



## 6<sup>th</sup> SESSION OF THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES

9-14 November 2015, Bonn, Germany

*“Making flyway conservation happen”*

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### ANALYSIS OF AEWA NATIONAL REPORTS FOR THE TRIENNIUM 2012-2014

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

#### Introduction

In accordance with Article V.1(c) of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA), each Party shall prepare to each ordinary session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP) a National Report on its implementation of the Agreement and submit that report to the Agreement Secretariat not later than 120 days before the session of the MOP.

Through Resolution 5.1., the 5<sup>th</sup> Session of the Meeting of the Parties to AEWA decided to amend this deadline to 180 days before the opening of MOP6, to enable sufficient time for the production of the analysis and summary of the information provided by the Contracting Parties for submission to the MOP. Therefore the deadline for submission of National Reports to the 6<sup>th</sup> Session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP6) was 12 May 2015.

The format for reports for the period 2012-2014 was compiled by the Technical Committee in 2012-2013 and approved by the Standing Committee for use at its 9<sup>th</sup> meeting in September 2013.

The AEWA National Reports 2012-2014 were compiled and submitted through the CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS), which is an online reporting tool for the whole CMS Family. However, AEWA was the first of the CMS-related treaties to use the ORS for its reporting to MOP5. The CMS Family ORS was developed in 2010-2011 by the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in close collaboration with, and under the guidance of, the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat.

The reporting cycle to MOP6 was launched by the Secretariat on 21 January 2015 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.

The majority of Parties submitted their reports after the deadline and the Secretariat continued accepting late submissions until seven weeks later, i.e. by 02 July 2015. After this date, all submitted reports were analysed. By the cut-off date of 02 July 2015, 39 National Reports or 55% of the due reports were submitted through the ORS. This represents a decrease of reporting rate compared to MOP5 (69%) and MOP4 (64%).

The analysis of national reports for the triennium 2012-2014 was commissioned by the Secretariat to UNEP-WCMC 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 Report on the implementation of the AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017 (document AEWA/MOP 6.12).

## **Action requested from the Meeting of the Parties**

The Meeting of the Parties is invited to note the Analysis of National Reports for the Triennium 2012-2014 and take its conclusions and recommendations into account in the decision-making process.

UNEP-WCMC **technical report**

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# Analysis of AEWNA National Reports for the Triennium 2012-2014



# Analysis of AEWA National Reports for the Triennium 2012-2014

Prepared for

UNEP/AEWA Secretariat

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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 2012-2014. The analysis highlights progress on the Strategic Plan targets and identifies priority areas where more effort and focus is needed.

National Reports were submitted using the CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS), developed by UNEP-WCMC in close cooperation with the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat. Automated data capture has facilitated the production of a detailed and graphically-illustrated report; development of an analytical module would further automate this process, in future making it easier for Parties to assess progress towards the fulfillment of the Strategic Plan Goals. Thirty-nine reports were submitted in the required format by the extended deadline (2 July 2015) and have therefore been included in this analysis for MOP6. This represents a 55% submission rate (39 out of 71 due reports), a decrease compared with the submission rate for MOP5, when 42 of the 62 (69%) due reports were submitted and for MOP4 when 37 of the 58 (64%) due reports were submitted.

Based on the assessment of national reports received, the Party responses indicate that progress is being made towards the implementation of a number of Strategic Plan targets and associated indicators, but that more work is needed in some key areas. Two targets were fully achieved and an additional eight targets were partially fulfilled, indicating that Parties are proactively working towards safeguarding waterbirds in line with the requirements 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 due to an absence of complete information, primarily as a result of insufficient national report submissions, in addition to incomplete information included within the reports submitted.

Despite the notable progress, four of the targets still require considerable work. The four areas where targets were not met include: development and implementation of Single Species Action Plans; the phasing out of the use of lead shot; and, securing support for, and implementation of, the AEWA Communication Strategy (Targets 1.4, 2.1, 4.1 and 4.2, respectively). These should therefore be considered priority areas for future action. A number of additional priority recommendations have been identified for the consideration of the Parties to AEWA, as detailed in the Conclusions and Recommendations section of the analysis.

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

## I. Introduction

National Reports provide one of the best means available to assess the status of implementation of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA) and help to guide decisions on current and future strategic priorities. The present document provides an analysis of the National Reports submitted by Parties prior to the sixth Meeting of the Parties to AEWA (MOP6) in the context of the targets set out in the Strategic Plan 2009-2017, the AEWA Action Plan and decisions of previous MOPs.

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

While the numbering of the specific sections 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*

The CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS), developed by UNEP-WCMC in partnership with the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat and replacing the previously used paper-based format for National Reports, was approved by MOP4 in 2008 and introduced in 2011. All National Reports for the MOP6 reporting cycle were submitted using the online reporting format<sup>1</sup>. Following submission of National Reports, the data were extracted, compiled and synthesised for this analysis. This is the second reporting cycle based on the online reporting format, and Parties were able to retrieve their previous responses from MOP5, in order to make reporting more streamlined. If online reporting is adopted by CMS and all its daughter agreements, it is hoped that questions could be shared across agreements in order to reduce the reporting burden on Parties.

The ORS is being developed further under Phase II of the ACP MEAs Project, an initiative which aims to support African, Caribbean and Pacific countries meet their reporting obligations to MEAs. A host of new features and updates are being added including improved speed, a solid code foundation to facilitate further development and implementation of a more intuitive user design. Additionally the implementation of an API (application programming interface) will help facilitate the process of sharing reports and open the ORS up for greater interoperability between reporting systems in the future.

### *Overview of report submission rate*

Article V.1(c) of the AEWA text requires each Contracting Party to prepare a National Report on its implementation of the Agreement prior to each ordinary session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP). The original deadline for submitting National Reports for the 2012-2014 triennium was 12<sup>th</sup> May 2015, but submissions received up to 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2015 were accepted and included within the analysis. In total, 39 reports were received in the required format by this cut-off date, representing approximately 55% of the 71 AEWA Contracting Parties from which National Reports were due. Despite the number of national reports submitted being similar since MOP4, the number of Contracting Parties has increased, resulting in a proportional decrease in the submission rate. This trend is depicted in Figure 1.1. Throughout this analysis, percentages are provided both out of the total ‘reporting Parties’ (RP), referring to the 39 Parties whose reports were included in the analysis, and out of the total ‘Contracting Parties’ (CP), referring to the 71 Parties from which National Reports were due.

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<sup>1</sup> Details of the online reporting format can be found here:  
[www.unep-aewa.org/en/documents/national-reports](http://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.

**AEWA Parties that provided National Reports (as of 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2015) (39; 55% of due reports):**

- **Africa (14; 44% of due reports from African CPs):** Algeria, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tunisia and Uganda.
- **Eurasia (25; 64% of due reports from Eurasian CPs):** Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Estonia (hereafter referred to as Estonia), Republic of Moldova (hereafter referred to as Moldova), Republic of Slovenia (hereafter referred to as Slovenia), Slovak Republic (hereafter referred to as Slovakia), Sweden, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic (hereafter referred to as Syria), Ukraine, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (hereafter referred to as the United Kingdom).

**AEWA Parties that have not provided due National Reports (as of 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2015) (32; 45% of due reports):** (number of consecutive MOPs to which Parties have not submitted National Reports in brackets, where this is >1)

- **Africa (18; 56% of due reports from African CPs):** Benin (5), Burkina Faso, Chad, Congo (2), Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti (4), Egypt, Equatorial-Guinea (5), Gabon, Gambia (5), Guinea (5), Guinea-Bissau (3), Mauritius (2), Niger (5), Senegal, Togo (2), the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe.
- **Eurasia (14; 36% of due reports from Eurasian CPs):** Finland, the FYR of Macedonia, Georgia, Iceland, Ireland (3), Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Lithuania, Monaco, Portugal (4), Romania, Spain and Uzbekistan (2).

**AEWA Parties that were not required to submit a National Report (4) due to acceding to AEWA shortly before the deadline for reporting to MOP6 or other reasons:**

- **Africa (3):** Burundi, Mauritania and Rwanda;
- **Eurasia (1):** the European Union<sup>2</sup>.

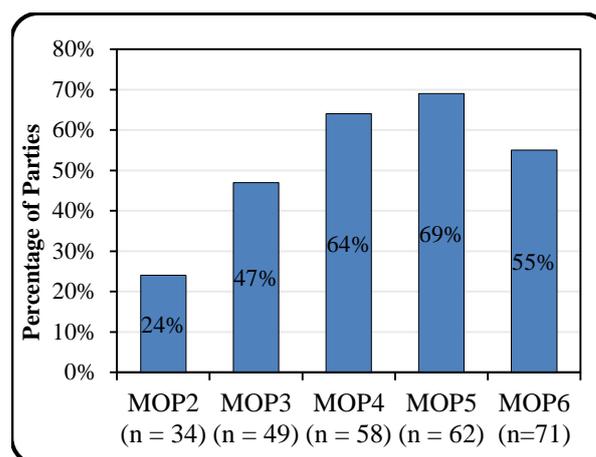


Figure 1.1. National report submission rate over time. With the exception of MOP2 where no synthesis report was prepared, values represent reports received in time for the synthesis compiled before each MOP, out of the total reports due.

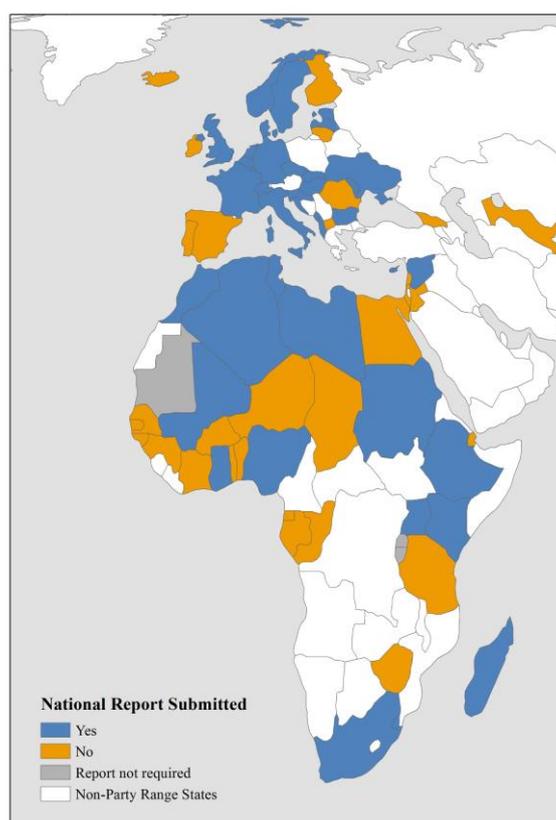


Figure 1.2. Contracting Parties to AEWA that submitted a National Report to MOP6 by 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2015 and were therefore included in this analysis.

<sup>2</sup> 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. Non-Native Species Status

Parties were asked to report on population status and trend, legal status and National Red List threat status of non-native species occurring in their country. Based on this information, the species status for non-native species occurring in the AEWA region was analysed. A summary of Party responses is provided in the sections that follow. In cases where Parties noted the occurrence of particular species in their country, but did not confirm that they were non-native or provide further details, these responses were excluded from the analysis due to insufficient information. Similarly, cases where details on native species were provided were excluded from the analysis.

### 2.1 Species Status of non-natives

In the first instance, 23 Parties (59% of RP; 32% of CP) responded ‘yes’ to the question “Are there non-native waterbird species occurring in your country?” with 14 responding ‘no’ (36% of RP; 20% of CP) and two providing no response (5% of RP; 3% of CP). However, of the Parties that responded ‘yes’, some did not provide any further information on non-natives, while some of those that responded ‘no’ or gave no response proceeded to provide data. In total, 27 Parties (69% of RP; 38% CP) reported that non-native waterbirds do occur in their country, 11 Parties have no non-native waterbirds in their country (28% of RP; 16% of CP), and one Party (3% of RP; 1% of CP) provided no response (Table 1 in Annex). Of those 27 reporting non-natives, 25 Parties (64% of RP; 35% of CP) provided further information on breeding and population status. A total number of 272 non-native occurrences were recorded across all countries, and the total numbers of breeding and non-breeding non-native species for each of the 25 Parties is illustrated in Figure 2.1. Several Parties (17 in total) reported that certain species had both breeding and non-breeding/wintering populations in their country; the total number of individual non-native species is reflected in the figure (where n = the total number of unique species recorded).

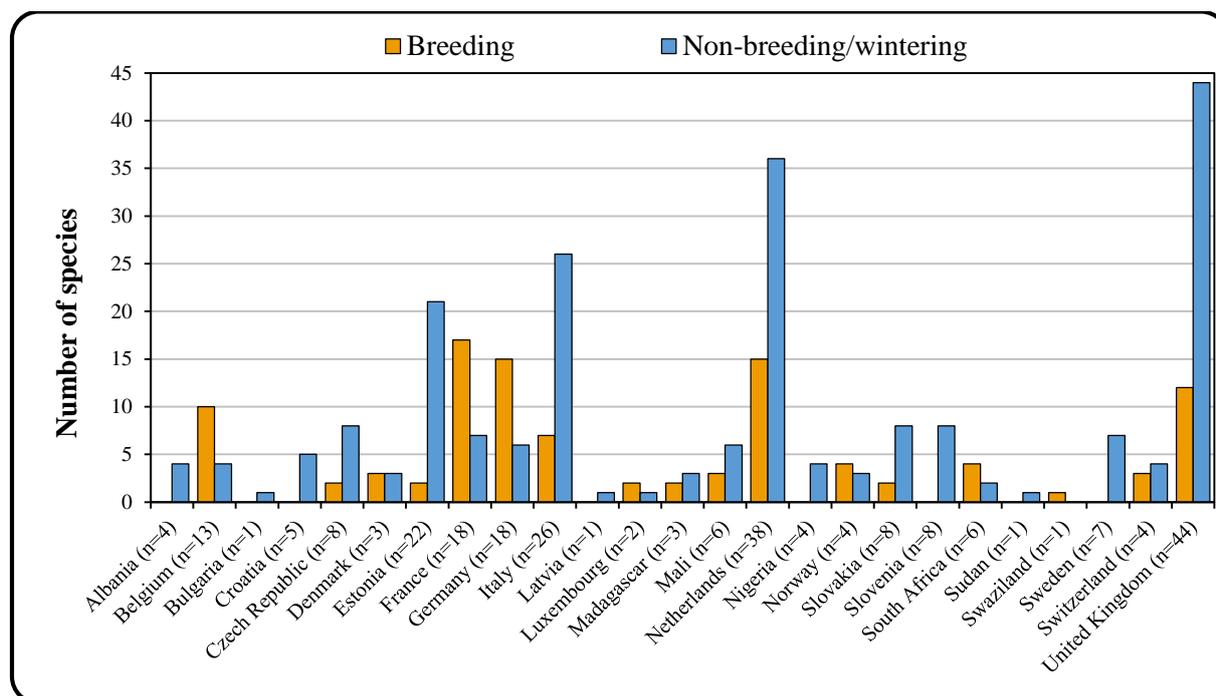


Figure 2.1. Number of breeding and non-breeding/wintering non-native species per Party, with the total number of unique non-native species recorded by country provided in brackets.

## 2.2 Population Trends

### Breeding species

Of the 17 Parties (44% of RP; 24% of CP) that reported breeding populations of non-native species within their countries, 10 Parties (26% of RP; 14% of CP) provided information on the population trend of one or more species (Table 2.1). One Party (3% of RP; 1% of CP) reported an increasing trend for more than 75% of species, whilst none of the reporting Parties noted declining trends for more than 75% of species. However, six of the Parties that provided information on population trends did not provide this information for more than 75% of species (Figures 2.2 and 2.3; Table 2 in Annex).

Table 2.1. Number (and percentage) of Parties and corresponding proportion of breeding non-native species per population trend category.

Proportion of species showing the trend	No. Parties	Party
<b>Increasing populations</b>		
>75%	1 (3%)	Swaziland
51-75%	0	none
26-50%	0	none
1-25%	5 (13%)	Belgium, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom
0%	4 (10%)	France, Mali, Norway, South Africa
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>Stable populations</b>		
>75%	0	none
51-75%	0	none
26-50%	2 (5%)	Norway, Netherlands
1-25%	0	none
0%	8 (21%)	Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Mali, South Africa, Swaziland, United Kingdom
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>Declining populations</b>		
>75%	0	none
51-75%	0	none
26-50%	1 (3%)	Norway
0-25%	1 (3%)	United Kingdom
0%	9 (23%)	Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Mali, Netherlands, South Africa, Swaziland, United Kingdom
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	
<b>Fluctuating populations</b>		
>75%	0	none
51-75%	0	none
26-50%	1 (3%)	Mali
1-25%	1 (3%)	Netherlands
0%	8 (21%)	Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, South Africa, Swaziland, United Kingdom
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>Unknown populations</b>		
>75%	0	none
51-75%	0	none
26-50%	0	none
0-25%	2 (6%)	France, South Africa
0%	8 (21%)	Belgium, Germany, Italy, Mali, Netherlands, Norway, Swaziland, United Kingdom

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<b>Proportion of species showing the trend</b>	<b>No. Parties</b>	<b>Party</b>
<b>Total</b>	10	

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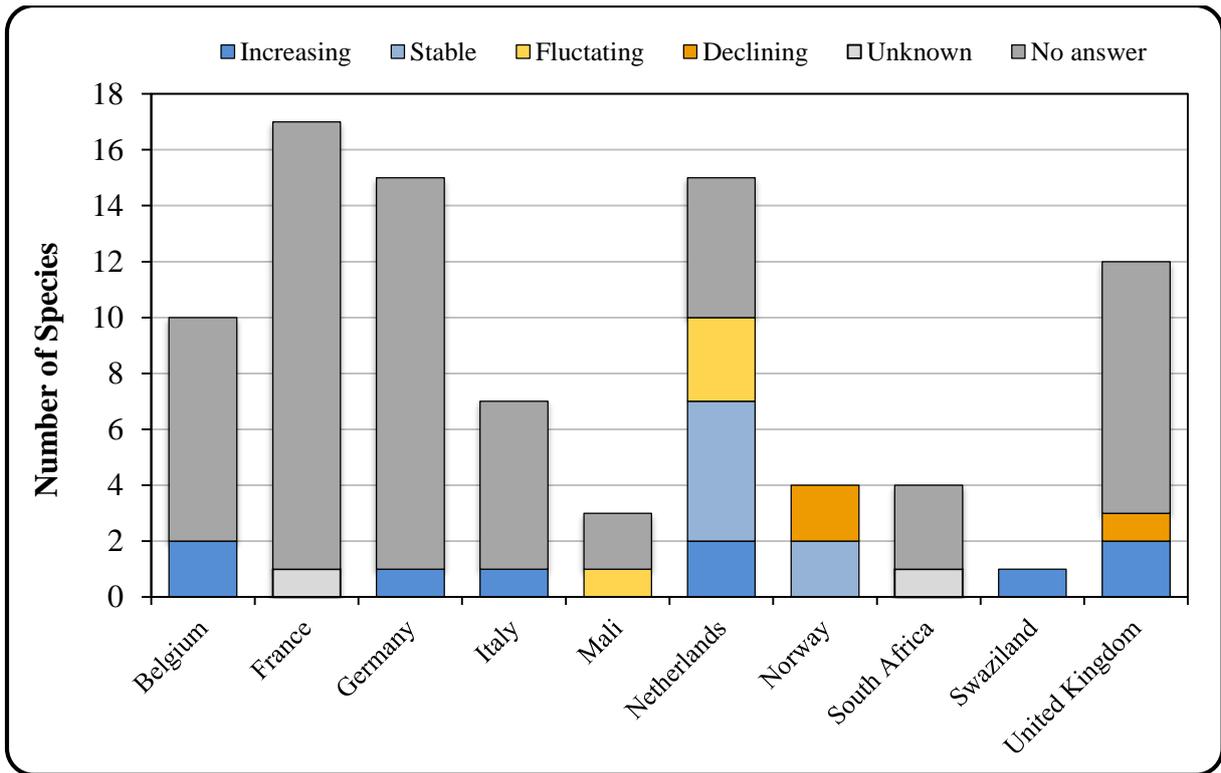


Figure 2.2. Parties reporting on the trend of breeding populations of non-native species within their countries and the corresponding number of species by trend.

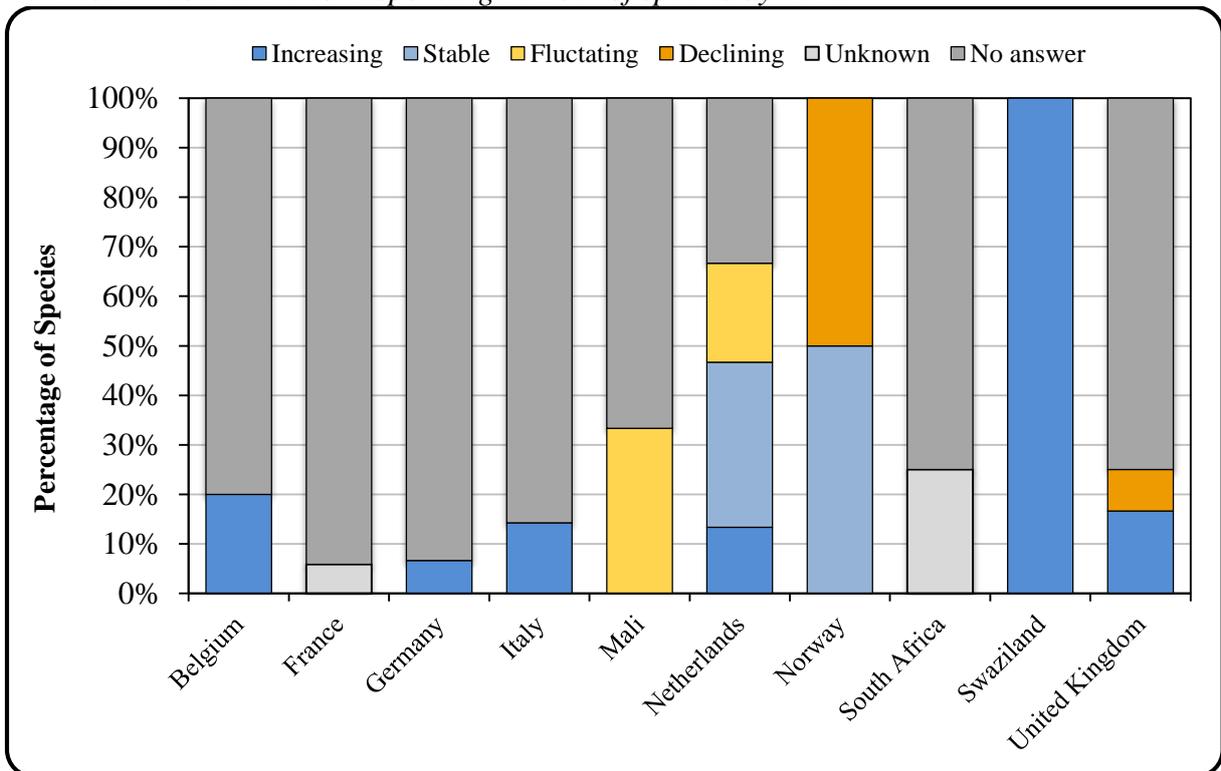


Figure 2.3. Parties reporting on the trend of breeding populations of non-native species within their countries and the corresponding percentage of species by trend.

## Non-breeding/wintering species

Of the 26 Parties (67% of RP; 37% of CP) that reported non-breeding/wintering populations of non-native species within their countries, 12 Parties provided information on the population trend of one or more species (Table 2.2). None of the reporting Parties noted declining trends for more than 75% of species. However, four Parties (10% of RP; 6% of CP) reported that trends were unknown for more than 75% of species and seven Parties did not provide this information for more than 75% of species (Figures 2.4 and 2.5; Table 3 in Annex).

Table 2.2. Number of Parties and corresponding proportion of non-breeding/wintering non-native species per trend category.

Proportion of species showing the trend	No. Parties	Party
<b>Increasing populations</b>		
>75%	0	none
51-75%	0	none
26-50%	0	none
1-25%	7 (18%)	Belgium, Czech Republic, Italy, Mali, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom
0%	5 (13%)	Albania, Bulgaria, Nigeria, Slovenia, Sweden
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	
<b>Stable populations</b>		
>75%	0	none
51-75%	0	none
26-50%	0	none
1-25%	3 (8%)	Albania, Italy, Mali
0%	9 (23%)	Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Netherlands, Nigeria, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	
<b>Declining populations</b>		
>75%	0	none
51-75%	0	none
26-50%	0	none
1-25%	2 (5%)	Nigeria, United Kingdom
0%	10 (26%)	Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Italy, Mali, Nigeria, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	
<b>Fluctuating populations</b>		
>75%	0	none
51-75%	0	none
26-50%	0	none
0-25%	0	none
0%	12 (31%)	Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Italy, Mali, Netherlands, Nigeria, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	
<b>Unknown populations</b>		
>75%	1 (3%)	Bulgaria
51-75%	3 (8%)	Albania, Nigeria, Slovenia
26-50%	0	None
0-25%	2 (5%)	Czech Republic, Sweden
0%	6 (15%)	Belgium, Italy, Mali, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	

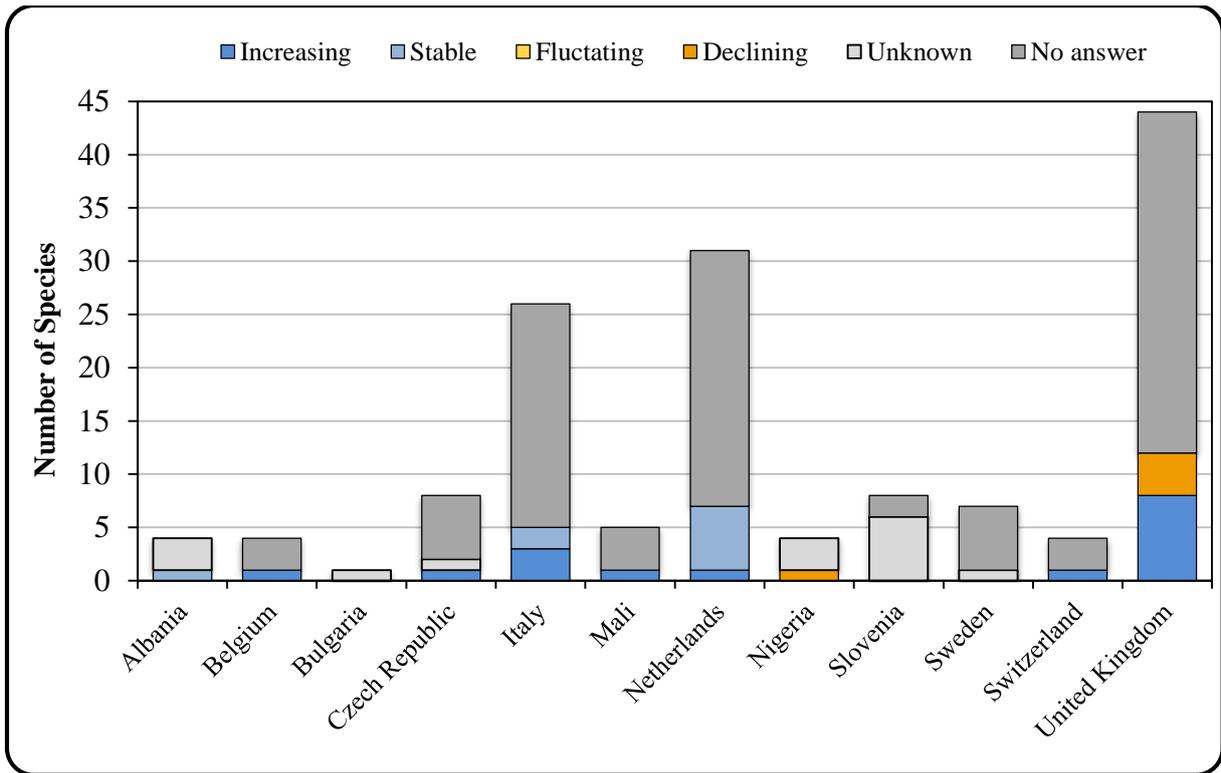


Figure 2.4. Parties reporting on the trend of non-breeding/wintering populations of non-native species within their countries and the corresponding number of species by trend.

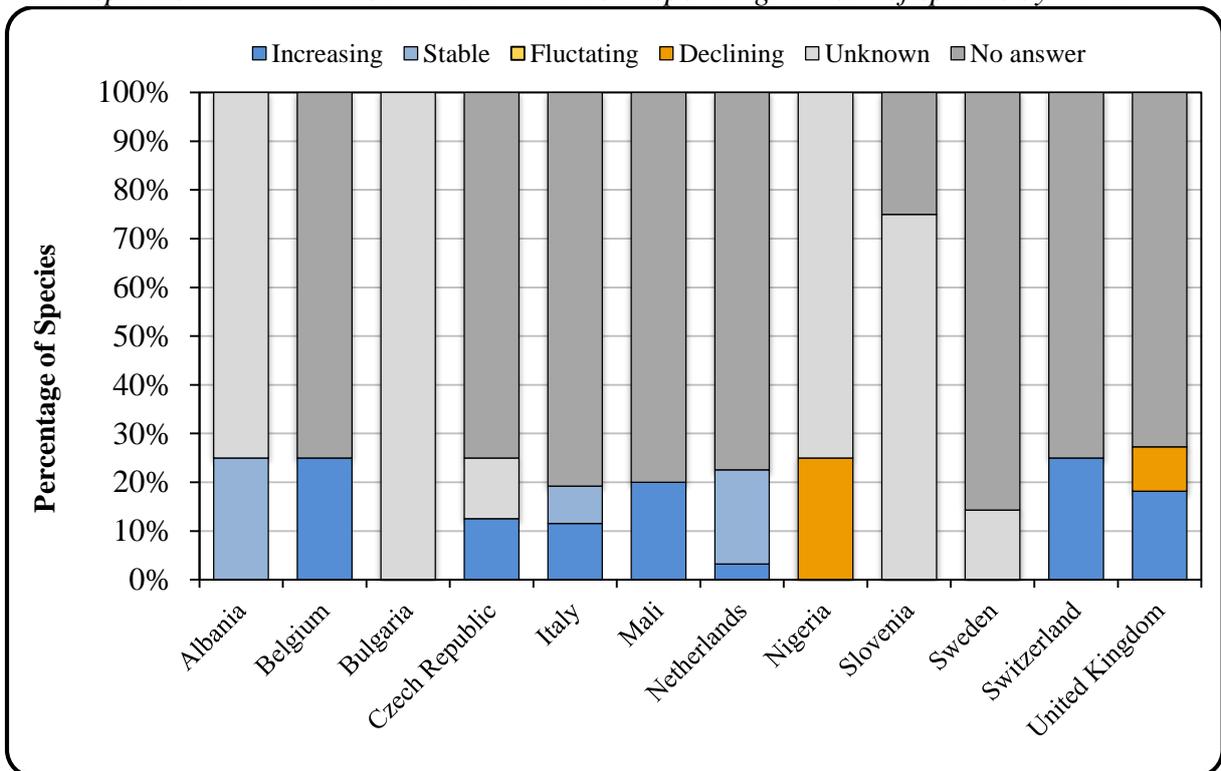


Figure 2.5. Parties reporting on the trend of non-breeding/wintering populations of non-native species within their countries and the corresponding percentage of species by trend.

### 2.3 Legal Protection

Twenty-six Parties (67% of RP; 37% of CP) provided information on the legal status of non-native waterbird species in their countries (Figure 2.6). Two Parties (Bulgaria and Norway) (5% of RP; 3% of CP) reported that 100% of the non-native species confirmed to occur in their countries have legal (protected) status, while another two reported that none of the non-native waterbird species are legally protected. The protection status of non-native species in the remaining Parties is illustrated in Figure 2.6 (see also Table 4 in Annex).

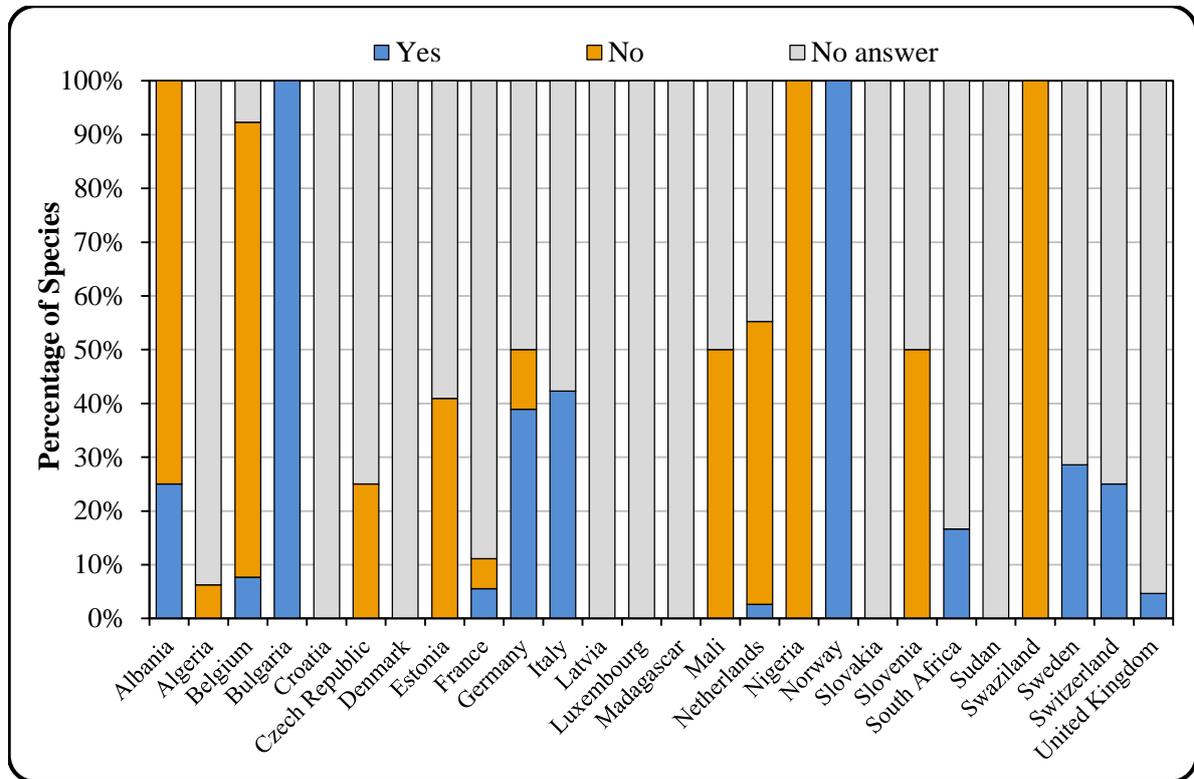


Figure 2.6. Percentage of protected non-native waterbird species, by country.

## 2.4. National Red List Status

Twenty-seven Parties (69% of RP; 38% of CP) provided information on the National Red List status of non-native species in their countries (Figure 2.7). Two Parties (France and Moldova) reported that one or more non-native species have National Red List status in their country (Figure 2.7), while nine Parties confirmed that none of the non-native species confirmed to occur in their countries have National Red List status (Table 5 in Annex). The National Red List status of non-native species in the remaining Parties is illustrated in Figure 2.7.

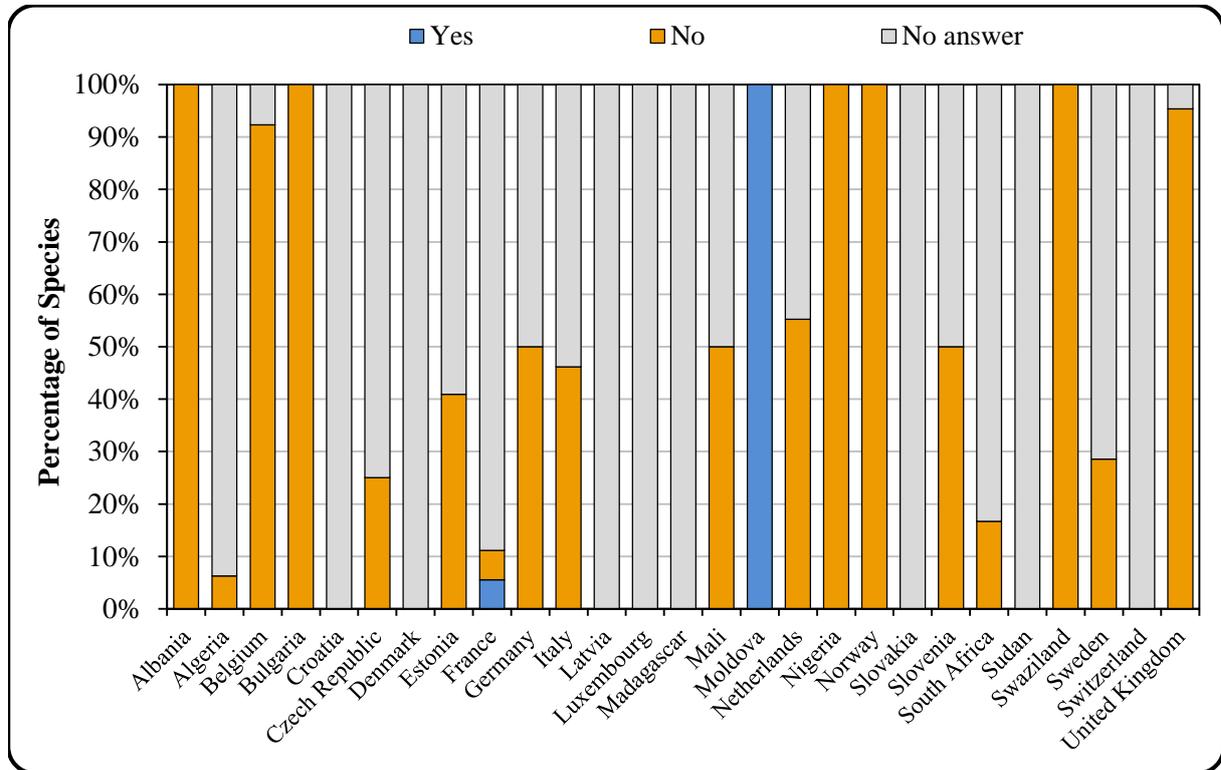


Figure 2.7. Percentage of non-native species with National Red List status, by country.

### III. Species Conservation

#### 3.1 Legal Measures

**Q1. Please indicate which modes of taking are prohibited in your country.**

Target 2.3 of the 2009-2017 Strategic Plan refers to measures to reduce or eliminate non-selective 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 were presented<sup>3</sup> with the opportunity to provide details of other modes – though no Parties undertook this second option.

Thirty-seven Parties (95% of RP; 52% of CP) reported that certain modes of taking were prohibited within their country (Figure 3.1; Table 6 in Annex) indicating a positive movement towards achieving Target 2.3. Of the 37 Parties, 24 Parties (62% of RP; 34% of CP) reported the prohibition of all 17 modes of taking, whilst 12 Parties (31% of RP, 17% of CP) prohibited at least 11 methods. Libya and South Africa (5% RP; 3% of CP) reported no modes of taking have been prohibited. South Africa indicated that the relevant legislation is in the process of being reviewed. This indicates that some progress is being made towards achieving Target 2.3, but more work must be done to completely eliminate harmful forms of taking.

**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*

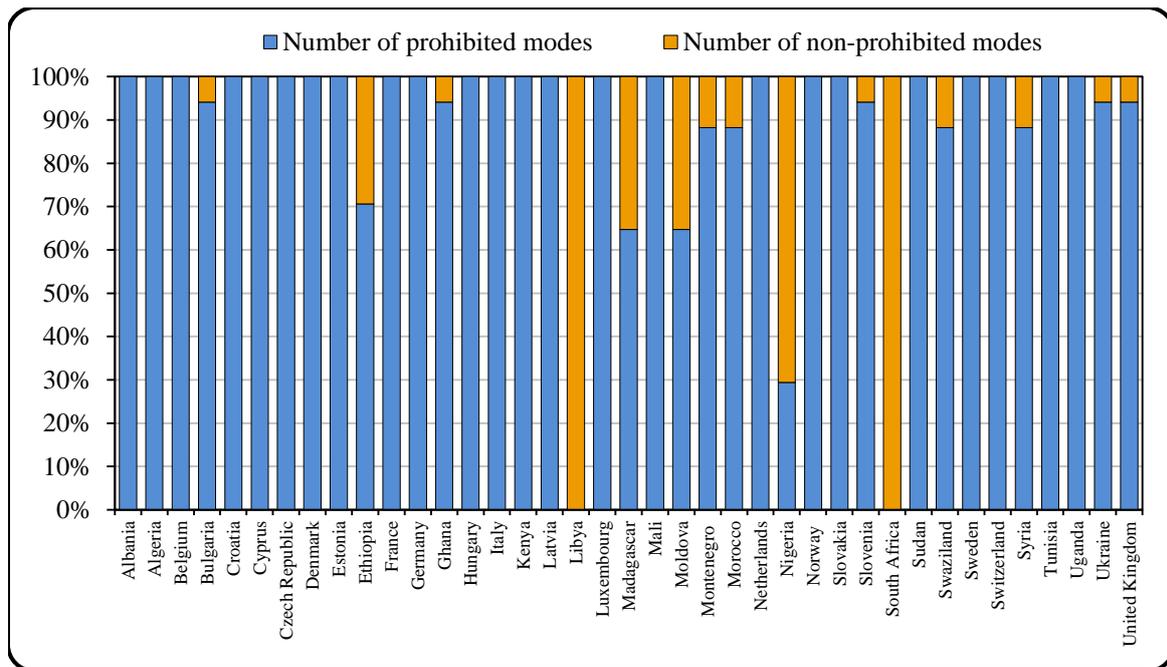


Figure 3.1. Parties reporting on seventeen prohibited modes of taking within their country (n=17).

**Q2. Has your country granted exemptions from any of the above prohibitions in order to accommodate livelihoods uses?**

Thirty-eight Parties (97% of RP; 53% of CP) reported no exemptions of the seventeen prohibited modes of taking had been granted. Montenegro did not provide a response.

<sup>3</sup> Prohibited modes of taking include: snares, lines, 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 comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter, explosives, nets, traps, poison, poisoned or anaesthetic baits, semi-automatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition, and hunting from aircraft, motor vehicles, or boats driven at a speed exceeding 5 km p/h (18 km p/h on the open sea).

### Q3. Were any exemptions granted to the prohibitions laid down in paragraphs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 of the AWEA Action Plan?

Eleven Parties (28% of RP; 16% of CP) reported granting exemptions to the prohibitions laid down in paragraphs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 of the AWEA Action Plan, as per paragraph 2.1.3, for at least one AWEA species during the reporting period. Exemptions were granted for 92 AWEA species. The main reasons cited for granting exemptions were: research and education, re-establishment and for the breeding necessary for these purposes (78 species) followed closely by the interests of air safety or other overriding public interests (76 species). The prevention of serious damage to crops, water and fisheries was reported as reason for granting exemptions for 37 species, whilst for 10 exemptions it was reported that there was no information available (Table 7.1 in Annex). Twenty-five Parties (64% of RP; 35% of CP) reported that no exemptions were granted, and Montenegro, Sudan and Uganda (8% of RP; 4% of CP) did not provide a response.

### 3.2 Single Species Action Plans

#### Q4. Please report on the progress of turning the International Single Species Action Plans (ISSAPs), for species whose populations are listed on Column A of Table 1, developed under or recognised by AWEA, into National Single Species Action Plans (NSSAPs).

Parties were asked to report on the progress of turning the International Single Species Action Plans (ISSAPs) into National Single Species Action Plans (NSSAPs). In total, there were 21 species<sup>4</sup> that were relevant to the 39 reporting parties. On the basis of the ISSAP, relevant Parties are encouraged to develop National Single Species Action Plans (NSSAPs). ISSAPs are relevant to all of the 39 reporting Parties (55% of CP), corresponding to a total of 236 potential NSSAPs (Table 3.2). Of these, 20 NSSAPs (9%) are in place and being implemented by 12 Parties (31% of RP; 17% of CP) with a further 15 Parties (38% of RP; 21% of CP) reporting that they are in the process of developing a total of 18 NSSAPs (8%). Bulgaria and Italy (5% of RP; 3% of CP) each reported one NSSAP which was in place but not implemented properly or at all. Bulgaria stated the NSSAP for *Oxyura leucocephala* was adopted in May 2014 by the Ministry of Environment and Water, whilst Italy reported that only single actions of the NSSAP for *Aythya nyroca* are implemented at a local scale, without national coordination. Of the 21 species with ISSAPs, only 13 species were recorded to have an NSSAP in place or in development (Table 3.3). Figure 3.2 depicts the reasons provided by Parties regarding the non-implementation or non-existence of each applicable NSSAP (Table 7.2 in the Annex provides individual Party responses for each applicable NSSAP).

A total of 42 NSSAPs are confirmed to be in place or under development in comparison to 194 NSSAPs that are currently not in place (Table 3.2) indicating that significant work is required to ensure NSSAPs are developed and implemented effectively in order to protect globally threatened species and achieve Target 1.4.



<sup>4</sup> Species with ISSAPs for those Parties that submitted reports: *Anser albifrons flavirostris*, *Anser brachyrhynchus*, *Anser erythropus*, *Ardeola idae*, *Aythya nyroca*, *Balaeniceps rex*, *Branta bernicla hrota*, *Branta ruficollis*, *Crex crex*, *Cygnus columbianus bewickii*, *Egretta vinaceigula*, *Gallinago media*, *Geronticus eremita*, *Galareola nordmanni*, *Limosa limosa*, *Oxyura leucocephala*, *Oxyura maccoa*, *Phoeniconaias minor*, *Platalea leucorodia*, *Sarothrura ayresi*, and *Vanellus gregarius*.

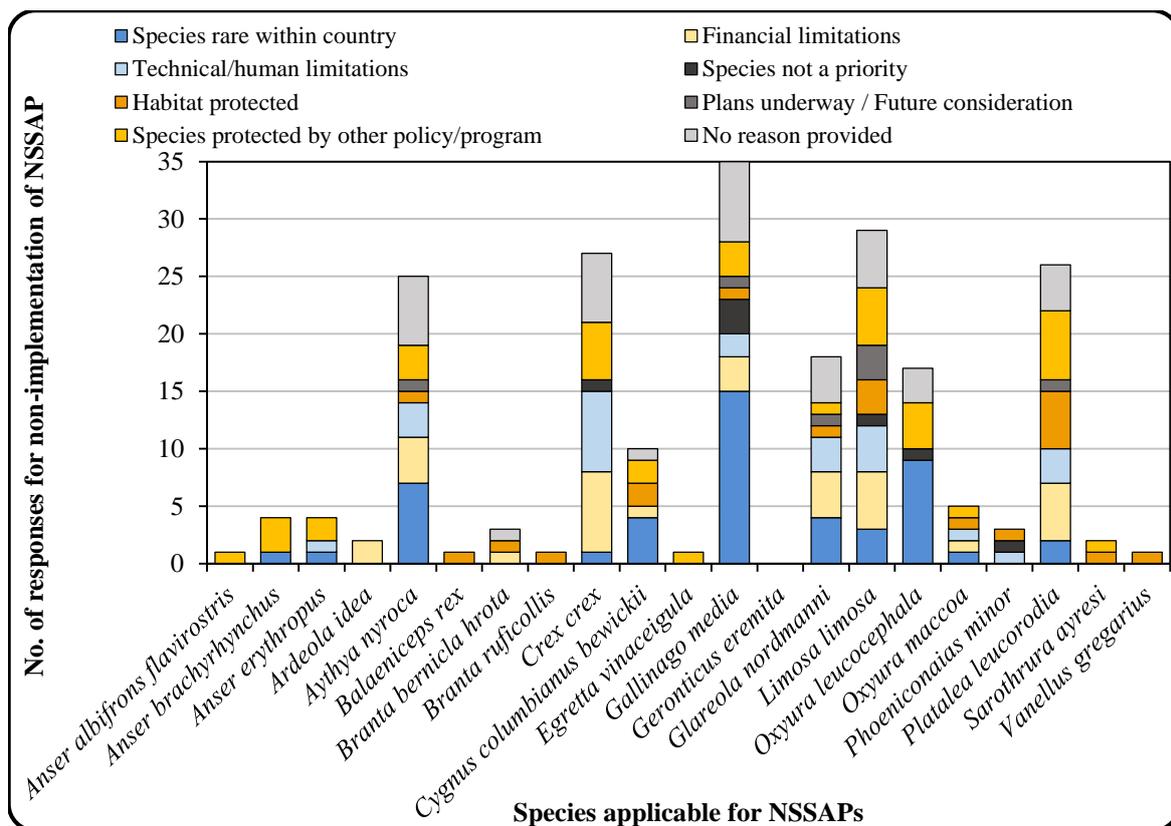


Figure 3.2 Reasons provided by Parties for the non-implementation or non-existence of an NSSAP.

