



CMS

2022 CMS National Report

Deadline for submission of the National Reports: 26 April 2023

Reporting period: from February 2020 to April 2023

Parties are encouraged to respond to all questions and are also requested to provide comprehensive answers, when required.

COP Resolution 9.4 called upon the Secretariats and Parties of CMS Agreements to collaborate in the implementation and harmonization of online reporting implementation. The CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS) has been successfully implemented and used by CMS, AEWA, IOSEA and Sharks MOU in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC.

Decision 13.14 requested the Secretariat to develop a proposal to be submitted for the approval of the 52nd meeting of the Standing Committee (StC52) for a revision of the format for the national reports to be submitted to the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties and subsequently. The new format was adopted by StC52 in October 2021 and made available as an offline version downloadable from the CMS website also in October 2021. The format aims inter alia at collecting data and information relevant to eight indicators adopted by COP12 for the purpose of assessing implementation of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023.

This online version of the format strictly follows the one adopted by StC52. In addition, as requested by StC52, it incorporates pre-filled information, notably in Sections II and III, based on data available at the Secretariat. This includes customized species lists by Party. Please note that the lists include taxa at the species level originating from the disaggregation of taxa listed on Appendix II at a level higher than species. Please review the information and update or amend it, when necessary.

The Secretariat was also requested to develop and produce several guidance documents to accompany any revised National Report Format. Please note that guidance has been provided for a number of questions throughout the national report as both in-text guidance and as tool tips (displayed via the information 'i' icon). As requested by different COP13 Decisions, additional guidance is also provided in separate documents on how to report on the implementation of actions to address the impact of climate change and infrastructure development on migratory species, actions to address connectivity in the conservation of migratory species, and actions concerning flyways.

For any question, please contact Mr. Aydin Bahramlouian, Public Information Officer, aydin.bahramlouian@un.org

NOTICE: Before clicking on the hyperlinks in this questionnaire, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

RESOURCES FOR THE CMS NATIONAL REPORT FROM OTHER RELEVANT INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES

Convention/Agreement/Process

Information source

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

National Reports

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

Annual trade reports, Annual illegal trade reports, Implementation reports

Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat

National Reports, Ramsar Information Sheets

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Country reports

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

National Reports

United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)

National Reports

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

National Communications, Biennial Reports, Update Reports

Various CMS Family Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs)

National Reports

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals

National Reports

Note: These reporting processes of other relevant intergovernmental frameworks are examples of information resources to be used when filling out this national report, which may assist in identification and strengthening of synergies among these processes. This list is **not** exhaustive. There are many other sources of information that may also be of relevance for migratory species, their habitats and migrations systems.

High-level summary of key messages

In your country, during the reporting period, what does this report reveal about:

Guidance:

This section invites you to summarise the most important positive aspects of CMS implementation in your country and the areas of greatest concern. Please limit this specifically to the current reporting period only.

Your answers should be based on the information contained in the body of the report: the intention is for this section to distil the technical information in the report into “high level” messages for decision-makers and wider audiences.

Please try also to be specific or provide specific examples where you can, e.g. “New wildlife legislation enacted in 2018 doubled penalties for poisoning wild birds” rather than “stronger laws”; “50% shortfall in match-funding for GEF project on gazelles” rather than just “lack of funding”.

The most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):

>>> 1) The national policy (“national waterplan”, “nationale omgevingsvisie”, “rijksnatuurvisie”, “natuurambitie grote wateren” and “Agenda voor het Waddengebied 2050”) describes the ambition for the development of nature in and along surface waters in the Netherlands. In this area various realisation programs have been/will be launched (river basin management plans/WFD, floodprotection/Hoogwaterbeschermingsprogramma, fresh water supplies Deltaplan Freshwater, nature managementplan/Natura2000-NatuurNetwerkNederland, Programmatic Approach Main Water System 2018-2050, program Integrated Rivermanagement 2019-2050, actions under the European Marine Strategy Framework Directive). These realisation programs combine the ambitions for nature with the ambitions for waterquality, watersafety en freshwatersupply (e.g. strengthening of dykes with natural solutions). To accomplish this, cooperation between the Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management, the Directorate-General for Public Works and Water Management, the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality, the Forestry Commission, water authorities, provinces and NGO’s is essential. In general all parties work positively on the realization of ‘robust nature’. One remarkable example concerns the nature restoration project Marker Wadden in the Markermeer. It is one of the largest fresh water lakes in Western Europe, and has great value for migratory waterbirds. The project concerns the development of a 10.000 ha archipelago of islands, marshes and mud flats from sediments that have accumulated in the lake.

2) Two major projects are being implemented to restore the fish migration routes between the sea and the large European rivers, like the Rhine and the Meuse. The first one concerns the Haringvliet dam in the South-West of the Netherlands, which blocked the fish migration routes for more than 50 years. Since January 2019 the sluices were (slightly) opened again allowing to (slightly) restore the estuary conditions of the site. First monitoring results reveal that millions of fish have past the complex since then. The second one concerns the construction of an innovative fish migration river between the IJsselmeer and the Wadden Sea in the North of the Netherlands. This 4km long artificial river is aimed to allow millions of fish to swim upstream the large rivers of Europe again. This project will be accomplished between 2021-2024.

3) The Wadden Sea is a key-site for AEWA listed waterbirds. The Program towards a Rich Wadden Sea (Naar een rijke Waddenzee) started in 2010. In this program residents, users, non-governmental organizations and governments are working on nature improvement, a resilient ecosystem and sustainable economic use of the Wadden Sea. The 3rd phase of the program started on 1 March 2019. Among the recent results are the return of seagrass beds and the increase of mussel beds. Both can be considered biodiversity hotspots of the Wadden sea ecosystem.

4) All wetland managers work hard to achieve the Natura 2000 goals for birds, habitat types and habitat species under the EU Birds- and Habitat Directives. This is supported by the implementation of measures under the European Water Framework Directive aimed to improve the water quality. Measures under these EU Directives will benefit the conditions for migratory species for which the sites have been designated as protected area.

5) The “Nature and environment policy plan Caribbean Netherlands 2020-2030” was published in March 2020. This plan includes four long-term strategic goals and twelve targets at the scale of the Caribbean islands of Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba, like: effective enforcement of the 2.539.000 ha Yarari Marine Mammal & Shark Sanctuary by 2024 and effective conservation of key habitat functions (e.g. migratory corridors, nursery areas, foraging areas) by 2030. This plan will potentially have a major positive impact on the conservation status of migratory species.

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

[North Sea Agreement](#)

[Updated Conservation Plan for the Harbour Porpoise Phocoena phocoena in the Netherlands](#)

[Shark and Ray Action Plan 2022-2027](#)

[European Marine Strategy Framework Directive](#)

[Nature and environment policy plan Caribbean Netherlands 2020-2030](#)

[Yarari Marine Mammal and Shark Sanctuary](#)

Fish Migration River

Millions of fish past the Haringvliet sluices

Marker Wadden

The greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention? (List up to five items):

- >>> 1) Climate change: The extremely dry summers of 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 have put drought on the social agenda. The importance of anticipating extreme drought is clear as it is expected to have an adverse effect on almost half of EU Bird and Habitat Directive targets and the majority of EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) targets. The consequences are particularly severe as extreme drought often takes place on a European scale, so that options for migration to more favorable habitats are limited.
- 2) Migratory birds face many threats one of which is Avian Influenza (bird flu). This recently caused the death of thousands of migratory birds and is also a major concern for the coming year(s).
- 3) Nitrogen deposition: the Netherlands have the highest level of nitrogen deposition within the EU. This mainly comes from agriculture and has a major negative impact on the conservation status of nature. The transition process towards a more sustainable circular agriculture with lower nitrogen outputs proved to be very difficult and has not yet been fully accepted.
- 4) Governance complexities: The implementation of nature policy in the main waters comes with institutional complexities. Various administrative layers and agencies are involved, each of which has defined its own boundary of the problem (which may also be due to knowledge gaps regarding the cumulative negative impacts of activities), developed its own solution strategies and is bound by its own sectoral frameworks and procedures. This leads to bottlenecks and ambiguities in current legal and administrative frameworks (Boonstra and Pleijte, 2017. Quickscan knelpunten in bestuurlijke en wettelijke afspraken natuur in de grote wateren). The LIFE IP Deltanatuur (see weblink) however takes up the challenge to improve governance related to wet nature development and the implementation and realization of Natura2000. The overall objective of this Integrated Project (IP) is to develop and implement an integrated governance approach that improves coordination of interests in wet Natura 2000 sites. This includes combining nature conservation with other activities and functions, such as flood protection and economy, thereby removing important obstacles for the achievement of Natura 2000 improvement and restoration objectives.
- 5) Awareness raising: The small islands in the Caribbean face the problems that are typical for small island developing states (SIDS). With their small area and small populations they have to deal with limited capacity, very few and limited resources, and no hinterland. Their economies are completely dependent on outside factors and in most cases tourism is the main driver of the economy (which explains why these islands are hard hit by the Covid-19 pandemic). This results in a constant pressure to develop more area to accommodate more tourism and thus provide for economic growth. This is one of the greatest threats to the coastal (wetlands) ecosystems, the loss of which would eventually destroy tourism. Yet biodiversity conservation is generally perceived on the islands as being in conflict with economic development instead of being an integral factor for economic development. Consequently it is very difficult to argue the need to protect wetlands, like for the conservation of migratory species. Bonaire's tourism master plan The Caribbean's 1st Blue Destination (2017-2027) is opposite to this and a welcoming vision in this respect. Same for the EU-funded nature restoration project on Aruba (2023-2024): Turning the tide: maintaining economic resilience on Aruba through hands-on restoration and conservation of its marine biodiversity.

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

LIFE IP Delta Nature

The main priorities for future implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):

- >>> 1) Continuation of the implementation of the Dutch Marine Strategy, Natura 2000 management plans and the realization of the National Ecological Network (NEN) to be completed in 2027.
- 2) Implementation of the nature and environment policy plan Caribbean Netherlands 2020-2030 and the Nature Policy Plan Sint Maarten 2021-2025.
- 3) Finalisation of the major fish migration restoration projects in the Haringvliet dam between the North Sea and the large rivers and the dam (Afsluitdijk) between the Wadden Sea and the IJsselmeer (see elaboration above).
- 4) Climate change adaptation and mitigation: Nederland literally means 'low country', which illustrates that the Netherlands, including its natural areas, are especially vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Dealing with sea level rise, shifts and changes in the discharges of river systems, subsidence, drought, salinisation and guaranteeing adequate freshwater supply is a matter of national survival. The Dutch are well-known for their 'fight against the water' but increasingly they recognise that they have to 'build with nature' to be able to combat the impacts of climate change. Building with nature is a design approach that takes the ecosystem as a starting point and makes use of natural processes for the sustainable management of coastal, delta and riverine regions. A consortium has been formed in which government, knowledge institutions, NGOs and private enterprises are building a network of expertise to pool and expand knowledge on how the concept of Building with Nature can be developed and implemented in projects. The Programmatic Approach Main Water System builds upon this concept. By 2050 the Main Water System must be future-proof, contain high-quality nature and will also offer scope for economic use and development.
- 5) Implementation of the Programme towards a Rich Wadden Sea (Programma naar een Rijke Waddenzee,

PRW) which is one of the most important wetlands within the AEWA Flyway. The Wadden Sea region is on the verge of a number of major developments: climate change, energy transition, more sustainable economic activity (fishing, shipping, agriculture etc.), increasing tourism and the threats of population decline and deteriorating quality of life. The IUCN for instance pointed towards climate change being the biggest threat towards natural world heritage sites such as the Wadden Sea. These complex issues and dynamics demand creativity, flexibility and ingenuity from the parties involved in order to find appropriate answers. The PRW wants to challenge these parties to think beyond the usual solutions. The challenges ahead also offer opportunities for them to join forces and lead the way in the Wadden Sea region. There is now a single integral perspective for the Wadden Sea region for 2050. The PRW is committed to implementing as many parts of the perspective as possible during this programme period, so that they are completed by 2030.

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

[Dutch Marine Strategy](#)

[First nature policy plan St. Maarten \(2021-2025\)](#)

[Programmatische Aanpak Grote Wateren](#)

[Climate change now top threat to natural World Heritage - IUCN report \(2020\)](#)

I. Administrative Information

Name of Contracting Party

>>> Netherlands

Date of entry into force of the Convention in your country (DDMMYY)

>>> 1 November 1983

Any territories which are excluded from the application of the Convention

>>> No territories excluded.

Report compiler

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II. Accession/Ratification of CMS Agreements/MOUs

Please confirm the status of your country's participation in the following Agreements/MOUs, and indicate any updates or corrections required:

Please select only one option

Yes, the lists are correct and up to date

No, updates or corrections are required, as follows:

Updates or corrections:

>>>

Country participation in Agreements/MOUs:

Please select only one per line

	Range State, but not a Party/Signatory	Not applicable (= not a Range State)	Party/Signatory
Aquatic Warbler	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACAP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACCOBAMS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
AEWA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ASCOBANS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Atlantic Turtles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Birds of Prey (Raptors)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bukhara Deer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dugong	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EUROBATS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gorilla Agreement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
High Andean Flamingos	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
IOSEA Marine Turtles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Middle-European Great Bustard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monk Seal in the Atlantic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pacific Islands Cetaceans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ruddy-headed Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Saiga Antelope	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sharks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Siberian Crane	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Slender-billed Curlew	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
South Andean Huemul	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Southern South American Grassland Birds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wadden Sea Seals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
West African Elephants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Western African Aquatic Mammals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

III. Species on the Convention Appendices

Please confirm that the Excel file linked to below correctly identifies the Appendix I species for which your country is a Range State.

Please download the Appendix I species occurrence list for your country **here**.

