



Meeting Report: Second Stakeholder Meeting under the EC project

'Sustainable Management of Cormorant Populations'

held at Lichfield, United Kingdom

24th - 26th October 2011



Service Contract N° 07-0307/ 2010/575579/SER/B3



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Acronyms and Initials

Participants and Initials

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PB	Peter Breckling (Europeche, COPA COGECA, DeutscherFischeriVerbande.V); deutscher-fischerei-verband@t-online.de
JS	Jorge Savio (European Commission, DG Environment); Jorge.Savio@ec.europa.eu
HM	Hana Mandelikova (DG-MARE)
IC	Ian Cowx (Guest speaker, Hull International Fisheries Institute)
IR	Ian Russell (Project Sub-contractor); ian.russell@cefas.co.uk
BB	Bruno Broughton (Project Sub-contractor); bruno.broughton@virgin.net
TB	Thomas Bregnballe (Project Co-leader); tb@dmu.dk
DNC	David Carss (Project Co-leader); dnc@ceh.ac.uk
AYH	Afua Yeboa-Henaku (Administration and minutes); afua@mind-the-gap.net
SJ	Scott Jones (Facilitator & Sub-contractor); scott@mind-the-gap.net

Organisations and Acronyms

AU	Aarhus University (DK)
CEH	Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (UK)
COPA - COGECA	Committee of Professional Agricultural Organisations - General Committee for Agricultural Cooperation in the European Union
DG-ENV	Directorate-General, Environment (Under European Commission)
DG- MARE	Directorate-General, Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (Under European Commission)
EAA	European Anglers' Association
EC	European Commission
EIFAAC	European Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture Advisory Commission
EU	European Union
FACE	Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation of the EU
FAQ	Frequently asked question(s)
FEAP	Federation of European Aquaculture Producers
INTERCAFE	Interdisciplinary Initiative to Reduce pan-European Cormorant-Fisheries Conflicts (an Action funded by COST - European Cooperation in the field of Scientific and Technical Research)
NABU	Nature And Biodiversity Conservation Union (Germany)
SLG	Stakeholder Liaison Group



Brief Review of Key Project Elements (AU & CEH)

The meeting opened at 1430 hrs on 24 October 2011. TB gave a brief review of the project highlighting the key aims of:

- Providing a Platform for the dissemination of information.
- Implementing a pan-European count of cormorant breeding colonies (summer-spring 2012) and a pan-European count of cormorants wintering in Europe (January 2013).

The purpose of the Platform is to provide easily accessible information on various aspects of the cormorant. The first version of the Platform will include the following topics:

- Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)
- Legislation
- Cormorant-Fish-Fisheries
- Numbers and distribution at national and EU level.
- Management
- Interactions with fish and fisheries.
- Experience with management and good practice aimed at reducing impact/damage.
- Stakeholders' Liaison Group
- Bibliography and links

In the first version of the Platform basic information about cormorants (including ecology and behaviour of the cormorant) will be described through the FAQs.

It was also emphasised that the Platform is for dissemination. The Platform will not offer a facility for direct communication to/from stakeholders, e.g. having a discussion forum on the Platform is not possible.

Updates Project Workspace & other actions from Kaløvig

IR led discussions on progress with agreed actions from the SLG 1, Kaløvig meeting. Some actions such, as the first draft of the FAQs, have been completed. Outstanding actions were added to the actions from this meeting and assigned new completion dates. It was also decided that a project logical framework was not necessary.

Updates from Stakeholder groups, DG ENV and DG MARE

Each participant gave an update of relevant recent activities in their organisations and countries since the first SLG meeting. This included:

- Attendance of meetings and conferences as well as availability of new reports from various sources.
- Policy review – within England and Wales with regard to reviewing the licensing arrangements for shooting cormorants.
- Through the Ornithology Committee, the status of the Birds Directive Article 9 guidance document (now in its second draft) was highlighted. This has been passed to Member States for comments and will then be opened for public consultation.
- Implementation of and challenges faced in the interpretation of the Article 9 derogation, particularly in Natura 2000 sites in Germany where there have been some court cases on the matter.



