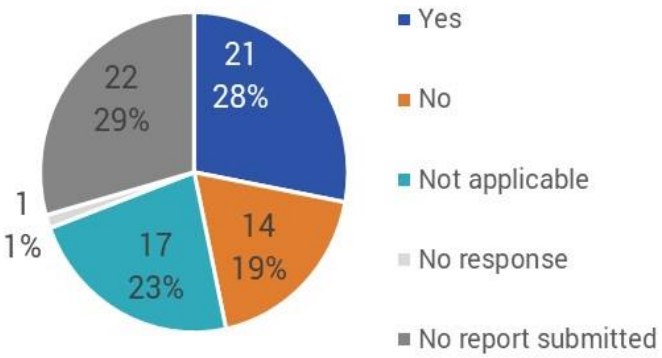

Figure 4.30. Responses by Parties as to whether they have taken steps to apply measures to reduce seabird by-catch and combat illegal unregulated and unreported fishing practices in the agreement area.

Table 4.6. Reasons provided by Parties as to why they have not taken steps to implement measures to reduce by-catch of seabirds and combat IUU were summarised into seven categories.

Reason provided	Party	% of RP (n = 13)
Quantitative data on by-catch not available	Italy, Kenya, Morocco	23%
Lack of human or financial capacity	Albania, Egypt	15%
No coordination/discussion between relevant governmental bodies	Bulgaria, Sudan	15%
No cases of by-catch	Ethiopia	8%
Do not have seabirds (landlocked country)	Uganda	8%
Interest among fishermen to implement by-catch mitigation measures is low	Sweden	8%
No reason provided	Ghana, Mauritius, Tunisia	23%

Table 4.7. Reasons provided by Parties as to why measures to reduce by-catch of seabirds and combat IUU were not applicable to their country were summarised into five categories.

Reason provided	Party	% of RP (n = 17)
Do not have seabirds (landlocked country)	Czech Republic, Eswatini, Hungary, Luxembourg, Mali, Niger, Slovakia	41%
No recorded cases of by-catch of waterbirds	Libya, Syria	12%
Not enough data to support the need for these measures	Croatia	6%
Current regulations on fishing practices concern net gear but not by-catch of waterbirds	Denmark	6%
No reason provided	Cyprus, FYR Macedonia, Georgia, Israel, Moldova, Switzerland	35%

Q48.1. Have relevant government authorities developed and implemented regulations on the trade and application of agrochemicals known to have a direct or indirect adverse effect on waterbirds?

This and the following three questions (48.1-48.4 inclusive) apply only to African countries, of which there are 35 contracting Parties, 21 of which submitted reports (60% of 35 CP).

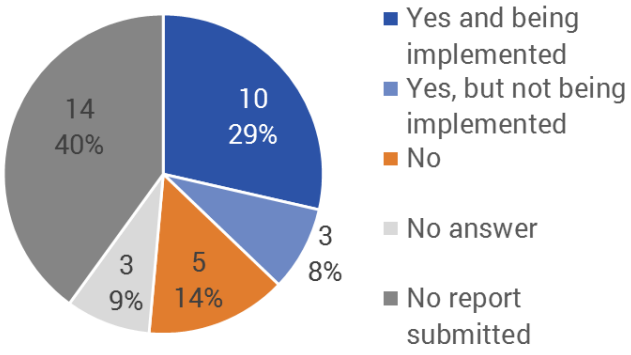

Figure 4.31. African Party responses to whether relevant government authorities had developed and implemented regulations on the trade and application of agrochemicals known to had a direct/indirect adverse effect on waterbirds. (n=35)

Thirteen Parties (62% of African RP; 37% of 35 African CP) reported that relevant government authorities had developed regulations on the trade and application of agrochemicals known to had a direct or indirect adverse effect on waterbirds, with ten Parties (48% of African RP; 29% of 35 African CP) confirming that the regulations were being implemented (Figure 4.31; Table 27 in Annex). All ten Parties that confirmed they were being implemented provided details of the relevant national or international legislation, or specific actions that were taking place. Of the three Parties (14% of African RP; 9% of 35 African CP) that responded that regulations had been developed, but that they had not been implemented yet reported either lacking financial means to implement the regulations (Guinea-Bissau) or simply that the regulations were not yet being effectively implemented (Djibouti and Egypt).

Of the five Parties (24% of African RP; 14% of 35 African CP) that responded 'no', two (Libya and Niger) stated they had no information, while three (Benin, Ghana and Mauritius) did not provide further details. Three Parties (Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal and Sudan) did not answer this question.

Q48.2. Is the use of such agrochemicals regulated around nationally and internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds, particularly in wetlands, also taking into account run-offs from agriculture affecting aquatic ecosystems?

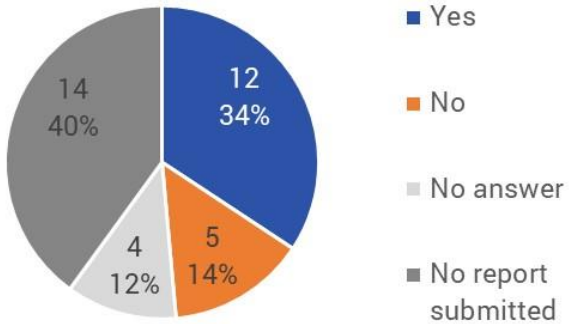

Figure 4.32. African Party responses as to whether the use of agrochemicals, regulated in the vicinity of nationally and internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds, particularly in wetlands, also takes into account run-offs from agriculture affecting aquatic ecosystems. (n=35)

Twelve Parties (57% of African RP; 34% of 35 African CP) reported that runoffs from agriculture are considered as part of the regulations on the use of agrochemicals in the vicinity of important sites for migratory waterbirds (Figure 4.32; Table 27 in Annex). Of the twelve Parties that reported '*Yes*', eight provided a summary of the legislation or actions taking place in their country. Nine of the 12 Parties also selected '*Yes and being implemented*' in Q48.1 (confirming that there are regulations for agrochemicals in place), with Egypt, Guinea-Bissau and Sudan reporting 'Yes' to this question but 'No' to Q48.1, indicating that there may be relevant regulations in place. Uganda stated that regulations apply across the country, while Egypt stated that the regulation of agrochemicals was weakly implemented. Tunisia provided no further details.

Of the five Parties (24% of African RP; 14% of 35 African CP) that reported 'No', Morocco reported that while agrochemicals were not regulated, cases of negative environmental impacts were investigated and actions were taken to mitigate the effects. Niger reported it did not have the information to answer

the question, while Djibouti, Ghana and Libya did not provide any further details. Four Parties did not answer the question.

Q48.3. Are there any steps undertaken to control or reduce the use of avicids in areas frequented by populations listed in Table 1 of the Agreement?

Eleven Parties (52% of African RP; 31% of 35 African CP) reported that steps were undertaken to control or reduce the use of avicids in areas frequented by populations listed in Table 1 of the Agreement (Figure 4.33; Table 27 in Annex). Of these, seven provided information regarding the steps taken to control and reduce the use of avicids, with Algeria, Burundi, Djibouti and Mali describing the specific legislation in place in their countries.

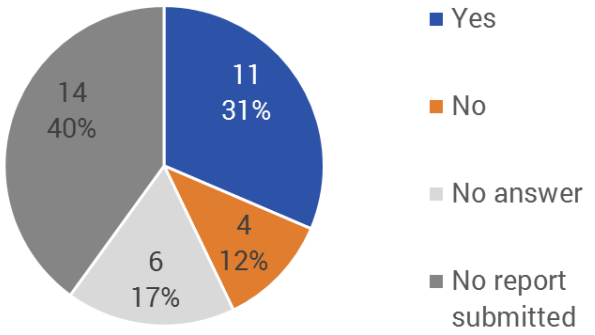

Figure 4.33. African Party responses to whether steps had been undertaken to control/reduce the use of avicids in areas frequented by populations listed in Table 1 of the Agreement. (n=35)

Of the four Parties (19% of African RP; 12% of 35 African CP) that reported 'no', Ethiopia reported no cases had occurred, South Africa stated a National Poisoning Working Group was being established, while Niger had no information to provide and Ghana did not provide further details. Six Parties (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Libya, Mauritius and Senegal) did not answer this question.

Q48.4. Have education and training activities been implemented for relevant target groups on the proper use of agrochemicals that may have possible adverse effects on waterbirds?

Ten Parties (48% of African RP; 29% of 35 African CP) reported that education and training activities had been implemented for relevant target groups on the proper use of agrochemicals that may have possible adverse effects on waterbirds (Figure 4.34; Table 27 in Annex). Of these Parties, eight reported that specific activities or training was carried out, Kenya reported that more training and information on agrochemicals is required, and Tunisia did not provide further details.

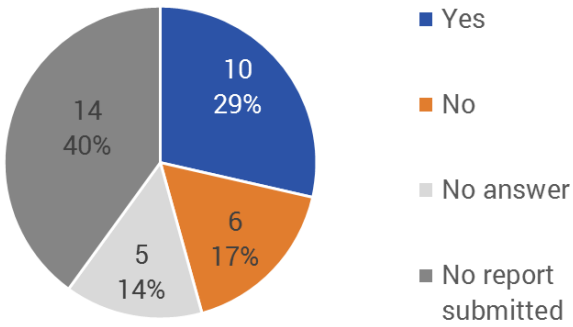

Figure 4.34. African Party responses as to whether or not education and training activities had been implemented for relevant target groups on the proper use of agrochemicals that may have possible adverse effects on waterbirds. (n=35)

Of the six Parties that reported 'no' (29% of African RP; 17% of 35 African CP), three (Algeria, Morocco and Sudan) reported that education and training activities regarding agrochemicals were underway in their countries. Djibouti and Egypt reported that financial constraints hindered implementation of these activities, while Niger had no further information.

Five Parties (Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Libya, Mauritius and Senegal) did not provide further details.

V. Research and Monitoring

In relation to Research and Monitoring, AEWA Parties were asked eight questions to assess their progress on waterbird research and monitoring programmes. Three questions helped assess progress towards the AEWA Strategic Plan, with an indication that positive progress has been made towards one of the strategic targets. More work is required towards establishing full monitoring schemes for AEWA species across Contracting Parties and a focus on Contracting Parties documenting research and conservation projects is also required.

Q49. Does your country have waterbird monitoring schemes for the AEWA species in place?

Forty-four Parties (83% of RP, 59% of CP) confirmed that waterbird monitoring schemes for AEWA species are in place in their country (Figure 5.1, Table 28 in Annex). Although only seven Parties: Algeria, Belgium, Cyprus, Romania, Senegal, Switzerland and the Netherlands (13% of RP, 9% of CP) confirmed full coverage during all three periods (breeding, passage/migration and non-breeding/wintering periods), 34 Parties (64% of RP, 45% of CP) reported either full or partial coverage during at least one of the three periods. The three remaining Parties, Portugal, Sudan and Uganda, provided no further response. In the previous AEWA National Report, 2012-2014, only five Parties confirmed full coverage during all three periods for AEWA species were in place in their country. This indicates that the indicator (i.e., half of CPs having year-round (as appropriate) monitoring systems in place) for Target 3.2 has not been met and further work is required to meet this target, focussing on monitoring schemes for all three periods.

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

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

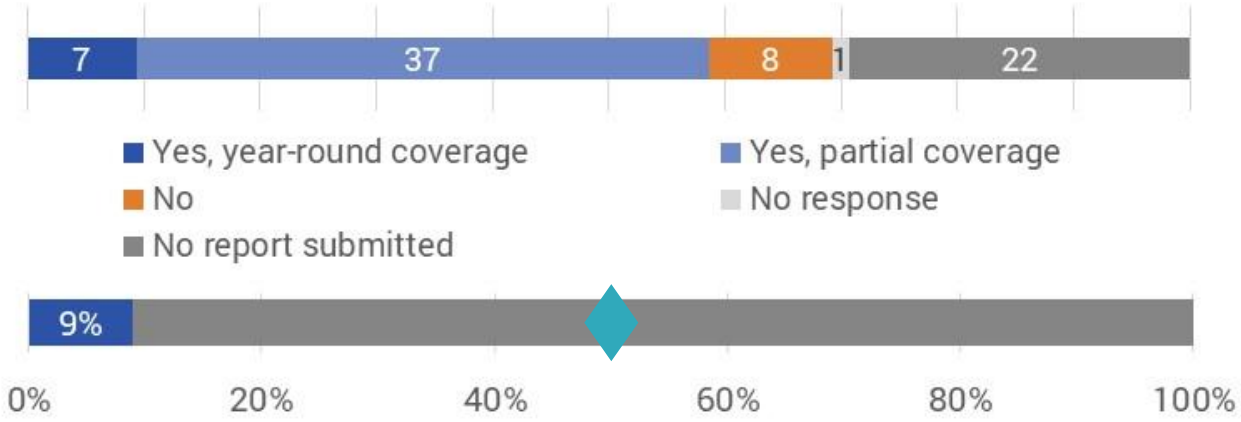

Figure 5.1 a) Number of Parties reporting whether a waterbird monitoring scheme is in place for AEWA species and b) percentage of CPs that have monitoring systems in place (measure of progress towards the Strategic Plan Target 3.2; indicator represented by a diamond).

The period with the greatest coverage by monitoring schemes is the non-breeding/wintering period, with 19 Parties (25% of CP) reporting full coverage during this period and 20 Parties (27% of CP) reporting partial coverage (Figure 5.2). The breeding period has the lowest number of Parties reporting full coverage (10 Parties: 13% of CP), but a relatively high proportion of Parties still reported at least partial coverage in place during this period (27 Parties: 36% of CP). Of the 12 Parties (23% of RP, 16% of CP) which reported monitoring schemes were lacking during one or more of the specific annual periods, all Parties except Albania reported no monitoring schemes were in place during the breeding period.

Eight Parties - Benin, Burundi, Djibouti, Eswatini, FYR Macedonia, Georgia, Ghana, and Lebanon - responded that there are no waterbird monitoring schemes in place during any period. The main issues reported by Parties as to why monitoring schemes were lacking included lack of funding, monitoring schemes were still under development and monitoring schemes are in place but they do not specifically target birds. In addition, Mali did not provide any information on monitoring schemes and Portugal stated monitoring schemes were in place but provided no further details.

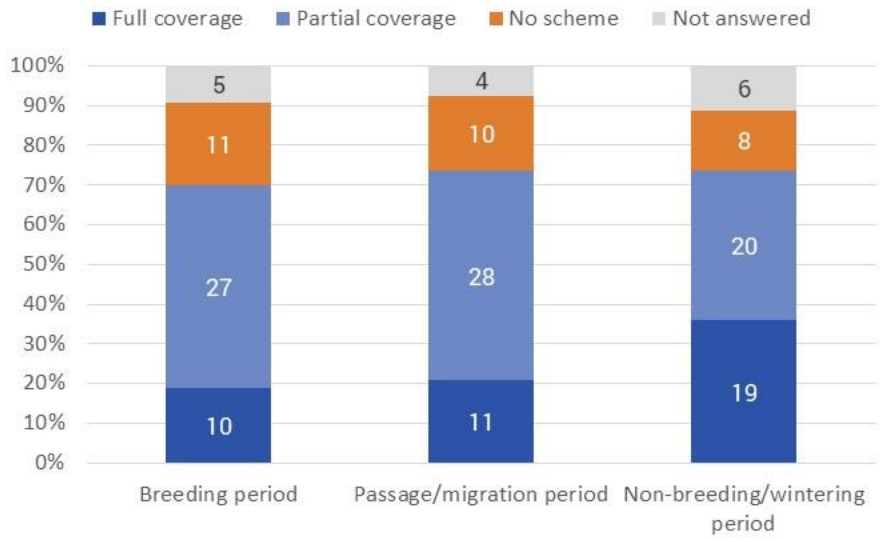

Figure 5.2 Number and proportion of Parties with monitoring schemes covering each period. ('No scheme' includes Parties reporting no schemes in place at all, combined with Parties that reported no coverage during specific periods).

Q50. Has your country supported, technically or financially, other Parties or Range States in designing appropriate monitoring schemes and developing their capacity to collect reliable waterbird population data? (Resolution 5.2)

Eleven Parties (21% of RP, 15% of CP) reported providing other Parties or Range States with technical or financial support to design appropriate monitoring schemes and to develop their capacity to collect reliable waterbird population data (Figure 5.3, Table 29 in Annex). The details on which countries provided support and to whom, as well as additional details on the kind of support, can be found in Table 5.1. One country, Libya, reported that they were considering support for another Party; they noted that several years ago North African countries planned to help Egypt with the winter waterbird survey since it was a large undertaking. Of the 36 Parties that reported no provision of support to other Parties or Range States, the most commonly-cited explanation was lack of human, technical, and financial capacity (58% of RP, n = 36; Table 5.2). Although they did not provide support

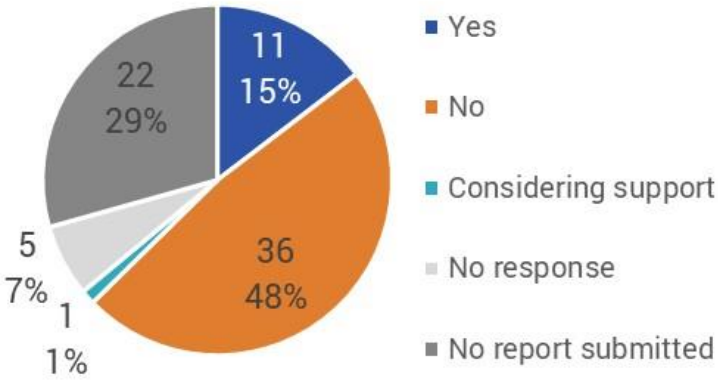

Figure 5.3. Responses by Parties as to whether they provided technical or financial support to other Parties or Range States in designing appropriate monitoring schemes or developing capacity to collect waterbird population data.

in this context, Belgium and Denmark indicated that they currently contribute financially to other relevant initiatives, such as the European Goose Management Platform and for Greenland (non-AEWA member), respectively. Additionally, Sweden did not provide support but reported that information and best practices are communicated across different monitoring projects. Two countries, Slovakia and Czech Republic, did not provide support but noted that cooperation among NGOs and nature conservation institutions took place, with neighbouring countries. Furthermore, Sudan and Niger reported that due to lack of funding, they were unable to carry out their own annual waterbird surveys, and thus could not provide support to other Parties.

Table 5.1. Details on which Parties provided and received technical or financial support to design monitoring schemes and develop capacity to collect waterbird population data. Some parties provided additional details on the type of support that they provided.

Country providing support	Country(ies)/territories receiving support	Additional details on type of support
Albania	FYR Macedonia, Montenegro, Kosovo	Joint IWC monitoring for transboundary wetlands and field training on bird identification and monitoring.
Estonia	Latvia	Training on methods for plane-based waterfowl counts
France	- Angola, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Rwanda, Eswatini, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe and South Africa - Central African Republic, Nigeria, and other countries of the Lake Chad Basin	- TSU - African Initiative data management workshop - Workshop as part of RESSOURCE project for coordination of a programme of international waterbird counts (DIOE)
Germany	West African states (not specified)	Within framework of Waddensea Flyway Initiative as a follow-up to the Wings Over Wetlands Initiative
Ghana	West African states (not specified)	Annual waterbird monitoring as operated/supported by Wetlands International
Netherlands	- All countries along Atlantic African coast (from Mauritania to South Africa) - European and West African countries - Poland	- Supported capacity building, technical advice, and funding through Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative - Migratory Birds for People Programme: 28 partner wetland visitor centres share best practice and develop new approaches - Twinning agreement between Natuurmonumenten and the Society for the Coast Poland to exchange experience and knowledge
Norway	Denmark, Greenland, Iceland, Sweden, United Kingdom	Scientific collaboration on exchange of data and techniques
Tunisia	- Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco - Libya	- Contributed to development of North African regional census of waterbirds - Development of a wetland and waterbird monitoring program
South Africa	Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Zimbabwe	Southern African Bird Atlas Project set up Thirteen Regional Atlas Committees
Switzerland	Anglophone African Contracting Parties (not specified)	Supported workshop on waterbird data management within framework of AEWA African Initiative
United Kingdom	Sierra Leone	Wetland Bird Survey provides support for waterbird monitoring

Table 5.2. Reasons provided by Parties as to why they did not provide technical or financial support to other Parties or Range States were summarised into 5 categories.

Reason provided	Party	% of RP (n = 36)
Lack of human, technical, and/or financial capacity	Bulgaria, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Hungary, Italy, Kenya, Latvia, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sudan, Syria, Uganda, Ukraine	58%
Other support provided	Denmark, Sweden	6%
Focused on own monitoring scheme before assisting other schemes	FYR Macedonia	3%
No opportunity arose to set up support	Belgium	3%
No reason provided	Algeria, Benin, Cyprus, Djibouti, Finland, Israel, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Romania, Spain	31%

Q52. Have any research programmes been established in your country in the last five years to address waterbird conservation priorities in accordance with the AEWA strategies and plans?

Thirty-six Parties (68% of RP, 48% of CP) reported that their country had established research programmes in the last five years to address waterbird conservation priorities in accordance with AEWA strategies and plans (Figure 5.4; Table 30 of Annex). This included five Parties who responded 'No' to the question, and Syria who provided no response. However, of the 30 Parties that responded 'Yes' to the question, five did not provide any further information. In the previous AEWA National Report, 2012-2014, 25 Parties reported that their country had established waterbird conservation research programmes in the last five years. This indicates that given the number of Parties and reported research programmes mentioned, Target 3.3 (i.e., 10 new AEWA-linked research programmes are established) has been surpassed and that continuing progress is being made.

Strategic Plan 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

Indicator: Ten new AEWA-linked research programmes are established.

Figure 5.4. Number of Parties reporting whether or not research programmes have been established within their country in the last five years.

Of the 11 Parties that reported no research programmes had been established, three (FYR Macedonia, Latvia and Sudan) reported the reason being limited funds and Slovenia reported no researcher applied for funding. Belgium reported other research programmes were in place that may benefit waterbirds and Burundi reported that research programmes were only in place for mammals. Djibouti reported no information and four Parties provided no further information (Table 30 in Annex).

Q53. 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

Forty-one Parties (77% of RP, 55% of CP) supplied a list of research and publications related to waterbirds and their conservation which had been undertaken or published in the past triennium (Table 30 in Annex). This indicates that the indicator for Target 3.5 (i.e., each CP per triennium provides a web-based list of research related to waterbirds and their conservation) has not been met. In the previous AEWA National Report, 2012-2014, 37 Parties supplied a list of research and publications related to waterbirds and their conservation, showing that progress towards this target is being made. Table 5.3 provides examples of large-scale projects initiated in the last triennium. Many Parties also provided considerable lists of relevant references published within the last triennium within their National Reports. Thirteen Parties (25% of RP, 17% of CP) provided no further information.

Table 5.3. Examples of research projects related to waterbirds and their conservation initiated in the last triennium, as reported by Parties.

Party	Research	Timeframe
Egypt	RESSOURCE project aimed to conduct a comprehensive wide-range waterbird census covering most of the wetlands in Egypt	2017 onward
South Africa	International Single Species Action Plan for *Sarothrura ayresi* (White-winged Flufftail), a CMS Appendix II and AEWA listed species	2016-2017 Published 2017
Sweden	A national monitoring programme of waterbirds, funded and initiated by the SEPA, co-ordinated by Lund University and carried out by the county administrative boards and ornithological societies	2015 onward
Spain	Recovery and Conservation Plan for Wetland Birds	2015-2019

Q54. Has your government provided over the past triennium funds and/or logistical support for the International Waterbird Census at international or national level?

Thirty-seven Parties (70% of RP, 49% of CP) confirmed that funds and/or logistical support were provided for the International Waterbird Census (IWC) at the international or national level (Figure 5.5). All 37 Parties provided support to the IWC at the national level, while only 15 Parties (41%) provided support at the international level (Figure 5.6, Table 31 in Annex). Lack of financial resources was the primary reason cited by the Parties that did not provide support at an international level (12 out of 20 Parties: 60%). Eswatini stated that no international applications for studies had been made. The remaining seven Parties did not provide further details.

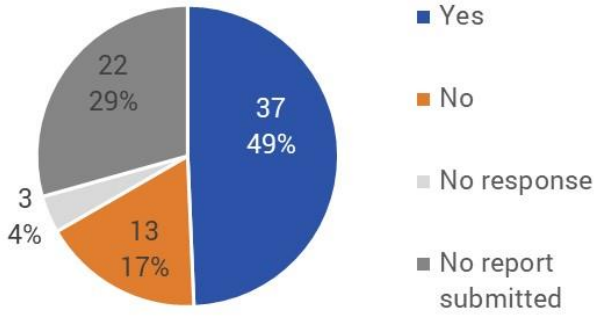

Figure 5.5. Party responses as to whether their government provided funds and/or logistical support for the International Waterbird Census at international/ national level over the past triennium.

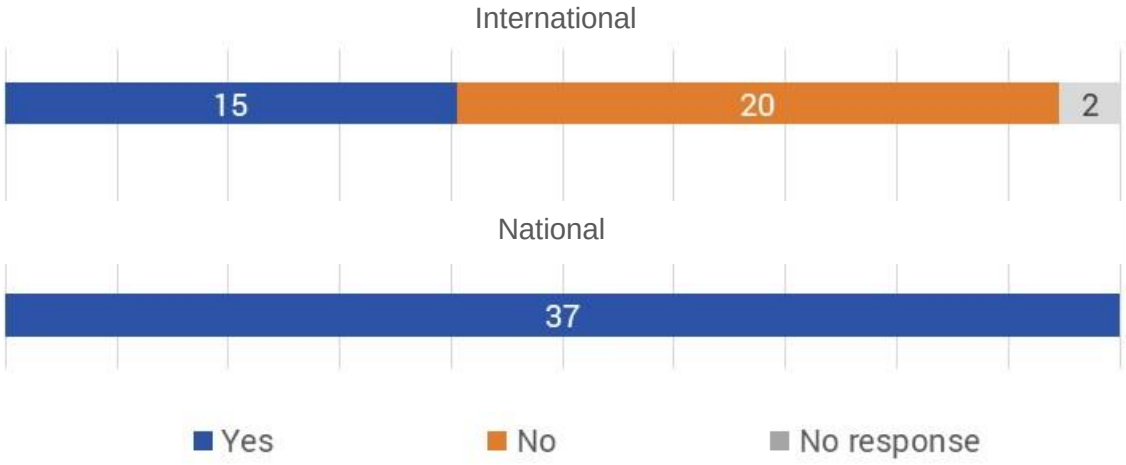

Figure 5.6. Number of Parties providing support to the International Waterbird Census (n = 37) at the international and national level.

Thirteen Parties reported that they did not provide funding or logistical support for the IWC (Figure 5.5). Lack of funding and resources was the most common reason provided (10 out of 13 Parties: 77%). Mali reported contributing technical support and logistical capacity to national censuses, in the form of providing vehicles for census; however, in the last triennium this work has been postponed due to the security situation in the country. Egypt stated support had been allocated to the annual census, whilst Georgia provided no information.

Q55. Has your country donated funds to the African-Eurasian Waterbird Monitoring Partnership (AEWMP) Fund in the past triennium?

One country, Switzerland, reported that they donated funds to the African-Eurasian Waterbird Monitoring Partnership (AEWMP) Fund in the past triennium (2% of RP, 1% of CP; Figure 5.7). Switzerland noted that their support to the AEWMP Fund was made through its contributions to Wetlands International. Of the 37 Parties (70% of RP, 49% of CP) that did not donate funds in the past triennium, 24 countries provided further details (Table 5.4). The most frequently-reported reason for not donating funds was lack of resources (54% of RP, n = 37).

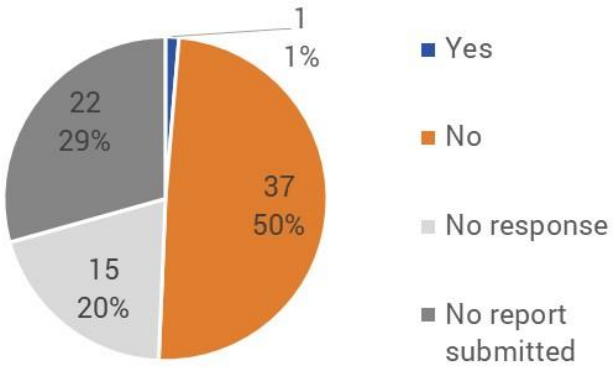

Figure 5.7. Responses by Parties as to whether they donated funds to the African-Eurasian Waterbird Monitoring Partnership Fund in the last triennium.

Table 5.4. Further details from Parties as to why they did not donate funds to the African-Eurasian Waterbird Monitoring Partnership Fund were summarised into five categories.

Reason provided	Party	% of RP (n = 37)
Lack of resources	Burundi, Croatia, Denmark, Djibouti, Eswatini, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, FYR Macedonia, Hungary, Italy, Kenya, Latvia, Lebanon, Morocco, Niger, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Ukraine	54%
Lack of opportunity	Libya	3%
Supports AEWA with an annual voluntary contribution (which could be used for the AEWMP Fund)	Germany	3%
Contribution to another monitoring scheme (and in effect to waterbird monitoring)	Netherlands	3%
No reason provided	Algeria, Belgium, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, Israel, Luxembourg, Norway, Romania, Sweden, Syria, United Kingdom	38%

Q56. Has the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds been investigated in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, Paragraph 4.3.12)

Two countries, Romania and the United Kingdom, reported that they have investigated the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds in their country (Figure 5.8, Table 32 in Annex). The United Kingdom noted that there is evidence of negative impact based on two studies of Mute Swan (*Cygnus olor*)

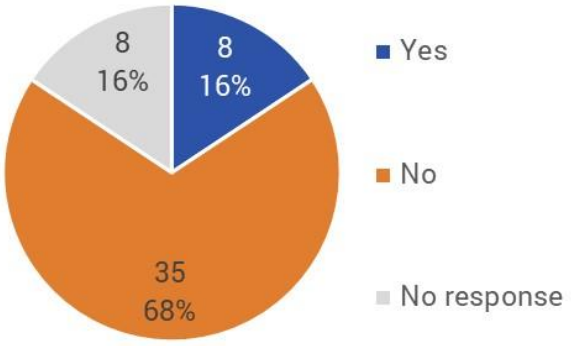

Figure 5.8. Responses by Parties as to whether the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds has been investigated in their country.

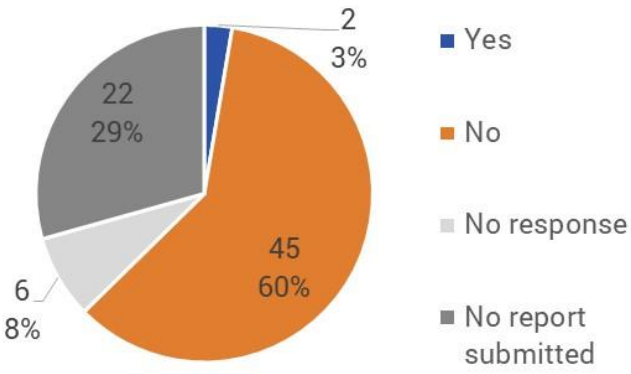

Figure 5.9. Responses from the 51 Parties who did not respond or responded 'No' to Q56 as to whether there are plans to investigate the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds in their country.

mortality in the 1970s and 1980s (Birkhead 1982, Birkhead and Perrins 1986). Lead fishing weights were banned in the UK in late 1987 and the proportion of mute swans dying from lead poisoning in England decreased significantly (25% in 1971-1987 to 2% in 2000-2010). Romania reported that there is no evidence of negative impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds in their country. None of the responding Parties indicated that specific AEWA species were affected by lead fishing weights. Of the 51 Parties that did not respond or responded 'No' to Q56, eight Parties (16% of RP; n =51) reported that there are plans to investigate the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds (Figure 5.9, Table 32 in Annex). FYR Macedonia noted that investigating this issue in the future would require engaging with communities to gather appropriate information. Although not a priority, France plans to contact users and professionals in the field to investigate the use of lead for hunting and fishing in general (i.e. not specifically for waterbirds) in anticipation of the report requested by the European Commission to assess the risk of lead weight use. Twenty-nine of the 35 Parties that do not have plans to investigate the impact of lead fishing weights provided further explanation (Table 5.5). The most common reason was a lack of human, technical, and financial resources (34% of RP, n = 35). The second most frequently-reported reason was that it was not seen as a priority (17% of RP, n = 35).

Table 5.5. The reasons why 35 Parties do not have plans to investigate the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds were summarised into 10 categories.

Reason provided	Party	% of RP (n = 35)
Lack of resources (e.g. human, technical, financial)	Albania, Burundi, Croatia, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Hungary, Latvia, Luxembourg, Mali, Lebanon, Slovenia, Ukraine	34%
Not a priority	Belgium, Czech Republic, Italy, Libya, Norway, Switzerland	17%
Lead fishing materials and/or hunting are already prohibited	Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Egypt, Uganda	11%
Plans under discussion	Estonia, Sweden	6%
Impact of lead fishing materials appears marginal	Germany, Morocco	6%
Small-scale fishing industry	Latvia	3%
Anglers are aware of negative impact of lead and willing to use alternatives	Netherlands	3%
Poor inter-sectoral cooperation	Sudan	3%
Overall picture is known and no specific need to investigate further	Finland	3%
No reason provided	Algeria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Ghana, Mauritius, Niger, Tunisia	17%

VI. Education and Information

In relation to Education and Information, AEWA Parties were asked seven questions to assess their progress on education and information programmes regarding waterbirds and AEWA. Four questions helped assess progress towards the AEWA Strategic Plan. Progress has been made towards the development and implementation of awareness raising waterbird and AEWA programmes and the funding and support provided for implementing the AEWA Communication Strategy. However, further progress is required in establishing Regional AEWA Exchange Centres and regarding national follow-up training for CEPA (Communication, Education and Public Awareness).

Q57. Has your country developed and implemented programmes for raising awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and about AEWA?

To fulfil Target 4.3 of the Strategic Plan, Parties are encouraged to implement programmes for raising awareness and understanding of waterbird conservation and AEWA. Twenty-four Parties (45% of RP, 32% of CP) reported that they had programmes in place which were being implemented (Figure 6.1; Table 33 in Annex). This is an increase from the previous AEWA National Report, 2012-2014, where 20 Parties reported they had programmes in place. The indicator for Target 4.3 (Figure 6.1) has been surpassed and continuing progress is being made within Objective 4.

Strategic Plan 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.

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

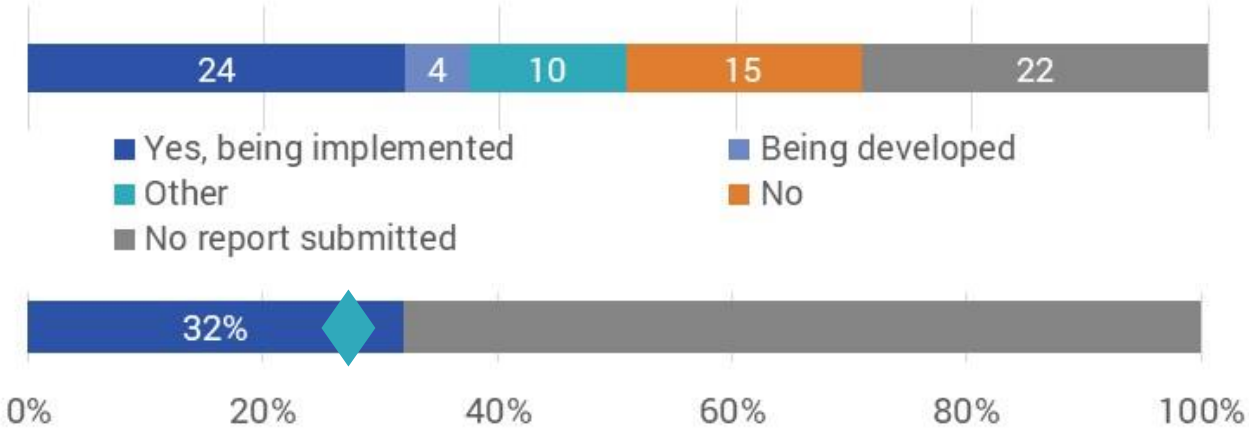

Figure 6.1. a) Party responses as to whether awareness raising programmes and understanding of waterbird conservation and AEWA have been developed and implemented and b) percentage of CPs that have programmes in place (measure of progress towards the Strategic Plan Target 4.3; indicator represented by a diamond).

Of the four Parties noting programmes were being developed, Slovakia and Mauritius commented that their programmes would specifically focus on AEWA, with Slovakia's programme planned to be finalised by the end of 2018. The Czech Republic and Guinea-Bissau noted financial resources were required.

All ten Parties (19% of RP, 13% of CP) that responded 'Other' stated that there was no awareness-raising programmes specific to AEWA. However, they all reported that other activities to raise awareness of waterbird conservation had been undertaken (Estonia, Ethiopia, Italy, Côte d'Ivoire,

Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United Kingdom). While Mali provided no response to the initial question, further details regarding awareness-raising programmes were given in the comments section.

The 15 Parties (28% of RP, 20% of CP) reporting that no specific waterbird and AEWA programmes were in place predominantly noted that they focused on more general awareness-raising programmes (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1. Responses provided by Parties regarding the absence of programmes for raising awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and about AEWA.

Reason provided	Party	% of RP
General awareness-raising programmes exist	Burundi, Denmark, Egypt, Latvia, South Africa, Uganda	40
No response	Benin, Georgia, Portugal	20
Plans to develop awareness-raising programmes	Djibouti, Eswatini	13
Lack of financial and human resources	Croatia, FYR Macedonia	13
Lack of administrative capacity	Bulgaria	7
Legislation in place for the protection of waterbirds	Israel	7

Q58. Has a national AEWA Focal Point for Communication, Education and Public awareness (CEPA) been nominated by your country? (Resolution 5.5)

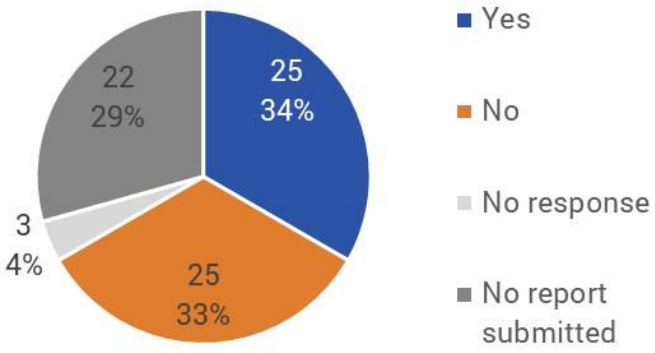

Figure 6.2. Responses of Parties as to whether they have nominated a National AEWA CEPA Focal Point.

Twenty-five Parties reported that they have appointed a National AEWA Focal Point for Communication, Education, and Public awareness (CEPA; 47% of RP, 33% of CP) (Figure 6.2; Table 34 in Annex). Thirteen Parties opted to provide additional information, and five of these Parties (38% of RP, n = 13) reported that the AEWA and Ramsar CEPA Focal Points have close cooperation because they work in the same organisations (e.g. national birdwatching network, government ministry, university). Twenty-five Parties (47% of RP; 33% of CP) reported not making this appointment (Figure 6.2; Table 34 in Annex), with lack of capacity as the most frequently-cited reason (24% of RP, n = 25; Table 6.2). Three Parties (Georgia, Mali, and Senegal) did not respond to this question.

Table 6.2. Responses provided by Parties as to why a National AEWA CEPA Focal Point has not been nominated were summarised into 6 categories.

Reason provided	Party	% of RP (n = 25)
Lack of resources (e.g. financial, human capacity)	Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Slovenia, Syria	28%
In process/will be nominated soon	Albania, Czech Republic, Eswatini, Lebanon, Libya, Spain	24%
Activities currently carried out by other groups and/or not seen as necessary to task to a specific person	Belgium, Italy, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom	20%
Not a priority	France, Sweden	8%
Lack of ownership to the issue due to leadership turnover	Ethiopia	4%
No reason provided	Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Finland, Israel, Portugal	24%

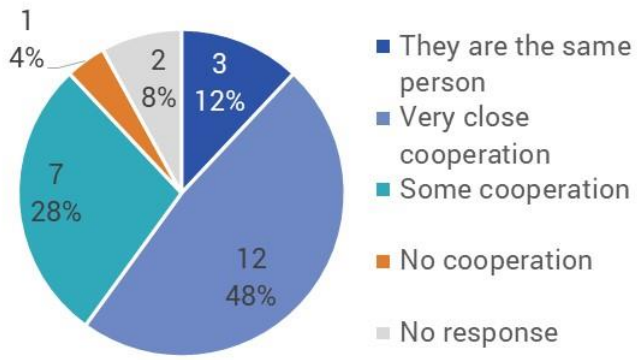

Figure 6.3. Responses of the 25 Parties with a National AEWA CEPA Focal Point regarding the level of cooperation between this appointee and the Ramsar CEPA Focal Point.

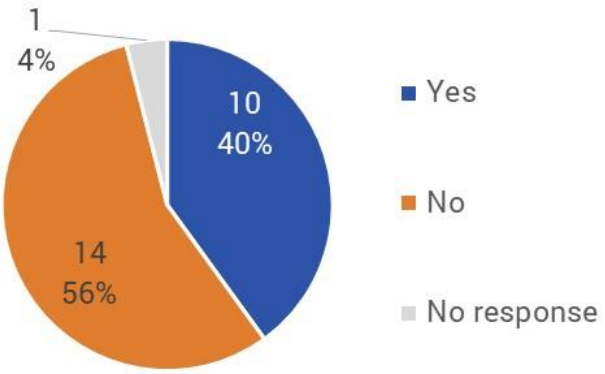

Figure 6.4. Responses from Parties with an AEWA CEPA Focal Point (n = 25) as to whether the appointee has begun coordinating national implementation of the Communication Strategy.

Of the 25 Parties with AEWA CEPA Focal Points, 21 Focal Points were from the government and four were from the non-governmental sector (Table 34 in Annex). Of the 25 Parties with AEWA CEPA Focal Points, 12 Parties reported 'very close' cooperation between the appointee and the Ramsar CEPA Focal Point and three additional Parties reported that the AEWA and Ramsar Focal points are the same person (Figure 6.3; Table 34 in Annex). Ten of the 25 Parties with an AEWA CEPA Focal Point (19% of CP) reported that the appointee has begun coordinating national implementation of the Communication Strategy (Figure 6.4). Seven of these Parties provided further details on this implementation, with collaboration with multiple partners as the most commonly reported aspect of this process. Fourteen of the 25 Parties with an AEWA CEPA Focal Point reported that the Focal Point has not begun coordination national implementation of the Communication Strategy (Figure 6.4). The main reason that the AEWA CEPA Focal Points of these Parties had not started coordinating national implementation was lack of resources (43% of RP, n = 14) (Table 6.3).

Table 6.3. Responses provided by Parties as to why their National AEWA CEPA Focal Point has not begun coordinating the implementation of the Communication Strategy were summarised into 5 categories.

Reason provided	Party	% of RP (n = 14)
Lack of resources (financial, technical, human capacity)	Burundi, Egypt, FYR Macedonia, Hungary, Niger, Uganda	43%
Lack, or recent appointment, of AEWA CEPA Focal Point	Morocco, Netherlands, Kenya, South Africa	29%
In progress	Benin	7%
Not a priority	Germany	7%
No reason provided	Mauritius, Ukraine	14%

Q59. 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)

Eighteen Parties (34% of RP; 24% of CP) reported that they have taken measures to implement provisions related to Education and Information in the AEWA Action Plan (Figure 6.5; Table 35 in Annex). Of the 31 countries that have not taken measures to implement these provisions, the most commonly-cited reasons were lack of resources (including technical, financial, and human capacity) and the fact that measures related to general education and information measures or AEWA topics were already covered by ongoing activities and programmes in the country (Table 6.4). Four Parties (Georgia, Mali, Mauritius, and Senegal) did not respond to this question.

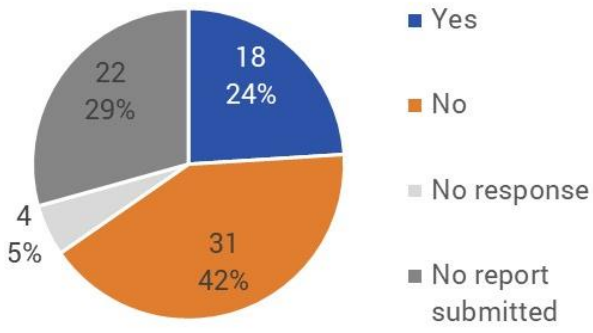

Figure 6.5. Responses from Parties as to whether they have taken measures to implement provisions related to 'Education and Information' in the AEWA Action Plan over the last triennium.

Table 6.4. Responses by Parties as to why they have not taken measures to implement provisions related to Education and Information were summarised into 10 categories.

Reason provided	Party	% of RP (n = 31)
Lack of resources (e.g. technical, financial, human capacity)	Croatia, Czech Republic, France, FYR Macedonia, Hungary, Libya, Luxembourg, Niger, Uganda	29%
General education and information measures and/or AEWA-relevant topics already covered by ongoing activities and programmes	Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Latvia, Lebanon, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Uganda	29%
In process	Albania, Burundi, Moldova	10%
Support for capacity building was given under another initiative	Germany	3%
Not a priority	Sweden	3%
Not relevant activity	Spain	3%
Measures to implement will be taken as appropriate	Djibouti	3%
Not planned for during the recent period	Syria	3%
Programme was new (only designed last year)	Sudan	3%
No reason provided	Bulgaria, Cyprus, Ghana, Israel, Portugal, Tunisia	20%

The following questions (Q59a-d) are applicable only to the 18 Parties that responded 'Yes' to Q59.

