

Spanish Imperial Eagle *Aquila adalberti*

European Action Plan Implementation Report 2004-2008

Coverage

This report evaluates the implementation of the EU Species Action Plan from 2004 to 2008 in the EU range states of the species. It covers the entire breeding population of the species in Spain and Portugal, the only EU countries where the species breeds. Replies to the evaluation questionnaire were received (how many?) from national experts.

Status

The Spanish Imperial Eagle is classified as “Vulnerable” on the IUCN Red List of globally threatened species due to the small size of its population (fewer than 1,000 mature individuals).

Since the previous evaluation in 2004 (Nagy and Crockford, 2004) the species has continued to increase in numbers. It returned as a breeding species to Portugal in 2002. In 2007, the EU breeding population was 235 breeding pairs, divided in 5 sub-populations.

The current breeding population is larger than at the time of writing the 1996 EU action plan and it has increased fivefold over the last thirty years. The area of occupancy has grown from the nuclei of the beginning of the 70s (contagious model) and all nuclei have increased their area except the Doñana one. New nuclei have formed in Cáceres, Badajoz, Ciudad Real and the south of Portugal.

Table 55 Trend in the size of the breeding population of the Spanish Imperial Eagle

Country	Population at the time of the 1996 SAP (pairs)	Year	Last SAP review in 2004 (pairs)	Year	Current population (pairs)	Year
Portugal	0	1994	1-3	2003	2	2007
Spain	150	1994	187	2003	232	2007

Table 56 Regional distribution and trends of the Spanish Imperial Eagle population

Country	Region	Year	Pairs	Trend
Spain	Andalucía	2007	50	Stable
	Castilla-La Mancha	2007	73	Increasing
	Castilla y León	2007	33	Slowly increasing
	Extremadura	2007	49	Increasing
	Madrid	2007	27	Slowly increasing
Portugal		2007	2	Slowly increasing

Targets

To increase the population and range to a degree that will allow its reclassification as "Least concern".

Evaluation against target

The species is currently listed as Vulnerable under criterion D1 (IUCN, 2008) because its population is smaller than 1,000 mature individuals and on the grounds that it is dependent on ongoing intensive management measures to mitigate the impact of threats such as poisoning, electrocution and insufficient food availability.

Although increasing steadily for the last 8 years the long-term target has not yet been reached and conservation measures needs to continue. However, taking into account the sustained increase of the population, the development of the population is heading towards that aim.

Protection Status

The Spanish Imperial Eagle is legally protected in Spain and Portugal. It was classified as "Endangered" in National Catalogue for threatened species.

Law 42/2007, on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity, introduced several legal dispositions that identify Engangered species as the Spanish Imperial Eagle as "priority" and provide for their increased protection, special protection for the their habitats and requires greater coordination in conservation efforts.

Regional Governments have drawn up a series of sectoral laws and strategies that have benefited the Spanish Imperial Eagle, (biodiversity and habitats conservation, Environmental Impact Assessment, power lines, ban on use of poison).

National and regional species action plans

Since 1987, the Ministries of Environment in Madrid, Castilla y León, Castilla-La Mancha, Extremadura and Andalusia Regional Governments have been carrying out a Coordinated Plan of Action for Imperial Eagle Conservation which, in general terms, consists of the monitoring and censusing of the breeding population, identification of limiting factors and causes of mortality, the promotion of measures to improve the status of the species and the coordination of the bodies and groups involved in its study and conservation.

In 2001, the National Commission for the Nature Protection approved the National Strategy for the Conservation of Spanish Imperial Eagle which contains guidelines for the protection of the species and basis for the autonomous regions recovery plans. The autonomous regions of Castilla y León and Castilla-La Mancha approved their species recovery plans in 2003 and also Extremadura did in 2004. Both Andalusia and Madrid have a draft of the plan but have not yet approved. According to Law 42/2007, they should do it before the end of 2010.

Portugal has not adopted a National Species Action Plan yet.

Site protection

There are 24 Important Bird Areas identified for the species, 22 in Spain and 2 in Portugal. All of them are designated as Special Protected Areas. There are 17 national protected areas containing the species and 90 EU Special Protected Areas, (4 of them in Portugal). Altogether, there are 107 areas protected by Law containing 70,56% of the total breeding population. Therefore all IBAs holding the species in globally significant numbers are protected. The total area of SPAs designated for the species has increased considerably and it's about 3.8 million hectares now (in comparizon, 2.9 million hectares are included in IBAs for the species).

