

**FOURTH MEETING OF SIGNATORIES TO THE MEMORANDUM OF
UNDERSTANDING ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY BIRDS OF PREY IN
AFRICA AND EURASIA**

(Victoria Falls, 30 November- 2 December 2026)

UNEP/CMS/RAPTORS/MOS4/Doc.12.1

OVERVIEW OF PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTION PLAN

(Prepared by the Coordinating Unit of the Raptors MOU)

Summary: Pursuant to paragraph 15 of the Memorandum of Understanding and paragraph 7 of its Annex 3 (Action Plan), and in accordance with mandates provided by the second and subsequent sessions of the Meeting of Signatories, this document presents an overview of progress made in the implementation of the activities contained in Table 2 of the Action Plan since the Third Meeting of Signatories (MOS3, Dubai, 3–6 July 2023). The overview is structured in accordance with the sequence of activities set out in Table 2 of the Action Plan and highlights key achievements, ongoing activities and areas requiring further attention by Signatories and cooperating partners.

OVERVIEW OF PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTION PLAN

Background and mandate

1. Paragraph 15 of the Text of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia (Raptors MOU) and paragraph 7 of its Annex 3 (Action Plan) provide that the Coordinating Unit shall report on progress in the implementation of the Action Plan to the Meeting of Signatories. The Coordinating Unit is further mandated to make available to all Signatories the strategies and equivalent documents it receives, and to prepare an overview of progress in the implementation of the Action Plan six months prior to the second and subsequent sessions of the Meeting of Signatories.
2. The present document was prepared in accordance with the above-mentioned mandate, and provides an overview of progress made since the Third Meeting of Signatories (MOS3, Dubai, 3–6 July 2023), at which Signatories adopted a revised version of the Action Plan (document [UNEP/CMS/Raptors/MOS3/Report/Annex VI/Rev.1](#)), effective from 7 July 2023. The overview follows the sequence of activities contained in Table 2 of the Action Plan. Owing to time constraints, the present report is not based on the National Reports submitted by Signatories but instead focuses on the activities in which the Coordinating Unit has been directly involved in supporting Signatories in the implementation of the Action Plan. The report also highlights information resources and publications that may assist Signatories in the conservation of migratory birds of prey.
3. A detailed list of species Listed in Category 1 of the Raptors MOU and their corresponding listing under the Appendices of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) is provided in the Annex 1 to the present document. Where appropriate, complementary information on the implementation of specific activities is provided in dedicated meeting or information documents submitted to the present session.

Activity 1: Legal protection of species against illegal killing and unsustainable exploitation

Activity 1.1 – Update CMS Appendix I to include all Category 1 species

4. Of the 94 species listed in Annex 1 of the Raptors MOU, 21 are currently included in Appendix I of the Convention. All eight Critically Endangered species listed in Annex 1 are included in CMS Appendix I, as are five of the six Endangered species. The first Conservation Status Assessment Report (CSAR1, document [UNEP/CMS/Raptors/MOS3/Doc.12.3](#) and its annex) indicated that the Endangered black harrier (*Circus maurus*) would readily qualify for inclusion in CMS Appendix I; however, no listing proposal was submitted for consideration at the Fifteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CMS (COP15, Campo Grande, 23–29 March 2026).
5. Of the 11 Vulnerable species listed in Annex 1 to the Raptors MOU, six are currently included in CMS Appendix I. All six Near Threatened species listed in Annex 1 to the Raptors MOU are included in CMS Appendix II.
6. The snowy owl (*Bubo scandiacus*) is currently the only species of the order *Strigiformes* included in the CMS Appendices. Its inclusion in CMS Appendix II, proposed by the Government of Norway and adopted at COP15, followed the indication in CSAR1 that the species qualifies for listing in Appendix II.

7. Of the 33 species listed in Category 1 in Tabel 1 of Annex 3 to the Raptors MOU, 19 are currently included in CMS Appendix I. The complete list of relevant species and their respective Appendix listings is set out in the Annex to the present document. Through the Conservation Status Assessment process and continued engagement with the Technical Advisory Group of the Raptors MOU (TAG) and CMS Scientific Council, the Coordinating Unit will continue to identify qualifying species and to encourage the submission of listing proposals to future meetings of the CMS Conference of the Parties.

