

M GENERAL CONTEXT

10,500

VOLUNTEERS involved across 15 countries

2,972

WETLANDSregularly monitored



SPECIES recorded between 2019 and 2023

M OBSERVED TRENDS

\ LOCAL DECLINES LINKED TO:

- climate change (related displacement)
- habitat loss and degradation (e.g. Ichkeul Lake and Nile Delta)
- hunting pressure in both wintering and breeding sites



in Northern and Western Europe, thanks to:

- effective conservation policies against human pressures and climate change
- a network of functional wetlands

M SITES AND **RAMSAR** NETWORK

- 222 SITES meet Ramsar criterion 5 or 6, based on waterbird counts from 2019 to 2023, in the 13 countries that submitted country reports:
- almost 50% are already Ramsar sites
- **50%** not yet designated
- 79 SITES meet Ramsar criterion 5 (> 20,000 birds)



- √ 56 WATERBIRD SPECIES
 met criterion 6 sites (>1% of the population)
- 6 currently threatened species (IUCN Red List)
- STRENGTHENING THE NETWORK OF PROTECTED SITES is essential to ensure the conservation of these species

It should be noted that a stricter interpretation of the term "regularly" (aligned with what is expected to be adopted at Ramsar COP 2025) may have reduced the number of eligible wetlands, compared with the previous report.

N AVIAN INFLUENZA

- GROUP OF ANCIENT VIRUS, naturally circulating among Anatidae and Laridae
- ★ SINCE 2022: rapid spread of virulent strains to new species
- MAJOR THREAT to waterbird conservation

PRIORITY ACTIONS:

- **stay informed** about the evolution of the situation
- **report** any unusual mortality to the relevant health authorities
- **contribute** to surveillance and preparedness for future outbreaks