- New reporting system under Article 12 – launched in Brussels earlier in the month. This is a new process whereby each Member State has to report on what it is ‘doing with birds’. This basically means reporting at a national level on the effects of the EU Birds Directive.

Participants were urged not to forget about the ‘Project Workspace’ that was available to work behind the scenes, acting as a kind of project homepage for discussions within the SLG on issues felt to be ‘important’ during the evolution of the project. Stakeholders emphasised the importance of them being able to give feedback on the progress of the project to the organisations they represent.

INTERCAFE Outputs

DNC said that the plan is for the six INTERCAFE outputs to be ready to go to the printers by end of December 2011. Hard copies and PDF files will be given first to INTERCAFE participants. Then, after seeking agreement with INTERCAFE participants, they will be made available to the CorMan project.

FK asked if the INTERCAFE Toolbox ought to be viewed as a ‘dogmatic rule’ or thought of as ‘open to discussion and evaluation.’ FL again stated that the methods described in the Toolbox are already known quite well by the fish farming community. BB, IR and DNC said that the Toolbox was an evolving document with outputs that (a) are a snapshot of the way things were when the Toolbox was written and (b) will need updating. More widely throughout INTERCAFE’s outputs, the social/anthropological aspects are open to interpretation, since the issues discussed and explored by them will be influenced by perceptions and beliefs. However, there are also objectively measurable, empirically founded scientific facts, such as the biology of cormorants, which ought not to be open to opinion-based interpretation.

A challenge for CorMan is to decide what aspects of the Toolbox and other INTERCAFE outputs will go on the Platform.

Toolbox & Terminology

BB and IR led discussions on the Toolbox. In order to refine the application of the Toolbox to the CorMan project, the following questions were addressed:

1. How best to use/present this resource.
2. Can we add new case studies or examples?
3. How best to present the options.
4. How best to update the Toolbox.
5. How best to seek feedback/suggestions.

The Toolbox should help the user to apply different techniques but should also challenge the user to apply different approaches. There needs to be a paragraph explaining that the applicability of any particular tool is dependent on the context for which it is being used. The range of tools should not be presented as a decision tree because this may lead to the user (a) missing important underlying messages and (b) selecting a particular tool without exploring other options. Also, it would be useful to have some general text in relation to the philosophy behind the Toolbox. It was anticipated that the full toolbox would be made available as an on-line document. However, in order to avoid having too much text on the

Platform, this would seek to provide a more general overview with links to more detailed information on specific tools and case studies.

FK suggested that for each tool information should be added whether it could be applied freely without obtaining permission from authorities or whether it would require a formal derogation according to Article 9.

It was hoped that the Toolbox information on the Platform could be dynamic with updates as new tools have been tried and tested. It would be useful to have a forum for people to report back their experience of using the tools and developing new ones. These could then be collated and added to the Platform. At present it is impossible for users to write directly to the Platform due to resource constraints and the need for prior quality assurance checks. It is at present uncertain to what extent it will be possible to update the Toolbox with new information within the budget of the CorMan project.



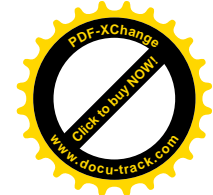
Participants at the 2nd meeting of the Stakeholders Liaison Group, Lichfield, October 2011.

- **Seated** from left to right: Jorge Savio, Cy Griffin, Franz Kohl, Afua Yeboa-Henaku, Scott Jones, Petri Heinimaa, Ferenc Lévai.
- **Standing** from left to right: Bruno Broughton, Thomas Bregnballe, Jean-Yves Paquet, Hana Mandelikova, Peter Breckling, Dave Carss, Ian Russell.

Discussion on Sustainable Management of Cormorants

Participants split into two groups. The outcomes of this discussion were:

- *What does Sustainable Management of Cormorants mean?*



Sustainable management of cormorants means different things to different people. For example, it could mean reducing cormorant population (either by culling or egg-oiling or other measures, or by a combination of such methods) in order to reduce damage whilst ensuring that an adequate population is maintained and existence guaranteed for the next 100 years. There are different approaches to cormorant management in different Member States in part reflecting different interpretations of the Birds Directive. However, it was noted that the Commission is in the process of developing an advisory/guidance document, in relation to the use of derogations under Article 9 of the Birds Directive.

