

Second Meeting of Signatories | Trondheim, Norway, 5-8 October 2015

NATIONAL REPORTING

Prepared by the Coordinating Unit of the Raptors MoU

1. National or Regional Raptor Conservation Strategies, or equivalent documents (e.g. Single Species Action Plans) for Category 1 and, where appropriate, Category 2 species, represent the fundamental basis on which Signatories will implement the Action Plan of the Raptors MoU. Paragraph 15 of the MoU states that regular (national or international) reports should be based on implementation of the strategies or equivalent measures.
2. In addition, Paragraph 18 confirms that ... *'Signatories that are also Parties to the Convention [on Migratory Species] will in their national report to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention make specific reference to activities undertaken in relation to this Memorandum of Understanding'*. Twenty-eight Signatories submitted National Reports to the CMS Secretariat in advance of the 11th meeting of the CMS Conference of Parties, held in Ecuador in November 2014. Annex 3 to this document contains a list of those Signatories, including weblinks to their respective National Reports.
3. At the 10th meeting of the CMS Conference of Parties held in Norway in November 2011, CMS Resolution 10.9 on the Future Structure and Strategies of CMS and CMS Family¹ called for the *'harmonization and interoperability of information management and reporting systems where appropriate and applicable for the CMS Family'*. This included reducing duplication of reporting, properly analysing and comparing data, and improving its collection, storage, management and retrieval.
4. At the 1st Meeting of Signatories (MoS1) to the Raptors MoU, held in Abu Dhabi, UAE in December 2012, the Meeting noted the need for a coherent approach to be adopted in relation to National Reporting to the MoU. It also recognised the value of the Online Reporting System developed on behalf of the CMS Family by the African Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA). This system aims to streamline the national reporting process, making it more efficient and also providing a basis for easier analyses of datasets. Signatories tasked the newly established interim Technical Advisory Group (TAG) to develop a National Report Form in conjunction with the CMS Online Reporting System.
5. Unfortunately, the interim TAG was unable to progress this particular task during the current intersessional period, due in part to the lack of National or Regional Raptor Conservation Strategies on which to develop the reporting form. In August 2015, in the absence of a National Report Form formally agreed by Signatories, the Coordinating Unit drafted and circulated an online questionnaire based on the six main Activities set out in the Action Plan that forms Table 2 of Annex 3 of the MoU text. The 25 point National Report Form questionnaire was made available in both English and French.

¹ http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/10_09_future_shape_e_0_0.pdf

6. A total of 17 Signatories submitted responses, as follows: Chad; Congo (Brazzaville); Democratic Republic of the Congo; Denmark; Finland; France; Hungary; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Madagascar; Mali; Netherlands; Niger; Pakistan; South Africa; Switzerland; Syrian Arab Republic; and, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK). A 'Compilation of responses to National Report Form questionnaire' can be found at Annex 2 to this document.

7. An analysis of the 17 completed questionnaires is presented at Annex 1. Whereas this paper presents a summary of the 425 separate responses framed in the context of implementation of the six Activities and corresponding sub-Activities set out in Action Plan of the Raptors MoU. Besides reporting on implementation by almost one third of Signatories to the MoU, this paper aims to promote and facilitate the exchange of information and best practice amongst Governments, NGOs and other stakeholders undertaking raptor conservation activities within the 131 Range States.

Activity 1 – Implementation of legal protection:

8. Fourteen of 17 Signatories (82.4 %) reported that all 76 species listed in the Raptors MoU² are granted full legal protection from killing and taking from the wild. The three countries not having implemented full legal protection yet are Chad, Congo (Brazzaville) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Chad noted that national legislation is underway. Congo (Brazzaville) specified that 19 of the 76 species covered by the MoU occur in the country but only one species (Lesser Kestrel *Falco naumanni*) is fully legally protected. The Democratic Republic of the Congo noted that only species belonging to the family Strigidae (True Owls) are protected but that work is underway to update the list of protected species.

9. Concerning the existence of legislating banning the use of exposed poison baits for predator control, 13 of 17 countries (76.5%) reported a positive situation. Among the four Signatories not yet having implemented such legislation (Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Democratic Republic of the Congo and Madagascar), Chad noted that there is general national legislation in place but none that is particularly focussed on protecting birds of prey. Congo (Brazzaville) reported that the usage of poison baits is not common in the country, whereas Madagascar noted that such legislation is under consideration.

10. Regarding legal obligations requiring 'bird friendly' power line designs, 8 of 16 Signatories (50%) reported laws already exist in their respective countries. Niger reported that generally power lines in the country do not expose any risk to birds. Pakistan is apparently utilising the CMS Guidelines concerning power grids but as yet has no legal steps to implement. In Finland and UK guidelines are widely available and often followed.

11. In summary, legal protection as listed in Activity 1 has been fully implemented by France, Hungary, Netherlands, South Africa, Switzerland and the Syrian Arab Republic. Chad and the Democratic Republic of the Congo are currently lacking any significant legal protection for migratory birds of prey and the other seven Signatories reported partial progress in implementation Activity 1.

