

## Purpose of workshop

- Networking
  - This is the first gathering of national monitoring coordinators under EGMP
- Understanding of EGMP monitoring needs, protocols and annual wheel
- Compile overview of ongoing national monitoring activity
- Identify knowledge gaps and data dataflow issues
- Discuss how we can jointly improve the monitoring and dataflow

		Specialist Group	
	13.40-18:30	<i>How are counts performed in each range state; timing, coverage, protocol, compilation and other monitoring activities? ~20 min. from each range state (in alphabetic order)</i>	
	Coffee break at 15.00		
	19.00	<i>Dinner</i>	
23. Nov.	07.00-09.00	<i>Breakfast</i>	
	09.00-10.15	<i>Demographic information and modelling</i>	
		Monitoring & Decision Making in Adaptive Management	Fred Johnson
		Use of tagging to estimate population size and detect bias in monitoring	Andreas Lindén, Tuomas Seimola & Fred Johnson
		Ringling/Mark-recapture/Survival	Morten Frederiksen
	10.15-10.30	<i>Coffee break</i>	
	10.30-11.15	Pitfalls when assessing age ratio	Kees Koffijberg
		Addressing Inferential Discrepancies in Monitoring Data Using IPMs	Fred Johnson
	11.15-12.15	<i>Discussion:</i> Knowledge gaps and information needs, how can we best improve goose monitoring in the future?	Introductory talk and moderator: Tony Fox
	12.15-13.15	<i>Lunch</i>	
	13.15-14.20	<i>Break out groups; to discuss knowledge gaps and needs for improvement of monitoring and data flow at population levels</i>  1. Greenland Barnacle Goose (moderator: Tony Fox)  2. Russian Barnacle Goose (Kees Koffijberg)/Greylag Goose (Jesper Madsen)(Pink-footed Goose)/Taiga Bean Goose (Fred Johnson)	Break out groups
	14.30-17.00	Trip to Kalvebod Fælled ( <a href="https://fuglepaakalvebodfaelled.dk/">https://fuglepaakalvebodfaelled.dk/</a> )	Jesper Madsen
17.00-19.00	<i>Wrapping up</i> 3. Reports from break out groups 4. How can we ease the process from data	Rapporteurs for each population	
	<i>Incl. coffee</i>		





Presenter: Jesper Madsen, *EGMP Data Centre/Aarhus University*

## AEWA provisions underpinning EGMP

**Article II.1:** “Parties shall take co-ordinated measures to **maintain** migratory waterbird species in a **favourable conservation status** or to **restore them** to such a status. (...)”

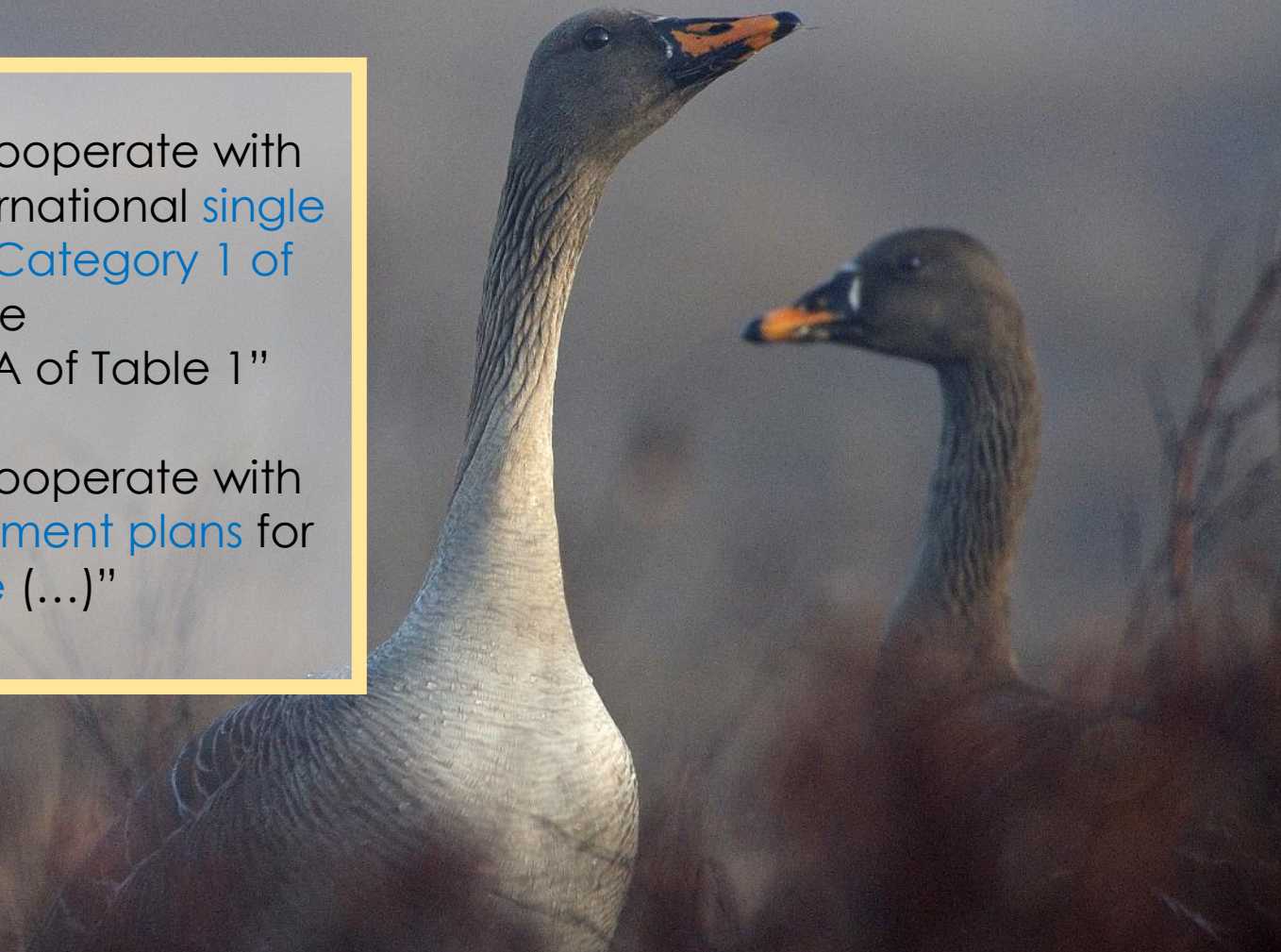
**Article III.2(b):** “Ensure that **any use of migratory waterbirds** is based on an **assessment of the best available knowledge** of their ecology and **is sustainable** for the species as well as for the ecological systems that support them”