Q59a. National training programmes have been arranged for personnel responsible for implementing AEWA.

Of the 18 Parties that have taken measures to implement 'Education and Information' provisions, seven Parties (13% of RP, 9% of CP) have arranged national training programmes for the personnel responsible for implementing AEWA (Figure 6.6, Table 36 in Annex). When asked to rate the effectiveness of these measures, one Party responded 'High' and the remaining six reported effectiveness to be 'Moderate'. When providing further details, two of these Parties, Switzerland and Ethiopia, specified that these training programmes targeted personnel directly engaged in protected area and wildlife management. Of the 11 Parties that had not arranged training programmes, eight Parties provided reasons as to why not (Table 6.5). The most common reason (as

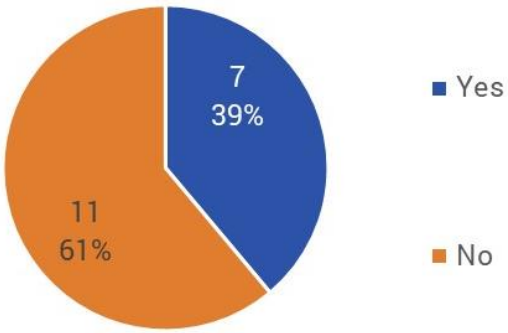

Figure 6.6. Responses from 18 Parties that have taken measures to implement 'Education and Information' provisions as to whether national training programmes have been arranged for the personnel implementing AEWA.

cited by Belgium, Estonia, and Slovenia) was that personnel were already well-trained on issues important for AEWA implementation.

Table 6.5. Further details provided by Parties as to why they have not arranged training programmes for personnel responsible for implementing AEWA were summarised into 5 categories.

Reason provided	Party	% of RP (n = 11)
Personnel are already well-trained on issues important for AEWA implementation	Belgium, Estonia, Slovenia	27%
Not necessary	Italy, United Kingdom	18%
Lack of resources (e.g. financial)	Belgium, Ukraine	18%
In process of arranging/developing training programmes	Slovakia, South Africa	18%
No reason provided	Benin, Finland, Romania	27%

Q59b. Training programmes and materials have been developed in cooperation with other Parties and/or the Agreement Secretariat.

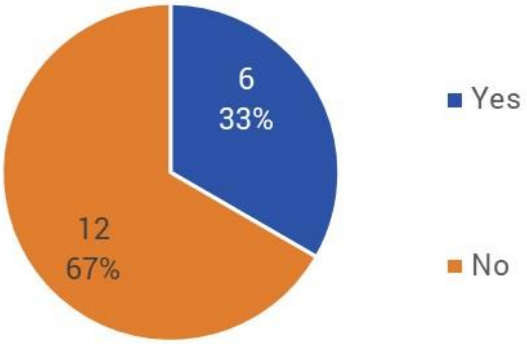

Figure 6.7. Responses from 18 Parties that have taken measures to implement 'Education and Information' provisions as to whether they have developed training programmes and materials in cooperation with other Parties and/or the Agreement Secretariat.

Of the 18 Parties that have taken measures to implement 'Education and Information' provisions, six Parties (11% of RP, 8% of CP) reported that they have developed training programmes and materials in cooperation with other Parties and/or the Agreement Secretariat (Figure 6.7, Table 37 in Annex). Five of these six Parties rated the effectiveness of this measure as 'Moderate' or 'Moderate – Other'. Italy provided an example of a collaboration with Spain and Greece to raise awareness on the illegal killing of birds. Ukraine produced an informative poster on the Lesser white-fronted goose (*Anser erythropus*) with support from the AEWA Secretariat, and two AEWA guidelines (i.e. development of ecotourism at wetlands and waterbird monitoring protocol) were translated into Ukrainian with EU support. While not providing examples of cooperation with other Parties or the Secretariat, Ethiopia and Côte d'Ivoire reported that training was developed in collaboration with other groups, such as a local BirdLife partner and stakeholders managing waterbird sites, respectively. Of the 12 Parties who did not develop materials in cooperation, the most commonly-cited reason (25% of RP, n = 12) was that training programmes were already developed internally, including as part of a country's nature training in general (Table 6.6).

Table 6.6. Further details provided by Parties as to why they have not developed training programmes and materials in cooperation with other Parties and/or the AEWA Secretariat were summarised into 6 categories.

Reason provided	Party	% of RP (n = 12)
Training programmes were developed internally and/or as part of broader nature training in the country	Belgium, Benin, Eswatini	25%
Lack of financial and/or human capacity	Estonia, Slovenia	17%
No training from AEWA	Guinea-Bissau	8%
Training programmes and materials will be developed in the near future	Slovakia	8%
Language barrier	Belgium	8%
No reason provided	Algeria, Finland, Kenya, Switzerland, United Kingdom	42%

Q59c. AEWA-related information and training resources have been exchanged with other Parties and/or shared with the Agreement Secretariat (This question only refers to respondents that selected 'Yes' for Q59).

Of the 18 Parties that have taken measures to implement 'Education and Information' provisions, four Parties (United Kingdom, Ukraine, Romania, Ethiopia; 8% of RP, 5% of CP) reported exchanging AEWA-related information and training resources with other Parties and/or sharing these with the Secretariat (Figure 6.8, Table 38 in Annex). Of the four Parties that rated the effectiveness of these measures, Ethiopia and Romania rated them as 'Moderate', Ukraine as 'Moderate – Other', and United Kingdom as 'Other'. Of the 13 Parties that have not exchanged resources with other Parties or the Secretariat, nine Parties provided explanations, the most commonly-cited of which (as given by South Africa, Belgium, and Slovakia) was that they did not have any information or training resources to exchange (Table 6.7).

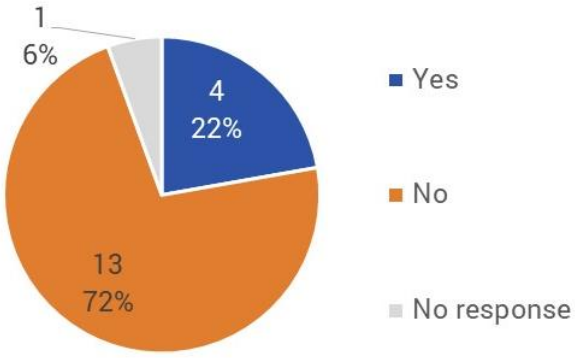

Figure 6.8 Responses from 18 Parties that have taken measures to implement 'Education and Information' provisions as to whether they have exchanged AEWA-related information and training resources with other Parties and/or shared these with the Secretariat.

Table 6.7. Responses from Parties as to why they have not exchanged information and training resources with other Parties and/or the Secretariat were summarised into 6 categories.

Reason provided	Party	% of RP (n = 13)
No dedicated AEWA resources to exchange	Belgium, Slovakia, South Africa	23%
Lack of resources (e.g. financial, human capacity)	Estonia, Slovenia	15%
Planned for the future	Eswatini, Kenya	15%
Difficult to explain	Guinea-Bissau	8%
Exchanged information related to topics included in AEWA	Italy	8%
No reason provided	Algeria, Benin, Finland, Switzerland	31%

Q59d. Specific public awareness campaigns for the conservation of populations listed in Table 1 have been conducted (This question only refers to respondents that selected 'Yes' for Q59).

Of the 18 Parties that have taken measures to implement 'Education and Information' provisions, 15 Parties (28% of RP, 20% of CP) have conducted specific public awareness campaigns for the conservation of populations listed in Table 1 of the Agreement (Figure 6.9), and also rated the effectiveness of these measures (Figure 6.10; Table 39 in Annex). Slovakia noted the benefits of linking celebrations to the timing of migratory species' return to their country or region (e.g. "Welcoming Cranes" event), and South Africa recommended that a southern hemisphere celebration should be established to link the timing to the return of migratory birds. Additionally, Belgium reported that sharing information and materials on the internet helped to promote public interest. Eswatini and Switzerland, the two Parties who reported that they did not conduct specific public awareness campaigns, indicated

that they conducted public awareness activities at a general level. For all cases where Parties selected 'Other', no further details were provided on effectiveness.

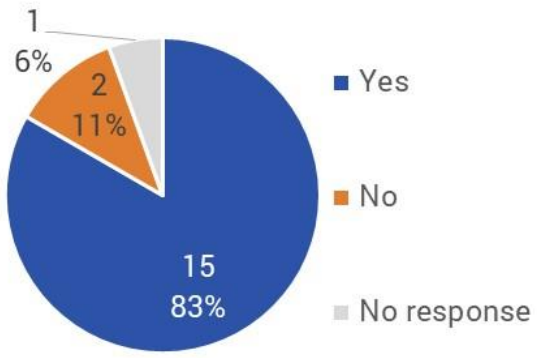

Figure 6.9. Responses from 18 Parties that have taken measures to implement 'Education and Information' provisions as to whether they have conducted specific public awareness campaigns for the conservation of populations listed in Table 1 of the Agreement.

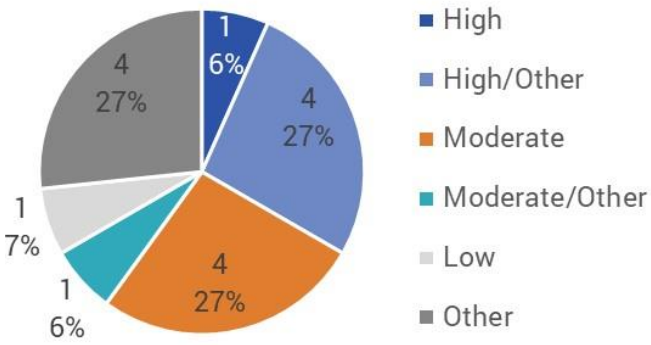

Figure 6.10. Responses from 15 Parties rating the effectiveness of specific public awareness campaigns for the conservation of populations listed in Table 1 of the Agreement.

Q60. Have World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) activities been carried out in your country during this reporting cycle? (Resolution 5.5)

Forty-one Parties (77% of RP, 55% of CP) reported conducting activities to celebrate World Migratory Bird Day during the last triennium (Figure 6.11, Table 40 in Annex). Of these 41 Parties, 22 Parties (54% of RP, n = 41) mentioned that they collaborated with partners such as NGOs and protected areas/reserves to hold WMBD activities, with Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Morocco, Norway, Senegal, Slovakia, and Sweden specifically mentioning BirdLife International chapters and/or partners in this context. In addition, six Parties (South Africa, Romania, Côte d'Ivoire, Burundi, Sudan, and Algeria) reported that WMBD celebrations included the specific involvement of schools and/or universities. Of the eight Parties that did not carry out activities for WMBD, the most commonly-reported reason was lack of resources (Hungary, Luxembourg, and Uganda). Czech Republic and Denmark both celebrated birds through separate annual events rather than as part of World Migratory Bird Day. For example, since 1992, Dawn Chorus Day has been celebrated in the Czech Republic on the first Sunday of May and activities such as birdwatching, lectures, ringing demonstrations are held at almost 100 locations. Additionally, BirdLife Denmark hosts an annual "Fuglenes Dag" ("Bird Day") in mid-May, during which ornithologists staff public tours and bird observation towers. Spain reported that there was no relevant activity on this topic, and four Parties (Bulgaria, Georgia, Mali, and Mauritius) did not respond to this question.

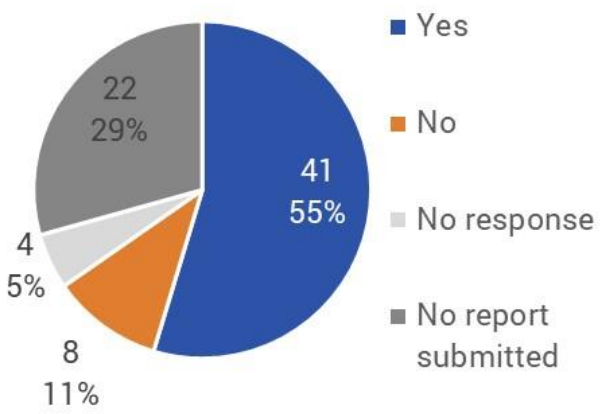

Figure 6.11. Responses from Parties as to whether World Migratory Bird Day activities were carried out in their country during the last triennium.

Q61. 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.

Nine Parties (17% of RP, 12% of CP) reported that they had provided funding and other support for the implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy (Figure 6.12; Table 41 in Annex). In the previous

AEWA National Report, 2012-2014, seven Parties reported that they had provided funding and other support, indicating continuing progress is being made towards Target 4.1 (Figure 6.12).

Of the 42 Parties that reported not having provided funding or other support, 23 Parties (55%) gave lack of financial resources as the reason, while five Parties (12%) mentioned a more general lack of resources/capacity. Israel noted that funding was needed for the conservation of species listed in the Israeli Red Data Book. The Czech Republic noted that the Communication Strategy has already been prepared. The reason given by the Netherlands was that both government and non-government organisations are conducting activities that are in line with the AEWA Communication Strategy. The remaining nine Parties (21%) did not provide a reason (Table 6.8).

Strategic Plan Target: 4.1 Support for the implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy is secured.

Indicator: 100% funding and other support, as appropriate (e.g. expertise, network, skills and resources), is secured for the Communication Strategy implementation.

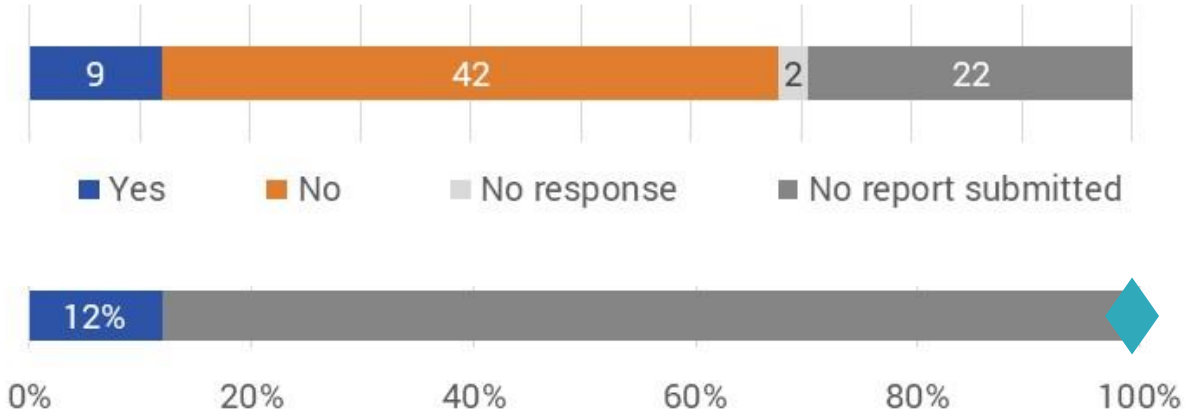

Figure 6.12. Responses of Parties as to a) whether funding and/or other support has been provided towards the implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy and b) percentage of CPs that provided funding and other support (measure of progress towards the Strategic Plan Target 4.1; indicator represented by a diamond).

Table 6.8. Responses provided by Parties as to why funding and/or other support has not been provided towards the implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy.

Reason provided	Party	% of RP
Lack of financial resources	Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burundi, Croatia, Eswatini, Israel, Kenya, Lebanon, Mali, Morocco, Slovakia, Sweden	55
Lack of resources/capacity	Denmark, Egypt, Libya, Slovenia, Uganda	12
Communication Strategy is in preparation	Czech Republic	2
Present focus is on the implementation of the National Nature Network	Netherlands	2
No direct application for this	Norway	2
Not considered a priority	Spain	2
No response or response unclear	Benin, Cyprus, Finland, FYR Macedonia, Georgia, Portugal, South Africa, Sudan, United Kingdom	21

Q61.1. Has this funding or support been on the national or international level? (This question only refers to respondents that selected 'Yes' for Q61.)

Of the nine Parties (17% of RP, 12% of CP) that responded 'Yes' to Q61, five Parties (56%), Estonia, Germany, Luxembourg, Tunisia and Ukraine reported funding or support at both the national and

international level. Three Parties (33%), Algeria, Hungary and Senegal, reported funding or support at National level, and Switzerland (11%) reported funding or support at the international level only.

Q61.2. Has your country provided any funding or support towards the implementation of priority communication activities listed in the AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017 (Resolution 5.5)? (This question only refers to respondents that selected 'Yes' for Q61.)

Of the nine Parties that responded 'Yes' to Q61, Switzerland was the only Party to indicate the priority activities that support of funding had been provided in accordance with Target 4.1. Switzerland supported the African Initiative through supporting regional Training of Trainers (ToT) workshop for CEPA and national CEPA training. Of the nine Parties, seven (78%) reported that they had not provided any funding or support towards the implementation of priority communication activities listed in the AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017. The main reason provided was lack of resources/capacity, as reported by Estonia, Hungary and Ukraine (33%), with Germany noting that other areas of AEWA support had a higher priority. Two Parties - Luxembourg and Tunisia - did not specify a reason for not providing further support and Senegal did not respond to this question.

Q62. 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?

Eleven Parties (21% of RP, 15% of CP) reported that they have considered and are interested in hosting a Regional AEWA Exchange Centre (Figure 6.13; Table 42 in Annex). This is double the number of Contracting Parties than in the previous AEWA National Report, 2012-2014. The 11 Parties belong to two AEWA regions, Africa and Europe, therefore an additional Party in Asia is required for the Target 4.2 indicator to be met (i.e., Regional Centres for the exchange of information on AEWA being established in all regions). Two Parties (4% of RP, 3% of CP) responded 'Yes, considered, but not interested', with Estonia stating this was due to limited resources and the United Kingdom did not provide any further details. Four Parties (8% of RP, 5% of CP) are currently considering a Regional AEWA Exchange Centre, with Benin, Romania and Slovakia reporting that they require funding, while Guinea-Bissau provided no further information. Thirty-five Parties (66% of RP, 47% of CP) reported that they had not yet considered hosting a Regional AEWA Exchange Centre (Figure 6.13; Table 42 in Annex).

Strategic Plan Target 4.2: The AEWA Communication Strategy is implemented

Indicator: Regional Centres for the exchange of information on AEWA have been established in all regions.

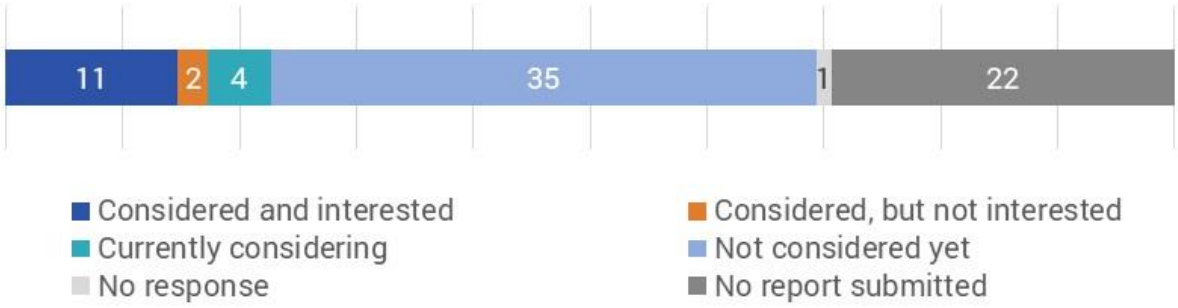

Figure 6.13. Responses of Parties as to whether they have considered/shown interest in hosting a Regional AEWA Exchange Centre.

Q63. 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?

Four Parties (8% of RP, 5% of CP) reported that training for CEPA (Communication, Education and Public Awareness), conducted by staff trained in the framework of the AEWA Training of Trainers programme, had either taken place (Ethiopia) or was being planned in their country (Eswatini, Guinea-Bissau, and Kenya) (Figure 6.4; Table 43 in Annex). Target 4.2 of the AEWA Communication Strategy aims for follow-up trainings for CEPA at the national level to be conducted in at least three AEWA regions. As there has only been follow-up training in the African region, the indicator has not yet been reached and more work is needed to reach Target 4.2.

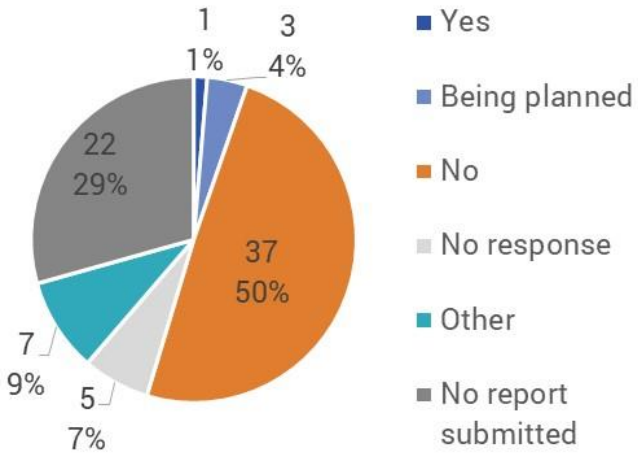

Figure 6.14. Party responses as to whether staff who were trained as part of a Training of Trainers workshop conducted national CEPA training in the past triennium.

VII. Implementation

In relation to Implementation, AEWA Parties were asked eight questions to assess their progress on implementing AEWA. One question helped assess progress towards the AEWA Strategic Plan. The indictor for this strategic target had not been met and further progress is required to ensure AEWA national coordination mechanisms are established and operational.

Q64. Has your country approached non-contracting party Range States to encourage them to accede to the Agreement? (Resolution 3.10)

Only four Parties (8% of RP; 5% of CP) reported that they had approached non-contracting Parties to encourage them to accede to the Agreement (Figure 7.1; Table 44 in Annex), with a further two Parties (Republic of Estonia and Latvia) reporting formally that they had not approached non-contracting Parties but commenting that informal individual discussions had occurred. Non-contracting Parties that were approached are detailed in Table 7.1. Moldova did not provide a response to this question.

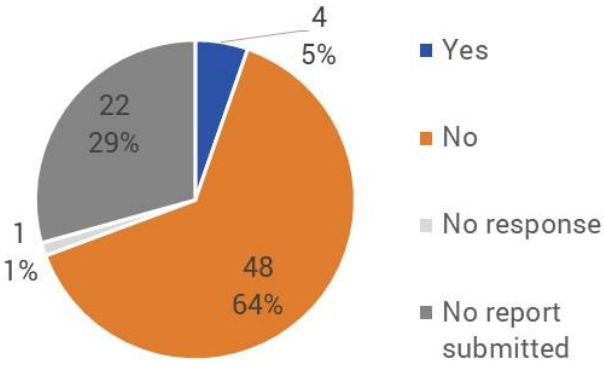

Figure 7.1. Party reponses as to whether or not they had approached non-contracting Parties to encourage them to ratify the Agreement

Of the 48 Parties that had not approached non-contracting Range States, 26 provided reasons, of which the main ones were: lack of opportunity or lack of a formal strategy in place for such discussions (12 Parties; 23% of RP) and lack of capacity and resources (eight Parties; 15% of RP). Five countries (9% of RP) cited the fact that most of their neighbouring countries are already party to AEWA as an impediment to approaching non-contracting Parties, while FYR Macedonia noted a focus on implementation. Morocco highlighted that, having only recently ratified the agreement, they do not yet sit on the governing bodies such as the Standing Committee. Mali suggested that non-contracting Parties should be invited by AEWA as observers to gain insights from a MOP. South Africa referred to its successful engagement with Botswana in the previous reporting period and although it had not approached non-contracting Parties within the current reporting period, expressed an intention to continue making contact with neighbouring countries to encourage them to ratify the Agreement.

Table 7.1. Non-contracting Parties approached by Parties to encourage accession to the Agreement

Party	Non-contracting Party approached
Estonia	Not specified
France	Mozambique, Poland
Germany	Austria
Hungary	Russian Federation
Latvia	Russian Federation
Switzerland	Cameroon

Q65. 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)

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, were reportedly supported or developed by twenty Parties (38% of RP; 27% of CP) (Figure 7.2; Table 44 in Annex). However, Switzerland provided details on projects from the previous reporting period, while Romania's response on the details suggested that they had not in fact provided support to international co-operation projects. Taking these details into account leaves 18 Parties (34% of RP; 24% of CP) having supported or developed international co-operation projects for the implementation of the Agreement, which are detailed in Table 45 in the Annex. Parties overall did not specify which of the IITs were fulfilled by each of the projects, with the exception of France who identified that the SPOVAN project met priorities 15 (survey work in poorly-known areas,), 16 (International Waterbird Census and special gap-filling survey) and 24 (improving survey and monitoring capacity for migratory waterbirds).

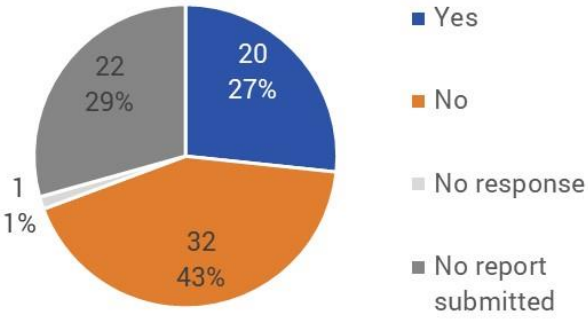

Figure 7.2. Party reponses as to whether or not they had supported/developed international co-operation projects for the implementation of the Agreement, according to the priorities outlined in the AEWA International Implementation Tasks (IIT) for the current triennium.

Lack of capacity and human and financial resources were the most commonly cited reasons among those Parties who had not developed or supported international co-operation projects (13 Parties: 25% of RP); a similar number did not provide any reasons. Three Parties (Latvia, Croatia and Czech Republic) stated that other priorities were focused on, while Ghana noted a lack of opportunity and the Republic of Estonia did not identify any outstanding project ideas to develop. Eswatini noted that plans to implement projects were in place. Sweden highlighted that although they did not specifically support or develop international co-operation projects for the implementation of the Agreement, the majority of conservation actions regarding waterbirds are already carried out within the framework of EU directives and guidelines, and that they are Party to other Conventions such as the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area (HELCOM) and the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OPSAR) which already carry out international projects with areas of overlap, such as monitoring of seabirds.

Q66. 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)?

Twenty-nine Parties (55% of RP, 39% of CP) reported having a fully operational mechanism in place, with an additional seven Parties (13% of RP, 9% of CP) reporting that a mechanism was in place but not yet operational (Figure 7.3; Table 46 in Annex). The indicator for Target 5.7 was for at least 50% of the Contracting Parties to have AEWA national coordination mechanisms established and operational on regular basis. In the previous AEWA National Report, 2012-2014, twenty-six Parties had a fully operational mechanism in place with an additional three Parties reporting a mechanism was in place

but not yet operational. This indicates that while Target 5.7 has not yet been met, continuing progress has been made.

Strategic Plan Target 5.7: Appropriate national coordination mechanism for implementation of AEWA linking to national coordination mechanisms for other biodiversity MEAs are established.

Indicator: In at least 50% of the Contracting Parties, AEWA national coordination mechanisms have been established and are operational on regular basis.

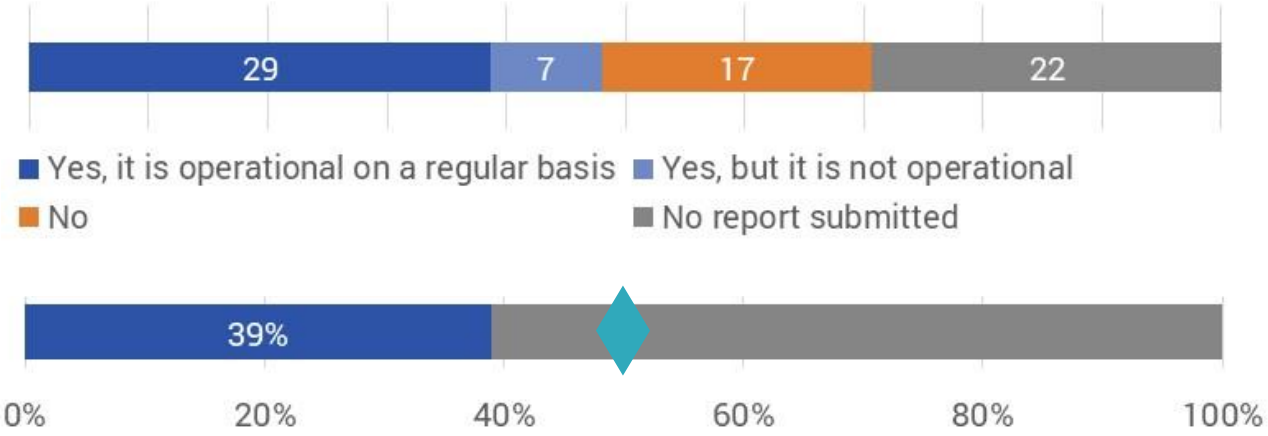

Figure 7.3. a) Party responses as to whether or not they have a national coordination mechanism in place for implementation of AEWA and b) percentage of CPs that had a national coordination mechanism in place (measure of progress towards the Strategic Plan Target 5.7; indicator represented by a diamond).

Examples of coordination mechanisms include:

- National coordinating bodies, which facilitate the synergistic implementation of AEWA and other MEAs in each country.
- Integrated organisations and/or units, which bring together AEWA focal points with other MEA focal points, facilitating on-going coordination through close proximity (in many cases, in the same office) and continuous communication.
- Regular dialogue/consultation between national focal points for MEAs facilitates coordination and collaboration.

Seventeen Parties (32% of RP, 23% of CP) reported no national coordination mechanism for AEWA. Reasons for the lack of an operational national coordination mechanism for AEWA implementation include, eleven Parties (21% of RP), reporting that alternative coordination systems, often linked to other MEAs, were in place. This included Mali, which did not provide a response to the question but provided further information in the comments section. Two Parties, Bulgaria and France, reported lacking capacity and human resources while Egypt reported a national coordination mechanism was being considered. Two Parties, Cyprus and Georgia, did not provide any further information, while FYR Macedonia did not provide a clear response.

Q67. 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)

Twenty-six countries (49% of RP; 35% of CP) reported having concluded, or considered concluding, twinning schemes between sites with other countries (Figure 7.4; Table 44 in Annex), with Mali not formally responding to the question but providing details of plans for a twinning scheme. The schemes are detailed in Table 47 in the Annex, with the exception of Romania who did not provide further details. Fifteen countries (28% of RP; 20% of CP) described projects that were currently operational, including five referring to twinning schemes strictly speaking and the remainder comprising transboundary Ramsar sites or cooperation projects. A further nine countries (17% of RP; 12% of CP) reported on plans or discussions around twinning schemes or transboundary projects, while Romania did not provide any scheme details. However, despite having formally responded that their countries had concluded or considered concluding twinning schemes, the United Kingdom acknowledged that although a previous scheme had existed, none were currently operational, and Sweden reported that no twinning schemes were planned but that discussions regarding joint monitoring schemes had taken place.

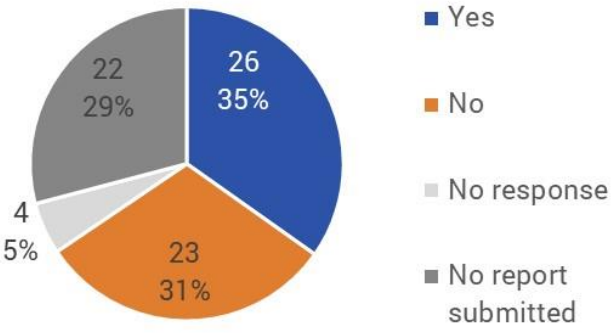

Figure 7.4. Party reponses as to whether or not they had concluded, or considered concluding, twinning schemes between sites with other countries, the sites of which share common migratory waterbirds or conservation issues.

Among the countries that had reported not having concluded or considered concluding twinning schemes, Morocco commented that it would consider a twinning programme in future, and Ethiopia reported that some wetland sites will be covered under a transboundary agreement between Ethiopia and its borders with South Sudan and Sudan. Denmark reasoned that support for wetland management and conservation had been provided directly or indirectly to initiatives in partner countries through foreign aid, while Estonia highlighted other good cross-border cooperation with Baltic Sea countries, for example coordinating waterbird inventories, and with Russia, a non-contracting Party. Of the remaining countries, five (9% of RP; 7% of CP) cited lack of capacity and resources as a reason for not having concluded or considered concluding twinning schemes. Italy reported that twinning schemes were not among national priorities, Syria reported that no plans were in place due to the current political situation, while South Africa expressed a need to more fully understand the concept of twinning.

Q68. 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?

The vast majority of responding Parties reported that the officers in their country's government responsible for AEWA implementation were co-ordinated and engaged with national processes to implement and assess delivery of the CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 including the Aichi targets (47 Parties: 89% of RP, 63% of CP; Figure 7.5; Table 44 in Annex). Two further Parties which provided no formal response to the question -Moldova and Mali -gave details of co-ordination and engagement, bringing the total to 49 Parties (92% of RP; 65% of CP). Additionally, although responding formally that

their officers responsible for AEWA implementation were not co-ordinated and engaged with national processes to implement and assess delivery of the CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020, Denmark stated that close collaboration existed between the officers tasked with the implementation of the different agreements.

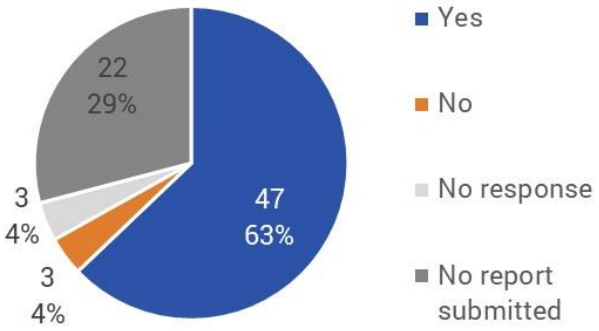

Figure 7.5. Party reponses as to whether or not the officers in their government responsible for AEWA implementation were co-ordinated and engaged with national processes to implement and assess delivery of the CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 including the Aichi targets.

Among the 49 Parties acknowledging co-ordination and engagement, this took the following forms: regular coordination meetings, discussions and committees (15 Parties; 28% of RP), the officers responsible for the implementation of AEWA and those responsible for the implementation of CBD being based in the same unit or department (11 Parties; 21% of RP), or the officers responsible for implementing AEWA being directly involved in implementing the CBD Strategic Plan or in elaborating the NBSAP in line with the CBD Strategic Plan (13 Parties; 26% of CP).

The three remaining Parties which either did not formally respond (Georgia) or reported that no co-ordination or engagement existed (Portugal and Cyprus), did not provide any reasons.

Q69. Are the AEWA priorities incorporated into your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) and other strategic planning processes? (Resolution 6.3)

Overall, 44 Parties (83% of RP; 59% of CP) reported having incorporated AEWA priorities into either their NBSAP (17 Parties; 32% of RP; 23% of CP), other strategic planning processes (five Parties; 9% of RP; 7% of CP) or both (22 Parties; 42% of RP; 29% of CP) (Figure 7.6; Table 44 in Annex). Six Parties (11% of RP; 8% of CP) did not respond to the question. Of the 17 Parties that only reported having incorporated AEWA priorities into their NBSAP, eight confirmed that they had not incorporated them into other strategic planning processes (15% of RP; 11% of CP), while the remaining 9 (17% of RP; 12% of CP) did not answer regarding that aspect. FYR Macedonia reported that it had not incorporated AEWA priorities into either its NBSAP or other strategic processes, commenting that the impediment was a lack of consultation or involvement of the AEWA focal point in the preparation of national strategic plans. Bulgaria and Niger responded that they had not incorporated AEWA Strategies into their NBSAPs, Niger stating that this was in the process of being done in their NBSAP and Bulgaria reporting that a new NBSAP was expected to be developed in 2019; neither provided a response on other strategic planning processes.

69.1 NBSAP

The majority of Parties (39 Parties; 74% of RP; 52% of CP) reported having incorporated AEWA strategies into their NBSAP (Figure 7.6). Regarding the eight Parties that had not incorporated AEWA priorities into their NBSAP, FYR Macedonia was the only Party that confirmed not having incorporated AEWA priorities into other strategic planning processes instead, with Bulgaria and Niger not responding in that regard (as detailed above). Slovenia reported that an NBSAP had not yet been adopted, while Latvia mentioned that their Environment Policy Concept 2014-2020 included general actions on habitats and species protections. The Netherlands commented that AEWA priorities were incorporated into the realisation of their National Nature Network and Denmark reported that they were integrated into their national Agreement on Nature, setting the country's nature policy priorities. Israel did not give any further details.

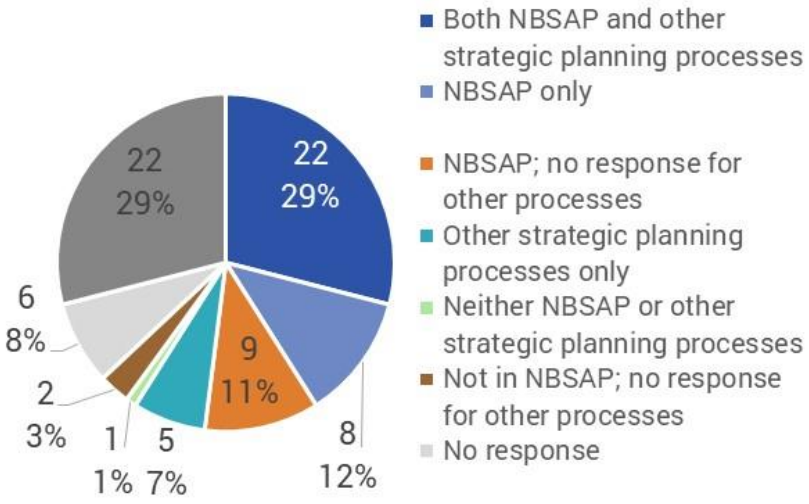

Figure 7.6. Party reponses as to whether or not the AEWA priorities were incorporated into their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) and other strategic planning processes (Resolution 6.3)

69.2 Other strategic planning processes

Twenty-seven Parties (51% of RP; 36% of CP) reported having incorporated AEWA priorities into other strategic planning processes (Figure 7.6). These other strategic planning processes are detailed in Table 7.2. Of the 27 Parties, only five (9% or RP; 7% of CP) had not also integrated them into their NBSAP, while among the Parties that had not incorporated AEWA priorities into other strategic planning processes or did not respond to this sub-question, only Niger, Bulgaria and FYR Macedonia confirmed not having incorporated them in the NBSAP instead (as detailed above).

Of the Parties that reported that they had not integrated AEWA priorities into other strategic planning processes, Czech Republic, Croatia and Djibouti stated that no other strategic planning processes were in place, while Albania reported that a lack of available expertise was the main limitation; the remaining countries did not provide any reasons.

Table 7.2. Other strategic planning processes incorporating AEWA priorities, as reported by Parties; countries which had not also incorporated AEWA priorities in their NBSAP are in bold

Party	**Other strategic planning processes incorporating AEWA priorities**
Algeria	National Strategy for Ecosystem Management of Wetlands
Belgium	Agreements with other administrations and organisations such as agriculture, water management, traffic, economy, land management, in the wider frame of the realisation of the Natura2000 goals from the SPA's of the EU Birds Directive.
Benin	No details
Denmark	**Agreement on nature (Aftale om Naturpakke), setting the priorities in Danish nature policy**
Egypt	The Nature Conservation Sector Strategic Plan 2020; Egypt Sustainable Development Strategy 2030 (Egypt vision 2030).
Ethiopia	Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority Strategic plan
Finland	Action plan for protection of threatened species; Ramsar Action Plan; Strategy for game species and wetlands
France	Strategy for the Creation of Protected Areas (SCAP); Strategy for the Creation of Protected Marine Areas (SCAMP); TVB (Trame Verte et Bleue)
Germany	Strategy for Insect Protection (in development)
Ghana	No details
Hungary	National Nature Conservation Master Plan (Annex of the National Environmental Programme)
Israel	**No details**
Kenya	Wildlife-related strategies and other sectoral strategies that the AEWA Focal Point may be involved in or have direct or indirect implications to waterbirds
Latvia	**National Programme on Biological Diversity (2000)**
Mauritius	EIA process looking at impacts on biodiversity which include waterbirds
Morocco	National Strategy for Protected Areas; National Strategy for Wetlands
Norway	Cross sectoral plans, e.g. on invasive alien species
Romania	No details

Party	Other strategic planning processes incorporating AEWA priorities
Slovakia	Programme of wetland management in Slovakia for 2015-2021 and Action Plan for wetlands for 2015-2018; (Updated) Nature and Landscape Protection Policy; Priority Action Framework for financing Natura 2000 in the Slovak Republic for EU programming period 2014-2020
Slovenia	**Natura 2000 management planning**
South Africa	Biodiversity Management Plan for Species (under National Biodiversity Act)
Sudan	Sudan strategic planning 2017-2022, including Plan for Environment and Plan for local and remote areas development
Swaziland	Conservation strategic plans
Sweden	EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020
Switzerland	National priority species for conservation
The Netherlands	**National Nature Network which includes almost all Natura 2000 sites, including nearly all sites of international importance for AEWA-listed species**
Uganda	Protected Areas Plans; national plans for different ecosystems

Q70. 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)

Twenty-two Parties (42% of RP; 29% of CP) reported having promoted the relevance of AEWA implementation in the context of SDG-delivery to their government's development agency or other appropriate governmental body (Figure 7.7; Table 44 in Annex).

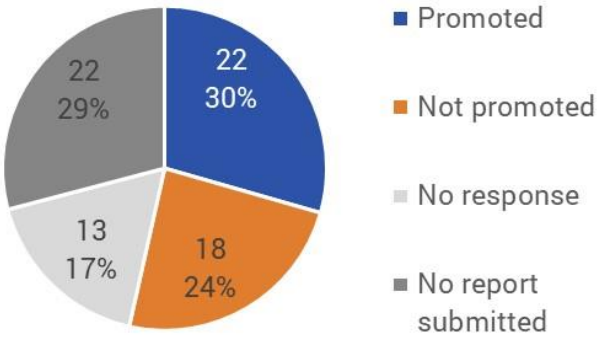

Figure 7.7. Party reponses as to whether or not they have promoted the relevance of AEWA implementation to their government's development agency or other governmental body.

Ways in which the relevance of AEWA implementation was promoted to appropriate governmental bodies in the context of SDG delivery are summarised in Table 7.3, with the most common means being collaboration between governmental bodies and/or with other organisations in various contexts. Israel also hosted the AEWA Technical Committee in 2016. Five Parties did not provide any details as to how they promoted the relevance of AEWA implementation in the context of SDG-delivery to appropriate governmental bodies.

Table 7.3. Ways in which the relevance of AEWA implementation was promoted to appropriate governmental bodies in the context of SDG delivery, as reported by Parties

Ways in which the relevance of AEWA implementation was promoted	Reporting Party
Collaboration between governmental bodies and/or with other organisations: overall collaboration and consultation	Benin, Denmark, Eswatini, South Africa, Sudan
Collaboration between governmental bodies and/or with other organisations: collaboration on specific projects	Germany
Collaboration between governmental bodies and/or with other organisations: involvement of AEWA officers in national strategy planning processes	Egypt, Uganda
Ensuring that AEWA is promoted during national strategy planning	Croatia, Kenya
Alignment of wildlife and development national strategies	Ethiopia
Outlining the relevance of AEWA activities to SDG-delivery in relevant reports	Algeria, France
Outlining the relevance of AEWA activities to SDG-delivery at the project-planning stage	Hungary
Promotion of AEWA implementation as part of wider awareness-raising about biodiversity issues	Finland, Latvia

Of the countries that reported not having promoted the relevance of AEWA implementation in the context of SDG-delivery, Norway and Slovenia stated that their country's approach to SDG implementation was too general to include AEWA considerations, while Italy noted that SDGs were already covered by national legislation and the Netherlands commented that this was not an issue.

Switzerland and Czech Republic indicated that promoting the relevance of AEWA implementation was not considered a priority, FYR Macedonia reported a lack of political will and Albania noted that lack of expertise was the main limitation.

Although reporting that they had not promoted the relevance of AEWA implementation in the context of SDG delivery, Lebanon outlined steps that had been taken in this direction in the form of a collaboration with the United Nations Development Program, Slovakia suggested that AEWA priorities could be integrated into the next national strategy planning agenda, and Niger identified the relevant organisation for collaboration as being the National Environmental Council for Sustainable Development (CNEDD). While they did not take steps to promote it, Guinea-Bissau and Burundi recognised the value of integrating AEWA and SDG implementation in future.

Five countries did not provide any reasons as to why the relevance of AEWA implementation in the context of SDG-delivery was not promoted to appropriate governmental bodies.

Q71. 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?

Overall, 37 Parties (70% of RP; 49% of CP) provided relevant suggestions or comments, while FYR Macedonia expressed the need to implement AEWA within their country before suggestions could be made. The comments or suggestions of the responding Parties can be summarised as follows:

- **Coordination between focal points of different MEAs at a national level**

This was the most commonly suggested means for promoting further links between different MEAs, with sixteen Parties (30% of RP; 21% of CP) having proposed or commented on increasing coordination at a national level. Six of these (11% of RP; 8% of CP) reported positive experience in this regard, through focal points working for the same Ministry or Department (Lebanon; Senegal), being in charge of several MEAs at a time (Czech Republic; Kenya), cooperating across different Ministries (Algeria; Tunisia), and/or being part of national working groups (Czech Republic). Tunisia also clarified that the implementation of various MEAs was integrated into the national strategy, ensuring alignment at the national level. Additional ways in which coordination at a national level could be achieved centred around establishing effective coordination and communication platforms (Albania, Egypt, Morocco, Syria), for example by creating a national steering committee (Burundi, Ethiopia, Ghana, Niger, Uganda), or creating joint initiatives for cross-cutting subjects with a subject lead (France).

