

Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2012-2014

The format for reports on the implementation of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) for the period 2012-2014 was approved at the 9th meeting of the Standing Committee (18-19 September 2013, Trondheim, Norway) by Doc StC 9.11. This format has been constructed following the AEWA Action Plan, the AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017 and resolutions of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP).

In accordance with Article V.1(c) of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds, each Party shall prepare to each ordinary session of the MOP a National Report on its implementation of the Agreement and submit that report to the Agreement Secretariat not later than 120 days before the session of the MOP. The 6th Session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP6) is taking place on 9-14 November 2015 in Bonn, Germany; therefore the deadline for submission of National Reports is 12 May 2015.

The AEWA National Reports 2012-2014 will be compiled and submitted through the CMS Family Online Reporting Facility, which is an online reporting tool for the whole CMS Family. The CMS Family Online Reporting System 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.

To contact the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat please send your inquiries to aewa_national_reporting@unep.de

1. General Information

Name of reporting Contracting Party

> Czech Republic

Date of entry into force of AEWA in the Contracting Party

> 1st September 2006

List any reservations that the Contracting Party has made (if any) upon deposition of its instruments of accession on provisions of the Agreement or its Action Plan in accordance with Article XV of AEWA

> not relevant

2. Institutional Information

Please update information on the National AEWA Administrative Authority, the National Focal Points, the Designated National Respondent and the other contributors to this report.

Designated National AEWA Administrative Authority

Full name of the institution

> Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic

Name and title of the head of institution

> Mr Richard Brabec, Minister

Mailing address - Street and number

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Website

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Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

Name and title of the NFP

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Mailing address - Street and number

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Website

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Designated National Focal Point for AEWA Technical Committee (TC NFP) matters

Name and title of the TC NFP

> Josef Chytil, Dr

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Designated National Focal Point for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA NFP) matters

Name and title of the CEPA NFP

> no CEPA NFP has been designated yet

Affiliation (institution, department)

> not relevant

Mailing address - Street and number

> not relevant

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Postal code

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Country

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Telephone

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Fax

> -

E-mail

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Website

> -

Designated National Respondent (DNR) in charge of the compilation and submission of the AEWA National Report 2012-2014

Please select from the list below as appropriate.

The National Focal Point (NFP) has been designated as the National Respondent

Other contributors to the AEWA National Report 2012-2014

Please list the names and affiliations (institution, organisation) of the other contributors to this report

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> Agency of Nature Conservation

Czech Society for Ornithology (NGO)

Status

3. Non-native Waterbird Species Status

Are there non-native waterbird species occurring in your country?

If you respond **negatively** to this question, please skip this chapter and proceed to chapter 4. Species Conservation. If you respond **positively** to this question, please select from the drop-down list below only the **non-native** species that occur in your country and fill out the required information.

Yes

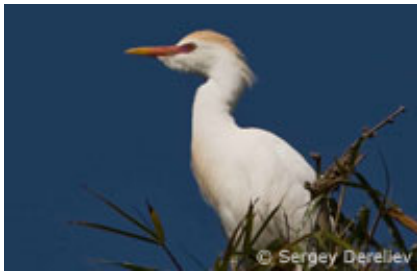
AEWA Species - *Bubulcus ibis* / Cattle Egret

English Common name(s):

Buff-backed Heron, Cattle Egret

French Common name(s):

Héron garde-bœufs



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country

Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2014

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 1

Maximum

> 2

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> Czech Rarities Committee; www.avif.birds.cz

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2013

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 1

Maximum

> 2

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> Czech Rarities Committee; www.avif.birds.cz

Population trend

Population trend

Unknown

Trend data quality

Good

Source of information

> Czech Rarities Committee; www.avif.birds.cz

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country

> No additional information.

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

No

Risk or potential risk posed by the non-native species

Please select all relevant risks from the list below

Other

Please specify the type of risk

> Probably none due to very occasional occurrence

Please provide details and references, where available

> No additional information.

AEWA Species - *Threskiornis aethiopicus* / Sacred Ibis

English Common name(s):

Sacred Ibis

French Common name(s):

Ibis sacré



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country

Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2014

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 0

Maximum

> 0

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> Czech Rarities Committee; www.avif.birds.cz

Previous population estimate

Year
> 2013

Population unit
 Individuals

Minimum
> 0

Maximum
> 0

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
 Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality
 Good

Source of information
> Czech Rarities Committee; www.avif.birds.cz

Population trend

Population trend
 Unknown

Trend data quality
 Good

Source of information
> Czech Rarities Committee; www.avif.birds.cz

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country
> only occasionally, majority of records are evaluated by the Czech Rarities Committee as escapes; the last record of single specimen in 2012

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?
 No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?
 No

Risk or potential risk posed by the non-native species

Please select all relevant risks from the list below
 Other

Please specify the type of risk
> Probably none due to very occasional occurrence

Please provide details and references, where available
> No additional information.

