

ANNEX 2

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7th EDITION OF THE CONSERVATION STATUS REPORT (CSR7)

**REPORT TO WETLANDS INTERNATIONAL ON THE STATUS AND
TRENDS OF AEWA-LISTED SPECIES**

BirdLife International

October 2017

Technical report

Current status of AEWA species

Table 1 indicates the current IUCN Red List category of extinction risk for each species listed by AEWA (as listed in Annex II adopted at the Sixth Meeting of the Parties in 2015: http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/document/aewa_mop6_res1_adoption_amend_en_0.pdf). These categories were published by BirdLife International in their release of the 2016 Red List for birds, and are included on the IUCN Red List. Table 1 also indicates the status of each species on the forthcoming 2017 IUCN Red List (to be released in December 2017).

AEWA currently lists 254 taxa on its Annex II, of which 5 are listed as Critically Endangered, 7 as Endangered, 19 as Vulnerable, 21 as Near Threatened and 202 as Least Concern. Hence, 31 (12%) are considered threatened (in the first three of these categories).

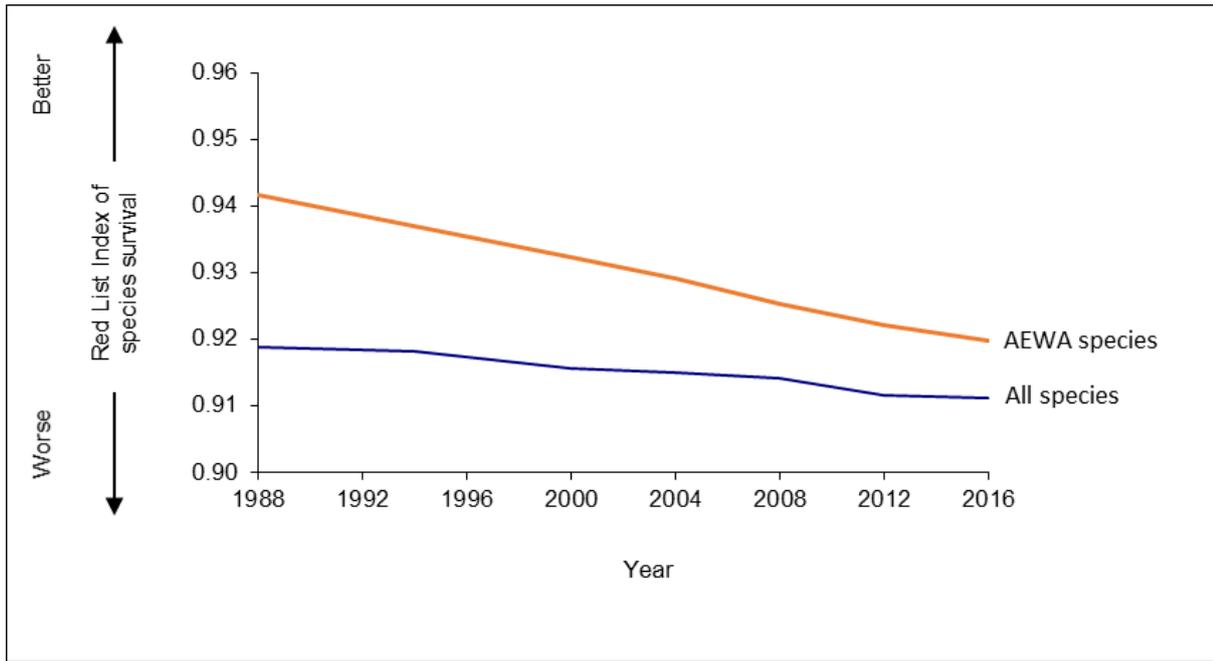
Of the 254 taxa covered, 26 (10%) have had their IUCN Red List category revised since the previous report from BirdLife to AEWA in 2014 (Table 2), both for genuine reasons and because of improved knowledge or changes in taxonomy.

Recent trends of AEWA species

A total of 23 AEWA-listed species qualified for higher or lower Red List categories owing to genuine deterioration or improvement in status during 1988-2016. All are listed in Table 3, with notes on the basis of each change. Five species qualified for revised categories during two time-steps within this period (time-steps are defined as the intervals between the comprehensive assessments of the status of all species carried out by BirdLife International at 4-6 year intervals). Note that many other species underwent category revisions for non-genuine reasons (revised taxonomy, improved knowledge, changed IUCN Red List criteria, etc.).

