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T-PVS (2002) 5

CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF EUROPEAN WILDLIFE
AND NATURAL HABITATS

Standing Committee
22nd meeting
Strasbourg, 2-5 December 2002

Group of Experts on Conservation of Birds

REPORT

3rd meeting
Wageningen, 11-12 June 2002

*Secretariat Memorandum
prepared by the Directorate of Culture and of Cultural and Natural Heritage*

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The Standing Committee is invited to:

1. take note of this report;
2. take note of the information provided by the Parties concerning the implementation of Recommendations Nos. 48 (1996), 60 (1997), 61 (1997), 62 (1997), 63 (1997), 75 (1999), 88 (2001) and 90 (2001) and on the follow-up of the Action Plans for globally threatened birds [document T-PVS/Inf (2002) 22];
3. take note of the information provided by BirdLife International on the progress in the implementation of European Species Action Plans: "Saving Europe's most threatened birds";
4. take note of the 16 new Action Plans for most threatened birds in Europe prepared by BirdLife and endorsed by the Group of Experts [documents T-PVS/Inf (2002) 2 rev. and T-PVS (2002) 5 to 20];
5. encourage states to draft and implement national action plans for the 32 species for which the Committee has already endorsed action plans at the European level;
6. examine and, if appropriate, adopt the draft recommendations on 16 new Action Plans for most threatened birds in the Convention's areas (Appendix 3 to this document);
7. examine and, if appropriate, adopt the draft recommendation on the future implementation of Action Plans for globally threatened birds and on other issues of interest for bird conservation in the Convention's range (Appendix 4 to this document);
8. while adopting its programmes of activities for 2003 and onwards, take into account the need to monitor and update revise the Species Action Plans and to carry out further work on the integration of biological biodiversity in energy policies.

1. Opening of the meeting by the Secretariat and BirdLife International

Mr Eladio Fernández-Galiano, for the Council of Europe, and Mr Umberto Gallo-Orsi, for BirdLife International, opened the meeting and welcomed participants, a list of whom of found in Appendix I to this document.

The Secretariat recalled that the Group of Experts had met in 1997 and 1999 and, since its last meeting, collaboration with BirdLife and with the European Union had permitted the elaboration of new Species Action Plans (SAPs) in the Convention's area. Also, the Standing Committee had dealt with other issues of concern for birds (such as the effect of windfarms on birds, capture of birds in Cyprus or the control of ruddy ducks).

2. Election of the Chair

Mr Jan Plesnik (Czech Republic) was elected Chair.

3. Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted as it figures in Appendix 2.

4. Presentation, by BirdLife International, of 16 new Species Action Plans

(documents T-PVS/Inf (2002) 2 rev. and T-PVS/Inf (2002) 5 to 20)

Mr Gallo-Orsi presented, on behalf of BirdLife International, the Action Plan on the White-tailed eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) [T-PVS/Inf (2002) 2], prepared by the Council of Europe. This report was presented to States for the first time, so the Group decided that the report would be circulated to States for possible comments by the Secretariat. In addition to this Plan, BirdLife presented a summary document [T-PVS/Inf (2002) 19] on 15 new Species Action Plans. These Plans had already been examined and endorsed (as far as recommendations to EU government were concerned) by the ORNIS Committee.

They concern the following species:

1. Lanner falcon (*Falco biarmicus*)
2. Eleanor's falcon (*Falco eleonora*)
3. Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*)
4. Gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus*)
5. Balearic shearwater (*Puffinus mauretanicus*)
6. Crested coot (*Fulica cristata*)
7. Corso-Sardinian goshawk (*Accipiter gentiles arrigonii*)
8. Macaronesian sparrowhawk (*Accipiter nisus granti*)
9. Cream-coloured courser (*Cursorius cursor*)
10. Gran Canaria great spotted woodpecker (*Dendrocopos major thanneri*)
11. Italian grey partridge (*Perdix perdix italica*)
12. Scottish crossbill (*Loxia scotica*)
13. Sicilian rock partridge (*Alectoris graeca whitakeri*)
14. Tenerife great spotted woodpecker (*Dendrocopos major canariensis*)
15. Canary Islands stonechat (*Saxicola dacotiae*)

A table with the distribution of these species in the Convention's area is found in Appendix 5 to this report.

