



Secretariat provided by
the United Nations Environment Programme
(UNEP)

Agenda item: 16
Doc: AEWA/MOP 3.14
Date: 17 October 2005
Original: English

**3rd SESSION OF THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE AGREEMENT ON THE
CONSERVATION OF AFRICAN-EURASIAN MIGRATORY WATERBIRDS (AEWA)**
23 – 27 October 2005, Dakar, Senegal

PRELIMINARY SYNTHESIS OF INFORMATION PROVIDED BY AEWA PARTIES
ON PHASING OUT OF LEAD SHOT USE IN WETLANDS

Prepared by the Secretariat

AEWA Contracting Parties (as of 01 October 2005) (51; 43%)

Africa (20; 38%): Benin, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda

Eurasia (31; 48%): Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, the European Union, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia (the FYR), Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan

Parties to AEWA that have provided reports on the phasing out of lead shot (as of 30 September 2005) (14; 29% of due reports)

Africa (4; 21% of due reports): Congo, Kenya, Mauritius, Tanzania

Eurasia (10; 33% of due reports): Croatia, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, Luxembourg, Macedonia (the FYR), Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom

Parties that have provided reports on the phasing out of lead shot after 01 October 2005 (2; 4% of due reports; as of 17 October 2005)

Eurasia (2; 7% of due reports): Ireland, Slovakia

Parties yet to provide reports on the phasing out of lead shot (33; 67% of due reports; as of 17 October 2005)

Africa (15; 79% of due reports): Benin, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Guinea, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Togo, Uganda

Eurasia (18; 60% of due reports): Albania, Bulgaria, Finland, France, Georgia, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Lithuania, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Syria, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

**AEWA Signatory States that have provided reports on the phasing out of lead shot
(as of 30 September 2005) (1)**

Eurasia (1): Belgium

**AEWA Parties as of 01 October 2005 that were not supposed to provide reports on
the phasing out of lead shot (2)**

Africa (1): Ghana

Eurasia (1): the European Union

Note: MOP2 in Resolution 2.2. called upon Parties, inter alia, to report to each ordinary MOP on the progress they have made on phasing lead shot use in wetlands. This synthesis is based on the reports provided by Contracting Parties by 30 September 2005, i.e. 14, and by Signatories, i.e. one, in total 15 reports on the issue provided either through the National Reports or through separate notification letters. This is only a preliminary synthesis and does not provide a full review of the implementation of this activity within the Agreement area. A more thorough paper will be produced at the beginning of 2006 upon submission of reports by more parties, to be requested by a resolution (e.g. draft resolution 3.4).

This paper is based on the interpretation by the Secretariat of information provided by parties and signatories. If any discrepancies are found please inform the Secretariat.

Summary: One third of reporting parties and signatories (5; 33%; one African and four Eurasian countries) have already fully banned the use of lead shot in wetlands (Figure 1). In the same number and composition of countries phasing out of the use of lead shot in wetlands is still in progress (i.e. a date for introducing a ban is set or ban already introduced in part of the country's territory). Four countries (27%; one African and three Eurasian) have reported no action on banning lead shot so far. For one African country (7%) this is not an issue of concern since no hunting takes place in wetlands.

Conclusions: The group of reporting countries has made good progress in phasing out the use of lead shot in wetlands – bans either already introduced or to be declared in the foreseeable future. However, the lack of any action to date in a considerable proportion of reporting countries should be noted.

Priorities: All parties should endeavor to declare a ban on the use of lead shot in wetlands as soon as possible. They should announce self-imposed deadlines.

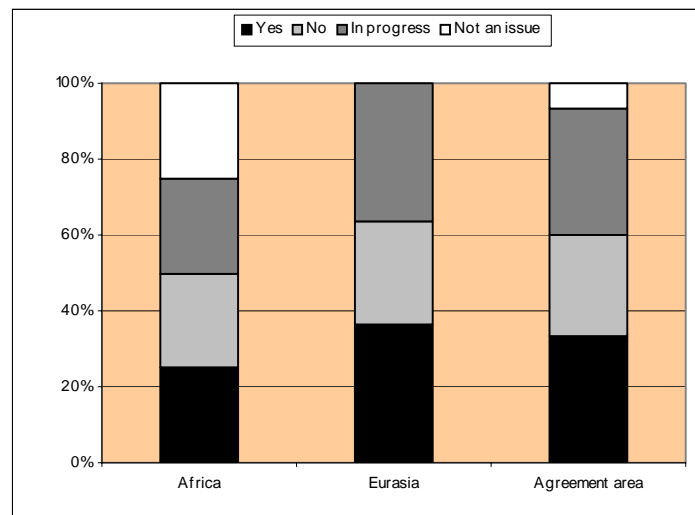


Figure 1. Proportion of countries by category reporting on the progress in phasing out of lead shot use in wetlands (n=15)

List of reporting countries by category:

Lead shot use in wetlands phased out

Africa: Kenya

Eurasia: Denmark, Hungary, Sweden, Switzerland

Phasing out lead shot use in wetlands in progress (date for introducing a ban set or ban already introduced in part of country's territory)

Africa: Tanzania

Eurasia: Belgium, Croatia, Germany, UK

Lead shot use in wetlands not an issue of concern (no hunting in wetlands)

Africa: Mauritius

Lead shot use in wetlands not yet phased out (no action)

Africa: Congo

Eurasia: Luxembourg, Macedonia (the FYR), Slovenia