Guidance:

Article I(1)(h) of the Convention defines when a country is a Range State for a species, by reference also to the definition of “range” in Article I(1)(f). The latter refers to all the areas that a migratory species inhabits, stays in temporarily, crosses or overflies at any time on its normal migration route.

There are cases where it may be difficult to determine what a “normal” migration route is, and for example to distinguish this from aberrant or vagrant occurrences. As per **Decision 13.140**, the Scientific Council has been requested to develop a practical guidance and interpretations of the terms ‘Range State’ and ‘vagrant’. In the meantime, if in doubt, please make the interpretation that you think will best serve the wider aims of the Convention. Feel free to consult the Secretariat in this regard.

A note on the application of the Convention to Overseas Territories/Autonomous Regions of Parties is found **here**. References to “species” should be taken to include subspecies where an Appendix to the Convention so provides, or where the context otherwise requires.

Please select only one option

- Yes, the list is correct (please upload the file as your confirmation of this, and include any comments regarding individual species)
- No, amendments are needed, and these are specified in the amended version of the Excel file provided (in the file, please select all the species that apply, including the source of information supporting the change, and upload the amended file using the attachment button):

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Section III Appendix I Netherlands.xlsx](#) - Appendix I species of Netherlands and Dutch Caribbean

Please confirm that the Excel file linked to below correctly identifies the Appendix II species for which the country is a Range State.

Please download the Appendix II species occurrence list for your country **here**.

Guidance: Please consider the guidance tip in question III.1 concerning the interpretation of “Range State”.

Please select only one option

- Yes, the list is correct (please upload the file as your confirmation of this, and include any comments regarding individual species)
- No, amendments are needed and these are specified in the amended version of the Excel file provided (please upload the amended file using the attachment button below).

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Section III Appendix II Netherlands.xlsx](#) - Appendix II species The Netherlands and the Dutch Caribbean

IV. Legal Prohibition of the Taking of Appendix I Species

Is the taking of Appendix I species prohibited by national or territorial legislation in accordance with CMS Article III(5)?

Please select only one option

- Yes for all Appendix I species
 Yes for some species
 Yes for part of the country, or a particular territory or territories
 No

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

Please provide links and clearly identify the relevant statute(s) by providing the title, date, etc.

>>> Nature areas, wild animals (among which the CMS Appendix I species) and plants in the Netherlands are protected by the Nature Conservation Act, which took effect on 1 January 2017.

Exceptions: Where the taking of Appendix I species **is** prohibited by national legislation, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition during the reporting period?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

If yes, please indicate individual cases and provide details of the circumstances in the Excel file linked below, which species, which reasons (among those in CMS Article III(5) (a)-(d)) justify the exception, any temporal or spatial limitations applying to the exception, and the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” that make the exception necessary.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

GUIDANCE TIP:

Parties are requested to provide specific information on cases wherein an exception has been granted during the reporting period. This would not include information on what exceptions might be theoretically possible or exceptions that occurred before the reporting period. According to Article III(5) of the Convention, exceptions to a legal prohibition against taking of Appendix I species can only be made for one (or more) of the reasons specified in sub-paragraphs (a)-(d) of that Article.

For any species you list in the table, you must identify (in the second column of the table in the Excel file) at least one of the reasons that justify the exception relating to that species. In any case where you identify reason (d) as applying, please explain (in the third column) the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” involved.

According to Article III(5), exceptions granted for any of the four reasons must also be “precise as to content and limited in space and time”. Therefore, please state what the specific mandatory space and time limitations are, in each case, using the third column; and indicate the date on which each exception was notified to the Secretariat in accordance with Article III(7).

Please consider consulting reports submitted to CITES that may be relevant when answering this question.

Please indicate in the Excel file linked to below the species for which taking is prohibited.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

Please provide links and clearly identify the relevant statute(s) by providing the title, date, etc.

>>>

Exceptions: Where the taking of Appendix I species is prohibited by national legislation, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

If yes, please indicate in the Excel file linked to below which species, which reasons among those in CMS Article III(5) (a)-(d) justify the exception, any temporal or spatial limitations applying to the exception, and the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” that make the exception necessary.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Guidance: According to Article III(5) of the Convention, exceptions to a legal prohibition against taking of Appendix I species can only be made for one (or more) of the reasons specified in sub-paragraphs (a)-(d) of that Article. For any

species you list in this table, therefore, you must identify (in the second column of the table in the Excel file) at least one of the reasons that justify the exception relating to that species. In any case where you identify reason (d) as applying, please explain (in the third column) the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” involved. According to Article III(5), exceptions granted for any of the four reasons must also be “precise as to content and limited in space and time”. Please therefore state what the specific mandatory space and time limitations are, in each case, using the third column; and indicate the date on which each exception was notified to the Secretariat in accordance with Article III(7).

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is **not** prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to update existing legislation or develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies

Please select only one option

- Legislation being considered
- Legislation in draft
- Legislation fully drafted and being considered for adoption in (specify year)

>>>

Other

>>>

Please provide further information about the circumstances

>>>

Please indicate in the Excel file linked to below the species for which taking is prohibited. Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

>>>

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is **not** prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to update existing legislation or develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies:

Please select only one option

- Legislation being considered
- Legislation in draft
- Legislation fully drafted and being considered for adoption in (specify year)

>>>

Other

>>>

Please provide further information about the circumstances

>>>

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is **not** prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to update existing legislation or develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies:

Please select only one option

- Legislation being considered
- Legislation in draft
- Legislation fully drafted and being considered for adoption in (specify year)

>>>

Other

>>>

Please provide further information about the circumstances

>>>

Are any vessels flagged to your country engaged in the intentional taking of Appendix I species outside of your country's national jurisdictional limits?

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Unknown

Please provide information on the circumstances of the taking(s), including where possible any future plans in respect of such taking(s)

>>>

V. Awareness

(SPMS Target 1: People are aware of the multiple values of migratory species and their habitats and migration systems, and the steps they can take to conserve them and ensure the sustainability of any use.)

Please indicate the actions that have been taken by your country during the reporting period to increase people's awareness of the values of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems (note that answers given in section XVIII on SPMS Target 15 may also be relevant).
(select all that apply)

GUIDANCE TIP:

Awareness raising that demonstrates work towards achieving Target 1 may include actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in various CMS documents, such as Resolutions **11.8 (Rev.COP12)** (Communication, information and outreach plan), **11.9 (Rev.COP13)** (World Migratory Bird Day), as well as a number of other resolutions and decisions which include specific provisions about awareness raising, including Resolutions **13.6** (Insect Decline), **12.6** (Wildlife Disease and Migratory Species), **12.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Flyways), **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), **12.19** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), **12.21** (Climate Change and Migratory Species), **12.25** (Promoting Conservation of Critical Intertidal and Other Coastal Habitats for Migratory Species), **11.16 (Rev.COP13)** (The Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds), **11.17 (Rev.COP13)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), **11.31** (Fighting Wildlife Crime and Offences within and beyond Borders), **8.12 (Rev.COP12)** (Improving the Conservation Status of Raptors and Owls in the African-Eurasian Region), Decisions **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog) and Decision **13.113** (Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory Species).

- Campaigns on specific topics
- Teaching programmes in schools or colleges
- Press and media publicity, including social media
- Community-based celebrations, exhibitions and other events
- Engagement of specific stakeholder groups
- Special publications
- Interpretation at nature reserves and other sites
- Other (please specify)

>>> World Fish Migration Day, World Migratory Bird Day

No actions taken

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

Sharks and Rays Action Plan 2022-2027 - The Sharks and Rays Action plan 2022-2027 includes an awareness raising campaign about sharks and rays that occur in the North Sea region targeting three groups, being: 1. fisheries sector, 2. Fish auction and NVWA employees (Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority) and 3. Dutch public.

Vroege Vogels (Early Birds) - Vroege Vogels (Early Birds) is a live radio program (since 1978), television program and online community about nature, the environment, climate and sustainability.

Bionews - Nature news from the 6 Dutch Caribbean islands among others on migration.

Nature Today - Daily nature news among others on migration.

Fish migration river (Blije Vis) - Construction of a fish migration river in the dam between the fresh water IJsselmeer and the marine Wadden Sea aimed to restore the fish migration.

Fish migration river (Sweco) - Construction of a fish migration river in the dam between the fresh water IJsselmeer and the marine Wadden Sea aimed to restore the fish migration.

Fish migration river (It Fryske Gea) - Construction of a fish migration river in the dam between the fresh water IJsselmeer and the marine Wadden Sea aimed to restore the fish migration.

Fish migration river (Waddenvereniging) - Construction of a fish migration river in the dam between the fresh water IJsselmeer and the marine Wadden Sea aimed to restore the fish migration.

Impact of actions

Please indicate any specific elements of CMS COP Resolutions 11.8 (Rev. COP12) (Communication, Information and Outreach Plan) and 11.9 (World Migratory Bird Day) which have been particularly taken forward by these actions.

>>> Many (ongoing) initiatives ranging from World Migratory Bird Day to information programs on national radio and TV (especially Vroege Vogels (Early Birds)).

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

Vroege Vogels (Early Birds) - Vroege Vogels (Early Birds) is a live radio program (since 1978), television program and online community about nature, the environment, climate and sustainability.

Overall, how successful have these awareness actions been in achieving their objectives?

Tick one box

GUIDANCE TIP:

If the impact of awareness actions has been assessed by (for example) project evaluation studies or follow-up audience attitude surveys during the reporting period, those provide a basis for answering this question. If the assessment has involved any type of quantitative measure of the impact, please specify. It is recognized that such assessment studies may not always be available, in which case it is acceptable to base your answer on an informed subjective judgement. Alternatively, if there is genuinely no basis for forming such a judgement, please select "Unknown".

Question V.4 gives you the opportunity to explain the basis on which you have answered question V.3.

Please select only one option

- 1. Very little impact
- 2. Small impact
- 3. Good impact
- 4. Large positive impact
- Unknown

Please identify the main form(s) of evidence that has/have been used to make this assessment.

>>> Specific evidence on how successful the awareness actions on migratory species have been is difficult to give. Based on the current status and positive trend in biodiversity awareness in the Netherlands and the ongoing initiatives however, it can be concluded that awareness is relatively high and still increasing. Government increasingly delegates the responsibility for awareness raising to NGOs, private parties and businesses and provides financial support to organise awareness raising.

Dutch (incl. Dutch Caribbean) NGOs are very successful in organising activities to increase public awareness and involve citizens in their activities. Thousands of volunteers are active in nature and landscape management. A large number of volunteers submits species counts to websites like waarneming.nl, observation.org or trektellen.nl (specifically meant for migratory birds). The number of garden bird counting participants has more than doubled in 5 years time going from 65,000 in 2018 to almost 140.000 in 2023. Similar initiatives are now being executed like on butterflies and bees.

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

National Bee Count - Volunteers counting bees.

Tuinvlindertelling (Garden Butterfly Count) - Volunteers counting garden butterflies

Tuinvogeltelling (Garden Bird Count) - Volunteers counting garden birds

VI. Mainstreaming Migratory Species in Other Sectors and Processes

(SPMS Target 2: Multiple values of migratory species and their habitats have been integrated into international, national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes, including on livelihoods, and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.)

Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any national or local strategies and/or planning processes in your country relating to development, poverty reduction and/or livelihoods?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please provide details:

GUIDANCE TIP:

Note that these strategies/planning processes may be relevant for objectives, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in various CMS documents, such as Decisions **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog), and **13.116** (Transfrontier Conservation Areas for Migratory Species). Please make reference to any relevant CMS documents in your response as appropriate.

>>> The Netherlands has designated 162 terrestrial, fresh water or marine Natura 2000-sites. These sites are protected under the European Bird and Habitat Directives. The sites have been designated among others to restore and/or conserve a favorable conservation status of migratory species, like non-breeding birds and anadromous fish species. New developments, strategies or plans in or near Natura 2000-sites are generally subject to Environmental Impact Assessments and may be halted or require mandatory compensation and/or mitigation measures.

Does your country integrate the 'values of migratory species and their habitats' referred to in SPMS Target 2 in any other national reporting processes?

E.g. Agenda 2030, reporting for International Whaling Commission, CBD, EU Nature Directives, etc.

GUIDANCE TIP:

Responses to this question should be focused on the reporting processes of the country rather than on plans and regulations within the country. This question intends to understand if the values of migratory species and habitats are featured in other national reporting that your country participates in, such as reporting to other biodiversity MEAs, the International Whaling Commission, European Commission etc.

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please provide details:

>>> These values are an integral part of national reporting on a.o. the Convention of Biological Diversity, the Bird and Habitat Directives, the Marine Strategy Framework Directive and the International Whaling Commission.

Describe the main involvements (if any) of non-governmental organizations and/or civil society in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

>>> SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland (Sovon Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology) coordinates both professional and thousands of volunteer experts and it analyses the monitoring of breeding birds and migratory birds.

The Raptor Workinggroup Netherlands (Werkgroep Roofvogels Nederland) registers illegally killed raptors.

ARK Nature is an organization that has pioneered rewilding since its founding in 1989. It's among others involved in the reintroduction of migratory fish in riverine systems and presently has a research project on the sturgeon.

Naturalis (Museum of Natural History) has a database on strandings of cetaceans.

Nature Information Foundation (Stichting Natuurinformatie) holds a database for sightings of all species in the wild. All sightings are validated by experts.

The Netherlands Society for the Protection of Birds (Vogelbescherming Nederland) runs and supports several programs and projects on migratory birds, both nationally and internationally.

Dutch Butterfly Conservation (Vlinderstichting) coordinates the monitoring and analyses of butterflies (with the help of many volunteers in the field) among which migratory species.