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

Party	Total no. applicable ISSAPs	NSSAP in place and being implemented	NSSAP in place but not implemented	NSSAP in development	Total NSSAP in place/development	No. species with no NSSAP
Albania	5	-	-	-	0	5
Algeria	6	-	-	-	0	6
Belgium	8	-	-	1	1	7
Bulgaria	9	1	1	2	4	5
Croatia	5	-	-	-	0	5
Cyprus	5	-	-	-	0	5
Czech Republic	5	-	-	-	0	5
Denmark	7	2	-	-	2	5
Estonia	5	3	-	2	5	0
Ethiopia	9	-	-	-	0	9
France	10	1	-	-	1	9
Germany	9	-	-	1	1	8
Ghana	3	-	-	-	0	3
Hungary	9	3	-	-	3	6
Italy	6	-	1	-	1	5
Kenya	8	1	-	1	2	6
Latvia	5	-	-	-	0	5
Libya	4	-	-	-	0	4
Luxembourg	2	-	-	1	1	1
Madagascar	1	1	-	-	1	0
Mali	4	-	-	-	-	4 <sup>^</sup>
Moldova	6	-	-	1	1	5 <sup>^</sup>
Montenegro	5	-	-	-	0	5
Morocco	7	-	-	1	1	6 <sup>^</sup>
Netherlands	9	-	-	-	0	9
Nigeria	4	-	-	-	0	4
Norway	7	3	-	-	3	4
Slovakia	5	1	-	1	2	3
Slovenia	4	2	-	-	2	2
South Africa	7	-	-	-	0	7
Sudan	7	-	-	1	1	6
Swaziland	1	-	-	1	1	0
Sweden	6	1	-	1	2	4
Switzerland	4	1	-	-	1	3
Syria	9	-	-	3	3	6
Tunisia	6	-	-	-	0	6
Uganda	7	-	-	1	1	6
Ukraine	9	-	-	2	2	7
United Kingdom	8	-	-	-	0	8 <sup>^</sup>
<b>Total:</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>194</b>

<sup>^</sup>In cases where there was no response provided, it was assumed that no NSSAP had been developed or implemented.

Table 3.3 Party progress of turning ISSAPs, for species whose populations are listed on Column A of Table 1, into NSSAPs, as reported by Parties.

Species	Red List threat category	NSSAP in place and being implemented		NSSAP in development		No NSSAP	
		No.		No.		No.	
<b>ARDEIDAE</b>							
<i>Egretta vinaceigula</i> Slaty Egret	Vulnerable	0		0		1	South Africa
<i>Ardeola idae</i> Madagascar Pond-Heron	Endangered	1	Madagascar	1	Kenya	2	France, Uganda
<b>BALAENICIPITIDAE</b>							
<i>Balaeniceps rex</i> Shoebill	Vulnerable	0		1	Uganda	1	Ethiopia
<b>THRESKIORNITHIDAE</b>							
<i>Geronticus eremita</i> Northern Bald Ibis	Critically Endangered	1	Morocco	1	Syria	0	
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i> Eurasian Spoonbill	Least Concern	0		0		25	Albania, Algeria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Italy, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco ^, Moldova ^, Netherlands, Slovakia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom
<b>PHOENICOPTERIDAE</b>							
<i>Phoeniconaias minor</i> Lesser Flamingo	Near Threatened	1	Kenya	0		3	Ethiopia, South Africa, Uganda
<b>ANATIDAE</b>							
<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i> White-headed Duck	Endangered	2	Bulgaria <sup>§</sup> , Norway	1	Syria	14	Algeria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Netherlands, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom
<i>Oxyura maccoa</i> Maccoa Duck	Near Threatened	0		0		4	Ethiopia, Kenya, South Africa, Uganda
<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i> Bewick's Swan	Least Concern*	1	Estonia	0		11	Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Latvia, Morocco ^, Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom
<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> Greater White-fronted Goose	Least Concern*	0		0		1	United Kingdom
<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> Pink-footed Goose	Least Concern	0		0		4	Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway
<i>Anser erythropus</i> Lesser White-fronted Goose	Vulnerable	4	Hungary, Estonia, Norway, Sweden	1	Bulgaria	3	Germany, Syria, Ukraine

<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> Brent Goose	Least Concern*	0		0		2	France, United Kingdom
Species	Red List threat category	NSSAP in place and being implemented		NSSAP in development		No NSSAP	
		No.		No.		No.	
<i>Branta ruficollis</i> Red-breasted Goose	Endangered	0		2	Bulgaria, Ukraine	2	Hungary, Moldova ^
<i>Aythya nyroca</i> Ferruginous Duck	Near Threatened	4	Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy <sup>§</sup> , Slovenia	1	Slovakia	23	Albania, Algeria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, Kenya, Latvia, Libya, Mali ^, Moldova ^, Montenegro, Morocco ^, Netherlands, Nigeria, Sudan, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, Ukraine
<b>RALLIDAE</b>							
<i>Sarothrura ayresi</i> White-winged Flufftail	Critically Endangered	0		0		2	Ethiopia, South Africa
<i>Crex crex</i> Corncrake	Least Concern	6	Denmark, Hungary, Norway, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland	6	Belgium, Estonia, Germany, Luxembourg, Morocco, Swaziland	21	Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Italy, Kenya, Latvia, Morocco ^, Montenegro, Netherlands, South Africa, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom
<b>GLAREOLIDAE</b>							
<i>Glareola nordmanni</i> Black-winged Pratincole	Near Threatened	0		0		16	Bulgaria, Cyprus, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Kenya, Mali ^, Moldova ^, Nigeria, South Africa, Sudan, Syria, Uganda, Ukraine
<b>CHARADRIIDAE</b>							
<i>Vanellus gregarius</i> Sociable Lapwing	Critically Endangered	0		2	Sudan, Syria	1	Ethiopia
<b>SCOLOPACIDAE</b>							
<i>Gallinago media</i> Great Snipe	Near Threatened	1	Estonia	0		36	Albania, Algeria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Italy, Kenya, Latvia, Libya, Luxembourg, Mali*, Moldova ^, Montenegro, Morocco ^, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom
<i>Limosa limosa</i> Black-tailed Godwit	Near Threatened	2	Denmark, France	2	Estonia, Ukraine	24	Albania, Algeria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Ethiopia, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Italy, Kenya, Latvia, Libya, Mali ^, Montenegro, Morocco ^, Nigeria, Norway, Slovakia, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, United Kingdom

\*IUCN Red List assessed species as Least Concern, but has not assessed the subspecies. Common name accurate to species level.

§NSSAP in place, but not implemented properly or at all.

^In cases where there was no response provided, it was assumed that no NSSAP had been developed or implemented.

**Q5. 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?**

For species that are yet to be covered by an AEWA ISSAP, Parties reported on the development of NSSAPs (Figure 3.4). Of the 39 reporting Parties, 15 Parties (38% of RP; 21% of CP) reported that an NSSAP was either in place or in development. Forty-one species were listed, with 27 NSSAPs in place and being implemented, and a further 37 NSSAPs under development.

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

Species	Red List threat category	No. Parties	NSSAP in place and being implemented	NSSAP in development
<b>SPHENISCIDAE</b>				
<i>Spheniscus demersus</i> African Penguin	Endangered	1	South Africa	
<b>PELECANIDAE</b>				
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i> Dalmatian Pelican	Vulnerable	2	Bulgaria	Montenegro
<b>PHALACROCORACIDAE</b>				
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> Great Cormorant	Least Concern	2	Denmark, Estonia	
<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i> Pygmy Cormorant	Not assessed by IUCN	2	Bulgaria	Italy
<b>ARDEIDAE</b>				
<i>Botaurus stellaris</i> Great Bittern	Least Concern	5	Bulgaria, France	Estonia, Luxembourg, Slovakia
<b>CICONIIDAE</b>				
<i>Ciconia nigra</i> Black Stork	Least Concern	5	Estonia, Hungary, Latvia	Italy, Luxembourg
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i> White Stork	Least Concern	2	Hungary, Switzerland	
<b>ANATIDAE</b>				
<i>Anser fabalis</i> Bean Goose	Least Concern	1		Luxembourg
<i>Anser anser</i> Greylag Goose	Least Concern	1		Estonia
<i>Aythya marila</i> Greater Scaup	Least Concern	1		France
<i>Netta rufina</i> Red-crested Pochard	Least Concern	1		France
<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i> Marbled Teal	Vulnerable	1	Italy	
<i>Melanitta fusca</i> Velvet Scoter	Endangered	1	France	
<i>Mergellus albellus</i> Smew	Least Concern	1		Luxembourg
<i>Polysticta stelleri</i> Steller's Eider	Vulnerable			Estonia
<b>GRUIDAE</b>				
<i>Grus grus</i> Common Crane	Least Concern	1	Estonia	
<b>RALLIDAE</b>				
<i>Rallus aquaticus</i> Water Rail	Least Concern	1		Estonia
<i>Porzana parva</i> Little Crake	Least Concern	1		Estonia
<i>Porzana porzana</i> Spotted Crake	Least Concern	1		Estonia

Species	Red List threat category	No. Parties	NSSAP in place and being implemented	NSSAP in development
<b>HAEMATOPODIDAE</b>				
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> Eurasian Oystercatcher	Least Concern	1		Italy
<i>Haematopus moquini</i> African Black Oystercatcher	Near Threatened	1	South Africa	
<b>GLAREOLIDAE</b>				
<i>Glareola pratincola</i> Collared Pratincole	Least Concern	1	Hungary	
<b>LARIDAE</b>				
<i>Larus audouinii</i> Audouin's Gull	Near Threatened	2	Italy	Morocco
<b>CHARADRIIDAE</b>				
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> Eurasian Golden Plover	Least Concern	1	Denmark	
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i> Kentish Plover	Least Concern	2	Hungary	Italy Sweden
<b>SCOLOPACIDAE</b>				
<i>Calidris alpina</i> Dunlin	Least Concern	3	Denmark Estonia	Sweden
<i>Calidris canutus</i> Red Knot	Least Concern	1		France
<i>Limosa lapponica</i> Bar-tailed Godwit	Least Concern	1		France
<i>Numenius arquata</i> Eurasian Curlew	Near Threatened	2		Estonia France
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i> Whimbrel	Least Concern	1		France
<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i> Slender-billed Curlew	Critically Endangered	1	Italy	
<i>Tringa totanus</i> Common Redshank	Not assessed by IUCN	1		France
<i>Philomachus pugnax</i> Ruff	Least Concern	3	Denmark Estonia	Sweden
<b>STERNIDAE</b>				
<i>Sterna albifrons</i> Little Tern	Least Concern	2		Italy Estonia
<i>Sterna bengalensis</i> Lesser Crested Tern	Least Concern	1	Libya	
<i>Sterna caspia</i> Caspian Tern	Least Concern	2	Sweden	Estonia
<i>Sterna hirundo</i> Common Tern	Least Concern	1		Estonia
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i> Arctic Tern	Least Concern	1		Estonia
<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> Sandwich Tern	Least Concern	1		Estonia
<i>Chlidonias niger</i> Black Tern	Least Concern	1		Estonia

### 3.3 Emergency Measures

#### Q7. Please report on any emergency situation that has occurred in your country over the past triennium and has threatened waterbirds.

Eight Parties (21% of RP, 11% of CP) reported the occurrence of at least one emergency situation within the past triennium which threatened waterbirds (Table 3.5). Sudan also reported the occurrence of an emergency situation that had occurred prior to the last triennium in 2006. Eleven emergency situations were reported, including: botulism (2 Parties), extreme weather (3 Parties), infectious diseases (2 Parties), lead poisoning (1 Party), oil spills (2 Parties) and war (1 Party). Of these 12 situations, six received emergency measures. Five situations did not receive emergency measures; reasons were provided for three of these (Table 3.5). Thirty-one Parties (80% of RP, 44% of CP) reported that no emergency situation occurred in the past triennium.

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

Emergency situation	No. of Parties (% of RP)	Party	When the situation occurred	Where the situation occurred	Species affected	Estimated magnitude	Implementation of emergency measures	Reason for not implementing emergency measures
<b>Botulism</b>	2 (18%)	South Africa	Jan –Feb 2013	St Helena Mine evaporation dams	<i>Anas capensis</i> Cape Teal	5% of site affected, c.10 individuals died, 0.01% of national population	No	Lack of resources for a common occurrence of a minor, localised outbreak
		Tunisia	Autumn / winter of 2012 and 2013	Lakes (Sebkhet): Sejoumi, Ariana and Kourzia Salt area: Salines de Thyna	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i> Common Shelduck, <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> Mallard, <i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i> Marbled Teal and <i>Larus genei</i> Slender-billed Gull	Individuals per species: <i>T. tadorna</i> : >300 <i>A. platyrhynchos</i> : >20 <i>M. angustirostris</i> : <10 <i>L. genei</i> : >10	Yes	
<b>Chemical pollution</b>	none							
<b>Earthquake</b>	none							
<b>Extreme weather</b>	3 (27%)	Montenegro	Winter of 2012	Ulcinj salina	No response	Cold weather	No	No reason provided
		Ukraine	May-June 2014		<i>Ciconia ciconia</i> White stork	Extremely cold rain caused loss of chicks	No	No reason provided
		Madagascar	2012	District: d'Ambalavao, Region: Haute Matsiatra	<i>Fregata ariel</i> Lesser Frigatebird	>200 individuals died	No	Lack of financial and technical capacity
<b>Fire</b>	none							
<b>Harmful algal bloom</b>	none							
<b>Infectious disease</b>	2 (18%)	South Africa	Feb-March 2015	Wilderness lake in Western Cape Province	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i> Whooper Swan	~200 individuals died	Yes	

Emergency situation	No. of Parties (% of RP)	Party	When the situation occurred	Where the situation occurred	Species affected	Estimated magnitude	Implementation of emergency measures	Reason for not implementing emergency measures
		Tunisia	2012	Lakes (Sebkhet): Riana and Sejoumi, Salt area: Salines de Thyna	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i> Common Shelduck	>2000 individuals, 10% of population	-	
<b>Introduction of alien species</b>		Cyprus			<i>Anas bernieri</i> Bernier's Teal	-	Yes	
<b>Lead poisoning</b>	1 (9%)	Cyprus	Winters of 2009 & 2010	Larnaca saltlake	-	-	Yes	
<b>Nuclear accident</b>	none							
<b>Oil spill</b>	2 (18%)	South Africa	2013	Goukamma Nature Reserve and surrounding area	<i>Phalacrocorax lucidus</i> White-breasted Cormorant <i>Larus dominicanus</i> Kelp Gull <i>Spheniscus demersus</i> African Penguin and <i>Morus capensis</i> Cape Gannet	Individuals per species: <i>S. demersus</i> : 3 adults and 64 juveniles <i>M. capensis</i> : 172	Yes	
		Estonia	March-April 2014	Suurupi, Harjumaa, North Estonia	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i> Long-tailed Duck and <i>Melanitta nigra</i> Common Scoter	Individuals per species: <i>C. hyemalis</i> : 2 deaths, 500 individuals affected, 1% of national population. <i>M. nigra</i> : 4 deaths, 300 individuals affected, 1% of national population	Yes	
<b>Predation</b>	none							
<b>Volcanic activity</b>	none							
<b>War</b>	1 (9%)	Ukraine	2014-2015	Regions of Donetsk and Lugansk oblast			No	Not possible with ongoing military action
<b>Other emergency</b>	none							

Q8. Are there any other emergency measures, different from the ones reported above, but were developed and are in place in your country?

Germany and the Netherlands reported that, whilst no emergency situation had occurred, there are emergency procedures in place. A total of 10 Parties (26% of RP, 14% of CP) confirmed emergency measures were in place for at least one type of emergency situation (Table 3.6).

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

Emergency situation	No. Parties	Parties
Botulism	4	Germany, Netherlands, South Africa*, Tunisia*
Chemical pollution	1	Germany
Earthquake	none	
Extreme weather	4	Madagascar*, Montenegro*, Netherlands, Ukraine*
Fire	none	
Harmful algal bloom	1	Netherlands
Infectious disease	3	Germany, South Africa*, Tunisia*
Introduction of alien species	2	Cyprus*, Germany
Lead poisoning	2	Cyprus*, Germany
Nuclear accident	none	
Oil spill	3	Estonia*, Netherlands, South Africa*
Predation	1	Germany
Volcanic activity	none	
War	1	Ukraine*
Other emergency	none	

\*Parties that reported an emergency situation occurring during the triennium.

### 3.4 Re-establishments

Q10. Is your country maintaining a national register of re-establishment projects occurring or planned to occur wholly or partly within your country?

Eleven Parties (28% of RP; 16% of CP) reported maintaining a national register of re-establishment projects within their country (Figure 3.3, Table 8 in Annex). Just under three-quarters of reporting Parties (28 Parties: 72% of RP; 39% of CP) reported that no national register has been maintained. This was mainly linked to the absence of projects of this type, which was mentioned by 17 Parties (57% of those with no national register). Germany, Norway and the United Kingdom noted that due to so few programmes occurring, there was no need for a national register, whilst Italy stated that the Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA) hosts this documentation. Libya and Madagascar cited the lack of funding, with Libya also stating the lack of human capacity. Five Parties did not provide further details.

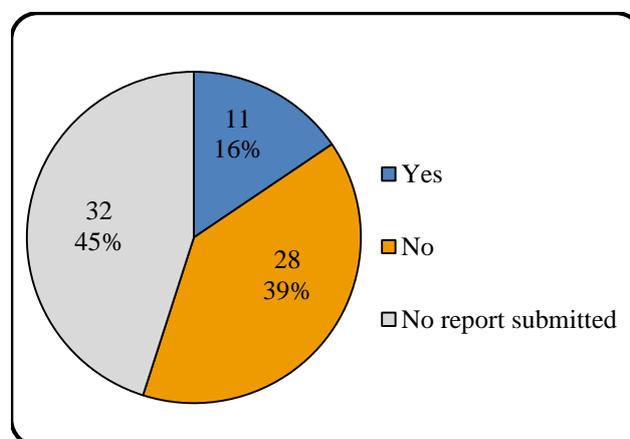


Figure 3.3. Proportion of Parties maintaining a national register of re-establishment projects.

**Q11. Is there a regulatory framework for re-establishments of species, including waterbirds, in your country?**

Over half of reporting Parties stated that a regulatory framework was in place for the re-establishment of species, including waterbirds (20 Parties: 51% of RP; 28% of CP) with a further seven Parties (18% of RP; 10% of CP) reporting partial implementation of a regulatory framework (Figure 3.4; Table 8 in Annex). Four of the seven Parties reporting partial regulatory frameworks cited that further authorisation or action was required. South Africa stated that their legal frameworks are species-specific rather than being generic to all waterbirds. Moldova and Tunisia did not provide further details.

Eleven Parties (28% of RP; 16% of CP) reported no regulatory framework, with five of these Parties (46%) citing that re-establishment is not a priority and two Parties (18%) noting that the updating of policy or species information was required. Uganda stated the lack of financial resources hindered the establishment of a legal framework, whilst Swaziland stated that a framework will be developed in the near future. Cyprus and Montenegro did not provide further details.

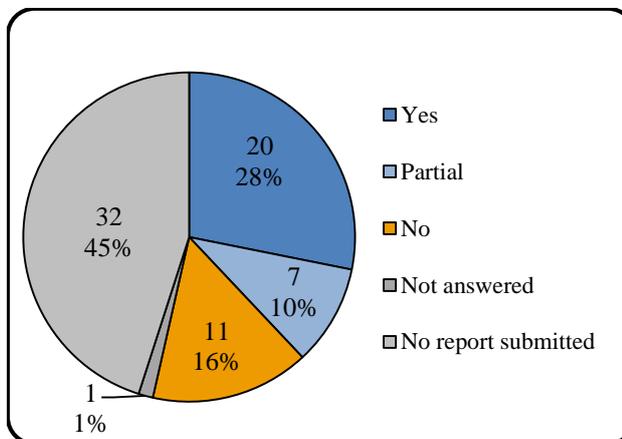


Figure 3.4. Proportion of Parties with a regulatory framework for re-establishment of species, including waterbirds.

**Q12. Has your country considered, developed or implemented re-establishment projects for any species listed on AEWA Table 1?**

Five countries (13% of RP; 7% of CP) reported having re-establishment projects in place for AEWA Table 1 species (Figure 3.5; Table 8 in Annex). Details of the re-establishment projects and their status are listed in Table 3.7. Thirty-three Parties (85% of RP; 47% of CP) reported no re-establishment projects had been undertaken, with Montenegro not providing a response. Madagascar provided details of a species not currently included in the AEWA Table 1, detailing the successful captive breeding and planned wild release of *Aythya innotata* (Madagascar Pochard), a species which was thought to be extinct until rediscovery in 2006.

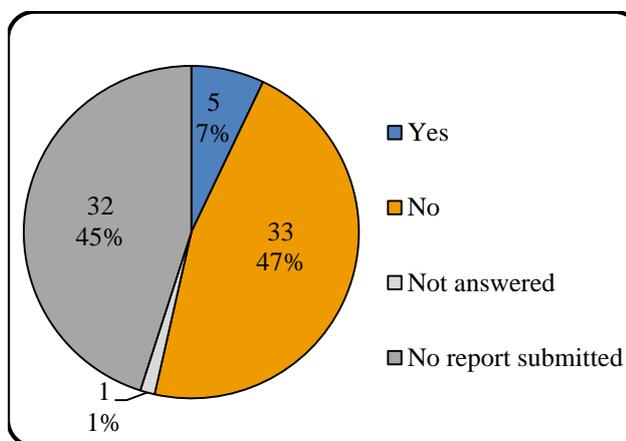


Figure 3.5. Proportion of Parties with re-establishment projects for AEWA Table 1 species in place.

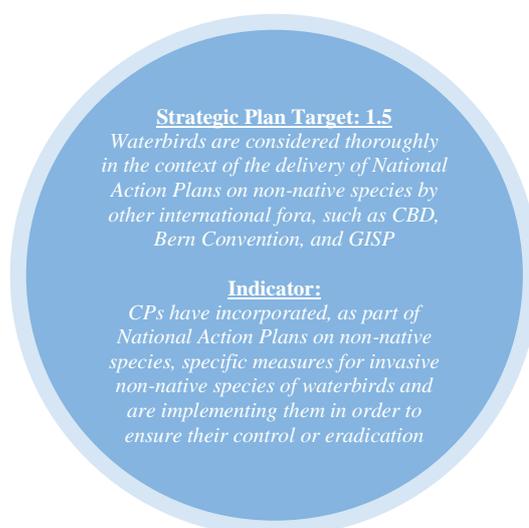
Table 3.7. Status of re-establishment plans for AEWA Table 1 species, and whether or not the AEWA Secretariat has been informed of those plans that are being implemented or developed (No response = '-').

Species	Parties	Status of Plan	AEWA informed	Reasons for not informing AEWA
<i>Spheniscus demersus</i> African Penguin	South Africa	Developed and being implemented	-	-
<i>Geronticus eremita</i> Northern Bald Ibis	Syria	Developed and being implemented	No	Began in 2010 but are yet to establish birds in the wild
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i> White Stork	Sweden	Developed and being implemented	No	The project started before AEWA was established (1989)
<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i> Little Bittern	Luxembourg	No plan in place but is being considered	-	-
<i>Botaurus stellaris</i> Great Bittern	Luxembourg	No plan in place but is being considered	-	-
	France	Developed and being implemented	No	Project ran from 2008-2012
<i>Ciconia nigra</i> Black Stork	Luxembourg	Being developed	No	No reason provided
<i>Anser fabalis</i> Bean Goose	Luxembourg	No plan in place but is being considered	-	-
<i>Crex crex</i> Corncrake	Luxembourg	No plan in place but is being considered	-	-
	France	Developed and being implemented	No	This project is old; no other projects since the last MOP
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i> Northern Lapwing	Luxembourg	Developed and being implemented	-	-
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i> Common Snipe	Luxembourg	No plan in place but is being considered	-	-
<i>Larus audouinii</i> Audouin's Gull	France	Developed and being implemented	No	-

### 3.5 Introductions of non-natives

#### Q14. Does your country have legislation in place, which prohibits the introduction of non-native species of animals and plants, which may have a detrimental effect?

The vast majority of reporting Parties (33 Parties: 85% of RP; 47% of CP) reported that there is enforcement of legislation to prohibit the introduction of non-native species (Figure 3.6; Table 9 in Annex). This indicates positive movement towards meeting Target 1.5. Italy, Montenegro and Tunisia (8% of RP; 4% of CP) reported that legislation is in place but this is not being enforced fully or at all. Italy stated that current relevant legislation (DPR 120/03) does not provide any penalty for contravening the ban and therefore difficulties have been encountered in implementation. Tunisia stated that the importation of such non-native species must be authorised by the General Directorate of Forestry on the basis of an environmental risk study. Nigeria and Morocco reported that legislation is being developed. Ghana was the only Party to report that no legislation is in place (no further details were provided).



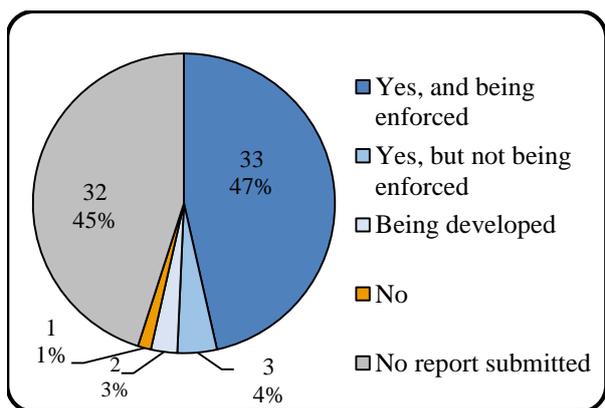


Figure 3.6. Parties reporting that legislation which prohibits the introduction of non-native species of animals and plants is in place.

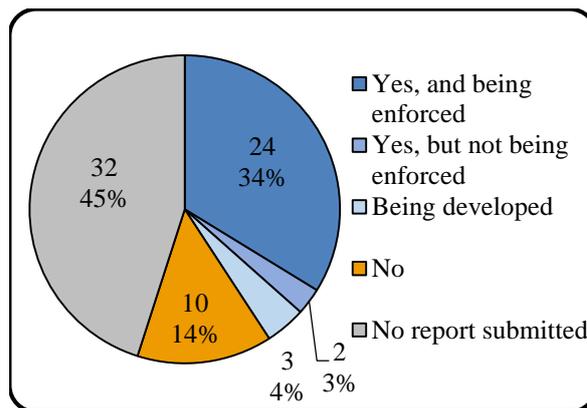


Figure 3.7. Parties reporting the status of requirements to prevent accidental escape of captive animals belonging to non-native species which may be detrimental to migratory waterbirds.

**Q15. 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?**

Over half of the reporting Parties (24 Parties: 62% of RP; 34% of CP) reported the enforcement of legislative requirements (on zoos and private collections) in order to avoid the accidental escape of captive non-native species which may be detrimental to migratory waterbirds (Figure 3.7; Table 9 in Annex). Moldova and Swaziland reported legislation is being enforced but either not properly or not at all. Albania, Luxembourg and Morocco reported legislation is being developed whilst ten Parties reported no legislation was in place. Of these 10 Parties, Libya commented on the lack of arrangements and communications, Uganda stated limited funds and Syria reported this was a work in progress. Five Parties (Algeria, Czech Republic, Italy, Mali and Nigeria) reported that this issue was dealt with by zoos themselves, whilst Montenegro and Tunisia did not provide a response.

**Q16. Does your country have in place a National Action Plan for Invasive Species (NAPIS) in other MEAs, such as CBD, Bern Convention and GISP (Global Invasive Species Programme)?**

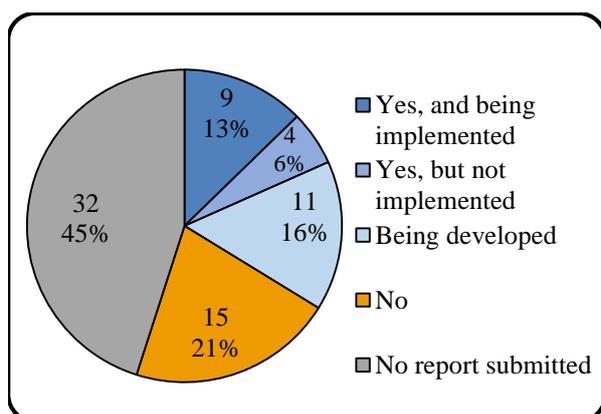


Figure 3.8. Parties reporting whether a National Action Plan for Invasive Species (NAPIS) is in place in other MEAs.

In order to meet Target 1.5 with effective control or eradication of invasive non-native species of waterbirds, the development and effective implementation of NAPIS is integral. Nine Parties (23% of RP, 13% of CP) reported that NAPIS were in place and being implemented (Figure 3.8; Table 9 in Annex), with a further four Parties (10% of RP; 6% of CP) reporting that NAPIS were in place but not being fully implemented. Eleven Parties (28% of RP; 16% of CP) stated that NAPIS had been developed within their country. Almost half of the reporting Parties (15 Parties: 38% of RP; 21% of CP) stated that no NAPIS had been developed, indicating future efforts must concentrate on developing and implementing

NAPIS. Of these, seven Parties, Croatia, Bulgaria, Estonia, Germany, Latvia, Moldova and Ukraine (47%), cited that they have relevant national legislation but not a National Action Plan. The Czech Republic and Uganda (14%) cited lack of financial capacity. Algeria reported that NAPIS are not yet supported, Morocco reported invasive species have no known or significant impact on native species and South Africa reported the lack of information available. Cyprus, Montenegro and Tunisia (27%) did not provide further details.

Parties reporting that NAPIS were in place and being enforced were then asked a follow up question to ascertain if consideration had been given to waterbirds within these NAPIS. Kenya, Norway, Sudan, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom (56%) reported that waterbirds had been fully considered; Ethiopia and Sweden (22%) stated that waterbirds had been partially considered; and Denmark and Madagascar (22%) reported that no consideration had been given to waterbirds in the NAPIS.

**Q17. 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?**

Eight Parties (21% of RP; 11% of CP) reported eradication programmes are being considered, developed or implemented to control or eradicate non-native waterbird species (Figure 3.9; Table 10 in Annex). Six species are included at varying stages of implementing eradication programmes (Table 3.8). Party responses for question 17 were compared to responses on the status of non-native species (see also Section II) in order to outline discrepancies. These are included in Table 3.8.

The majority of Parties reported that eradication programmes had not been developed (23 Parties: 59% of RP; 33% of CP), with a further eight reporting such programmes were not applicable (21% of RP; 11% of CP). Of these 31 Parties, 12 (39%) reported populations of non-native species are low and therefore do not pose a risk, whilst seven Parties (23%) reported no cases of non-native waterbird species. Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenyan and Syria (13%) stated this was not a priority in their countries; Algeria, Mali and Swaziland (10%) stated that programmes had not yet been developed; and Italy and Moldova (6%) noted that this was a regional obligation. Cyprus, Montenegro and Tunisia (10%) did not provide further details.

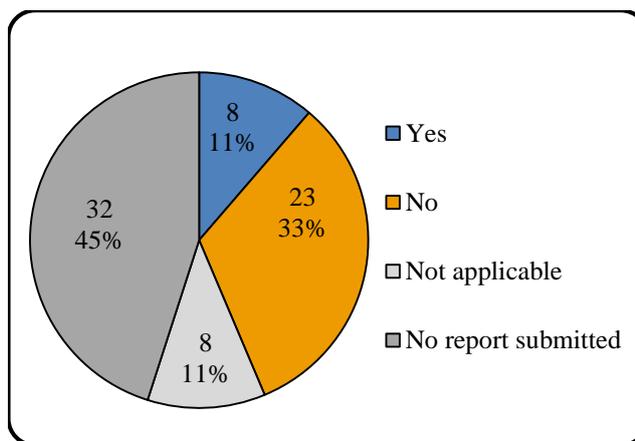


Figure 3.9 Party responses as to whether eradication programmes have been developed for non-native species of waterbirds.

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

	Parties	Status of control or eradication programme
<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i> Ruddy Duck	Belgium <sup>§</sup>	Developed and being implemented
	France	Developed and being implemented
	Morocco*	Developed, but not being implemented properly or at all
	Netherlands	Being developed
	Sweden*	Developed, but not being implemented properly or at all
	Switzerland	Being developed
	United Kingdom*	Developed and being implemented
<i>Branta canadensis</i> Greater Canada Goose	Belgium	Developed and being implemented
	France*	Developed and being implemented
	Netherlands*	Developed, but not being implemented properly or at all
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> Mallard	South Africa	Developed and being implemented
<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> Ruddy Shelduck	Switzerland	Developed, but not being implemented properly or at all
<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i> Egyptian Goose	France	Developed and being implemented
	Netherlands*	Developed, but not being implemented properly or at all
	Switzerland <sup>§</sup>	Developed and being implemented
<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i> Sacred Ibis	France	Developed and being implemented

\*Species that were not mentioned when Parties reported on the status of non-native species (Section II) but were mentioned regarding the implementation of eradication programmes (Q17; Table 3.8).

<sup>8</sup>Species which were mentioned when Parties reported on the status of non-native species (Section II) but were not mentioned regarding the implementation of eradication programmes (Q17; Table 3.8).

**Q18. 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?**

Sixteen Parties (41% of RP; 23% of CP) reported that programmes have been considered, developed or implemented to control or eradicate other non-native species, in particular aquatic weed (Figure 3.10; Table 10 in Annex). Programmes are summarised in Table 3.9, with details of their status (considered, developed or implemented). Morocco did not provide a response.

Nearly half of all reporting Parties (19 Parties; 49% of RP; 27% of CP) stated no eradication programme had been considered, developed or implemented with an additional three Parties, Libya, Slovenia and Slovakia (8% of RP; 4% of CP) stating eradication programmes were not applicable (Figure 3.10; Table 10 in Annex). Of these 22 Parties, six Parties (27%) stated no non-native species were present or had low impact, five Parties (23%) had eradication programmes which are not specific to non-native species, whilst Italy (5%) had eradication programmes but only at a local level. Croatia, Ghana and Libya (14%) stated that the impacts of non-native species other than waterbirds have not yet been assessed or have too little data to assess, whilst Algeria and Syria (9%) stated this was not a priority. Mali, Montenegro, Moldova, Sweden and Tunisia (23%) did not provide a response.

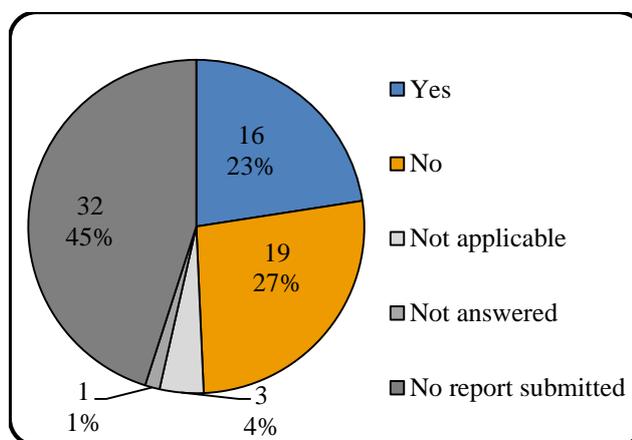


Figure 3.10 Party responses as to whether eradication programmes have been developed for non-native species other than waterbirds.

Table 3.9 Overview of eradication programmes for non-native species other than waterbirds.

Party	Eradication programme(s)	Status
Belgium	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i> , <i>Elodea callitrichoides</i> , <i>Elodea canadensis</i> , <i>Elodea nuttallii</i> , <i>Egeria densa</i> , <i>Hydrilla verticillata</i> , <i>Crassula helmsii</i> , <i>Lemna minuta</i> , <i>Lemna turionifera</i> , <i>Azolla filiculoides</i> , <i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>	Implemented
Cyprus	Eradiation of Phragmites in specific Natura2000 sites to reclaim habitat for breeding waterbirds (such as <i>Vanellus spinosus</i> and <i>Himantopus himantopus</i> )	Implemented
Denmark	<i>Neovison vison</i> (American mink) and <i>Nyctereutes procyonoides</i> (Raccoon dog)	Implemented
Ethiopia	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> (Water hyacinth)	
Germany	Acquis communautaire Regulation 1143/2014 on invasive alien species	Implemented
	Non-native aquatic weeds with future impact: <i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i> (floating pennywort), <i>Lagarosiphon major</i> , <i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i> (parrotfeather watermilfoil) and <i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i> (broadleaf watermilfoil)	Being considered for development
Kenya	Removal of <i>Solanum incanum</i> and <i>Datura</i> spp. (and others) in protected areas that are the main habitats for migratory birds	Implemented
Netherlands	<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i> (Floating Pennywort)	Being implemented
Nigeria	<i>Typha australis</i> (Kachalla grass) and <i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> (Water hyacinth)	
South Africa	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> (water hyacinth), <i>Pistia stratiotes</i> (water lettuce) and <i>Azolla filiculoides</i> (water fern)	Developed

<b>Party</b>	<b>Eradication programme(s)</b>	<b>Status</b>
Sudan	Legislation meaning it is illegal to introduce <i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> (water hyacinth)	Implemented
Swaziland	2009 National Alien Invasive Plant Control Strategy to control/eradicate 18 plants: <i>Chromolaena odorata</i> , <i>Lantana camara</i> , <i>Psidium guajava</i> , <i>Solanum mauritianum</i> , <i>Rubus</i> spp., <i>Caesalpinia decapetala</i> , <i>Acacia mearnsii</i> , <i>Pinus</i> spp., <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp., <i>Senna didymobotrya</i> , <i>Melia azedarach</i> , <i>Sesbania punicea</i> , <i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> , <i>Opuntia</i> spp., <i>Cereus jamacaru</i> , <i>Poplar</i> spp.	Developed but not fully implemented - limited resources to fully implement nationally
Switzerland	Annex 2 of the ordinance as 'Prohibited Invasive Alien Organisms': <i>Elodea nuttallii</i> (Planch St John / Nuttall's waterweed) and <i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i> (Floating marsh pennywort)	Addressed within Biodiversity Strategy (2012). NAPIS is currently being prepared
Uganda	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> (Water hyacinth)	
Ukraine	Action plan for <i>Pistia stratioides</i> control	Being developed

## IV. Habitat Conservation

### 4.1 Habitat Inventories

**Q20. Has your country identified the network of all sites of international and national importance for the migratory waterbird species/populations listed on Table 1?**

Thirty-seven Parties (95% of RP; 52% of CP) reported that a network of sites had been identified, either fully or partially, within their country (Figure 4.1; Table 11 in Annex). This indicates substantial progress towards achieving Target 1.2. Of the remaining two Parties which reported that networks are being developed,

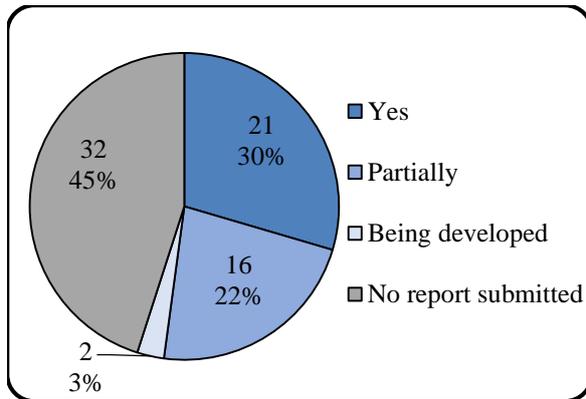


Figure 4.1. Party response regarding the identification of the network of all sites of international and national importance.

### 4.2 Conservation of Areas

**Q22. 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)?**

For Target 1.2 to be achieved, all CPs must maintain a national network of sites which aim to be resilient to the effects of climate change. This can be assessed on the scale of single sites or national Protected Area Networks (PANs). Fourteen Parties (36% of RP; 20% of CP) reported that there had been assessments of climate change impact for single sites (Figure 4.2.; Table 12 in Annex). A further fourteen Parties (36% of RP; 20% of CP) reported there had been assessments for their national PAN (Figure 4.2; Table 12 in Annex). Twelve Parties had assessed the implications for both single sites and their national PAN. Norway and Denmark reported assessments for only single sites, whilst Belgium and Ethiopia cited only national PAN assessments. Twenty-three Parties (59% of RP; 32% of CP) reported no assessments for either single sites or their national PAN (Figure 4.2; Table 12 in Annex). Cyprus and Moldova provided no response. Of the

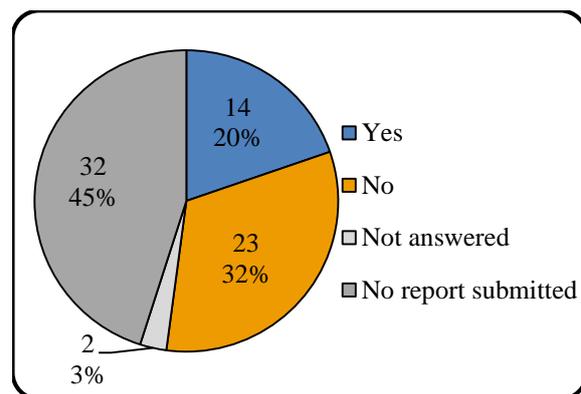
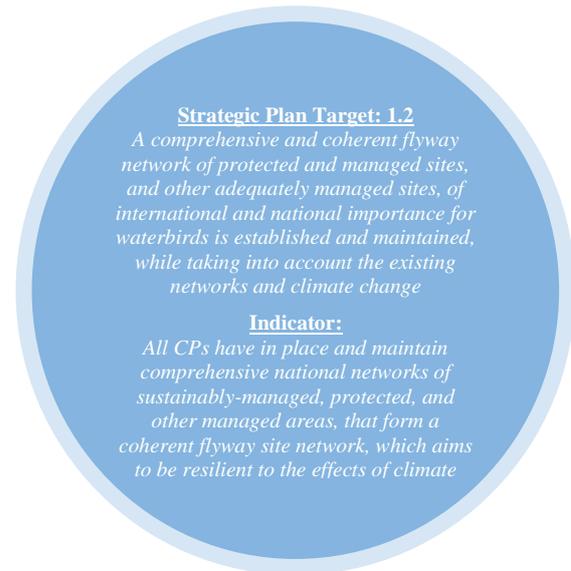


Figure 4.2 Party response as to whether an assessment for the implications of climate change had been carried out for **single sites** and **national Protected Area Networks** (numbers identical).



France remains in a state of development since the previous 2009-2011 triennium, but reported the designation of 384 Special Protected Areas (SPAs) that considered AEWA during the designation process. Algeria reported that the development of a *National Wetland Ecosystem Strategy* was underway to identify the network of major sites of international and national importance – this network was due to be finalised in June 2015.

fourteen Parties which reported assessments of future climate change implications, be that for single sites or the national PAN, all provided references of their assessments (Table 12 in Annex).

Party responses indicate that further work may be required to assess the future implications of climate change on Protected Areas and other relevant sites, to build resilience to climate change effects within national networks.

**Q23. 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?**

**Nationally and internationally important sites**

In order to assess contributions 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. They were also asked for details on the number and area of sites protected under national legislation, as well as protected sites with management plans in place which are being implemented. Of the 39 respondents, 27 Parties (69% of RP; 38% of CP) reported on the number of NIS, and 34 Parties (87% of RP; 48% of CP) reported on the number of IIS categories (Figure 4.3). A slightly lower proportion of Parties reported on the area for both NIS and IIS site categories.

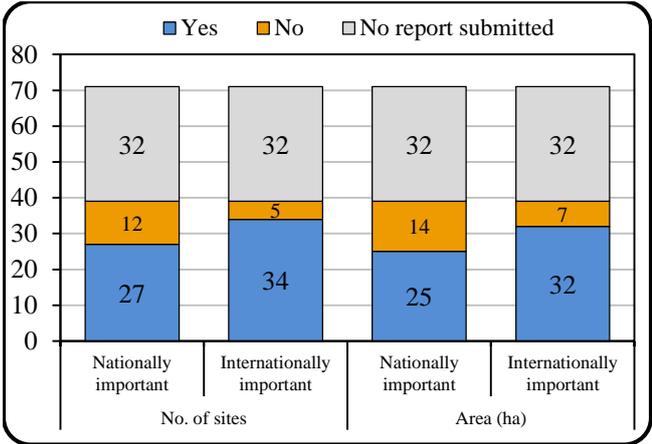


Figure 4.3 Number of Parties that reported on nationally and internationally important sites, by number and area of sites.

Parties reported a total of 128,422 NIS, of which all but 478 sites are protected (Figure 4.4). For those sites with legal protection, 86,736 (68%) have management plans in place, according to reporting Parties. Regarding IIS, Parties cited a total of 1,356 sites of importance, of which 1,097 (81%) are legally protected; furthermore, 51% of legally protected sites have management plans that are being implemented (Figure 4.4).



Figure 4.4. Total number of nationally and internationally important sites, protected sites and protected sites with management plans in place, summed across all reporting Parties [n = 35].

Details of the NIS and IIS by Parties are provided in Figures 4.5 a-d and Tables 13 a-d of the Annex. Cyprus, Montenegro, Uganda and the United Kingdom did not provide a response for either nationally or internationally important sites.

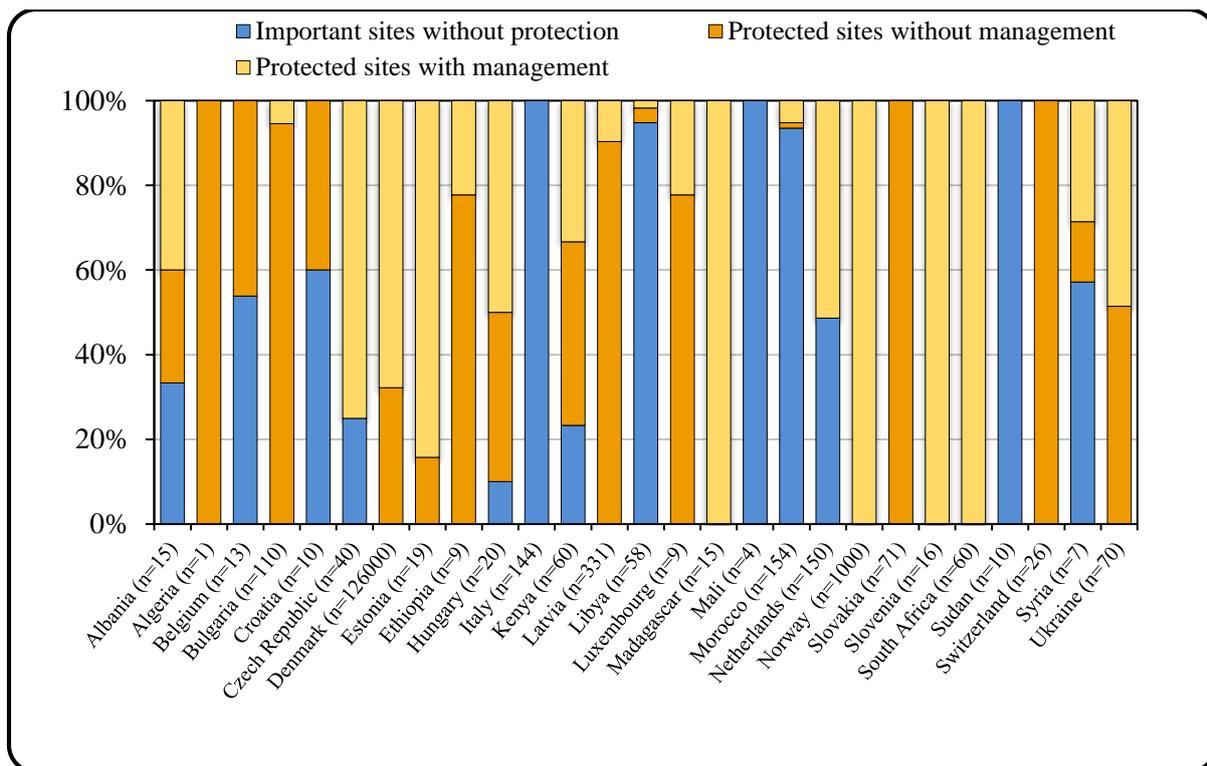


Figure 4.5a Parties reporting **total number** of important sites for **Nationally Important Sites (NIS)** and percentages of sites with and without protection and management.