## AEWA provisions underpinning EGMP (2)

**AEWA Action Plan, para 2.2.1:** “Parties shall cooperate with a view to developing and implementing international **single species action plans** for **populations listed in Category 1 of Column A of Table 1** as a priority and for those populations **listed with an asterisk** in Column A of Table 1”

**AEWA Action Plan, para 4.3.4:** “Parties shall cooperate with a view to developing **single species management plans** for populations which cause **significant damage** (...)”



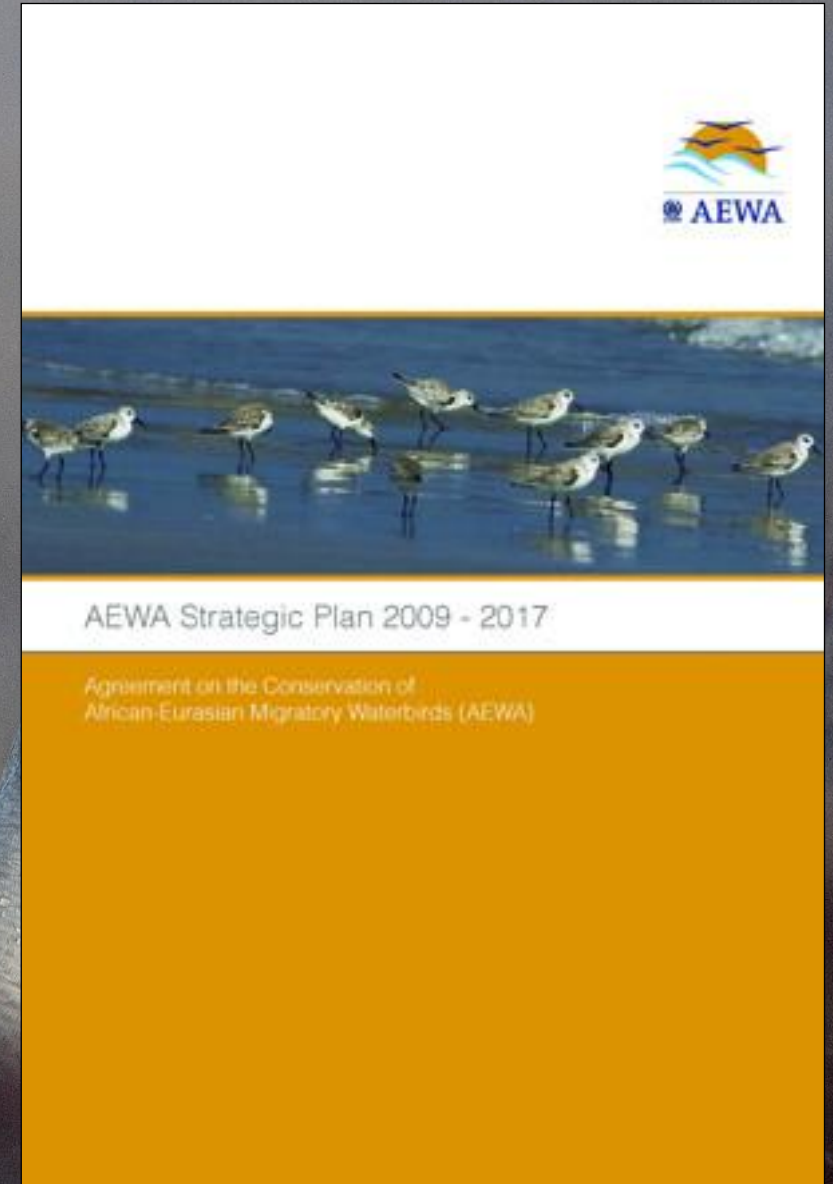
## Tangible Adaptive Harvest Management Targets

**AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Target 2.5:**

“**Adaptive harvest management** of quarry populations is ensured at international level.”