- **Coordination between MEAs at an international level**

Fourteen Parties (26% of RP; 19% of CP) proposed or commented on improving coordination between MEAs at an international level. Identifying linkages and synergies between MEAs for cooperation and joint implementation was the most common suggestion (Egypt, Latvia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa). Working Groups and joint meetings were suggested, and partnerships such as IPBES, the CBD's Biodiversity Liaison Group, and the CBD's informal advisory group on synergies among biodiversity-related conventions, were highlighted as existing platforms for advising on priorities and more efficient implementation across MEAs. Germany proposed that the Executive Secretaries of the biodiversity MEAs reflect on ways to liaise more with MEAs not under the UN Environment umbrella. Moldova and Slovenia suggested that MEAs work towards common strategic planning, while Finland stressed the importance for all MEAs to be involved in the planning process of the post-2020 CBD strategy. Slovenia also proposed increasing collaboration between expert and technical bodies between MEAs and the exchange of all results, including interim results.

- **Improvement of the reporting process across MEAs**

Seven Parties (13% of RP; 9% of CP) suggested improvements to the reporting process, principally harmonising and streamlining the reporting obligations to reduce the work load. Standardisation was proposed, either by the creation and use of standardised indicators to show how well goals are being reached (Belgium), or by shifting from qualitative to properly formulated quantitative questions, making results easier to evaluate (Sweden).

In addition to the above suggestions, three countries suggested greater capacity building at the national (Swaziland and Libya) and international level (Mali). Ukraine proposed having more information and documentation in other languages, and the United Kingdom highlighted a need for their country to establish a better dialogue with Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies. Spain also suggested having common financial instruments, while Sudan suggested training at the international level.

Q72. Has your country donated funds to the AEWA Small Grants Fund over the past triennium? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 5, Target 5.4)

A single country, Switzerland, reported donating funds to the AEWA Small Grants Fund over the past triennium (Figure 7.8; Table 46 in Annex), in the form of funding and support towards regional and

> Strategic Plan Target 5.4: The Small Grants Fund (SFG) is activated
>
> Indicator: At least 100,000 EUR annually is disbursed to developing countries for implementation of AEWA.

national Training of Trainers workshops for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA), through Switzerland's support to the African Initiative. Although not donating funds directly to the Small Grants Fund, Germany highlighted an annual voluntary contribution of 25,600 EUR to AEWA, and stated that any unspent money granted as part of support to AEWA MoP 6 in 2015 could be used for the Small Grants Fund, contingent on German approval of a request by the AEWA Secretariat.

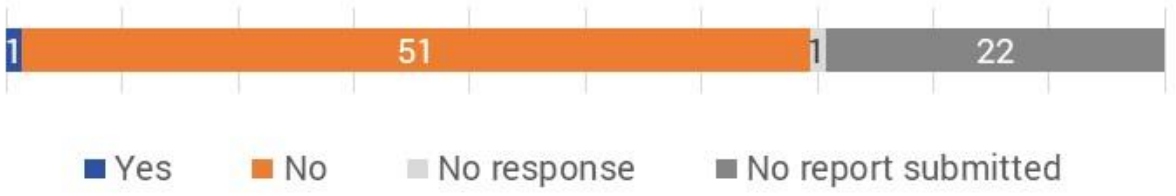

Figure 7.8. Party responses as to whether or not they had donated funds to the AEWA Small Grants Fund over the past triennium.

Of the Parties who reported not having donated funds to the Small Grants Fund (96% of RP; 68% of CP), the primary reason given was a lack of funds and resources (34 Parties: 64% of RP). Libya reported a lack of contributions due to political instability, while Norway reported having focused contributions on other AEWA activities. Ten Parties did not provide a reason for lack of donations to the Small Grants Fund. Côte d'Ivoire did not provide a response to this question.

Q73. Has your country donated other funding or provided in-kind support to activities coordinated by the Secretariat?

Eighteen Parties (34% of RP, 24% of CP) reported donating other funding or in-kind support to activities coordinated by the AEWA Secretariat (Figure 7.9; Table 46 in Annex). Nine Parties (50%) reported contributions were made in the form of hosting or supporting meetings and/or workshops, while five Parties reported offering voluntary contributions to AEWA projects. In the previous AEWA National Report, 2012-2014, 11 Parties reported donating other funding or in-kind support to activities coordinated by the AEWA Secretariat.. While Sweden reported no to the question, they did note contributing 25,000 Euros to the European Goose Management Platform.

Of the 33 Parties (62% of RP, 44% of CP) that have not provided any kind of support (Figure 7.9; Table 46 in Annex), the prevailing reason was a lack of funding and resources (25 out of 33 Parties: 76%). Seven Parties did not provide any further information or the answer was unclear. Estonia and Georgia

did not provide a response to the question, with Estonia providing an additional comment that its budget was restricted

Figure 7.9. Party responses as to whether or not they have donated other funding or provided in-kind support to activities coordinated by the Secretariat over the past triennium.

Q74. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 6.21 on Resource mobilisation for the implementation of AEWA.

Parties were asked to provide details on the implementation of Resolution 6.21 on Resource mobilisation for the implementation of AEWA, which are considered together in the section below, covering the following questions:

- *Did your county'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? (Q74.1)*
- *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? (Q74.3)*
- *Does your country's government participate in any South-South, North-South or triangular cooperation to enhance financial and technical support for the successful implementaiton of AEWA activities (Q74.4)*
- *Does your country's government use innovative financing mechanism for implementing the AEWA Strategic Plan such as a (national) Migratory Waterbirds fund? (Q74.5)*
- *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? (Q74.6)*

Mobilisation of resources for the implementation of AEWA at the national level

Twenty-seven Parties (51% of RP; 36% of CP) reported that they had provided financial and/or in-kind resources to support national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of this Agreement in the last triennium (Q74.1; Figure 7.10, Table 48 in Annex). These are summarised in Table 49 in the Annex. Although formally reporting not having provided resources to support national activities, Norway commented that they did provide support to the Lesser White-fronted Goose projects and the European Goose Management Platform (EGMP), while Morocco noted that they contributed by making their scientific data, such as census information, available to international bodies. Sweden remarked that some activities had taken place, though not specifically with the intention to achieve the Agreement objectives.

Four Parties (8% of RP; 5% of CP) also reported having innovative financial mechanisms in place for implementing the AEWA Strategic Plan (Q74.5; Figure 7.10; Table 48 in Annex): Algeria and Tunisia did not provide any further details; South Africa commented that species conservation issues are considered in the planning domain, while Uganda expanded that a Biodiversity Fund has been set up

in partnership with the Civil Society to finance wildlife projects, in addition to governmental diversification of revenue sources for wildlife conservation activities, such as investing in ecotourism and real estate. Slovakia anticipated proposals for innovative financing mechanisms in their new nature conservation policy and strategy for the implementation of CMS and its instruments.

Over a third of reporting Parties (19 Parties: 36% of RP; 25% of CP) reported that implementation of AEWA in their country benefitted from synergies between biodiversity-related conventions at a national level through information sharing and sharing of financial, although Hungary commented that, while a GEF-funded project had taken place in the past, but none were currently in place (Q74.6; Figure 7.10; Table 48 in Annex). Eight Parties (15% of RP; 11% of CP) provided information on synergies and coordination on a broad scale, while six Parties (11% of RP; 8% of CP) detailed specific projects, the implementation of which included aspects of benefit to AEWA implementation; further details of the broad-scale synergies and specific projects can be found in Table 53 in the Annex.

Limited financial resources and human capacity were cited as the main limitation for not having provided financial and/or in-kind resources to support national activities intended to achieve the objectives of this agreement or for not using innovative financing mechanisms for implementing the AEWA Strategic Plan (5 Parties in each case: 9% of RP; 7% of CP). Further details as to why innovative financing mechanisms were not in place are summarised in Table 52 in the Annex. Regarding the absence of synergies between biodiversity-related conventions benefitting AEWA implementation (Q74.6), Morocco identified that this was due to lack of funding applications, but noted that internationally-funded projects had indirectly benefitted migratory bird habitats. Croatia indicated that it was no longer eligible for GEF funding, while Burundi stated that they were hopeful of future funding under the GEF-7 STAR as the national focal point for GEF has been made aware of AEWA.

Mobilisation of resources for the implementation of AEWA at the international level

Only four Parties (8% of RP; 5% of CP) reported having provided support to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to meet their obligations under AEWA (Q74.3; Figure 7.10; Table 48 in Annex); details of this support are provided in Table 50 in the Annex. Just over a quarter of reporting Parties (14 Parties: 26% of RP; 19% of CP) reported that their government had participated in South-South, North-South or triangular cooperation to enhance financial and technical support for the successful implementation of AEWA activities (Q74.4; Figure 7.10; Table 48 in Annex). The various cooperation schemes are outlined in Table 51 in the Annex, with the exception of Eswatini, Romania and Senegal who did not provide any further details.

Lack of capacity or financial and human resources was provided as the most common reason for not providing support to developing countries (18 Parties; 34% of RP; 24% of CP) or participating in South-South, North-South or triangular cooperation (7 Parties: 13% of RP; 9% of CP), while Czech Republic stated that these areas were not among national priorities for development cooperation. Morocco commented that it did participate in South-South cooperation that was not specific to AEWA but did, however, take part in African regional meetings on AEWA implementation.

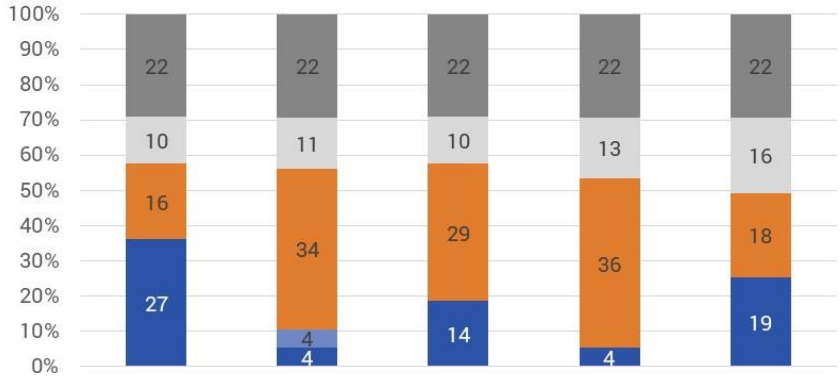

Figure 7.10. Party reponses on the implementation of Resolution 6.21 on Resource moblisation for the implentation of AEWA.as to whether or not, in the last triennium, they had: provided financial or in-kind resources to support national activities (Q74.1); provided funding to support developing countries/ countries with economies in transition (Q74.3); participated in any South-South, North-South or triangular cooperation to enhance financial/technical (Q74.4); used innovative financing mechanisms (Q74.5); or identified synergies between biodiversity-related conventions at a national level, benefitting the implementation, through information sharing and sharing of financial resources (Q74.6)

Q74.2. 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)?

Eleven Parties (21% of RP; 15% of CP) reported having unpaid dues to the AEWA Trust Fund, although Uganda seems to have misunderstood the question, as they then commented that none were outstanding (Figure 7.11; Table 48 in Annex). The amounts and anticipated actions to resolve these dues are outlined in Table 7.4.

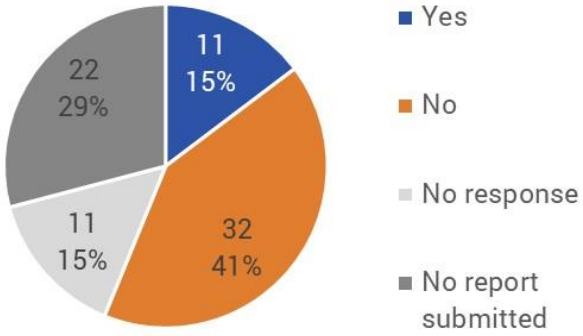

Figure 7.11. Party reponses as to whether or not they had unpaid dues to the AEWA Trust Fund

Table 7.4. Outstanding annual contributions to the AEWA Trust Fund and anticipated actions

Party	Annual contributions due	Anticipated actions
Algeria	1 year (2017)	In progress
Benin	6 years (2013-2018)	Unknown; ongoing negotiations with the relevant government structure to bring country up to date
Burundi	Over 3 years	In negotiation with the Ministry
Eswatini	3 years	Working towards payment in the next few weeks
FYR Macedonia	8 years	Aim for payment this year
Niger	EUR 20 703,75	Payment plan
Portugal	No details	No details
Senegal	No details	In progress with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to meet these commitments
Sudan	EUR 200	Payment in 2018
Syria	No details	Payment once the situation is improved and sanctions are lifted on Syrian contribution and financial transactions

VIII. Climate Change

Q75. 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

Nineteen Parties (36% of RP; 25% of CP) reported undertaking research into the impact of climate change on waterbirds, with a further thirteen Parties (24% of RP; 17% of CP) citing plans to undertake research (Figure 8.1, Table 54 in Annex). All Parties undertaking or planning research provided references to projects or studies, except for Romania, Sudan and Tunisia who provided no references, and Burundi, Kenya and Uganda who cited the lack of funding and resources. Nineteen Parties (36% of RP; 25% of CP) reported no relevant activities had been undertaken or planned, citing lack of resources, both funding- and capacity-related (eight Parties); no research having occurred thus far (five Parties), and the research not being present on the agenda (one Party). Two countries, Georgia and Mali, did not answer the question.

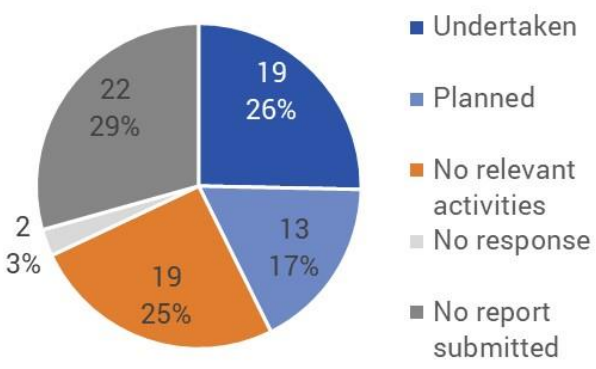

Figure 8.1. Party responses to whether research and studies regarding the impact of climate change on waterbirds had been undertaken.

b. Assessment of the potential vulnerability to climate change of key habitats used by waterbird species (including those outside protected area networks)

Sixteen Parties (30% of RP; 21% of CP) reported that that their countries had undertaken assessments of the potential vulnerability to climate change of key habitats to waterbird species (Figure 8.2, Table 54 in Annex). A smaller proportion of Parties reported planning such assessments (13 Parties: 24% of RP; 17% of CP) (Figure 8.2). Of the 29 Parties reporting to have undertaken or planned assessments, all provided references to their assessments except for Guinea-Bissau and Tunisia who provided no references, and Burundi, Kenya and Uganda who cited the lack of funding or resources. Twenty-one Parties (40% of RP; 28% of CP) reported no relevant activities, citing multiple reasons which include the lack of financial and human resources (six Parties); existing research and projects not having particular emphasis on the topic (four Parties), and low vulnerability of birds to climate change within their country (three Parties). Algeria added that a national climate plan is in progress, which will include wetland habitats. Three Parties; Bulgaria, Georgia and Mali (6% of RP; 4% of CP) submitted no response to the question.

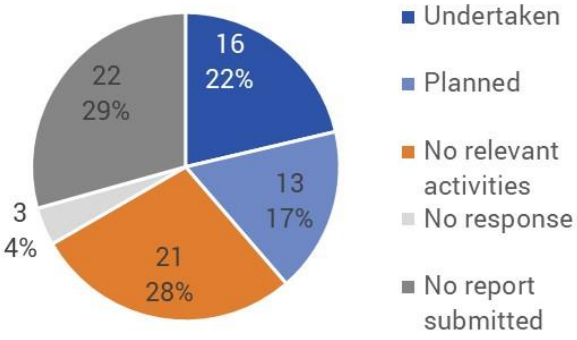

Figure 8.2. Party responses to whether an assessment of the potential vulnerability of key waterbird species habitats to climate change had been undertaken.

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

Twelve Parties (23% of RP; 16% of CP) reported that their countries had undertaken assessments of the potential vulnerability of waterbird species to climate change, with a marginally higher proportion of Parties reporting to have planned an assessment (13: 24% of RP; 17% of CP) (Figure 8.3, Table 54 in Annex). Of the 25 Parties either having undertaken or planned an assessment, Kenya alone did not submit a reference, Burundi and Uganda cited a lack of funds and resources, and Niger cited the lack of available information. Twenty-four Parties (45% of RP, 32% of CP) reported no relevant activities, citing a lack of capacity or funding (eight Parties); this assessment being low priority, or not on the agenda (five Parties), and that assessments are planned but not yet being undertaken (one Party). Four Parties (Georgia, Mali, Portugal and Spain; 7% of RP, 5% of CP) submitted no response to the question.

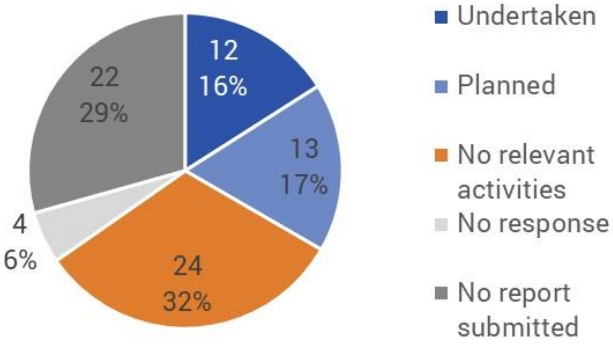

Figure 8.3. Party responses to whether an assessment of the potential vulnerability of waterbird species to climate change had been undertaken.

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

Ten Parties (19% of RP; 13% of CP) reported undertaking a review of national conservation policies relevant to waterbirds and climate change (Figure 8.4, Table 54 in Annex), and 17 Parties (32% of RP; 23% of CP) reported that their countries were currently planning a review. Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Portugal, Romania and South Africa provided no references to their undertaken or planned reviews. Twenty-one Parties (40% of RP; 28% of CP) reported no activities relevant to the review, attributing this to a lack of financial and human resources (six Parties); to a lack of studies (two Parties) and a lack of relevance, in part due to waterbirds using habitats with low climate vulnerability (three Parties). Five Parties (Côte d'Ivoire, Georgia, Mali, Niger and Spain: 9% of RP; 7% of CP) gave no response regarding the undertaking or planning of a review (Figure 8.4), nonetheless, Mali provided further details, commenting that three of the 19 objectives of their National Strategy are relevant to bird species, their habitats and climate change.

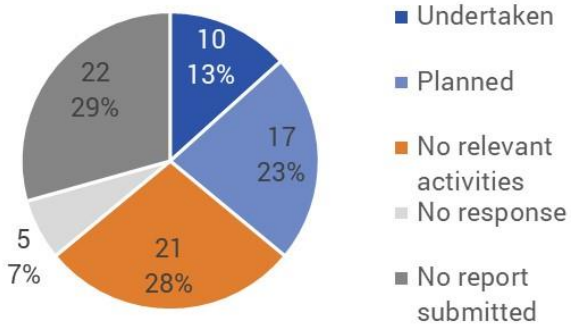

Figure 8.4. Party responses regarding the undertaking of a review of national conservation policies relevant to waterbirds and climate change.

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)

Three Parties (6% of RP; 4% of CP) reported undertaking a National Action Plan to help waterbirds adapt to climate change – this could be a separate process, or form part of a larger national framework for biodiversity adaptations to climate change (Figure 8.5, Table 54 in Annex). Ten Parties (19% of RP; 13% of CP) reported to have planned a National Action Plan. Of the 13 Parties reporting the implementation or planning of a National Action Plan, all Parties, excepting Kenya, Niger and Senegal, provided relevant references or further details. Thirty-five Parties (66% of RP; 47% of CP) reported no activities relevant to a National Action Plan, primarily citing a lack of funding and capacity. Five Parties, Côte d'Ivoire, Georgia, Mali, South Africa and Spain (9% of RP; 7% of CP) did not provide responses regarding their countries' implementation of National Action Plans. Mali did however provide further comments, detailing their national strategy, projects run by NGOs, and relevant national legislation.

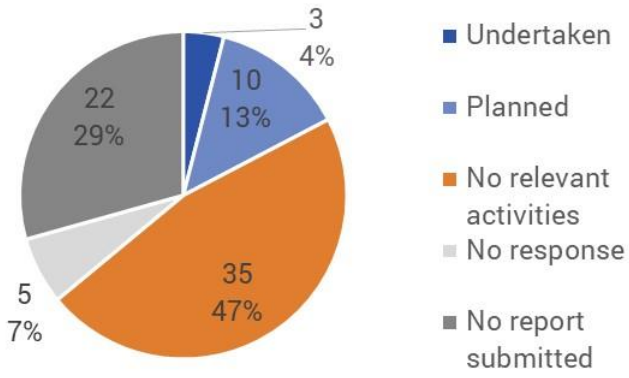

Figure 8.5. Party responses regarding the undertaking of a review of national conservation policies relevant to waterbirds and climate change.

f. Other undertaken or planned relevant activities

Of the 53 reporting Parties, only five Parties (9% of RP; 7% of CP) reported having undertaken or planned other relevant activities (Figure 8.6). Only the United Kingdom provided a reference to these, the other four Parties having responded positively without giving further details. The majority of Parties reported no other relevant activities (40: 75% of RP; 53% of CP), and eight Parties (15% of RP; 11% of CP) did not provide a response.

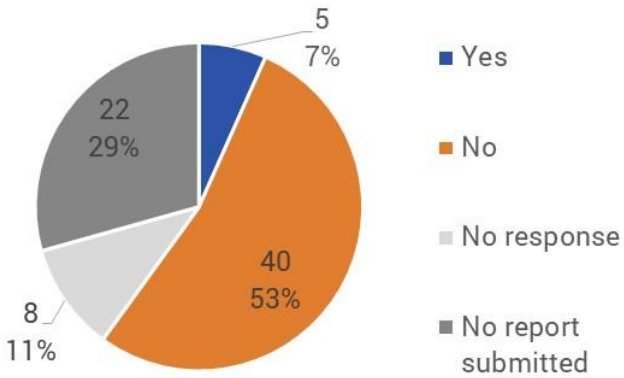

Figure 8.6. Party responses regarding the undertaking of any other relevant activities in their

IX. Avian Influenza

Q77. 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?

Challenges identified in responding to the spread of HPAI

Twenty-four Parties (45% of RP; 32% of CP) reported on the challenges in responding nationally to the spread of the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in the last triennium (Table 9.1). The most commonly cited challenge was a lack of financial and technical capacity (13 Parties), followed by the inadequacy of monitoring and reporting systems (10 Parties). An additional 19 Parties (36% of RP; 25% of CP) reported that there had been no recent challenges, of which seven noted that no cases of HPAI had been detected in their country over the last triennium (Table 55 in Annex). Syria provided details of the challenges, but reported that there were no records of HPAI occurrence, and seven Parties reported occurrence of the pathogen, but did not indicate any specific challenges. Portugal did not respond to the question, and Georgia did not submit relevant responses.

Table 9.1. Challenges faced in responding to the spread of HPAI in the last triennium, and the number of Parties reporting each challenge, in descending order.

Challenges	No. Parties	Parties
Lack of financial/technical capacity	13	Burundi, Egypt, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Ghana, Italy, Kenya, Libya, Mali, Niger, Sudan, Sweden, Uganda
Inadequate systems in place for monitoring and reporting	10	Albania, Belgium, Burundi, Egypt, Italy, Kenya, Netherlands, Sweden, Tunisia, Uganda
Lack of human/expertise resources (including insufficient coordination/cooperation amongst stakeholders)	7	Egypt, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Ghana, Slovenia, Sweden, Tunisia, Uganda
Difficulty in raising public awareness	4	Cyprus, Estonia, Ghana, Libya
Limited information/scientific knowledge of the virus (e.g. ecological impact, links to migratory birds)	4	Ghana, France, Netherlands, Slovakia
Inadequate preparedness and response capacity, especially in remote areas	2	Syria, Uganda
Difficulty in comparing monitoring results amongst Parties (i.e. non-standard methods)	1	France
Capacity of veterinary services (laboratories, vaccinations	1	Sudan
Compensation and rehabilitation of those in the poultry sector	1	Sudan
Retaining institutional knowledge/expertise (i.e. with staff turnover)	1	United Kingdom

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

Forty-four Parties (83% of RP; 59% of CP) responded to the question relating to the need for further guidance on HPAI, with 20 Parties responding that no further guidance or information was needed. Of the 23 Parties responding that further information was required, the following three distinct themes were identified:

1. **The need for awareness and capacity building:** Ten Parties indicated that awareness raising and capacity building in relation to HPAI was needed within their countries. Slovakia and Ukraine suggested that translating existing guidance and information into the languages relevant to AEWA regions and of the countries at high risk of HPAI outbreaks would be beneficial. Six Parties suggested increasing awareness amongst researchers who work with birds, ornithologists and public institutions as well as amongst the public, and Libya cited the need for efficient delivery and circulation of educational material. Burundi, Mali and Uganda suggested efforts to build capacity and increase resource availability at all levels within institutions which have mandates on migratory bird species.

2. **An increase in exchange of information:** Fourteen Parties referred to the need for enhanced coordination amongst Parties and for a marked increase in data sharing, particularly of scientific information regarding HPAI. Multiple Parties highlighted the need for readily available and up-to-date information (e.g. on outbreaks). Suggestions included the provision of alerts, bulletins or online updates (six Parties) and the sharing of data at regional levels, (thus expanding established sharing networks in Europe outwards) (two Parties). Algeria mentioned needing more coordination with AEWA regarding the prevention of HPAI, and Eswatini and the Czech Republic requested more scientific information on management of the pathogen and disaster prediction. Three Parties mentioned the need for protocols on handling birds and minimising contamination risk between migratory species, poultry and humans. Studies to understand the role of migratory birds in spreading HPAI were suggested by three Parties, as well as epidemiological studies and further appropriate analyses needed on live birds and migration routes to provide scientifically robust information (three Parties). Morocco suggested publishing an official list of all countries affected by HPAI, and providing current information on risk of a pandemic at the global scale.

3. **Improvement of the monitoring and management of HPAI:** Twelve Parties specified the need to strengthen prevention, monitoring and management of the pathogen within their countries and across sectors. It was suggested that monitoring protocols be standardised at national and possibly international levels to facilitate comparison and analysis (three Parties). Furthermore, the need for a standard data collection system, and a database for outbreaks was highlighted by Libya and Morocco. Two Parties mentioned the need for establishing preventative monitoring systems, and two more Parties suggested permanent monitoring of wet zones and areas with high avifaunal concentrations. A need for training (one Party), universal guidelines (one Party) and the need for guidance on management of domesticated and wild bird populations (one Party) were also highlighted. Uganda suggested the implementation of a sector-wide approach to epidemic management.

X. Use of AEWA Conservation Guidelines

Throughout the AEWA National Report, Parties were asked to report on whether or not they had used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines. These questions are taken together in this section, with the overall usage of AEWA Guidelines summarised below. The 13 AEWA Guideline, together with the corresponding question number, are as follows:

- *AEWA Guidelines on National Legislation for the Protection of Species of Migratory Waterbirds and their Habitats (Q8)*
- *AEWA Guidelines for the preparation of National Single Species Action Plans for migratory waterbird (Q11)*
- *AEWA Guidelines on identifying and tackling emergency situations for migratory waterbirds (Q14).*
- *AEWA Guidelines on the translocation of waterbirds for conservation purposes (Q18)*
- *AEWA Guidelines on avoidance of introductions of non-native waterbird species (Q24)*
- *AEWA Guidelines on the preparation of site inventories for migratory waterbirds used (Q26)*
- *AEWA Guidelines on the management of key sites for migratory waterbirds (Q31)*
- *AEWA Guidelines on sustainable harvest of migratory birds (Q37)*
- *AEWA Guidelines on how to avoid, minimize or mitigate impact of infrastructural developments and related disturbance affecting waterbirds (Q41)*
- *AEWA Guidelines on how to avoid or mitigate impact of electricity power grids on migratory birds in the African-• Eurasian region (Q43)*
- *AEWA Guidelines - Renewable Energy Technologies and Migratory Species: Guidelines for Sustainable Deployment (Q45)*
- *AEWA Guidelines for a waterbird monitoring protocol (Q51)*
- *AEWA Guidelines on measures needed to help waterbirds to adapt to climate change (Q76)*

The number of reporting Parties using each of the Guidelines ranged from four (Q18; *Guidelines on translocations*: 8% of RP; 5% of CP) to 29 (Q51; *Guidelines on monitoring*: 55% of RP, 39% of CP) (Figure 10.1; Table 56 in Annex).

Aside from the *AEWA Guidelines for a waterbird monitoring protocol,* which 55% of Parties (29 RP) reported using, the remaining guidelines were used by less than half of reporting Parties. In the majority of cases, reporting Parties that did not use AEWA Guidelines stated that alternative guidelines, such as those drafted by NGOs (e.g. Birdlife International), MEAs (Ramsar and CITES) or by the EU had been implemented instead (7-64% of Parties depending on the Guideline). It was noted that these guidelines often tend to overlap with AEWA Guidelines. In many instances, AEWA Guidelines were developed after national guidelines had already been established and implemented (Table 10.1). For the *Guidelines on the management of key sites*, *sustainable harvest* and the *avoidance or mitigation of impacts of infrastructural development*, the majority of reporting Parties used other guidelines (61%, 56% and 64%, respectively), noting, as above, the use of national legislation or well-established procedures in place of the AEWA Guidelines (Table 10.1). Translocations were not required or applicable for 32 reporting Parties, hence the low usage of these Guidelines (8%), and over half of the responding Parties stated that they had national guidelines in place which preceded the *Guideline on the preparation of site inventories for migratory waterbirds*, where a network of sites with national and

international importance had been identified. Further details as to why Parties reported that AEWA guidelines were 'Not applicable' are presented in Table 57 in the Annex.

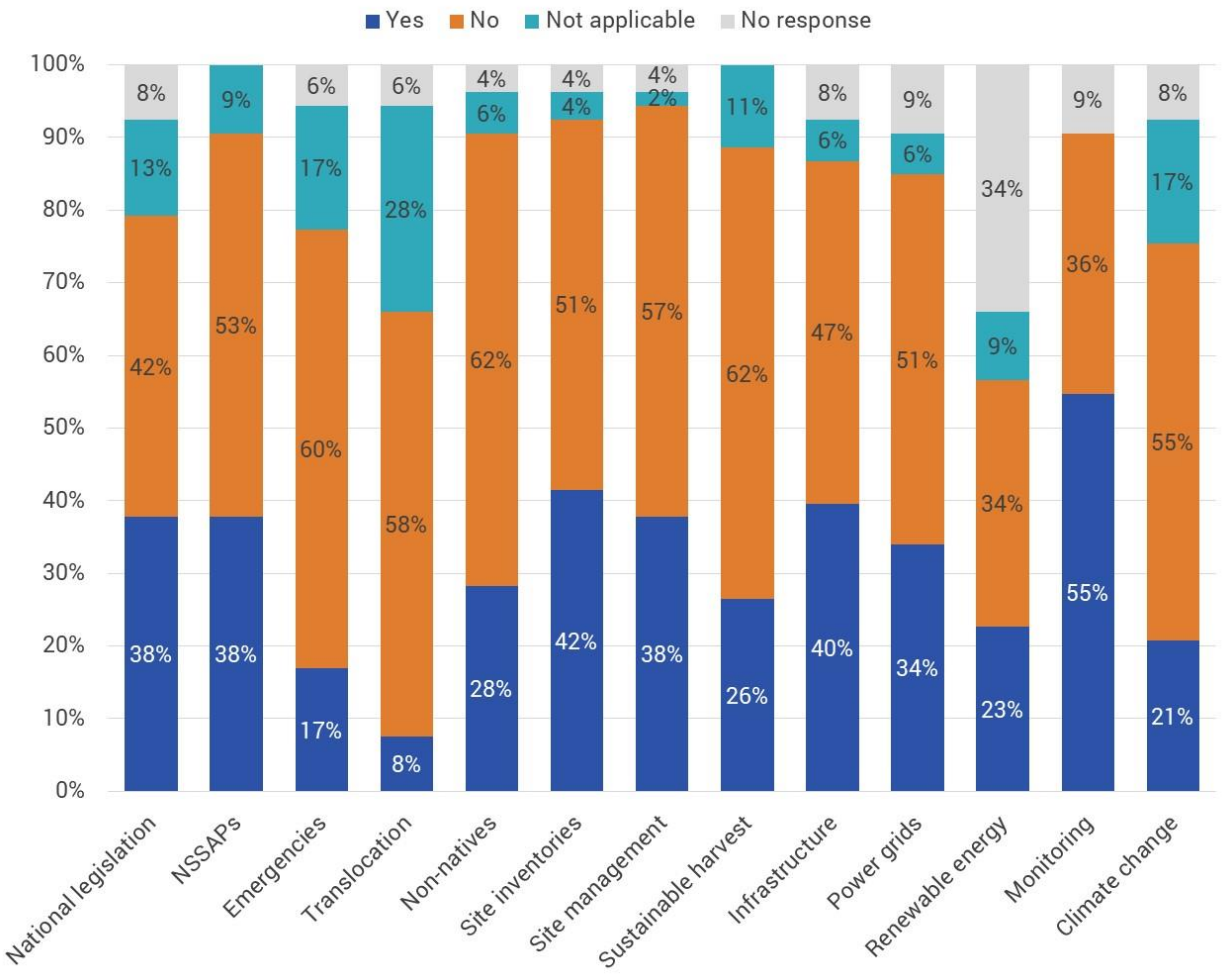

Figure 10.1 The proportion of 53 reporting Parties using AEWA Guidelines for various situations. Twenty-two Contracting Parties did not submit a report and therefore are not represented within this figure.

Table 10.1 Party responses regarding reasons for not using the thirteen AEWA Guidelines (Parties which selected 'No' or 'Not applicable' in relation to the use of the Guidelines) with number of Parties and percentage of responding Parties shown in brackets. Table 56 in Annex provides country-level breakdowns of responses to questions related to Guidelines.

Reason Provided	National legislation	NSSAPs	Identifying and tackling emergency situations	Translocation for conservation purposes	Avoidance of introductions of non-native waterbird species	Preparation of site inventories	Management of key sites	Sustainable harvest	Impact of infrastructural development	Impact of electricity power grids	Sustainable deployment of renewable energy	Monitoring protocol	Climate change
Other guidelines used	10 (34%)	11 (33%)	11 (27%)	3 (7%)	11 (31%)	9 (31%)	19 (61%)	22 (56%)	18 (64%)	12 (40%)	6 (26%)	5 (26%)	4 (11%)
Procedures precede AEWA Guidelines	11 (38%)	8 (24%)	2 (5%)	1 (2%)	6 (17%)	15 (52%)	1 (3%)	1 (3%)	1 (4%)	1 (3%)	-	5 (26%)	0
In development / consideration	2 (7%)	6 (18%)	-	3 (7%)	1 (3%)	-	-	4 (10%)	3 (11%)	5 (17%)	3 (13%)	1 (5%)	4 (11%)
Not a priority	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (3%)	2 (6%)	-	-	-	-	-
Lack of capacity	2 (7%)	2 (6%)	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	-	-	1 (3%)	1 (3%)	0	1 (3%)	1 (4%)	1 (5%)	6 (16%)
Not aware of Guidelines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (4%)	-	-
Not required / applicable	-	-	19 (46%)	32 (70%)	13 (36%)	2 (7%)	1 (3%)	5 (13%)	2 (8%)	3 (10%)	-	3 (16%)	9 (24%)
No reason provided	4 (14%)	6 (18%)	8 (20%)	6 (13%)	5 (14%)	3 (10%)	8 (26%)	4 (10%)	4 (14%)	8 (27%)	12 (52%)	4 (21%)	15 (39%)
Total no. of Parties % of Reporting Parties reporting 'No' or Not applicable' per question	29 (55%)	33 (62%)	41 (77%)	46 (87%)	36 (70%)	29 (55%)	31 (59%)	39 (74%)	28 (53%)	30 (57%)	23 (43%)	19 (36%)	38 (72%)

XI. Conclusions

The goal of AEWA is to '*maintain or to restore migratory waterbird species and their populations at a favourable status throughout their flyways.'* The first AEWA Strategic Plan, which runs from 2009-2018 provides a framework for the implementation of the Agreement by Contracting Parties. The Strategic Plan includes targets relating to favourable conservation status, sustainable use, increased knowledge, improved communication and improved cooperation. National Reports provide a means of verifying progress towards some of these targets, and Party responses indicate that notable progress is being made on AEWA implementation. With the time-frame covered by the Strategic Plan coming to an end, these conclusions are timely in terms of helping to structure and frame the targets and ambitions for the implementation of AEWA going forwards into the next strategic plan.

Table 11.1 provides an overview of progress towards the relevant Strategic Plan indicators that can be assessed from National Reports. Further details on the targets that have been met over the period 2009-2017 are provided below, highlighting the areas where targets for the next Strategic plan should build on these achievements or where Parties may wish to be more ambitious. It also highlights areas where further work is needed, and where the targets are not on course to be met. This provides an opportunity to reflect on the reasons as to why these targets have not been achieved and how Parties could be better supported to effectively implement the Agreement.

In general, targets relating to research and monitoring (3.3) and awareness raising (4.2) have been met, and exceeded over the past Triennium. While noting an overall increase in National Report submissions, positive responses for all of the 10 targets that are classified as 'progress made', in the triennium 2015-2017 increased compared to the previous triennium. Further focus is needed in particular on legal protection for Column A species, as there were low numbers of species where it would be confirmed that full protection was in place, though missing data and non-submittal of reports made evaluating progress towards this target challenging. Additionally, support to ensure that Parties can develop and implement SSAPs, and funding to implement the Communication Strategy are key areas of work to prioritise moving forwards.

Table 11.1. Progress against relevant targets of the AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2018, over the Triennium 2015-2017.

Target	Progress
1.1 Full legal protection	
1.2 Comprehensive and coherent flyway network of protected and managed sites	
1.3 Environmental Impact Assessment & Strategic Environmental Assessments are used	
1.4 Single Species Action Plans (SSAPs)	
1.5 National Action Plans for non-native species	
2.1 Lead shot	
2.2 Collection of harvest data	
2.3 Eliminate illegal take	
2.4 Develop and promote best practice codes and standards	
3.2: Capacity of national monitoring systems	
3.3 Research programmes established	
3.5: Sharing data	
4.1 Communication Strategy support is secured	
4.2 Communication Strategy is implemented	
4.3 Awareness raising	
5.5 Submission of National Reports	
5.7 Coordination with other biodiversity MEAS	

1. Targets that have been achieved

As with the previous Triennium, Target 3.3 relating to research programmes and Target 4.3 relating to awareness have been achieved, and continuing positive progress is being made in these areas.

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.

Indicator: Ten new AEWA-linked research programmes are established.

In the past three years, research programmes were undertaken by 36 Parties (95% of RP; 52% of CP) – therefore surpassing the indicator Target 3.3 and showing continued progress in this area.

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

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

Twenty-four Parties (45% of RP; 32% of CP) developed and implemented awareness programmes in the Triennium 2015-2017, thereby exceeding the indicator for Target 4.3. This represents an increase of four Parties compared to the previous triennium, demonstrating continued progress in this area.

2. Targets for which progress has been made, but further work is still required

Eleven of the Strategic Plan targets have had progress made, but further work is still required. These are discussed below.

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.

Indicator: All CPs have in place and maintain comprehensive national networks of sustainably-managed, protected, and other managed areas, that form a coherent flyway site network, which aims to be resilient to the effects of climate change.

Forty-nine Parties (92% of RP; 65% of CP) have fully or partially identified networks of sites. This does not meet the indicator of all contracting Parties doing so, but represents a 32% increase in the number of Parties responding positively to this question, up from 37 Parties 2012-2014. All nationally important sites were reported as protected, but further information is needed from non-reporting Parties to fully understand the extent of protection. Coverage of protection for internationally important sites was less than for national sites (87% of 1464), but the proportion of protected sites reported increased compared to the previous Triennium (81% of 1356 sites). There were no management plans in place for almost all national sites (97%) and nearly half of the international sites (44%); even fewer incorporated ecological resilience.

Regarding climate change resilience, 27 Parties reported that no climate change assessments had been done for single sites or national protected area networks (51% RP, 36% CP).

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

Indicator: All CPs use EIA/SEA to reduce the impact on waterbirds

Forty-six Parties have legislation providing for the use of EIA/SEAs in place and being implemented (87% of RP; 61% of CP), with 41 Parties (77% of RP; 55% of CP) reporting that SEA/EIAs were used for all relevant projects during the triennium (Section 5.2). Responses for the current triennium

represented a 28% increase in the number of Parties responding positively compared to the previous triennium, indicating notable progress towards Target 1.3 has been made, despite it not being fully met.

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 ensure their control or eradication.

Forty-three Parties (81% of RP; 57% of CP) have legislation in place, and another five have legislation in place that is not being enforced properly. This represents an increase of 30% of Parties responding positively to this question compared to the last triennium (from 33 to 43 Parties). Thirty four Parties (64% of RP; 45% of CP) reported legislative requirements on zoos and private collections to avoid accidental escape of captive non-natives that may be detrimental to migratory waterbirds. Ten Parties (17% of RP; 13% of CP) reported that a National Action Plan for Invasive Species is in place, and progress on eradication programmes for non-native waterbirds was only reported for four (eleven Parties). This suggests that further work is needed to completely fulfil the target, and to ensure that invasive, non-natives are controlled or eradicated.

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)

Forty-three percent of Parties reported that lead shot has been fully or partially phased out in their country (32 Parties, 60% RP). While the target has not been met, responses to this question compared to the last Triennium shows an increase in Parties phasing out lead shot both fully and partially (from 17 and five Parties, respectively) therefore indicating a positive movement towards the target.

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

Systems for the collection of harvest data are in place within 34 Parties (64% of RP; 45% of CP) therefore surpassing the 25% indicator. However, as with previous national reports, it was unclear whether the international coordination aspect of this target was met. Future iterations of the National Reporting format could be amended to contain a more explicit reference to the international aspect of this target, in order to better measure progress towards this target.

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

Indicator: All CPs have pertinent legislation in place which is being fully enforced

Thirty-two Parties (60% of RP; 34% of CP) reported the prohibition of all modes of taking listed in Question 4. This represents an increase of 33% of Parties prohibiting all methods, from 24 Parties in the previous triennium, however, with one Party reporting that no modes of taking are prohibited, and 16 Parties reporting that some modes of taking remain legal, including, in some cases, use of poison bait and non-selective methods, more work needs to be done to ensure all CPs have adequate measures in place, and are implementing them.

Measures to reduce/eliminate illegal taking of waterbirds are in place within 52 Parties (98% of RP; 69% of CP), with 80% reporting that measures are highly or moderately effective.

Target 2.4: Best practice codes and standards, such as bird identification, are developed and prompted, in order to achieve proper enforcement of legally binding provisions

Indicator: 50% of CPs are effectively enforcing legally binding best practice standards

Twenty-six Parties (49% of RP; 35% of CP) reported that legally binding best practice codes and standards for hunting are in place in their countries. As the indicator requires at least 50% of CPs to legally enforce standards, progress has been made towards achieving Target 2.4 but more needs to be done. Thirty-four Parties (64% of RP; 45% of CP) reported that these codes and standards are considered a priority, indicating that there is support for this area of work going forwards.

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

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

Forty-four Parties (83% of RP, 59% of CP) reported that waterbird monitoring schemes for AEWA species are in place in their country. However, only seven Parties (13% of RP; 7% of CP) confirmed full year-round coverage of all three monitoring periods (breeding, passage/migration and non-breeding/wintering), indicating that Target 3.2 has not been fully met.

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 per triennium.

With 41 Parties (77% of RP; 55% of CP) supplying a list of research and publications (Section VI), good progress has been made towards this target. However, more information from non-reporting Parties would be required to assess how many of the other CPs have published web-based lists of research.

Target 5.5: The rate of submission of National Reports is increased

Indicator: All Contracting Parties regularly provide complete national reports

Fifty-three Parties submitted National Reports in time for inclusion in this analysis (July 2018), with one further report received from Zimbabwe by the time of submission of this report (1 October 2018). These 54 Parties represent 72% of Contracting Parties, the highest submission rate for any AEWA reporting cycle.

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

Indicator: In at least 50% of the Contracting Parties AEWA national coordination mechanisms have been established and are operational on a regular basis.

National coordination mechanisms for implementing AEWA are in place and operational in 29 Parties (55% of RP; 39% of CP), with an additional seven Parties (8% of RP; 4% of CP) having a mechanism that is in place but not operational. This represents an increase of three Parties compared to the previous Triennium and it is clear that significant progress has been made towards target 5.7 (aiming

for 50% of CPs to have national mechanisms in place). Whether or not the target has been met, however, cannot be assessed without further information from non-reporting Parties

3. Targets for which a focus should be a priority.

The following four targets have not been met and represent areas that should be priorities for focussed efforts going forwards.

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

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

For Target 1.1 to be met, all CPs should have adopted legislation protecting all species listed in Column A of AEWA Table 1. Based on the information reported by Parties, only four populations could be confirmed to be fully protected across their whole range. Nine Parties (17% of RP, 12% of CP) confirmed that all Annex A populations that occur in their country are protected from take, disturbance and use/trade. This falls well below the target of all Contracting Parties fully protecting these populations, indicating that there is further work to be done. It is important to note, however, that missing reports and gaps in responses made assessing full protection across species and Parties challenging.

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.