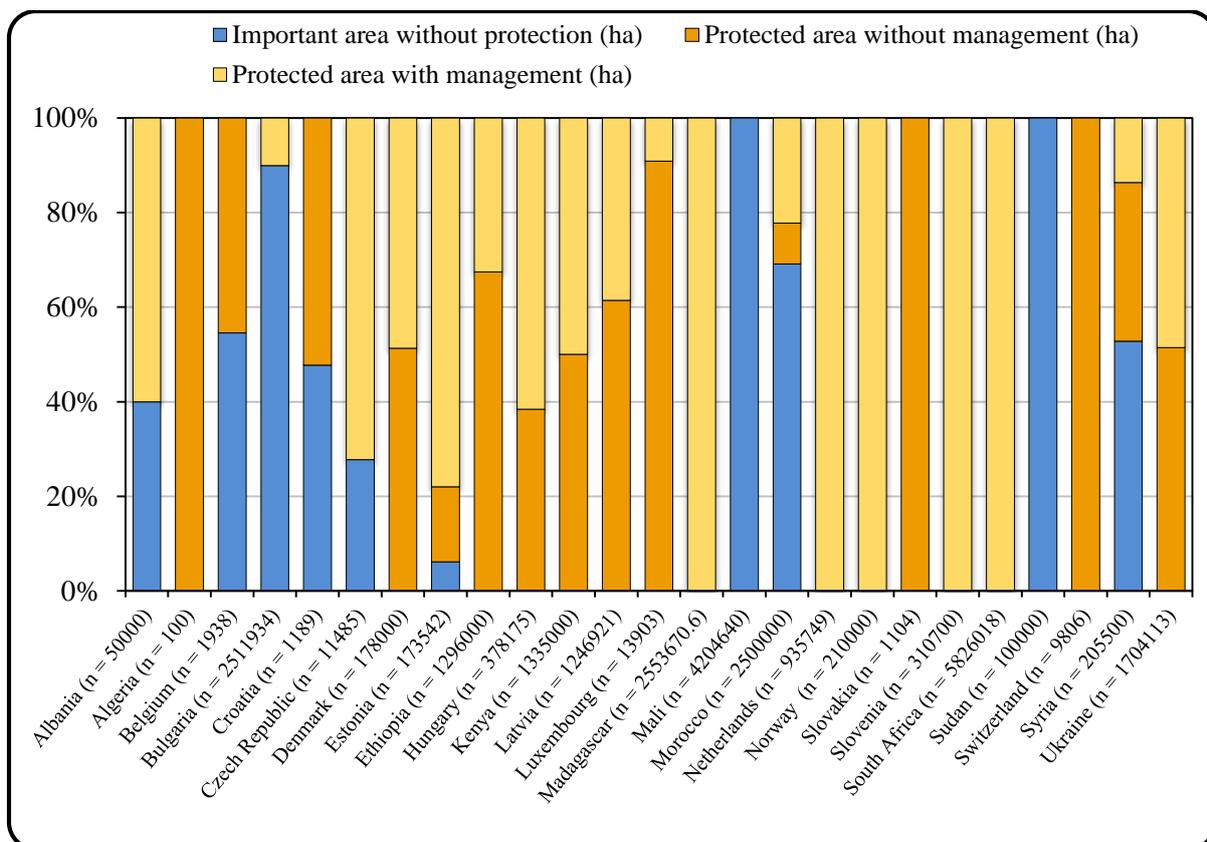


Figure 4.5b Parties reporting **total area (ha)** of important sites for **Nationally Important Sites (NIS)** and percentages of site area (ha) with and without protection and management.

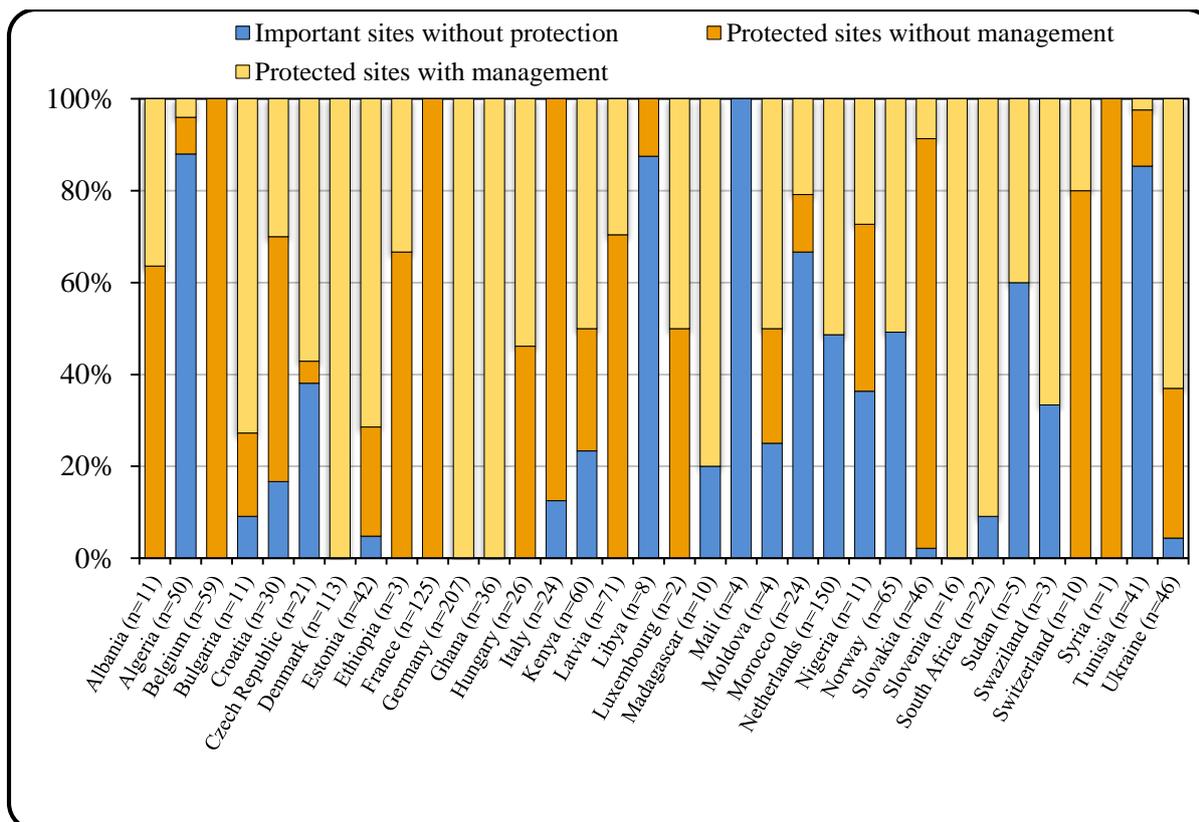


Figure 4.5c Parties reporting **total number** of important sites for **Internationally Important Sites (IIS)** and percentages of sites with and without protection and management.

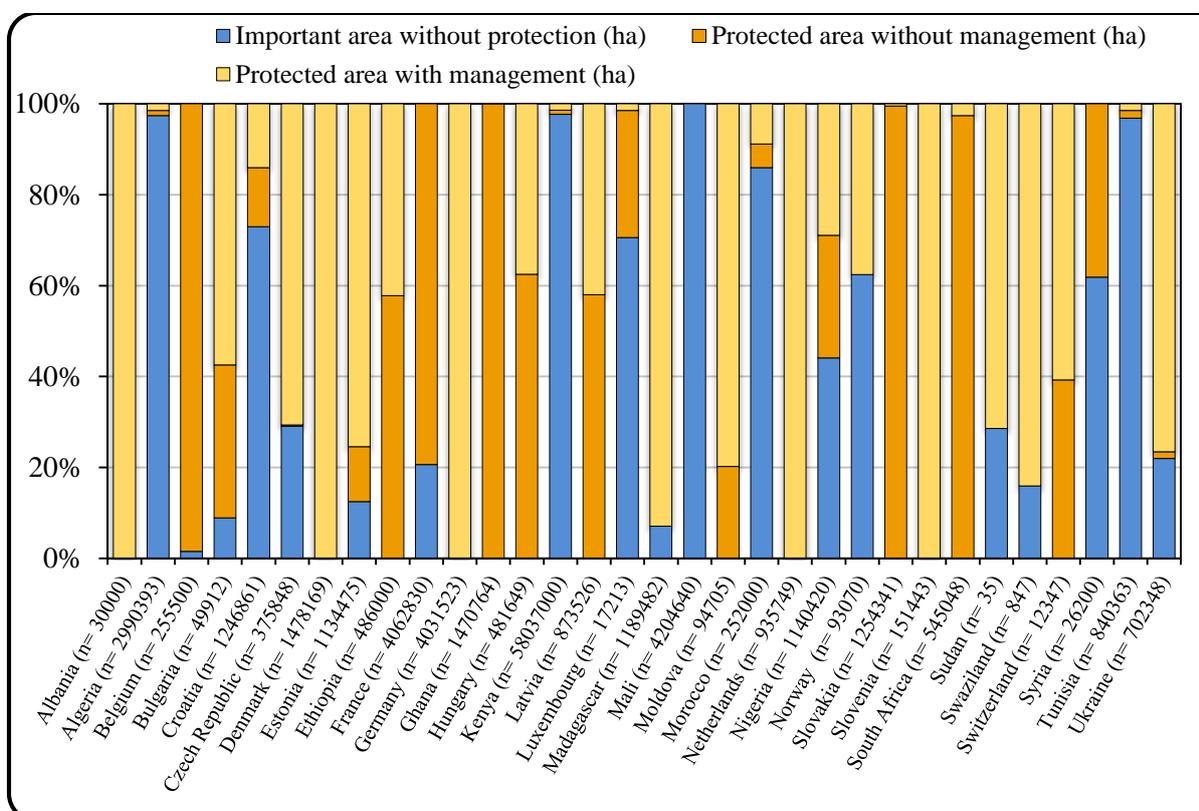


Figure 4.5d Parties reporting **total area (ha)** of important sites for **Internationally Important Sites (IIS)** and percentages of site area (ha) with and without protection and management.

While a far greater number of NIS were reported in comparison with IIS (128,422 NIS compared with 1,356 IIS: Figure 4.5), the area covered by internationally important sites is notably higher than that of nationally important sites (88.46 million hectares in comparison to 25.75 million hectares, respectively) (Figure 4.6).

Figure 4.7 summarises the number and area of NIS and IIS which are protected with and without a management plan and those which have no legal protection. In terms of total number of sites protected, with and without management plan, both NIS and IIS have a high proportion of individual sites protected (>99% of NIS and 81% of IIS), with NIS having near complete protection. However, based on actual area protected, 67% of NIS area is protected and less than a quarter (23%) of IIS area is protected. In total, 34% of NIS by area and 77% for IIS by area are lacking protection, indicating that the individual sites remaining without protection represent a relatively large land area in hectares.

With regards to management plans, more than half of all NIS and IIS have management plans in place, with 68% and 51% of protected sites, respectively (Figure 4.7). When related to site area, nationally important sites have a far greater portion with management plans than internationally important sites (53% compared to 13%).

Party responses imply that there is progress towards achieving Target 1.2, with a high number of both nationally and internationally important sites covered by legal protection. However, the lower proportion of sites with management plans and the large proportion of internationally important site area without protection indicates the need for further work.

**Q24. Has your country developed a national action plans for filling gaps in designation and/or management of internationally and nationally important sites?**

Twelve Parties (31% of RP; 17% of CP) responded that their country had developed a national action plan in order to fill in gaps in the designation and/or management of nationally and internationally important sites (Figure 4.8). Of these,

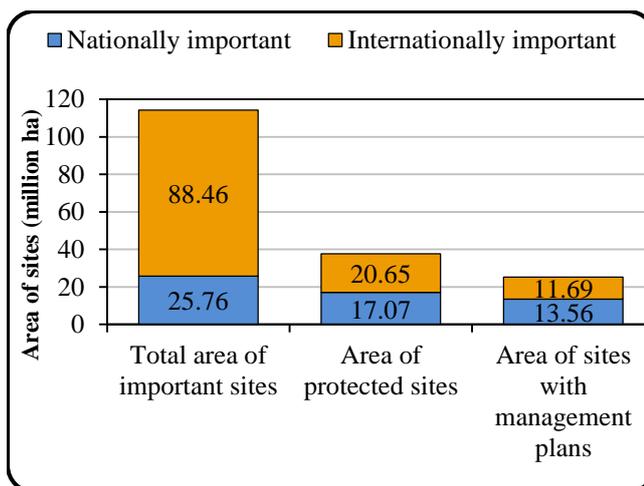


Figure 4.6. Total area of sites of national and international importance to AEWA Table 1 species/populations, area of protected sites and area of protected sites with management plans in place, summed across all reporting Parties (n=39).

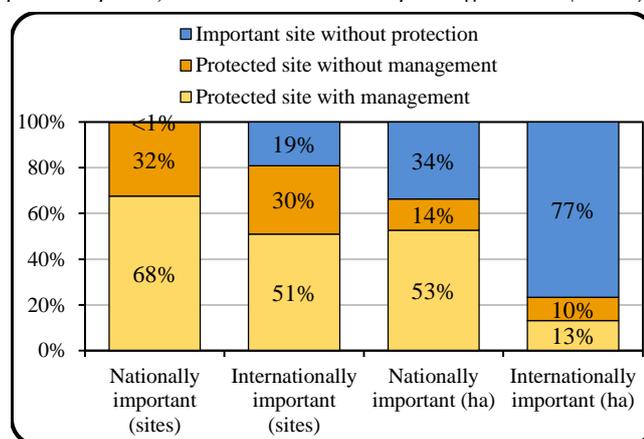


Figure 4.7. Across-Party percentages of nationally and internationally important sites that are protected and have a management plan, protected with no management plan, and not protected, as reported by Parties (n=39).

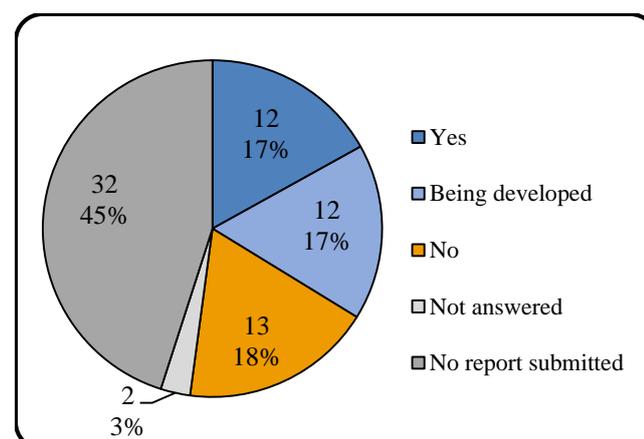


Figure 4.8 Party responses to the development of national action plans to fill gaps in designation and/or management of nationally and internationally important sites.

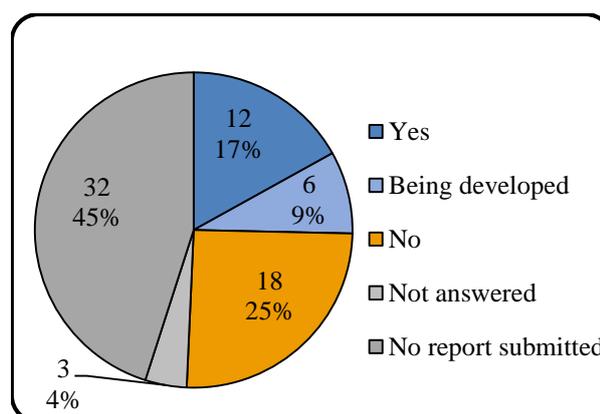
all countries excepting Uganda provided references to their national action plan (Table 14 in Annex). Twelve Parties (31% of RP; 17% of CP) reported that their country was currently developing a national action plan (Figure 4.8), with 11 Parties providing details of a start date, expected date of finalisation and references for these plans (Table 14 in Annex). Thirteen Parties (33% of RP; 18% of CP) reported that no national action plans had been developed (Figure 4.8). Table 4.1 provides details of the responses provided by 11 of the Parties, as well as the percentage spread.

*Table 4.1 Responses provided by Parties regarding the absence of national action plans development for filling gaps in designation and/or management of internationally and nationally important sites (n= 11).*

Reason provided	Party	% of RP
All internationally and nationally important sites are designated	Bulgaria, Hungary, Latvia	21%
Lack of administrative and financial resources	Croatia	7%
Pre-existing programmes or legislations address this issue	Croatia, Czech Republic, Ethiopia, Italy, Ukraine	36%
Party's biodiversity policy or strategy is not yet completed	Sudan, Switzerland	14%
To be addressed on a case-by-case basis as they arise	Nigeria	7%
No response	Montenegro, Tunisia	14%

**Q25. 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 the range and ecological variability of habitats and species?**

Twelve Parties (31% of RP; 17% of CP) reported the development of a strategic plan to maintain or increase the resilience of the ecological network (for waterbirds) (Figure 4.9; Table 15 in Annex). This included the resilience to climate change and to conserve the range and ecological variability of habitats and species. Eleven of the 12 Parties provided references to the relevant strategic plan (Table 15 in Annex). Six Parties (15% of RP; 9% of CP) reported that strategic plans were being developed and all Parties provided references to these plans (Table 15 in Annex). The largest proportion of respondents reported that there were no strategic plans under development to maintain or increase resilience of the ecological network for waterbirds (18 Parties; 46% of RP; 25% of CP). Table 4.2 provides a summary of responses, Parties and percentage spread. Cyprus, Moldova and Bulgaria did not provide a response to Question 25.



*Figure 4.9 Party responses to the development of a strategic plan to maintain and increase the resilience of the ecological network for waterbirds*

Table 4.2 provides a summary of responses, Parties and percentage spread. Cyprus, Moldova and Bulgaria did not provide a response to Question 25.

*Table 4.2 Responses provided by Parties regarding the absence of strategic plans to maintain or increase the resilience of the ecological network for waterbirds (n= 18).*

Reason provided	Party	% of RP
Lack of capacity	Hungary, Libya	15%
Lack of resources	Libya	8%
No data	Ghana	8%
Planning is in (early) stages of development	Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, Syria	31%
Other management plans are in place/ Natura2000 sites cover high percentages of wetlands	Croatia, Denmark, Italy, Latvia, Estonia, Slovenia	46%
No reason provided	Montenegro, Tunisia, South Africa	23%

**Q27. Have you accessed and used the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the AEWA area?**

Seventeen Parties (44% of RP; 24% of CP) reported the use of the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool (Figure 4.10; Table 11 in Annex). Table 4.3 summaries the variety of purposes which Parties have reported using the CSN Tool for, with obtaining species information being the most common use. Twenty-one Parties (51% RP, 30% of CP) reported that they had not used the CSN Tool during the triennium, reasons for which are summarised in Table 4.4. The most common reason cited was the preference for using national-level data instead, which was considered to be of better quality. Five Parties stated having accessed but not used the tool.

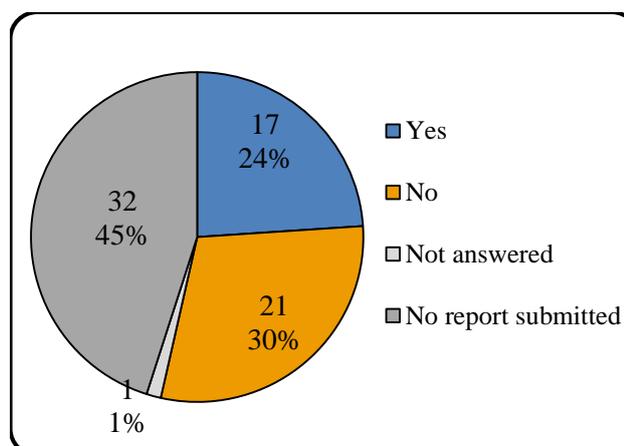


Figure 4.10 Party responses to the use of the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the AEWA Area.

Table 4.3 Purposes for which Parties reported using the CSN Tool, and percentage of Parties reporting each purpose (n=17).

Purpose of use	Party	% of Parties
Species information	Algeria, Belgium, Netherlands, Tunisia, Ukraine	29%
Protected area information	France, Libya, Uganda	18%
Planning/management of designated sites	Morocco, Estonia, Slovakia	18%
Testing the Tool	Latvia, Slovenia	12%
Promotion of the Tool	Czech Republic	6%
Provision of data for the Tool	Germany	6%
No purpose specified	Moldova, South Africa	12%

Table 4.4 Responses provided by Parties for the non-use of the CSN Tool, and percentage of Parties reporting each reason (n=21).

Reason provided	Party	% of Parties
Use national tools which are country-specific (more data available)	Norway, Hungary, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Ukraine	24%
Not yet accessed but consideration for future	Swaziland, Kenya, Madagascar	14%
Tool accessed but not used	Croatia, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Syria, Italy	24%
Areas already identified before CSN Tool	Denmark	5%
Lack of human resources	Albania, Mali, Sudan	14%
No reason provided	Bulgaria, Ghana, Luxembourg, Montenegro	19%

## V. Management of Human Activities

### 5.1 Hunting

#### *Q28. 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 <sup>5</sup> (Target 2.2). Thirty-eight reporting Parties provided a response to this question, and 29 Parties (74% of RP; 41% of CP) confirmed the existence of a system for collecting harvest data (Figure 5.1; Table 16 in Annex). This suggests that the indicator for Target 2.2 has been partially fulfilled; however, it was unclear from the National Reports whether international coordination (involving standardisations etc.) is in place; more work is needed to ensure that this aspect of Target 2.2 is fulfilled. Further clarity on this aspect in the National Report format for the next triennium could help.

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

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

When providing information on collection systems, 13 Parties (33% of RP; 18% of CP) appear to have misunderstood the question, and made mutually exclusive selections (e.g. reporting that collection systems covered both the whole and only part of the territory simultaneously). These Parties are reflected as “Yes” in Figure 5.1, but have been excluded from the more detailed analysis of species, territory and harvest activities, giving a total of 17 Parties that provided information on what their collection systems covered (Table 5.1). Of these Parties, 11 (16% of CP) reported systems in place for the collection of harvest data covering all AEWA species in their country; 13 (18% of CP) reported systems in place for the collection of data across the whole territory of their country; and 12 (17% of CP) reported systems in place for the collection of all harvesting activities.

The proportion of Parties with harvest systems covering all AEWA species (vs. some), the whole territory (vs. part) and all harvesting activities (vs. some) is shown in Figure 5.2. Nine Parties (23% of RP; 13% of CP) reported having a system in place that includes all AEWA species, the whole territory of the country and all harvesting activities. This number may represent an underestimate due to the 13 discounted answers.

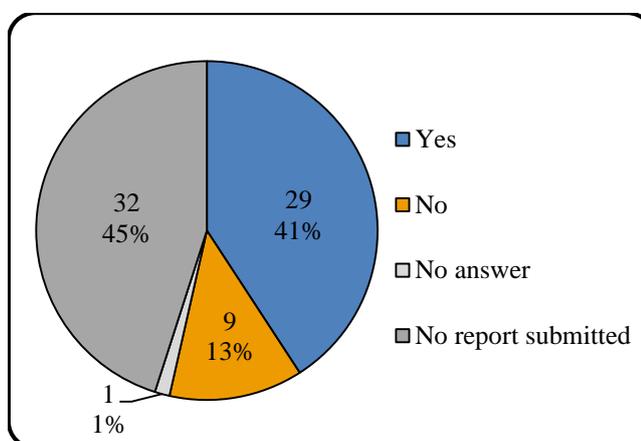


Figure 5.1. Parties with harvest data collection systems.

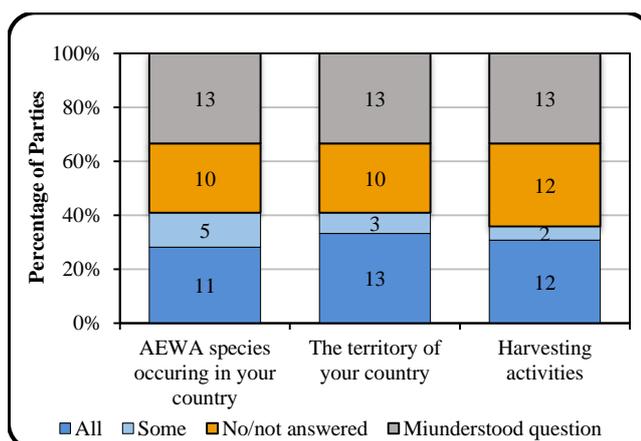


Figure 5.2. Numbers and percentages of Parties with harvest data collection systems covering all/only some AEWA species, the whole/only part of the territory, and all/only some harvesting activities, out of all Parties reporting that harvest data collection systems are in place.

<sup>5</sup> Table 1 of the AEWA Agreement, which can be accessed here: [www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/aewa\\_agreement\\_text\\_2013\\_2015\\_en.pdf](http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/aewa_agreement_text_2013_2015_en.pdf)

Nine Parties (23% of RP; 13% 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, three Parties reported that there are systems in place for regulating and monitoring hunting, but these are not specifically aligned with AEWA. For example, Ghana and Nigeria reported that harvesting is controlled under various regulations, which fall under different institutions and tiers of government, therefore there is not a single centralised system of harvest data collection. The United Kingdom reported that annual monitoring of shooting is carried out by the British Association for Shooting and Conservation (BASC), and that some information is collected by the Game and Wildlife Conservation Trust's National Game Bag Census, but that no centralised governmental system exists. Syria and Albania reported plans to establish data collection systems, but do not yet have any in place. Swaziland reported that no system exists due to limited capacity and resources, while Ethiopia reported that “[it] was not necessary to establish the database since we have no species included in the list and thus no data was collected regarding the same”.

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

Party	AEWA species covered (all/only some)	Territory covered (whole/only part)	Harvesting activities covered (all/only some)
Bulgaria	○	●	●
Croatia	●	●	●
Denmark	●	●	●
Estonia	●	●	●
Germany	●	●	●
Hungary	-	●	●
Italy	●	●	●
Latvia	●	●	●
Libya	●	○	○
Madagascar	○	○	-
Morocco	○	●	-
Moldova	●	-	-
Slovakia	●	●	●
Slovenia	●	●	●
Sweden	○	●	●
Switzerland	●	●	●
Ukraine	○	○	○

### Q29. 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 22 Parties (56% of RP; 31% of CP) reported that lead shot has been fully (17 Parties; 44% of RP) or partially (5 Parties; 13% of RP) phased out in their country (Figure 5.3; Table 17 in Annex). Twelve Parties (31% of RP, 17% of CP) confirmed that lead shot has not yet been phased out, indicating that more work is needed to meet Target 2.1.

Five Parties (13% of RP, 7% of CP) responded that phasing out lead shot was ‘not applicable’. Of these, Kenya commented that all hunting in Kenya has been banned since 2013, and Ethiopia commented that as hunting is not usually undertaken in the wetlands, lead shot is therefore not a concern in these areas. Uganda and Nigeria commented that lead shot is not used in their countries, and Madagascar commented that information on this issue is not available.

#### 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)

Of the five Parties (13% of RP; 7% of CP) that have phased out lead shot partially (Moldova, Germany, Latvia, Switzerland, Italy), one Party (Switzerland) confirmed that a self-imposed and published timetable for fully banning the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands has been introduced (Table 17 in Annex). Germany, Latvia and Italy reported that a timetable has not been introduced, and Germany and Latvia reasoned that partial bans in their country have been sufficient to reduce the risks from lead, therefore there is no need to change the legislation. Italy did not provide a reason, and Moldova provided no further information.

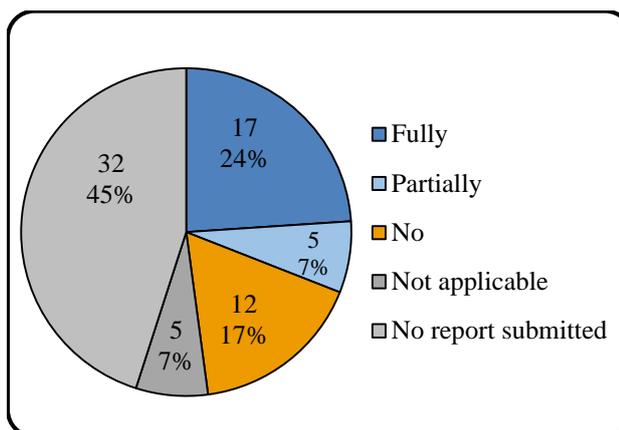


Figure 5.3. Party responses as to whether or not the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands has been phased out.

Of the 12 Parties (31% of RP; 17% of CP) that have not yet phased out lead shot to any degree, four Parties (Libya, Sudan, Syria, Ukraine: 33%) acknowledged that lead shot is an issue, and that they intend to, or already have plans in motion to, ban it in the future. Various reasons for not phasing out lead shot hunting were reported (Figure 5.4). These include a lack of capacity and need for technical support in implementation (Ghana, Sudan and Libya: 25%). More specifically, Libya commented that a plan has been prepared, but not yet implemented due to lack of awareness and enforcement capacity, while Ghana commented that a permit system is in place for regulating the use of lead shot, but there is weak monitoring and enforcement capacity. Syria and Ukraine also reported barriers to phasing out: Syria reported that a complete absence of hunting legislation creates challenges, but commented that the issue will be looked in to in the future. Ukraine reported that phasing out of lead shot is a complex problem due to the lack of a readily available alternative on the market, but that a public awareness campaign on the detrimental effects of lead shot usage is being carried out, and a draft law on the prohibition of lead shot usage in wetlands of international importance has been submitted to the Ukrainian Parliament for adoption. For Algeria and Albania (16%), hunting is currently suspended: there has been a complete ban on hunting in Algeria since 1993, while a two year hunting moratorium (March 2014 – March 2016) has been imposed on Albania, along with long-term prohibition of hunting in coastal wetlands and Important Bird Areas. Three Parties (Morocco, Slovenia, and South Africa: 25%) commented that hunting of water birds is not widely practised in their countries, therefore the use of lead shot does not create a problem. Montenegro and Tunisia provided no further details.

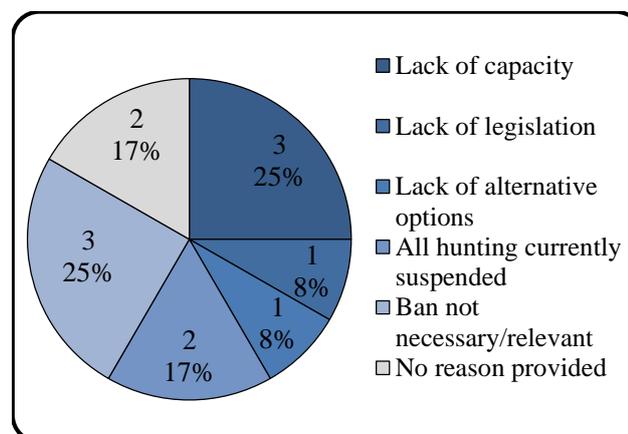


Figure 5.4. Reasons provided for not phasing out lead shot.

### Q30. Are there measures in your country to reduce/eliminate illegal taking?

Thirty-seven Parties (95% of RP; 52% of CP) confirmed that measures are in place to reduce or eliminate illegal taking of waterbirds within their country (Figures 5.5 and 5.6; Table 18 in Annex). Of these Parties, a number referred to the legislation in place, while others commented on specific actions. Denmark noted that hunting associations are highly effective at self-policing when it comes to game reserve management and that the

#### 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

police also take matters very seriously. Germany also commented that severe prosecution for illegal taking and working alongside strict enforcement of regulations for hunters keeps illegal waterbird hunting low. Estonia commented on awareness-raising activities that are taking place to deter illegal taking, while a number of Parties commented on national or local wildlife authorities that monitor and secure protected areas.

Of the 37 Parties reporting that measures are in place, 78% reported that the effectiveness of those measures is either high (38%) or moderate (40%) (Figure 5.6). The United Kingdom was the only Party to report ‘Other’, commenting that the effectiveness of the measures is unknown. The high proportion of Parties with measures in place and the high level of reported effectiveness of these measures show that progress is being made towards achieving Target 2.3, but further efforts are needed to ensure that all Parties have measures in place that are fully enforced. See also Section 3.1 regarding use of poison baits and non-selective methods of taking.

Two Parties reported that no measures are currently in place: Luxembourg commented that illegal taking is not a major threat, while Syria commented that a general absence of legislation posed a barrier.

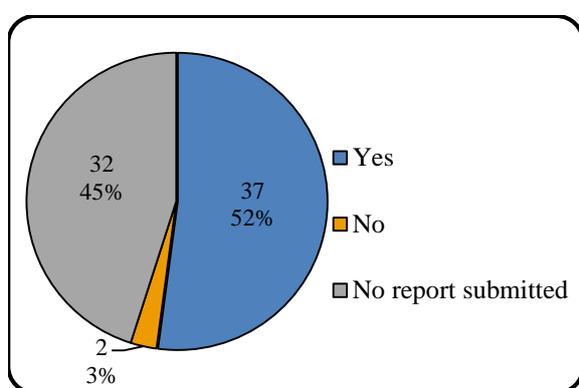


Figure 5.5. Party responses as to whether or not measures are in place to reduce/eliminate illegal taking (n=39).

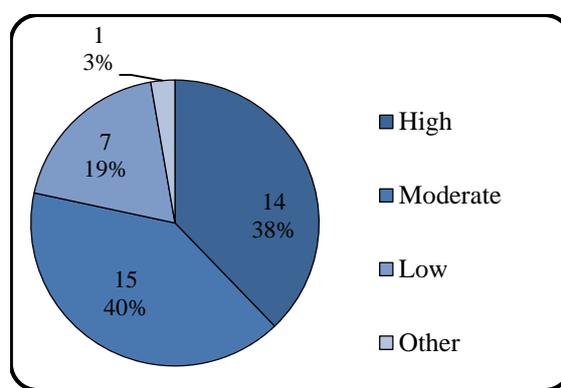


Figure 5.6. Level of effectiveness of measures to reduce/eliminate illegal taking as reported by Parties (n=37).

**Q31. Are legally binding best practice codes and standards for hunting (e.g. bird identification) considered a priority or appropriate for your country?**

Twenty-three Parties (59% of RP; 32% of CP) reported that legally binding best practice codes and standards for hunting are considered a priority (Figure 5.7; Table 19 in Annex), and 17 Parties (44% of RP; 24% of Parties) reported that they are in place in their respective countries (Figure 5.8). Of these 17 Parties, 11 (65%) reported the use of Game Management Plans, 16 (94%) reported proficiency testing for hunters, nine reported club affiliation and eight reported other, but did not specify further (Table 19 in Annex). Eight Parties (47%) have all three of these legally binding best practice codes/standards in place. In addition, while Ukraine did not report that best practice codes/standards are in place, it was mentioned in the comment section that proficiency tests for new hunters are used. This indicates good support for and progress towards achieving Target 2.4, but more needs to be done to ensure at least half of the Contracting Parties are effectively enforcing best practice standards.

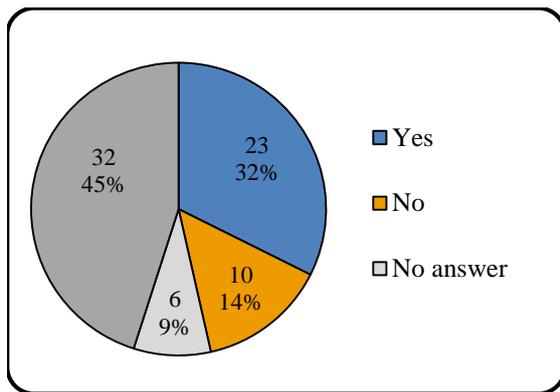


Figure 5.7. Party responses as to whether or not legally binding best practices and codes of conduct are considered a priority

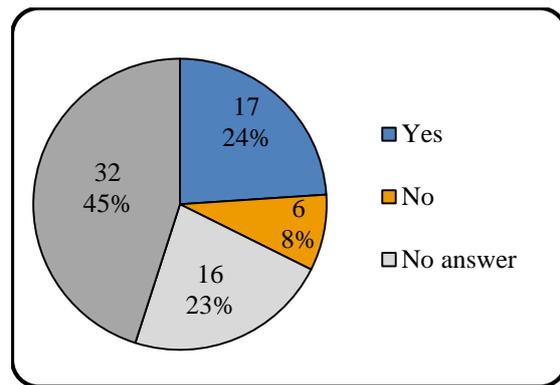


Figure 5.8. Party responses as to whether or not legally binding best practices and codes of conduct are in place

Of the ten Parties (26% of RP; 14% of CP) reporting that legally binding best practice codes and standards are not considered a priority, five explained that hunting is not considered a problem in their country. Other explanations included: national legislation is not founded on best practices (Italy); enforcement would pose a huge challenge (Nigeria); and that the issue would be discussed with the AEWAs Secretariat in future (Sudan). Of the six Parties (15% of RP; 9% of CP) reporting that legally binding best practice codes and standards are considered a priority, but are not in place, the reasons provided include: no national examples of best practice (Albania); guidelines are in place, but not legally binding (South Africa); hunting legislation is already relatively strong (Estonia); bird hunting is not a great enough threat (Luxembourg); and arrangements are underway for implementation (Mali). One Party (Tunisia) did not provide further details.

## 5.2 Other Human Activities

### Q33. Have restriction on use of lead fishing weights been introduced into your country?

Four Parties (10% of RP; 6% of CP) reported that restrictions on the use of lead fishing weights have been introduced in their country, which indicates more work needs to be done in this area (Figure 5.9; Table 20 in Annex). Of these four Parties, the United Kingdom commented that legislation to prohibit the supply of lead fishing weights (with some exceptions) was introduced in the 1980s, and research indicates that this legislation has resulted in an increase of Mute Swan (*Cygnua olor*) in some areas – a species that had previously been heavily impacted by poisoning. Denmark commented that since 2012 it has been illegal to import or sell fishing gear containing metallic lead to both commercial and recreational fishers, while Swaziland reported that a long-term ban has been in place through the Game (Amendment) Act of 1991 and Wildbirds Protection Act of 1914. Madagascar did not provide further information.

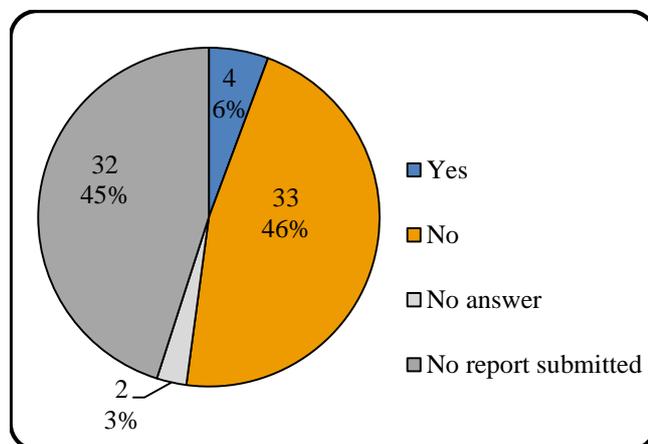


Figure 5.9. Party responses as to whether or not restrictions on use of lead fishing weights have been introduced

Thirty-three Parties (85% of RP; 46% of CP) confirmed that restrictions on the use of lead weights have not been introduced. Of these Parties, three reported that restrictions are not considered a priority: South Africa and Czech Republic commented that the use of lead weight was not problematic, while Norway reported a current focus on toxic shot and bullets, rather than lead weights. Eleven Parties (33% of those responding 'no') commented that while no restrictions are currently in place, progress is being made on the issue. Belgium and Estonia commented that although no official restrictions have been introduced,

awareness raising for the use of degradable alternatives is being carried out. Sweden and Germany commented that the issue is under discussion, while Croatia mentioned the need to carry out a comprehensive assessment on the use of lead fishing weights, which will be undertaken in the near future. For Ukraine, France and Slovakia, the restriction of weights is currently drafted in to policy, but not yet introduced/implemented, while Mali commented on intentions to include this in updated legislation. Other Parties did not provide further information.

**Q34. Does your country have legislation in place which provides for Strategic Environmental Assessment / Environmental Impact Assessment (SEA/EIA) of activities potentially negatively affecting natural habitats or wildlife?**

Legislation providing for the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Assessments (SEA/EIAs) for activities potentially negatively affecting natural habitats or wildlife is in place and being implemented within thirty-six AWEA countries (92% of RP; 51% of CP) (Figure 5.10; Table 21 in Annex). This represents significant progress towards achieving Target 1.3.

**Strategic Plan Target 1.3**  
*Environmental Impact Assessment and 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*

The Party that reported that legislation is in place but not being implemented, Tunisia, did not provide any further information. Moldova reported that legislation is being developed, but commented that some measures were included in recent National Ecological Network Development legislation, released in

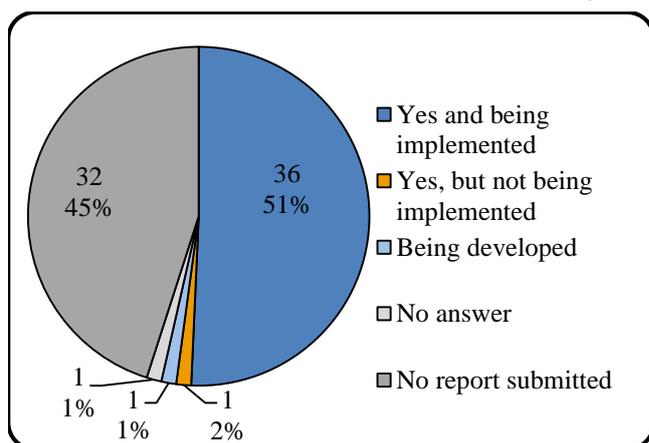


Figure 5.10. Party responses to whether or not legislation is in place which provides for SEA/EIA of activities potentially negatively affecting natural habitats or wildlife.

2011. Sudan did not provide a response. Of the 36 Parties that confirmed that legislation is in place and being implemented, all 36 reported that their SEA/EIA processes consider waterbirds and the habitats on which they depend. A slightly lower proportion of these Parties (34 Parties: 87% of RP; 48% of CP) reported that their SEA/EIA processes include public participation. The remaining two Parties reporting that public participation is not included (Libya and Algeria); neither provided any further details.

**Q35. In the last three years, has your country used SEA/EIA for all relevant projects to assess the impact of proposed projects on migratory waterbird species listed on table 1 and/or habitats/sites on which they depend?**

The majority of reporting Parties (35 Parties; 49% of CP) reported that SEA/EIA had been used for all relevant projects to assess the impact on migratory waterbird species listed on AWEA Table 1 and/or the habitats/sites on which they depend (Figure 5.11; Table 22 in Annex). Fourteen Parties also provided examples of ‘outstanding’ projects, and these are outlined in Table 5.2.

Moldova was the only Party that reported not using SEA/EIAs for any relevant projects, but they did not provide reasons as to why. Three Parties (8% of RP; 4% of CP) reported that SEA/EIA had only been used in some projects. The Czech Republic commented that under national legislation, the SEA/EIA process only has to be applied during the construction of new high voltage power lines and any developments in protected areas, and that SEA/EIAs for any such projects had been carried out. The other two Parties (Luxembourg and Tunisia) did not provide any further information.

Of the 38 Parties that reported that SEA/EIAs had been used for either all or some proposed projects, about two thirds (27 Parties; 69% of RP; 38% 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. Seven Parties reported that steps were partially taken to avoid negative impacts; of these, Libya and Italy commented that recommendations of the assessments were not always followed, but that efforts were made to reduce the impacts as much as possible. Albania commented that impact avoidance was mainly focused on areas of conservation importance, while Madagascar commented that raising public awareness and commissioning protected area management plans were the main steps taken to avoid negative impacts of projects. Ghana provided no further information. Hungary reported that steps were not taken to avoid negative impacts of projects, but commented that this is because there had been no project proposal during the reporting period that would have seriously affected waterbirds or their habitat.

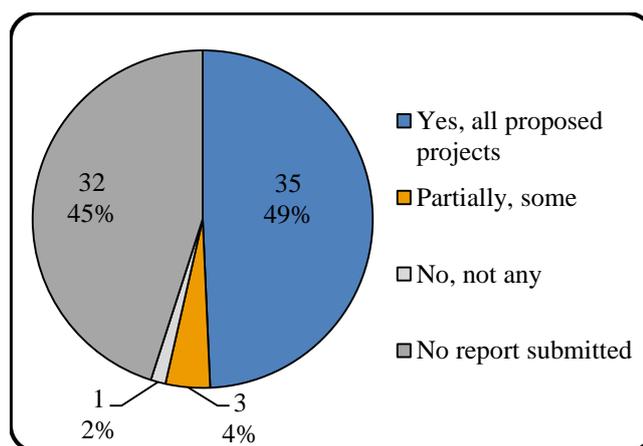


Figure 5.11. Party responses to whether or not SEA/EIA has been used for all relevant projects in the last three years, to assess the impact of proposed projects on migratory waterbird species and/or habitats/sites on which they depend

Table 5.2. Examples projects reported by Parties that have used SEA/EIA for all relevant projects over the past triennium.

Party	Project(s) for which SEA/EIA has been used
Algeria	Construction of a railway through Marais de la Macta Ramsar site
Belgium	Installation of power lines and hydro power facilities
Estonia	Construction of Paldiski gas terminal
Ethiopia	Development of lodges/tourism infrastructure around the Great Rift Valley lakes, in the Awash and Omo basins and in Gambella
Germany	Construction of off-shore windfarms
Italy	Construction of a bridge on the Messina Strait
Latvia	Windfarm development projects in Ventspils, Durbe and Rucava Districts
Morocco	Several windfarms/wind turbine parks (Tetouan, Ben Younech, Safi, Akhefennier) and a desalination station in Agadir
Nigeria	Expansion of electric power lines
Slovakia	Development of expressways R1 and R7; Motorway D2; several Hydropower plants (Kralovany, voÅ;ov, Brestovà, Liptovská, Teplà, Liskovà); reconstruction and increase of capacity of oil pipeline PS4 Tupà; road and bridge construction in Ipolydamasd and Chlaba; various land use plans: strategic planning of development of transport infrastructure; update of strategy for use of hydro-energetic potential of water courses of Slovakia to 2030
Slovenia	Installation of a high voltage power line across the Mura River; development of a golf course near the Sečovlje salt pans; construction of a motorway across the Drava River; establishment of the city dump; construction of the bypass through the Ljubljansko Barje reserve
Sudan	Restructuring of power lines
Syria	Industrial activities around Al Jaboul Lake
Ukraine	Construction of Tuzlovska wind turbine power plant

**Q37.1. 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?**

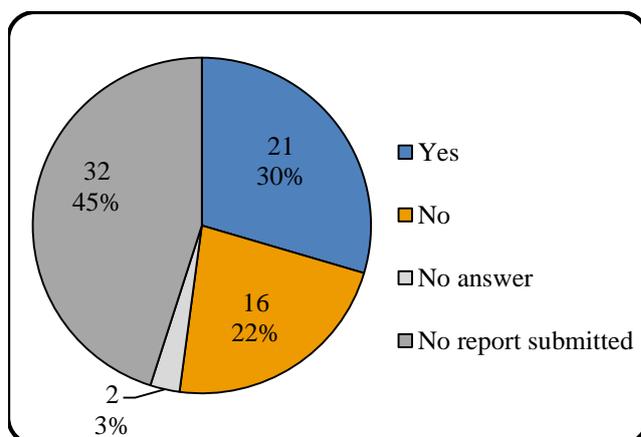


Figure 5.12. Party responses to whether stakeholders are regularly consulted to monitor the impacts of power lines on waterbirds and to agree on a common policy of action.

Twenty-one Parties (54% of RP; 30% 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 a common policy of action (Figure 5.12; Table 23 in Annex). Of these, five Parties (France, Germany, Hungary, Slovakia and South Africa) commented that they have national frameworks or institutions in place, with the purpose of monitoring and/or regularly bringing stakeholders together to share information and collaborate on these issues. Four Parties (Libya, Syria, Nigeria and Ethiopia) commented that there is dialogue between stakeholders, but it is on an ad hoc, or on a project by project basis,

while another four Parties (Albania, Ukraine, Kenya and Morocco) commented that stakeholder consultation is carried out, but only as part of the EIA/SEA process, as opposed to any regular and specific system for consultation. Belgium commented that a collaborative report on reducing bird mortality caused by power lines has been developed, bringing together data from various bird monitoring projects into a national sensitivity map and collision risk for each species. This is now being used to inform policy and mitigation measures. Italy described the efforts of one private power company in particular, which, through agreements and joint initiatives with various research institutions and NGOs, has made efforts to sustainably develop power infrastructure and reduce impacts on biodiversity.

Sixteen Parties (41% of respondents, 22% of CP) reported that relevant stakeholders are not regularly consulted (Table 23 in Annex). The main reason for this, mentioned by five Parties (31% of those reporting 'no;'), was that there is some consultation taking place, but it is carried out on a case by case basis, as opposed to through a regular system with a specific institution devoted to this matter. Three Parties (19% of those reporting 'no') commented that this is not considered a priority, as it is not a significant threat to waterbirds in their country. Uganda and Czech Republic (13% of those reporting 'no') commented that a lack of capacity (financial and human) was the major limitation, while Madagascar commented that a general lack of cooperation and communication between institutions was a challenge. Swaziland and Mali (13% of those reporting 'no') commented that this was in progress/planned for the future, while Norway commented that it is not relevant, as no obligatory regulation is in place for the impacts of power lines. The remaining Parties provided no explanation. Cyprus and Bulgaria (5% of RP, 3% of CP) did not answer this question.

**Q37.2. Have 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; and, if such studies identify any risks, has every effort been made to ensure these are avoided?**

Fifteen Parties (38% of RP; 21% 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 5.13; Table 23 in Annex). Of these, nine Parties (60%) commented that the use of baseline data and subsequent risk mitigation is part of standard EIA/SEA practice. Kenya and Slovakia commented that regular counts and data collection is carried out by national wildlife institutions and used in decision making, while Algeria commented that a specific study, led by the energy sector, was undertaken on the distribution of a particular species of concern in order to inform power line planning. Albania commented that more work needs to be done on EIA/SEA process and implementation remains a matter of concern.

