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“Beyond 2020: Shaping flyway conservation for the future”

**REPORT ON THE CONSERVATION STATUS OF MIGRATORY
WATERBIRDS IN THE AGREEMENT AREA**

Seventh Edition

Introduction

Article IV of the Agreement introduces the AEWA Action Plan (Annex 3 to the Agreement). Paragraph 7.4 of the AEWA Action Plan requires the Agreement Secretariat, in coordination with the Technical Committee and the Parties, to prepare a series of seven international reviews on the implementation of the Action Plan. These reviews shall be prepared at different frequencies, as per paragraph 7.5, and shall be submitted to the Meeting for the Parties (MOP) for consideration.

Amongst these seven international reviews is the *Report on the Conservation Status of Migratory Waterbirds in the Agreement Area* (aka Conservation Status Report - CSR). This review has been produced regularly and submitted to each session of the MOP so far.

In accordance with paragraph 7.5, which determines the frequency of each international review, this report shall be produced for each session of the MOP. The 7th edition of the Report on the Conservation Status of Migratory Waterbirds in the Agreement Area (CSR7), as per item 7.4 (a) of the Agreement's Action Plan, is to be submitted to the 7th Session of the Meeting of the Parties to AEWA in December 2018.

The Secretariat contracted Wetlands International to produce CSR7 in June 2017. To ensure that the best available knowledge is used, the AEWA Contracting Parties were invited to review the draft status assessments produced (revised population sizes and trends) in November 2017, which, after incorporation of their feedback, formed the basis for producing the first draft of the report.

This draft was reviewed and approved by the Technical Committee at its 14th Meeting in April 2018 and by the Standing Committee at its 13th Meeting in July 2018, for submission MOP7.

Action Required from the Meeting of the Parties

The Meeting of the Parties is invited to take note of the 7th edition of the Report on the Conservation Status of Migratory Waterbirds in the Agreement Area (CSR7) and take its conclusions and recommendations into account in the decision-making process.

Report on the Conservation Status of Migratory Waterbirds in the Agreement Area

Seventh Edition

April 2018

Report prepared by Wetlands International

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Executive Summary

This is the seventh edition of the AEWA Conservation Status Review allowing an increasingly long-term view of the changing status of the migratory waterbird populations listed on Table 1 of the AEWA Action Plan. AEWA provides a framework to protect almost half a billion (some 338 – 464 million) individuals of water- and seabirds in Africa and Eurasia, and this assessment assesses the status of this important component of global biodiversity.

The key new conclusions from this assessment are:

- The overall status of AEWA waterbird populations has improved during the period of the Strategic Plan 2008-2018 although there are both increasing and declining populations.
- However, an increasing number of mainly marine and farmland species are listed as globally threatened and Near Threatened and in significant long-term decline, which highlights the importance of sustainable management beyond protected areas.
- Good governance is the most important determinant of the trend of waterbird populations
- Species recovery plans positively influence the trend of waterbird populations in the long-term. However, species are becoming globally threatened more rapidly than they can be recovered.
- Achieving AEWA's targets and ensuring its contribution to the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals require the adoption of proactive strategies that integrate bird conservation into a wide range of other land use policies.

Status of knowledge

The status of knowledge has improved substantially both during the last three years and during the duration of the AEWA Strategic Plan 2008-2018. Focused capacity building programmes in the East Atlantic flyway and the Black Sea - Mediterranean (Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative, Mediterranean Waterbirds and Adriatic Flyway Initiative projects) as well as the new status reporting obligations under the EU Birds Directive Article 12 and the related European Red List of Birds publication were crucial in this respect. The number of populations whose international status is being assessed with regular monitoring increased from 102 in CSR4 to 221, i.e. more than doubled. This represents 40% of all AEWA listed populations.

The number of AEWA populations with no recent population trend estimates has declined to 14%, but 38% of the populations still have poor trend estimates. The majority of the populations with no trend estimates are from the Afrotropic biogeographical region and the West Asian-East African Flyway. Most of the population size estimates are based on some sort of monitoring but many are derived using expert opinion rather than statistically representative sampling or full censuses. Knowledge of the status of waterbird populations is especially poor in West Asia and in the Afrotropical region, with the exception of Southern Africa and the Atlantic Coast. In 13 out of 26 waterbird families, trend estimates do not exist for some species.

Recommended actions:

- To adopt and implement AEWA Guidelines on adequate monitoring schemes for the populations listed on Table 1 of the AEWA Action Plan, in order to assist Range States in gathering compatible data for international status assessments.
- To implement reporting of national population size and trend estimates as part of the national reporting process.
- To establish national bird atlas schemes similar to the Second Southern African Bird Atlas project across Africa, Central and South-west Asia.
- High income Contracting Parties should support low- and medium-income Contracting Parties, either bilaterally or through the Waterbird Fund, to implement adequate waterbird monitoring programmes that submit data to international schemes to produce population-level assessments.

Trends

Of the 445 populations with trend information, 36% are declining. This means that 36% more populations are declining than increasing. Consequently, the overall trend of the waterbird populations listed in Table 1 of the AEWA Action Plans is still slightly negative, but there has been some improvement. Since 1999, the proportion of declining populations has decreased from 42% to 36%. Since CSR4, the status of 143 populations improved and that of 176 has worsened.

The highest proportion of populations decreasing in the last 10 years is in the Central & South-west Asian part of the Western Palearctic, where more than half are declining. However, the highest proportion of populations with significant long-term decline is in the East Atlantic flyway, closely followed by the Central & South-west Asian part of the Western Palearctic, the Eastern & Southern part of the Afrotropic and the Black Sea - Mediterranean Flyway. Populations in significant long-term decline are mainly associated with the marine environment and farmland. Statistical analyses demonstrated that good governance is a key determinant of waterbird trends.

Recommended actions:

- Develop capacity building programmes similar to the Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative in the Black Sea region, in the West Asian-East African flyway and the Sahel Zone.
- Make concerted efforts to expand the membership of the Agreement in the West Asian-East African flyway.
- Pay more attention to integrating the conservation of birds and their habitats into other sectorial policies.

Indicators of effectiveness:

Nine AEWA indicators of effectiveness from the AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2018 were assessed based on the information generated for this report. Only two ('G.4 Overall status of indicator species has improved, as measured by the Waterbird Indicator' and '3.1.2. 50% increase of species/ populations whose international status is being assessed with regular monitoring data'), were achieved. In one case ('At least 75% of the AEWA waterbird populations have a positive trend'), the target was nearly reached. However, for six indicators negative changes were recorded. Negative changes in the indicators of effectiveness are mainly related to an increasing number of globally threatened and Near Threatened species and increasing number of populations with significant long-term decline and lower population size estimates.

Recommended actions:

- Intensify the implementation of the AEWA Single and Multi-species Action Plans, including adequate protection and management of their key sites and habitat, to assist recovery of globally threatened and Near Threatened Species.
- Promote conservation measures in the wider environment to address causes of declines of farmland and marine species.
- Apply adaptive harvest management more widely to ensure the sustainability of harvest.
- Reduce unnecessary mortality of waterbirds by implementing the relevant AEWA guidelines.

Acknowledgements

The 7th edition of the *Report on the Conservation Status of Migratory Waterbirds in the Agreement Area* is the result of a collaborative effort of Wetlands International, BirdLife International, Sovon, the Goose Specialist Group, RDF Conservation and the CAFF CBird Group. Their status assessments are available on the website of Wetlands International¹ and the Red List assessment of AEWA listed species prepared by BirdLife International is attached as Annex 2 to this report.

Updated population estimates were greatly assisted by the population and trend data provided by the EU Member States in the frame of their reporting under Article 12 of the EU Birds Directive and, in the case of European countries outside of the EU, by BirdLife partner organisations in the frame of the European Red List of Birds Project funded by the European Commission. We are grateful to Ian Burfield and Anna Staneva of BirdLife International for making these data available to us. The Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme (PECMBS²) has provided breeding trend data on some abundant waterbird species. In some cases, results of the 2nd Southern African Bird Atlas Project (SABAP2) were used to estimate trends of Southern African waterbird populations. Population size and trend estimates were greatly improved by the enhanced survey efforts supported through the Mediterranean Waterbirds Project³ in North Africa, the Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative⁴ in West Africa and the Adriatic Flyway Project⁵ in the north-east Adriatic. Grants from the

¹ <https://www.wetlands.org/publications/1304/>

² <http://www.ebcc.info/pecbm.html>

³ <http://www.medwaterbirds.net/>

⁴ <http://www.waddensea-secretariat.org/management/projects/wadden-sea-flyway-initiative-wsfi>

⁵ <http://www.euronatur.org/Adriatic-Flyway.937.0.html>

Swedish Environmental Protection Agency and from the Norwegian Environment Agency have contributed greatly to support counts and mobilize data in Eastern Africa as well as in the Black Sea and Caspian regions respectively. The activities of the Technical Support Unit for the Plan of Action for Africa have also contributed to collecting new data and mobilizing or improving existing data.

The African-Eurasian Waterbird Census, as the flyway level implementation of the International Waterbird Census, is one of the most important monitoring schemes contributing data to this and the above-mentioned assessments. The results of the IWC trend analyses are available through the IWC Online portal⁶. Our special gratitude goes to the c. 20,000 observers who collected data from more than 17,000 sites in the AEWA region and the national IWC coordinators (Annex 3). We are also grateful to the members of the Strategic Working Group of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Monitoring Partnership⁷ who provided useful strategic guidance on the development of waterbird monitoring in the flyway.

We are grateful for the financial support towards data management provided by the Association of Members of Wetlands International and for the flyway level coordination of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Census by the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment, the Norwegian Environment Agency as well as by the EU LIFE+ NGO Operational Grant. Collection of the data would not have been possible without the funding provided for waterbird monitoring nationally and regionally by a wide range of governmental and non-governmental organisations.

The IWC trend analysis, the production of population size and trend estimates based on this analysis and the collection and review of other sources and the production of CSR7 was possible thanks to the generous support of the Governments of Germany, France, the United Kingdom, the Czech Republic and the AEWA Trust Fund.

The text and the status assessments were greatly improved by comments and other assistance from Pierre Defos du Rau, Kees Koffijberg, Lukasz Lawicki, Aleksi Lehikoinen, Jesper Madsen, Alexander Mischenko, Jean-Yves Mondain-Monval, Johan Mooij, Kerryn Morrison, Mohammed Shobrak, David Stroud, Eileen Rees, David Scallan and Marc van Roomen.