The ability to manage cormorants will depend on the scale of management; local, national, regional or site-specific. Sustainable management will be different at each of these spatial scales. It may also be necessary to differentiate between the types of fishery or water body in determining what constitutes sustainable management. It is also important to note that sustainability does not only come through controlling cormorant numbers for instance, there are other factors involved. In this case, the issue is the sustainability of the management action as opposed to the sustainability of the actual cormorant population. Here, put simply, 'sustainability' could equal 'effort,' which could equal 'money' (i.e. the financial resources available to conduct management actions).

Participants were reminded that to some, the so-called cormorant-fishery problem is seen as a social problem (for which, from a biological perspective, cormorant 'damage' might be regarded as an alternative word). From this socio-political perspective, the issue of 'sustainability' is not just about controlling cormorant numbers. As fishery stakeholders underlined, sustainability is also about the viability of extensive aquaculture, coastal and inland 'artisanal' professional fisheries, and the management of angling waters. Values also are important aspects of sustainability, e.g. the social values of recreational angling, bird watching, and ecosystem-services in general.

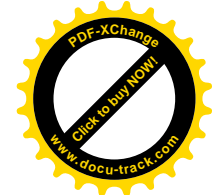
Fisheries stakeholders felt that cormorant problems cannot be reduced to something "social" that comes from the ideas of few fishermen. PB stated that the project will not reach its goals if the aspect of sustainable cormorant population management is not seen as relating to (a) the number of cormorants and (b) the size and distribution of the population.

- *What content and format should 'sustainability' information and questions be displayed on the Platform? Review FK's table (prepared by FK in advance of the meeting as a starting point for internal discussions on the Workspace) that presents a draft of 'pros' and 'cons'.*

Text on sustainable management should be developed for use on the Platform. This should be circulated amongst the SLG for feedback. It should be evidence-based, include relevant material, reflect different sides of the arguments and recognise that there are currently no definitive answers for some issues. The text could be in the form of commentaries, FAQs or the suggested pros and cons method. FK's 'pro' and 'con' approach was felt to be a useful reference and a good starting point.

- *Would DG ENV allow the stakeholder's views on controversial issues to be included on the Platform?*

These can be incorporated through links to external sites because otherwise control of information would be very difficult.



A Fisheries Scientist's view of Cormorant Impact on Fisheries/Wild fish stocks

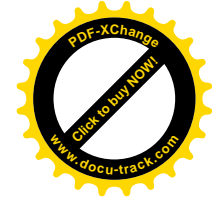
Professor Ian Cowx (IC) from the Hull International Fisheries Institute provided a thought-provoking talk. He showed a case study about developments in a single river system in the UK. Since 1995 the literature and number of citations about cormorants increased, reaching a stable, high level. IC spoke about the 'issue-attention-cycle' and stated that the cormorant issue would now be in the lower phase of attention in some places. PB indicated that the supposed decrease in interest was not true everywhere and that it is still a 'hot issue' in Germany.

He stated that it was difficult to isolate the cormorant problem from natural fish population variability, especially with the open river systems that he mainly used as his presentation material. In one area there had been a decrease of roach-population to 29 % of the initial stable population after three years of cormorant predation. It has also been found that fish catches in some places actually increased, despite the increased presence of cormorants. There have also been cases where improvements in water quality have contributed to a change in fisheries composition, and made it much harder to tease out the effect of cormorants. For example, in River Trent (UK), a decline in the temperature of cooling water discharged into the river has improved fisheries diversity and as a result the roach, a very popular quarry fish for anglers, is less dominant.

A key issue for scientists is to isolate the effects of cormorants from other effects like natural variability, water quality etc. IC presented some hypotheses on future developments in human behaviour. He expects a decrease of leisure and recreation activities in rural areas and an increase in natural conservation. That led to questions about whether human activities like fishing should be embedded in a wider ecosystem approach with clear links to present-day conservation ethics and a new evaluation of "evidence."

