

Waterbird monitoring priorities and synergies

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Objectives of the monitoring priorities document (doc 8.27 + DR 8.5)

- Support the achievement of Target 1.4 of the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019–2027
 - *Improve quality of waterbird population status assessments*
 - *Include drivers of population trends*
 - *At least 2/3 of all AEWA populations are being assessed on the basis of the most complete and up-to-date monitoring information available*
- It will require:
 - *At least 40% increase in the number of well-monitored populations*
 - *The development of a system for the monitoring of pressures affecting the AEWA populations*



Priority populations for monitoring

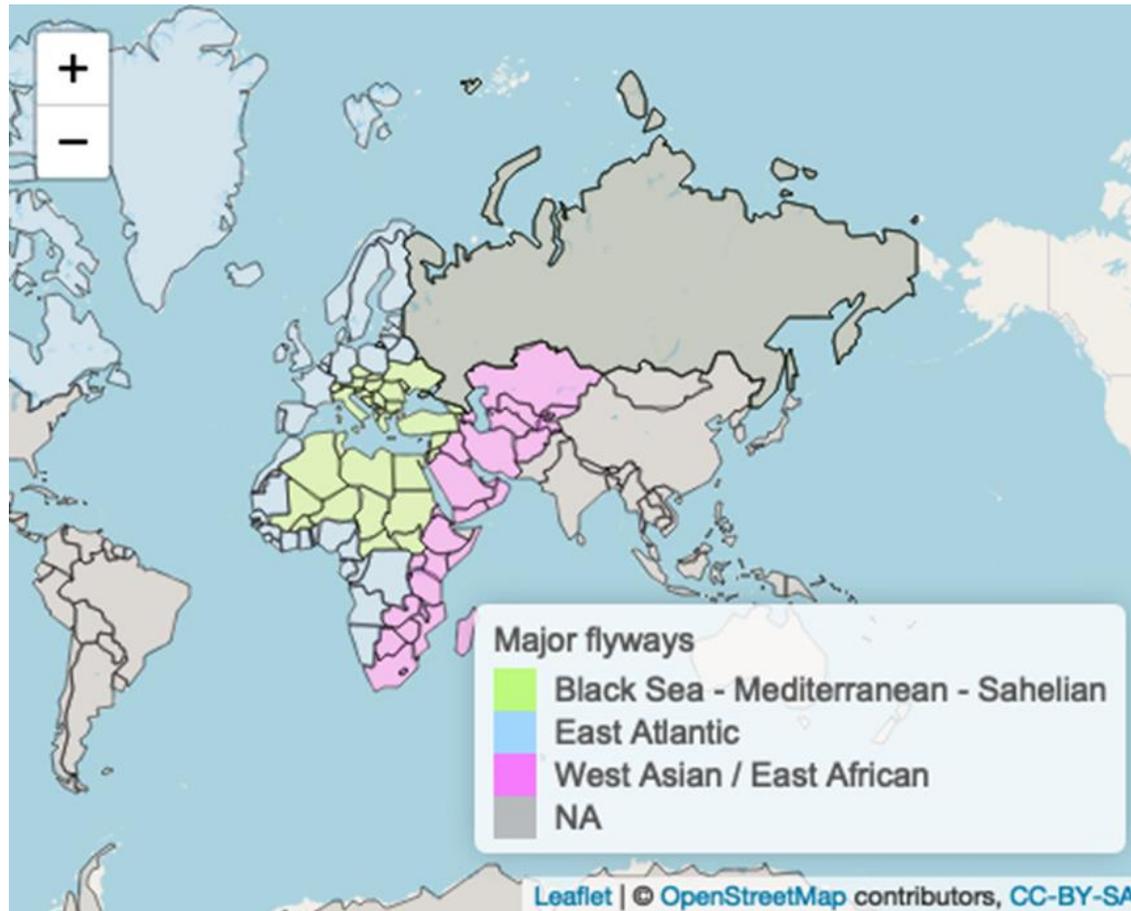
- **35% of populations** can be considered being already sufficiently well-monitored for status assessment purposes
 - *Based on a country-by-country assessment of the quality of population size and trend estimates*
- Prioritisation method for the **remaining 65%** of the AEWA populations takes into account whether:
 - *a population is included in an AEWA action or management plan (Priority 1)*
 - *it is a Globally Threatened or Near Threatened Species (Priority 2)*
 - *the number of countries where improvement of its monitoring is needed (Priority 3), and*
 - *it could be monitored using a cost-effective multi-species method (Priorities 4 and 5) or not (Priority 6).*

Conditions and approach to addressing priorities

- The 2/3 target set in the Strategic Plan can be theoretically achieved if:
 - *current monitoring efforts are maintained for the already well-monitored populations, and*
 - *adequate monitoring schemes are set up for **all** Priority 1-5 populations*
- The IWC should be complemented by other (species-specific) monitoring methods (focused on colonial breeders and dispersed species)
- The average number of populations to be monitored through such other method would be only 2.3 per country for both colonial breeders and dispersed species

Conditions and approach to addressing priorities (2)