⁶ <http://iwc.wetlands.org>

⁷ <https://europe.wetlands.org/our-network/waterbird-monitoring-partnership/>

Introduction

Article IV of the Agreement text introduces the AEWA Action Plan, which is attached as Annex 3 to the Agreement. Paragraph 7.4 of the AEWA Action Plan requires the Agreement Secretariat, in coordination with the Technical Committee and the Parties, to prepare a series of seven international reviews on the implementation of the Action Plan. These reviews shall be prepared at different frequencies, as per paragraph 7.5, and shall be submitted to the Meeting for the Parties (MOP) for consideration.

Amongst these seven international reviews is the Report on the conservation status of migratory waterbirds in the Agreement area (aka Conservation Status Report - CSR). This review has been regularly produced and submitted to each session of MOP so far⁸. The last three editions follow an enhanced format with increased analytical content.

Wetlands International was contracted by the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat in June 2017 to produce the 7th edition of the Conservation Status Report. In turn, Wetlands International has subcontracted BirdLife International to assess the Red List status of the AEWA species and Rob Sheldon to assess the status of populations breeding in Central and South-west Asia. This edition used the reports produced by Andrea Angel, on behalf of the Global Seabird Group of BirdLife International, to assess the status of 'tropical' seabirds, Per-Arvid Berglund and Jonas Hentati-Sundberg, on behalf of the CAFF CBird Group, to assess the status of 'northern' seabirds and the status update produced by Tim Dodman for the CSR6, the report on the Status of coastal waterbird populations in the East Atlantic Flyway, the CAFF global audit of the status and trends of Arctic and Northern Hemisphere Goose populations edited by Tony Fox and J. Leafloor. The Rubicon Foundation led the assessment of the status of other populations.

Executive summary: This section includes the key conclusions of the report concerning the available knowledge about the status of waterbird populations, the threats affecting them and the geographic areas that deserve special attention because of the high number or proportion of declining populations. It also contains a summary of the key policy relevant recommendations.

Part 1: summarizes the taxonomic and geographic patterns of waterbird populations included into the Agreement.

Part 2: summarizes the information concerning population size estimates and their taxonomic and geographic patterns.

Part 3: summarizes the information concerning population trends, their patterns by taxonomic groups and geographic areas. No new information is available on habitats. Hence, the [section from CSR5](#) is not repeated in this report, but can be accessed online [here](#).

Part 4: No comprehensively updated information is available on threats affecting the species listed on Annex 2 of the Agreement, therefore no new analysis of threats has been performed. Part 4 of CSR5 is not repeated in this report, but can be accessed online [here](#).

Part 5: summarizes the Red List status information for the species listed on Annex 2 of the Agreement.

Part 6: reports the current status of the AEWA Strategic Plan indicators against the 2008 baseline.

Annex 1: contains the table documenting the population sizes and trends of waterbird populations included into the agreement. The same information is also available on the [Waterbird Population Estimates Portal](#). Instructions on how to access the data and additional background documents can be found [here](#).

⁸ Its six previous editions are available on the AEWA web site under Meeting of the Parties: <http://www.unep-aewa.org/en/meetings/meetings-of-parties>

Annex 2: Red List status assessment of AEWA populations produced by BirdLife International in April 2017.

Annex 3: List of national IWC Coordinators

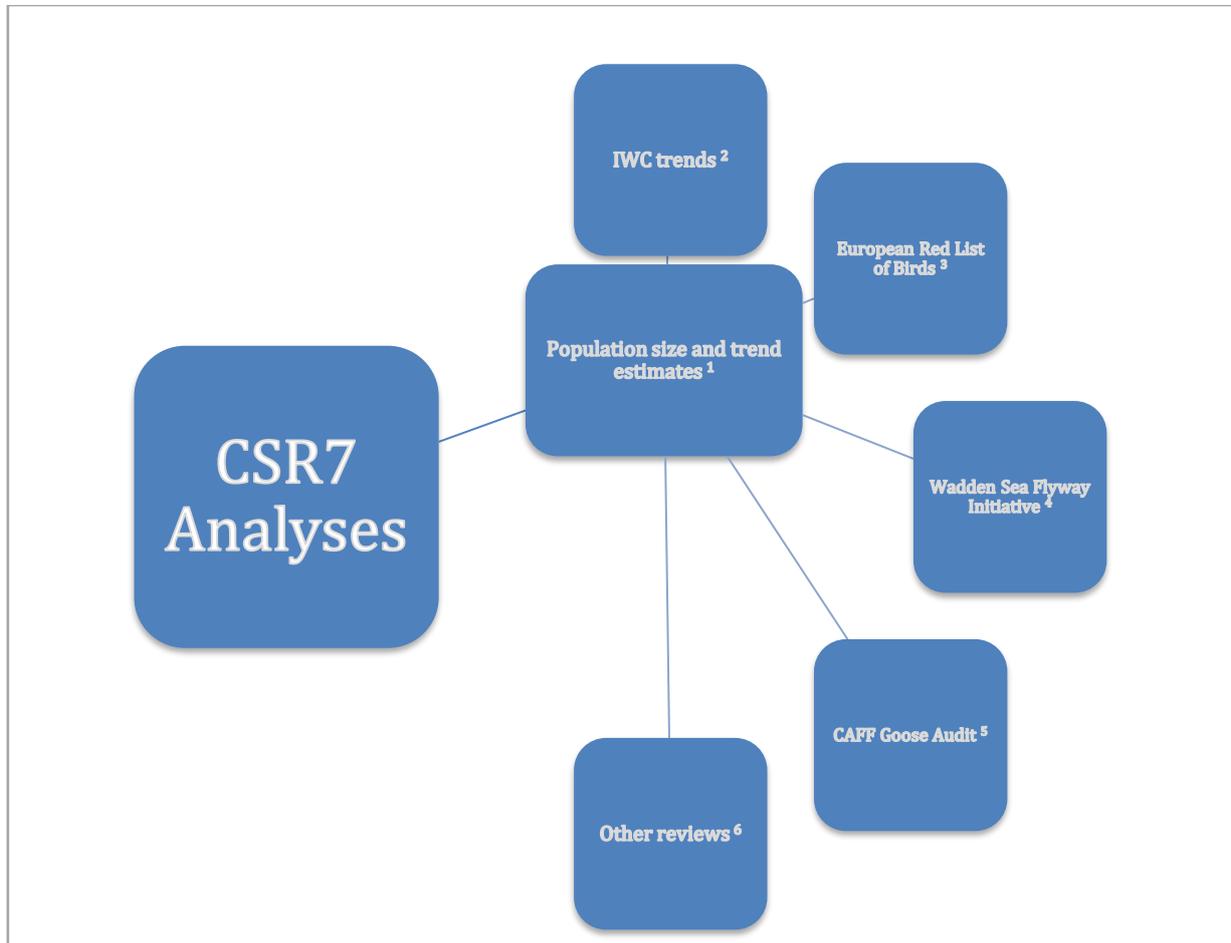


Figure 1. Audit trail of population size and trend data used in CSR7. Assessments are documented in the CSR7 entries of the WPE Portal. Original analyses or further references are available in the data sources.

- ¹ <http://wpe.wetlands.org/search?form%5Bspecies%5D=&form%5Bpopulation%5D=&form%5Bpublication%5D=10&form%5Bprotection%5D%5B1%5D=1>
- ² <http://iwc.wetlands.org/index.php/aewatrends>
- ³ <http://datazone.birdlife.org/info/euroredlist>
- ⁴ http://www.waddensea-secretariat.org/sites/default/files/downloads/status_coastal_birds_eaf_2014_1.pdf
- ⁵ <https://www.caff.is/assessment-series/all-assessment-documents/458-a-global-audit-of-the-status-and-trends-of-arctic-and-northern-hemisphere-goose>
- ⁶ <http://www.wetlands.org/publications/1304/>

Part 1. Taxonomic and geographic patterns of migratory waterbird populations included in the Agreement

Almost 70% of AEWA populations are waders or waterfowl

This report allocated species to families according to the taxonomy used in the checklist of BirdLife International⁹.

The Agreement includes 553 populations of 254 species belonging to 26 families (penguins *Spheniscidae*, loons or divers *Gaviidae*, grebes *Podicipedidae*, tropicbirds *Phaethonitidae*, pelicans *Pelicanidae*, gannets and boobies *Sulidae*, cormorants *Phalacrocoracidae*, frigatebirds *Fregatidae*, herons and egrets *Ardeidae*, storks *Ciconiidae*, shoebill *Balaenicipitidae*, ibises and spoonbills *Therskiornithidae*, flamingos *Phoenicopteridae*, ducks, geese and swans *Anatidae*, cranes *Gruidae*, rails, crakes and allies *Rallidae*, crab plover *Dromadidae*, stilts and avocets *Recurvirostridae*, oystercatchers *Haematopodidae*, thick-knees *Burhinidae*, coursers and pratincoles *Glareolidae*, plovers *Charadriidae*, sandpipers and allies *Scolopacidae*, skuas and jaegers *Stercorariidae*, gulls and terns *Laridae* as well as auks *Alcidae*) of 11 orders.

The vast majority of populations belong to the orders of *Charadriiformes* (45% of the AEWA populations) that includes gulls and terns (16%) as well as the sandpipers and allies (13%) and *Anseriformes* (24%) with one family: ducks, geese and swans (Figure 2).

