

# 2014 NATIONAL REPORT OF PARTIES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS

**The deadline for submission of the reports is 1 May 2014. The reporting period is 15 June 2011 to 1 May 2014.**

Parties are encouraged to respond to all questions. Parties are also requested to provide comprehensive answers, including, where appropriate, a summary of activities, information on factors limiting action and details of any assistance required.

Reporting format agreed by the Standing Committee at its 40th Meeting (Bonn, November 2012) for mandatory use by Parties, for reports submitted to the Eleventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP11) 2014.

The questions below combine elements of Resolution 4.1 (Party Reports) adopted by the Fourth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Nairobi, June 1994) and Resolution 6.4 (Strategic Plan for the Convention on Migratory Species 2000-2005), adopted by the Sixth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Cape Town, November 1999), the COP8 Strategic Plan 2006-2011 and Resolution 8.24 adopted by the Conference of the Parties (Nairobi 2005), as well as commitments arising from other operational Resolutions and Recommendations of the Conference of the Parties.

COP Resolution 9.4 adopted at Rome called upon the Secretariats and Parties of CMS Agreements to collaborate in the implementation and harmonization of online reporting implementation. The CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS) has been successfully implemented and used by AEWA in their last Meeting of the Parties (MOP 5, 2012) reporting cycle. CMS now offers the Convention's Parties to use the ORS for submitting their national reports for the COP11 (2014) reporting cycle.

Please enter here the name of your country  
> Belgium

Which agency has been primarily responsible for the preparation of this report?  
> Agency for Nature and Forest – Flemish Government

Please list any other agencies that have provided input  
> Environmental Policy Department, Directorate General for Agriculture, Natural Resources and the Environment - Ministry for the Walloon Region avenue Prince de Liège n°15;  
Brussels Institute for the Management of the Environment (BIME), Division of Green Areas, Gulledele 100, 1200 Brussels;  
Federal Public Service (FPS) Public Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment DG 5 (Environment)

## I(a). General Information

Please enter the required information in the table below:

### Party

Date of entry into force of the Convention in your country

> 1.10.1990

Period covered

> 2011-2013

Territories to which the Convention applies

> Flemish Region, Walloon Region, Brussels-Capital Region, territorial sea and exclusive economic zone in the North Sea under Federal Government

### Designated National Focal Point

Full name of the institution

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Name and title of designated Focal Point

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Full name of the institution

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### Submission

#### Name and Signature of officer responsible for submitting national report

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**Date of submission**

> 30/05/2014

**Implementation**

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**Walloon Region**

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<http://environnement.wallonie.be/>

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0032 2 775 75 75

**Relevant implemented legislation:**

> Flanders

Decree of 1997 for nature conservation and the natural environment (B.S. 10 January 1998)

Flemish Government Bill for the regulations of the implementation of the Decree for nature conservation and the natural environment (B.S. 10 September 1998)

Game Decree of 24 July 1991 (B.S. 7 September 1991)

Flemish Government Bill of 28 October 1987 concerning the use of fire arms and ammunition for hunting in the Flemish region (B.S. 14 November 1987, and additions B.S. 28 November 1987)

Flemish Government Bill on hunting regulation in the Flemish Region for the period of 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2013 (30 May 2008)

Flemish Government Bill on conditions for hunting (30 May 2008)

Flemish Government Bill on species protection and species management (15 May 2009)

**Walloon Region**

Law on Nature Conservation as modified by the Decree of December 2001 the 6th concerning the conservation of Natura 2000 sites, wild fauna and flora (Moniteur belge du 22 janvier 2002).

Walloon government bill of november the 27th 2003 concerning derogation to birds protection measures (Moniteur belge du 23 february 2004).

**Brussels-Capital Region**

(1/03/2012) Order on nature conservation.

**Other relevant Conventions/ Agreements (apart from CMS) to which your country is a Party:**

> Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, Especially as Waterfowl Habitat 1971 ("Ramsar Convention")

Agreement of the BENELUX in relation to wildlife protection of bird species 1972

Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft 1972 ("Oslo Convention")  
 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora 1973 (CITES)  
 Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Land-based Sources 1974 ("Paris Convention")  
 Council Directive of 2 April 1979 on the conservation of wild birds (79/409/EEC) ("Birds Directive")  
 Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats 1979 ("Bern Convention")  
 Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources 1980 (CCAMLR)  
 Agreement of the BENELUX in relation to nature conservation and landscape protection 1983  
 Council Directive of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (92/43/EEC) ("Habitats Directive")  
 Convention on Biological Diversity 1992 (CBD)

National policy instruments (e.g. national biodiversity conservation strategy, etc.):  
 > National Biodiversity Strategy (2006-2016) - reviewed and updated up to 2020 (adopted November 2013)  
 Flemish Environment and Nature Policy Plan – MINA 4 (2011-2015)  
 Brussels Nature Plan (in prep.)

## CMS Agreements/MoU

**Please indicate whether your country is part of the following Agreements/MoU. If so, please indicate the competent national institution**

### EUROBATS (1994)

#### EUROBATS (1994)

Party

### Appointed member of the Advisory Committee

Name

> Appointed member of the Advisory Committee

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**ASCOBANS (1994)****ASCOBANS (1994)**

Party

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**AEWA (1999)****AEWA (1999)**

Party

**National Focal Point**

## Name

> Flanders: NFP - Michiel Vandegehuchte (since April 2014)

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 Division Green Spaces  
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 Gulledele 100  
 1200 Brussels  
 Belgium

### **Aquatic Warbler MoU (2003)**

Aquatic Warbler MoU (2003)

Signatory

#### **Competent authority**

Name

>

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### **Birds of Prey (Raptors) MoU (2008)**

Birds of Prey (Raptors) MoU (2008)

Signatory

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### **Sharks MoU (2010)**

Sharks MoU (2010)

Signatory

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**Involvement of other government departments/NGOs/private sector**

1. Which other government departments are involved in activities/initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country? (Please list.)