There was discussion about the nature of 'evidence' (a much-used word) and the weight that could be attached to different explanations for variability in fish catches. IC stated that for one (open) system about 65% of the reduction in fish could be explained by water quality, and much of the rest by disease. However, in discussions, participants agreed that these numbers, though valid for the presented case could not be uncritically generalized for other systems; different 'weightings' would be attached to the explanatory variables in other systems, places and times. FK welcomed the recommendations to take a broader perspective, to make use of special analysis tools (e.g. risk/benefit analysis) and to consider also the social and ethical aspects of the issue. He stressed that the European angling community (a) is well aware of the many other negative pressures on the aquatic environment and fish populations, (b) identified cormorant predation as a main cause of severe fish stock reduction in many cases, even though cormorants are certainly not the only factor, and (c) felt that concrete steps towards preventing sustainable damage deserve first priority.

All information on cormorant effects and cormorant management should be easily accessible and evidence-based. There is a need to clearly define the term 'evidence' and how it is validated.



Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The aim of the process was to answer the following questions regarding the first draft of the FAQs:

- *Do you think this is the right format? What might be better alternatives?*
- *Do you agree/disagree with the idea of directing users to other places for information?*
- *To what extent are the draft questions covering the right ground?*

Participants split into two groups to consider these points. Feedback from the two discussion groups is summarised below.

Overall the initial draft of the FAQs is good. Some of the questions may require re-wording and need to be open as opposed to closed questions. The length of the questions is acceptable. There is a need to have longer, more detailed answers for questions that are not covered elsewhere on the Platform. Answers also need to have figures and graphs, and perhaps videos, in order to improve the aesthetic value of the FAQs and also make them more attractive to other (i.e. non-stakeholder) target groups. Indeed, JS reminded participants that the ultimate 'target audience' for these FAQs (and the Platform in general) was the general public. The answers to questions that are complex should be given as hypotheses and must honestly reflect where there are gaps in knowledge. Also, external sources should be consulted where necessary in order to produce the highest quality answers.

Careful attention has to be paid to the use of terminology and it must be standard throughout.

There are suggestions to include other topics including:

- Definition of terms.
- Aquaculture.
- Social aspects of the fishery-cormorant relationship and the impacts on humans.

Links to more detailed reports and websites should be included e.g. linking various answers to sections of the relevant INTERCAFE outputs and other material. However, as discussed in the first SLG-meeting, care should be taken that the links do not become distracting or difficult to follow. For example it might be easier to note a simple answer on FAQs on the platform rather than diverting the user to papers of many pages, where only one page might relate to the FAQ in question. The project team aim to have most of the FAQs on the first version of the Platform.

Good Practice and Benchmarking

At its most basic, good practice and benchmarking is about having a goal and having indicators of how well one is achieving that goal. The terms could also be defined as follows:

Good practice: Methods used in Member States that have been successful, at least to some an extent.

Benchmarking: Standards that can be used as a starting point.



Good practice and benchmarking in our context involve dealing with conflict and damage. There is a need to clearly differentiate between conflict and damage. There are examples where successful engagement between different stakeholder groups proved effective at reducing conflicts e.g. Moran Committee in England and Wales and the Swiss cormorant management plan. The latter served as a model for some neighbouring countries, combined moderation of human-human conflicts with regulations that allowed partial reduction of damages. It was agreed that it would be helpful for information regarding these examples to be shared with the SLG.

PB stated that the increasing number of conflicts and reported damages show that this strategy has failed during the last decade and resulted in (a) the decision of the European Parliament concerning the pan-European population management in 2008 and (b) the financing of this project under the title “sustainable management of cormorant population” in Europe to make a step forward from “managing conflicts” to “managing population” to reach the source of the conflicts.

Clearly, cormorants are present in almost every single European country – as breeding birds, birds passing on migration, or resident at overwintering sites. At its simplest, Europe’s cormorants tend to breed in more northern parts of the continent and spend the winter in more southern areas. At this broad scale, conflicts might be regarded as occurring across different Member States – birds causing problems during the winter in some countries versus the same birds returning to other countries to breed during the summer. In most places, conflicts are not driven by the necessity to conserve cormorants but by the necessity to preserve valuable recreational pursuits and the livelihoods of those involved in fisheries and aquaculture sectors.