Over half of the Reporting Parties (22 Parties; 56% of RP; 31% of CP) reported that they had not established baseline data for waterbird distribution, population sizes, migrations and movements as early as possible in the planning of any power line project (Table 23 in Annex). Of these, 10 Parties (45% of those reporting ‘no’) commented that systems for the collection and use of waterbird data in power line project planning are in place, and that the data is used in risk mitigation, but that the data are not necessarily as comprehensive as that specified in the question. Seven Parties (32% of those reporting ‘no’) explained that limited capacity, in terms of financial resources, human resources and collaboration between institutions, is the main constraint in achieving this. Two Parties (9% of those reporting ‘no’) commented that it is not considered a priority. The remaining three Parties did not provide any justification. Cyprus and Bulgaria (5% of RP, 3% of CP) did not answer this question.

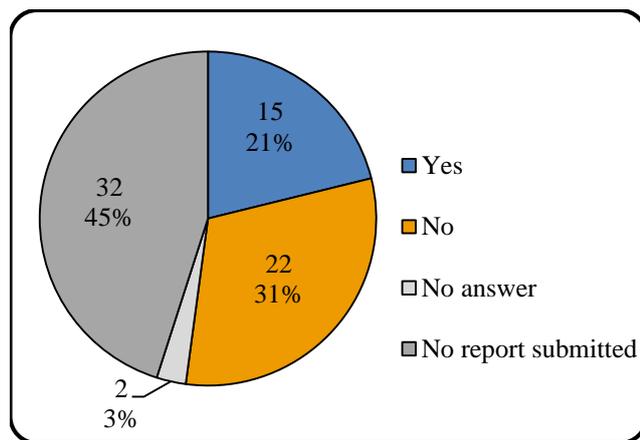


Figure 5.13. Party responses to whether baselines of waterbird distribution, population sizes, migrations and movements have been established in the planning of power line projects.

Seven Parties (32% of those reporting ‘no’) explained that limited capacity, in terms of financial resources, human resources and collaboration between institutions, is the main constraint in achieving this. Two Parties (9% of those reporting ‘no’) commented that it is not considered a priority. The remaining three Parties did not provide any justification. Cyprus and Bulgaria (5% of RP, 3% of CP) did not answer this question.

**Q37.3. Have the location, route and direction of new power lines been designated on the basis of national zoning maps; and 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?**

Twenty-three Parties (59% of RP; 32% of CP) confirmed that the location, route and direction of new power lines are designed on the basis of national zoning maps, and, wherever possible, the construction of power lines along major migration flyways and in habitats of conservation have been avoided (Figure 5.14; Table 23 in Annex). Parties commented that legislation, mapping and environmental impact assessments were the major tools used to ensure this.

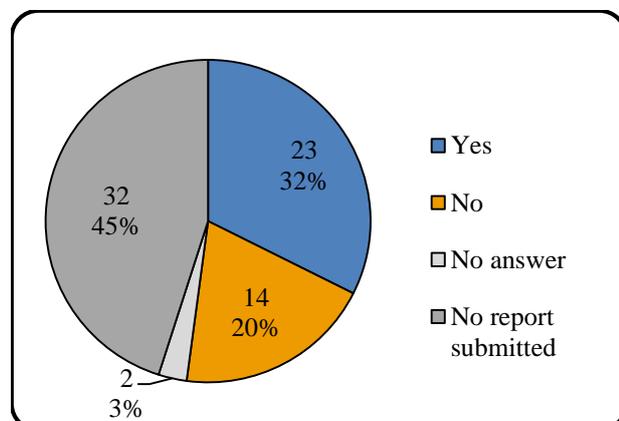


Figure 5.14. Party responses as to whether or not the location, route and direction of new power lines have been designated on the basis of national zoning maps.

Fourteen Parties (36% of RP; 20% of CP) responded negatively to this question (Table 23 in Annex). Within these Parties, the major limitations are lack of capacity, in terms of financial resources, human capacity and availability of information (four Parties; 29% of those reporting ‘no’) and a lack of relevance/not considered a priority for the country (four Parties; 29% of those reporting ‘no’). Three Parties (21% of those reporting ‘no’) commented that they plan to implement such actions in the future. The remaining three Parties did not provide any justification. Cyprus and Moldova (5% of RP, 3% of CP) did not answer this question.

**Q37.4. 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 27 Parties (69% of RP; 38% of CP) (Figure 5.15; Table 23 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. Techniques to improve the visibility of power lines are a common measure across a number of Parties.

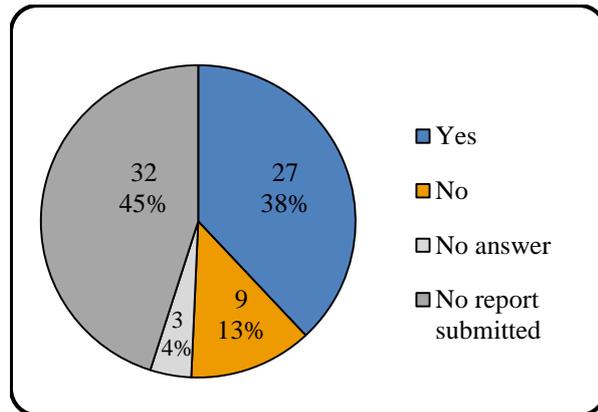


Figure 5.15. Party responses as to whether bird-safe designs are used in the construction of new power infrastructure.

Nine Parties (23% of RP; 13% of CP) reported that bird-safe designs in the construction of new power infrastructure are not used (Table 23 in Annex). The most commonly reported reasons for this (6 Parties: 67% of those reporting ‘no’) are limited resources and lack of capacity (financial, human and institutional). Two Parties (22% of those reporting ‘no’) commented that plans and discussions are underway to implement this in the future. The remaining Party provided no explanation. Cyprus, Bulgaria and Kenya did not answer this question, although Kenya commented that this is captured in SEA/EIAs.

**Q37.5. 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 and modified as a matter of priority?**

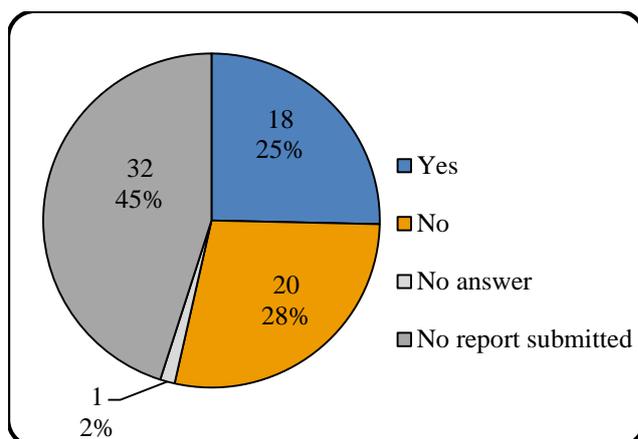


Figure 5.16. Party responses as to whether sections of existing power lines that are causing high levels of waterbird injury and/or mortality have been identified and modified as a matter of priority.

Eighteen Parties (46% of RP; 25% of CP) reported that sections of existing power lines that are causing high levels of waterbird injury and/or mortality due to electrocution and/or collision have been identified and modified as a matter of priority (Figure 5.16; Table 23 in Annex). A number of Parties commented that this is an on-going process, which is being carried out through landscape analysis, sensitivity mapping, and on-going monitoring; with mitigation measures such as retrofitting and the installation of visualisation markers being carried out.

More than half of respondents (20 Parties: 51% of RP; 28% of CP) reported that identification and modification of problematic power lines has not been carried out as a priority (Table 23 in Annex). Of these Parties, the major justification was that very few cases of injury and/or mortality due to electrocution and/or

collision occur in their country, therefore it is not considered a problem or priority (seven Parties: 35% of those reporting ‘no’). Three Parties (15% of those reporting ‘no’) commented that a lack of resources is the main limitation, while another three reported that they have insufficient information available or systems in place to identify problematic power lines. Ethiopia commented that it is not cost-effective, and the remaining six Parties did not provide any further information. Cyprus did not answer this question.

**Q37.6. Is there in your country regular monitoring and evaluation of the impact of power lines on waterbird populations at the national scale, as well as of the effectiveness of mitigation measures put in place to minimise the impact of power lines on waterbird populations?**

Only eight Parties (21% of RP; 11% of CP) reported that regular monitoring and evaluation of the impact of power lines on waterbird populations is carried out on the national scale, as well as the effectiveness of mitigation measures (Figure 5.17; Table 23 in Annex). These are generally carried out by NGOs and/or research institutions.

The majority of respondents (29 Parties: 74% of RP; 41% of CP) reported that regular monitoring and evaluation of the impact of power lines does not take place (Table 23 in Annex). The most commonly reported reason for this (13 Parties: 45% of those reporting ‘no’) is lack of resources, in terms of either financial, human or institutional capacity. A number of Parties commented on a lack of systems and/or specific programs for such initiatives. Five Parties (17% of those reporting ‘no’) reasoned that power lines are not a major threat to waterbirds in their country, therefore this is not considered a priority. Three Parties (10% of those reporting ‘no’) commented that monitoring and evaluation is carried out, but only on a sporadic or project-by-project basis, as opposed to regular monitoring. The remaining Parties did not provide further details. Two Parties (Cyprus and Bulgaria) did not answer this question.

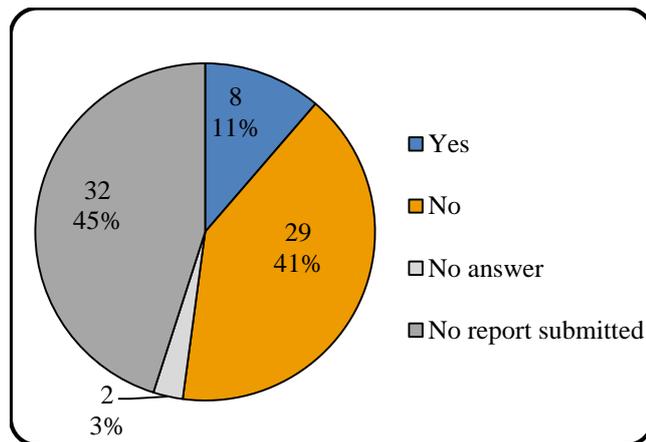


Figure 5.17. Party responses to whether or not there is regular monitoring and evaluation of the impact of power lines on waterbird populations on the national scale.

**Q37.7. Have the measures contained in Resolution 5.11. been included in your country’s National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and relevant legislation?**

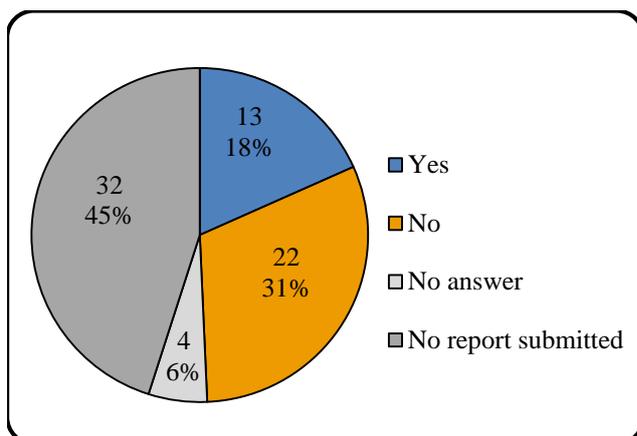


Figure 5.18. Party responses to whether or not measures contained in Resolution 5.11 are included in NBSAPs and relevant legislation.

One third of respondents (13 Parties: 33% of RP; 18% of CP) reported that the measures contained in Resolution 5.11 have been included in their country’s National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and relevant legislation (Figure 5.18; Table 23 in Annex).

Over half of respondents (22 Parties: 56% of RP; 31% of CP) reported that measures contained in Resolution 5.11 have not been included in NBSAPs and legislation (Table 23 in Annex). A range of reasons were cited, including: review of the NBSAP and/or national strategy is currently in progress, and will include measures

contained in Resolution 5.11 in the future (5 Parties: 23% of those reporting ‘no’); different national legislation is in place, which is considered adequate for the country’s specific context (4 Parties: 18% of those reporting ‘no’); limited institutional capacity and understanding (3 Parties: 14% of those

reporting ‘no’); NBSAPs not yet developed (3 Parties: 14% of those reporting ‘no’); current NBSAP finalised prior to Resolution 5.11 (2 Parties: 9% of those reporting ‘no’); some measures included, but still others to be implemented (2 Parties: 9% of those reporting ‘no’); and, not considered a priority, as power lines not a major threat to waterbirds (2 Parties: 9% of those reporting ‘no’). The remaining Party did not provide any justification. Four Parties (Cyprus, Moldova, Bulgaria, and Tunisia) did not answer this question.

**Q39.1. 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?**

Over half of the respondents (20 Parties: 51% of RP; 28% of CP) reported that national sensitivity and zoning mapping to avoid overlap of renewable energy developments with areas of importance for migratory waterbirds have been developed in their country (Figure 5.19; Table 24 in Annex). The majority of Parties commented that wind farms were the major renewable energy source considered in this mapping, and that the mapping process is generally integrated as part of SEAs/EIAs.

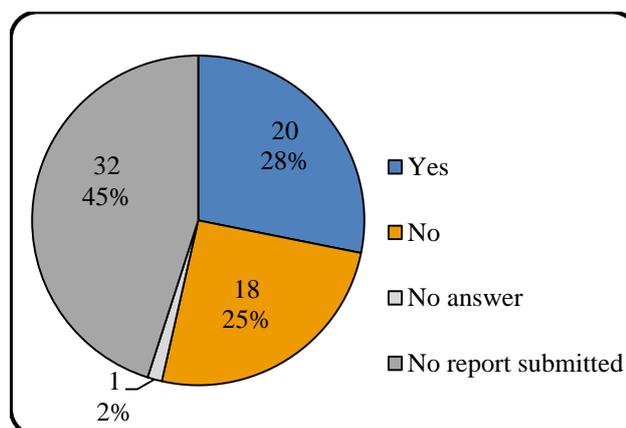


Figure 5.19. Party responses to whether or not national sensitivity and zoning mapping to avoid overlap of renewable energy developments with areas of importance for migratory waterbirds have been developed.

Eighteen Parties (46% of RP; 25% of CP) reported that national sensitivity and zoning mapping are not used for this purpose (Table 24 in Annex). The most commonly reported reason for this (6 Parties: 33% of those reporting ‘no’) was limited capacity and resources. Other explanations included: analysis of developments are carried out on a case-by-case basis, as opposed to on the sensitivity and zoning mapping on the national level (4 Parties: 22% of those reporting ‘no’) and a lack of relevance, since renewable energy infrastructure does not exist (2 Parties: 11% of those reporting ‘no’). Three Parties (17% of those reporting ‘no’) commented that sensitivity and mapping initiatives are in progress. The remaining Parties did not provide any explanation. No Parties reported ‘not applicable’; one Party did not answer this question.

**Q39.2. Please describe what international environmental guidelines, recommendations and criteria are being followed in your country for renewable energy developments impact assessment and the utilization of renewable energy sources.**

Of the 39 respondents, 29 (74% of RP; 41% of CP) described their international environmental guidelines, recommendations and criteria for renewable energy developments impact assessment and the utilization of renewable energy resources. Their responses are summarised in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3. A summary of international guidelines, recommendations and criteria for renewable energy developments impact assessment and the utilisation of renewable resources in each country.

Party	Guidelines, recommendations and criteria being followed
Albania	EU directives, SEA and EIA
Belgium	EU Directive 2009/28/EG on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources
Croatia	European Commission guidelines, along with other relevant scientific literature
Czech Republic	EIA and SEA processes
Denmark	EIA processes in accordance with the EU nature directives
Estonia	Scientific literature/best practice guidance developed by Birdlife International to the Council of Europe, Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Gove <i>et al.</i> 2013: Wind farms and birds: an updated analysis of the effects of wind farms on birds, and best practice guidance on integrated planning and impact assessment. Report; Langston and Pullan 2003: Windfarms and birds: an analysis of the effects of wind farms on birds, and guidance on environmental assessment criteria

<b>Party</b>	<b>Guidelines, recommendations and criteria being followed</b>
	and site selection issues); European Commission 2010 guidance document in accordance with EU nature legislation; nationally developed guidelines for marine windfarms: <a href="http://www.bef.ee/files/c274/Juhend_MeretuuleparkideKMH.pdf">www.bef.ee/files/c274/Juhend_MeretuuleparkideKMH .pdf</a>
Ethiopia	The Environmental Impact Assessment, Proclamation No 299/2002, and the national Climate Resilient Green Economy (CGRE) Strategy
France	National guidance document on impact assessments of wind farms: <a href="http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/guide_etude_impact_eolien_2005.pdf">www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/guide_etude_impact_eolien_2005.pdf</a>
Germany	European guideline for renewable energies (EU-Guideline 2009/28/EG), and a national action plan for renewable energies according to this guideline. The Birds Directive, the Habitats Directive, and the Ramsar Convention
Hungary	EU legislation (Habitats Directive, Birds Directive, EIA/SEA directives) and the Espoo Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment.
Italy	EU White paper for renewable energy; EC Directives (96/92/EC, 2001/77/EC, 2003/87/EC); and the Kyoto Protocol
Kenya	All international conventions ratified by Kenya
Latvia	National guidelines for wind power plant environmental impact assessment, and requirements and recommendations for wind power plant construction, developed based on examples from other EU Member States
Madagascar	Constitutional Requirement for Environmental Protection in Madagascar (MECIE)
Morocco	European standards
Montenegro	EU energy legislation and EC renewable energy sources directive (2009/28/EC); National Action Plan; Energy Law ("Official Gazette", Nos. 28/10 and 6/13) in accordance with Energy Development Strategy
Netherlands	Various national guidance and frameworks: <a href="http://edepot.wur.nl/2061;ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/management/docs/Wind_farms.pdf">http://edepot.wur.nl/2061; ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/management/docs/Wind_farms.pdf</a> ; <a href="http://www.commissiemer.nl/themas/natuur/publicaties/developmentofaframeworkforappropriateassessmentof">www.commissiemer.nl/themas/natuur/publicaties/developmentofaframeworkforappropriateassessmentof</a> ; <a href="http://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/duurzaam-ondernemen/duurzame-energie-opwekken/windenergie-op-land/milieu-en-omgeving/vogels">www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/duurzaam-ondernemen/duurzame-energie-opwekken/windenergie-op-land/milieu-en-omgeving/vogels</a> ; <a href="http://tinyurl.com/nwfbxbl">http://tinyurl.com/nwfbxbl</a>
Nigeria	EIA is mandatory for all major projects
Norway	Based mainly on national EIA requirements, some international guidance included in the regulatory framework
Slovakia	Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6 (3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC is applied for assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites
Slovenia	EU legislation: Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (2001/42/EC); Habitats Directive (92/43/EC); and, Wild Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)
South Africa	BirdLife South Africa/EWT Birds and Wind-Energy Best-Practice Guidelines (3rd edition)
Swaziland	International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) Renewable Readiness Assessment; World Bank
Sweden	National guidelines for wind energy production in Natura 2000 areas in line with EU guidelines
Switzerland	Espoo-Convention; Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters
Syria	Birdlife criteria through Migratory Soaring Birds project ( <a href="http://www.migratorysoaringbirds.undp.birdlife.org/">www.migratorysoaringbirds.undp.birdlife.org/</a> )
Uganda	AEWA Guidelines on How to Avoid or Mitigate Impact of Electricity Power Grids on Migratory Birds in the African-Eurasian region, along with other international best practices
Ukraine	Law of Ukraine "On ecological expertise"
United Kingdom	EU guidance and requirements

**Q39.3. Is post-construction monitoring being undertaken of the renewable energy installations and associated infrastructure in your country?**

Over half of the respondents (21 Parties: 54% of RP; 29% of CP) reported that post-construction monitoring of renewable energy installation and associated infrastructure is being carried out in their respective countries (Figure 5.20; Table 24 in Annex). Of these respondents, one third (7 Parties: 33% of those reporting ‘yes’) reported that adverse effects on migratory waterbirds and their habitats have been identified. Of these Parties, six commented that at least some mitigation measures have been implemented, such as the replacement of problematic wind turbines in Belgium. Denmark commented that no mitigation measures have been implemented, but explained that any adverse effects recorded have been minor.

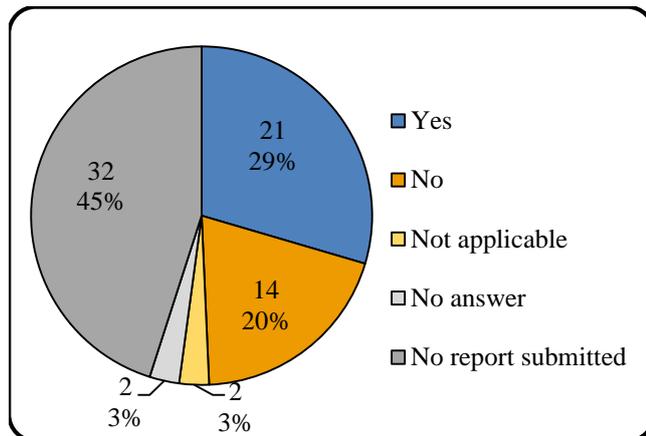


Figure 5.20. Party responses to whether or not post-construction monitoring of renewable energy installations and associated infrastructure is being undertaken in their countries.

Fourteen Parties (36% of RP; 20% of CP) reported that post-construction monitoring of renewable energy installations and associated infrastructure is not undertaken (Table 24 in Annex). The major reason for this is a lack of capacity (6 Parties), either financial, human or institutional. Albania commented that even when it is a legal obligation, wildlife monitoring of this nature is not carried out and the law is not adequately enforced, while Italy commented that there is no such provision in national legislation. Four Parties commented that some post-construction monitoring or general research is undertaken, but it is on an ad hoc basis, as opposed to specific consistent monitoring of all installations and infrastructure. Two Parties commented that legislation for such monitoring is in progress. The remaining two Parties provided no explanation. Two Parties reported ‘not applicable’, but provided no explanation, and a further two Parties did not answer this question.

**Q39.4. Where damage cannot be avoided or mitigated, has compensation for damages to biodiversity been provided?**

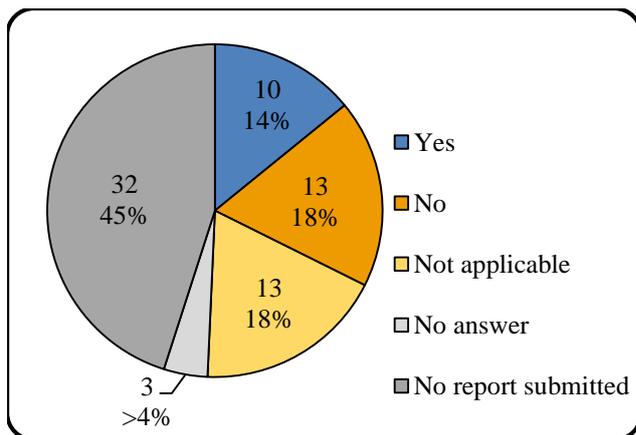


Figure 5.21. Party responses to whether or not compensation for damages to biodiversity is provided where damaged cannot be avoided or mitigated.

Ten Parties (26% of RP; 14% of CP) reported that compensation for damages to biodiversity has been provided (Figure 5.21; Table 24 in Annex). Of these Parties, five commented that compensation is required by law, while others gave specific examples of cases where compensation has occurred. Two examples included: investment in meadow and farmland bird habitat in Belgium as compensation for disturbances caused by wind farms, and a monetary contribution to Kenya Wildlife Service for rehabilitation support as compensation for construction of the Mombasa to Nairobi railway, which impacted upon areas of conservation importance.

One third of respondents (13 Parties: 33% of RP; 18% of CP) reported that compensation for damages to biodiversity is not provided (Table 24 in Annex). The most commonly reported reason for this is limited capacity for implementation and enforcement (6 Parties: 46% of those reporting ‘no’). Other reasons include: a lack of legislation and process in place for compensation (2 Parties: 15% of those

reporting ‘no’) and only minor adverse effects have been recorded, therefore compensation is not considered a priority (1 Party: 8% of those reporting ‘no’). One Party also reported that developing legislation and mechanisms for biodiversity compensation is in progress. The remaining three Parties provided no explanation.

Another third of respondents (13 Parties: 33% of RP; 18% of CP) reported ‘not applicable’ (Table 24 in Annex). Of these Parties, the major reason provided was that where damage to biodiversity cannot be avoided or mitigated, development is prohibited from taking place (4 Parties: 31% of those reporting ‘not applicable’). Three Parties reported that no such case had occurred, therefore the question was not relevant; two Parties reported a lack of data for such mechanisms; and, one Party reported that current national legislation does not provide for compensation schemes. The remaining three Parties did not provide any explanation. Three Parties (8% of RP; 4% of CP) did not answer this question.

**Q39.5. 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:**

Nine Parties (23% of RP; 13% of CP) reported that they operate wind farms in ways that minimise bird mortality; 17 Parties (44% of RP; 24% of CP) reported that they focus research efforts on alleviating the negative effects of wind farms on water birds; and two Parties (5% of RP; 3% of CP) reported that they dismantle wind turbines in cases where mortality is shown to have a detrimental effect on waterbird populations (Figure 5.22; Table 5.4; Table 24 in Annex). One third of respondents (13 Parties: 33% of RP; 18% of CP) also reported ‘other’. Of these, one Party commented that mapping is in place to reduce the potential negative impact of wind farms on migratory waterbirds; one Party commented that no legislation is in place to provide for this, and the remaining 11 Parties commented that the measures are not relevant since there are little or no wind farms present in their country.

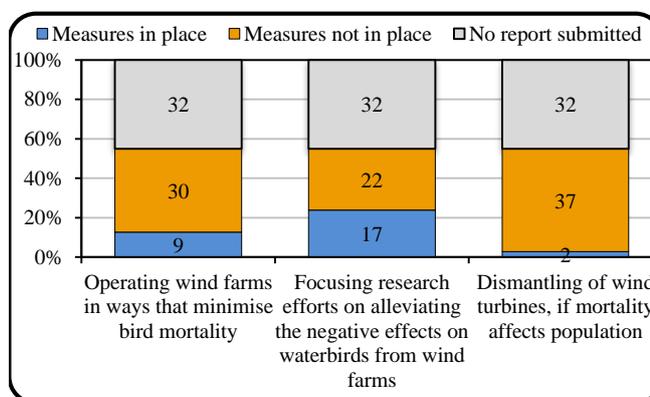


Figure 5.22. Party responses to which measures have been put in place to reduce the potential negative impact of terrestrial and marine windfarms on migratory waterbirds.

Table 5.4. Measures in place in each country to reduce the potential negative impact of terrestrial and marine windfarms on migratory waterbirds.

Party	Operating wind farms in ways that minimise bird mortality	Focusing research on alleviating negative effects on waterbirds from wind farms	Dismantling of wind turbines should mortality affect population
Albania	-	-	-
Algeria	-	-	-
Belgium	✓	✓	-
Cyprus	-	-	-
Croatia	✓	✓	-
Czech Republic	-	✓	-
Denmark	-	✓	-
Estonia	-	✓	-
Ethiopia	✓	-	-
France	-	-	-
Germany	✓	✓	✓
Bulgaria	-	-	-
Ghana	-	-	-
Hungary	✓	-	-
Italy	-	-	-

Party	Operating wind farms in ways that minimise bird mortality	Focusing research on alleviating negative effects on waterbirds from wind farms	research on	Dismantling of wind turbines should mortality affect population
Kenya	-	-	-	-
Latvia	-	✓	-	-
Libya	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	✓	✓	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	-	-
Mali	-	-	-	-
Moldova	-	-	-	-
Morocco	✓	✓	-	-
Montenegro	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	✓	✓	-	✓
Nigeria	-	-	-	-
Norway	✓	✓	-	-
Slovakia	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	-	✓	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-
Sudan	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	-	-	-	-
Sweden	-	✓	-	-
Switzerland	-	✓	-	-
Syria	-	✓	-	-
Tunisia	-	-	-	-
Uganda	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	-	✓	-	-
United Kingdom	-	✓	-	-

**Q39.6. 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?**

Five Parties (13% of RP; 7% of CP) reported that specific measures have been put in place to assess, identify and reduce potential negative impacts of biofuel production on migratory waterbirds and their habitats (Figure 5.23; Table 24 in Annex). Of these Parties, Ethiopia commented on the cancellation of one bio-fuel plantation project as a result of the negative impacts, while Germany commented on a number of research projects that are in place, which have identified potential impacts and also recommended actions to avoid negative impacts, which includes the creation of ‘compensation areas’ to offset habitat loss. Switzerland also mentioned that their national ‘Biomass Strategy’ stipulates that

any production of biomass (including biofuel production) should contribute to the long-term conservation of biodiversity.

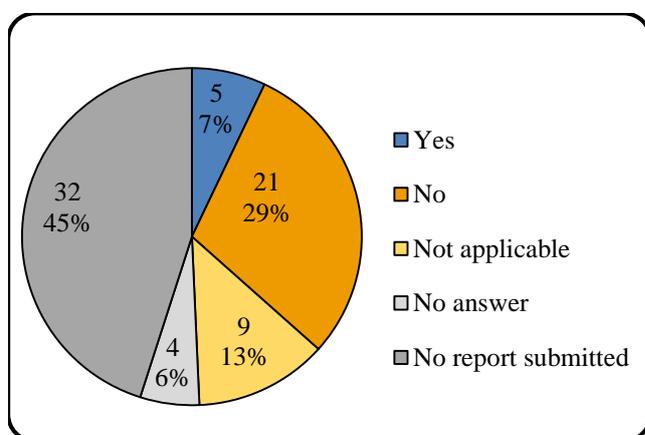


Figure 5.23. Party responses to which measures have been put in place to reduce the potential negative impact of terrestrial and marine windfarms on migratory waterbirds

The majority of respondents (21 Parties: 54% of RP; 29% of CP) reported that there are no specific measures to assess, identify and reduce potential negative impacts of biofuel production on migratory waterbirds and their habitats (Table 24 in Annex). The most commonly reported reasons for this was that very little biofuel production is taking place and that it was therefore not relevant or not considered a national priority (11 Parties: 52% of those reporting ‘no’). The constraint of lack of capacity, including technical and financial,

was reported as a reason by five Parties, while two Parties commented that measures are in place for biodiversity in general, but not measures specific to waterbirds.

Nine Parties (23% of RP; 13% of CP) reported 'not applicable'. Of these, six Parties commented that biofuel production is not significant in their country, and therefore does not pose a threat. The other three Parties did not provide any explanation. Four Parties (10% of RP; 6% of CP) did not answer this question.

**Q39.7. Have the measures contained in Resolution 5.11 been included in your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and relevant legislation?**

Sixteen Parties (41% of RP; 23% of CP) reported that the measures contained in Resolution 5.11 relating to renewable energy and migratory waterbirds have been included in their country's NBSAPs and relevant legislation (Figure 5.24; Table 24 in Annex), with environmentally friendly energy resources that do not negatively impact on biodiversity and important habitats central to policies.

Eighteen Parties (46% of RP; 25% of CP) reported that measures contained in Resolution 5.11 relating to renewable energy and migratory waterbirds have not been included in NBSAPs and relevant legislation (Table 24 in Annex). Of these Parties, four (22% of those reporting 'no') commented that inclusion of these measures in national policy is currently in progress; two (11% of those reporting 'no') commented that the current NBSAP pre-dates resolution 5.11. Two commented that limited capacity is the main constraint, and two Parties commented that the measures are included to some extent under country-specific legislation. One Party (5% of those reporting 'no') commented that it is not considered a national priority; and one Party commented that they currently have no NBSAP in place. The remaining Parties provided no explanation. Five Parties (13% of RP; 7% of CP) did not answer this question.

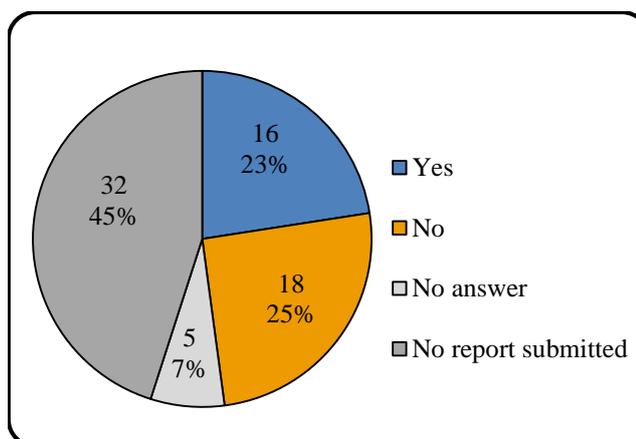


Figure 5.24. Party responses to which measures have been put in place to reduce the potential negative impact of terrestrial and marine windfarms on migratory waterbirds.

**Q40. Is by-catch of waterbirds in fishing gear taking place in your country?**

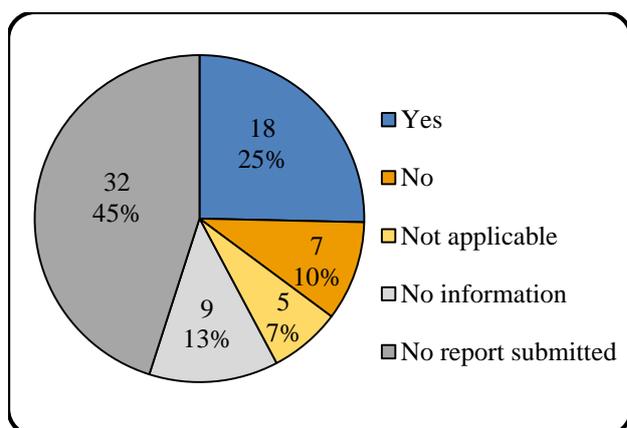


Figure 5.25 Party responses to whether or not bycatch of waterbirds in fishing gear is taking place in their country.

Eighteen Parties (46% of RP; 25% of CP) confirmed that bycatch of waterbirds in fishing gear is taking place in their country (Figure 5.25; Table 25 in Annex). Of those, several cited summaries and referred to studies and publications on the subject of bycatch (Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Netherlands and Norway). Some Parties listed the taxa most at risk (including herons, cormorants, grebes, shag, various sea ducks and diving ducks, albatrosses, petrels, gannet, skuas); others listed the most damaging fishing gears (longline, gillnet) and the areas most affected. Only two Parties provided

information on the extent to which bycatch occurs. Seven Parties provided anecdotal evidence, but noted that systematic quantitative data has been collected, meaning that the impacts on waterbird populations is largely unknown. Of the seven Parties (18% of RP; 10% of CP) that reported no bycatch

of waterbirds in fishing gear, four stated that no information has been recorded/no cases have been detected on this issue, while two commented that fishing is a small industry and therefore does not pose a threat. Sudan reported that inefficiencies in cooperation between government departments hindered the institutional capacity to collect such information.

Almost a quarter of respondents (9 Parties: 23% of RP; 13% of Parties) reported ‘No information’, and were then asked “*When and how do you intend to fill this information gap?*?”. Of these Parties, only one (Uganda) provided a specific timeline (plans to initiate collaboration with the Fisheries department by 2017), while Ethiopia stated the gap would be filled when a database system on IBAs and protected areas in their country is established. Two Parties commented on a lack of capacity and resources; one Party commented that questionnaires would be distributed; and one party commented that there is no plan for how and when the information gap will be filled. Bulgaria noted that the issue would be considered in the context of amendments to national legislation (Fisheries Act and Aquaculture Act), but did not provide a specific timeframe.

The explanations given by the five Parties that responded ‘not applicable’ was that no commercial or marine fishing occurs in the country (Luxembourg, Hungary), or that fishing occurs on a very small scale (Slovakia). Syria and the Czech Republic commented that this problem does not occur in their countries.

**Q41. 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?**

Thirteen Parties (33% of RP; 18% of CP) confirmed that their country has undertaken steps towards the adoption/application of measures to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds and combat Illegal Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing practices in the Agreement area (Figure 5.26; Table 25 in Annex).

Of the Parties that responded ‘Yes’, most EU Member States (Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Slovenia and Germany) commented on European legislation, in particular the EU Action Plan for Reducing Incidental Catches of Seabirds in Fishing Gear, while Ukraine reported that it is a Party to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. All other Parties provided details of their relevant national legislation or action plans (e.g. South Africa’s National Plan of Action for Reducing the Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries), or provided details of specific actions that are taking place (e.g. fishing equipment development and seasonal prohibitions in Latvia, and fisheries patrols and electronic tracking of vessels in the UK).

Reasons given by the 12 Parties (31% of RP; 17% of CP) that responded that actions were not being taken to combat IUU fishing comprised of lack of capacity, including lack of human resources, funds and institutional capacity, (Albania and Sudan: 17%), lack of information available (Italy, Kenya, Morocco: 25%), not considered to be priority or concern (Ghana, Uganda, Sweden, Ethiopia: 33%) and no legislation in place (Bulgaria: 8%).

Explanations provided by the 13 Parties (33% of RP; 18% of CP) that responded ‘Not applicable’ included absence of marine fishing/lack of coastline (Hungary, Luxembourg, Mali, Slovakia, Swaziland), no by-catch cases recorded, therefore not considered a problem (Libya, Syria), insufficient

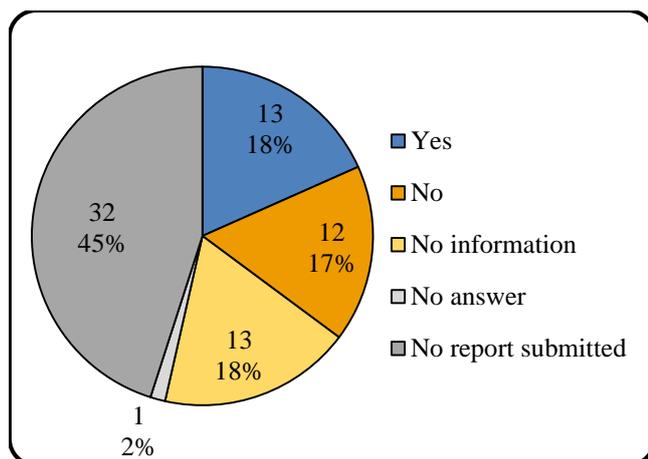


Figure 5.26 Party responses to whether or not steps have been undertaken towards the adoption/application of measures to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds and combat Illegal Unregulated and unreported fishing practices in the Agreement area.

data (Croatia), alternative legislation in place on fishing practices but not specific to waterbirds (Denmark) and logistical challenges (Nigeria). Switzerland did not answer this question.

**Q42.1. 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?**

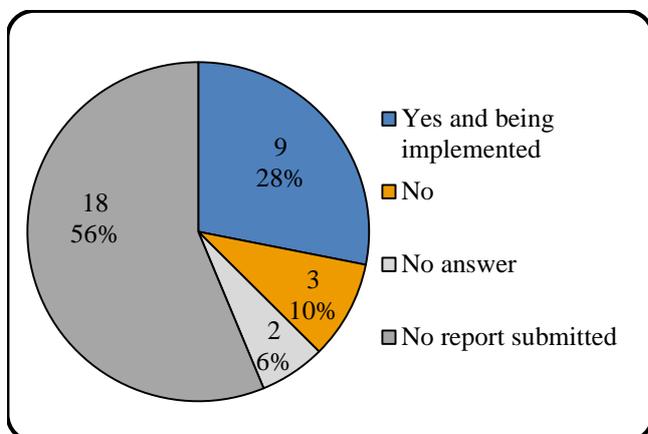


Figure 5.27. African Party responses to whether relevant government authorities have developed and implemented regulations on the trade and application of agrochemicals known to have a direct/indirect adverse effect on waterbirds.

**This and the following three questions (42.1-42.4 inclusive) apply only to African countries, of which there are 32 CP, 14 Parties (44% of 32 CP) of which submitted reports.**

Nine Parties (64% of African RP; 28% of 32 African CP) reported that relevant government authorities have developed regulations on the trade and application of agrochemicals known to have a direct or indirect adverse effect on waterbirds, and that they are being implemented (Figure 5.27; Table 26 in Annex). All of these Parties provided details of the relevant national or international legislation, or specific actions that are taking place. Of the three Parties (21% of African RP; 9%

of 32 African CP) that responded ‘no’, the reasons given were limited resources and capacity (Swaziland) and lack of information (Nigeria and Libya). Two Parties (Sudan and Uganda) did not answer this question.

**Q42.2. Is the use of such agrochemicals regulated in the vicinity of nationally and internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds, particularly in wetlands, also taking into account run-offs from agriculture affecting aquatic ecosystems?**

Nine Parties (64% of African RP; 28% of 32 African CP) reported that 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 (Figure 5.28; Table 26 in Annex), however, this was not the same nine Parties as those that selected ‘Yes and being implemented’ in question 41.1: almost all Parties were the same, but Morocco reported ‘no’ to this question, while Sudan reported ‘yes’. Of these, seven Parties provided a summary of the legislation or actions taking place in their country. Tunisia provided no details, and Sudan appears to have misunderstood the question.

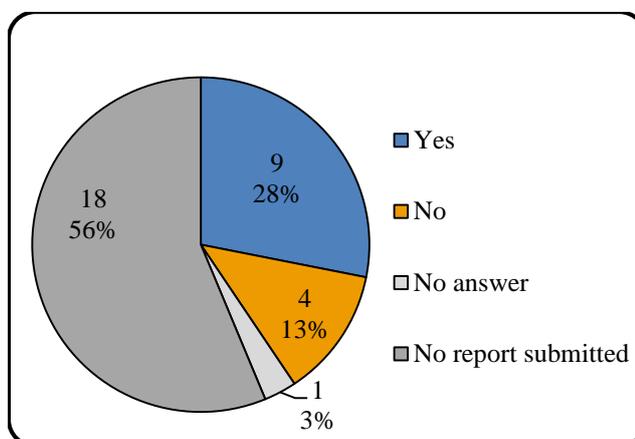


Figure 5.28. African Party responses as to whether the use of agrochemicals, regulated in the vicinity of nationally and internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds, particularly in wetlands, also takes into account run-offs from agriculture affecting aquatic ecosystems.

Of the four Parties (29% of African RP; 13% of 32 African CP) that reported ‘no’, the reasons included: no policy or legal framework in place (Swaziland), awareness is being raised (Nigeria), and mechanisms for elimination/mitigation of effects are in place instead (Morocco). Libya did not provide a reason. Uganda and did not answer this question.

**Q42.3. Are there any steps undertaken to control or reduce the use of avicides in areas frequented by populations listed in Table 1 of the Agreement?**

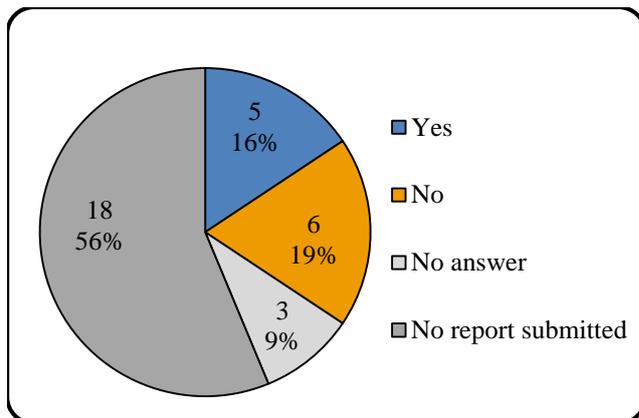


Figure 5.29. African Party responses to whether steps have been undertaken to control/reduce the use of avicides in areas frequented by populations listed in Table 1 of the Agreement

Five Parties (36% of African RP; 16% of 32 African CP) reported that steps are undertaken to control or reduce the use of avicides in areas frequented by populations listed in Table 1 of the Agreement (Figure 5.29; Table 26 in Annex). Of these Parties, Sudan commented that a workshop had been held in February 2015 on how to use agrochemicals with minimal impact on soaring birds; Morocco commented that avicides are used to control harmful species, but in accordance with regulations; and Mali and Algeria described the specific legislation in place in their countries. Of the six Parties (43% of African RP; 19% of 32 African CP) that reported ‘no’, the

reasons given were limited resources and capacity (Swaziland and Madagascar), no cases reported (Nigeria and Ethiopia), and ‘unknown’ (Ghana). Three Parties (Uganda, Libya and Kenya) did not answer this question.

**Q42.4. Have education and training activities been implemented for relevant target groups on the proper use of agrochemicals that may have possible adverse effect on waterbirds?**

Eight Parties (57% of African RP; 25% of 32 African CP) reported that education and training activities have been implemented for relevant target groups on the proper use of agrochemicals that may have possible adverse effects on waterbirds (Figure 5.30; Table 26 in Annex). Of these Parties, three commented that while training is carried out, it is to a limited extent and may not be adequate. Nigeria commented that training is carried out specifically in important wetland areas, and Ethiopia and Madagascar commented that training is carried out as part of general biodiversity conservation and environmental education.

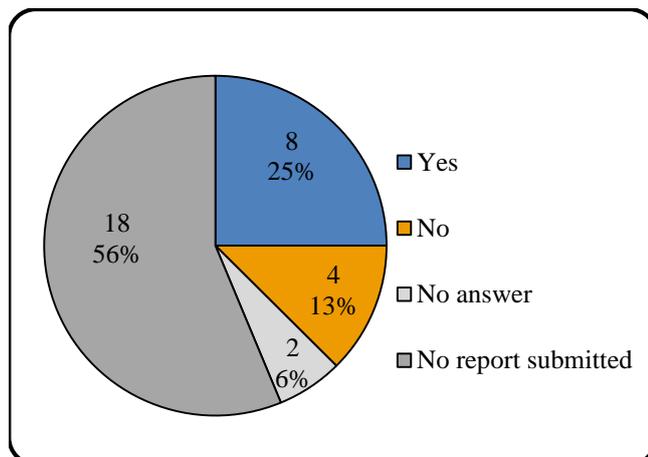


Figure 5.30. African Party responses to whether or not education and training activities have been implemented for relevant target groups on the proper use of agrochemicals that may have possible adverse effect on waterbirds.

Of the four Parties that reported ‘no’ (29% of African RP; 13% of 32 African CP), the major reasons given were similar to those in the above questions, including limited resources and capacity (Swaziland). Sudan commented that efforts are underway to provide training, and Morocco and Algeria described other relevant training that is in place, that, although not explicitly focussed on waterbirds, does build capacity on the proper use of agrochemicals to reduce its general impact on the environment. Two Parties (Libya and Uganda) did not provide an answer to the question.

## VI. Research and Monitoring

### Q43. Does your country have waterbird monitoring schemes for the AEW species in place?

Thirty-seven Parties (95% of RP; 52% of CP) confirmed that waterbird monitoring schemes for AEW species are in place in their country (Figure 6.1). Although only five Parties, Bulgaria, Madagascar, South Africa, Switzerland, the Netherlands, (13% of RP; 7% of CP) confirmed full coverage during all three periods (breeding, passage/migration and non-breeding/wintering periods), 30 Parties (77% of RP; 42% of CP) reported either full or partial coverage during all three periods. This indicates that progress is being made towards fulfilment of Target 3.2, with the indicator aiming for half of Contracting Parties to have year-round monitoring systems in place, as appropriate.

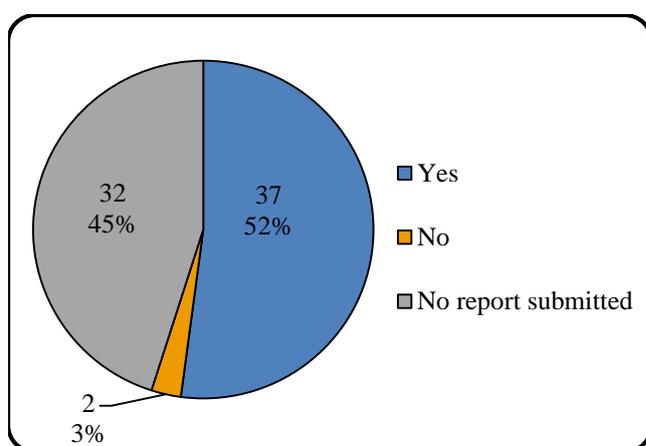
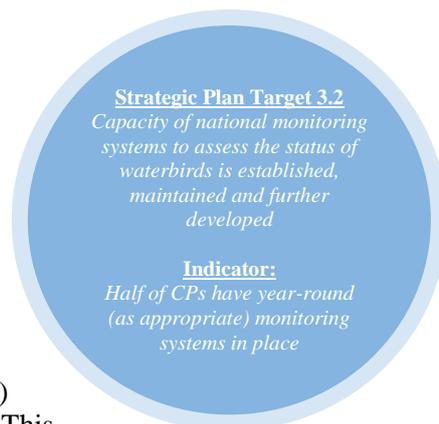


Figure 6.1. Party responses as to whether or not a waterbird monitoring scheme is in place for AEW species.

The period with the greatest coverage by monitoring schemes is the non-breeding/wintering period, with 22 Parties (31% of CP) reporting full coverage during this period and 13 Parties (18% of CP) reporting partial coverage (Figure 6.2). The passage/migration period has the lowest number of Parties reporting full coverage (8 Parties: 11% of CP), but a high proportion of Parties still reported at least partial coverage in place during this period (25 Parties: 35% of CP). Details of the periods covered by each Party's monitoring schemes are provided in Table 27 of the Annex.

