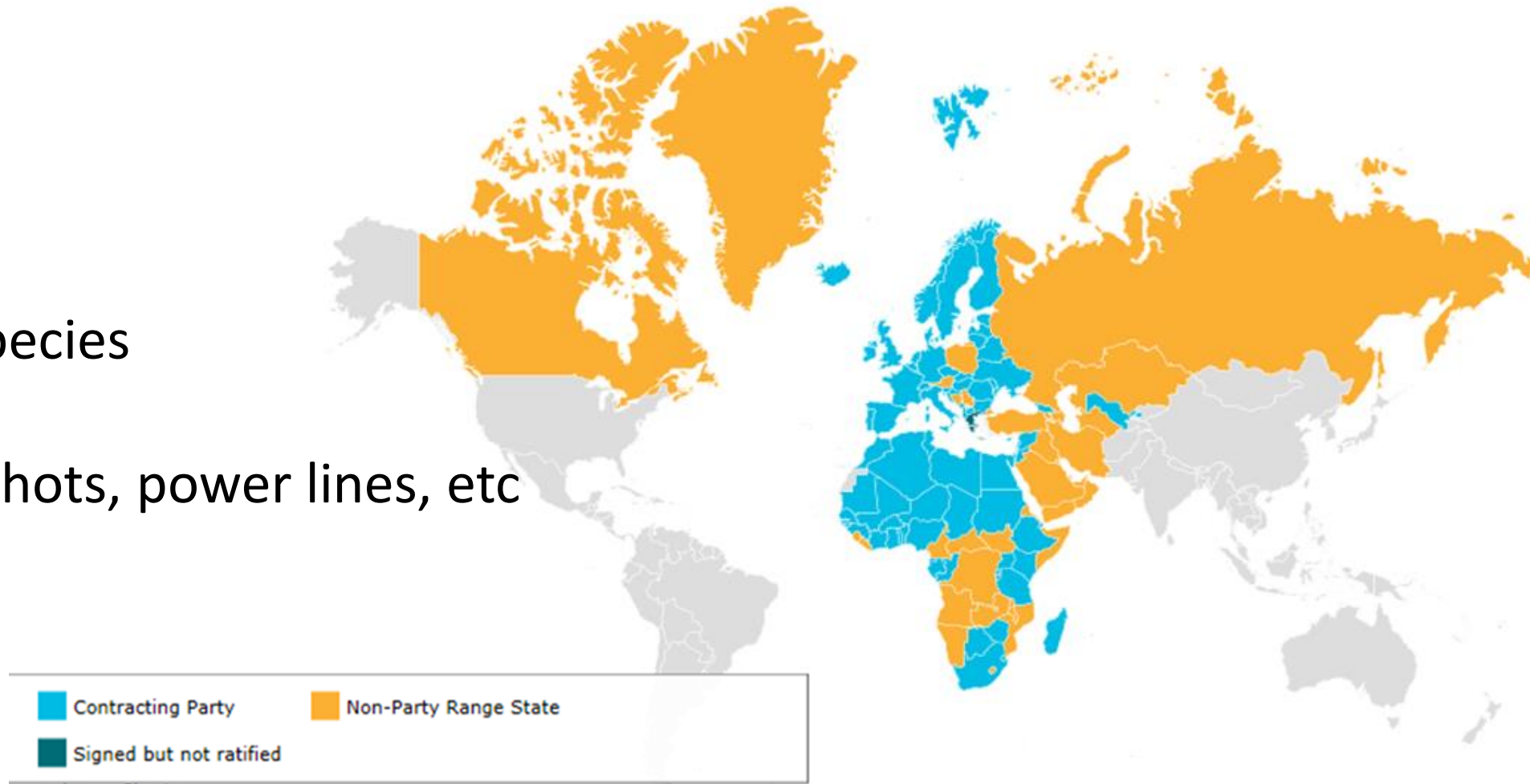


AEWA European Goose Management Platform

Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds

255 species

Lead shots, power lines, etc



EGMP Mandate and development of International Single Species Management Plans (ISSMP)

Resolution 6.4: “Requests the Secretariat to facilitate, funding permitting, the establishment of an [European multispecies goose management platform](#) and process to address [sustainable use](#) of goose populations and to provide for the resolution of [human-goose conflict](#)

AEWA Action Plan: “Parties shall cooperate with a view to developing [single species management plans](#) for populations which cause [significant damage](#) (...)

