

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

> Sudan

Date of entry into force of AEWA in the Contracting Party

> 01.11.1999

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

> Due to economic sanctions upon the country, we faced many problems regarding paying the annual subscriptions, while the country is willing to pay the fees. However, at last we are ready to pay fees for the last three years in this year then divide the fees into three equal installments

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

> Wildlife Conservation General Administration (WCGA)-Ministry of Tourism, Antiquities and Wildlife

Name and title of the head of institution

> Sanad Sulieman Ben Sulieman Al Arabii, Wildlife Conservation General Administration.

Mailing address - Street and number

> khartoum, Wildlife conservation General Administration

P.O.Box

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Postal code

> 11111

City

> Khartoum-Block 82- street 60

Country

> Sudan

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> + 249 912310820

Fax

> + 249 183261139

E-mail

> wildlife_sudan33@yahoo.com

Website

> none

Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

Name and title of the NFP

> Sanad Sulieman Ben Sulieman Al Arabii, Director

Affiliation (institution, department)

> Wildlife Conservation General Administration

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E-mail
> wildlife_sudan33@yahoo.com

Website
> none

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

Name and title of the TC NFP
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Affiliation (institution, department)
> Wildlife Conservation General Administration (WCGA), Head of CITES Management Authority-Sudan

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> Khartoum

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E-mail
> omersulieman@gmail.com

Website
> none

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

Name and title of the CEPA NFP
> Yahia Eldeen Gumaa EIFaki

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> Wildlife Conservation General Administration

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E-mail

> wildlife_sudan33@yahoo.com

Website

> none

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 for AEWA Technical Committee (NFPTC) matters 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

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

> Sudanese Wildlife Society, p.o.b.6041-email,sudanwild@yahoo.com,mobile 0912165374, a non governmental organisation

Status

3. Non-native Waterbird Species Status

AEWA Species - *Tachybaptus ruficollis* / Little Grebe

English Common name(s):

Little Grebe

French Common name(s):

Grébe castagneux, Grèbe castagneux



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

> 2011

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 13

Maximum

> 20

Population data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> official report by national AEWA survey team

AEWA Species - Podiceps nigricollis / Black-necked Grebe

English Common name(s):

Black-necked Grebe, Eared Grebe

French Common name(s):

Grèbe à cou noir



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Egretta garzetta* / Little Egret

English Common name(s):

Little Egret

French Common name(s):

Aigrette garzette



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

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

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

> river or red sea

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

Yes

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

Damage to man-made habitats or crops

Is aggression and exclusion a regularly observed behavior?

No

What types of habitats or crops have been affected?

> horticultural crops

Is this widespread or localized?

Localised

AEWA Species - *Ardea cinerea* / Grey Heron

English Common name(s):

Grey Heron

French Common name(s):

Héron cendré



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

> 2012

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 585

Maximum

> 700

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> wildlife bird surveys 20122012

Previous population estimate

Year
> 2010

Population unit
 Individuals

Minimum
> 250

Maximum
> 350

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
 Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants

Population data quality
 Good

Source of information
> Patrolling reports of Dinder National park 2006-2008

Population trend

Source of information
> Director of Dinder National Park

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year
> 2008

Population unit
 Individuals

Minimum
> 200

Maximum
> 250

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
 Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants

Population data quality
 Good

Source of information
> reports of patrolling team of Dinder National Park

Previous population estimate

Year
> 1998

Population unit
 Individuals

Minimum
> 500

Maximum

> 750

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> patrolling surveys of Dinder National Park

Population trend

Population trend

Declining

Trend data quality

Good

Source of information

> reports of Patrolling team of Dinder National Park 1998-2000

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

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

> This species is common inside the park wetlands, as they feed on fish and roost on tall Acacia spp.

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

Yes

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

Eutrophication or pollution of waterbodies

Is this widespread or localized?

