



Updates on EGMP Communications Work

EGM IWG9 Follow Up

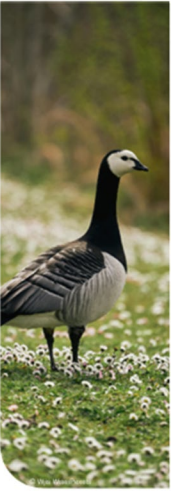
- EGM IWG9 Decisions Table
- EGMP Population Status and Management recommendations 2024 briefing note




AEWA European Goose Management Platform

Briefing Note

Population status and management recommendations
9th Meeting of the European Goose Management International Working Group (EGM IWG9)



Status of the Barnacle Goose – Russia/ Germany and Netherlands population

Data from field counts as well as estimates from the IPM indicate an estimated flyway population of about 1.4 million individuals in midwinter 2022/23, which is equivalent to 3.8 times the FRP. The population has been stable around this level for four years now, after a long period of nearly continuous growth. Converted into breeding pairs, Russian MUJ and Baltic MUJ are well beyond the FRP, albeit for the Baltic MUJ population the credibility intervals touch the level of 200% FRP (urging for coordination if a significant increase in derogations is planned in countries of this MUJ). In the North-Sea MUJ population, the number of breeding pairs is very close to the FRP. Thus, derogation effort targeting the breeding population should be undertaken with caution here (not relevant for Belgium as the breeding population here is not considered naturally occurring). At present this is only applicable to The Netherlands, where derogations mainly take place in the summer period. If significant derogation activities are planned in Germany during the breeding period, there should be coordination in place between these two countries. Furthermore, as derogation in The Netherlands is the responsibility of the provincial administrations, a coordinated approach is needed here as well which has been in progress in 2023.

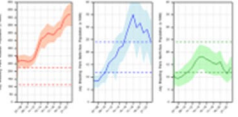


Figure 4. IPM-based means (solid line) and 95% posterior intervals (shaded areas) for the number of breeding pairs in July for the three MUJ. Dashed lines are the FRP as well as the 200% of the FRP. Left to right: MUJ centre in blue, MUJ, right in green. MUJ, in the IPM framework, the number of breeding pairs has been set as the number of individuals of 2 years and older, divided by 2. Note the different scale on the y-axes.

Management recommendations for Russia/Germany and Netherlands population of Barnacle Goose

Given that the population size of MUJ has recently moved towards the 200% threshold, coordination among MUJ Range States should be considered, particularly if large changes in derogation practice are foreseen.

