# Updates from the EGMP Data Centre

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*Photo: J.P. Kjeldsen/ornit.dk*

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**Greenland Barnacle Goose**

Pink-footed Goose

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Assessment and modelling

# GREENLAND BARNACLE GOOSE DATASETS

## BGG_Data.csv

Greenland Barnacle Goose population count
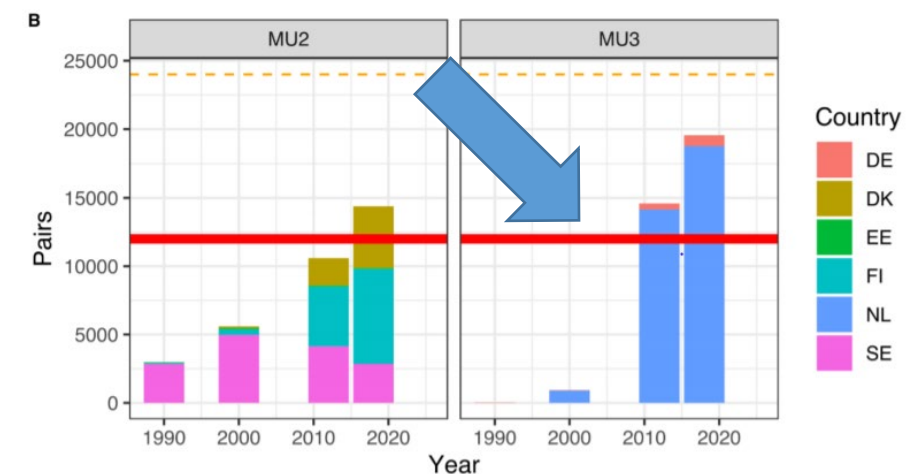
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## BGG_Metadata

Greenland Barnacle Goose population metadata

# Adaptive Framework Management Plan and the cumulative impact of derogation measures and the upcoming task in relation to this work

# Background

- The role of the Adaptive Flyway Management Programme for the Barnacle Goose is to prevent that the population or any of its MUs decline below the FRP (red line).

- Monitoring of the population size and harvest, predictive modelling of the cumulative impact of national derogation measures and hunting will be used to inform national decision-making to ensure this (**bar plots**).

- 200% of the FRP of the population or any of its MUs is proposed to trigger the tighter coordination of offtake amongst the Range States (yellow line)

| MU | FRP (pairs) | Actuals (pairs) | Actuals/ FRP |
|---|---|---|---|
| MU1 (Arctic | 105,165 | 451,215 | 429% |
| MU2 (Baltic) | 12,000 | 14,500 | **121%** |
| MU3 (North Sea) | 12,000 | 19,563 | **163%** |

# When, who and how?

- **WHEN**

First assessment in 2022 and hereafter every 3 year

Annual data collection and on any measures taken in response to the assessment and reported

- **WHO**

Project by the Dutch Modelling consortium

The Dutch Modelling consortium and the EGMP Data Centre do the assessment every 3 year

- **How (assessment and coordination)**

EU/policy perspective on setting the scene for this work

## AFMP - Russia Population

### 6 year cycle of evaluation and adaptation related to:
- Management Units
- FRVs
- Box 1
- Population models
- Impact models
- Cumulative impact *models* of derogation and legal hunting
- Protocol for the iterative phases
- The range of and methods for indicators and programs
- The state of indicators and evaluation towards achieving objectives

### 3-year cycle related to:
- Assessment of the cumulative impact of derogation and legal hunting
- Assessing whether the population size and its MUs are below the 200% threshold and approaching the FRP.
- Coordination of offtake under derogation and hunting if the population and its MUs is below the 200% threshold and approaching the FRP.
- Taking coordinated conservation measures, if necessary.
- Increase understanding of population dynamics
- Refine models of population dynamics

### 1 year cycle of:
- Monitoring of indicators related to population models
- Update and report on work plans for the Task Force, Data Centre, AEWA Secretariat and Range States

# ISSMP for the BG

- Actions 4.2 of the ISSMP requires to:

"asses periodically, and report to the AEWA EGM IWG, the **cumulative impact of derogations** (as well as hunting in Range States in which derogation is not required) on the **development of the population**, the **likelihood of serious damage to agriculture** and **risk to air safety** and to other **flora and fauna** (including the Arctic ecosystems), and the **non-lethal measures taken to prevent damage/risk**, as well as the **effectiveness** of these.