Localised

Please provide details and references, where available

> Dinder National Park hosts more than 40 big wetlands with more than 30 fish species and many frogs attractive to many heron species and Marabou Storks

AEWA Species - *Ciconia ciconia* / White Stork

English Common name(s):

White Stork

French Common name(s):

Cigogne blanche



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

> 2012

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 150

Maximum

> 279

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants

Population data quality

Good

Previous population estimate

Maximum

> 500

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> I was the head of Radoum National Park 1990-1993

Population trend

Population trend

Declining

Trend data quality

Good

Source of information

> Radoum National Park in the South western corner of Darfur bordering Republic of Central Africa Republic

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

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

> The wetlands of both the Dinder and Radoum are attractive to many storks, ibises and Herons

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

Yes

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

Eutrophication or pollution of waterbodies

Is this widespread or localized?

Localised

Please provide details and references, where available

> During the 1990-2000 little concern is given to birds as game scout focus on larger mammals usually

AEWA Species - *Plegadis falcinellus* / Glossy Ibis

English Common name(s):

Glossy Ibis

French Common name(s):

Ibis falcinelle



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

> 2012

Population unit

Lekking males

Minimum

> 508

Maximum

> 600

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> fields surveys on ground by boat or by vehicle by wildlife, university of sinner and sudanese wildlife society
2010 to 2012

Previous population estimate

Population data quality

Good

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

Yes

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

Eutrophication or pollution of waterbodies

Damage to man-made habitats or crops

Which species are excluded or are subject of aggressive behavior?

> Cattle egrets, Openbill stork

Is aggression and exclusion a regularly observed behavior?

No

Please provide details and references, where available

> heavy autumn passage along the Nile and east of the Nile, some birds were reported from Caspian Sea reported at Darfur or White Nile

Is this widespread or localized?

Localised

Please provide details and references, where available

> Nikolaus, Birds of the Sudan, 1986

What types of habitats or crops have been affected?

> horticultural crops

Is this widespread or localized?

Localised

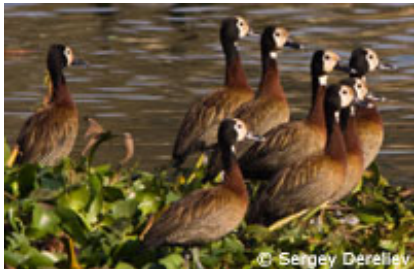
AEWA Species - *Dendrocygna viduata* / White-faced Whistling Duck

English Common name(s):

White-faced Tree Duck, White-faced Whistling Duck

French Common name(s):

Dendrocygne veuf



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

> 24909 in the year 2011

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 20000

Maximum

> 30000

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> water birds census 2011 by a joint project between Sudan and ONCFS France

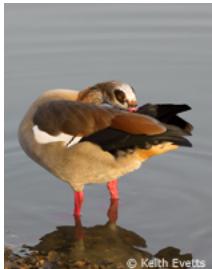
AEWA Species - *Alopochen aegyptiacus* / Egyptian Goose

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

AEWA Species - *Anas penelope* / Eurasian Wigeon

English Common name(s):

Eurasian Wigeon, Wigeon

French Common name(s):

Canard siffleur



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Anas querquedula* / Garganey

English Common name(s):

Garganey, Garganey Teal

French Common name(s):

Sarcelle d'été



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

> 2012

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 33382

Maximum

> 35000

Source of information

> Sudan waterbirds surveys 201-- 2012

Previous population estimate

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants

Source of information

> Sudan wildlife surveys 2010-2012

Population trend

Trend data quality

Good

Source of information

> Sudan wildlife surveys 2012

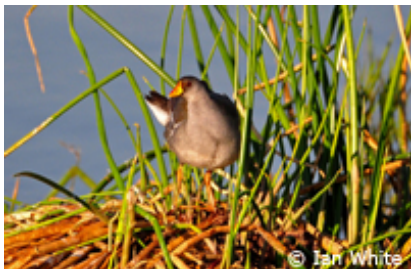
AEWA Species - Gallinula angulata / Lesser Moorhen