In recent years, due to the population increasing, several new breeding pairs have established themselves outside of protected areas.

Still unprotected remain the dispersal, temporary staging areas and recolonisation areas. As these are stable in time and relatively well known, it is desirable to designate them as protected due to the critical ecological function they play for the population.

Management plans

61% of the protected areas (only 40% of SPAs) in which the species lives have management plans and these in general take into consideration the ecological needs of the Spanish Imperial Eagle.

Since 2004 Doñana National Park has a special plan for the Spanish Imperial Eagle (Plan de Actuaciones Urgentes para la Conservación del Águila Imperial Ibérica en Doñana 2004-2008), which has delivered good results.

In Portugal only 2 of the 3 most important areas for the species have management plans, but these do not take into consideration the habitat requirements of Spanish Imperial Eagle. The third one will be aproved soon and it will take into consideration the species' requirements.

Habitat conservation

Regional Governments have drawn up a series of sectoral laws and strategies that have benefited the Spanish Imperial Eagle, biodiversity and habitats conservation, and Environmental Impact Assessment.

In some protected areas as Doñana, Cabañeros and Monfragüe National Parks, restoration projects are being carried out in order to improve Spanish Imperial Eagle habitats. In Castilla y León, afforestation and restoration of holm, cork oak and pine are promoted with other objectives, but also benefit the eagles. In other cases, however, the ecological needs of the species are not taken into account by forestry and agricultural planning.

Other conservation, research and public awareness measures

Agriculture

Integrating the species requirements into agricultural plans continues without receiving much attention although most feeding and dispersal areas are generally located in agricultural areas. In 2008 the Regional planning on Rural development for 2007-2013 has been approved. Only the programmes of Castilla-La Mancha & Extremadura have specific measures for the Spanish Imperial Eagle. In Castilla-La Mancha there are measures to support the recovery of endangered species through the construction of beetle banks in the breeding, dispersal and important zones of the Recovery Plan of the species. The Rural Development Programme in Extremadura establishes annual financial grants to land owners in Natura 2000 or protected areas or priority habitats in order to pay for improvement measures for the habitats of endangered species or their prey and for direct conservation measures such as improving the safety of electric pylons.

One of the subsidies within the new rural development programme is again the “reforestation of agriculture fields”, which are intended to compensate farmers’ income losses. The result is a loss of suitable hunting habitat for the species.

Forestry

The basic legislation on forestry has as one of its principles the conservation and restoration of biodiversity of the forest ecosystems and establish incentives to the restoration, conservation and improvement of biodiversity. In general also the regional legislation on forestry also takes into account biodiversity. In the practice these provisions start to bear fruit, for example in Extremadura agreements between forestry and environmental administrations have been established recently and there are good results.

Environmental Impact Assessment

Environmental Impact Assessment procedures are binding for many major projects, but there are many other of smaller magnitude that does not qualify. Although many major projects in critical areas for the species have been avoided thanks to EIA, the experience gained during the past years show that many damaging projects that affect dispersal and recolonization areas are not adequately valued. In many cases evaluations are not correctly done (for example, fragmentation of projects), so the evaluation procedures do not always guarantee the protection of the species.

In Portugal there is a different situation and many projects have not been evaluated due to the lack of knowledge on the species and the fact that was considered as extinct until a few years ago.

Improving food availability

This measure is mainly directed to the recovery of rabbit populations. It has invested a great deal of effort and budget in implementing habitat management measures to increase rabbit populations (improving feeding and shelter conditions, and increased availability of places for reproduction, etc.).

Most of this management, together with restocking, is carried out in protected areas (Monfragüe, Doñana and Cabañeros National Parks) or in private lands under agreements established between landowners and public administrations or NGOs. In some protected areas, such as Doñana National Park, some targeted habitat measures have been taken (such as reforestation) and as a result rabbit population is increasing. We are so far unable to assess whether the population increase is due to the re-stocking or habitat management measures. In Castilla y Leon re-stocking has been done in various areas, with uneven results.

To facilitate the rabbit population recovery in several places, leasing of rabbit hunting by public administrations or custody entities has been developed instead of rabbit hunting restrictions, a very complex and delicate measure.

