



Annual Report 2020



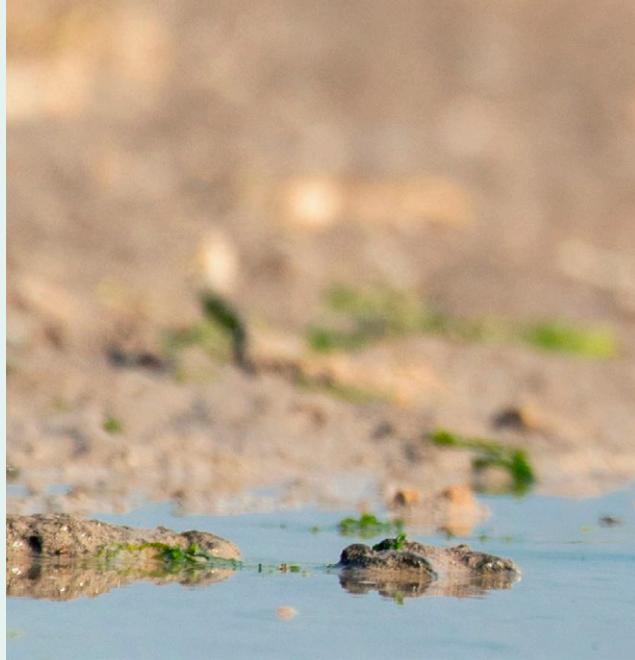
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The 2020 disruption: sailing through rough seas

2020 was meant to be a “Super Year”, when global deals for restoring nature and tackling climate change were due to be struck. However, it ended up being deeply traumatic for all of us because of the Covid-19 pandemic.

We all now know the human health and economic consequences of what happens if we fail to treat nature with respect.



While the precise origin of the coronavirus remains uncertain, one silver lining is that there is now greater public understanding about zoonotic diseases (infectious diseases that have jumped from animals to humans) and how habitat degradation and wildlife trade may exacerbate the risks. Moreover, during the spring of 2020, many of us reconnected with the wildlife on our doorstep and were reminded of just how important nature is to our own wellbeing.

Yet, even though the pandemic is the greatest disruption to global society in several decades, this is the foretaste of what may come as a result if we fail to deal with the nature and climate emergency. A healthy natural environment underpins our own species’ prosperity, and yet some of our own actions continue to corrode our own life support system.

That is why BirdLife and its Partners have worked so hard to encourage our political leaders to transform the way we use our land and sea; especially to deliver a more environmentally sustainable food and



Collared Pratincole (*Glareola pratincola*) © WildlifeWorld/Shutterstock

energy system, but also to treat nature with more respect. There is good news: there are numerous signs of promise and progress.

In the run up to the postponed summits on climate and nature, more than 70 nations are now championing a global deal for nature and people with the central goal of protecting at least 30 percent of Earth's land and ocean by 2030. Many European countries support this, as well as the EU itself, which has also committed to establish a new legal target to restore nature in support of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.

As well as advocating for binding global targets, BirdLife and its Partners continue to represent civil society in 45 countries and territories (from Iceland to Kazakhstan, including all EU countries). We provide the science to bring solutions to conservation problems (for example, by contributing to the EU State of Nature Report), we take practical action to recover threatened species such as the Raso Lark of Cabo Verde (*Alauda razae*), and protect

and restore landscapes (from the islands of Greece to the grasslands of Belgium, and from the English coast to the Georgian steppes) while being prepared to hold decision-makers to account (as we did by reporting the millions of birds still being killed as a result of national governments' derogations to the EU Birds Directive).

It is a testimony to the BirdLife Secretariat and Partner staff, volunteers, and supporters that, despite everything, our family achieved incredible things this year. While many Partner finances have been hit hard, the solidarity that we have shown in supporting those most at risk has been truly heartening. We are the power of many and when one falls, we reach out to pick them up. Because there is nothing more important than working together to end the climate and nature emergency.

Martin Harper
Regional Director,
BirdLife Europe and Central Asia

Nature-friendly farming: giving the CAP the attention it deserves

The greatest cause for the loss of biodiversity, species and natural habitats in Europe is intensive agriculture. In the past 40 years alone, we have suffered the loss of 57% of our farmland birds.