Several delegations made comments on the Actions Plans in their States, in particular for the Gyrfalcon, the Lanner falcon and Eleanor's falcon, pointing out missing or incomplete information.

Delegations were requested to forward their comments to BirdLife, so that the recommendations and factual information may be corrected in an amended version of the Plans. The Secretariat was charged with the circulation of the Plans to governments for comments.

The delegate of the International Association for Falconry and Conservation of Birds of Prey, Mr Christian de Coune, pointed out that harvesting for falconry had been mentioned as a possible threat for the Gyrfalcon. Yet a very small number of falconers use this bird as it is very demanding as far as hunting grounds are concerned. The Lanner falcon is of very little interest to falconers. It was wrong to see falconry as a threat, as falconers do not need illegal birds, because captive breeding and other legal sources provided a good supply of falcons, not to mention ethical and legal reasons, which are also respected.

The Group of Experts found the new Action Plans useful and decided that, after comments from States, they provided a good base for national Action Plans, so they proposed a draft recommendation for possible adoption by the Standing Committee (Appendix 3 to this document).

5. Review of the implementation of the 23+4+5 Species Action Plans referred to in Recommendations Nos. 48, 60, 62, 75 and 88 of the Standing Committee

[document T-PVS/Inf (2002) 22]

Reports from the governments, NGOs and discussions

The Governments of Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom presented written reports. (These reports are included in document T-PVS/Inf (2002) 22).

BirdLife presented a very complete report that had been prepared to follow the progress in the implementation of the Action Plans, entitled "Saving Europe's most threatened birds" (T-PVS/Inf (2002) 23). The Group took note of the document.

The Group felt that, in general, the 32 Action Plans had been useful to guide bird conservation action in their States and that many of the actions recommended had indeed been implemented. Yet there was relatively little progress in the elaboration of national Action Plans (except in a few States that have included them in their national biodiversity strategy (i.e. Czech Republic or UK). The Standing Committee could further encourage States to draft and implement national Action Plans.

An important step in the implementation of the Action Plans had been the inclusion of many areas of bird interest in the Natura 2000 and Emerald Networks, which gave a good assurance of their conservation.

Another positive step had been further work in flyways, promoted in particular by AEWA, which had established a good working relationship with the Bern Convention and BirdLife. It was pointed out that collaboration by different international organisations and the reinforcement of partnerships with NGOs – such as BirdLife and Wetlands International – was the key for success in bird conservation. An example was the campaign to substitute lead shot in wetlands in favour of non-toxic shot, a change that would only be brought about with the collaboration of hunters.

Another positive point around the Plans and their implementation was the increased contacts and collaboration between Eastern and Western Europe. Exchange of experiences and expertise was much appreciated and still much needed, and a possible field of activities for the Bern Convention in the future.

The Standing Committee was required to promote the development, through the Convention's Group of Experts on the conservation of Birds, of a system for the long-term monitoring and review of the Action Plans for Europe's most threatened bird species, so as to catalyse and assist their efficient and effective implementation. Such system may be harmonised with, and possibly co-funded by the Standing Committee., the European Commission (for the implementation of the Birds Directive), the Bonn Convention work programme and AEWA's activities.

6. Possible Recommendation to the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention

Apart from the suggestions made above, the Group prepared a draft Recommendation on the implementation of the Action Plans for possible adoption by the Standing Committee (in Appendix 4 of this report).

7. Special issues concerning bird conservation in Europe

– White-headed duck (*Oxyura leucocephala*) (Recommendation No.61 (1997))

Some governments (Spain, Turkey, UK) presented written information on control of ruddy ducks in their reports [document T-PVS/Inf (2002) 22].

Since the Group last met in 1999, there has been substantial progress in the conservation of the white-headed duck and in the control of ruddy ducks (*Oxyura jamaicensis*) and hybrids. The United Kingdom, in particular, started a pilot trial for the control of ruddy ducks and organised, in the framework of the 20th meeting of the Standing Committee (November 2000) a workshop. (The communiqué from the workshop may be consulted in document T-PVS (2000) 75.) As proliferation of ruddy ducks is the major threat to the conservation of the white-headed duck, all efforts to control or eradicate the alien species are of paramount importance. The results of the control trial in the UK are not yet available, but will be published soon. Preliminary results show that it is indeed possible to eradicate ruddy ducks. Unfortunately ruddy ducks have continued their spread in the United Kingdom, so their population is at present more important than they have ever been.