English Common name(s):

Lesser Moorhen

French Common name(s):

Gallinule africaine



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

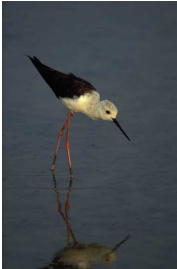
AEWA Species - Himantopus himantopus / Black-winged Stilt

English Common name(s):

Black-winged Stilt

French Common name(s):

Echasse blanche, Échasse blanche



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

Risk or potential risk posed by the non-native species

Please select all relevant risks from the list below

Eutrophication or pollution of waterbodies

Damage to natural or semi-natural habitats

Is this widespread or localized?

Localised

What types of habitats have been affected?

> dams

Is this widespread or localized?

Localised

AEWA Species - *Glareola nordmanni* / Black-winged Pratincole

English Common name(s):

Black-winged Pratincole

French Common name(s):

Glaréole à ailes noires



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

Risk or potential risk posed by the non-native species

Please select all relevant risks from the list below

Eutrophication or pollution of waterbodies

Damage to natural or semi-natural habitats

What types of habitats have been affected?

> dams

Is this widespread or localized?

Localised

AEWA Species - *Philomachus pugnax* / Ruff

English Common name(s):

Ruff

French Common name(s):

Chevalier combattant, Combattant varié



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

> 2011

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 14214

Maximum

> 15000

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> survey of waterbirds in sudan 2011

Previous population estimate

Source of information

> N

Population trend

Population trend

Increasing

Trend data quality

Good

Source of information

> Nikolaus , 1986, Birds of the Sudan

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

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

> abundant, fairly common on the coast and wet habitats with green short grassland. the most numerous wader in Sudan. Birds from Sweden and Finland recovered in Sudan

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

Yes

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

No

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
- 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)
- Other non-selective modes of taking

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

.pdf - This is the Wildlife Act 1986 which prohibits certain hunting methods

Please specify

> According to Article 23 of wildlife act 1986, no chemicals, poisons or baits, explosives, recorded sounds to attract animals or birds, shot guns caliber 22

22

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation

> Efforts are under way to update Sudan wildlife Act 1986 to include the implementation of AEWA, Biodiversity, Raptors, Soaring birds etc

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

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

> wildlife act 1986 gave strict regulations on the protection of birds and their habitat and any illegal take of birds their nests or even eggs

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 Sudan

National Single Species Action Plan for *Crex crex*

(Corncrake)

- No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

> absence of enough knowledge about the species

Field for additional information (optional)

> Efforts are under way to prepare action plans for Egyptian vulture in Sudan Darfur

National Single Species Action Plan for *Vanellus gregarius*

(Sociable Lapwing)

NSSAP in development

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date

> 2013 was the started date expected to be finalized 2016, i have just taken my post as a Technical focal point in the year 2015

Field for additional information (optional)

> I started my communication with Sudanese wildlife society to carryout surveys for Sociable Lapwing in 2016 if we get sponsorship from AEWA

National Single Species Action Plan for *Gallinago media*

(Great Snipe)

No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

> lack of budgets

Field for additional information (optional)

> If budgets can be guaranteed the action plan can be prepared

National Single Species Action Plan for *Aythya nyroca*

(Ferruginous Duck)

No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

> lack of budgets

Field for additional information (optional)

> in addition to lack of budgets lack of enough information about the distribution of species

National Single Species Action Plan for *Platalea leucorodia*

(Eurasian Spoonbill)

No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

> The species is very common in the wetlands of Dinder National Park which receives good patrolling activities.

