



## EGMP Joint Task Force Meeting

26 November 2024

## Draft Agenda

1. Overview of EGM IWG9 decisions
2. EGM IWG10 planning
  - i. National reports
  - ii. BG & GG AFMPs – protocols for the assessment of indicators
  - iii. 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary proposal
  - iv. Logistics for IWG10
3. Impact Models
4. Updates from EGMP Task Forces [10min]
  - i. Pink-footed Goose Task Force
  - ii. Taiga Bean Goose Task Force
  - iii. Greylag Goose Task Force
  - iv. Greenland Barnacle Goose Task Force
  - v. Russia Barnacle Goose Task Force
  - vi. Agriculture Task Force
  - vii. Flight Safety Task Force
  - viii. HPAI Contact Group
5. Updates from EGMP communications work
6. AOB

## Outcomes of EGM IWG9

### **Pink-footed Goose:**

1. EGMP Range States will devote the necessary resources to participation in the **ISSMP revision process**.
2. **GPS-tagging programme** to be continued, with multiple purpose objective, including population assessment, the development of the flyway distribution and connectivity, avian flu monitoring, flight safety warning system and climate change effects.

## Outcomes of EGM IWG9

### Taiga Bean Goose:

1. Continue and strengthen **January counts** in all populations.
2. Continue **October and March counts** of *Finland and NW Russia/Sweden, Denmark and Germany* population and prepare to extend the coordinated counts to Finland and to Denmark if relevant.
3. Implement the **ISSAP evaluation** data collection and analysis.
4. Plan, raise funds for, and prepare the workplan for the **ISSAP update/revision** and for the following development of the Adaptive Harvest Management.
5. Consider funding monitoring activities utilizing GPS-tags.

# Outcomes of EGM IWG9

## East Greenland Barnacle Goose:

1. Iceland and the United Kingdom will **seek agreement** and inform the EGM IWG on the maximum level of offtake to be permitted taking into consideration the projections of the EGMP Data Centre.
2. Iceland and the United Kingdom will develop and implement **a coordination mechanism** to ensure adherence to these limits and report it to EGM IWG10.
3. Include a climate covariate for the timing of spring in East Greenland in the IPM. The relationship between timing of spring and reproductive success can be analysed based on climate data from East Greenland coupled with reproductive success recorded locally at Zackenberg, East Greenland and for the overall population by age counts performed on Islay in Scotland in autumn.

## Outcomes of EGM IWG9

### **East Greenland Barnacle Goose:**

4. The TF will continue to support implementation of the ISSAP and AFMP.
5. New work will include considering the impacts of HPAI on both populations and how this might impact on the Greenland BG AFMP and agreed management activities.
6. Meetings will be organised as necessary, especially for the evaluation of the IPM.

## Outcomes of EGM IWG9

### **Russia Barnacle Goose:**

1. Impact model should be an item for the next Joint Task Force meeting.
2. The Netherlands and Germany will submit a written report on their coordination of offtake.
3. Given that MU2 numbers have recently moved towards the 200% threshold, consider coordination among MU2 Range States if large changes in derogation practice is foreseen during the summer period, directly affecting MU2 numbers.

## Outcomes of EGM IWG9

### **Russia Barnacle Goose:**

4. Maintain coordination among MU3 Range States.
5. The AEWA Secretariat will send a communication requesting that Range States propose candidates for the position of Coordinator of the Russian BG TF by a specified deadline.
6. The next Task Force meeting will be convened by the Netherlands and will endeavour to agree on a long-term solution for the Task Force's coordination.



# Outcomes of EGM IWG9

## Greylag Goose:

1. All Range States strive to provide the necessary data and a description of methods for:
  - Reliable **offtake estimates** by country and biannual period for the most recent five calendar years, clearly **separating leisure hunting and derogation killing**.
  - **Summer or early autumn abundance by country** for those conducting such surveys; all years in which they are available.
  - Post-breeding age ratios.
  - Winter counts.