> Flemish region:

- Institute for Nature and Forest Research – research and monitoring to support management policies for biodiversity conservation in general and species protection in particular. <http://www.inbo.be>
- Flemish Land Agency - VLM - measures through agri-environment agreements, nature development projects to restore or enhance bird habitats
- provincial and local authorities - projects with focus on species conservation measures, communication and awareness raising

Walloon region:

- European Policy and International Agreements Department (DPEAI)
  - the Natural and Agricultural Environment Studies Department (DEMNA)
  - Environment and Water Department (DEE)
  - and the Rural Affairs and Watercourse Department (DRCE)
- of the Directorate General for Agriculture, Natural Resources and the Environment (D GARNE) - Public Service for the Walloon Region  
<http://environnement.wallonie.be/>

Federal:

- Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences (RBINS), department Marine Ecosystem Management (MUMM) : monitoring of stranded and bycaught marine mammals, marine reptiles and protected marine fish species.
- The Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences (RBINS, Conservation Biology Unit) assists the Focal Point Councillor for the Sahelo-Saharan Megafauna concerted action in developing and implementing related conservation activities; it also assists the Focal Point Councillor for the Central Eurasian Aridland Mammals Concerted Action in the same way.
- The Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences (RBINS) also organises the national ringing scheme for monitoring birds movements, demography and trends. It coordinates the work of 340 certified bird ringers. The Belgian ringing scheme is part of EURING network.

2. If more than one government department is involved, describe the interaction/relationship between these government departments:

> Cooperation and coordination of activities between the various regional and federal departments under the National Coordination Committee for Nature or for Biodiversity;  
Within the Walloon region, coordination in the CoDep or Committee of the Departments.

3. Has a national liaison system or committee been established in your country?

No

4. List the main non-governmental organizations actively involved in activities/initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country, and describe their involvement:

- > • Natuurpunt vzw, Stichting Limburgs Landschap, Vogelbescherming vzw: acquisition and management of reserve areas, monitoring of species, cooperation in management measures and in public awareness programmes and publications – evolution in surface of nature and forest reserves: <http://natuurindicatoren.be>
- Natuurpunt vzw and Vogelbescherming Vlaanderen are involved in the conservation of Anser brachyrhynchus. Together with INBO, ANB and the hunting sector they take part in the Flemish working group for the production of the International Flywayplan for A. brachyrhynchus. The International Flywayplan was an initiative of the European Commission under the Waterbird agreement (AEWA). This working group discusses the protection of the bird and the damage it causes to crops.

- Vogelbescherming in Flanders, and Ligue Royale Belge pour la Protection des Oiseaux » (LRBPO) in Brussels-Capital Region also carry out rehabilitation, and the subsequent release of birds (wounded or sick animals), with financial support of the respective regional administrations.
- Sea Life Blankenberge organises – with permission and technical support of the authorities – the rehabilitation, and the subsequent release of pinnipeds (pups, wounded or sick animals).
- NGOs AVES, NATAGORA, Natuurpunt: carry out studies on birds (protection and inventories) supported by the regional administrations.
- "Virelles Nature": protection of Virelles site (a very important pond for waterbirds in Wallonia) in partnership with AVES and the « Réserves Naturelles et Ornithologiques de Belgique » (RNOB)
- "WWF" Belgium
- NATAGORA: natural sites protection - ca 4.500 ha including Ramsar site such as the Harchies Marshes
- "Ligue Royale Belge pour la Protection des Oiseaux » (LRBPO) is an environment protection association particularly aiming at effective wild bird protection. It tries to overcome threats on wild birds (including migratory ones), carries out public awareness programmes and publications
- "Cercles des Naturalistes de Belgique" : discovery, awareness raising and nature protection.
- "Ardennes et Gaume" : natural sites protection (including important sites for migratory species)
- "Les amis des Fagnes": contributes to protect the Hautes Fagnes
- User agreements between Minister competent for the Environment in the Belgian part of the North Sea and NGOs representing recreational sector (angling, yachting, sailing, other water sports).

##### 5. Describe any involvement of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country:

> Interactions exist through voluntary activities in bird protection measures, bird census programmes, public awareness projects

##### 6. Note any interactions between these sectors in the conservation of migratory species in your country:

> ELIA: Elia is Belgium's transmission system operator and is responsible for the transmission of electricity.

The operation of a high-voltage system and the infrastructure required in that connection impact on the environment and nature. Elia endeavors to limit such impact to the best of its ability and also actively engages in nature conservation. When planning certain high-voltage facilities or expanding existing installations, the risks to local flora and fauna are assessed as soon as the project enters the study phase. If a risk to vulnerable or protected species is ascertained, Elia works out ways of protecting them.

Elia works closely together with specialized environmental protection organizations. This cooperation results in long-term efforts aimed at maintaining biodiversity in the area around our high-voltage lines and our infrastructure.

Elia provides safe nests for falcons. In 2000, Elia and the nature organization GEPOP (Group for the Study and Protection of Birds of Prey) launched a pilot project to fit nest boxes in Wallonia. Actions are also foreseen in the context of a project on the management of habitats under high voltage electrical pylons.

Elia financed a study to identify the most dangerous high voltage lines for birds and is aiming to equip the most dangerous lines with anti strike systems to reduce mortality. For example, to prevent wire strikes, Elia hangs so-called "pigtales" on overhead lines to enhance their visibility. A new type of marker, developed to increase visibility, is placed on the highest wire, making the entire line much more visible to birds.

<http://www.elia.be/repository/pages/ffd7ff310bb74f8b91b6256f0640477d.aspx?language=EN>

In Flanders, Elia works with local groups of the Flemish nature organization Natuurpunt. Around forty have so far been fitted across the country, and over 200 kestrel chicks will hatch on Elia's pylons in 2006.

By working together with scientists from ornithological associations, Elia is able to monitor how well the kestrel population is doing. Kestrels born on the high-voltage pylons are ringed, enabling scientists to record information about their behavior, growth and movements. Elia has now authorized the installation of cameras in one of the nest boxes which means that the births can be followed live.