Activities 1.2 and 1.3 – Review and adaptation of legislation protecting birds of prey

8. The work of the Coordinating Unit under Activities 1.2 and 1.3 has been aligned with the CMS National Legislation Programme (NLP), established under CMS [Resolution 12.9](#) (COP12, Manila, 2017) and reinforced by Decision 14.28 adopted at COP14 (Samarkand, 2024). The Programme is a facilitative, non-adversarial, Party-driven process aimed at helping Parties to develop or improve their national legislation, thereby supporting long-term compliance with Article III, paragraphs 4(a) and (b) and paragraph 5 of the Convention, which underpin the prohibition of taking of Appendix I species.
9. To date, 70 Parties have submitted the completed NLP questionnaire on Article III.5 to the CMS Secretariat. Of these 70 Parties, 58 fall within the geographical scope of the Raptors MOU. The information submitted, together with the inventories prepared by the Secretariat, has informed the development of legislative guidance materials, a model law, and country-specific National Legislation Profiles, providing Signatories with concrete tools to identify gaps in their domestic frameworks and to bring them into closer alignment with the requirements of the Convention and the Raptors MOU.
10. The Global Workshop on CMS Legislation, held at the UN Campus in Bonn from 3 to 5 June 2025 and convened under the NLP, brought together legal experts and representatives of Parties and non-Parties to examine the implementation of Article III.5 and the contribution of national legislation to ecological connectivity and the mitigation of emerging threats to migratory species. The Coordinating Unit contributed to the agenda, ensuring that the specific protection needs of birds of prey were duly reflected. The outcomes of the Workshop are summarized in document [UNEP/CMS/COP15/Inf.23a](#) and are of direct relevance to the implementation of Activities 1.2 and 1.3 by Signatories.
11. Guidance materials, model legislative provisions and country profiles developed through the NLP are publicly available on the CMS website¹. Signatories are encouraged to make full use of these resources and to liaise with the Coordinating Unit in tailoring their national legislation to the requirements of the Action Plan.
12. Information on the legal protection afforded to selected globally threatened species has been further gathered through the Species Action Plans for the sooty falcon (*Falco concolor*), the steppe eagle (*Aquila nipalensis*), and the West African Vultures Conservation Action Plan (WAVCAP). A consolidated list of Species Action Plans of relevance to the Raptors MOU is provided to Signatories as Annex 2 to this document.

Activity 1.4 – Effective implementation and enforcement of legislation

¹See <https://www.cms.int/en/activities/review-mechanism-and-national-legislation-programme>. National Legislation Profiles are also available on country pages.

13. The Coordinating Unit has continued to cooperate with the CMS Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean (MIKT) and the Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Hunting, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway (ITTEA), both established under Resolution 11.16 (Rev.COP14). The South-West Asia Illegal Taking of Migratory Birds Intergovernmental Task Force (SWA ITB TF), formally established under [Resolution 11.16 \(Rev.COP14\)](#) and related Decisions 14.126 to 14.129, was launched during the reporting period at its inaugural meeting held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 20–21 May 2025, with the support of the Coordinating Unit, which had previously facilitated preparatory meetings held in Jordan (October 2021 and October 2022), Kuwait (June 2022) and Riyadh (January 2024).
14. The Coordinating Unit has contributed to the implementation of the [Rome Strategic Plan 2020–2030](#) of the MIKT and to its annual programme of activities, including workshops on guidance for national legislation against illegal killing of birds and the development of National Action Plans on illegal killing of birds (NAPs IKB). Support to NAPs IKB has been provided in the Balkans, and similar support to North African Signatories is planned for October 2026, including a session on falconry.