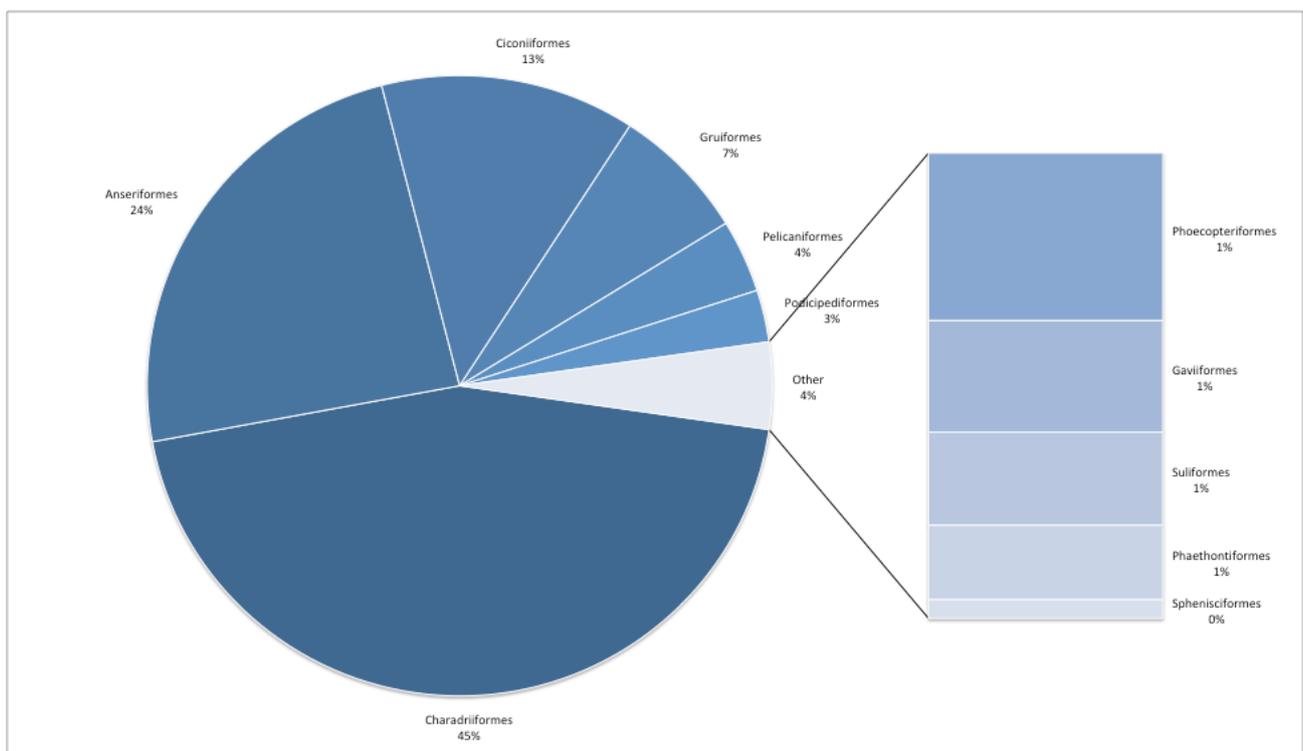


Figure 2. Taxonomic composition of waterbird populations included into the AEWA

⁹ <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/info/taxonomy>

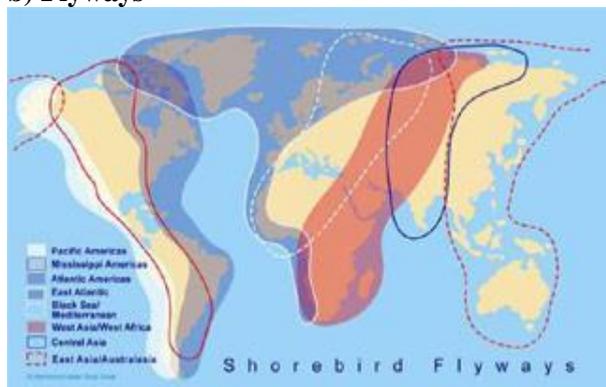
70% of AEWA populations breed in the Palearctic

The earlier editions of the Conservation Status Report have assessed the geographic patterns of waterbird population by the Ramsar regions of Africa, Asia and Europe. To overcome the analytical problem caused by the fact that the majority of waterbird populations belong to multiple Ramsar regions, the CSR5 introduced a new geographic classification which is based on (a) the WWF terrestrial ecoregions¹⁰ for dispersive and short distance migrant populations and (b) on the wader/shorebird flyways for long-distance migrants (Figure 3). In this edition, the WWF terrestrial ecoregions were further subdivided into parts that represent typical populations such as the Atlantic, Black Sea - Mediterranean and Central & South-west Asian part of the Western Palearctic, the Sub-Saharan, the Western & Central, the Eastern, the Southern, the Eastern & Southern parts of the Afrotropic. Populations were allocated only to one biogeographic region or a flyway that best overlaps with their distribution and this allocation was updated during the production of the 5th edition of the Waterbird Population Estimates.

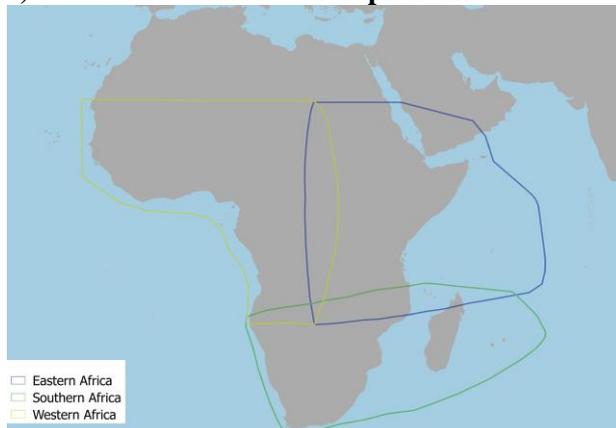
a) Biogeographic realms



b) Flyways



c) Subdivision of the Afrotropic realm



d) Subdivision of the Western Palearctic realm

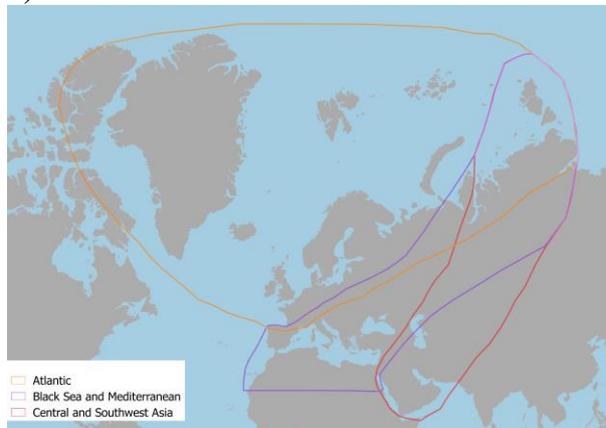


Figure 3. Geographic definitions used in this report. The Sub-Saharan subregion refers to the three subregions in the Afrotropic realm combined. The Eastern & Southern subregion refers to the combination of the Eastern and the South African regions.

¹⁰ Olson, D. M., Dinerstein, E., Wikramanayake, E. D., Burgess, N. D., Powell, G. V. N., Underwood, E. C., D'Amico, J. A., Itoua, I., Strand, H. E., Morrison, J. C., Loucks, C. J., Allnutt, T. F., Ricketts, T. H., Kura, Y., Lamoreux, J. F., Wettengel, W. W., Hedao, P., Kassem, K. R. 2001. Terrestrial ecoregions of the world: a new map of life on Earth. *Bioscience* 51(11):933-938. URL: <https://academic.oup.com/bioscience/article/51/11/933/227116>

39% of the AEWA populations are migrants restricted to the Palearctic, 31% are Intra-African migrants and 29% are Palearctic migrants that winter in Africa. Most AEWA populations (99, i.e. 18%) belong to the Atlantic or NW European group of the Western Palearctic, followed by the West Asian – East African Flyway (Figure 4).

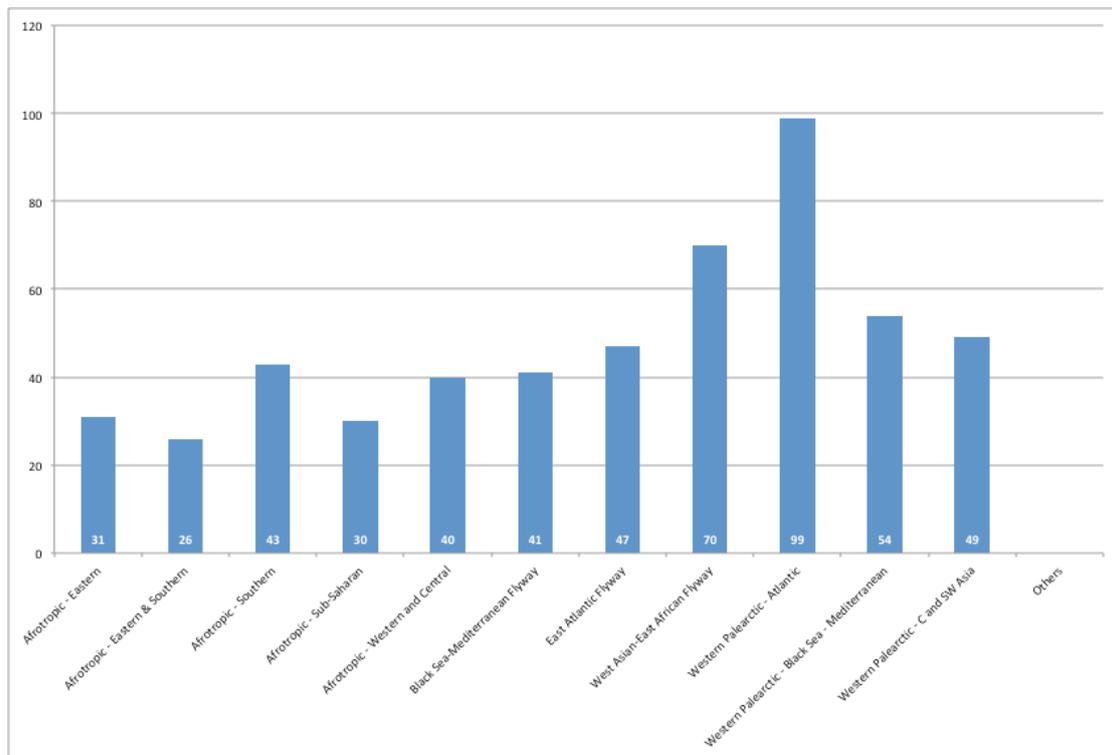


Figure 4. Distribution of waterbird populations covered by AEWA according to their migration patterns

Part 2. Population sizes

Two-thirds of population estimates are based on monitoring

The quality of population estimates was assessed using four categories. The last two categories are both based on monitoring data. They only differ in the completeness of surveys and the statistical robustness of the analyses. The category of 'best guess' now includes a measure of accuracy and is stricter than it was in the past.

1	<i>No estimate</i>	No population estimate is available;
2	<i>Best guess</i>	Population estimate is only possible in letter-coded ranges (i.e. A: 1-10,000, B: 10,000-25,000 individuals, etc. as applied in the Waterbird Population Estimates books) or the maximum estimate is at least 2.5 times larger than the minimum one;
3	<i>Expert opinion</i>	Population estimate is based on incomplete survey and monitoring data and some expert opinion has been applied to produce an estimate from this data with higher accuracy than the best guess;
4	<i>Census based</i>	Population estimate is based on almost complete census or statistically adequate sampling capable of producing estimates with confidence intervals narrower than best guess.