Of the 91 species/countries that require an SSAP under this target, only 17 have been developed (19%). This indicates that significant work is required to develop and implement action plans in order achieve the ambitions of Target 1.4 and to ensure that globally threatened waterbird species receive sufficient protection and management.

Target 4.1: Support for the implementation of the Communication Strategy (CS) is secured

Indicator: 100% of funding and other support, as appropriate (e.g. expertise, network, skills and resources), is secured for the Communication Strategy implementation.

Funds and other support for implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy were reported to have been provided by nine Parties, which represents two more Parties than those responding positively in the previous triennium. Lack of financial resources was the most commonly-cited reason for not providing support. This lack of provision of funding is indicative that Target 4.1 has not been fulfilled.

Target 4.2: The AEWA Communication Strategy is implemented

Indicator: In at least three AEWA regions, follow-up trainings for CEPA at the national level have been conducted by the people trained under target 3.3.

Only one Party 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. However, three Parties reported that it was being planned. Since the indicator aimed for follow-up training in at least three AEWA regions, it is clear that more work needs to be done in relation to the implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy.

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

Focus on species conservation: Despite the progress highlighted in the Conclusions above, increased focus is needed on the species-specific aspects of the Agreement implementation to ensure that populations and habitats are protected, and that harmful mechanisms of take are prohibited. In particular, the low numbers of populations where it was confirmed that legislation is in place to protect them from take, disturbance and use/trade (Target 1.1) and the lack of national SSAPs for the most threatened Column A species that have been developed/implemented (Target 1.4) is cause for concern. Capacity building and additional mechanisms to support Parties to implement legislative changes in their countries should be considered to help Parties achieve this.

More ambitious targets relating to awareness raising and AEWA-related research programmes: Based on Parties responses in their National Reports, Target 3.3 and 4.3, relating to research programmes and awareness raising, respectively, have been met and exceeded over the triennium 2015-2017. Given the progress in these areas, Parties may wish to consider revising these targets to be even more ambitious in the next iteration of the Strategic Plan.

Suggested improvements to the questionnaire

Keep questions as simple as possible through, for instance reducing the use of 'free text' responses by providing multiple choice options: Currently, when required to explain responses, Party responses differ hugely in length and detail, whilst some Parties do not provide a response. By providing a select number of options which were commonly used in previous reports, including the option to provide 'other reasons' if required, Parties may be encouraged to provide a response. This will also help to streamline the analysis.

Ensure that questions are appropriate to obtain all information needed to evaluate progress: Given that the Strategic Plan explicitly references National Reports as sources of information against which to evaluate progress in the implementation of AEWA, it is important that questions are structured in a way to ensure that such information is captured. For example, Target 2.2 explicitly references the international coordination of harvest data collection, whilst the question in the report does not mention the international aspect of this target. As such, it is not possible to ascertain whether the whole target has been met, due to lack of information regarding international coordination.

Additional functionalities

Develop a central repository for the management of information and documents relating to AEWA: Parties are generating a substantial amount of information and documents relating to the status and protection of waterbirds. This information is referenced in the National Reports, particularly in the context of the indicator for Target 3.5 relating to a web-based list of research related to waterbirds and their conservation. In order to capitalise on this wealth of information provided by Parties, the development of a searchable central repository or online library should be considered. Such a portal, as well as other knowledge management improvements would provide AEWA and CMS focal points - and the wider AEWA community - with immediate access to information to support implementing the Agreement and provide capacity building.

Annex

Analysis of the AEWA National Reports for the Triennium 2015-2017

*Table 1. Overview of Column A populations and responses of Reporting Parties relating to the prohibition of take, disturbance and use/trade of Column A species (Q1). (**Key**: Bright green: 100% of Range States have confirmed full protection of the population. Dark Green: 76%-99%; Blue: 51%-75%; Yellow: 26%-50%; Orange: 1%-25%; Red: 0%. Grey: no complete responses provided.).*

Species name	Common name	Geographic location of population	Take			Disturbance			Use/Trade			All - Parties responding 'Yes' for all three actions	% of responding Range States confirming full protection	No. Range States responding	Total number of Range States	% of responding Range States providing a full answer	% of all Range States confirming full protection
			Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer						
Thalassornis leuconotus leuconotus	White-backed Duck	Southern Africa	4	1	2	4	1	2	4	1	2	4	80%	5	12	42	33%
Thalassornis leuconotus leuconotus	White-backed Duck	Western Africa	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	100%	2	6	33	33%
Oxyura maccoa	Maccoa Duck	Eastern Africa	1	0	3	1	0	3	1	0	3	1	100%	1	6	17	17%
Oxyura maccoa	Maccoa Duck	Southern Africa	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0%	1	4	25	0%
Oxyura leucocephala	White-headed Duck	West Mediterranean (Spain & Morocco)	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	100%	1	3	33	33%
Oxyura leucocephala	White-fronted Plover	East Mediterranean Turkey & SW Asia	8	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	8	100%	8	13	62	62%
Oxyura leucocephala	White-fronted Plover	Algeria and Tunisia	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	100%	1	2	50	50%
Cygnus cygnus	Whooper Swan	N Europe & W Siberia Black Sea & E Mediterranean	8	0	1	7	1	1	7	1	1	7	88%	8	11	73	64%
Cygnus columbianus bewickii	Tundra Swan	Northern Siberia Caspian	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	100%	2	3	67	67%
Cygnus columbianus bewickii	Tundra Swan	Western Siberia & NE Europe, NW Europe	20	0	1	19	1	1	20	0	1	19	95%	20	24	83	79%
Branta bernicla hrota	Brent Goose	Canada & Greenland Ireland	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0%	1	3	33	0%
Branta bernicla hrota	Brent Goose	Svalbard Denmark & UK	4	0	0	3	1	0	4	0	0	3	75%	4	4	100	75%
Branta leucopsis	Barnacle Goose	Svalbard Southwest Scotland	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	50%	2	3	67	33%
Branta ruficollis	Red-breasted Goose	Northern Siberia Black Sea & Caspian	3	0	1	3	0	1	3	0	1	3	100%	3	5	60	60%
Anser fabalis fabalis	Bean Goose	NE Europe NW Europe	5	4	0	7	2	0	9	0	0	4	44%	9	9	100	44%
Anser albifrons albifrons	Greater White-fronted Goose	N. Siberia, Caspian and Iraq	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	100%	1	2	50	50%
Anser albifrons flavirostris	Greater White-fronted Goose	Greenland, Ireland & UK	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0%	3	4	75	0%
Anser erythropus	Lesser White-fronted Goose	Fennoscandia	9	0	5	9	0	5	9	0	5	9	100%	9	18	50	50%

Species name	Common name	Geographic location of population	Take			Disturbance			Use/Trade			All - Parties responding 'Yes' for all three actions	% of responding Range States confirming full protection	No. Range States responding	Total number of Range States	% of responding Range States providing a full answer	% of all Range States confirming full protection
			Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer						
Anser erythropus	Lesser White-fronted Goose	NE Europe & W Siberia Black Sea & Caspian	6	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	1	6	100%	6	11	55	55%
Clangula hyemalis	Long-tailed Duck	Iceland & Greenland (bre)	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	0	1	0	0%	3	6	50	0%
Clangula hyemalis	Long-tailed Duck	Western Siberia & N. Europe (bre)	16	4	1	17	3	1	19	1	1	15	75%	20	23	87	65%
Polysticta stelleri	Steller's Eider	Western Siberia Northeast Europe	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	100%	5	6	83	83%
Melanitta fusca	Velvet Scoter	Black Sea & Caspian	3	0	1	3	0	1	3	0	1	3	100%	3	4	75	75%
Melanitta fusca	Velvet Scoter	Western Siberia & Northern Europe NW Europe	14	2	2	14	2	2	16	0	2	13	81%	16	21	76	62%
Mergellus albellus	Smew	Northeast Europe Black Sea & East Mediterranean	10	0	3	10	0	3	9	0	4	9	100%	9	17	53	53%
Mergellus albellus	Smew	Northwest & Central Europe (win)	18	0	1	17	1	1	18	0	1	17	94%	18	21	86	81%
Mergus merganser merganser	Goosander	Northeast Europe Black Sea	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	100%	2	6	33	33%
Mergus serrator	Red-breasted Merganser	Northwest & Central Europe (win)	16	3	5	18	1	5	18	1	5	15	79%	19	29	66	52%
Alopochen aegyptiaca	Egyptian Goose	West Africa	2	1	3	3	0	3	2	0	4	2	100%	2	14	14	14%
Tadorna tadorna	Common Shelduck	Western Asia Caspian & Middle East	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	1	0	3	75%	4	6	67	50%
Tadorna ferruginea	Ruddy Shelduck	East Mediterranean & Black Sea Northeast Africa	6	0	3	6	0	3	6	0	3	6	100%	6	10	60	60%
Tadorna ferruginea	Ruddy Shelduck	Northwest Africa	3	0	1	1	1	2	2	0	2	1	50%	2	4	50	25%
Tadorna ferruginea	Ruddy Shelduck	Western Asia & Caspian Iran & Iraq	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	-	0	3	0	0%
Tadorna cana	South African Shelduck	Southern Africa	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0%	1	2	50	0%
Plectropterus gambensis niger	Spur-winged Goose	Southern Africa	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0%	1	4	25	0%
Sarkidiornis melanotos	African Comb Duck	West Africa	2	0	6	1	0	7	1	0	7	1	100%	1	16	6	6%

Species name	Common name	Geographic location of population	Take			Disturbance			Use/Trade			All - Parties responding 'Yes' for all three actions	% of responding Range States confirming full protection	No. Range States responding	Total number of Range States	% of responding Range States providing a full answer	% of all Range States confirming full protection
			Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer						
Nettapus auritus	African Pygmy goose	West Africa	2	0	6	1	0	7	1	0	7	1	100%	1	17	6	6%
Marmaronetta angustirostris	Marbled Teal	East Mediterranean	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	100%	5	7	71	71%
Marmaronetta angustirostris	Marbled Teal	Southwest Asia	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	100%	1	3	33	33%
Marmaronetta angustirostris	Marbled Teal	West Mediterranean & West Africa	4	0	5	3	1	5	4	0	5	3	75%	4	15	27	20%
Netta rufina	Red-crested Pochard	Black Sea & East Mediterranean	9	0	4	9	0	4	9	0	4	9	100%	9	16	56	56%
Netta erythrophthalma brunnea	Southern Pochard	Southern & Eastern Africa	1	1	5	1	1	5	1	1	5	1	50%	2	11	18	9%
Aythya nyroca	Ferruginous Duck	Eastern Europe, E Mediterranean & Sahelian Africa	18	0	13	18	0	13	18	0	13	18	100%	18	41	44	44%
Aythya nyroca	Ferruginous Duck	Western Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa	4	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	4	100%	4	9	44	44%
Aythya nyroca	Ferruginous Duck	West Mediterranean North & West Africa	4	0	5	3	1	5	4	0	5	3	75%	4	11	36	27%
Spatula hottentota	Hottentot Teal	Lake Chad Basin	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	-	0	3	0	0%
Anas capensis	Cape Teal	Eastern Africa (Rift Valley)	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	-	0	4	0	0%
Anas capensis	Cape Teal	Lake Chad basin	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	-	0	4	0	0%
Podiceps grisegena grisegena	Red-necked Grebe	Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)	12	0	4	12	0	4	12	0	4	12	100%	12	19	63	63%
Podiceps grisegena grisegena	Red-necked Grebe	Caspian (win)	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	-	0	2	0	0%
Podiceps cristatus cristatus	Great Crested Grebe	Caspian & Southwest Asia (win)	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	100%	1	2	50	50%
Podiceps cristatus infuscatus	Great Crested Grebe	Eastern Africa (Ethiopia to N Zambia)	1	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	2	1	100%	1	5	20	20%
Podiceps cristatus infuscatus	Great Crested Grebe	Southern Africa	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0%	1	4	25	0%
Podiceps auritus auritus	Horned Grebe	Caspian & South Asia (win)	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0%	1	2	50	0%
Podiceps auritus auritus	Horned Grebe	Northeast Europe (small-billed)	20	0	7	20	0	7	20	0	7	20	100%	20	31	65	65%
Podiceps auritus auritus	Horned Grebe	Northwest Europe (large-billed)	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	100%	5	7	71	71%

Species name	Common name	Geographic location of population	Take			Disturbance			Use/Trade			All - Parties responding 'Yes' for all three actions	% of responding Range States confirming full protection	No. Range States responding	Total number of Range States	% of responding Range States providing a full answer	% of all Range States confirming full protection
			Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer						
Podiceps nigricollis gurneyi	Black-necked Grebe	Southwest Europe West Africa	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0%	1	4	25	0%
Phoenicopterus roseus	Greater Flamingo	West Africa	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	50%	2	7	29	14%
Phoenicopterus roseus	Greater Flamingo	Eastern Africa	1	0	4	1	0	4	1	0	4	1	100%	1	6	17	17%
Phoeniconaias minor	Lesser Flamingo	Eastern Africa	2	0	4	2	0	4	2	0	4	2	100%	2	7	29	29%
Phoeniconaias minor	Lesser Flamingo	Southern Africa (to Madagascar)	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0%	1	5	20	0%
Phoeniconaias minor	Lesser Flamingo	West Africa	1	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	2	1	100%	1	9	11	11%
Sarothrura boehmi	Streaky-breasted Flufftail	Central Africa	1	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	2	1	100%	1	9	11	11%
Sarothrura ayresi	White-winged Flufftail	Ethiopia	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	-	0	1	0	0%
Sarothrura ayresi	White-winged Flufftail	Southern Africa	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0%	1	3	33	0%
Zapornia pusilla intermedia	Baillon's Crake	Europe (bre)	17	0	16	17	0	16	17	0	16	17	100%	17	42	40	40%
Amaurornis marginalis	Striped Crake	Sub-Saharan Africa	1	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	2	1	100%	1	8	13	13%
Fulica cristata	Red-knobbed Coot	Spain & Morocco	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0%	1	2	50	0%
Balearica regulorum regulorum	Grey Crowned Crane	Southern Africa (N to Angola & S Zimbabwe)	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0%	1	4	25	0%
Balearica regulorum gibbericeps	Grey Crowned-Crane	Eastern Africa (Kenya to Mozambique)	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	100%	2	5	40	40%
Balearica pavonina pavonina	Black Crowned-Crane	West Africa (Senegal to Chad)	1	0	3	1	0	3	1	0	3	1	100%	1	11	9	9%
Balearica pavonina ceciliae	Black Crowned-Crane	Eastern Africa (Sudan to Uganda)	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	-	0	4	0	0%
Bugeranus carunculatus	Wattled Crane	Central & Southern Africa	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	-	0	4	0	0%
Anthropoides paradiseus	Blue Crane	Extreme Southern Africa	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0%	1	2	50	0%
Anthropoides virgo	Demoiselle Crane	Black Sea (Ukraine) Northeast Africa	4	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	4	100%	4	7	57	57%
Grus grus archibaldi	Common Crane	Turkey & Georgia (bre)	4	0	2	4	0	2	4	0	2	4	100%	4	7	57	57%

Species name	Common name	Geographic location of population	Take			Disturbance			Use/Trade			All - Parties responding 'Yes' for all three actions	% of responding Range States confirming full protection	No. Range States responding	Total number of Range States	% of responding Range States providing a full answer	% of all Range States confirming full protection
			Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer						
Gavia stellata	Red-throated Loon	Caspian Black Sea & East Mediterranean (win)	12	0	4	12	0	4	12	0	4	12	100%	12	19	63	63%
Gavia arctica arctica	Arctic Loon	Central Siberia Caspian	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	100%	1	1	100	100%
Gavia immer	Common Loon	Europe (win)	9	0	2	8	1	2	9	0	2	8	89%	9	13	69	62%
Gavia adamsii	Yellow-billed Loon	Northern Europe (win)	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	100%	3	3	100	100%
Spheniscus demersus	African Penguin	Southern Africa	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0%	1	1	100	0%
Ciconia nigra	Black stork	Southwest Europe West Africa	13	0	8	10	3	8	13	0	8	10	77%	13	28	46	36%
Ciconia nigra	Black stork	Southern Africa	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0%	1	5	20	0%
Ciconia ciconia ciconia	White Stork	Southern Africa	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0%	1	5	20	0%
Ciconia ciconia ciconia	White Stork	Western Asia, Southwest Asia	3	0	4	3	0	4	3	0	4	3	100%	3	8	38	38%
Platalea leucorodia leucorodia	Eurasian Spoonbill	C & SE Europe Mediterranean & Tropical Africa	14	0	15	14	0	15	14	0	15	14	100%	14	36	39	39%
Platalea leucorodia leucorodia	Eurasian Spoonbill	West Europe West Mediterranean & West Africa	11	0	8	10	1	8	11	0	8	10	91%	11	23	48	43%
Platalea leucorodia balsaci	Eurasian Spoonbill	Coastal West Africa (Mauritania)	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	-	0	5	0	0%
Platalea leucorodia archeri	Eurasian Spoonbill	Red Sea & Somalia	1	0	3	1	0	3	1	0	3	1	100%	1	4	25	25%
Geronticus eremita	Northern Bald Ibis	Morocco	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	50%	2	3	67	33%
Geronticus eremita	Northern Bald Ibis	Southwest Asia	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	100%	2	5	40	40%
Plegadis falcinellus	Glossy Ibis	Black Sea & Mediterranean West Africa	16	0	17	16	0	17	16	0	17	16	100%	16	44	36	36%
Botaurus stellaris stellaris	Eurasian Bittern	W Europe NW Africa (bre)	15	0	6	13	2	6	15	0	6	13	87%	15	22	68	59%
Botaurus stellaris capensis	Eurasian Bittern	Southern Africa	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0%	1	4	25	0%
Ixobrychus minutus minutus	Common Little Bittern	W Europe, NW Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa	14	1	16	12	2	17	13	1	17	12	86%	14	47	30	26%
Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax	Black-crowned Night heron	Southern Africa	10	0	12	9	1	12	10	0	12	9	90%	10	30	33	30%
Ardeola ralloides ralloides	Squacco Heron	C & E Europe Black Sea & E	12	0	10	12	0	10	12	0	10	12	100%	12	30	40	40%

Species name	Common name	Geographic location of population	Take			Disturbance			Use/Trade			All - Parties responding 'Yes' for all three actions	% of responding Range States confirming full protection	No. Range States responding	Total number of Range States	% of responding Range States providing a full answer	% of all Range States confirming full protection
			Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer						
		Mediterranean (bre)															
Ardeola ralloides ralloides	Squacco Heron	SW Europe NW Africa (bre)	8	0	10	7	1	10	8	0	10	7	88%	8	27	30	26%
Ardeola idae	Madagascar Pond-heron	Madagascar & Aldabra Central & Eastern Africa	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	100%	2	8	25	25%
Ardea purpurea purpurea	Purple Heron	West Europe & West Mediterranean West Africa	12	0	12	10	2	12	12	0	12	10	83%	12	32	38	31%
Ardea alba alba	Great White Egret	Northern Siberia Caspian & Iraq	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	100%	2	5	40	40%
Egretta gularis dimorpha	Western Reef Egret	Coastal Eastern Africa	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	-	0	2	0	0%
Egretta gularis gularis	Western Reef Egret	West Africa	2	0	5	1	0	6	1	0	6	1	100%	1	16	6	6%
Egretta gularis schistacea	Western Reef Egret	Northeast Africa & Red Sea	1	0	3	1	0	3	1	0	3	1	100%	1	5	20	20%
Balaeniceps rex	Shoebill	Central Tropical Africa	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	100%	1	4	25	25%
Pelecanus crispus	Dalmatian Pelican	Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)	8	0	4	8	0	4	9	0	3	8	100%	8	14	57	57%
Pelecanus crispus	Dalmatian Pelican	Southwest Asia & South Asia (win)	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	-	0	3	0	0%
Pelecanus onocrotalus	Great White Pelican	Greenland, Ireland & UK	10	0	5	10	0	5	10	0	5	10	100%	10	18	56	56%
Morus capensis	Cape Gannet	Southern Africa	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0%	1	9	11	0%
Microcarbo coronatus	Crowned Cormorant	Coastal Southwest Africa	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0%	1	1	100	0%
Phalacrocorax carbo lucidus	Great Cormorant	Coastal Southern Africa	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0%	1	4	25	0%
Phalacrocorax capensis	Cape Cormorant	Coastal Southern Africa	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0%	1	1	100	0%
Phalacrocorax neglectus	Bank Cormorant	Coastal Southwest Africa	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0%	1	1	100	0%
Haematopus moquini	African Oystercatcher	Coastal Southern Africa	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0%	1	1	100	0%
Recurvirostra avosetta	Pied Avocet	Southern Africa	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0%	1	4	25	0%
Recurvirostra avosetta	Pied Avocet	West & Southwest Asia Eastern Africa	2	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	2	100%	2	6	33	33%
Himantopus himantopus himantopus	Black-winged Stilt	Southern Africa	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0%	1	4	25	0%

Species name	Common name	Geographic location of population	Take			Disturbance			Use/Trade			All - Parties responding 'Yes' for all three actions	% of responding Range States confirming full protection	No. Range States responding	Total number of Range States	% of responding Range States providing a full answer	% of all Range States confirming full protection
			Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer						
Eudromias morinellus	Eurasian Dotterel	Europe Northwest Africa	19	0	9	19	0	9	19	0	9	19	100%	19	30	63	63%
Charadrius forbesi	Forbes's Plover	Western & Central Africa	1	0	8	1	0	8	1	0	8	1	100%	1	21	5	5%
Charadrius marginatus hesperius	White Stork	West Africa	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	-	0	16	0	0%
Charadrius marginatus mechowi	White Stork	Red Sea & nearby coasts	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	50%	2	11	18	9%
Charadrius alexandrinus alexandrinus	Kentish Plover	Black Sea & East Mediterranean Eastern Sahel	7	0	8	7	0	8	7	0	8	7	100%	7	19	37	37%
Charadrius pallidus pallidus	Chestnut-banded Plover	Southern Africa	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0%	1	4	25	0%
Charadrius pallidus venustus	Chestnut-banded Plover	Eastern Africa	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	-	0	2	0	0%
Charadrius leschenaultii columbinus	Greater Sandplover	Eastern Africa & Seychelles	3	0	4	3	0	4	3	0	4	3	100%	3	8	38	38%
Charadrius asiaticus	Caspian Plover	SE Europe & West Asia E & Central Southern Africa	3	1	6	3	1	6	3	1	6	3	75%	4	16	25	19%
Vanellus lugubris	Senegal Lapwing	Southern West Africa	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	-	0	6	0	0%
Vanellus melanopterus minor	Black-winged Lapwing	Southern Africa	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0%	1	2	50	0%
Vanellus coronatus coronatus	Crowned Lapwing	Central Africa	1	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	2	1	100%	1	5	20	20%
Vanellus superciliosus	Brown-chested Lapwing	West & Central Africa	1	0	3	1	0	3	1	0	3	1	100%	1	10	10	10%
Vanellus leucurus	White-tailed Lapwing	SW Asia SW Asia & Northeast Africa	2	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	2	100%	2	7	29	29%
Numenius phaeopus alboaxillaris	Whimbrel	Southwest Asia Eastern Africa	1	2	4	1	2	4	2	1	4	1	33%	3	11	27	9%
Numenius tenuirostris	Slender-billed Curlew	Central Siberia Mediterranean & SW Asia	8	0	7	7	1	7	8	0	7	7	88%	8	18	44	39%
Numenius arquata arquata	Eurasian Curlew	Europe North & West Africa	21	1	11	19	3	11	22	0	11	19	86%	22	43	51	44%
Numenius arquata orientalis	Eurasian Curlew	Western Siberia SW Asia E & S Africa	8	2	22	8	2	22	9	1	22	8	80%	10	50	20	16%
Limosa limosa islandica	Black-tailed Godwit	Iceland Western Europe	9	0	4	8	1	4	9	0	4	8	89%	9	15	60	53%
Limosa limosa limosa	Black-tailed Godwit	Eastern Europe Central & Eastern Africa	14	0	13	14	0	13	14	0	13	14	100%	14	36	39	39%

Species name	Common name	Geographic location of population	Take			Disturbance			Use/Trade			All - Parties responding 'Yes' for all three actions	% of responding Range States confirming full protection	No. Range States responding	Total number of Range States	% of responding Range States providing a full answer	% of all Range States confirming full protection
			Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer						
Limosa limosa limosa	Black-tailed Godwit	West Central Asia SW Asia & Eastern Africa	3	0	6	2	0	7	2	0	7	2	**100%**	2	12	17	**17%**
Limosa limosa limosa	Black-tailed Godwit	Western Europe NW & West Africa	18	1	13	17	2	13	18	1	13	17	**89%**	19	42	45	**40%**
Calidris temminckii	Temminck's Stint	Fennoscandia North & West Africa	20	0	14	19	1	14	20	0	14	19	**95%**	20	42	48	**45%**
Calidris alpina arctica	Dunlin	NE Greenland West Africa	6	0	5	5	1	5	6	0	5	5	**83%**	6	17	35	**29%**
Calidris alpina schinzii	Dunlin	Baltic SW Europe & NW Africa	10	0	2	9	1	2	10	0	2	9	**90%**	10	14	71	**64%**
Calidris maritima	Purple Sandpiper	NE Canada & N Greenland (breeding)	6	0	2	6	0	2	6	0	2	6	**100%**	6	10	60	**60%**
Gallinago media	Great Snipe	Western Siberia; NE Europe; Southeast Africa	19	1	15	19	1	15	19	1	15	19	**95%**	20	49	41	**39%**
Gallinago media	Great Snipe	Scandinavia probably West Africa	11	0	10	11	0	10	11	0	10	11	**100%**	11	30	37	**37%**
Tringa totanus totanus	Common Redshank	Britain & Ireland Britain Ireland France	3	1	1	2	2	1	4	0	1	2	**50%**	4	6	67	**33%**
Tringa stagnatilis	Marsh Sandpiper	Western Asia SW Asia Eastern & Southern Africa	6	1	15	6	1	15	6	1	15	6	**86%**	7	34	21	**18%**
Glareola pratincola pratincola	Collared Pratincole	Black Sea & E Mediterranean Eastern Sahel zone	12	0	8	12	0	8	12	0	8	12	**100%**	12	25	48	**48%**
Pluvianus aegyptius	Egyptian Plover	Eastern Africa	1	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	2	1	**100%**	1	4	25	**25%**
Glareola nordmanni	Black-winged Pratincole	SE Europe & Western Asia Southern Africa	7	1	11	7	1	11	7	1	11	7	**88%**	8	29	28	**24%**
Glareola ocularis	Madagascar Pratincole	Madagascar East Africa	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	**-**	0	3	0	**0%**
Glareola cinerea	Grey Pratincole	SE West Africa & Central Africa	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	**-**	0	9	0	**0%**
Rynchops flavirostris	African Skimmer	Coastal West Africa & Central Africa	1	0	6	1	0	6	1	0	6	1	**100%**	1	19	5	**5%**
Rynchops flavirostris	African Skimmer	Eastern & Southern Africa	2	0	4	2	0	4	2	0	4	2	**100%**	2	10	20	**20%**

Species name	Common name	Geographic location of population	Take			Disturbance			Use/Trade			All - Parties responding 'Yes' for all three actions	% of responding Range States confirming full protection	No. Range States responding	Total number of Range States	% of responding Range States providing a full answer	% of all Range States confirming full protection
			Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer						
Larus ichthyaetus	Pallas's Gull	Black Sea & Caspian Southwest Asia	3	0	7	3	0	7	3	0	7	3	100%	3	12	25	25%
Larus leucophthalmus	White-eyed Gull	Eastern & Southern Africa	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	100%	2	5	40	40%
Larus audouinii	Audouin's Gull	Mediterranean N & W coasts of Africa	6	0	8	6	0	8	6	0	8	6	100%	6	18	33	33%
Larus fuscus fuscus	Lesser Black-backed Gull	NE Europe Black Sea SW Asia & Eastern Africa	13	1	14	14	1	13	13	1	14	12	86%	14	36	39	33%
Larus armenicus	Armenian Gull	Armenia Eastern Turkey & NW Iran	3	0	2	3	0	2	3	0	2	3	100%	3	6	50	50%
Onychoprion anaethetus melanoptera	Bridled Tern	W Africa	1	0	3	1	0	3	1	0	3	1	100%	1	9	11	11%
Onychoprion anaethetus antarcticus	Bridled Tern	W Indian Ocean	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	50%	2	5	40	20%
Sternula albifrons albifrons	Little Tern	Black Sea & E Medit (bre)	10	1	9	10	1	9	10	1	9	10	91%	11	26	42	38%
Sternula albifrons albifrons	Little Tern	Caspian (bre)	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	-	0	2	0	0%
Sternula albifrons albifrons	Little Tern	Europe north of Medit. (bre)	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	-	0	2	0	0%
Sternula albifrons albifrons	Little Tern	West Medit. W Africa (bre)	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	-	0	2	0	0%
Sternula albifrons guineae	Little Tern	West Africa (bre)	1	0	6	1	0	6	1	0	6	1	100%	1	17	6	6%
Sternula saundersi	Saunders's Tern	W South Asia Red Sea Gulf & Eastern Africa	1	0	3	1	0	3	1	0	3	1	100%	1	6	17	17%
Sternula balaenarum	Damara Tern	Namibia & South Africa Atlantic coast to Ghana	0	1	3	0	1	3	0	1	3	0	0%	1	9	11	0%
Gelochelidon nilotica nilotica	Common Gull-billed Tern	Black Sea & E. Mediterranean Eastern Africa	4	0	8	4	0	8	4	0	8	4	100%	4	15	27	27%
Gelochelidon nilotica nilotica	Common Gull-billed Tern	West & Central Asia , SW Asia	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	-	0	4	0	0%
Hydroprogne caspia	Caspian Tern	Baltic (bre)	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	-	0	1	0	0%
Hydroprogne caspia	Caspian Tern	Black Sea (bre)	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	100%	1	1	100	100%
Hydroprogne caspia	Caspian Tern	Caspian (bre)	3	0	5	3	0	5	3	0	5	3	100%	3	11	27	27%
Hydroprogne caspia	Caspian Tern	Southern Africa (bre)	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0%	1	4	25	0%
Chlidonias hybrida delalandii	Whiskered Tern	Eastern Africa (Kenya & Tanzania)	1	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	2	1	100%	1	4	25	25%

Species name	Common name	Geographic location of population	Take			Disturbance			Use/Trade			All - Parties responding 'Yes' for all three actions	% of responding Range States confirming full protection	No. Range States responding	Total number of Range States	% of responding Range States providing a full answer	% of all Range States confirming full protection
			Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer						
Chlidonias hybrida delalandii	Whiskered Tern	Southern Africa (Malawi & Zambia to South Africa)	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0%	1	5	20	0%
Sterna dougallii arideensis	Roseate Tern	Madagascar Seychelles & Mascarenes	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	100%	2	3	67	67%
Sterna dougallii dougallii	Roseate Tern	East Africa	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	-	0	2	0	0%
Sterna dougallii dougallii	Roseate Tern	Europe (bre)	4	0	5	4	0	5	4	0	5	4	100%	4	14	29	29%
Sterna dougallii dougallii	Roseate Tern	Southern Africa	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0%	1	2	50	0%
Sterna vittata vittata	Antarctic Tern	P. Edward Marion Crozet & Kerguelen South Africa	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0%	1	1	100	0%
Sterna vittata tristanensis	Antarctic Tern	Tristan da Cunha & Gough South Africa	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0%	1	2	50	0%
Thalasseus bengalensis emigratus	Lesser Crested Tern	S. Medit. NW & West Africa coasts	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	100%	3	7	43	43%
Thalasseus bergii bergii	Greater Crested Tern	Scandinavia & probably West Africa	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0%	1	2	50	0%
Thalasseus bergii velox	Greater Crested Tern	Europe & W. Asia (bre)	2	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	2	100%	2	5	40	40%
Thalasseus bergii thalassinus	Greater Crested Tern	Western Asia Southwest Asia	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	-	0	2	0	0%
Thalasseus bergii enigma	Greater Crested Tern	Western Siberia & NE Europe; SE Africa	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50%	2	4	50	25%
Fratercula arctica	Atlantic Puffin	NE Canada N Greenland to Jan Mayen Svalbard N Novaya Zemlya	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	100%	1	1	100	100%
Phaethon aetherus aetherus	Red-billed Tropicbird	South Atlantic	1	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	2	1	100%	1	6	17	17%
Phaethon aetherus indicus	Red-billed Tropicbird	Persian Gulf Gulf of Aden Red Sea	2	0	3	1	0	4	2	0	3	1	100%	1	5	20	20%

*Table 2. The number of populations per country as reported by Parties which are subject to legislation prohibiting take, disturbance and use/trade. (Column A populations) (Q1). (**Key**: Bright green: 100% confirmed as fully protected; Dark green: 76-99%; blue: 51-75%; yellow 26-75%; orange: 1- 25%; red: 0% protected. Grey: no complete answer provided.)*

Party	Take			Disturbance			Use/Trade			# pops. confirmed fully protected ('Yes' for each activity)	Total relevant pops.	Total # pops. fully reported on	% pops. fully reported on	% pops with confirmed full protection (based on number of pops reported on)	% pops with confirmed full protection (based on number of pops for which Party is a Range State)
	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer						
Albania	25		1	26			26			25	26	25	96	100%	96%
Algeria	6		26	6		26	6		26	6	32	6	19	100%	19%
Belgium	24			24			24			24	24	24	100	100%	100%
Benin	2		23	2		23	2		23	2	25	2	8	100%	8%
Bulgaria	34		2	34		2	34		2	34	36	34	94	100%	94%
Burundi	1		19	1		19	1		19	1	20	1	5	100%	5%
Cote d'Ivoire	1		25			26			26		26	0	0	-	0%
Croatia	39			39			39			39	39	39	100	100%	100%
Cyprus			24			24			24		24	0	0	-	0%
Czech Republic	1		26	1		26	1		26	1	27	1	4	100%	4%
Denmark	19	5		24			23	1		19	24	24	100	79%	79%
Djibouti	1		20	1		20	1		20	1	21	1	5	100%	5%
Egypt	42			42			41	1		41	42	42	100	98%	98%
Estonia	17			17			15		1	15	17	15	88	100%	88%
Eswatini			32			32			32		32	0	0	-	0%
Ethiopia	1		35	1		35	1		35	1	36	1	3	100%	3%
FYR Macedonia			27			27			27		27	0	0	-	0%
Finland	18	3		21			21			18	21	21	100	86%	86%
France	32	8		32	8		40			32	40	40	100	80%	80%
Georgia	33		4	31		6	31		6	31	37	31	84	100%	84%
Germany	28		1	28		1	28		1	28	29	28	97	100%	97%
Ghana	4		18	3		19	3		19	3	22	3	14	100%	14%
Guinea-Bissau	1		26			27			27		27	0	0	-	0%
Hungary	29			29			29			29	29	29	100	100%	100%
Israel	32		1	32		1	32		1	32	33	32	97	100%	97%

Party	Take			Disturbance			Use/Trade			# pops. confirmed fully protected ('Yes' for each activity)	Total relevant pops.	Total # pops. fully reported on	% pops. fully reported on	% pops with confirmed full protection (based on number of pops reported on)	% pops with confirmed full protection (based on number of pops for which Party is a Range State)
	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer						
Italy	37			34	3		36	1		34	37	37	100	92%	92%
Kenya	1		40	1		40	1		40	1	41	1	2	100%	2%
Latvia	19		1	19		1	19		1	19	20	19	95	100%	95%
Lebanon	21			21			21			21	21	21	100	100%	100%
Libya	1		23	1		23	1		23	1	24	1	4	100%	4%
Luxembourg	23			23			23			23	23	23	100	100%	100%
Mali			28			28			28		28	0	0	-	0%
Mauritius	1	1	1	1	1	1	2		1	1	3	2	67	50%	33%
Morocco	16	1	14		17	14	16	1	14		31	17	55	0%	0%
Netherlands	24			24			24			24	24	24	100	100%	100%
Niger	4	1	20	5		20	4		21	4	25	4	16	100%	16%
Norway	24	1	1	25		1	23	2	1	23	26	25	96	92%	88%
Portugal			22			22			22		22	0	0	-	0%
Republic of Moldova			25			25			25		25	0	0	-	0%
Romania	8		32	8		32	7		33	7	40	7	18	100%	18%
Senegal	13		21	13		21	13		21	13	34	13	38	100%	38%
Slovakia	23			23			23			23	23	23	100	100%	100%
Slovenia	27			27			27			27	27	27	100	100%	100%
South Africa		43			43			43			43	43	100	0%	0%
Spain	4		30	3		31	2		32	2	34	2	6	100%	6%
Sudan	2		49	2		49	2		49	2	51	2	4	100%	4%
Sweden	16	3	4	18	1	4	18	1	4	16	23	19	83	84%	70%
Switzerland	23			23			23			23	23	23	100	100%	100%
Syria	15		23	15		23	16		22	15	38	15	39	100%	39%
Tunisia			27			27			27		27	0	0	-	0%
Uganda	29			28		1	28		1	28	29	28	97	100%	97%
Ukraine	38		4	38		4	38		4	38	42	38	90	100%	90%

Party	Take			Disturbance			Use/Trade			# pops. confirmed fully protected ('Yes' for each activity)	Total relevant pops.	Total # pops. fully reported on	% pops. fully reported on	% pops with confirmed full protection (based on number of pops reported on)	% pops with confirmed full protection (based on number of pops for which Party is a Range State)
	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer						
United Kingdom	29	1	1	7	21	3	28	1	2	7	31	28	90	25%	23%

*Table 3. Overview of Column B populations and responses of Reporting Parties relating to the regulation of take during various stages of reproduction, rearing and return to breeding grounds, limits established on take and regulation of use/trade of Column A species (Q3). (**Key**: Bright green: 100% of Range States have confirmed full regulation of the population. Dark Green: 76%-99% of relevant Range States have full regulation the population; Blue: 51%-75%; Yellow: 26%-50%; Orange: 1%-25%; Red: 0%. Grey: no complete responses provided.). * = numbers in brackets refer to the number of Parties responding 'no' but providing further details to confirm that the population is fully protected. † = including those Range States responding 'no' but providing futher details that the population is fully protected.*

Scientific Name	Common Name	Geographic population	Take during various stages of reproduction, rearing & return to breeding grounds			Limits			Use/trade			# Parties confirming regulation for all three actions†	% of responding Range States confirming full protection	Total number of Range States	% of responding Range States providing a full answer	% of all Range States confirming full protection
			Yes	No*	No answer	Yes	No*	No answer	Yes	No*	No answer					
Dendrocygna bicolor	Fulvous Whistling Duck	West Africa (Senegal to Chad)	3	0	4	0	2	5	1	0	6	0	0%	14	7%	0%
Cygnus olor	Mute Swan	Black Sea	7	0	1	3	3 (1)	2	6	0	2	4	67%	10	60%	40%
Cygnus olor	Mute Swan	West & Central Asia Caspian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	1	0%	0%
Cygnus cygnus	Whooper Swan	Iceland, UK & Ireland	5	0	2	2	2 (2)	3	5	0	2	4	100%	9	44%	44%
Cygnus cygnus	Whooper Swan	Northwest Mainland Europe	12	2 (1)	0	8	6 (6)	0	13	0	1	13	100%	16	81%	81%
Branta bernicla bernicla	Brent Goose	Western Siberia Western Europe	8	0	0	4	3 (2)	1	8	0	0	6	86%	8	88%	75%
Branta leucopsis	Barnacle Goose	East Greenland Scotland & Ireland	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	100%	4	25%	25%
Anser anser anser	Greylag Goose	Central Europe North Africa	15	0	3	11	5 (1)	2	12	1	5	12	92%	22	59%	55%
Anser anser rubrirostris	Greylag Goose	Black Sea & Turkey	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	100%	4	50%	50%
Anser brachyrhynchus	Pink-footed Goose	East Greenland & Iceland, UK	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0%	2	50%	0%
Anser brachyrhynchus	Pink-footed Goose	Svalbard Northwest Europe	6	0	0	4	2 (1)	0	5	1	0	5	83%	6	100%	83%
Somateria mollissima mollissima	Common Eider	Baltic, Denmark & Netherlands	11	0	3	5	6 (1)	3	10	1 (1)	3	6	55%	16	69%	38%
Somateria mollissima borealis	Common Eider	Svalbard & Franz Joseph (bre)	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	100%	1	100%	100%

Scientific Name	Common Name	Geographic population	Take during various stages of reproduction, rearing & return to breeding grounds			Limits			Use/trade			# Parties confirming regulation for all three actions†	% of responding Range States confirming full protection	Total number of Range States	% of responding Range States providing a full answer	% of all Range States confirming full protection
			Yes	No*	No answer	Yes	No*	No answer	Yes	No*	No answer					
Melanitta nigra	Common Scoter	W Siberia & N Europe, W Europe & NW Africa	18	1	3	9	9 (3)	4	18	0	4	12	67%	26	69%	46%
Bucephala clangula clangula	Common Goldeneye	Western Siberia & Northeast Europe, Black Sea	3	0	2	0	3 (3)	2	3	0	2	3	100%	6	50%	50%
Mergellus albellus	Snew	Western Siberia Southwest Asia	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	-	2	0%	0%
Mergus serrator	Red-breasted Merganser	Northeast Europe Black Sea & Mediterranean	5	0	4	3	2 (2)	4	5	0	4	5	100%	11	45%	45%
Tadorna tadorna	Common Shelduck	Northwest Europe	14	0	2	7	5 (4)	4	13	0	3	11	92%	20	60%	55%
Plectropterus gambensis gambensis	Spur-winged Goode	West Africa	2	0	6	2	0	6	2	0	6	2	100%	16	13%	13%
Netta rufina	Red-crested Pochard	Southwest & Central Europe W. Mediterranean	13	0	4	8	5 (4)	4	12	0	5	12	100%	19	63%	63%
Netta rufina	Red-crested Pochard	Western & Central Asia, SW Asia	1	0	0	0	1 (1)	0	1	0	0	1	100%	2	50%	50%
Aythya ferina	Common Pochard	Northeast Europe Northwest Europe	16	1	1	9	7 (1)	2	15	1	2	10	63%	21	76%	48%
Aythya ferina	Common Pochard	Central & NE Europe, Black Sea & Mediterranean	17	0	14	11	6 (2)	14	15	2	14	13	76%	38	45%	34%
Aythya ferina	Common Pochard	Western Siberia, Southwest Asia	3	0	4	3	0	4	2	1	4	2	67%	9	33%	22%
Aythya fuligula	Tufted Duck	Central Europe, Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)	18	1	12	12	7 (1)	12	15	2	14	13	76%	39	44%	33%
Aythya fuligula	Tufted Duck	Western Siberia, SW Asia & NE Africa	4	0	5	3	1 (1)	5	3	1	5	3	75%	11	36%	27%
Aythya marila marila	Greater Scaup	Northern Europe, Western Europe	18	0	1	9	7 (3)	3	17	0	2	12	75%	24	67%	50%
Spatula hottentota	Hottentot Teal	Eastern Africa (south to N Zambia)	2	0	4	1	1 (1)	4	2	0	4	2	100%	8	25%	25%
Spatula hottentota	Hottentot Teal	Southern Africa (north to S Zambia)	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0%	4	25%	0%
Spatula clypeata	Northern Shoveler	Northwest & Central Europe (win)	14	1	2	9	5 (1)	3	13	1	3	10	71%	22	64%	45%
Spatula clypeata	Northern Shoveler	W Siberia, SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa	3	0	6	3	0	6	3	0	6	3	100%	12	25%	25%

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Mareca strepera strepera	Gadwall	W. Siberia, SW Asia & NE Africa	1	0	3	1	0	3	0	1	3	0	0%	6	17%	0%
Mareca penelope	Eurasian Wigeon	W. Siberia, SW Asia & NE Africa	1	0	4	1	0	4	0	1	4	0	0%	6	17%	0%
Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos	Mallard	Eastern Europe Black Sea & East Mediterranean	9	1	6	7	3 (1)	6	7	3	6	7	70%	19	53%	37%
Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos	Mallard	Western Siberia Southwest Asia	2	0	5	2	0	5	1	1	5	1	50%	9	22%	11%
Anas capensis	Cape Teal	Southern Africa (N to Angola & Zambia)	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0%	4	25%	0%
Anas acuta	Northern Pintail	Northwest Europe	11	1	3	6	5 (1)	4	11	1	3	7	64%	20	55%	35%
Anas acuta	Northern Pintail	W. Siberia, SW Asia & Eastern Africa	7	0	12	5	2 (1)	12	6	1	12	6	86%	26	27%	23%
Anas crecca crecca	Common Teal	W. Siberia, SW Asia & NE Africa	4	1	4	3	2 (1)	4	3	2	4	3	60%	11	45%	27%
Podiceps grisegena grisegena	Red-necked Grebe	Northwest Europe (win)	14	0	1	7	6 (4)	2	13	0	2	11	85%	17	76%	65%
Podiceps nigricollis nigricollis	Black-necked Grebe	Western Asia Southwest & South Asia	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	-	3	0%	0%
Phoenicopterus roseus	Greater Flamingo	Southern Africa (to Madagascar)	1	1	1	1	1 (1)	1	1	1	1	1	50%	7	29%	14%
Phoenicopterus roseus	Greater Flamingo	West Mediterranean	7	0	4	3	3 (3)	5	6	0	5	6	100%	12	50%	50%
Phoenicopterus roseus	Greater Flamingo	East Mediterranean	4	1	3	2	3 (2)	3	3	1	4	3	75%	9	44%	33%
Phoenicopterus roseus	Greater Flamingo	Southwest & South Asia	3	0	6	2	1 (1)	6	3	0	6	3	100%	11	27%	27%
Phaethon rubricauda rubricauda	Red-tailed Tropicbird	Indian Ocean	2	1	0	2	1 (1)	0	2	1	0	2	67%	5	60%	40%
Phaethon lepturus lepturus	White-tailed Tropicbird	W Indian Ocean	3	1	2	2	1 (1)	3	3	1	2	3	100%	10	30%	30%
Rallus aquaticus aquaticus	Western Water Rail	Europe & North Africa	24	0	13	15	8 (4)	14	23	0	14	19	83%	44	52%	43%
Porzana porzana	Spotted Crake	Europe & Africa	23	1	22	14	9 (6)	23	22	1	23	20	87%	60	38%	33%
Zapornia parva	Little Crake	Western Eurasia Africa	20	0	17	11	9 (7)	17	19	0	18	18	95%	45	42%	40%
Amaurornis marginalis	Striped Crake	Sub-Saharan Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	3	0%	0%
Fulica atra atra	Common Coot	Northwest Europe (win)	19	1	2	12	8 (1)	2	18	1	3	13	68%	25	76%	52%