- Most practical to organise the monitoring activities along the three major flyways following a recurring 6-year cycle



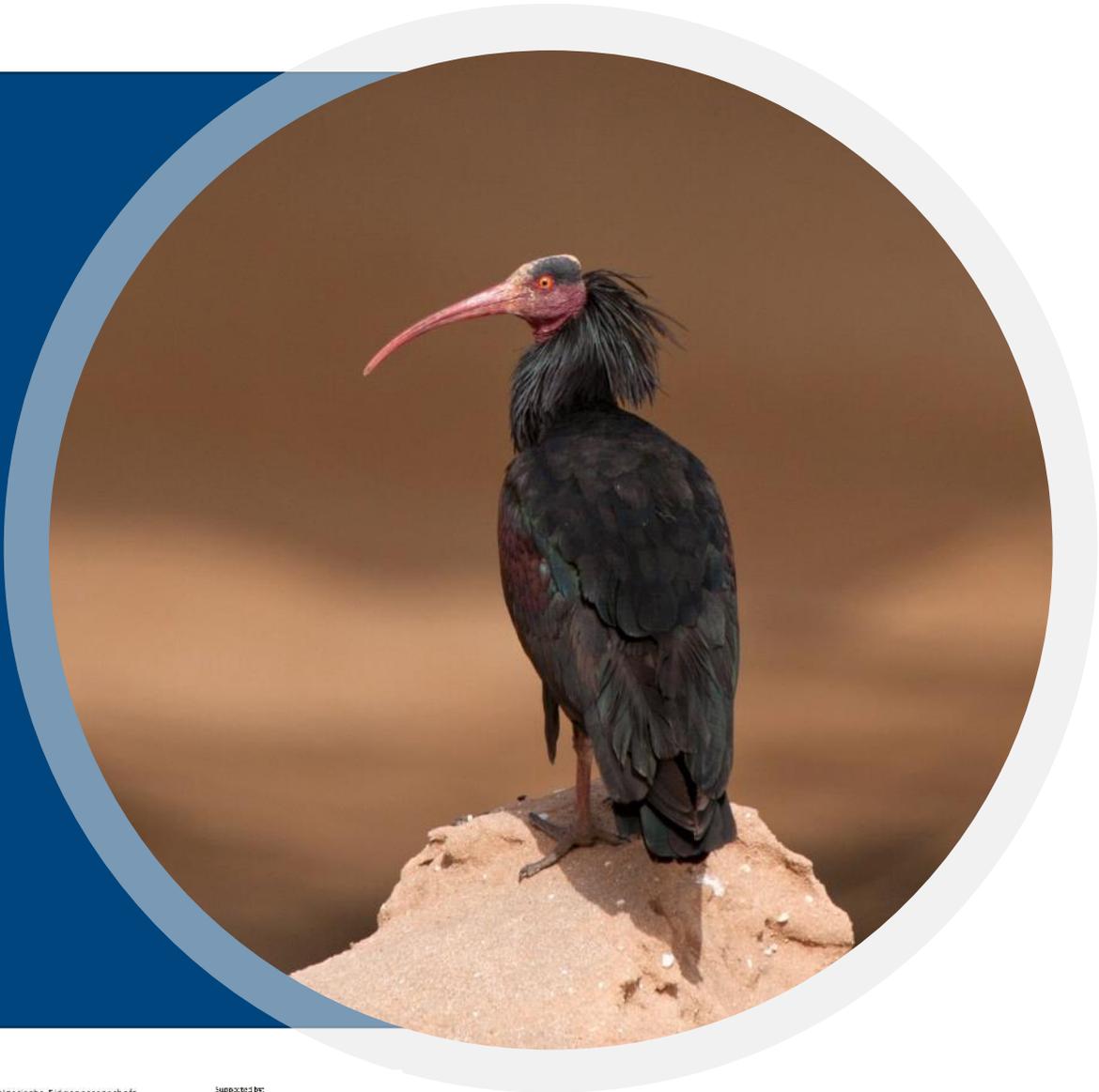
Monitoring drivers of population trends

- Available data collection systems use incompatible threat taxonomies (IUCN Red List and EU Birds Directive Article 12 reporting)
- National reporting would present additional burden
- Recommended that thorough assessments of environmental drivers are incorporated into the future editions of the AEWA CSR
 - *Undertaken periodically by a network of experts*
 - *Adequate time and resources for consultation also with national experts and site managers, etc.*
 - *Supported by online tools to facilitate the consultation process.*



Monitoring synergies with other frameworks (doc 8.28 + DR 8.5)

- Produced by the Technical Committee
- Reviewed the data needs of the different legal frameworks / processes
- Recommendations for strengthening of existing and development of new synergies
- *Other legal frameworks / processes identified in the context of waterbird monitoring:*
 - *Ramsar Convention*
 - *EU Birds Directive*
 - *OSPAR*
 - *HELCOM*
 - *CAFF*
 - *Trilateral Wadden Sea Cooperation*
 - *IUCN Red List*
 - *UNEP Regional Seas conventions*



THANK YOU!

MERCI!