The Dutch Mammal Society (Zoogdierverseniging) coordinates the monitoring and analyses of mammals (with the help of volunteers), among which (migratory) bats.

Reptile, Amphibian & Fish Conservation Netherlands (RAVON) coordinates the monitoring and analyses (with the help of volunteers) of migratory fish species (among others)

Dutch Backfin Foundation (Stichting Rugvin) coordinates and assists in monitoring of cetaceans, monthly from

the Stena Line ferry and yearly in the Oosterschelde estuary.

North Sea Foundation and WWF are active in different projects regarding the conservation of migratory species.

The Agreement for the North Sea contains agreements between the government and stakeholders (including NGOs and industry) up to 2030, with a look ahead at the development of wind energy in the long term.

Also many NGOs in the Dutch Caribbean are involved in the conservation of migratory species, like sea turtles (e.g. TurtugAruba; Sea Turtle Conservation Curaçao, STCC; Sea Turtle Conservation Bonaire, STCB; Stenapa; Nature Foundation St. Maarten), birds (e.g. Aruba Birdlife Conservation) and sea mammals (e.g. Aruba Marine Mammal Foundation).

ANEMOON Foundation coordinating volunteers and analyses of aquatic species all along the Dutch coastline, including e.g. migratory fish and cuttlefish species

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

Agreement for the North Sea - The Agreement for the North Sea contains agreements between the government and stakeholders (including NGOs and industry) up to 2030, with a look ahead at the development of wind energy in the long term.

Describe the main involvements (if any) of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

>>> The government of the Netherlands is exploring possible joint actions with private partners, such as the Dutch employers' federation VNO-NCW, the Royal Netherlands

Institute of Chartered Accountants NBA, CSR Netherlands and IUCN Netherlands, to scale up natural capital approaches, in particular the Natural Capital Protocol developed by the Natural Capital Coalition. Although these action may benefit migratory species, they're not specifically focused on it. Actions include:

- implementing natural capital approaches in three sectors: agri-food, construction and chemicals;

- developing an online matchmaking and community platform for entrepreneurs working towards a sustainable balance for their business processes, biodiversity and ecosystems;

- support to IUCN Netherlands for developing and maintaining a community of science for natural capital and the One Planet Thinking initiative to promote the

- development and adoption of science-based targets by private players;

- support to the finance community for developing smart and responsible financing solutions.

The aforementioned Agreement for the North Sea contains agreements between the government and stakeholders (including NGOs and industry) up to 2030, with a look ahead at the development of wind energy in the long term.

Beside that, the Green Deals programma (which exists since 2011) is one of the main initiatives to involve the private sector in biodiversity conservation. This also mainly concerns biodiversity in general, which may benefit migratory species.

Are legislation and regulations in your country concerning Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) considering the possible impediments to migration, transboundary effects on migratory species, and of impacts on migratory patterns and migratory ranges?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please refer to Resolution **7.2 (Rev.COP12)** (Impact Assessment and Migratory Species) and Decision **13.130** (Infrastructure Development and Migratory Species) for more information on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Please describe any hindrances and challenges to the application of EIA and SEAs with respect to migratory species, lessons learned, and needs for further capacity development.

>>> The Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment (NCEA) prepares mandatory and voluntary advisory reports for government (national, provincial and local) on the scope and quality of environmental assessments.

The NCEA reviews all environmental impact assessments of spatial plans and makes recommendations. From NCEAs Annual Report 2021 it became obvious that almost half of the appropriate assessments lacked a proper elaboration of the effects on Natura 2000 areas (these are sites that have among others been designated for the conservation of migratory species) – a shortcoming that was partly attributable to the many developments relating to nitrogen emissions. Environmental Assessment reports are reviewed in light of current rules, while these may have changed since that report was written.

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

Netherlands commission for environmental assessment

To what extent have biodiversity and migratory species considerations been specifically integrated into

national energy and climate policy and legislation?

GUIDANCE TIP

Please refer to Resolutions **12.21**(Climate Change and Migratory Species), **11.27 (Rev.COP13)**(Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), **10.11 (Rev.COP13)**(Power Lines and Migratory Birds), and Decision **13.108**(Support to the Energy Taskforce) for more information.

>>> The EU Bird and Habitat Directives require that any plan or project, like on renewable energy, shall undergo an appropriate assessment to determine its implications for Natura 2000-sites concerned. It can be approved only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site and will not have a significant effect on the (migratory) species for which the Nature 2000 site was designated.

The Ecology and Cumulation Framework focuses on possible cumulative effects on the populations of species to be protected during the construction and operation of the offshore wind farms until 2030.

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

Ecology and Cumulation Framework - The Ecology and Cumulation Framework focuses on possible cumulative effects on the populations of species to be protected during the construction and operation of the offshore wind farms until 2030.

Please provide any examples related to such policy and legislation.

>>> In the Netherlands, the international obligations from the Birds and Habitats Directives have been incorporated into the Nature Conservation Act from 1 January 2017.

VII. Governance, Policy and Legislative Coherence

(SPMS Target 3: National, regional and international governance arrangements and agreements affecting migratory species and their migration systems have improved significantly, making relevant policy, legislative and implementation processes more coherent, accountable, transparent, participatory, equitable and inclusive.)

Have any governance arrangements affecting migratory species and their migration systems in your country, or in which your country participates, improved during the reporting period?

GUIDANCE TIP:

This question is intended to understand improvements in governance arrangements in your country, which may potentially include improvements in policy, legislation, governance processes, plans etc. Please also consider the guidance below in VII.2.

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No, but there is scope to do so
- No, because existing arrangements already satisfy all the points in Target 3

Please provide details:

>>>

To what extent have these improvements helped to achieve Target 3 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (see text above)? Tick one box.

Please select only one option

- 1. Minimal contribution
- 2. Partial contribution
- 3. Good contribution
- 4. Major contribution
- Not known

Please describe how this assessment was made

>>>

Has any committee or other arrangement for liaison between different government agencies/ministries, sectors or groups been established at a national and/or subnational level in your country that addresses CMS implementation issues?

GUIDANCE TIP:

There is no fixed model for what these arrangements may involve, and it is for each Contracting Party to decide what best suits its own circumstances. Examples could include a steering group that includes representatives of territorial administration authorities, a coordination committee that involves the lead government department (e.g. environment) working with other departments (e.g. agriculture, industry); a forum that brings together government and NGOs; a liaison group that links with business and private sector interests; a stakeholder forum involving representatives of indigenous and local communities; a coordination team that brings together the National Focal Points for each of the biodiversity-related MEAs to which the country is a Party (see also question VII.3); or any other appropriate mechanism.

These mechanisms may be specifically focused on migratory species issues, or they may address CMS implementation in conjunction with related processes such as NBSAP coordination, a National Ramsar Committee, etc.

The Manual for National Focal Points for CMS and its Instruments may be helpful in giving further context.

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please provide details:

>>> Some examples:

- The North Sea Consultation (Noordzeeoverleg) is a consultative body of stakeholders and central government that are active in the North Sea. The North Sea Consultation is conducting agreement-oriented consultations on the implementation of the North Sea Agreement and on the new challenges they face.
- Many CMS-related issues are covered by the 162 designated Natura-2000 sites. Management plans must be drawn up for each of these sites within three years of designation. The management plans are drawn up in close consultation with owners, users and other authorities involved, especially municipalities, water boards and provinces. In most cases, the province takes the lead in drawing up the management plan. Provinces are supported in this process by the IPO. This is an association of, for and by the provinces. The provinces are the members of the association and are represented in the Board and the General Assembly. The IPO is located in The Hague and provides representation in Brussels.
- The Wind Energy at Sea Ecological Programme (WOZEP) has been developed to investigate and minimize

the effects of (the construction of) wind turbines on migratory species, such as birds, marine mammals and bats.

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

North Sea consultations (Noordzeeoverleg NZO) - The North Sea Consultation is a consultative body of stakeholders and central government that are active in the North Sea. The North Sea Consultation is conducting agreement-oriented consultations on the implementation of the North Sea Agreement and on the new challenges they face.

The Agreement for The North Sea - The agreement for the North Sea contains agreements between the government and stakeholders up to 2030, with a look ahead at the development of wind energy in the long term.

Does collaboration between the focal points of CMS and other relevant global or regional Conventions take place in your country to develop the coordinated and synergistic approaches described in paragraphs 25-27 of **Resolution 11.10 (Rev. COP13)** (Synergies and partnerships)?

Relevant Conventions may include other global agreements such as biodiversity-related Conventions and Agreements, UNFCCC, UNCCD, as well as regional agreements, including CMS Agreements. Such collaboration may also be relevant to aligning efforts related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, and NBSAPs as described in **Resolution 13.1**(Gandhinagar Declaration on CMS and the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework) and **Resolution 8.18 (Rev.COP12)**(Integration of Migratory Species into NBSAPs and into On-going and Future Programmes of Work under CBD).

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Please provide details:

>>> Several focal points work at the same ministry or are themselves focal point for several conventions. They maintain close contact with the Dutch OCTs in the Caribbean: Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, Saba, St. Eustatius and St. Maarten.

Besides that they are supported in national reporting by the same experts from Wageningen University and Research. This stimulates a coordinated and synergistic approach.

Has your country or any jurisdictional subdivision within your country adopted legislation, policies, initiatives or action plans during the reporting period that promote community involvement in conservation of CMS-listed species?

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Please identify the legislation, policies, initiatives, or action plans concerned:

>>> - North Sea Agreement 2030

- Shark and Ray Action Plan 2022-2027

- Updated Conservation Plan for the Harbour Porpoise *Phocoena phocoena* in the Netherlands.

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

Updated Conservation Plan for the Harbour Porpoise *Phocoena phocoena* in the Netherlands

Shark and Ray Action Plan 2022-2027 - The shark and ray action plan has been developed to contribute to the sustainable management of the various shark and ray species that live in Dutch waters.

North Sea Agreement 2030 - The North Sea Agreement contains agreements between the government and stakeholders up to 2030.

VIII. Incentives

(SPMS Target 4: Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to migratory species, and/or their habitats are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation of migratory species and their habitats are developed and applied, consistent with engagements under the CMS and other relevant international and regional obligations and commitments.)

Has there been any elimination, phasing out or reforming of harmful incentives in your country during the reporting period resulting in benefits for migratory species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No, but there is scope to do so
- No, because no such incentives have existed

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

Scherpe doelen_scherpe keuzes_IBO aanvullend normerend en beprijzend nationaal klimaatbeleid voor 2030 en 2050 (2).pdf - Scherpe doelen, scherpe keuzes

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>>>

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>>>

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time periods concerned:

>>> The policy advice 'Sharp goals, sharp choices' (13-03-2023) was drawn up by various ministries at the request of the government. The policy advice indicates what more should be done to obtain the goals of the Paris climate agreement. According to the researchers, it is especially necessary that stricter rules are introduced and polluting items are made more expensive. Since the beginning of 2023, tax for long-haul flights has for instance already been increased, but this is not enough. Even higher taxes should be paid for long-haul flights, and also for meat and dairy products among others.

Although these advises are not directly focused on migratory species, nature in general will benefit from these measures.

Has there been development and/or application of positive incentives in your country during the reporting period, resulting in benefits for migratory species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No, but there is scope to do so
- No, because there is no scope to do so

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>>>

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>>> The Netherlands puts a high priority on greening the EU common policies on agriculture and fisheries to eliminate, phase out or reform incentives that are harmful to biodiversity and introduce positive incentives.

IX. Sustainable Production and Consumption

(SPMS Target 5: Governments, key sectors and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption, keeping the impacts of use of natural resources, including habitats, on migratory species well within safe ecological limits to promote the favourable conservation status of migratory species and maintain the quality, integrity, resilience, and ecological connectivity of their habitats and migration routes.)

During the reporting period, has your country implemented plans or taken other steps concerning sustainable production and consumption which are contributing to the achievement of the results defined in SPMS Target 5?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 In development / planned
 No

Please describe the measures that have been planned, developed or implemented

>>> Since January 10, 2022 there is a new cabinet. The plans that this government has for the coming years are set out in the coalition agreement 2021-2025 "Looking out for each other, looking ahead to the future". This agreement sets out the plans for the government's forthcoming term of office. Priorities include combating climate change and tackling the nitrogen pollution crisis. This requests the transition towards a green economy which is based on circular agriculture, renewable energy and reuse of products among others. The government also aims to invest in an accelerated transition to sustainable energy on Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba. Each year, an extra 30 million euros will be invested for these islands in sustainability, the economy and basic facilities. In addition, 35 million euros will be made available for the protection of nature on the islands and a new sewage treatment plant. To boost sustainability in Curaçao, Sint Maarten and Aruba, investment funds are being opened up that were previously only available to the Netherlands.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[2021-2025_Coalition_agreement.pdf](#) - Coalition agreement 2021-2025: Looking out for each other, looking ahead to the future.

Please describe what evidence exists to show that the intended results of these measures are being achieved.

>>> Governments, businesses and stakeholders at all levels are taking steps to achieve sustainable production and consumption.

The market shares of a number of biotic natural resources imported into the Netherlands with a sustainability label have increased substantially in recent decades.

Organic farming is considered a promising strategy for making agricultural and horticultural production more sustainable. In comparison with other European countries, the organic farming sector in the Netherlands is (still) small, but it is growing.

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

[Greenhouse gas and CO2 intensity companies, 1995-2021](#) - The greenhouse gas intensity has decreased over the last 27 years. This means that the environmental efficiency with regard to greenhouse gas emissions of companies has improved.

[Renewable energy consumption 1990-2021](#) - The share of renewable energy in total energy consumption is currently some 14 percent. Renewable energy consumption went from 272 petajoules in 2020 to 261 petajoules in 2021

[Organic farming: areas and livestock, 2011-2022](#) - In 2022, the Netherlands had 80,000 hectares of organic farmland. That is 4 thousand hectares more than the year before. The percentage of agricultural land that is farmed organically is well above 4 percent.