Discussions are also ongoing to reach a cooperation agreement with the quarries sector to restore the habitats once the exploitation of the quarry is over and also to keep these habitats open. This could be positive for the Sand Martin (*Riparia riparia*), and the Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*).

Cooperation with the Federal Ministry of Defense and regional authorities for nature protection: A life project on the restoration of habitats in military domains also has positive impact on some migratory birds populations such as the Woodlark (*Lullula arborea*), the Whinchat (*Saxicola rubetra*), and in a smaller extent the European Nightjar (*Caprimulgus europaeus*).

User agreements between Minister competent for the Environment in the Belgian part of the North Sea and NGOs representing recreational sector (angling, yachting, sailing, other water sports).

## **I(b). Information about involved Authorities**

Identify the ministry, agency/department or organization that is responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I species

### 1- Birds

> Regional Ministries for Environment: Government Departments for Nature & Forest Conservation

### 2- Aquatic Mammals

> Federal Public Service Public health, Food Chain Safety and Environment, DG Environment, Marine Environment Unit: for marine mammals.

Ministry for Environment of Flanders

### 3- Reptiles

> Regional Ministries for Environment: Government Departments for Nature & Forest Conservation

### 4- Terrestrial Mammals

> Regional Ministries for Environment: Government Departments for Nature & Forest Conservation

### 5- Fish

> Regional Ministries for Environment: Government Departments for Nature & Forest Conservation  
Federal Public Service Public health, Food Chain Safety and Environment, DG Environment, Marine Environment Unit: for marine protected fish species

## II. Appendix I species

### 1. BIRDS

#### 1.1 General questions on Appendix I bird species

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I bird species prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?

Yes

1a. If the taking of Appendix I bird species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7):

> Flemish region:

The legislation allows derogations to the protection principle of protected bird species (including species of Appendix I) for certain reasons and under certain conditions. If derogations are granted, they are often indicating species groups - but do not include specific species of Annex I. According to EIA jurisdiction, environmental impact assessment is required and includes possible impact on all protected species (include all bird species) - specific procedures have been developed for activities in Special protection Areas under Bird and Habitat Directives. Permits are in any case only approved for scientific research, educational projects, to prevent important damage to crops, cattle and fisheries, actions for the protection of public health and public safety, actions for the security of air traffic and actions for the protection of other fauna and flora.

Walloon Region: The legislation allows derogations to the protection principle of protected bird species (including species of Appendix I) for certain reasons and under certain conditions, but no exceptions have been granted for appendix I species.

Brussels Capital Region: no exceptions are granted

Federal authority:

According to the law of 20 January 1999 concerning the protection of the marine environment in the marine areas under the jurisdiction of Belgium, 'environmental' permits are required for certain activities at sea. These provisions are implemented through 2 Royal Decrees of 20 December 2000 (B.S. 25 January 2001). Certain activities, such as the construction and operation of windmill farms, require an environmental impact assessment procedure.

2. Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I bird species:

Habitat destruction

Wind turbines

Other (please provide details):

> gill nets, disturbance of foraging areas during migration eg boating, shipping, birds strikes with electrical power lines.

2a. What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?

> Flemish region:

\* Habitat destruction: very few species of Appendix I occur in the Flemish Region.

For species under Annex I of the Birds Directive regularly occurring in the Flemish Region, Special Protection Areas have been designated, and the ecological quality of the habitats they require are being improved through LIFE-projects, nature development projects, agri-environment measures, recurrent management measures for the nature and forest reserves and areas under the management of the Agency. Protection on long term for areas with important natural values is assured through formal designation as nature reserve. The Appendix I species with the only regular occurrence in the Flemish Region is the Aquatic Warbler *Acrocephalus paludicola*, which is a regular (autumn) migrant. In December 2007, a Flemish action plan for this species was finalised. Habitat destruction and degradation are the main obstacles for migrant Aquatic Warblers in Flanders. The main action that the plan suggests is to create more habitat for the species. The aim is to put this plan into practice in the near future.

\* Wind turbines: the Research Institute for Nature and Forest has published a map which contains the principal routes for bird movements in Flanders. The Flemish Government has decided that this map should be considered when wind turbines are planned in an area and that turbines should be planted in areas where the impact on (migratory) birds is minimal.

Walloon Region

Appendix I bird species are marginal in the Walloon Region, they occasionally cross our territory.

Furthermore, via the regional legislation all species of wild birds are protected (Law on nature conservation as modified the 6th of december 2001)

The Walloon Region takes several actions that contribute to overcome obstacles to bird migration. These actions include:

- LIFE projects of sites restoration.
- Restauration projects in Natural reserves and in Wetlands of biological interest (Zones Humides d'Interêt biologique, ZHIB)
- Creation of new protected area's such as Natural reserves and Wetlands of biological interest
- Migration flyways are taken into account when delivering environmental permits for wind turbines

Federal

User agreements between Minister competent for the Environment in the Belgian part of the North Sea and NGOs representing recreational sector (angling, yachting, sailing, other water sports).

Development of marine spatial planning instrument

Development of management plans of marine protected areas.

2b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> Flemish region:

\* Habitat destruction: 24 Special Protection Areas have been designated – several nature and forest reserves for which approved management plans are being carried out are located within the SPA, in other areas agri-environment measures support conservation and restoration of natural habitats. For the bird species of European importance, including regularly occurring migratory species, conservation objectives have been established and main measures for the restoration and conservation of the habitats were identified.

Walloon Region: The Life Project on peatlands of the St Hubert Plateau enabled to restore habitats that could be used as migratory stops by appendix I species.

2c. What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?

> Financial and technical support of projects for the restoration and developments of habitats and of projects to collect additional data for inventarisations and monitoring of species distributions and protection requirements would help to overcome the obstacles.

3. What are the major pressures to Appendix I bird species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?

Other (please specify)

> habitat deterioration /destruction

3a. What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger bird species beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?