These data were used to calculate a Red List Index (RLI) for AEWA-species (Figure 1), following the methodology of Butchart *et al.* (2004, 2007), and as outlined in a previous report to AEWA (BirdLife International 2008). The figure shows that while AEWA species are less threatened than other species on average (the RLI values are higher), they have declined in status proportionately faster over the last two decades: the RLI has declined by 2.2% between 1988 and 2016, compared to 0.8% for all species. Although these figures are small in magnitude, they represent substantial biodiversity losses and significant increases in the rate that species are slipping towards extinction.

Figure 1. Red List Index for AEWA species 1988-2016



References

- BirdLife International (2008) A Red List Index for species listed on the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA). Unpublished report.
- Butchart, S. H. M., Akçakaya, H. R., Chanson, J., Baillie, J. E. M., Collen, B., Quader, S., Turner, W. R., Amin, R., Stuart, S. N., Hilton-Taylor, C. and Mace, G. M. (2007) Improvements to the Red List Index. *Public Lib. Sci. One* 2(1): e140. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0000140
- Butchart, S. H. M., Stattersfield, A. J., Bennun, L. A., Shutes, S. M., Akçakaya, H. R., Baillie, J. E. M., Stuart, S. N., Hilton-Taylor, C. and Mace, G. M. (2004) Measuring global trends in the status of biodiversity: Red List Indices for birds. *Public Lib. Sci. Biol.* 2: 2294–2304.

Table 1. Status of AEWA-listed species on the IUCN Red List in 2016 and 2017, as documented by BirdLife International.

Category abbreviations: CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable, NT = Near Threatened, LC = Least Concern, NR = Not recognised).

Scientific name	Common name	2016 IUCN Red List category	2017 IUCN Red List category (to be published in December 2017)
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	LC	LC
<i>Alca torda</i>	Razorbill	NT	NT
<i>Alle alle</i>	Little Auk	LC	LC
<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	Egyptian Goose	LC	LC
<i>Amaurornis marginalis</i>	Striped Crane	LC	LC
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail	LC	LC
<i>Anas capensis</i>	Cape Teal	LC	LC
<i>Anas crecca</i>	Common Teal	LC	LC
<i>Anas erythrorhynchos</i>	Red-billed Duck	LC	LC
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	LC	LC
<i>Anas undulata</i>	Yellow-billed Duck	LC	LC
<i>Anastomus lamelligerus</i>	African Openbill	LC	LC
<i>Anous stolidus</i>	Brown Noddy	LC	LC
<i>Anous tenuirostris</i>	Lesser Noddy	LC	LC
<i>Anser albifrons</i>	Greater White-fronted Goose	LC	LC
<i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag Goose	LC	LC
<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	Pink-footed Goose	LC	LC
<i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser White-fronted Goose	VU	VU
<i>Anser fabalis</i>	Bean Goose	LC	LC
<i>Anthropoides paradiseus</i>	Blue Crane	VU	VU
<i>Anthropoides virgo</i>	Demoiselle Crane	LC	LC
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great White Egret	LC	LC
<i>Ardea brachyrhynchos</i>	Yellow-billed Egret	LC	LC
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron	LC	LC
<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>	Black-headed Heron	LC	LC
<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	LC	LC
<i>Ardeola idae</i>	Madagascar Pond-heron	EN	EN
<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	Squacco Heron	LC	LC
<i>Ardeola rufiventris</i>	Rufous-bellied Heron	LC	LC
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	LC	LC
<i>Aythya farina</i>	Common Pochard	VU	VU
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck	LC	LC
<i>Aythya marila</i>	Greater Scaup	LC	LC
<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Ferruginous Pochard	NT	NT
<i>Balaeniceps rex</i>	Shoebill	VU	VU
<i>Balearica pavonina</i>	Black Crowned-crane	VU	VU
<i>Balearica regulorum</i>	Grey Crowned-crane	EN	EN
<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Eurasian Bittern	LC	LC
<i>Branta bernicla</i>	Brent Goose	LC	LC