Please describe the measures that have been planned, developed or implemented

>>>

Please describe what evidence exists to show that the intended results of these measures are being achieved.

>>>

What is preventing progress?

>>>

X. Threats and Pressures Affecting Migratory Species; Including Obstacles to Migration

(SPMS Targets 6+7: Fisheries and hunting have no significant direct or indirect adverse impacts on migratory species, their habitats or their migration routes, and impacts of fisheries and hunting are within safe ecological limits; Multiple anthropogenic pressures have been reduced to levels that are not detrimental to the conservation of migratory species or to the functioning, integrity, ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.)

Which of the following pressures on migratory species or their habitats are having an adverse impact in your country on migratory species included in the CMS Appendices?

Guidance: This question asks you to identify the important pressures that are reliably known to be having an actual adverse impact on CMS-listed migratory species at present. Please avoid including speculative information about pressures that may be of some potential concern but whose impacts have not yet been demonstrated.

Please note that, consistent with the terms of the Convention, “in your country” may in certain circumstances include areas outside national jurisdictional limits where the activities of any vessels flagged to your country are involved.

Intentional Taking

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please note that as per Article 1(i) of the Convention, “Taking” means taking, hunting, fishing, capturing, harassing, deliberate killing, or attempting to engage in such conduct.

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Deliberate poisoning	mainly birds of prey	3
Illegal trade	songbirds	3
Other harvesting and take	European Eel (App. II)	3
Illegal hunting	Mainly birds of prey (App. II)	3
Legal hunting	Mallard, Wigeon, Mute Swan and several geese species (App. II)	3

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing intentional taking?

>>> So-called Green BOAs (Green Extraordinary Investigative Officers) are officers with specific investigative powers. The green BOAs tackle poaching, wildlife crime etc. and ensure that forests, nature and rural areas remain a pleasant place for relaxation and recreation. In recent years, it is noted that the pressure on nature has increased and the work is also becoming more time-consuming. In 2022 government promised € 5.5 million with the aim to maintain and expand the green BOA capacity.

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

[Ministers Yesilgöz and Van der Wal give extra support to green boas](#)

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning intentional taking?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **13.3** (Chondrichthyan Species), **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), **12.10** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **12.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Flyways), **12.12 (Rev.COP13)** (Action Plans for Birds), **12.15** (Aquatic Wild Meat), **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), **12.19** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), **11.15 (Rev.COP13)** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), **11.16 (Rev.COP13)** (The prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds), **11.17 (Rev.COP13)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), **11.18 (Rev.COP12)** (Saker Falcon Global Action Plan), **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), **11.22 (Rev.COP12)** (Live Capture of Cetaceans from the Wild for Commercial Purposes), **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), **11.31** (Fighting Wildlife Crime and Offences within and beyond Borders), and Decisions **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **13.27-28** (Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean), **13.74** ((Live Capture of Cetaceans from the Wild for Commercial Purposes) and **13.94**

(Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog).

>>> Overall figures are not available but the the Green Boa's (Green Extraordinary Investigative Officers) believe that wildlife crime, like poaching, has increased in recent years (see above).

Unintentional Taking

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Other forms of unintentional taking	3	
Catch in Abandoned, Lost or otherwise Discarded Fishing Gear (ALDFG)	3	Fish, Harbour Porpoise (App. II) & Sea turtles (App. I; Caretta caretta, Chelonia mydas, Eretmochelys imbricata, Dermochelys coriacea)
Bycatch	2 & 3	Waterbirds (2), Sharks and Rays (2), European Eel (3; App. II) and the Harbour Porpoise (3; App II)

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

[Discards - Unwanted catch](#) - Dossier on discards research by Wageningen University and Research

[Harbour porpoise bycatch research completed \(2019\)](#) - This study assessed the bycatch of Harbour Porpoise (Phocoena phocoena) in the Dutch commercial bottom-set gillnet fishery. The results show that bycatches occur in both single-walled gillnets as well as trammel nets with an estimated annual number of 23 (95% C.I. 2-44) porpoises bycaught during the study period (1 June 2013 to 31 March 2017). Applying this value to the average number of Harbour Porpoises occurring in Dutch waters (about 40.000), the approximate annual mortality lies between 0.05% and 0.07%.

[Ghost nets in the North Sea](#) - 2023 Onderwaterbeelden.nl powered by Dutch Maritime Productions

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing bycatch or catch in ALDFG?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **12.22**(Bycatch), **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), **10.15 (Rev.COP12)** (Global Programme of Work for the Cetaceans) and **13.3** (Chondrichthyan species).

>>> Updated conservation plan for the Harbour Porpoise (2020) including monitoring and bycatch mitigation measures.

Development of the CIBBRINA proposal with multiple stakeholders and parties to assess bycatch of cetaceans in the North Sea. The proposal was recently approved for Grant Agreement preparation of an EU Life-subsidy. The 6-year project, in which ministries, fishers, scientific institutes and NGOs from 13 countries collaborate to minimise bycatch of ETP species, will most probably start in September 2023.

Annual voluntary clean-up of ghost nets around wrecks in the North Sea by Stichting Duik de Noordzee Schoon.

Fisheries in the Natura 2000 site IJsselmeergebied has been significantly reduced to minimize the impact of by catch of waterbirds.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[bijlage-updated-conservation-plan-for-the-harbour-porpoise-phocoena-phocoenain-the-netherlands.pdf](#) - Updated Conservation Plan for the Harbour Porpoise Phocoena phocoena in the Netherlands (2020)

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

[CIBBRINA EU LIFE BYCATCH PROJECT](#) - The goal of CIBBRiNA LIFE project is to achieve EU cross-border cooperation and fisheries engagement to establish regional monitoring programmes to achieve a steep change in the reliability of bycatch estimates and further develop, test, and implement effective mitigation measures for the incidental bycatch of marine mammals, birds, turtles and non-commercial fish.

[Natura 2000 management plan IJsselmeergebied \(2017-2023\)](#) - Fisheries in the Natura 2000 site IJsselmeergebied has been significantly reduced to minimize the impact of by catch of waterbirds.

[Stichting Duik de Noordzee Schoon \(Foundation Dive the North Sea Clean\)](#) - The Foundation says they removed 80.000 kg of waste, among which ghost nets, from wrecks in the North Sea in 12 years time.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning bycatch?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please provide information on any significant trend in bycatch of CMS-listed species, notably those listed on App. I. Related to the guidance given on the overarching part of Question X.1, this is a key example where you are

encouraged to think about activities outside national jurisdictional limits of any vessels flagged to your country (in addition to any other circumstances in which bycatch is a noteworthy pressure on relevant species).
 >>> No significant trend in bycatch of CMS-listed species has been observed during past reporting period.

Collisions and electrocution

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Electrocution	herons, owls, sandpipers, snipes, lapwings (App. II)	2
Other collisions	cetaceans (shipping)	3
Wind turbines	birds of prey, herons, plovers, gulls, terns, ducks and bats (Nyctalus leisleri, Nyctalus noctula, Pipistrellus nathusii, Vespertilio murinus) (App. II)	2

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

[National Report Eurobats, The Netherlands](#) - National reports Eurobats for the Netherlands

[National Report AEWA The Netherlands \(2018-2020\)](#) - National reports AEWA for The Netherlands

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing collisions and electrocution?

>>> All low utility and medium voltage distribution lines have been placed underground in the Netherlands. The electrocution problem is therefore absent in our country.

TenneT (national electricity transmission system operator) works closely with stakeholders to balance environmental concerns with a secure and stable energy supply. In coming years, Tennet expects to realize another 10 km underground 380 kV cables, further reducing the impact on local ecology and landscape. In addition, the overhead lines will be realized with the Wintrack pylon. The benefits to landscape and ecology of this relatively new type of pylon is that instead of two overhead lines crossing the landscape and forming a danger to birds, only one line will remain. Bird flight diverters will be placed in bird habitat areas. Research is also carried out on the effectiveness of so-called 'bird flaps' that are aimed at minimizing the collision with power lines.

For the connection of offshore wind farms in the Dutch part of the North Sea, TenneT has signed a partnership with the NGO 'Natuur and Milieu', jointly working to minimize the impact of future offshore wind farm connections on the environment.

The Wind at Sea Ecological Program (WOZEP) has resulted in a concrete regulation that is part of the wind farm decisions (permits) of the Roadmap 2023. The peak in bat migration takes place at night between August 25th and October 10th where factors such as wind speed, wind direction and temperature also play a role. According to the regulation, wind turbines are shut down under specific weather conditions within this period. The optimum balance is sought in which as many bat collisions as possible are prevented with the lowest possible loss of energy production (result of shutting down turbines). The bat research will be continued to gain even more knowledge, to test the effectiveness of the mitigation and to optimize it where possible.

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

[Wozep ecological programme](#) - Wozep focuses on investigating the impact of wind turbines.

[Birds and high voltage power lines, 2022 \(Vogels en hoogspanningsverbindingen \(2022\)\)](#) - Based on legal obligations and the CSR concept (Corporate Social Responsibility) Tennet which is manager of the high voltage network, wants as few birds as possible to experience nuisance of the network.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning collisions and electrocution?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **7.4** (Electrocution of Migratory Birds), **7.5 (Rev.COP12)** (Wind Turbines and Migratory Species), **10.11 (Rev. COP13)** (Power Lines and Migratory Birds), **11.17 (Rev.COP13)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African Eurasian Region), **11.27 (Rev.COP13)** (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), **12.10** (Conservation of African Eurasian Vultures).

>>> Collisions and electrocution are still a concern but there is no significant negative trend since previous reporting period. The Appropriate Assessment (Passende Beoordeling) reveals that significant negative impacts on nature are not to be expected with windfarms at sea of up to 10 NM as long as mitigating measures are taken. This means limits to noise levels in the construction phase, limits to the number of wind turbines, limits to the minimal size of the turbines and agreements about temporarily adjusting the rotation speed of wind turbines in very specific weather conditions.

Other mortality

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Disease	1 & 2	waterbirds (1, App II); Harbour Porpoise (2, App. II)
Accidental/indirect poisoning	3	
Unexplained stranding events	3	
Predation	1 & 2	meadowbirds (1, App. II), Harbour Porpoise (2, App II)

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

[Porpoises on the Dutch coast often become stranded due to attacks by gray seals](#)

[Post-mortem research on harbour porpoises \(Phocoena phocoena\) from Dutch waters, 2021.](#) - This annual report presents the results of post-mortem examinations of stranded harbour porpoises in 2021. One of the main objectives of the research is to quantify human-induced causes of death. In 2021, 54 dead harbour porpoises were examined: 35 males and 19 females, comprising 24 adults, 23 juveniles and 7 neonates. In addition three fetuses found, examined and sampled. Most of the examined harbour porpoises died as a result of infectious diseases (39%) and grey seal attacks (20%). Bycatch was the most likely cause of death of 7 porpoises (13%) and 5 other porpoises died following trauma of unclear origin (9%).

[Deadly bacteria found in large group of stranded porpoises](#)

[Breeding season has started: concerns about bird flu are great \(April 2023\)](#)

[Massive deaths among sandwich terns from avian flu \(June 2022\)](#)

[Increased mortality among black-headed gulls due to avian flu \(March 2023\)](#)

[Avian Influenza \(bird flu\) - Dutch Wildlife Health Centre](#)

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in countering other mortality?

>>> The Netherlands are currently in transition to a circular agriculture, which will bring nature and agriculture more into balance than it is now. It will eventually be beneficial for Dutch nature as a whole and agrobiodiversity specifically (like meadow birds). It turns out to be a difficult and slow process though, which has not yet resulted in countering mortality.

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

[Coalition agreement 'Looking at each other, looking ahead to the future'](#) - Coalition agreement regarding agriculture, nature and nitrogen.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning other mortality?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **11.15 (Rev.COP13)** (Preventing Poisoning of of Migratory Species), **12.6**(Wildlife Disease and Migratory Species), **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), **13.6** (Insect Decline), and Decisions **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures) and **13.94** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog).

>>> See above.

Alien and/or invasive species

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Alien and/or invasive species		3

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing alien and/or invasive species?

>>> Currently, the Caribbean Netherlands suffers from a range of invasive species. To control invasive species

populations, management strategies will focus on effective removal of for example rats, feral cats and dogs which predate on sea bird nests.

2021: A focused marine alien species detection network has been set up along the Dutch coastline, to assess measures for hotspot, pathway and vector management.

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

[Nature and environment policy plan Caribbean Netherlands 2020-2030](#) - Currently, the Caribbean Netherlands suffers from a range of invasive species. To control invasive species populations, management strategies will focus on effective removal of for example rats, feral cats and dogs which predate on sea bird nests.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning alien and/or invasive species?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **11.28** (Future CMS Activities related to Invasive Alien Species).

>>> See above.

Disturbance and disruption

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Disturbance	Birds	2

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

[Disturbance of birds through recreation \(2022\)](#) - Literature study of disturbance sensitivity and overview of measures Part 2 Species Discussions

[Disturbance of birds through recreation \(2022\)](#) - Literature study of disturbance sensitivity and overview of measures Part 1 Main Report

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing disturbance & disruption?

>>> Most significant concerns the implementation of Natura 2000 management plans which address the needs of migratory species.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning disturbance and disruption?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **12.16** (Recreational In-Water Interaction with Aquatic Mammals), **11.29 (Rev.COP12)** (Sustainable Boat-based Wildlife Watching), **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative) and Decision **13.66**(Marine Wildlife Watching).

>>> No specific significant negative trends have occurred during past reporting period.

