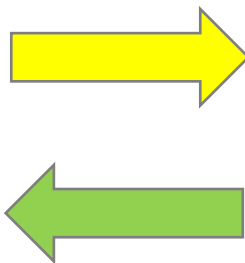


# Lessons learned from the Imperial Eagle action plan process: identification, analysis and prioritization of the threats



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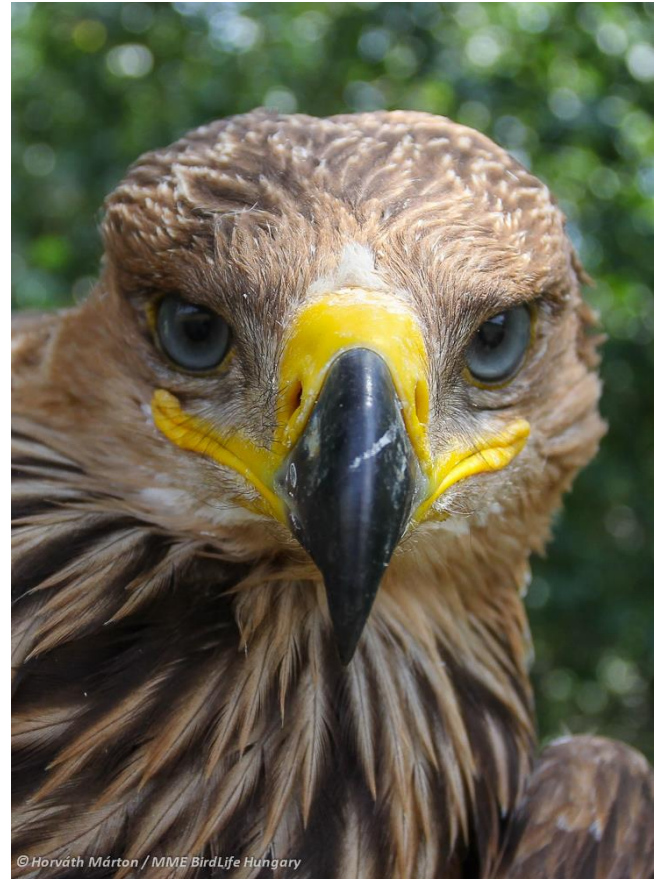


Preventing Extinctions  
Programme



*Workshop for developing a Flyway Action Plan for the Conservation of the Balkan and Central Asian Populations of the Egyptian Vulture, Sofia, Bulgaria, 5-8 July 2015*