AEWA Species - *Alopochen aegyptiacus* / Egyptian Goose

English Common name(s):

Egyptian Goose

French Common name(s):

Oie d'Égypte, Oulette d'Égypte



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country

Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

Breeding

Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Breeding

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2014

Population unit

Pairs

Minimum

> 10

Maximum

> 15

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> Czech Rarities Committee; www.avif.birds.cz

Ondra P. & Klejdus J. 2013: První prokázané hnízdění husice nilské (*Alopochen aegyptiaca*) na jižní Moravě/ The first confirmed breeding of the Egyptian Goose (*Alopochen aegyptiaca*) in South Moravia/. *Crex*

32: 17-22

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2013

Population unit

Pairs

Minimum

> 5

Maximum

> 10

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> Czech Rarities Committee; www.avif.birds.cz;

Ondra P. & Klejdus J. 2013: První prokázané hnízdění husice nilské (*Alopochen aegyptiaca*) na jižní Moravě/ The first confirmed breeding of the Egyptian Goose (*Alopochen aegyptiaca*) in South Moravia/. *Crex* 32: 17-22

Population trend

Population trend

Increasing

Trend data quality

Good

Source of information

> Czech Rarities Committee; www.avif.birds.cz

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2014

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 30

Maximum

> 50

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> Czech Rarities Committee; www.avif.birds.cz; IWCC census

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2010

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 20

Maximum

> 40

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> Czech Rarities Committee; www.avif.birds.cz; IWCC census

Population trend

Population trend

Increasing

Trend data quality

Good

Source of information

> Czech Rarities Committee; www.avif.birds.cz; IWCC census

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country

> Increase seems to be quite rapid; majority of breeding until now in North Bohemia.

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

No

Risk or potential risk posed by the non-native species

Please select all relevant risks from the list below

Competitive exclusion of native species, or aggressive to native species

Which species are excluded or are subject of aggressive behavior?

> other duck/geese species

Is aggression and exclusion a regularly observed behavior?

No

Please provide details and references, where available

> new literature: Breeding: Ondra P. & Klejdus J. 2013: První prokázané hnízdění husice nilské (Alopochen

aegyptiaca) na jižní Moravě/ The first confirmed breeding of the Egyptian Goose (*Alopochen aegyptiaca*) in South Moravia/. *Crex* 32: 17-22.

wintering: Musil P., Musilová Z., Ridzoň J., Slabeyová K. & Hodková V. 2012: Nepůvodní druhy vodních ptáků zimující v České a Slovenské republice/Non-native waterbirds wintering in the Czech Republic and in Slovakia/. *Tichodroma* 24: 3-10.

Alien Species - *Oxyura jamaicensis* / Ruddy Duck

English Common name(s):

Ruddy Duck

French Common name(s):

Érismature rousse, Érismature rousse, Érismature roux



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country

Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2014

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 0

Maximum

> 0

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> www.avif.birds.cz; IWC

Previous population estimate

Year
> 2013

Population unit
 Individuals

Minimum
> 0

Maximum
> 0

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
 Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality
 Good

Source of information
> www.avif.birds.cz; IWC

Population trend

Population trend
 Unknown

Trend data quality
 Good

Source of information
> www.avif.birds.cz; IWC

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country
> Since 1998 only 7 records in our country.

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?
 No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?
 No

Risk or potential risk posed by the non-native species

Please select all relevant risks from the list below
 Other

Please specify the type of risk
> Probably none due to very occasionally occurrence

Please provide details and references, where available
> No additional information.

Alien Species - *Cygnus atratus* / Black Swan

English Common name(s):

Black Swan

French Common name(s):

Cygne noir



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country

Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2014

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 0

Maximum

> 3

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> Czech Rarities Committee; www.avif.birds.cz

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2013

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 0

Maximum

> 3

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> Czech Rarities Committee; www.avif.birds.cz

Population trend

Population trend

Unknown

Trend data quality

Good

Source of information

> Czech Rarities Committee; www.avif.birds.cz

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country

> All records are birds escaped from captivity.

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

No

Risk or potential risk posed by the non-native species

Please select all relevant risks from the list below

Competitive exclusion of native species, or aggressive to native species

Which species are excluded or are subject of aggressive behavior?

> Cygnus olor - only theoretically; the Black Swan occurs only exceptionally

Is aggression and exclusion a regularly observed behavior?

No

Please provide details and references, where available

> No additional information.

Alien Species - *Branta canadensis* / Greater Canada Goose

English Common name(s):

Canada Goose

French Common name(s):

Bernache du Canada



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country

Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2014

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 0

Maximum

> 5

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> Czech Rarities Committee; www.avif.birds.cz

Previous population estimate

Year
> 2013

Population unit
 Individuals

Minimum
> 0

Maximum
> 5

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
 Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality
 Good

Source of information
> Czech Rarities Committee; www.avif.birds.cz

Population trend

Population trend
 Unknown

Trend data quality
 Good

Source of information
> Czech Rarities Committee; www.avif.birds.cz

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country
> Usually only single bird is seen; exceptional record were 29 birds in one flock in winter 2010/2011 in Central Bohemia.

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?
 No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?
 No

Risk or potential risk posed by the non-native species

Please select all relevant risks from the list below
 Competitive exclusion of native species, or aggressive to native species

Which species are excluded or are subject of aggressive behavior?
> Other geese species

Is aggression and exclusion a regularly observed behavior?
 No

Please provide details and references, where available
> No additional information.

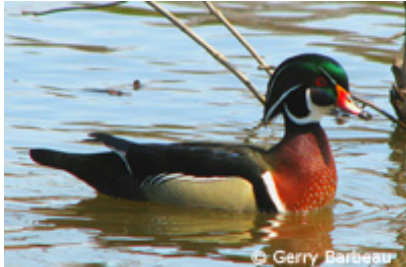
Alien Species - *Aix sponsa* / Wood Duck

English Common name(s):

Wood Duck

French Common name(s):

Canard branchu, Canard carolin



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country

Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2014

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 1

Maximum

> 5

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> Czech Rarities Committee; www.avif.birds.cz; IWC census

Previous population estimate

Year
> 2013

Population unit
 Individuals

Minimum
> 1

Maximum
> 5

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
 Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality
 Good

Source of information
> Czech Rarities Committee; www.avif.birds.cz; IWC census

Population trend

Population trend
 Increasing

Trend data quality
 Good

Source of information
> Czech Rarities Committee; www.avif.birds.cz

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country
> No additional information.