**Indicator**

“International **harvest management plans** for two quarry populations are developed and implemented”

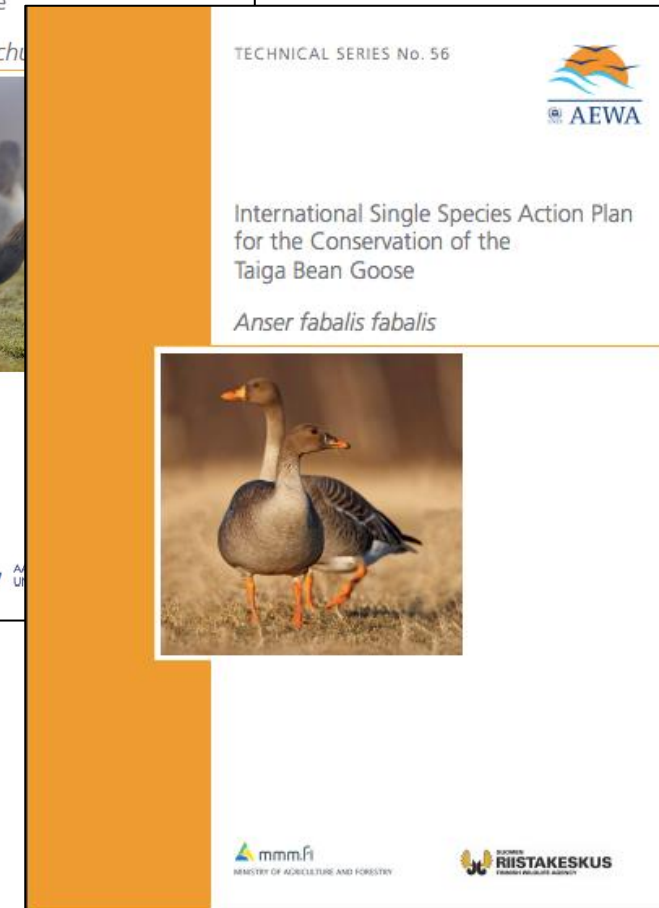
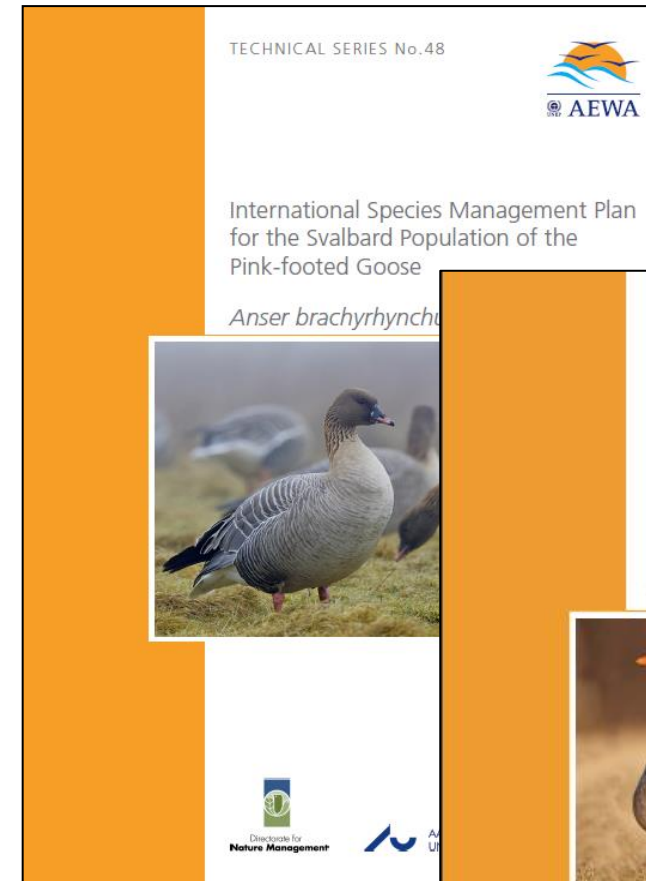


## From Targets to Planning

In 2012 (MOP5) the **International Single Species Management Plan** for the Svalbard Population of the **Pink-footed Goose** was adopted

Followed in 2015 (MOP6) by the **International Single Species Action Plan** for the **Taiga Bean Goose**

MOP6 also asked for the development of **management plans** for the **Barnacle Goose** and the **Greylag Goose**, implemented in 2018



## Direct EGMP mandate by MOP6 (2015)

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





## European Goose Management Platform Need & Justification

- Goose-human conflicts and ecosystem impacts continue and are becoming more acute and complex
- Geese hold societal value (birdwatching, hunting, ecosystem services)
- Svalbard Pink-footed and Taiga Bean Goose plans were in place and two more were in the pipeline
- For populations, such as Taiga Bean Goose, adaptive harvest management is required by their listings on AEWA
- Lack of coordinated approach to data collation and processing (population size, harvest, derogation shooting)



## European Goose Management Platform Need & Justification

- Some huntable populations have unfavorable conservation status
- Local or national approach would bring no tangible solutions
- Requires structured flyway-scale decision-making process
- A goose management platform can serve as a model for sustainable practicing of waterbird harvest in general