Public money fuels this destruction: the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), worth almost €60 billion per year (40% of the EU budget), subsidises intensive agriculture.

In 2020, ahead of the European Parliament's vote to renew the CAP, the BirdLife Partnership campaigned across Europe to transform the CAP into a tool that supports the sustainable farming transition that nature and farmers both desperately need.

Sadly, this did not materialise into immediate success, as the European Parliament voted in favour of a destructive CAP. However, we did achieve a different kind of success: BirdLife Europe and Central Asia ushered in a paradigm shift in public opinion, by finally bringing the issue of the CAP, as well as the need for a rapid and far-reaching green farming transition, to the public's attention. A fundamental achievement for the long-term struggle for nature-friendly farming.

In October 2020, we helped the Fridays for Future movement grasp the complexity of the CAP and launch a campaign that reached thousands





worldwide. Various grassroots organisations, youth activists in particular, now campaign on the CAP – and we collaborate with them.

Thanks to our efforts, MEPs from several parties changed their minds and voted against the CAP deal (or abstained) in the final vote.

Our campaign also helped pique the interest of the First Vice President of the European Commission, Frans Timmermans. He chose to personally attend the Triilogue negotiations to negotiate on the side of the Commission, and made strong statements about the need for a transformation of farming practices. This breakthrough on public and media opinion is crucial to getting the issue of agricultural transformation higher on the public and political agenda in the long term. Although there are still many rivers to cross, we look to the future of farming with hope in our eyes.

EU finally bans lead in wetlands

On 25th November 2020, the European Parliament made a historic decision: it voted to ban the use of lead ammunition in wetlands across the EU. 362 MEPs voted in favour of the ban, 292 against, and 39 abstained. This long-awaited ban will help improve the health of our natural environment by preventing lead from poisoning wetlands and wildlife, and work is underway to extend the ban throughout the rest of the EU.

Lead shot consists of tiny round pellets which hunters spray from their shotguns. Only a small proportion of the lead hits the target, and the rest is scattered into nature. Within the EU, it is estimated that five to seven thousand tonnes of lead end up in wetlands every year.

Lead has been used in ammunition and fishing for decades, despite the terrible impact it has on humans, wildlife, and the environment. In the EU, an estimated



one million water birds are killed each year due to lead shot poisoning. Water birds including swans, flamingos, ducks, and geese tragically confuse lead pellets for small particles of stone or sand which they swallow to act like teeth in the gizzard – a specialized stomach constructed of thick, muscular walls used for grinding up food. On top of this alarming figure, birds of prey such as eagles or owls, and scavengers such as vultures, are also killed or weakened after eating prey contaminated with lead shot.



Red Knot (*Calidris canutus*) © Lars Soerink/Vilda

Although the ban is very welcome news, it could and should have been implemented much sooner. The need to ban and remove lead from nature has been acknowledged by conservationists for decades. The Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) – an intergovernmental treaty administered by the UN – has been working towards a ban on the use of toxic lead ammunition since it was established some 25 years ago. Their Contracting Parties (82 countries, including the EU and

its Member States) were supposed to have phased out the use of lead ammunition in wetlands by the year 2000. The European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) has since assessed the health and environmental risks posed by lead bullets in hunting and outdoor shooting sports, as well as lead used in fishing sinkers and lures, and concluded that an EU-wide restriction would be justified. The age of lead is inexorably coming to an end. BirdLife will keep striving to protect our natural world from this poison.



BirdLife joins momentous collaboration to assess the state of nature in the EU



How can we secure a healthy, sustainable future for nature and people? What do we need to do, and when? To figure that out, we first need to understand how nature is doing right now.

In October 2020, the European Environment Agency (EEA), working in collaboration with the European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (ETC-BD), Ecologic Institute and BirdLife launched its second “State of Nature in the EU” report.

The State of Nature report is a momentous collaborative project: over 200 000 people all over the EU, around 60% of which are volunteers, have been involved in collecting and processing data. Research institutes, species experts, governmental and non-governmental organisations have provided their input to the national authorities, who have then officially submitted the information to the European Commission.