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?
 No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?
 No

Risk or potential risk posed by the non-native species

Please select all relevant risks from the list below
 Other

Please specify the type of risk
> There is probably no potential risk concerning this species.

Please provide details and references, where available
> No additional information.

Alien Species - *Aix galericulata* / Mandarin Duck

English Common name(s):

Mandarin, Mandarin Duck

French Common name(s):

Canard mandarin



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country

Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

Breeding

Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Breeding

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2014

Population unit

Pairs

Minimum

> 2

Maximum

> 5

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> Czech Rarities Committee; www.avif.birds.cz

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2013

Population unit

Pairs

Minimum

> 1

Maximum

> 3

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> Czech Rarities Committee; www.avif.birds.cz;

Mikule V. 2013: Hnízdění kachničky mandarínské (*Aix galericulata*) v České republice v letech 2011 a 2012/
The breeding of the Mandarin Duck (*Aix galericulata*) in the Czech Republic in 2011 and 2012/. *Crex* 32: 23-34.

Population trend

Population trend

Increasing

Trend data quality

Good

Source of information

> Czech Rarities Committee; www.avif.birds.cz

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2014

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 20

Maximum

> 50

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> Czech Rarities Committee; www.avif.birds.cz; Int. Waterfowl Census

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2013

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 20

Maximum

> 30

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> Czech Rarities Committee; www.avif.birds.cz; Int. Waterfowl Census

Population trend

Population trend

Increasing

Source of information

> Czech Rarities Committee; www.avif.birds.cz; Int. Waterfowl Census

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country

> Mikule V. 2013: Hnízdění kachničky mandarinské (*Aix galericulata*) v České republice v letech 2011 a 2012/ The breeding of the Mandarin Duck (*Aix galericulata*) in the Czech Republic in 2011 and 2012/. *Crex* 32: 23-34.

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

No

Risk or potential risk posed by the non-native species

Please select all relevant risks from the list below

Other

Please specify the type of risk

> There is probably no potential risk concerning this species.

Please provide details and references, where available

> Usually single bird is observed, mainly outside breeding season. Already regular breeding at least 1-2 pairs in Brno city at Svratka river. Interesting recovery record, documenting high movement ability: ad M ringed in Přerov city (caught incidentally during mist-netting Kingfishers in winter) has been shot next autumn in northern Denmark).

Pressures and Responses

4. Species Conservation

4.1 Legal Measures

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

Please select from the list below.

- Snares
- Limes
- Hooks
- Live birds which are blind or mutilated used as decoys
- Tape recorders and other electronic devices
- Electrocuting devices
- Artificial light sources
- Mirrors and other dazzling devices
- Devices for illuminating targets
- Sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter
- Explosives
- Nets
- Traps
- Poison
- Poisoned or anesthetic 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 (18 km p/h on the open sea)

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation

> The most important legislative measures: Nature and Landscape Conservation Act, adopted by the Parliament in 1992); Hunting Act No. 449/2001, adopted by the Parliament in 2001 ;

2. Has your country granted exemptions from any of the above prohibitions in order to accommodate livelihoods uses? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2(b))

- No

3. Were any exemptions granted to the prohibitions laid down in paragraphs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 of the AEWA Action Plan? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.3)

- No

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 4.1. Legal Measures

> No additional information.

4.2 Single Species Action Plans

4. Please report on the progress of turning the International Single Species Action Plans (ISSAP), for species whose populations are listed on Column A of Table 1, developed under or recognised by AEWA, into National Single Species Action Plans (NSSAP). (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.2)

Please report on each relevant ISSAP for Czech Republic

National Single Species Action Plan for Gallinago media

(Great Snipe)

- No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

> Very rare migrant, no stable migration locality.

Field for additional information (optional)

> No additional information.

National Single Species Action Plan for Crex crex

(Corncrake)

No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of financial sources and personal capacity.

Field for additional information (optional)

> Some activities from international action plan are going in the CR: Horizontal agro-envi scheme for Corncrake (delayed mowing until 15th August on meadows with Corncrake occurrence in national key sites). Continuous study of scheme efficiency are planned for next year until 2020. Monitoring of Corncrake numbers in 3-years intervals. Census at almost 50 transects at those areas was made in 2011. Intensive ringing scheme of the species, with some 400 birds ringed regularly in last 5 years. New trans-boundary project using satellite transmitters started for the period 2012 - 2014, headed by the Plzen ZOO, in cooperation with Bavarian part of Germany. International conference of Corncrake in under preparation (October this year).

National Single Species Action Plan for *Aythya nyroca*

(Ferruginous Duck)

No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

> The species is nowadays classified as "regionally extinct - RE". Numbers of non-breeding birds occurring all year round are also very low, up to 5 specimens as maximum.

Field for additional information (optional)

> No additional information.

National Single Species Action Plan for *Platalea leucorodia*

(Eurasian Spoonbill)

No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

> Only 2 - 4 pairs breed regularly on a single locality, which is protected by law (as well as *P. leucorodia* and its breeding habitat).

Field for additional information (optional)

> No additional information.

National Single Species Action Plan for *Limosa limosa*

(Black-tailed Godwit)

No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of financial sources and personal capacities; very low number (under 10) of breeding pairs in the country. The possibility to use agro-envi programme is nowadays under discussion.

Field for additional information (optional)

> No additional information.

5. 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? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.2.2)

No

6. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines for the preparation of National Single Species Action Plans for migratory waterbirds?