Activity 2: Species population management and recovery programmes

Activity 2.1 – Single- and multi-species action plans for globally threatened species

15. Significant progress has been achieved at the global and regional levels with respect to the development and implementation of Single- and Multi-species Action Plans for Category 1 species. At the global level, the International Single Species Action Plan for the Sooty Falcon 2024–2036 was approved by the Sessional Committee of the CMS Scientific Council at its Seventh Meeting (September 2024) and endorsed by the Standing Committee at its 56th Meeting (March 2025). The Coordinating Unit also continued to support the implementation of the SakerGAP ([CMS Resolution 11.18 \(Rev.COP14\)](#)) and the Vulture MsAP ([CMS Resolution 12.10 \(Rev.COP14\)](#)), the latter through the work of the Vulture Coordination Group and the [Mid-Term Implementation Review](#).
16. At the regional level, the [West African Vultures Conservation Action Plan](#) (WAVCAP) was finalized and is being implemented with the support of the Coordinating Unit, BirdLife International, and partner organizations. The WAVCAP was endorsed by the Sessional Committee of the CMS Scientific Council and subsequently adopted by the CMS Standing Committee, pursuant to CMS Decisions 14.148 to 14.156 on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures adopted at COP14 (Samarkand, 2024).
17. In Southern Africa, the Multi-Species Action Plan for the Conservation of Southern African Vultures, developed under the auspices of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), is being implemented in cooperation with Signatories and Range States of the region.
18. At the national level, several Signatories have either adopted or are advancing dedicated species action plans for raptors of conservation concern, including South Africa's Biodiversity Management Plan for the Conservation of Seven Vulture Species (approved in 2024) and Egypt's National Action Plan for the Sooty Falcon, the first such national instrument developed on the basis of the ISSAP.

Activity 2.2 – Reintroduction and restocking programmes

19. To support the implementation of Activity 2.2 and ensure compliance with the prevailing international guidelines, the Coordinating Unit produced a Report on Reintroduction and Restocking Programmes for Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia². The report consolidates lessons learnt from ongoing and concluded initiatives and provides a contribution to the exchange of experience among Signatories and stakeholders. It is being made available to the Meeting as an information document ([UNEP/CMS/Raptors/MOS4/Inf.1](#)).

Activity 2.3 – Supplementary feeding

20. In addition, the Coordinating Unit, on advice of the Technical Advisory Group (TAG), supported the development of a guidance document on supplementary feeding by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which is being shared with the present meeting as an information document ([UNEP/CMS/Raptors/MOS4/Inf.2](#)). Signatories are invited to draw on these contributions in the design and implementation of their own programmes.

Activity 3: Conservation and management of habitats and sites

Activity 3.1 Assessment and restoration of habitats of birds of prey

21. The Coordinating Unit will continue to engage with the TAG and Cooperating Partners with a view to mobilizing the necessary expertise and resources during the next intersessional period. Resource mobilization efforts in support of the joint project concept developed in cooperation with the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA) and the African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan (AEMLAP), as presented orally to MOS3, are ongoing.

Activity 3.2 Designation of internationally important sites for birds of prey listed in Table 3 of Annex 3

22. Substantial progress has been recorded with respect to this activity. The sites listed in Table 3 are now recognized by CMS as Internationally Important Raptor Areas (IIRAs), a concept formally elevated to the global level at CMS COP15 through a dedicated Resolution and Decisions which had not yet been published at the time of preparation of the present document (May 2026). The IIRAs programme complements the broader suite of CMS site-based conservation initiatives, including the Important Marine Mammal Areas (IMMAs), the Important Shark and Rays Areas (ISRAs) and the Important Marine Turtle Areas (IMTAs), and extends their scope to land habitats critical to migratory birds of prey and contributes to the [CMS Ecological Connectivity initiative](#) and to Target 3 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (the “30 by 30” target).
23. The TAG and the Raptors MOU have played a decisive role in the development of the IIRAs concept and in setting standards that also contribute to the wider connectivity and flyway-conservation agenda of CMS. The Coordinating Unit will continue to support Signatories in the designation, monitoring and effective management of IIRAs, in close cooperation with BirdLife International, the Key Biodiversity Areas Partnership, and other relevant stakeholders.