The majority of the population estimates are based on counts but extrapolated using expert opinion instead of any formal statistical procedures. Of the population estimates, 15% are based on comprehensive censuses or were derived using statistical procedures. This group consists of either localised goose and swan populations in Northwest Europe or concerns highly localised species subject to intensive conservation efforts (e.g. Northern Bald Ibis). Overall, 66% of the population estimates are based on surveys. Population estimates for 32% of the AEWA populations are only possible in broad ranges such as 1-25,000, 25,000-100,000, etc. (Figure 5).

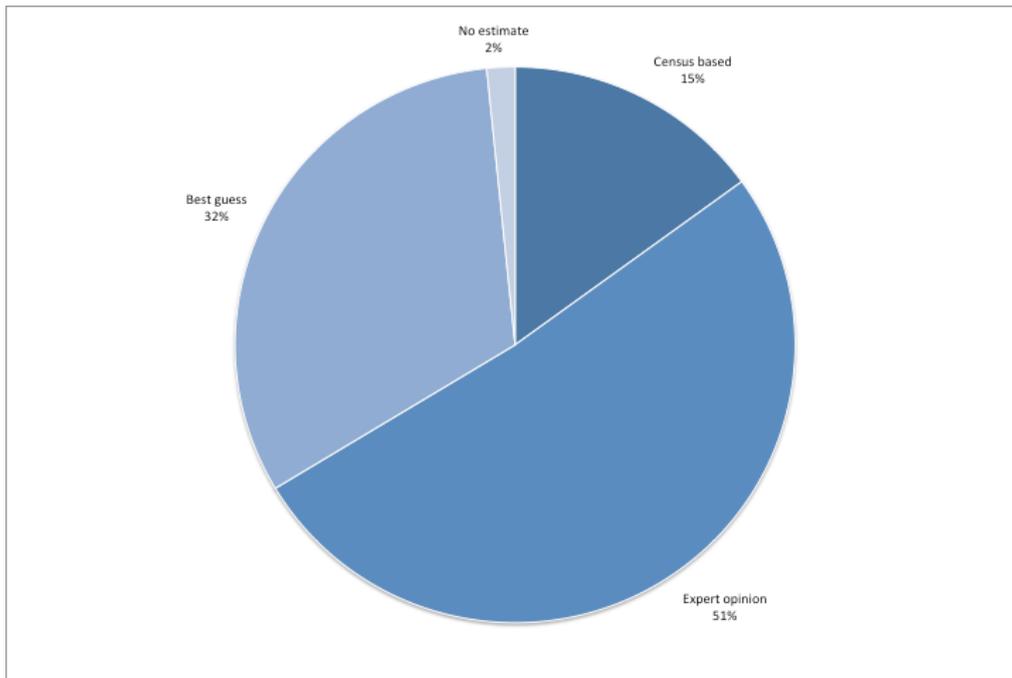


Figure 5. Quality of population size estimates (number of populations and percentage of all populations)

Eight populations with no population size estimates

Population size estimates are now available for 98% of the AEWA populations. Table 1 lists the remaining ten populations with no population estimates.

Table 1. Populations with no size estimates

Buff-spotted Flufftail (<i>Sarothrura elegans elegans</i>), NE Eastern & Southern Africa
Buff-spotted Flufftail (<i>Sarothrura elegans reichenovi</i>), S West Africa to Central Africa
Water Rail (<i>Rallus aquaticus korejewi</i>), Western Siberia/South-west Asia
African Rail (<i>Rallus caerulescens</i>), Southern & Eastern Africa
Eurasian Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria altifrons</i>), Northern Siberia/Caspian & Asia Minor
Little Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius dubius curonicus</i>), West & South-west Asia/Eastern Africa
Eurasian Woodcock (<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>), Western Siberia/South-west Asia (Caspian)
Steppe Gull (<i>Larus fuscus barabensis</i>), South-west Siberia/South-west Asia

For these populations knowledge is lacking about their size for one or more of the following reasons:

- a) cryptic species, e.g. rails or snipes;

- b) difficult to separate from other species or populations in the field, e.g. Steppe Gull (*Larus fuscus barabensis*) from Heuglin's Gull (*L. f. heuglini*) and other large white-headed gulls),
- c) they occur in the West Asia - East Africa flyway or Central & South-west Asian part of the Western Palearctic with low intensity monitoring both at the breeding and wintering grounds.

Since 2008, the number of populations without population size estimates decreased by 23%. First population estimates were produced for Jack Snipe (*Lymnocyptes minimus*), Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa; African Crake (*Crecoptis egregia*), Sub-Saharan Africa; Black-throated Diver (*Gavia arctica suschkin*i), Central Siberia/Caspian and Heuglin's Gull (*Larus heuglini*), NE Europe & W Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa in CSR6. In the CSR1, only 75% of the populations had any population size estimates.

The waterbird families with limited knowledge of their size

Families that have a larger proportion of 'best guess' population estimates include (Figure 6):

- Shoebills (*Balaenicipitidae*): fairly cryptic in large 'inaccessible' marshes,
- Thick-knees (*Burhinidae*): nocturnal,
- Divers (*Gaviidae*): marine,
- Rails (*Rallidae*): cryptic and often nocturnal,
- Herons (*Ardeidae*): all but one population with 'best guess' quality are from C & SW Asia and Africa,
- Pratincoles (*Glareolidae*): highly nomadic, large rivers and drylands mainly of Africa and C & SW Asia,
- Plovers (*Charadriidae*): 18 of the 21 populations are from C & SW Asia and Africa, mainly associated with drylands and coastal mudflats,
- Skuas (*Stercorariidae*): breeding on tundra, pelagic during the non-breeding season,
- Sandpipers and allies (*Scolopacidae*): all but one, the Europe/South & West Europe & North Africa population of Woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola*) breeds in the (Sub-)Arctic zone and winter in South-west Asia, and
- Ibises and spoonbills (*Threskiornithidae*): all breed in E Europe, C & SW Asia or Africa and mix easily with other populations of the same species at the non-breeding grounds.

In contrast, populations with a higher than average proportion of 'census-based' population size estimates tend to be subject of conservation (cranes, spoonbills) or management (e.g. geese, cormorants) actions and are often restricted to a relatively small area at some stage of their annual cycle.

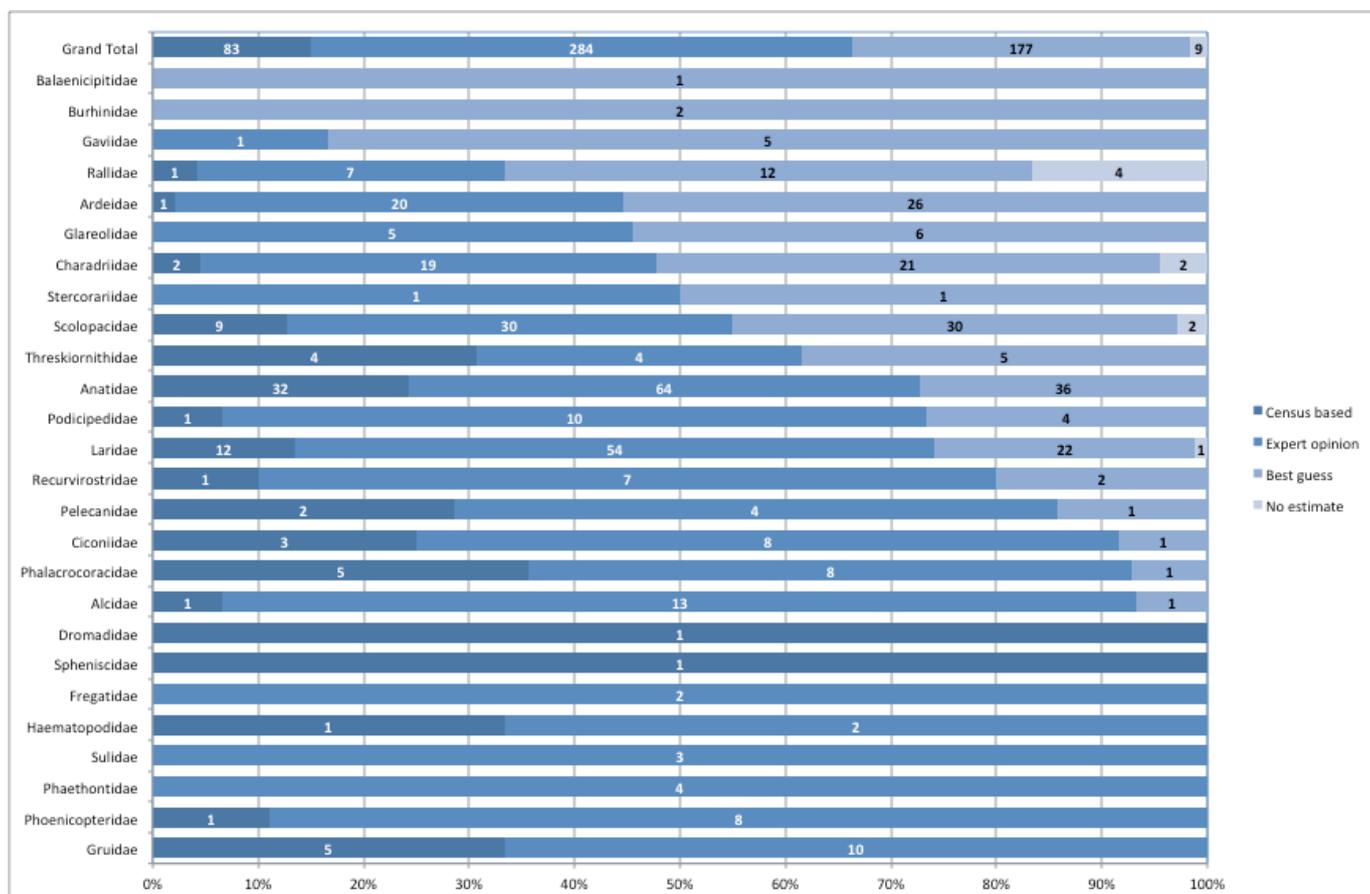


Figure 6. Quality of population estimates by families. (Numbers are the number of populations within each family).

Flyway projects helped to fill knowledge gaps

The quality of the population size estimates is best in the East Atlantic and the Black Sea - Mediterranean Flyways, the Atlantic and Black Sea – Mediterranean regions of the Western Palearctic, as well as in the Eastern and Southern groups of the Afrotropic. It is the worst in the West Asian – East African Flyway, the C & SW Asian part of the Palearctic, in West & Central Africa, in Eastern & Southern Africa and amongst the populations distributed across the whole of Sub-Saharan Africa (Figure 7).