No

Please explain the reasons. What has been used instead as a basis for the preparation of NSSAPs?

> Single species action plans for selected species are prepared under the guidelines of the Ministry of Environment of the Czech Republic in cooperation with the Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection. Those guidelines were prepared before the Czech Republic signed AEWA.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 4.2. Single Species Action Plans

> No additional information.

4.3 Emergency Measures

7. Please report on any emergency situation that has occurred in your country over the past triennium and has threatened waterbirds. (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.3)

Please indicate whether an emergency situation threatening waterbirds, such as botulism, chemical pollution, earthquake, extreme weather, fire, harmful algal bloom, infectious disease, introduction of alien species, lead poisoning, nuclear accident, oil spill, predation, volcanic activity, war or other emergency (please specify), has occurred in the country over the past triennium.

No emergency situation has occurred

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

No

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

Yes

Please provide details

> Removal of carcasses during outbreaks of botulism is an integral part of management plans for some wetland sites under particular protection (reserves), including Ramsar sites.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 4.3. Emergency Measures

> No additional information.

4.4 Re-establishments

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

Yes

Please provide details on the register

> Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection (state body under the Ministry of Environment) is responsible for this register.

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

Yes

Please provide details

> Guidelines for preparation of action plans for threatened plant and animal species were published by the Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection (see above) in 2002

12. Has your country considered, developed or implemented re-establishment projects for any species listed on AEWA Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)

No

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

No

Please explain the reasons. What was used instead as a basis for dealing with the issue?

> No such situation occurred.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 4.4. Re-establishments

> No additional information.

4.5 Introductions

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

Yes, and being enforced

Please provide the following details: title of legislation, year of adoption, institution that adopted it,

institution that enforces it

> According to the Nature and Landscape Conservation Act it is prohibited to introduce non-native species of animals intentionally. The act was adopted in 1992 by Parliament of the Czech Republic. The Act is enforced by the Czech Environmental Inspection.

Field for additional information (optional)

> No additional information.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> Internal ZOOs regulations deals with this topic. No way to influence in this topic private collectors.

Field for additional information (optional)

> No additional information.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of financial sources and mainly personal capacity. But there is a good view on the situation concerning invasive/alien species in CR: see below for 2 important liter. sources.

Field for additional information (optional)

> Mlíkovský J. & Stýblo P., eds., 2006: Nepůvodní druhy fauny a flóry ČR. /Non-native animal and plant species in the Czech Republic. Praha, ČSOP, 496 pp.

Pyšek P., Sádlo J. & Mandák B., 2002: Catalogue of alien plants of the Czech Republic. - Preslia, Praha, 74: 97-186.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> The populations of non-native waterbird species (e.g. Branta canadensis, Alopochen aegyptiacus, Aix sponsa, A. galericulata) are very low, no problem has been indicated with these species so far.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> No such problem occurred.

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

No

Please explain the reasons. What was used instead as a basis for dealing with the issue?

> Introduction of non-native waterbird (as well as other animal and plant species) is forbidden by law (Nature and Landscape Conservation Act, adopted by the Parliament in 1992)

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 4.5. Introductions

> The introductions are problems much more in plants world within the Czech Republic, some animal group are also heavily affected (e.g. fish communities, crayfish), but not waterbirds.

Pressures and Responses

5. Habitat Conservation

5.1 Habitat Inventories

20. Has your country identified the network of all sites of international and national importance for the migratory waterbird species/populations listed on Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 3.1.2)

Partially

Please describe the progress

> Network of sites of international importance was identified during preparation of list of Special Protection Areas according to EU Birds Directive. All sites from this list are now protected as SPAs. Information on these sites of international importance were published in: Chvátal M. (ed.) 2009: Special Protection Areas of the Czech Republic (in Czech).

The formal list of sites of national importance for migratory waterbirds was not created. The list of all identified wetlands of regional, national and international importance was published in: Chytil J. et al. (eds.) 1999: Wetlands of the Czech Republic (in Czech). This list is nowadays under evaluation from the view of present status of them, using the financial sources from Norway (Project: Conservation, research and sustainable use of wetlands in the Czech Republic).

Field for additional information (optional)

> No additional information.

21. 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?

No

Please explain the reasons. What has been used instead as a basis for the inventory?

> Sites of international importance were identified for every species of birds, not only for migratory waterbirds. Therefore criteria for identification of Important Bird Areas were used: Heath M.F., Evans M.I. (eds.) 2000: Important Bird Areas in Europe: Priority sites for conservation. 2 vols. BirdLife International. Also Ramsar Convention Criteria for Ramsar Sites were used.

Field for additional information (optional)

> No additional information.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 5.1. Habitat Inventories

> No additional information.

5.2. Conservation of Areas

22. 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)? (Resolution 5.13)

For one or more single sites

No

For the national protected area network

No

23. Which sites that were identified as important, either internationally or nationally, for Table 1 migratory waterbird species/populations have been designated as protected areas under the national legislation and have management plans that are being implemented, including with the aim to increase resilience to the effects of climate change? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 3.2.1, AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 1, Target 1.2)

Please report separately on internationally important sites, nationally important sites and buffer zones.

Reporting on designation and management of internationally important sites

Reporting on designation and management of nationally important sites

Reporting on establishing buffer zones around waterbird sites (as an approach for maintaining or increasing resilience of ecological networks, including resilience to climate change)

All sites of international importance

Total number

> 21

Total area (ha)

> 375848

Out of the above total: number of protected sites

> 13

Out of the above total: protected area (ha)

> 266547

Number of protected sites with management plans in place which are being implemented

> 12

Area under protection (in ha) covered by management plans which are being implemented

> 265547

All sites of national importance

Total number

> 40

Total area (ha)

> 11485

Out of the above total: number protected sites

> 30

Out of the above total: protected area (ha)

> 8295

Number of protected sites with management plans in place which are being implemented

> 30

Area under protection (in ha) covered by management plans which are being implemented

> 8295

Has your country identified around which nationally or internationally important sites the establishment of buffer zones is needed to maintain or increase resilience?