## Outcomes of EGM IWG9

### Greylag Goose:

- Discussion by Range States of the practical considerations and constraints they may have in mitigating socio-economic conflicts and in managing recreational hunting.
- The GG TF continues to exchange general information and experiences with other Task Forces. More specifically, TFs seek to collaborate on reducing crippling rates.
- Contribution to AFMP evaluation.
- The GG TF Members actively promote available material such as the recorded EGMP webinars and briefing notes.
- The GG TF will keep the online workplan active and updated between meetings.

## Outcomes of EGM IWG9

### **Flight Safety:**

1. Designation of representatives to join the Task Force by Range States that have not yet done so.

### **Agriculture:**

1. No specific decision. Continue implementation of annual workplan

# EGM IWG10 planning



## EGM IWG10 planning

- National reports
- BG & GG AFMPs – protocols for the assessment of indicators
- 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary proposal
- Logistics for IWG10

## National reports

- Rule 32 of the Modus Operandi of EGMP indicates that national reports shall be prepared by each Range State, according to a format agreed by the EGM IWG.
- Document [AEWA/EGMIWG/7.5](#) provides an overview of the template and workflow for submission of EGMP National Reports.
- The scope of the National Reports includes activities foreseen in the **Action and Management Plans**, implementation of **adaptive harvest management programmes**, and reporting on other tasks as necessary.

## National reports - process

- Range States agreed on a **two-year reporting cycle** on a trial basis
- **Online shared table** to be used as a template for national reporting
- EGM IWG8 decided that the Secretariat and the Data Centre will **further conceptualise the process for national reporting** and submit a proposal to EGM IWG after the next national reporting cycle in 2025. TBG and PfG sections can be included after the revised ISSMP/ISSAP have been approved at AEWA MOP9 in 2025.

# AEWA European Goose Management Platform



	A	B	C	D	I	J	K	L
1								
2	<b>Type of action</b>	<b>Actions from the ISSMP</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Timescale</b>	<b>Belgium</b>	<b>Denmark</b>	<b>Finland</b>	<b>France</b>
3	National	1.1 Provide adequate protection and management to key sites of international importance under Article 4(2) of the Birds Directive in the EU and other relevant instruments in other Range States throughout the range of the population and maintain them in good ecological status	Essential	Short / Rolling	Sites with international importance identified and protected. Formal conservation for these sites have been agreed.	Key sites protected as SPAs.	Key sites protected in as SPA areas. Management for eesen to be covered by HELMI programme	Key sites protected as SPAs.
4	x	1.2 Promote goose-based eco-tourism at selected key sites	Medium	Medium	In BE goose-based eco-tourism is rather based on pinkfoot and whitefronted geese.	No need to promote further - existing ecotourism sites attract visitors anyway. For example the Wadden Sea National Park. From 2022 there has been established annual public "goose days" at Nissum Fjord - organized by "Naturpark Nissum Fjord"	No such activities recognized, but large flocks of geese attract birders and other eco-tourists in some areas. This brings small scale benefits for the local economy (use of local, cafeterias, markets, etc.).	Mainly two parts of France are involved in goose-based eco-tourism activities : Camargue and Lac du Der (bird watching, photography festival) .
5	National	2.1 Take key sites for geese into account in land use planning and growing of sensitive crops[1]	High	Immediate / Rolling	Crop damage is mostly due to the breeding population in the vicinity of nature reserves (limited cases per year). The problem is limited and can be addressed by derogation (scaring by shooting, resulting in very few birds shot). The wintering population does not cause a lot of crop damage	Greylag not a critical problem - although local problems exist. Hunting (/derogation) alleviates most problems.	Geese (among other species) are taken into account in land use planning. National legislation on building and construction (5.2.1999/132) includes this requirement. However, this legislation is not targeted to concern sensitive crops. Protecting sensitive crop from greylag goose is not a major issue in FI.	Crop damage are not significant. Key Greylag goose sites already well identified (and not so numerous). Not evidence of any occupation in wintering season.