## Paris Declaration

Confirmation of commitment and agreement on modalities

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

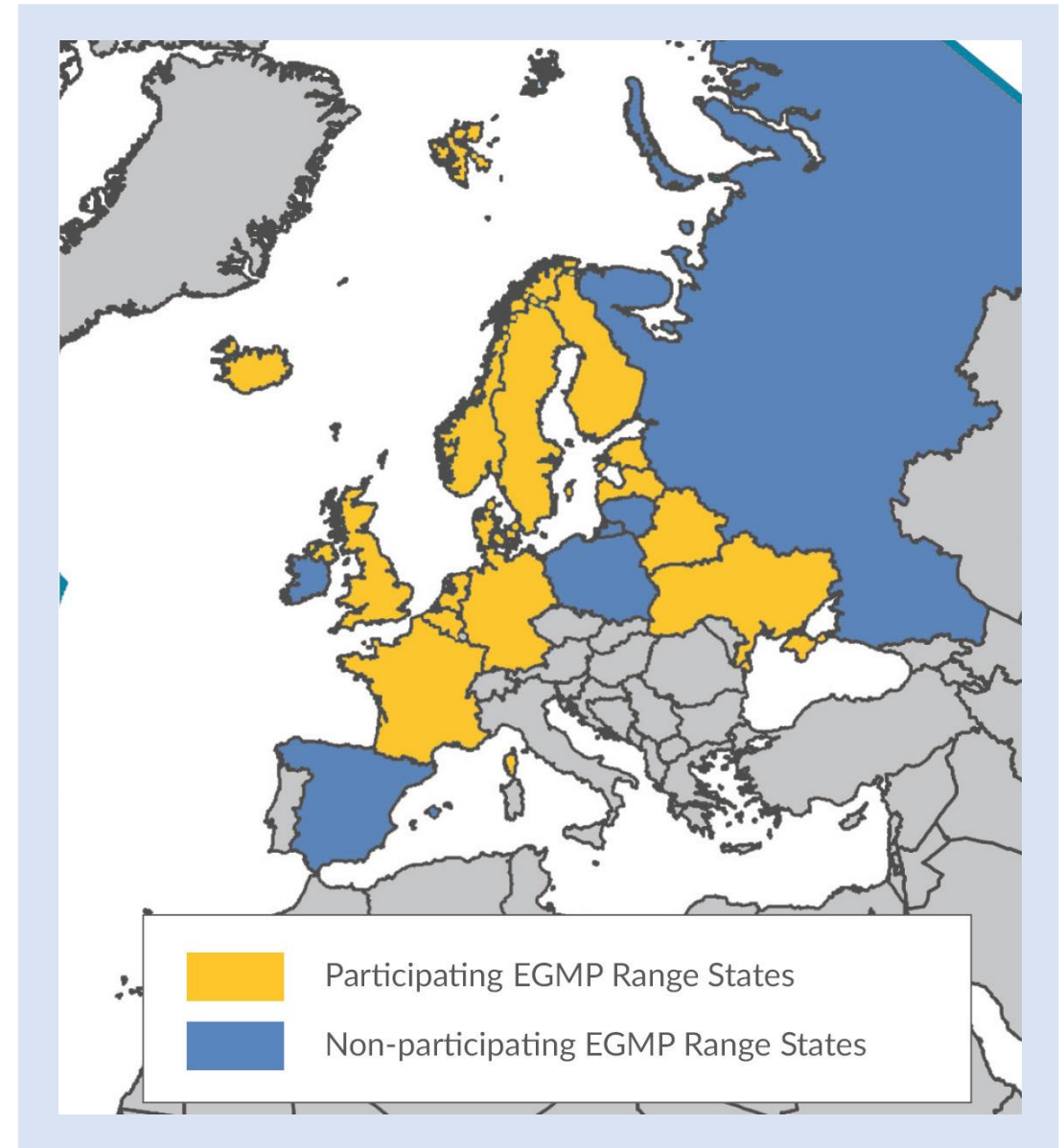


## EGMP Goal

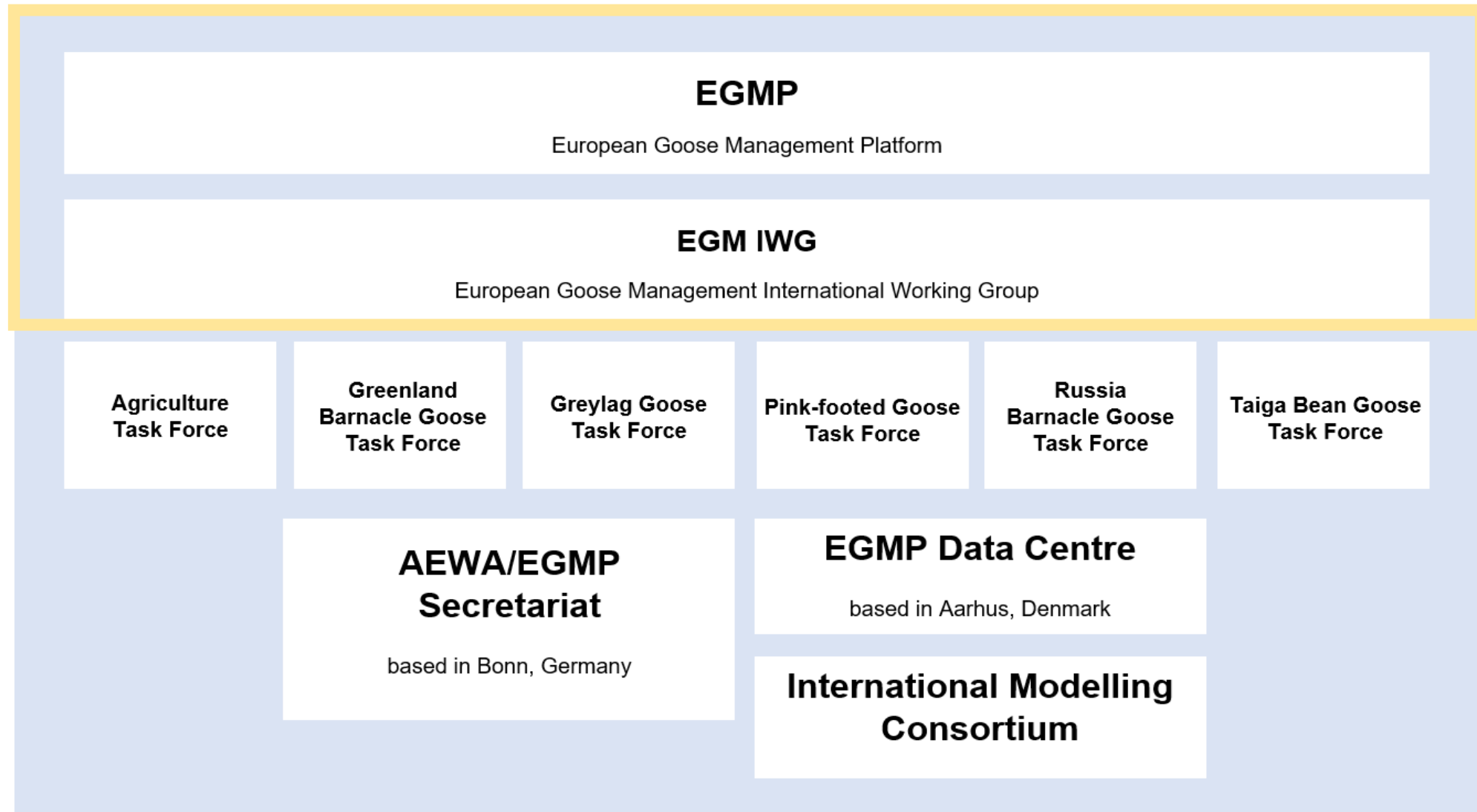
Provide the mechanism for a **structured, coordinated and inclusive decision-making and implementation process** for the **sustainable use and management** of goose populations in Europe, with the objective of maintaining them in a **favourable conservation status**, while taking into account **concerns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