News of ruddy duck (or hybrids) sightings remains scarce in other states (two birds in Switzerland, one in Turkey and a few observations in France, etc). So far none of these States has started a systematic elimination of ruddy ducks. In Spain eradication of ruddy ducks and hybrids continues to be carried out and it is taken as a priority. Unfortunately ruddy ducks are being seen in new areas in the Mediterranean coastal wetlands, which may be a sign that the species is more migratory than previously thought. There are also sightings in Morocco, where no eradication programme exists.

The Group noted that the survival of the white-headed duck depended strongly on the eradication programme being implemented in the United Kingdom for ruddy ducks and a systematic elimination of ruddy ducks and hybrids elsewhere (particularly in Spain, Turkey and Morocco). The Group suggested keeping its co-ordination role regarding assessment of spread of ruddy ducks in the Convention's area.

– Catching, killing or trading or protected birds in Cyprus (T-PVS/Birds (2002) 5, T-PVS (2001) 49, 63, 69 rev)

The issue is being dealt with as a "possible case file" by the Standing Committee. The governments of Cyprus and the United Kingdom presented written reports (updates of previous information).

Mr Fernández-Galiano visited Cyprus in January and met with BirdLife, the Hunting Department and the Minister of the Interior. Previous to his visit there had been a strong campaign to control the illegal hunting of birds and their sale. Although the problem was still important, both the government of Cyprus and of the United Kingdom (for the Sovereign Base Areas) were taking the matter seriously and increasing wardening and prosecution of offenders.

The representative of BirdLife thought that, in her opinion, progress had been extremely slow and, in fact, the situation was still very bad, with very high numbers of birds still being taken illegally and sold. Such exploitation was not only illegal, but also highly detrimental to many European species.

The Group of Experts recommend the Standing Committee to invite Cyprus to fully implement its Recommendation 90, taking special care to increasing wardening, continue regular control of restaurants and shops where the birds are sold and through a wide information campaign.

The Group of Experts further recommends that the government of Cyprus closely monitor the extent of the problem, check the effectiveness of measures taken and inform the Standing Committee on progress.

– **Windfarms and BirdLife's preliminary findings**

On request from the Standing Committee, BirdLife was preparing a report on the impact of windfarms on birds. Preliminary findings were presented by Ms Rowena Langston, on behalf of the RSPB (BirdLife) [document T-PVS/Birds (2002) 3].

The delegate of Germany presented a report from the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation on the strategy of the German government on the use of offshore wind energy [document T-PVS/Birds (2002) 7].

The Group took note of the reports presented and considered this to be a matter of great concern for the future, especially given the very rapid increase in new windfarms and the lack of clear guidelines.

The Secretariat suggested that the Bern Convention work more in the future on the issue of the "integration of biological and landscape diversity in energy policies", to group a number of initiatives and cases having been dealt with by the Standing Committee (forest plantation for carbon sequestration, building of dams for hydroelectric power plants, windfarms, powerlines, etc).

The idea was well received by the Group, which suggested that the Standing Committee work along these lines in the future.

– **Powerlines**

The Group of Experts on Conventions of Birds recommended the Standing Committee of the Bern Convention to raise the issue of electric powerlines and prepare specific recommendations addressing this problems.

Mortality on electric powerlines negatively affects populations of endangered bird species, including those listed in the annexes of the Bern Convention. Several priority species of birds for which Action Plans have been prepared are still threatened by this threat. Mortality is caused both by collision and electrocution.

There is an urgent need, in countries where there is significant bird mortality caused by powerlines, for example Hungary, Slovakia, Spain and the UK, to ensure, *inter alia*, the relocation or adaptation of harmful existing structures, and that new structures are located and designed so as to prevent a risk to birds.

Intersectoral co-operation is crucial to solve this problem. Legal instruments will be required in each country. Moreover, co-operation among countries and exchange of experiences is encouraged among Bern Contracting Parties, for example in setting "safe" standards for location and design of electric powerlines and pylons.