No

Please explain the reasons

> In fact, the buffer zones are established around all of nationally or internationally important sites which are so called small-scale particularly protected areas according to our legislation (i.e. Act. 114/92 On the Protection of Nature and the Landscape). This buffer zone is 50m wide belt around these particularly protected areas, if during the legislative process establishing such area was not decided in a different way. Otherwise, the area of buffer zone is proclaimed during the establishment of the particularly protected area. Different situation deals with so-called large-scale protected areas (National Parks, Protected Landscape Areas), where "buffer zones" are in fact their 4th zones. There was no clear activity (with only few exceptions) to identify if present buffer zone is enough to maintain resilience of the area.

Examples of best practice (optional)

If any site, in your opinion, represents an outstanding process of management planning or implementation, please highlight it as an example of best practice (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)

> Very good management of National Nature Reserve in Nymburk district; very good management of Nature Reserve Urbenske rybniky (nearby Ceske Budejovice);

24. Has your country developed a national action plans for filling gaps in designation and/or management of internationally and nationally important sites? (Resolution 5.2)

No

Please explain the reasons

> No such plan is necessary at present. See also question 20; the project mentioned below will deal also with this question.

25. Has your country developed a strategic plan (independently or as part of your country's overarching biodiversity or protected area policy document) to maintain or increase the resilience of the ecological network (for waterbirds), including resilience to climate change, and to conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species? (Resolution 5.2, AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 1, Target 1.2)

Yes

Please provide full reference or a web link, as well as details concerning the process and the status of this plan

> The updated State Programme of the Nature and Landscape Conservation for period 2010 - 2020 was approved by the government of the Czech Republic in December 2009.

The Programme includes also measures for wetland ecosystems.

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

[Actualization of the State Programme on the Protection of Nature and Landscape of the Czech Republic - Official document of the Government of the Czech Republic for the period 2010 - 2020](#)

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

No

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

> National guidelines for management of nature reserves and other types of protected areas have been used.

Their principles and rules are very similar to AEWA Guidelines.

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

Yes

Please give examples of how you have used the CSN Tool

> CSN Tool was presented on meetings of conservationists and ornithologists, they were encouraged to use it as an information source.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 5.2. Conservation of Areas

> All IBAs have their patronage groups with various number of member, consisting of local managers, owners, researches, local ornithologists and administrative authorities. Monitoring of the areas, preparation of management plans (and their evaluations), negotiations with owners are, among others, the main activities of them. Other way concerning monitoring of Ramsar sites (the most important AEWA sites in the Czech Republic) is the system of guarantors designated for each of the Czech Ramsar sites. Guarantors are members of the Expert group of the Czech Ramsar Committee. Once a year, before the meeting of Czech Ramsar Committee, they fill in the questionnaire concerning situation, changes and potential danger in Ramsar site that they are responsible. Questionnaires are then discussed individually at the meeting of the Czech Ramsar Committee.

Pressures and Responses

6. Management of Human Activities

6.1. Hunting

28. Does your country have an established system for the collection of harvest data, which covers the species listed in Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.3)

Yes

Does it cover the following? (tick where applicable and provide details)

All AEWA species occurring in your country

> Yearly hunting bags of three species of geese (A.anser, A.fabalis and A.albifrons) are reported together.

Only some AEWA species occurring in your country

> No.

The whole territory of your country

> All hunting activities from the whole territory of the country are collected regularly by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Only part of the territory of your country

> No.

All harvesting activities

> All hunting activities from the territory of the country are collected regularly by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Only some harvesting activities

> No.

Other

> No additional information.

Field for additional information (optional)

> All hunting clubs are obliged to report the yearly bag of game to regional authorities (County Councils). The regional reports are summarized and published annually.

29. Has your country phased out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.4)

Fully

When was the lead shot use in wetlands banned? What legislation is in place? Who does enforce this legislation?

> The use of lead shots for hunting of waterfowl is banned since 31st December 2010. Hunting Act No. 449/2001 was adopted by the Parliament of the Czech Republic in 2001. It is enforced by the hunting authorities, i.e. Ministry of Agriculture, regional and municipal offices.

Has assessment of compliance with the legislation been undertaken?

No

Please explain the reasons for not doing this

> There is a short time since the ban came into force. The problem is also a very low interest of responsible authorities to do this.

Has measurement of impact of the legislation been undertaken i.e. where there was a problem of lead poisoning in waterbirds, has this been reduced?

No

Please explain the reasons for not doing this

> There is a short time since the ban came into force.

Field for additional information (optional)

> no additional information

30. Are there measures in your country to reduce/eliminate illegal taking? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.6)

Yes

How would you rate the effectiveness of the measures?

High

Please provide details

> Cases of illegal taking of migratory waterbirds are very rare comparing to deaths caused by collisions with power lines. More important is e.g. the illegal taking of fish, quite widespread in our country, which could be connected with higher disturbance of breeding/migrating waterbirds.