Population estimates in the Western Palearctic have benefited from the reporting requirements under Article 12 of the EU Birds Directive and the European Red List of Birds project of BirdLife International. These reports have also played an important role estimating the size of breeding populations in the East Atlantic and the Black Sea - Mediterranean Flyways. Wintering population estimates have improved as the result of investments into improving monitoring activities along the Western seaboard of Africa by the Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative and in North Africa by the Mediterranean Waterbirds and in the northern part of the Mediterranean by the Adriatic Flyway project.

In Southern and Eastern Africa populations have higher quality estimates to other parts of Africa because their birds are generally better documented and it is easier to produce population estimates for these more restricted populations than the ones with much larger distribution areas. Waterbird monitoring is rather limited in scope and regularity in the Sahelian part of the Black Sea - Mediterranean flyway except the Senegal River Delta. The RESSOURCE project is contributing to rectify the situation and help establish in-country capacity for regular monitoring in the region. In the West Asian – East African flyway, population size estimates have improved in recent years on the Arabian Peninsula particularly in the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and Oman as well as in Egypt, Sudan and Tanzania, but Eritrea, Yemen, Somalia and Mozambique remain major gaps.

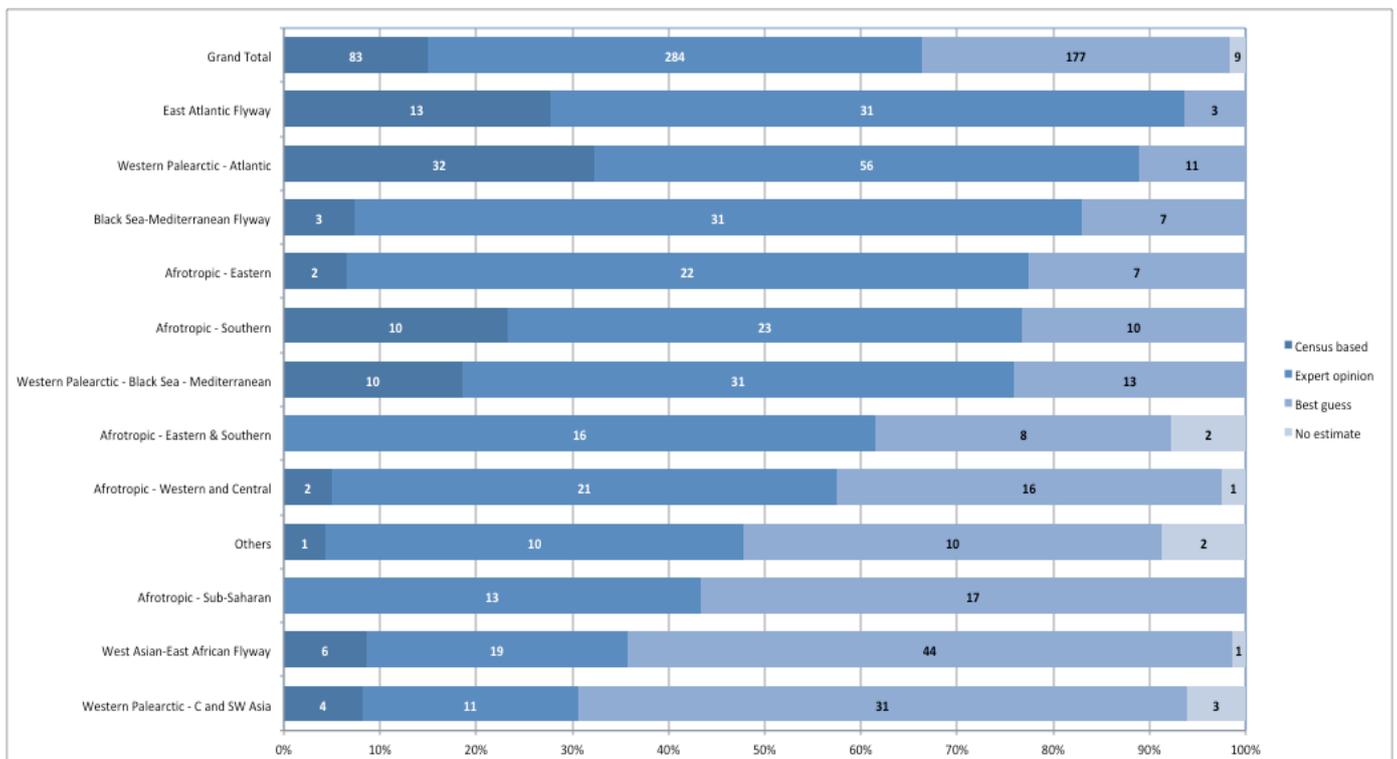


Figure 7. The quality of population size estimates by flyways. (Numbers are the number of populations within each category).

Population size estimates improved for 83 populations

The changes in quality of population estimates between CSR4 (i.e. representing the 2008 baseline) and CSR7 can be compared for 537 populations that have not changed their delineation during this period.

The quality of population size estimates has improved for 83 populations (15%).

The largest numbers of populations with improved population size estimate quality can be found in the Atlantic part of the Western Palearctic as a result of the CAFF seabird assessment and the EU Article 12 reporting, the Eastern part of the Afrotropic as a result of improved estimates for seabirds, in the West Asian – East African, the Black Sea - Mediterranean and in the East Atlantic Flyways as the result of various survey and atlas work in Arabia, the Mediterranean Waterbird Project, as well as the Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative (Figure 8).

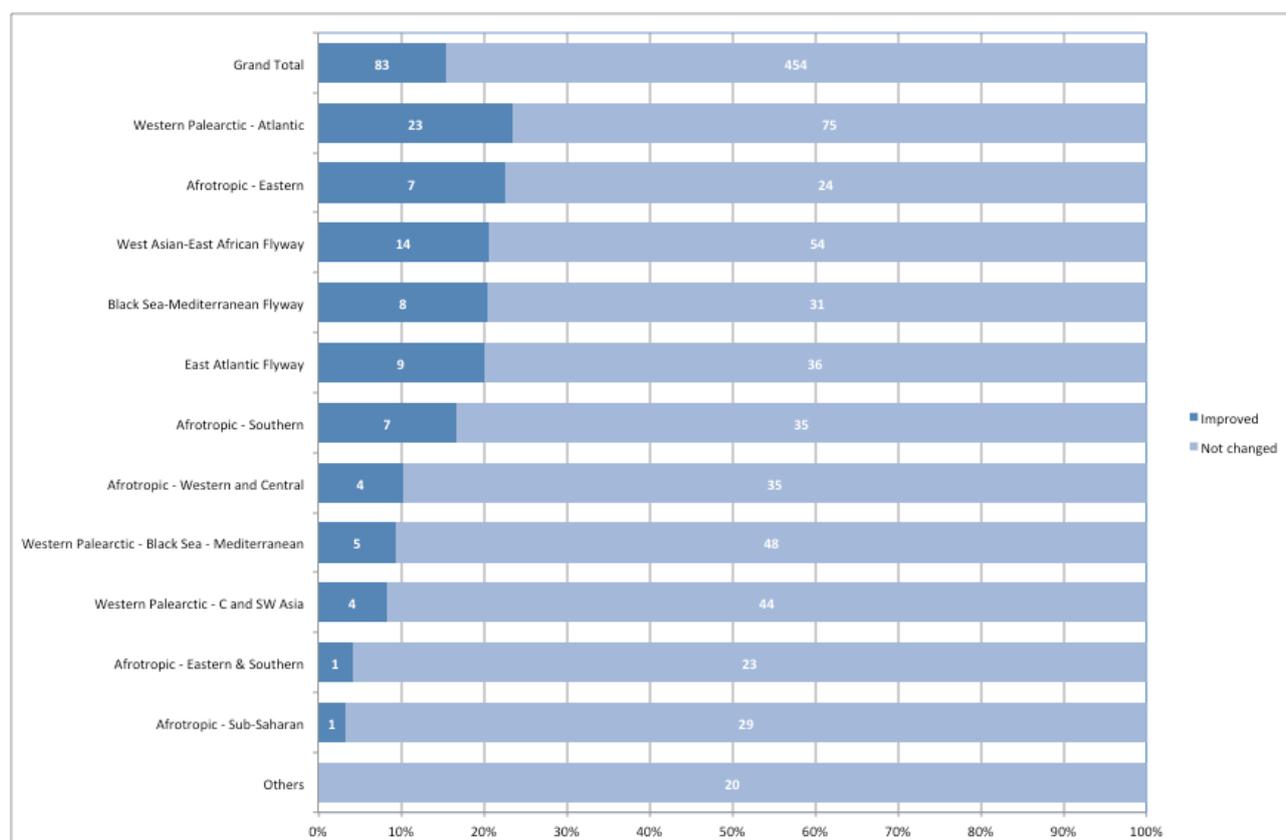


Figure 8. Proportion and number of populations with improved quality score for population size estimates

The quality of population size estimates have improved particularly for ducks, geese and swans (*Anatidae* -19 populations), gulls and terns (*Laridae* - 16 populations), sandpipers and allies (*Scolopacidae* - 14 populations).

More than half of all populations contain less than 100,000 individuals

The same classes are used to summarise sizes of AEWA populations as in previous editions of the Conservation Status Report. These correspond to the criteria listing populations in categories A1c, A2, A3, B1, B2 and C1 except that the population size class over 100,000 has been split into two: one for 100,001 -1,000,000 and another for over 1,000,000.

Only 57 populations (10% of the AEWA populations with size estimates) exceed 1 million individuals. The size of most populations (34%) is between 100,001 and 1,000,000 individuals, whilst 160 (30%) populations have between 25,001 – 100,000. The size of 49 populations is estimated to be between 10,001 and 25,000, i.e. they qualify for Category 2 in Column A, and 91 populations (17%) have less than 10,000 individuals, i.e. would qualify for Category 1c in Column A (Figure 9).