> General nature conservation measures, site restoration, through EIA implementation avoid destruction of living

areas by constructions and development,...

Enforcement of law on illegal possession of birds.

3b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> N/A

3c. Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:

> Lack of public awareness and of participation by other sectors and local authorities and private owners.

Insufficient enforcement of laws especially in agricultural practices.

3d. What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

> information exchange and communication on succesful actions and projects

## 1.2 Questions on specific Appendix I bird species

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I bird species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

### Species name: *Anser erythropus*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> INBO database (koen.devos@inbo.be)

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

stable

> Flanders: rare yearly winter visitor (< 5 individuals) in traditional goose wintering areas

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Monitoring

Habitat protection

Habitat restoration

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Protection and restoration of polder grasslands for wintering geese populations.

### Species name: *Aythya nyroca*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> INBO database (koen.devos@inbo.be); L'Atlas des oiseaux nicheurs de Wallonie 2000-2007. Bxl: BIME database (biodiv@ibgebim.be).

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

unclear

> Flanders: irregular migrant and overwintering (up to 10 individuals), a few cases of feral breeding  
Wallonia + Brussels: non nesting, annual visitor during migration/wintering between september and april, very rare (approximately once a year; never more then 1-2 individuals at a time). Some annual observations of individuals escaped from captivity.

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Monitoring

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> Marginal status, no specific action

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> No specific plans for this irregular migrant in Flanders.

### Species name: *Haliaeetus albicilla*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> FL: INBO and Natuurpunt databases, WALL: "avifaune de Wallonie" (Aves), BXL: BIME database (biodiv@ibgebim.be).

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

stable

> Wallonia + Flanders + Brussels Region: non nesting, irregular migrant visiting between September and April, very rare (approximately once a year; never more then few individuals at a time).

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

stable

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Monitoring

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> Irregular winter visitor (few individuals) - Marginal status, no specific action

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> No specific plans for this accidental visitor

### Species name: *Acrocephalus paludicola*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Wallonia: "L'Atlas des Oiseaux Nicheurs de Wallonie 2001-2007", <http://www.aves.be/atlas>

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

stable

> Wallonia, Brussels : occasional visitor (in small number) during post-nuptial migration (august/september).

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Monitoring

Habitat protection

Habitat restoration

## 2. AQUATIC MAMMALS

### 2.1 General questions on Appendix I aquatic mammals

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I aquatic mammals species prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?

Yes

1a. If the taking of Appendix I aquatic mammals species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

No

2. Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I aquatic mammals:

Other threats to migration (please provide details)

> Collision with ship traffic

2a. What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?

> Appendix I marine mammals are very rare in Belgian waters, as are collisions with ships.

2b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> Reporting in the framework of IWC.

## 3. REPTILES

### 3.1 General questions on Appendix I reptiles

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I reptiles species prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?

Yes

1a. If the taking of Appendix I reptiles species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

No

## 5. FISH

### 5.1 General questions on Appendix I fish species

If other legislation is relevant, please provide details:

> In Wallonia *Acipenser sturio* is strictly protected under the Law for Nature Conservation

2. Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I fish species:

Other threats to migration (please provide details)

> For *Acipenser sturio*, some obstacles for fish circulation/migration are still problematic

2a. What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?

> In Wallonia and in Flanders, several projects intend to improve the populations status of threatened fishes species:

- Restauration of freshwater fish's habitat;
- Protection netting in hydro-electric power station;

Inventories and mapping of obstacles for fish migration in the hydrographical network in the 3 regions are

nearly completed. Measures to remove the migration obstacles are being implemented in a transboundary cooperation in the framework of a BENELUX agreement.

## 5.2 Questions on specific Appendix I fish species

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I fish species, for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

### Species name: *Acipenser sturio*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> <http://www.inbo.be/docupload/2301.pdf>

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Other

> actions to remove/solve migration obstacles

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> continue to remove obstacles for migration of fish, improve monitoring

## III. Appendix II Species

### 1. INFORMATION ON APPENDIX II SPECIES

Information pertaining to the conservation of Appendix II species that are the object of CMS Agreements will have been provided in periodic Party reports to those instruments. It will suffice therefore to reference (below), and preferably append, a copy of the latest report that has been submitted to the Secretariat of each of the Agreement/MoUs to which your country is a Party.

#### EUROBATS (1994)

Date of last report:

> June 2010

Period covered:

> 2008-2010

#### ASCOBANS (1994)

Date of last report:

> May 2013

Period covered:

> 2012

#### AEWA (1999)

Date of last report:

> 14.05.2012

Period covered

> 2009-2012

#### Aquatic Warbler MoU (2003)

Date of last report:

> 2010

Period covered

> 01/04/2006-01/04/2010

## 2. QUESTIONS ON CMS AGREEMENTS

### Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Bird Species

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Bird Species ?

No

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Bird Species ?

No

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Bird Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

No

### Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Marine Mammal Species

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Marine Mammal Species ?

No

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS

Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Marine Mammal Species ?

No

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Marine Mammal Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

No

### **Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Marine Turtle Species**

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Marine Turtle Species ?

No

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Marine Turtle Species ?

No

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Marine Turtle Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

No

### **Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species**

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species ?

No

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species ?

No

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

No

### **Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Bat Species**

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Bat Species ?

No

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Bat Species ?

No

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Bat Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

No

### **Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Fish**

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Fish ?

No

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Fish, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

No

### **3. LISTING OF MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX II**

1. Is your country a Range State for any migratory species that has an unfavourable conservation status, but is not currently listed in Appendix II and could benefit from the conclusion of an Agreement for its conservation?

N.B.: States in which a species occurs as a vagrant (i.e. not "on its normal migration route") should not be treated as Range States. Please refer to Article 1 of the Convention for clarification.

No

## IV. National and Regional Priorities

1. What priority does your country assign to the conservation and, where applicable, sustainable use of migratory species in comparison to other biodiversity-related issues

High

2. Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan?

Yes

2.1. If Yes, please indicate and briefly describe the extent to which it addresses the following issues:

Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species

> The Royal Decree of 21 december 2001 provides strict protection to all Cetacea.