Activity 2 – Protect and/or manage important sites and flyways

12. Seven out of 14 Countries (50%) reported that all sites listed for their country in Table 3 of Annex 3 of the Raptors MoU are designated as protected areas or appropriately managed taking into account the conservation requirements of migratory birds of prey. However, ten countries, namely, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Democratic Republic of the Congo, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Madagascar, Mali, Pakistan, South Africa and the UK noted that no national sites are currently listed in the MoU. Several of these noted the existence of National Parks or Ramsar sites. Syria, Finland,

² UNEP/CMS/Raptors/MOS2/Inf.1

http://www.cms.int/raptors/sites/default/files/document/mos2_inf1_raptors_mou_with_annexes_e.pdf

Hungary, Niger, Netherlands, Denmark and the UK reported having conservation measures in place at various national sites.

13. In 16 of the 17 (94.1%) Signatories that responded, national regulations requiring Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) for projects potentially impacting bird of prey are in place and obligatory. France and Switzerland mentioned that these EIA obligations are subject to the size of the project, with minor projects often excluded. In Chad steps to establish EIA regulations are in preparation.

14. Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs) have been carried out in 5 of 16 countries (31.3%) in the last five years, namely, Finland, Mali, Madagascar, Niger and South Africa.

15. In summary, activities listed under Activity 2 to protect and/or manage important sites and flyways appears to require further implementation due in part to the fact that only a limited number of sites are currently listed in Table 3 of Annex 3 of the Raptors MoU. Several countries anticipate that sites of international importance for migratory birds of prey will soon be included in the MoU. Only one third of countries that responded to the questionnaire had undertaken SEAs in the last five years.

Activity 3 – Habitat conservation and sustainable management

16. Two Signatories (Hungary and Mali) of 16 (12.5%) replies reported having prepared inventories of grasslands in support of Category 1 species. Mali noted that 30% of its former grassland habitat is managed sustainably.

17. Four (Finland, France, Hungary, South Africa) of 16 Signatories (25%) confirmed that surveys had been undertaken to analyse the status of existing electricity power lines. Modifications of the highest risk power lines to mitigate against bird of prey electrocutions has been conducted in South Africa, France and on a case to case basis in Finland. Hungary reported that the highest risk power lines have been identified and modifications are being carried out. However, high risk power lines with no retrofitting remain numerous and therefore remain a threat to raptors. The UK noted that this problem is not applicable for the country because it does not hold populations of soaring raptors that would be vulnerable to such threats. Switzerland reported that no surveys have been undertaken but in some regions local initiatives exist, involving cooperation between governmental institutions and NGOs.

18. So far, only five Signatories (Finland, France, Hungary, Pakistan and South Africa) out of 16 (31.3%), have established feeding stations for Vultures and other necrophagous birds. Finland has feeding stations for Golden Eagle and White-Tailed Sea-eagle; France has established more than 100 feeding stations; Hungary operates approximately eight feeding stations; Pakistan provides food at two sites; and, South Africa operates a network of 146 separate feeding sites. The other 11 countries reported that no implementation of this sub-Activity has been undertaken. The UK noted that it does not hold any vulture populations but that feeding of White-tailed Sea-eagle, Red Kite and Hen Harrier occurs.

19. In eight (50%) of 16 countries (Finland, Hungary, Madagascar, Mali, Netherlands, Syrian Arab Republic, Switzerland and UK), the conservation of birds of prey is integrated in sectors and corresponding policies. Hungary reported that efforts are made to integrate raptor conservation in every sector but that additional implementation work needs to be done. In Madagascar and UK the sectors relating to agriculture, forestry and tourism take into account raptors conservation. In the Syrian Arab Republic the energy-sector considers concerns relating to the conservation of birds of prey and Mali has integrated raptor conservation in the fisheries sector. The remaining 8 Signatories

have not yet incorporated the conservation of birds of prey into other sectors. Pakistan noted that the general national conservation strategy includes coverage across sectors.

20. In summary, habitat conservation and sustainable management as described in Activity 3 has not yet been well implemented in most countries in terms of surveying and maintaining grassland areas to support Category I species. There are also significant gaps in modifying higher risk power lines. All African countries that submitted inputs, two European states, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan and the Syrian Arab Republic have not yet surveyed the current status of their power lines. The implementation of feeding stations for vultures and other scavengers has been implemented in approximately 30% of Signatories. The conservation of migratory birds of prey is integrated within other sector policies covering agriculture, forestry, fisheries, industry, tourism, energy and chemicals in at least eight of the respondent signatories although at varied levels.

Activity 4 – Raise awareness of problems faced by birds of prey and measures needed to conserve them

21. Of 15 replies from Signatories, nine (60%) have established public awareness programmes. No initiatives specifically relating to birds of prey has been implemented in Pakistan but birds are included in more general programmes. Congo (Brazzaville), the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali and Netherlands have not yet established such programmes.

22. Awareness programmes amongst other governments departments have been undertaken in five of 17 (29.4%) Signatory states: Chad, Finland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Syrian Arab Republic and UK. Educational Programmes and teaching resources have been developed in seven of the 17 (41.2%) of Signatories that responded to the questionnaire.

23. National training workshops have been organised in four (25%) out of 16 countries that responded. Pakistan hosted workshops concerning the illegal wildlife trade rather than specifically addressing raptor conservation issues. Madagascar noted that this is a priority future project but stressed their need for additional funding to conduct workshops.

24. In summary, most countries have carried out some kind of awareness raising programme to promote the importance the birds of prey amongst government departments, educational establishment, the general public or at important sites. Only Congo (Brazzaville), Democratic Republic of Congo, Mali and Netherlands reported an absence of any awareness programmes.