Field for additional information (optional)

> no additional information

31. Are legally binding best practice codes and standards for hunting (e.g. bird identification) considered a priority or appropriate for your country? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 2, Target 2.4)

No

Please explain the reasons

> It was not the priority, because only 7 species of migratory waterfowl is hunted in the country (3 species of geese - *A. anser*, *A. albifrons*, *A. fabalis*, 3 species of ducks - *A. platyrhynchos*, *A. ferina*, *A. fuligula*, and Coot). The possible misidentifications deal only with *Anser erythropus* and *A. brachyrhynchus*; both these geese species are very rare in our country, and according to hunting practices there is nearly no possibility for appropriate identification of this species during hunting. The same situation concerns possible hunting on misidentified *Phalacrocorax pygmeus* instead of *Phalacrocorax carbo*, which could be exceptionally hunted with a special permission from responsible state nature conservation authorities.

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

No

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

> All seven hunted species of migratory waterfowl are hunted in low numbers, with the exception of *Anas platyrhynchos*. This species is bred in very high numbers by hunters' clubs and released before autumn hunting season.

Sustainability of waterbird harvest is (traditionally) regulated by the time of possible harvest: in the last seasons, the possible time of waterbirds hunting is as follows: geese (*Anser anser*, *A. albifrons*, *A. fabalis*): 16.8. - 15.1., *Anas platyrhynchos*, *Aythya fuligula*, *Aythya ferina* and *Fulica atra*: 1.9. - 30.11. Moreover, the hunting time is regulated also through possible days of hunting: for geese those days are Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, for ducks and Coot Wednesday and Saturday. The possible reduction of both interval of hunting and days of hunting could be apply in the case of too high harvest of any species.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 6.1. Hunting

> The biggest problem concerning hunting and the protection of waterbirds together seems to be the releasing of very high numbers (tens of thousands) of non-native Mallards every year. These ducks are of very unclear origin (different geographical and genetic origin, including strange colour hybrids). The problem is also their very untypical behaviour, disturbing other waterbirds at localities. More than 95% of them are hunted during autumn season, but some of them are surviving, with all negative aspects influencing wild waterbird species, namely wild Mallards (including the erosion of gene pool of natural populations).

6.2. Other human activities

33. Have restrictions on use of lead fishing weights been introduced in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.12)

No

If appropriate, please provide further details.

> Not important from the point of waterbird protection in our country.

34. 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? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.1)

Yes and being implemented

Do the SEA/EIA processes consider waterbirds and habitats on which they depend?

Yes

Please provide details

> The main principle of EIA legislation in the Czech Republic is that investors who plan construction of some specific, mainly large projects, such as large industrial projects, infrastructure, large agricultural projects (for instance large husbandry farms, drainage on a large scale) have to make an assessment of a potential impact of the project on surrounding environment including wetlands and waterfowl.

Do the SEA/EIA processes include public participation?

Yes

Please provide details

> Relevant authority is obliged to publish all relevant informations during every step of the EIA process on internet, public can apply objections and comments and relevant authority has to deal with them. The whole process has strict rules according to EIA Act (No. 244/1992).

Field for additional information (optional)

> no additional information

35. In the last three years, has your country used SEA/EIA for all relevant projects, including energy sector projects such as renewable energy developments and power lines installation, to assess the impact of proposed projects on migratory waterbird species listed on Table 1 and/or habitats/sites on which they depend? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.1, Resolution 5.11 and Resolution 5.16)

Partially (some projects only)

Please provide information on the projects where potential impact on migratory birds has not been assessed

> The SEA/EIA process has to be applied only during the construction of new very high voltage lines (VVN lines), not during the reconstruction of old VVN lines and also not during (re)construction of high voltage lines (VN).

The SEA/EIA process is obligatory in large-scale protected areas (National parks, Protected Landscape Areas), where the majority of Czech SPA lies.

Where an SEA/EIA has identified a likelihood of significant negative impacts on migratory waterbirds, have steps been taken to avoid these impacts, including avoidance of protected areas and other sites of importance for migratory waterbirds?

Yes

Please describe the measures put in place

> The main measure is the vizualisation of the lines, using (mainly) "big red balls".

Field for additional information (optional)

> no additional information

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

No

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

> Very similar rules to AEWA Guidelines, nearly identical, are included in our legislation concerning nature protection (Act No. 114/92 on the Nature and Landscape Protection).

37. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 5.11 on Power Lines and Migratory Waterbirds.

37.1. 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?

No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

> Lack of personal capacity. There are some examples concerning this monitoring, both from the state and nongovernmental organisations (Czech Ornithological Society, Czech Union for Nature Conservation), but not regularly.

37.2. 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?

No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

> The methodology concerning the (re)construction of high voltage lines (the most important from the number of collisions of waterbirds) exists: it was prepared by the Agency for Nature and Landscape Protection and might be used during the process of preparation of such (re)construction. The responsible bodies (municipalities with wider responsibility) sometimes does not use it - from different reasons (unfamiliarity with relevant methodology and rulings e.g.).

37.3. 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?

* such as Special Protection Areas under the EU Birds Directive, Important Bird Areas, protected areas, Ramsar sites, the West/Central Asian Site Network for Siberian Crane and other waterbirds and other critical sites as identified by the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the African-Eurasian region.

No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

> No such project with the possible significant effect on waterbirds occurred.

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

Yes

Please provide details

> The main measure is the visualization of the lines, using (mainly) "big red balls" (very high voltage lines), in high voltage lines are newly designed pillars, friendly to birds, used.

37.5. 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?

Yes

Please provide details

> Such sections were identified mainly from the view of birds of prey, several lines also from the view of mortality of waterbirds (majority deals with *Ciconia ciconia* and *Cygnus olor*).

37.6. 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?

No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

> Lack of personal capacity; mortality cases are collected by the working group at Agency for Nature and Landscape Protection and using for future planning processes concerning (re)construction of power lines. There is a lack of personal capacity to measure effectiveness of adopted measures to minimise impact on waterbird populations.