# AEWA European Goose Management Platform



<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
December	TF Coordinators update TF workplans.	Task Force Coordinators
January – February	TF members update national workplans with current information about their countries, in consultation with the NGRs.	Task Force members
March	NGRs review, complete the information and approve	National Government Representatives
April - May	Analysis is compiled by Secretariat and submitted to EGM IWG10	Secretariat

## BG & GG AFMPs – protocols for the assessment of indicators

- Meeting scheduled for 12 December 2024 to discuss protocol for assessing indicators.
- A document describing the process will be submitted to EGM IWG10

## 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary proposal

- The EGM IWG agreed to establish an *ad hoc* working group (as an expansion of the Communications Working Group) with responsibility for developing a proposal and workplan for special activities dedicated to the 10th anniversary of the EGMP, to be presented at EGM IWG10.
- Call for members of the ad hoc working group open until **Tuesday, 3 December 2024**
- Consultation with Bill Sunderland from Cambridge University about inputs  
Conservation Evidence indicate this is not the most appropriate alternative to EGMP inputs.
- Review paper and special edition under consultation

## Logistics for IWG10

- Week of 16-20 June 2025
- Belgium

## INSTITUUT NATUUR- EN BOSONDERZOEK



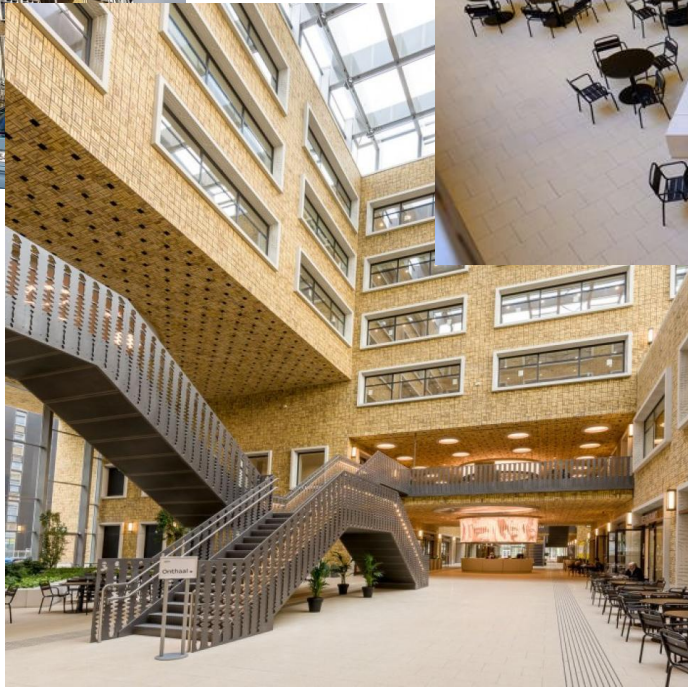
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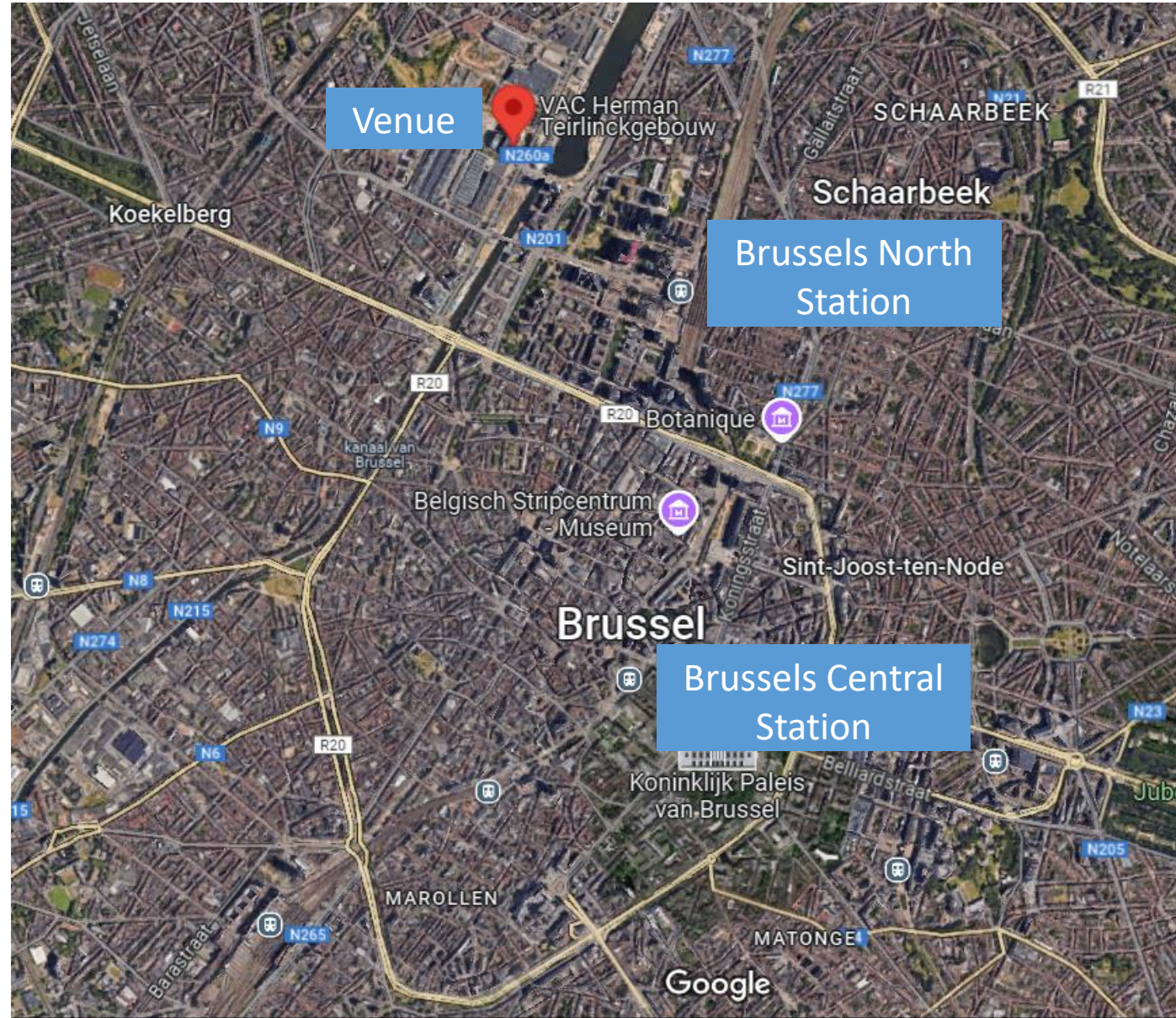
# AEWA European Goose Management Platform