Activity 5 – Monitoring bird of prey populations, carry out conservation research and take remedial measures

25. In nine (56.3%) of 16 Countries (Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Madagascar, Netherlands, South Africa, Switzerland and UK), monitoring programmes for breeding populations, reproductive success and migration counts focussed on birds of prey have been established. The same Signatories reported having published and prepared guidelines or protocols concerning systematic or coordinated monitoring programmes.

26. Assessments of the impacts of habitat loss on breeding, passage and wintering populations of migratory birds of prey, and measures identified to maintain their Favourable Conservation Status have been made in 5 (33.3%) of 15 of the Signatories. Copies of those assessments will be submitted to the Coordinating Unit by Finland, France, Madagascar, Netherlands, and the UK.

27. In four (25%) of the 16 Signatories that responded, assessments of the impacts of the use of toxic chemicals have been implemented, including heavy metals (e.g. lead in shot and ammunition)

on breeding, passage and wintering populations of migratory birds of prey. Several other countries reported current assessments either planned or underway.

28. In six (37.5%) of 16 countries (Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, South Africa and UK), programmes to monitor the impacts of power lines and wind farms on breeding, passage and wintering populations of migratory birds of prey have been established, and measures have been identified to maintain their Favourable Conservation Status. The UK noted that the risk of significant impacts is considered to be low. France remarked that there is no specific monitoring programme for birds but a general obligation exists to exert minimal impacts on all fauna and flora.

29. Reintroduction or restocking projects involving migratory birds of prey have been implemented in accordance with IUCN Guidelines for Reintroductions in three (12.5%) of 16 respondent countries. In the UK, species involved were Red Kite and White-tailed Sea-eagle, in France, programmes have focussed on three species of vulture (Griffon, Bearded and Cinereous Vulture), and, in Switzerland, a Bearded Vulture reintroduction project has been conducted.

30. Seven (43.8%) of 16 countries reported that captive breeding programmes involving species of migratory birds of prey have been established. Hungary hosts a programme involving 2-3 pairs of Saker Falcon. Iran (Islamic Republic of) reported such projects being implemented in privately collections and probably also in Zoos. France, Pakistan and Switzerland have established programmes on vultures. South Africa is currently planning a captive breeding project involving Bearded Vulture, and falcons and other raptor species are being widely bred in captivity in the UK.

31. Two (11.8%) of 17 Signatories reported that species of migratory bird of prey are legally harvested in their country. France noted that Black Kite and Common Buzzard are taken at airports as part of safety programmes. Mali noted that all species are harvested but in particular falcons are targeted. In the remaining 15 Signatories no legal harvesting occurs.

32. In nine (52.9%) of 17 countries disease surveillance programmes, involving species of migratory birds of prey, are in place. H5N1-surveillance exists in Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mali and Niger. In Madagascar a programme dealing with West Nile disease and H5N1 is undertaken. Denmark, France, Hungary, Switzerland and UK also have disease surveillance in place.

33. In summary, implementation of the sub-Activities relating to monitoring bird of prey populations, conducting research and taking appropriate measures under Activity 5 of the Action Plan of the Raptors MoU appears patchy. Some examples of systematic and coordinated monitoring programmes have been established in Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Madagascar, Netherlands, South Africa, Switzerland and United Kingdom. But three countries have made no progress at all. Only in South Africa, United Kingdom, Finland, Hungary, France and Denmark have programmes been established to monitor the impacts of power lines and wind farms on breeding, passage and wintering populations of migratory birds of prey. Three Signatories have implemented reintroduction or restocking projects involving migratory birds of prey. Mali reported that all the species of migratory bird of prey can generally be legally harvested in the country. Several disease surveillance programmes are in place in Signatory countries involving species of migratory birds of prey, mostly related with avian influenza although France also has measures to monitor the impact of some pesticides and rodenticides on birds of prey.

Activity 6 – Supporting measures

34. Six (35,3%) of the 17 states that responded confirmed that a National or Regional Raptor Conservation Strategy is being planned or is in preparation to guide implementation of the Action Plan of the Raptors MoU. Madagascar and Mali are actively planning their National Strategies, whereas Chad reported that development of theirs is already underway. Denmark, France, Hungary,

the Netherlands and UK are awaiting finalisation of the EU Regional Raptor Conservation Strategy. South Africa and Switzerland are not currently planning to develop a Raptor Conservation Strategy. Pakistan noted that the conservation of raptors will be included in their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) which should soon be finalised.

35. In eight (47.1%) of 17 countries, Single or Multi-species National Action Plans have been published or are in preparation for species of migratory bird of prey. Denmark has an Action Plan in place for the Red Kite. France has published seven National Action Plans and is preparing an additional one for the Goshawk. Hungary has developed several Species Action Plans, including one for the Red-footed Falcon that was approved at Government level in 2006. Iran (Islamic republic of) reported that preparations are underway to develop Action Plans for the Saker Falcon and the Egyptian Vulture. Madagascar noted that a multi-species Action Plan had been developed for two species of falcons - Sooty and Eleonora's Falcon. South Africa has implemented a Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) for the Bearded Vulture and a Species Action Plan for the Cape Vulture is planned to be upgraded into a BMP, with a further BMP for the African Grass Owl in preparation. Switzerland reported Single Species Action Plans being available for Red Kite (*Milvus milvus*), Common Kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*) and Eurasian Scops Owl (*Otus scops*). UK noted the development of Conservation Frameworks for Hen Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*) and Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) and a draft version for the Peregrine (*Falco peregrinus*).