Prevent electrocution

The Andalusian, Extremadura, Madrid, and Castilla-La Mancha Regional Governments passed Decrees to protect birds from high voltage electrical installations in protected natural areas. These regulations require that new lines fulfil some technical requirements to be considered safe for birds.

In February 2008 the central government has passed Royal Decree 268/08 for the protection of birds from power lines, which sets technical standards to abide by lines of new construction to avoid electrocution of birds and promote the correction of dangerous lines in the Protection Areas (SPA and priority areas of the recovery plans). It establishes a two five-year period for the correction of all dangerous lines for birds in the Protection Areas (SPA and priority areas of the recovery plans for threatened species) and provides funding to carry out corrections. This is a very important development since the decree has substantial funding to correct powerlines.

In general there have been significant efforts in locating dangerous lines in all territories with the presence of Imperial Eagle, both through monitoring that the autonomous communities carry out and as part of conservation projects developed by NGOs.

Many of the corrections made in the 90's have lost their effectiveness, so the number of cases of electrocution has increased in the last years. The electricity companies are well aware of the problem. They employ technicians and advisors dealing with the issue. Information is provided at any time if it is requested, or if NGO or governments seek to correct any dangerous power line.

Studies to design harmless electricity pylons are being carried out. Lot of work has been done in this matter and there are several publications and studies available (national and international level). The rules adopted for the protection of birds from electrocution establish technical conditions that aim to make new power lines to be harmless for birds.

Prevent poisoning

A National Strategy on the Illegal use of poison in the natural environment was approved in 2004, a Regional Plan on the illegal use of poison in the natural environment in Castilla-La Mancha (2005) and a Strategy for the eradication of the illegal use of poison in Andalusia.

Some progress has been made, although the situation is uneven in different regions and even at the provincial level. Only effective measures have been taken in Andalusia and Castilla-La Mancha, nothing so far in the provinces of Huelva and Jaén in the first and Ciudad Real and Albacete in the second. In Castilla y Leon in some game reserves in which poisons have been used hunting was closed in order to restore the affected game populations to the original levels.

It has increased surveillance with the staff of the autonomous communities. The two bodies involved are the environmental and forestry agents and Seprona (Nature Protection Service of Civil Guard) and also the technicians who perform the monitoring of species. However, there is still no effective monitoring and specialized work done.

Increasing productivity of breeding pairs

Supplementary feeding is provided every year at feeding stations for pairs that often have problems with sibling aggression or whose young suffer nutritional deficiencies. This measure involves an increase in productivity in the territories in which there is shortage of food.

Also, in recent years, and in order to improve the availability of natural food for some pairs, experimental restocking with rabbits in the home-ranges of breeding pairs in all population range has been carried out by providing protected burrows or by setting up release enclosures. Most of this restocking is carried out in protected areas (Monfragüe, Doñana and Cabañeros National Parks) or in private lands under agreements established between landowners and public administrations or NGOs.

All autonomous regions allocated personnel and resources to survey the breeding population and most breeding pairs are monitored during breeding period. Several nests in problematic zones are guarded every year. The monitoring of the species has improved in recent years and equipments have specialized.

Potentially disturbing human activities in the vicinity of nests are restricted, such as forestry, livestock and beekeeping. Some regional governments have established a "*sensitive period*" in which some activities are not allowed near the nests.

Whenever it looks as if a nest is unstable or has fallen, the nest is either reinforced or an artificial platform in the form of a replacement nest is installed. High occupation rates have been achieved in Extremadura, Guadarrama and Doñana (Cadenas, 1995).

In Castilla-La Mancha there is equipment for repairing nests formed by guards and technicians.

Surveys and monitoring

Since 1994 there is a Working Group for the Spanish Imperial Eagle which functions are to elaborate the annual summary for its dissemination and the census and distribution of the species, to identify the conservation problems, to evaluate the results of the actions of conservation undertaken and the level of fulfilment of the National Strategy.

This Group is formed by technicians of the Ministry of Environment and Crown Heritage, and representatives of the autonomous communities, and hold annual meetings in which the situation of the species is revised. The Group prepares an annual summary of the situation of the population.

Not enough effort is made to survey for new breeding pairs and effort differ between the autonomous communities and even provinces. In Portugal systematic surveys and monitoring is not taking place.

Every year around 30-40 chicks are tagged and tracked using radio transmitters or satellite-transmitters in order to find out about their dispersal routes, temporary dispersal zones, survival and causes of death. This is a measure that gives a lot of information on the species, but it's necessary to improve coordination between different teams in order to bring results, e.g. protection of important temporary settlement areas.