– **Cantabrian capercaillie (*Tetrao urogallus cantabricus*)**

The Secretariat had received news from the Regional Government of Castille-Leon in the sense that the population of this subspecies (listed in Appendix II of the Convention) was declining. The Bureau discussed this issue and decided that the Group of Experts on Birds deal with the matter. Spain presented a written report [T-PVS/Birds (2002) 6], which was presented at the meeting of the Group.

The situation of the subspecies was indeed worrying. In 20 years the population had declined around 50 %, noting a disappearance of the subspecies from the peripheral areas. The populations are also suffering a strong fragmentation. Although there is some conservation action at the regional scale, an ambitious recovery programme is still lacking. Some studies are being undertaken by the Ministry of Environment but more efforts should be concentrated on a co-ordinated conservation initiative by the four regions concerned.

The Group proposed some measures, found in the draft recommendation in Appendix 4.

– **Andalucian hemipode (*Turdus sylvatica sylvatica*) and common eider (*Somateria mollissima*)**

The Group showed concern for the above species. Regarding the Andalucian hemipode, Spain presented a short report pointing out how the species had gone extinct in most of southern Europe during the 20th century. Particular attention should be paid to the existing (but threatened) population in Morocco.

Concerning the eider, the Group expressed concern at the decline of this species over the past ten years and was in favour of promoting co-ordination of data and conservation measures.

Recommendation on these two species were included in the draft recommendation found in Appendix 4.

8. Future activities of the Group

The Group discussed future activities and decided it was most useful to give priority to the follow-up (and update) of the Species Action Plans (SAPs). BirdLife International proposed circulating simple electronic questionnaires to governments that would simplify monitoring. BirdLife also proposed summarising replies in a general overview that would enable the Standing Committee to assess progress in the implementation of SAPs. To facilitate matters a common reporting system could be tried for the Bern Convention, the EU ORNIS Committee and AEWA.

Another important task for the Group could be to follow issues of special concern for bird conservation (such as those dealt with in the meeting) and to examine the integration of bird conservation in other policies (such as energy).

9. Other business

No other business was raised.

Appendix 1

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Appendix 2



Bern Convention Group of Experts on the Conservation of Birds

Wageningen, The Netherlands, 11-12 June 2002

DRAFT AGENDA

1. Opening of the meeting by the Secretariat and BirdLife International
2. Election of the Chairman
3. Adoption of the Draft Azgenda
4. Presentation, by BirdLife International of the 16 New Species Action Plans (15 of which have already been approved by the ORNIS Committee)
5. Review of the implementation of the 23 + 4 + 5 Species Action Plans referred to in Recommendations Nos. 48, 60, 62, 75 and 88 of the Standing Committee
 - Reports from the governments
 - Action by non-governmental organisations
 - Discussion
6. Possible recommendations to the Standing Committee of the Bern Convention
7. Special issues concerning bird conservation in Europe;
 - Follow up of Recommendation No. 61 concerning of the White-headed duck. Information from states and discussion
 - Follow up of Recommendation No. 90 on the catching, killing or trading of protected birds in Cyprus. Information by government and discussion.
 - Windfarms and birds: preliminary findings (*by BirdLife International*)
 - Powerlines
 - Cantabrian capercaillie
 - Andalucian hemipode and eider
8. Future activities of the group
9. Other business

Appendix 3



Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

Standing Committee

Draft Recommendation No. ... (2002) on sixteen new Action Plans for most threatened birds in the Convention's area

The Standing Committee to the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, acting under the terms of Article 14 of the Convention,

Recalling its recommendations:

- No. 48 (1996) on the conservation of globally threatened birds in Europe,
- No. 61 (1997) on the conservation of the White-headed Duck (*Oxyura leucocephala*)
- No. 62 (1997) on the conservation of regionally threatened birds in the Macaronesian and the Mediterranean regions,
- No. 88 (2001) on the implementation of five new action plans for globally threatened birds in Europe;

Desirous to avoid a further loss of biological diversity in Europe;

Aware that the design and implementation of Recovery Plans may be a useful tool to redress the situation of globally threatened birds in the Convention's area;

Noting the value and usefulness of birds action plans already endorsed by the Committee in previous recommendations and carried out by numerous states,