Flanders: Executive act for the protection and management of species (2009) indicating concrete measures for protection of species including migratory species - giving specific attention to restoration and conservation of species of Einternational interest and RedList species

Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of the habitats of migratory species, including protected areas

> Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) Vlaamse Banken, covering ca 1/3 of the BE part of the North Sea is also designated for the protection of the harbour porpoise.

Flanders: Executive act for the protection and management of species (2009) indicating concrete measures for protection of species including migratory species - with specific attention for areas with fragile nature values or nature values of European interest including Natura 2000 harboring migratory species (eg. birds, bats) are covered with concrete conservation objectives and preventive regulation to ensure conservation of species.

Actions to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger migratory species (e.g. alien invasive species or by-catch)

> The Royal Decree for the protection of endangered species (21 december 2001) prohibits the recreational use of trammel nets in the BE part of the North Sea (RD of 21/12/2001). Additional measures will be proposed in the Plan of Measures as part of the implementation of the EU Marine Strategy Framework. preparation

Flanders: Executive act for the protection and management of species (2009) indicating concrete measures for protection of species including migratory species

Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration

> The Royal Decree for the protection of endangered species (21 december 2001) prohibits the recreational use of trammel nets in the BE part of the North Sea (RD of 21/12/2001). Additional measures will be proposed in the Plan of Measures as part of the implementation of the EU Marine Strategy Framework.

Flanders: Executive act for the protection and management of species (2009) indicating concrete measures for protection of species including migratory species. For migration of fish species concrete action plans have been developed on Benelux level to remove migration obstacles by 2015 and 2020.

Research and monitoring of migratory species

> Regular monitoring of Harbour porpoise in the Belgian part of the North Sea and stranded mammals.

Brussels-Capital Region: monitoring of migratory species by the tool [bru.waarnemingen.be](http://bru.waarnemingen.be).

Flanders: operation with voluntary groups and NGOs for monitoring of species including migratory species.

Transboundary co-operation

> Transboundary co-operation for the protection of marine mammal (Harbour porpoise) through the Marine Strategy Framework Directive regional co-operation (OSPAR) in the North-East Atlantic.

cooperation for migratory fish species under the International Commission for the Meuse and for the Schelde. Transboundary cooperation projects for Natura 2000 including also measures for migratory species.

3. Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any other national or regional policies/plans (apart from CMS Agreements)

Yes

3.1. If Yes, please provide details:

> Flanders : Through the transposition of the Birds and Habitats Directives into the Nature Decree of 1998 as revised in 2002, conservation of migratory species and conservation of their habitats receive specific attention. Nature Objectives Plans are being prepared for Natura 2000 sites taking into account the conservation objectives for species, including migratory species, and habitats - for all sites the conservation objectives and priority measures have been established and conservation programmes are being developed for species (groups) of European and international interest as listed in the Executive Act for Species Protection and Management of 2009. The Decree for Integrated Water Policy that forms the transposition of the EU Water Framework Directive includes measures to solve fish migration obstacles. The Environment & Nature Policy Plan (2011-2015) includes measures for species and habitats protection with priority attention for species of international importance, to sanitise or remove 75% of the existing fish migration problems in the priority

water course network and to prevent new problem issues as much as possible.

Wallonia: For migratory fishes, the second management plans that are being prepared in the context of the Water framework Directive include priority watercourses for which fish circulation is one of the priorities. Many migratory species are covered by Natura 2000 conservation measure;

Brussels-Capital Region: All species of European birds are protected (Order on Nature Conservation 1/3/2012).

Belgian part of the North Sea: (1) Establishment of marine protected areas as part of the Natura 2000 network. (2) Royal Decree for the protection of marine species in the Belgian part of the North Sea (RD of 21 December 2001), (3) monitoring and enforcement, (4) Environmental impact assessments.

### **3a. Do these policies/plans cover the following areas?**

Exploitation of natural resources (e.g. fisheries, hunting, etc.)

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> BE part of the North Sea: The Royal Decree for the protection of endangered species (21 december 2001) prohibits the recreational use of trammel nets in the BE part of the North Sea (RD of 21/12/2001).

Flanders: fisheries and hunting are covered by concrete law taking into account the protection status of species (groups).

Economic development

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> Flanders: Assessment related to conservation/mitigation is done through the principles and regulation of EIA any development with possible impact on Natura 2000 or other protected areas and species of European interest (including migratory species)

Land-use planning

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> BE part of the North Sea: political agreement concerning the draft Royal Decree "Marine Spatial Planning" provides a legal framework for the management of human activities at sea, including the spatial protection of habitats, and indirectly species.

Flanders: Assessment related to conservation/mitigation is done through the principles and regulation of EIA any development with possible impact on Natura 2000 or other protected areas and species of European interest (including migratory species)

Pollution control

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> BE part of the North Sea: through the Bonn Agreement.

Flanders: Assessment related to conservation/mitigation is done through the principles and regulation of EIA any development with possible impact on Natura 2000 or other protected areas and species of European interest (including migratory species)

Designation and development of protected areas

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> BE part of the North Sea: Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) Vlaamse Banken, covering ca 1/3 of the BE part of the North Sea is also designated for the protection of the harbour porpoise.

Development of ecological networks

Yes

Planning of power lines

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> BE part of the North Sea: Environmental Impact Report assessments provide the basis for the mitigation measures, including monitoring, for the construction / maintenance of windmill farms at sea.

Flanders: sites for development of windmill constructions have been mapped taking into account possible impact on species especially migratory birds and bats, for power lines projects it is compulsory to provide EIA reports with focus on migratory species (birds, bats).

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

<http://www.inbo.be/files/bibliotheek/47/252447.pdf> - framework for impact assessment of wind mills on birds and bats

Planning of fences

No

Planning of dams

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> Flanders: development project of dams need to comply to the regulations of EIA with a focus on fish migration aspects.