Awareness-raising and publicity

In recent years a number of awareness campaigns have been carried out. SEO/BirdLife is developing a campaign within the framework of its "*Alzando el vuelo*" programme in the five regions where the species lives. Some educational materials have been edited and activities with schoolchildren have been carried out with the collaboration of regional administration in Castilla-La Mancha. One specific material for the first cycle of secondary school students have been edited and sent to all schools situated across the species' range.

Regional government of Castilla y León developed a campaign during 2006 y 2007 with specific materials and activities for schoolchildren.

Also WWF/Adena has edited some material and done activities with schoolchildren in Doñana and Valley of Tiétar.

Community financial support

No additional community financial support for the conservation of the species has been received since 2004 but a project for has recently been approved in Castilla-La Mancha for the conservation priority species in the mediterranean (LIFE 07 NAT/E/00742), with a Community contribution of 1.625.400 €.

Conclusions

There has been some progress in the implementation of the species action plan. The average National Implementation Score (NIS) (weighted according to the percentage of the species population occurring in each country) for both Spain and Portugal, the only EU countries where the species inhabit, increased from 2,37 in 2004 to 2,40 in 2008.

The fact that the difference in the implementation is so little reflects, on the one hand, that many of the actions were already in progress in 2004, when the previous review was done and, secondly, the slower progress of the implementation of the Plan in Portugal. Thus, the NIS for Spain is significantly higher (2.41) than for Portugal (1.79), what reflects that conservation efforts in Portugal are recent, mainly due to the species was considered extinct.

Some important efforts have been made, especially in relation to habitat management and legal measures. Important legislation was passed since 2004: Law 42/2007, which will increase the protection of endangered species as Spanish Imperial Eagle and its habitats and Royal Decree 268/08 for the protection of birds from power lines, which will allow the correction of dangerous power lines in next years and sets technical standards to abide by lines of new construction to avoid electrocution of birds and promote the correction of dangerous lines in the Protection Areas.

However, the long-term target has not reached yet and species recovery still depends on conservation measures. Efforts need to continue, especially on the following priority actions:

- Protection of new breeding areas, dispersal and recolonisation zones.
- Extension of appropriate habitat management in order to recover rabbit populations.
- Improve human attitudes towards the species. This measure should be extended to new breeding, dispersal and recolonisation areas.
- Promote that the agricultural planning instruments take into consideration the ecological needs of the species.
- Correction of dangerous power lines and monitoring its effectiveness and avoid the construction of new power lines in breeding, dispersal and recolonization zones.
- Improve the effectiveness of the measures to avoid the use of poison, through the specialization of equipments and the control of substances.

Contributors

A. Aranda (Environmental regional administration, Castilla-La Mancha, Spain), A. Balmori (Environmental regional administration, Castilla y León, Spain), B. Barov (BirdLife International), C. Cano (WWF/Adena, Spain), J. Caldera (Environmental regional administration, Extremadura, Spain), J.P. Castaño (Spain), C. Dávila (SEO/BirdLife), L. M. González (SG. of Biodiversity, Directorate-General for Natural Environment and Forest Policy, Spain), J. Guzmán (Castilla-La Mancha, Spain), J.J. Negro (EBD-CSIC), J. Oria (Spain), C. Pacheco (Portugal), S. Pacheco (Environmental regional administration, Andalucía, Spain), B. Sánchez (SEO/BirdLife), R. Sánchez (Tragsa-Ministry of Environment).

Appendix: Table 57 Spanish imperial eagle SAP implementation scores (2008)