Two Parties, Sudan and Montenegro, responded that there are no waterbird monitoring schemes in place during any period. Sudan, however, noted that an annual water bird census takes place in cooperation with the French Ministry, but explained that the country has had no wildlife policy until now with the current Wildlife Act (1986) requiring updating with regard to the implementation of AEW and that there is no annual budget for waterbird surveys. Montenegro did not provide further details.

Of the seven countries (18% of RP; 10% of CP) which reported monitoring schemes were lacking during one or more of the specific annual periods, Mali and Uganda reported no monitoring schemes were in place during the breeding period. Mali cited that waterbirds are migrating during this period and Uganda stated that only the wintering and passage/migration periods represented important periods for their country. Four Parties stated no monitoring schemes were in place during the passage/migration period. Morocco and Norway reported the use of unfunded individuals, such as volunteers and students, whilst Nigeria stated capacity, logistics and security challenges. Moldova stated that the country did not provide monitoring during this period.

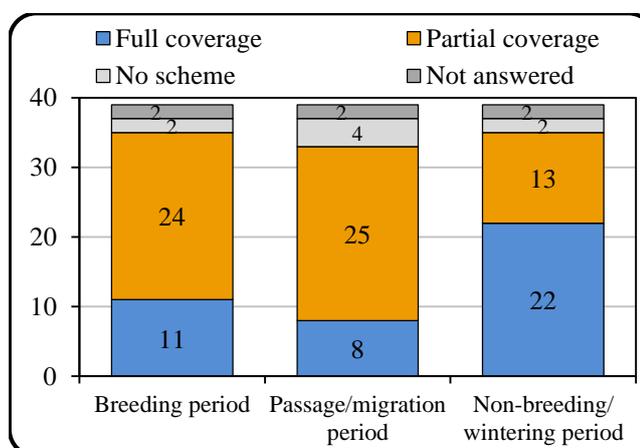


Figure 6.2. Proportion of Parties with monitoring schemes covering each period. ('No scheme' includes Parties reporting no schemes in place at all, combined with Parties that reported no covering during specific periods).

Ghana and Mali reported no monitoring schemes during the non-breeding/wintering period, with Ghana stating inadequate resources and Mali providing no further details.

**Q44. 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)**

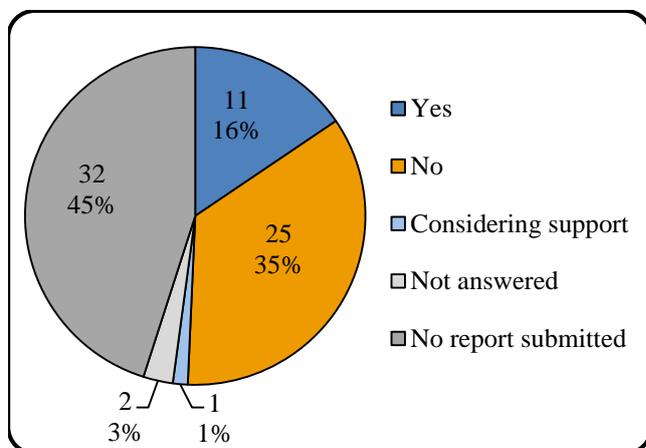


Figure 6.3. Party responses as to whether or not their government provides technical or financial support for other Parties or Range States in designing appropriate monitoring schemes and developing their capacity to collect reliable waterbird population data.

Eleven Parties (28% of RP; 16% of CP) confirmed that their country had supported, be that technically or financially, another Party or Range State in designing appropriate monitoring schemes and developing capacity to collect reliable waterbird population data (Figure 6.3; Table 28 of Annex). Table 6.1 provides details on which countries are supported by these 11 Parties. Cyprus and Moldova did not provide a response.

Twenty-five Parties (64% of RP; 35% of CP) stated they were not currently supporting another country. Reasons cited included: lack of funding (13 Parties: 50%), lack of capacity, be that general, technical or human-based (3 Parties for each: 12% each), lack of official within-country policy (2 Parties: 8%) and lack of

awareness (one Party: 4%). Denmark (4%) reported it has previously worked jointly with Guinea-Bissau to develop waterbirds monitoring and currently works with Greenland, a non-AEWA member.

Table 6.1. Parties that reported providing or considering the provision of technical or financial support to other Parties or Range States to develop their capacity to collect reliable waterbird population data.

Party	Country(ies) being supported
<b>Algeria</b>	North African countries (unspecified)
<b>Estonia</b>	Latvia
<b>France</b>	Algeria , Burkina Faso , Benin , Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Guinea, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, Sudan, South Sudan, Chad, Togo and Tunisia
<b>Germany</b>	Several West-African states (unspecified)
<b>Libya</b>	Egypt (support not currently being provided but being considered)
<b>Luxembourg</b>	Bulgaria and Latvia
<b>Netherlands</b>	Mauritania, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Angola
<b>Norway</b>	United Kingdom, Denmark, Sweden, Greenland and Iceland
<b>South Africa</b>	Southern African region (unspecified)
<b>Switzerland</b>	African countries (unspecified)
<b>Tunisia</b>	Morocco, Algeria , Tunisia , Libya and Egypt
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Not specified

**Q46. Have any research programmes been established in your country in the last 5 years to address waterbird conservation priorities in accordance with the AEWA strategies and plans?**

Nearly two-thirds of Parties (25: 64% of RP; 35% 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 6.4; Table 29 of Annex). All 25 Parties were able to provide evidence of at least one relevant research programme established in the last five years, surpassing Target 3.3, which required the establishment of ten new AEWA-linked research programmes. Examples of research programmes reported by Parties are presented in Table 6.2.

Ten Parties reported no research programmes related to waterbird conservation have been established in the last five years (Figure 6.4). The most common reason provided was the lack of funding (4 Parties: 40%) with one Party (10%) stating the lack of trained personnel. Denmark (10%) stated large research groups focusing on waterbirds already exist within the country whilst Belgium and Sweden (20%) reported pilot programmes were already underway. Two Parties (20%) stated that there are currently no specific research projects targeting waterbirds and that no project proposals had been submitted. Four Parties (10% of RP; 6% of CP) did not provide a response.

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

**Indicator:**  
*Web-based list of research related to waterbirds and their conservation in each CP per triennium*

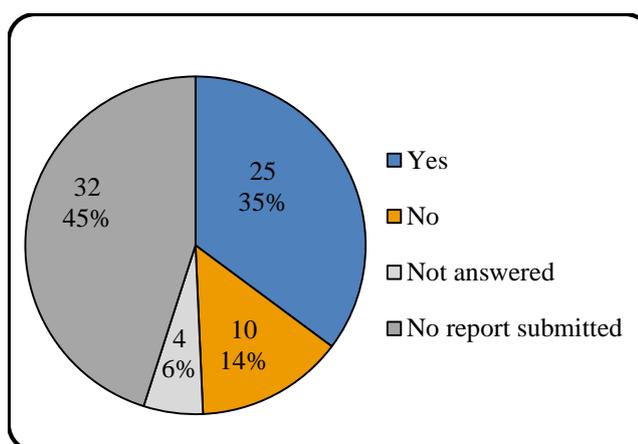


Figure 6.4 Party responses as to whether or not research programmes have been established within their country in the last 5 years (n=39).

Table 6.2. Examples of research projects related to waterbirds and their conservation initiated in the last triennium, as reported by Parties.

Party	Research	Timeframe
Bulgaria	Mapping and determination of the conservation status of the habitats and species	2007- 2013 Published 2013
Croatia	Monitoring of <i>Riparia riparia</i> , <i>Alcedo atthis</i> , <i>Sterna albifrons</i> and <i>Sterna hirundo</i> on Drava, Mura and Dunav Rivers	2012- 2014 Published yearly
Estonia	Population status of the Bewick's Swan ( <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i> ) and protection proposals in Estonia	Published 2013
Ghana	Priority setting and conservation of migratory waterbird species at key coastal wetland sites in Ghana	2013-2014 Published 2015
Italy	University of Pisa investigated the migration routes of some AEWA species with the use of GPS data loggers	2012-2014
Madagascar	Strengthening the international waterbird census in the African-Eurasian flyway	2013 – 2014 Published 2014
Norway	SEAPOP Programme (monitoring and mapping Norwegian seabirds) - 10 year evaluation	2005-2014 Published 2015
Syria	Monitoring of Sociable Lapwing ( <i>Vanellus gregarius</i> )	Last three years

**Q47. 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**

Thirty-seven Parties (95% of RP; 52% 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 29 in Annex). On this basis it appears that target 3.3 has been met, as more than 10 new research programmes have been established. Table 6.2 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. Tunisia and Swaziland (5% of RP, 3% of CP) reported that no waterbird-related research was undertaken during this time period.

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

**Q48. Has your government provided over the past triennium funds and/or logistical support for the International Waterbird Census at international or national level?**

Twenty-six Parties (67% of RP; 37% of CP) confirmed that funds and/or logistical support were provided for the International Waterbird Census (IWC) at the international or national level (Figure 6.5; Table 30 in Annex). All 26 Parties provided support to the IWC at the national level, while only 10 Parties (38%) provided support at the international level (Figure 6.6). Lack of financial resources was the primary reason cited by the Parties that did not provide support at an international level (7 Parties: 43%). Morocco stated they had already provided logistic support and assisted in the participation in the 7th International White Stork Census. The remaining six Parties did not provide further details.

Thirteen Parties reported that they were not providing funding or logistical support for the IWC (Figure 6.5). Lack of funding was the most common reason provided (8 Parties: 61%) whilst South Africa and Morocco (2 Parties: 15%) stated limited resources. Ghana and Croatia (2 Parties: 15%) stated that no countries had requested support from their government. Moldova (8%) did not specify a reason.

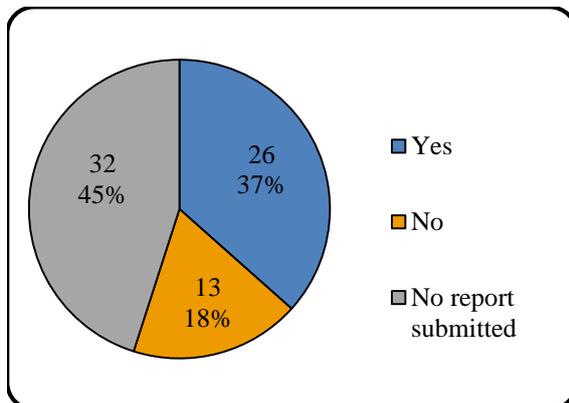


Figure 6.5. Party responses as to whether their government provided funds and/or logistical support for the International Waterbird Census at international/ national level over the past triennium.

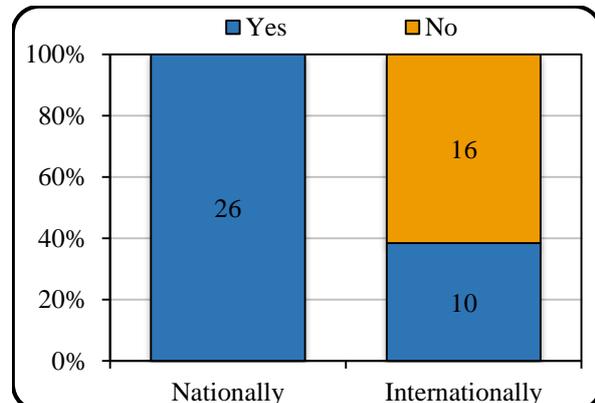


Figure 6.6. Percentage of Parties providing support to the International Waterbird Census at the national and international level, of the Parties confirming that funds and/or logistical support was provided (n= 26).

**Q49. Has the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds been investigated in your country?**

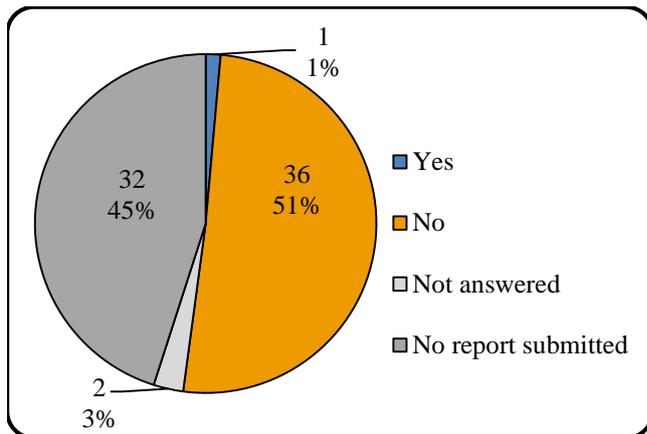


Figure 6.7. Party responses as to whether or not the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds had been investigated within their country.

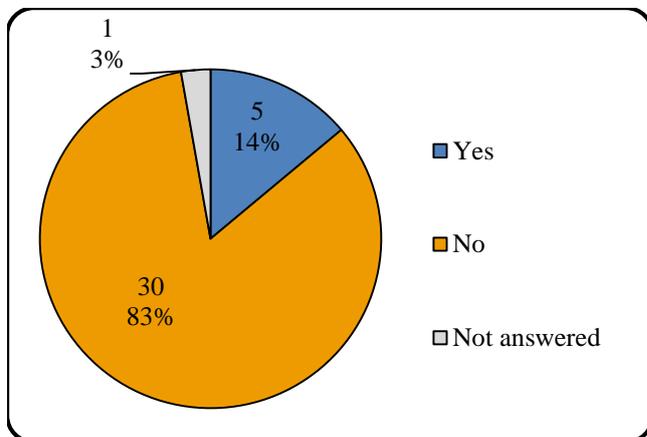


Figure 6.8. Proportion of responses regarding whether there are future plans, for those Parties which have not investigated the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds.

Thirty-six Parties (92% of RP; 51% of CP) reported no investigations have been undertaken within their country regarding the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds (Figure 6.7; Table 31 in Annex). The United Kingdom was the only country to have established an investigation. This focused on population-level impact of poisoning of Mute swans (*Cygnus olor*) as a consequence of ingestion of discarded fishing weights. Populations have recovered following the banning of lead fishing weights in the late 1987, with lead poison-related deaths falling from 25% (1971-1987) to 2% (2000-2010). While reporting that no investigation had been established, the Netherlands noted that governmental grants were in place to encourage fishermen to use of alternatives to lead. Of the 36 Parties which reported there were no current investigations into lead fishing weights, five (14%) stated there were plans to investigate the impacts in the future (Figure 6.8; Table 31 in Annex). Of these five, three Parties stated that possibilities were being considered, Kenya highlighted the importance of knowing whether or not lead weight fishing is practiced

within the country and Slovakia reported that this issue is included in the 2015-2018 National Wetland Policy Action Plan. Of the 30 Parties (77% of RP; 42% of CP) which stated there were no future plans for investigation, lack of financial resources (9 Parties, 30%) and low prioritisation of the issue were the most common responses (8 Parties: 27%). Six Parties (20%) did not consider lead fishing weights to be a problem within their country, five Parties (17%) cited limited human resources and three Parties (10%) reported that they were considering the issue for future investigation.

## VII. Education and Information

### Q50. Has your country developed and implemented programmes for raising awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and about AEWA?

To fulfil Objective 4 of the Strategic Plan, Parties are encouraged to implement programmes for raising awareness and understanding of waterbird conservation and AEWA (Target 4.3). Twenty Parties (51% of RP; 28% of CP) reported that they had programmes in place which were being implemented (Figure 7.1; Table 32 in Annex). Based on the indicator being surpassed, substantial progress is being made towards Target 4.3.

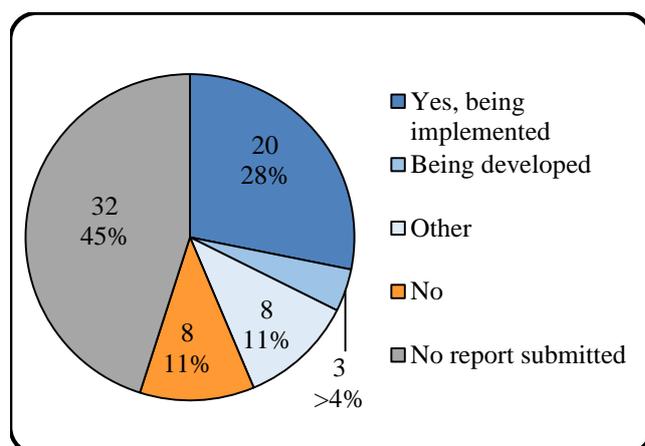
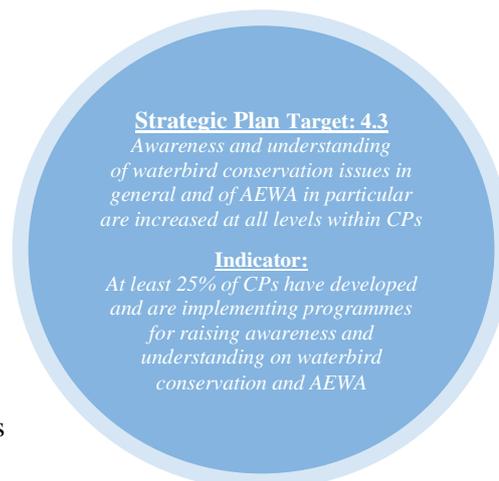


Figure 7.1. Party responses as to whether raising awareness programmes and understanding of waterbird conservation and AEWA have been developed and implemented.

All eight Parties (21% of RP; 11% of CP) that responded 'other' stated that there was no awareness-raising programme specific to waterbirds, although seven of these commented that activities to raise awareness of waterbird conservation had been undertaken (Estonia, Ethiopia, Italy, Norway, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United Kingdom).

The main reason for not having awareness-raising and education programmes in place on waterbirds and AEWA was reportedly due to a focus on more general awareness-raising programmes (Table 7.1).

Table 7.1. 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	France, Denmark, Latvia, South Africa, Uganda	62.5%
Lack of administrative capacity	Bulgaria	12.5%
Lack of financial and human resources	Croatia	12.5%
No response	Montenegro	12.5%

### Q51. Has a National AEWA Focal Point for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) been nominated by your country?

Fifteen Parties (38% of RP; 21% of CP) reported that they had nominated a National AEWA Focal Point for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) (Figure 7.2; Table 33 in Annex). The main reason for not nominating a focal point, which was mentioned by eight of the 21 Parties that have not yet nominated a focal point, was lack of resources/capacity (Table 7.2). However, Syria noted that general

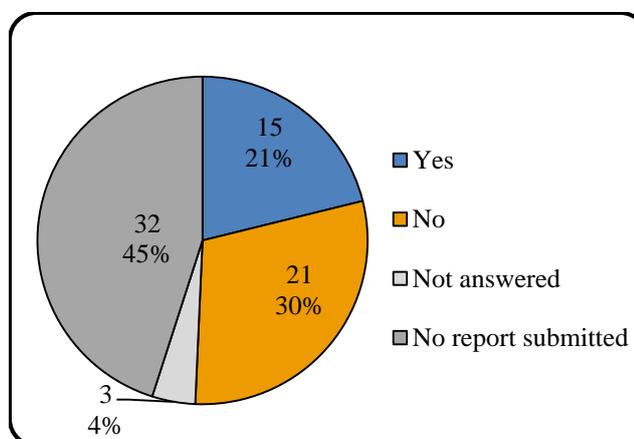


Figure 7.2. Responses of Parties as to whether a National AEWA Focal Point for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) has been nominated.

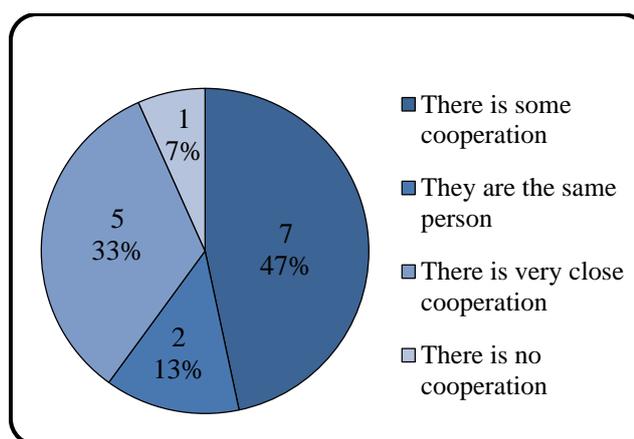
environmental issues can be dealt with by a CEPA officer at the Ministry of Environment, the Czech Republic noted that the designation of a focal point is planned and Slovakia noted that a focal point will be nominated for the next period. While Sweden did not consider it a priority, it noted that education and awareness activities are carried out regionally by the County Administrative Boards.

*Table 7.2. Responses provided by Parties for not nominating a National AEWA Focal Point.*

Reason provided	Party	% of RP
Waiting on approval from the government	Libya	4%
Managed by another department	Norway, Syria	8%
In process/to be appointed in near future	Albania, Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia	17%
Lack of resources/capacity	Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Syria	33%
Not considered necessary	Italy, United Kingdom	8%
Not considered a priority	France, Sweden	8%
Fast turnover of leadership	Ethiopia	4%
No response	Belgium, Denmark, Montenegro, Tunisia	17%

Of the 15 Parties (38% of RP; 21% of CP) that that responded ‘Yes’ to Q51 (they had nominated a National CEPA AEWA Focal Point), 11 Parties (16% of CP) stated that the focal points were from the government, while four Parties stated that they were from the non-governmental sector (Table 33 in Annex). Four Parties (10% of RP) reported that the AEWA CEPA Focal Point had begun coordinating national implementation of the Communication Strategy and/or supported the revision process for the Communication Strategy. Algeria, Kenya, Mali, Morocco and Swaziland (7% of CP) reported that there was very close cooperation between the AEWA CEPA Focal Point and the Ramsar CEPA Focal Points (Figure 7.3; Table 33 in Annex) and Ghana and Switzerland reported that they are the same person. Seven Parties (10% of CP), Germany, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Nigeria, South Africa, Uganda and Ukraine, reported that there is some cooperation in place. The Netherlands reported that there is no cooperation.

The two main reasons mentioned by the 11 Parties that reported not having begun coordinating national implementation of the Communication Strategy and/or supported the revision process for the Communication Strategy were the lack of resources or that the CEPA focal point had only recently been nominated (Table 7.3).



*Figure 7.3. Responses of Parties regarding the cooperation between the appointed AEWA CEPA Focal Point and the Ramsar CEPA Focal Points.*

*Table 7.3. Responses provided by Parties regarding why the AEWA CEPA Focal Point had not begun coordinating national implementation of the Communication Strategy and/or supported the revision process for the Communication.*

Reason provided	Party	% of Parties
Lack of resources	Madagascar, Mali, Uganda	27%
CEPA focal point was recently nominated	Morocco, Nigeria, Swaziland	27%
Temporarily appointment	Netherlands	9%
Not considered a priority	Germany	9%
No response	Ghana, Kenya, Ukraine	27%

**Q52. 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?**

Fifteen Parties (38% of RP; 21% of CP) reported that they had taken measures to implement the provisions related to "Education and Information" in the AEWA Action Plan (Figure 7.4; Table 34 in Annex). Twenty-one Parties (54% of RP; 30% of CP) reported not having taken measures to implement the provisions in the AEWA Action Plan. The main reasons for not implementing the relevant provisions were lack of resources/capacity and that more general education and information activities were being undertaken instead (Table 7.4). The Netherlands noted that the education and information activities relating to the National Nature Network are generally in line with the AEWA Action Plan and Germany noted that the Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative is still ongoing.

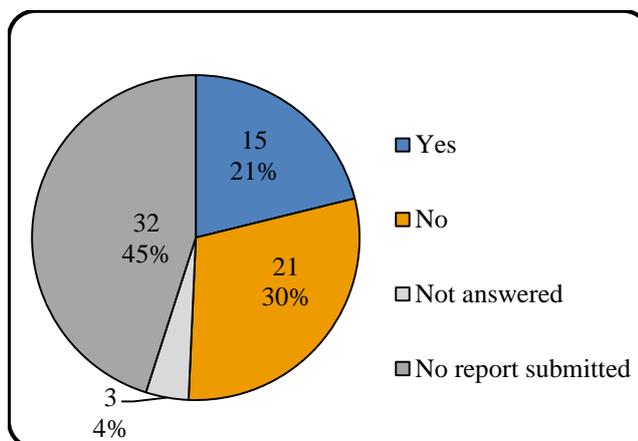


Figure 7.4. Responses of Parties as to whether measures have been taken to implement the provisions related to "Education and Information" in the AEWA Action Plan.

Table 7.4 Responses provided by Parties for the absence of measures to implement the provisions related to "Education and Information" in the AEWA Action Plan.

Reason provided	Party	% of Parties
Lack of resources/capacity	Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Hungary, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Swaziland, Uganda	35%
More general education & information activities	Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Latvia, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland	35%
Focal point was recently nominated	Swaziland	4%
No person responsible for education	Libya	4%
Not considered a priority	Sweden	4%
In process	Albania	4%
No response	Montenegro, Syria, Tunisia	13%

The following questions (Q52a-d) are applicable only to the 15 Parties that responded 'Yes' to Q52.

**Q52a. National training programmes have been arranged for personnel responsible for implementing AEWA. (This question only refers to respondents that selected 'Yes' for Q52.)**

Of the fifteen Parties that responded 'Yes' to Q52 (have taken measures to implement the provisions related to "Education and Information" in the AEWA Action Plan), seven (47%) reported they have arranged national training programmes for personnel responsible for implementing AEWA. Eight Parties (53%) reported they have not (Figure 7.5; Table 35 in Annex).

Of the seven Parties that responded 'Yes', two Parties (29%), Algeria and Mali, reported effectiveness of the measures as high, while five Parties (71%), Ethiopia, Ghana, Italy, Kenya and Nigeria, reported effectiveness as moderate.

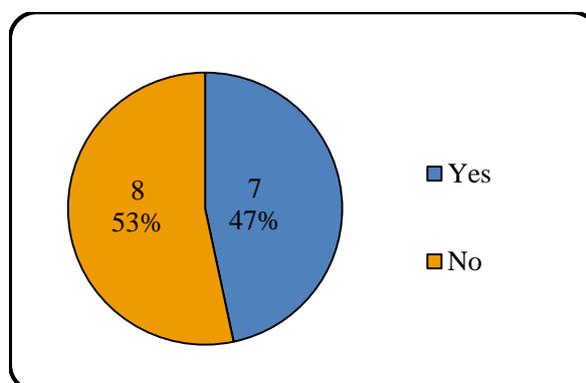


Figure 7.5. National training programmes have been arranged for personnel responsible for implementing AEWA.

Ghana noted that 200 schools and 150 fringe communities within Ramsar sites had been visited. Nigeria noted that capacity building focussing on bird surveillance, identification, trapping and ringing techniques had been achieved. In Ethiopia, training was provided to officers responsible for managing Protected Areas and who also play a significant role in implementing AEWA. Kenya noted that the Kenya Wildlife Training Institute has a training component on waterbirds and wetlands. Mali highlighted the importance of advocacy and communication for the sustainable management of natural resources and noted that broadcasts about wetlands and migratory waterbirds are regularly made on national and community radio. Algeria noted that training programs have been implemented and that trained forest managers will be able to conduct censuses and recognise and better protect rare, vulnerable species.

Eight Parties (21% of RP; 11% of CP) reported not having arranged training, which was mainly due to lack of resources/capacity or because it was considered unnecessary. Both Belgium and Slovenia referred to other relevant training of personnel. Slovakia stated that a national training programme will be developed in 2015, while South Africa noted that it is in the process of arranging training with the CEPA focal point and the trained EWT official. Estonia noted that while no coordinated training programmes have been arranged, important topics were discussed separately with relevant stakeholders and the wider public (Table 7.5).

Table 7.5. Responses provided by Parties for the absence of national training programmes for personnel responsible for implementing AEWA.

Reason provided	Party	% of Parties
Lack of resources/capacity	Belgium, Bulgaria, Ukraine	33%
Not considered necessary	Belgium, Slovenia, United Kingdom	33%
In process	Slovakia, South Africa	22%
Important topics discussed separately with relevant stakeholders and wider public	Estonia	11%

**Q52b. Training programmes and materials have been developed in cooperation with other Parties and/or the Agreement Secretariat. (This question only refers to respondents that selected ‘Yes’ for Q52.)**

Of the 15 Parties that responded ‘Yes’ to Q52, seven (18% of RP; 10% of CP) reported that training programmes and materials have been developed in cooperation with other Parties and/or the AEWA Secretariat (Figure 7.6; Table 36 in Annex).

The seven Parties that responded ‘Yes’ were also asked to rate the effectiveness of the measures. Five Parties (13% of RP; 7% of CP), Ethiopia, Italy, Kenya, Mali and Ukraine, rated them as moderate, while Ghana rated them as low. Algeria selected the option for ‘other’ and included a letter from the Focal Points for AEWA in North Africa and the National Coordinators of the IWC, which mentioned the essential contribution of the support programme to the international water birds census and wetlands conservation in the Mediterranean.

Ukraine noted that a poster with information on the Lesser White-fronted Goose (*Anser erythropus*) has been produced with support from the AEWA Secretariat and disseminated across Ukraine. In addition, with EU support, AEWA guidelines on the development of ecotourism at wetlands and guidelines for a waterbird monitoring protocol have been translated into Ukrainian. Ethiopia noted that the training was

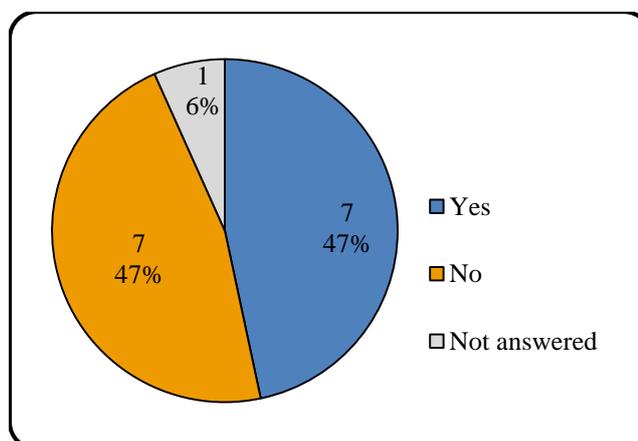


Figure 7.6. Party responses regarding the development of training programmes in cooperation with other Parties and/or the Agreement Secretariat.

provided in collaboration with the Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society (EWNHS), the BirdLife Partner in Ethiopia.

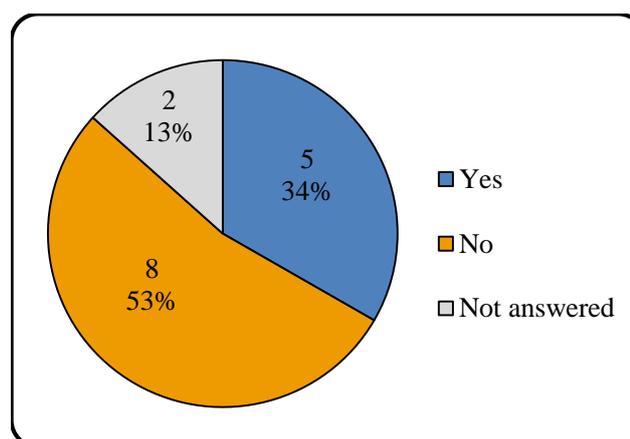
Of the seven Parties that reportedly have not developed training programmes and materials, two stated that this was due to lack of resources/capacity (Table 7.6). Belgium highlighted that training programmes and materials related to waterbirds are usually part of broader nature training developed by NGOs or the Government. Belgium also noted that language is a barrier for co-developing materials in Dutch. Slovakia stated that training programmes and materials will be developed in 2015. Nigeria and the United Kingdom did not provide a reason.

*Table 7.6. Responses provided by Parties for the absence of training programmes and materials.*

Reason provided	Party	% of Parties
Lack of resources/capacity	Estonia, Slovenia	29%
Will be developed in 2015	Slovakia	14%
Usually part of broader training developed by NGOs or Government	Belgium	14%
Language barrier	Belgium	14%
No response	Nigeria, United Kingdom	29%

**Q52c. 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 Q52.)**

Of the 15 Parties that responded ‘Yes’ to Q52, five (13% of RP; 7% of CP) reported that AEWA related information and training resources have been exchanged with other Parties and/or shared with the Agreement Secretariat (Figure 7.7; Table 37 in Annex). The five Parties that responded ‘Yes’ were asked to rate the effectiveness of the measures; four Parties, Ethiopia, Italy, Mali, Ukraine, rated the effectiveness as moderate, while the United Kingdom selected ‘other’, but did not appear to include any additional information. Ethiopia noted that some information on the World Migratory Birds Day celebration and the census results have been communicated with the AEWA Secretariat. Ukraine noted that a poster with information on the Lesser White-fronted Goose (*Anser erythropus*) was produced and made available for other Parties.



*Figure 7.7. Party responses as to whether AEWA related information and training resources have been exchanged with other Parties and/or shared with the Agreement Secretariat.*

Eight Parties (21% of RP; 11% of CP) reported not having exchanged AEWA related information and training resources. Three Parties stated that the reason was lack of resources/capacity (Table 7.7). However, Slovenia noted that NGOs or experts from Slovenia may have exchanged AEWA-related information and training resources with other Parties, especially Balkan countries.

*Table 7.7. Responses provided by Parties as why AEWA related information and training resources have not been exchanged with other Parties and/or shared with the Agreement Secretariat.*

Reason provided	Party	% of Parties
Lack of resources/capacity	Ghana, Estonia, Slovakia, Slovenia	44%
Will be undertaken once CEPA is developed	Kenya	11%
Still developing the training material	South Africa	11%
Part of broader training developed by NGOs or Government	Belgium	11%
Language barrier	Belgium	11%
No response	Nigeria	11%

**Q52d. 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 Q52.)**

Of the 15 Parties that responded ‘Yes’ to Q52, 11 Parties (28% of RP; 16% of CP) reported that specific public awareness campaigns for the conservation of populations have been conducted (Figure 7.8; Table in 38 Annex).

The 11 Parties that responded ‘Yes’ were asked to rate the effectiveness of the measures; Mali, Slovakia and South Africa (27%) rated effectiveness as high, Italy, Nigeria, Ukraine (27%) rated effectiveness as moderate, while Belgium, Bulgaria, Estonia, Slovenia and the United Kingdom (70%) selected the option for ‘other’.

Details on public awareness campaigns provided by Parties included the following:

- Belgium noted that awareness-raising for the conservation of populations of relevant waterbird species has been addressed through their Natura2000 website.
- South Africa noted that the timing of the international WMBD celebrations is linked to the return of migratory birds to the northern hemisphere and recommended that a Southern Hemisphere celebration is created.
- Slovenia reported that in protected areas important for migratory waterbirds there are permanent public awareness activities going on. They also noted that in IBA and SPA Drava there is a LIFE+ project running on conservation and awareness of waterbirds.
- Bulgaria noted several examples of activities related to raising awareness and understanding of waterbird conservation that were carried out in the period 2012-2014 including: the LIFE+ project "Safe Ground for Redbreasts", implemented by the Bulgarian Society of the Protection of Birds (BSPB), and a number of Festivals of the White Stork.
- In Estonia, implementation of SSAPs and MSAPs for waterbird species was reported to include a public-awareness component.
- Nigeria noted that efforts have been made to encourage communities to appreciate avifauna and to mitigate anthropogenic impacts on the species and their habitat.
- Italy reported that national monitoring of the populations of Kentish plover has been carried out, along with captures and markings with coloured rings, noting that many local NGOs have been involved in these activities.
- Ukraine noted that a poster of the Lesser White-fronted Goose (*Anser erythropus*) had been produced and disseminated.
- Slovakia mentioned a long-term awareness campaign that is focused on White Stork and noted that its effectiveness can be measured by the positive attitudes of the public to storks, support for their nesting, as well as monitoring of migration, nesting, and breeding success.
- Mali stated that awareness campaigns are carried out for schools and rural communities and that legislative and regulatory texts relating to wetlands and migratory waterbirds had been disseminated.

The reasons given by the three Parties that reportedly have not conducted specific public awareness campaigns included lack of resources (Ghana) and that more general awareness-raising activities focus on habitats and protected areas (Ethiopia). Kenya did not provide a reason.

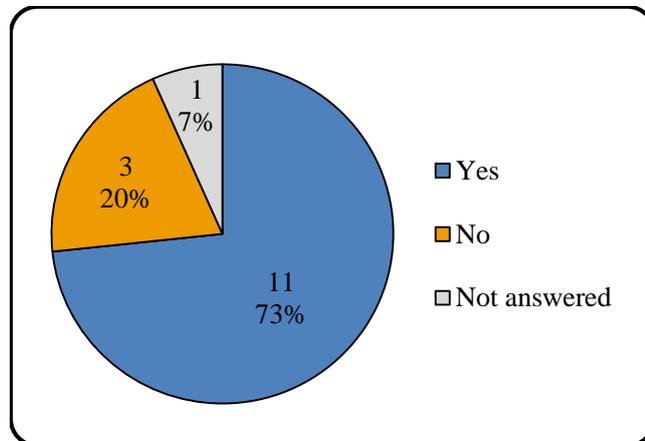


Figure 7.8. Responses of Parties as to whether specific public awareness campaigns for the conservation of populations listed in Table 1 have been conducted.

**Q53. Have World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) activities been carried out in your country during this reporting cycle?**

Thirty-one Parties (80% of RP; 44% of CP) reported that they had carried out World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) activities during this reporting cycle (Figure 7.9; Table 39 in Annex).

Two of the four Parties that reported not having not carried out WMBD activities gave the reason as lack of resources/capacity (Hungary, Swaziland). Swaziland also noted that the CEPA Focal Point has only recently been nominated. Denmark noted that while no specific WMBD activities have been carried out, BirdLife Denmark holds an annual "Fuglenes Dag" (Bird Day), which is staffed by volunteer field ornithologists and engages the general public. The United Kingdom did not provide further details.

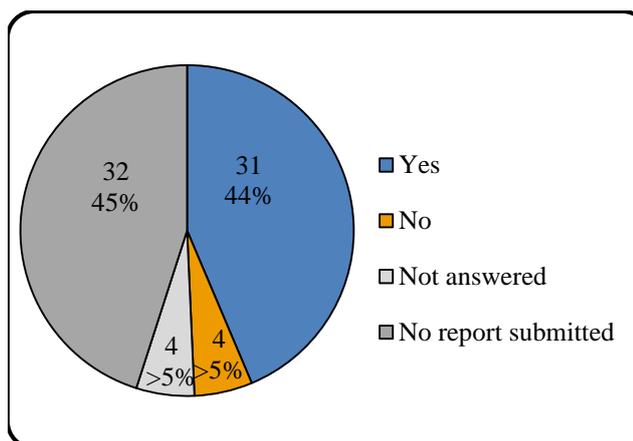


Figure 7.9. Party response as to whether World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) activities been carried out during this reporting cycle.

**Q54. 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.**

Seven Parties (18% of RP; 10% of CP) reported that they had provided funding and other support for the implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy (Figure 7.10; Table 40 in Annex).

Of the 32 Parties that reported not having provided funding or other support, 17 Parties (53%) gave lack of financial resources as the reason while seven Parties (22%) mentioned a more general lack of resources/capacity. The Czech Republic noted that the Communication Strategy is in preparation and Norway noted there is “no direct application for this”. The reason given by the Netherlands was that their present focus is on the implementation, including CEPA activities, of the National Nature Network including Natura 2000 sites, but noted that many national and international activities by the government and NGOs are in line with the AEWA Communication Strategy. The remaining seven Parties (22%) did not provide a reason (Table 7.8). As the indicator requires 100% funding or support to be secured, this lack of provision of funding is indicative that Target 4.1 has not been fulfilled.

**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

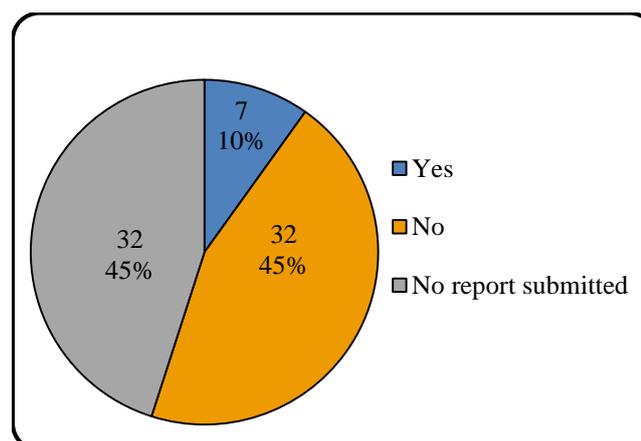


Figure 7.10. Responses of Parties as to whether funding and/or other support has been provided towards the implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy.

Table 7.8. 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 Parties
Lack of financial resources	Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Italy, Kenya, Latvia, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Slovenia, Slovakia, Sweden, Syria	50%
Lack of resources/capacity	Croatia, Denmark, France, Libya, Slovenia, Swaziland, Uganda	21%
Communication Strategy is in preparation	Czech Republic	3%
No direct application for this	Norway	3%
Present focus is on the implementation of the National Nature Network	Netherlands	3%
No response	Algeria, Cyprus, Moldova, Montenegro, Sudan, Switzerland, United Kingdom	21%

The following questions (Q54.1-3) are applicable only to the seven Parties that responded ‘Yes’ to Q54.

**Q54.1. Has this funding or support been on the national or international level? (This question only refers to respondents that selected ‘Yes’ for Q54.)**

Of the seven Parties (18% of RP; 10% of CP) that responded ‘Yes’ to Q54, five Parties (72%), Luxembourg, Estonia, South Africa, Tunisia and Ukraine, reported funding or support at both the national and international level. The remaining two Parties (29%), Germany and Hungary, reported funding or support at the international level only.

**Q54.2. 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 Q54.)**

All seven Parties that responded ‘Yes’ to Q54, reported that they have 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, with Hungary, Estonia, South Africa and Ukraine (57%) reporting this. Germany (14%) reported that communication is supported by other funds or through legal requirements. Luxembourg and Tunisia (29%) provided no response.

**Q54.3. Has your country provided any funding or support to the revision process of Communication Strategy? (This question only refers to respondents that selected ‘Yes’ for Q54.)**

All seven Parties that responded ‘Yes’ to Q54, reported that they had not provided any funding or support to the revision process of the Communication Strategy. The reasons provided included; lack of resources/capacity (Hungary, Estonia, South Africa and Ukraine: 57%) and that communication is supported by other funds or through legal requirements (Germany: 14%). Two Parties (Luxembourg and Tunisia: 29%) did not provide a reason.

**Q55. 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**

Twenty-eight Parties (72% of RP; 40% of CP) reported that they had not yet considered hosting a Regional AEWA Exchange Centre (Figure 7.11; Table 41 in Annex). Latvia commented that there was a need for additional information regarding existing centres. Three Parties (8% of RP; 4% of CP) responded ‘Yes, considered, but not interested’, but did not provide any details. Five Parties (13% of RP; 7% of CP) reported that they have considered and are interested in hosting a Regional AEWA Exchange Centre, but did not provide any details. Three Parties (8% of RP; 4% of CP) are currently considering a Regional AEWA Exchange Centre, but did not provide any details.

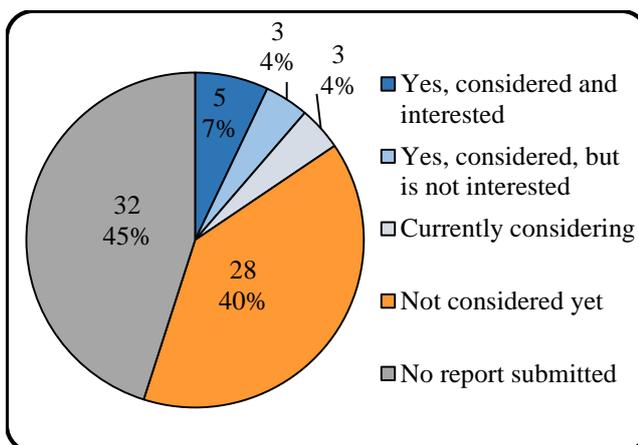


Figure 7.11. Responses of Parties as to whether they have considered/shown interest in hosting a Regional AEWA Exchange Centre.

**Q56. Have staff who were trained as part of a Training of Trainers workshop conducted national CEPA training in your country in the past triennium? (Applicable only for countries in regions where Training of Trainers programme has taken place).**

As an indication of the AEWA Communications Strategy being implemented, Target 4.2 of the Strategic Plan aims for follow-up trainings for CEPA (Communication, Education and Public Awareness) at the national level to be conducted in at least three AEWA regions, by the people trained in the context of Target 3.3. Three Parties (8% of RP; 4% of CP) reported that training for CEPA, conducted by staff trained in the framework of the AEWA Training of Trainers programme, had taken place (Ethiopia) or was being planned in their country (Kenya and Swaziland) (Figure 7.12; Table 42 in Annex). This indicates that Target 4.2 has not been met.

**Strategic Plan 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 (CS 3.2)

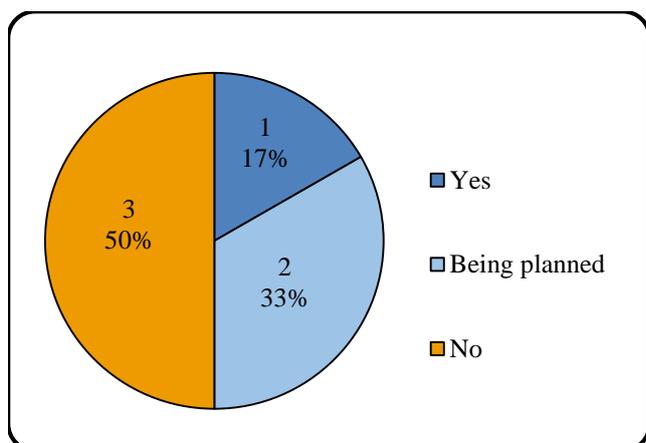


Figure 7.12. Party responses as to whether staff who were trained as part of a Training of Trainers workshop conducted national CEPA training in the past triennium.

Ethiopia noted that training was provided for officers from various PAs and that it was the first time this had been conducted. Swaziland noted that training was planned for July 2015, while Kenya noted that this will be undertaken when CEPA is designated by next year 2016. Target 4.2 has therefore not yet been fulfilled.

Of the three Parties that reported that training for CEPA had not yet taken place, Uganda reported that it was due to a lack of financial resources, Sudan noted that only one person was trained in South Africa in 2013, but that such activities will be adopted in the near future, and South Africa noted that it had started work towards this target.

## VIII. Implementation

### Q57. Has your country approached non-contracting Parties to encourage them to ratify the Agreement?

Seven Parties (18% of RP; 10% of CP) reported that they have approached non-contracting Parties to encourage them to ratify the Agreement (Figure 8.1; Table 43 in Annex). Details of non-contracting Parties that were approached by Parties are provided in Table 8.1. However, four additional Parties (Estonia, Slovenia, Croatia and Sudan), which formally reported that they had not approached non-contracting Parties, commented that informal communication and discussion has taken place. More specifically, Slovenia and Croatia commented on informal contact with Montenegro. Taking these additional information discussions in to account takes the total number of Parties which approached non-contracting Parties up to eleven (28% of RP; 16% of CP).

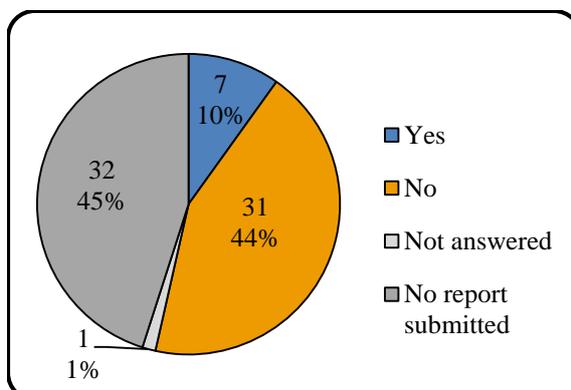


Figure 8.1. Party responses as to whether or not they have approached non-Parties to encourage them to ratify the Agreement.

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

Party	Non-Contracting Party approached
Denmark	Greenland
France	Cameroon, Mozambique and South Sudan
Germany	Poland
Hungary	Russian Federation
South Africa	Namibia, Malawi and Botswana
Switzerland	Russian Federation
Syria	Gulf countries

Primary reasons for not approaching non-contracting Parties included: lack of resources (six Parties: 15% of RP), lack of opportunity (six Parties: 15% of RP), and that approaching non-contracting Parties is not considered a priority (five Parties: 13% of RP). In some cases, these reasons overlapped. Four Parties (10% of RP) instead commented on informal discussions with non-Parties, while two Parties (5% of RP), Morocco and Swaziland, noted that the focus was on implementation since they had only recently acceded to AEWA themselves.