## V. Protected Areas

1. Are migratory species taken into account in the selection, establishment and management of protected areas in your country?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details:

> Flanders : The designation of Special Protection Areas under the Birds Directive is based on the presence of bird species populations or their habitats including migratory birds – 24 SPAs with total surface of about 98.243 ha have been designated till now. The 4 Ramsar sites in Flanders are located within an SPA. The 38 Special Sites for Conservation designated under the Habitats Directive with a total surface of about 102.000 ha include sites for migratory fish species and for bats. For those sites site specific action plans are being prepared taking into account the conservation objectives for the species for which they have been designated as well as for the Annex 4 species of the Habitats Directive (including the bat species) that require full protection. A Flemish Ecological Network that supports Natura 2000 is being developed including core nature areas (VEN) and interweaving areas that have also other functions besides nature conservation. Connecting zones are being designated by the Provincial Authorities. Art 36ter of the Nature Decree specifies the implementation of measures for the conservation of the species and their habitats to bring/keep them in a favourable conservation status. The number and total surface Nature and forest reserves increase yearly (<http://natuurindicatoren.be> ).

The management plans of these reserves and of other areas important for biodiversity, such as the military domains (about 9.4000 ha) need to take into account the ecological requirements of the species and habitats to comply with the Directives' regulations and site specific endangered or Red Listed species.

Wallonia : The designation of the Natura 2000 sites for the protection of priority species and habitats as meant by the Birds and Habitats Directives covers 220 944 ha for 240 sites in the Walloon Region which corresponds to approximately 13 % of the territory. These designation mostly happened in 2002. The network is based on the hydrological network. Wetlands are therefore well represented which is in favour of many migratory waterbirds. New Nature reserves are created each year with Regional budgets. The location of these new reserves is selected on the basis of the presence of a threatened species, on the basis of the presence of high number of species or on the basis of the occurrence of a rare habitat. These Nature reserves contribute to increase protected area's network which is very important for migratory species. Many caves are protected via the "underground caves of scientific interest" status in order to preserve wintering/summering sites for bats but new nature reserves also contribute to increase the number of their feeding sites.

Brussels: The designation of Natura 2000 sites for the protection of priority species and habitats as meant by the Habitats Directive covers 2334 ha for 48 sites (3 Special Sites for Conservation) in the Brussels Region which corresponds to approximately 14% of the territory. These SSC include sites for migratory bird species and for bats.

Federal : Establishment of 5 Marine Protected Areas in the Belgian Part of the North Sea : 3 SPAs (migration/wintering/feeding areas for migrating birds), one SAC and one marine reserve. All are coastal sites (< 3 nautical miles) and cover ca 34 % of Belgian Part of the North Sea.

1a. Please identify the most important national sites for migratory species and their protection status:

> Many wetlands are very important for our migratory birds - in Wallonia, since beginning 2008, more then 600ha of nature reserves, more then 35 ha of wetlands of biological interest and 11 caves have been designated.

Flanders: all 25 SPA bird sites especially the sites along the coast, the Schelde estuary and river the Grensmaas.

BE part of the North Sea: Marine SAC Vlaamse Banken (transboundary with FR SAC "Bancs de Flandres")

### 1b. Do these protected areas cover the following areas?

Terrestrial

Yes

Aquatic

Yes

Marine

Yes

If Yes, please provide details and include the amount of protected areas coverage and the number of protected areas

> BE part of the North Sea: Marine SAC Vlaamse Banken (transboundary with FR SAC "Bancs de Flandres", the three SPAs and the protected area 'Baai van Heist".

1c. Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:

> Regional administrations for nature conservation – see first page

2. Results - please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken

> Overall results on the status of species, including migratory species, will be given in the report 2013 for the Habitats Directive and the report 2013 for the Birds Directive which have been submitted end 2013.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[status of habitats and species Habitats Directive - Flanders](#)

## VI. Policies on Satellite Telemetry

1. In the current reporting period, has your country undertaken conservation/research projects that use satellite telemetry?

No

If yes what is the state of those projects

on-going

Please provide details

> Project supported by the Agency for Nature & Forests, Flemish Government and carried out by Natuurpunt/Birdlife for the study of the migration of white storks.

New research approaches developed by Institute for Nature & Forest Research, Flanders (INBO).

2. Are any future conservation/research projects planned that will use satellite telemetry?

No

## VII. Membership

1. Have actions been taken by your country to encourage non- Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements?

No

## VIII. Global and National Importance of CMS

1. Have actions been taken by your country to increase national, regional and/or global awareness of the relevance of CMS and its global importance in the context of biodiversity conservation?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details:

> When establishing species action programmes or conservation objectives for specific species (groups) the international responsibility for the migratory species and their habitats is being highlighted.

## IX. Mobilization of Resources

1. Has your country made financial resources available for conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):

> Regional administrations: Financing of conservation and restoration measures/projects or nature development of sites and several habitat types important for birds and bats such as wetlands, restoration of foraging-nesting-resting places, and for monitoring programmes.

BE part of the North Sea: financing for the regular monitoring of marine mammals/

3. Has your country made other voluntary financial contributions to support conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in other countries (particularly developing countries)?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):

> Wallonia gives financial support to 3 projects having positive side effects on migratory species: helping the cedar Forest to face climate change in Morocco; Restoring the green belt around Nouakchott in Mauritania; Conservation and protection of the forest around Sourou in Burkina Faso.

Federal: Natural History Museum supports the Sahelo-Sahara antilopes programme

4. Has your country provided technical and/or scientific assistance to developing countries to facilitate initiatives for the benefit of migratory species?

No

5. Has your country received financial assistance/support from the CMS Trust Fund, via the CMS Secretariat, for national conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country?

No

6. Has your country received financial assistance/support from sources other than the CMS Secretariat for conservation activities having direct benefit for migratory species in your country?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):

> European co-financing projects:

LIFE projects for site restoration :

- LIFE project in Wallonia and in Flanders aiming at the management and the restoration of military camps; some actions of this project are notably in favor of migratory species ;
- LIFE project on the restoration of peatland in the Haute-Fagnes area;
- LIFE project for bat protection and restoration of living areas of bats
- LIFE project "prairies bocagères" <http://www.lifeprairiesbocageres.eu/> aims among other to restore habitats of several bats species. It started in 2012.