Paris Declaration

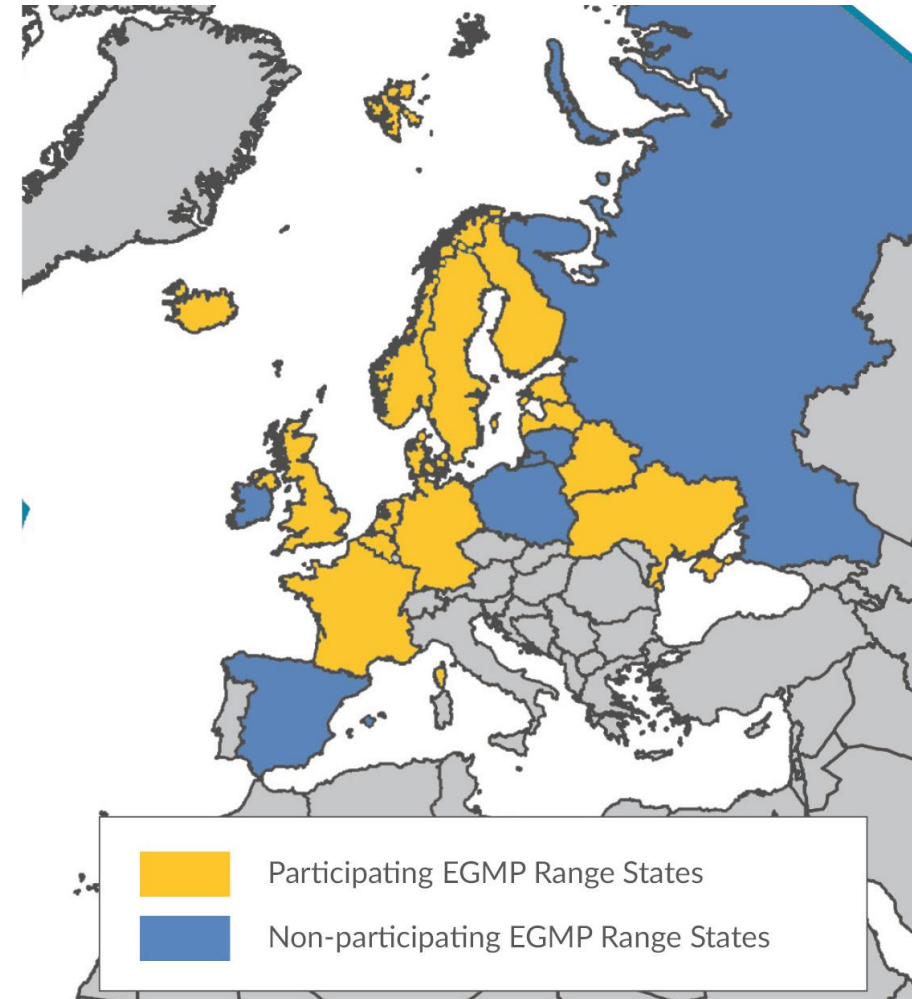
Confirmation of commitment and agreement on modalities

The **EGMP** was established at the Paris negotiation meeting in May 2016.



14 participating Range States + EU

- Belarus
- Belgium
- Denmark
- Estonia
- EU
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Iceland
- Ireland
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Poland
- Russia
- Spain
- Sweden
- UK
- Ukraine



Observers

- **INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR GAME AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION (CIC)**
- **BIRDLIFE INTERNATIONAL**
- **COPA-COGECA**
- **THE EUROPEAN FEDERATION OF ASSOCIATIONS FOR HUNTING AND CONSERVATION (FACE)**
- **EUROPEAN INSTITUTE FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF WILD BIRDS AND THEIR HABITATS (OMPO)**
- **WADDEN SEA FORUM**
- **WETLANDS INTERNATIONAL**
- **WILDFOWL AND WETLANDS TRUST**

EGMP Goal

Provide the mechanism for a structured, coordinated and inclusive decision-making and implementation process for the sustainable use and management of goose populations in Europe, with the objective of maintaining them in a favourable conservation status, while taking into account concerns of relevant stakeholders and the pertinent legislative frameworks and regulations.

Framework for Action

Goal: Maintain the population in a favourable conservation status while taking into account ecological, economic and recreational interests.