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Anthropoides virgo	Demoiselle Crane	Kalmykia Northeast Africa	4	0	3	3	1 (1)	3	4	0	3	4	100%	7	57%	57%
Gavia stellata	Red-throated Loon	Northwest Europe (win)	15	0	3	8	6 (3)	4	14	0	4	12	86%	21	67%	57%
Gavia arctica arctica	Arctic Loon	Northern Europe & Western Siberia, Europe	20	0	7	11	8 (5)	8	19	0	8	16	84%	32	59%	50%
Ciconia nigra	Black Stork	Central & Eastern Europe, Sub-Saharan Africa	15	0	14	9	6 (5)	14	14	0	15	14	100%	34	41%	41%
Ciconia abdimii	Abdim's Stork	Sub-Saharan Africa & SW Arabia	2	1	11	3	0	11	2	1	11	2	67%	24	13%	8%
Ciconia microscelis	African Wollyneck	Sub-Saharan Africa	2	1	11	2	1	11	1	1	12	1	50%	27	7%	4%
Ciconia ciconia ciconia	White Stork	W Europe & Northwest Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa	13	0	11	8	4 (4)	12	12	0	12	12	100%	32	38%	38%
Platalea alba	African Spoonbill	Sub-Saharan Africa	1	1	11	2	0	11	1	1	11	1	50%	27	7%	4%
Plegadis falcinellus	Glossy Ibis	Sub-Saharan Africa (bre)	1	1	10	2	0	10	1	1	10	1	50%	22	9%	5%
Plegadis falcinellus	Glossy Ibis	Southwest Asia Eastern Africa	2	1	4	2	0	5	2	0	5	2	100%	9	22%	22%
Botaurus stellaris stellaris	Eurasian Bittern	C & E Europe, Black Sea & E Mediterranean (bre)	16	1	14	9	7 (6)	15	15	0	16	15	100%	39	38%	38%
Botaurus stellaris stellaris	Eurasian Bittern	Southwest Asia (win)	5	0	3	4	1 (1)	3	5	0	3	5	100%	10	50%	50%
Ixobrychus minutus minutus	Common Little Bittern	C & E Europe, Black Sea & E. Medit'n Sub-Saharan Africa	14	2	13	9	6 (3)	14	13	1	15	12	86%	41	34%	29%
Ixobrychus minutus minutus	Common Little Bittern	West & Southwest Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa	2	1	8	3	0	8	2	1	8	2	67%	22	14%	9%
Ixobrychus minutus payesii	Common Little Bittern	Sub-Saharan Africa	2	1	11	3	0	11	2	1	11	2	67%	28	11%	7%
Ixobrychus sturmii	Dwarf Bittern	Sub-Saharan Africa	1	1	10	2	0	10	1	1	10	1	50%	26	8%	4%
Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax	Black-crowned Night-heron	Western Asia SW Asia & NE Africa	2	0	6	2	0	6	2	0	6	2	100%	12	17%	17%
Ardeola ralloides ralloides	Squacco Heron	West & Southwest Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa	2	0	5	2	0	5	2	0	5	2	100%	10	20%	20%
Ardeola rufiventris	Rufous-bellied Heron	Central, Eastern & Southern Africa	1	1	3	2	0	3	1	1	3	1	50%	10	20%	10%

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Bubulcus ibis ibis	Cattle Egret	East Mediterranean & Southwest Asia	2	2	7	2	1 (1)	8	3	0	8	2	67%	12	25%	17%
Ardea cinerea cinerea	Grey Heron	West & Southwest Asia (bre)	2	1	4	2	0	5	2	0	5	2	100%	10	20%	20%
Ardea purpurea purpurea	Purple Heron	Tropical Africa	1	1	13	2	0	13	1	1	13	1	50%	29	7%	3%
Ardea purpurea purpurea	Purple Heron	East Europe, Black Sea & Medittereean Sub-Saharan Africa	10	1	15	6	4 (4)	16	9	0	17	9	100%	33	27%	27%
Ardea alba alba	Great White Egret	W, C & SE Europe Black Sea & Mediterranean	16	1	14	9	7 (6)	15	15	0	16	15	100%	35	43%	43%
Ardea brachyrhyncha	Yellow-billed Egret	Sub-Saharan Africa	2	1	9	3	0	9	2	1	9	2	67%	23	13%	9%
Egretta ardesiaca	Black Heron	Sub-Saharan Africa	1	1	12	2	0	12	1	1	12	1	50%	24	8%	4%
Egretta garzetta garzetta	Little Egret	Central & E Europe, Black Sea, E Mediterranean	10	1	15	5	5 (4)	16	9	0	17	9	100%	32	28%	28%
Egretta garzetta garzetta	Little Egret	Western Asia SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa	4	0	6	3	1 (1)	6	4	0	6	4	100%	12	33%	33%
Pelecanus rufescens	Pink-backed Pelican	Tropical Africa & SW Arabia	2	1	13	3	0	13	2	1	13	2	67%	29	10%	7%
Pelecanus onocrotalus	Great White Pelican	Southern Africa	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0%	7	14%	0%
Pelecanus onocrotalus	Great White Pelican	West Africa	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	-	15	0%	0%
Pelecanus onocrotalus	Great White Pelican	Eastern Africa	1	0	5	1	0	5	1	0	5	1	100%	9	11%	11%
Microcarbo pygmaeus	Pygmy Cormorant	Black Sea & Mediterranean	8	1	6	4	4 (4)	7	7	0	8	7	100%	17	41%	41%
Microcarbo pygmaeus	Pygmy Cormorant	Southwest Asia	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	-	2	0%	0%
Phalacrocorax carbo lucidus	Great Cormorant	Coastal West Africa	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	-	5	0%	0%
Burhinus senegalensis	Senegal Thickknee	West Africa	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	-	14	0%	0%
Burhinus senegalensis	Senegal Thickknee	Northeast & Eastern Africa	2	0	4	2	0	4	2	0	4	2	100%	7	29%	29%
Pluvianus aegyptius	Egyptian Plover	West Africa	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	-	14	0%	0%
Haematopus ostralegus ostralegus	Eurasian Oystercatcher	Europe South & West Europe & NW Africa	19	0	13	11	7 (4)	14	18	0	14	15	83%	41	44%	37%

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Haematopus ostralegus longipes	Eurasian Oystercatcher	SE Eur & W Asia SW Asia & NE Africa	4	0	8	2	2 (2)	8	4	0	8	4	100%	16	25%	25%
Recurvirostra avosetta	Pied Avocet	Eastern Africa	1	0	4	1	0	4	1	0	4	1	100%	6	17%	17%
Recurvirostra avosetta	Pied Avocet	Western Europe & Northwest Africa (bre)	12	0	6	6	4 (3)	8	10	0	8	9	90%	21	48%	43%
Recurvirostra avosetta	Pied Avocet	Southeast Europe, Black Sea & Turkey (bre)	11	0	19	5	6 (5)	19	10	0	20	10	100%	40	25%	25%
Himantopus himantopus himantopus	Black-winged Stilt	Central Europe & E Mediterranean N/ Central Africa	12	1	11	7	5 (5)	12	11	0	13	11	100%	29	38%	38%
Himantopus himantopus himantopus	Black-winged Stilt	W, C & SW Asia SW Asia & NE Africa	2	0	6	2	0	6	2	0	6	2	100%	10	20%	20%
Pluvialis squatarola squatarola	Grey Plover	C & E Siberia/SW Asia, Eastern & Southern Africa	13	1	14	9	5 (4)	14	12	1	15	12	92%	38	34%	32%
Pluvialis apricaria apricaria	Eurasian Golden Plover	Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Germany & Baltic (bre)	9	0	4	3	5 (2)	5	9	0	4	5	63%	16	50%	31%
Pluvialis apricaria altifrons	Eurasian Golden Plover	Northern Siberia Caspian & Asia Minor	5	0	3	3	2 (2)	3	5	0	3	5	100%	8	63%	63%
Pluvialis fulva	Pacific Golden Plover	Northcentral Siberia South & SW Asia, NE Africa	2	0	3	0	1 (1)	4	1	0	4	1	100%	6	17%	17%
Eudromias morinellus	Eurasian Dotterel	Asia Middle East	4	1	5	3	1 (1)	6	4	0	6	4	100%	11	36%	36%
Charadrius hiaticula hiaticula	Common Ringed Plover	Northern Europe, Europe & North Africa	18	0	3	9	7 (5)	5	16	0	5	14	88%	24	67%	58%
Charadrius pecuarius	Kittlitz's Plover	West Africa	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	-	15	0%	0%
Charadrius alexandrinus alexandrinus	Kentish Plover	SW & Central Asia SW Asia & NE Africa	1	0	6	1	0	6	1	0	6	1	100%	9	11%	11%
Charadrius alexandrinus alexandrinus	Kentish Plover	West Europe & W. Mediterranean West Africa	16	0	14	9	6 (5)	15	15	0	15	14	93%	38	39%	37%
Charadrius leschenaultii leschenaultii	Greater Sand-plover	Central Asia Eastern & Southern Africa	2	1	2	2	1 (1)	2	2	1	2	2	67%	7	43%	29%

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Charadrius leschenaultii scythicus	Greater Sand-plover	Caspian & SW Asia Arabia & NE Africa	2	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	2	100%	7	29%	29%
Vanellus spinosus	Spur-winged Lapwing	Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre)	3	1	2	2	1 (1)	3	3	0	3	3	100%	7	43%	43%
Vanellus albiceps	White-headed Lapwing	West & Central Africa	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	-	19	0%	0%
Vanellus lugubris	Senegal Lapwing	Central & Eastern Africa	1	1	3	2	0	3	1	1	3	1	50%	10	20%	10%
Vanellus coronatus coronatus	Crowned Lapwing	Southwest Africa	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0%	3	33%	0%
Vanellus senegallus senegallus	Wattled Lapwing	West Africa	1	0	10	1	0	10	1	0	10	1	100%	18	6%	6%
Vanellus senegallus lateralis	Wattled Lapwing	Eastern & Southeast Africa	1	1	3	2	0	3	1	1	3	1	50%	9	22%	11%
Vanellus leucurus	White-tailed Lapwing	Central Asian Republics South Asia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	1	0%	0%
Limosa lapponica lapponica	Bar-tailed Godwit	Northern Europe/Western Europe	12	0	2	6	4 (1)	4	11	0	3	7	70%	15	67%	47%
Limosa lapponica taymyrensis	Bar-tailed Godwit	Western Siberia, West & Southwest Africa	17	0	16	10	5 (3)	18	15	0	18	13	87%	42	36%	31%
Arenaria interpres interpres	Ruddy Tern	Northern Europe, West Africa	20	1	17	12	7 (5)	19	17	2 (1)	19	17	89%	52	37%	33%
Calidris canutus canutus	Red Knot	Northern Siberia, West & Southern Africa	17	1	16	11	5 (3)	18	15	1	18	14	88%	43	37%	33%
Calidris canutus islandica	Red Knot	NE Canada & Greenland/Western Europe	9	0	3	5	3 (1)	4	9	0	3	6	75%	14	57%	43%
Calidris pugnax	Ruff	Northern Europe & Western Siberia West Africa	21	1	20	12	7 (4)	23	19	0	23	16	84%	55	35%	29%
Calidris falcinellus falcinellus	Broad-billed Sandpiper	Northern Europe, SW Asia & Africa	18	0	11	10	7 (5)	12	16	0	13	15	94%	35	46%	43%
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	Western Siberia West Africa	18	0	20	11	6 (4)	21	17	0	21	15	88%	48	35%	31%
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	Central Siberia SW Asia, E & S Africa	7	1	15	5	3 (3)	15	7	1	15	7	88%	35	23%	20%
Calidris alpina schinzii	Dunlin	Britain & Ireland SW Europe & NW Africa	4	0	3	1	2 (2)	4	4	0	3	3	100%	8	38%	38%

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Calidris maritima	Purple Sandpiper	N Europe & W Siberia (breeding)	9	0	3	4	4 (2)	4	9	0	3	6	75%	13	62%	46%
Calidris minuta	Little Stint	N Europe S Europe, North & West Africa	23	0	22	13	9 (6)	23	22	0	23	19	86%	60	37%	32%
Lymnocryptes minimus	Jack Snipe	Northern Europe S & W Europe & West Africa	22	0	17	14	7 (3)	18	20	1	18	17	81%	48	44%	35%
Phalaropus fulicarius	Red Phalarope	Canada & Greenland/Atlantic coast of Africa	4	1	3	2	2 (2)	4	4	1	3	4	100%	11	36%	36%
Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper	West & Central Europe West Africa	21	0	17	12	8 (5)	18	20	0	18	17	85%	50	40%	34%
Tringa erythropus	Spotted Redshank	N Europe, Southern Europe, North & West Africa	23	0	19	14	8 (4)	20	22	0	20	18	82%	55	40%	33%
Tringa erythropus	Spotted Redshank	Western Siberia, SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa	4	0	11	4	0	11	4	0	11	4	100%	22	18%	18%
Tringa totanus totanus	Common Redshank	Central & East Europe (breeding)	18	0	21	10	7 (4)	22	17	0	22	14	82%	47	36%	30%
Tringa stagnatilis	Marsh Sandpiper	Eastern Europe, West & Central Africa	13	0	17	8	5 (3)	17	12	0	18	11	92%	41	29%	27%
Dromas ardeola	Crab-plover	NW Indian Ocean, Red Sea & Gulf	2	1	4	2	1 (1)	4	2	1	4	2	67%	9	33%	22%
Glareola pratincola pratincola	Collared Pratincole	Western Europe & NW Africa, W.Africa	5	0	12	2	3 (3)	12	4	0	13	4	100%	24	17%	17%
Glareola pratincola pratincola	Collared Pratincole	SW Asia, SW Asia & NE Africa	1	1	4	1	0	5	1	0	5	1	100%	8	13%	13%
Glareola nuchalis nuchalis	Rock Pratincole	Eastern & Central Africa	1	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	2	1	100%	9	11%	11%
Anous stolidus plumbeigulari	Brown Noddy	Red Sea & Gulf of Aden	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	-	2	0%	0%
Hydrocoloeus minutus	Little Gull	Central & E Europe, SW Europe & W Mediterranean	18	0	11	10	7 (4)	12	17	0	12	14	82%	34	50%	41%
Rissa tridactyla tridactyla	Blacklegged Kittiwake	Arctic from NE	11	0	7	6	4 (4)	8	10	0	8	10	100%	23	43%	43%
Hydrocoloeus minutus	Little Gull	W Asia, E. Medit'n, Black Sea & Caspian	5	0	6	2	3 (2)	6	5	0	6	4	80%	12	42%	33%
Rissa tridactyla tridactyla	Blacklegged Kittiwake	East Atlantic (bre)	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	100%	4	50%	50%
Larus genei	Slenderbilled Gull	West Africa (bre)	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	-	5	0%	0%

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Larus genei	Senegal Thickknee	Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre)	8	0	10	3	5 (4)	10	7	0	11	7	100%	20	35%	35%
Larus ridibundus	Black-headed Gull	W EuropeW Europe, W Mediterranean, West Africa	19	0	16	10	8 (4)	17	18	0	17	14	78%	46	39%	30%
Larus hartlaubii	Hartlaub's Gull	Coastal Southwest Africa	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0%	1	100%	0%
Larus cirrocephalus poiocephalus	Grey-headed Gull	West Africa	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	-	15	0%	0%
Larus melanocephalus	Mediterranean Gull	W Europe, Mediterranean & NW Africa	18	0	13	10	7 (5)	14	17	0	14	15	88%	36	47%	42%
Larus leucophthalmus	White-eyed Gull	Red Sea & nearby coasts	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	100%	5	40%	40%
Larus dominicanus vetula	Kelp Gull	Coastal Southern Africa	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0%	2	50%	0%
Larus argentatus argenteus	European Herring Gull	Iceland & Western Europe	7	0	1	4	2 (2)	2	7	0	1	6	100%	10	60%	60%
Onychoprion fuscata nubilosa	Sooty Tern	Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, E to Pacific	1	1	2	1	1 (1)	2	1	1	2	1	50%	6	33%	17%
Gelochelidon nilotica nilotica	Common Gull-billed Tern	Western Europe West Africa	6	0	13	4	2 (2)	13	5	0	14	5	100%	27	19%	19%
Hydroprogne caspia	Caspian Tern	West Africa (bre)	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	-	14	0%	0%
Chlidonias hybrida hybrida	Whiskered Tern	Western Europe & Northwest Africa (bre)	6	0	13	4	2 (2)	13	5	0	14	5	100%	28	18%	18%
Chlidonias hybrida hybrida	Whiskered Tern	Caspian (bre)	1	0	4	1	0	4	1	0	4	1	100%	7	14%	14%
Chlidonias niger niger	Black Tern	Europe & Western Asia, Atlantic coast of Africa	21	1	19	12	9 (5)	20	20	1	20	17	81%	55	38%	31%
Thalasseus sandvicensis sandvicensis	Sandwich Tern	Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre)	9	0	12	3	5 (4)	13	9	0	12	7	88%	23	35%	30%
Thalasseus maximus albidorsalis	Royal Tern	West Africa (bre)	2	0	4	0	1 (1)	5	0	0	6	0	-	14	0%	0%
Catharacta skua	Great Skua	N Europe/N Atlantic	4	0	2	2	1	3	4	0	2	2	67%	7	43%	29%
Cepphus grylle grylle	Black Guillemot	Baltic Sea	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0%	1	100%	0%

Scientific Name	Common Name	Geographic population	Take during various stages of reproduction, rearing & return to breeding grounds			Limits			Use/trade			# Parties confirming regulation for all three actions†	% of responding Range States confirming full protection	Total number of Range States	% of responding Range States providing a full answer	% of all Range States confirming full protection
			Yes	No*	No answer	Yes	No*	No answer	Yes	No*	No answer					
Cepphus grylle mandtii	Black Guillemot	Arctic E North America to Greenland, Jan Mayen & Svalbard E through Siberia to Alaska	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	100%	1	100%	100%
Cepphus grylle arcticus	Black Guillemot	N America, S Greenland, Britain, Ireland, Scandinavia, White Sea	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	-	1	0%	0%
Uria lomvia lomvia	Thick-billed Murre	E North America, Greenland, E to Severnaya Zemlya	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	100%	1	100%	100%
Uria aalge	Common Murre	E North America, Greenland, Iceland, Faeroes, Scotland, S Norway, Baltic	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	-	2	0%	0%

*Table 3. The number of populations per country as reported by Parties which are subject to the following regulatory measures: regulation of take during various stages of reproduction, rearing and return to breeding grounds, limits on taking, prohibiton of use/take in contravention of modes of take (Column B populations) (Q3). Nine Parties did not respond to this question. (**Key**: Bright green: 100% confirmed as fully protected; Dark green: 76-99%; blue: 51-75%; yellow 26-75%; orange: 1- 25%; red: 0% protected. Grey: no complete answer provided.) * = numbers in brackets refer to the number of Parties responding 'no' but providing further details to confirm that the population is fully protected. † = including those Range States responding 'no' but providing futher details that the population is fully protected.*

Party	Take during various stages of reproduction, rearing and return to breeding grounds			Limits			Use/trade			No. populations. confirmed fully protected ('Yes' for each activity) †	Total populations fully reported on	Total relevant pops	% pops. with confirmed full regulation (based on no. of pops reported on)	% pops with confirmed full regulation (based on no. of pops for which Party is a Range State)
	Yes	No*	No answer	Yes	No*	No answer	Yes	No*	No answer					
Albania	1	0	39	0	1	39	1	0	39	0	1	40	0%	0%
Algeria	6	0	36	6	0	36	6	0	36	6	6	42	100%	14%
Belgium	46	0	0	0	46 (46)	0	46	0	0	46	46	46	100%	100%
Benin	1	0	36	1	0	36	1	0	36	1	1	37	100%	3%
Bulgaria	36	0	9	3	33 (33)	9	35	1 (1)	9	36	36	45	100%	80%
Burundi	1	0	21	0	1 (1)	21	1	0	21	1	1	22	100%	5%
Cote d'Ivoire	1	0	42	0	1 (1)	42	0	0	43	0	0	43	-	0%
Croatia	48	0	0	48	0	0	48	0	0	48	48	48	100%	100%
Czech Republic	2	1 (1)	45	2	1 (1)	45	3	0	45	3	3	48	100%	6%
Denmark	47	0	0	47	0	0	47	0	0	47	47	47	100%	100%
Egypt	63	0	0	63	0	0	52	11	0	52	63	63	83%	83%
Estonia	40	0	2	1	31 (2)	10	30	2 (1)	10	3	32	42	9%	7%
Finland	39	0	0	39	0	0	39	0	0	39	39	39	100%	100%
France	68	0	0	0	68 (45)	0	68	0	0	45	68	68	66%	66%
Georgia	4	0	40	2	2 (2)	40	4	0	40	4	4	44	100%	9%
Germany	53	0	2	53	0	2	53	0	2	53	53	55	100%	96%
Ghana	3	0	38	2	0	39	2	0	39	2	2	41	100%	5%
Hungary	43	0	0	43	0	0	42	1	0	42	43	43	98%	98%
Israel	42	1	0	43	0	0	43	0	0	42	43	43	98%	98%
Italy	56	0	0	7	49 (49)	0	5	0	51	5	5	56	100%	9%
Latvia	41	0	0	0	41 (4)	0	40	0	1	4	40	41	10%	10%
Lebanon	35	0	0	0	35 (35)	0	35	0	0	35	35	35	100%	100%
Luxembourg	39	0	1	39	0	1	39	0	1	39	39	40	100%	98%
Macedonia	2	0	40	2	0	40	2	0	40	2	2	42	100%	5%
Mali	1	0	39	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0	40	-	0%
Mauritius	5	0	0	4	0	1	4	0	1	4	4	5	100%	80%
Moldova	1	0	30	0	0	31	0	0	31	0	0	31	-	0%

Party	Take during various stages of reproduction, rearing and return to breeding grounds			Limits			Use/trade			No. populations. confirmed fully protected ('Yes' for each activity) †	Total populations fully reported on	Total relevant pops	% pops. with confirmed full regulation (based on no. of pops reported on)	% pops with confirmed full regulation (based on no. of pops for which Party is a Range State)
	Yes	No*	No answer	Yes	No*	No answer	Yes	No*	No answer					
Morocco	17	0	24	12	5 (5)	24	16	0	25	16	16	41	100%	39%
Netherlands	46	0	0	46	0	0	46	0	0	46	46	46	100%	100%
Niger	4	0	35	2	2	35	3	0	36	2	3	39	67%	5%
Norway	37	1	5	37	1	5	37	1	5	37	38	43	97%	86%
Romania	3	0	45	3	0	45	3	0	45	3	3	48	100%	6%
Senegal	1	0	46	0	1	46	0	0	47	0	0	47	-	-
Slovakia	43	0	0	0	43 (37)	0	43	0	0	37	43	43	86%	86%
Slovenia	38	0	0	38	0	0	38	0	0	38	38	38	100%	100%
South Africa	0	34	0	34	0	0	0	34	0	0	34	34	0%	0%
Spain	3	0	50	3	0	50	3	0	50	3	3	53	100%	6%
Sudan	1	0	65	1	0	65	1	0	65	1	1	66	100%	2%
Sweden	35	1	8	2	30	12	35	0	9	2	32	44	6%	5%
Switzerland	42	0	0	34	8	0	42	0	0	34	42	42	81%	81%
Syria	1	18	35	0	5	49	0	5	49	0	5	54	0%	0%
Uganda	37	0	0	37	0	0	37	0	0	37	37	37	100%	100%
Ukraine	56	0	0	38	18 (9)	0	54	0	2	43	54	56	80%	77%
United Kingdom	44	5	0	0	5	44	44	5	0	0	5	49	0%	0%

Table 5. Party responses regarding prohibited and non-prohibited modes of taking (Q4) (yes= ●; no= ○). Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau and Norway did not report on this question.
[1]comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter, [2]with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition , [3]exceeding five km p/h (18 km p/h on the open sea)

Party	Snares	Limes	Hooks	Live birds which are blind or mutilated used as decoys	Tape recorders and other electronic devices	Electrocuting devices	Artificial light sources	Mirrors and other dazzling devices	Devices for illuminating targets	Sighting devices for night shooting[1]	Explosives	Nets	Traps	Poison	Poisoned or anaesthetic baits	Semi-automatic or automatic weapons[2]	Hunting from aircraft, motor vehicles, or boats driven at a speed[3]	Total number of prohibited modes of taking
Albania	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**17**
Algeria	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**17**
Belgium	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**17**
Benin	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	**10**
Bulgaria	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	○	●	●	●	**14**
Burundi	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**17**
Côte d'Ivoire	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**17**
Croatia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**17**
Cyprus	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**16**
Czech Republic	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**17**
Denmark	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**17**
Egypt	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**17**
Estonia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**17**
Eswatini	●	●	●	●	○	●	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	11
Ethiopia	●	○	●	●	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**12**
Finland	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	16
France	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**17**
FYR Macedonia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**17**
Georgia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**17**
Germany	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**17**
Ghana	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**17**
Hungary	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**17**
Israel	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	**15**
Italy	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**17**
Kenya	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**16**
Latvia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**17**
Lebanon	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	**16**
Libya	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	10
Luxembourg	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**17**
Mali	○	○	●	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	○	○	○	○	4
Mauritius	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**17**
Moldova	●	○	●	○	○	○	●	○	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**11**

Party	Snares	Limes	Hooks	Live birds which are blind or mutilated used as decoys	Tape recorders and other electronic devices	Electrocuting devices	Artificial light sources	Mirrors and other dazzling devices	Devices for illuminating targets	Sighting devices for night shooting[1]	Explosives	Nets	Traps	Poison	Poisoned or anaesthetic baits	Semi-automatic or automatic weapons[2]	Hunting from aircraft, motor vehicles, or boats driven at a speed[3]	Total number of prohibited modes of taking
Morocco	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	○	●	**15**
Netherlands	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**17**
Niger	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	**16**
Portugal	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**17**
Romania	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**17**
Senegal	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	**16**
Slovakia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**17**
Slovenia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**16**
South Africa	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	0
Spain	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**17**
Sudan	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**16**
Sweden	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**17**
Switzerland	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**16**
Syria	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	**16**
Tunisia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**17**
Uganda	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**17**
Ukraine	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	**16**
United Kingdom	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**16**
Total:	**47**	**44**	**47**	**46**	**43**	**43**	**44**	**44**	**46**	**44**	**48**	**46**	**48**	**47**	**48**	**41**	**45**	

Table 6. Parties reporting on exemptions to prohibitions laid down in paragraphs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 for the AEWA Action Plan (Q6). Responses provided by Parties that fell outside the current reporting triennium have been excluded (not specified or reported as NA = 'NS').

Species	Party	Reason	Year(s) granted	Time span of exemption	No. of individuals	No. of eggs
Cygnus olor Mute Swan	Denmark	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.	2015-2017	NS	NS	NS
	Hungary	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.	Every year	All year	≤ 20 / yr	0
	Netherlands	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries. Air safety or other overriding public interests.	2012-2021	2012-2021	4584 (2015); 3630 (2016)	84 (2015); 526 (2016)
	United Kingdom	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries. Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015-2016	2015-2016	216	145
Cygnus cygnus Whooper Swan	Denmark	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.	2016-2017	NS	NS	NS
	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	45	NS
Cygnus columbianus Tunda Swan	Netherlands	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2016-2017	1st October 2016 to 31st March 2017	NS	NS
	United Kingdom	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.	2015-2016	2015-2016	15	NS
Branta bernicla Brent Goose	Denmark	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.	2015-2017	NS	NS	NS
	Netherlands	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries. Air safety or other overriding public interests.	2012-2017	2012-2017	NS	NS
	United Kingdom	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries. Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015-2016	2015-2016	308	NS
Branta leucopsis Barnacle Goose	Denmark	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.	2015-2017	NS	NS	NS
	Netherlands	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries. Air safety or other overriding public interests. Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes. Protection of flora and fauna.	2012-2021	2012-2021	21356 (2015); 24155 (2016)	9419 (2015); 671 (2016)
	United Kingdom	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries. Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015-2016	2015-2016	2318	285
Anser anser Greylag Goose	Denmark	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries. Air safety or other overriding public interests.	2015-2017	NS	NS	NS
	Hungary	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.	Every year	Typically between 1st February to 15th March	< 500 / yr	0
	Netherlands	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries. Air safety or other overriding public interests. Protection of flora and fauna.	2011-2020	2011-2020	142686 (2015); 163386 (2016)	106422 (2015); 55652 (2016)
	Slovakia	Air safety or other overriding public interests	2015	21st May 2015 to 31st December 2020	NS	0
	United Kingdom	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries. Air safety or other overriding public interests. Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015-2017	2015-2017	9211	2472
Anser fabalis Bean Goose	Denmark	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.	2015, 2017	NS	NS	NS
	Netherlands	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.	2014-2018	2014-2018	NS	NS
	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	6	NS
Anser brachyrhynchus Pink-footed Goose	Denmark	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.	2015-2017	NS	NS	NS
	Netherlands	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.	2015-2016	2015-2016	NS	NS
	United Kingdom	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries. Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	453	77
Anser albifrons	Denmark	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.	2016-2017	NS	NS	NS

Species	Party	Reason	Year(s) granted	Time span of exemption	No. of individuals	No. of eggs
Greater White-fronted Goose	Netherlands	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries. Air safety or other overriding public interests. Protection of flora and fauna.	2012-2015	2012-2015	32908 (2015); 21704 (2016)	228 (2015); 8 (2016)
	Slovakia	Air safety or other overriding public interests.	2015	21st May 2015 to 31st December 2015	NS	0
	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	41	NS
Somateria mollissima Common Eider	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	112	NS
Melanitta nigra Common Scoter	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	2	NS
Bucephala clangula Common Goldeneye	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	8	NS
Mergus merganser Goosander	United Kingdom	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries. Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015-2016	2015-2016	418	NS
Mergus serrator Red-breasted Merganser	United Kingdom	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.	2015	1st January to 31st May	37	NS
Tadorna tadorna Common Shelduck	Netherlands	Air safety or other overriding public interests.	2012-2017	2012-2017	NS	NS
	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	16	NS
Aythya ferina Common Pochard	Belgium	Air safety or other overriding public interests.	2016	2016	10 (no birds shot)	NS
Aythya fuligula Tufted duck	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	26	NS
Spatula querquedula Garganey	Italy	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015-2016	February to December	2	NS
Anas clypeata Northern Shoveler	Netherlands	Air safety or other overriding public interests.	2016-2021	2016-2021	NS	NS
	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	1	NS
Anas strepera Gadwall	Netherlands	Air safety or other overriding public interests.	2014-2021	2014-2021	NS	NS
Anas Penelope Eurasian Wigeon	Netherlands	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries. Air safety or other overriding public interests. Protection of flora and fauna.	2012-2019	2012-2019	3715 (2015); 3694 (2016)	NS
	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	310	NS
Anas platyrhynchos Mallard	Hungary	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.	Every year	Typically in February and in one case, between mid-June to mid-August	< 100 / year	0
	Netherlands	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries. Air safety or other overriding public interests. Protection of flora and fauna.	2010-2020	2010-2020	3224 (2015); 940 (2016)	NS
	Slovakia	Air safety or other overriding public interests.	2015	4th September 2015 to 31st December 2020; 21st May 2015 to 31st December 2020	NS	0
	United Kingdom	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries. Air safety or other overriding public interests. Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015-2016	2015-2016	75	1123
Anas acuta	Netherlands	Air safety or other overriding public interests.	2016-2021	2016-2021	NS	NS

Species	Party	Reason	Year(s) granted	Time span of exemption	No. of individuals	No. of eggs
Northern Pintail	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	0	NS
Anas crecca Common Teal	Netherlands	Air safety or other overriding public interests.	2016-2021	2016-2021	NS	NS
	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	59	NS
Phoenicopterus roseus Greater Flamingo	Italy	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2016	19th April 2016 to 31st July 2016	NS	20
Rallus aquaticus Western Water Rail	Belgium	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2017	2017	1	0
	Netherlands	Air safety or other overriding public interests.	2016-2021	2016-2021	NS	NS
	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	12	NS
Crex crex Corncrake	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes. Protection of flora and fauna.	2015-2017	2015-2017	2	NS
Gallinula chloropus Common Moorhen	Netherlands	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.	2015-2021	2015-2021	NS	NS
	Slovakia	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries. The capture and captive-keeping or judicious use of small numbers of birds.	2015	19th November 2015 to 31st March 2016	NS	NS
	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	4	NS
Fulica atra Common Coot	Belgium	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.	2015-2016	2015-2016	10	0
	Netherlands	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries. Air safety or other overriding public interests.	2012-2040	2012-2040	2636 (2015); 1129 (2016)	NS
	Slovakia	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015-2017	25th February 2015 to 31st December 2017	NS	NS
	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	24	NS
Grus grus Common Crane	Belgium	The capture and captive-keeping or judicious use of small numbers of birds.	2015-2017	2015 to 2017	2	0
	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015-2016	2015-2016	NS	NS
Gavia stellata Red-throated Loon	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	68	NS
Ciconia nigra Black Stork	Slovakia	Air safety or other overriding public interests.	2015	4th September 2015 to 31st December 2016	NS	0
Ciconia ciconia White Stork	Belgium	Air safety or other overriding public interests.	2016-2017	2016 to 2017	3	0
	Netherlands	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries. Air safety or other overriding public interests.	2015-2016	2015-2016	NS	NS
	Slovakia	Air safety or other overriding public interests.	2015	10th November 2015 to 29th February 2016; 15th September 2015 to 15th March 2016; 4th September 2015 to 31st December 2020	NS	0
Platalea leucorodia Eurasian Spoonbill	Belgium	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015-2017	2015-2017	4	0
	Italy	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015-2016	April-July	30	20
Nycticorax nycticorax Black-crowned Night-heron	Belgium	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015-2017	2015-2017	3	0
Ardea cinerea Grey Heron	Denmark	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.	2015-2017	NS	NS	NS
	Netherlands	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries. Air safety or other overriding public interests.	2011-2021	2011-2021	19 (2015); 19 (2016)	NS

Species	Party	Reason	Year(s) granted	Time span of exemption	No. of individuals	No. of eggs
	Slovakia	Air safety or other overriding public interests.	2015	4th September 2015 to 31st December 2020; 21st May 2015 to 31st December 2020	NS	0
	United Kingdom	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries. Air safety or other overriding public interests. Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015-2016	2015-2016	199	NS
Ardea purpurea Purple Heron	Belgium	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015-2017	NS	8	0
Ardea alba Great White Egret	Slovakia	Air safety or other overriding public interests.	2015	4th September 2015 to 31st December 2020; 21st May 2015 to 31st December 2020	NS	0
Morus bassanus Northern Gannet	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st March to 31st July	NS	0
Microcarbo pygmaeus Pygmy Cormorant	Italy	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2016	19th April 2016 to 31st July 2016	NS	20
Phalacrocorax carbo Great Cormorant	Denmark	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.	2015-2017	NS	NS	NS
	Netherlands	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries. Air safety or other overriding public interests.	2012-2021	2012-2021	20 (2015); 20 (2016)	NS
	Slovakia	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries.	2015	5th November 2015 to 31st March 2016; 2015 to 2020	60 - 1300	0
	Slovenia	Air safety or other overriding public interests.	2017	9th December 2017 to 28th February 2018 along 12 river sections (extended to 30th April 2018 along 5 river sections and to 31st May 2018 along one river section)	139	0
	United Kingdom	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries. Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015-2016	2015-2016	1893	NS
Haematopus ostralegus Eurasian Oystercatcher	Belgium	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015-2017	2015 to 2017	1	0
	Denmark	Air safety or other overriding public interests.	2015, 2017	NS	NS	NS
	Netherlands	Air safety or other overriding public interests.	2012-2021	2012-2021	NS	NS
	United Kingdom	Air safety or other overriding public interests. Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015-2016	2015-2016	833	0
Recurvirostra avosetta Pied Avocet	Belgium	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015-2017	2015-2017	15	0
	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st February to 31st October	NS	NS
Himantopus himantopus Black-winged Stilt	Italy	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2016	19th April 2016 to 31st July 2016	NS	30
Pluvialis apricaria Eurasian Golden Plover	Netherlands	Air safety or other overriding public interests. Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2012-2021	2012-2021	NS	NS
	United Kingdom	Air safety or other overriding public interests. Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	9	NS
Charadrius hiaticula Common Ringed Plover	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	262	NS

Species	Party	Reason	Year(s) granted	Time span of exemption	No. of individuals	No. of eggs
Charadrius dubius Little Ringed Plover	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	32	NS
Vanellus vanellus Northern Lapwing	Netherlands	Air safety or other overriding public interests.	2012-2040	2012-2040	8 (2016)	NS
	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	922	NS
Numenius phaeopus Whimbrel	Netherlands	Air safety or other overriding public interests.	2016-2021	2016-2021	NS	NS
	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	3	NS
Numenius arquata Eurasian Curlew	Belgium	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2017	2017	1	0
	Netherlands	Air safety or other overriding public interests.	2012-2040	2012-2040	NS	NS
	United Kingdom	Air safety or other overriding public interests. Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015-2016	2015-2016	236	11
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	48	NS
Limosa limosa Black-tailed Godwit	Netherlands	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes. Air safety or other overriding public interests.	2015-2021	2015-2021	NS	NS
	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	27	NS
Arenaria interpres Ruddy Turnstone	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	83	NS
Calidris canutus Red knot	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	64	NS
Calidris pugnax Ruff	Belgium	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2016-2017	2016 to 2017	5	0
	Netherlands	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015-2020	2015-2020	NS	NS
	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	28	NS
Calidris alba Sanderling	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	14	NS
Calidris alpine Dunlin	Italy	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015-2017	April to October	90	NS
	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	564	NS
Calidris maritima Purple sandpiper	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	2	NS
Calidris minuta Little stint	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	1	NS
Scolopax rusticola Eurasian Woodcock	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	194	NS
Gallinago gallinago Common Snipe	Netherlands	Air safety or other overriding public interests.	2016-2021	2016-2021	NS	NS
	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	202	NS
Lymnocryptes minimus Jack Snipe	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	183	NS
Phalaropus lobatus Red-necked Phalarope	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	75	NS
Tringa hypoleucos Common Sandpiper	Netherlands	Air safety or other overriding public interests.	2016-2021	2016-2021	NS	NS
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	17	NS
Tringa tetanus	Netherlands	Air safety or other overriding public interests.	2016-2021	2016-2021	NS	NS

Species	Party	Reason	Year(s) granted	Time span of exemption	No. of individuals	No. of eggs
Common Redshank	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	841	NS
Tringa glareola Wood Sandpiper	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	2	NS
Rissa tridactyla Black-legged Kittiwake	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	758	NS
Larus genei Slender-billed Gull	Italy	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2016	19th April 2016 to 31st July 2016	6	18
Larus ridibundus Black-headed Gull	Belgium	Air safety or other overriding public interests.	2015-2016	2015 to 2016	100	0
	Denmark	Air safety or other overriding public interests.	2015-2017	NS	NS	NS
	Netherlands	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries. Air safety or other overriding public interests.	2012-2040	2012-2040	5	NS
	Slovenia	Air safety or other overriding public interests.	2017	All year round	20	0
	United Kingdom	Air safety or other overriding public interests.	2015	17th April to 31st July	1810	870
Larus melanocephalus Mediterranean Gull	Belgium	Air safety or other overriding public interests.	2015-2016	2015 to 2016	100	0
	Italy	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015-2016	April to July	27	34
	Netherlands	Air safety or other overriding public interests.	2015-2016	2015-2016	NS	NS
Larus canus Mew Gull	Denmark	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015-2017	NS	NS	NS
	Netherlands	Air safety or other overriding public interests. Protection of flora and fauna.	2012-2040	2012-2040	2 (2015); 567 (2016)	1374 (2015); 1218 (2016)
	United Kingdom	Air safety or other overriding public interests. Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes. The capture and captive-keeping or judicious use of small numbers of birds.	2015-2025	2015-2025	808	5268
Larus fuscus Lesser Black-backed Gull	Netherlands	Air safety or other overriding public interests. Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2012-2021	2012-2021	26114 (2015); 8214 (2016)	10788 (2015); 20318 (2016)
	United Kingdom	Air safety or other overriding public interests. Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes. The capture and captive-keeping or judicious use of small numbers of birds. Protection of flora and fauna.	2015-2025	2015-2025	432	0
Larus argentatus European Herring Gull	Denmark	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries. Air safety or other overriding public interests.	2015-2017	NS	NS	NS
	Netherlands	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries. Air safety or other overriding public interests. Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes. Protection of flora and fauna.	2011-2021	2011-2021	10 (2015); 1521 (2016)	4207 (2015); 4101 (2016)
	United Kingdom	Prevention of damage to crops, water and fisheries. Air safety or other overriding public interests. Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes. The capture and captive-keeping or judicious use of small numbers of birds. Protection of flora and fauna.	2015-2025	2015-2025	3921	0
Larus cachinnans Caspian Gull	Netherlands	Protection of flora and fauna.	2015-2020	2015-2020	NS	NS
Larus glaucoides Iceland Gull	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	1	NS
Larus marinus Great Black-backed Gull	United Kingdom	Air safety or other overriding public interests. Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015-2025	2015-2025	511	NS

Species	Party	Reason	Year(s) granted	Time span of exemption	No. of individuals	No. of eggs
		The capture and captive-keeping or judicious use of small numbers of birds. Protection of flora and fauna.				
Sternula albifrons Little Tern	Italy	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2016	19th April 2016 to 31st July 2016	8	63
Chlidonias niger Black Tern	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	1	NS
Sterna hirundo Common Tern	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	845	NS
Sterna paradisaea Arctic Tern	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	1052	NS
Sterna sandvicensis Sandwich Tern	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	440	NS
Fratercula arctica Atlantic Puffin	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	9918	NS
Cepphus grille Black Guillemot	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	238	NS
Alca torda Razorbill	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	1061	10
Alle alle Little Auk	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	1	NS
Uria aalge Common Murre	United Kingdom	Research, education and for breeding and re-establishment purposes.	2015	1st January to 31st December	2708	100

Table 7. Reasons provided by Parties as to why no NSSAP had been developed for each of the applicable species (Q9).