<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	Barnacle Goose	LC	LC
<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	Red-breasted Goose	VU	VU
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	LC	LC
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Common Goldeneye	LC	LC
<i>Bugeranus carunculatus</i>	Wattled Crane	VU	VU
<i>Burhinus senegalensis</i>	Senegal Thick-knee	LC	LC
<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	LC	LC
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin	LC	LC
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot	NT	NT
<i>Calidris falcinellus</i>	Broad-billed Sandpiper	LC	LC
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	NT	NT
<i>Calidris maritima</i>	Purple Sandpiper	LC	LC
<i>Calidris minuta</i>	Little Stint	LC	LC
<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	Ruff	LC	LC
<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	Temminck's Stint	LC	LC
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot	EN	EN
<i>Catharacta skua</i>	Great Skua	LC	LC
<i>Cephus grylle</i>	Black Guillemot	LC	LC
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Kentish Plover	LC	LC
<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>	Caspian Plover	LC	LC
<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Little Ringed Plover	LC	LC
<i>Charadrius forbesi</i>	Forbes's Plover	LC	LC
<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Common Ringed Plover	LC	LC
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sandplover	LC	LC
<i>Charadrius marginatus</i>	White-fronted Plover	LC	LC
<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Mongolian Plover	LC	LC
<i>Charadrius pallidus</i>	Chestnut-banded Plover	NT	NT
<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>	Kittlitz's Plover	LC	LC
<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>	Three-banded Plover	LC	LC
<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	Whiskered Tern	LC	LC
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	White-winged Tern	LC	LC
<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern	LC	LC
<i>Ciconia abdimii</i>	Abdim's Stork	LC	LC
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	White Stork	LC	LC
<i>Ciconia microscelis</i>	African Woollyneck	LC	LC
<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stork	LC	LC
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed Duck	VU	VU
<i>Crex crex</i>	Corncrake	LC	LC
<i>Crex egregia</i>	African Crane	LC	LC
<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Bewick's Swan	LC	LC
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan	LC	LC
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute Swan	LC	LC
<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	Fulvous Whistling-duck	LC	LC
<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	White-faced Whistling-duck	LC	LC
<i>Dromas ardeola</i>	Crab Plover	LC	LC
<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i>	Black Heron	LC	LC
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret	LC	LC

<i>Egretta gularis</i>	Western Reef Egret	LC	LC
<i>Egretta vinaceigula</i>	Slaty Egret	VU	VU
<i>Eudromias morinellus</i>	Eurasian Dotterel	LC	LC
<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	Atlantic Puffin	VU	VU
<i>Fregata ariel</i>	Lesser Frigatebird	LC	LC
<i>Fregata minor</i>	Great Frigatebird	LC	LC
<i>Fulica atra</i>	Common Coot	LC	LC
<i>Fulica cristata</i>	Red-knobbed Coot	LC	LC
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe	LC	LC
<i>Gallinago media</i>	Great Snipe	NT	NT
<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	Pintail Snipe	LC	LC
<i>Gallinula angulata</i>	Lesser Moorhen	LC	LC
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen	LC	LC
<i>Gavia adamsii</i>	Yellow-billed Loon	NT	NT
<i>Gavia arctica</i>	Black-throated Loon	LC	LC
<i>Gavia immer</i>	Common Loon	LC	LC
<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Red-throated Loon	LC	LC
<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Common Gull-billed Tern	LC	LC
<i>Geronticus eremita</i>	Northern Bald Ibis	CR	CR
<i>Glareola cinerea</i>	Grey Pratincole	LC	LC
<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>	Black-winged Pratincole	NT	NT
<i>Glareola nuchalis</i>	Rock Pratincole	LC	LC
<i>Glareola ocularis</i>	Madagascar Pratincole	VU	VU
<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	Collared Pratincole	LC	LC
<i>Grus grus</i>	Common Crane	LC	LC
<i>Haematopus moquini</i>	African Oystercatcher	NT	LC
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Eurasian Oystercatcher	NT	NT
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Black-winged Stilt	LC	LC
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	LC	LC
<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	Common Little Bittern	LC	LC
<i>Ixobrychus sturmii</i>	Dwarf Bittern	LC	LC
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	European Herring Gull	LC	LC
<i>Larus armenicus</i>	Armenian Gull	NT	NT
<i>Larus audouinii</i>	Audouin's Gull	LC	LC
<i>Larus cachinnans</i>	Caspian Gull	LC	LC
<i>Larus canus</i>	Mew Gull	LC	LC
<i>Larus cirrocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Gull	LC	LC
<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	Kelp Gull	LC	LC
<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull	LC	LC
<i>Larus genei</i>	Slender-billed Gull	LC	LC
<i>Larus glaucoides</i>	Iceland Gull	LC	LC
<i>Larus hartlaubii</i>	Hartlaub's Gull	LC	LC
<i>Larus hemprichii</i>	Sooty Gull	LC	LC
<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	Glaucous Gull	LC	LC
<i>Larus ichthyaetus</i>	Great Black-headed Gull	LC	LC
<i>Larus leucophthalmus</i>	White-eyed Gull	NT	NT
<i>Larus marinus</i>	Great Black-backed Gull	LC	LC