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

Yes

Please provide details

> These measures are included both at newly developed documents concerning strategic plan of nature conservation in the Czech Republic and also at relevant legislation concerning (re)construction of electricity lines.

38. 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?

No

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

> Not exactly, but similar approach is used in landscape planning, nature protection documents and also guidelines for planning/construction of electricity lines.

39. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 5.16 on Renewable Energy and Migratory Waterbirds.

39.1. 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?

Yes

Please provide details

> Majority of areas of migratory waterbirds importance are particularly protected areas according to national legislation on birds/nature protection. Such areas have their zoning with the possible/forbidden activities including prospective renewable energy developments.

39.2. 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.

> EIA and SEA process are the most important.

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

No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

> Lack of personal capacity and financial resources.

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

No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

> Lack of financial sources; unclear process to calculate real damages and finances for compensation..

39.5. 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:

focusing research efforts on alleviating the negative effects on waterbirds from wind farms, such as the mapping of the main migration corridors and migration crossings for waterbirds also allowing the optimising of wind farm layouts

Other - Please specify

> Several studies were finished, majority of them initialized/ordered by Regional Council authorities, with the main theme: where and why is it (im)possible think about wind farm in the specific localities.

39.6. 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?

No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

> No such problem occurred.

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

Yes

Please provide details

> The measures are not directly mentioned in National Biodiversity Strategy, but they are included in Action Plans for individual SPAs. All the plans concerning power lines also have to be evaluated from the view of Act. No. 114/1992 On the protection of nature and the landscape.

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

Not applicable

Please explain

> No such problem - no by-catch fishing occur.

Field for additional information (optional)

> no additional information

41. Has your country undertaken steps towards the adoption/application of measures to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds and combat Illegal Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing practices in the Agreement area? (Resolution 3.8)

Not applicable

Please explain

> No such problem - no seabirds occur.

Field for additional information (optional)

> No additional information

Pressures and Responses

7. Research and Monitoring

43. Does your country have waterbird monitoring schemes for the AEWA species in place? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.2)

Yes

Covering the breeding period

Fully

Please provide details

> The Czech monitoring scheme includes monitoring of breeding populations of waterbirds, which has been undertaken since 1988 by the members of the Czech Society for Ornithology.

Covering the passage/migration period

Partially

Please provide details

> Numbers of migrating waterbirds are monitored in some sites of international importance for decades (Lednice fishponds, Trebon fishponds, Budejovice fishponds, Nové Mlýny Reservoirs, Dehtar pond, Rezabinec pond).

Covering the non-breeding/wintering period

Fully

Please provide details

> The International Waterbird Census in the middle of January has been run in the Czech Republic since 1967. The results from around 600 monitored places are regularly published in new journal Aythya.

Field for additional information (optional)

> No additional information.

44. 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)

No

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of personal capacity. On the other hand, Czech Ornithological Society is together with Catalonia the body responsible for managing the whole work on a new European Breeding Atlas of Birds, including the preparation of the methodology. Dr. Voříšek is the first author of outstanding methodology concerning monitoring of birds in Europe (Voříšek et al. 2008: Best practise guide for wild bird monitoring schemes. CSO/RSPB).

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

Yes

Please provide details

> International Waterbird census methods are used for monitoring of wintering birds, monitoring of breeding and migrating waterbirds is based on similar relevant principles used in AEWA Guidelines.

46. 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? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.3)

Yes

Please list those programmes and indicate which AEWA priorities they are addressing

> e.g. grant No. 20124218 of the Czech University of Life Sciences: The risks of breeding lost in agriculture landscape and the possibility of their reduction. See the list under 47: Kubelka et al. 2012; Kubelka, Šálek 2013.

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

> see attached list of publications

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

Literature_2012-2014.doc

Field for additional information (optional)

> No additional information.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of financial sources; other priorities of the Government.

Field for additional information (optional)

> The IWC has been supported in the last triennium by the Czech University of Life Sciences.

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

No

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

No

Please provide reason(s)

> Lack of financial sources; we do not see this question as a priority

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 7. Research and Monitoring

> No additional information. There is a long tradition in the Czech Republic concerning research and monitoring of waterbirds, which is documented also by a long series of publications. Up-to-date information concerning IWC are available to every counter also by newly established journal Aythya, devoted mainly to IWC reports and other publications dealing and/or arising from IWC.

Pressures and Responses

8. Education and Information

8.1. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

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

Being developed

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date of the development process; contact details of a contact person for each programme

> The programme for raising awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation will be a part of Communication Strategy that is in preparation at the moment and will be completed in April 2016. Communication Strategy is preparing by Czech Society for Ornithology that is a partner in so called predefined project of the Ministry of the Environment: Conservation, Research and Sustainable Use of Wetlands of the Czech Republic. The project is financially supported with EEA funds from Norway and has been implemented in period 8/2014-4/2016.

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

Yes

Field for additional information (optional)

> The programme will focus on AEWA and role of wetlands in the landscape.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> AEWA NFP for CEPA has not been designated yet due to lack of financial resources to support her/his work. However the designation is planned.

Field for additional information (optional)

> No additional information.

52. Have measures been taken by your country to implement the provisions related to "Education and Information" in the AEWA Action Plan over the last triennium? (AEWA Action Plan, Paragraphs 6.1-6.4)

No

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of financial resources. However some education and information activities have been implemented independently by NGO as Czech Society for Ornithology.