Field for additional information (optional)

> I need time to go over former files and to contact other stakeholders to raise proposals for the species action plans in Sudan

National Single Species Action Plan for *Limosa limosa*

(Black-tailed Godwit)

No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

> The species occurs in important dams which receives enough security activities and regulations

Field for additional information (optional)

> If a management plan is prepared to present bird Sanctuaries or Ramsar Sites then an action plan will be prepared for the species

National Single Species Action Plan for *Glareola nordmanni*

(Black-winged Pratincole)

No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

> The management plan for The three Bird Sanctuaries was not yet prepared , efforts are underway to promote them to Game Reserves to prevent Grazing and alteration of habitats

Field for additional information (optional)

> A letter was sent to the Minister of Tourism, Antiquities and wildlife to declare the present three Bird Sanctuaries as Game Reserves for better and stricter protection of habitats and species from human activities

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?

> can be considered latter

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

> If the Draft Wildlife Policy is Validated with a help from AEWA then I assure that migratory waterbirds will receive proper protection in the near future

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.

Emergency situation has occurred

Please provide information on each emergency situation which occurred

Infectious disease

Indicate when the emergency situation took place

> in the year 2006 Avian influenza

Indicate where the emergency situation took place (including geographical coordinates)

> River Nile state, Khartoum State

If a waterbird site has been affected, indicate area of habitat impacted (in hectares)

> none

Have emergency measures been implemented?

Yes

Please provide details

> early detection, early response, a clear control strategy, listing of infected areas, restricted area 5 kilometers around infected area, financial support and vaccination. A survey was carried to White Nile State to take samples from migratory Ducks. The report was negative .

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

http://avianflu_info@yahoo.com - ministry of animal resources -animal health directorate

Field for additional information (optionally you can provide additional information on the emergency case)

> On 18 April 2006 Sudan officially reported cases of Avian Influenza in two states in three localities type H5. After sending the samples to Italy it was proved that its type H5N1. A strategy was set depending on OIE and FAO directives to combat the disease.

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?

No

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

> no dangerous emergencies were reported apart from drought and floods

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

> The coming Wildlife Policy will give better concern for migratory waterbirds in emergency situations

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)

No

Please explain the reasons

> I am not Sure yet

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> absence of clear wildlife policy

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 extreme emergencies were reported

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

> absence of clear wildlife policy

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

> Wildlife Conservation Act 1986. Wildlife conservation administration Sudan

Environmental Protection act 2001-Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Physical Development-Higher council for environment and Natural Resources-secretariat General

Field for additional information (optional)

> agricultural and animal quarantine in the airport also control the introduction of any plant or animal without a permit. Sudan is also signatory to CITES since 1983. The Criminal act 1991 prevent the introduction of Water hyacinth into any part in the Nile

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)

Yes, and being enforced

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

> wildlife bye law 2005-there is an article regarding the captive breeding of animals in zoos or at house. The regulations are very tough and strict requires registration, legal ownership of animals, in addition birth

certificate is to be issued for any animal borned in captivity after legal ownership- since 2000

Field for additional information (optional)

> presently the are very few zoos owned by universities or some governmental institute, but these are under the supervision of game department.

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)?

Yes, and being implemented

Has consideration been given to waterbirds in the NAPIS?

Yes, fully

Field for additional information (optional)

> The national Biodiversity planning to support the implementation of CBD 2011- Strategic Plan in the republic of Sudan.The economic Valuation of Ecosystems and Biodiversity. Khartoum 2013 (UNDP,GEF).

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

> This is because Sudan signed the AEWA thus migratory waterbirds receive adequate protection and their utilization is sustainable

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)

Yes

Please list the species for which relevant action has been undertaken

> Sudan put a legislation on its criminal law against introduction of water hyacinth.

Please provide further information for each relevant programme

> Water hyacinth as a weeding plant has been incorporated in the criminal Act considering its movement as a criminal act

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?

> The wildlife act 1986 and CITES 1975 were very effective .

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 4.5. Introductions

> The existence of Agricultural Quarantines and animal Quarantines ensures the non- introduction of any non-native species without permit.