36. In summary, just over one third of Signatories that responded are planning to develop National or Regional Raptor Conservation Strategies. Some progress has been made but at a slower rate than is envisaged in the text of the Raptors MoU. Five EU Member States reported awaiting the finalization of the EU Regional Raptor Conservation Strategy before deciding whether or not a national implementation plan would be developed. Eight countries have produced or are developing Species Action Plans covering a range of threatened species.

Action requested

The Meeting is invited to:

- (a) Based on the results of this interim National Reporting exercise that involved one third of the Signatory States, consider identifying ways in which to achieve more effective implementation of the Action Plan of the Raptors MoU. Key questions and issues to address include:
 - 1. What are the main causes of the delays and gaps in implementing the six Activities?
 - 2. What action needs to be taken, and by whom, to address these challenges?
 - 3. What mechanisms can be developed to support implementation by Signatories?
- (b) Consider re-tasking the Technical Advisory Group to develop an interim National Reporting Form, linked to the CMS Online Reporting System, which should be circulated to Signatories by mid-2016 to allow time for responses to be submitted and analysed by the Coordinating Unit in advance of MoS3. Adoption of the Form would be anticipated at MoS3, subject to any amendments proposed by Signatories at that time.

Annex 1

Summary analysis of the interim National Report Form Questionnaire (Questionnaire circulated to Signatories by the Coordinating Unit in August 2015)

1. In the absence of a formally agreed National Report Form for the Raptors MoU, the Coordinating Unit designed a short online interim National Report Form questionnaire in English and French and circulated it to Signatories in August 2015. The twenty five point questionnaire was designed to gather basic information covering the six Activities set out in the Action Plan of the Raptors MoU. The overall aim was to provide Signatories with an opportunity to highlight some key completed, ongoing or planned raptor conservation initiatives.

2. A total of 17 Signatories submitted replies, as follows: Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Iran, Madagascar, Mali, Netherlands, Niger, Pakistan, South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic, Switzerland and United Kingdom. Copies of the full text of the responses received are included as Annex 2.

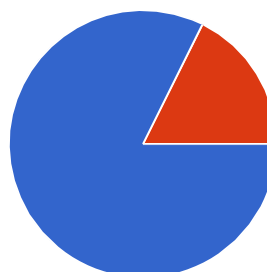
Action Plan: Activity 1 - Implementation of legal protection

Plan d'action : Activité 1 – Mise en œuvre d'une protection juridique

Question 1: Are all 76 species of migratory birds of prey listed in the Raptors MoU granted full legal protection from killing and taking from the wild in your country?

Question 1: *Est-ce que les 76 espèces d'oiseaux de proie migrateurs énumérées dans le MdE Rapaces bénéficient d'une pleine protection juridique contre l'abattage ou la capture à l'état sauvage dans votre pays?*

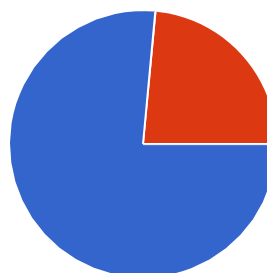
Yes / Oui	14	82.4%
No / Non	3	17.6%



Question 2: Is there legislation in place which bans the use of exposed poison baits for predator control?

Question 2 : *Est-ce qu'une législation est en place interdisant l'utilisation des appâts empoisonnés visibles pour le contrôle des prédateurs ?*

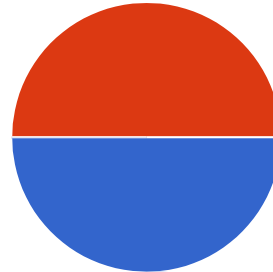
Yes / Oui	13	76.5%
No / Non	4	23.5%



Question 3: Is there legislation in place that requires all new electricity power lines to be 'bird friendly' in design and construction, and thereby minimise the risks of electrocution and collision?

Question 3 : *Est-ce qu'une législation est en place exigeant que toutes les nouvelles lignes électriques soient 'respectueuses des oiseaux' dans leur conception et leur construction, de façon à réduire à un minimum les risques d'électrocution et de collision?*

Yes / Oui	8	50%
No / Non	8	50%



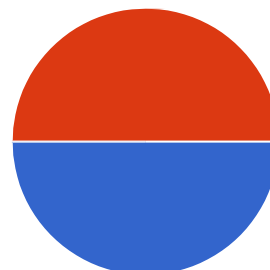
Action Plan: Activity 2 - Protect and/or manage important sites and flyways

Plan d'action : Activité 2 – Protéger et/ou gérer les sites et les voies de migration importants

Question 4: Are all the sites listed for your country in Table 3 of the Raptors MoU designated as protected areas or are they appropriately managed taking into account the conservation requirements of migratory birds of prey?

Question 4: *Est-ce que tous les sites énumérés pour votre pays dans le Tableau 3 du MdE Rapaces sont désignés comme aires protégées, ou sont gérés adéquatement compte tenu des besoins de conservation des oiseaux de proie migrants?*

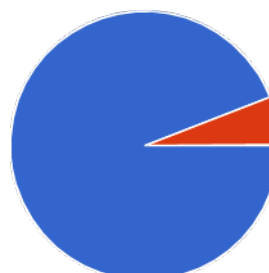
Yes / Oui	7	50%
No / Non	7	50%



Question 5: Are Regulations in place to ensure that Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) are obligatory for project proposals that may impact upon sites important for migratory birds of prey?