Fundamental objectives

I. Maintain the populations at a satisfactory level

II. Minimize agricultural conflicts

III. Minimize the risk to public health and air safety

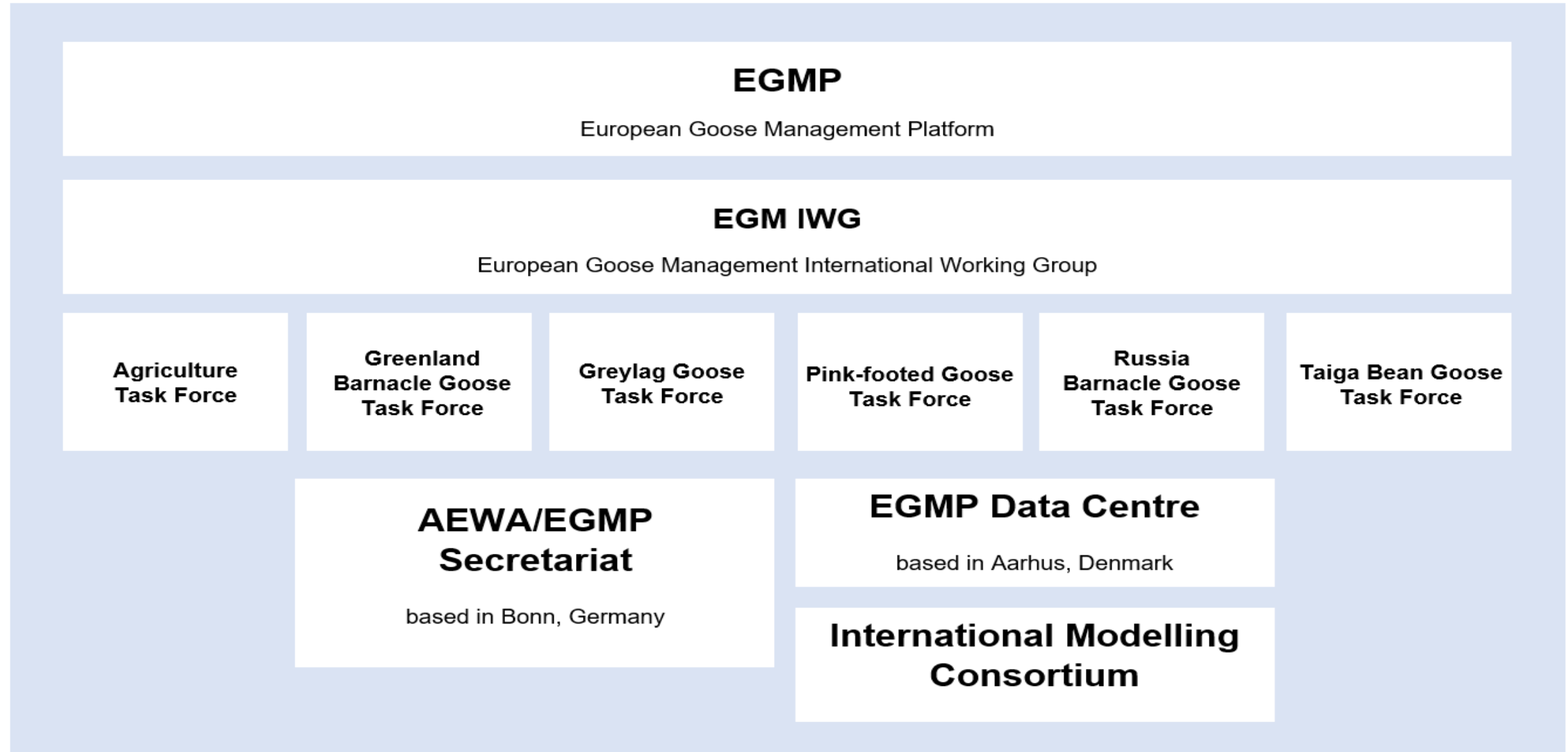
IV. Minimize the risk to other flora and fauna

V. Maximise ecosystem goods and services

VI. Minimize costs of goose management

VII. Provide hunting opportunities that are consistent with maintaining the populations at a satisfactory level

Organisational Structure of the EGMP



European Goose Management International Working Group (EGM IWG)

- Main coordinating and decision-making body.
- Composed of representatives of national governments, national experts, the European Union, observer organizations and other relevant stakeholders.
- Meets annually to decide on adjustments to the management frameworks, prioritization of plan processes and to exchange experiences.

AEWA European Goose Management Platform

Further EGMP Bodies



EGMP Data Centre

- Gathers and compiles information on population, management, damages, etc
- Conducts annual assessments of population sizes
- Proposes management strategies for the annual decision-making process of the EGM IWG.

AEWA/EGMP Secretariat

- The AEW Secretariat services and coordinates the overall process of the EGMP, including its respective bodies and the participating Range States.