Overall, the statistics in the State of Nature report tell a sorry tale. They show that two in five bird species in the EU have a poor or bad status, with almost a third of all bird species experiencing continuous declines over the last 12 years.

At the top of the list of what is responsible for the sad state of biodiversity in the EU are unsustainable agriculture and forestry, urbanisation, and pollution. Each of these threatens species and habitats, and when combined can cause even greater damage. Many protected species and habitats face an uncertain future unless urgent action is taken to reverse the situation.



Decisive decade: nature restoration offers Europe's policy makers compelling solutions

The restoration of nature, is one of the best ways of tackling our current climate and biodiversity emergencies. Restoring ecosystems across Europe not only benefits wild nature, it enhances the wide range of benefits that such nature gives all Europeans – from clean air and water, carbon sequestration and fertile soil, right through to flood protection, climate change resilience and enhanced health and wellbeing.



Red-throated Diver (*Gavia stellata*) © Yves Adams/Vilda

Europe's collection of 26,000 Natura 2000 sites, complemented by the Birds and Habitats Directives, are the cornerstone of the EU's strategy for protecting and enhancing biodiversity. But the lack of connectivity of the network is an issue. Many isolated Natura 2000 sites, which are surrounded by intensive agriculture, forestry, or human infrastructure, are not large enough to support natural functions.

Together with the European Environmental Bureau, Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg German Centre for Integrative Biodiversity Research (iDiv) Halle-Jena-Leipzig, Rewilding Europe, and the WWF European Policy Office, BirdLife Europe and Central Asia developed new maps to inform restoration efforts to create a more coherent and connected

network of Natura 2000 sites. By joining up areas of higher ecological integrity, a transcontinental web of blue-green corridors would facilitate the movement of flora and fauna across landscapes; supporting wildlife comeback, ensuring genetic exchange, boosting the ability of species to adapt to climate change, and enhancing the capacity of nature-based solutions to counter global warming, mitigate flooding and regulate temperatures.

"An ambitious nature restoration target, backed up by binding legislation, must be a key element of the EU Green Deal. Giving some land back to nature can go a long way in addressing the twin crises of climate breakdown and biodiversity collapse," said Barbara Herrero, EU Nature Policy Officer at BirdLife Europe and Central Asia.

Spring Alive: inspiring children to become stewards of nature

Spring Alive aims to inspire and educate children across Africa, Europe, and Central Asia about the wonders of nature and bird migration. Through workshops, school activities and family events, this initiative aims to create the next generation of conservationists. Spring Alive is organised by BirdLife and made possible thanks to HeidelbergCement's generous support.

One important thing we can all do in these curious times is to ensure that our windows are safe for birds. We have disseminated a wide range of engaging graphics and messages that both our Partners and their audiences can adopt to help protect birds from the invisible threat our shiny clean windows can represent.

Another Spring Alive initiative is "How to be a good birdwatcher". We organised a competition soliciting handmade drawings or paintings showing how birdwatching can be fun, safe, and kind to birds.

Find out
more about
Spring Alive at
www.springalive.net



#1Planet1Right: our campaign for a new human right

“The universally recognised right to a healthy planet would be a powerful addition to the toolkit for saving the planet. The right to a healthy environment already provides the foundation for much of the progress we are seeing in different nations around the globe. What we need to do now is seize this moment of global eco-crisis to secure United Nations recognition of this right so that everyone, everywhere benefits. The human right to a healthy planet, if recognized by all nations, could be the most important human right of the 21st century. This is why I wholeheartedly endorse the #1Planet1Right campaign.”

Dr David Boyd, UN Special Rapporteur
on Human Rights and the Environment

“Governments need to guarantee clean air, clean water and thriving nature as a universal human right, and we must give voice to the trees and rivers and all the natural ecosystems that life depends on.”

Yvon Chouinard, Founder of Patagonia
clothing company



In 2020, ahead of the United Nations General Assembly, BirdLife launched its most ambitious campaign to date. #1Planet1Right is a global movement calling for the United Nations to add the right to a healthy natural environment to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The original Declaration of Human Rights was forged from the ashes of humanity's last global crisis, World War II. In 2020, we strove to emerge from the COVID-19 pandemic with a similarly symbolic and decisive political change.