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

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[map_of_protected_areas_in_sudan_in_green.jpg](#) - The map of Republic of Sudan with eight Protected Areas in green colour

Please describe the progress

> 1- Dinder National Park(DNP) was registered as Ramsar Site with more than 40 wetlands important to migratory waterfowls.

2-Radoum National Park (RNP) was registered as Ramsar Site

3-Steps are on the way to declare the Dams of Roserries, Sennar , Jebel Aulia as wetlands of international importance in addition to Lake Nubia, Lake Kundi and ,Lake Abyad

4-Khartoum Forest Bird Sanctuary declared since 1939

Field for additional information (optional)

> some areas are insecure , thus detailed information are not available e. g Lake Abyad

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?

Yes

Please provide details

> Roserries dam qualifies the international standard as wetland for at least three intra- migratory African bird species 1-white faced Whistling Duck

2-Black winged Stilt

3-CollaredPratincole

Field for additional information (optional)

> Anew dam is about to be erected on Seteit river in Eastern Sudan in addition to Merawe Dam established in 2010- they will create new habitats for migratory birds in Sudan

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

> Sudan with little sponsorship can organise annual surveys of water birds which will yeild extensive data due to huge water channels and extensive areas.

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

Yes

Please give details as to where relevant information about these assessments have been published (either as publications or web-link).

> For instance in the year 2010, characterised by severe drought in Dinder National Park, A couple of wells were dugged and water pumped and made available to migratory birds and mammals. In addition in cooperation with Civil Defense forces water was carried by vehicles to dry water pools and pumped there. According to management plan of the Park the water storage capacity was improved for many water pools .

For the national protected area network

Yes

Please give details as to where relevant information about these

assessments have been published (either as publications or web-link).
> it was a report raised to police head quarter Sudan in 2010

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

All sites of international importance

Total number
> 5

Total area (ha)
> 35

Out of the above total: number of protected sites
> 25

Out of the above total: protected area (ha)
> 25

Number of protected sites with management plans in place which are being implemented
> 2

Area under protection (in ha) covered by management plans which are being implemented
> 10000

All sites of national importance

Total number
> 10

Total area (ha)
> 100000

Out of the above total: number protected sites
> 00

Out of the above total: protected area (ha)
> 00

Number of protected sites with management plans in place which are being implemented
> 00

Area under protection (in ha) covered by management plans which are being implemented
> 00

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)
> Dinder National Park wetlands

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

> i know that there are talks and meetings, but because the Intreim Constitution 2005 has not been amended yet since 2011, Biodiversity policy is not yet completed.

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)

Being developed

Please provide starting date and expected date of finalisation

> The biodiversity Resource Mobilization 2015-2020 has been completed, the Economic valuation of ecosystems and biodiversity 2013 has been completed, thus they will pave the way for biodiversity policy in Sudan .

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

Yes

Please provide details

- > 1- management of species
- 2-management of human activities
- 3-education and information
- 4-sustainable use
- 5-improved communication

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> we lack technical knowledge in this regard

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

> due to the extensive area of the Sudan and presence of many water bodies and many protected areas many areas can be ranked as important bird areas.

Pressures and Responses

6. Management of Human Activities

6.1. Hunting

Field for additional information (optional)

> The national or international hunters authorized by law to practice hunting are accompanied by a competent guide, who serves as knowledgeable person to identify species and submit a report to wildlife office.

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

No

Please explain the reasons and barriers to introduction of legislation

> we want technical help from AEWA technical committee

Has your country introduced self-imposed and published timetable for banning fully the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands?

No

Please explain the reasons

> this can be done with help from AEWA

Field for additional information (optional)

> ONLY RECENTLY THAT the lead shot were manufactured in Sudan, they used to be imported from abroad

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?

Moderate

Please provide details

> anti- poaching unit, check points on the gates of bigger towns

Field for additional information (optional)

> illegal takes comes from higher officers who own four wheel drive vehicles specially in remote areas.