### Q58. 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?

Fourteen Parties (36% of RP; 20% of CP) reported that they have supported/developed international co-operation projects for the implementation of the Agreement, according to the priorities outlined in the AEWA International Implementation Tasks (IIT) for the current triennium (Figure 8.2; Table 43 in Annex). Of the Parties that gave a positive response, 14 provided further details of the projects they have supported/developed (Table 8.2). With the

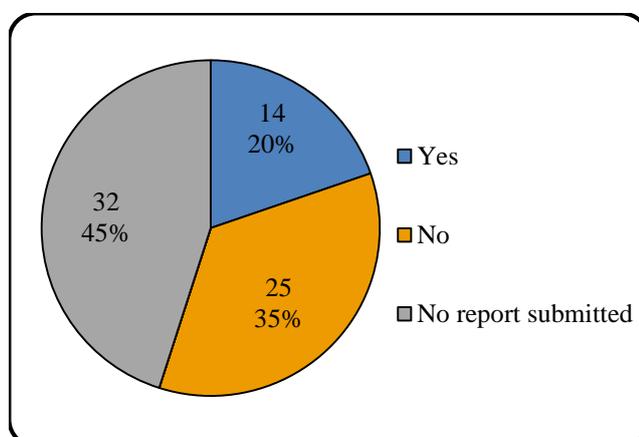


Figure 8.2. Party responses as to whether or not they have supported/developed international co-operation projects for the implementation of the Agreement.

exception of France, Parties did not specify the corresponding IITs that were fulfilled by the projects listed. France reported one project ('SPOVAN', which aims to build capacity in Sudan and Egypt) that relates to IIT priorities 15, 16 and 24.

Of the 25 Parties (64% of RP; 35% of CP) that have not supported/developed international co-operation projects, the most commonly cited reasons were limited resources (sixteen Parties: 64%), predominantly financial. Two Parties (8%) noted that no opportunities to develop such projects had arisen, while one Party (Swaziland) stated that the country was still too early in its own stages of implementation to support/develop such projects. Latvia commented that their international cooperation focused on environmental protection more generally, but not on species conservation.

*Table 8.2. Summary of international co-operation projects supported/developed by 14 Parties.*

<b>Party</b>	<b>Supported/Developed international co-operation projects</b>
Algeria	Draft management plan for restoration and rehabilitation of waterbird habitats financed by UNDP, WWF and Algerian government.
Ethiopia	Supported the initiative of the envisaged WI climate resilient site network in the African-Eurasian flyway project.
France	Technical support to African Initiative since 2012; IWC-MED Project; SPOVAN Project (5yrs).
Germany	Research and Development Project 'Population Changes of migratory birds of the Wadden Sea, North and Baltic Seas' (2011-2013); The second edition of the 'Helgoländer Papier' containing recommendations for distances between wind power stations and breeding populations.
Hungary	LIFE project to save the European population of <i>Anser erythropus</i> ; Danube Parks project; Finalised a network of Special Protection Areas; Participation in the IWC and projects to fit individuals of <i>Anser fabalis</i> and <i>Anser albifrons</i> with radio telemetry.
Netherlands	Financial support to the Wings over Wetlands project through Wetlands International and to the International Waterbird Census.
Norway	Lesser White-fronted Goose projects on flyway (2012-2015); Salary LWfG coordinator (contract through 2017); Funding of activities on flyway; Contribution to LWfG Life+ programme (annual over 5 year) and PfG FMP.
Slovakia	Trans-border cooperation (PL-SK, CZ-SK, HU-SK, SK-UA) developed for exchange of information, research, monitoring expertise. Implemented by SOS/BirdLife Slovakia and Regional Association for Nature Conservation and Sustainable Development Bratislava (BROZ).
South Africa	Hosted regional workshop for the AEWA NFPs in Africa (2013) to identify sub-regional priorities for Eastern and Southern Africa from AEWA PoAA; Single Species Action Plan for <i>Balearica regulorum</i> ; Multi-species Action Plan of Benguela Upwelling System Coastal Seabirds (2014).
Sudan	Signed an MOU with French Ministry of Environment (ONCFS) for the period 2009-2013.
Switzerland	Support to the: AEWA African Initiative, Grey Crowned Crane African Initiative, Sustainable Hunting of Waterbirds in CA, International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of <i>Balaeniceps rex</i> .
Tunisia	Support program for international counts of waterbirds and wetland conservation in the Mediterranean and promotion of the value of the key areas of biodiversity.
Uganda	The Greater Virunga Trans-boundary Collaboration; The Nile Basin Initiative; Mt. Elgon Regional Ecosystem Conservation Programme; Lake Victoria Commission under East African Community.
Ukraine	Establishment of Ramsar wetlands in the Danube-Carpathian region of Ukraine (2007-2010); Support of Ukraine in Realization of Danube and Ramsar Conventions; Protection and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources of Ukrainian Carpathians - supported by Norway (2008-2010); project on the Importance of the Black Sea region for migration of waterbirds along the African-Eurasian flyway (2008-2010); Inclusion of climate change issues in endangered ecosystems into management of territories in Polissya (2011-2014); Restoration of degraded peatland in Ukrainian Polissya (2009-2012); Current State and Perspectives of Legal Regulation for Wetlands of National and Local Importance in Ukraine; Study of bird migration on transfrontier wetlands in the middle section of the Desna River; Ringing of <i>Ciconia nigra</i> chicks to study migration routes (2010-2011); collection of new data of number and dynamics of 47 AEWA-listed species; and the 7 <sup>th</sup> International <i>Ciconia ciconia</i> Census (2014).

**Q59. Has your country donated funds to the AEWA Small Grants Fund over the past triennium?**

The United Kingdom was the only Party that confirmed providing a voluntary contribution to the AEWA Small Grants Fund (SGF) over the past triennium (Figure 8.3; Table 43 in Annex); the amount provided was £23,000.

Of the 38 Parties (97% of RP; 54% of CP) that have not resourced the AEWA SGF over the past triennium, the most commonly-cited reason was lack of financial resources (26 Parties; 37% of CP). The reason given by Norway, Germany and Switzerland was that contributions had been made to other AEWA activities. Libya reported a lack of contribution due to political instability, and the remaining Parties did not provide further details.

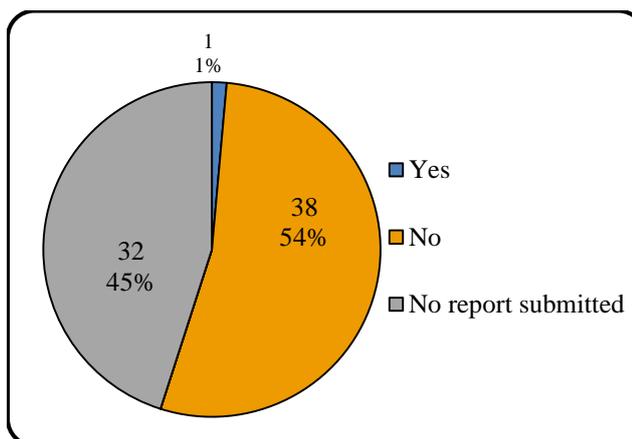


Figure 8.3. Party responses as to whether or not they have contributed to the AEWA Small Grants Fund over the past triennium.

**Q60. Has your country donated other funding or provided in-kind support to activities coordinated by the Secretariat?**

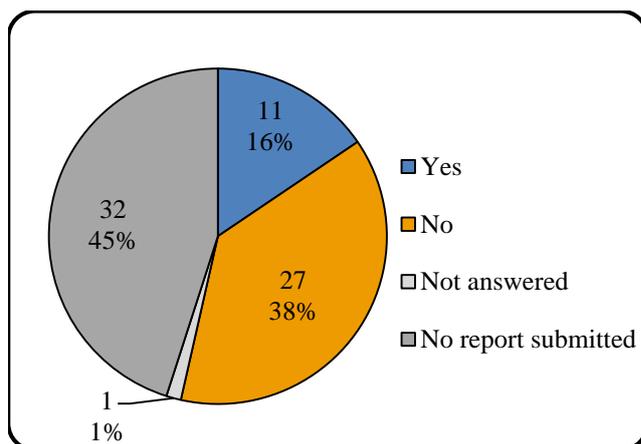


Figure 8.4. Party responses as to whether or not they have donated other funding or provided in-kind support to activities coordinated by the Secretariat over the past triennium.

Eleven Parties (28% of RP; 16% of CP) reported donating other funding or in-kind support to activities coordinated by the AEWA Secretariat (Figure 8.4; Table 43 in Annex). The majority of these contributions were in the form of hosting or supporting meetings and/or workshops, while Germany reported offering 25,600 Euro per year as a voluntary contribution to AEWA.

Of the 27 Parties (69% of RP; 38% of CP) that have not provided any kind of support (Figure 8.4; Table 43 in Annex), the prevailing reason was a lack of resources (20 Parties: 74%), predominantly financial. Mali (4%) reported political instability as a limiting factor, while the Czech Republic and Libya (7%) reported a focus on

national-level initiatives. Switzerland also reported no in-kind support, but then commented on supporting the International Workshop on the Russian Federation joining the Agreement, and international co-operation projects for the implementation of the Agreement.

**Q61. 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-six Parties (67% of RP; 37% of CP) reported having a fully operational mechanism in place, with an additional three Parties (8% of RP; 4% of CP) reported having a mechanism that is in place but not operational (Figure 8.5; Table 43 in Annex). It is clear that significant progress has been made towards target 5.7, and with over two thirds of respondents confirming that AEWA national coordination mechanisms are established and operational, this target may have been achieved. This cannot be confirmed, however, without additional information from non-reporting Parties.

Examples of coordination mechanisms include:

- National coordinating bodies, which facilitate the synergistic implementation of AEWA and other MEAs in each country. In South Africa, for example, the National Scientific Committee assists in the coordination of CMS and daughter agreements. Similarly, in Belgium and Ghana, coordination committees serve to implement AEWA and other MEAs through an integrated approach. In Madagascar and Croatia, international directives are integrated and reflected in national-level policy, and the same is true for Germany, where a coordination body, the ‘Ländergemeinschaft Naturschutz (LANA)’, brings together different nature conservation authorities of the federal states and the federal government to ensure cross-cutting conservation issues are addressed synergistically.
- 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. For example, in Libya and Slovenia, the focal point for AEWA is embedded within the same organisation as the focal points for other agreements, while in The Netherlands, Sweden, Latvia and Albania, it is the same individual that is responsible for AEWA implementation and other related MEAs.
- Regular dialogue/consultation between national focal points for MEAs facilitates coordination and collaboration. For example, in Switzerland and Ukraine, there is regular formal and informal information exchange between the relevant Ministries, NGOs and research institutions.

Nine Parties (23% of RP; 13% of CP) reported no national coordination mechanism for AEWA. Moldova reported that the mechanism is in the process of development. Reasons for the lack of an operational national coordination mechanism for AEWA implementation included lack of capacity, specifically time, human resources and administrative capacity (France and Bulgaria). Five Parties (13% of RP) reported that while no formalised national coordination system specifically for AEWA is in place, there are alternative coordination systems in place, often linked to other MEAs. France also noted that while it had established an informal national committee to organise MOP5, no mandate was established to continue thereafter. Ethiopia stated that a general lack of coordination among concerned institutions was the main barrier to a national coordinating mechanism.

**Q62. Has your country concluded, or considered concluding, site twinning schemes with other countries, the sites of which share common migratory waterbirds or conservation issues?**

Over half of the responding Parties (21: 54% of RP; 30% of CP) reported that they had concluded or were considering concluding twinning schemes with other countries (Figure 8.6; Table 43 in Annex), which indicates promising collaboration. Of these 21 Parties, four (19%) are engaged in fully operational twinning schemes, while six (29%) are engaged in trans-boundary conservation areas as opposed to twinning schemes specifically (Table 8.3). Seven of these 21 Parties (33%) reporting twinning programs in progress but not yet fully operational, UK and Mali (10%) reported previous twinning schemes that are not currently functional. One country appears to have misunderstood the question, and while reporting ‘yes’, has commented that no twinning schemes are planned, although discussions have been held regarding joint or synchronised monitoring schemes. In addition, five of the Parties (24%) that had reported they had not concluded nor considered concluding twinning schemes, commented that they would be looking in to twinning schemes in the future, or that plans were in place to develop twinning arrangements. Taking into account these additional respondents brings the total to 26 Parties; two thirds of the respondents (67% of RP; 37% of CP).

*Table 8.3. Twinning schemes, as reported by Parties.*

Party	Twinning scheme
<b>Twinning schemes concluded/functional</b>	
Algeria	Twinning agreement with Tunisia regarding Ichkeul and El Kala Ramsar sites
Belgium	Transboundary habitat restoration in the Scheldt Estuary across the Dutch/Belgian border; transboundary dune restoration in Flanders and northern France; collaboration with the Netherlands and Germany in the tri-country park
Germany	Twinning cooperation between the Dutch-German Wadden Sea and Banc d’Arguin National Park in Mauritania as part of the Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative
Hungary	Transboundary Ramsar sites with Austria, Slovakia and Croatia
Latvia	Transboundary Ramsar site with Estonia
Netherlands	Twinning with the Dutch-German Wadden Sea and Banc d’Arguin National Park in Mauritania as part of the Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative
Norway	Shared Ramsar sites with Sweden and Russia
Slovakia	Cooperation with Hungary for the development of a transboundary Ramsar site
Sudan	Collaboration with Egypt and South Sudan
Tunisia	Twinning agreement with Algeria between Ichkeul and El Kala Ramsar sites
Uganda	The Lake Victoria Commission to support joint conservation of the lake and its resources
Ukraine	The Belarus-Poland-Ukraine transboundary biosphere reserve
<b>Twinning schemes considered/not currently functional</b>	
France	Plans to reinstate twinning
Libya	Planned conservation project to link with a transboundary IBA site in Tunisia
Luxembourg	In negotiation
Mali	Previous cooperation with France. Plans to establish cooperation with Burkina Faso regarding shared Sourou Valley
Sweden	Discussions on joint or synchronised monitoring schemes
Switzerland	Opportunities for site twinning explored by Swiss Ramsar Network
United Kingdom	Previous twinning schemes have existed between The Wash, England and Strangford Lough, Northern Ireland, but not currently operational

While 17 Parties (44% of RP; 24% of CP) that reported they had not concluded nor considered concluding twinning schemes, five of these commented that they were considering twinning schemes, or that plans for twinning or trans-boundary collaboration were in place (as mentioned above). Of the remaining 12 respondents, four (33%) reported that limited resources were the main barrier, while three (25%) reported that they didn’t fully understand the concept of twinning and/or there was a paucity of information to facilitate site twinning schemes. Italy reported that twinning was not considered a national priority, while Nigeria reported a lack of twinning opportunities, and Denmark reported supporting other non-twinning conservation initiatives overseas through foreign aid.

***Q63. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWa implementation coordinated and engaged with national processes to implement and to assess delivery of the CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 including the Aichi targets?***

Thirty-five Parties (90% of RP; 49% of CP) reported that the government officers responsible for AEWa implementation also coordinated with national processes to implement and assess delivery of the CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 (Figure 8.7; Table 43 in Annex).

Of the 39 responding parties, 18 (46% of RP; 25% of CP) commented that the officers responsible for AEWa implementation work are based within the same unit, division or committee as those responsible for the CBD and other MEAs, while nine (23% of RP; 13% of CP) commented that regular meetings, discussions and collaboration took place (Figure 8.7; Table 43 in Annex). Mali reported that a consultation framework is in place for coordination between different conventions and MEAs, and Luxembourg commented that AEWa information is included in their fourth national report to the CBD. The remaining six parties did not provide further information.

Only two Parties (5% of RP; 3% of CP) reported that there is no coordination and engagement, but neither Party gave an explanation as to why this was the case.

***Q64. How would you suggest promoting further links between the biodiversity MEAs to which your country is a Contracting Party, so as to make your work more efficient and effective?***

Twenty-eight Parties (72% of RP; 39% of CP) provided relevant suggestions, which can be summarised as follows:

- **Streamlining and standardisation of reporting requirements and frameworks across MEAs**

This was the most common suggestion, with nine Parties (23% of RP; 13% of CP) putting it forward. It was felt that streamlining and standardisation could dramatically reduce work load and create efficiencies and synergies. Norway also suggested the development and use of indicators for how well goals of agreements are being reached, which would allow a degree of standardisation in the reporting process. Similarly, Sweden suggested a reduction in the amount of qualitative questions in reporting, and that properly formulated quantitative questions would reduce work load and be easier to evaluate.

- **Improved coordination of all MEAs at the international level**

This was the second most common suggestion, mentioned by a total of eight Parties (21% of RP; 11% of CP). Ghana, Moldova and Slovenia particularly felt that coordination and streamlining of strategic planning between MEAs, and the identification of synergies, would be particularly beneficial. In particular, building on the commonalities between AEWa, Ramsar and the European Directives could create efficiencies.

A common umbrella, steering committee or specific working groups to coordinate MEA issues could create links and efficiencies. Germany commented that the UNEP Group of Executive Secretariats of the Nature Protection MEAs is a good forum for linking between MEAs under the UNEP umbrella, and suggested that more attention should be given to involving other nature protection MEAs not falling under the UNEP umbrella.

- **Improved coordination and communication of MEAs at the national level**

Six Parties (15% of RP; 9% of CP) put this suggestion forward. Working groups and/or MEA committees were considered important mechanisms for enabling better coordination and communication. Slovakia mentioned that processes for consultations across sectors are critical, and that closer involvement and cooperation with NGOs and other partners is necessary due to lack of capacity in governmental institutions. Mali and Slovakia suggested that national capacity for joint monitoring and management needs to be built.

- **Better dialogue and information exchange between MEAs**

Five Parties (13% of RP; 7% of CP) put this suggestion forward. Improved dialogue and coordination was considered to be required on international and regional levels, as well as among MEA focal points and governmental sectors at the national level. Consultative meetings between Parties could improve information exchange and build capacity. Ethiopia suggested that an MEA steering committee could help to coordinate all MEA issues.

## IX. Climate Change

*Q65. 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.*

### *a. Research and studies of climate change impacts on waterbirds*

Seventeen Parties (44% of RP; 24% of CP) reported undertaking research into the impact of climate change on waterbirds, with a further nine Parties (23% of RP; 13% of CP) citing plans to undertake research (Figure 9.1; Table 44 in Annex). All Parties planning or undertaking research provided references to projects or studies, except for Montenegro and Moldova who provided no response, and Kenya and Uganda who cited the lack of funding and resources (Table 45a in Annex). Thirteen Parties (33% of RP; 18% of CP) reported no related activities had been undertaken or planned (Figure 9.1; Table 44 in Annex).

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

Eleven Parties (28% of RP; 16% of CP) reported that their countries had undertaken an assessment of the potential vulnerability of key waterbird species habitats to climate change (Figure 9.2; Table 44 in Annex). A larger proportion of Parties reported planning such an assessment (14 Parties: 36% of RP; 20% of CP) (Figure 9.2; Table 44 in Annex). Of the 25 Parties (64% of RP; 36% of CP) which have undertaken or are planning an assessment, all provided references to their assessment except for Montenegro, Luxembourg and Tunisia who provided no response, and Uganda and Kenya who cited the lack of funding and inadequate research (Table 45b in Annex). Three Parties, Bulgaria, Cyprus and Moldova (8% of RP; 4% of CP), provided no response to the question.

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

Ten Parties (26% of RP; 14% of CP) reported that their country had undertaken an assessment of the potential vulnerability of waterbird species to climate change, with a further nine Parties (23% of RP; 13% of CP) planning to undertake an assessment (Figure 9.3; Table 44 in Annex). Of the 19 Parties which had undertaken or were planning to undertake an assessment of waterbird species, only Montenegro and Kenya provided no reference to an assessment, whilst Uganda cited the lack of funding and inadequate resources (Table 45c in Annex). The largest proportion of Parties reported no related activities (17: 44% of RP; 24% of CP). Three Parties, Bulgaria, Cyprus and Moldova (8% of RP; 4% of CP), provided no response to the overarching question.

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

Seven Parties (11% of RP; 10% of CP) reported undertaking a review of national conservation policies relevant to waterbirds and climate change (Figure 9.4; Table 44 in Annex). Over twice as many Parties (15 Parties: 38% of RP; 21% of CP) reported that they were currently planning a review. Table 45d in Annex lists the countries which have undertaken or are planning a review and their respective reviews. Kenya, South Africa, Montenegro and Moldova provided no reference to their planned reviews. Fourteen Parties (36% of RP; 20% of CP) reported no review-related activities whilst Algeria, Bulgaria and Cyprus (collectively 8% of RP; 4% of CP) provided no response regarding whether they had undertaken or are planning a review.

### 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)

Four Parties (10% of RP; 6% of CP) reported that a National Action Plan had been implemented in their country in order to help waterbirds adapt to climate change - this could be a separate process or as part of a large national framework for biodiversity adaptations to climate change (Figure 9.5). Ten Parties (26% of RP; 14% of CP) reported the planning of a National Action Plan. Of the 14 Parties reporting that a National Action Plan had already been implemented or was in stages of development, all Parties, excepting Kenya and Montenegro provided a reference or further details (Table 44e in Annex). Twenty-one Parties reported no National Action Plan had been implemented whilst four parties, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Moldova and South Africa, provided no response to the question (10% of RP; 6% of CP) (Figure 9.5; Table 44 in Annex).

### f. Other undertaken or planned relevant activities

Of the 39 responding Parties, only four Parties (10% of RP; 6% of CP) reported having undertaken or planned other relevant activities (Figure 9.6; Table 44 in Annex). Table 9.1 provides a summary for three Parties which provided examples of other relevant activities they planned or had undertaken. The fourth Party, Sudan, answered this question positively, did not provide further details. The majority of Parties reported no other relevant activities (30 Parties; 77% of RP; 42% of CP). Cyprus, Kenya, Moldova, Slovakia and the Netherlands (13% of RP; 7% of CP) did not provide a response.

Table 9.1 Summary of the responses provided by three of the four Parties which have undertaken or are planning other relevant activities.

Party	Other undertaken or planned relevant activities
Ethiopia	Currently undertaking an assessment of potential wetland areas as well as holding an International workshop on White-winged Flufftail ( <i>Sarothrura ayresi</i> ) and developing the associated National Action Plan.
Mali	The development of the “Réseaux des voies de migration résilientes au changement climatique dans la voie de migration d’Afrique-Eurasie” project for Mali, Ethiopia and Gabon to provide a strategic framework for the integration of migration routes in existing, or future, national policies in relation to adaptation to climate change.
United Kingdom	A range of studies including; Protected Areas act as establishment centres for species colonising the United Kingdom (Hiley <i>et al.</i> , 2013); Birds and Climate Change; Impacts and Conservation Responses (Pearce-Higgins and Green, 2014); and Protected areas facilitate species’ range expansions (Thomas <i>et al.</i> , 2012).

## X. Avian Influenza

*Q67. 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

Seventeen Parties (44% of RP; 24% of CP) reported on the challenges in responding nationally to the spread of the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in the last triennium (Table 10.1). An additional 17 Parties responded that there had been no recent challenges, of which 12 noted that no cases of HPAI had been detected in the country during the last triennium. Syria and United Kingdom provided challenges despite reporting no occurrence of HPAI, whilst the Czech Republic reported occurrence but no challenges. Seven Parties did not respond to the question.

*Table 10.1. Challenges faced in responding nationally to the spread of the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in the last triennium, and the number of Parties reporting each challenge.*

Challenges	No. Parties	Parties
Difficulty in raising public awareness/ lack of educational materials	5	Belgium, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Mali, Nigeria
Lack of financial/technical/institutional capacity	5	Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Sudan, Uganda
Limited scientific knowledge of the virus (e.g., ecological impact)	5	Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Slovakia, South Africa, Sudan
Lack of expertise/human resources (including expertise exchange with stakeholders)	2	Ethiopia, Tunisia
Lack of monitoring/alerting system	9	Albania, Belgium, Ethiopia, Italy, Netherlands, Nigeria, South Africa, Sudan, Uganda
Inadequate preparedness and response capacity, especially in remote areas	2	Syria, Uganda
Staff turnover	1	United Kingdom

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

Thirty Parties (77% of RP; 42% of CP) responded to the question on whether further guidance on HPAI was required, with 12 Parties responding that no further guidance or information is needed. Of the 20 Parties responding that further information was needed, two distinct issues were identified:

1. **The need for greater exchange of information:** 10 countries mentioned the requirement for the dissemination of scientific information regarding HPAI, both among countries and from the AEWA Secretariat. Suggestions included the regular publication of guidance (two Parties) and a list of countries affected by HPAI (one Party), improvements to the AEWA website (one Party) and the analysis of current data to better understand trends and patterns (one Party). The most commonly mentioned requirement was the need for the translation of existing guidance and reports into national languages (three Parties). The Netherlands and Kenya suggested the exchange of information between Parties and regions regarding the role of migrating birds in the global dispersal of HPAI, whilst Belgium suggested an open dialogue among countries to share successful aspects of management strategies (such as public awareness campaigns).
2. **An increase in the prevention, monitoring and management of HPAI:** ten Parties mentioned the need to strengthen prevention, monitoring and management strategies. The most common suggestion was to increase surveillance measures at entry points (borders), live bird markets and designated Ramsar sites and wetland areas with dense waterbird populations. Mali mentioned the establishment of an early warning system and the provision of management strategies to minimise contamination between migratory waterbirds and poultry. Uganda suggested the establishment of a sector-wide approach to epidemic management.

## **XI. Use of AEWA Conservation Guidelines**

*Q6. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines for the preparation of National Single Species?*

*Q9. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on identifying and tackling emergency situations for migratory waterbirds?*

*Q13. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on the translocation of waterbirds for conservation Purposes?*

*Q19. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on avoidance of introductions of non-native waterbird species?*

*Q21. If your country has identified or is currently identifying the networks of sites of international and national importance, have you used the AEWA Guidelines on the preparation of site inventories for migratory waterbirds?*

*Q26. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on the management of key sites for migratory waterbirds?*

*Q32. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on sustainable harvest of migratory birds?*

*Q36. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on how to avoid, minimize or mitigate impact of infrastructural developments and related disturbance affecting waterbirds?*

*Q38. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on how to avoid or mitigate impact of electricity power grids on migratory birds in the African-Eurasian region?*

*Q45. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines for a waterbird monitoring protocol?*

*Q66. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on measures needed to help waterbirds to adapt to climate change?*

Parties were asked to report on whether or not they had used 11 of the AEWA Conservation Guidelines. The number of reporting Parties using each of the Guidelines ranged from three (Q9: 8% of RP; 4% of CP) to 23 (Q45: 59% of RP; 32% of CP) (Figure 11.1; Table 46 in Annex).

Of the Parties reporting that they had not used the AEWA Guidelines, the most common reason provided was that alternative guidelines were used (Table 11.1). Parties often mentioned that there was considerable overlap between the guidelines they were using and the AEWA Guidelines; alternative guidelines specified were generally either national or developed by the EU, an NGO (such as BirdLife International) or another MEA (Ramsar and CITES). Parties also reported that national Guidelines and procedures preceded AEWA Guidelines.

In the case of *Guidelines for identifying and tackling emergency situations* and *Guidelines for the translocation of waterbirds*, the vast majority of reporting Parties stated that the Guidelines were 'not applicable' with no occurrence of the specific situation. Slovakia and Ukraine stated that *Guidelines on climate change* need to be translated in order to be followed and implemented.

Table 11.1 Party responses regarding reasons for not using the eleven AEWA Guidelines (including Parties which selected 'Not applicable') with number of Parties and percentage of responding Parties shown in brackets (n=39).

Reason provided	Single Species Action Plans	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	Monitoring protocol	Climate Change
Other guidelines used	12 (31%)	9 (23%)	0	14 (36%)	13 (33%)	14 (36%)	12 (31%)	15 (38%)	12 (31%)	4 (10%)	3 (8%)
Procedures proceed AEWA Guidelines	0	0	0	0	10 (26%)	0	5 (13%)	1 (3%)	1 (3%)	6 (15%)	0
In development stages / consideration	5 (13%)	0	0	2 (5%)	0	0	0	2 (5%)	3 (8%)	2 (5%)	3 (8%)
Not a priority	0	0	0	5 (13%)	0	1 (3%)	2 (5%)	0	0	0	2 (5%)
Lack of capacity	0	1 (3%)	0	1 (3%)	0	0	1 (3%)	0	0	1 (3%)	6 (15%)
AEWA Guidelines require translation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 (5%)
Not required/applicable	1 (3%)	20 (51%)	33 (85%)	0	0	2 (5%)	4 (10%)	2 (5%)	2 (5%)	0	6 (15%)
No reason provided	6 (15%)	3 (8%)	2 (5%)	4 (10%)	2 (5%)	2 (5%)	4 (10%)	2 (5%)	5 (13%)	2 (5%)	5 (13%)
<b>Total no. of Parties</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>% of RP</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>69%</b>

## **XII. Conclusion**

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

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

#### **Habitat Conservation**

For Target 1.2 to be achieved, all CPs should have in place, and maintain, comprehensive national networks of sustainably-managed protected areas, and other managed areas, that form a coherent flyway network which aims to be resilient to the effects of climate change. Networks of sites of importance to migratory waterbird species/populations listed on AEWA Table 1 have been identified, either fully (21 Parties; 30% of CP) or partially (16 Parties; 22% of CP), by a total of 37 Parties (95% of RP; 52% of CP), with two Parties in the process of developing a network (Section 4.1). In terms of site status, almost all nationally important sites that were reported on are legally protected (127,944 out of 128,422; 99.6%) (Section 4.2), which indicates significant progress towards achieving Target 1.2, if the reporting Parties are representative of all Parties as a whole. More information is required, particularly from non-reporting Parties, to get a clearer picture of overall progress.

On the other hand, legal protection for internationally important sites and coverage of management plans for both internationally and nationally important sites need more attention. Parties cited a total of 1,356 internationally important sites, almost 20% of which are not legally protected. Furthermore, 37% of legally protected nationally important sites, and nearly half of legally protected internationally important sites, do not have management plans in place, and this does not take into account the effectiveness of management plan implementation (Section 4.2). Legal mandates and effective management plans are critical for the long-term maintenance of a coherent flyway network, and an absence of these will prevent achievement of Target 1.2

Furthermore, the degree to which these sites are resilient to the effect of climate change is unclear. At both single site and national protected area network levels, over one third of CPs (59% of RP; 32% of CP) reported that assessments for the future implications of climate change have not been carried out (Section 4.2), and without taking climate change into account, Target 1.2 cannot be fully achieved.

#### *Critical Site Network Tool*

Use of the Critical Site Network Tool was reported by 17 Parties (44% of RP; 24% of CP), with the most commonly reported purpose being access to species information. A variety of reasons were provided by Parties for not using the tool, including the use of alternative national tools that are country-specific and contain more relevant data.

#### **Management of Human Activities (Other than Hunting)**

Achievement of Target 1.3 requires that all CPs use EIA/SEA to reduce the impact of new developments on waterbirds. Legislation providing for the use of SEA/EIAs is in place and being implemented in 36 Parties (92% of RP; 51% of CP), with 35 Parties (90% of RP; 49% of CP) reporting that SEA/EIAs were used for all relevant projects during the triennium (Section 5.2). This indicates notable progress towards achieving Target 1.3, if RPs are representative of all CPs; however more information is required from non-reporting Parties to confirm the extent to which the target has been achieved.

#### *Waterbird Bycatch*

Bycatch of waterbirds in fishing gear is reportedly taking place in 18 Parties (46% of RP; 25% of CP). Thirteen of these Parties (33% of RP; 18% of CP) reported that steps had been undertaken towards the adoption of measures to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds and combat Illegal Unregulated and Unreported fishing practices. Nine Parties (23% of RP; 13% of CP) reported that no information is available on the occurrence of bycatch.

### **Species Conservation**

For this target to be achieved, SSAPs should be in place and being effectively implemented for all globally threatened species and species marked with an asterisk. Forty-two NSSAPs were reported to be either implemented or in development for 13 of the 21 species for which an ISSAP is in place by at least one Party to which the ISSAP applies. Of these 42 NSSAPs, 20 (48%) are reported as being in place and implemented properly. However, with 194 NSSAPs undeveloped, significant work is required by all Parties to achieve Target 1.4.

The indicator for Target 1.5 aims for Parties to have incorporated specific measures for invasive non-native species of waterbirds as part of National Action Plans on non-native species and implemented these measures in order to ensure control or eradication. Legislation to prohibit the introduction of non-native species is in place and enforced in 33 Parties (85% of RP; 47% of CP), and in place but not being enforced properly in a further three countries. Additionally, 24 Parties (62% of RP; 34% 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. The existence and implementation of these legislations indicates positive progress towards Target 1.5.

Conversely, only nine Parties (23% of RP; 13% of CP) reported that a National Action Plan for Invasive Species is in place. Twenty-seven Parties confirmed the occurrence of one or more non-native species of waterbirds in their country, totalling 272 occurrences. However, progress on eradication programmes was only reported for six species in total by eight Parties. This suggests that further work is needed to completely fulfil the target, and ensure that invasive, non-natives are controlled or eradicated.

#### *Non-native species status*

A total of 27 Parties (69% of RP; 38% of CP) confirmed the occurrence of one or more species of non-native birds. Of these, 17 Parties (44% of RP; 24% of CP) reported breeding populations within their country and 26 Parties reported non-breeding / wintering populations. Of the 27 Parties (69% of RP; 38% of CP) that reported on the National Red List status of non-native species within their country, only two confirmed one or more species had this status, whilst nine Parties confirmed that no non-native species have National Red List status.

#### *Exemptions*

Exemptions to the prohibitions laid down in paragraphs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 of the AEWA Action Plan were reported by 11 Parties (28% of RP; 16% of CP) for a total of 92 species. The principal reason given for granting exemptions was research and education, for reestablishment and for the breeding necessary for these purposes.

#### *Emergency situations*

The occurrence of an emergency situation that threatened waterbirds in the past triennium was reported by eight Parties (21% of RP; 11% of CP), the most frequently reported type of situation being extreme weather (27%). Emergency measures were reportedly implemented for six of twelve situations; a further two Parties reported that emergency measures are in place despite no situation having occurred, giving a total of 10 Parties with measures in place (26% of RP; 14% of CP).

#### *Re-establishments*

A regulatory framework for species re-establishments was reported to be in place by 20 Parties (51% of RP; 28% of CP), with a further seven Parties reporting partially developed frameworks. A national register of re-establishment projects was reported to be maintained by 11 Parties (28% of RP; 16% of CP). Plans for re-establishment projects for AEWA Table 1 species were reported to be implemented by five Parties, involving 11 species in total.

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

### **Management of Hunting**

In order to achieve Target 2.1, all CPs need to have adopted national legislation prohibiting the use of lead shot (in wetlands). Lead shot for hunting in wetlands has been fully phased out by less than half of respondents (17 Parties: 44% of RP; 24% of CP), and partially phased out by a further five Parties, giving a total of 22 Parties (56% of RP; 31% of CP) that have phased out lead shot to some degree. Twelve Parties (31% of RP, 17% of CP) reported that use of lead shot within wetlands has not yet been phased out at all, indicating that more work is needed to meet Target 2.1.

Internationally coordinated harvest data collection, involving at least 25% of CP, needs to be in place for the achievement of Target 2.2. Systems for the collection of harvest data are in place within 29 countries (74% of RP; 41% of CP), which represents a considerable proportion of the CPs, and greater than the 25% target. There was no indication, however, that these systems are internationally coordinated, therefore further work appears to be needed to fully achieve Target 2.2.

Target 2.3 aims for all CPs to have pertinent legislation in place regarding reduction of illegal taking, the use of poison baits and non-selective methods of taking.

Progress is being made to implement measures to reduce the use of poison baits and non-selective methods of taking, with 24 Parties (62% of RP; 34% of CP) reporting the prohibition of all modes of taking listed in Question 1 (Section 3.1). However, with two Parties still with no modes of taking prohibited, and 12 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 37 Parties (95% of RP; 52% of CP), with 78% reporting that measures are highly or moderately effective (Section 5.1). This indicates considerable progress is being made towards achieving Target 2.3 regarding the illegal taking component, but more information is required from non-reporting Parties to confirm the full extent of implementation, and more work needs to be done to ensure measures are effective.

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

### **Research and Monitoring**

For target 3.2 to be fully achieved, half of CPs must have year-round (as appropriate) monitoring systems in place. Waterbird monitoring schemes for AEWA species are in place within 37 Parties (95% of RP; 52% of CP), which represents significant progress towards Target 3.2. However, only five 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. A further 25 reported partial coverage, giving a total of 30 Parties (77% of RP; 42% of CP) with either full or partial coverage of all three monitoring periods, but more work needs to be done to have year-round monitoring systems in place (Section VI).

The indicator for the achievement of Target 3.3 necessitates that ten new AEWA-linked research programmes have been established. In the past five years, research programmes related to waterbirds have been undertaken by 37 Parties (95% of RP; 52% of CP), with the majority of Parties reporting more than one research programme (Section VI). This shows that Target 3.3 has been successfully met.

To achieve Target 3.5, a web-based list of research related to waterbirds and their conservation should be published in each CP, per triennium. Good progress has been made towards fulfilling Target 3.5, with 37 Parties (95% of RP; 52% of CP) supplying a list of research and publications (Section VI). Two Parties, however, reported that no waterbird related research had been carried out, and more information from non-reporting Parties would be required to assess how many of the other CPs have published web-based lists of research. Further development of the ORS and addition of an analytical module could

allow the list of projects reported by Parties to be searchable, thereby facilitating access to and use of the list.

#### *Research of Waterbirds and their Conservation*

Thirty-seven Parties (95% of RP; 52% of CP) supplied a list of research projects, topics and publications related to waterbird conservation, with many Parties providing considerable lists of relevant references.

#### *International Waterbird Census*

Funds and/or logistical support for the International Waterbird Census was reported to have been provided by 26 Parties (67% of RP; 37% of CP) at the national level and 10 Parties (26% of RP; 14% of CP) at the international level. The principal reason given for not providing support was lack of financial resources.

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

#### **Education and Information**

The indicator for target 4.1 aimed for 100% of funding, and other support, as appropriate (e.g. expertise, networks, skills and resources), to be secured for the Communication Strategy implementation. Funds and other support for implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy were reported to have been provided by only seven Parties. 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.

One of the nine indicators for target 4.2 requires that follow-up trainings for CEPA at the national level have been conducted in at least three AEWA regions. 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, two Parties reported that it was being planned. Since the indicator aimed for follow-up training in at least three AEWA regions, it is clear this target has not been met, and that more work needs to be done for implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy.

#### *Regional AEWA Exchange Centres*

Interest in hosting a Regional AEWA Exchange Centre was expressed by five Parties, with an additional three Parties currently considering the idea; three Parties reported that they had considered it but were not interested. One Party that had not yet considered hosting an exchange centre mentioned that there was a need for additional information regarding existing centres. No reasons were given by any Party for not being interested.

Awareness-raising programmes relating to waterbird conservation and AEWA are being implemented in 20 Parties (51% of RP; 28% of CP); therefore, the indicator for Target 4.3, which aims for 25% of Contracting Parties to have developed and implemented programmes, has been surpassed.

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

#### **Implementation**

National coordination mechanisms for implementing AEWA are in place and operational in 26 Parties (67% of RP; 37% of CP), with an additional three Parties (8% of RP; 4% of CP) having a mechanism that is in place but not operational. It is clear that significant progress has been made towards target 5.7 (aiming for 50% of CPs to have national mechanisms in place), and with over two thirds of respondents confirming that AEWA national coordination mechanisms are established and operational, this target may have been achieved. This cannot be confirmed, however, without additional information from non-reporting Parties.

### *Approach of non-Parties to AEWA*

The approaching of non-Parties to encourage them to ratify the Agreement was reported by seven Parties, and at least 10 non-Parties were approached, including Greenland, Cameroon, Mozambique, South Sudan, Poland, the Russian Federation, Namibia, Malawi, Botswana and Gulf Countries (not specified). An additional two Parties commented that Montenegro had been approached informally in relation to ratification of the Agreement. The principal reasons provided for not approaching non-Parties were limited resources, lack of opportunity and lack of a priority for the country reporting.

### *International cooperation projects*

The support/development of international cooperation projects for implementation of the Agreement according to the priorities outlined in the International Implementation Tasks for the current triennium was reported by 14 Parties (36% of RP; 20% of CP). A total of 37 projects were listed, although the corresponding IITs were specified for only one project. The principal reason provided for not supporting or developing projects was lack of resources, predominantly financial.

### *AEWA Small Grants Fund*

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

### **Avian Influenza**

Challenges in responding nationally to the spread of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) were reported by 17 Parties (44% of RP; 24% of CP). The most commonly reported challenges were difficulties associated with public awareness-raising and education, lack of financial/technical/institutional capacity and limited scientific knowledge of the virus. A need for further guidance or information was reported by ten Parties, with a further ten Parties stating the need for an increase in the prevention, monitoring and management of HPAI.

### **Use of the AEWA Conservation Guidelines**

The average proportion of respondents reporting use of the AEWA Conservation Guidelines was 35%, with the greatest number of Parties using the *Guidelines for a waterbird monitoring protocol* and the smallest number using the *Guidelines for translocation of waterbirds for conservation purposes*. The principal reason provided by Parties for not using the AEWA guidelines was that alternative guidelines were used; it was often stated that there was considerable overlap between these and the AEWA Guidelines.

## XIII. Recommendations

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

### *Agreement implementation*

**Parties are urged to focus their efforts on the Strategic Plan Goal and particularly those targets highlighted in the Conclusion as needing more attention:** The four targets that have not been met are highlighted in red, with the eight targets only partially met highlighted in orange. In particular, more work is needed to increase legal protection for Column A species, develop Single Species Action Plans, implement the AEWA Communication Strategy and phase out the use of lead shot in wetlands. Two targets which were met are highlighted in green, though on-going attention also will still be needed for these to ensure continued effective implementation of the Agreement.

**Provide support to Parties with regard to implementing the Agreement:** Throughout the analysis, lack of financial, logistical and technical resources were cited as reasons for not fully implementing the Agreement. To improve and increase Party implementation, targeted support to assist with priority activities is required. The National Legislation Project within the context of CITES may provide a good model for supporting countries to enact national implementing legislation, which would in turn help to promote progress on various targets.

**Enhance reporting rates through capacity-building:** In particular, noting that over 50% of African Parties did not submit reports, these Parties, as well as others that did not report, may benefit from capacity building. Capacity building could assist with the compilation of National Reports and improve the overall submission rate, which in turn would help with assessing whether individual targets have been achieved.

### *Amendments to the questionnaire*

The following improvements to the questionnaire are recommended in order to improve the National reporting format to add clarity and make reporting more straightforward for Parties, while facilitating cross-Party analysis. UNEP-WCMC will provide additional, more specific comments on ways to improve the format to the Secretariat directly.

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

**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.

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

### *Additional functionalities of the Online Reporting System*

**Develop an analytical module for the Online Reporting System:** The Online Reporting System is a highly flexible system capable of holding large amounts of data that could be more fully utilised with

the addition of an analytical module. This would allow Parties to conduct sophisticated bespoke analyses, observe emerging trends, compare cross sections of the data, and view graphical representations that would increase the utility of the National Report data by making it more accessible and easier to analyse. This could allow individual Contracting Parties to track their own progress towards national goals.

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

**Consider whether linkages to the World Database on Protected Areas could minimise the reporting burden on Parties:** Parties may wish to consider whether the World Database on Protected Areas ([www.protectedplanet.net](http://www.protectedplanet.net)) could be used to facilitate reporting and increase the accuracy of reporting on Protected Areas to assist Parties in documenting the number of Protected Areas and extent of area coverage in their countries.

## Annex

Table 1. Parties reporting on the total number of non-native species within their countries.

Party	No. non-native	No. of breeding	No. of non-breeding/wintering
Albania	4	0	4
Algeria	16	0	0
Belgium	13	10	4
Bulgaria	1	0	1
Croatia	5	0	5
Cyprus	0	0	0
Czech Republic	8	2	8
Denmark	3	3	3
Estonia	22	2	21
Ethiopia	0	0	0
France	18	17	7
Germany	18	15	6
Ghana	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0
Italy	26	7	26
Kenya	0	0	0
Latvia	1	0	1
Libya	0	0	0
Luxembourg	2	2	1
Madagascar	3	2	3
Mali	6	3	6
Moldova	0	0	0
Montenegro	0	0	0
Morocco	0	0	0
Netherlands	38	15	36
Nigeria	4	0	4
Norway	4	4	3
Slovakia	8	2	8
Slovenia	8	0	8
South Africa	6	4	2
Sudan	1	0	1
Swaziland	1	1	0
Sweden	7	0	7
Switzerland	4	3	4
Syria	0	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0
Uganda	0	0	0
Ukraine	0	0	0
United Kingdom	44	12	44

Table 2. Parties reporting on the number of non-native species of **breeding** populations within their countries, by population trend.

Party	Increasing	Stable	Fluctuating	Declining	Unknown	No answer
Belgium	2	0	0	0	0	8
France	0	0	0	0	1	16
Germany	1	0	0	0	0	14
Italy	1	0	0	0	0	6
Mali	0	0	1	0	0	2
Netherlands	2	5	3	0	0	5
Norway	0	2	0	2	0	0
South Africa	0	0	0	0	1	3
Swaziland	1	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	2	0	0	1	0	9

*Table 3. Parties reporting on the number of non-native species of non-breeding/wintering populations within their countries, by population trend.*

<b>Party</b>	<b>Increasing</b>	<b>Stable</b>	<b>Declining</b>	<b>Fluctuating</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Not answered</b>
Albania	0	1	0	0	3	0
Belgium	1	0	0	0	0	3
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	1	0
Czech Republic	1	0	0	0	1	6
Italy	3	2	0	0	0	21
Mali	1	0	0	0	0	4
Netherlands	1	6	0	0	0	24
Nigeria	0	0	0	1	3	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	6	2
Sweden	0	0	0	0	1	6
Switzerland	1	0	0	0	0	3
United Kingdom	8	0	0	4	0	32

*Table 4. Parties reporting on the number of non-native species with legal (protected) status within their countries.*

<b>Party</b>	<b>Protected</b>	<b>Not protected</b>	<b>Not answered</b>
Albania	1	3	0
Algeria	0	1	15
Belgium	1	11	1
Bulgaria	1	0	0
Croatia	0	0	5
Czech Republic	0	2	6
Denmark	0	0	3
Estonia	0	9	13
France	1	1	16
Germany	7	2	9
Italy	11	0	15
Latvia	0	0	1
Luxembourg	0	0	2
Madagascar	0	0	3
Mali	0	3	3
Netherlands	1	20	17
Nigeria	0	4	0
Norway	4	0	0
Slovakia	0	0	8
Slovenia	0	4	4
South Africa	1	0	5
Sudan	0	0	1
Swaziland	0	1	0
Sweden	2	0	5
Switzerland	1	0	3
United Kingdom	2	0	41

*Table 5. Parties reporting on the number of non-native species with National Red List status within their countries.*

<b>Party</b>	<b>With national Red List Status</b>	<b>Without National Red List Status</b>	<b>Not answered</b>
Albania	0	4	0
Algeria	0	1	15
Belgium	0	12	1
Bulgaria	0	1	0
Croatia	0	0	5
Czech Republic	0	2	6
Denmark	0	0	3
Estonia	0	9	13
France	1	1	16
Germany	0	9	9
Italy	0	12	14
Latvia	0	0	1
Luxembourg	0	0	2
Madagascar	0	0	3
Mali	0	3	3
Moldova	1	0	0
Netherlands	0	21	17
Nigeria	0	4	0
Norway	0	4	0
Slovakia	0	0	8
Slovenia	0	4	4
South Africa	0	1	5
Sudan	0	0	1
Swaziland	0	1	0
Sweden	0	2	5
Switzerland	0	0	4
United Kingdom	0	41	2

Table 6. Party responses regarding prohibited and non-prohibited modes of taking (Q●) (yes= ●; no= ○).