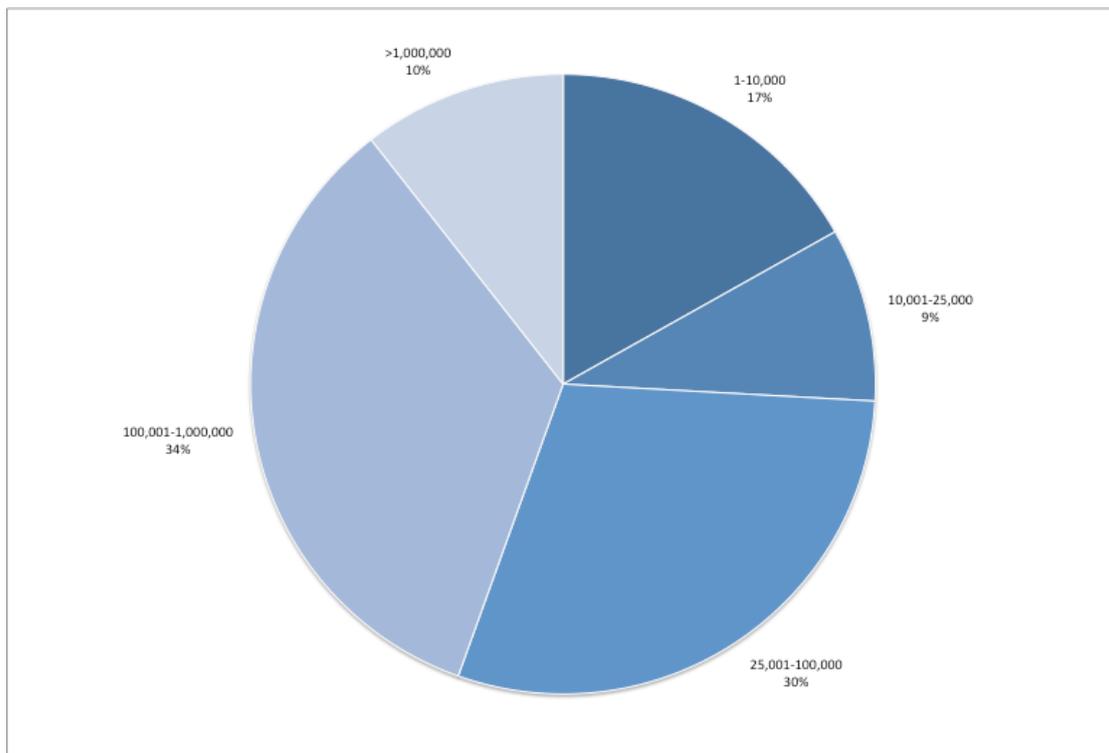


Figure 9. AEWA populations by population size

AEWA protects nearly half a billion waterbirds and seabirds

In total, AEWA provides a framework to protect almost half a billion (some 338 – 464 million) individuals of water- and seabirds in Africa and Eurasia based on the sum of the minimum and maximum population estimates.

Following their addition to Table 1 in 2008, auks (*Alcidae*) is the family with by far the highest number of individuals. The total of the estimated population sizes is around 160 million. They are followed by c. 70 million sandpipers and allies (*Scolopacidae*), nearly 55 million gulls and terns (*Laridae*) and 38 million ducks, geese and swans (*Anatidae*) (Figure 10).

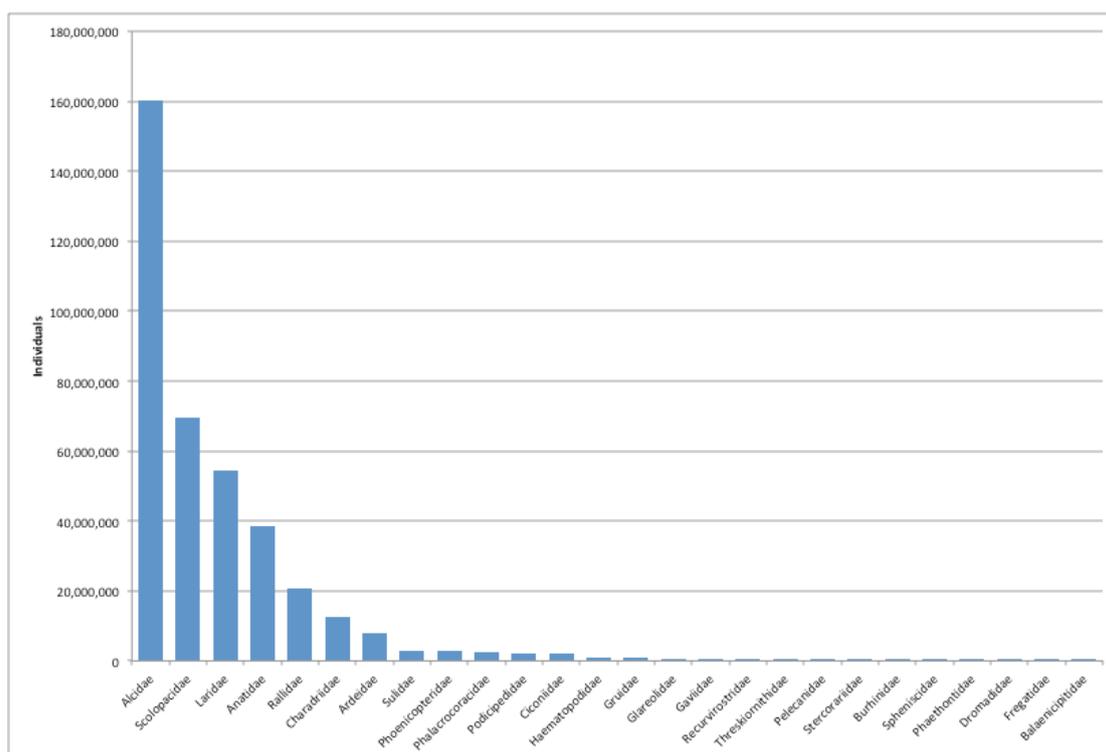


Figure 10. Aggregated size of populations listed on Table 1 of AEWA by families

Reflecting the geographic distribution of the families, particularly of the auks, 50% of the individuals of all water- and seabird of the populations listed on Table 1 can be found in the Atlantic region of the Western Palearctic. Even without the auks, this region hosts the largest number of individuals, some 42 million birds. This is largely equivalent to the total number of individuals of all Intra-African migrants. The spectacular annual migration of some 77 million long-distance migrant waterbirds connects Sub-Saharan Africa with the Western Palearctic.

Part 3. Population trends

Trends were assessed for two time periods: the most recent available 10-year trend period to analyse the current status of the populations and the long-term changes to apply the criteria for significant long-term decline. For the recent trends, information was only taken into account if the end of the trend period fell between 2006 and 2017. In the absence of trend data ending in this period, the recent trend was considered unknown with no idea quality code.

We know little about the trends of over half of the AEWA populations

The quality of short-term trend estimates was assessed following the scoring system developed by the International Wader Study Group¹¹. The categories were defined as follows:

<i>No idea:</i>	No monitoring at international scale in either breeding or wintering periods. Trends unknown. This category also includes populations where trends are uncertain.
<i>Poor:</i>	Some international monitoring in either breeding or wintering periods although inadequate in quality or scope. Trends assumed through partial information.
<i>Reasonable:</i>	International monitoring in either breeding or wintering periods that is adequate in quality or scope to track direction of population changes.
<i>Good:</i>	International monitoring in either breeding or wintering periods that is adequate in quality or scope to track direction of population changes with defined statistical precision.

Almost half of the AEWA populations have good (9%) or reasonable (39%) quality trend estimates based on adequate monitoring schemes. However, more than a third of the population trend estimates are poor (38%), i.e. assumed based on partial information or simply non-existent (14%, Figure 11).

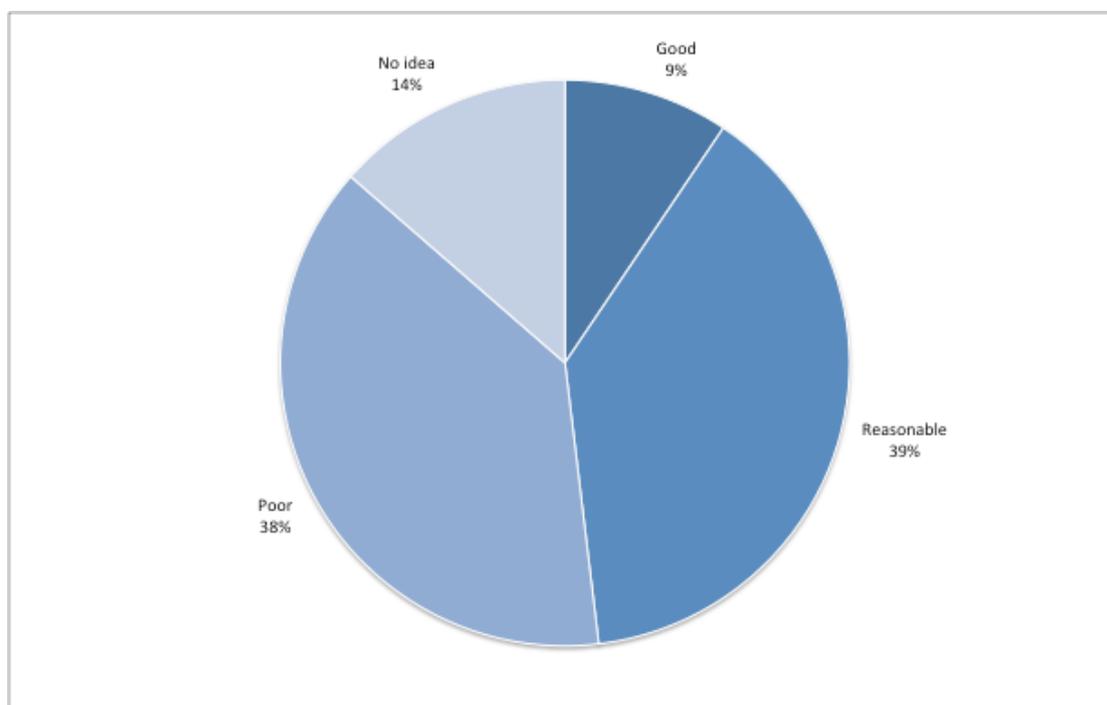


Figure 11. Quality of trend estimates of the AEWA populations

¹¹ See International Wader Studies No. 15 (URL: <http://www.waderstudygroup.org/pubs/iws15.php>).

Quality of trend estimates is best in regions with well-established monitoring schemes using citizen science

The highest number and proportion of populations with good quality trend estimates can be found in the Atlantic region of the Western Palearctic thanks to well-established monitoring programmes covering both the breeding and the non-breeding season linked to population and site management requirements and reporting obligations under the EU Birds Directive (Figure 12). Here, over 28% of the populations have good and another nearly 50% of the populations have reasonable quality trend estimates. This is closely followed by the Black Sea – Mediterranean part of the Western Palearctic, where half of the populations have reasonable quality trend estimates, though only 15% have good quality estimates. This region also includes Eastern Europe, and the East and Southern Mediterranean where the Birds Directive does not apply.