<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	Mediterranean Gull	LC	LC
<i>Larus michahellis</i>	Yellow-legged Gull	LC	LC
<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	Little Gull	LC	LC
<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Common Black-headed Gull	LC	LC
<i>Leptoptilos crumenifer</i>	Marabou Stork	LC	LC
<i>Leucogeranus leucogeranus</i>	Siberian Crane	CR	CR
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit	NT	NT
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	NT	NT
<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	Jack Snipe	LC	LC
<i>Mareca penelope</i>	Eurasian Wigeon	LC	LC
<i>Mareca strepera</i>	Gadwall	LC	LC
<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>	Marbled Teal	VU	VU
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	Velvet Scoter	VU	VU
<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Common Scoter	LC	LC
<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	Smew	LC	LC
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Goosander	LC	LC
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser	LC	LC
<i>Microcarbo coronatus</i>	Crowned Cormorant	NT	NT
<i>Microcarbo pygmaeus</i>	Pygmy Cormorant	LC	LC
<i>Morus bassanus</i>	Northern Gannet	LC	LC
<i>Morus capensis</i>	Cape Gannet	VU	EN
<i>Mycteria ibis</i>	Yellow-billed Stork	LC	LC
<i>Netta erythrophthalma</i>	Southern Pochard	LC	LC
<i>Netta rufina</i>	Red-crested Pochard	LC	LC
<i>Nettapus auritus</i>	African Pygmy-goose	LC	LC
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	NT	NT
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	LC	LC
<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>	Slender-billed Curlew	CR	CR
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night-heron	LC	LC
<i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i>	Bridled Tern	LC	LC
<i>Onychoprion fuscatus</i>	Sooty Tern	LC	LC
<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	White-headed Duck	EN	EN
<i>Oxyura maccoa</i>	Maccoa Duck	NT	VU
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Dalmatian Pelican	VU	NT
<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	Great White Pelican	LC	LC
<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i>	Pink-backed Pelican	LC	LC
<i>Phaethon aethereus</i>	Red-billed Tropicbird	LC	LC
<i>Phaethon lepturus</i>	White-tailed Tropicbird	LC	LC
<i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>	Red-tailed Tropicbird	LC	LC
<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i>	Cape Cormorant	EN	EN
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant	LC	LC
<i>Phalacrocorax neglectus</i>	Bank Cormorant	EN	EN
<i>Phalacrocorax nigrogularis</i>	Socotra Cormorant	VU	VU
<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	Red Phalarope	LC	LC
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope	LC	LC
<i>Phoeniconaias minor</i>	Lesser Flamingo	NT	NT
<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	Greater Flamingo	LC	LC

<i>Platalea alba</i>	African Spoonbill	LC	LC
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Eurasian Spoonbill	LC	LC
<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>	Spur-winged Goose	LC	LC
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis	LC	LC
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Eurasian Golden Plover	LC	LC
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific Golden Plover	LC	LC
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey Plover	LC	LC
<i>Pluvianus aegyptius</i>	Egyptian Plover	LC	LC
<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Horned Grebe	VU	VU
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Great Crested Grebe	LC	LC
<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Red-necked Grebe	LC	LC
<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Grebe	LC	LC
<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>	Steller's Eider	VU	VU
<i>Porphyrio alleni</i>	Allen's Gallinule	LC	LC
<i>Porzana porzana</i>	Spotted Crane	LC	LC
<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Water Rail	LC	LC
<i>Rallus caerulescens</i>	African Rail	LC	LC
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Pied Avocet	LC	LC
<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Black-legged Kittiwake	LC	VU
<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i>	African Skimmer	NT	NT
<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	Comb Duck	LC	LC
<i>Sarothrura ayresi</i>	White-winged Flufftail	CR	CR
<i>Sarothrura boehmi</i>	Streaky-breasted Flufftail	LC	LC
<i>Sarothrura elegans</i>	Buff-spotted Flufftail	LC	LC
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Eurasian Woodcock	LC	LC
<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	Common Eider	NT	NT
<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>	King Eider	LC	LC
<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler	LC	LC
<i>Spatula hottentota</i>	Hottentot Teal	LC	LC
<i>Spatula querquedula</i>	Garganey	LC	LC
<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>	African Penguin	EN	EN
<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	Long-tailed Skua	LC	LC
<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Roseate Tern	LC	LC
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	LC	LC
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern	LC	LC
<i>Sterna repressa</i>	White-cheeked Tern	LC	LC
<i>Sterna vittata</i>	Antarctic Tern	LC	LC
<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	Little Tern	LC	LC
<i>Sternula balaenarum</i>	Damara Tern	VU	VU
<i>Sternula saundersi</i>	Saunders's Tern	LC	LC
<i>Sula dactylatra</i>	Masked Booby	LC	LC
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little Grebe	LC	LC
<i>Tadorna cana</i>	South African Shelduck	LC	LC
<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	Ruddy Shelduck	LC	LC
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Common Shelduck	LC	LC
<i>Thalasseus bengalensis</i>	Lesser Crested Tern	LC	LC
<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	Greater Crested Tern	LC	LC