Modelling Consortium

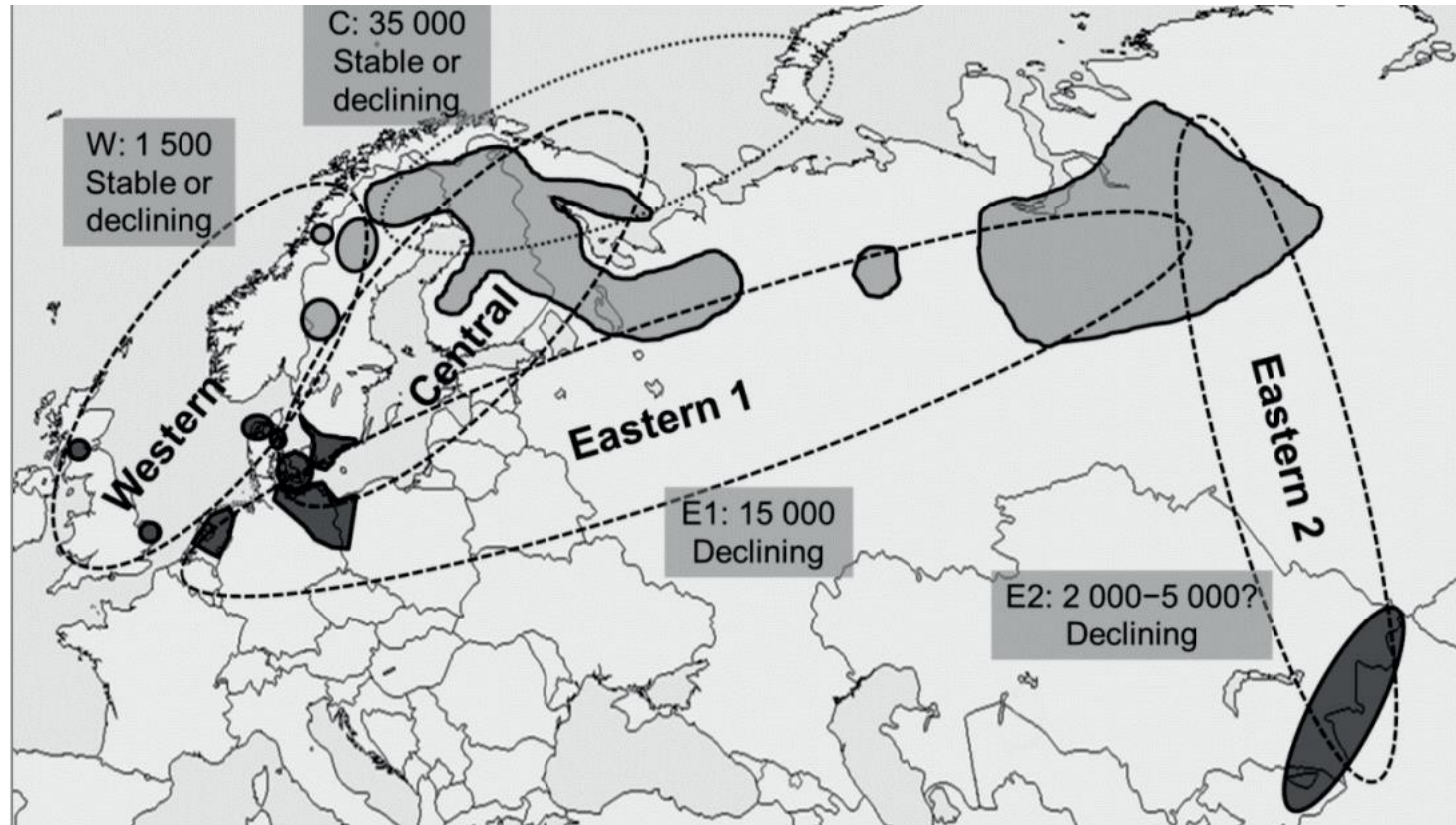
- Estimates population sizes and assesses harvest data based on state-of-the-art modelling.
- Partners include
 - Aarhus University
 - Wageningen University/ALTErrA
 - NIOO-KNAW (Nederlands instituut voor ecologie)
 - SOVON (NL SOF)
 - ONCFS (Office Nat dl Chasse edl Faune Sauvage)
 - Swedish Agricultural University
 - Kristianstad University
 - Scottish Natural Heritage
 - Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust

Task Forces

- support the EGM IWG by suggesting implementation priorities;
 - assist with the monitoring of the species populations in cooperation with the EGMP Data Centre;
 - stimulate and support scientific research;
 - facilitate internal and external communication and exchange of scientific, technical, legal and other required information.
- Pink-footed Task Force 1 MU
 - Taiga Bean Task Force 4 MU
 - Greylag Goose Task Force 3 MU
 - Greenland Barnacle Goose Task Force 1 MU (?)
 - Russia Barnacle Goose Task Force 3 MU
 - Agriculture Task Force (all)