The quality of trend estimates is similar amongst the long-distance migrants of the East Atlantic and the Black Sea – Mediterranean flyway, partly because some of the trends are estimated based on breeding numbers (i.e. subject of the same monitoring programmes) and partly because of investments into monitoring in these countries. The quality of trend estimates of the Southern African populations is also similar to the European ones. However, 70% of the trend estimates are poor or non-existent for the populations of the rest of the Afrotropic, the Central and South-west Asian and the West Asian – East African populations.

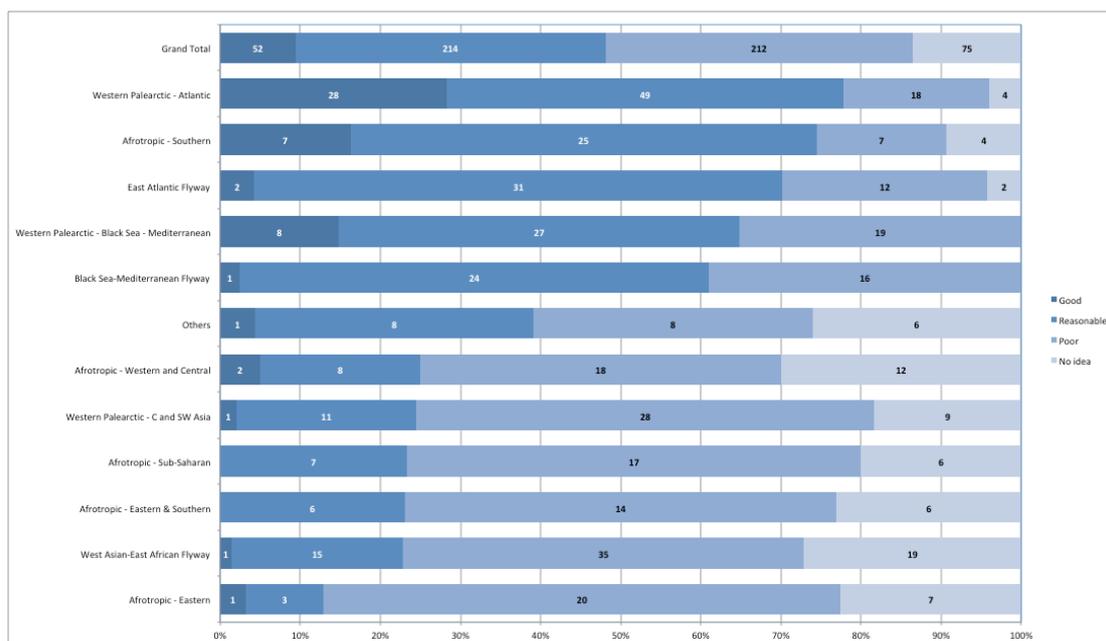


Figure 12. Quality of population trend estimates by flyways. (Numbers are the number of populations within each category).

The trends of pratincoles, rails, gulls and plovers are poorly known

In five out of 26 waterbird families (73%), short-term trend estimates do not exist or are based on only poor data (Figure 13). There are no recent trend estimates for 75 populations (Table 2).

The highest proportion of populations with no idea about their trends belongs to the pratincoles (*Glareolidae* - six out of 11 populations) and rails (*Rallidae* - 11 out of 24 populations). The family with the largest number of populations with unknown trends are the gulls and terns (*Laridae* - 20 out of 89 populations) and plovers (*Charadriidae* - 13 out of 44 populations). As with 'best guess' population size estimates, these species cannot be easily monitored through multispecies schemes and they mostly occur in parts of Africa and Central and Western Asia with insufficient monitoring.

Families with a high proportion of populations with poor quality trends include the thick-knees (*Burhinidae*), shoebills (*Balaenicipitade*), divers (*Gaviidae*), sandpipers and allies (*Scolopacidae*), herons (*Ardeidae*) as well as crab plovers (*Dromadidae*) and tropicbirds (*Phaethontidae*) for the same reasons as mentioned above.

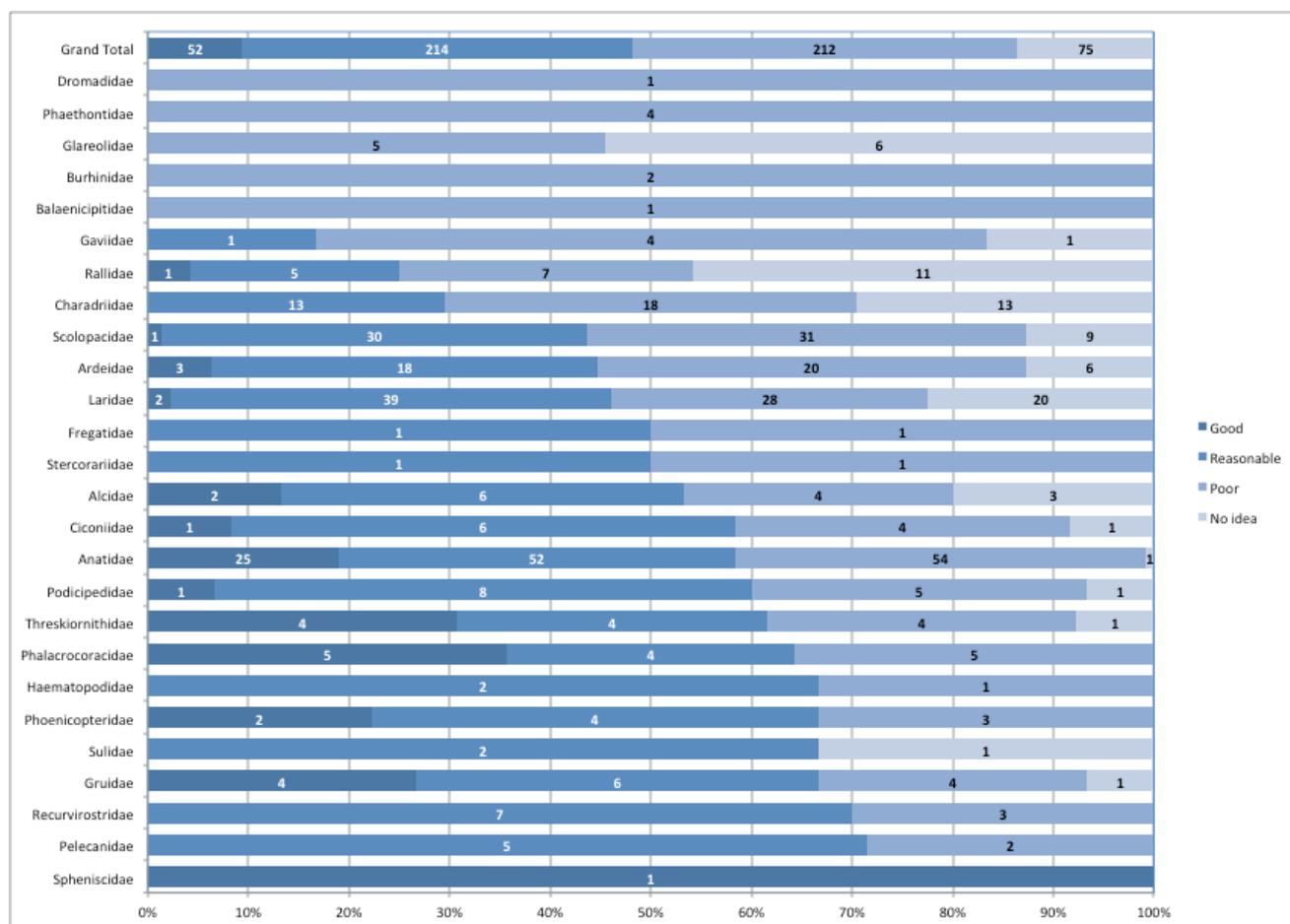


Figure 13. Quality of trend estimates by family. (Numbers are the number of populations within each category).

Table 2. List of populations of which the current trend is unknown

Afrotropic - Eastern	
<i>Charadriiformes</i>	
<i>Glareolidae</i>	
	Rock Pratincole <i>Glareola nuchalis nuchalis</i> , Eastern & Central Africa
	Egyptian Plover <i>Pluvianus aegyptius</i> , Eastern Africa
<i>Laridae</i>	
	Brown Noddy <i>Anous stolidus plumbeigularis</i> , Red Sea & Gulf of Aden
	Whiskered Tern <i>Chlidonias hybrida delalandii</i> , Eastern Africa (Kenya & Tanzania)
	Roseate Tern <i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i> , East Africa
<i>Gruiformes</i>	
<i>Rallidae</i>	
	White-winged Flufftail <i>Sarothrura ayresi</i> , Ethiopia
<i>Suliformes</i>	
<i>Sulidae</i>	
	Masked Booby <i>Sula dactylatra melanops</i> , W Indian Ocean
Afrotropic - Eastern & Southern	
<i>Charadriiformes</i>	
<i>Laridae</i>	
	Lesser Noddy <i>Anous tenuirostris tenuirostris</i> , Indian Ocean Islands to E Africa
	Sooty Tern <i>Onychoprion fuscatus nubilosus</i> , Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, E to Pacific
	African Skimmer <i>Rynchops flavirostris</i> , Eastern & Southern Africa
	Roseate Tern <i>Sterna dougallii gracilis</i> , Seychelles & Mascarenes
<i>Gruiformes</i>	
<i>Rallidae</i>	
	African Rail <i>Rallus caerulescens</i> , Southern & Eastern Africa
	Buff-spotted Flufftail <i>Sarothrura elegans elegans</i> , NE, Eastern & Southern Africa
Afrotropic - Southern	
<i>Anseriformes</i>	
<i>Anatidae</i>	
	Red-billed Teal <i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i> , Madagascar
<i>Charadriiformes</i>	
<i>Laridae</i>	
	Roseate Tern <i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i> , Southern Africa and Madagascar
	Antarctic Tern <i>Sterna vittata tristanensis</i> , Tristan da Cunha & Gough/South Africa
<i>Gruiformes</i>	
<i>Rallidae</i>	
	White-winged Flufftail <i>Sarothrura ayresi</i> , Southern Africa

