

Annex 10.4: Legislation, policies and protocols developed since MsAP, by region

Country	National legal protection	National Species Action Plans	Policies and protocols
EAST AFRICA			
Ethiopia			An MoU between conservation organisations and electrical supply companies was signed in 2020, ensuring good will for collaboration towards bird-safe power grid in the country.*
Kenya	Review of legislation to include wildlife poisoning as a crime.		National wildlife poisoning incident response protocol developed and implementation of the protocol ongoing.
Tanzania		Government is currently drafting the national action plan with meetings to initiate this process completed in May 2023 and more planned for later in 2023.	There is an ongoing process of forming the East African Wildlife Poison Response Network.
SOUTHERN AFRICA			
Malawi		The first meeting of stakeholders was held to develop Malawi's Vulture Conservation Action Plan, including discussion of unintentional poisoning.	
Mozambique	Legislation was improved with the adoption of the amended Forest and Wildlife Act (Act 16 of 2014) that imposed substantial penalties for the illegal hunting of wildlife, including the use of poisoning.		
Zimbabwe		Zimbabwe was the first African country to complete and publish its National Vulture Conservation Action in 2018. There was the first Lead Workshop in January 2023 to formulate the Regional Lead Action Plan	Meetings will be held before the end of the year (2023) to address issues of lead
Zambia	There is a review of legislation regarding poisoning, and the development of a national poisoning response protocol document, in relation to lead		
WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA			
Benin	Benin has voted in a Law No. 2021- 04 July 08, 2021, on the protection and rules relating to international trade in wild species of fauna and flora threatened with extinction in the Republic of Benin.**		
Niger	Vultures are fully protected by National law in Niger (République du Niger. 1998. Loi N°98-07 du 29 avril 1998 fixant le régime de la Chasse et de la Protection de la Faune).		

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	Adoption of a law in 2019 to punish offences relating to the trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora in Niger as part of CITES.*		
Nigeria			National Strategy to Combat Wildlife and Forest Crime 2022-2026.*
Rwanda	Regarding the penalty for wildlife crime, the law for biodiversity conservation was established to prioritize the protection and population recovery of threatened species including Hooded and Rüppell's vultures.	Law governing biological diversity was amended to protect globally threatened species including vultures. It condemns perpetrators of wildlife crimes. However, more is needed to be done especially monitoring the enforcement of the law is very important to ensure its effectiveness.	
Senegal	Senegalese legislation takes unintentional poisoning into account in the hunting and environment code. The CITES focal point of Senegal is working to ensure that all vultures are listed on Annex 1 of the CITES Convention.		
CENTRAL ASIA			
Kazakhstan	A change in the amount of compensation for the damage of wildlife was provided by an Order of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan N 18-03/158 "The amount of compensation for damage caused by the violation of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of protection, reproduction and use of the animal world" (updated 11/05/2017)*		
Turkmenistan	There is no special protection unless the species is a red data book species (Griffon Vultures are not, whereas Bearded, Egyptian and Cinereous Vultures are. Rodenticide poisoning requires special state permits.	A National Species Action Plan was developed in 2020 for the period 2021 – 2030 (Yankov & Rustamov 2020) but is yet to be formally adopted*	
SOUTH ASIA			
Bangladesh	Ketoprofen was the most widely-used veterinary NSAID and in 2021 Bangladesh became the first country to ban it country-wide		
India	Following the earlier prohibition by some Indian states of government supply of selected toxic NSAIDs to their veterinary services, both aceclofenac and ketoprofen were banned for veterinary use nationally in 2023		
Pakistan	Dossiers have been to develop dossiers for regional authorities to support NSAID bans		
SOUTH-EAST ASIA			
Cambodia	Gazetted ban on the manufacture, sale and use of veterinary diclofenac		Developing poisoning response protocol.
India	Both aceclofenac and ketoprofen banned for veterinary use in 2023.		