Country	Species	Extinct in the wild	Financial limitations	Habitat protected	Species not a priority	Species protected by other policy/program	Species rare within country	Technical/human limitations	Plans underway / future consideration	Not a range state	No reason provided	No response
Albania	*Aythya nyroca*							●				
	Crex crex							●				
	Platalea leucorodia							●				
	Limosa limosa							●				
	Gallinago media							●				
Algeria	*Oxyura leucocephala*										●	
	Aythya nyroca					●						
	Crex crex										●	
	Platalea leucorodia										●	
	Geronticus eremita					●						
	Limosa limosa										●	
	Gallinago media										●	
Belgium	*Oxyura leucocephala*						●					
	Cygnus columbianus						●					
	Anser brachyrhynchus				●							
	Aythya nyroca						●					
	Platalea leucorodia						●					
	Numenius arquata				●							
	Limosa limosa				●							
	Gallinago media						●					
Benin	*Gallinago media*							●				
Bulgaria	*Oxyura leucocephala*										●	
	Aythya nyroca										●	
	Crex crex										●	
	Platalea leucorodia										●	
	Numenius arquata										●	
	Limosa limosa										●	
	Gallinago media										●	
	Glareola nordmanni										●	
Burundi	*Oxyura maccoa*		●									
	Balearica regulorum		●									
	Ardeola idae		●									
	Balaeniceps rex		●									
	Gallinago media		●									
	Glareola nordmanni		●									
Côte d'Ivoire	*Gallinago media*							●				

Country	Species	Extinct in the wild	Financial limitations	Habitat protected	Species not a priority	Species protected by other policy/program	Species rare within country	Technical/human limitations	Plans underway / future consideration	Not a range state	No reason provided	No response
	Glareola nordmanni							●				
Croatia	*Aythya nyroca*			•		•						
	Crex crex					•						
	Platalea leucorodia					●						
	Limosa limosa			●		●						
	Gallinago media					●						
Cyprus	*Aythya nyroca*					●						
	Crex crex			●								
	Platalea leucorodia			●								
	Gallinago media			●								
	Glareola nordmanni			●								
Czech Republic	*Aythya nyroca*											●
	Crex crex											●
	Platalea leucorodia											●
	Limosa limosa											●
	Gallinago media											●
Denmark	*Oxyura leucocephala*						●					
	Cygnus columbianus			●	●	●						
	Anser fabalis					●						
	Anser brachyrhynchus					●						
	Clangula hyemalis					●						
	Crex crex										●	
	Platalea leucorodia			●	●	●						
	Numenius arquata			●	●	●						
	Gallinago media			●			●					
Djibouti	*Platalea leucorodia*										●	
Egypt	*Aythya nyroca*					●						
	Crex crex					●						
	Platalea leucorodia					●						
	Limosa limosa					●						
	Gallinago media					●						
	Glareola nordmanni					●						
Estonia	*Anser fabalis*										•	
	Clangula hyemalis										•	
Eswatini	*Crex crex*							•				
Ethiopia	*Oxyura maccoa*											●
	Aythya nyroca											●
	Phoeniconaias minor											●

Country	Species	Extinct in the wild	Financial limitations	Habitat protected	Species not a priority	Species protected by other policy/program	Species rare within country	Technical/human limitations	Plans underway / future consideration	Not a range state	No reason provided	No response
	Balaeniceps rex							●				
	Vanellus gregarius											●
	Limosa limosa											●
	Gallinago media											●
	Glareola nordmanni											●
Finland	*Oxyura leucocephala*									●		
	Cygnus columbianus				●							
	Clangula hyemalis										●	
	Crex crex				●							
	Numenius arquata				●							
	Limosa limosa				●							
France	*Oxyura leucocephala*					●	●					
	Cygnus columbianus		●		●	●						
	Branta bernicla					●	●					
	Aythya nyroca					●	●					
	Platalea leucorodia				●							
	Gallinago media					●	●					
	Glareola nordmanni					●	●					
FYR Macedonia	*Aythya nyroca*										●	
	Crex crex										●	
	Platalea leucorodia										●	
	Gallinago media										●	
Georgia	*Oxyura leucocephala*		●					●				
	Aythya nyroca		●					●				
	Crex crex		●					●				
	Gallinago media		●					●				
Germany	*Oxyura leucocephala*										●	
	Cygnus columbianus										●	
	Anser fabalis										●	
	Anser erythropus										●	
	Clangula hyemalis										●	
	Aythya nyroca										●	
	Crex crex										●	
	Platalea leucorodia										●	
	Numenius arquata										●	
	Limosa limosa										●	
	Gallinago media										●	
	Glareola nordmanni										●	

Country	Species	Extinct in the wild	Financial limitations	Habitat protected	Species not a priority	Species protected by other policy/program	Species rare within country	Technical/human limitations	Plans underway / future consideration	Not a range state	No reason provided	No response
Ghana	*Limosa limosa*										●	
	Gallinago media										●	
	Glareola nordmanni										●	
Guinea-Bissau	*Phoeniconaias minor*											●
	Numenius arquata											●
	Gallinago media		●									
Hungary	*Oxyura leucocephala*					●						
	Branta ruficollis					●	●					
	Numenius arquata								●			
	Limosa limosa								●			
	Gallinago media					●	●					
	Glareola nordmanni					●	●					
Israel	*Oxyura leucocephala*			●		●						
	Aythya nyroca					●						
	Crex crex					●						
	Platalea leucorodia										●	
	Limosa limosa										●	
	Gallinago media					●						
	Glareola nordmanni										●	
Italy	*Oxyura leucocephala*	●										
	Crex crex										●	
	Platalea leucorodia			●	●							
	Numenius arquata			●		●						
	Limosa limosa			●			●					
	Gallinago media									●		
Kenya	*Aythya nyroca*		●									
	Crex crex		●									
	Limosa limosa		●									
	Gallinago media		●									
	Glareola nordmanni		●									
Latvia	*Cygnus columbianus*				●	●						
	Anser fabalis				●							
	Clangula hyemalis				●							
	Aythya nyroca					●						
	Crex crex				●							
	Numenius arquata				●	●						
	Limosa limosa				●	●						
	Gallinago media			●	●	●						

Country	Species	Extinct in the wild	Financial limitations	Habitat protected	Species not a priority	Species protected by other policy/program	Species rare within country	Technical/human limitations	Plans underway / future consideration	Not a range state	No reason provided	No response
Lebanon	*Aythya nyroca*		●					●				
	Crex crex		●					●				
	Gallinago media		●					●				
	Glareola nordmanni		●					●				
Libya	*Aythya nyroca*		•									
	Platalea leucorodia		●									
	Limosa limosa		●									
	Gallinago media										●	
Luxembourg	*Crex crex*					●						
	Gallinago media				●							
Mali	*Aythya nyroca*					●						
	Limosa limosa					●						
	Gallinago media					●						
	Glareola nordmanni					●						
Moldova	*Branta ruficollis*			●		●						
	Aythya nyroca			●		●						
	Crex crex			●		●						
	Platalea leucorodia					●						
	Gallinago media					●						
	Glareola nordmanni											●
Morocco	*Aythya nyroca*			●		●						
	Crex crex						●					
	Platalea leucorodia			●		●						
	Numenius arquata				●							
	Limosa limosa					●						
	Gallinago media						●					
Netherlands	*Oxyura leucocephala*						●					
	Cygnus columbianus			●								
	Anser fabalis			●								
	Anser brachyrhynchus			●		●						
	Anser erythropus			●								
	Aythya nyroca				●		●					
	Crex crex			●		●						
	Platalea leucorodia			●								
	Numenius arquata			●		●						
	Limosa limosa			●								
	Gallinago media						●					
Niger	*Aythya nyroca*					●						

Country	Species	Extinct in the wild	Financial limitations	Habitat protected	Species not a priority	Species protected by other policy/program	Species rare within country	Technical/human limitations	Plans underway / future consideration	Not a range state	No reason provided	No response
	Limosa limosa					●						
	Gallinago media					●						
Norway	*Oxyura leucocephala*											●
	Cygnus columbianus											●
	Anser fabalis											●
	Clangula hyemalis											●
	Numenius arquata											●
	Limosa limosa											●
	Gallinago media				●							
Portugal	*Oxyura leucocephala*										●	
	Aythya nyroca										●	
	Crex crex											●
	Platalea leucorodia											●
	Numenius arquata											●
	Limosa limosa											●
	Gallinago media											●
Romania	*Oxyura leucocephala*			●		●						
	Branta ruficollis			●		●						
	Anser erythropus			●		●						
	Crex crex										●	
	Platalea leucorodia			●		●						
	Numenius arquata			●		●						
	Limosa limosa			●		●						
	Gallinago media										●	
	Glareola nordmanni			●		●						
Senegal	*Aythya nyroca*											●
	Phoeniconaias minor											●
	Platalea leucorodia											●
	Numenius arquata											●
	Gallinago media											●
Slovakia	*Crex crex*								●			
	Platalea leucorodia			●		●						
	Limosa limosa						●					
	Gallinago media				●	●	●					
Slovenia	*Oxyura leucocephala*						●					
	Aythya nyroca			●		●						
	Crex crex			●		●						
	Numenius arquata			●		●						

Country	Species	Extinct in the wild	Financial limitations	Habitat protected	Species not a priority	Species protected by other policy/program	Species rare within country	Technical/human limitations	Plans underway / future consideration	Not a range state	No reason provided	No response
	Gallinago media						●					
South Africa	*Oxyura maccoa*			●								
	Phoeniconaias minor							●				
	Crex crex		●					●				
	Balearica regulorum										●	
	Egretta vinaceigula				●							
	Gallinago media		●					●				
	Glareola nordmanni		●					●				
	Benguela MSAP										●	
Spain	*Branta bernicla*						●					
	Aythya nyroca				●							
	Crex crex					●						
	Platalea leucorodia					●						
	Limosa limosa					●						
	Gallinago media						●					
Sudan	*Aythya nyroca*											●
	Crex crex											●
	Platalea leucorodia											●
	Vanellus gregarius											●
	Limosa limosa											●
	Gallinago media											●
	Glareola nordmanni											●
Sweden	*Oxyura leucocephala*									●		
	Cygnus columbianus				●							
	Anser fabalis								●			
	Clangula hyemalis				●							
	Crex crex				●							
	Numenius arquata			●								
	Gallinago media				●							
Switzerland	*Oxyura leucocephala*				●	●	●					
	Aythya nyroca				●	●	●					
	Gallinago media				●	●	●					
Syria	*Aythya nyroca*		●					●				
	Crex crex		●					●				
	Platalea leucorodia		●					●				
	Geronticus eremita										●	
	Vanellus gregarius										●	
	Gallinago media		●					●				

Country	Species	Extinct in the wild	Financial limitations	Habitat protected	Species not a priority	Species protected by other policy/program	Species rare within country	Technical/human limitations	Plans underway / future consideration	Not a range state	No reason provided	No response
	Glareola nordmanni		●					●				
Tunisia	*Oxyura leucocephala*		●									
	Aythya nyroca		●									
	Crex crex		●									
	Platalea leucorodia		●									
	Numenius arquata		●									
	Limosa limosa		●									
	Gallinago media		●									
Uganda	*Oxyura maccoa*		●					●				
	Phoeniconaias minor		●					●				
	Crex crex		●									
	Ardeola idae		●									
	Balaeniceps rex		●					●				
	Gallinago media		●									
	Glareola nordmanni		●									
Ukraine	*Oxyura leucocephala*											●
	Branta ruficollis											●
	Anser fabalis											●
	Anser erythropus											●
	Aythya nyroca											●
	Crex crex											●
	Platalea leucorodia											●
	Numenius arquata											●
	Limosa limosa										●	
	Gallinago media											●
	Glareola nordmanni											●
United Kingdom	*Oxyura leucocephala*					●						
	Cygnus columbianus										●	
	Anser fabalis			●								
	Anser albifrons										●	
	Clangula hyemalis										●	
	Crex crex					●						
	Numenius arquata					●						
	Limosa limosa					●						
	Gallinago media									●		

Table 8. Parties maintaining a national register of re-establishment projects (Q15) and those with a regulatory framework for re-establishment of species (Q16) (yes= ●; partially= ■; no= ○; no response= '-').

	Q15	Q16
Party	**National register**	**Regulatory framework**
Albania	○	■
Algeria	○	○
Belgium	●	●
Benin	○	●
Bulgaria	○	○
Burundi	○	○
Côte d'Ivoire	○	○
Croatia	○	●
Cyprus	○	○
Czech Republic	●	●
Denmark	○	●
Djibouti	○	○
Egypt	○	○
Estonia	○	●
Eswatini	●	●
Ethiopia	●	●
Finland	○	●
France	●	●
FYR Macedonia	○	■
Georgia	○	○
Germany	○	●
Ghana	○	○
Guinea-Bissau	●	○
Hungary	○	●
Israel	●	●
Italy	○	■
Kenya	○	●
Latvia	○	●
Lebanon	○	●
Libya	○	○
Luxembourg	○	●
Mali	○	●
Mauritius	-	○
Moldova	○	■
Morocco	○	■
Netherlands	●	●
Niger	○	○
Norway	○	○

	Q15	Q16
Party	**National register**	**Regulatory framework**
Portugal	●	?
Romania	●	●
Senegal	○	■
Slovakia	○	●
Slovenia	●	●
South Africa	●	■
Spain	●	●
Sudan	○	○
Sweden	○	●
Switzerland	○	●
Syria	●	■
Tunisia	●	■
Uganda	○	○
Ukraine	○	●
United Kingdom	○	●

Table 9. Parties which have considered, developed or implemented re-establishment projects for species in AEWA Table 1 (Q17) (yes= ●; no= ○; no response= '-')

Party	Projects for AEWA Table 1 species
Albania	○
Algeria	●
Belgium	○
Benin	○
Bulgaria	○
Burundi	○
Côte d'Ivoire	○
Croatia	○
Cyprus	○
Czech Republic	-
Denmark	-
Djibouti	○
Egypt	○
Estonia	○
Eswatini	○
Ethiopia	-
Finland	○
France	●
FYR Macedonia	○
Georgia	○
Germany	○
Ghana	○
Guinea-Bissau	●
Hungary	○
Israel	-
Italy	●
Kenya	○
Latvia	○
Lebanon	-
Libya	○
Luxembourg	●
Mali	-
Mauritius	-
Moldova	-
Morocco	-
Niger	○
Norway	-
Netherlands	○
Portugal	○
Romania	○
Senegal	-
Slovakia	○
Slovenia	○
South Africa	-
Spain	●
Sudan	-
Sweden	●
Switzerland	●
Syria	●
Tunisia	-
Uganda	○
Ukraine	-
United Kingdom	●

Table 10. Parties with legislation prohibiting the introduction of non-native species in place and enforced (Q19); requirements for zoos, private collections, etc. to avoid accidental escape in place and enforced (Q20); and National Action Plans for Invasive Species (NAPS) in place and implemented (Q21) (yes, enforced/implemented= ●; yes, but not enforced/implemented = ■; being developed= □; no= ○; no response= '-').

	Q19	Q20	Q21
Party	**Legislation prohibiting introduction of non-native species**	**Requirements to avoid accidental escape enforced**	**National Action Plan for Invasive Species implemented**
Albania	●	□	■
Algeria	●	○	○
Belgium	●	●	□
Benin	●	●	■
Bulgaria	●	●	○
Burundi	●	○	■
Côte d'Ivore	□	□	○
Croatia	●	●	○
Cyprus	●	●	○
Czech Republic	●	○	○
Denmark	●	●	●
Djibouti	○	○	○
Egypt	●	○	□
Estonia	●	●	○
Eswatini	-	-	-
Ethiopia	●	●	●
Finland	●	●	●
France	●	●	□
FYR Macedonia	■	○	□
Georgia	●	○	○
Germany	●	●	□
Ghana	■	●	■
Guinea-Bissau	■	●	○
Hungary	●	●	□
Israel	●	●	□
Italy	●	●	□
Kenya	●	●	●
Latvia	●	●	○
Lebanon	●	●	○
Libya	■	○	□
Luxembourg	●	□	□
Mali	●	○	■
Mauritius	●	●	●
Moldova	●	■	○
Morocco	●	●	○
Netherlands	●	●	○
Niger	□	□	□
Norway	●	●	●
Portugal	-	-	○
Romania	●	●	□
Senegal	●	●	○
Slovakia	●	●	□
Slovenia	●	●	□
South Africa	●	●	□
Spain	●	●	□
Sudan	●	●	●
Sweden	●	●	●
Switzerland	●	●	●
Syria	●	○	□
Tunisia	■	○	○
Uganda	●	○	○
Ukraine	●	●	○
United Kingdom	●	●	●

Table 11. Party responses regarding the consideration, development or implementation of eradication programmes for non-native waterbird species (Q22) and other non-native species (Q23) (yes = ●, no = ○, not applicable = 'N/A', no responses= '-')

	Q22	Q23
Party	**Eradication programme for non-native waterbirds**	**Eradication programme for other non-native species**
Albania	○	○
Algeria	○	○
Belgium	●	●
Benin	○	○
Bulgaria	N/A	N/A
Burundi	○	●
Côte d'Ivoire	○	○
Croatia	N/A	○
Cyprus	N/A	●
Czech Republic	○	○
Denmark	●	●
Djibouti	○	○
Egypt	○	●
Estonia	○	○
Eswatini	-	-
Ethiopia	○	●
Finland	●	●
France	●	●
FYR Macedonia	○	○
Georgia	○	○
Germany	●	●
Ghana	○	●
Guinea-Bissau	N/A	○
Hungary	●	○
Israel	○	-
Italy	●	○
Kenya	N/A	●
Latvia	○	○
Lebanon	○	○
Libya	N/A	N/A
Luxembourg	●	●
Mali	○	○

	Q22	Q23
Party	**Eradication programme for non-native waterbirds**	**Eradication programme for other non-native species**
Mauritius	N/A	●
Moldova	●	○
Morocco	○	○
Netherlands	●	●
Niger	○	●
Norway	○	○
Portugal	○	-
Romania	-	○
Senegal	○	-
Slovakia	N/A	N/A
Slovenia	N/A	N/A
South Africa	●	●
Spain	●	-
Sudan	○	○
Sweden	●	○
Switzerland	●	●
Syria	-	○
Tunisia	○	○
Uganda	○	●
Ukraine	○	●
United Kingdom	●	●

Table 12. Parties which have identified a network of important sites for AEWA Table 1 species (Q25); (yes= ●; partially= ■; being developed= □; no= ○; no response= '-').

Party	System established
Albania	●
Algeria	□
Belgium	●
Benin	■
Bulgaria	●
Burundi	■
Côte d'Ivoire	■
Croatia	●
Cyprus	●
Czech Republic	■
Denmark	●
Djibouti	■
Egypt	●
Estonia	■
Ethiopia	■
Finland	●
France	□
FYR Macedonia	○
Germany	●
Ghana	■
Guinea-Bissau	●
Hungary	●
Israel	■
Italy	■
Kenya	●
Latvia	●

Party	System established
Lebanon	■
Libya	●
Luxembourg	●
Mali	●
Mauritius	■
Moldova	■
Morocco	■
Netherlands	■
Niger	■
Norway	●
Portugal	●
Romania	●
Senegal	●
Slovakia	●
Slovenia	●
South Africa	●
Spain	●
Sudan	■
Sweden	■
Switzerland	●
Syria	■
Tunisia	●
Uganda	■
Ukraine	●
United Kingdom	■

Table 13. Has your country assessed the future implications of climate change for protected areas and other sites important for waterbirds (i.e. resilience of sites to climate change (Q27)? yes= ● ; no= ○; no response= '-'; R= references provided).

Party	Single sites	NPA network	Weblink or reference to climate change assessments
Albania	● R	● R	Future implications assessed in National Communication Reports of Albania for United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
Algeria	● R	-	Action plan of the national strategy for ecosystem management of wetlands in Algeria
Belgium	○	● R	Flanders: 2014 Nature Report by the Institute of Nature and Forest research Wallonia: Développement d'indicateurs de l'impact des changements climatiques sur les oiseaux en Wallonie; Aves, pôle ornithologique de Natagora Brussels: 2012 Nature Report by Brussels Environment.
Benin	○	○	
Bulgaria	○	○	
Burundi	○	○	
Côte d'Ivoire	-	-	
Croatia	○	○	
Cyprus	○	○	
Czech Republic	○	○	
Denmark	● R	○	Clausen *et al*. (2013). Grazing management can counteract the impacts of climate change-induced sea level rise on salt marsh-dependent waterbirds. Journal of Applied Ecology 50: 528-537 Clausen, K.K. and Clausen, P. (2014). Forecasting future drowning of coastal waterbird habitats reveals a major conservation concern. Biological Conservation 171: 177-185.
Djibouti	○	○	
Egypt	● R	○	Bubenger *et al*. (2008) Hegazy *et al*. (2008) The "Adaptation to climate change in the Nile Delta through Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Egypt" project The "Enhancing Climate Change Adaptation in the North Coast of Egypt" project www.eg.undp.org/content/dam/egypt/docs/Operations/The%20Social%20and%20Environmental%20Standards/ESMF%20English.pdf www.adaptation-undp.org/projects/enhancing-climate-change-adaptation-north-coast-egypt www.adaptation-undp.org/projects/sccf-czm-egypt
Estonia	● R	● R	Climate change adaptation strategy and measures for thematic fields of natural environment and bioeconomy: BioClim. www.envir.ee/sites/default/files/bioclim_lopparuanne.pdf
Eswatini	○	○	
Ethiopia	○	● R	Over seven PAs have been assessed and re-demarcated taking into account their potential in PA network
Finland	○	○	
France	● R	● R	National Action Plan for Climate Change
FYR Macedonia	○	○	
Georgia	● R	● R	National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan of Georgia
Germany	●	● R	German Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change Rabitsch *et al*. (2010): Auswirkungen des rezenten Klimawandels auf die Fauna in Deutschland. Naturschutz und Biologische Vielfalt 98, 265 p. Migratory Waterbirds in the Wadden Sea 1987- 2008 Trend, Phenology, Distribution and Climate Aspects (Wadden Sea Ecosystem No.30). Fox *et al.* (2015) Seeking explanations for recent changes in abundance of wintering Eurasian Wigeon (*Anas penelope*) in northwest Europe. Ornis Fennica 93: 12-25. Fox *et al.* (2016) Recent changes in the abundance of breeding Common Pochard *Aythya ferina* in Europe. Wildfowl 66: 22-40. Lehikoinen *et al.* (2013): Rapid climate driven shifts in wintering distributions of three common waterbird species. Global Change Biology 19: 2071-2081. Pavón-Jordán *et al*. (2015): Climate-driven changes in winter abundance of a migratory waterbird in relation to EU protected areas. Diversity and Distributions: 571-582. gsr.waddensea-worldheritage.org www.bfn.de/themen/klimawandel-und-biodiversitaet/forschungsvorhaben.html
Ghana	○	○	
Guinea-Bissau	● R	● R	Information available at the Coastal Planning Office or via Wetland International and the Institute of Protected Areas
Hungary	○	○	
Israel	○	●	
Italy	○	○	

Party	Single sites	NPA network	Weblink or reference to climate change assessments
Kenya	● R	● R	Kenya Wildlife Service undertook a rapid assessment of climate change on protected areas and wildlife species. Monitoring of climate change is being done and its impacts on wildlife species and their habitats. www.kws.go.ke/Conservation-Research/climate-change Climate Change Strategy has been drafted and reviews are being undertaken.
Latvia	○	○	
Lebanon	○	○	
Libya	○	○	
Luxembourg	○	○	
Mali	● R	● R	MEEA / DNEF: National Strategy and Action Plans for Biological Diversity, Mali (Revised - 2014) December 2014
Mauritius	○	○	
Moldova	○	-	
Morocco	○	○	
Netherlands	● R	● R	The expected impacts of climate change are integrated in the management plans of the sites concerned. A vision for the long term has been developed in the policy document 'Nature Ambition of Large Waters 2050 and beyond' (2014). www.rijksoverheid.nl/doe-mee/afgeronde-projecten/natuurambitie-grote-wateren
Niger	●	●	
Norway	● R	○	Many reports (in NO) on effects of climate change on ecosystems and in relation to existing NR and need for more protected areas: www.miljodirektoratet.no/
Portugal	○	○	
Romania	○	○	
Senegal	● R	● R	Evaluation de la vulnérabilité du Secteur de la Biodiversité au climat et de l'adaptation aux changements climatiques dans le cadre de la Contribution Déterminée au niveau National (CDN)
Slovakia	○	○	
Slovenia	○	○	
South Africa	● R	● R	The NPAES takes into consideration ecological sustainability and climate change adaptation. The Review of NPAES is underway to include best information for National Freshwater Ecosystems Priority Areas as well as marine ecosystem.
Spain	● R	● R	Single site: The Spanish National Climate Change Adaptation Plan. NPA network: Research projects are being developed to assess the vulnerability of the Birds Directive species and habitats of the Habitats Directive, in the face of climate change at national and regional level for Natura 2000 Sites.
Sudan	● R	● R	Single site: Dinder National Park project (2010)
Sweden	○	○	
Switzerland	● R	○	https://www.bafu.admin.ch/bafu/fr/home/themes/climat/info-specialistes/adaptation-aux-changements-climatiques/programme-pilote-adaptation-aux-changements-climatiques/projets-pilotes-adaptation-aux-changements-climatiques--cluster-1/projet-pilote-adaptation-aux-changements-climatiques--adaptation.html
Syria	○	○	
Tunisia	○	○	
Uganda	○	○	
Ukraine	●	○	
United Kingdom	● R	● R	CHAINSPAN project: http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=9962_CHAINSPANFINALREPORT.pdf https://www.nature.com/articles/nclimate2035

*Table 14a. Number of sites identified as **nationally** important for AEWA Table 1 migratory waterbird species/populations that are designated as protected areas and have management plan being implemented (Q28) (no response = '-'). *Signifies that the value provided appears erroneous, or is greater than the value provided for total area of sites/total area of protected sites, and has been removed from analysis in the report.*

Party	Total no. of sites	No. of protected sites	% of total sites that are protected	No. of protected sites with management plans	% of protected sites with management plans
Albania	15	15	100%	4	27%
Algeria	357	-	0%	8	-
Bulgaria	110	-	0%	-	-
Czech Republic	40	-	0%	-	-
Denmark	126000	126000	100%	-	-
Egypt	27	7	26%	1	14%
Estonia	19	19	100%	19	100%
Eswatini	9	9	100%	9	100%
Ethiopia	9	-	0%	-	-
Finland	419	419	100%	-	-
France	88	55	63%	55	100%
Hungary	20	20	100%	0	0%
Israel	8*	600*	7500%	-	-
Italy	144	-	0%	-	-
Kenya	60	50	83%	50	100%
Latvia	683	682	100%	682	100%
Lebanon	18	8	44%	1	13%
Libya	58	-	0%	-	-
Luxembourg	60	34	57%	0	0%
Mali	4	-	0%	-	-
Morocco	160	13	8%	10	77%
Netherlands	180	77	43%	77	100%
Norway	1000	3500*	350%	0	0%
Romania	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	43	22	51%	-	-
Slovakia	71	71	100%	0	0%
Slovenia	16	-	0%	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	1548	-
Sudan	10	7	70%	3	43%
Switzerland	25	25	100%	-	-
Syria	9*	32*	356%	0	0%
Uganda	45	0	0%	0	-
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**129707**	**131665**	**Average: 434%**	**2467**	**Average: 48%**

*Table 14b. Area of sites identified as nationally important for AEWA Table 1 migratory waterbird species/populations, area of sites that are designated as protected areas and area of sites that have a management plan being implemented (Q28) (no response = '-'). *Signifies that the value provided appears erroneous, or is greater than the value provided for total area of sites/total area of protected sites, and has been removed from analysis in the report.*

Party	Total area (ha) of sites	Area (ha) of protected sites	% of total area that is protected	No. of protected sites with management plans	% of protected area with management plans
Albania	90000	90000	100%	70000	78%
Algeria	-	-	-	165362	-
Bulgaria	2511933.57	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	11485	-	-	-	-
Denmark	178000	178000	100%	86000	48%
Egypt	3204800	3204800	100%	70000	2%
Estonia	173542	173542	100%	173542	100%
Eswatini	68000	68000	100%	68000	100%
Ethiopia	1296000	-	-	-	-
Finland	2308482	2308482	100%	-	-
France	856521.4	76065	9%	76065	100%
Hungary	378175.3	378175.3	100%	232874	62%
Israel	259200	400000*	154%	400000	100%
Italy	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	510000	50	0%	510000*	1020000%
Latvia	1660322	1660322	100%	1660322	100%
Lebanon	52921	27851	53%	25751	92%
Libya	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	15000	6064	40%	6064	100%
Mali	4204640	-	-	-	-
Morocco	5008450	783749	16%	771849	98%
Netherlands	935749	935749	100%	935749	100%
Norway	210000	210000	100%	210000	100%
Romania	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1808100	418100	23%	418100	100%
Slovakia	1104	1104	100%	-	-
Slovenia	310700	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	40442714	-
Sudan	15000	4*	0.03%	12000*	300000%
Switzerland	12688	25*	0%	12688*	50752%
Syria	450000	450000	100%	62000	14%
Uganda	3994900	0	0%	0	-
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**30525713.27**	**11370082.3**	**Average: 67.97%**	**46409080**	**Average: 72213%**

Table 14c. Number of sites identified as internationally important for AEWA Table 1 migratory waterbird species/populations that are designated as protected areas and have a management plan being implemented (Q28) (no response = '-'). **Signifies that the value provided appears erroneous, or is greater than the value provided for total area of sites/total area of protected sites, and has been removed from analysis in the report.*

Party	Total no. of sites	No. of protected sites	% of total sites that are protected	No. of protected sites with management plans	% of protected sites with management plans
Albania	15	12	80%	4	33%
Algeria	50	50	100%	8	16%
Belgium	30	30	100%	30	100%
Benin	4	4	100%	2	50%
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	39	39	100%	11	28%
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	15	10	67%	10	100%
Denmark	113	113	100%	113	100%
Egypt	34	12	35%	2	17%
Estonia	66	66	100%	39	59%
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	49	49	100%	0	0%
France	88	55	63%	55	100%
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	207	207	100%	0	0%
Ghana	6	6	100%	6	100%
Hungary	26	26	100%	14	54%
Italy	24	21	88%	0	0%
Kenya	60	50	83%	50	100%
Latvia	98	98	100%	98	100%
Lebanon	15	6	40%	6	100%
Libya	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	18	12	67%	17*	142%
Mali	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	49	13	27%	12	92%
Moldova	52	52	100%	0	0%
Netherlands	150	77	51%	77	100%
Niger	2*	12*	600%	0	0%
Norway	63	63	100%	63	100%
Romania	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	29	8	28%	8	100%
Slovakia	46	45	98%	5	11%
Slovenia	16	16	100%	16	100%
South Africa	23	21	91%	23*	110%
Spain	-	75	-	-	-
Sudan	5	3	60%	3	100%
Switzerland	10	10	100%	10	100%
Syria	7	5	71%	2	40%
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	45	0	0%	0	-
Ukraine	39	37	95%	30	81%
Total	**1493**	**1303**	**Average: 95%**	**714**	**Average: 67%**

Table 14d. Area of sites identified as internationally important for AEWA Table 1 migratory waterbird species/populations, area of sites that are designated as protected areas and area of sites that have a management plan being implemented (Q28) (no response = '-'). **Signifies that the value provided appears erroneous, or is greater than the value provided for total area of sites/total area of protected sites, and has been removed from analysis in the report.*

Party	Total area (ha) of sites	Area (ha) of protected sites	% of total area that is protected	No. of protected sites with management plans	% of protected area with management plans
Albania	90000	70000	78%	70000	100%
Algeria	2991013	2991013	100%	60679	2%
Belgium	168453	168453	100%	168453	100%
Benin	1179354	1179354	100%	1040254	88%
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	1706170	1706170	100%	389251.3	23%
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	98352	75799	77%	75799	100%
Denmark	1470000	1470000	100%	1470000	100%
Egypt	3617382	1445389	40%	85000	6%
Estonia	1268225	1268225	100%	922948	73%
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	799518	799518	100%	-	-
France	856521.4	76065	9%	76065	100%
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	4031523	4031523	100%	-	-
Ghana	176134	176134	100%	176134	100%
Hungary	481618.9	481648.8	100%	180465.2	37%
Italy	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	5.7	5	88%	5	100%
Latvia	1087590.4	1087590.4	100%	1087590.4	100%
Lebanon	46232	21862	47%	21862	100%
Libya	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	40248	13244	33%	38974*	294%
Mali	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	3298760	783749	24%	779749	99%
Moldova	30*	94705*	315683%	-	-
Netherlands	935749	935749	100%	935749	100%
Niger	4317869	5317869*	123%	-	-
Norway	909134	909134	100%	909134	100%
Romania	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	1254341	1253211	100%	60787	5%
Slovenia	310700	310700	100%	310700	100%
South Africa	557028	-	-	557028	-
Spain	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	12000	6000	50%	6000	100%
Switzerland	10082	10082	100%	10082	100%
Syria	406000	80000	20%	49000	61%
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	3994900	0	0%	-	-

Party	Total area (ha) of sites	Area (ha) of protected sites	% of total area that is protected	No. of protected sites with management plans	% of protected area with management plans
Ukraine	717860	710850	99%	490000	69%
Total	**36832793.4**	**27474042.2**	**Average: 10599%**	**9971708.9**	**Average: 86%**

Table 15. Party responses regarding the development of national action plans (NAP) to fill gaps in designation and/or management of internationally and nationally important sites (Q29) (yes = ●, being developed = □, no = ○, no response = '-'). Details on these plans, with weblinks and full references, are listed when provided by Parties.

	Designation of sites		Management of sites	
Party	**NAP**	**Weblink or reference**	**NAP**	**Weblink or reference**
Albania	●	Strategic Policy Document for the protection of Biodiversity. (Decision of Council of Ministers No. 31 dated 20.01.2016)	●	Same as designation reference
Algeria	●	National Wetland Management Strategy	●	Complex-wide management plans have been developed for sites linked by the same sub-surface or superficial hydrographic network
Belgium	○		-	
Benin	□	A protected area is going to be installed within the area of site 1017 but no date is planned yet	□	Sand dredging is planned for site 1017 but no date is planned yet
Bulgaria	○		-	
Burundi	○		●	Sites were equipped with management plans
Côte d'Ivoire	○		-	
Croatia	○		○	
Cyprus	○		○	
Czech Republic	○		○	
Denmark	○		○	
Djibouti	○		○	
Egypt	○		○	
Estonia	●	http://www.envir.ee/sites/default/files/lak_lop.pdf	○	
Eswatini	●	https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/sz/sz-nbsap-v2-en.pdf	□	Protected Areas Management Plans process started in November 2017 and expected to be complete in July 2018
Ethiopia	-		-	
Finland	○		○	
France	●	National Action Plan for wetlands (2014-2018) https://www.ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr/sites/default/files/3e%20plan%20national%20d%E2%80%99action%20en%20faveur%20des%20milieux%20humides%20%282014-2018%29.pdf Establishment of National Observatory for Wetlands. http://indicateurs-biodiversite.naturefrance.fr/thematiques/biodiversite-milieux-humides	●	Technical Workshop of Natural Spaces http://www.espaces-naturels.fr/ http://www.zones-humides.org/sites/default/files/2012-07-ramsar_et_zones_humides.pdf https: // www.ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr/protection-des-milieux-humides Also see the reference for designation of sites
FYR Macedonia	○		○	
Georgia	-		-	
Germany	○		○	
Ghana	○		○	
Guinea-Bissau	○		○	
Hungary	○		○	
Israel	-		-	
Italy	○		○	
Kenya	□	Lake Naivasha is expected to be designated as a protected area under the Wildlife Law within June 2018/June 2019 financial year	□	
Latvia	○		○	
Lebanon	○		○	
Libya	-	Work started in late 2013 and it was expected to be finished in 2016	-	
Luxembourg	●	Designation of Protected Areas of National Interest based on species and habitats of national importance inscribed in the Law of 19 January 2004.	●	Natura 2000 management plans, including the Habitats Directive

	Designation of sites		Management of sites	
Party	**NAP**	**Weblink or reference**	**NAP**	**Weblink or reference**
Mali	-	National Wetlands Policy was adopted in 2003 and development of national and regional action plans will occur in the future	-	
Mauritius	□		○	
Moldova	-		-	
Morocco	●	2015-2024 Action Plan for the Conservation and Wise Use of Wetlands	●	Same as designation reference
Niger	□	RAS	○	
Norway	●	IBA main conclusions and independent scientific consultants reviews	□	Part of a national white paper long-term program
Netherlands	●	National Nature Network (NNN) includes almost all nationally and internationally important sites and is due to be completed in 2027 https://www.wur.nl/nl/Onderzoek-Resultaten/Onderzoeksprojecten-LNV/Expertisegebieden/kennisonline/Evaluatie-Natura-2000-doelendocument.htm http://library.wur.nl/WebQuery/wurpubs/fulltext/417827 https://www.bij12.nl/onderwerpen/natuur-en-landschap/kaarten-provincies-bekijken/viewer-leefgebiedkaarten-agrarisch-natuurbeheer/	●	"Nature ambition large water, 2050 and beyond" https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/publicaties/2013/10/31/beleidsverkenning-natuurambitie-grote-wateren-2050-201
Portugal	○		○	
Romania	□		□	
Senegal	-		-	
Slovakia	●	Programme for Wetland Management 2015 - 2021 and its Action Plan for Wetlands 2015-2018 (developed in 2014-2015)	●	Same as designation reference
Slovenia	○		-	
South Africa	●	National Protected Area Strategy	●	Provincial Protected Area Strategies
Spain	●	Red Natura collected all areas of national and international importance, including important wetlands for migratory birds	○	
Sudan	●	National Report of Dinder National Park 2016	-	
Sweden	○		□	Management action plan for protected areas will be finalized shortly
Switzerland	□	Swiss Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan for 2040	□	Same as designation reference
Syria	□	Management plans for some PAs with IBA attributes (2015 to end of 2019)	-	
Tunisia	○		○	
Uganda	○		○	
Ukraine	□	https://interecocentre.weebly.com/result-emerald-network-of-ukraine.html	-	
United Kingdom	●	The Status of UK SPAs in the 2000s: Third Network Review http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-7309 Stroud & Bainbridge 2017: Changes in bird populations in the UK's Special Protection Areas: A third decadal 'health check' https://www.researchgate.net/publication/318582673_Changes_in_bird_populations_in_the_UK's_Special_Protection_Areas_A_third_decadal_'health_check'	□	

Table 16. Party responses regarding the development of a strategic plan to maintain or increase the resilience of the ecological network (for waterbirds) (Q30) (yes= ●; being developed= □; no= ○; no response= '-'; R= references provided).

Party	Strategic plan	Weblink or reference to strategic plan
Albania	● R	Strategic Policy Document for the Protection of Biodiversity, 2016.
Algeria	● R	National Strategy for Ecosystem-based Management of Wetlands in Algeria
Belgium	● R	Included in the Belgian Biodiversity Strategy 2006-2016 Objectives 2 and 3. The status of implementation can be consulted in the fifth national report to the Convention on Biological Diversity (2014).
Benin	● R	Stratégie et Plan d'Action pour la Biodiversité 2011-2020
Bulgaria	-	
Burundi	○	
Côte d'Ivoire	-	
Croatia	○	
Cyprus	○	
Czech Republic	● R	State Programme of the Nature and Landscape Conservation 2010-2020
Denmark	○	
Djibouti	○	
Egypt	● R	Egyptian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2030 includes targets to protect the fragile ecosystems and improve the resilience to climate change. https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/eg/eg-nbsap-v2-en.pdf
Estonia	○	
Eswatini	● R	Climate Change Policy
Ethiopia	● R	National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan
Finland	● R	National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan http://www.ym.fi/en-US/Nature/Biodiversity/Strategy_and_action_plan_for_biodiversity
France	○	
FYR Macedonia	○	
Georgia	-	
Germany	● R	Deutsche Anpassungsstrategie an den Klimawandel http://www.bmu.de/service/klima-klimaschutz-download/artikel/deutsche-anpassungsstrategie-an-den-klimawandel/ Naturschutz und Biologische Vielfalt Heft 137 (2014): Auswirkungen des Klimawandels auf Fauna, Flora und Lebensräume sowie Anpassungsstrategien des Naturschutzes. http://www.waddensea-secretariat.org/sites/default/files/downloads/ccas_monitoring_report_final.pdf Helping ecosystems in Europe to adapt to climate change (BfN, 2013) https://www.bfn.de/fileadmin/MDB/documents/service/Skript_375.pdf
Ghana	○	
Guinea-Bissau	□ R	Process underway at the Institute of Protected Areas and Biodiversity
Hungary	○	
Israel	○	
Italy	○	
Kenya	● R	The Kenya Wildlife Service has developed several species specific strategic plan that also give attention to the habitats to increase resilience through buffer zones and acquisitions of migratory corridors.
Latvia	○	
Lebanon	○	
Libya	○	
Luxembourg	● R	National Plan for the Protection of Nature, 2017-2021 https://environnement.public.lu/fr/natur/biodiversite/mesure_2_pnpn.html
Mali	● R	Climate change is just recognised as an important factor of degradation, but very few concrete measures are specifically proposed for adaptation to effects.
Mauritius	● R	National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan; Protected Area Network Expansion Strategy
Moldova	-	
Morocco	● R	Framing by 2020 of the Protected Areas Master Plan of Morocco; National Wetlands Strategy 2015-2024
Netherlands	● R	Nature Ambition Large Waters, 2050 and Beyond
Niger	○	
Norway	○	
Portugal	○	
Romania	●	
Senegal	-	
Slovakia	● R	National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy; National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan; Priority Action Framework for Financing of Natura 2000 in the Slovak Republic for EU Financing Period 2014-2020; Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection Policy to 2030
Slovenia	○	
South Africa	● R	National Climate Change Response Policy, (NCCRP, 2011); Climate Change Adaptation Plans for those nine biomes; Strategic Framework and Overarching Implementation Plan for Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA Strategy)
Spain	● R	Spanish Strategic Plan for Conservation and Rational Use of the Wetlands, 1999

Party	Strategic plan	Weblink or reference to strategic plan
		www.mapama.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/ecosistemas-y-conectividad/pan_humedales_tcm30-196686.pdf
Sudan	□ R	Biodiversity Resource Mobilisation 2015-2020; Economic Valuation of Ecosystems and Biodiversity, 2013
Sweden	○	
Switzerland	● R	National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan
Syria	○	
Tunisia	○	
Uganda	● R	NEMA (2014) Fifth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Kampala, Uganda; UWA (2012) Action Plan for Implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity's Programme of Work on Protected Areas
Ukraine	● R	National Ecological Network of Ukraine
United Kingdom	□	

Table 17. Parties which have accessed and used the Critical Site Network (CSN) tool (Q32) (yes = ● , no = ○).

	Q32
Party	**Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool accessed and used**
Albania	○
Algeria	●
Belgium	●
Benin	○
Bulgaria	○
Burundi	○
Côte d'Ivoire	○
Croatia	○
Cyprus	○
Czech Republic	●
Denmark	○
Djibouti	○
Egypt	●
Estonia	●
Eswatini	○
Ethiopia	○
Finland	●
France	●
FYR Macedonia	○
Georgia	○
Germany	●
Ghana	○
Guinea-Bissau	●
Hungary	○
Israel	○
Italy	○
Kenya	○
Latvia	●
Lebanon	○
Libya	●
Luxembourg	○
Mali	○
Mauritius	○
Moldova	○
Morocco	●
Niger	○
Norway	○
Netherlands	○
Portugal	○
Romania	●
Senegal	○
Slovakia	○
Slovenia	●
South Africa	●
Spain	●
Sudan	○
Sweden	○
Switzerland	●
Syria	○
Tunisia	●
Uganda	●
Ukraine	●
United Kingdom	○

Table 18. Details of harvest data collection systems reported by Parties (Q33) (All/whole = ●; some/part = ○).

Party	System established
Albania	○
Algeria	○
Belgium	●
Benin	○
Bulgaria	●
Burundi	○
Côte d'Ivoire	○
Croatia	●
Cyprus	●
Czech Republic	●
Denmark	●
Djibouti	○
Egypt	●
Estonia	●
Eswatini	○
Ethiopia	○
Finland	●
France	●
FYR Macedonia	●
Georgia	○
Germany	●
Ghana	○
Guinea-Bissau	○
Hungary	●
Israel	●
Italy	●
Kenya	●
Latvia	●

Party	System established
Lebanon	●
Libya	●
Luxembourg	●
Mali	●
Mauritius	○
Moldova	●
Morocco	●
Netherlands	●
Niger	○
Norway	●
Portugal	○
Romania	●
Senegal	●
Slovakia	●
Slovenia	●
South Africa	●
Spain	●
Sudan	○
Sweden	●
Switzerland	●
Syria	○
Tunisia	○
Uganda	●
Ukraine	●
United Kingdom	○

Table 19. Party responses regarding measures in place to reduce/eliminate illegal taking, and effectiveness of these measures (Q35) (yes = ●; no = ○; high = □↑; moderate =□↗; low =□↓; not applicable; N/A).

Party	Measures in place to reduce/eliminate illegal taking	Effectiveness of measures to reduce/eliminate illegal taking
Albania	●	↓
Algeria	●	↗
Belgium	●	↑
Benin	●	↓
Bulgaria	●	↓
Burundi	●	↗
Côte d'Ivoire	●	↗
Croatia	●	↑
Cyprus	●	↗
Czech Republic	●	↑
Denmark	●	↑
Djibouti	●	↗
Egypt	●	↓
Estonia	●	↗
Eswatini	●	↗
Ethiopia	●	↗
Finland	●	↑
France	●	↑
FYR Macedonia	●	↓
Georgia	●	↗
Germany	●	↑
Ghana	●	↓
Guinea-Bissau	●	↑
Hungary	●	↑
Israel	●	↑
Italy	●	↗
Kenya	●	↑
Latvia	●	↑
Lebanon	●	↓
Libya	●	↓
Luxembourg	○	N/A
Mali	●	↗
Mauritius	●	↑
Moldova	●	↗
Morocco	●	↗
Netherlands	●	↗
Niger	●	↗
Norway	●	↑
Portugal	●	↗
Romania	●	↗
Senegal	●	↗
Slovakia	●	↗
Slovenia	●	↑
South Africa	●	↑
Spain	●	↑
Sudan	●	↗
Sweden	●	↗
Switzerland	●	↑
Syria	●	↓
Tunisia	●	↓
Uganda	●	↗
Ukraine	●	↗
United Kingdom	●	Other

Table 20. Party responses regarding whether or not they consider legally binding best practices and codes of conduct a priority, whether legally binding codes or standards are in place, and what they cover (Q36) (yes = ●; no = ○; no response = '-'; covered by codes or standards = ✓).

Party	Priority	In place	Game Management plans	Proficiency test	Club Affiliation	Other
Albania	○	-				
Algeria	●	●	✓	✓□	✓□	
Belgium	●	●	□✓	✓□		✓□
Benin	●	●	□✓			□✓
Bulgaria	○	-				
Burundi	○	-				
Côte d'Ivoire	●	●	□✓			✓□
Croatia	●	●	□✓	✓□	✓□	
Cyprus	●	●		✓		
Czech Republic	○	-				
Denmark	●	●		✓□		✓□
Djibouti	●	●		✓		✓□
Egypt	●	○				
Estonia	●	○				
Eswatini	○	-				
Ethiopia	●	●		□✓		
Finland	●	●	□✓	✓□	✓□	✓□
France	○	-				
FYR Macedonia	○	-				
Georgia	○	-				
Germany	●	●	□✓	✓□	✓□	✓□
Ghana	○	-				
Guinea-Bissau	●	●				✓□
Hungary	●	●		✓	✓□	✓□
Israel	○	-				
Italy	○	-				
Kenya	●	-				□✓
Latvia	●	●		✓□		
Lebanon	●	●		□✓		
Libya	○	-				
Luxembourg	●	○				
Mali	●	○				
Mauritius	○	-				
Moldova	○	-				
Morocco	●	●	□✓	✓□	✓□	✓□
Netherlands	●	●	□✓	✓□	✓□	✓□
Niger	●	○				
Norway	●	●	□✓	✓□		✓□
Portugal	●	●	□✓	✓□	✓□	✓□
Romania	●	●	✓□	✓□	✓□	✓□
Senegal	●	●	✓□			
Slovakia	●	●	□✓	□✓	□✓	□✓
Slovenia	○	-				
South Africa	●	○				
Spain	-	-				
Sudan	○	-				
Sweden	●	●		✓□		✓□
Switzerland	●	●		□✓		✓□
Syria	●	●		□✓	□✓	□✓
Tunisia	●	○				
Uganda	●	●	✓□	□✓	✓□	✓□
Ukraine	○	-				
United Kingdom	-	-				

Table 21. Party responses regarding the introduction of restrictions on use of lead fishing weights (Q38) (yes = ●; no = ○; no response = '-').