Party	Snares	Lines	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 comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter	Explosives	Nets	Traps	Poison	Poisoned or anaesthetic baits	Semi-automatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition	Hunting from aircraft, motor vehicles, or boats driven at a speed exceeding 5 km p/h (●8 km p/h on the open sea)
Albania	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Algeria	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Belgium	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Bulgaria	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Croatia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cyprus	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Czech Republic	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Denmark	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Estonia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ethiopia	●	○	●	●	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
France	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Germany	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ghana	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●
Hungary	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Italy	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Kenya	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Latvia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Libya	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Luxembourg	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Madagascar	●	●	●	●	○	●	○	○	○	●	●	○	○	●	●	●	●
Mali	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Moldova	●	○	●	○	○	○	●	○	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Party	Snares	Lines	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 comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter	Explosives	Nets	Traps	Poison	Poisoned or anaesthetic baits	Semi-automatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition	Hunting from aircraft, motor vehicles, or boats driven at a speed exceeding 5 km p/h (●8 km p/h on the open sea)
Montenegro	○	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Morocco	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	○	●
Netherlands	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Nigeria	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	●	●	●	●
Norway	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Slovakia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Slovenia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
South Africa	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Sudan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Swaziland	●	●	●	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Sweden	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Switzerland	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Syria	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	○	●
Tunisia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Uganda	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ukraine	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●
United Kingdom	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
<b>Total:</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>37</b>

Table 7.1 Parties reporting on exemptions to prohibitions laid down in paragraphs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 for the AEWA Action Plan (Q3) (no information available = 'NIA'; not specified = 'NS')

Species	Party	Reason	Year(s) granted	No. of individuals	No. of eggs
<i>Alca torda</i> Razorbill	Belgium	c	2013		
<i>Alle alle</i> Little Auk	Belgium	c	0		
<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i> Egyptian Goose	Belgium	a, b	2013-2014	>10	
	Netherlands*	a, b, NIA	2010-2018	912	624
<i>Anas acuta</i> Northern Pintail	Italy	c	2013-2015	290	0
	Netherlands	a, b	2010-2018	456	0
<i>Anas clypeata</i> Northern Shoveler	Netherlands	a, b	2010-2018	3452	0
<i>Anas crecca</i> Common Teal	Netherlands	a, b, NIA	2010-2018	117	0
<i>Anas penelope</i> Eurasian Wigeon	Netherlands	a, b	2009-2018	71789	16683
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> Mallard	Slovakia	b	2009-2015	NS	
	Netherlands	a, b, c, NIA	2009-2018	86405	15726
<i>Anas querquedula</i> Garganey	Italy	c	2013-2014	200	0
	Netherlands	b	2011-2013	0	0
<i>Anas strepera</i> Gadwall	Italy	c	2013-2015	90	0
	Netherlands	b	2011-2018	721	0
<i>Anser albifrons</i> Greater White-fronted Goose	Slovakia	b	2010-2014	NS - discourage	
	Netherlands	a, b, NIA	2009-2014	18082	5993
<i>Anser anser</i> Greylag Goose	Italy	c	2013	0	20
	Slovakia	b	2009-2015	NS - discourage	
<i>Anser fabalis</i> Bean Goose	Denmark	c	2013	28	
<i>Ardea cinerea</i> Grey Heron	Belgium	a, b, c	2012-2014	>201	
	Slovakia	b	2009-2015	50	0
	Netherlands	b	2011-2018	10933	38186
<i>Ardea purpurea</i> Purple Heron	Belgium	c			
<i>Ardeola ralloides</i> Squacco Heron	Belgium	c	2012- 2013		
<i>Arenaria interpres</i> Ruddy Turnstone	Belgium	c	2012-2013		
	Netherlands	b	2013-2018	0	0
<i>Aythya farina</i> Common Pochard	Italy	c	2013-2014	200	0
	Netherlands	a, b	2011-2027	15295	12322
<i>Aythya fuligula</i> Tufted Duck	Netherlands	a, b	2011-2027	113	0
<i>Botaurus stellaris</i> Eurasian Bittern	Belgium	c	2012		
<i>Branta bernicla</i> Branta Goose	Netherlands	a, b	2012-2012	2238	0
<i>Branta leucopsis</i> Barnacle Goose	Belgium	a, b, c	2012-2014	>280	
	Netherlands	a, b, NIA	2009-2027	13270	12439
<i>Branta ruficollis</i> Red-breasted Goose	Belgium	c	2012-2013		
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i> Cattle Egret	Belgium	c, d			
<i>Bucephala clangula</i> Common Goldeneye	Netherlands	b	2013-2018	0	0
<i>Calidris alba</i> Sanderling	Belgium	c	2013		
<i>Calidris alpina</i> Dunlin	Belgium	c	2012-2013		
	Italy	c	2012-2014	90	0
	Netherlands	b	2013-2018	0	0
<i>Calidris canutus</i> Red Knot	Belgium	c	2012-2013		
<i>Calidris minuta</i> Little Stint	Italy	c	2012-2014	45	0

Species	Party	Reason	Year(s) granted	No. of individuals	No. of eggs
<i>Casmerodius albus</i> Great Egret	Slovakia	b	201-2014	NS - discourage	0
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i> Kentish Plover	Netherlands	b	2013-2018	0	0
<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Netherlands	b	2013-2013	0	0
<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> Common Ringed Plover	Belgium	c	2013		
	Netherlands	b	2013-2018	0	0
<i>Chlidonias niger</i> Black Tern	Netherlands	a, b	2012-2027	0	0
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i> White Stork	Belgium	b, c	2012-2013	>3	
	Latvia	b, c	2012	2	
	Slovakia	b	2009-2015	1 nest (NS for discouragement)	
	Netherlands	b	2013-2018	1007	0
<i>Ciconia nigra</i> Black Stork	Belgium	c			
	Latvia	c	2009-2010	12	16
<i>Crex crex</i> Corncrake	Belgium	c	2012		
<i>Cygnus columbianus</i> Tunda Swan	Netherlands	b	2013-2018	0	0
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i> Whooper Swan	Belgium	c	2012		
<i>Cygnus olor</i> Mute Swan	Belgium	c	2012-2013		
	Slovakia	b	2009-2015	2	
	Netherlands	a, b	2009-2017	1427	0
<i>Egretta garzetta</i> Little Egret	Belgium	c	2012-2013		
	Netherlands	b	2013-2018	0	0
<i>Fratercula arctica</i> Atlantic Puffin	Belgium	c	2013		
<i>Fulica atra</i> Eurasian Coot	Netherlands	a, b	2009-2018	5639	46
<i>Grus grus</i> Common Crane	Belgium	d	2012-2014		
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> Eurasian Oystercatcher	Belgium	c	2012-2013		
	Netherlands	b	2011-2018	334	0
<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i> Common Little Bittern	Belgium	c	2012		
<i>Larus argentatus</i> European Herring Gull	Belgium	b, c	2012-2014		
	Slovakia	b	2010-2012	NS	
	Netherlands	a, b, c, NIA	2008-2018	43184	31028
<i>Larus cachinnans</i> Caspian Gull	Slovakia	b	2009-2015	NS	
<i>Larus canus</i> Mew Gull, Common Gull	Belgium	c	2012-2013		
<i>Larus canus</i> Mew Gull, Common Gull	Netherlands	a, b, NIA	2008-2027	544	0
<i>Larus fuscus</i> Lesser Black-backed Gull	Belgium	b, c	2012-2014		
	Denmark	b	2012-2013	45	
	Netherlands	a, b, c, NIA	2008-2018	6306	0
<i>Larus marinus</i> Great Black-backed Gull	Belgium	c	2013		
	Latvia	c	2013	5	
<i>Larus melanocephalus</i> Mediterranean Gull	Belgium	c	2012-2013		
	Netherlands	b, NIA	2013-2018	0	0
<i>Larus ridibundus</i> Black-headed Gull	Slovakia	b	2009-2015	NS - discourage	
	Belgium	b, c	2012-2014		
	Netherlands	a, b, NIA	2011-2013	2	21
<i>Limosa lapponica</i> Bar-tailed Godwit	Belgium	c	2012-2013		
	Netherlands	b	2013-2018	0	0
<i>Limosa limosa</i> Black-tailed Godwit	Belgium	c	2012-2013		
	Netherlands	a, b, c	2012-2027	0	104
<i>Melanitta nigra</i> Common Scoter	Belgium	c	2013		

Species	Party	Reason	Year(s) granted	No. of individuals	No. of eggs
<i>Mergellus albellus</i> Smew	Netherlands	b	2013-2013	0	0
<i>Mergus merganser</i> Goosander, Goosander	Belgium	c	2013		
<i>Mergus serrator</i> Red-breasted Merganser	Latvia	e	2010	1	
	Belgium	c	2012		
<i>Morus bassanus</i> Northern Gannet, Gannet	Netherlands	b	2013-2018	0	0
<i>Numenius arquata</i> Eurasian Curlew	Belgium	c	2013		
	Belgium	c			
	Slovakia	b	2010-2012	NS - discourage	
	Netherlands	b	2011-2018	5	608
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> Black-crowned Night-heron	Belgium	c	2012-2013		
	Italy	c	2012	10	
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i> Dalmatian Pelican	Belgium	c	2012-2013		
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> Great Cormorant	Belgium	a, c		>1952	
	Slovenia	e	2012-2014	101, 101, 134 /yr	
	Latvia	c	2012	8	
	Slovakia	a	2009-2015	400	0
	Netherlands	b	2011-2018	1	3952
<i>Philomachus pugnax</i> Ruff	Belgium	c	2012		
	Netherlands	b	2013-2018	0	0
<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i> Greater Flamingo	Morocco	c	2014-2015	10	0
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i> Eurasian Spoonbill	Belgium	c	2012-2013	>6	
	Italy	c	2013-2015	90	
	Netherlands	b	2013-2018	0	0
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> Glossy Ibis	Belgium	c	2012-2013		
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> European Golden Plover	Netherlands	a, b	2012-2027	0	0
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> Grey Plover	Belgium	c, d	2012-2013		
<i>Podiceps auritus</i> Horned Grebe	Netherlands	b	2013-2018	0	0
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i> Great Crested Grebe	Belgium	c			
	Netherlands	b	2013-2018	0	0
<i>Podiceps grisegena</i> Red-necked Grebe	Netherlands	b	2013-2018	0	0
<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i> Black-necked Grebe	Belgium	c			
	Netherlands	b	2013-2018	0	0
<i>Porzana parva</i> Little Crake	Netherlands	b	2013-2013	0	0
<i>Porzana porzana</i> Spotted Crake	Belgium	c	2012		
<i>Rallus aquaticus</i> Western Water Rail	Belgium	c	2012		
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> Pied Avocet	Belgium	c	2012-2013		
	Netherlands	b	2013-2018	0	0
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i> Eurasian Woodcock	Belgium	c	2012-2013		
<i>Somateria mollissima</i> Common Eider	Belgium	c	2012		
<i>Sterna albifrons</i> Little Tern	Netherlands	b	2013-2018	0	0
<i>Sterna hirundo</i> Common Tern	Belgium	c	2012-2013		
	Netherlands	a, b	2011-2027	82	0
<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> Sandwich Tern	Italy	c	2010	10	0
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> Little Grebe	Belgium	c			
	Netherlands	b	2013-2018	0	0

Species	Party	Reason	Year(s) granted	No. of individuals	No. of eggs
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i> Common Shelduck	Belgium	c	2013		
	Netherlands	a, b	2011-2027	14	19588
<i>Tringa glareola</i> Wood Sandpiper	Netherlands	b	2013-2018	0	0
<i>Tringa hypoleucos</i> Common Sandpiper	Belgium	c	2012		
<i>Tringa nebularia</i> Common Greenshank	Belgium	c, d	2012-2013		
<i>Tringa totanus</i> Common Redshank	Belgium	c	2012-2013		
	Italy	c	2012-2014	90	0
	Netherlands	b	2013-2018	0	0
<i>Uria aalge</i> Common Murre	Belgium	c	2013		
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i> Northern Lapwing, Lapwing	Slovakia	b	2009-2015	NS - discourage	
	Netherlands	a, b	2011-2027	158	0

a) To prevent serious damage to crops, water and fisheries;

b) In the interests of air safety or other overriding public interests;

c) For the purpose of research and education, of re-establishment and breeding necessary for these purposes;

d) To permit under strictly supervised conditions, on a selective basis and to a limited extent, the taking and keeping or other judicious use of certain birds in small numbers;

e) For the purpose of enhancing the propagation or survival of the populations concerned.

\* Data for Netherlands includes multiple overlapping exemptions throughout consecutive years, which have been combined here under single time periods for simplicity

Table 7.2 Reasons provided by Parties as to why no NSSAP had been developed for each of the applicable species.

Party	Species	Species rare in country	Limited funds	Limited technical ability	Species not a priority	Habitat protected	Plans underway / being considered	Species protected by other policy or program	No reason stated provided
Albania	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>		•	•					
	<i>Crex crex</i>		•	•					
	<i>Gallinago media</i>	•							
	<i>Limosa limosa</i>		•	•					
	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>		•	•					
Algeria	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>								•
	<i>Crex crex</i>								•
	<i>Gallinago media</i>								•
	<i>Limosa limosa</i>								•
	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>								•
	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>								•
Belgium	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>							•	
	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	•							
	<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>	•							
	<i>Gallinago media</i>	•							
	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	•						•	
	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	•							
	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	•						•	
	<i>Crex crex</i>								•
	<i>Gallinago media</i>								•
	<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>								•
	<i>Limosa limosa</i>								•
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>								•	
Croatia	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>		•	•					
	<i>Crex crex</i>		•	•				•	
	<i>Gallinago media</i>	•							
	<i>Limosa limosa</i>		•						
	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>		•	•					
Cyprus	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>								•
	<i>Crex crex</i>								•
	<i>Gallinago media</i>								•
	<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>								•
	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>								•
Czech Republic	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	•							
	<i>Crex crex</i>		•	•					
	<i>Gallinago media</i>	•							
	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	•	•	•					
	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	•					•		
Denmark	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>							•	
	<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>					•			
	<i>Gallinago media</i>	•							
	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	•							
	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>						•		
	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>					•			
Ethiopia	<i>Balaeniceps rex</i>					•			
	<i>Gallinago media</i>					•			
	<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>					•			
	<i>Limosa limosa</i>					•			
	<i>Oxyura maccoa</i>					•			
	<i>Phoeniconaias minor</i>					•			
	<i>Sarothrura ayresi</i>					•			
	<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>					•			

Party	Species	Species rare in country	Limited funds	Limited technical ability	Species not a priority	Habitat protected	Plans underway / being considered	Species protected by other policy or program	No reason stated provided
France	<i>Ardeola idea</i>		•						
	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	•						•	
	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>		•			•			
	<i>Crex crex</i>							•	
	<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>		•			•			
	<i>Gallinago media</i>	•						•	
	<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>	•							
	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	•						•	
	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>		•				•		
Germany	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	•							
	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	•						•	
	<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>								•
	<i>Gallinago media</i>	•							
	<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>	•							
	<i>Limosa limosa</i>							•	
	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	•						•	
	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>							•	
Ghana	<i>Gallinago media</i>	•							
	<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>	•							
	<i>Limosa limosa</i>			•					
	<i>Branta ruficollis</i>					•			
	<i>Gallinago media</i>							•	
	<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>	•						•	
	<i>Limosa limosa</i>					•			
	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	•						•	
	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>							•	
Italy	<i>Crex crex</i>							•	
	<i>Gallinago media</i>				•				
	<i>Limosa limosa</i>				•				
	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>				•				
	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>							•	
Kenya	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>								•
	<i>Crex crex</i>		•	•					
	<i>Gallinago media</i>		•	•					
	<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>		•	•					
	<i>Limosa limosa</i>		•	•					
	<i>Oxyura maccoa</i>		•	•					
Latvia	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	•							
	<i>Crex crex</i>		•						
	<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>	•							
	<i>Gallinago media</i>		•						
	<i>Limosa limosa</i>		•						
Libya	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>						•		
	<i>Gallinago media</i>						•		
	<i>Limosa limosa</i>						•		
	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>						•		
Luxembourg	<i>Gallinago media</i>	•							
Mali	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>								•
	<i>Gallinago media</i>								•
	<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>								•
	<i>Limosa limosa</i>								•
Moldova	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>								•
	<i>Branta ruficollis</i>								•
	<i>Gallinago media</i>								•

Party	Species	Species rare in country	Limited funds	Limited technical ability	Species not a priority	Habitat protected	Plans underway / being considered	Species protected by other policy or program	No reason stated provided
	<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>								•
	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>								•
Montenegro	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>								•
	<i>Crex crex</i>								•
	<i>Gallinago media</i>								•
	<i>Limosa limosa</i>								•
	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>								•
Morocco	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>								•
	<i>Crex crex</i>								•
	<i>Gallinago media</i>								•
	<i>Geronticus eremita</i>								•
	<i>Limosa limosa</i>								•
	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>								•
Netherlands	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>								•
	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	•							
	<i>Anser erythropus</i>							•	
	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	•							
	<i>Crex crex</i>							•	
	<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>							•	
	<i>Gallinago media</i>	•							
	<i>Limosa limosa</i>							•	
	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	•							
Nigeria	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>							•	
	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>								•
	<i>Gallinago media</i>								•
	<i>Limosa limosa</i>								•
Norway	<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>								•
	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>							•	
	<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>	•							
	<i>Gallinago media</i>				•				
Slovakia	<i>Limosa limosa</i>						•		
	<i>Gallinago media</i>	•							
	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	•				•			
Slovenia	<i>Gallinago media</i>	•							
	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	•							
South Africa	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>								•
	<i>Crex crex</i>								•
	<i>Egretta vinaceigula</i>							•	
	<i>Gallinago media</i>								•
	<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>								•
	<i>Oxyura maccoa</i>							•	
Sudan	<i>Phoeniconaias minor</i>			•					
	<i>Sarothrura ayresi</i>							•	
	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>		•						
	<i>Crex crex</i>			•					
	<i>Gallinago media</i>		•						
	<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>						•		
Swaziland	<i>Limosa limosa</i>					•			
	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>					•			
Sweden	<i>Crex crex</i>				•				
	<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>	•							
	<i>Gallinago media</i>				•				
	<i>Limosa limosa</i>						•		

Party	Species	Species rare in country	Limited funds	Limited technical ability	Species not a priority	Habitat protected	Plans underway / being considered	Species protected by other policy or program	No reason stated provided
	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	•							
Switzerland	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	•							
	<i>Gallinago media</i>	•							
	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	•							
Syria	<i>Anser erythropus</i>			•					
	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>		•	•					
	<i>Crex crex</i>		•	•					
	<i>Gallinago media</i>			•					
	<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>		•	•					
	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>		•	•					
Tunisia	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>								•
	<i>Crex crex</i>								•
	<i>Gallinago media</i>								•
	<i>Limosa limosa</i>								•
	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>								•
	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>		•						
Uganda	<i>Ardeola idea</i>		•						
	<i>Crex crex</i>	•							
	<i>Gallinago media</i>	•							
	<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>		•						
	<i>Oxyura maccoa</i>	•							
	<i>Phoeniconaias minor</i>					•			
Ukraine	<i>Anser erythropus</i>							•	
	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>							•	
	<i>Crex crex</i>		•	•					
	<i>Gallinago media</i>							•	
	<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>		•	•					
	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>							•	
	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>							•	
United Kingdom	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>							•	
	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>								•
	<i>Crex crex</i>							•	
	<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>							•	
	<i>Gallinago media</i>	•							
	<i>Limosa limosa</i>							•	
	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>								•
	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>								•

Table 8. Parties maintaining a national register of re-establishment projects (Q10); those with a regulatory framework for re-establishment of species (Q11); and those which have considered, developed or implemented re-establishment projects for species in AEWA Table 1 (Q12) (yes= ●; partially= ■; no= ○; no response= '-')

	Q10	Q11	Q12
Party	National register	Regulatory Framework	Projects for AEWA Table 1 species
Albania	○	■	○
Algeria	○	○	○
Belgium	●	●	○
Bulgaria	○	○	○
Croatia	○	●	○
Cyprus	○	○	○
Czech Republic	●	●	○
Denmark	○	●	○
Estonia	○	●	○
Ethiopia	●	●	○
France	●	●	●
Germany	○	●	○
Ghana	○	○	○
Hungary	●	●	○
Italy	○	■	○
Kenya	○	●	○
Latvia	○	●	○
Libya	○	○	○
Luxembourg	○	●	●
Madagascar	○	●	○
Mali	○	●	○
Moldova	○	■	○
Montenegro	○	○	-
Morocco	○	■	○
Netherlands	●	●	○
Nigeria	○	○	○
Norway	○	○	○
Slovakia	○	●	○
Slovenia	●	-	○
South Africa	●	■	●
Sudan	○	○	○
Swaziland	○	○	○
Sweden	●	●	●
Switzerland	○	●	○
Syria	●	■	●
Tunisia	●	■	○
Uganda	○	○	○
Ukraine	○	●	○
United Kingdom	○	●	○

Table 9. Parties with legislation prohibiting the introduction of non-native species in place and enforced (Q14); requirements for zoos, private collections, etc. to avoid accidental escape in place and enforced (Q15); and National Action Plans for Invasive Species (NAPS) in place and implemented (Q16) (yes, enforced/implemented= ●; yes, but not enforced/implemented = ■; being developed= □; no= ○; no response= '-').

Party	Q14 Legislation prohibiting introduction of non-native species	Q15 Requirements to avoid accidental escape enforced	Q16 National Action Plan for Invasive Species implemented
Albania	●	□	■
Algeria	●	○	○
Belgium	●	●	□
Bulgaria	●	●	○
Croatia	●	●	○
Cyprus	●	●	○
Czech Republic	●	○	○
Denmark	●	●	●
Estonia	●	●	○
Ethiopia	●	●	●
France	●	●	□
Germany	●	●	○
Ghana	○	●	□
Hungary	●	●	□
Italy	■	○	□
Kenya	●	●	●
Latvia	●	●	○
Libya	●	○	□
Luxembourg	●	□	□
Madagascar	●	●	●
Mali	●	○	■
Moldova	●	■	○
Montenegro	■	○	○
Morocco	□	□	○
Netherlands	●	●	●
Nigeria	□	○	■
Norway	●	●	●
Slovakia	●	●	□
Slovenia	●	●	□
South Africa	●	●	○
Sudan	●	●	●
Swaziland	●	■	■
Sweden	●	●	●
Switzerland	●	●	□
Syria	●	○	□
Tunisia	■	○	○
Uganda	●	○	○
Ukraine	●	●	○
United Kingdom	●	●	●

Table 10. Party responses regarding the consideration, development or implementation of eradication programmes for non-native waterbird species (Q17) and other non-native species (Q18) (yes= ●; no= ○; not applicable= 'N/A'; no response= '-').

	Q17	Q18
Party	Eradication programme for non-native waterbirds	Eradication programme for other non-native species
Albania	○	○
Algeria	○	○
Belgium	●	●
Bulgaria	N/A	-
Croatia	N/A	○
Cyprus	N/A	●
Czech Republic	○	○
Denmark	○	●
Ethiopia	○	●
Estonia	○	○
France	●	●
Germany	○	●
Ghana	○	○
Hungary	N/A	○
Italy	○	○
Kenya	N/A	●
Latvia	○	○
Libya	N/A	N/A
Luxembourg	○	○
Madagascar	○	○
Mali	○	○
Moldova	○	○
Montenegro	●	●
Morocco	○	○
Netherlands	●	●
Nigeria	○	●
Norway	○	○
Slovenia	N/A	N/A
Slovakia	N/A	N/A
South Africa	●	●
Sudan	○	●
Swaziland	○	●
Sweden	●	○
Switzerland	●	●
Syria	○	○
Tunisia	○	○
Uganda	○	●
Ukraine	○	●
United Kingdom	●	○

Table 11. Parties which have identified a network of important sites for AEWA Table 1 species (Q20); and accessed and used the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool (Q27) (yes= ●; partially= ■; being developed= □; no= ○; no response= '-').

Party	Q20 Identification of network of important sites	Q27 Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool accessed and used
Albania	●	●
Algeria	□	○
Belgium	●	○
Bulgaria	●	-
Croatia	●	●
Cyprus	●	●
Czech Republic	■	●
Denmark	●	●
Estonia	■	○
Ethiopia	■	●
France	□	○
Germany	●	○
Ghana	■	○
Hungary	●	●
Italy	■	○
Kenya	●	○
Latvia	●	●
Libya	●	○
Luxembourg	●	○
Madagascar	●	○
Mali	●	●
Moldova	■	○
Morocco	■	○
Montenegro	■	○
Netherlands	■	●
Nigeria	■	○
Norway	●	○
Slovakia	●	○
Slovenia	●	●
South Africa	●	●
Sudan	■	●
Swaziland	●	○
Sweden	■	●
Switzerland	■	○
Syria	■	○
Tunisia	●	●
Uganda	■	●
Ukraine	●	○
United Kingdom	■	●

Table 12. Parties that have assessed the future implications of climate change for single sites and National Protected Areas (NPA) network for waterbirds (Q22) (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	○	○	
Belgium	○	● R	<u>Flanders</u> : 2014 Nature Report by the Institute of Nature and Forest research <a href="http://www.natuurrapport.be/sites/default/files/atoms/files/04_toestand-biodiversiteit.pdf">www.natuurrapport.be/sites/default/files/atoms/files/04_toestand-biodiversiteit.pdf</a> <u>Wallonia</u> : Développement d'indicateurs de l'impact des changements climatiques sur les oiseaux en Wallonie; Aves, pà le ornithologique de Natagora, <a href="http://etat.environnement.wallonie.be/index.php?page=etudes-detaillees">http://etat.environnement.wallonie.be/index.php?page=etudes-detaillees</a> <u>Brussels</u> : 2012 Nature Report by Brussels Environment. <a href="http://www.leefmilieu.brussels/themas/groene-ruimten-en-biodiversiteit/acties-van-het-gewest/natuurplan?view_pro=1">www.leefmilieu.brussels/themas/groene-ruimten-en-biodiversiteit/acties-van-het-gewest/natuurplan?view_pro=1</a>
Bulgaria	○	○	
Croatia	○	○	
Cyprus	-	-	
Czech Republic	○	○	
Denmark	● R	○	Clausen <i>et al.</i> (2013). Grazing management can counteract the impacts of climate change-induced sea level rise on salt marsh-dependent waterbirds. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> 50: 528-537. Clausen <i>et al.</i> (2014). Forecasting future drowning of coastal waterbird habitats reveals a major conservation concern. <i>Biological Conservation</i> 171: 177-185.
Estonia	○	○	
Ethiopia	○	● R	Over seven PAs have been assessed and re-demarcated taking into account their potential in PA network.
France	● R	● R	National Action Plan for Climate Change
Germany	● R	● R	<a href="http://www.habit-change.eu/">http://www.habit-change.eu/</a> Rannow <i>et al.</i> (2014) Managing Protected Areas under Climate Change: Challenges and Priorities - Environmental Management Protected areas in Germany under Climate Change - Risks and options for policy and management (2006-2009) Badeck <i>et al.</i> (2007) Schutzgebiete Deutschlands im klimawandel Risiken und Handlungsoptionen Naturschutz und Biologische Vielfalt Bd. 46 S 151-167
Ghana	○	○	
Hungary	○	○	
Italy	○	○	
Kenya	● R	● R	Kenya Wildlife Service undertook a rapid assessment of climate change on protected areas and wildlife species.
Latvia	○	○	
Libya	○	○	
Luxembourg	○	○	

Party	Single sites	NPA network	Weblink or reference to climate change assessments
Madagascar	● R	● R	<u>Single sites</u> : Vulnerability report for Ambodivahibe MPA (2012) and Nosy Hara MPA; <u>NPA Network</u> : National Policy on Climate Change
Mali	● R	● R	National Action Plan Targets 10, 11 and 14 MEEA / DNEF: National Strategy and Action Plans for Biological Diversity, Mali (Revised 2014)
Moldova	-	-	
Morocco	○	○	
Montenegro	○	○	
Netherlands	● R	● R	Single and NPA Network sites covered in 'Nature Ambition of Large Waters 2050 and beyond' (2014) <a href="http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten-en-ublicaties/publicaties/2013/10/31/beleidsverkenning-natuurambitie-grote-wateren-2050-2010.html">www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten-en-ublicaties/publicaties/2013/10/31/beleidsverkenning-natuurambitie-grote-wateren-2050-2010.html</a> <a href="http://www.deltares.nl/publication/wetenschappelijk-eindadvies-ant-ijsselmeergebied">www.deltares.nl/publication/wetenschappelijk-eindadvies-ant-ijsselmeergebied</a> .
Nigeria	○	○	
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: <a href="http://www.miljodirektoratet.no">www.miljodirektoratet.no</a>
Slovakia	○	○	
Slovenia	○	○	
South Africa	● R	● R	The NPAES takes into consideration ecological sustainability and climate change adaptation. July 2015 review to include best information for National Freshwater Ecosystems Priority Areas as well as marine ecosystem.
Sudan	● R	● R	<u>Single site</u> : Dinder National Park project (2010)
Swaziland	● R	● R	A National Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment of Biodiversity and Ecosystems (2014) to be published
Sweden	○	○	
Switzerland	● R	● R	Adaptation to climate change in Switzerland Goals, challenges and fields of action and 2014-2019 Action Plan <a href="http://www.bafu.admin.ch/publikationen/publikation/01673/index.html?lang=en">www.bafu.admin.ch/publikationen/publikation/01673/index.html?lang=en</a> <a href="http://www.bafu.admin.ch/publikationen/publikation/01762/index.html?lang=fr">www.bafu.admin.ch/publikationen/publikation/01762/index.html?lang=fr</a>
Syria	○	○	
Tunisia	○	○	
Uganda	○	○	
Ukraine	○	○	
United Kingdom	● R	● R	The effects of climate change on the ornithological interest of the UK's Special Protection Areas: <a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Default.aspx?Menu=Menu&amp;Module=More&amp;Location=None&amp;Completed=2&amp;ProjectID=16731">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Default.aspx?Menu=Menu&amp;Module=More&amp;Location=None&amp;Completed=2&amp;ProjectID=16731</a>

Table 13a. 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 (Q23) (no response = '-').

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
Albania	15	10	67%	6	40%
Algeria	1	1	100%	0	0%
Belgium	13	6	46%	0	0%
Bulgaria	110	110	100%	6	5%
Croatia	10	4	40%	0	0%
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	40	30	75%	30	75%
Denmark	126000	126000	100%	85400	68%
Estonia	19	19	100%	16	84%
Ethiopia	9	9	100%	2	22%
France	0	0	0%	0	0%
Germany	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	20	18	90%	10	50%
Italy	144		0%		0%
Kenya	60	46	77%	20	33%
Latvia	331	331	100%	32	10%
Libya	58	3	5%	1	2%
Luxembourg	9	9	100%	2	22%
Madagascar	15	15	100%	15	100%
Mali	4	0	0%	0	0%
Moldova	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	154	10	6%	8	5%
Netherlands	150	77	51%	77	51%
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	1000	1000	100%	1000	100%
Slovakia	71	71	100%	0	0%
Slovenia	16	16	100%	16	100%
South Africa	60	60	100%	60	100%
Sudan	10	0	0%	0	0%
Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	0	0	0%	0	0%
Switzerland	26	26	100%	0	0%
Syria	7	3	43%	2	29%
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	70	70	100%	34	49%
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>128422</b>	<b>127944</b>	<b>Average: &gt;99%</b>	<b>86737</b>	<b>Average: 68%</b>

Table 13b. 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 (Q23) (no response = '-').

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	50000	30000	60%	30000	60%
Algeria	100	100	100%	0	0%
Belgium	1938	880	45%	0	0%
Bulgaria	2511934		0%	253192	10%
Croatia	1189	621	52%	0	0%
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	11485	8295	72%	8295	72%
Denmark	178000	178000	100%	86630	49%
Estonia	173542	162922	94%	135381	78%
Ethiopia	1296000	1296000	100%	422000	33%
France	0	0	0%	0	0%
Germany	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	378175.3	377742.5	100%	232874	62%
Italy	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	1335000	1335000	100%	667333	50%
Latvia	1246921	1246921	100%	480417	39%
Libya	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	13903.21	13903.21	100%	1269.4	9%
Madagascar	2553671	2553671	100%	2553671	100%
Mali	4204640	0	0%	0	0%
Moldova	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	2500000	771849	31%	555349	22%
Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	935749	935749	100%	935749	100%
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	210000	210000	100%	210000	100%
Slovakia	1104	1104	100%	0	0%
Slovenia	310700	310700	100%	310700	100%
South Africa	5826018	5826018	100%	5826018	100%
Sudan	100000	0	0%	0	0%
Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	0	0	0%	0	0%
Switzerland	9806	9806	100%	0	0%
Syria	205500	97000	47%	28000	14%
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	1704113	1704113	100%	827240.7	49%
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>25759488</b>	<b>17070394</b>	<b>Average: 66%</b>	<b>13564119</b>	<b>Average: 53%</b>

Table 13c. 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 (Q23) (no response = '-').

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	11	11	100%	4	36%
Algeria	50	6	12%	2	4%
Belgium	59	59	100%	0	0%
Bulgaria	11	10	91%	8	73%
Croatia	30	25	83%	9	30%
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	21	13	62%	12	57%
Denmark	113	113	100%	113	100%
Estonia	42	40	95%	30	71%
Ethiopia	3	3	100%	1	33%
France	125	125	100%	0	0%
Germany	207	207	100%	207	100%
Ghana	36	36	100%	36	100%
Hungary	26	26	100%	14	54%
Italy	24	21	88%		0%
Kenya	60	46	77%	30	50%
Latvia	71	71	100%	21	30%
Libya	8	1	13%	0	0%
Luxembourg	2	2	100%	1	50%
Madagascar	10	8	80%	8	80%
Mali	4	0	0%	0	0%
Moldova	4* (3)	3* (4)	75%	2	50%
Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	24	8	33%	5	21%
Netherlands	150	77	51%	77	51%
Nigeria	11	7	64%	3	27%
Norway	65	33	51%	33	51%
Slovakia	46	45	98%	4	9%
Slovenia	16	16	100%	16	100%
South Africa	22	20	91%	20	91%
Sudan	5	2* (25)	40%	2	40%
Swaziland	3	2	67%	2	67%
Sweden	0	0	0%	0	0%
Switzerland	10	10	100%	2	20%
Syria	1	1	100%	0	0%
Tunisia	41	6	15%	1	2%
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	46	44	96%	29	63%
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1357</b>	<b>1097</b>	<b>Average: 81%</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>Average: 51%</b>

\*Signifies that original value provided was greater than value provided for total number of sites, so has been changed accordingly (original values provided in brackets).

Table 13d. 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 (Q23) (no response = '-').

Party	Total area (ha) of sites	Area (ha) of protected sites	% of total area that is protected	No. of protected areas with management plans	% of protected area with management plans
Albania	30000	30000	100%	30000* (45000)	100%
Algeria	2990393	7343	0%	42942	1%
Belgium	255500	251616	98%	0	0%
Bulgaria	49912.43	11894.6	24%	28680.73	57%
Croatia	1246861	336771	27%	175199	14%
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	375848	266547	71%	265547	71%
Denmark	1478169	1478169	100%	1478169	100%
Estonia	1134475	992611	87%	855730	75%
Ethiopia	486000	486000	100%	205000	42%
France	4062830	3225670	79%	0	0%
Germany	4031523	4031523	100%	4031523	100%
Ghana	1470764	1470764	100%	36	0%
Hungary	481648.9	481648.9	100%	180465.2	37%
Italy	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	58037000	1335000	2%	800000	1%
Latvia	873526	873526	100%	366917	42%
Libya	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	17,213	5064.38	29%	258	1%
Madagascar	1189482	1105201	93%	1105201	93%
Mali	4204640	0	0%	0	0%
Moldova	94,705	94,705	100%	75,553	80%
Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	252000	35350	14%	22200	9%
Netherlands	935749	935749	100%	935749	100%
Nigeria	1,140,420	637,870	56%	329,850	29%
Norway	93070	35000	38%	35000	38%
Slovakia	1254341	1253211	100%	6401	1%
Slovenia	151443	151443	100%	151443	100%
South Africa	545048	545048* (555678)	100%	14185	3%
Sudan	35	25	71%	25* (10000)	71%
Swaziland	847	712	84%	712	84%
Sweden	0	0	0%	0	0%
Switzerland	12347	12347	100%	7497	61%
Syria	26200	10000	38%	0	0%
Tunisia	840363	26478	3%	12600	1%
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	702348	526760	75%	537464	77%
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>88464701</b>	<b>20654046</b>	<b>Average: 23%</b>	<b>11694346</b>	<b>Average: 13%</b>

\*Signified that original value provided was greater than value provided for total area of protected sites/total area of sites, so has been replaced with the latter value (original values provided in brackets).

Table 14. Party responses regarding the development of national action plans (NAP) to fill gaps in designation and/or management of internationally and nationally important sites (Q24) (yes= ●; being developed= □; no= ○; no response= '-'; R= references provided).

Party	NAP	Weblink or reference to action plan
Albania	□ R	Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
Algeria	□ R	The National Strategy of Wetlands (2015)
Belgium	□ R	Site-specific strategic management plans for Natura2000 sites including 59 Natura2000 sites in Wallonia region and three in preparation in Brussels region: <a href="http://cms-family-ors.unep-wcmc.org/questionnaires/48/submission">http://cms-family-ors.unep-wcmc.org/questionnaires/48/submission</a> <a href="http://www.leefmilieu.brussels/themas/groene-ruimten-en-biodiversiteit/acties-van-het-gewest/natura-2000-0?view_pro=1">www.leefmilieu.brussels/themas/groene-ruimten-en-biodiversiteit/acties-van-het-gewest/natura-2000-0?view_pro=1</a>
Bulgaria	○	
Croatia	○	
Cyprus	-	
Czech Republic	○	
Denmark	● R	SPAs are fulfilling obligations towards EUs Bird Directive in appointed areas
Estonia	● R	Nature Conservation Development Plan: <a href="http://www.envir.ee/sites/default/files/lak_lop.pdf">http://www.envir.ee/sites/default/files/lak_lop.pdf</a>
Ethiopia	○	
France	● R	Annual list of internationally important sites for ducks and coots. <a href="http://www.poitou-charentes.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/inventaire-zico-r882.html">www.poitou-charentes.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/inventaire-zico-r882.html</a> <a href="http://www.statistiques.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/indicateurs-indices/f/1964/1115/abondance-oiseaux-deau-hivernants-france-anatides-foulque.html">www.statistiques.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/indicateurs-indices/f/1964/1115/abondance-oiseaux-deau-hivernants-france-anatides-foulque.html</a>
Germany	● R	11.27 % of German land covered by SPAs, divided into terrestrial (40,224.35 km <sup>2</sup> (728 sites)) and marine sites (19,727.77 km <sup>2</sup> (28 sites)) (2013)
Ghana	● R	For Ramsar Sites: A National Wetlands Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (2007-2016).
Hungary	○	
Italy	○	
Kenya	● R	Kenya Wildlife Strategic Plan ( <a href="http://www.kws.go.ke">www.kws.go.ke</a> )
Latvia	○	
Libya	□ R	Work began in late 2013 but, regarding the situation in Libya, the work was not finished and expects to be finished in 2016
Luxembourg	● R	<a href="http://www.environnement.public.lu/conserv_nature/dossiers/PNPN/index.html">http://www.environnement.public.lu/conserv_nature/dossiers/PNPN/index.html</a> <a href="http://www.legilux.public.lu/leg/a/archives/2004/0010/a010.pdf">http://www.legilux.public.lu/leg/a/archives/2004/0010/a010.pdf</a>
Madagascar	● R	Sites assigned legal status each have a management plan and a development plan which are implemented by the managers of the respective sites.
Mali	● R	Wetlands of Mali National Programme
Morocco	□ R	The strategic action plan of the High Commission for Water and Forests and the Fight against Desertification for 2015-2024 concerning wetlands provides for the inclusion of 30 new sites on the Ramsar List
Moldova	-	
Montenegro	○	
Netherlands	● R	The National Nature Network (NNN) includes all nationally and internationally important sites (to be completed in 2027) with activities concerning enlarging, connecting and improving the protected areas by nature development and management.
Nigeria	○	
Norway	□ R	Independent analysis and recommendations described but still being debated whether to continue increase in coverage of protected terrestrial areas from 17.5%. <a href="http://www.miljodirektoratet.no/no/Nyheter/Nyheter/Nyhetsarkiv/2008/11/Evaluering-av-vern-etter-naturvernloven----/">www.miljodirektoratet.no/no/Nyheter/Nyheter/Nyhetsarkiv/2008/11/Evaluering-av-vern-etter-naturvernloven----/</a>
Slovakia	● R	Updated national Programme for Wetland Management 2015 - 2021 and its Action Plan for Wetlands 2015-2018 (developed in 2014-2015) include measures and activities to fill gaps in designation and/or management of important sites.

Slovenia	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>R</b>	Special Protection Areas (Birds Directive) and IBAs cover all internationally and nationally important sites. Management plan for sites of community importance (Natura 2000 Management Programme) was renovated and was adopted in 2015.
<b>Party</b>	<b>NAP</b>	<b>Weblink or reference to action plan</b>
South Africa	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Sudan	<input type="radio"/>	
Swaziland	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>R</b>	National Action Plans being developed June 2015 - May 2016
Sweden	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>R</b>	Current revision of N2000 network with planned finalization during 2015
Switzerland	<input type="radio"/>	
Syria	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>R</b>	Management plans for some protected areas with IBA attributes (2015-end of 2018)
Tunisia	<input type="radio"/>	
Uganda	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
Ukraine	<input type="radio"/>	
United Kingdom	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Table 15. Party responses regarding the development of a strategic plan to maintain or increase the resilience of the ecological network (for waterbirds) (Q25) (yes= ●; being developed= □; no= ○; no response= '-'; R= references provided).

Party	Strategic plan	Weblink or reference to strategic plan
Albania	□ R	Climate change Strategy being developed
Algeria	○	
Belgium	● R	Included in the national 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).
Bulgaria	-	
Croatia	○	
Cyprus	-	
Czech Republic	● R	The updated State Programme of the Nature and Landscape Conservation for 2010 - 2020 was approved by the government of the Czech Republic in 2009: <a href="http://dataplan.info/img_upload/7bdb1584e3b8a53d337518d988763f8d/SP_ochrany_prirody_a_krajiny.pdf">http://dataplan.info/img_upload/7bdb1584e3b8a53d337518d988763f8d/SP_ochrany_prirody_a_krajiny.pdf</a>
Denmark	○	
Estonia	○	
Ethiopia	● R	The National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (NBSAP): <a href="http://www.abc.gov.et">www.abc.gov.et</a>
France	○	
Germany	● R	Strategic plan "Deutsche Anpassungsstrategie an den Klimawandel" 2008 <a href="http://www.bmub.bund.de/fileadmin/bmuimport/files/pdfs/allgemein/Application/pdf/das_gesamt_bf.pdf">http://www.bmub.bund.de/fileadmin/bmuimport/files/pdfs/allgemein/Application/pdf/das_gesamt_bf.pdf</a> Report: "Helping ecosystems in Europe to adapt to climate change" 2013 <a href="http://www.bfn.de/fileadmin/MDB/documents/service/Skript_375.pdf">http://www.bfn.de/fileadmin/MDB/documents/service/Skript_375.pdf</a>
Ghana	○	
Hungary	○	
Italy	○	
Kenya	● R	Several species specific strategic plans developed: <a href="http://www.kws.go.ke">www.kws.go.ke</a>
Latvia	○	
Libya	○	
Luxembourg	□ R	Trame Verte et Bleue strategy incorporated in National Plan for the Protection of Nature (2020)
Madagascar	□ R	
Mali	● R	Convention on Biological Diversity (1994) and National Strategy and Action Plan (2001)
Moldova	-	
Morocco	○	
Montenegro	□ R	A national strategy for the conservation of wetlands being finalized
Netherlands	● R	<a href="http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/natuur-en-biodiversiteit/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2014/04/11/natuurlijk-verder.html">http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/natuur-en-biodiversiteit/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2014/04/11/natuurlijk-verder.html</a> <a href="https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/publicaties/2013/10/31/beleidsverkenning-natuurambitie-grote-wateren-2050-2010">https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/publicaties/2013/10/31/beleidsverkenning-natuurambitie-grote-wateren-2050-2010</a>
Nigeria	○	
Norway	○	
Slovakia	● R	National climate change adaptation strategy; National biodiversity strategy and the Action Plan for implementation of the Biodiversity Strategy to 2020; Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection Policy to 2025 (under development).
Slovenia	○	
South Africa	○	
Sudan	□ R	Biodiversity Resource Mobilization 2015-2020 and Economic valuation of ecosystems and biodiversity 2013
Swaziland	● R	This is part of the revised NBSAP
Sweden	○	

Party	Strategic plan	Weblink or reference to action plan
Switzerland	□ R	Swiss Biodiversity Strategy defines 10 objectives to be achieved until 2020, including the "implementation of an ecological infrastructure comprised of protected areas and protected area net-works". An "Action Plan on the Implementation of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy" is currently being prepared <a href="http://www.sib.admin.ch/en/convention-on-biodiversity/national-implementation/national-biodiversity-strategy/index.html">http://www.sib.admin.ch/en/convention-on-biodiversity/national-implementation/national-biodiversity-strategy/index.html</a>
Syria	○	
Tunisia	○	
Uganda	● R	NEMA (2014) Fifth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Kampala, Uganda: <a href="http://www.cbd.int/doc/world/ug/ug-nr-05-en.pdf">www.cbd.int/doc/world/ug/ug-nr-05-en.pdf</a> UWA (2012) Action Plan for Implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity's Programme of Work on Protected Areas: <a href="http://www.cbd.int/doc/world/ug/ug-nbsap-powpa-en.pdf">www.cbd.int/doc/world/ug/ug-nbsap-powpa-en.pdf</a>
Ukraine	● R	National Ecological Network is under permanent development "On All-state Programme of forming National Ecological Network of Ukraine for 2000-2015"
United Kingdom	●	

Table 16. Party responses regarding the presence of an established system for the collection of harvest data, which covers all species listed in Table 1 of the Agreement (Q28) (yes = ●; no = ○; no response = '-').

Party	System established	Party	System established
Albania	○	Mali	●
Algeria	○	Moldova	●
Belgium	●	Montenegro	○
Bulgaria	●	Morocco	●
Croatia	●	Netherlands	●
Cyprus	●	Nigeria	○
Czech Republic	●	Norway	●
Denmark	●	Slovakia	●
Estonia	●	Slovenia	●
Ethiopia	○	South Africa	●
France	●	Sudan	-
Germany	●	Swaziland	○
Ghana	○	Sweden	●
Hungary	●	Switzerland	●
Italy	●	Syria	○
Kenya	●	Tunisia	●
Latvia	●	Uganda	●
Libya	●	Ukraine	●
Luxembourg	●	United Kingdom	○
Madagascar	●		

Table 17. Parties that have or have not fully phased out (or not phased out at all) the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands, and whether they have introduced a self-imposed and published timetable for a full ban. (Q29) (fully= ●; partially= ■; no= ○; yes= □; no response= ‘-’; not applicable= N/A).

Party	Lead shot phased out	Timetable introduced for banning lead shot fully
Albania	○	○
Algeria	○	○
Belgium	●	N/A
Bulgaria	●	N/A
Croatia	●	N/A
Cyprus	●	N/A
Czech Republic	●	N/A
Denmark	●	N/A
Estonia	●	N/A
France	●	N/A
Germany	■	○
Ghana	○	○
Hungary	●	N/A
Italy	■	○
Latvia	■	○
Libya	○	○
Luxembourg	●	N/A
Mali	●	N/A
Moldova	■	-
Montenegro	○	○
Morocco	○	○
Norway	●	N/A
Slovakia	●	N/A
Slovenia	○	○
South Africa	○	○
Sudan	■	-
Swaziland	●	N/A
Sweden	●	N/A
Switzerland	■	●
Syria	○	○
Netherlands	●	N/A
Tunisia	○	○
Ukraine	○	○
United Kingdom	●	N/A

Table 18. Party responses regarding measures in place to reduce/eliminate illegal taking, and effectiveness of these measures (Q30) (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	●	↑
Bulgaria	●	↓
Croatia	●	↗
Cyprus	●	↗
Czech Republic	●	↑
Denmark	●	↑
Estonia	●	↗
Ethiopia	●	↗
France	●	↑
Germany	●	↑
Ghana	●	↓
Hungary	●	↑
Italy	●	↗
Kenya	●	↑
Latvia	●	↑
Libya	●	↓
Luxembourg	○	N/A
Madagascar	●	↗
Mali	●	↗
Moldova	●	↗
Montenegro	●	↓
Morocco	●	↗
Netherlands	●	↗
Nigeria	●	↓
Norway	●	↑
Slovakia	●	↗
Slovenia	●	↑
South Africa	●	↑
Sudan	●	↗
Swaziland	●	↑
Sweden	●	↑
Switzerland	●	↑
Syria	○	N/A
Tunisia	●	↓
Uganda	●	↗
Ukraine	●	↗
United Kingdom	●	Other

Table 19. 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 (Q30) (yes= ●; no= ○; no response= '-'; covered by codes/standards= ✓).

Party	Priority	In place	Game Management plans	Proficiency test	Club Affiliation	Other
Albania	●	○				
Algeria	●	●	✓	✓	✓	
Belgium	●	●	✓	✓		✓
Bulgaria	-	-				
Croatia	●	●	✓	✓	✓	
Cyprus	-	-				
Czech Republic	○	-				
Denmark	●	●		✓		✓
Estonia	●	○	✓	✓		
Ethiopia	●	●		✓		
France	○	-				
Germany	●	●	✓			
Ghana	○	-				
Hungary	●	●	✓	✓	✓	✓
Italy	○	-				
Kenya	-	-				
Latvia	●	●		✓		
Libya	-	-				
Luxembourg	●	○				
Madagascar	●	●	✓			
Mali	●	○				
Moldova	-	-				
Montenegro	○	-				
Morocco	●	●	✓	✓		✓
Netherlands	●	●	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nigeria	○	-				
Norway	●	●				✓
Slovakia	●	●	✓	✓	✓	✓
Slovenia	○	-				
South Africa	●	○				
Sudan	○	-				
Swaziland	○	-				
Sweden	●	●		✓		✓
Switzerland	●	●		✓		✓
Syria	●	●		✓	✓	✓
Tunisia	●	○				
Uganda	●	●	✓	✓	✓	
Ukraine	○	-				
United Kingdom	-	-				

Table 20. Party responses regarding the introduction of restrictions on use of lead fishing weights (Q33) (yes = ●; no = ○; no response = '-').