As cormorants do not observe national borders, the conflicts are clearly across different countries. There is no consensus whether a formal pan-European Management Plan is desirable or feasible, but there are opportunities for nations facing these challenges to work together to develop ideas and approaches towards a sustainable solution. This would require having the right people at the table, with the right mandate. Neutral, third party facilitation would also be important. However, the fisheries stakeholders urgently asked the CorMan Project not to just continue with an approach, which – as they felt - has only very partially delivered positive results and in general has clearly shown to be unable to lead to fully satisfactory solutions. For them, the benchmark had to be a real reduction of the damage caused by cormorants

Examples of ‘Key Pointer’s in relation to identifying good practice (to be developed after the meeting)

- Building and maintaining effective communication.
- Good analysis – for example risk, technical, economic, and social analyses.
- Good management processes.
- Means of identifying strengths and needs, and of building capacity for people and groups (e.g. to facilitate discussions, negotiate and discuss effectively).
- Goals and indicators of effectiveness of meeting goals and intermediate objectives.
- Robust monitoring & evaluation.
- Searching for new/relevant knowledge (including local knowledge and professional knowledge). Often the first step is working well with local knowledge.



How should good/bad practice be presented on the Platform?

The Platform needs a 'local' voice: real examples of people affected by conflicts. This might be presented in the form of photographs, video clips and interviews. Examples of good and bad practice as well as those reflecting the impact of cormorants on various environments (e.g. forestry), countries and stakeholders should be included. High attention should be paid to provide a representative, balanced picture.

Planning Ways Forward with the EU Platform

The Platform will be located on the European Commission's environment website, <http://ec.europa.eu/environment>.

Comments and feedback on current structure of the Platform

- Separate 'Basic Information' from FAQs and 'Legislation' from 'Management.'
- FAQs should be at the top. 'Management' should come after 'Good Practice'.
- References for figures and other specific information should be included and if possible / appropriate put a link to the original source.
- Include text on what the Platform is about.
- Description of Cormorant-Fish-Fisheries conflicts has been written. It is presently two pages long and will be extended over time, e.g. to include case studies.
- Under the Cormorant-Fish-Fisheries section, it could be an option to include videos with subtitles, of interviews with local people. However, it may be better to use material that has already been made to save time and resources. It may also be possible to use the DG ENV Communications Department to produce a video and/or an article about the issue.
- Summaries of case studies should be categorised either by country or topic and represent 'all sides' of the argument. There should be a statement that it is only a selection - albeit a representative and typical one - of case studies.
- In the reference section, there could be a brief summary of what each article is about.
- There should be transparency/clear information about how figures were calculated and presented. This discussion highlighted an important issue: that some organisations, groups and elected members found the published figures on cormorant numbers confusing. This was not necessarily that they doubted the figures themselves but that the numbers appear (to a non-scientist) confusing. For example, sometimes they refer to 'breeding pairs', other times to 'individuals.' Sometimes they refer to the *carbo* race of cormorants and at other times to the *sinensis* race (or sometimes to both). Whilst reasons for these distinctions may be clear and obvious to ornithologists for instance, they can lead to misunderstandings or confusion amongst other people and, ultimately, to considerable frustration with the issue of 'cormorant numbers.' An important strategy behind CorMan's presentation of all data - ultimately for a non-scientific audience - must therefore be to explain simply why certain parameters (e.g. pairs versus individuals or *carbo* versus *sinensis*) are used and to ensure that the axes of all Figures, and the headings of all tables, clearly state what is being presented.
- Further to the above, the SLG needs to be 'customer focussed' and consider how to present data in ways that those using the Platform can quickly understand. This is not to over-simplify or 'dumb-down' important differences or nuances, just to agree among ourselves how best to achieve clarity.



Cormorant Counting and Numbers (Including EAA suggestion)

EAA Suggestion

Challenges in counting:

The EAA wishes to see anglers and conservationists using the same figures to describe cormorant populations and trends.

FK stated that the counting methodology is excellent and breeding data are generally reliable. However, there have been cases where large differences between anglers and conservationists have resulted in suspicion; this needs to be addressed. An example is the case between NABU and Hessian anglers where of the 168 apparent roosts known to anglers, only 62 were apparently counted. DC remarked that seemingly there is not a methodology problem but rather an implementation problem regarding a suspected incomplete coverage of colonies/roosts. This was generally agreed, but FK added, that there is also a main problem with adequate transparency of reporting and the lack of a validated model to estimate total cormorant population.