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

> this will be discussed with secretariat of AEWA

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

Yes

Please provide details

> hunting will be carried by permits which gives definite quota accompanied by game scout who will write a report about species and numbers hunted

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 6.1. Hunting

> destructive hunting comes from rich Arab individuals who are resident in Sudan as Diplomats many cases were reported in the last few years.

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.

> An E.I.A. was carried out for Merawi Dam in 2001. Check Appendix H2 impact of the Dam on Wildlife (Wildlife habitats, wildlife observations, wildlife values, birds observed, mammals observed, checklist of birds of Merwe and Hamadab and Shiri Island) . More than 99 bird species were listed. e.g Egyptian goose, Egyptian vulture, Sandgrouse, Rock pigeons, Hoopoe, Green Bee eater. For Mammals 11 species were reported. e.g. Dorcass Gazelle, Rock Hyrax, Cape Hare, Striped Hyena, Sand fox, Common Jackal, Sand Cat, . Impacts of the dam by creation of reservoir and flooding. The negative impacts will be by Power transmission line road construction will affect the habitats of Dorcass gazelles

Field for additional information (optional)

> The environmental impact assessment is necessary for any energy or agricultural projects in Sudan in accordance with environmental law of 2001 > According to article 17-1- every person who desires to enter into any project that might affect the environment and natural resources shall present an environmental feasibility study signed by follow up committee constituted by environmental council. according to article 17-2- the feasibility study of the project shall show the following (expected impact of proposed project upon the environment, the available alternatives of the proposed project, its impact on natural resources and non-renewable natural resources)

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)

Yes, all proposed projects

Please provide information on the outstanding cases

> Amendments were done to killer line to be environmentally friendly in Sudan.

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 line was restructured to give adequate protection for migratory soaring birds

Field for additional information (optional)

> especially in Eastern Sudan new power projects. A good example is Rahad agricultural canal which was expected to affect the rainy season habitats of few rainy season migrant ungulates e.g Roan Antelope, Red fronted Gazelles and Ostrich. The path of the canal was changed to offer adequate protection to rainy season habitats of some ungulates in Dinder National Park

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

Yes

Please provide details

> environmental Act 2001 stated that any project should not be detrimental to animals or to their habitats

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?

Yes

Please provide details

> Sudan received notifications that we supported the protection of soaring birds in the rift valley region

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?

> this can be done with help from Soaring birds and bird council international

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.

Yes

Please provide details

> in the new projects of Eastern Sudan the power lines effects on Soaring birds was studied and will appear in six months period

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

> for new lines this has been considered

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

> results will appear soon

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?

Yes

Please provide details

> effective efforts has been done to mitigate the impacts of power lines on soaring birds

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?

No

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

> biodiversity policy was not yet completed

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?

> a contact has been made with concerned ministry and they showed a positive reply which will appear soon after raising sanctions against sudan

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

> there is a map for migratory soaring birds any power lines should consider such maps

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.

> sensitivity zones of soaring birds

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?

> efforts are underway to adopt such policies

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 enough budgets

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:

Other - Please specify

> these are not applicable to sudan yet

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?

> this can be followed with technical help from AEWA

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

> they put under biodiversity but no details to waterbirds

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

No

Please provide details

> week cooperation between wildlife and fisheries departments

Field for additional information (optional)

> after preparation of new wildlife policy better intersect oral cooperation will be executed with fisheries department .

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)

No

Please explain the reasons

> poor coordination between wildlife and sea fisheries after the update of Senganieb marine National Park and Dunganab marine National Park in the Red Sea

Field for additional information (optional)

> The development of management Plans of Marine National parks and improvement of awareness among local communities about sea birds.

42. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 5.12 on Adverse Effects of

Agrochemicals on Migratory Waterbirds in Africa (this question is applicable only to Contracting Parties in Africa).

42.2. 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?