Party	Restrictions on use of lead fishing weights	Party	Restrictions on use of lead fishing weights
Albania	○	Mali	○
Algeria	○	Moldova	○
Belgium	○	Montenegro	○
Bulgaria	○	Morocco	○
Croatia	○	Netherlands	○
Cyprus	-	Nigeria	○
Czech Republic	○	Norway	○
Denmark	●	Slovakia	○
Estonia	○	Slovenia	○
Ethiopia	○	South Africa	○
France	○	Sudan	○
Germany	○	Swaziland	●
Ghana	○	Sweden	○
Hungary	○	Switzerland	○
Italy	○	Syria	○
Kenya	-	Tunisia	○
Latvia	○	Uganda	○
Libya	○	Ukraine	○
Luxembourg	○	United Kingdom	●
Madagascar	●		

Table 21. Party responses regarding legislation which provides for SEA/EIA of activities potentially negatively affecting natural habitats or wildlife (Q34) (in place and implemented= ●; in place but not being implemented= ■ being developed= ○; no= ○; no response= '-').

Party	Legislation which provides for SEA/EIA	Party	Legislation which provides for SEA/EIA
Albania	●	Mali	●
Algeria	●	Moldova	○
Belgium	●	Montenegro	●
Bulgaria	●	Morocco	●
Croatia	●	Netherlands	●
Cyprus	●	Nigeria	●
Czech Republic	●	Norway	●
Denmark	●	Slovakia	●
Estonia	●	Slovenia	●
Ethiopia	●	South Africa	●
France	●	Sudan	-
Germany	●	Swaziland	●
Ghana	●	Sweden	●
Hungary	●	Switzerland	●
Italy	●	Syria	●
Kenya	●	Tunisia	■
Latvia	●	Uganda	●
Libya	●	Ukraine	●
Luxembourg	●	United Kingdom	●
Madagascar	●		

Table 22. 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 (Q35) (yes, all proposed projects= ●; partially (some projects only)= ■; no (not any)=○; no response = '-').

Party	Use of SEA/EIA for relevant projects
Albania	●
Algeria	●
Belgium	●
Bulgaria	●
Croatia	●
Cyprus	●
Czech Republic	●
Denmark	○
Estonia	●
Ethiopia	●
France	●
Germany	●
Ghana	●
Hungary	●
Italy	●
Kenya	●
Latvia	●
Libya	●
Luxembourg	●
Madagascar	●
Mali	●
Moldova	●
Montenegro	●
Morocco	●
Netherlands	●
Nigeria	●
Norway	●
Slovakia	●
Slovenia	■
South Africa	●
Sudan	●
Swaziland	●
Sweden	●
Switzerland	●
Syria	■
Tunisia	■
Uganda	●
Ukraine	●
United Kingdom	●

Table 23: 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 (Q37.1): establishment of baseline waterbird baseline 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; and, where identified, if efforts have been made to avoid risks (Q37.2); the designation of the location, route and direction of new power lines, based on national zoning maps, and aversion of major migration flyways and important habitats where construction is likely to have significant effects on waterbirds (Q37.3); the use of bird-safe designs in the construction of new power infrastructure, including measures to reduce electrocution and collisions (Q37.4); the modification of sections of power lines causing relatively high levels of waterbird injury/mortality (Q37.5); monitoring and evaluation of the impact of power lines on waterbird populations, and of the effectiveness of mitigation measures to minimise the impact (Q37.6); the inclusion of measures contained in Resolution 5.11. in NBSAPs and relevant legislation (Q37.7) (yes= ●; no= ○; no response= '-').

Party	Q37.1 Consultation of relevant stakeholders	Q37.2 Baseline data established in planning of power line projects	Q37.3 Location, route and direction of power lines	Q37.4 Use of bird-safe designs	Q37.5 Modification of problematic sections of power line	Q37.6 Monitoring and evaluation of the impact of power lines	Q37.7 Inclusion of measures in NBSAPs and relevant legislation
Albania	●	●	○	○	○	○	○
Algeria	○	●	●	●	○	●	○
Belgium	●	●	●	●	●	○	○
Bulgaria	-	-	○	-	●	-	-
Croatia	○	○	●	●	○	○	○
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	○	○	○	●	●	○	●
Denmark	○	○	○	●	○	○	○
Estonia	○	○	●	●	○	○	○
Ethiopia	●	●	●	○	○	●	●
France	●	○	●	○	●	○	●
Germany	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ghana	●	●	●	●	●	○	○
Hungary	●	○	●	●	●	●	○
Italy	●	○	●	●	●	○	○
Kenya	●	●	●	-	○	○	●
Latvia	●	○	●	●	●	○	○
Libya	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
Luxembourg	○	○	●	●	●	○	●
Madagascar	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Mali	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Moldova	●	○	-	○	○	○	-
Montenegro	●	●	○	●	○	○	●
Morocco	●	●	●	●	○	○	●
Netherlands	○	●	●	●	●	○	●
Nigeria	●	○	○	●	●	○	○
Norway	○	○	●	●	●	○	○
Slovakia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Slovenia	○	●	●	●	●	○	○
South Africa	●	●	●	●	●	●	○
Sudan	●	○	●	●	●	●	○
Swaziland	○	○	○	●	○	○	●
Sweden	○	○	●	●	○	○	○

	Q37.1	Q37.2	Q37.3	Q37.4	Q37.5	Q37.6	Q37.7
Party	Consultation of relevant stakeholders	Baseline data established in planning of power line projects	Location, route and direction of power lines	Use of bird-safe designs	Modification of problematic sections of power line	Monitoring and evaluation of the impact of power lines	Inclusion of measures in NBSAPs and relevant legislation
Switzerland	●	●	●	●	○	○	○
Syria	●	○	○	○	○	○	●
Tunisia	○	○	○	●	○	○	-
Uganda	○	○	○	○	○	●	○
Ukraine	●	○	●	●	○	○	●
United Kingdom	○	●	○	●	●	○	○

Table 24: Party responses regarding the implementation of Resolution 5.16 on Renewable Energy and Migratory Waterbirds (39.1, 39.3-4, 39.6-7) (yes= ●; no= ○; no response= '-'; not applicable= N/A).

	Q39.1	Q39.3	Q39.4	Q39.6	Q39.7
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	●	●	●	○	●
Bulgaria	●	-	-	-	-
Croatia	●	●	N/A	○	○
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	●	○	○	○	●
Denmark	○	●	○	N/A	○
Estonia	●	●	N/A	○	○
Ethiopia	○	●	○	●	●
France	●	○	●	○	●
Germany	●	●	●	●	●
Ghana	○	●	○	○	○
Hungary	●	●	N/A	○	○
Italy	○	○	N/A	○	●
Kenya	●	●	●	N/A	●
Latvia	●	○	○	○	○
Libya	○	N/A	N/A	N/A	○
Luxembourg	●	●	N/A	N/A	○
Madagascar	○	●	●	N/A	○
Mali	○	○	○	●	○
Moldova	○	○	○	○	
Montenegro	○	N/A	N/A	N/A	○
Morocco	●	●	N/A	○	●
Netherlands	●	●	N/A	○	○
Nigeria	○	●	N/A	N/A	○
Norway	○	●	N/A	○	●

	<b>Q39.1</b>	<b>Q39.3</b>	<b>Q39.4</b>	<b>Q39.6</b>	<b>Q39.7</b>
<b>Party</b>	<b>National sensitivity and zoning mapping</b>	<b>Post-construction monitoring</b>	<b>Compensation for damages to biodiversity provided</b>	<b>Measures to assess, identify and reduce potential negative impacts of biofuel production</b>	<b>Resolution 5.11 measures included in NBSAPs</b>
Slovakia	●	●	●	N/A	●
Slovenia	●	●	N/A	○	●
South Africa	●	●	●		
Sudan	●	○	○	○	●
Swaziland	○	●	N/A	○	●
Sweden	●	○	●	●	○
Switzerland	●	○	●	●	●
Syria	●	○	○	○	○
Tunisia	○	●		N/A	
Uganda	○	○	●		●
Ukraine	○	○	○	○	●
United Kingdom	○	●	○	○	○

Table 25: Party responses regarding the occurrence of by-catch of waterbirds in fishing gear (Q40); and whether measures have been adopted/applied to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds and combat IUU fishing practices (Q41) (yes= ●; no= ○; no information available=NIA; not applicable= N/A; no response= '-').

Party	Q40 Bycatch of waterbirds in fishing gear taking place	Q41 Adoption/Application of measures to reduce incidental catch of seabirds and IUU
Albania	NIA	○
Algeria	●	●
Belgium	●	●
Bulgaria	NIA	○
Croatia	●	N/A
Cyprus	NIA	N/A
Czech Republic	N/A	N/A
Denmark	●	N/A
Estonia	●	●
Ethiopia	NIA	○
France	●	●
Germany	●	●
Ghana	○	○
Hungary	N/A	N/A
Italy	●	○
Kenya	○	○
Latvia	●	●
Libya	NIA	N/A
Luxembourg	N/A	N/A
Madagascar	●	●
Mali	●	N/A
Morocco	NIA	○
Moldova	○	N/A
Montenegro	NIA	○
Netherlands	●	●
Nigeria	NIA	N/A
Norway	●	●
Slovakia	N/A	N/A
Slovenia	○	●
South Africa	●	●
Sudan	○	○
Swaziland	○	N/A
Sweden	●	○
Switzerland	○	-
Syria	N/A	N/A
Tunisia	●	○
Uganda	NIA	○
Ukraine	●	●
United Kingdom	●	●

Table 26. Party responses regarding the implementation of Resolution 5.12 on Adverse Effects of Agrochemicals on Migratory Waterbirds in Africa (42.1-4: applicable only to Contracting Parties in Africa) (yes= ● (or 'yes and being implemented' for Q.42.1); no= ○; no response= '-').

Question:	Q42.1	Q42.2	Q42.3	Q42.4
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 avicides	Implementation of education and training activities on proper use of agrochemicals
Algeria	●	●	●	○
Ethiopia	●	●	○	●
Ghana	●	●	○	●
Kenya	●	●	-	●
Libya	○	○	-	-
Madagascar	●	●	○	●
Mali	●	●	●	●
Morocco	●	○	●	○
Nigeria	○	○	○	●
South Africa	●	●	○	●
Sudan	-	●	●	○
Swaziland	○	○	○	○
Tunisia	●	●	●	●
Uganda	-		-	-

Table 27. Responses of Parties with waterbird monitoring schemes as to which period the schemes cover and to what extent, by Party (Q43) (fully= ●; partially= ■; no schemes= ○; no response= '-').

Party	Breeding period	Passage/migration period	Non-breeding/wintering period
Albania	■	■	●
Algeria	■	■	●
Belgium	●	■	●
Bulgaria	●	●	●
Croatia	■	■	■
Cyprus	●	■	●
Czech Republic	●	■	●
Denmark	■	■	■
Estonia	●	■	●
Ethiopia	■	■	■
France	■	■	■
Germany	■	■	■
Ghana	■	■	○
Hungary	■	■	●
Italy	■	■	●
Kenya	■	■	●
Latvia	■	■	■
Libya	■	■	●
Luxembourg	■	■	■
Madagascar	●	●	●
Mali	○	●	○
Morocco	■	○	●
Moldova	■	○	■
Montenegro	-	-	-
Netherlands	●	●	●
Nigeria	■	○	●
Norway	●	○	●
Slovakia	■	■	●
Slovenia	●	■	●
South Africa	●	●	●
Sudan	-	-	-
Swaziland	■	■	■
Sweden	■	■	■
Switzerland	●	●	●
Syria	■	■	■
Tunisia	■	■	■
Uganda	○	●	●
Ukraine	■	■	■
United Kingdom	■	●	●

Table 28. 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 (Q44) (yes= ●; considering support= □; no= ○; no response= '-').

Party	Provided support for another Party
Albania	○
Algeria	●
Belgium	○
Bulgaria	○
Croatia	○
Cyprus	-
Czech Republic	○
Denmark	○
Estonia	●
Ethiopia	○
France	●
Germany	●
Ghana	○
Hungary	○
Italy	○
Kenya	○
Latvia	○
Libya	□
Luxembourg	●
Madagascar	○

Party	Provided support for another Party
Mali	○
Morocco	○
Moldova	-
Montenegro	○
Netherlands	●
Nigeria	○
Norway	●
Slovakia	○
Slovenia	○
South Africa	●
Sudan	○
Swaziland	○
Sweden	○
Switzerland	●
Syria	○
Tunisia	●
Uganda	○
Ukraine	○
United Kingdom	●

Table 29. Party responses on the establishment of research programmes in their country in the last 5 years to address waterbird conservation priorities in accordance with AEWA strategies/plans (Q46) and Parties providing references to research on waterbirds and their conservation which has been undertaken or published in the past triennium (Q47) (yes= ●; no= ○; no response= '-'; R= reference provided).

Party	Research undertaken
Albania	● R
Algeria	● R
Belgium	○ R
Bulgaria	● R
Croatia	● R
Cyprus	- R
Czech Republic	● R
Denmark	○ R
Estonia	● R
Ethiopia	● R
France	● R
Germany	● R
Ghana	● R
Hungary	○ R
Italy	○ R
Kenya	● R
Latvia	○ R
Libya	● R
Luxembourg	○ R
Madagascar	● R

Party	Research undertaken
Mali	● R
Moldova	- R
Montenegro	● R
Morocco	● R
Netherlands	● R
Nigeria	● R
Norway	- R
Slovakia	● R
Slovenia	○ R
South Africa	- R
Sudan	○ R
Swaziland	●
Sweden	○ R
Switzerland	● R
Syria	● R
Tunisia	○
Uganda	● R
Ukraine	● R
United Kingdom	● R

Table 30. Party responses regarding the governmental provision of funds and/or logistical support for the International Waterbird Census at international or national level (Q48) (yes= ●; no = ○; no response = '-')

Party	National support	International support
Albania	○	○
Algeria	●	●
Belgium	○	○
Bulgaria	●	○
Croatia	○	○
Cyprus	●	○
Czech Republic	○	○
Denmark	●	●
Estonia	●	●
Ethiopia	●	○
France	●	●
Germany	●	○
Ghana	○	○
Hungary	●	○
Italy	●	○
Kenya	●	○
Latvia	○	○
Libya	●	○
Luxembourg	●	○
Madagascar	○	○

Party	National support	International support
Mali	○	○
Moldova	○	○
Montenegro	●	○
Morocco	●	○
Netherlands	●	●
Nigeria	○	○
Norway	●	●
Slovakia	●	○
Slovenia	●	○
South Africa	●	○
Sudan	●	●
Swaziland	○	○
Sweden	●	○
Switzerland	●	●
Syria	○	○
Tunisia	●	○
Uganda	○	○
Ukraine	●	●
United Kingdom	●	●

Table 31. Party responses regarding the investigation into the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds within their country (Q49) (yes= ●; 'P'= plans to investigate; no = ○; no response = '-').

Party	Undertaken Research
Albania	○
Algeria	○
Belgium	○
Bulgaria	○
Croatia	○
Cyprus	-
Czech Republic	○
Denmark	○
Ethiopia	○ P
France	○ P
Germany	○
Ghana	○
Hungary	○
Italy	○
Kenya	○ P
Latvia	○
Libya	○
Luxembourg	○
Madagascar	○
Mali	○

Party	Undertaken Research
Morocco	○
Montenegro	○
Nigeria	○
Norway	○
Estonia	○
Moldova	○
Slovenia	○
Slovakia	○ P
South Africa	-
Sudan	○
Swaziland	○
Sweden	○
Switzerland	○
Syria	○ P
Netherlands	○
Tunisia	○
Uganda	○
Ukraine	○
United Kingdom	●

Table 32. Parties responses to whether or not programmes for raising awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and about AEWA have been developed and implemented (Q50) (yes, being implemented= ●; being developed= ■; no= ○; other= ◇).

Party	Programme implemented
Albania	●
Algeria	●
Belgium	●
Bulgaria	○
Croatia	○
Cyprus	●
Czech Republic	■
Denmark	○
Estonia	◇
Ethiopia	◇
France	○
Germany	●
Ghana	●
Hungary	●
Italy	◇
Kenya	●
Latvia	○
Libya	●
Luxembourg	■
Madagascar	●

Party	Programme implemented
Mali	●
Moldova	●
Montenegro	○
Morocco	●
Nigeria	●
Netherlands	●
Norway	◇
Slovenia	●
Slovakia	■
South Africa	○
Sudan	●
Swaziland	●
Sweden	◇
Switzerland	◇
Syria	●
Tunisia	●
Uganda	○
Ukraine	◇
United Kingdom	◇

Table 33. Party responses to whether or not a National AEWA Focal Point for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) has been nominated (Q51); 'Yes' respondents to Q51: 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/or supported the revision process for the Communication Strategy; 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/non-governmental sector	Implementation/revision of Communication Strategy	Level of cooperation
Albania	○			
Algeria	●	>	●	Very close
Belgium	○			
Bulgaria	○			
Croatia	○			
Cyprus	-			
Czech Republic	○			
Denmark	○			
Estonia	○			
Ethiopia	○			
France	○			
Germany	●	>	○	Some
Ghana	●	>	○	Same person
Hungary	○			
Italy	○			
Kenya	●	>	○	Very close
Latvia	○			
Libya	○			
Luxembourg	●	>	●	Some
Madagascar	●	^	○	Some
Mali	●	>	○	Very close
Morocco	●	^	○	Very close
Moldova	-			
Montenegro	○			
Netherlands	●	>	○	None
Nigeria	●	>	○	Some
Norway	○			
Slovakia	○			
Slovenia	○			
South Africa	●	^	●	Some
Sudan	-			
Swaziland	●	>	○	Very close
Sweden	○			
Switzerland	●	>	●	Same person
Syria	○			
Tunisia	○			
Uganda	●	>	○	Some
Ukraine	●	^	○	Some
United Kingdom	○			

Table 34. 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 (Q52) (yes= ●; no= ○; no response= '-').

Party	Measures undertaken
Albania	○
Algeria	●
Belgium	●
Bulgaria	●
Croatia	○
Cyprus	-
Czech Republic	○
Denmark	○
Estonia	●
Ethiopia	●
France	○
Germany	○
Ghana	●
Hungary	○
Italy	●
Kenya	●
Latvia	○
Libya	○
Luxembourg	○
Madagascar	○

Party	Measures undertaken
Mali	●
Morocco	○
Moldova	-
Montenegro	○
Netherlands	○
Nigeria	●
Norway	○
Slovakia	●
Slovenia	●
South Africa	●
Sudan	-
Swaziland	○
Sweden	○
Switzerland	○
Syria	○
Tunisia	○
Uganda	○
Ukraine	●
United Kingdom	●

Table 35. Party responses as to whether or not national training programmes have been arranged for personnel responsible for implementing AEWA (Q52a) (yes= ●; no= ○; reported effectiveness of measures shown in brackets: moderate = 2; high = 3).

Party	National training programmes arranged
Albania	N/A
Algeria	● (3)
Belgium	○
Bulgaria	○
Croatia	N/A
Cyprus	N/A
Czech Republic	N/A
Denmark	N/A
Estonia	○
Ethiopia	● (2)
France	N/A
Germany	N/A
Ghana	● (2)
Hungary	N/A
Italy	● (2)
Kenya	● (2)
Latvia	N/A
Libya	N/A
Luxembourg	N/A
Madagascar	N/A

Party	National training programmes arranged
Morocco	N/A
Mali	● (3)
Moldova	N/A
Montenegro	N/A
Netherlands	N/A
Nigeria	● (2)
Norway	N/A
Slovakia	○
Slovenia	○
South Africa	○
Sudan	N/A
Swaziland	N/A
Sweden	N/A
Switzerland	N/A
Syria	N/A
Tunisia	N/A
Uganda	N/A
Ukraine	○
United Kingdom	○

Table 36. Party responses as to whether or not training programmes and materials have been developed in cooperation with other Parties and/or the Agreement Secretariat (Q52b) (yes= ●; no= ○; no response= '-'; reported effectiveness of the measures shown in brackets: low= 1; moderate= 2, high= 3; other= 0).

Party	Training programmes and materials developed
Albania	N/A
Algeria	● (0)
Belgium	○
Bulgaria	-
Croatia	N/A
Cyprus	N/A
Czech Republic	N/A
Denmark	N/A
Estonia	○
Ethiopia	● (2/0)
France	N/A
Germany	N/A
Ghana	● (1/0)
Hungary	N/A
Italy	● (2/0)
Kenya	● (2/0)
Latvia	N/A
Libya	N/A
Luxembourg	N/A
Madagascar	N/A

Party	Training programmes and materials developed
Mali	● (2/0)
Morocco	N/A
Moldova	N/A
Montenegro	N/A
Netherlands	N/A
Nigeria	○
Norway	N/A
Slovakia	○
Slovenia	○
South Africa	○
Sudan	N/A
Swaziland	N/A
Sweden	N/A
Switzerland	N/A
Syria	N/A
Tunisia	N/A
Uganda	N/A
Ukraine	● (2)
United Kingdom	○

Table 37. Party response to whether or not AEWA related information and training resources have been exchanged with other Parties and/or shared with the Agreement Secretariat (Q52c) (yes= ●; no= ○; no response= '-'; reported effectiveness of the measures shown in brackets: low= 1; moderate= 2; high= 3; other= 0).

Party	Information and training resources exchanged
Albania	N/A
Algeria	-
Belgium	○
Bulgaria	-
Croatia	N/A
Cyprus	N/A
Czech Republic	N/A
Denmark	N/A
Estonia	○
Ethiopia	● (2)
France	N/A
Germany	N/A
Ghana	○
Hungary	N/A
Italy	● (2/0)
Kenya	○
Latvia	N/A
Libya	N/A
Luxembourg	N/A
Madagascar	N/A

Party	Information and training resources exchanged
Mali	● (2)
Morocco	N/A
Montenegro	N/A
Moldova	N/A
Nigeria	○
Netherlands	N/A
Norway	N/A
Slovakia	○
Slovenia	○
South Africa	○
Sudan	N/A
Swaziland	N/A
Sweden	N/A
Switzerland	N/A
Syria	N/A
Tunisia	N/A
Uganda	N/A
Ukraine	● (2/0)
United Kingdom	● (0)

Table 38. Party responses to whether or not specific public awareness campaigns for the conservation of populations listed in Table 1 have been conducted (Q52d) (yes= ●; no= ○; no response= '-'; reported effectiveness of the measures shown in brackets: low= 1; moderate= 2; high= 3; other= 0).

Party	Awareness campaigns conducted
Albania	N/A
Algeria	-
Belgium	● (O)
Bulgaria	● (O)
Croatia	N/A
Cyprus	N/A
Czech Republic	N/A
Denmark	N/A
Estonia	● (O)
Ethiopia	○
France	N/A
Germany	N/A
Ghana	○
Hungary	N/A
Italy	● (2)
Kenya	○
Latvia	N/A
Libya	N/A
Luxembourg	N/A
Madagascar	N/A

Party	Awareness campaigns conducted
Mali	● (1/O)
Moldova	N/A
Morocco	N/A
Montenegro	N/A
Netherlands	N/A
Nigeria	● (2/O)
Norway	N/A
Slovakia	● (1)
Slovenia	● (O)
South Africa	● (3/O)
Sudan	N/A
Swaziland	N/A
Sweden	N/A
Switzerland	N/A
Syria	N/A
Tunisia	N/A
Uganda	N/A
Ukraine	● (2)
United Kingdom	● (O)

Table 39. Party responses to whether or not World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) activities been carried out during this reporting cycle (Q53) (yes= ●; no= ○; no response= '-').

Party	World Migratory Bird Day activities
Albania	●
Algeria	●
Belgium	●
Bulgaria	-
Croatia	●
Cyprus	-
Czech Republic	●
Denmark	○
Estonia	●
Ethiopia	●
France	●
Germany	●
Ghana	●
Hungary	○
Italy	●
Kenya	●
Latvia	●
Libya	●
Luxembourg	-
Madagascar	●

Party	World Migratory Bird Day activities
Mali	●
Moldova	-
Morocco	●
Montenegro	●
Nigeria	●
Netherlands	●
Norway	●
Slovakia	●
Slovenia	●
South Africa	●
Sudan	●
Swaziland	○
Sweden	●
Switzerland	●
Syria	●
Tunisia	●
Uganda	●
Ukraine	●
United Kingdom	○

Table 40. 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 (Q54); yes respondents to Q54: 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= ○).

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	Funding or support provided to the revision process of Communication Strategy
Albania	○			
Algeria	○			
Belgium	○			
Bulgaria	○			
Croatia	○			
Cyprus	○			
Czech Republic	○			
Denmark	○			
Estonia	●	Both	○	○
Ethiopia	○			
France	○			
Germany	●	National	○	○
Ghana	○			
Hungary	●	National	○	○
Italy	○			
Kenya	○			
Latvia	○			
Libya	○			
Luxembourg	●	Both	○	○
Madagascar	○			
Mali	○			
Morocco	○			
Moldova	○			
Montenegro	○			
Netherlands	○			
Nigeria	○			
Norway	○			
Slovenia	○			
Slovakia	○			
South Africa	●	Both	○	○
Sudan	○			
Swaziland	○			
Sweden	○			
Switzerland	○			
Syria	○			
Tunisia	●	Both	○	○
Uganda	○			
Ukraine	●	Both	○	○
United Kingdom	○			

Table 41. Party responses to whether they have considered/shown interest in hosting a Regional AEWA Exchange Centre (Q55) (yes, considered and is interested= ●; yes, considered, but is not interested= ○; not considered yet = ■; is currently considering= ◇).

Party	Interest hosting a Regional AEWA Exchange Centre
Albania	■
Algeria	■
Belgium	
Bulgaria	■
Croatia	■
Cyprus	■
Czech Republic	■
Denmark	■
Estonia	○
Ethiopia	●

France	■
Germany	●
Ghana	■
Hungary	■
Italy	■
Kenya	■
Latvia	■
Libya	■
Luxembourg	■
Madagascar	●
<b>Party</b>	<b>Interest hosting a Regional AEW Exchange Centre</b>
Mali	◇
Morocco	●
Montenegro	■
Moldova	■

Netherlands	■
Nigeria	○
Norway	■
Slovakia	◇
Slovenia	■
South Africa	●
Sudan	■
Swaziland	◇
Sweden	■
Switzerland	■
Syria	■
Tunisia	■
Uganda	■
Ukraine	■
United Kingdom	○

Table 42. 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 (Q56) (yes= ●; no= ○; being planned= ■).

Party	Trained staff conducted national CEPA training
Albania	N/A
Algeria	N/A
Belgium	N/A
Bulgaria	N/A
Croatia	N/A
Cyprus	N/A
Czech Republic	N/A
Denmark	N/A
Estonia	N/A
Ethiopia	●
France	N/A
Germany	N/A
Ghana	N/A
Hungary	N/A
Italy	N/A
Kenya	■
Latvia	N/A
Libya	N/A
Luxembourg	N/A
Madagascar	N/A

Party	Trained staff conducted national CEPA training
Mali	N/A
Morocco	N/A
Montenegro	N/A
Moldova	N/A
Netherlands	N/A
Nigeria	N/A
Norway	N/A
Slovakia	N/A
Slovenia	○
South Africa	○
Sudan	■
Swaziland	N/A
Sweden	N/A
Switzerland	N/A
Syria	N/A
Tunisia	○
Uganda	N/A
Ukraine	N/A
United Kingdom	○

Table 43. Party responses to questions relating to encouragement of non-Contracting Parties to ratify the Agreement (Q57); support/development of international cooperation projects (Q58); contribution to the AEWA Small Grants Fund (Q59); donation of funding or in-kind support (Q60); national coordination mechanism (Q61); twinning schemes with other countries (Q62); and coordination and engagement of AEWA officer with CBD Strategic Plan (yes= '●'; no= '○'; no response = '-'; yes, but not operational (only relevant for Q.61)= ■).

\*N.B. Under question 61, the number of Parties responding 'yes' has been taken as the number of Parties responding 'yes, it is operational on a regular basis'

	<b>Q57</b>	<b>Q58</b>	<b>Q59</b>	<b>Q60</b>	<b>Q61</b>	<b>Q62</b>	<b>Q63</b>
<b>Party</b>	<b>Approached non-Parties to encourage them to ratify the Agreement</b>	<b>Supported/developed international co-operation projects for AEWA implementation</b>	<b>Resourced the AEWA Small Grants Fund</b>	<b>Donated funding or in kind support to AEWA Secretariat</b>	<b>National coordination mechanism for implementation of AEWA, with links to other MEAs</b>	<b>Concluded or considered concluding site twinning schemes with other countries</b>	<b>Officers responsible for AEWA coordinated and engaged with national process to implement CBD</b>
Albania	○	○	○	○	●	○	○
Algeria	○	●	○	●	○	●	●
Belgium	○	○	○	○	●	●	●
Bulgaria	○	○	○	○	○	○	●
Croatia	○	○	○	○	●	○	●
Cyprus	○	○	○	○	○	-	-
Czech Republic	○	○	○	○	●	○	●
Denmark	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
Estonia	○	○	○	●	●	○	●
Ethiopia	○	●	○	○	■	○	●
France	●	○	○	●	○	●	●
Germany	●	●	○	●	●	●	●
Ghana	○	○	○	●	●	○	●
Hungary	●	●	○	○	●	●	●
Italy	○	○	○	○	●	○	●
Kenya	○	○	●	●	●	○	●
Latvia	○	○	○	○	●	●	●

Libya	○	○	○	○	●	●	●
Luxembourg	○	○	○	○	●	●	●
Madagascar	○	○	○	○	●	●	●
Mali	○	○	○	○	■	●	●
Montenegro	○	○	○	○	○	○	●
Moldova	○	○	○	○	■	●	●
	<b>Q57</b>	<b>Q58</b>	<b>Q59</b>	<b>Q60</b>	<b>Q61</b>	<b>Q62</b>	<b>Q63</b>
<b>Party</b>	<b>Approached non-Parties to encourage them to ratify the Agreement</b>	<b>Supported/developed international co-operation projects for AEWA implementation</b>	<b>Resourced the AEWA Small Grants Fund</b>	<b>Donated funding or in kind support to AEWA Secretariat</b>	<b>National coordination mechanism for implementation of AEWA, with links to other MEAs</b>	<b>Concluded or considered concluding site twinning schemes with other countries</b>	<b>Officers responsible for AEWA coordinated and engaged with national process to implement CBD</b>
Morocco	○	○	○	○	○	○	●
Netherlands	○	●	○	●	●	●	●
Nigeria	○	○	○	○	○	○	●
Norway	○	●	○	○	●	●	●
Slovakia	○	●	○	○	○	●	●
Slovenia	○	○	○	○	●	○	●
South Africa	●	●	○	●	●	○	●
Sudan	○	●	○	○	●	●	●
Swaziland	○	●	○	○	●	○	●
Sweden	○	○	○	○	●	●	●
Switzerland	●	●	○	○	●	●	●
Syria	●	○	○	○	●	○	●
Tunisia	○	●	○	●	○	●	●
Uganda	○	●	○	●	-	●	-
Ukraine	○	●	○	○	●	●	●

United Kingdom	○	○	●	●	●	●	●
<b>No. Parties responding 'yes'</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>26*</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Percentage of reporting Parties (n=39)</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>90%</b>
<b>Percentage of all Parties (n=65)</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>54%</b>

Table 44. 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 (Q65a-f) (yes= ●; planned = □; no= ○; no response= '-').

Party	Q65a Research and studies of climate change impacts on waterbirds	Q65b Assessment of habitats potentially vulnerable to climate change	Q65c Assessment of species potentially vulnerable to climate change	Q65d Review of relevant national conservation policies	Q65e National Action Plan to help waterbirds adapt to climate change	Q65f Other undertaken or planned relevant activities
Albania	○	●	●	□	○	○
Algeria	○	○	○		○	○
Belgium	○	□	○	●	○	○
Bulgaria	○	-	-	-	-	○
Croatia	○	○	○	○	○	○
Cyprus	●	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	●	○	○	○	○	○
Denmark	●	●	●	○	○	○
Estonia	●	○	●	○	□	○
Ethiopia	□	□	□	□	●	●
France	□	□	□	□	□	○
Germany	●	●	●	●	●	○
Ghana	□	○	○	○	○	○
Hungary	○	●	○	●	○	○
Italy	○	○	○	○	○	○
Kenya	□	□	□	□	□	-
Latvia	○	○	○	○	○	○
Libya	●	○	□	○	○	○
Luxembourg	○	□	○	○	○	○
Madagascar	●	●	●	○	●	○
Mali	●	□	□	□	□	●
Moldova	□	-	-	□	-	-
Montenegro	□	□	□	□	□	○
Morocco	○	○	○	○	○	○
Netherlands	●	●	●	●	●	-
Nigeria	○	□	○	□	□	○
Norway	●	○	○	○	○	○
Slovakia	□	□	□	□	□	-

	Q65a	Q65b	Q65c	Q65d	Q65e	Q65f
Party	Research and studies of climate change impacts on waterbirds	Assessment of habitats potentially vulnerable to climate change	Assessment of species potentially vulnerable to climate change	Review of relevant national conservation policies	National Action Plan to help waterbirds adapt to climate change	Other undertaken or planned relevant activities
Slovenia	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
South Africa	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="radio"/>
Sudan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Swaziland	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sweden	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Switzerland	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Syria	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Tunisia	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Uganda	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ukraine	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
United Kingdom	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Table 45a. Parties with their respective research projects or studies relating to climate change impacts on waterbirds and references provided (Q65a).

Party	Undertaken	Planned
Cyprus	LIFE Oroklini SPA Project (2012-2014) conserving water levels.	-
Czech Republic	Studies from the Charles University in Prague investigating climate change and birds from a global perspective.	-
Denmark	Participation in the Nordic Waterbirds and Climate Network	-
Estonia	Climate-driven changes in winter abundance of a migratory waterbird in relation to EU protected areas (2015).	-
Ethiopia	-	Study on climate change impacts on the bird community of the Abijatta-Shalla lakes
France	-	Numerous studies have been carried out or planned by certain laboratories (MNHN, CNRS, Universités, Tour du Valat) but not necessarily on AEWA waterbirds
Germany	Limited number of research projects dealing with individual waterbird species but focus on important habitats, ecosystems and conservation areas.	-
Ghana	-	Currently some research on climate impacts but not specifically on waterbirds.
Kenya	-	None listed due to need for funding.
Libya	Study on the impact of climate change on population trends of marine birds in Libya (2013).	-
Madagascar	Study regarding the vulnerability of seabird species to climate change (2012).	-
Mali	Reporting the impact of climate change (2013).	-
Moldova	-	No references provided.
Montenegro	-	No references provided.
Netherlands	A broad range of institutions and universities are involved including; Wageningen UR, the University of Groningen and Radboud University with an article in Nature entitled "Nature article on Differences in the climatic debts of birds and butterflies at a continental scale" (2012).	-
Norway	Ongoing projects (e.g. SEAPOP) and bird observatory monitoring activities and national terrestrial monitoring programme.	-
Slovakia	-	Measures are included in recently adopted and/or developed (climate change adaptation strategy, biodiversity strategy and its Action Plan, national wetland policy and its Action Plan).
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).	-

<b>Party</b>	<b>Undertaken</b>	<b>Planned</b>
Sudan	-	Effect of drought populations of Guinea fowl and other waterbird species due to hunting and poisoning by local people.
Swaziland	National vulnerability and adaptation assessment for biodiversity and ecosystems (2014).	-
Sweden	Rapid climate driven shifts in wintering distributions of three common waterbird species (2013) and Observed and predicted effects of climate change on species abundance in protected areas (2013).	-
Switzerland	ClimBird project investigating the distribution and abundance of Swiss birds in response to changes in climate and human activities. Studies into rapid climate driven shifts in wintering distributions of three common waterbird species (2014) and climate-driven changes in winter abundance of a migratory waterbird in relation to EU protected areas (2015).	-
Tunisia	Modelling activities of the effects of climate change on sites have been initiated, including the Agency of Protection and Coastal Planning (APAL).	-
Uganda	-	No references provided citing the lack of funding and inadequate research.
Ukraine	EU-funded project: Integrating climate change into vulnerable ecosystems management: natural parks in wetlands and forest areas.	-
United Kingdom	Observed and predicted effects of climate change on species abundance in protected area (2013), Climate-driven changes in winter waterbird abundances in relation to EU protected area (2015) and Birds and Climate Change. Impacts and Conservation Responses. (2014).	-

*Table 45b. Parties with their respective assessments of the potential vulnerability of key waterbird habitats to climate change and references (Q65b).*

<b>Party</b>	<b>Undertaken</b>	<b>Planned</b>
Albania	National Communication Strategy reported nearby United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	-
Belgium	-	The Institute for Nature and Forest Research plans to perform an exploratory literature study to relevant research on the effects of climate change to nature in Flanders. Ghent University performed a general study on climate adaptation with a case study on a key waterbird habitat.
Denmark	Studies including; the extent to which light-bellied brent geese and other 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 of future drowning of coastal waterbird habitats (2014).	-

<b>Party</b>	<b>Undertaken</b>	<b>Planned</b>
Ethiopia	-	The upcoming climate resilient site network in the African-Eurasian flyway implemented around three lakes.
France	-	Adoption of a general national plan of action on adaptation to climate change (2013).
Germany	Helping ecosystems in Europe to adapt to climate change (2014), Threatened Biodiversity in the German North and Baltic Seas (2012), Impacts of climate change on the Wadden Sea and estuaries: implications for conservation (2010) and Climate change and ecology (2009).	-
Hungary	Ecology and management of soda pans in the Carpathian Basin (2013).	-
Kenya	-	No reference provided citing the lack of funding available.
Luxembourg	-	No reference provided.
Madagascar	Study regarding the vulnerability of seabird species to climate change (2012).	
Mali	-	The National Strategy for Climate Change Mali aims to enable Mali to map priorities and integrate efforts from different sectors.
Montenegro	-	No reference provided.
Netherlands	Het Blauwe Hart assessed rising water levels in relation to nature reserves, the consequences of climate change and Climate Buffer Coalition and Savon assessed the relationship between subsidence and flooding of salt marsh breeding birds on Ameland (2014), respectively.	-
Nigeria	-	The A. P. Leventis Ornithological Research Institute (APLORI) plans to conduct these assessments as soon as possible.
Slovakia	-	Measures are included in recently adopted and/or developed (climate change adaptation strategy, biodiversity strategy and its Action Plan, national wetland policy and its Action Plan).
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.	-
Sudan	-	Research to focus on dams and river banks of both White and Blue Niles.
Swaziland	National vulnerability and adaptation assessment for biodiversity and ecosystems (2014).	-
Sweden	-	No assessment on waterbirds in particular. However, the impact of climate change on habitats will be included when planning designation of protected areas as well as developing new/updated National SAPs.

<b>Party</b>	<b>Undertaken</b>	<b>Planned</b>
Switzerland	Climate Change and Hydrology in Switzerland (CCHydro) project investigated the effects of climate change on the water balance in Switzerland by the year 2100.	-
Syria	-	Plans to assess the changes of habitats due to the recent alteration in resources and their usages and the surrounding environment.
Tunisia	-	No reference provided.
Uganda	-	No reference provided, citing 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	Observed and predicted effects of climate change on species abundance in protected areas (2013).	-

*Table 45c. Parties with their respective assessments of the potential vulnerability of waterbird **species** to climate change and references provided (Q65c).*

<b>Party</b>	<b>Undertaken</b>	<b>Planned</b>
Albania	National Communication Strategy reported nearby United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	-
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)	-
Ethiopia	-	The proposed study on Greater Flamingos at Chitu, Abijatta & Shalla lakes and the proposed assessment of Lake Abe.
France	-	Action 1 of the Action Program on Biodiversity plans to integrate biodiversity issues related to climate change adaptation in research and experimentation. Action 2 plans to strengthen existing monitoring tools to take account the effects of climate change on biodiversity.
Germany	A comprehensive investigation was carried out to assess the vulnerability of animals to climate change in Germany leading to a climate sensitivity analysis being conducted (2011).	
Kenya	-	No reference provided.

Libya	-	EGA and researchers from university planned and prepared a project to assess the potential of vulnerability of water bird to climate change, but lack of funding and situations within Libya mean implementation has been difficult.
<b>Party</b>	<b>Undertaken</b>	<b>Planned</b>
Madagascar	Study regarding the vulnerability of seabird species to climate change (2012).	
Mali	-	The National Wetlands Programme
Montenegro	-	No assessment provided.
Netherlands	Sovon Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology assessed whether winter abundance of <i>Mergellus albellus</i> changed during 1990-2011, the role of global warming in driving distributional changes and the effectiveness of the Special Protection Areas (SPAs, EU Birds Directive) in the context of climate change.	
Slovakia	-	Measures are included in recently adopted and/or developed (climate change adaptation strategy, biodiversity strategy and its Action Plan, national wetland policy and its Action Plan).
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 were established inside Dinder National Park to improve vision and census of waterbirds with increased water storage of certain wetlands improved by deepening of water pools inside Dinder national park since 2010
Swaziland	National vulnerability and adaptation assessment for biodiversity and ecosystems (2014)	
Uganda	-	No reference provided citing lack of funds and inadequate research
Ukraine	Assessments for several bird species (e.g. <i>Ciconia nigra</i> ) have been made by the Azov-Black Sea Ornithological Station	
United Kingdom	The effects of climate change on the ornithological interest of the UK's Special Protection Areas (2009-2011)	

Table 45d. Parties with their respective reviews of national conservation policies relevant to waterbirds and climate change and references provided (Q65d).

<b>Party</b>	<b>Undertaken</b>	<b>Planned</b>
Albania	-	In process under the draft of country's Strategy on Climate Change

Belgium	The National Biodiversity Strategy has been reviewed and is relevant to waterbirds and to climate change, although its scope is much broader.	-
Ethiopia	To be specifically/ separately undertaken in the near future.	
France	-	Two Actions within the Biodiversity Action Programme address promote integrated management of territories with climate change in...
<b>Party</b>	<b>Undertaken</b>	<b>Planned</b>
France	-	(cont.)...mind and the integration of climate change into strategies and plans for the preservation of biodiversity.
Germany	"Impacts of Climate Change on fauna, flora and habitats, as well as adaptation strategies" report aiming to synthesise available data and current knowledge on the effects of climate change on species and their habitats and delineate specific adaptation strategies for conservation.	
Hungary	The VAHAVA report entitled "Climate change and Hungary: mitigating the hazard and preparing for the impacts" (2010)	
Kenya	-	No reference provided.
Mali	-	Three objectives of the National Strategy address wildlife, including birds and their habitats, to ensure an ecologically representative network of protected areas, effective measures taken to preserve and restore areas for threatened flora and fauna and mitigation measures against adverse effects of climate change.
Moldova	-	No reference provided.
Montenegro	-	No reference provided.
Netherlands	Pavon-Jordan et al., (2015) Climate-driven changes in winter abundance of a migratory waterbird in relation to EU protected areas	
Nigeria	-	Wildlife and Climate Change are covered in the National Forest Policy (2006). The policy will be reviewed as soon as possible.
Slovakia	-	Measures are included in recently adopted and/or developed (climate change adaptation strategy, biodiversity strategy and its Action Plan, national wetland policy and its Action Plan).
South Africa	-	No reference provided.
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
Swaziland	-	Planned as part of GEF-funded project on strengthening protected areas beginning in June 2015.
Sweden	-	No assessment on waterbirds in particular. However, the impact of climate change on habitats will be included when planning designation of protected areas as well as developing new/updated National SAPs.

Switzerland	Switzerland has adopted an overarching two-part strategy on the "Adaptation to climate change in Switzerland". The first part describes the goals, challenges and fields of action in adapting to climate change. The second part of the strategy includes an action plan including 63 climate adaptation measures to be implemented by 2019	
<b>Party</b>	<b>Undertaken</b>	<b>Planned</b>
Syria	-	To be reviewed when the national policies for the conservation of biodiversity are discussed in the near future.
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	CHAINSPAN (Climate Change Impacts on Avian Interests of Protected Area Networks) study modelled the impacts of future climate change on the abundance of Annex I and migratory bird species protected by SPAs in the UK and provided policy guidance. Ausden et al., (2015) investigated climate change and Britain's birdlife and what to expect.	

*Table 45e. Parties with respective National Action Plans for helping waterbirds adapt to climate change and references provided (Q65e).*

<b>Party</b>	<b>Undertaken</b>	<b>Planned</b>
Estonia	-	National Nature Conservation Development Plan defines the framework for studying climate-driven impacts to species and habitats, and for implementation of 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.	
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.	
Kenya	-	No reference was provided.
Madagascar	Madagascar has ratified the United Nations Convention on Climate Change and prepared a national plan for adaptation to climate change.	

Mali	-	The National Program of Mali Wetlands is currently being developed to address this issue.
Montenegro	-	No reference provided.
<b>Party</b>	<b>Undertaken</b>	<b>Planned</b>
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.	-
Nigeria	-	This has been taken care of in the review of Nigeria's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP).
Slovakia	-	Measures are included in recently adopted and/or developed (climate change adaptation strategy, biodiversity strategy and its Action Plan, national wetland policy and its Action Plan).
Swaziland	-	Planned as part of GEF-funded project on strengthening protected areas beginning in June 2015.
Sweden	-	No assessment on waterbirds in particular. However, the impact of climate change on habitats will be included when planning designation of protected areas as well as developing new/updated National SAPs.
Switzerland	-	No action plan elaborated specifically for waterbirds but will be part of a larger national framework for biodiversity adaptation to climate change. The Swiss Biodiversity Strategy and the "Action Plan on the Implementation of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy" which is currently being prepared. The issue is also addressed in the National strategy "Adaptation to climate change in Switzerland - Goals, challenges and fields of action" and its action plan 2014-2019 through the enhancement of protected areas through conservation measures and identification of the need to create new protected areas to serve as habitat under conditions altered by climate change.

Table 46. Party responses regarding the use of AEWA Guidelines (Q6, 9, 13, 19, 21, 26, 32, 36, 38, 45 and 66) (yes= ●; no= ○; not applicable= 'N/A'; no response= '-').

Question:	Q6	Q9	Q13	Q19	Q21	Q26	Q32	Q36	Q38	Q45	Q66
<b>Use of AEWA Guidelines for/on...</b>											
Party	...preparation of National Single Species	...identifying and tackling emergency situations	...translocation for conservation Purposes	...avoidance of introduction of non-native species	...preparation of site inventories	...management of key sites	...sustainable harvest	...how to avoid, minimise or mitigate impact of infrastructure developments	...how to avoid or mitigate impact of electricity power grids	...monitoring protocol	...measures needed to help adaptation to climate change
Albania	○	○	○	●	●	●	○	○	○	●	○
Algeria	●	●	○	○	●	●	○	●	○	●	●
Belgium	○	○	N/A	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	○
Bulgaria	○	N/A	N/A	○	○	○	○	-	-	-	-
Croatia	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	N/A
Cyprus	○	○	○	○	○	-	○	-	-	●	-
Czech Republic	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○
Denmark	○	N/A	N/A	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Estonia	●	●	N/A	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○
Ethiopia	○	○	○	○	●	●	○	●	○	●	●
France	●	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	●	●	●
Germany	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ghana	○	N/A	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	○
Hungary	○	N/A	N/A	●	N/A	●	●	●	●	●	○
Italy	●	○	N/A	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	N/A
Kenya	●	●	N/A	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○
Latvia	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	N/A
Libya	○	○	○	N/A	●	○	○	●	○	●	○
Luxembourg	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	N/A
Madagascar	●	○	●	○	●	●	○	○	○	●	○
Mali	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
Morocco	●	N/A	N/A	N/A	○	●	○	●	○	○	○
Moldova	○	○	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
Montenegro	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	●	●	●	○
Netherlands	N/A	N/A	N/A	○	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	●	N/A	●
Question:	Q6	Q9	Q13	Q19	Q21	Q26	Q32	Q36	Q38	Q45	Q66
<b>Use of AEWA Guidelines for/on...</b>											

Party	...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, minimise or mitigate impact of infrastructure developments	...how to avoid or mitigate impact of electricity power grids	...monitoring protocol	...measures needed to help adaptation to climate change
Nigeria	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	N/A	N/A	○	●
Norway	●	○	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Slovakia	○	○	N/A	○	○	○	●	○	●	●	○
Slovenia	●	●	N/A	○	○	●	○	○	●	●	N/A
South Africa	○	○	N/A	○	○	●	○	○	○	●	○
Sudan	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	○	○	●
Swaziland	●	○	○	○	●	●	○	○	○	●	●
Sweden	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Switzerland	●	○	○	●	○	N/A	○	○	○	○	●
Syria	●	N/A	○	○	●	●	○	N/A	N/A	●	N/A
Tunisia	○	○	N/A	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	○
Uganda	●	N/A	N/A	N/A	○	●	○	○	-	●	○
Ukraine	●	○	○	○	●	●	○	○	○	●	○
United Kingdom	○	○	N/A	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○