Joint counting and planning between both sides as much as possible is recommended in order to aid sharing information.

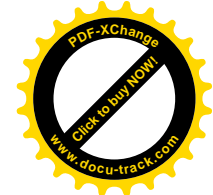
Cormorant numbers and counting

Many of the counts will be undertaken by volunteers supervised by coordinators. Many countries will prepare lists of breeding colonies and night roosts in advance of the count. In a few countries attempts will be made to use aeroplanes to count cormorants in places that are hard to reach. However, there are some places where counting will not be possible given the resource available, so some gaps in coverage are inevitable. As far as possible, Stakeholders are encouraged to help improve communication between anglers/fishermen and count organisers by asking them to provide information about the location of colonies and night roosts.

The extent to which it will be possible to promote communication among counters/coordinators and anglers/fishermen or their organisations will vary among countries. FK stated that it must be accepted if volunteers in certain countries do not want to disclose the location of colonies/roosts, however, according to the principle of transparency, it should be clearly documented in the report. Guidance is required for all volunteers to be able to distinguish between day and night roosts as this may well be a source of discrepancy between what anglers or fisheries people consider to be a night roost, and the criteria that ornithologists use to identify such locations. This is important because birds over quite a large area may use numerous day roosts some or all of the time. However, it is highly likely that at night all the birds within this same area will congregate in a much smaller number of night roosts – thus making winter counts less time-consuming and, importantly, more accurate. Clearly, if anglers/fishermen could quickly provide information to count-coordinators on where they think roosts are located, these sites could be checked before the official count date in order to determine whether they are really night roosts or not.

Feedback from Stakeholders and Observers

Overall, everyone was positive about the progress being made with the project and pleased with the improving communications among stakeholders. However, it was planned that the first version of the Platform was to be launched in June 2011 and everyone was keen to see



the Platform launched as soon as possible. It was suggested that participation of external experts could expand in future to provide arguments both for and against different subjects. There were also concerns about the validity of the counts. For example, JS said that if DG ENV were not confident that the counts are reliable, they would not be able formally to support and validate the data. In response, DNC stated that the count methodology is clearly sound but it is the application of it over such a wide geographical area in an internationally coordinated manner between Member States that makes the task formidable.

It is also important that deadlines are met and that we are realistic and pragmatic about project deliverables.

Closing Remarks

At the beginning of the meeting JS remarked that 'progress' for DG ENV would involve, in part, reducing the complexity of a 'big ball' of issues to elements that might be more tractable. SJ noted several specific areas where this had happened and reflected on issues of trust and professional respect that were emerging in new and positive ways, despite concerns that of course remain outstanding. The coordinators and JS thanked participants and reflected on progress, and SJ closed the meeting at 12:20.

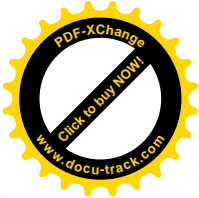


Summary of Actions Agreed during the Meeting

CONSOLIDATED ACTIONS FROM SECOND SLG MEETING

(incorporating actions carried over from first meeting)

	Action	By Whom	By when
1	Develop draft stakeholder analysis electronically	SJ PH, FK	Mid Feb 2012
2	Work on tool to address “An example of FK’s controversial questions” table. Share with group for discussion	SJ, TB	End Nov 2011
3	Short piece on “evidence” (validity)	SJ, IR, FK	End Jan 2012
4	Consult further on FAQs and sign-off on those that were complete. Check technical accuracy including identifying outside people.	BB +SLG	2 weeks for feedback. End Nov for final FAQs
5	Prepare text about (Sustainable) cormorant population management	IR PB, TB	End Jan 2012
6	Prepare text on good practice and benchmarking to DNC and TB	SJ BB, FK (CY, DC)	22 Nov 2011
7	Group to consider representative case studies for inclusion on Platform – develop template for case studies	IR FK, DNC, PH	End Jan 2012
8	Set relevant dates with indicative milestones for establishing Platform (and other actions)	TB, DNC	Include in 2 nd meeting report
9	Text on numbers and counting	TB, DNC, JYP	End Nov 2011
10	Text on management to ‘anchor’ Toolbox on Platform	IR, BB, TB	End Nov 2011
11	Platform background / context	TB	End Nov 2011
12	Platform - description of project	TB, DNC	End Nov 2011



APPENDIX ONE – AGENDA

Note: The agenda below was modified as the meeting progressed to take account of different times needed by participants. But the content remained the same even when the time slots allocated to a session were changed.

**SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF CORMORANT POPULATIONS
SECOND STAKEHOLDER MEETING: LICHFIELD, UK
MONDAY 24 to WEDNESDAY 26 OCTOBER 2011**

General format: Two and a half days of information sharing and collaborative discussions to:

- a) Update project activities and progress
- b) Further explore and develop FAQs as part of the Platform
- c) Strengthen our collaboration and understanding of others' needs
- d) Review conflict management 'good practice' vis-à-vis cormorant management, for possible inclusion on the Platform
- e) Further explore and clarify what stakeholders would like the Platform to deliver

DAY ONE. MONDAY 24TH OCTOBER 2011

Time	Agenda	
14:30	Welcome and introduction to conference and location	SJ
14:45	Introduce the SLG to observers – quick round table; who we are, who we represent	SJ
14:55	Brief review of key Project elements and the bid (Aarhus University and CEH)	TB/DNC
15:05	Updates on Project workspace & other Actions from Kaløvig	TB
15:15	Updates from stakeholder groups, DG ENV, DG MARE (PH, CG, JYP, FK, FL, JS, HM)	SJ/ Everyone
15:55	BREAK (PB arrives after break)	
16:15	INTERCAFE outputs	DNC
16:45	Tool Box; Terminology	BB/IR/DNC
17:15	Cormorant Numbers & Counting (including EAA proposal)	TB
17:45	Updates from PB. Summary and Close (18:10)	DNC/SJ
19:00	Dinner	



DAY TWO. TUESDAY 25TH OCTOBER 2011

Time	Agenda	
09:00	Welcome, outline of the day	DNC/TB/SJ
09:05	Discussion on Sustainable Management of Cormorants e.g. arguments for/against management of cormorant numbers; cormorants and damage; other impacts on fish stocks in relation to cormorants. 1. How do we talk about this in the SLG? 2. How should we present this issue on the Platform (and for which audiences)? Introduction, break out groups, summary feedback and plenary	SJ
10:40	BREAK	
11:00	Prof Ian Cowx; ' <i>The Fisheries Scientist's View of Cormorant Impact on Fisheries / Wild Fish Stocks</i> ' presentation and plenary discussion	IC
11:45	Introduction to FAQs and Break out groups – FAQs	BB/IR
12:45	LUNCH	
13:45	Break out groups – FAQs - summaries	BB/IR
14:00	Feedback from breakout groups	BB/IR
14:30	Break-out groups – <i>Good practice and Benchmarking</i> "... analysis of good-practice of conflict-avoidance examples which could serve as experiential guidance to deal with the circumstances. ... Existing examples of good practice will be analysed for geographic and/or sectoral scope and potential transferability of the acquired experience." 1. What do these terms mean to you? 2. How should we present this on the Platform – and for which audiences?	SJ
15:45	BREAK	
16:05	Break-out groups – <i>Best practice and Benchmarking</i>	SJ
16:15	Reporting back – feedback from each group.	SJ
16:45	Plenary discussion	TB/DNC/SJ
17:30	End of the day's formal agenda	
18:45	Dinner	

DAY THREE. WEDNESDAY 26TH OCTOBER 2011

Time	Agenda	
08:45	Welcome, outline of the day, travel logistics	TB/DNC/SJ
09:00	<i>Updates on EU Platform. What would each stakeholder like the Platform to deliver</i> - at or before the meeting stakeholders will receive a list of material that will or could be presented on the Platform.	TB/DNC
10:30	BREAK	
10:45	Feedback from stakeholders and observers	SJ
11:25	Mini-break (Ferenc departs for airport)	
11:30	Summary of Actions agreed during the meeting	IR/BB/SJ
11:50	Summaries and Closing Remarks	JS/TB/DNC
12:15	Close, Lunch and Departures	