If necessary, coordinate the derogation measures between Range States to avoid risk to the population and to enhance the effectiveness of the measures

# Some Clarifications …

- <u>Not define any target size</u> for the population or any of its management units

- <u>Not to limit the derogations</u> while agreeing on the need to establish the process for assessment of the cumulative impact of derogations with other RS.

- <u>Not to limit</u> the flexibility of its Member States to apply the derogations

- The main purpose of the discussion is to pave out the process on limitation of derogations **if the <u>assessment</u> proves the risk of falling below legally required FRV**
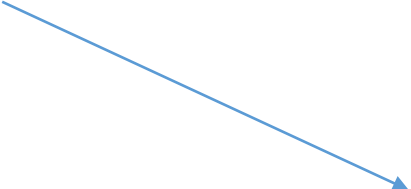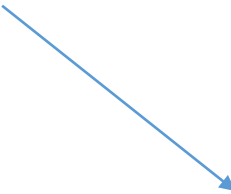
# Clarification of the word "**coordination**"

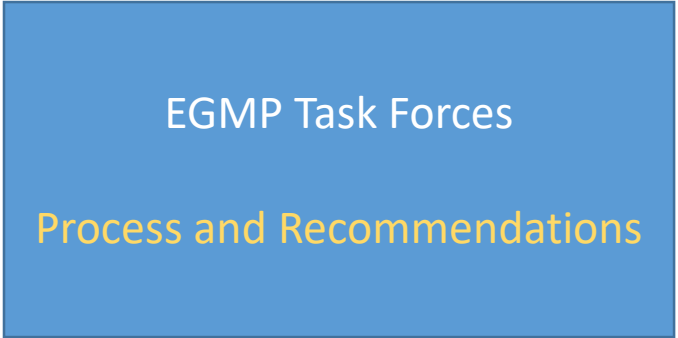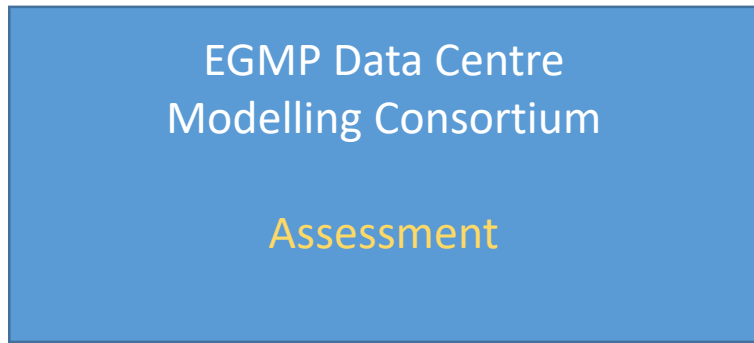*As agreed at EGM IWG6, coordination in this context does not mean that range states will be expected to de facto coordinate their use of derogations under the EGMP.*

*EU Member States, in particular, maintain their full rights to make use of derogations as provided under the EU Birds Directive.*

**The exact process and its implementation will be further discussed and defined within the Task Force**

# Summary of discussion EGM IWG

- "Coordination" would mean assuring that the population does not drop below the FRP

- RS and EC to work on setting up a transparent process that is applicable for any MU in the future.

- EC to develop a guidance on the application of Article 9 of the Birds Directive.