# Why imperial eagles? 1.



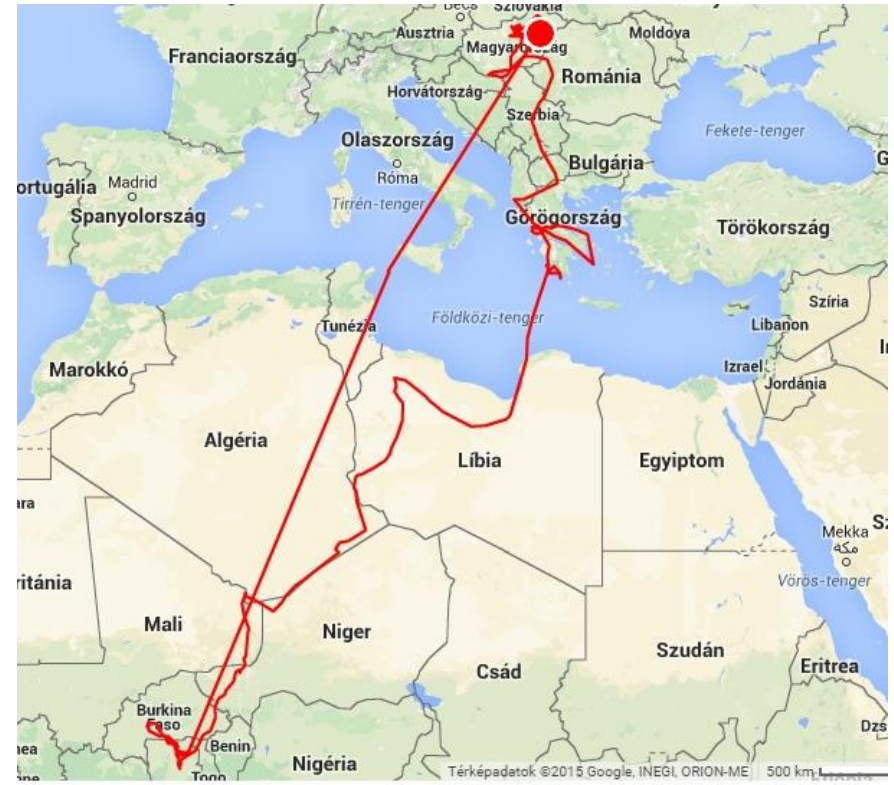
Nicer

# Why imperial eagles? 2.



Less stinky and  
disgusting

# Why imperial eagles? 3.



Stronger and more clever

# Why imperial eagles? The truth:

- *(There was a gap in the programme and I was happy to use the opportunity)*
- Both species are **globally threatened** (IE: „Vulnerable”, EV: „Endangered”)
- FAP for IE is under preparation as well with overlapping **geographical scope**
- Similar **habitats and foraging habits** (especially during migration)
- Similar **threats**
- Similar **actions** are needed



# Background



- The existing action plan for IE is from 1996 (based on data gathered in 1993 from only 11 breeding range countries)
- Since 1993 our **knowledge on the populations** completely changed (Central European population increased by five times, more than 1000 pairs have been located in Russia and Kazakhstan etc.)
- Since 1993 **threats** completely changed (e.g. poisoning in Central Europe, electrocution in Russian and Kazakh steppes etc.)
- Since 1993 suggested **conservation actions** completely changed (mitigation measures in electric power lines, fights against poisoning with trained dogs etc.)

# Flyway Action Plan for the Imperial Eagle

- Threats and actions listed in Bratislava conference from 10 breeding countries (2013)
- Small contract of MME with BirdLife International
- To be finished this year
- No possibility for a separate workshop





A map of Eurasia and surrounding regions, including parts of Europe, Africa, and Asia. The map is overlaid with three colored regions: a large brown area in the north, a green area in the west, and a large blue area in the south and east. Text annotations are placed over these regions. A yellow oval highlights the brown area, a green oval highlights the green area, and a blue oval highlights the blue area. The text 'Summer (breeding)' is in yellow, 'Resident, nomadic' is in green, and 'Migrating and wintering DATA ARE NEEDED!' is in blue. The map shows various countries and cities, including London, Berlin, Paris, Rome, Athens, Cairo, Baghdad, Tehran, New Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Yangon, Bangkok, Singapore, Jakarta, Manila, and Seoul.

Summer (breeding)

Resident,  
nomadic

Migrating and wintering  
DATA ARE NEEDED!





**Habitat**

Forest steppe

Steppe

Savannah

**Population size**

5,000-15,000 p

Unknown (>10,000 p)

Unknown (>10,000 p)

**Population trend**

Increasing/Stable

Decreasing (>50%?)

Decreasing (?%)