Our #1Planet1Right campaign united the voices of the entire BirdLife Partnership, calling on the United Nations to include the right to a healthy natural environment as an urgent topic at the UN Summit on Biodiversity in September 2020, and ultimately enshrine it in law. By the time our appeal was presented at the Biodiversity Summit, it had become a global movement endorsed by thousands of citizens, hundreds of organisations, and prestigious figures including TV presenter Chris Packham, author Margaret Atwood, and Dr David Boyd, UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and the Environment.

800
civil society and
Indigenous Peoples
organisations signed
our appeal to the
UN Human Rights
Council

100,000
citizens from across
the world signed
our petition

Sign
the petition:
1planet1right.org



License to kill: BirdLife report exposes how EU countries grant licenses to kill millions of birds

The EU Birds Directive aims to conserve wild birds by protecting them, their eggs, and their nests. It does this by regulating hunting and prohibiting non-selective and large-scale methods of killing. Exceptionally, Member States can issue derogations to the Directive. This means they effectively allow people to get rid of birds, their eggs, or their nests in very specific situations: for public health or to prevent serious property damage, for instance. In principle, such derogations should only be granted when all other non-lethal alternatives have been tried and failed.

Problem: they are giving out licenses to kill protected birds like there's no tomorrow.

BirdLife Europe and Central Asia produced an in-depth report, a snapshot summary and organised an event to expose this far-reaching scandal. The numbers are quite staggering. From 2009 to 2017 alone, Member States granted more than 84,000 derogations under the Birds Directive. More than 14 million birds were killed as a result. And given the doubtful reliability of Member States' self-assessments, this number is most probably an underestimate. In certain cases, some states failed to produce any reports at all over several years.

By abusing their power to grant licenses to kill birds, Member States are violating EU law, attacking biodiversity, abandoning animal welfare, and turning their back on science. By unveiling the truth, BirdLife is encouraging the European Commission to face the facts and take decisive action.



Common Chaffinch (*Fringilla coelebs*) © Yves Adams/Vilda

Champions of the Flyway: staying home to save the Steppe Eagle

Two human qualities that can't be confined, even in the face of a pandemic, are ingenuity and solidarity. The incomparable classic fund- and awareness-raising global birding and conservation event, Champions of the Flyway, has overcome diverse challenges since its founding in 2014, but none so seemingly intractable as in 2020. How to bring together 30 worldwide teams in a bird-watching competition when the world's watchword is #StayatHome?

Well, Dan Alon and Jonathan Meyrav of the Israel Ornithological Center and the Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel were undaunted. The event was set to take place on 31 March in Eilat but by early March it became clear that lockdowns and quarantines were in everyone's future, so they got cracking.

Since 2014 the Champions of the Flyways event has raised over \$500,000 for projects tackling the illegal killing of birds migrating along the flyways. Over the past six years they've shed light on the many challenges migratory birds face, helping seven different BirdLife International Partners with their ongoing struggle against the slaughter of migratory birds on the ground.

In 2020, the event organisers and the Champions teams were set to support their fellow BirdLife conservationists in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan in protecting the majestic but tragically fast-declining

Steppe Eagle (*Aquila nipalensis*). These beautiful, iconic birds of prey, once widespread and common throughout their range, are now classed as Globally Endangered by the IUCN, which estimates there may now be as few as just 50,000 mature individuals left on the planet.

With global travel shutdown, gathering together to compete in the counting of migratory species seemed insurmountable. But in this digital, virtual world, teams were encouraged to look around wherever they were around the planet and count what they spotted locally – raising money from their supporters as the day unfolded. And count they did.

Comprised of over 400 birdwatchers, the 2020 Champions of the Flyway 30+ teams counted over 1130 species, 10% of the world's species, in their 24-hour marathon. Even more magnificently, they raised well over \$42,000 for the Steppe Eagle doing so.



Ocean Week: turning the tide for our seas

Overfishing. Pollution. Acidification. Warming. Our precious ocean and the life that calls it home are now more at risk than ever before.