AEWA European Goose Management Platform

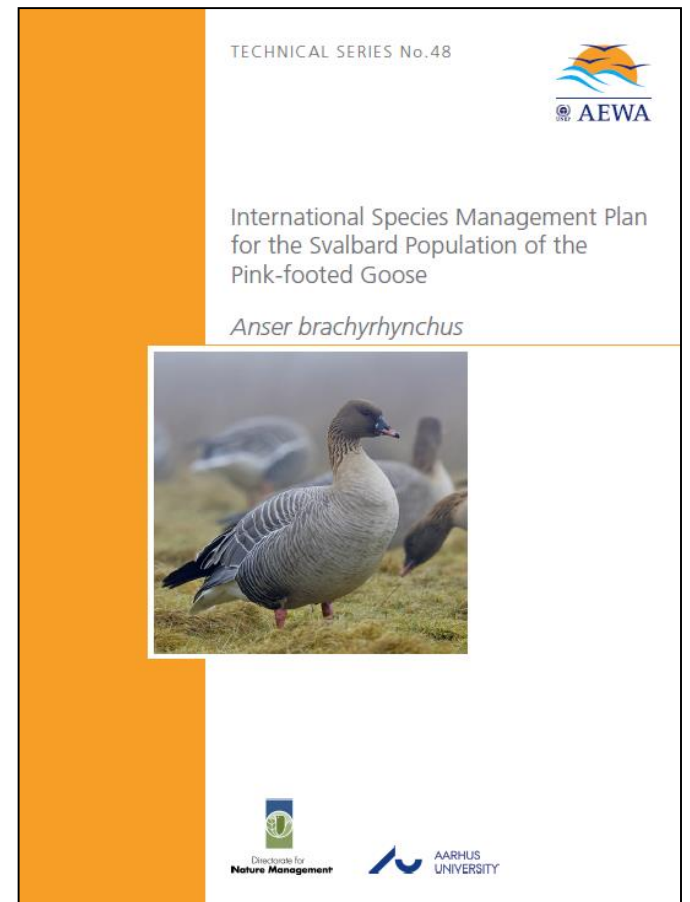
Management units



AEWA European Goose Management Platform

International Single Species Management Plan for the Svalbard Population of the Pink-footed Goose

- In 2013 the **first** trial of an **adaptive harvest management plan** of a **migratory** population in Europe was launched.



AEWA European Goose Management Platform

International Single Species Management Plan for the Svalbard Population of the Pink-footed Goose

Nesting in Svalbard, migrating through Norway and Denmark to wintering areas in Netherlands and Belgium

Problems;

Increasing population causes damages on arctic environment

Increasing population causes damages on agriculture

Hunting in N and DK, birdwatching in NL and B



TECHNICAL SERIES No.48



International Species Management Plan
for the Svalbard Population of the
Pink-footed Goose

Anser brachyrhynchus

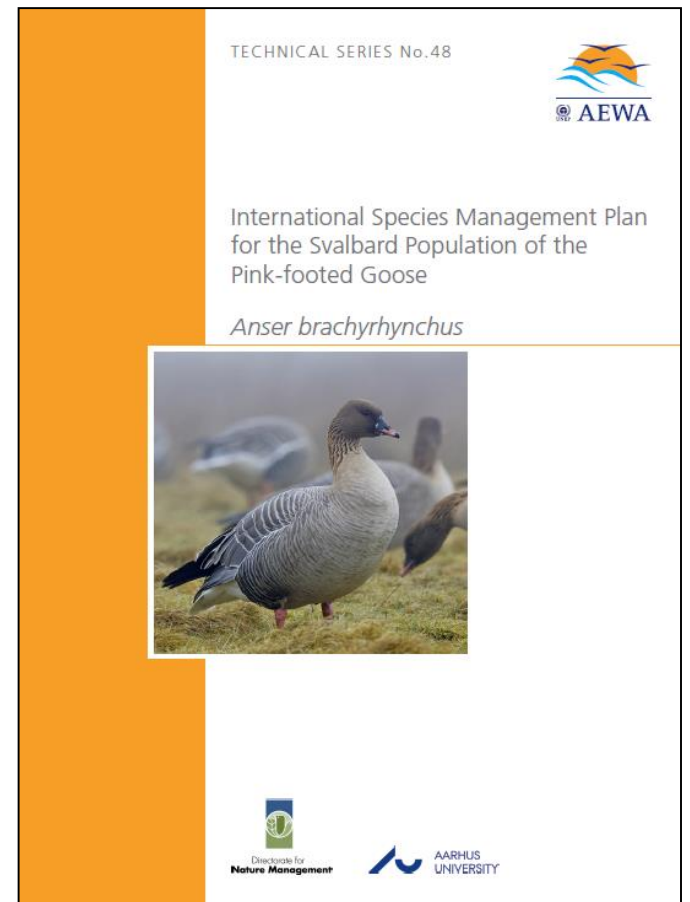


AEWA European Goose Management Platform

International Single Species Management Plan for the Svalbard Population of the Pink-footed Goose

Objectives:

- I. Maintain a sustainable and stable population and its range.
- II. Keep agricultural conflicts to an acceptable level
- III. Avoid increase in tundra vegetation degradation in the breeding range.
- IV. Allow for recreational use that does not jeopardize the population.