Question 5: *Est-ce qu'une réglementation est en place prévoyant que des évaluations de l'impact sur l'environnement (EIE) sont obligatoires pour les projets d'aménagement qui sont susceptibles d'avoir un impact sur les sites importants pour les oiseaux de proie migrants?*

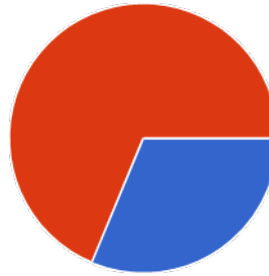
Yes / Oui	16	94.1%
No / Non	1	5.9%



Question 6: Have any Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) been carried out in the last 5 years relating to major infrastructure developments within major flyways to identify key risk areas?

Question 6 : *Est-ce que des évaluations environnementales stratégiques (EES) ont été effectuées au cours des cinq dernières années pour des grands projets d'aménagement d'infrastructures à l'intérieur des grandes voies de migration, afin d'identifier les principales zones à risque?*

Yes / Oui	5	31.3%
No / Non	11	68.8%

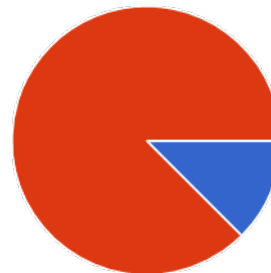


Action Plan: Activity 3 - Habitat conservation and sustainable management
Plan d'action : Activité 3 – Conservation de l'habitat et gestion durable

Question 7: Have any inventories been carried out to identify natural vegetation cover in former habitats (especially grasslands) in the range of globally threatened species listed in Category 1 of the Raptors MoU?

Question 7: *Est-ce que des inventaires ont été établis pour identifier le couvert végétal naturel des anciens habitats (en particulier les prairies) dans l'aire de répartition des espèces menacées à l'échelle mondiale qui sont inscrites dans la Catégorie 1 du MdE Rapaces?*

Yes / Oui	2	12.5%
No / Non	14	87.5%



Question 8: Have existing electricity power lines been surveyed to identify those that pose the greatest risk to migratory birds of prey?

Question 8: *Est-ce que les lignes électriques existantes ont été étudiées afin d'identifier celles qui présentent les plus grands risques pour les oiseaux de proie migrants?*

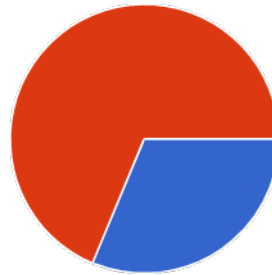
Yes / Oui	4	25%
No / Non	12	75%



Question 9: Has a network of feeding stations been established and maintained for vultures and other scavenging birds of prey?

Question 9: *Est-ce qu'un réseau de stations d'alimentation a été mis en place et maintenu pour les vautours et autres oiseaux de proie charognards?*

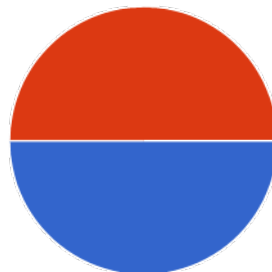
Yes / Oui	5	31.3%
No / Non	11	68.8%



Question 10: Is the conservation of migratory birds of prey integrated within the policies of sectors such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, industry, tourism, energy, chemicals and pesticides?

Question 10: *Est-ce que la conservation des oiseaux de proie migrateurs est intégrée dans les politiques générales de secteurs comme l'agriculture, la foresterie, la pêche, l'industrie, le tourisme, l'énergie, les produits chimiques et les pesticides?*

Yes / Oui	8	50%
No / Non	8	50%



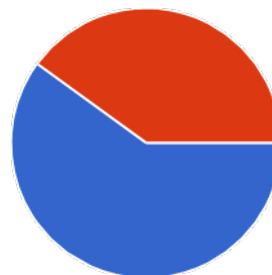
Action Plan: Activity 4 – Raise awareness of problems faced by birds of prey and measures needed to conserve them

Plan d'action : Activité 4 – Sensibiliser aux problèmes rencontrés par les oiseaux de proie et aux mesures à prendre pour les protéger

Question 11: Have any public awareness programmes been developed and implemented to promote the importance of birds of prey and their conservation needs, including at bottleneck sites?

Question 11: *Est-ce que des programmes de sensibilisation ont été élaborés et mis en œuvre pour promouvoir l'importance des oiseaux de proie et leurs besoins de conservation, y compris dans les sites 'goulot d'étranglement'?*

Yes / Oui	9	60%
No / Non	6	40%



Question 12: Have any awareness programmes been developed and implemented amongst other government departments to inform decision makers of the status, threats and conservation needs of migratory birds of prey?

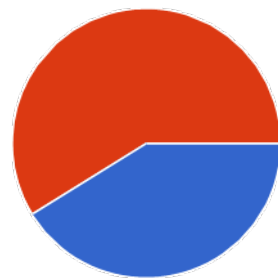
Question 12: *Est-ce que des programmes de sensibilisation ont été élaborés et mis en œuvre au sein des ministères du gouvernement, afin d'informer les décideurs au sujet de l'état, des menaces et des besoins de conservation des oiseaux de proie migrateurs?*

Yes / Oui **5** 29.4%
No / Non **12** 70.6%



Question 13: Have any educational programmes and teaching resources been developed and implemented to inform children and students of the status, threats and conservation needs of migratory birds of prey?