In 2020, BirdLife Europe and Central Asia and six other leading environmental NGOs held what would be the first ever edition of Ocean Week. Seven days of events, discussions, and activities in Brussels and beyond – putting the spotlight on the huge threats faced by marine species and habitats while offering real solutions on how to tackle them.

Thirteen events took place during Ocean Week, and over 3,000 people attended film screenings, photography exhibitions, panel discussions, beach clean-ups and a high-level policy event.

Together with mapping out the main threats to our ocean, the event explored success stories of ocean recovery and how to replicate them further.

The week culminated in a “march for the ocean” in collaboration with the Youth for Climate movement, that saw the participation of thousands of people, including exponents of “Fridays for Future”.





Olive oil is no longer a threat for migratory birds

It all started in Andalucia, Spain, in 2018 with a picture and a small, quite well-hidden report. This report was the first to link intensive olive oil production, mechanical night harvesting and wild bird deaths. The figures were shocking: more than 100 dead birds per hectare. An extrapolation formula was then applied to the entire Andalusian olive grove, yielding the horrendous figure of 2.6 million dead birds per year.

The images of dozens of dead Blackcaps (*Sylvia atricapilla*), Thrushes (*Turdus philomelos*) or Chaffinches (*Fringilla coelebs*) among freshly picked olives did the rest. Soon enough bird lovers, environmentalists, foodies and consumers around the world turned to their supermarkets, to their politicians and farmers, and to us at BirdLife International to demand answers and solutions.

Complex as it was, the BirdLife family quickly understood that migrant birds could not bear another threat on top of their already dangerous migratory routes. Our Spanish Partner, SEO/BirdLife, and Portuguese Partner SPEA worked with us to convey a simple message: the impact of olive oil production on migratory birds is real and needs to be tackled.

Three years later, our efforts and international coordination have managed to turn this story around. Both Spain and Portugal analysed the real impact of this method (with observed mortality ranging from 30 to 100 birds per hectare).

Finally, in March 2020, thanks to our research and international pressure, the nocturnal harvesting of olives in olive groves was banned throughout Spain and Portugal. A massive success for both the conservation and sustainable food movements!



Critically Endangered Lark rebounds after reintroduction success

Once confined to just one tiny, exposed rocky islet, the Raso Lark (*Alauda razae*) is now breeding on a second larger island and showing great signs of recovery thanks to ground-breaking conservation work in Cabo Verde.

Until recently, the entire global population of the Raso Lark was confined to the Raso Islet, a small volcanic island in the Barlavento archipelago of Cabo Verde. On the islet, this little passerine bird had just 4 km² of suitable area for breeding. Rain is very important for this bird: it depends on rainfall to get enough food to breed. During droughts lasting as long as several years, the Raso Lark population decreased drastically, touching the limits of extinction. By contrast, when the population was at its upper limit, the island looked like it was flooded in birds.

In the past 17 years, the Raso Lark population has fluctuated between 1550 and just 60 birds. Urgent action was needed for this Critically Endangered species, and in 2018, a team comprising of BirdLife's Portuguese Partner SPEA (the Portuguese Society for the Study of Birds), Biosfera (a Cabo Verdean NGO), and DNA (Cabo Verde's environmental agency) with the support of the Raso Lark expert Dr Mike Brooke, decided to translocate (in other words,

"move") some birds to the neighbouring larger island of Santa Luzia in order to re-establish a new population of the species there.

Santa Luzia, an uninhabited island in Cabo Verde, was the chosen location due to its proximity to Raso islet, the presence of similar habitats, and the sub-fossil evidence that confirmed the presence of the species in the past.

In October 2020, we received amazing news: seven breeding pairs with 17 juveniles had been detected on Santa Luzia! Cabo Verde finally had a good rainy season, which caused an increase in the Raso Lark's food resources. And in early November, they found a second laying: four nests with seven chicks were found in the northern area, all of them near their old nest. These results confirm the translocation's success, and give hopes of a bright future for the Raso Lark – now officially a multi-island species again.





The uphill battle to protect Šar and Osogovo

In a historic move, the North Macedonian government designated the Šar mountains as a national park, and proclaimed part of the Osogovo mountains a protected landscape.