## 16 participating Range States + EU

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

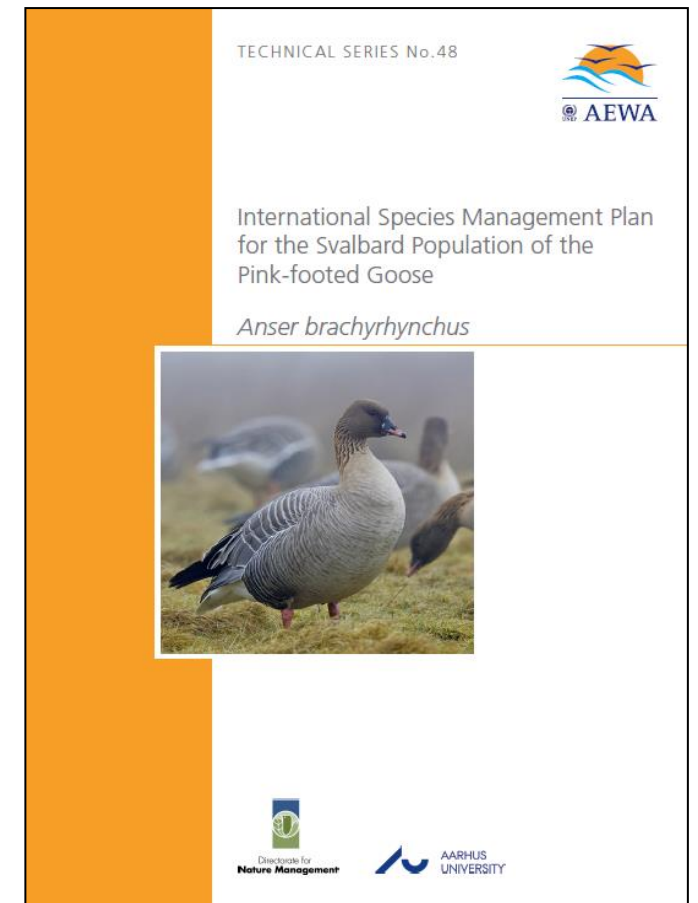


# Organisational Structure of the EGMP



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

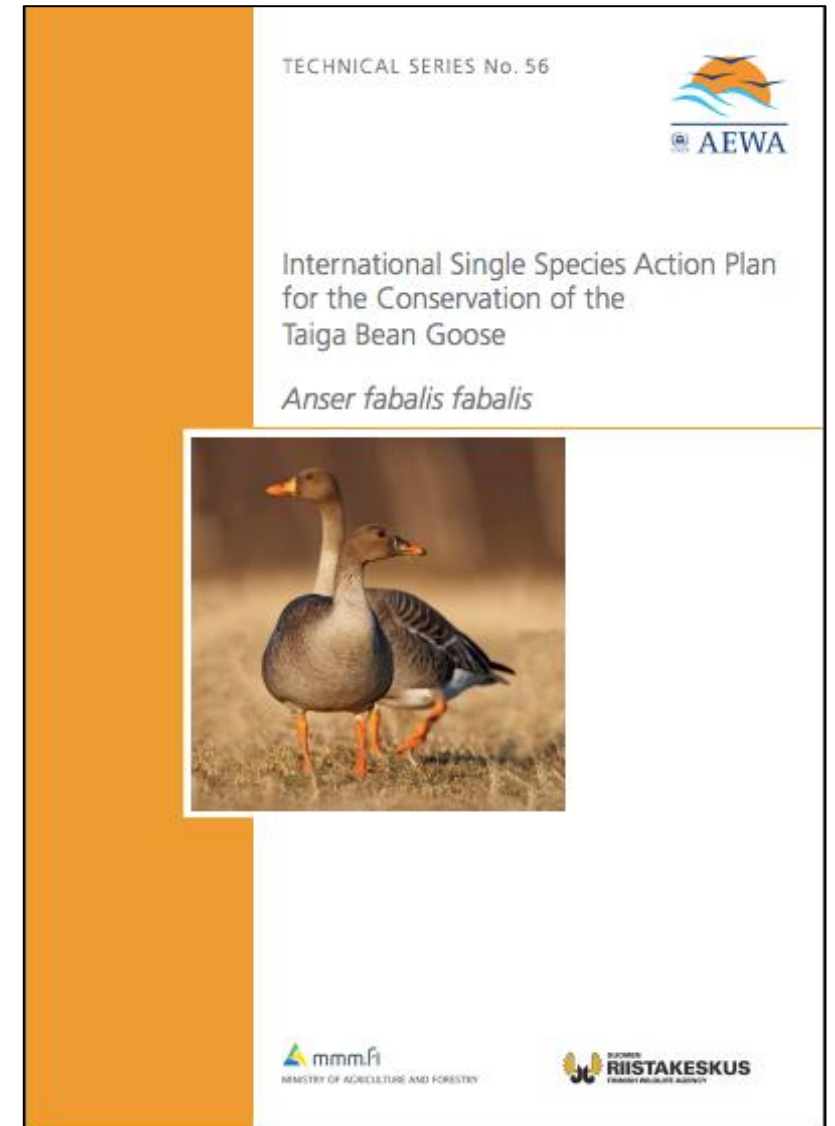
In 2013 the first trial of an **adaptive harvest management plan** of a migratory population in Europe was launched.