Question 13: *Est-ce que des programmes éducatifs et des ressources pour les enseignants ont été élaborés et mis en œuvre pour informer les enfants et les élèves concernant l'état, les menaces et les besoins de conservation des oiseaux de proie migrateurs?*



Yes / Oui **7** 41.2%
No / Non **10** 58.8%

Question 14: Have any national training workshops been organised to improve skills in the monitoring of birds of prey?

Question 14: *Est-ce que des ateliers de formation nationaux ont été organisés pour améliorer les compétences en matière de surveillance des oiseaux de proie?*



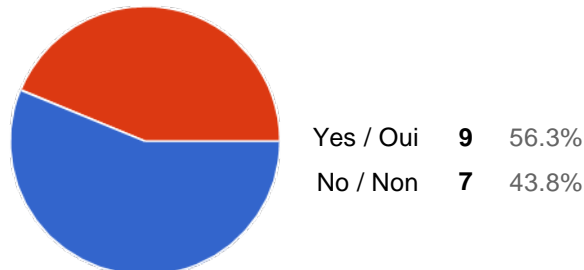
Yes / Oui **4** 25%
No / Non **12** 75%

Action Plan: Activity 5 – Monitoring bird of prey populations, carry out conservation research and take remedial measures

Plan d'action : Activité 5 – Surveiller les populations d'oiseaux de proie, effectuer des recherches en matière de conservation et prendre des mesures correctives

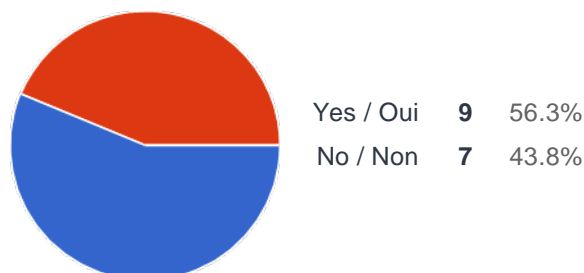
Question 15: Have any systematic and coordinated monitoring programs been established for breeding populations, reproductive success and migration counts (spring and autumn) of birds of prey?

Question 15: *Est-ce que des programmes de surveillance systématiques et coordonnés ont été mis en place pour les populations reproductrices, le succès de reproduction et les comptages de migration (printemps et automne) des oiseaux de proie?*



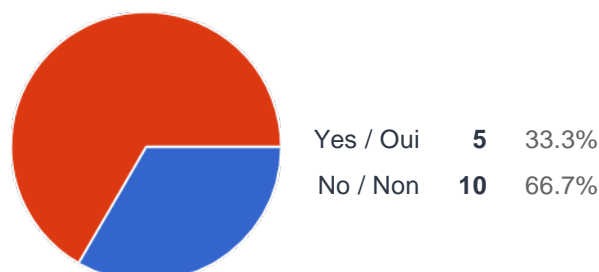
Question 16: Have any guidelines or protocols been prepared and published concerning systematic or coordinated monitoring programmes for migratory birds of prey?

Question 16: *Est-ce que des lignes directrices ou des protocoles ont été préparés et publiés pour les programmes de surveillance systématiques ou coordonnés des oiseaux de proie migrants?*



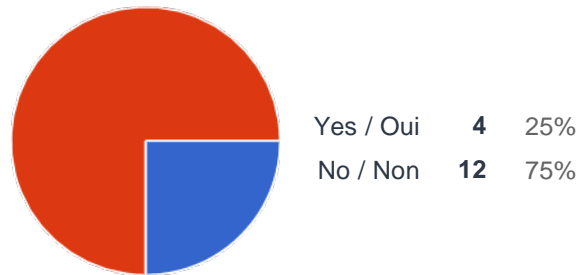
Question 17: Have any assessments been made of the impacts of habitat loss on breeding, passage and wintering populations of migratory birds of prey, and measures identified to maintain their Favourable Conservation Status?

Question 17: *Est-ce que des évaluations ont été faites concernant l'impact de la perte d'habitat sur les populations d'oiseaux de proie migrants reproductrices, de passage et hivernantes, et les mesures identifiées pour assurer le maintien de leur état de conservation favorable ?*



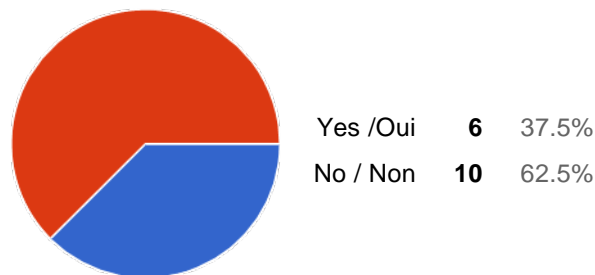
Question 18: Have any assessments been made of the impacts of the use of toxic chemicals, including heavy metals (e.g. lead in shot and ammunition) on breeding, passage and wintering populations of migratory birds of prey, and measures identified to maintain their Favourable Conservation Status?