Activity 4: Assessing and responding to threats and pressures

Activities 4.1 and 6.1 – Assessment and reporting on status, trends and threats

² <https://raptors.cms.int/publication/raptors-reintroduction-and-reinforcement-programmes-experience-field>

24. Threat assessments at both the geographical and population levels have been delivered through the first Conservation Status Assessment Report (CSAR1, document [UNEP/CMS/Raptors/MOS3/Doc.12.3](#) and its Annex), submitted to MOS3. CSAR1 provided a baseline analysis of the conservation status of the species listed in Annex 1 of the Raptors MOU, identified priority threats and informed the proposed amendments to Annex 1 and Table 1 of the Action Plan adopted at MOS3.
25. The second Conservation Status Assessment Report (CSAR2) is being prepared and will contain additional elements to provide further guidance to Signatories. In particular, CSAR2 will include updated population trends, an analysis of priority threats, and revised conservation recommendations, drawing on the most recent IUCN Red List assessments.
26. In support of Activities 4.1 and 6.1, the Coordinating Unit has further contributed to a peer-reviewed article on the trends of African savanna raptors and the value of protected areas, published in cooperation with research partners³. Cooperating Partners have remained at the forefront of conservation assessment for birds of prey: by way of example, The State of the World's Raptors, published by The Peregrine Fund and freely available online⁴ provides an up-to-date assessment of threats and of the most important habitats for selected species of raptors. Research supported by BirdLife International, including the analysis published by Serratos et al.⁵, has highlighted the prominence of energy infrastructure as a threat to large migrating birds of prey, with human-induced mortality (particularly electrocution, illegal killing and poisoning) outweighing natural causes across all regions, species and age groups.

Activity 4.2 – Environmental Impact Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment

27. The work of the CMS Energy Task Force (ETF) and [Resolution 07.02 \(Rev.COP14\)](#) on impact assessment and migratory species provide essential technical knowledge and guidance for the implementation of Activity 4.2. Established as a multi-stakeholder platform to reconcile renewable energy developments with the conservation of migratory species, the ETF has continued to develop and disseminate technical guidance on cumulative impact assessment, spatial planning, and best practices for safeguarding biodiversity in wind and solar developments and associated infrastructure.⁶

Activity 4.3 – Surveillance for diseases of relevance to birds of prey

28. The CMS has recognised that non-infectious diseases, such as toxicity from poisons, including exposure to veterinary drugs unrelated to treatment, are substantive causes of migratory bird mortality and pose serious threats to their conservation status. Therefore, the Coordinating Unit has fostered cooperation between CMS and the World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH), which has resulted in the production of the joint WOAH-CMS Fact Sheet "*Vulture emergency: Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs): risks for health and the environment*"⁷. The Fact Sheet was launched at a dedicated side event at CMS COP15 and contributes to raising awareness of the threat posed by veterinary NSAIDs to

³ Available at <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41559-023-02236-0>

⁴ Available at <https://science.peregrinefund.org/state-of-worlds-raptors> .

⁵ Available at <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0006320724000867>

⁶ See <https://www.cms.int/taskforce/energy-task-force> .

⁷ Available at <https://raptors.cms.int/publication/vulture-emergency-non-steroidal-anti-inflammatory-drugs-nsaids-risks-health-and> .

scavenging birds of prey. At COP15, Parties further strengthened the CMS mandate on restricting the veterinary use of NSAIDs harmful to vultures and other raptors, including by agreeing on capacity-building workshops to support governments in implementing these measures.

29. Building on this cooperation, the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) has joined the CMS Working Group on Health and Migratory Species established pursuant to [Resolution 12.6 \(Rev.COP14\)](#) on Wildlife Health and Migratory Species. This inter-agency platform contributes to mainstreaming the conservation of migratory raptors within the One Health agenda, with particular relevance to scavenging birds of prey affected by poisoning, veterinary NSAIDs, and other non-infectious threats. The Coordinating Unit will continue to engage with this platform to ensure that the specific surveillance and risk-mitigation needs of birds of prey are adequately reflected in its work.

Activity 6: Research, monitoring and information management

Activity 6.2 – Monitoring protocols and coordinated monitoring programmes

30. In compliance with Activity 6.2, [monitoring protocols for the Sooty Falcon](#) have been developed within the framework of the International Single Species Action Plan for the species and are being disseminated to Range States and relevant institutions. The guidelines support coordinated data collection across the breeding range of the species and form the basis for the establishment of national monitoring programmes.
31. The Coordinating Unit will continue to support the development of comparable monitoring protocols for additional priority species in the next intersessional period, in close cooperation with the TAG, BirdLife International, and other relevant research organizations.