Šar and Osogovo, two mesmerizing, transboundary mountain ranges in the Balkans, are bursting with biodiversity. Unfortunately, they're under threat: land-use change, illegal logging and poaching are draining the life out of these beautiful places.

Our Partner in North Macedonia, the Macedonian Ecological Society (MES), has been fighting an uphill battle to protect mountain life for over two decades. They initiated trilateral meetings between environmental ministers from Kosovo, North Macedonia, and Albania. MES also helped launch the "Friends of Šar" platform, run by local grassroots organisations. On top of that, they led scientific studies, organised debates, and co-created a 30-year

vision for the region with the local population. Keeping these mountains safe from harm protects North Macedonia's natural heritage.

However, Šar and Osogovo are more than national issues. They will form one of Europe's biggest transboundary protected areas, reminding us that biodiversity knows no borders. To truly protect nature, partnerships are the way to go!

Thank you to our supporters!

Our work across Europe and Central Asia is made possible thanks to the generous support of our donors, including BirdLife national Partners and the donors that support them. Together we are truly making a difference.

Baltic Sea Conservation Foundation

Primarily through support to our Lithuanian Partner (LOD – Lithuanian Ornithological Society), the Foundation is supporting the efforts to address seabird bycatch in the Baltic Sea.

Cambridge Conservation Initiative (CCI) – Endangered Landscapes Programme (ELP)

ELP generously supports a restoration project to improve conservation and landscapes management in the Iori River Valley in Georgia, in collaboration with our local Partner Sabuko. Initially planned for two years, the project has already been extended for an additional two years to continue the important work we and Sabuko are carrying out in this key biodiversity area in the Caucasus. ELP has also supported a study on restoration actions at EU level, implemented in collaboration with the UN World Conservation Monitoring Centre. This programme is funded by Arcadia, a charitable fund of Lisbet Rausing and Peter Baldwin.

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Thanks to the support of GIZ, we are contributing to a project coordinated by the European Environment Bureau to analyse the role of farming in climate change, engaging stakeholders in dialogue, and sharing best practices to contribute to a climate-friendly Common Agriculture Policy.

European Climate Foundation – ECF

The ECF supports our work on the Common Agricultural Policy to produce an environmentally and climate responsible CAP. Support has also been provided to ensure the sustainable deployment of renewable wind energy in the North Sea and the reduction of risks for biodiversity, in collaboration with Renewable Grid Europe.

European Commission – Directorate General Environment

Through the NGO Operating Grant of DG Environment, the European Commission supported BirdLife Europe and Central Asia in its advocacy, conservation and communication work on biodiversity protection and nature conservation. This grant enabled us to strengthen our European Partnership both on governance and policy related issues as well as providing an effective conduit between the European Union and citizens. Other European Union funds, including the LIFE Against Bird Crime project and the European Red List of Birds, as well as a number of competitive contracts also supported our work in 2020.

HeidelbergCement – Partnership

In completing our ninth year of collaboration, the HeidelbergCement-BirdLife partnership continues to drive impactful change in the extractives

sector with innovative conservation actions and best practice commitments. With our assistance, HeidelbergCement has continued its road to reduce its impacts and strive towards a biodiversity net gain as one of the industry's leaders. Thanks to HeidelbergCement's generous sponsorship, our education programme, Spring Alive, was revamped, connecting children and teachers across Europe and Africa through fun events and educational materials on migratory birds.

MAVA – Fondation Pour la Nature

MAVA supported our Partners and us in delivering a concerted effort to address the appalling carnage of birds illegally killed, through trapping, shooting, and poisoning, that takes place every year in specific hotspots in the Mediterranean. MAVA also provided match funding for an EU funded LIFE project, LIFE Against Bird Crime. Other key areas of work addressed in partnership with MAVA were reducing the mortality of birds as a result of energy infrastructure, various projects across the Mediterranean to improve the functioning of priority wetlands, including the successful campaign to save Ulcinj Salina in Montenegro, and international efforts to tackle bycatch of birds, cetaceans and turtles in fishing gears. Some of these projects are led by BirdLife Europe and Central Asia, others by BirdLife International, and others by various NGOs.