Welcoming collaboration with the European Commission, with UNEP/CMS Africa-Eurasia Waterfowl Agreement, with the Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas of the Barcelona Convention, with the Ramsar Convention and other appropriate biodiversity related treaties and programmes, in the implementation of the actions plans, and recognising equally the positive co-operation established with BirdLife International and its partners and Wetlands International;

Referring to the 16 new Action Plans on European globally threatened birds presented by to the Committee by BirdLife;

Desirous to take prompt action for the conservation of Europe's most threatened birds;

Recommends that Contracting Parties to the Convention or States invited to accede thereto or to attend sessions of the Standing Committee as observers:

Carry out (or, if appropriate, reinforce) National Action Plans for the species listed in Appendix to the recommendation; take note, in that context, of the above-mentioned Action Plans on European globally threatened birds.

Appendix to Recommendation No. ... (2002)

List of 16 bird species concerned by the Recommendation

1. Lanner falcon (*Falco biarmicus*)
2. Eleanor's falcon (*Falco eleonora*)
3. Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*)
4. Gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus*)
5. Balearic shearwater (*Puffinus mauretanicus*)
6. Crested coot (*Fulica cristata*)
7. Corso-Sardinian goshawk (*Accipiter gentiles arrigonii*)
8. Macaronesian sparrowhawk (*Accipiter nisus granti*)
9. Cream-coloured courser (*Cursorius cursor*)
10. Gran Canaria great spotted woodpecker (*Dendrocopos major thanneri*)
11. Italian grey partridge (*Perdix perdix italica*)
12. Scottish crossbill (*Loxia scotica*)
13. Sicilian rock partridge (*Alectoris graeca whitakeri*)
14. Tenerife great spotted woodpecker (*Dendrocopos major canariensis*)
15. Canary Islands stonechat (*Saxicola dacotiae*)
16. White-tailed Sea Eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*)

Appendix 4



Convention on the Conservation
of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

Standing Committee

Draft Recommendation No. ... (2002) on the further implementation of Action Plans for Globally threatened birds and on other issues of interest for bird conservation in the Convention's range

The Standing Committee to the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, acting under the terms of Article 14 of the Convention,

Recalling its recommendations:

- No. 48 (1996) on the conservation of globally threatened birds in Europe,
- No. 60 (1997) on the implementation of the action plans for globally threatened birds in Europe,
- No. 61 (1997) on the conservation of the White-headed Duck (*Oxyura leucocephala*)
- No. 62 (1997) on the conservation of regionally threatened birds in the Macaronesian and the Mediterranean regions,
- No. 75 (1999) on the implementation of new action plans for globally threatened birds in Europe,
- No. 88 (2001) on the implementation of five new action plans for globally threatened birds in Europe;

Desirous to void further loss of biological diversity in Europe;

Aware that the design and implementation of Recovery Plans may be a useful tool to redress the situation of European globally threatened birds;

Aware of the obligations under the Africa-Eurasia Waterfowl Agreement concluded in the framework of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn) and of the efforts to amend the Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas (Geneva) (Protocol to the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution) to include provisions on the protection of threatened birds;

Welcoming the increased coordination of the UNEP/CMS with the Bern Convention in the implementation of the African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds Agreement;

Referring to the Action Plans on European globally threatened birds presented by BirdLife and Wetlands International;

Desirous to continue positive conservation action for most threatened birds in the Convention's area;

Recommends that Contracting Parties to the Convention or States invited to accede thereto or to attend sessions of the Standing Committee as observers:

General

To all concerned states

1. promote a better co-ordination of actions taken under the action plan by the different administrative bodies at the local, regional and national level;

Albania

2. improve regulation and effective control of hunting activities, particularly in coastal wetlands, as poaching is a risk to some globally threatened bird species mentioned in the recommendations above;
3. improve law implementation, so as to bring under control illegal trade of animals, including stuffed animals, particularly birds;

Bulgaria

4. assess the potential impact of mining activities and infrastructure projects on species referred to in recommendation 48;
5. strictly control the trade of raptors, both alive and stuffed;

Croatia, Czech Republic, Moldova, Romania, Slovakia

6. establish an effective system of preparation, approval, implementation, monitoring and review of species recovery programmes (or action plans), especially for the bird species covered by the international Action Plans endorsed by both the Standing Committee of the Bern Convention and the European Community, establishing appropriate priorities and allocating sufficient resources; take note in this context of the proposal in Recommendation No. 59 (1997) of the Standing Committee on the drafting and implementation of action plans for wild fauna species;