Pollution

	Species/species groups affected (provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Other pollution		
Underwater noise	Marine mammals	2
Light pollution	Bats, birds	2/3
Marine debris (including plastics)	Sea turtles	2/3

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

[Refining models for sound exposure in marine mammals](#) - The main ecological concern below the surface is underwater sound. High levels of noise are produced during the piling of foundations for wind turbines in particular.

Animals may be harmed as a result, or at least disturbed, with marine mammals being thought to be the most vulnerable. In the Dutch section of the North Sea, there is most concern about the harbour porpoise, harbour seal and grey seal.

SATURN: Solutions At Underwater Radiated Noise - SATURN is a Horizon 2020-funded project that brings together leading experts from a variety of disciplines (bioacoustics; population biology; marine mammal, fish, and invertebrate biology; maritime architecture and engineering; shipping; maritime policy; stakeholder engagement and science communication) to address the negative impacts of ocean noise on marine species.

TURN OUT THE LIGHT FOR WORLD MIGRATORY BIRD DAY (WMDB) 2022 - To support this WMBD campaign, the Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative and the Trilateral Dark Sky Initiative have produced a short animation.

Factsheet bats and lights

Visualizing sound at sea thanks to international cooperation - Rijkswaterstaat conducts research into underwater noise; a relatively new topic within the marine environment. The international JOMOPANS project, which looks at the impact of noise at sea, has mapped out how much environmental noise there is actually underwater in the North Sea.

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing pollution?

>>> The overall relative severity of impacts of marine debris (e.g. plastics), light pollution and underwater noise isn't very well known. Most significant advance concerns scientific studies into the cumulative impacts of these pressures.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning pollution?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **13.5** (Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife), **12.14** (Adverse Impacts of Anthropogenic Noise on Cetaceans and Other Migratory species), **12.17** (Action Plan for the Protection and Conservation of south Atlantic Whales), **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), **7.3 (Rev.COP12)** (Oil Pollution and Migratory species), and Decision **13.122** (Impacts of Plastic Pollution on Aquatic, Terrestrial and Avian Species).

>>> No particular significant negative trends have been observed.

Habitat destruction/degradation

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Physical barriers	Fish	2
Fire		
Too much/too little water	Fish, amfibians	2
Urbanization		
Unsustainable land/resource use		
Mineral exploration/extraction		
Habitat degradation		
Habitat loss/destruction (including deforestation)		

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

KNMI Climate Signal 21 - The KNMI (Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute) reports how the climate in the Netherlands is changing faster and faster. The latest insights into the changing Dutch climate were published on 25 October 2021 in KNMI Climate Signal21. It is based on the latest IPCC report - which was published in August 2021 - and KNMIs own research.

Migration opportunities for migratory fish, 2022 - Migratory fish could only reach a few streams and polder water from the sea or the large rivers due to the presence of weirs and pumping stations. With the construction of fish passages, a large number of rivers, streams and storage waters are accessible again, but many polder waters are not yet accessible.

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing habitat destruction/degradation?

>>> The Wadden Sea is a key-site for AEWA listed waterbirds. The Program towards a Rich Wadden Sea (Naar

een rijke Waddenzee) started in 2010. In this program residents, users, non-governmental organizations and governments are working on nature improvement, a resilient ecosystem and sustainable economic use of the Wadden Sea. The 3rd phase of the program started on 1 March 2019. Among the recent results are the return of seagrass beds and the increase of mussel beds. Both can be considered biodiversity hotspots of the Wadden sea ecosystem.

A remarkable wetland restoration project concerns the development of the 10.000 ha archipelago of the Marker Wadden in the Markermeer Ramsar site. The first created islands already gave a boost to the biodiversity of the site, especially for birds.

The Haringvliet dam and its sluices are one of the Delta Works. It was finished in 1970 and is therefore 50 years old. The complex acted as a barrier for migratory fish since. The so-called kier-besluit was agreed, which aims to (slightly) open the sluices allowing to (slightly) restore the estuary conditions of this Ramsar site. In January 2019 the Haringvliet sluices were finally opened. First monitoring results reveal that millions of fish have past the complex since then.

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

Millions of fish have already passed through Haringvliet sluices. - The Haringvliet dam and its sluices are one of the Delta Works. It was finished in 1970 and is therefore 50 years old. The complex acted as a barrier for migratory fish since. The so-called kier-besluit was agreed, which aims to (slightly) open the sluices allowing to (slightly) restore the estuary conditions of this Ramsar site. In January 2019 the Haringvliet sluices were finally opened. First monitoring results reveal that millions of fish have past the complex since then.

Fish migration river - On Monday 25 January, the first bite of soil was taken from the Afsluitdijk for the Fish Migration River. With this start, a natural connection is again made that is good for fish, birds and mammals. It is a unique project that improves fish migration between the Wadden Sea and IJsselmeer.

Nature Restoration Project Marker Wadden - Natuurmonumenten (Dutch Society for Nature Conservation) and Rijkswaterstaat (the executive agency of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management) are restoring one of the largest freshwater lakes in western Europe by constructing islands, marshes and mud flats from the sediments that have accumulated in the lake in recent decades. These so-called Marker Wadden will form a unique ecosystem that will boost biodiversity in the Netherlands.

Program Towards a Rich Wadden Sea (Programma naar een Rijke Waddenzee) - The Wadden Sea is a key-site for AEWA listed waterbirds. The Program towards a Rich Wadden Sea (Naar een rijke Waddenzee) started in 2010. In this program residents, users, non-governmental organizations and governments are working on nature improvement, a resilient ecosystem and sustainable economic use of the Wadden Sea. The 3rd phase of the program started on 1 March 2019. Among the recent results are the return of seagrass beds and the increase of mussel beds. Both can be considered biodiversity hotspots of the Wadden sea ecosystem.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning habitat destruction/degradation?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **13.3** (Chondrichthyan species), **13.6** (Insect Decline), **12.7 (Rev.COP13)**(The Role of Ecological Networks in the Conservation of Migratory Species), **12.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Flyways), **12.12 (Rev.COP13)**(Action Plans for Birds), **12.13** (Important Marine Mammal Areas), **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), **12.19** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), **12.24**(Promoting Marine Protected Areas Networks in the ASEAN Regions), **12.25** (Promoting Conservation of Critical Intertidal and Other Habitats for Migratory species), **12.26 (Rev.COP13)** (Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory Species), **11.17 (Rev.COP13)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), **11.18 (Rev.COP12)** (Saker Falcon Global Action Plan), **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), and Decisions **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **13.94** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog).

>>> The extremely dry summers of 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 have put drought on the social agenda. The importance of anticipating extreme drought is clear as it is expected to have an adverse effect on almost half of EU Bird and Habitat Directive targets and the majority of EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) targets. Habitat types and WFD water types dry up, causing the flora and fauna to have a hard time or die. The consequences are particularly severe as extreme drought often takes place on a European scale, so that options for evacuation to more favorable habitat are limited.

In The Netherlands nitrogen deposition, mainly from agriculture, still has a major negative impact on the conservation status of many habitat types.

Climate change

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Climate change	2	many species

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report concerning climate change?

>>> The Netherlands are vulnerable to sea level rise and flooding by the large rivers. many nature-inclusive water safety measures have already been carried out, and many more are planned. This is summarized in the Delta Program. The aim of the Delta Program is a safe and liveable delta, now, in 2050 and well beyond. The climate is changing faster than we thought, which means that, according to climate scientists, there is less and less time to secure a liveable and sustainable future for everyone. That makes climate change the challenge for this and the next generation, as the coalition agreement also indicates.

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

[NATIONAL DELTA PROGRAM 2023](#) - The aim of the Delta Program is a safe and liveable delta, now, in 2050 and well beyond. The climate is changing faster than we thought, which means that, according to climate scientists, there is less and less time to secure a liveable and sustainable future for everyone. That makes climate change the challenge for this and the next generation, as the coalition agreement also indicates.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning climate change?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Decision **13.126** (Climate change and Migratory Species).

>>> Impact of drought. See above.

Levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Inadequate enforcement of legislation	2	
Lack of knowledge	3	
Inadequate legislation	3	
Inadequate transboundary management	3	

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc?

>>> No particular significant advances, although it should be emphasized that the knowledge about biodiversity in the Caribbean Netherlands (Bonaire, St. Eustatius, Saba) significantly increased since these island became special municipalities of The Netherlands on 10-10-2010.

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

[Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba](#) - Wageningen University & Research carries out research on the natural environment of Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba, both above and below water.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.?

>>> Nothing particular.

Other (please specify)

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in other pressures?
 >>> Most significant advance concerns scientific studies into the (cumulative) impacts of these pressures.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning other pressures?
 >>>

During the reporting period, has your country adopted new legislation or other domestic measures in response to CMS Article III(4) (b) specifically addressing obstacles to migration?
 CMS Article III(4)(b) states ‘Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor...to prevent, remove, compensate for or minimize, as appropriate, the adverse effects of activities or obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of the species.’

GUIDANCE TIP:

This question is intended to specifically report on any new legislation or domestic measures **addressing obstacles to migration**. Relevant information would not include general conservation measures.

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please give the title or other reference (and date) for the measure concerned:
 >>>

XI. Conservation Status of Migratory Species

(SPMS Target 8: The conservation status of all migratory species, especially threatened species, has considerably improved throughout their range.)

What (if any) major changes in the conservation status of migratory species included in the CMS Appendices (e.g. national Red List category changes) have been recorded in your country during the reporting period?

“Conservation status” of migratory species is defined in Article I(1)(b) of the Convention as “the sum of the influences acting on the migratory species that may affect its long-term distribution and abundance”; and four conditions for conservation status to be taken as “favourable” are set out in Article I(1)(c).

If more rows are required, please upload an Excel file detailing a longer list of species.

GUIDANCE TIP:

The emphasis of this question is on “major changes” during the reporting period. Information is expected to be provided here only where particularly notable shifts in status have occurred, such as those that might be represented by a re-categorisation of national Red List threat status for a given species (or subspecies, where relevant). Please record if any CMS listed species has become extinct or extirpated from your country - or reintroduced/re-established/established - during the reporting period (or before if not previously reported to CMS).

Please note also that you are only being asked about the situation in your country. Information about global trends, and global Red List reclassifications etc, will be communicated to the CMS via other channels outside the national reporting process.

Terrestrial mammals (not including bats)

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

Aquatic mammals

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

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

[Whale and dolphin research expedition Ti Whale An Nou \(2021\)](#) - The three-month whale and dolphin research expedition Ti Whale An Nou started May 15, 2021. The expedition was dedicated to mapping the numbers of whales, especially sperm whales, and the routes they take in the Caribbean.

Bats

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	No status change, but reproducing again since 2017.	This species has been reproducing in the Netherlands since 2017 (with an estimated 25 reproducing animals in 2 atlas blocks), but because this is less than ten consecutive years, the species is not yet assessed as reproducing regularly.	Basic report red list mammals	Myotis myotis

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

Basic report red list mammals (2020)

Birds

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	new breeding bird in 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020.	Not breeding in 2021, 2022	SOVON	Circus macrourus (App. II)

Reptiles

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

Fish

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	Reintroductions since 2012		https://www.ark.eu/natuurontwikkeling/dieren/steur	Acipenser sturio (App. I)

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

First Action Plan for the European Sturgeon (Acipenser sturio) for the Lower Rhine - Paving the way towards a reintroduction and restoration of the European Sturgeon 2020 - 2030

Insects

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

XII. Cooperating to Conserve Migration Systems

(SPMS Target 9: International and regional action and cooperation between States for the conservation and effective management of migratory species fully reflects a migration systems approach, in which all States sharing responsibility for the species concerned engage in such actions in a concerted way.)

During the reporting period, has your country initiated or participated in the development of any proposals for new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II species?

E.g. Developments following the advice in Resolutions **12.8** and **13.7**.

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please provide details:

>>>

During the reporting period, have actions been taken by your country to encourage non-Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please specify which countries have been approached:

- Azerbaijan
 Bahamas
 Bahrain
 Barbados
 Belize
 Bhutan
 Botswana
 Brunei Darussalam
 Cambodia
 Canada
 Central African Republic
 China
 Colombia
 Comoros
 Democratic People's Republic of Korea
 Dominica
 El Salvador
 Grenada
 Guatemala
 Guyana
 Haiti
 Iceland
 Indonesia
 Jamaica
 Japan
 Kiribati
 Kuwait
 Lao People's Democratic Republic
 Andorra
 Lebanon
 Lesotho
 Malawi
 Malaysia
 Maldives
 Marshall Islands
 Mexico
 Micronesia
 Myanmar
 Namibia
 Nauru
 Nepal
 Nicaragua

- Niue
- Oman
- Papua New Guinea
- Qatar
- Republic of Korea
- Russian Federation
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- San Marino
- Sierra Leone
- Singapore
- Solomon Islands
- South Sudan
- Sudan
- Suriname
- Thailand
- Timor-Leste
- Tonga
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Tuvalu
- United States of America
- Vanuatu
- Vatican City State
- Venezuela
- Viet Nam
- Zambia

During the reporting period, has your country participated in the implementation of Concerted Actions under CMS (as detailed in Resolutions **12.28 (Rev.COP13)**) to address the needs of relevant migratory species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please describe the results of these actions achieved so far:

GUIDANCE TIP:

If any progress report on implementation of Concerted Actions has been submitted to the COP and/or the Scientific Council in the period under consideration, Parties can refer to that report rather than restating the same information in replying to this question (please indicate the document number)

>>> - The legal obligations of the EU Bird and Habitat Directives and the management of EU Natura 2000 sites, specifically designated for migratory (water)birds, bats, fish and other migratory species can be considered a concerted action between (EU) range states, and has generally benefited the conservation status of the species concerned.