INTERREG projects:

- The identification of areas of major interest for the conservation of bats is conducted through an Interreg project concerning the (Belgian and French) Lorraine regions.
- Projects for landscape management that includes restoration of habitats and connectivity in the landscape between various forts inhabited by bats
- Projects with private landowners to restore wetlands of European interest that are also inhabited by migratory birds

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[link to LIFE projects](#)

## X. Implementation of COP Resolutions and Recommendations

**Please provide information about measures undertaken by your country relating to recent Resolutions and Recommendations since the last Report. For your convenience please refer to the list of COP Resolutions and Recommendations listed below:**

### Resolutions

Bycatch (incl. Recommendation) (6.2 / 7.2 / 8.14 / 9.18 / 10.14)

> BE part of the North Sea: by-catch by recreational fishery addressed by the Royal Decree for the protection of marine species, which prohibits the use of trammel nets for recreational purposes. Monitoring of stranded mammals by Royal Institute for Natural Sciences (KBIN) assesses by-catch of sea mammals.

Oil Pollution and Migratory Species (7.3)

> BE part of the North Sea: regular monitoring (aerial surveys) for oil pollution in agreement with the procedures of the Bonn Agreement; there also exists an "Emergency Plan / Contingency plan" for the collection / rescue of oiled birds.

Wind Turbines and Migratory Species (7.5)

> BE part of the North Sea: Impact assessment reports provide the basis for the mitigation measures / monitoring measures regarding wind turbines at sea.

Flanders: sites for possible development of wind turbines with lowest impact on migratory species were mapped by INBO; EIA reports provide assessment of possible impacts, mitigation measures, and monitoring of wind turbine infrastructure.

Migratory Species and Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (8.27 / 10.22)

> information exchange and development of + communication on preventive actions

Marine Debris (10.4)

> BE part of the North Sea marine litter is a priority and is addressed by means of (a) the Fishing for Litter initiative (OSPAR) and (b) riverbase management plans (in co-operation with other regional / national partners), and (c) the Plan of Measures of the EU-Marine Strategy Framework.

Impact Assessment and Migratory Species (7.2)

> Impact assessment reports (IA) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) provide the basis for the mitigation measures / monitoring measures with respect to migratory species.

Ecological Networks (10.3)

> Flanders:

Regional conservation objectives have been established for each of the habitat types and of the species (birds and other species groups - including migratory species) (2009). For the Natura 2000 network sites the site specific objectives and priority measures are being finalised. In this context specific needs for connectivity measures for species are identified and taken up in species of site conservation projects.

Brussels region:

A new coordinated regional law about nature was adopted in March 2012, consisting of 119 articles and 8 annexes, with the general aim of contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of components of biodiversity. Measures taken under this nature law are intended

to:

- maintain or restore to a favorable conservation status natural habitats and species of fauna and flora of community and regional interest;
- contribute to the establishment of an ecological network in Brussels;
- contribute to the integration of biodiversity in an urban context.

This regional law requires the elaboration of a regional plan for nature, which should be adopted at the latest two years after the coming into force of the law (articles 6 and 8 to 11). It also foresees the elaboration of more specific action plans (art. 6 and 12 to 14).

A first project plan has been adopted in September 2013 by the Government. A public consultation on this project plan took place from 15th February to 15th April. The final version of the plan should be adopted in 2014 and would be revised every 5 year.

The project plan outlines the vision of the region for the long-term development of nature on its territory and articulates in the medium term around seven strategic objectives, among them the following one :  
"Consolidate the regional green network".

These objectives are accompanied by a program of 26 measures, among them the following one : "Develop an operational plan for the implementation of the ecological network.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Brussels Nature Plan and related documents](#)

[Flanders: regional conservation objectives for habitats and species of European interest](#)

Migratory Freshwater Fish (10.12)

> Concrete actions are implemented to remove obstacles for fish migration.

Synergies and Partnerships / Cooperation with other Conventions (8.11 / 9.11 / 10.21)

> Belgium supports in all fora to enhance synergies and cooperation with other biodiversity related conventions

## **Recommendations**

Recommendation 7.6 - Improving the Conservation Status of the Leatherback Turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*)

> All Cheloniidae and Dermochelyidea (including the Leatherback turtle) are strictly protected in the BE part of the North Sea (Royal Decree of 21 December 2001)

Recommendation 8.17 - Marine Turtles

> All Cheloniidae and Dermochelyidea (including the Leatherback turtle) are strictly protected in the BE part of the North Sea (Royal Decree of 21 December 2001)

## Annex: Updating Data on Appendix II Species

1. The drop-down lists below contain the list of all species listed in Appendix II. New Parties which have acceded since COP10 in 2011 and Parties which did not submit a National Report in time in 2011 are requested to complete the entire form.

Parties that did submit a timely report in 2011 are requested to review and update the data (e.g. new published distribution references and details concerning species added to Appendix II at COP9 and COP10).

### Gaviiformes

#### **Gavia stellata (W. Palaearctic)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Occasional visitor, very rare in Wallonia

#### **Gavia arctica arctica**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Occasional visitor, very rare in Wallonia

#### **Gavia immer immer (NW Europe)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Occasional visitor, very rare in Wallonia

### Podicipediformes

#### **Podiceps grisegena grisegena**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

#### **Podiceps auritus (W. Palaearctic)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

### Ciconiiformes

#### **Botaurus stellaris stellaris (W. Palaearctic)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Atlas des oiseaux nicheurs de Wallonie 2001-2007.

#### **Casmerodius albus albus (W. Palaearctic)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Atlas des oiseaux nicheurs de Wallonie 2001-2007.

#### **Ardea purpurea purpurea (Populations breeding in the W Palaearctic)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

### **Ciconia nigra**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Atlas des oiseaux nicheurs de Wallonie 2001-2007.