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

Yes

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

> No exactly WMBD is organised but the Czech Society for Ornithology organises the festival named "Dawn Chorus Day (Welcoming of bird singing) the first weekend of May every year. The festival focuses on waterbirds as well.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> Communication Strategy is in preparation. As soon as Strategy is approved, suitable financial resources for implementation of the objectives and targets will be looked for.

Field for additional information (optional)

> No additional information.

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

Not considered yet

Please provide details on the answer given above

> Establishment of the Regional AEWA Exchange Centre will be considered as one of the output/recommendation of Communication Strategy. The programme of the Centre could be developed in cooperation with Carpathian Wetland Centre that was established in Slovakia.

Field for additional information (optional)

> No additional information

Field for additional information (optional)

> Not relevant

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 8.1. AEWA Communication Strategy

> No additional information

Pressures and Responses

9. Implementation

57. Has your country approached non-contracting parties to encourage them to ratify the Agreement? (Resolution 3.10)

Report only on activities over the past triennium

No

Please explain the reasons

> No opportunity

Field for additional information (optional)

> No additional information

58. Has your country supported/developed international co-operation projects for the implementation of the Agreement, according to the priorities outlined in the AEWA International Implementation Tasks (IIT) for the current triennium? (Resolution 5.3)

No

Please explain the reasons

> There has been an intention to develop international cooperation projects however there is a lack of financial sources. Moreover the Government of the Czech Republic approved the programme of economic savings measures during the last triennium and focused on other priorities at the same time.

Field for additional information (optional)

> No additional information

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of financial sources for donation, other priorities.

Field for additional information (optional)

> No additional information

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> There is a focus on projects in national level especially.

Field for additional information (optional)

> No additional information.

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

Yes, it is operational on a regular basis

Please provide details

> Coordination mechanism is ensured by regular meetings of Working group for CMS that was established in 2007 by CMS NFP. The WG covers all agreements and MoUs of CMS in which the CR is a member.

Field for additional information (optional)

> No additional information

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> The discussion on this topic is planned in future.

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

Yes

Please provide details

> Partially. Coordination of CBD Strategic plan is responsibility of CBD NFP.

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

> The link between biodiversity MEAs is guaranteed by membership of NFPs and Scientific Advisors for MEAs in Working groups as CMS WG and Czech Ramsar Committee. NFP for CMS is simultaneously NFP for AEWA.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 9. Implementation

> No addition information.

Pressures and Responses

10. Climate Change

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

a. Research and studies of climate change impacts on waterbirds

Undertaken

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

> See the attached list of publications. Some studies of dr. Jiří Reif (Institute of Environmental studies, Faculty of Science, Charles University in Prague) deals with birds and climate change from the global view.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Birds and climate change publ..docx](#)

b. Assessment of the potential vulnerability to climate change of key habitats used by waterbird species (including those outside protected area networks) (Please note that the question asks about habitats, rather than sites. Question 22 in Section 5, sub-section 5.2 investigates vulnerability of sites to climate change)

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

> Waterbirds in the Czech Republic use mainly habitats where assessment of climate change to them was evaluated as low.

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

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of personal capacity.

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

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

> Waterbirds in the Czech Republic use mainly habitats where assessment of climate change to them was evaluated as low.

e. National Action Plan for helping waterbirds adapt to climate change (as a separate implementation process or as part of a larger national framework for biodiversity adaptation to climate change. Please note that Question 23 in Section 5, sub-section 5.2 investigates national measures for increasing resilience of the ecological network for waterbirds to climate change).

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

> Waterbirds in the Czech Republic use mainly habitats where assessment of climate change to them was evaluated as low.

f. Other undertaken or planned relevant activities.

No

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

No

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

> Lack of personal capacity.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 9. Implementation

> Czech Ramsar Committee, 2011: Mokřady a klimatická změna. Konference ke 40. výročí Ramsarské úmluvy./ Wetlands and climate change. Conference to 40th anniversary of Ramsar Convention/. Proc. conf. Blansko, 2.-

5.2.2011. Altogether 96 lectures and posters, 145 participants. One lecture concerns the possible influence of climate change on numbers of waterbirds during IWC (P. Musil).

Pressures and Responses

11. Avian Influenza

67. 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?

67.1 List challenges

> The National Reference Laboratory for Avian Influenza is established under the State Veterinary Institute (working under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic). Among others, there are several web pages reporting up-to-date situation in the Czech Republic - see 67.2.) and basic information concerning AI. Active and passive surveillance both for farms and wild waterbirds is ensured by this Nat. Ref. Laboratory.

67.2 List required further guidance or information

> Some basic information dealing with avian influenza:

http://eagri.cz/public/web/file/239190/info_verejnost_chovatele.pdf;

<http://eagri.cz/public/web/svs/portal/zdravi-zvirat/ptaci-chripka/ptaci-chripka-cr/nakazova-situace-v-cr.html>
(the present data concerning avian influenza in the Czech Republic)

67.3 Field for additional information (optional)

> Ryba Š. & Stopka P. 2012: Monitoring and prevalence of influenza A virus in the population of mallard duck in the Czech Republic between 2008 - 2010. Folia Zool. 61(2): 118-120.

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

> No AI (HPAI, LPAI, subtyp H5/H7) occurred in the Czech Republic between 2012 - 2014.

12. Confirmation

Confirmation of information verification and approval for submission

Please confirm:

In addition a scanned copy of an official letter from the relevant state institution, approving the report for submission, can be attached.

I declare that the information provided in the Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2012-2014 has been verified and the report has been approved for submission by the appropriate state institution in the country.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Letter_approval_NR_Czech.pdf](#) - Letter of approval_CzechRepublic

Date of submission

> 22 May 2015