Oak Foundation

Oak Foundation continued its support for on-the-ground action in Italy, Cyprus, and Malta. The three-year project is yielding valuable data, reducing incidents of illegal behaviour, upskilling local law enforcement, and educating the next generation about the value of threatened birds.

WWF Nederland

Working in partnership with Rewilding Europe, other NGOs and research agencies, this funding supported the introduction of rewilding principles in the EU restoration agenda to ultimately create a coherent Ecological Network in Europe.

The David and Lucile Packard Foundation

The David and Lucile Packard Foundation supported BirdLife Europe and Central Asia's work on EU bioenergy policies, in partnership with Transport and Environment (T&E), to effectively contribute to climate change mitigation while minimising adverse effects on biodiversity, ecosystems, and vulnerable human populations.

Thank you also to those donors who supported our campaigns and those who wished to remain anonymous.

Your support is most gratefully appreciated.

Governance & Finances

The European and Central Asian Committee, elected by the European Partners, guides and advises the BirdLife Europe and Central Asia Division (BirdLife Europe) and reports to the Global Council. The members of the Europe and Central Asia Committee until October 2018 were: Asunción Ruiz (SEO/BirdLife, Spain), Yves Verilhac (LPO, BirdLife in France), Damijan Denac (DOPPS, BirdLife in Slovenia), Gergő Halmos (MME, BirdLife in Hungary), Martin Harper (RSPB, BirdLife in the UK).



In October 2018, all Members of the ECA Committee remained unchanged and Vera Vorona (ACBK, BirdLife Partner in Kazakhstan) and Philippe Funcken (Natagora, BirdLife Partner in Belgium) were also elected.

Acknowledgements

We would like to acknowledge the following BirdLife Partners and their donors, who have contributed through fundraising and unrestricted financial contributions to the work of the BirdLife Europe and Central Asia Division:

BirdLife Austria; BirdLife Cyprus; BirdLife Finland; BirdLife Malta; BirdWatch Ireland; Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds (BSPB); Czech Society for Ornithology (CSO); Dansk Ornitologisk Forening (DOF); Društvo za Opazovanje in Proučevanje Ptice

Slovenije (DOPPS); Estonian Ornithological Society (EOS); Hellenic Ornithological Society (HOS); Hungarian Ornithological and Nature Conservation Society (MME); Lega Italiana Protezione Uccelli (LIPU); Lëtzeburger Natur – a Vulleschützliga (LNVL); Ligue pour la Protection des Oiseaux (LPO); Natagora; Naturschutzbund Deutschland (NABU); Natuurpunt; Ogólnopolskie Towarzystwo Ochrony Ptaków (OTOP); The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB); Schweizer Vogelschutz (SVS); Slovenská Ornitologická Spoločnosť/BirdLife Slovensko (SOS); Sociedad Española de Ornitología (SEO) – BirdLife in Spain; Sociedade Portuguesa para o Estudo das Aves (SPEA); Societatea Ornitologica Romana (SOR); Sveriges Ornitologiska Forening (SOF); Vogelbescherming Nederland (VBN); Norsk Ornitologisk Forening (NOF); Lietuvos Ornitologu Draugija (LOD).

Income and Expenditure (€)

Incoming Resources		Resources Expended	
Partners	366,938.26	Staff Cost	1,701,595.14
Grants and Donations	2,480,680.32	Travel Conference Events	3,297.7
EU Commission Funding	405,094.83	Rental Equipment & Premises	99,046.76
Grants from Corporates	211,302.00	Support Grants	1,042,982.46
Other Incomes	1,464.10	Professional Services	149,957.36
		Other Costs	231,447.52
		Overheads	15,076.44
Total Incoming Resources	3,465,479.51	Total Resources Expended	3,243,403.38

The BirdLife International European Division is a Dutch Foundation, Stichting BirdLife Europe, and its operating office is located in Brussels.



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COVER PHOTO

Adult breeding Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*)

© Agami Photo Agency/Shutterstock

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Stichting BirdLife Europe gratefully acknowledges financial support from the European Commission.
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Together we are BirdLife International Partnership for nature and people



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BirdLife International is the world's largest nature conservation partnership. Through our unique local-to-global approach, we deliver high-impact and long-term conservation for the benefit of nature and people



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