Party	Restrictions on use of lead fishing weights
Albania	○

Algeria	●
Belgium	○
Benin	●
Bulgaria	○
Burundi	●
Côte d'Ivoire	○
Croatia	○
Cyprus	○
Czech Republic	○
Denmark	●
Djibouti	○
Egypt	●
Estonia	○
Eswatini	○
Ethiopia	○
Finland	○
France	○
FYR Macedonia	○
Georgia	○
Germany	○
Ghana	○
Guinea-Bissau	○
Hungary	○
Israel	○
Italy	○
Kenya	-
Latvia	○
Lebanon	○
Libya	○
Luxembourg	○
Mali	○
Mauritius	○
Moldova	○
Morocco	○
Niger	○
Norway	○
Netherlands	○
Portugal	○
Romania	○
Senegal	●
Slovakia	○
Slovenia	○
South Africa	○
Spain	○
Sudan	○
Sweden	○
Switzerland	○
Syria	○
Tunisia	○
Uganda	○
Ukraine	○
United Kingdom	●

Table 22. Party responses regarding legislation which provides for SEA/EIA of activities potentially negatively affecting natural habitats or wildlife (Q39) (in place and implemented= ●; in place but not being implemented= ■; being developed= □; no= ○; no response= '-').

Party	System established
Albania	●
Algeria	●
Belgium	●
Benin	●
Bulgaria	●
Burundi	●
Côte d'Ivoire	●
Croatia	●
Cyprus	●
Czech Republic	●
Denmark	●
Djibouti	●
Egypt	●
Eswatini	●
Estonia	●
Ethiopia	●
Finland	●
France	●
FYR Macedonia	○
Georgia	○
Germany	●
Ghana	●
Guinea-Bissau	●
Hungary	●
Israel	●
Italy	●
Kenya	●
Latvia	●

Party	System established
Lebanon	●
Libya	□
Luxembourg	●
Mali	●
Mauritius	●
Moldova	■
Morocco	●
Netherlands	●
Niger	●
Norway	●
Portugal	■
Romania	●
Senegal	●
Slovakia	●
Slovenia	●
South Africa	●
Spain	●
Sudan	●
Sweden	●
Switzerland	○
Syria	●
Tunisia	■
Uganda	●
Ukraine	●
United Kingdom	●

Table 23. Party responses regarding the use of SEA/EIA for all relevant projects to assess the impact of proposed projects on migratory waterbird species listed in Table 1 and/or habitats/sites on which they depend (Q40) (yes, all proposed projects= ●; partially (some projects only)= ■; no (not any)= ○; no response = '-').

Party	System established
Albania	●
Algeria	●
Belgium	●
Benin	■
Bulgaria	●
Burundi	●
Côte d'Ivoire	■
Croatia	●
Cyprus	●
Czech Republic	■
Denmark	●
Djibouti	●
Egypt	●
Estonia	●
Eswatini	●
Ethiopia	●
Finland	●
France	●
FYR Macedonia	○
Georgia	●
Germany	●
Ghana	■
Guinea-Bissau	○
Hungary	●
Israel	●
Italy	●
Kenya	●
Latvia	●

Party	System established
Lebanon	■
Libya	●
Luxembourg	■
Mali	●
Mauritius	●
Moldova	○
Morocco	●
Netherlands	●
Niger	■
Norway	●
Portugal	●
Romania	●
Senegal	■
Slovakia	●
Slovenia	●
South Africa	●
Spain	●
Sudan	●
Sweden	●
Switzerland	●
Syria	●
Tunisia	■
Uganda	●
Ukraine	●
United Kingdom	●

Table 24. Party responses regarding regular consultation of relevant stakeholders in order to jointly monitor the impacts of power lines on waterbirds and to agree on a common policy of action (Q42.1); establishment of baseline waterbird data as early as possible in the planning of power line projects over a period of at least five years, and with a particular emphasis on species known to be vulnerable (Q42.2); and, where identified, if efforts gave been made to avoid risks (Q42.3); the designation of the location, route and direction of new power lines, based on national zoning maps (Q42.4); and aversion of major migration flyways and important habitats where construction is likely to have significant effects on waterbirds (Q42.5); the use of bird-safe designs in the construction of new power infrastructure, including measures to reduce electrocution and collisions (Q42.6); the identification of existing power lines causing relatively high levels of waterbird injury and/or mortality due to electrocution and/or collisions (Q42.7); the modification of sections of power lines causing such injury/mortality as a matter of priority (Q42.8); regular monitoring and evaluation of the impact of power lines on waterbird populations at the national scale (Q42.9); and of the effectiveness of mitigation measures to minimise the impact (Q42.10); and the inclusion of measures contained in Resolution 5.11 in NBSAPs and relevant legislation (Q42.11) (yes= ●; partially= ■; being identified= □ ; no= ○; no response= '-'; not applicable= 'N/A').

Party	Q42.1	Q42.2	Q42.3	Q42.4	Q42.5	Q42.6	Q42.7	Q42.8	Q42.9	Q42.10	Q42.11
Albania	●	●	-	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	○
Algeria	■	●	●	●	●	●	■	N/A	●	N/A	○
Belgium	●	●	●	●	N/A	●	●	■	■	■	○
Benin	○	○	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	○	●	-	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	-
Burundi	■	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●
Côte d'Ivoire	●	○	○	-	N/A	○	○	○	●	N/A	-
Croatia	■	●	●	●	●	■	○	■	○	■	●
Cyprus	●	○	N/A	-	N/A	○	●	■	○	○	-
Czech Republic	■	■	■	■	●	●	●	■	■	■	●
Denmark	■	■	N/A	■	●	●	■	N/A	■	-	○
Djibouti	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	○	○	○
Egypt	■	■	●	●	■	●	○	■	○	○	○
Estonia	■	■	N/A	●	●	●	■	■	■	■	○
Eswatini	●	■	■	●	●	■	□	○	○	N/A	●
Ethiopia	●	●	●	●	-	■	□	●	●	●	●
Finland	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
France	●	■	●	■	■	●	■	■	■	●	●
FYR Macedonia	○	○	N/A	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	○
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	■	■	○	●
Ghana	■	■	○	○	●	■	○	■	■	○	●
Guinea-Bissau	●	●	○	■	■	○	○	■	○	○	-

Party	Q42.1	Q42.2	Q42.3	Q42.4	Q42.5	Q42.6	Q42.7	Q42.8	Q42.9	Q42.10	Q42.11
Hungary	●	■	●	●	●	●	●	●	■	■	○
Israel	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	■	■	■	○
Italy	●	■	■	●	●	●	●	■	■	■	○
Kenya	●	●	●	●	●	●	■	■	■	■	●
Latvia	●	■	N/A	●	●	●	●	N/A	○	○	○
Lebanon	■	■	■	●	■	●	○	N/A	○	○	●
Libya	●	■	-	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	○
Luxembourg	■	●	●	●	●	●	■	●	■	■	●
Mali	■	■	-	■	-	■	■	-	■	-	○
Mauritius	○	○	-	○	N/A	○	○	N/A	○	N/A	○
Moldova	●	■	-	-	-	■	■	-	■	-	-
Morocco	●	●	■	●	●	○	■	N/A	■	N/A	●
Netherlands	■	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	■	■	●
Niger	○	○	N/A	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Norway	■	■	●	●	○	●	●	●	■	○	○
Portugal	●	●	●	■	■	●	●	●	●	●	●
Romania	●	●	●	●	●	●	■	■	■	○	●
Senegal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Slovenia	■	●	●	●	●	●	●	N/A	■	■	○
South Africa	●	●	N/A	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○
Spain	■	●	■	●	■	●	■	●	■	■	○
Sudan	●	■	■	●	●	●	●	■	○	-	○
Sweden	■	■	●	●	●	●	○	○	■	○	○
Switzerland	○	●	●	●	●	●	■	■	○	○	●
Syria	■	■	N/A	■	■	■	■	N/A	■	○	●
Tunisia	■	■	-	■	○	●	■	-	■	○	-
Uganda	■	■	●	■	●	■	■	○	■	■	○
United Kingdom	■	○	-	■	■	●	■	●	■	-	○
Ukraine	●	■	-	●	-	●	■	-	■	-	●

Table 25. Party responses regarding the implementation of Resolution 5.16 on Renewable Energy and Migratory Waterbirds (Q44.1, Q44.3, Q44.4, Q44.6, Q44.7) (yes = ●; no= ○; no response= '-'; not applicable= N/A).

	Q44.1	Q44.3	Q44.4.	Q44.6.	Q.44.7.
Party	**National sensitivity and zoning mapping**	**Post-construction monitoring**	**Compensation for damages to biodiversity provided**	**Measures to assess, identify and reduce potential negative impacts of biofuel production**	**Resolution 5.11 measures included in NBSAPs**
Albania	-	○	○	○	○
Algeria	○	○	○	○	○
Belgium	●	●	●	○	●
Benin	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	-	●	-	-	-
Burundi	●	○	○	○	●
Côte d'Ivoire	●	N/A	N/A	○	-
Croatia	●	●	N/A	○	○
Cyprus	●	○	○	N/A	-
Czech Republic	●	○	○	○	●
Denmark	-	●	○	N/A	○
Djibouti	○	○	○	○	○
Egypt	●	●	●	○	●
Estonia	●	●	N/A	●	○
Eswatini	●	●	○	N/A	●
Ethiopia	●	●	○	○	●
Finland	-	●	○	-	●
France	●	●	●	●	●
FYR Macedonia	○	○	○	○	○
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	●	●	●	○	●
Ghana	○	○	○	N/A	○
Guinea-Bissau	●	○	●	○	-
Hungary	●	●	N/A	N/A	○
Israel	●	●	○	○	○
Italy	○	○	N/A	N/A	●
Kenya	●	●	N/A	N/A	●

	Q44.1	Q44.3	Q44.4.	Q44.6.	Q.44.7.
Party	**National sensitivity and zoning mapping**	**Post-construction monitoring**	**Compensation for damages to biodiversity provided**	**Measures to assess, identify and reduce potential negative impacts of biofuel production**	**Resolution 5.11 measures included in NBSAPs**
Latvia	●	○	○	N/A	○
Lebanon	●	N/A	N/A	●	●
Libya	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	○
Luxembourg	●	●	N/A	○	○
Mali	-	○	○	○	○
Mauritius	●	●	N/A	N/A	○
Moldova	-	○	○	N/A	-
Morocco	●	●	N/A	○	●
Netherlands	●	●	N/A	○	○
Niger	○	N/A	N/A	○	○
Norway	●	●	N/A	○	●
Portugal	●	●	○	-	●
Romania	●	●	○	○	●
Senegal	-	-	-	○	-
Slovakia	●	●	●	N/A	●
Slovenia	●	●	N/A	○	●
South Africa	○	●	●	○	○
Spain	●	●	●	N/A	○
Sudan	-	○	○	N/A	●
Sweden	●	○	●	○	○
Switzerland	●	○	●	○	●
Syria	●	-	○	○	○
Tunisia	-	●	-	N/A	-
Uganda	●	●	●	○	●
Ukraine	-	○	○	○	●
United Kingdom	-	●	○	○	○

Table 26. Party responses regarding the occurrence of by-catch of waterbirds in fishing gear (Q46); and whether measures have been adopted/applied to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds and combat IUU fishing practices (Q47) (yes = ●; no = ○; no information available = NIA; not applicable = n/a; no response = '-').

	Q46	Q47
Party	**By-catch of waterbirds in fishing gear taking place**	**Adoption/application of measures to reduce by-catch of seabirds and IUU**
Albania	NIA	○
Algeria	●	●
Belgium	NIA	●
Benin	-	-
Bulgaria	NIA	○
Burundi	●	●
Côte d'Ivoire	●	●
Croatia	●	n/a
Cyprus	NIA	n/a
Czech Republic	n/a	n/a
Denmark	●	n/a
Djibouti	○	○
Egypt	●	○
Estonia	●	●
Eswatini	○	n/a
Ethiopia	NIA	○
Finland	NIA	●
France	●	●
FYR Macedonia	n/a	n/a
Georgia	○	n/a
Germany	●	●
Ghana	NIA	○
Guinea-Bissau	NIA	●
Hungary	n/a	n/a
Israel	n/a	n/a
Italy	●	○
Kenya	○	○
Latvia	●	●
Lebanon	●	●
Libya	NIA	n/a
Luxembourg	n/a	n/a
Mali	●	n/a
Mauritius	NIA	○
Moldova	NIA	n/a
Morocco	NIA	○
Niger	NIA	n/a
Norway	●	●
Netherlands	●	●
Portugal	○	●
Romania	●	●
Senegal	●	●
Slovakia	n/a	n/a
Slovenia	○	●
South Africa	●	●
Spain	●	●
Sudan	○	○
Sweden	●	○
Switzerland	●	n/a
Syria	n/a	n/a
Tunisia	●	○
Uganda	NIA	○
Ukraine	●	●
United Kingdom	●	●

Table 27. Party responses regarding the implementation of Resolution 5.12 on Adverse Effects of Agrochemicals on Migratory Waterbirds in Africa (Q48.1-4) (applicable only to Contracting Parties in Africa; yes= ● (or 'yes and being implemented' for Q.48.1); no= ○; no response= '-').

Question:	**Q48.1**	**Q48.2**	**Q48.3**	**Q48.4**
Party	**Development and implementation of regulations on trade and application of agrochemicals**	**Taking in to account of run-off from agriculture affecting aquatic ecosystems**	**Steps undertaken to control or reduce the use of avicids**	**Implementation of education and training activities on proper use of agrochemicals**
Algeria	●	●	○	○
Benin	○	-	●	●
Burundi	●	●	●	●
Côte d'Ivoire	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	○	○	○	○
Egypt	○	●	○	○
Eswatini	●	●	●	●
Ethiopia	●	●	●	●
Ghana	○	○	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	○	●	●	●
Kenya	●	●	●	●
Libya	○	○	-	-
Mali	●	●	●	●
Mauritius	○	-	-	-
Morocco	●	○	○	○
Niger	○	○	○	○
Senegal	-	-	-	-
South Africa	●	●	●	●
Sudan	-	●	○	○
Tunisia	●	●	●	●
Uganda	●	●	●	●

Table 28. Responses of Parties with waterbird monitoring schemes as to which period the schemes cover and to what extent, by Party (Q49) (fully= ●; partially= ■; no schemes= ○; no response= '-').

Party	Breeding period	Passage/migration period	Non-breeding/wintering period
Albania	●	○	●
Algeria	●	●	●
Belgium	●	●	●
Benin	○	○	○
Bulgaria	○	○	●
Burundi	○	○	○
Côte d'Ivoire	-	■	■
Croatia	■	■	■
Cyprus	●	●	●
Czech Republic	■	■	●
Denmark	■	■	■
Djibouti	○	○	○
Egypt	■	■	■
Estonia	■	■	■
Eswatini	○	○	○
Ethiopia	■	●	■
Finland	■	■	■
France	■	■	●
FYR Macedonia	○	○	○
Georgia	○	○	○
Germany	■	■	●
Ghana	○	○	○
Guinea-Bissau	■	■	-
Hungary	■	■	■
Israel	■	■	●
Italy	■	■	●
Kenya	■	●	-
Latvia	■	■	■
Lebanon	○	○	○
Libya	●	■	●
Luxembourg	■	■	■
Mali	-	-	-
Morocco	○	■	●
Mauritius	○	●	●
Moldova	■	■	■
Netherlands	●	●	●
Niger	■	■	■
Norway	●	■	●
Portugal	-	-	-
Romania	●	●	●
Senegal	●	●	●
Slovakia	■	■	●
Slovenia	■	■	■
South Africa	■	■	■
Spain	■	■	■
Sudan	-	-	-
Sweden	■	■	■
Switzerland	●	●	●
Syria	■	■	■
Tunisia	■	●	■
Uganda	-	-	-
Ukraine	■	■	■
United Kingdom	■	■	■

Table 29. Party responses regarding the provision of support, technical or financial, to other Parties or Range States for the designing of appropriate monitoring schemes and development of their capacity to collect reliable waterbird population data (Q50) (yes = ●, considering support = □, no = ○, no response = '-').

Party	Provided support to another Party
Albania	●
Algeria	○
Belgium	○
Benin	○
Bulgaria	○
Burundi	○
Côte d'Ivoire	○
Croatia	○
Cyprus	○
Czech Republic	○
Denmark	○
Djibouti	○
Egypt	○
Estonia	●
Eswatini	○
Ethiopia	○
Finland	○
France	●
FYR Macedonia	○
Georgia	-
Germany	●
Ghana	●
Guinea-Bissau	-
Hungary	○
Israel	○
Italy	○
Kenya	○
Latvia	○
Lebanon	○
Libya	□
Luxembourg	○
Mali	○
Mauritius	○
Moldova	-
Morocco	○
Niger	○
Norway	●
Netherlands	●
Portugal	-
Romania	○
Senegal	-
Slovakia	○
Slovenia	○
South Africa	●
Spain	○
Sudan	○
Sweden	○
Switzerland	●
Syria	○
Tunisia	●
Uganda	○
Ukraine	○
United Kingdom	●

Table 30. Party responses on the establishment of research programmes in their country in the last five years to address waterbird conservation priorities in accordance with AEWA strategies/plans (Q52) and Parties providing references to any research on waterbirds and their conservation which has been undertaken or published in the past triennium (Q53) (yes= ●; no= ○; no response= '-').

Party	New research programmes established	References to any research undertaken/published provided
Albania	●	●
Algeria	●	●
Belgium	○	●
Benin	●	○
Bulgaria	○	●
Burundi	○	○
Côte d'Ivoire	-	○
Croatia	●	●
Cyprus	○	●
Czech Republic	●	●
Denmark	●	●
Djibouti	○	○
Egypt	●	●
Estonia	●	●
Eswatini	●	○
Ethiopia	●	●
Finland	●	●
France	●	●
FYR Macedonia	○	○
Georgia	-	●
Germany	●	●
Ghana	○	○
Guinea-Bissau	-	○
Hungary	●	●
Israel	○	●
Italy	●	●
Kenya	●	●

Party	New research programmes established	References to any research undertaken/published provided
Latvia	○	●
Lebanon	●	●
Libya	●	●
Luxembourg	●	●
Mali	-	●
Morocco	●	●
Mauritius	●	○
Moldova	-	●
Netherlands	●	●
Niger	●	○
Norway	●	●
Portugal	-	○
Romania	●	○
Senegal	●	●
Slovakia	●	●
Slovenia	○	●
South Africa	●	●
Spain	●	●
Sudan	○	●
Sweden	●	●
Switzerland	●	●
Syria	●	●
Tunisia	●	○
Uganda	●	●
Ukraine	●	●
United Kingdom	●	●

Table 31. Party responses regarding the governmental provision of funds and/or logistical support for the International Waterbird Census at international or national level (Q54) (yes= ●; no = ○; no response = '-').

Party	National support	International support
Albania	●	●
Algeria	●	●
Belgium	●	○
Benin	●	-
Bulgaria	●	○
Burundi	○	○
Côte d'Ivoire	●	○
Croatia	●	○
Cyprus	●	○
Czech Republic	○	○
Denmark	●	●
Djibouti	○	○
Egypt	○	○
Estonia	●	●
Eswatini	●	○
Ethiopia	●	○
Finland	●	○
France	●	●
FYR Macedonia	○	○
Georgia	○	○
Germany	●	●
Ghana	○	○
Guinea-Bissau	-	-
Hungary	●	○
Israel	●	○
Italy	●	○
Kenya	●	○

Party	National support	International support
Latvia	○	○
Lebanon	○	○
Libya	●	○
Luxembourg	●	○
Mali	○	○
Morocco	●	●
Mauritius	●	-
Moldova	-	-
Netherlands	●	●
Niger	○	○
Norway	●	●
Portugal	-	-
Romania	●	●
Senegal	●	●
Slovakia	●	○
Slovenia	●	○
South Africa	●	○
Spain	●	○
Sudan	●	●
Sweden	●	○
Switzerland	●	●
Syria	○	○
Tunisia	●	○
Uganda	○	○
Ukraine	●	●
United Kingdom	●	●

Table 32. Party responses regarding the investigation into the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds within their country (Q56) and whether countries plan to investigate this issue (yes= ●; no = ○; no response = '-').

Party	Investigated impact	Plan to investigate
Albania	○	○
Algeria	○	○
Belgium	○	○
Benin	-	-
Bulgaria	○	○
Burundi	○	○
Côte d'Ivoire	○	○
Croatia	○	○
Cyprus	○	○
Czech Republic	○	○
Denmark	○	○
Djibouti	○	○
Egypt	○	○
Estonia	○	○
Eswatini	○	●
Ethiopia	○	●
Finland	○	○
France	○	●
FYR Macedonia	○	●
Georgia	-	-
Germany	○	○
Ghana	○	○
Guinea-Bissau	-	-
Hungary	○	○
Israel	○	-
Italy	○	○
Kenya	○	●
Latvia	○	○
Lebanon	○	○
Libya	○	○
Luxembourg	○	○
Mali	○	○
Mauritius	○	○
Moldova	○	-
Morocco	○	○
Niger	○	○
Norway	○	○
Netherlands	○	○
Portugal	-	-
Romania	●	-
Senegal	-	-
Slovakia	○	●
Slovenia	○	○
South Africa	○	●
Spain	-	-
Sudan	○	○
Sweden	○	○
Switzerland	○	○
Syria	○	●
Tunisia	○	○
Uganda	○	○
Ukraine	○	○
United Kingdom	●	-

Table 33. Parties responses to whether or not programmes for raising awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and about AEWA have been developed and implemented (Q57) (yes, being implemented= ●; being developed= ■; no= ○; other= ◊; no response= -).

Party	Programme implemented
Albania	●
Algeria	●
Belgium	●
Benin	○
Bulgaria	○
Burundi	○
Côte d'Ivoire	◊
Croatia	○
Cyprus	●
Czech Republic	■
Denmark	○
Djibouti	○
Egypt	○
Eswatini	○
Estonia	◊
Ethiopia	◊
Finland	●
France	●
FYR Macedonia	○
Georgia	○
Germany	●
Ghana	●
Guinea-Bissau	■
Hungary	●
Israel	○
Italy	◊
Kenya	●

Party	Programme implemented
Latvia	○
Lebanon	●
Libya	●
Luxembourg	●
Mali	-
Mauritius	■
Moldova	●
Morocco	●
Netherlands	●
Niger	●
Norway	◊
Portugal	○
Romania	●
Senegal	●
Slovakia	■
Slovenia	●
South Africa	○
Spain	●
Sudan	●
Sweden	◊
Switzerland	◊
Syria	●
Tunisia	●
Uganda	○
Ukraine	◊
United Kingdom	◊

Table 34. Party responses to whether or not a National AEWA Focal Point for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) has been nominated (Q58); 'Yes' respondents to Q58: whether the National CEPA Focal Point is from the government or non-governmental sector, whether the AEWA CEPA Focal Point has begun coordinating national implementation of the Communication Strategy, and Parties' description of the cooperation between the appointed AEWA CEPA Focal Point and the Ramsar CEPA Focal Point (yes = ● ; no = ○ ; no response = '-' ; Government = > ; Non-governmental = ^).

Party	Focal Point CEPA nominated	Government or non-governmental sector	Implementation of Communication Strategy	Level of cooperation
Albania	○			
Algeria	●	>	●	Very close
Belgium	○			
Benin	●	>	○	Very close
Bulgaria	○			
Burundi	●	>	○	Some
Côte d'Ivoire	●	>	●	Very close
Croatia	○			
Cyprus	○			
Czech Republic	○			
Denmark	○			
Djibouti	○			
Egypt	●	>	○	Some
Estonia	○			
Eswatini	○			
Ethiopia	○			
Finland	○			
France	○			
FYR Macedonia	●	^	○	Very close
Georgia	-			
Germany	●	>	○	Some
Ghana	●	>	●	Very close
Guinea-Bissau	●	>	●	Very close
Hungary	●	>	○	Very close
Israel	○			
Italy	○			
Kenya	●	>	○	Very close
Latvia	○			
Lebanon	○			
Libya	○			
Luxembourg	●	>	●	Same person
Mali	-			
Mauritius	●	>	○	-
Moldova	●	>	●	Some
Morocco	●	>	○	Very close
Niger	●	>	○	Very close
Norway	○			
Netherlands	●	>	○	None
Portugal	○			
Romania	●	>	●	Very close
Senegal	-			
Slovakia	●	>	●	Same person
Slovenia	○			
South Africa	●	^	○	Some
Spain	○			
Sudan	●	^	●	Very close
Sweden	○			
Switzerland	●	>	●	Same person
Syria	○			
Tunisia	●	>	-	-
Uganda	●	>	○	Some
Ukraine	●	^	○	Some
United Kingdom	○			

Table 35. Party responses as to whether or not measures have been taken to implement the provisions related to "Education and Information" in the AEWA Action Plan over the last triennium (Q59) (yes = ●; no = ○ ; no response = '-').

Party	Measures taken
Albania	○
Algeria	●
Belgium	●
Benin	●
Bulgaria	○
Burundi	○
Côte d'Ivoire	●
Croatia	○
Cyprus	○
Czech Republic	○
Denmark	○
Djibouti	○
Egypt	○
Estonia	●
Eswatini	●
Ethiopia	●
Finland	●
France	○
FYR Macedonia	○
Georgia	-
Germany	○
Ghana	○
Guinea-Bissau	●
Hungary	○
Israel	○
Italy	●
Kenya	●
Latvia	○
Lebanon	○
Libya	○
Luxembourg	○
Mali	-
Mauritius	-
Moldova	○
Morocco	○
Niger	○
Norway	○
Netherlands	○
Portugal	○
Romania	●
Senegal	-
Slovakia	●
Slovenia	●
South Africa	●
Spain	○
Sudan	○
Sweden	○
Switzerland	●
Syria	○
Tunisia	○
Uganda	○
Ukraine	●
United Kingdom	●

Table 36. Party responses, from those who have taken measures to implement provisions (n = 18, see Table 35), as to whether or not national training programmes have been arranged for personnel responsible for implementing AEWA (Q59a) (yes = ●; no = ○; reported effectiveness of measures shown in brackets: moderate = 2; high = 3).

Party	Training programmes arranged (reported effectiveness)
Algeria	● (2)
Belgium	○
Benin	○
Côte d'Ivoire	● (2)
Estonia	○
Ethiopia	● (2)
Eswatini	● (2)
Finland	○
Guinea-Bissau	● (2)
Italy	○
Kenya	● (2)
Romania	○
Slovakia	○
Slovenia	○
South Africa	○
Switzerland	● (3)
Ukraine	○
United Kingdom	○

Table 37. Party responses, from those who have taken measures to implement provisions (n = 18, see Table 35), as to whether or not training programmes and materials have been developed in cooperation with other Parties and/or the Agreement Secretariat (Q59b) (yes = ●; no = ○; reported effectiveness of the measures shown in brackets: moderate = 2, moderate/other = 3, high = 4). In all cases where 'other' was selected, details outlining how effectiveness was measured were not given.

Party	Training programmes and materials developed (reported effectiveness)
Algeria	○
Belgium	○
Benin	○
Côte d'Ivoire	● (2)
Estonia	○
Ethiopia	● (3)
Eswatini	○
Finland	○
Guinea-Bissau	○
Italy	● (4)
Kenya	● (3)
Romania	● (2)
Slovakia	○
Slovenia	○
South Africa	○
Switzerland	○
Ukraine	● (2)
United Kingdom	○

Table 38. Party responses, from those who have taken measures to implement provisions (n = 18, see Table 35), as to whether or not AEWA related information and training resources have been exchanged with other Parties and/or shared with the Agreement Secretariat (Q59c) (yes = ●; no = ○; no response = '-'; reported effectiveness of the measures shown in brackets: moderate = 2; moderate/other = 3; other = 0). In all cases where 'other' was selected, details outlining how effectiveness was measured were not given.

Party	Resources exchanged (reported effectiveness)
Algeria	○
Belgium	○
Benin	○
Côte d'Ivoire	-
Estonia	○
Ethiopia	● (2)
Eswatini	○
Finland	○
Guinea-Bissau	○
Italy	○
Kenya	○
Romania	● (2)
Slovakia	○
Slovenia	○
South Africa	○
Switzerland	○
Ukraine	● (3)
United Kingdom	● (0)

Table 39. Party responses, from those who have taken measures to implement provisions (n = 18, see Table 35), as to whether or not specific public awareness campaigns for the conservation of populations listed in Table 1 have been conducted (Q59d) (yes= ● ; no= ○ ; no response= '-'; reported effectiveness of the measures shown in brackets: low = 1; moderate= 2; moderate/other = 3, high = 4; high/other = 5, other = 0). In all cases where 'other' was selected, details outlining how effectiveness was measured were not given.

Party	Awareness campaigns conducted (reported effectiveness)
Algeria	● (2)
Belgium	● (0)
Benin	● (1)
Côte d'Ivoire	● (5)
Estonia	● (0)
Ethiopia	-
Eswatini	○
Finland	● (2)
Guinea-Bissau	● (5)
Italy	● (2)
Kenya	● (5)
Romania	● (2)
Slovakia	● (4)
Slovenia	● (0)
South Africa	● (5)
Switzerland	○
Ukraine	● (3)
United Kingdom	● (0)

Table 40. Party responses to whether or not World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) activities been carried out during this reporting cycle (Q60) (yes= ●; no= ○; no response= '-').

Party	Celebrations held
Albania	●
Algeria	●
Belgium	●
Benin	●
Bulgaria	-
Burundi	●
Côte d'Ivoire	●
Croatia	●
Cyprus	●
Czech Republic	○
Denmark	○
Djibouti	○
Egypt	●
Estonia	●
Eswatini	●
Ethiopia	●
Finland	●
France	●
FYR Macedonia	●
Georgia	-
Germany	●
Ghana	●
Guinea-Bissau	●
Hungary	○
Israel	●
Italy	●
Kenya	●
Latvia	●
Lebanon	●
Libya	●
Luxembourg	○
Mali	-
Mauritius	-
Moldova	●
Morocco	●
Niger	●
Norway	●
Netherlands	●
Portugal	●
Romania	●
Senegal	●
Slovakia	●
Slovenia	●
South Africa	●
Spain	○
Sudan	●
Sweden	●
Switzerland	●
Syria	●
Tunisia	●
Uganda	○
Ukraine	●
United Kingdom	○

Table 41. Party responses to whether or not funding and/or other support has been provided, as appropriate (e.g. expertise, network, skills and resources) towards the implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy (Q61); yes respondents to Q61: whether this funding or support been on the national or international level; whether Parties have provided any funding or support towards the implementation of priority communication activities listed in the AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017 (Resolution 5.5); whether Parties have provided any funding or support to the revision process of Communication Strategy (yes= ●; no= ○; no response= '-').

Party	Funding or support provided to the implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy	International or National Level Funding and Support	Funding or support provided towards the implementation of priority communication activities
Albania	○		
Algeria	●	National	○
Belgium	○		
Benin	○		
Bulgaria	○		
Burundi	○		
Côte d'Ivoire	○		
Croatia	○		
Cyprus	○		
Czech Republic	○		
Denmark	○		
Djibouti	○		
Egypt	○		
Estonia	●	Both	○
Eswatini	○		
Ethiopia	○		
Finland	○		
France	○		
FYR Macedonia	○		
Georgia	○		
Germany	●	Both	○
Ghana	○		
Guinea-Bissau	○		
Hungary	●	National	○
Israel	○		
Italy	○		
Kenya	○		
Latvia	○		
Lebanon	○		
Libya	○		
Luxembourg	●	Both	○
Mali	○		
Mauritius	-		
Moldova	-		
Morocco	○		
Netherlands	○		
Niger	○		
Norway	○		
Portugal	○		
Romania	○		
Senegal	●	National	-
Slovakia	○		
Slovenia	○		

Party	Funding or support provided to the implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy	International or National Level Funding and Support	Funding or support provided towards the implementation of priority communication activities
South Africa	○		
Spain	○		
Sudan	○		
Sweden	○		
Switzerland	●	International	●
Syria	○		
Tunisia	●	Both	○
Uganda	○		
Ukraine	●	Both	○
United Kingdom	○		

Table 42. Party responses to whether they have considered/shown interest in hosting a Regional AEWA Exchange Centre (Q62) (yes, considered and is interested= ●; yes, considered, but is not interested= ○; not considered yet = ■; is currently considering= ◊; no response = '-').

Party	Interest hosting a Regional AEWA Exchange Centre
Albania	■
Algeria	■
Belgium	■
Benin	◊
Bulgaria	■
Burundi	■
Côte d'Ivoire	■
Croatia	■
Cyprus	■
Czech Republic	●
Denmark	■
Djibouti	●
Egypt	■
Estonia	○
Eswatini	●
Ethiopia	●
Finland	●
France	■
FYR Macedonia	■
Georgia	■
Germany	●
Ghana	●
Guinea-Bissau	◊
Hungary	■
Israel	■
Italy	■
Kenya	■

Party	Interest hosting a Regional AEWA Exchange Centre
Latvia	■
Lebanon	■
Libya	■
Luxembourg	■
Mali	-
Mauritius	-
Moldova	■
Morocco	●
Netherlands	■
Niger	■
Norway	■
Portugal	■
Romania	◊
Senegal	●
Slovakia	◊
Slovenia	■
South Africa	●
Spain	■
Sudan	■
Sweden	■
Switzerland	■
Syria	■
Tunisia	■
Uganda	■
Ukraine	■
United Kingdom	○

Table 43. Party response to whether or not staff trained as part of a Training of Trainers workshop have conducted national CEPA training in the past triennium - Applicable only for countries in regions where Training of Trainers programme has taken place (Q63) (yes= ●; no= ○; being planned= ■; other = ◊; no response = '-').

Party	Trained staff conducted national CEPA training
Albania	○
Algeria	○
Belgium	○
Benin	-
Bulgaria	○
Burundi	○
Côte d'Ivoire	○
Croatia	○
Cyprus	○
Czech Republic	○
Denmark	○
Djibouti	○
Egypt	○
Estonia	○
Eswatini	■
Ethiopia	●
Finland	○
France	○
FYR Macedonia	○
Georgia	○
Germany	◊
Ghana	○
Guinea-Bissau	■
Hungary	○
Israel	○
Italy	○
Kenya	■

Party	Trained staff conducted national CEPA training
Latvia	○
Lebanon	○
Libya	◊
Luxembourg	◊
Mali	-
Mauritius	-
Moldova	○
Morocco	◊
Netherlands	○
Niger	○
Norway	◊
Portugal	○
Romania	○
Senegal	○
Slovakia	◊
Slovenia	○
South Africa	○
Spain	-
Sudan	○
Sweden	○
Switzerland	○
Syria	○
Tunisia	◊
Uganda	○
Ukraine	-
United Kingdom	○

Table 44. Party responses to questions relating to encouragement of non-Contracting Parties to ratify the Agreement (Q64); support/development of international cooperation projects (Q65); twinning schemes with other countries (Q67); coordination and engagement of AEWA officer with CBD Strategic Plan (Q68); inclusion of AEWA priorities in National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (Q69.1) and other strategic planning process (Q69.2); promotion of the relevance of AEWA to the delivery of Sustainable Development Goals (Q70) (yes= '●'; no= '○'; no response = '-')

	Q64	Q65	Q67	Q68	Q69.1	Q69.2	Q70
Party	**Approached non-Parties to encourage them to ratify the Agreement**	**Supported/developed international co-operation projects for AEWA implementation**	**Concluded or considered concluding site twinning schemes with other countries**	**Officers responsible for AEWA coordinated and engaged with national process to implement CBD**	**Included AEWA priorities in NBSAPs**	**Included AEWA priorities in other strategic planning processes**	**Promoted AEWA relevance for SDG delivery**
Albania	○	○	●	●	●	○	○
Algeria	○	●	●	●	●	●	●
Belgium	○	●	●	●	●	●	●
Benin	○	○	○	●	●	●	●
Bulgaria	○	○	○	●	○	-	-
Burundi	○	○	●	●	●	-	○
Côte d'Ivoire	○	○	-	●	●	-	-
Croatia	○	○	○	●	●	○	●
Cyprus	○	○	○	○	-	-	-
Czech Republic	○	○	○	●	●	○	○
Denmark	○	●	○	○	-	●	●
Djibouti	○	○	○	●	●	○	○
Egypt	○	●	○	●	●	●	●
Estonia	○	○	○	●	●	-	-
Ethiopia	○	●	○	●	●	●	●
Finland	○	●	●	●	●	●	●
France	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
FYR Macedonia	○	○	○	●	○	○	○
Georgia	○	○	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ghana	○	○	○	●	●	●	●
Guinea-Bissau	○	○	●	●	●	-	○
Hungary	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Israel	○	○	○	●	○	●	●
Italy	○	○	○	●	●	○	○
Kenya	○	○	○	●	●	●	●
Latvia	○	○	●	●	○	●	●
Lebanon	○	○	○	●	●	○	○
Libya	○	○	●	●	●	○	○
Luxembourg	○	○	●	●	●	○	○
Mali	○	○	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	○	○	○	●	●	●	●
Moldova	-	-	●	-	●	-	-
Morocco	○	○	○	●	●	●	-
Netherlands	○	●	●	●	○	●	○
Niger	○	○	●	●	○	-	○
Norway	○	●	●	●	●	●	○

Portugal	○	○	○	○	●	○	○
Romania	○	●	●	●	●	●	●
Senegal	○	○	-	●	●	-	●
Slovakia	○	●	●	●	●	●	○
Slovenia	○	○	○	●	○	●	○
South Africa	○	●	○	●	●	●	●
Spain	○	●	●	●	●	-	-
Sudan	○	●	●	●	●	●	●
Swaziland	○	○	●	●	●	●	●
Sweden	○	○	●	●	●	●	○
Switzerland	●	●	●	●	●	●	○
Syrian Arab Republic	○	○	○	●	●	-	-
Tunisia	○	●	●	●	-	-	-
Uganda	○	●	●	●	●	●	●
UK	○	○	●	●	-	-	-
Ukraine	○	●	○	●	-	-	-
No. of Parties responding 'yes'	**4**	**20**	**26**	**47**	**39**	**27**	**22**
Percentage of reporting Parties (n=53)	**8**	**38**	**49**	**89**	**74**	**51**	**42**
Percentage of all Parties (n=75)	**5**	**27**	**35**	**63**	**52**	**36**	**29**

Table 45. Summary of international co-operation projects supported/developed by Parties (Q65).

Party	Supported/Developed international co-operation projects
Algeria	Management Plan for restoration and rehabilitation of the waterbird habitats of the Guerbes-Sanhadja wetland complex, financed by UNDP, WWF and Algerian government
Belgium	Budget granted for Pinkfooted Goose ISSMP; budget granted to develop the Data Centre of the European Goose Management Platform (EGMP) under which ISSMPs for other goose species are developed
Denmark	Implementing the ISSAP for Taiga bean Goose and ISSMP for Pinkfooted Goose under the EGMP; financing of the ISSMP planning process for Barnacle Goose
Egypt	Reducing Illegal Bird Killing Along Egypt's Mediterranean Coast Project; RESSOURCE Project: Strengthening expertise in sub-Saharan Africa on birds and their rational use for communities and their environment for an integrated management of migratory waterbirds and wetland resources
Ethiopia	Support to: initiative of the envisaged WI climate resilient site network in the African-Eurasian flyway; the Joint White-winged Flufftail conservation project
Finland	Support to: implementation of the ISSAP for the Lesser White-fronted Goose (EUR 10 000 per year); AEWA EGMP Data Centre (EUR 50 000 over 2016-2017).
France	Support to the African Initiative through a cooperation between the Unité de Support Technique ONCFS/Tour du Valat and the Direction of the National Parks of Senegal, training database managers and field counters; IWC-MED Project co-financed by MAVA and the Ministry of Ecology and Sustainable Development, aiding North African countries to coordinate waterbird monitoring; SPOVAN Project over 5 years, supporting training and field surveys in Sudan and Egypt; RESSOURCE-ZH Project, co-financed by FFEM, FAO and EU (total value : 5M EUR): supporting the management and conservation of waterbirds and wetlands in sub-Saharan Africa (Sénégal, Chad and Egypt in 2016, extended to Mali and Sudan in 2017) – building knowledge, sustainable use and monitoring of waterbirds, capacity building and community engagement, building legal and institutional frameworks around waterbirds
Germany	Waddensea Flyway Initiative Project
Hungary	Participation in: international LIFE project to save the European population of Lesser White-fronted Goose *Anser erythropus*; Danube Parks Project; IWC; project to fit individuals of Bean Goose *Anser fabalis* and Greater White-Fronted Goose *Anser albifrons* with radio telemetry; several INTERREG habitat restoration projects in transboundary wetlands Finalisation of network of Special Protection Areas (EU Scheme)
Netherlands	Providing financial support to the Wings over Wetlands project to the International Waterbird Census through Wetlands International.
Norway	Lesser White-fronted Goose projects on flyway 2012-2018: salary coordinator (contract through 2019); funding of activities on flyway; contribution to Life+ programme (annual over 5 year). Contribution towards EGMP
Slovakia	Trans-border cooperations with Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary and Ukraine for exchange of information and expertise, research, surveys and monitoring, implemented by the State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic, SOS/BirdLife Slovakia and the Regional Association for Nature Conservation and Sustainable Development Bratislava (BROZ). Co-financing of several LIFE projects: project LIFE14 NAT/SK/001306 with Hungary - Restoration and management of Danube floodplain habitats; project LIFE10 NAT/SK/080 with Hungary and Austria - Conservation and restoration of Natura 2000 sites in transborder region of Bratislava; project LIFE07 NAT/SK/000707 with Hungary - Protection of populations of threatened bird species in natural habitats of the inner Danube delta. Participation in INTERREG DTP project - Bridging the Danube Protected Areas towards a Danube Habitat Corridor : DANUBEparksCONNECTED.
South Africa	Coordinated the African Crane Conservation Programme with Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) and International Crane Foundation (ICF), empowering individuals and organisations to develop conservation activities and promoting sustainable use and wise management of wetland, grassland and Karoo ecosystems
Spain	International cooperation with Mauritania and Morocco to restore and conserve some important wetlands on the Atlantic coast
Sudan	MOU signed between Wildlife Conservation General Administration and SUDIA (Sudanese Development Initiative) in 2016 to develop and conserve the Red Sea marine national park and its community
Tunisia	Support Program to DIOE-MED (International Waterbird Census and conservation of wetlands in the Mediterranean Sea) with Tour du Valat (promotion of the value of key areas of biodiversity, elaboration of a management plan for wetlands, project between AAO (Association "Amis des Oiseaux") and Tunisian government for restoration and rehabilitation of waterbird habitats); classification of 41 sites on the Ramsar list, financed by WWF and contribution by Tunisian government
Uganda	The Greater Virunga Trans-boundary Collaboration entered into by Uganda, Rwanda and Democratic Republic of Congo for conservation of the Virunga ecosystem; The Nile Basin Initiative; Mt. Elgon Regional Ecosystem Conservation Programme; Lake Victoria Commission under East African Community
Ukraine	Four projects implemented by the Ukrainian Society for the Protection of Birds in collaboration with the Coca-Cola Foundation in 2015-2016: 'Restoring of freshwater ponds on the South of Ukraine' and 'More Fresh Water for Thirsty Birds'• to improve the hydrological regime of the lower Dnipro River and the Dnipro-Bug Rivers estuary; 'Water Replenishment project: Save the River Kalanchak for Nature and future generations' to restore the mouth of the Kalanchak to boost the ecosystem and sustain the hydrological regime of river; 'Restoration of the main channel connecting the flood-plain lake system Kardashinsky with the Chaika river'• project. Project implemented by the USPB with Frankfurt Zoological Society support: 'Carpathian Primeval Forest Conservation', aiming to protect 300 000ha of natural landscapes and expand national nature parks Partnership agreement for the mutual implementation of the Life Project "Life for Safe Flight – Conservation of the Red-Breasted Goose along the Global Flyway" (LIFE16/NAT/BG00847) between the Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds (Bulgaria) and National Nature Park "Tuzlovski Lymany" (Ukraine).

Table 46. Party responses to questions relating to national coordination mechanism (Q66), the AEWA Small Grants Fund (Q72) and donation of funding or in-kind support (Q73) (yes= '●'; no= '○'; no response = '-'; yes, but not operational (only relevant for Q66)= ■).