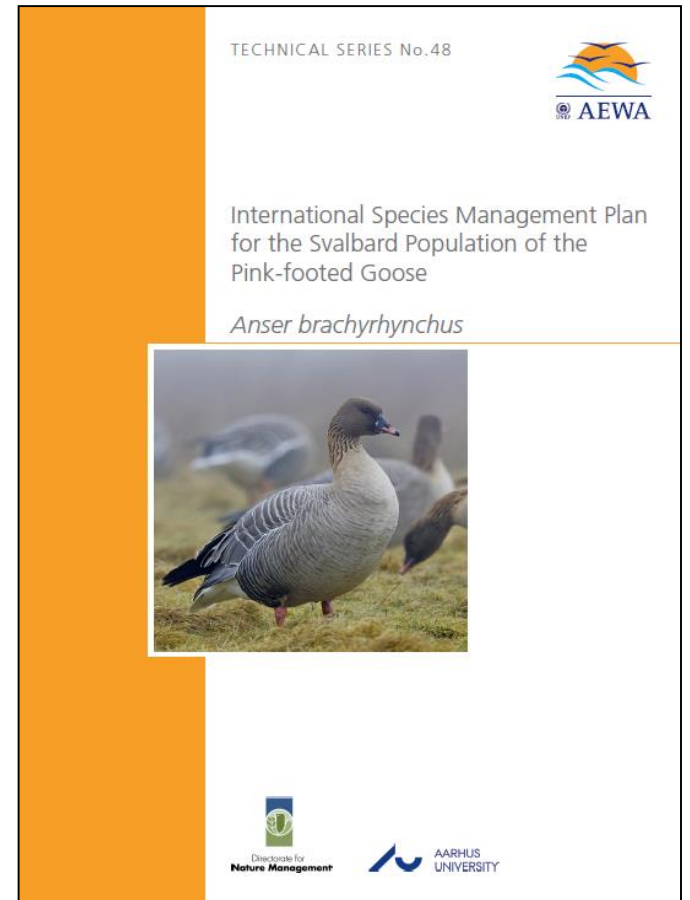


AEWA European Goose Management Platform

International Single Species Management Plan for the Svalbard Population of the Pink-footed Goose

Key actions:

1. Implement an adaptive management framework and modelling concept for the flyway
2. Maintain a population size of around 60,000. To be agreed and reviewed as part of the adaptive management process.
 - a. Optimize hunting regulations and practises to regulate the population size.
 - b. Prevent establishment of breeding colonies on mainland Norway.



AEWA European Goose Management Platform

International Single Species Management Plan for the Svalbard Population of the Pink-footed Goose

Key actions:

3. Ensure sustainable hunting where practiced whilst ensuring that crippling rates are kept at a minimum level.

4. Maintain and enhance spatial management to ensure that Pink-footed Geese can fulfil their ecological requirements throughout their annual cycle and allowing for their natural annual migration pattern. Any of the following measures should not jeopardize this:



TECHNICAL SERIES No.48



International Species Management Plan
for the Svalbard Population of the
Pink-footed Goose