- Trilateral Wadden Sea Cooperation: The Wadden Sea is a crucial site for migratory species, especially birds. Since 1978, Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands have been cooperating to protect the Wadden Sea as an ecological entity. The Guiding Principle of the Trilateral Cooperation on the Protection of the Wadden Sea, in short Trilateral Wadden Sea Cooperation (TWSC).

- In the German-Dutch border region, the Green Blue Rhine Alliance (GBRA) project has been running for four years (2017-2021) as part of the European Interreg program Deutschland-Nederland. In the GBRA, 10 partners from the Netherlands and Germany have jointly worked on strengthening cross-border ecological connections, solving bottlenecks in the migration routes of otters, developing knowledge about floodplain development, (migratory) fish migration and promoting communication and nature education.

- The Atlantic Sturgeons from a breeding centre in France have been reintroduced in the Dutch rivers since 2012. The first action plan for the European Sturgeon was adopted in 2020.

- DCNA (Dutch Caribbean Nature Alliance) and its network organizations (the Saba Conservation Foundation (SCF), the Sint Maarten Nature Foundation and St. Eustatius National Parks Foundation (STENAPA)) will, in collaboration with international conservation organization Beneath the Waves (BTW), research the lifecycle of predominantly large predatory and highly migratory species.

- The whale and dolphin research program Ti Whale An Nou started March 25, 2022 and the objective is to study the diversity, distribution and quantity of whales and dolphins in the Caribbean. Six scientific expeditions of 15 days will take place between March and September 2022. The results will be used to determine what is needed to protect these large mammals. This expedition is coordinated by the Caribbean Cetacean Society (CCS) and was supported by the World Wide Fund for Nature – The Netherlands, Dutch Caribbean Nature Alliance, Corail Caraibes, Orange, the EDF Group Foundation, Animal Welfare Institute, and

Parc Naturel Régional de la Martinique, Région Guadeloupe and Collectivité Territoriale de la Martinique.
- Tiger Shark Expedition 2021. The Dutch Caribbean waters are home to more than thirty species of sharks and rays. With the creation of the Yarari Marine Mammal and Shark Sanctuary in 2015, these species have received increased attention and protection. The intention of this sanctuary was to create a network of protected habitats stretching across the Caribbean. Currently this sanctuary includes the waters around the islands of Saba, St. Eustatius and Bonaire. A recent expedition to the Saba Bank focused on learning more about tiger sharks and how they use this habitat. This project was a collaborative effort by the Protected Area Management Organizations of the Dutch Caribbean: Saba Conservation Foundation (SCF), Nature Foundation St. Maarten (NFSXM), St. Eustatius National Parks (STENAPA), STINAPA Bonaire, the Aruba National Parks Foundation (FPNA), the Dutch Caribbean Nature Alliance (DCNA) and World Wildlife Fund for Nature- The Netherlands (WWF-NL), Arizona State University, University of Groningen, Beneath the Waves and funded by the Biodiversity Fund of the World Wildlife Fund for Nature- The Netherlands (WWF-NL) and Dutch Postcode Lottery.

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

Trilateral Wadden Sea Cooperation - The Wadden Sea is a crucial site for migratory species, especially birds. Since 1978, Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands have been cooperating to protect the Wadden Sea as an ecological entity. The Guiding Principle of the Trilateral Cooperation on the Protection of the Wadden Sea, in short Trilateral Wadden Sea Cooperation (TWSC)

First Action Plan for the European Sturgeon (Acipenser sturio) for the Lower Rhine 2020-2030 - The action plan for the European Sturgeon was adopted in 2020.

DCNA and Partners to Conduct Research into Shark in the North Eastern Caribbean - DCNA (Dutch Caribbean Nature Alliance) and its network organizations (the Saba Conservation Foundation (SCF), the Sint Maarten Nature Foundation and St. Eustatius National Parks Foundation (STENAPA)) will, in collaboration with international conservation organization Beneath the Waves (BTW), research the lifecycle of predominantly large predatory and highly migratory species.

Tiger Shark Expedition 2021 - A recent expedition to the Saba Bank focused on learning more about tiger sharks and how they use this habitat. This project was a collaborative effort by the Protected Area Management Organizations of the Dutch Caribbean: Saba Conservation Foundation (SCF), Nature Foundation St. Maarten (NFSXM), St. Eustatius National Parks (STENAPA), STINAPA Bonaire, the Aruba National Parks Foundation (FPNA), the Dutch Caribbean Nature Alliance (DCNA) and World Wildlife Fund for Nature- The Netherlands (WWF-NL), Arizona State University, University of Groningen, Beneath the Waves and funded by the Biodiversity Fund of the World Wildlife Fund for Nature- The Netherlands (WWF-NL) and Dutch Postcode Lottery.

Green Blue Rhine Alliance (GBRA) - In the GBRA, 10 partners from the Netherlands and Germany have jointly worked on strengthening cross-border ecological connections, solving bottlenecks in the migration routes of otters, developing knowledge about floodplain development, (migratory) fish migration and promoting communication and nature education.

Second whale and dolphin research program in the Caribbean - The whale and dolphin research program Ti Whale An Nou started March 25, 2022 and the objective is to study the diversity, distribution and quantity of whales and dolphins in the Caribbean. This research mission received great support by the World Wide Fund for Nature - The Netherlands, Dutch Caribbean Nature Alliance, Corail Caraïbes, Orange, the EDF Group Foundation, Animal Welfare Institute, and Parc Naturel Régional de la Martinique, Région Guadeloupe and Collectivité Territoriale de la Martinique.

Have any other steps been taken which have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in Target 9 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (all relevant States engaging in cooperation on the conservation of migratory species in ways that fully reflect a migration systems approach)?

E.g., steps implementing Resolutions **12.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Flyways) and **12.17** (South Atlantic Whales), and Decisions **13.36** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds), **13.41** (Flyways), **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog) and **13.108** (Support to the Energy Task Force).

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Please provide details:

>>> - The Wadden Sea is of crucial importance for migratory (birds species) in the African-Eurasian Flyway. Since 1978, the Netherlands, Germany and Denmark have cooperated to protect the Wadden Sea as an ecological entity in the so-called Trilateral Wadden Sea Cooperation.

- The Netherlands - Society for the protection of birds cooperates with birdlife partners in countries along the African-Eurasian Flyway, as well as with birdlife partners in other flyways, like the Caribbean.

- Sea Turtle Conservation Bonaire cooperates with international partners, like within the Wider Caribbean Sea Turtle Conservation Network (WIDECAS)

- The Dutch Caribbean Nature Alliance (DCNA) works closely with partner organisations inside and outside of the Dutch Caribbean.

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

Collaboration by Sea Turtle Conservation Bonaire (STCB) - STCB provides leadership in sea turtle research and conservation in the Caribbean region.

Trilateral Wadden Sea Cooperation - The Wadden Sea is a crucial site for migratory birds in African-Eurasian Flyway. Since 1978, Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands have been cooperating to protect the Wadden Sea as an ecological entity. The Guiding Principle of the Trilateral Cooperation on the Protection of the Wadden Sea, in short Trilateral Wadden Sea Cooperation (TWSC)

International cooperation by Birdlife Netherlands (Vogelbescherming Nederland) - Worldwide, nature is being destroyed at a rapid pace. To stop this, strong nature organizations are needed in all countries. Vogelbescherming contributes to this as a Partner of BirdLife International. Vogelbescherming pays special attention to migratory birds that stay in the Netherlands for part of the year. These birds must be well protected along their entire migration route.

Has your country mobilized resources and/or taken steps to promote and address ecological connectivity and its functionality in relevant international processes?

E.g., Post-2020 framework, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, etc.

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please describe initiatives aimed at implementing Decision **13.113 a)**

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Please provide details:

>>>

XIII. Area-Based Conservation Measures

(SPMS Target 10: All critical habitats and sites for migratory species are identified and included in area-based conservation measures so as to maintain their quality, integrity, resilience and functioning in accordance with the implementation of Aichi Target 11, supported where necessary by environmentally sensitive land-use planning and landscape management on a wider scale.)

Have critical habitats and sites for migratory species been identified (e.g. by an inventory) in your country?

GUIDANCE TIP:

The CMS does not have a formal definition of what constitutes a “critical” site or habitat for migratory species. It is left to report compilers to work with any interpretations which may be in existing use at national level, or to use informed expert judgement.

Helpful reflections on the issue can be found in the “**Strategic Review of Aspects of Ecological Networks relating to Migratory Species**” presented to COP11 and the “**Critical Site Network Tool**” developed under the auspices of AEWA and the Ramsar Convention.

Please select only one option

- Yes, fully
- Partially - to a large extent
- Partially - to a small or moderate extent
- No

What are the main gaps and priorities to address, if any, in order to achieve full identification of relevant critical habitats and sites as required to achieve SPMS target 10?

>>> - These habitats have been identified under the Birds and Habitats Directives. Natura 2000 sites have been designated and management plans implemented for the species concerned, among which many migratory species.

- Main gaps and priorities are situated in the Dutch Caribbean where there is still a substantial knowledge gap in the inventory and monitoring of species and the assessment of relevant critical habitats. Projects are implemented to fill this gap.

Has any assessment been made of the contribution made by the country’s protected areas network specifically to migratory species conservation?

GUIDANCE TIP:

The “contribution” may relate to habitat types, and/or geographical coverage/distribution factors, and/or coverage of particular priority species or species groups, and/or factors concerning functional connectivity, and/or any other factor considered relevant to the achievement of SPMS Target 10.

(If you have information on assessments of management effectiveness, please do not include that here, but provide it instead in your response to question XIII.4).

Please select only one option

- Yes
- Partly / for some areas
- In development
- No

Please provide details:

>>>

Please provide details:

>>> EU member states are obliged to periodically report about the conservation status of Birds and Habitats Directive species for which Natura 2000 sites have been designated. This kind of knowledge is still limited for the Dutch Caribbean.

Has your country adopted any new legislation or other domestic measures in the reporting period in response to CMS Article III(4) (a) (“Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor ... to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore those habitats of the species which are of importance in removing the species from danger of extinction”)?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please give the title or other reference (and date) for the measure concerned:

>>>

In respect of protected areas in your country that are important for migratory species, have any assessments of management effectiveness been undertaken in the reporting period?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 Partly / for some areas
 In development
 No

Please provide a reference and details on what is covered:

>>>

Beyond Protected Areas, are other effective area-based conservation measures implemented in your country in ways which benefit migratory species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please provide details:

>>> These measures mainly concern subsidies for farmers to take nature management measures on their land. This will benefit especially migratory waterbird species which rely on farmland for breeding, feeding and wintering.

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

[Agricultural Nature and Landscape Management \(ANLb\)](#) - The Agricultural Nature and Landscape Management (ANLb) is a subsidy for agricultural collectives from provinces, water boards and the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). With this subsidy: farmers protect and improve the environment of animals; are they working on water quality; contribute to climate goals. Farmers do this, for example, by fertilizing grasslands less. And by mowing late, so that birds can breed there. The collective ensures that the management of participants in different areas is consistent. Habitat areas of species can be located on the grounds of several companies.

[Research in the effectiveness of agricultural nature management](#) - Agricultural nature management is a concept in which agricultural entrepreneurs take various measures on and around their farms in favor of nature and landscape. Wageningen University & Research conducts research into making agricultural nature management more effective through better measures, better spatial planning and more cooperation between farmers and with land managers.

Please add any particular information about key steps taken to implement specific provisions in relevant CMS COP Resolutions and Decisions, including for example:

Resolution 12.7 (Rev.COP13) on Ecological Networks.

Resolution 12.13 on Important Marine Mammal Areas.

Resolution 12.24 on Marine Protected Area networks in the ASEAN region.

Resolution 12.25 on Intertidal and Other Coastal Habitats.

Resolution 13.3 on Chondrichthyan Species

Decision 13.116 on Transfrontier Conservation Areas for Migratory Species

>>> Resolution 12.7 (Rev.COP13): The national ecological network (NEN) is the cornerstone of biodiversity conservation in the Netherlands. The NEN is made up of existing and planned nature areas. The network is designed to link nature areas more effectively with each other, and with surrounding farmland. The NEN encompasses: existing nature conservation areas, including the 20 National Parcs; areas where new wildlife habitats are being created; agricultural land under nature-friendly management; over six million hectares of water: lakes, rivers, the North Sea coastal zone and the Wadden Sea; all Natura 2000 areas. The NEN will eventually be linked up with nature areas in other European countries to form a contiguous Pan-European Ecological Network (PEEN).

Resolution 12.13 and 13.3. The national ecological network (NEN) in the Netherlands includes all sites that are important for marine mammals. In the Caribbean the Yarari Marine Mammal & Shark sanctuary has been designated which includes the entire EEZ of the Caribbean Netherlands. Others islands also designated (or are in the process to designate) protected areas for marine mammals, sharks etc. like the Man of War Shoal Marine Park at St. Maarten.

Resolution 12.25 . The Netherlands have designated all important intertidal and other coastal habitats as Natura 2000-site. The Dutch Caribbean islands also designated (or are in the process to designate) many of these sites as marine national parks or Ramsar sites.

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

[Man of War Shoal MARINE PARK](#) - The Man of War Shoal Marine Park in St. Maarten is now a sanctuary for whales, dolphins, numerous species of sharks, sea turtles, coral reefs and a wide array of fishes.

[YARARI MARINE MAMMAL & SHARK SANCTUARY](#) - The Caribbean is known as a biodiversity hotspot, partly due to its great marine biodiversity. For this reason, the "Yarari Reserve" for marine mammals, sharks and rays has been established. This reserve encompasses the entire EEZ of the Caribbean Netherlands.

[National Ecological Network \(NEN\)](#) - The National Ecological Network (NEN) is made up of existing and planned nature areas. It is known as the National Ecological Network, or EHS, in legislation. The network is designed to link nature areas more effectively with each other, and with surrounding farmland.