Herman Teirlinck building



# AEWA European Goose Management Platform



# Thank you!

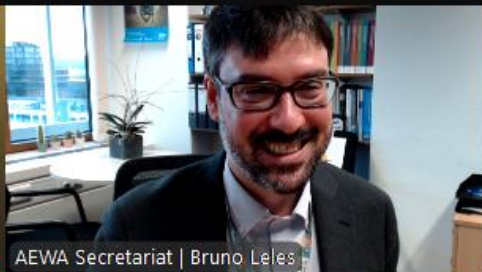
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Johan Månsson



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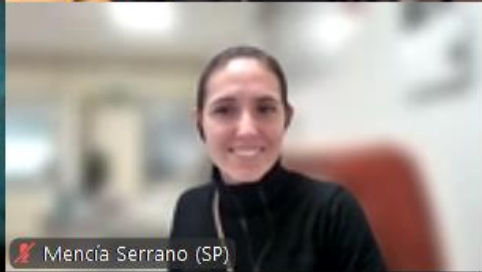
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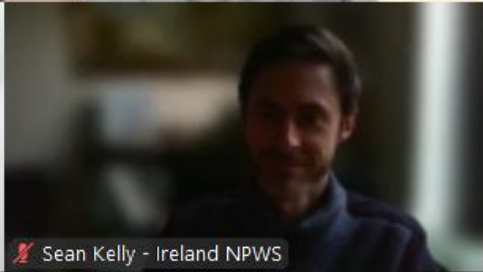
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