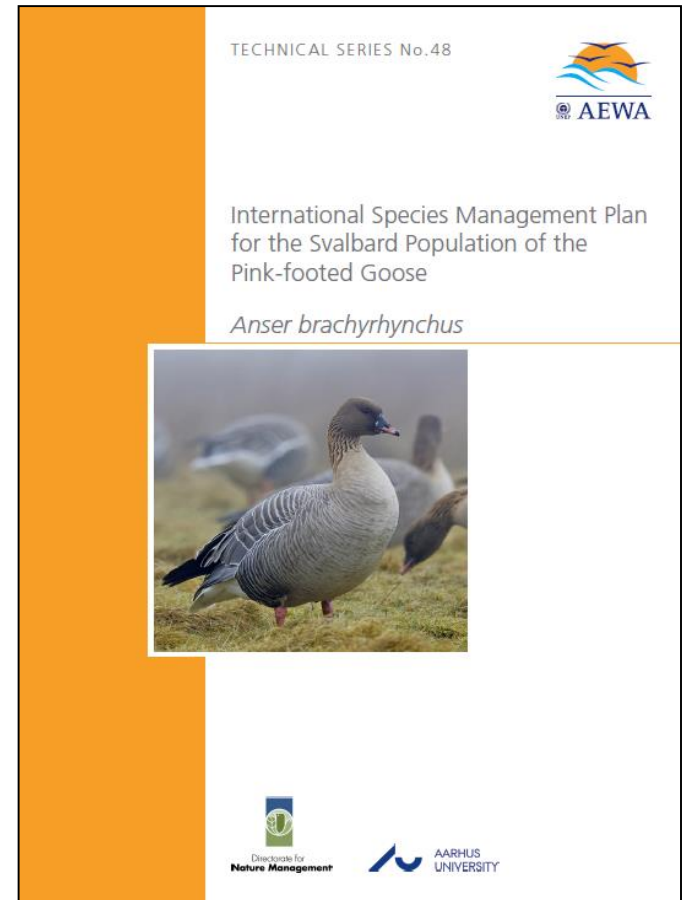
Anser brachyrhynchus



AEWA European Goose Management Platform

International Single Species Management Plan for the Svalbard Population of the Pink-footed Goose

- a. Agricultural/environmental policies and subsidy
- b. Land use and agricultural practices
- c. Containment and exclusion tactics (provision of goose feeding areas, scaring, shooting)
- d. Recreational activities and infrastructure development.

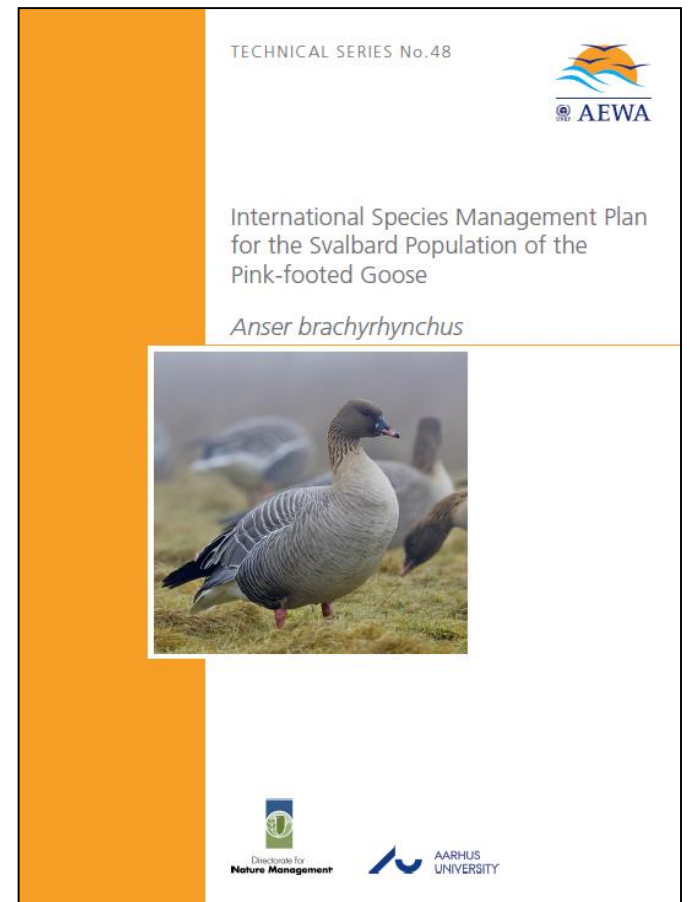


AEWA European Goose Management Platform

International Single Species Management Plan for the Svalbard Population of the Pink-footed Goose

Key actions:

5. Support the evaluation and optimization of national and regional compensation/subsidy schemes to minimize agricultural conflicts in the range countries.
6. Support 'conflict mitigation' through the development of national and regional management plans that promote recreational uses such as tourism and hunting.