XIV. Ecosystem Services

(SPMS Target 11: Migratory species and their habitats which provide important ecosystem services are maintained at or restored to favourable conservation status, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities and the poor and vulnerable.)

Has any assessment of ecosystem services associated with migratory species (contributing to the achievement of SPMS Target 11) been undertaken in your country since the adoption of the SPMS in 2014?

GUIDANCE TIP:

The phrase “associated with” migratory species allows you to report on any assessments that cover ecosystem services of systems, habitats or species assemblages that include migratory species. The question is therefore not expecting you to limit this to assessments focused solely on one or more migratory species.

For a broader biodiversity assessment to be relevant here, the migratory species involved must be making some identifiable contribution to the ecosystem services concerned.

Note also the particular aspects to be taken into account that are specified in the wording of the SPMS target. For the CMS definition of “favourable conservation status”, see Article I(1)(c) of the Convention text.

Please select only one option

- Yes
 Partly / in progress
 No

Please provide details (including source references where applicable):

>>> The technical report [Natural Capital Accounting in the Netherlands \(2021\)](#) provides detailed information on the data sources used, methodologies and models applied to compile the Dutch Natural Capital Accounts. Accounts have been compiled for the following components of the NCA: size of ecosystem, environmental quality, carbon balance, physical ecosystem services, monetary ecosystem services and asset values. This research was funded by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality (LNV) and was conducted by Statistics Netherlands in collaboration with Wageningen University and Research (WUR).

One of the actions of the Natural Capital Agenda is the development of the digital Atlas of Natural Capital (ANK) in the Netherlands. The Atlas provides information and tools to help map our natural capital, use it sustainably and find appropriate solutions, especially for the long term. The Atlas contains information about natural capital, ecosystem services and related concepts, and inspirational examples. The maps include information that can be used when taking decisions that affect the human environment at site level.

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

[Dutch Natural Capital Accounts 2013-2018](#) - The Natural Capital Accounts (NCA) are a statistical framework, intended to map the relationship between nature, economy and human activities in a transparent and internationally comparable manner.

[Atlas of Natural Capital \(ANK\)](#) - Natural resources are the pillars of our society. Working more efficiently in tune with ecosystem services has many advantages for business, citizens and governments. Nature can help to tackle and mitigate current challenges like urbanization and climate change. The Atlas of Natural Capital (ANK) aids in providing tools for policy and society, and will help to find appropriate solutions, especially on the long-term.

Please provide details (including source references where applicable):

>>>

XV. Safeguarding Genetic Diversity

(SPMS Target 12: The genetic diversity of wild populations of migratory species is safeguarded, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion.)

Are strategies of relevance to migratory species being developed or implemented to minimize genetic erosion of biodiversity in your country?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Strategies to be considered under this section do not necessarily have to specifically address migratory species but be of sufficient relevance in relation to the objective of safeguarding the genetic diversity of wild populations.

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please select the relevant strategies (select all that apply):

- Captive breeding
 Captive breeding and release
 Gene typing research
 Reproductive material archives/repositories
 Other

>>>

Please describe the Captive breeding strategy:

>>>

Please describe the captive breeding & release strategy:

>>> An action plan for the reintroduction and restoration of the European Sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*) has been released in 2020 (see attached action plan).

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

[First Action Plan \(2020\) for the European Sturgeon \(Acipenser sturio\) for the Lower Rhine Paving the way towards a reintroduction and restoration of the European Sturgeon 2020 - 2030.](#) - The water quality of the Rhine and other rivers has improved considerably and there is plenty of food available for young sturgeons. Experimental releases in 2012 and 2015 show that it is time to welcome back the largest fish that belongs in Dutch waters. An action plan has been released in 2020.

Please describe the gene typing research strategy:

>>>

Please describe the reproductive material archives/repositories strategy:

>>>

XVI. National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

(SPMS Target 13: Priorities for effective conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems have been included in the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, with reference where relevant to CMS agreements and action plans and their implementation bodies.)

Does your country's National Biodiversity Strategy or Action Plan (NBSAP), or other relevant plans or strategies used in your country, explicitly address obligations under CMS, priorities for the conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and ecological connectivity?

Please select only one option

Yes

No

a. Please provide a link to or attachment of the strategy/action plan

>>> Main nature policy concerns the realization of the National Ecological Network (NEN) and the implementation of Natura 2000-management plans. The many wetlands in the Netherlands are the hotspots for migratory species, especially waterbirds. The national policy ("national waterplan", "nationale omgevingsvisie", "rijksnatuurvisie", "natuurambitie grote wateren" and "Agenda voor het Waddengebied 2050") describes the ambition for the development of nature in and along surface waters in the Netherlands. In this area various realisation programs have been/will be launched (river basin management plans/WFD, floodprotection/Hoogwaterbeschermingsprogramma, fresh water supplies Deltaplan Freshwater, nature managementplan/Natura2000-NatuurNetwerkNederland, Programmatic Approach Main Water System 2018-2050, program Integrated Rivermanagement 2019-2050). These realisation programs combine the ambitions for nature with the ambitions for waterquality, watersafety en freshwatersupply (e.g. strengthening of dykes with natural solutions). To accomplish this, cooperation between the Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management, the Directorate-General for Public Works and Water Management, the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality, the Forestry Commission, water authorities, provinces and NGO's is essential. In general all parties work positively on the realization of 'robust nature', which will be essential for the conservation of many migratory species. Apart from the Netherlands there are also nature policy plans for the Caribbean Netherlands (Bonaire, Saba and St. Eustatius) and St., Maarten that address the needs of migratory species.

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

Nature Ambition Large Waters 2050 and beyond - In the future vision of the nature ambition, the natural processes in the large water bodies will have been restored as much as possible by 2050. Large and small waters are more closely connected. Flora and fauna are varied. The great bodies of water are resilient ecosystems that can adapt to a changing climate.

Nature Policy Plan St. Maarten 2020-2025 - St. Maarten addresses the restoration and conservation of nature for migratory species as a priority theme.

Nature and environment policy plan Caribbean Netherlands 2020-2030 - Effective conservation of key habitat functions (e.g. migratory corridors, nursery areas, foraging areas) by 2030

National Ecological Network (NEN) - The national ecological network (NEN) is the cornerstone of biodiversity conservation in the Netherlands. The NEN is made up of existing and planned nature areas. The network is designed to link nature areas more effectively with each other, and with surrounding farmland. The NEN encompasses: existing nature conservation areas, including the 20 National Parcs; areas where new wildlife habitats are being created; agricultural land under nature-friendly management; over six million hectares of water: lakes, rivers, the North Sea coastal zone and the Wadden Sea; all Natura 2000 areas. The NEN will eventually be linked up with nature areas in other European countries to form a contiguous Pan-European Ecological Network (PEEN). This network is aimed to conserve biodiversity in the Netherlands both resident and migratory species.

b. Please identify the elements in the plan/strategy that are particularly relevant to migratory species, and highlight any specific references to the CMS/CMS instruments

GUIDANCE TIP:

Specify page numbers, section/paragraph numbers etc., where possible.

>>> - Nature and environment policy plan Caribbean Netherlands 2020-2030: page 40, point 2.1a and 2.1b.

- Nature ambition Large Waters 2050 and beyond: whole document like page 67, fish migration across the Afsluitdijk, and the Programmatic Approach Large Waters.

- National Ecological Network: this includes all Natura 2000-sites specifically designated for migratory species.

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

Programmatic Approach Large Waters - With the Programmatic Approach to Large Waters, the government is working on future-proof large waters where high-quality nature goes hand in hand with a strong economy.

c. Please add comments on the implementation of the strategy or action plan concerned.

>>> Many actions have been completed or are ongoing, like:

- Management plans for Natura 2000-sites have been drafted and (partially) implemented.
- The National Ecological Network (NEN) is due to be completed in 2027;
- The innovative fish migration river is under construction and due to be completed in 2024.
- The Yarari Marine Mammal and Shark Sanctuary has been designated.

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

[Fish Migration River](#)

[Yarari Marine Mammal and Shark Sanctuary](#)

Please provide information on the progress of implementation of other relevant action plans (single species, species group, etc.), initiatives, task forces, and programmes of work in your country that have not been addressed in previous questions.

E.g. AEMLAP, Great Green Wall, Bonn Challenge, Action Plans for Birds, Action Plan for the Protection and Conservation of South Atlantic Whales, Energy Task Force, Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species, etc.

>>> See the attached plans for the Harbour Porpoise, the European Sturgeon, Shark and Ray.

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

[Shark and Ray Action Plan 2022-2027](#) - The shark and ray action plan has been developed to contribute to the sustainable management of the various shark and ray species that live in Dutch waters.

[Harbour Porpoise Conservation Action Plan 2020-2026](#)

[Action plan European Sturgeon](#)

Please describe the monitoring and efficacy of measures taken in regard to these relevant action plans, initiatives, task forces, and programmes of work and their integration into delivery against other relevant international agreements.

GUIDANCE TIP:

In answering this question, compilers can provide link to relevant reports under other agreements.

>>> To date, the monitoring results of these species action plans are lacking.

XVII. Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices of Indigenous and Local Communities

(SPMS Target 14: The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and their customary sustainable use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, thereby contributing to the favourable conservation status of migratory species and the ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.)

Note that progress in achieving Target 13 of the Strategic Plan considers indigenous and local communities.

In the absence of a national definition of 'indigenous and local communities', please refer to the Convention of Biodiversity document **Compilation of Views Received on Use of the Term "Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities"** for helpful guidance on these terms.

During the reporting period, have actions been taken in your country to foster consideration for the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities that are relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No
- Not applicable

During the reporting period, have actions been taken in your country to promote and foster effective participation and involvement of indigenous and local communities in the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No
- Not applicable

If 'yes' or 'partly/in some areas' to either of the preceding two questions, please select which actions have been taken:

(select all that apply)

- Research & documentation
- Engagement initiatives (e.g. as part of development projects)
- Formal recognition of rights
- Inclusion in governance mechanisms (legislation, policies, etc.)
- Management strategies, programmes and action plans that integrate traditional & indigenous interests
- Other

>>>

Please provide details on the implementation of the actions concerned.

GUIDANCE TIP

Responses to these questions may involve actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as those described in Decisions **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog), and **13.116** (Transfrontier Conservation Areas for Migratory Species).

>>>

How would you rank progress since the previous report in your country to achieving Target 14 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (see text above)?

Please select only one option

- 1. Little or no progress
- 2. Some progress but more work is needed
- 3. Positive advances have been made
- 4. Target substantially achieved (traditional knowledge is fully respected and there is effective participation from communities)

Please provide details on the progress made (where applicable).

>>> The Netherlands has no indigenous peoples or local communities within its borders. It can, however, substantially affect indigenous and local communities beyond its borders through international cooperation, foreign policy and policies on sustainable trade. Specific policy on indigenous peoples however dates back to

1993 and has not been reviewed since. The Netherlands ratified the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention (ILO Convention 169) in 1998 and voted in favour of the adoption of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) in 2007, but no specific policies have been developed to support its implementation. The Netherlands Centre for Indigenous Peoples (NCIV) was an NGO that supported the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples worldwide since 1969, but is no longer active. Other Dutch NGOs, such as Both ENDS, take action for people elsewhere in the world.

XVIII. Knowledge, Data and Capacity-Building

(SPMS Target 15: The science base, information, training, awareness, understanding and technologies relating to migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, their value, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of their loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and effectively applied.)

During the reporting period, which steps taken in your country have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in Target 15 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species? (Answers given in Section V may be relevant)

(select all that apply)

- Education campaigns in schools
- Public awareness campaigns
- Capacity building
- Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives
- Capacity assessments/gap analyses
- Agreements at policy level on research priorities
- Research by academia, research organizations and other relevant stakeholders
- Other (please specify):

>>>

- No steps have been taken

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

<http://>

Informatiehuis Marien - Informatiehuis Marien is a platform that allows access to marine data, information and research data. The platform is intended for use by professionals, governments and the general public.

Noordzeeloket - Noordzeeloket is a platform for accessing government information on the North Sea. Information on biodiversity and migratory species in specific are part of the platform. It addresses how the central government manages the North Sea, and how the space in the North Sea is divided. On what is possible and allowed in the North Sea and what rules and conditions apply. On where to go for which permit and on what national and international policy is in force. If you want to know about the decisions the government takes, you will always find a link to more information at Noordzeeloket, such as the Integrated North Sea Management Plan and the National Water Plan.

National Database Flora and Fauna (NDFF) - The National Database Flora and Fauna (NDFF), established in 2007, can be considered to be a data warehouse containing the data on plants and animals collected by PGOs, other organisations and volunteers in the past. All data entering the NDFF are validated. In January 2019 it contained a total of 143.2 million observations of species, mostly of birds (ca. 50%), plants and butterflies. Almost 40% of these observations come from species collecting organisations, just under 40% are from the website waarneming.nl and more than 20% are from other organisations. The number of voluntary observers using this website is increasing. The database is used by national government, municipalities, provinces, districts, conservationists, construction industries and others.

Network Ecological Monitoring - The government gives financial support to social organisations for monitoring and sharing knowledge. The Netherlands has a long history of ecological monitoring. The Ecological Monitoring Network (NEM), set up in 1999, is a joint initiative by government organisations for monitoring nature in the Netherlands. It aims to collect data that meets the needs of government and monitors trends in nearly all species groups relevant to nature policy. As such, the NEM can be considered to be the backbone of the ecological and wildlife monitoring system in the Netherlands. The NEM mainly commissions private data-collecting organisations (particuliere gegevensbeherende organisaties, PGOs) to carry out the monitoring schemes and is therefore a well-established example of citizen science. The NEM monitoring protocols are standardised in cooperation with Statistics Netherlands (CBS). CBS is also responsible for data analysis, which strongly improves the statistical reliability of the reported status and trends in Habitats Directive and Birds Directive species (and CMS species) in the Netherlands. In addition to the standardised monitoring data, the NEM increasingly uses less standardised data from other sources. The amount of such opportunistic data is increasing rapidly due to easily accessible websites (waarneming.nl and telmee.nl) and apps on mobile phones. New statistical modelling by CBS make these data suitable for monitoring purposes.