	Q66	Q72	Q73
Party	**National coordination mechanism for implementation of AEWA, with links to other MEAs**	**Resourced the AEWA Small Grants Fund**	**Donated funding or in kind support to AEWA Secretariat**
Albania	●	○	○
Algeria	○	○	○
Belgium	●	○	●
Benin	■	○	●
Bulgaria	○	○	○
Burundi	○	○	○
Côte d'Ivoire	○	-	●
Croatia	●	○	○
Cyprus	○	○	○
Czech Republic	●	○	○
Denmark	○	○	●
Djibouti	○	○	○
Egypt	○	○	○
Estonia	●	○	-
Eswatini	●	○	●
Ethiopia	■	○	○
Finland	●	○	●
France	○	○	●
FYR Macedonia	○	○	○
Georgia	○	○	-
Germany	●	○	●
Ghana	●	○	○
Guinea-Bissau	■	○	○
Hungary	●	○	○
Israel	●	○	●
Italy	●	○	○
Kenya	●	○	●
Latvia	●	○	○
Lebanon	○	○	○
Libya	●	○	○
Luxembourg	●	○	●
Mali	-	○	○
Mauritius	●	○	○
Moldova	■	○	○
Morocco	○	○	○
Netherlands	●	○	●
Niger	■	○	○
Norway	●	○	●
Portugal	●	○	○
Romania	●	○	○
Senegal	■	○	○
Slovakia	○	○	○
Slovenia	●	○	○
South Africa	●	○	●
Spain	●	○	○
Sudan	●	○	○

	Q66	Q72	Q73
Party	**National coordination mechanism for implementation of AEWA, with links to other MEAs**	**Resourced the AEWA Small Grants Fund**	**Donated funding or in kind support to AEWA Secretariat**
Sweden	●	○	○
Switzerland	●	●	●
Syria	●	○	○
Tunisia	○	○	●
Uganda	○	○	●
Ukraine	●	○	○
United Kingdom	■	○	●
Total No. Parties responding 'yes'	**29**	**1**	**18**
Percentage of reporting Parties (n=53)	**55%**	**2%**	**34%**
Percentage of all Parties (n=75)	**39%**	**1%**	**24%**

Table 47. Twinning schemes, as reported by Parties (Q67)

Party	Twinning scheme
Twinning schemes concluded/functional	
Belgium	Twinning of sites near the Zwin Tidal Area with the Netherlands (nature restoration and recreation/ecotourism); the Hedwige-Prosper project for habitat restoration across the Dutch/Belgian border in the Scheldt Estuary; collaboration with the Netherlands and Germany in the tri-country Park
Eswatini	Through the Transfrontier Conservation Areas
Finland	Transboundary cooperation on ISSAP for the Lesser White-Fronted Goose
Germany	Twinning cooperation between Wadden Sea states and Mauritania
Guinea-Bissau	Transboundary cooperation with Senegal, Guinea, The Gambia
Hungary	Four transboundary Ramsar sites: Lake Fertö/Neusiedl with Austria and Ipoly/Ipel, Baradla Cave system and Upper Tisza sites with Slovakia; transboundary Mura-Drava-Duna Biosphere Reserve with Croatia
Latvia	Transboundary cooperation with Estonia for Ziemelu purvi-Nigula Ramsar site
Moldova	Transboundary project with Romania and Ukraine: Strengthening the network of natural protected areas for biodiversity protection and sustainable development in the Danube Delta and Lower Prut Region (PAN Nature)
Netherlands	Ongoing twinning of the Wadden Sea with Banc d'Arguin in Mauritania as part of the Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative; renewal of twinning between Natuurmonumenten and Odra Delta Nature Park in Poland (development of a Natura 2000 Management Plan for the Odra Delta).
Norway	Transboundary Ramsar sites with Sweden and Russia
Slovakia	Transboundary Ramsar Sites: Ipel/Ipoly River Valley with Hungary and Floodplains of the Morava-Dyje-Danube Confluence with Austria and Czech Republic; cooperation agreements signed with directorates of national parks and nature conservation agencies of neighbouring countries.
Spain	Trans-habitat Project: Waterbirds of Andalusia and Morocco
Sudan	Twinning with Egypt and South Sudan
Tunisia	Twinning of the Ichkeul National Park with the El Kala National park in Algeria
Uganda	Transboundary conservation of Lake Victoria and its resources through the Lake Victoria Commission
Twinning schemes considered/not currently functional	
Albania	Twinning schemes considered for transboundary wetland sites with Montenegro and Macedonia
Algeria	Twinning of the El Kala National Park (9 Ramsar sites) with the Ichkeul national Park in Tunisia is being formalised
Burundi	Plans for MoU with Rwanda for management of Kibira-Nyungwe ecosystem
France	Planned as part of the RESSOURCE project
Libya	Discussions on a conservation project for a transboundary IBA site with Tunisia
Luxembourg	In negotiation
Mali	Previous cooperation with France through Wetlands International. Currently elaborating a development plan for twinning with Burkina Faso around the Sourou Valley
Niger	Plans to create the transboundary Ramsar site of the W-Arly-Pendjari Complex, covering 5 wetlands
Sweden	Discussions on joint synchronised monitoring schemes
Switzerland	Twinning schemes between Ramsar sites were considered
United Kingdom	Previous twinning schemes have existed between The Wash, England and Strangford Lough, Northern Ireland but none currently functional

Table 48. Party responses to questions relating to resource mobilisation for AEWA implementation: donation of funding or in-kind support to national activities (Q74.1); any unpaid annual contributions to the AEWA Trust Fund (Q74.2); donation of funding to support developing countries and countries with economies in transition (Q74.3); participation in any South-South, North-South or triangular cooperation (Q74.4); innovative financing mechanisms (Q74.5); synergies between biodiversity-related conventions at a national level for sharing financial resources and information on potential funding opportunities (Q74.6) (yes= '●'; no= '○'; no response = '-'; not applicable = 'N/A' (only relevant for Q74.3))

	Q74.1	Q74.2	Q74.3	Q74.4	Q74.5	Q74.6
Party	**Donated financial and/or in-kind support to national activities intended to achieve AEWA objectives**	**Outstanding annual contributions to AEWA Trust Fund**	**Donated funding to support developing countries and countries with economies in transition to meet AEWA obligations**	**Participated in South-South, North-South or triangular cooperation to enhance financial and technical support**	**Used innovative financing mechanisms for implementing AEWA Strategic Plan (e.g., national Migratory Waterbirds Fund)**	**Synergies between biodiversity-related conventions at national level, for information sharing on potential funding opportunities and sharing of financial resources such as the Desertification Fund, Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, Global Environmental Facility**
Albania	●	○	○	○	○	●
Algeria	●	●	○	●	●	●
Belgium	●	○	○	○	○	○
Benin	●	●	○	●	○	●
Bulgaria	-	○	○	○	-	-
Burundi	○	●	○	○	○	○
Côte d'Ivoire	●	○	N/A	-	-	-
Croatia	●	○	○	○	○	○
Cyprus	●	-	○	○	○	-
Czech Republic	●	○	○	○	○	○
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	○	○	○	○	○	○
Egypt	●	○	N/A	○	-	-
Estonia	○	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	●	○	○	○	○	●
Finland	●	○	○	○	○	●
France	●	○	●	●	○	●
FYR Macedonia	○	●	○	○	○	○
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	●	○	●	●	○	●
Ghana	○	○	○	○	○	●
Guinea-Bissau	●	○	○	○	○	●
Hungary	○	○	○	○	○	●
Israel	○	○	○	○	○	○
Italy	●	○	○	○	○	○
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	○	○	○	○	○	○
Lebanon	●	○	N/A	○	○	○
Libya	○	○	○	○	○	○

Luxembourg	●	○	○	●	○	○
Mali	○	-	-	○	○	-
Mauritius	●	○	○	○	○	○
Moldova	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	○	○	○	○	○	○
Netherlands	●	○	○	●	○	●
Niger	○	●	○	○	○	-
Norway	○	○	○	●	○	○
Portugal	○	●	○	○	○	○
Romania	●	○	○	●	○	○
Senegal	-	●	-	●	-	●
Slovakia	●	○	○	○	○	●
Slovenia	○	○	○	○	○	●
South Africa	●	○	○	●	●	●
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	●	●	○	-	-	-
Swaziland	●	●	○	●	○	●
Sweden	○	○	●	○	○	●
Switzerland	●	○	●	●	○	○
Syrian Arab Republic	-	●	N/A	○	○	●
Tunisia	●	-	-	●	●	-
Uganda	●	●	○	●	●	●
UK	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of Parties responding 'yes'	**27**	**11**	**4**	**14**	**4**	**19**
Percentage of reporting Parties (n=53)	**51**	**21**	**8**	**26**	**8**	**36**
Percentage of all Parties (n=75)	**36**	**15**	**5**	**19**	**5**	**25**

Table 49. Financial and/or in-kind resources to support national activities, as reported by Parties (excluding Romania and Tunisia who did not provide any further details) (Q74.1)

Party	Resources
Albania	Support to International Waterbird Census during 2015-2018
Algeria	Financial support to the national network of ornithologists for the monitoring of waterbirds in the winter census and breeding census; annual capacity building and training on different avian themes
Belgium	Land owners are encouraged to establish nature reserves, restore nature (including waterbird habitat)
Benin	Provision of technical materials (GPS, binoculars etc.)
Côte d'Ivoire	Financial support to the national capacity building project on the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats
Croatia	Financial resources for regular monitoring and coloured ringing of waterbird species; financial resources for preparation of projects: “Development of the management framework for ecological network Natura 2000”• and “Development of National Species and Habitats Monitoring System”• (to start 2017-2018, financed by the Competitiveness and Cohesion Operational Programme 2014-2020); support for voluntary scheme “Pilot – agri-environmental measure for Corncrake” under the Rural Development Program 2014-2020, applicable throughout its range, paying subsidies and encouraging delayed mowing on farms; in-kind and financial support for educational and informational activities relevant to waterbirds through public institutions responsible for the management of national/nature parks and ecological network Natura 2000
Cyprus	Relevant activities are funded by national budget (Game and Fauna Service budget) and as co-funding in EU LIFE projects
Czech Republic	Financial resources from MoE for implementation of MEAs resolutions every year (NFPs bid for small projects that are to be implemented over 1-2 years)
Egypt	In-kind contributions to the RESSOURCE project; co-funding the rehabilitation of the waste treatment ponds in Sham Elsheikh, South Sinai; funding for the "National program for saving the Egyptian Northern lakes" for rehabilitation
Eswatini	In-kind contributions to the implementation of a GEF 5 project on strengthening protected areas and improving conservation
Ethiopia	Implementation of AEWA PoAA has been considered as part of EWCA's strategic plan
Finland	Financial support from Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the project focusing on conservation and sustainable use of Torotorofotsy wetland in Madagascar.
France	Relevant activities are funded by the budget for the ONFCS (EUR 30-40M per year) ; financial support to the Ligue pour la Protection des Oiseaux (~EUR 400 000 per year) ; financial support to the Plan of Action for Africa (EUR 981 000 for the Technical Support Unit for the census in North Africa); financial and technical support for the African Initiative; financial and technical support for the RESSOURCE, DIOE-MED and SPOVAN projects.
Germany	Support for the Waddensea Flyway Initiative; support for the AEWA Project in the frame of the International Climate Initiative "IKI" concerning wetlands in Africa in cooperation with the Development Ministry (BMZ)
Guinea-Bissau	Funds for activities relating to waterbird conservation, including monitoring
Italy	Funding to the CMS Secretariat to develop an African-European Atlas of Bird migration, largely based on the data stored at the EURING Data Bank (ring-recoveries) and Movebank (full tracks gathered through different technologies), as well as web applications and analytical tools.
Lebanon	In-kind and financial resources for logistics related to regulation of hunting (legal, technical and administrative, in addition to equipment and materials); training for officers responsible for monitoring & controlling hunting violations to implement the hunting law
Luxembourg	Participation in the Climate Resilient Site network in the African-Eurasian Flyway
Mauritius	Financial provision of the operational expenses of the National Parks and Conservation Service, responsible for protection of waterbirds nationally
Netherlands	Financial support to the monitoring of the Waddensea Flyway Initiative (EUR 200 000); financial support to the coordinator of the ISSAP of the Black-tailed Godwit (EUR 25 000); financial support to a Black-tailed Godwit workshop in Dakar, Senegal for the stop-over and wintering African countries (EUR 32 000); translation of the Black-tailed godwit ISSAP into French.
Slovakia	Funding of relevant AEWA Strategic Plan implementation activities by the budget of the State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic; co-financing of projects (LIFE projects, Norway grants), implemented by governmental and non-governmental organisations.
South Africa	Hosting of the 2015 World Migratory Bird Day celebration; financial support to the White-winged flufftail festival; co-funding of the White-winged flufftail research conducted by BirdLife South Africa; offering to host AEWA MOP7.
Sudan	Provision of cars to deter poaching; provision of materials and equipment for census
Switzerland	Funding and support towards regional and national Training of Trainers workshops for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA), through support to the African Initiative; organisation of a preparatory workshop in Africa and analysis of the national reports, support of the participation of developing countries to the 6th session of the AEWA MOP
Uganda	Technical and human resources for several national activities serving objectives of the agreement, including wetland and other ecosystem management

Table 50. Funding provided 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 (Q74.3)

Party	Support provided
France	Financial support to the African Initiative through the Technical Support Unit for training and technical capacity building, and via the RESSOURCE, DIOE-MED and SPOVAN projects
Germany	Funding to build capacity under the Waddensea Flyway Initiative, funding of travel costs to the AEWA MOP, and financial support for an International Climate Initiative (IKI) Project concerning wetlands in Africa
Sweden	Contributed EUR 51 000 to the International Waterbird Census in AEWA African Contracting Parties
Switzerland	Financial support to the African Initiative through regional and national Training of Trainers workshops for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA), as well as funds to organise a preparatory workshop, analyse national reports and support participation of developing countries to the 6th session of the AEWA MOP

Table 51. Cooperation schemes reported by the Parties (Q74.4)

Party	Cooperation scheme
Algeria	Participation in a North African and Mediterranean network, for common projects and activities, annual training on waterbird monitoring, communication and training materials for the North African region
Benin	Had a cooperation with Wetland international
France	Support to the African Initiative with financial and technical assistance to the Technical Support Unit for training for the census in North Africa; financial and technical support for the RESSOURCE, DIOE-MED and SPOVAN projects
Germany	Cooperation with the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna in the framework of the Common Wadden Sea Secretariat, reaching out to African states of the West Palaearctic Flyway; financial support for an International Climate Initiative (IKI) Project concerning wetlands in Africa
Luxembourg	Participation in the Climate Resilient Site Network in the African-Eurasian Flyway
Netherlands	Through the Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative
Norway	Participation in the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna's Arctic Migratory Birds Initiative
South Africa	Through the Transfrontier Conservation Programme and the South African Development Community Protocols
Switzerland	Support to the African Initiative through regional and national Training of Trainers workshops for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA); providing funds to organise a preparatory workshop, analyse national reports and support participation of developing countries to the 6th session of the AEWA MOP
Tunisia	Participation in the North African waterbirds network
Uganda	Trilateral arrangement on the Greater Virunga Transboundary Collaboration with Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo

Table 52. Reasons provided by the Parties reporting that their government did not use innovative financing mechanisms for implementing the AEWA Strategic Plan such as a (national) Migratory Waterbirds Fund (Q74.5)

Party	Reason why innovative financing mechanisms are not in place
Albania, Croatia, Hungary	Limited financial resources and human capacity
Ethiopia	Limited financial resources and human capacity; existence of other priority areas
France	Limited financial resources and human capacity; implementation in the form of financing specific projects instead
Italy	Not among national priorities
Netherlands	Nature investments driven by the implementation of the EU Birds Directive and the National Ecologic Network; implementation work around the Wadden Sea such as the monitoring schemes of the Waddensea Flyway Initiative are financed under a long term programme to balance (mussel-)fisheries with nature recovery 'Towards a Rich Waddensea'.
Slovenia	Ready access to EU funds

Table 53. Synergies between biodiversity-related conventions, benefitting the implementation of AEWA, as reported by Parties (excluding Albania, Algeria, Ghana and Senegal who did not give further details) (Q74.6)

Party	Synergies between biodiversity-related conventions
Eswatini, Finland, Syria	Synergies and coordination in the implementation of different MEAs occurred at a national level
Guinea-Bissau, Slovakia, Slovenia	Information sharing between national focal points of biodiversity-related conventions through various regular consultation frameworks in place
France	Information sharing between national focal points of biodiversity-related conventions through various regular consultation frameworks in place, with regular contacts with other national funding bodies (MEAE, AFD, FFEM), bilateral or multilateral funding bodies (Switzerland, FAO, EU) as well as private foundations, in order to identify potential funding opportunities and establish collaborations
Benin	Platforms to work on synergies between conventions have been created, but these are not yet operational
Ethiopia	A number of synergistic and collaborative projects are in place (e.g. KfW biodiversity conservation, EU-IGAD, Climate Resilient Ecological Networking)
Germany	Support to a project on wetlands in Africa with the International Climate Initiative "IKI" in cooperation with the Development Ministry (BMZ)
Netherlands	Identified the EU Birds Directive as providing benefits in terms of designating protected areas and improving the knowledge of species through monitoring schemes
South Africa	Migratory Species including waterbirds have, for example, been included in the GEF5 project proposal
Sweden	Knowledge of the occurrence of species covered by AEWA has improved in Ramsar areas
Uganda	Implementation of GEF-funded projects of broader scope, such as the conservation of Critical Landscapes like the Kidepo Valley

Table 54a. Party responses outlining relevant climate change research, assessments and/or adaptation measures that are relevant to migratory waterbirds and which have been undertaken or planned in each country (Q75a-f) (yes/undertaken= ●; planned= ■; no= ○; no response= '-'). Details and references provided by the Parties are summarised in Tables 54b-g below.

	Q75a	Q75b	Q75c	Q75d	Q75e	Q75f
Party	**Research and studies of climate change impacts on waterbirds**	**Assessment of habitats potentially vulnerable to climate change**	**Assessment of the potential vulnerability of waterbird species to climate change**	**Review of relevant national conservation policies**	**National Action Plan for helping waterbirds adapt to climate change**	**Other undertaken or planned relevant activities**
Albania	○	●	●	■	○	○
Algeria	■	○	○	○	○	○
Belgium	○	■	○	●	○	○
Benin	■	■	■	■	■	○
Bulgaria	○	-	○	○	○	○
Burundi	■	■	■	■	○	-
Côte d'Ivoire	○	○	○	-	-	○
Croatia	○	○	○	○	○	○
Cyprus	●	○	○	○	○	○
Czech Republic	●	○	○	○	○	○
Denmark	●	●	●	○	○	○
Djibouti	○	■	○	○	○	○
Egypt	●	●	○	○	○	○
Estonia	●	○	●	○	■	○
Eswatini	■	●	■	●	○	○
Ethiopia	●	●	●	■	●	●
Finland	●	●	●	■	■	●
France	■	■	■	■	■	○
FYR Macedonia	○	○	○	○	○	○
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	●	●	●	●	●	○
Ghana	○	○	○	○	○	○
Guinea-Bissau	■	●	■	●	○	●
Hungary	○	●	■	●	○	○
Israel	○	○	○	○	○	○
Italy	○	○	○	○	○	○
Kenya	■	■	■	■	■	-
Latvia	○	○	○	○	○	○
Lebanon	○	○	○	○	○	○
Libya	●	○	■	○	○	○
Luxembourg	■	○	○	○	○	○
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	●	○	○	●	○	○

	Q75a	Q75b	Q75c	Q75d	Q75e	Q75f
Party	**Research and studies of climate change impacts on waterbirds**	**Assessment of habitats potentially vulnerable to climate change**	**Assessment of the potential vulnerability of waterbird species to climate change**	**Review of relevant national conservation policies**	**National Action Plan for helping waterbirds adapt to climate change**	**Other undertaken or planned relevant activities**
Moldova	■	■	■	■	■	-
Morocco	○	○	○	○	○	○
Netherlands	●	●	●	●	●	○
Niger	■	■	■	-	■	-
Norway	○	○	○	○	○	○
Portugal	○	○	-	■	○	○
Romania	●	○	○	■	○	○
Senegal	●	●	●	●	■	-
Slovakia	■	■	■	■	■	○
Slovenia	○	○	○	○	○	○
South Africa	●	●	●	■	-	○
Spain	●	●	-	-	-	-
Sudan	●	■	■	■	○	●
Sweden	○	○	○	■	○	○
Switzerland	●	●	●	■	■	○
Syria	○	■	○	■	○	○
Tunisia	■	■	○	○	○	○
Uganda	■	■	■	●	○	○
Ukraine	●	●	●	■	○	○
United Kingdom	●	●	●	●	○	●

Table 54b. Undertaken or planned research projects or studies relating to climate change impacts on waterbirds and references reported by the Parties (Q75a)

Party	Undertaken	Planned
Algeria	-	Studies on climate change effects on waterbirds are planned for framework of the Algerian Ornithological Observers network activities (dependant on funding availability).
Benin	-	Nothing achieved yet, but research can address this aspect.
Burundi	-	Lack of financial resources and expertise to conduct such research.
Cyprus	LIFE Oroklini SPA project (2012-2014) conserving water levels, and Akrotiri Marsh Restoration project (2015-2017; funded by Darwin Initiative) conserving water levels for safeguard of waterbirds	-
Czech Republic	Studies on birds and climate change from a global perspective done at Charles University in Prague. Global Change Research Institute investigates climate change and its issues.	-
Denmark	Participation in NOWAC (Nordic Waterbirds and Climate) Network.	-
Egypt	Climate change impact on sites and protected areas important for waterbirds is not efficiently studied due to lack of funding. Studies on Egyptian climate from 2008 and research projects on climate change resilience have been undertaken since then.	-
Estonia	Climate-driven changes in winter abundance of a migratory waterbird in relation to EU protected areas (2015).	-
Eswatini	-	Plans are being developed to initiate such research.
Ethiopia	Study on climate change impacts on the bird community in and around Zeway, Abijatta-Shalla lakes undertaken by Hawas University. The Climate resilient site network is relevant to the study and to the assessment of GRV wetlands.	-
Finland	An ongoing three-year MoE-funded project focusing on climate change and network of protected areas.	-
France	-	Numerous research projects being carried out or planned by various groups (GAGET, Elie, Universities, Tour du Valat, MNHN-TDV), a symposium on avifauna and climate change was held by LPO-MNHN in 2015, and a reference book on this subject exists (2015).
Germany	Limited number of research projects dealing with climate change impact on individual waterbird species, but focus on important habitats, ecosystems and conservation areas.	-
Guinea-Bissau	-	Meetings ongoing concerning the prevention of negative impacts on bird species.
Kenya	-	Assessment of impacts on wildlife has been undertaken, however lack of funding means no AEWA waterbird-specific studies are listed.
Libya	Study on the impact of climate change on population trends of marine birds in Libya (2013), as well as conference on marine resource management under climate change (2013).	-
Luxembourg	-	The influence of climate change on waterbird populations is analysed through habitat change.
Mauritius	Monitoring of bird populations is underway, the results of which could serve as indicators of climate change impacts on migratory birds.	-
Moldova	-	Some provisions on biodiversity were included in the 4th National Communication of the Republic of Moldova under the UNFCCC.
Netherlands	A broad range of institutions and universities are involved in research on the effects of climate change on birds.	-
Niger	-	Included in plan for a regional project beginning at the end of 2018, using Earth Observation Data to support Sustainable Wetland Management to enhance Food Security and Ecosystem Resilience in West Africa (DOT - ZHAO)
Romania	No reference was provided.	-

Party	Undertaken	Planned
Senegal	"Climate Vulnerability Assessment of the Biodiversity Sector and Climate Change Adaptation under the National Determined Contribution" document with action plans for 2016-2020 was produced within the framework of planned adaptation regarding climate change (2016).	-
Slovakia	-	Measures are included in recently adopted, developed updated strategic documents (national climate change adaptation strategy, biodiversity strategy and its Action Plan, national wetland policy and its Action Plan). The issue will be incorporated in the implementation of CMS.
South Africa	Research into the relationship between rainfall and survival and reproduction of the blue crane and the response of African penguins, Cape cormorants and swift terns to the eastern movement of prey (sardines and anchovies).	-
Spain	Study on effects of climate change on Mediterranean waterbirds (2018).	-
Sudan	No reference was provided.	-
Switzerland	Research projects are being undertaken by the Ornithological Institute, focusing on the early detection of changes in distribution and population size of a bird species, in response to climate change and habitat availability.	-
Tunisia	-	No reference was provided.
Uganda	-	Lack of funds and inadequate research.
Ukraine	EU-funded project: Integrating climate change into vulnerable ecosystems management: natural parks in wetlands and forest areas, and German government-financed project: Transboundary wetlands conservation in the Polissya region of Belarus, Russia and Ukraine.	-
United Kingdom	Studies on observed and predicted effects of climate change on species abundance in protected areas (2013), climate-driven changes in winter waterbird abundances in relation to EU protected areas (2015), and impacts and conservation responses for birds and climate change (2014).	-

Table 54c. Undertaken or planned assessments of the potential vulnerability of key waterbird habitats to climate change and references reported by the Parties (Q75b).

Party	Undertaken	Planned
Albania	National Communication Strategy reported nearby United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).	-
Belgium	-	Strategy on adapting to climate change effects in nature and forest management has been developed, starting with a sensitivity screening of different landscape types (2015).
Benin	-	Nothing achieved yet, but research can address this aspect.
Burundi	-	Lack of financial resources and expertise to conduct such research.
Denmark	Studies include how waterbirds may be affected under future sea level rise scenarios, grazing management counteracting the impacts of climate change-induced sea level rise on salt marsh-dependent waterbirds (2013), and forecasting future drowning of coastal waterbird habitats reveals a major conservation concern (2014).	-
Djibouti	-	An assessment of the potential vulnerability to climate change of key habitats used by waterbird species is planned.
Egypt	Studies on the impact of climate change on Lake Burullus have been carried out.	-
Eswatini	Reference given to Eswatini's biodiversity website.	-
Ethiopia	The Climate resilient site network in the African-Eurasian flyway is being implemented for three lakes.	-
Finland	An ongoing three-year MoE-funded project focusing on climate change and network of protected areas.	-
France	-	Adoption of a national action plan for climate change (PNACC).
Germany	Regular reports assess the influence of climate change on migratory waterbirds and the main climate change-related issues.	-
Guinea-Bissau	No references provided.	-
Hungary	Study on ecology and management of soda pans in the Carpathian Basin (2013).	-
Kenya	-	Lack of funding availability.
Moldova		Some provisions on biodiversity were included in the 4th National Communication of the Republic of Moldova under the UNFCCC.
Netherlands	Assessments have been carried out for vulnerable key habitats, including the Oosterschelde, IJsselmeergebied and Wadden Sea.	-
Niger	-	Little information available.
Senegal	Conservation of migratory waterbirds is included in the strategy of the national legislation on wetlands.	-
Slovakia	-	Measures are included in recently adopted, developed updated strategic documents (national climate change adaptation strategy, biodiversity strategy and its Action Plan, national wetland policy and its Action Plan). The issue will be incorporated in the implementation of CMS.
South Africa	Study on the Prince Edward Islands identified trends in the numbers and breeding success of threatened seabirds in highly productive oceanic frontal systems. Trends appeared to reflect oceanic changes that may have global consequences.	-
Spain	Assessment of habitat vulnerability to climate change and catalogue of habitats in danger of disappearance.	-
Sudan	-	Research to focus on dams and river banks of both White and Blue Niles.
Switzerland	National strategy for adaptation to climate change and projects for risk reduction and increased adaptability.	-

Party	Undertaken	Planned
Syria	-	Plans to assess the changes of habitats due to the recent alteration in resources and their usages and the surrounding environment.
Tunisia	-	No references provided.
Uganda	-	Lack of funds and inadequate research.
Ukraine	Publishing of "Vulnerable Ecosystems of Polissya Reserve and Its Neighborhood under Condition of Global Warming: Problems and Solutions".	-
United Kingdom	Study on the observed and predicted effects of climate change on species abundance in protected areas (2013).	-

Table 54d. Undertaken or planned assessments of the potential vulnerability of waterbird species to climate change and references reported by the Parties (Q75c).

Party	Undertaken	Planned
Albania	National Communication Strategy reported nearby United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	-
Benin	-	Nothing achieved yet, but research can address this aspect.
Burundi	-	Lack of funding and expertise to undertake such research.
Denmark	The NOWAC network has compiled two reviews on this issue: Effects of climate change on European ducks: what do we know and what do we need to know (2013), and Current and potential threats to Nordic duck populations: a horizon scanning exercise (in review).	-
Estonia	The potential impacts of changes in ecological networks, land use and climate on the Eurasian crane population in Estonia (2015).	-
Eswatini	-	Plans are being developed to initiate such research.
Ethiopia	Study on Greater Flamingos at three lakes and the proposed assessment of Lake Abe could be important in this regard.	-
Finland	A three-year MoE-funded project focusing on climate change and network of protected areas.	-
France	-	Adoption of a national action plan for climate change (PNACC).
Germany	A comprehensive investigation of the vulnerability of animals to climate change in Germany leading to a climate change sensitivity analysis was conducted (2011), and the report "Breeding birds in trouble: a framework for an action plan in the Wadden Sea" was published in 2016.	-
Guinea-Bissau	-	Plans needed due to rapidity of climate change.
Hungary	-	Short-term actions on climate change vulnerability for key habitats and species are identified by the National Climate Change Strategy.
Kenya	-	No references provided.
Libya	-	EGA and researchers from the university planned and prepared a project to assess the potential of vulnerability of water bird to climate change, but lack of funding and situations in Libya mean implementation is difficult.
Moldova	-	Some provisions on biodiversity was included in the Fourth National Communication of the Republic of Moldova under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
Netherlands	Sovon Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology assessed changes in winter abundance of *Mergellus albellus* over 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.	-
Niger	-	Little information available.
Senegal	Many research projects have addressed the vulnerability of waterbird species to climate change.	-
Slovakia	-	Measures are included in recently adopted, developed updated strategic documents (national climate change adaptation strategy, biodiversity strategy and its Action Plan, national wetland policy and its Action Plan). The issue will be incorporated in the implementation of CMS.
South Africa	Research into the relationship between rainfall and survival and reproduction of the blue crane and the response of African penguins, Cape cormorants and swift terns to the eastern movement of prey (sardines and anchovies).	-
Sudan	-	Three observation towers established inside Dinder National Park to improve vision and census of waterbirds, with increased storage of certain wetlands improved by deepening of some water pools inside the national park since 2010.

Party	Undertaken	Planned
Switzerland	An assessment was implemented by the Swiss Ornithological Institute, and the Action Plan on Climate Change adaptation has planned a risk assessment and management review for particularly affected (sub-)populations, species and habitats.	-
Uganda	-	Lack of funds and inadequate research.
Ukraine	Some assessments for several bird species (e.g. *Ciconia nigra*) have been made by the Azov-Black Sea Ornithological Station.	-
United Kingdom	No references provided.	-

Table 54e. Undertaken or planned reviews of national conservation polices relevant to waterbirds and climate change and references reported by the Parties (Q75d).

Party	Undertaken	Planned
Albania	-	In process under the draft of country's Strategy on Climate Change.
Belgium	The National Biodiversity Strategy was reviewed, and its broad scope is relevant to waterbirds and to climate change.	-
Benin	-	Nothing achieved yet, but research can address this aspect.
Burundi	-	Lack of funding.
Eswatini	The Climate Change Policy is now in place.	-
Ethiopia	-	To be specifically/separately undertaken in the near future.
Finland	-	As a basis of results from the research project mentioned above, national policies will be evaluated and reviewed. Furthermore, national red lists of species and habitats will be finished within a year as well as reports on implementation of EU Habitats and Birds Directives in 2019. Results of these assessments will also be crucial for policy review.
France	-	Objective strategy of action 4 of the biodiversity theme of the PNACC.
Germany	Multiple studies on the effects of climate change on German fauna (2010, 2013, 2015, 2016), referred to in Q27.	-
Guinea-Bissau	No references provided.	-
Hungary	Short-term actions on climate change vulnerability for key habitats and species are identified by the National Climate Change Strategy.	-
Kenya	-	No references provided.
Mauritius	Included within the NBSAP.	-
Moldova	-	Some provisions on biodiversity was included in the Fourth National Communication of the Republic of Moldova under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
Netherlands	Multiple national initiatives, including 'Room for the Rivers' and ''The Nature Ambition of Large Waters; 2050 and beyond' have been launched.	-
Portugal	-	No references provided.
Romania	-	No references provided.
Senegal	Conservation of migratory waterbirds is included in the strategy of the national legislation on wetlands (PNZH).	-
Slovakia	-	Measures are included in recently adopted, developed updated strategic documents (national climate change adaptation strategy, biodiversity strategy and its Action Plan, national wetland policy and its Action Plan). The issue will be incorporated in the implementation of CMS.
South Africa	-	n/a
Sudan	-	With help from FAO (Enhancement of capacities to conserve wildlife and sustainable development of protected areas in the Near east countries-May 2012) a document was prepared as Sudan Wildlife Policy.
Sweden	-	Relevant threats, including climate change, is considered in the development of conservation policies.
Switzerland	-	The Action Plan on Climate Change adaptation foresees a "Risk assessment and management review for particularly affected (sub-)populations, species and habitats".
Syria	-	To be reviewed when the national policies for the conservation of biodiversity are discussed in the near future.

Party	Undertaken	Planned
Uganda	The Uganda Wildlife Act (2014) is under review to incorporate climate change issues, among others.	-
Ukraine	-	Plans exist to formulate relevant directions and tasks in the framework of national conservation policies.
United Kingdom	Two studies undertaken; “Climate Change Impacts on Avian Interests of Protected Area Networks” (CHAINSPAN; 2011) and Climate change and “Britain's birdlife: what might we expect” (2015).	-

Table 54f. Undertaken or planned National Action Plans for helping waterbirds adapt to climate change and references reported by the Parties (Q75e).

Party	Undertaken	Planned
Benin	-	Nothing achieved yet, but research can address this aspect.
Estonia	-	National Nature Conservation Development Plan defines the framework for studying climate-driven impacts to species and habitats, and for implementing the adaptation measures.
Ethiopia	The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and Climate Change Resilience and Green Economy (CRGE) Strategy both address the issue of water birds as components of biodiversity.	-
Finland	-	As a basis of results from the research project mentioned above, national policies will be evaluated and reviewed. Furthermore, national red lists of species and habitats will be finished within a year as well as reports on implementation of EU Habitats and Birds Directives in 2019. Results of these assessments will also be crucial for policy review.
France	-	Currently developing the French ecological network 'Trame Verte et Bleue' (TVB) which addresses climate change by ensuring the designation of new areas to anticipate the alteration of species ranges and changes in habitats alongside the preservation of populations.
Germany	No special action plan deals explicitly with the adaptation of waterbirds to climate change as species conservation is centred on the conservation of the habitat and the preservation of ecosystem functions. The national strategy on biological diversity lists procedures for proactive adaptations to climate change. A Trilateral Climate Change Adaptation Strategy exists for the Wadden Sea, and is one of the most crucial ecosystems for some migratory waterbirds in Germany.	-
Kenya	-	No references provided.
Moldova	-	Some provisions on biodiversity was included in the Fourth National Communication of the Republic of Moldova under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
Netherlands	No National Action Plan but studies has been conducted for several important areas for waterbirds, aimed at the adaption of waterbirds to climate change and Natura 2000 goals.	-
Niger	-	No references provided.
Senegal	-	No references provided.
Slovakia	-	Measures are included in recently adopted, developed updated strategic documents (national climate change adaptation strategy, biodiversity strategy and its Action Plan, national wetland policy and its Action Plan). The issue will be incorporated in the implementation of CMS.
Switzerland	-	The Action Plan on Climate Change adaptation foresees a "Risk assessment and management review for particularly affected (sub-)populations, species and habitats".

Table 55. Party responses regarding the challenges faced when dealing with HPAI, the further guidance or information required, and whether an outbreak has occurred in their country over the last triennium (Q77) (yes= ●; no= ○; no relevant response= ◊; not applicable= 'N/A'; no response= '-').

Party	Challenges identified	Further guidance or information	Reported outbreaks
Albania	●	●	-
Algeria	○	●	-
Belgium	●	-	◊
Benin	○	●	-
Bulgaria	◊	-	●
Burundi	●	●	N/A
Côte d'Ivoire	○	○	○
Croatia	○	○	●
Cyprus	●	-	◊
Czech Republic	◊	●	●
Denmark	◊	○	●
Djibouti	○	○	○
Egypt	●	●	◊
Estonia	●	○	◊
Eswatini	●	●	-
Ethiopia	●	-	-
Finland	○	○	●
France	●	●	●
FYR Macedonia	○	○	N/A
Georgia	-	-	-
Germany	◊	○	●
Ghana	●	○	-
Guinea-Bissau	○	●	◊
Hungary	○	○	-
Israel	◊	-	◊
Italy	●	●	●
Kenya	●	●	-
Latvia	○	○	◊
Lebanon	○	-	◊
Libya	●	●	●
Luxembourg	N/A	○	N/A
Mali	●	●	◊
Mauritius	○	○	○
Moldova	◊	○	-
Morocco	○	●	○
Netherlands	●	●	●
Niger	●	●	◊

Party	Challenges identified	Further guidance or information	Reported outbreaks
Norway	○	○	○
Portugal	-	-	-
Romania	◊	○	-
Senegal	○	●	○
Slovakia	●	●	○
Slovenia	●	○	●
South Africa	○	○	○
Spain	○	○	◊
Sudan	●	●	◊
Sweden	●	-	◊
Switzerland	○	○	●
Syria	●	N/A	N/A
Tunisia	●	●	◊
Uganda	●	●	N/A
Ukraine	○	●	-
United Kingdom	●	●	●

Table 56 (Guidelines table). Party responses regarding the use of AEWA Guidelines (Q8, 11, 14, 18, 24, 26, 31, 37, 41, 43, 45, 51 and 76) (yes = ●; no = ○; not applicable = 'N/A'; no response = '-').

Question	Q8	Q11	Q14	Q18	Q24	Q26	Q31	Q37	Q41	Q43	Q45	Q51	Q76
	Use of AEWA Guidelines for/on…												
Party	…National Legislation for the Protection of Species of Migratory Waterbirds and their Habitats	…preparation of National Single Species	…identifying and tackling emergency situations	…translocation for conservation purposes	…avoidance of introductions of non-native species	…preparation of site inventories	…management of key sites	…sustainable harvest	…how to avoid, minimize or mitigate impact of infrastructural developments	…how to avoid or mitigate impact of electricity power grids	…Renewable Energy Technologies and Migratory Species: Guidelines for Sustainable Deployment	…monitoring protocol	…measures needed to help waterbirds to adapt to climate change
Albania	○	●	○	○	●	●	●	○	○	○	-	●	○
Algeria	●	●	●	○	○	●	●	○	●	●	N/A	●	●
Belgium	○	○	○	N/A	○	○	○	●	○	○	-	○	○
Benin	○	N/A	○	○	○	●	●	○	●	-	-	○	●
Bulgaria	○	○	N/A	N/A	○	○	○	○	-	-	-	●	-
Burundi	○	○	N/A	N/A	○	-	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Côte d'Ivoire	●	N/A	○	○	○	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	●	-	○
Croatia	N/A	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	●	●	N/A
Cyprus	-	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○
Czech Republic	-	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	N/A	●	○
Denmark	○	○	○	N/A	○	○	○	○	○	○	-	○	○
Djibouti	N/A	○	○	○	○	○	○	N/A	○	○	○	○	N/A
Egypt	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○
Estonia	-	●	●	N/A	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	v	○
Eswatini	○	○	○	-	-	●	●	N/A	●	●	●	●	○
Ethiopia	○	●	○	○	○	●	●	○	●	○	●	●	●
Finland	●	●	○	○	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
France	○	●	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	●
FYR Macedonia	●	N/A	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	N/A
Georgia	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	-	-	-	○	-
Germany	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ghana	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	●	○
Guinea-Bissau	●	●	-	●	○	●	●	○	●	N/A	○	-	●
Hungary	●	○	N/A	N/A	●	N/A	●	●	●	●	○	●	○

Party	...National Legislation for the Protection of Species of Migratory Waterbirds and their Habitats	...preparation of National Single Species	...identifying and tackling emergency situations	...translocation for conservation purposes	...avoidance of introductions of non-native species	...preparation of site inventories	...management of key sites	...sustainable harvest	...how to avoid, minimize or mitigate impact of infrastructural developments	...how to avoid or mitigate impact of electricity power grids	...Renewable Energy Technologies and Migratory Species: Guidelines for Sustainable Deployment	...monitoring protocol	...measures needed to help waterbirds to adapt to climate change
Kenya	●	●	●	N/A	●	●	●	N/A	●	●	-	●	○
Latvia	●	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	N/A
Lebanon	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	○
Libya	●	○	○	○	N/A	●	○	○	●	○	-	●	○
Luxembourg	○	○	N/A	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	N/A
Mali	●	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	-	-	-
Mauritius	●	N/A	-	N/A	●	●	●	N/A	●	-	N/A	●	○
Moldova	●	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	-	●	-	-	-
Morocco	N/A	●	N/A	N/A	N/A	○	●	○	●	●	○	●	○
Netherlands	N/A	○	○	N/A	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	○
Niger	●	○	N/A	○	○	●	○	○	N/A	○	N/A	○	○
Norway	-	●	○	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	-	○	○
Portugal	●	○	N/A	○	-	●	N/A	●	○	●	●	-	N/A
Romania	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●
Senegal	○	○	○	-	○	●	○	●	-	-	-	●	●
Slovakia	○	○	○	N/A	○	○	○	●	○	●	○	●	○
Slovenia	●	●	●	N/A	○	○	●	○	○	●	-	●	N/A
South Africa	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	●	●	○
Spain	●	●	○	●	●	○	●	●	●	○	○	●	●
Sudan	○	●	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	○	-	○	●
Sweden	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Switzerland	●	●	●	○	●	○	○	●	○	○	○	●	○
Syria	○	●	N/A	○	○	-	-	○	N/A	N/A	N/A	●	N/A
Tunisia	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	-	○	○
Uganda	N/A	●	N/A	N/A	N/A	○	●	N/A	○	●	●	●	○
Ukraine	○	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	●	○	-	●	○
United Kingdom	N/A	○	○	N/A	○	○	○	○	○	○	-	○	○

Table 57 (Guidelines table). Party responses as to why certain AEWA guidelines were not applicable.

Party	Reasons that AEWA guidelines were not applicable	Guidelines for which the reason applies
Belgium	No relevant activities	Translocation for conservation purposes

Party	Reasons that AEWA guidelines were not applicable	Guidelines for which the reason applies
Benin	No relevant activities	NSSAPs
Bulgaria	No relevant activities	Identifying and tackling emergency situations, Translocation for conservation purposes
Burundi	No further details were provided No relevant activities	Identifying and tackling emergency situations Translocation for conservation purposes
Cote d'Ivoire	No further details were provided No relevant activities Other guidelines were used Development of National Action Plan currently in process	Preparation of site inventories, Sustainable deployment of renewable energy Sustainable harvest Impact of infrastructural development, Impact of electricity power grids NSSAPs
Croatia	Not a Range State for species particularly vulnerable to climate change Other guidelines were used	Climate change National legislation
Denmark	No species were subject to re-establishment or translocation	Translocation for conservation purposes
Djibouti	No further details were provided	National legislation, Sustainable harvest, Climate change
Egypt	No further details were provided	Sustainable deployment of renewable energy
Estonia	No past translocations of waterbirds	Translocation for conservation purposes
Eswatini	No relevant activities	Sustainable harvest
FYR Macedonia	No further details were provided	NSSAPs, Climate change
Guinea-Bissau	No relevant activities No further details were provided	Impact of electricity power grids
Hungary	Procedures precede AEWA guidelines Other guidelines were used No relevant activities	Preparation of site inventories Preparation of site inventories Identifying and tackling emergency situations, Translocation for conservation purposes
Israel	Species were already protected by other guidelines/legislation	National legislation, NSSAPs
Italy	Proposal has not been drafted yet Lack of financial resources	Translocation for conservation purposes Climate change
Kenya	No relevant activities	Translocation for conservation purposes, Sustainable harvest
Latvia	Not a Range State for species/populations particularly vulnerable to climate change	Climate change
Libya	Non-native waterbird species are not present	Avoidance of introductions of non-native waterbird species
Luxembourg	No further details were provided	Identifying and tackling emergency situations, Climate change
Mauritius	No relevant activities No further details were provided	Translocation for conservation purposes NSSAPs, Sustainable harvest
Morocco	No relevant activities Species were already protected by national legislation	Translocation for conservation purposes, Avoidance of introductions of non-native waterbird species, Identifying and tackling emergency situations National legislation
Netherlands	Other guidelines were used No relevant activities	National legislation Translocation for conservation purposes
Niger	No further details were provided Emergency situations only affect domestic birds	Impact of infrastructural development Identifying and tackling emergency situations
Portugal	No further details were provided	Identifying and tackling emergency situations, Management of key sites, Climate change
Slovakia	No relevant activities	Translocation for conservation purposes
Slovenia	No relevant activities	Climate change, Translocation for conservation purposes
Syria	No relevant activities Activities are planned for the future	Identifying and tackling emergency situations Impact of infrastructural development, Impact of electricity power grids
Uganda	No relevant activities Species were already protected by national legislation	Identifying and tackling emergency situations, Translocation for conservation purposes, Avoidance of introductions of non-native waterbird species, Sustainable harvest National legislation
Ukraine	No further details were provided	Sustainable deployment of renewable energy
United Kingdom	No further details were provided	Sustainable deployment of renewable energy

Party	Reasons that AEWA guidelines were not applicable	Guidelines for which the reason applies
	Species were already protected by national legislation No relevant activities	National legislation Translocation for conservation purposes