### **Ciconia ciconia**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

### **Plegadis falcinellus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Occasional visitor in Wallonia

### **Platalea leucorodia**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

### **Falconiformes**

#### **Pandion haliaetus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

### **Galliformes**

#### **Coturnix coturnix coturnix**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

### **Gruiformes**

#### **Porzana porzana (Populations breeding in the W Palaearctic)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Atlas des oiseaux nicheurs de Wallonie 2001-2007.

#### **Porzana parva parva**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> occasional visitor

#### **Porzana pusilla intermedia**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Occasional visitor in Wallonia

**Crex crex**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

**Otis tarda**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

**Charadriiformes****Burhinus oedicnemus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

**Larus melanocephalus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

**Sterna nilotica nilotica (West Eurasian and African populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

**Sterna caspia (West Eurasian and African populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

**Sterna sandvicensis sandvicensis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

**Sterna dougallii (Atlantic population)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

**Sterna hirundo hirundo (Populations breeding in the W Palaearctic)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

**Sterna paradisaea (Atlantic population)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

**Sterna albifrons**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

**Chlidonias niger niger**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

**Chlidonias leucopterus (West Eurasian and African populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

**Columbiformes**

**Streptopelia turtur turtur**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

**Coraciiformes****Merops apiaster**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Irregularly breeding and annual visitor; regular breeding in recent years

**2. All species of each of the Families below are listed in Appendix II. If your country is a Range State for any of the species in these Families, please indicate whether your country is a Range State or the species is extinct and, where appropriate, please provide published distribution references.**

**Order FALCONIFORMES, Family ACCIPITRIDAE****Accipiter gentilis**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Atlas des oiseaux nicheurs de Wallonie 2001-2007

**Accipiter nisus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Atlas des oiseaux nicheurs de Wallonie 2001-2007

**Buteo buteo**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Atlas des oiseaux nicheurs de Wallonie 2001-2007

**Buteo lagopus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

**Circaetus gallicus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Very rare

**Circus aeruginosus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Atlas des oiseaux nicheurs de Wallonie 2001-2007

**Circus cyaneus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Atlas des oiseaux nicheurs de Wallonie 2001-2007

**Circus macrourus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Atlas des oiseaux nicheurs de Wallonie 2001-2007

**Circus pygargus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Atlas des oiseaux nicheurs de Wallonie 2001-2007

**Gyps fulvus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Very rare

**Milvus migrans**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Atlas des oiseaux nicheurs de Wallonie 2001-2007

**Milvus milvus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Atlas des oiseaux nicheurs de Wallonie 2001-2007

**Pernis apivorus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Atlas des oiseaux nicheurs de Wallonie 2001-2007.

**Order FALCONIFORMES, Family FALCONIDAE****Falco columbarius**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

**Falco peregrinus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

› Atlas des oiseaux nicheurs de Wallonie 2001-2007

### **Falco subbuteo**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

› Atlas des oiseaux nicheurs de Wallonie 2001-2007

### **Falco tinnunculus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

› Atlas des oiseaux nicheurs de Wallonie 2001-2007

### **Falco vespertinus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

## **Order PASSERIFORMES, Family MUSCICAPIDAE**

### **Muscicapa striata**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

› Atlas des oiseaux nicheurs de Wallonie 2001-2007

## **Order CHIROPTERA, Family RHINOLOPHIDAE (European populations)**

### **Rhinolophus ferrumequinum**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

› Les Chauves-souris de France, Belgique, Luxembourg et Suisse (2009).

### **Rhinolophus hipposideros**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

› Les Chauves-souris de France, Belgique, Luxembourg et Suisse (2009).

## **Order CHIROPTERA, Family VESPERTILIONIDAE (European populations)**

### **Barbastella barbastellus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

› Les Chauves-souris de France, Belgique, Luxembourg et Suisse (2009).

### **Eptesicus nilssonii**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

› Les Chauves-souris de France, Belgique, Luxembourg et Suisse (2009).

### **Eptesicus serotinus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

› Les Chauves-souris de France, Belgique, Luxembourg et Suisse (2009).

### **Myotis alcathoe**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

› <http://biodiversite.wallonie.be/fr/myotis-alcathoe.html?IDD=50334632&highlighttext=Myotis+alcathoe+&IDC=325>

### **Myotis bechsteini**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

› Les Chauves-souris de France, Belgique, Luxembourg et Suisse (2009).

### **Myotis brandtii**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

› Les Chauves-souris de France, Belgique, Luxembourg et Suisse (2009).

### **Myotis dasycneme**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

› Les Chauves-souris de France, Belgique, Luxembourg et Suisse (2009).

### **Myotis emarginatus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

› Les Chauves-souris de France, Belgique, Luxembourg et Suisse (2009).

### **Myotis myotis**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

› Les Chauves-souris de France, Belgique, Luxembourg et Suisse (2009).

### **Myotis mystacinus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

› Les Chauves-souris de France, Belgique, Luxembourg et Suisse (2009).

**Myotis nattereri**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

› Les Chauves-souris de France, Belgique, Luxembourg et Suisse (2009).

**Nyctalus leisleri**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

› Les Chauves-souris de France, Belgique, Luxembourg et Suisse (2009).

**Pipistrellus nathusii**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

› Les Chauves-souris de France, Belgique, Luxembourg et Suisse (2009).

**Pipistrellus pipistrellus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

› Les Chauves-souris de France, Belgique, Luxembourg et Suisse (2009).

**Pipistrellus pygmaeus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

› Les Chauves-souris de France, Belgique, Luxembourg et Suisse (2009).

**Plecotus auritus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

› Les Chauves-souris de France, Belgique, Luxembourg et Suisse (2009).

**Plecotus austriacus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

› Les Chauves-souris de France, Belgique, Luxembourg et Suisse (2009).

**Vespertilio murinus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

› Les Chauves-souris de France, Belgique, Luxembourg et Suisse (2009).