# International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Taiga Bean Goose

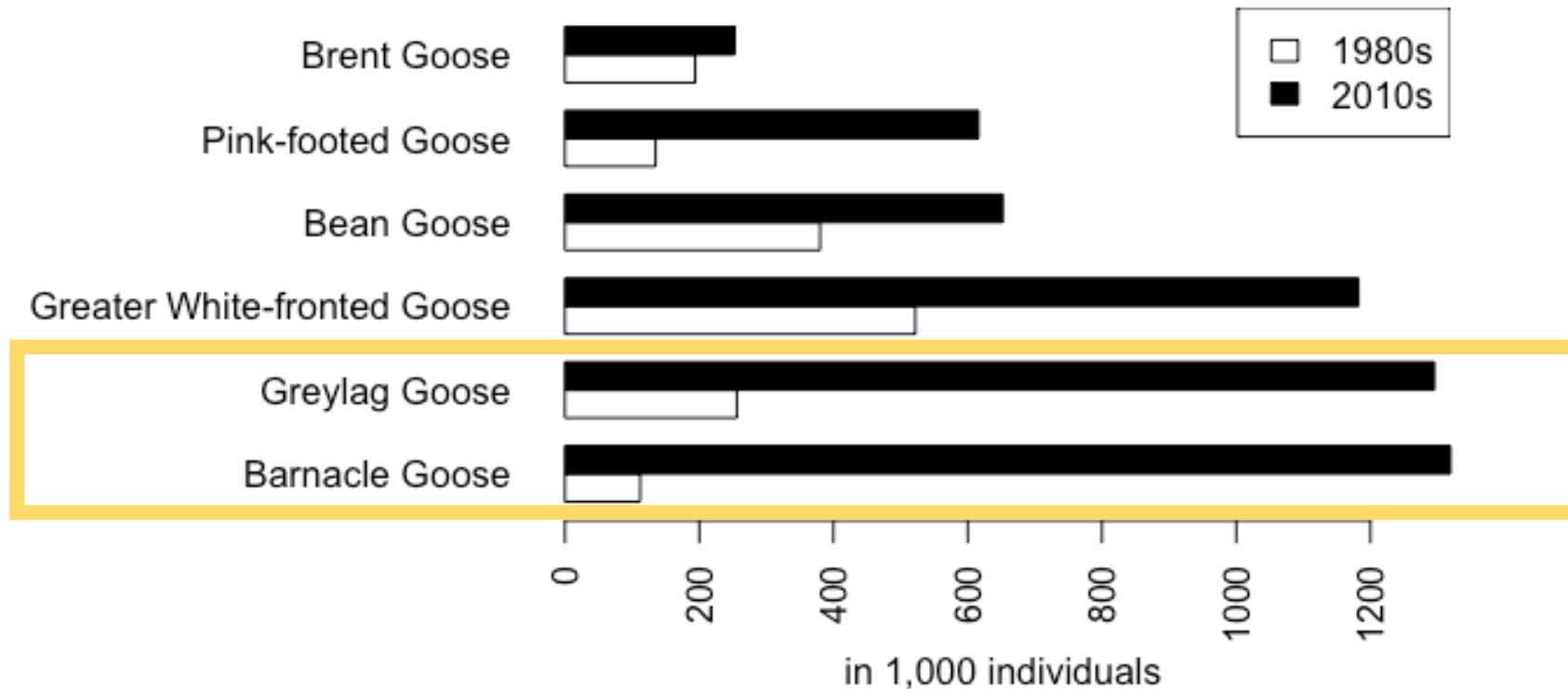
ISSAP adopted at AEWA MOP6 in 2015

- The key objective of this Action Plan is to ensure the **recovery** of the population.
- An **adaptive management** program was developed in 2016. **This marked the first time an international consensus on how to reduce hunting to enable a species to recover was reached.**





# Population size of Barnacle and Greylag Goose 1980s vs 2010s (EU-9)



## Barnacle Goose

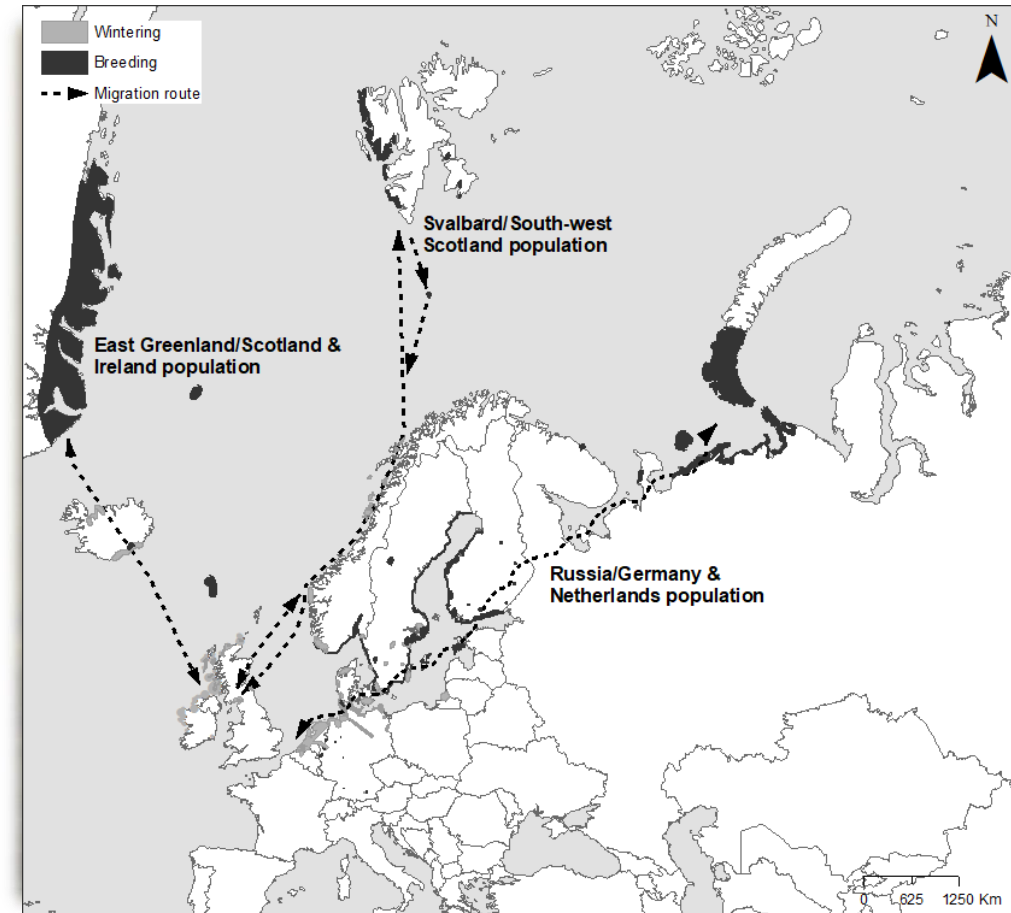
### ISSMP adopted at AEWA MOP7 in 2018

The ISSMP for the species covers three populations:

- East Greenland/Scotland & Ireland population
- Svalbard/South-West Scotland population
- Russia/Germany & Netherlands population.