- Give the mandate to the Task Force to agree on a common process to be implemented as a response to reaching the set threshold in population size.

EGMP Data Centre
Modelling Consortium

Assessment

EGMP Task Forces

Process and Recommendations

Monitoring of the population size and harvest, predictive modelling of the cumulative impact of national derogation measures and hunting (where it is legally allowed) will be used to inform national decision-making to ensure this.

EGM IWG

"Coordination"

EU Members States

Range States

# AFMP

**Table 5.** Monitoring, assessment and offtake coordination depending on the status of the population

| Actual size of the population and its MUs | Measures |
|---|---|
| > 200% of the FRP | <ul><li>Monitoring of population size, offtake under derogation and hunting;</li><li>Prediction of population development.</li></ul> |
| < 200% of the FRP | <ul><li>Monitoring of population size, offtake under derogation and hunting;</li><li>Prediction of population development;</li><li>Coordination of offtake under derogation and hunting;</li><li>Taking coordinated conservation measures, if necessary.</li></ul> |

# Suggested next steps

- Coordination with the EC

- How can and will this be discussed among the EU MS?

- EGMP could monitor the implementation of any measures via the EGMP National Reporting

- What are the expectations from the Range States?

- What should the role of the EGMP be in this process ( e.g. Monitoring of the population size and harvest, predictive modelling of the cumulative impact of national derogation measures and hunting )...

# Quality of the assessment

- *The cumulative impact of derogation and hunting is up for assessment in 2022. However, in the IPM to undertake this assessment there is still a* **lack of basic data regarding numbers and productivity for parts of the countries within MU2 and MU3** (EGMP Population Status and Assessment Report 2021).

# Monitoring and reporting plan

**Input data (available by Mid-April)**

*Annual:*

- Midwinter counts per range states;

- Proportions of young and older birds in each MU;

- Offtake (harvest per year, derogation per MU, preferably derived from monthly data of any other assignment to MU-level);

- Crippling rate for the same periods as offtake.

*3-year cycle (2021, 2024, )*

- Monitoring of summer counts per range states in MU2 and MU3.

# Data issues (table 1.1 in the Population status and assessment report)

| Russian Barnacle Goose, MU1, MU2 & MU3 | • Missing wintering numbers (2017-2020) and incomplete summer counts in DE. <br> • Missing MU2 summer counts from EE, RU, SE, DK and <br> • Productivity data from DK and SE. <br> • Derogation data from 2020 for EE, SE, DK, BE and in 2019 from SE. <br> • Distinction between "breeding" period and "post-breeding" period in offtake data in FI, DE, SE and EE. |
|---|---|

# Data issues – how to proceed

| | RU | FI | EE | SE | NO | DK | DE | NL | BE | Action needed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Counts** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **January (winter)** | | | | x | x | x | ! | x | x | Closing gap German counts 2017 onwards |
| | | | | | | | | | | Setting up census in SE (no old data) and DK |
| | | | | | | | | | | (some data present); in DE partially |
| **July-August (summer)** | | | | | | | | | | published information but no data delivery. |
| | | | | | | | | | | However, estimate of size MU3 well |
| | | x | | ! | x | ! | ~ | x | ~ | possible (counts BE will resume) |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Productivity** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **MU1 & MU2 (Oct-Dec)** | | | | | | | x | x | | samples in wintering flocks |
| **MU2 specific (Jul-Aug)** | | x | | ! | x | ! | | | | Setting up samples in SE and DK |
| | | | | | | | | | | in DE partially published information but no |
| **MU3 specific (Jul)** | | | | | | | x | x | | data delivery |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | retrieve data from RU or calulate numbers |
| **Hunting bags** | ! | | | | | | | | | shot |
| | | | | | | | | | | timely availability, make use of provisional |
| | | | | | | | | | | data from the respective countries, |
| **Derogations** | | x | x | x | (x) | x | x | x | x | differentiation of MUs |