**IUCN**

Vulnerable

*Near threatened?*



Least concern

*Endangered?*

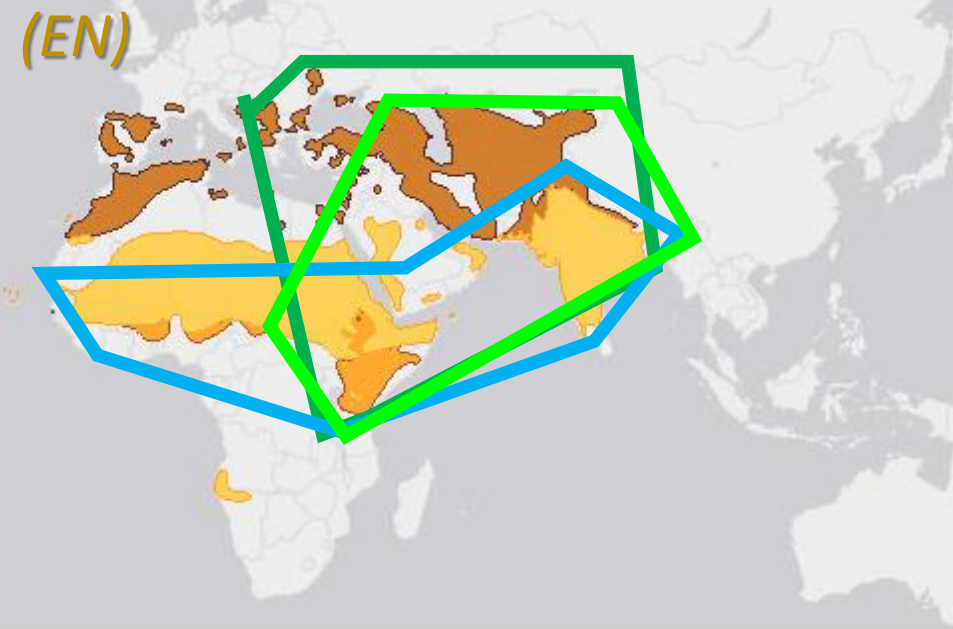


Least concern

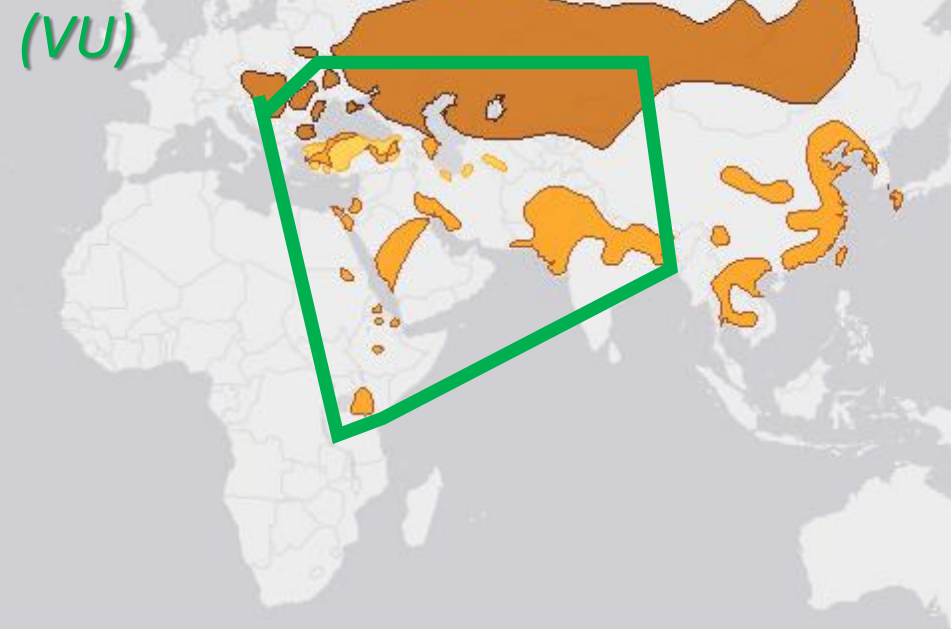
*Near threatened?*



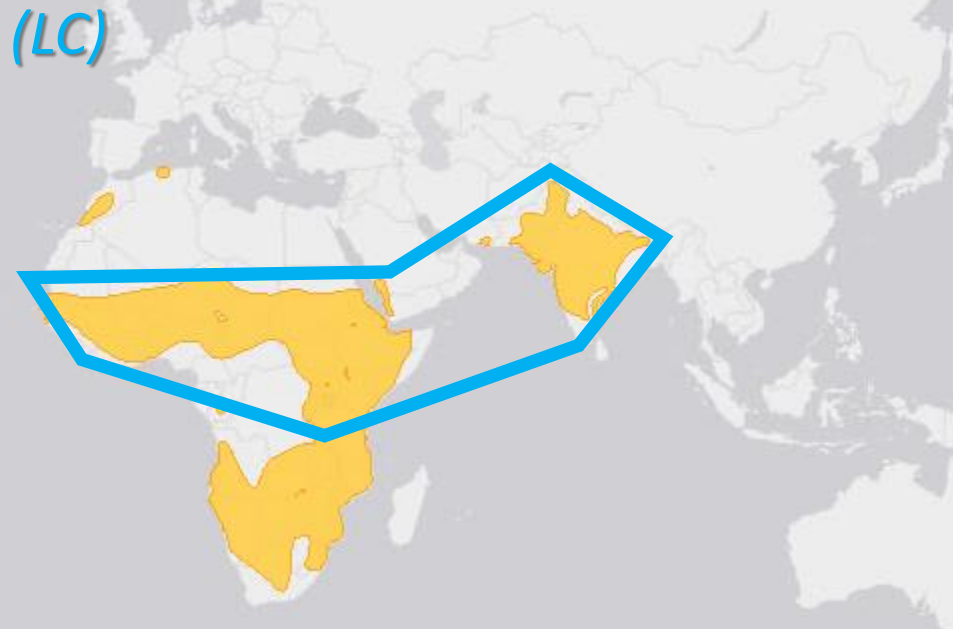
*Neophron percnopterus*  
(EN)



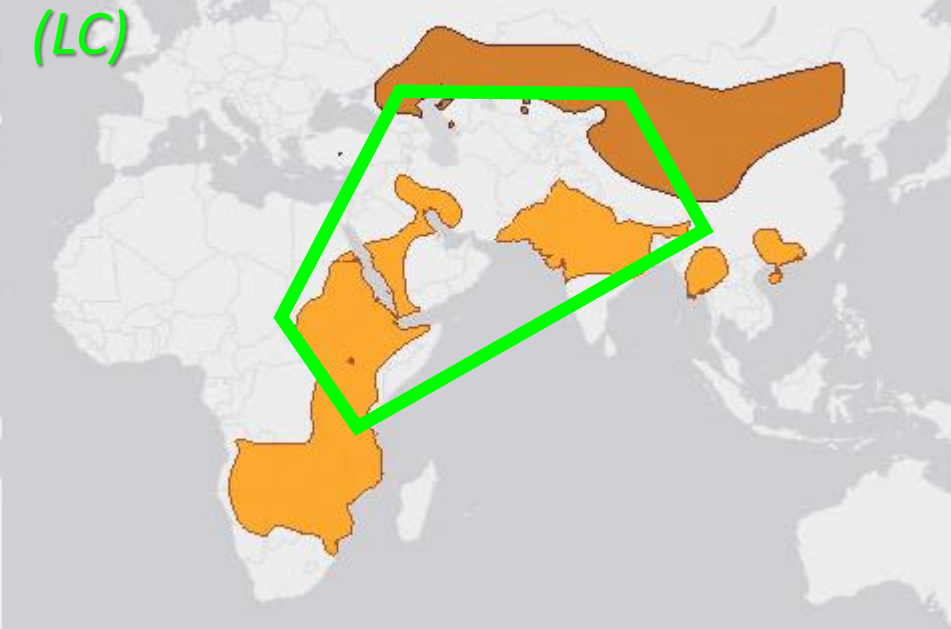
*Aquila heliaca*  
(VU)



*Aquila rapax*  
(LC)



*Aquila nipalensis*  
(LC)



# The main threats are common

## Increase of human induced mortality

1. Poisoning
2. Electrocution
3. Shooting
4. Collission (windfarms)
5. Accidental poisoning (diclofenac, lead etc.)



## Decrease of food availability

6. Closing open rubbish dumps at stop-overs and wintering grounds (Middle-East, Turkey, India?, Africa?)
7. Etc.

Problem oriented approach is needed instead of single-species oriented

# Help us to gather data and solve the similar problems together!

- 3 datasheets to fill/check:
  - 1. Status and threats (now)
  - 2. IBAs (by email)
  - 3. Actions (by email)
- Available data are also essential from those countries where there are no monitoring capacities, in order to locate the main knowledge gaps



All contributors will get a nice pin with imperial eagle 😊