



Knowledge, training and partnerships to tackle threats to birds in North Africa: IUCN's work on IKB and conservation

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Observer

Workshop on National IKB Action Plans: North Africa

29 Sep - 1 Oct 2026, Tangier, Morocco



Overview

- Generating and disseminating knowledge about species: Red Lists, monitoring of populations and threats and conservation strategies
- Establishing, supporting and promoting working groups and knowledge exchange
- Capacity-building and experience-sharing programme on threats for key stakeholders, integrating IKB
- Participating in and supporting the Wildlife Crime Academy activities in North Africa



Generating and
disseminating knowledge
about species: Red Lists,
monitoring of populations
and threats and
conservation strategies

Red Lists (regional assessments)

The importance of gathering and assessing the best available information, on population status and trends, distribution, threats

Collaboration of regional experts

Provide an overview of the status of this group of birds to set priorities for management and conservation

■ Breeding birds of prey of North Africa (2021)

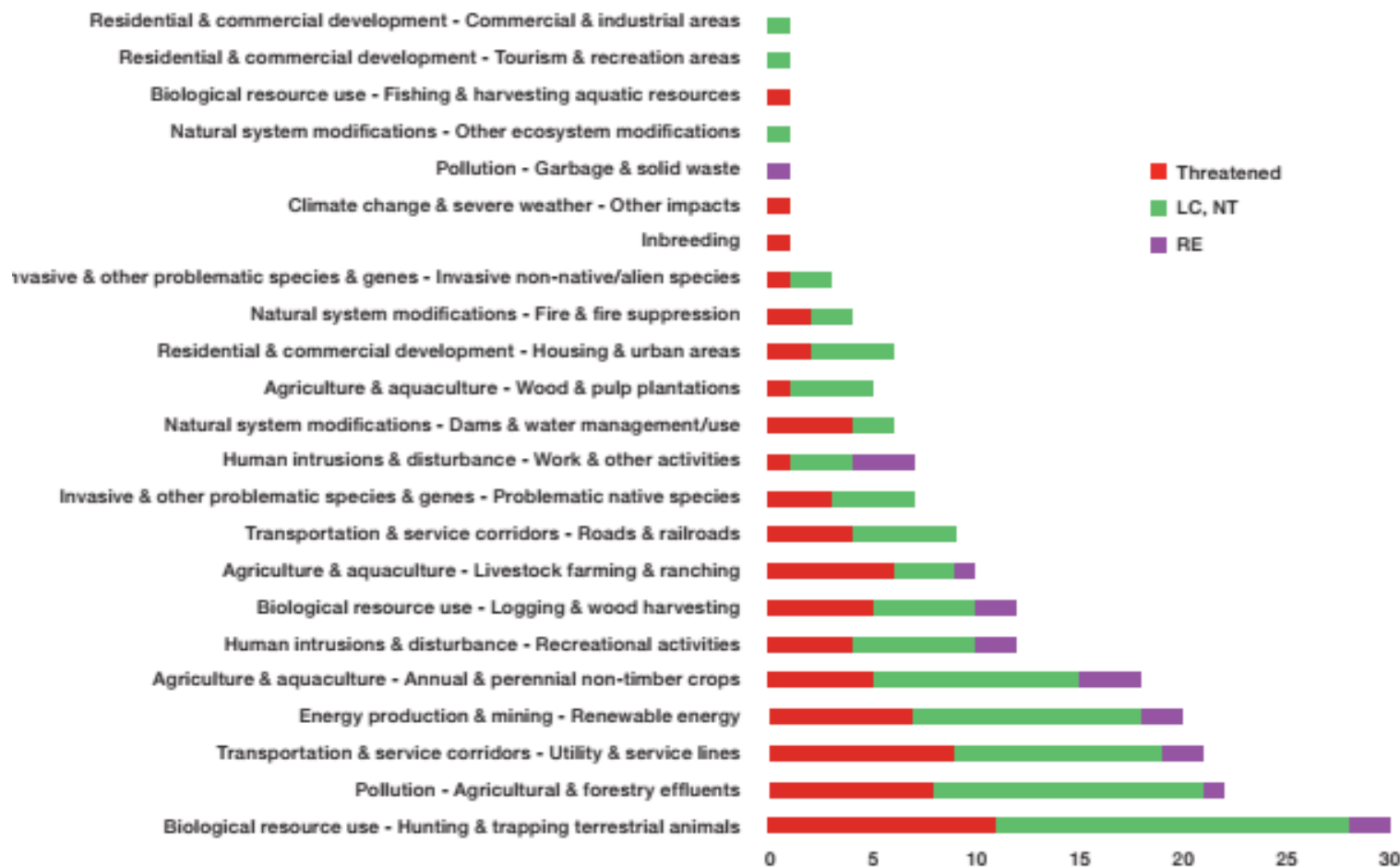
12 of the 36 breeding raptors evaluated are threatened in North Africa (33,3%)