<i>Thalasseus maximus</i>	Royal Tern	LC	LC
<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	Sandwich Tern	LC	LC
<i>Thalassornis leuconotus</i>	White-backed Duck	LC	LC
<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>	African Sacred Ibis	LC	LC
<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Spotted Redshank	LC	LC
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper	LC	LC
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	LC	LC
<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Green Sandpiper	LC	LC
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper	LC	LC
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Common Redshank	LC	LC
<i>Uria aalge</i>	Common Murre	LC	LC
<i>Uria lomvia</i>	Thick-billed Murre	LC	LC
<i>Vanellus albiceps</i>	White-headed Lapwing	LC	LC
<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>	Crowned Lapwing	LC	LC
<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>	Sociable Plover	CR	CR
<i>Vanellus leucurus</i>	White-tailed Plover	LC	LC
<i>Vanellus lugubris</i>	Senegal Lapwing	LC	LC
<i>Vanellus melanopterus</i>	Black-winged Lapwing	LC	LC
<i>Vanellus senegallus</i>	Wattled Lapwing	LC	LC
<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>	Spur-winged Plover	LC	LC
<i>Vanellus superciliosus</i>	Brown-chested Lapwing	LC	LC
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Northern Lapwing	NT	NT
<i>Xema sabini</i>	Sabine's Gull	LC	LC
<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Terek Sandpiper	LC	LC
<i>Zapornia flavirostra</i>	Black Crake	LC	LC
<i>Zapornia parva</i>	Little Crake	LC	LC
<i>Zapornia pusilla</i>	Baillon's Crake	LC	LC

Table 2. AEWA-listed species whose IUCN Red List categories were revised since 2014.

Category abbreviations follow Table 1.

Scientific name	Common name	2014 Red List category (as reported to AEWA in April 2014)	2016 Red List category (current as of Oct 2017)	2017 Red List category (to be released in Dec 2017)	Note
<i>Alca torda</i>	Razorbill	LC	NT	NT	
<i>Ardea brachyrhyncha</i>	Yellow-billed Egret	NR	LC	LC	Taxonomic split
<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Common Pochard	LC	VU	VU	
<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	Red-breasted Goose	EN	VU	VU	
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot	LC	NT	NT	
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	LC	NT	NT	
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot	VU	EN	EN	
<i>Ciconia microscelis</i>	African Woollyneck	NR	LC	LC	Taxonomic split
<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	Atlantic Puffin	LC	VU	VU	
<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Common Gull-billed Tern	NR	LC	LC	Taxonomic split
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Eurasian Oystercatcher	LC	NT	NT	
<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	Common Little Bittern	NR	LC	LC	Taxonomic split
<i>Larus armenicus</i>	Armenian Gull	NR	NT	NT	Taxonomic split
<i>Larus audouinii</i>	Audouin's Gull	NT	LC	LC	
<i>Larus michahellis</i>	Yellow-legged Gull	NR	LC	LC	Taxonomic split
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit	LC	NT	NT	
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	Velvet Scoter	EN	VU	VU	
<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Horned Grebe	LC	VU	VU	
<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	Common Eider	LC	NT	NT	
<i>Sternula balaenarum</i>	Damara Tern	NT	VU	VU	
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Northern Lapwing	LC	NT	NT	
<i>Haematopus moquini</i>	African Oystercatcher	NT	NT	LC	
<i>Morus capensis</i>	Cape Gannet	VU	VU	EN	
<i>Oxyura maccoa</i>	Maccoa Duck	NT	NT	VU	
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Dalmatian Pelican	VU	VU	NT	
<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Black-legged Kittiwake	LC	LC	VU	

Table 3. AEWA-listed species qualifying for higher or lower Red List categories during the period 1988-2016 owing to genuine improvement or deterioration in status.

Category abbreviations follow Table 1.