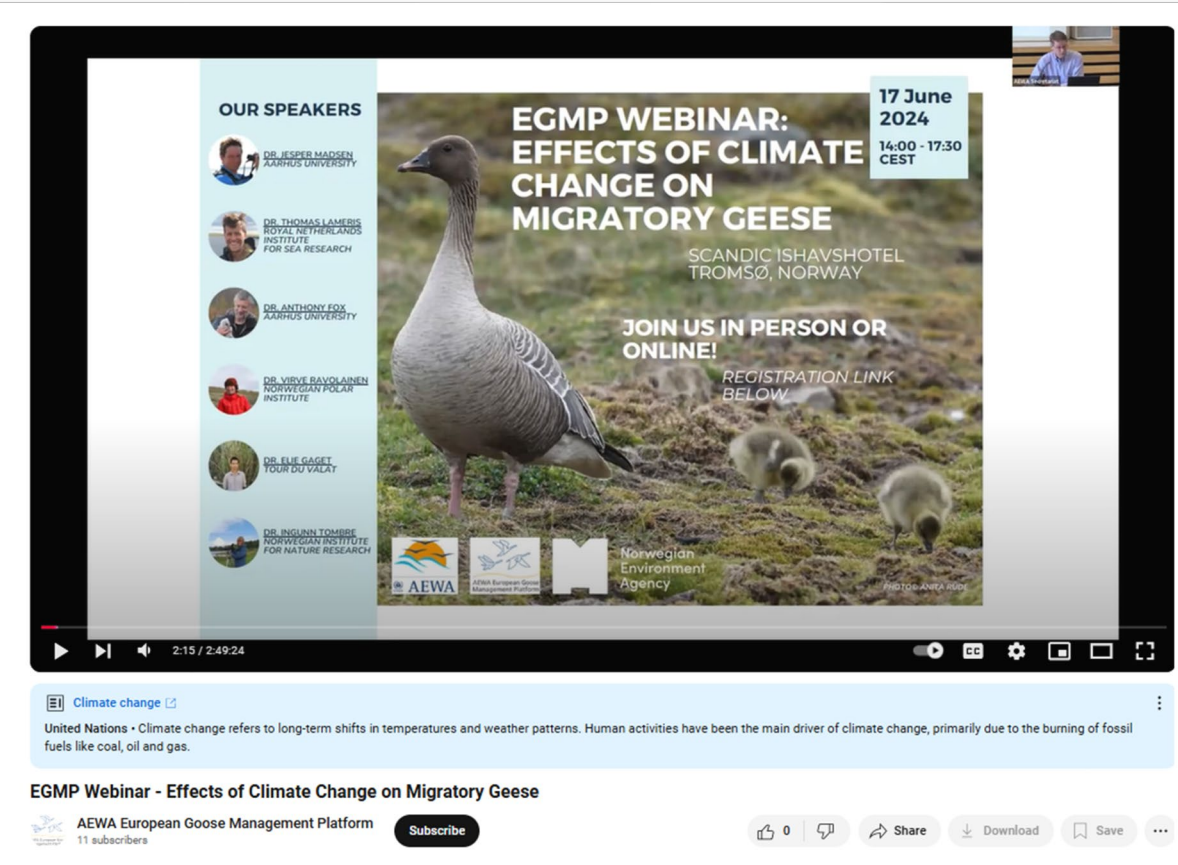
Coordination among MUJ Range States should be continued, and coordination should mainly take place within the Netherlands, where the national FRP has now been distributed across the provinces. Suspension or significant reduction of derogations has already taken place in some provinces in the Netherlands.

6 | Population Status and Management Recommendations 2024

Updates on EGMP Communications Work

EGM IWG9 Follow Up

- Webinar on Effects of Climate Change on Migratory Geese available on EGMP YouTube channel and website



The image shows a YouTube video player displaying a webinar announcement. The video content is a promotional graphic for the 'EGMP Webinar: Effects of Climate Change on Migratory Geese'. The graphic features a large grey goose in the foreground and several smaller goslings in the background, set against a natural, outdoor scene. Text on the graphic includes the title, date and time (17 June 2024, 14:00 - 17:30 CEST), location (Scandic Ishavshotel Tromsø, Norway), and a call to action to join in person or online with a registration link below. A list of speakers is provided on the left side of the graphic, each with a small circular portrait and their name and affiliation. Logos for AEWA, the Norwegian Environment Agency, and the Norwegian Polar Institute are visible at the bottom of the graphic. The video player interface shows a progress bar at 2:15 / 2:49:24 and various control icons. Below the video player, there is a description box with the text: 'United Nations • Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns. Human activities have been the main driver of climate change, primarily due to the burning of fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas.' Below the description, the video title 'EGMP Webinar - Effects of Climate Change on Migratory Geese' is displayed, along with the channel name 'AEWA European Goose Management Platform' and a 'Subscribe' button. To the right of the channel name are icons for likes (0), shares, downloads, and saves.

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- DR. THOMAS LAMERIS
ROYAL NETHERLANDS
INSTITUTE
FOR SEA RESEARCH
- DR. ANTHONY FOX
AARHUS UNIVERSITY
- DR. VIERI BAVOLANIN
NORWEGIAN POLAR
INSTITUTE
- DR. ENE GAGET
FOUR DU VALA
- DR. INGUNN TOMBRE
NORWEGIAN INSTITUTE
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**EGMP WEBINAR:
EFFECTS OF CLIMATE
CHANGE ON
MIGRATORY GEESE**

17 June
2024
14:00 - 17:30
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EGMP Webinar - Effects of Climate Change on Migratory Geese

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Updates on EGMP Communications Work

- EGMP shortlisted for UNEP's Kipepeo Awards in innovation category

European Goose Management Platform Recognized for Innovation as a Finalist for UNEP's Kipepeo Award



Pink-footed Goose in flight - one of the focal species of the European Goose Management Platform (EGMP) / Photo: Magnus Elander

Bonn, 11 October 2024 – The European Goose Management Platform (EGMP) has been shortlisted as one of five finalists in the innovation category for the prestigious Kipepeo Award by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in recognition of its approach to wildlife management.