Activity 7: Raising awareness

Activity 7.1 – Programmes of public awareness on migratory birds of prey

32. Awareness-raising activities have continued through the regular publication of news items on the Raptors MOU website, with particular emphasis on World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) and on International Vulture Awareness Day (IVAD). News items have promoted the participation of Signatories, Cooperating Partners and the wider public in these annual observances. Resources accompanying the news items provide guidance materials to support the development of national awareness-raising events and educational outreach.

Activity 8: Strengthening capacity

Activity 8.1 – Capacity-building for the application and enforcement of relevant legislation

33. In the area of capacity-building, the Coordinating Unit has provided technical and financial support to the development of National Raptor Conservation Strategies in line with paragraph 12 of the MOU and Activity 8.1. National support missions and workshops have been undertaken in [Uganda](#) (April 2025) and Kyrgyzstan (May 2026). A scoping mission to [The Gambia](#) took place during the reporting period to lay the ground for a national strategy development process. These initiatives, complemented by ongoing engagement with other Signatories, contribute directly to the implementation of paragraph 12 of the MOU and of Activity 8.1 of the Action Plan.
34. The capacity needs of Signatories were assessed through a questionnaire and the results shared through the report provided as Infor document

[\(UNEP/CMS/RAPTORS/MOS4/Inf.3\)](#).

Activity 9: International cooperation

Activity 9.1 – Regional cooperation mechanisms

35. The Coordinating Unit has continued to develop opportunities for coordinated international implementation of the MOU through regional cooperation mechanisms. Active engagement has been maintained with the Southern African Development Community (SADC), in particular through the development of the SADC Vulture Action Plan; with the African Union, including through participation in relevant biodiversity and wildlife policy processes; and with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), which provides a regional framework for the conservation of birds of prey across the Arabian Peninsula. The Coordinating Unit will continue to seek opportunities to consolidate and expand these regional cooperation arrangements.

Action requested

36. The Meeting is invited to:
- a) Note the contents of this overview and provide any guidance to the Coordinating Unit on its further work in the implementation of the Action Plan, including any strategic direction considered necessary for the next intersessional period;
 - b) Encourage Signatories, Cooperating Partners and stakeholders to provide voluntary financial contributions in support of the implementation of the Action Plan, with particular reference to those activities where progress has been limited to date, including the consideration of more predictable and sustained funding support where feasible, as well as the cost of operating the Coordinating Unit, including staffing and core capacity requirements;
 - c) Take note of the importance of strengthened monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Action Plan during the next intersessional period.

Annex 1

Table 1 - Listing in CMS Appendixes of category 1 species and their red list status

Common Name English	Taxon	MOU Category	CMS Appendix	Red List
Accipitridae				
Scissor-tailed Kite	<i>Chelictinia riocourii</i>	1	II	VU
Bearded Vulture	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	1	II	NT
Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	1	I & II	EN
Beaudouin's Snake-eagle	<i>Circaetus beaudouini</i>	1	II	VU
Red-headed Vulture	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>	1	I & II	CR
White-headed Vulture	<i>Trigonoceps occipitalis</i>	1	I & II	CR
Hooded Vulture	<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>	1	I & II	CR
Himalayan Griffon	<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	1	II	NT
White-rumped Vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	1	I & II	CR
White-backed Vulture	<i>Gyps africanus</i>	1	I & II	CR
Indian Vulture	<i>Gyps Indicus</i>	1	I & II	CR
Slender-billed Vulture	<i>Gyps tenuirostris</i>	1	I & II	CR
Cape Vulture	<i>Gyps coprotheres</i>	1	I & II	VU
Rüppell's Vulture	<i>Gyps rueppelli</i>	1	I & II	CR
Cinereous Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	1	II	NT
Lappet-faced Vulture	<i>Torgos tracheliotos</i>	1	I & II	EN
Mountain Hawk-eagle	<i>Nisaetus nipalensis</i>	1	II	NT
Greater Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga clanga</i>	1	I & II	VU
Tawny Eagle	<i>Aquila rapax</i>	1	II	VU
Steppe Eagle	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	1	I & II	EN
Spanish Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila adalberti</i>	1	I & II	VU