Poland

7. Examine alternatives to the present routing of the Via Baltica motorway so that it will not cross the Biebrza Marshes supporting large populations of globally threatened species: Aquatic Warbler, Greater Spotted Eagle and Corncrake;

Corncrake (*Crex crex*)*Bulgaria, Moldova*

8. prevent as far as possible the loss of natural grasslands through their transformation into arable land or due to development activities;

Poland

9. assess the impact on the species of the Nieszawa reservoir, on the Vistula river, and its construction, as the planned investment poses a threat to significant numbers of breeding birds;

Ferruginous duck (*Aythya nyroca*)*To all concerned states*

10. promote research on the species outside breeding areas, so as to better understand the reasons of its decline;

Albania

11. strictly control hunting activities in areas where the species is present, in particular during migration;
12. ensure strict conservation of the protected areas where the species breeds, in particular in Velipoja and Kune-Vaini reserves;

Albania, Moldova

13. prepare and implement national Action Plans for the species as a matter of urgency;

Bulgaria, Poland, Romania, Slovakia,

14. promote an environmentally friendly management of fishponds that would favour survival of the species; assure, in particular that commercial fishing with nets does not interfere with the ecological requirements of the species

Croatia,

15. promote maintenance and an environmentally friendly management of fishponds that would favour survival of the species;

Slovakia

16. assure survival of the last pairs of the species at the sites Hrhovske rybniky and Senne rybniky by stopping habitat deterioration;

Aquatic warbler (*Acrocephalus paludicola*)

Lithuania

17. manage meadows near Dreverna settlement and Zuvtates Lake in a way that prevents encroachment by reeds and bushes;

Poland

18. assure the implementation of the national action plan for the species;

Dalmatian Pelican (*Pelicanus crispus*)

Albania

19. control hunting activities in the Karavesta and Narta lagoons,

20. ensure permanent guarding of the nesting colony in Karavesta lagoon;

Albania, Moldova, Romania

21. prepare and implement national Action Plans for the species;

White-headed duck (*Oxyura leucocephala*)

Bulgaria

22. ensure that commercial fisheries does not interfere with the conservation of the species, particularly in its main wintering grounds and stop-over sites in Burgas a Mandra lakes;

Morocco, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey

23. promote a regional Mediterranean co-ordination so as to assess the spread of Ruddy ducks and hybrids in the Mediterranean Basin and take appropriate preventive measures; promote exchange of know-how in the region on the eradication techniques and expertise;

Spain

24. maintain present control of Ruddy ducks and hybrids;

United Kingdom and other relevant states

25. implement national control programmes for ruddy ducks and hybrids, with the aim of eradicating the ruddy ducks and hybrids from all the Western Palearctic;

Pygmy Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax pygmeus*)

Albania

26. control hunting activities in Lake Scadar Velipoje Reserve, Kune-Vaini Reserve and Patoku lagoon;

27. give appropriate protection to former nesting sites (Lake Scadar, Velipoje Reserve and Kune-Vaini Reserve);

Albania, Moldova, Romania

28. prepare and implement national Action Plans for the species as a matter of urgency;

Imperial eagle (*Aquila heliaca*)

Bulgaria

29. ensure that logging activities avoid having a negative impact on the species;

Red breasted Goose (*Branta ruficollis*)

Romania

30. prepare and implement a national action plan for the species;

Cantrabrian capercaillie (*Tetrao urogallus cantabricus*)

Spain

31. draft and implement, as a matter of urgency, a recovery plan for the subspecies declaring it "endangered" and informing regularly the Standing Committee on progress;

32. strictly control poaching of the subspecies as a matter of urgency;

33. modify forest management in the range of the species so as to improve the suitability of existing forests for the subspecies and enlarge favourable habitats;

Andalusian hemipode (*Turnix sylvatica sylvatica*)

Spain and Morocco

34. promote the elaboration and implementation of an action plan for this critically endangered subspecies the distribution of which is limited to a few populations in these two states;*

Eider (*Somateria mollissima*)

to all concerned states

35. pay particular attention to the decline of this species and promote co-ordination with other States to improve its conservation status.