Scientific name	Common name	Period of change	Category at start of period	Category at end of period	Justification
<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	White-headed Duck	94-00	VU	EN	The population of this species underwent a rapid population decline during 1991-2001 in Turkey (10,927 birds in 1991 to 653 in 2001) and further east (e.g. Turkmenistan), outweighing increases in Spain (in particular) plus Israel, Syria, Greece, Bulgaria and Romania. The overall trend is negative, and the decline is suspected to have exceeded 50% over ten years during 1994-2000, with habitat loss and hunting among the main drivers, qualifying the species for uplisting from Vulnerable to Endangered under criterion A2 by 2000.
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed Duck	04-08	LC	NT	The population of this species in the Baltic sea declined from c.4,272,000 individuals in 1992-1993 to c.1,486,000 individuals in 2007-2009. There are smaller populations in Europe outside the Baltic sea (300,000 individuals), in Greenland/Iceland (100,000–150,000 individuals), and E Siberia (500,000–1,000,000), and a population of c.1,000,000 individuals in N America. There is considerable uncertainty over the trends of these other populations, with conflicting evidence for N America in particular. In combination with the breadth of the estimates of the size of the non-Baltic populations, this makes estimation of a global trend challenging. However, the overall decline is likely to approach 50% over three generations (27 years), qualifying the species as Vulnerable under criterion A4b,c,e. Assuming declines began in the early 1990s, this means the species would have qualified for uplisting from Least Concern to Near Threatened during 2004-2008, and from Near Threatened to Vulnerable during 2008-2012.

<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed Duck	08-12	NT	VU	The population of this species in the Baltic sea declined from c.4,272,000 individuals in 1992-1993 to c.1,486,000 individuals in 2007-2009. There are smaller populations in Europe outside the Baltic sea (300,000 individuals), in Greenland/Iceland (100,000–150,000 individuals), and E Siberia (500,000–1,000,000), and a population of c.1,000,000 individuals in N America. There is considerable uncertainty over the trends of these other populations, with conflicting evidence for N America in particular. In combination with the breadth of the estimates of the size of the non-Baltic populations, this makes estimation of a global trend challenging. However, the overall decline is likely to approach 50% over three generations (27 years), qualifying the species as Vulnerable under criterion A4b,c,e. Assuming declines began in the early 1990s, this means the species would have qualified for uplisting from Least Concern to Near Threatened during 2004-2008, and from Near Threatened to Vulnerable during 2008-2012.
<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>	Steller's Eider	00-04	NT	VU	Alaskan populations of this species declined from 137,904 individuals in 1992 to 77,329 individuals in 2003. Given the proportion of the global population they form, the global population decline rate would have exceeded 30% over three generations (12 years) in 2000, qualifying the species for uplisting from Near Threatened to Vulnerable under criterion A2 in 2000. The main drivers of these declines are unknown.
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	Velvet Scoter	94-00	LC	VU	The Baltic Sea wintering population of this species (which comprises the vast majority) declined from c.933,000 individuals in 1992-1993 to c.373,000 individuals in 2007-2009 (Skov et al. 2011). If the declines began in 1993, the rate of decline over three generations (23 years) would have approached and exceeded 30% during 1994-2000 (qualifying the species for uplisting from Least Concern to Vulnerable under criterion A2b,c,e).
<i>Balearica pavonina</i>	Black Crowned-crane	88-94	LC	NT	Based on populations estimates available for 1985, 1994 and 2004, the rate of population decline of this species is estimated to have approached 30% over 39 years (three generations) during 1998-1994 and exceeded 30% over 39 years during 1994-2000 owing to habitat loss, hunting and other threats, qualifying the species for uplisting from Least Concern to Near Threatened under criterion A2, A3, A4 during 1988-1994 and from Near Threatened to Vulnerable (under the same criteria) during 1994-2000.
<i>Balearica pavonina</i>	Black Crowned-crane	94-00	NT	VU	Based on populations estimates available for 1985, 1994 and 2004, the rate of population decline of this species is estimated to have approached 30% over 39 years (three generations) during 1998-1994 and exceeded 30% over 39 years during 1994-2000 owing to habitat loss, hunting and other threats, qualifying the species for uplisting from Least Concern to Near Threatened under criterion A2, A3, A4 during 1988-1994 and from Near Threatened to Vulnerable (under the same criteria) during 1994-2000.