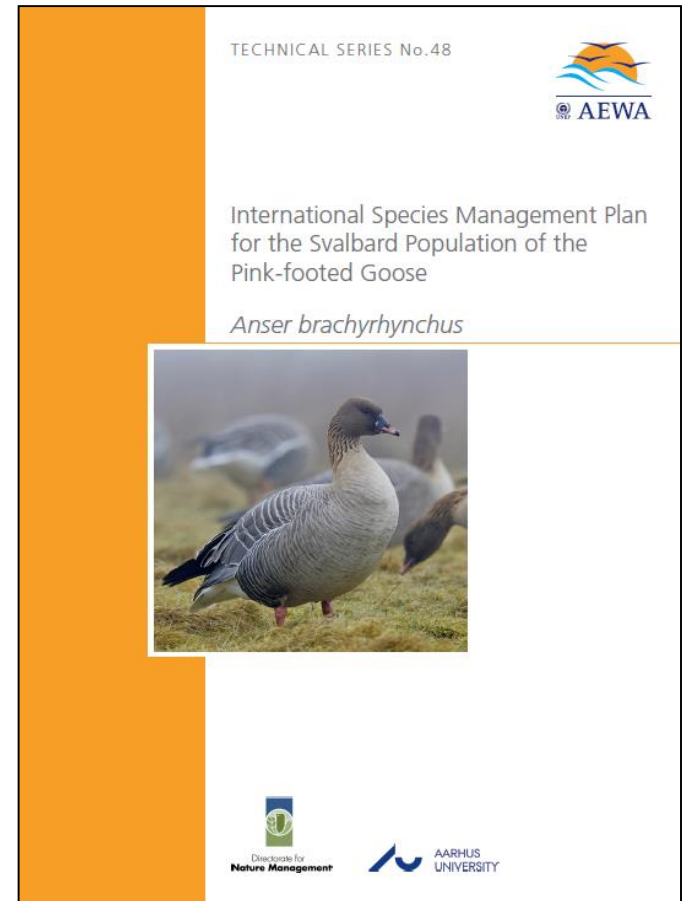
AEWA European Goose Management Platform

International Single Species Management Plan for the Svalbard Population of the Pink-footed Goose

Key actions:

7. Increase habitat available to Pink-footed Geese where there is no conflict (e.g. reduce disturbance on stubble fields in autumn or by restoration of grassland complexes which can reduce the feeding on crops or pastures).

8. Collect systematic data on the impact and extent of tundra degradation due to goose foraging in Svalbard.



AEWA European Goose Management Platform



Range State	Secretariat	Data Centre	full budget
(Belarus)*			
Belgium	34,556 €	22,547 €	57,104 €
Denmark	33,760 €	22,028 €	55,787 €
(Estonia)*			
(EU)*			
Finland	31,115 €	20,302 €	51,417 €
France	26,573 €	17,338 €	43,912 €
Germany**			
Iceland	5,898 €	3,849 €	9,747 €
Latvia*			
Netherlands	37,419 €	24,415 €	61,835 €
Norway	39,236 €	25,601 €	64,836 €
Sweden	41,447 €	27,043 €	68,490 €
UK	31,996 €	20,877 €	52,873 €
(Ukraine)*			
Total	282,000 €	184,000 €	466,000 €

AEWA cormorant group?

One management unit

Unique specie of great interest

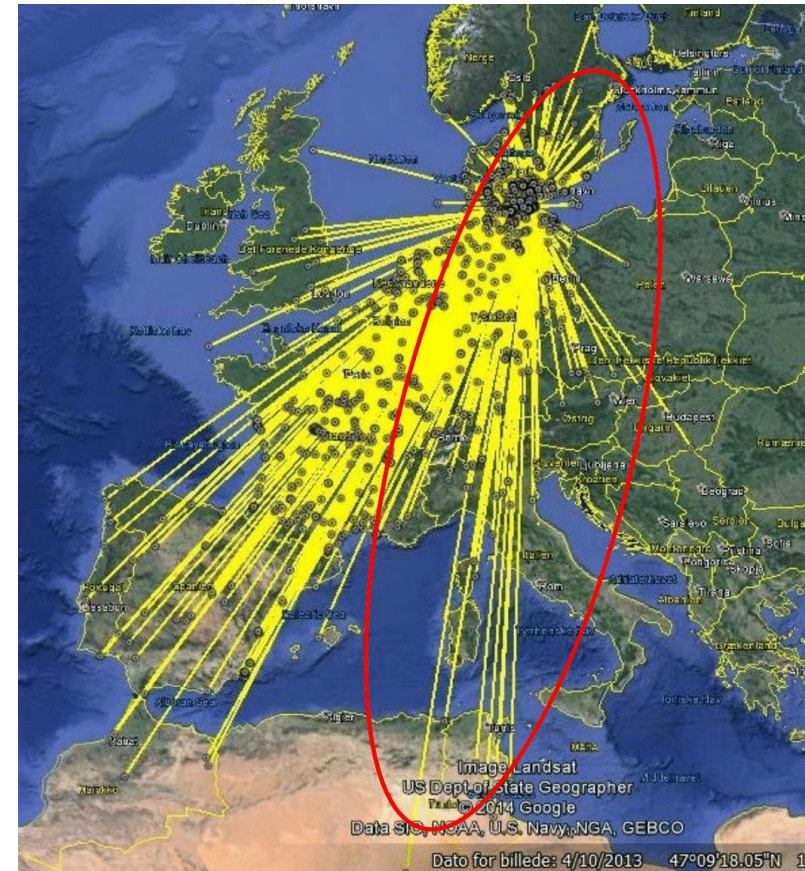
Same problems all the way

Easy to spot and count

Many countries involved

Different management systems

Different approaches



- Damages and numbers