“The nomination by UNEP highlights the platform’s contributions to sustainable use practices and its role in advancing international cooperation. This is a significant endorsement of EGMP’s impact, showcasing it as a model for environmental governance and adaptive management worldwide,” said Dr. Jacques Trouvilliez, the Executive Secretary of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA).

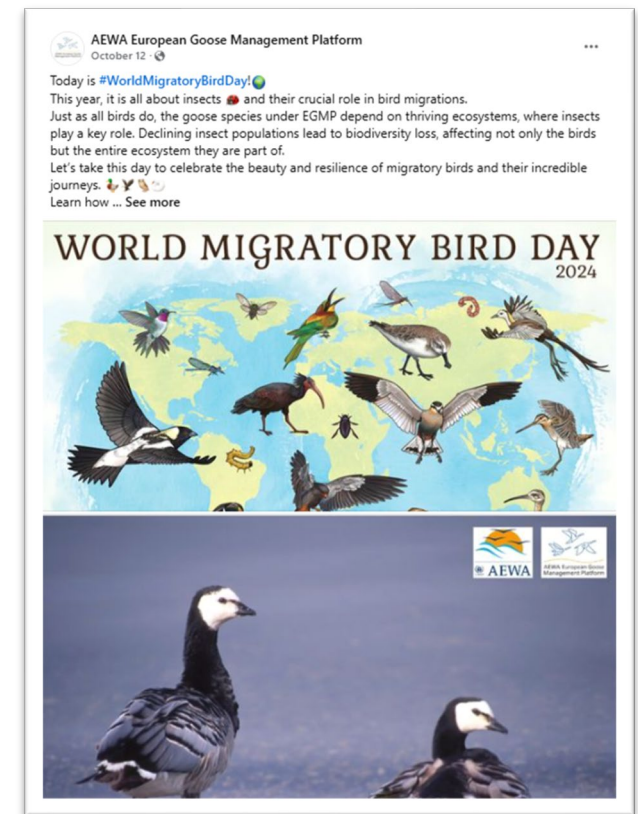
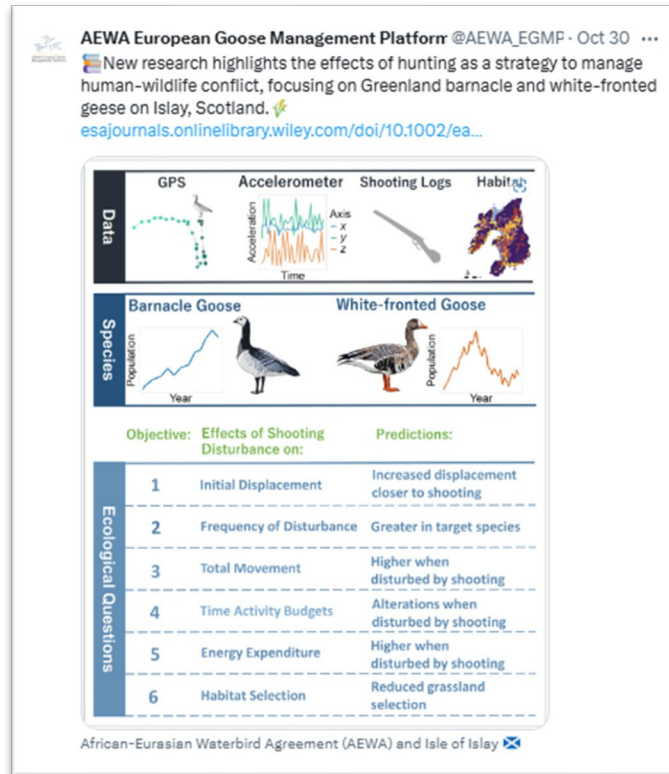
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Updates on EGMP Communications Work