IUCN Red List categories	Species (%)
Regionally Extinct (RE)	3 (8.3%)
Critically Endangered (CR) Possibly Regionally Extinct	1 (2.7%)
Critically Endangered (CR)	6 (16.7%)
Endangered (EN)	4 (11.1%)
Vulnerable (VU)	1 (2.8%)
Near Threatened (NT)	4 (11.1%)
Least Concern (LC)	17 (47.2%)



Red Lists (regional assessments)

■ Breeding birds of prey of North Africa (2021)



Current main threats:

illegal killing & trade (intentional, unintentional or persecution), poisoning (intentional or unintentional), electrocution and collision with energy infrastructure, use of pesticides and rodenticides in agriculture, habitat loss

42% of species whose population trends are unknown

Red Lists (regional assessments)

■ Breeding Raptors in the Mediterranean (2022)



Nearly 40% qualify as regionally threatened

Most common threats: hunting & trapping, + poisoning (43 out of 53 assessed; 81%); pollution; agriculture; energy infrastructure

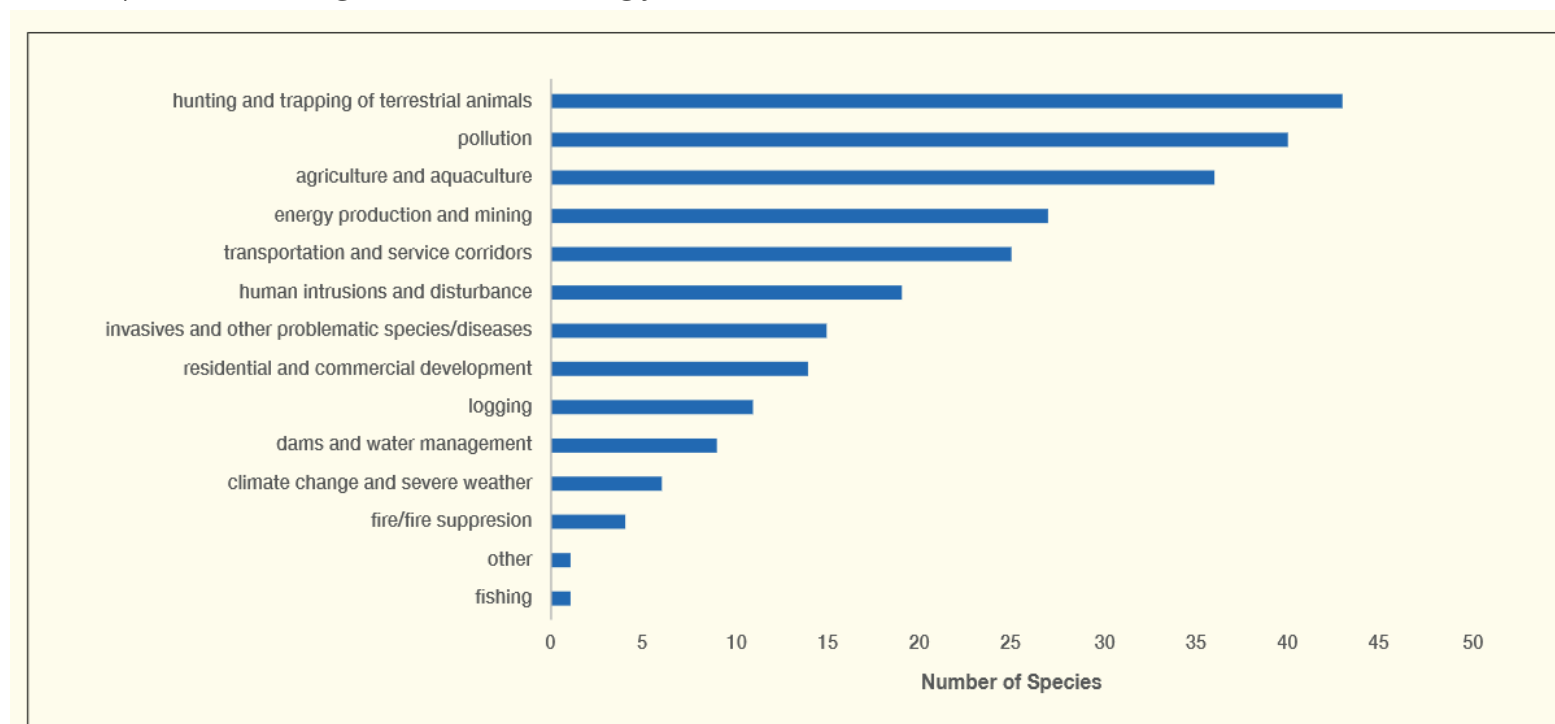


Figure 2: The primary threats affecting breeding birds of prey in the Mediterranean region. Source data: IUCN Red List.

Monitoring of populations and threats and conservation strategies

Based on the collection of field data in line with specific biodiversity management and conservation objectives, using standardised working protocols and a consistent approach to data processing.

Focus on large diurnal cliff-nesting raptors

Morocco (2018 to 2019): Atlas programme

Tunisia and Algeria, basis established



Conservation objectives and actions are set out to tackle the main threats. Although IKB and poison are not identified as known threats of major current relevance, actions include improving knowledge and research; and enhancing control and monitoring capabilities.