Please describe the contribution these steps have made towards achieving the results defined in Target 15:

GUIDANCE TIP

Steps taken may include actions, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **13.3** (Chondrichthyan Species), **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), **13.35** (Light Pollution), **13.6** (Insect Decline), and Decisions **13.37** (AEM LAP), **13.39** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **13.90** (Conservation and Management of the African Lion), **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog), **13.106** (Support to the Energy Task Force), **13.110** (Addressing Unsustainable Use of Terrestrial and Avian Wild Meat), and **13.113** (Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory

Species).

Education campaigns in schools

>>> Nature education in schools is regarded important, although there have been no specific educating campaigns on migratory species in schools. Some general examples:

- IVN (Institute for Nature Education and Sustainability) is a Dutch organization that focuses on nature education and nature experience. IVN was founded in 1960 and currently has 27,000 members and volunteers. The organization has a national office in Amsterdam, twelve provincial offices and 170 volunteer departments. IVN has developed a range of educational packages for kids.
- The mission of the Dutch Caribbean Nature Alliance (DCNA) is to support the Protected Area Management Organizations on the six islands of the Dutch Caribbean. One of DCNA's goals is the promotion of educational outreach and public awareness. Hence, the creation of the first issue of Bionews Kids (2022), which is a branch of Bionews (for adults). Bionews is a digital newsletter that gives updates on the latest nature news with a focus on research and monitoring, events and overall activities concerning the members of DCNA. BioNews Kids is a free printed and online nature magazine for children of ages 9-11 on the six Dutch Caribbean islands. It was designed based on increasing reading, sparking curiosity and educate kids about the extraordinary nature and its threats on the six Dutch Caribbean islands. This in support to the nature education programs of the Protected Area Management Organizations on Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, Sint Eustatius and Sint Maarten.
- The Save Our Sharks project was started in 2015 by the Dutch Caribbean Nature Alliance (DCNA). It also focuses on kids.
- Junior Rangers Exchange. A foundational pillar of DCNA is the desire to elevate nature education across the Dutch Caribbean. One of the tools available to the islands is empowering the youth, and what better way to harness this energy than through the annual Junior Ranger Exchange program.

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

DCNA hosts second annual Big Live Nature Quiz for Kids - The Dutch Caribbean Nature Alliance (DCNA) hosted the second annual Big Live Nature Quiz for Kids on Wednesday, October 20, 2021. This event brought together over 100 teams of students from Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, Saba, Sint Eustatius, and Sint Maarten to compete in a nature themed quiz for the chance to win a snorkelling trip around their island!

Junior Rangers Exchange - A foundational pillar of DCNA is the desire to elevate nature education across the Dutch Caribbean. One of the tools available to the islands is empowering the youth, and what better way to harness this energy than through the annual Junior Ranger Exchange program.

IVN, Institute for Nature Education and Sustainability in full, is a Dutch organization that focuses on nature education and nature experience. - IVN, Institute for Nature Education and Sustainability, is a Dutch organization that focuses on nature education and nature experience. IVN was founded in 1960 and currently has 27,000 members and volunteers. The organization has a national office in Amsterdam, twelve provincial offices and 170 volunteer departments.

Save our Sharks - The Save Our Sharks project is aimed at the protection of sharks in the entire Dutch Kingdom.

BioNews Kids - The Dutch Caribbean Nature Alliance (DCNA) released the first edition of Bionews Kids.

Public awareness campaigns

>>> No specific campaigns but ongoing public awareness raising, like:

- Nature Education in the Dutch Caribbean. Protected Area Management Organizations throughout the Dutch Caribbean have long recognized nature education as a critical component of their work. DCNA chose Nature Education as the theme for the 15th anniversary and continues to develop nature education capacity on the islands through strategic planning and sharing of resources. Youth participation has become a permanent part of the annual DCNA program for the six islands.
- IVN (Institute for Nature Education and Sustainability): the Dutch organization that focuses on nature education and nature experience.: IVN, Institute for Nature Education and Sustainability, is a Dutch organization that focuses on nature education and nature experience. IVN was founded in 1960 and currently has 27,000 members and volunteers. The organization has a national office in Amsterdam, twelve provincial offices and 170 volunteer departments.

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

Nature Education in the Dutch Caribbean - Protected Area Management Organizations throughout the Dutch Caribbean have long recognized nature education as a critical component of their work. DCNA chose Nature Education as the theme for the 15th anniversary and continues to develop nature education capacity on the islands through strategic planning and sharing of resources. Youth participation has become a permanent part of the annual DCNA program for the six islands.

Capacity building

>>> Among others:

- Private data-collecting organizations (PGOs) carry out the monitoring of migratory species with thousands of volunteers, who are trained by the PGOs.
- The Netherlands - society for the protection of birds cooperates with international Birdlife partners along the African-Eurasian Flyway (and other flyways) in the protection of migratory species (e.g. on the job training).

- Dutch Caribbean: Develop capacity to undertake sea turtle conservation in the Dutch Caribbean (ongoing).

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

[Sea Turtle Conservation](#) - Develop capacity to undertake sea turtle conservation in the Dutch Caribbean

Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives

>>> The Netherlands has a long history in environmental research and biodiversity monitoring. We present some important platforms for sharing knowledge and information below (no new but ongoing initiatives): The Knowledge Network for Restoration and Management of Nature in the Netherlands (OBN) is an independent and innovative platform in which management, policy and science work together on nature restoration and conservation management. OBN develops and disseminates knowledge on the restoration and management of nature and is an important partner for everyone involved in forest, nature and landscape management. This knowledge is made publicly available on a website.

The Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL), in cooperation with scientific institutes and NGOs, periodically reports on the status and trends in nature, biodiversity and other environmental issues in the Netherlands. This is a statutory requirement under the Nature Conservation Act. Dutch nature policy is significantly influenced by the content of these reports and the information is widely available. The Dutch language website includes hundreds of indicators on nature and the environment.

The Atlas of Natural Capital (ANK) is an initiative which supports the development of information tools for policy and society to treat our natural capital sustainably and to find appropriate solutions, especially for the long term. It provides information about natural capital and ecosystem services, related concepts and inspirational examples. Maps contain information that can be used when taking decisions that affect the human environment at site level. <http://www.atlasnatuurlijkkapitaal.nl/home>

The Critical Site Network Tool 2.0 was developed under the framework of the Climate Resilient Site Network in the African-Eurasian Flyway project. This project is supported by the International Climate Initiative on the basis of a decision adopted by the German Bundestag. The original version of the Critical Site Network Tool was developed under the Wings over Wetlands project by BirdLife International, Wetlands International (Wageningen, The Netherlands) an UNEP-WCMC to support the implementation of the African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA) and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.

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

[Critical Site Network \(CSN\) Tool](#) - The Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool is an online resource for the conservation of 312 species of waterbirds and the important sites upon which they depend in Africa and Western Eurasia.

[Atlas of Natural Capital \(ANK\)](#) - The Atlas of Natural Capital (ANK) aids in providing tools for policy and society, and helps to find solutions to tackle and mitigate challenge that are not in tune with ecosystem services, especially on the long-term.

[Environmental Data Compendium](#) - The Compendium for the Living Environment is a website with facts and figures about the environment, nature and space in the Netherlands. The objective of the Compendium is to make scientifically substantiated facts and figures available to support the public debate and choices in the field of the environment, nature and space.

[OBN Knowledge Network](#) - In the OBN Knowledge Network, researchers, conservation site managers, universities, consultancies, NGO's and governmental bodies, such as provinces and water boards, closely cooperate to restore ecosystems and nature reserves.

Capacity assessments/gap analyses

>>> Nothing particular, though gap analysis and knowledge agenda's are regularly drafted like:

- The State of Nature Caribbean Netherlands 2017 (in Dutch) describes the gaps in knowledge, capacity and resources. This will be updated in 2023/2024

- Knowledge and innovation agenda LNV 2019-2030: This agenda describes the course of LNVs knowledge and innovation policy for the next ten years and its implementation should lead to more cohesion and mass of efforts, to even more targeted collaboration with stakeholders and thus to efficient and effective deployment of limited capacity

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

[Knowledge and innovation agenda LNV 2019-2030](#) - This agenda describes the course of LNVs knowledge and innovation policy for the next ten years and its implementation should lead to more cohesion and mass of efforts, to even more targeted collaboration with stakeholders and thus to efficient and effective deployment of limited capacity.

Agreements at policy level on research priorities

>>> Among others:

Wageningen University & Research supports the government in the implementation of laws and regulations that are needed for safe food and healthy animals, and to guarantee a sustainable environment. This is set out in an agreement called the 'WOT statute'.

The Network Ecological Monitoring (NEM) is a partnership of governments for the collection of nature data for policy. Partners in the NEM are the Ministries of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality (LNV) and Infrastructure and Water Management (IenW), the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL), Statistics

Netherlands (CBS) and the provinces.

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

Network Ecological Monitoring - The Network Ecological Monitoring (NEM) is a partnership of governments for the collection of nature data for policy. Partners in the NEM are the Ministries of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality (LNV) and Infrastructure and Water Management (IenW), the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL), Statistics Netherlands (CBS) and the provinces.

WOT Nature & Environment - The WOT Nature and Environment ensures the expert and reliable performance of the Statutory Research Tasks in the policy area Nature and Environment. These tasks are carried out for and financed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality (LNV).

Other

>>>

Research by academia, research organizations and other relevant stakeholders

>>> Many organisations in the Netherlands and the Dutch Caribbean are involved in research on migratory species, like species organisations, universities and research institutes.

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

Royal Netherlands Institute for Sea Research

University of Groningen

Wageningen University and Research

Research by species organisations

What assistance (if any) does your country require in order to build sufficient capacity to implement its obligations under the CMS and relevant Resolutions of the COP?

(select all that apply)

- Funding support
- Technical assistance
- Education/training/mentoring
- Other skills development
- Provision of equipment or materials
- Exchange of information & know-how
- Research & innovation
- Mobilizing volunteer effort (e.g. citizen science)
- Other (please specify):

>>>

- No assistance required

XIX. Resource Mobilization

(SPMS Target 16: The mobilization of adequate resources from all sources to implement the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species effectively has increased substantially.)

During the reporting period, has your country made financial or other resources available for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?

GUIDANCE TIP:

The “resources” that are relevant here can be financial, human or technical. In addition to funding, “in-kind” forms of support such as staff time or administrative infrastructure could be relevant, as could the loan of equipment, provision of data processing facilities, technology transfer, training or mentoring schemes and other initiatives for capacity building.

Further comments on resource mobilization issues in the CMS context can be found in the **Strategic Plan for Migratory Species**, Chapter 4.

Further examples could include providing resources to actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **13.4** (Joint CMS-CITES African Carnivore Initiative, and Decisions **13.23** (Review Mechanism and National Legislation Programme, **13.25** (Conservation Status of Migratory Species, **13.32** (Illegal Hunting, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the EAAF), **13.36** and **13.37** (AEMLAP), **13.39** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), **13.41** (Flyways), **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **13.69** (Marine Turtles), **13.76** (European Eel), **13.80** (Global Programme of Work for Cetaceans), **13.90** (Conservation and Management of the African Lion), **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog), **13.102** (Conservation Implications of Animal Culture and Social Complexity), **13.106** (Support to the Energy Task Force), **13.113** (Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory Species), **13.120** (Community Participation and Livelihoods), **13.122** (Impacts of Plastic Pollution), and **13.134** (Infrastructure Development).

- Yes, made available for activities within the country
- Yes, made available for activities in one or more other countries
- No

To which particular targets in the **Strategic Plan for Migratory Species**, and which initiatives, plans and programmes has this made a contribution? (Identify all those that apply).

>>> It actually contributed to all 16 targets, though more emphasis is needed to eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful to migratory species, and/or their habitats (Target 4). Besides that there is more emphasis needed to apply all targets in the Dutch Caribbean. Not only in the Caribbean Netherlands (islands of Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba) but also in the constituent countries within the Dutch Kingdom (Curacao, Aruba and St. Maarten).

Please indicate whether the overall levels of resourcing concerned are the same or different from those in the previous reporting period:

Please select only one option

- Increased
- The same
- Decreased
- Unknown

During the reporting period, has your country received financial or other resources for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please select the source(s) concerned (select all that apply):

- Multilateral investment bank
- The Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- Other intergovernmental programme
- Private sector
- Non-governmental organization(s)
- Individual country governments/government agencies (please specify)

>>>

- Other

>>>

To which particular targets in the **Strategic Plan for Migratory Species**, and which initiatives, plans and programmes has this made a contribution? (Identify all those that apply).

>>>

Which migratory species have benefited as a result of this support?

>>>

Please indicate whether the overall levels of resourcing concerned are the same or different from those in the previous reporting period:

Please select only one option

- Increased
- The same
- Decreased
- Unknown

Which are the most important CMS implementation priorities requiring resources and support in your country during future reporting periods?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please consider answers provided in HLS.3 when answering this question where appropriate, as they may be of relevance.

- >>> - Finalize the National Ecological Network (NEN), including mitigating or removal of barriers for migratory fish species, which is due for completion in 2027;
- Implementation of Natura 2000 management plans, which will benefit migratory species;
- Implementation of the nature policy plan Caribbean Netherlands 2020-2030.