COUNTRY WEIGHTING RE. POPULATION RESPONSIBILITY					99.00%	1.00%					
Action No.	Target	Comments	Estimate for number of birds	Priority	Implementation Score SPAIN	Implementation Score PORTUGAL	Population	AIIS	AIIS weighed	API	API weighed
1.1.a	The habitat requirements of the sp should be included in management and utilisation plans for natural protected areas.	Law 42/2007, approved in december 2007, establish the obligation of fix conservation measures and instruments in the breeding, dispersal and recolonization zones.	>50%	3	3	3	1	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.0
1.1.1b	Forestry planning instruments take into consideration the ecological needs of the species.	For Portugal the priority of this target is high (3) because there are some reforestation projects with eucalyptus.	100%	2	3	3	2	3.0	3.0	0.7	0.7
1.1.1c	Agricultural planning instruments take into consideration the ecological needs of the species.		100%	4	1	1	0	1.0	1.0	4.0	4.0
1.1.2	Regeneration of Holm and Cork Oak, as well as, Stone Pine is promoted within the species range.		100%	2	2	2	0	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.3
1.1.3	Any work or project likely to have negative impact on the species is subject to environmental impact assessment.	In Spain there are some projects with an important impact that have not been evaluated in a properly way. That are the cases of urbanization in Villanueva de Gómez (Ávila), M-501 highway in Madrid or 91 wivi	100%	3	3	3	2	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.0
1.1.4	Agreements established with private landowners on habitat management	It seems that a proper habitat management for the species has been more important in its recovery and geographical expansion than its legal protection, so there is evidence that this measure is very important	70-80%	3	3	1	2	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.0
1.2a	Rabbit hunting restricted to facilitate recovery of their populations.	This is a very complex and delicate measure. It is necessary for the administration to ensure compliance with the technical plans for hunting. Perhaps it would be one of the initiatives that better enable the recover	< 10%	2	1	1	0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0
1.2b	Rabbit restocking and other measures subsidised.		< 10%	1	1	1	0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1.3a	Technical regulations concerning high-voltage powerlines modified		100%	3	3	3	2	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.0
1.3b	New powerlines avoid breeding colonies, dispersal and re-colonisation zones.		100%	3	1	1	na	1.0	1.0	3.0	3.0
1.3c, 2.6.1b	Electricity companies received all the necessary information.		100%	3	3	3	na	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.0
1.4	Potentially disturbing human activities in the vicinity of nests are restricted		> 90%	3	3	2	2	2.5	3.0	1.5	1.0
2.1.1	Suitable areas of protected habitat maintained and managed.			4	3	2		2.5	3.0	2.0	1.3
2.1.2	All known breeding sites are protected and a resource management plans in place.			3	3	2		2.5	3.0	1.5	1.0
2.1.3	Juvenile dispersal and re-colonisation zones are protected and natural resources management plan implemented			3	3	2		2.5	3.0	1.5	1.0
2.1.4	The most important areas for the species are owned or rented by Regional administration.	This is a measure economically unfeasible and undesirable. It would be more useful oriented to cooperation agreements with the owners of the land. Another possibility is to implement the measure i	> 10%	1	1	1	1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
2.2	Mortality due to hunting activities reduced through better enforcement of hunting restrictions	It is recommended that governments avoid hunting in game reserves in which poison is used as a restore measure. It is necessary to improve the effectiveness of the	100%	3	2	2	3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
2.3.1	Rabbit populations increased through active active restocking and vaccination	It is possible not enough time has passed to evaluate the effectiveness of measures taken for rabbit recovery. A National Strategy for the management of this species is needed and it is priority to maintain curren	100%	3	3	2	1	2.5	3.0	1.5	1.0
2.4.1	Unstable nests secured.		> 80%	2	3	1	1	2.0	3.0	1.3	0.7
2.4.2	Artificial nest provided.	In Portugal it would be advisable to implement this measure because there is not much availability of suitable trees for the imperial eagles to install their nests.	100%	1	3	1	1	2.0	3.0	0.7	0.3
2.4.3	Chick mortality reduced by active management		< 50%	2	3	1	2	2.0	3.0	1.3	0.7
2.4.4 & 2.5	Chicks removed from the nest are returned to the wild in the most appropriate way.		<50%	3	3	1	2	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.0
2.4.5	Supplementary food is provided when appropriate.	Currently, there is a scientific debate on the implications of this long-term measure.	70%	3	3	1	2	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.0
2.4.6	Human disturbance in the breeding season is eliminated.	It is necessary to adapt the measure to each pair. Experts recommend a minimum safety distance of 500 meters around the nests.	100%	3	3	2	2	2.5	3.0	1.5	1.0
2.4.7	All roads near nest are closed.		100%	3	3	1	2	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.0
2.4.8	All breeding areas are under appropriate surveillance.	In Portugal this year is not doing surveillance, because there is no budget but is planning to implement the measure from 2009 through a project submitted to the LIFE + 2007 Programme	80%	2	3	2	1	2.5	3.0	1.0	0.7
2.6.1	(Potentially) dangerous pylons are located and information provided to relevant bodies	With expanding range of the species is reviving the issue of electrocution. Further work is needed in detecting these sinks and on correcting the dangerous power lines, usually real black spots easy to solv	100%	4	2	3	2	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.7
2.6.2	Corrective measures for pylons are in place.		100%	4	2	2	3	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.7
2.7.1	All potential re-colonisation areas are listed and mapped.	Due to the continued population increase in recent years, species is occupying new areas in a natural way. In order to assure the species recovery, it is necessary to develop this measure. This is ver	100%	3	2	1	na	1.5	2.0	2.5	2.0