Monitoring of populations and threats



TÉLÉDÉTECTION : SUIVI PAR SATELLITE

Ils fournissent des informations à distance qu'il est impossible d'obtenir par d'autres moyens.

Localisation de nouvelles voies de reproduction, d'hivernage et de migration



Promoting and supporting
GPS tagging and tracking
And international
cooperation to share data



Establishing,
supporting and
promoting working
groups and
knowledge exchange

We promote the establishment of working groups and the exchange of information amongst experts

Birds of prey in the Mediterranean

Rüppell's vulture and other vultures (international, with a focus on NA)

➡ The importance of understanding the situation and threats, and of cooperation along the entire migration route



One of the sessions at the recent workshop on the Rüppell's vulture held in Málaga, 2024



Capacity-building and
experience-sharing
programme on threats for
key stakeholders,
integrating IKB

Since 2016, workshops, trainings and conferences have been organised in Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria and southern Spain, in collaboration with national authorities

Around 250 participants / people trained



In the training workshops, aimed at relevant authorities, rangers, NGOs, researchers... one session is devoted to determining the cause of death in bird carcasses and the species



Workshop on National IKB Action Plans: North Africa




COMMENT IDENTIFIER LES CARCASSES?

➤ GROUPE LES PLUS COURAMMENT TROUVÉS

Cigogne	Outarde	Corbeaux	Rapaces
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<https://skullsite.com/>



IMPORTANCE DE LA POSTURE



Mort au sol



Causes probables

Non naturelles

- Électrocution
- Collision
- Coup de feu
- Empoisonnement



COLLISIONS



Blessures externes

Signes de traumatisme, déchirures, blessures, ruptures, déchirures



ÉLECTROCUTION

Posture



POISON

Posture

Postures compulsives et cou



COUP DE FEU



Entrée du projectile

Radiodiagnostic

→ The importance of establishing the actual cause of death for potential police investigations and legal proceedings and for effective conservation, tackling the real threat.

Collaboration with the Regional Government of Andalusia



Participating in and supporting the Wildlife Crime Academy activities in North Africa

Supporting other capacity-building and exchange programmes: WCA

- In previous editions: support and funding for the participation of representatives from Morocco
- Within the current project: support for the development of activities in North Africa (Tunisia, Morocco and Egypt)





Let's continue to
work together to
conserve our species

THANK YOU!





Other relevant IUCN resources

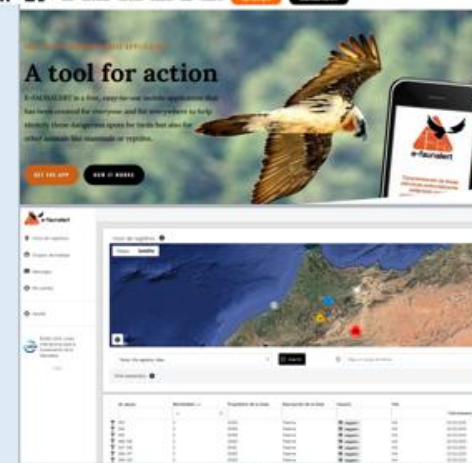
IUCN Toolkit



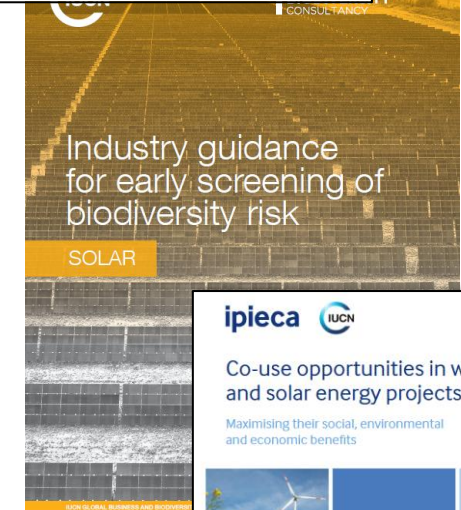
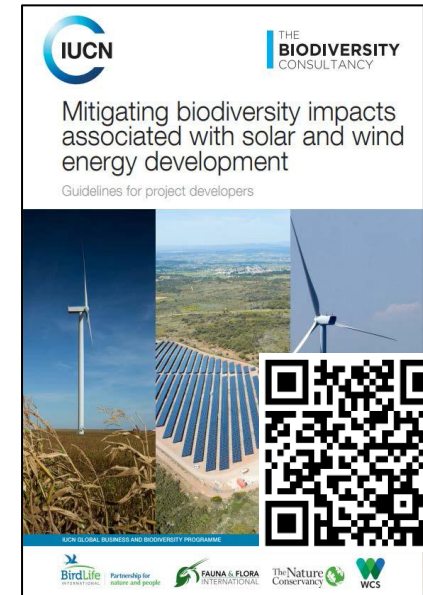
Guidelines to prevent and mitigate wildlife mortality associated with power lines (English & French)



Online training course "Birds and Power Lines"
<https://www.conservationtraining.org/>



e-faunalert mobile APP and website
<http://e-faunalert.org>



More:
[IUCN Library System](#)

New Spanish version of the guidelines