The Russia/Germany & Netherlands population consists of three **Management Units**:

- Arctic Russian breeding population (migratory)
- Temperate Baltic breeding population, including the Oslo Fjord breeding population (migratory)
- Temperate North Sea breeding population, breeding in the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany and south-west Denmark (considered sedentary)



# Greylag Goose: NW/SW European population

## ISSMP adopted at AEWA MOP7 in 2018

The NW/SW population was divided into two Management Units:

- **Management Unit 1** consisting of the Norwegian breeding birds migrating to wintering grounds in the Netherlands and Spain, using stopover sites in Denmark, Germany and France.
- **Management Unit 2** consists of Dutch, Belgian and north-west German breeding geese.

## Principle Range States:

- Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden.



Szabolcs Nagy, Rubicon Foundation

## Summary of EGMP “Plans”

TECHNICAL SERIES No. 56

International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Taiga Bean Goose  
*Anser fabalis fabalis*

mmmfi  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

RIISTAKESKUS  
FINNISH FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE

TECHNICAL SERIES No. 48

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

University of Nature Management

AARHUS UNIVERSITY

TECHNICAL SERIES No. 71

International Single Species Management Plan for the Greylag Goose (Northwest/Southwest European Population)  
*Anser anser*

Ministry of Environment and Food of Denmark  
FONDATION ISMAÛTE COMESTIBLE  
provincie Fryslân  
provincie Fryslân

AARHUS UNIVERSITY  
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TECHNICAL SERIES No. 70

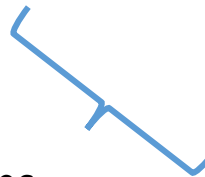
International Single Species Management Plan for the Barnacle Goose (Russia/Germany & Netherlands Population, East Greenland/Scotland & Ireland Population, Svalbard/South-west Scotland Population)  
*Branta leucopsis*

Ministry of Environment and Food of Denmark  
provincie Fryslân  
provincie Fryslân

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Action Plan  
Recovery Objective



Management Plans  
Adaptive Flyway  
Management Programmes

Adaptive Flyway Management Programme for the NW/SW European Population of the Greylag Goose (*Anser anser*)

AEWA European Goose Management Platform

AEWA EGMP Programme No. 1

Adaptive Flyway Management Programme for the Russia/Germany & Netherlands Population of the Barnacle Goose (*Branta leucopsis*)

AEWA European Goose Management Platform

AEWA EGMP Programme No. 1

Adaptive Flyway Management Programme for the East Greenland/Scotland & Ireland Population of the Barnacle Goose (*Branta leucopsis*)

AEWA European Goose Management Platform

AEWA EGMP Programme No. 2

## Monitoring: a backbone in the EGMP

Monitoring is carried out to:

- Assess system state
- Evaluate fulfilment of objectives
- Reduce uncertainties

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Monitoring encompasses

- Demographic variables
- Socioeconomic indicators

## EGMP Data Centre



### Partners:

Dutch Goose Research Consortium  
Kees Koffijberg, SOVON

International Waterbird Census  
Szabolcs Nagy, Wetlands International

NatureScot  
Rae McKenzie, Jessica Shaw

Annual wheel in monitoring and assessment

Pink-footed as example

With 4 plans in operation this timing becomes very stressful

Need for better planning





## Rounding up

- Barnacle goose Russian, Baltic, North Sea population
  - Summer counts: surveys missing from Sweden
  - Estimation of the Russian Arctic MU: proposal to use spring counts from the Baltic area
  - Age counts from the Baltic still missing
  - Roost vs field counts: choice of method varies dependent on the local conditions; raise awareness of when to use which method; avoid evening roost counts (develop pros and cons list)
- Greylag goose NW/SW population
  - Summer counts (national breeding populations for each MU)
    - Good coverage in 2022 campaign, but summary is still lacking
    - Proposal to make a synthesis of 2022 campaign for IWG 2024
    - Proposal to make a synthesis of migration pattern, updated with GPS tagging data from the range states
    - Set up a small working group meeting to work on the 2022-synthesis, with recommendations for future
    - Use GPS-tagging to analyse detection probability in Sweden (September count)
    - Agreement on the translation of summering population size to number of breeding pairs
  - Check status of winter counts in Spain

- Barnacle Goose East Greenland & Iceland
  - Population size 61-62,000 inds (still above FRV); large impact of avian flue on Islay
  - Irish data being analysed (two PhDs)
  - Age ratios from Ireland
  - Iceland: monitoring plan under national management plan, including monitoring of breeding population; should be entered in the IPM
  - Proposal to catch geese in north Iceland
  - Is there a need for a metapopulation modeling approach? To be brought up in the East Greenland Barnacle Goose Task Force
  - There is a lot of existing demographic data which is currently not available; high priority to get access
- Taiga Bean Goose
  - Eastern population progress? Lack of reporting from German project

- Use of GPS tags to inform monitoring and assessments
  - Promising results from Finnish greylag geese
  - Taiga bean goose analysis of bias in counts
  - Greylags
  - Pink-footed goose
  - Proposal to set up an online meeting to exchange knowledge and ideas
- Use of APPs to record geese in the field
  - Proposal to set up an online meeting to exchange experiences, platforms and ideas
  - Use the APP as a way to stimulate young goose counters
- Communication material to recruit observers; DC to develop a prototype

- Forum / (Task Force) for monitoring
  - EGMP species but also the other species
  - Wish to make an initiative encompassing EGMP, Goose Specialist Group and IWC