Question 18: *Est-ce que des évaluations ont été faites concernant l'impact de l'utilisation de produits chimiques toxiques, y compris les métaux lourds (comme le plomb dans les balles et les armes) sur les populations d'oiseaux de proie migrants reproductrices, de passage et hivernantes, et les mesures identifiées pour assurer le maintien de leur état de conservation favorable?*



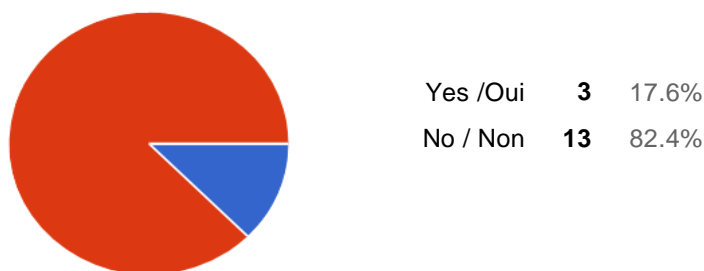
Question 19: Have any programmes been established to monitor the impacts of power lines and wind farms on breeding, passage and wintering populations of migratory birds of prey, and measures identified to maintain their Favourable Conservation Status?

Question 19: *Est-ce que des programmes ont été mis en place pour surveiller l'impact des lignes électriques et des parcs éoliens sur les populations d'oiseaux de proie migrateurs reproductrices, de passage et hivernantes, et les mesures identifiées pour assurer le maintien de leur état de conservation favorable?*



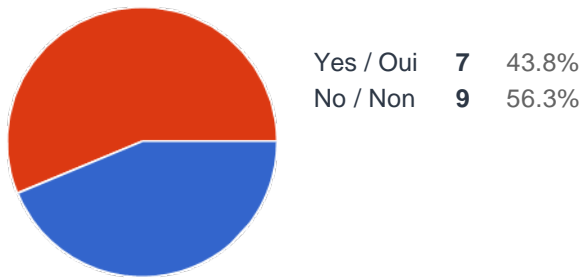
Question 20: Have any reintroduction or restocking projects been investigated and implemented involving migratory birds of prey in accordance with IUCN Guidelines for Reintroductions and Other Conservation Translocations?

Question 20: *Est-ce que des projets de réintroduction ou de restockage ont été étudiés et mis en œuvre pour des oiseaux de proie migrateurs, conformément aux Lignes directrices de l'UICN relatives aux réintroductions et autres transferts à des fins de conservation?*



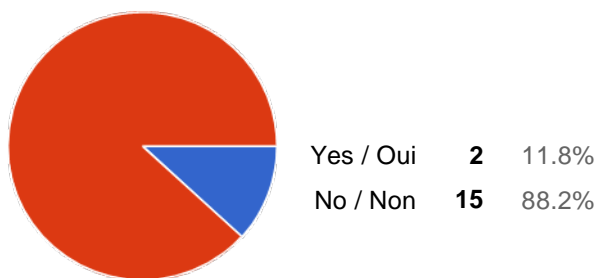
Question 21: Have any captive breeding programmes been established involving any species of migratory birds of prey?

Question 21: *Est-ce que des programmes de reproduction d'espèces en captivité ont été mis en place pour des espèces d'oiseaux de proie migrateurs?*



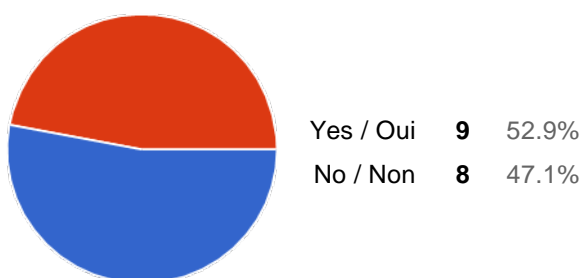
Question 22: Are any species of migratory bird of prey legally harvested in your country?

Question 22: *Est-ce que des espèces d'oiseaux de proie migrateurs sont légalement prélevées dans votre pays?*



Question 23: Are there any disease surveillance programmes in place in your country involving species of migratory birds of prey?

Question 23: *Est-ce que des programmes de surveillance des maladies sont en place dans votre pays pour des espèces d'oiseaux de proie migrateurs?*

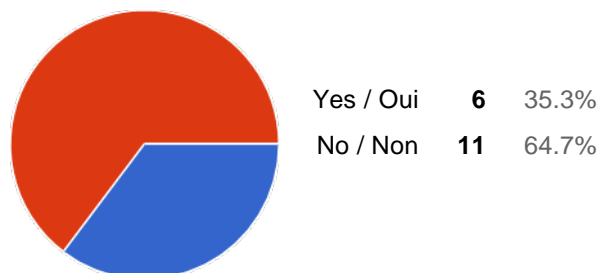


Action Plan: Activity 6 – Supporting measures

Plan d'action : Activité 6 – Mesures de soutien

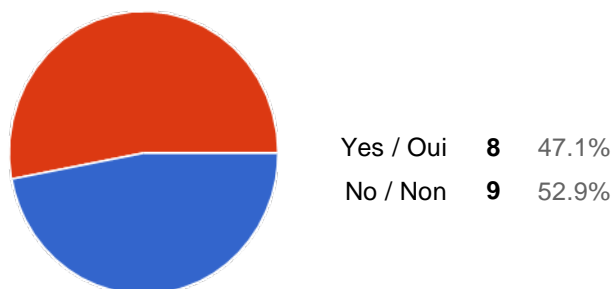
Question 24: Is a National or Regional Raptor Conservation Strategy being planned or in preparation to implement the aspects of the Action Plan of the Raptors MoU relevant to your country?