Yes

Please provide details

> The spread of Desert locust do affect migratory pigeons , weavers and other birds of prey

42.3. 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?

Yes

Please provide details

> a workshop was organised in February 2015 on how to use agric-hemicals with least impact on Soaring birds-

42.4. 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?

No

Please explain the reasons

> efforts are underway to train workers

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 6.2. Other Human Activities

> Sudanese wildlife Society is looking after this field of migratory waterbirds and agro chmeicals powerlines

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)

No

Please explain the reasons

> The Waterbirds Strategy 2009-2017 never received enough concern, this is because no wildlife policy exists till now, secondly the present legislation of wildlife act 1986 need to be updated to include the responsibility of the government to implement CMS, AEWA, Wetlands , Raptors as was the case with CITES which appears in the national legislation presently

Field for additional information (optional)

> A water bird census is conducted annually under the frame work of waterbirds program me, in cooperation with French Ministry of Environment.The absence of annual budget for waterbirds surveys is a big obstacle.

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

> Even Sudan is facing many obstacles to carryout annual surveys of waterbirds, due to the lack of enough budgets, trained personnel and absence of clear policies towards waterbirds.

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

No

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

> The phenomenon of migration was not yet understood , no joint activities for the coming five years are clear, management of human activities are not very effective due to effects of climate change and intensification of agriculture to ensure food security.

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)

No

Please explain the reasons.

> The strategy was not fully adopted due to the lack of budgets and trained personnels

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)

> Wildlife administration and ONCFS (France) carried joint surveys in the period from 2010-2013, the results were published in OSTRICH magazine 2013

Field for additional information (optional)

> The knowledge about waterbirds in Sudan has many gaps need to be bridged with regular help from AEWA and Wetlands International and CMS

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)

Yes

Nationally

Yes

Please provide details

> Sudan ratified the Convention on Biodiversity since 1995, prepared the action plan for valuating ecosystems values2013

Internationally

Yes

Please provide details

> Joint projects with French Ministry of Environment to carry surveys of waterbirds from Cairo to Nimule in South Sudan Republic in the period from 2010 -2013

Field for additional information (optional)

> More than 81 bird species were recorded in Sudan in the period from 2010-2013

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)

> poor intersectoral cooperation

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

> Fisheries department prepared fisheries policy in December 2012, if wildlife administration could finalize its wildlife policy with the help of AEWA we can ensure better conservation status for waterbirds in Sudan in the coming five years

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)

Yes, being implemented

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

> Public awareness raising programme at the moment covers significant inhabited areas. It aims at getting the support of local communities .

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.

> 1-An open day at the police house on 10th of May 2015. Theater, songs and films about Migratory wild birds. The day was inaugurated by the Minister of Tourism and wildlife. Then on the next week an open day was organised by Sudanese wildlife society in cooperation with company of electricity distribution in Gerzira State 230 km South of Khartoum. Students from University of sennar participated in birds trips.

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

> the former focal point and technical focal point never done well in this very aspect.

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

> i do not know exactly the reason

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

Applicable only for countries in regions where Training of Trainers programme has taken place (for Eastern and Southern African countries in Naivasha, Kenya, May 2013, and for Lusophone African countries in Luanda, Angola, January 2014)

No

Please explain the reasons

> only one person was trained in South Africa in 2013

Field for additional information (optional)

> in the near future we will adopt such activities

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

> at individual levels only

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)

Yes

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

> Sudan signed a MOU with French Ministry of environment (ONCFS) in the period from 2009- 2013

Field for additional information (optional)

> The MOU of Sudan and ONCFS was sponsored by AEWA , Wetlands International

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

> Sudan is a developing country itself suffering from international sanctions heavily

Field for additional information (optional)

> There is a big gap about waterbirds in Sudan international community should cooperate to bridge the gaps

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> Sudan is a developing country

Field for additional information (optional)

> Wildlife administration is very cooperative to any joint projects

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

> Three bodies The wildlife Administration, University of Sennar and wildlife Research centre in addition to non-governmental bodies like Sudanese wildlife society worked together to census waterbirds in the period of 2010-2013

Field for additional information (optional)

> with enough funding this cooperation can continue

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)

Yes

Please provide details on each twinning arrangement

> With the Republic of Egypt, Republic of south Sudan

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

> our department has been a member for all activities concerning biodiversity or climate change adaptations

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?