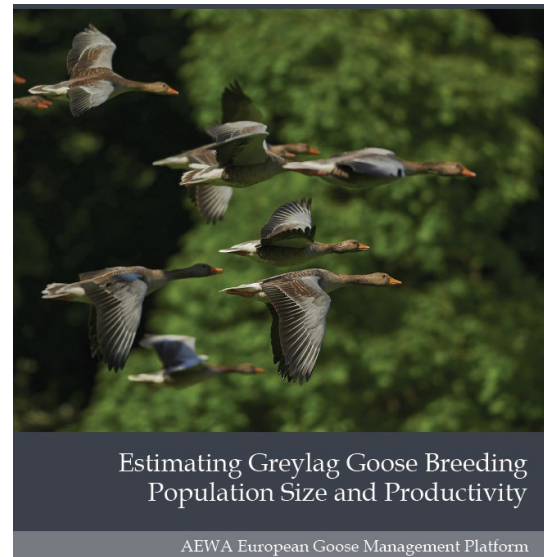
EGMP Social Media

- Working on diversifying the social media feed;
- Grateful for your updates from field work and new relevant publications, etc.

Updates on EGMP Communications Work

Coming Up

- EGMP Highlights
- New format for EGMP Technical Reports
- EGMP Webinar
- Meeting of EGMP 10th Anniversary Ad-hoc Working Group



EGMP Technical Report No.24
Status and recommendations for post-breeding population counts and age ratio surveys in breeding range states of Management Unit 1 of the NW/SW European population of Greylag Goose: Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland



EGMP Technical Report No. 24

Estimating Greylag Goose Breeding Population Size and Productivity

Status and recommendations for post-breeding population counts and age ratio surveys in breeding range states of Management Unit 1 of the NW/SW European population of Greylag Goose: Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland

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EGMP Data Centre, Department of Ecoscience, Aarhus University, Denmark

Introduction

The NW/SW European population of Greylag Goose (*Anser anser*) has increased more than seven-fold since the 1800s, resulting in widespread agricultural damage and increased risks to public health and air safety. To help address the growing socio-economic concerns associated with this population, while maintaining the population in a favourable conservation status and providing sustainable hunting opportunities, an International Single Species Management Plan (ISSMP) was adopted in 2018 by the AEWA Meeting of the Parties, which mandated the development of an Adaptive Flyway Management Programme (AFMP) for the NW/SW European population of Greylag Goose (Pewenby *et al.* 2018, Nagy *et al.* 2021).

Two breeding management units (MUs) were defined within the population: MU1, which is centred in Scandinavia and is migratory, and MU2, which is centred in the Netherlands and neighbouring countries and is largely sedentary. An information-gap decision model was developed for the period 2020-2022, and an internationally coordinated population management programme for both MUs was planned to start in 2023. However, due to important knowledge gaps, particularly related to summer population counts and productivity estimates, combined with an apparently large bias in the offtake estimates and lack of offtake assessment protocols, the move to dynamic decision-making and coordinated management across the range was not possible. This was acknowledged by the Range States during the 8th Meeting of the European Goose Management International Working Group (EGM IWG) in June 2023, and it was decided to maintain the current level of offtake at least until EGM IWG9 in June 2024.

In this document, we summarize the results of the post-breeding counts of Greylag Geese carried out in the

MU1 breeding Range States (Norway, Finland, Sweden, and Denmark) during the period 2021-2023. We also provide recommendations for future monitoring efforts to ensure the data necessary for managing the NW/SW European population of Greylag Geese at MU level, as agreed by the EGM IWG (see Nagy *et al.* 2021).

1. Greylag Goose post-breeding counts and age ratio surveys

To resolve some of the data quality issues mentioned above, species-specific summer counts of Greylag Geese were carried out in each of the Fennoscandian Range States to provide an estimated post-breeding population size for MU1.

As breeding phenology and behaviour differs between the four Range States, which is also the case for the landscape and habitats available to the Greylag Geese during their annual cycle, it was decided not to establish a shared monitoring protocol. Instead, each Range State designed population counts to embrace national conditions. National efforts and results are summarized below, and results of national surveys are presented in more detail in appendices 1-4 of document AEWA/EGM IWG/9.10.

Norway

Summer counts in key counties were used along with data from national hunting bag statistics and the Norwegian breeding bird monitoring schemes to produce population models for estimating the post-breeding population size (Yoccoz 2024). Modelled results indicated a post-breeding population in Norway of 145,000 birds (95 per cent credible interval: 115,000-175,000) in 2022. The population appears to have been growing until 2015, followed by a stabilization in recent years. A