Question 24: *Est-ce qu'une Stratégie nationale ou régionale pour la conservation des rapaces est prévue ou en cours d'élaboration pour mettre en œuvre les aspects du Plan d'action du MdE Rapaces qui intéressent votre pays?*



Question 25: Have any Single or Multi-species National Action Plans been published or are in preparation for any species of migratory bird of prey?

Question 25: *Est-ce que des Plans d'action nationaux par espèce ou multiespèces ont été publiés ou sont en cours d'élaboration pour des espèces d'oiseaux de proie migrateurs?*



Annex 3

National Reports submitted by Signatories to CMS COP11 / Rapports nationaux des signataires soumis à la CMS CdP11

The following 28 Signatories to the Raptors MoU submitted their reports to the 11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS COP 11). The reports are available through the links below.

Les 28 signataires suivants du MdE Rapaces ont présenté leurs rapports à la 11^{ème} Réunion de la Conférence des Parties à la Convention sur la conservation des espèces migratrices appartenant à la faune sauvage (CMS CdP11). Les rapports sont disponibles via les liens ci-dessous.

Africa / Afrique

Congo (Brazzaville)

http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/14-04-22_Congo_rev1408_UNEP-CMS-COP11-Inf.20.3.CG_.pdf

Gambia / Gambie

http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/14-05-14_Gambia_UNEP-CMS-COP11-Inf.20.3.GM_.pdf

Ghana

http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/14-04-24_Ghana_UNEP-CMS-COP11-Inf.20.3.GH_.pdf

Kenya

http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/14-05-15_Kenya_UNEP-CMS-COP11-Inf.20.3.KE_.pdf

Madagascar

http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/14-04-18_Madagascar.pdf

Mali

http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/14-04-29_Mali_UNEP-CMS-COP11-Inf.20.3.ML_.pdf

Niger

http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/14-05-25_Niger_UNEP-CMS-COP11-Inf.20.3.NE_.pdf

Somalia / Somalie

http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/14-05-08_Somalia_UNEP-CMS-COP11-Inf.20.3.SO_.pdf

South Africa / Afrique du Sud

http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/14-05-16_South-Africa_UNEP-CMS-COP11-Inf%20%20%20ZA.pdf

Asia / Asie

Pakistan

http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/14-04-30_Pakistan_UNEP-CMS-COP11-Inf.20.3.PK_.pdf

Europe

Armenia / Arménie

http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/14-05-12_Armenia_UNEP-CMS-COP11-Inf.20.3.AM_.pdf

Belgium / Belgique

http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/14-06-09_Belgium_UNEP-CMS-COP11-Inf.20.3.BE_.pdf

Czech Republic / République Tchèque

http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/14-05-14_Czech-Republic_UNEP-CMS-COP11-Inf.20.3.CZ_.pdf

Denmark (incl. Faeroe Islands and Greenland) / Danemark (y compris les îles Féroé et le Groenland)

http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/14-05-15_Denmark_UNEP-CMS-COP11-Inf.20.3.DK_.pdf

Finland (incl. Åland Islands) / Finlande (y compris les Îles Åland)
http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/14-05-16_Finland_UNEP-CMS-COP11-Inf%2020%203%20FI.pdf

Germany / Allemagne
http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/14-05-28_Germany_UNEP-CMS-COP11-Inf.20.3.DE_.pdf

Hungary / Hongrie
http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/14-05-16_Hungary_UNEP-CMS-COP11-Inf%2020%203%20HU.pdf

Italy / Italie
http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/14-05-30_Italy_UNEP-CMS-COP11-Inf.20.3.IT_.pdf

Netherlands / Pays-Bas
http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/14-05-15_Netherlands_UNEP-CMS-COP11-Inf.20.3.NL_.pdf

Norway / Norvège
http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/14-05-27_Norway_UNEP-CMS-COP11-Inf.20.3.NO_.pdf

Portugal
http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/14-05-30_Portugal_UNEP-CMS-COP11-Inf.20.3.PT_.pdf

Romania / Roumanie
http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/14-05-30_Romania_UNEP-CMS-COP11-Inf.20.3.RO_.pdf

Slovakia / Slovaquie
http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/14-05-16_Slovakia_UNEP-CMS-COP11-Inf%2020%203%20SK.pdf

Spain / Espagne
http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/14-05-30_Spain_rev0814_UNEP-CMS-COP11-Inf%2020%203%20ES%20rev.pdf

Sweden / Suède
http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/14-06-02_Sweden_UNEP-CMS-COP11-Inf.20.3.SE_.pdf

Switzerland / Suisse
http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/14-05-06_Switzerland_UNEP-CMS-COP11-Inf.20.3.CH_.pdf

Middle East and North Africa / Moyen-Orient et Afrique du Nord

Egypt / Égypte
http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/14-05-29_Egypt_UNEP-CMS-COP11-Inf.20.3.EG_.pdf

Syrian Arab Republic / République Arabe Syrienne
http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/14-06-06_Syrian-Arab-Rep_UNEP-CMS-COP11-Inf.20.3.SY_.pdf