Eastern Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	1	I & II	VU
Black Harrier	<i>Circus maurus</i>	1	II	EN
Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>	1	II	NT
Pallas's Fish-eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</i>	1	I & II	EN
Steller's Sea-eagle	<i>Haliaeetus pelagicus</i>	1	I & II	VU
Forest Buzzard	<i>Buteo trizonatus</i>	1	II	NT
Falconidae				
Red-footed Falcon	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	1	I & II	VU
Sooty Falcon	<i>Falco concolor</i>	1	II	VU
Saker Falcon	<i>Falco cherrug</i>	1	I & II	EN
Strigidae				
Snowy Owl	<i>Bubo scandiacus</i>	1	II	VU

Annex 2

Table 2 - Signatories, Species Action Plans and Raptor Conservation Strategies

Signatories	National Conservation strategy	NBSAP or other national strategies	National Species Action Plans	Vulture MsAP	Saker GAP	Steppe Eagle	Sooty Falcon	West Africa Vulture Conservation Action Plan
Angola		x		x		x		
Armenia				x	x			
Belgium				x				
Burkina Faso				x				x
Burundi				x	x	x		
Chad	Under development			x	x		x	x
Congo, The Democratic Republic of the				x		x	x	
Côte d'Ivoire				x				x
Croatia			Griffon Vulture (2025-2035) Golden Eagle (in prep)	x	x			
Czech Republic	x			x	x			
Denmark				x	x			
Djibouti				x	x	x	x	
Egypt				x	x		x	
Equatorial Guinea				x				
Ethiopia				x	x	x	x	
Finland			Golden Eagle White-tailed Eagle	x	x			

France			White-tailed Eagle Lesser Kestrel Falco Bearded Vulture Griffon Vulture Red Kite Egyptian Vulture Osprey Cinereous Vulture Bearded Vulture	x	x			
Gambia				x				x
Germany		x	Red Kite Lesser Spotted Eagle Osprey White-tailed Eagle Montagu's Harrier Peregrine Falcon (regional) White-tailed Eagle (regional)	x	x			
Ghana				x				x
Guinea	Under development			x				x
Hungary			Red-footed Falcon	x	x			
India	x			x	x			
Iran, Islamic Republic of			Saker Falcon Egyptian Vulture	x	x		x	
Israel				x	x		x	
Italy			Lanner Falcon Eleonora's Falcon Lesser Kestrel Egyptian Vulture Griffon Vulture (Sardinia)	x	x			
Jordan				x	x		x	
Kazakhstan				x		x		

Kenya			Vulture Multispecies Action Plan (2024 - 2034)	x	x	x	x	
Kyrgyzstan				x		x		
Lebanon	Under development			x	x	x		
Libya				x	x		x	
Luxembourg			Red Kite					
Madagascar	In Preparation		Sooty & Eleonora's falcon Action Plan				x	
Mali	Planning phase			x	x			x
Monaco								
Mongolia	Planning phase			x	x	x		
Morocco	x		Osprey (for Al Hoceima Park) Bearded Vulture (for the High Atlas Park)	x	x			
Nepal			Vulture Conservation Action Plan (2023 - 2027)	x	x	x		
Netherlands				x				
Niger				x	x			x
Norway	x							
Pakistan	Under development	x	National Vulture Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (2016 - 2025)	x	x	x	x	
Portugal				x				
Romania				x	x			
Saudi Arabia				x	x	x	x	
Senegal				x	x			x
Slovakia				x	x			
Somalia				x		x	x	

South Africa			National Vultures Conservation Plan	x		x	x	
Spain	No		Spanish Imperial Eagle (national and regional) Bearded Vulture (national and regional) Cinereous Vulture (regional) Egyptian Vulture (regional) Griffon Vulture (regional) Golden Eagle (regional) Bonelli's Eagle (regional) Red Kite (regional) Montagu's Harrier (regional) Marsh Harrier (regional) Lesser Kestrel (regional) Goshawk (regional) Osprey (regional) Eleonora's Falcon (regional) Peregrine Falcon (regional)	x	x			
Sudan				x	x	x	x	
Sweden			Montagu's Harrier		x			
Switzerland	x			x				
Syrian Arab Republic				x	x	x		
Togo				x				x
Tunisia				x	x			
Uganda				x		x	x	
United Arab Emirates	Under development			x	x	x	x	
United Kingdom			Hen Harrier	x				
Uzbekistan				x		x		

Yemen				x	x	x	x	
Zimbabwe				x				