<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>	African Penguin	04-08	VU	EN	The rate of decline experienced by this species increased above 50% over three generations (31 years) in 2007, qualifying it for uplisting from Vulnerable (under the criterion A2a,c,e; A3a,c,e; A4a,c,e) to Endangered (under the same criterion) during 2004-2008, owing to commercial fishing and shifts in prey populations.
<i>Ardeola idae</i>	Madagascar Pondheron	88-94	VU	EN	This species's population has been in long-term decline owing primarily to exploitation for eggs and young, with the current minimum estimate of 2,000 mature individuals qualifying the species as Endangered under criterion C2. The population is assumed to have fallen below the threshold of 2,500 mature individuals during 1988-1994, and hence would have qualified as Vulnerable in 1988.
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Dalmatian Pelican	94-00	VU	NT	During the early and mid-1990s, the global population appeared to increase, owing largely to increases in Greece as a consequence of protection of a key breeding colony (with increases also occurring in Bulgaria). The species would therefore have qualified for downlisting from Vulnerable to Near Threatened during 1994-2000. However, the status of eastern populations then deteriorated during the late 1990s and early 2000s, owing to political changes and breakdown of law enforcement, and these declines outweighed increases in south-east Europe (in Montenegro to Romania and Turkey), giving a global decline that exceeded 30% over ten years (and hence qualified the species as Vulnerable again under criteria A2 and A3) during 2000-2004.
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Dalmatian Pelican	00-04	NT	VU	During the early and mid-1990s, the global population appeared to increase, owing largely to increases in Greece as a consequence of protection of a key breeding colony (with increases also occurring in Bulgaria). The species would therefore have qualified for downlisting from Vulnerable to Near Threatened during 1994-2000. However, the status of eastern populations then deteriorated during the late 1990s and early 2000s, owing to political changes and breakdown of law enforcement, and these declines outweighed increases in south-east Europe (in Montenegro to Romania and Turkey), giving a global decline that exceeded 30% over ten years (and hence qualified the species as Vulnerable again under criteria A2 and A3) during 2000-2004.

<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i>	Cape Cormorant	88-94	NT	VU	The rate at which this species is declining is estimated to have exceeded 30% over three generations (33 years) during 1988-1994, and exceeded 50% over three generations during 2000-2004, qualifying the species for uplisting from Near threatened to Vulnerable under criterion A2ace+3ce+4ace during 1988-1994 and from Vulnerable to Endangered under the same criteria during 2000-2004. This was based on data from South Africa showing a decline by 64% during 1978- 2011, including a 59.2% decline during 1985-2011 at the six main breeding islands in this region (Crawford et al. 2012), with similar trends at the 12 most important breeding localities in Namibia (59.6% decline from 1978/9 to 2005/6; Crawford et al. 2007). Declines likely resulted from food shortages and avian cholera outbreaks.
<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i>	Cape Cormorant	00-04	VU	EN	The rate at which this species is declining is estimated to have exceeded 30% over three generations (33 years) during 1988-1994, and exceeded 50% over three generations during 2000-2004, qualifying the species for uplisting from Near threatened to Vulnerable under criterion A2ace+3ce+4ace during 1988-1994 and from Vulnerable to Endangered under the same criteria during 2000-2004. This was based on data from South Africa showing a decline by 64% during 1978- 2011, including a 59.2% decline during 1985-2011 at the six main breeding islands in this region (Crawford et al. 2012), with similar trends at the 12 most important breeding localities in Namibia (59.6% decline from 1978/9 to 2005/6; Crawford et al. 2007). Declines likely resulted from food shortages and avian cholera outbreaks.
<i>Phalacrocorax neglectus</i>	Bank Cormorant	94-00	VU	EN	The rate at which the population of this species is declining is suspected to have exceeded 50% over three generations (22 years) during 1994-2000 owing to a number of threats (e.g. steep declines were recorded on Mercury and Ichaboe Islands owing to a decreased abundance of goby off central Namibia from 1994 onwards), qualifying the species for uplisting from Vulnerable to Endangered under criterion A2 by 2000.
<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>	Sociable Lapwing	00-04	EN	CR	The rate of population decline was suspected to have exceeded 80% over ten years during 2000-2004, on the basis of surveys showing very steep recent declines that were projected to continue, leading to uplisting from Endangered to Critically Endangered under criteria A3 and A4 by 2004. Reasons for the decline remain poorly understood.

<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	94-00	LC	NT	The population decline of this species is suspected to have approached 30% over three generations (15 years) during 1994-2000, leading to the species qualifying as Near Threatened under the A criteria by 2000. This was largely driven by declines in Europe (including the key population in the UK), but also partly as a consequence of large scale habitat changes following the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 (e.g. a substantial decrease in state livestock numbers in Kazakhstan led to significantly higher and denser vegetation in many areas of long-grass and forest steppe).
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit	04-08	LC	NT	Although other flyway populations are undergoing a variety of population trends, there have been severe declines in populations using the East Asian-Australasian Flyway due to loss of habitat at critical stopover sites in the Yellow Sea, and the overall rate of decline is thought to have approached 30% during 2004-2008. This qualified it for uplisting to Near Threatened, nearly meeting the threshold for listing as Vulnerable under Criterion A2abc+3bc+4abc.
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	00-04	LC	NT	This species declined by 14-33% between 1990 and 2005. Taking the upper value, the decline rate would have exceeded 25% (the approximate threshold for NT under the A criteria) during the period 2000-2004 and it has therefore been uplisted to Near Threatened. These declines were largely driven by trends in Europe (caused by changing agricultural practises), outweighing apparently stable trends in Central Asia and increases in Iceland.
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot	88-94	LC	VU	Loss of habitat at critical stopover sites in the Yellow Sea is suspected to be the key threat to this species, and monitoring of the non-breeding population in Australia and New Zealand revealed an estimated 77.8% decline over three generations: given that it is almost entirely restricted to the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, these declines are thought to be representative of the global population. The overall rate of decline may have first approached and then exceeded 30% during 1988-1994, qualifying it for uplisting to Near Threatened and then Vulnerable under Criterion A4bc during that period. The rate of decline is then estimated to have exceeded 50% in three generations during 1994-2000, at which point it qualified for uplisting to Endangered under Criterion A2bc+3bc+4bc.