2.8	Captive breeding stock are available for reintroduction or restocking in the event of a natural catastrophe or disease.	There is a lot of controversy in the implementation of this measure because there is no coordination between administrations and the ongoing projects do not meet the IUCN criteria. The impact of the removal c	< 10%	1	1	1	0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
3.1.1	Annual surveys of the breeding population carried out.	A continuous effort should be made.	> 80%	3	4	3	na	3.5	4.0	0.5	0.0
3.1.2	Breeding pairs monitored during breeding period.		> 80%	3	3	3	na	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.0
3.1.3, 3.1.4	Radio and satellite tracking used for monitoring and research.	This is a measure that gives a lot of information on the species, but it's necessary to improve coordination between different teams.	< 10%	2	2	1	na	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.3
3.1.5	Level of pollutants in eggs monitored.	Hernández, M. González, L.M. Oria, J. Sánchez, R. Arroyo, B., 2008. Influence of contamination by organochlorine and polychlorinated biphenyls on the breeding. <i>Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry</i> , 27	> 50%	2	2	1	na	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.3
3.1.6	Effect of supplementary feeding is monitored.	The study concludes that when there are shortages of food or in emergencies, supplementary feeding is an effective tool for conserving the species. However, there is no scientific consensus on the	< 25%	2	3	1	na	2.0	3.0	1.3	0.7
3.1.7	Efficiency of modified powerlines monitored.		100%	3	1	2	na	1.5	1.0	2.5	3.0
3.1.8	Any animal found analysed for poison.	This objective should be changed in order to get every animal or poisoned bait that found in a area where spanish imperial eagle lives is analysed.	100%	3	3	3	na	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.0
3.2.1	Area requirements of the species understood.		< 10%	2	2	1	na	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.3
3.2.2	Ecology of juvenile dispersal studied.	* González, L.M. Oria, J. Margalida, A. Sánchez, R. Prada, L. Caldera, J. Aranda, A. & Molina, J.I. 2006. Effective natal dispersal and age of maturity in the threatened Spanish Imperial Eagle <i>Aquila adalbert</i>	< 20%	3	2	1	na	1.5	2.0	2.5	2.0
3.2.3	Population regulating factors and minimum viable population evaluated.	* Ortega, E., Mañosa, S., Margalida, A., Sánchez, R., Oria, J. & González, L.M. (in press). A demographic description of the recovery of the Spanish imperial eagle. <i>Oryx</i>	100%	2	3	1	na	2.0	3.0	1.3	0.7
3.2.4	Design for harmless electricity pylons developed.		100%	3	3	3	na	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.0
3.2.5	Cost effective techniques and methods for rabbit restocking identified.		100%	2	1	1	na	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0
3.2.6	Effects of chemical contamination of eggs studied.		na	2	2	1	na	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.3
3.2.7.a	Breeding zone mapped and directory updated.		100%	3	3	3	na	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.0
3.2.7	Dispersal and re-colonisation zone mapped and directory updated.	Ministry of Environment did a map with the re-colonisation areas and also did one with the dispersal zone. The dispersal zone do change almost every year so it's quite difficult to know the real situation	< 50%	3	2	1	na	1.5	2.0	2.5	2.0
3.2.8	Population size needed to remove the species from the list of threatened birds determined.		na	2	2	1	na	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.3
4.1.1.a	Educational campaign for schoolchildren carried out.		< 20%	2	1	1	na	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0
4.1.1.b	Awareness campaign targeted at relevant land-users carried out.		< 50%	2	2	2	na	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.3
4.1.2	Educational material prepared.	idem 4.1.1.a	> 50%	2	2	1	na	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.3
4.1.3	Travelling exposition and related material produced and used across the species' range.		< 15%	2	1	1	na	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0
Compiled by											
Organization								2.01	2.33	1.62	1.36
Date					2.41	1.79		2.10	2.41		