> training for wildlife officers in Naivasha Kenya and Mweka Tanzania as well as Republic of South Africa

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 9. Implementation

> in this era Sudan needs to update its current 1986 legislation to implement AEWA, Wetlands, CMS. Sponsorship should come from UNEP for formulation of Sudan's wildlife policy 2016- 2017

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

Planned

Please provide details

> Indirectly when drought are severe local people around Dinder National park hunt from millions of Guinea fowls inside the park by poisoning the water pools thus killing indiscriminately mammals birds and fish. sometimes they use the bark of certain tree species to poison waterbirds. In the Management Plan of the Park directives were given to study the mitigation measures and response to climate change. The herds men enter into the park during months of poor water supply. They compete with wild animals for water shades and fodder. thus research are planned to assess how local people respond to Climate change and droughts

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)

Planned

Please provide details

> dams and river banks of both White and Blue niles

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

Planned

Please provide details

> about three observation towers were established inside Dinder National Park to improve vision and census of waterbirds, the height of the towers is 15 meters. The storage of certain wetlands was improved by deepening of some water pools inside Dinder national park since 2010.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Management plan of Dinder National Park Sudan 2006.pdf](#) - This is the management plan of Dinder National Park Sudan which hosts more than 40 big wetlands

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

Planned

Please provide details

> 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 - This is documents needs only 50000 Euros to organize the validation workshops in three states in addition to federal workshop in Khartoum. I was the National Coordinator for the project.

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

> this is because no wildlife policy, secondly no dedicated personnel were trained in this field in addition to lack of annual budget for surveys of waterburds

f. Other undertaken or planned relevant activities.

Yes

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

> former a

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

Yes

Please provide details

> Important bird areas were listed, others were proposed, we need further budgets in the range of 50000 Euros every year so that to reduce other threats to migratory birds especially the use of pesticides and spread of locust in months After October

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 9. Implementation

> Wildlife conservation had a good experiment with French ministry of Environment with sponsor from Wetlands International and AEWA we filled a gap about waterbirds in Sudan and Republic of South Sudan and Egypt .If such Cooperation continued after preparation of Sudan Wildlife Policy and the amendment of the recent wildlife Act of 1986 to Include implementation of CMS, AEWA, Ramsar , Soaring birds , Raptors

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

- > 1-Financial support
- 2-compensation for affected people
- 3-vaccination
- 4-laboratory diagnosis-to upraise capacity of labs
- 5-promotion of veterinary capacities
- 6- rehabilitation of poultry sector

67.2 List required further guidance or information

- > 1-Areas North and South of Khartoum were most affected due to spread of poultry farms.
- 2-one area in Gezira State with poultry farms
- 3-River Nile State north of Khartoum by 75 km
- 4- No, people were inflicted in Sudan in 2006 at all

67.3 Field for additional information (optional)

- > 1-no import of any wild birds into Sudan as from June 2006.
- 2No introduction of fertile eggs into the Sudan
- 3-prevention of hatching of wild birds eggs inside poultry hatcheries.

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

- > a training course was organised on 27/6/2006 covering the following titles:
 - a-diagnosis of the avian flu.
 - b-the role of wild birds in the distribution of the disease
 - c-sample collection
 - d-precautionary measures
 - e- economic importance of the disease
 - f-extension and awareness roles

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.

[AEWA National Report - Sudan_001.jpg](#) - Verified official scanned letter from AEWA focal point-Sudan

Date of submission

> 24/5/2015