<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot	94-00	VU	EN	Loss of habitat at critical stopover sites in the Yellow Sea is suspected to be the key threat to this species, and monitoring of the non-breeding population in Australia and New Zealand revealed an estimated 77.8% decline over three generations: given that it is almost entirely restricted to the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, these declines are thought to be representative of the global population. The overall rate of decline may have first approached and then exceeded 30% during 1988-1994, qualifying it for uplisting to Near Threatened and then Vulnerable under Criterion A4bc during that period. The rate of decline is then estimated to have exceeded 50% in three generations during 1994-2000, at which point it qualified for uplisting to Endangered under Criterion A2bc+3bc+4bc.
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot	04-08	LC	NT	Trends of several subpopulations are unclear, however those of both <i>rufa</i> and <i>canutus</i> have experienced population declines, while two subpopulations use the East Asian-Australasian Flyway and have experienced significant declines owing to loss of habitat at critical stopover sites in the Yellow Sea. The overall rate of decline is thought to have approached 30% during 2004-2008, qualifying the species for uplisting to Near Threatened, nearly meeting the threshold for listing as Vulnerable under Criterion A2abc+3bc+4bc.
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	04-08	LC	NT	The overall population trend is very difficult to determine due to varying trends in different populations along different flyways, however the population using the East Asian-Australasian Flyway is thought to be experiencing severe declines due to habitat loss in the Yellow Sea. The overall rate of decline is thought to have approached 30% during 2004-2008, qualifying the species for uplisting to Near Threatened, nearly meeting the threshold for listing as Vulnerable under Criterion A4abc.
<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i>	African Skimmer	88-94	LC	NT	The population size of this species is suspected to have declined during 1988-1994 to 15,000-25,000 birds (and hence approaching the thresholds for Vulnerable under criteria C1 and C2) owing to a number of threats, qualifying the species for uplisting from Least Concern to Near Threatened by 1994.
<i>Larus audouinii</i>	Audouin's Gull	00-04	NT	LC	Previously listed as Near Threatened (approaching the threshold for classification as Vulnerable under Criterion A3b), based on predicted future declines if fishery practices change, since 2000 numbers have remained stable overall, with continued increases in some western and central Mediterranean countries, declines in a few eastern Mediterranean countries, and fluctuations in Spain, which holds c. 90% of the European population. It is no longer thought valid to predict a moderately rapid future decline in the species, and it would have qualified for downlisting from Near Threatened to Least Concern during 2000-2004.

<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	Atlantic Puffin	12-16	LC	VU	The population size in Europe is projected to decrease by 50-79% during 2000-2065 (three generations). Europe holds >90% of the global population, so the projected declines in Europe are globally significant, although the overall trend of the West Atlantic population is unknown. The overall rate of decline is thought to have exceeded 30% in three generations during 2012-2016, qualifying the species for uplisting from Least Concern to Vulnerable under Criterion A4abcde during this time. Populations are suspected to be declining rapidly through the combined impact of predation by invasive species, pollution, food shortages caused by the depletion of fisheries and adult mortality in fishing nets.
<i>Alca torda</i>	Razorbill	12-16	LC	NT	This species has undergone moderate declines in Europe (holding 95% of the global population), including very rapid declines in Iceland since 2005. Crashes in sandeel stocks around Iceland may be a contributing factor in the declines. The rate of decline is thought to have approached 30% in three generations during 2012-2016, qualifying the species for uplisting to Near Threatened (approaching the threshold for Vulnerable under Criterion A4ab) during this time.
<i>Oxyura maccoa</i>	Maccoa Duck	08-12	NT	VU	Not yet available -will be released with Dec 2017 Red List. Period assigned provisionally
<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Black-legged Kittiwake	08-12	LC	VU	Not yet available -will be released with Dec 2017 Red List. Period assigned provisionally