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EUROPE			
Albania	Significant results have been achieved in this regard since 2019 when use of poison baits against wild fauna was, for the first time, clearly defined as a prohibited act in the legislation (Law No. 46/2019). Since 2019, use of poison baits and poisonous substances against wildlife is punished by a fine of ALL 100,000 - 200,000 (when an administrative violation) and by a fine or imprisonment up to 7 years (when a criminal offense). The current law on fauna protection and conservation now specifies that agricultural chemicals, veterinary drugs are potential threats to wild fauna if not managed in accordance with the current legislation.*		A national action plan against wildlife poisoning has been drafted and submitted to the Ministry of Tourism and Environment for approval. The action plan is pending approval.
Bulgaria		A National Species Action Plan for Egyptian Vultures was endorsed in January 2023 and updated for the next 10 years.*	National Anti-poison Action Plan was adopted (2023-2032)* The agri-environmental measure targeted towards the protection of habitats of the Egyptian vulture ensured for the new planning period 2023-2027 of the National Strategic Plan of Development of Agriculture and Rural Areas*
Cabo Verde	(The government has legalised the use of rodenticides to control stray dogs)		
Croatia	Legislation includes: Nature Protection Act (OG No. 80/13, 15/18, 14/19, 127/19); Ordinance on strictly protected species (OG No. 144/13 and 73/16); Ordinance on rescue centres (OG No. 145/20)		
Greece	Ministerial Decision against the use of poison baits endorsed on 03/09/2018.* Joint Ministerial Decision against wildlife poisoning endorsed on 22/08/2022.*	Greek Vulture Multi-Species Action Plan (2020)	
Italy		The National Action Plan against the Illegal Killing of Birds was adopted in 2017 (https://www.mase.gov.it/pagina/piano-di-azione-il-contrasto-degli-illeciti-contro-gli-uccelli-selvatici).	
Portugal	There is an EU law proposal for banning lead ammunition, supported by lobbying from Portugal, which will apply across the whole EU once enforced.		
Uzbekistan	All vultures are included in the Uzbekistan Red data book. The Egyptian Vulture was only included in 2019.	The Egyptian Vulture action plan was developed in 2012.	
MIDDLE EAST			

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Iraq	In the environmental legislation, there are regulations and laws to control chemicals and toxins in general	A National Species Action Plan for Egyptian Vultures is under development.*	
Iran	Gazetted ban on the manufacture, sale and use of veterinary diclofenac	A National Species Action Plan for Egyptian Vultures is under development.*	
Jordan	Vultures protected under the new Decree 2/z-2021 on regulating bird hunting and trade*		
Lebanon		Writing up the national action plan for the Egyptian Vulture is still in its early stages.	
Oman	Gazetted ban on the manufacture, sale and use of veterinary diclofenac	A workshop was held in 2022 to consider the drafting of a National Conservation Action Plan for Raptors, including vultures, but funding to continue with this process is awaited.	
Saudi Arabia	There is now a Hunting law dated 17 January 2021, Wildlife Trade law dated 8 February 2021 and Protected area law dated 27 September 2021. The size of protected areas with vulture populations was increased from 4.3% in 2016 to 16.8% in 2023, with zones having been developed, and there is large fine for killing a endangered species.		Under the Saudi Green Initiative, Saudi Arabia has committed to protecting 30% of its terrestrial and marine area by 2030 (https://www.greeninitiatives.gov.sa/about-sgi/sgi-targets/protecting-land-and-sea/ /"https://www.greeninitiatives.gov.sa/about-sgi/sgi-targets/protecting-land-and-sea/"). This policy will contribute to the protection of vultures in KSA as most of the breeding sites will be within PAs.
Syria	An update to the Hunting Law was drafted and reviewed to get the conservation and protection of the endangered species including the Egyptian Vulture. This was approved by the Higher Hunting Council and is waiting for the final administrative approval and issuance of the law and then the by-laws.*		

* These details are replicated from Weston & Nikolov (2023)

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