Afrotropic - Sub-Saharan
<i>Charadriiformes</i>
<i>Charadriidae</i>
Senegal Lapwing <i>Vanellus lugubris</i> , Central & Eastern Africa
<i>Ciconiiformes</i>
<i>Ardeidae</i>
Common Little Bittern <i>Ixobrychus minutus payesii</i> , Sub-Saharan Africa
Dwarf Bittern <i>Ixobrychus sturmii</i> , Sub-Saharan Africa
<i>Gruiformes</i>
<i>Rallidae</i>
Striped Crake <i>Amaurornis marginalis</i> , Sub-Saharan Africa
African Crake <i>Crex egregia</i> , Sub-Saharan Africa
Lesser Moorhen <i>Gallinula angulata</i> , Sub-Saharan Africa
Afrotropic - Western and Central
<i>Charadriiformes</i>
<i>Charadriidae</i>
Forbes's Plover <i>Charadrius forbesi</i> , Western & Central Africa
White-headed Lapwing <i>Vanellus albiceps</i> , West & Central Africa
Crowned Lapwing <i>Vanellus coronatus coronatus</i> , Central Africa
Senegal Lapwing <i>Vanellus lugubris</i> , Southern West Africa
Wattled Lapwing <i>Vanellus senegallus senegallus</i> , West Africa
Brown-chested Lapwing <i>Vanellus superciliosus</i> , West & Central Africa
<i>Glareolidae</i>
Grey Pratincole <i>Glareola cinerea</i> , SE West Africa & Central Africa
Rock Pratincole <i>Glareola nuchalis liberiae</i> , West Africa
Egyptian Plover <i>Pluvianus aegyptius</i> , Lower Congo Basin
<i>Laridae</i>
Little Tern <i>Sternula albifrons guineae</i> , West Africa (bre)
<i>Gruiformes</i>
<i>Rallidae</i>
Streaky-breasted Flufftail <i>Sarothrura boehmi</i> , Central Africa
Buff-spotted Flufftail <i>Sarothrura elegans reichenovi</i> , S West Africa to Central Africa
Antarctic
<i>Charadriiformes</i>
<i>Laridae</i>
Antarctic Tern <i>Sterna vittata vittata</i> , P.Edward, Marion, Crozet & Kerguelen/South Africa
Central Asian Flyway
<i>Charadriiformes</i>
<i>Charadriidae</i>
White-tailed Lapwing <i>Vanellus leucurus</i> , C & SW Asia/NE Africa, SW & S Asia
<i>Scolopacidae</i>

Whimbrel <i>Numenius phaeopus rogachevae</i> , C Siberia (bre)
<i>Gruiformes</i>
<i>Gruidae</i>
Common Crane <i>Grus grus grus</i> , Western Siberia/South Asia
<i>Rallidae</i>
Western Water Rail <i>Rallus aquaticus korejewi</i> , Western Siberia/South-west Asia
East Atlantic Flyway
<i>Charadriiformes</i>
<i>Laridae</i>
Sabine's Gull <i>Xema sabini sabini</i> , Canada & Greenland/SE Atlantic
<i>Scolopacidae</i>
Whimbrel <i>Numenius phaeopus islandicus</i> , Iceland, Faroes & Scotland/West Africa
West Asian-East African Flyway
<i>Charadriiformes</i>
<i>Charadriidae</i>
Pacific Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis fulva</i> , North-central Siberia/South & SW Asia, NE Africa
Sociable Lapwing <i>Vanellus gregarius</i> , Central Asia/S, SW Asia, NE Africa
<i>Glareolidae</i>
Collared Pratincole <i>Glareola pratincola pratincola</i> , SW Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa
<i>Laridae</i>
Whiskered Tern <i>Chlidonias hybrida hybrida</i> , Caspian (bre)
Heuglin's Gull <i>Larus fuscus heuglini</i> , NE Europe & W Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa
Pallas's Gull <i>Larus ichthyaetus</i> , Black Sea & Caspian/South-west Asia
Common Tern <i>Sterna hirundo hirundo</i> , Western Asia (bre)
Greater Crested Tern <i>Thalasseus bergii velox</i> , Red Sea & North-east Africa
Sandwich Tern <i>Thalasseus sandvicensis sandvicensis</i> , West & Central Asia/South-west & South Asia
<i>Scolopacidae</i>
Common Snipe <i>Gallinago gallinago gallinago</i> , Western Siberia/South-west Asia & Africa
Pintail Snipe <i>Gallinago stenura</i> , Northern Siberia/South Asia & Eastern Africa
Eurasian Curlew <i>Numenius arquata suschkini</i> , South-east Europe & South-west Asia (bre)
Whimbrel <i>Numenius phaeopus alboaxillaris</i> , South-west Asia/Eastern Africa
<i>Ciconiiformes</i>
<i>Ardeidae</i>
Squacco Heron <i>Ardeola ralloides ralloides</i> , West & South-west Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa
Eurasian Bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris stellaris</i> , South-west Asia (win)

Common Little Bittern <i>Ixobrychus minutus minutus</i> , West & South-west Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa
Black-crowned Night-heron <i>Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax</i> , Western Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa
<i>Ciconiidae</i>
White Stork <i>Ciconia ciconia ciconia</i> , Western Asia/South-west Asia
<i>Threskiornithidae</i>
Glossy Ibis <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> , South-west Asia/Eastern Africa
Western Palearctic – Atlantic
<i>Charadriiformes</i>
<i>Alcidae</i>
Little Auk <i>Alle alle alle</i> , High Arctic, Baffin Is
Black Guillemot <i>Cephus grylle faeroeensis</i> , Faeroes
Atlantic Puffin <i>Fratercula arctica</i> , NE Canada, N Greenland, to Jan Mayen, Svalbard, N Novaya Zemlya
<i>Scolopacidae</i>
Common Snipe <i>Gallinago gallinago faeroeensis</i> , Iceland, Faroes & Northern Scotland/Ireland
Western Palearctic - C and SW Asia
<i>Charadriiformes</i>
<i>Charadriidae</i>
Greater Sandplover <i>Charadrius leschenaultii columbinus</i> , Turkey & SW Asia/E. Mediterranean & Red Sea
Eurasian Dotterel <i>Eudromias morinellus</i> Asia/Middle East
Eurasian Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria altifrons</i> , Northern Siberia/Caspian & Asia Minor
<i>Laridae</i>
Steppe Gull <i>Larus fuscus barabensis</i> , South-west Siberia/South-west Asia
Little Tern <i>Sternula albifrons albifrons</i> , Caspian (bre)
<i>Scolopacidae</i>
Jack Snipe <i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i> , Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa
Eurasian Woodcock <i>Scolopax rusticola</i> Western Siberia/South-west Asia (Caspian)
<i>Gaviiformes</i>
<i>Gaviidae</i>
Arctic Loon <i>Gavia arctica arctica</i> , Central Siberia/Caspian
<i>Podicipediformes</i>
<i>Podicipedidae</i>
Red-necked Grebe <i>Podiceps grisegena grisegena</i> , Caspian (win)
Western Palearctic - Europe & N Africa
<i>Gruiformes</i>
<i>Rallidae</i>
Western Water Rail <i>Rallus aquaticus aquaticus</i> , Europe & North Africa

Over a third of all AEWA populations are decreasing

The number of populations with short-term trend data increased from 376 to 445, i.e. by 18% compared to the previous edition. Of the populations with trend information, 36% are declining, 37% are stable or fluctuating and only 27% are increasing. This means that 36% more populations are declining than increasing or 64% of the AEWA populations are stable or increasing (Figure 14). The proportion of declining populations has decreased from 42% in 1999, i.e. at the time AEWA came into force and from 41% in 2008 over the period of the AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2018.

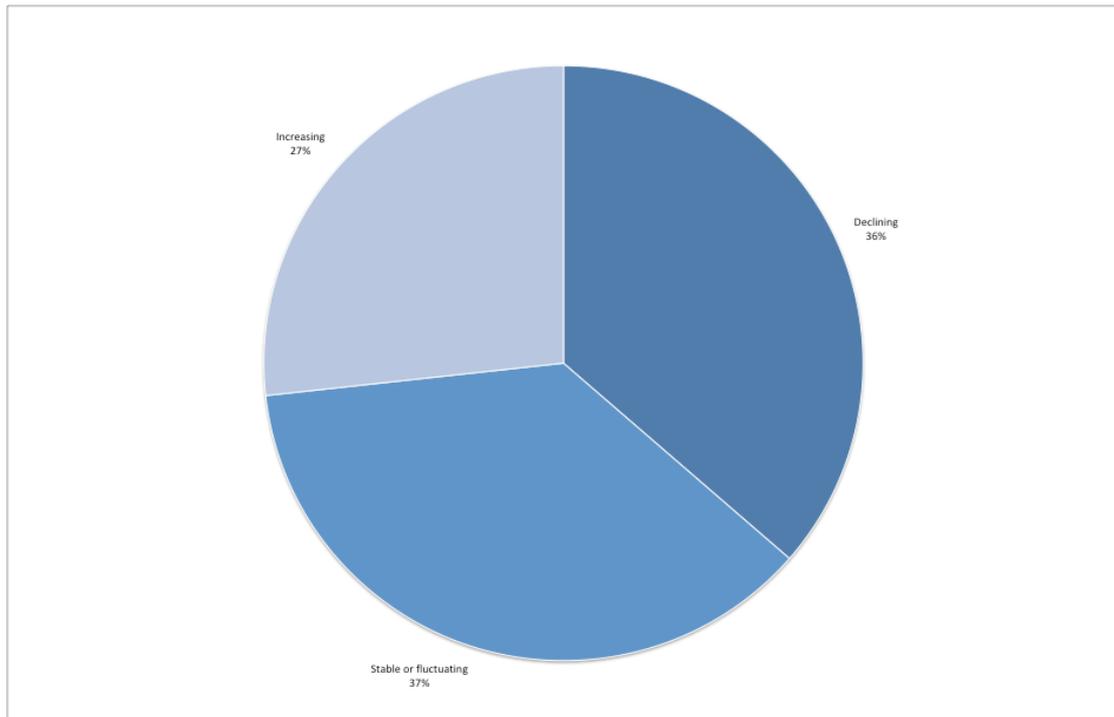


Figure 14. Distribution of trends amongst populations with trend estimates

The status of 143 populations has improved and that of 176 populations has deteriorated

Comparing the current assessments of population trends with trends in CSR4 in 2008, the status of 143 populations have improved and 176 have deteriorated (Figure 15). There has been a significant increase of populations with unknown or uncertain recent trends (from 46 to 103) because of the exclusion of old, already out-dated trend information from the analysis and in order to reflect knowledge gaps.

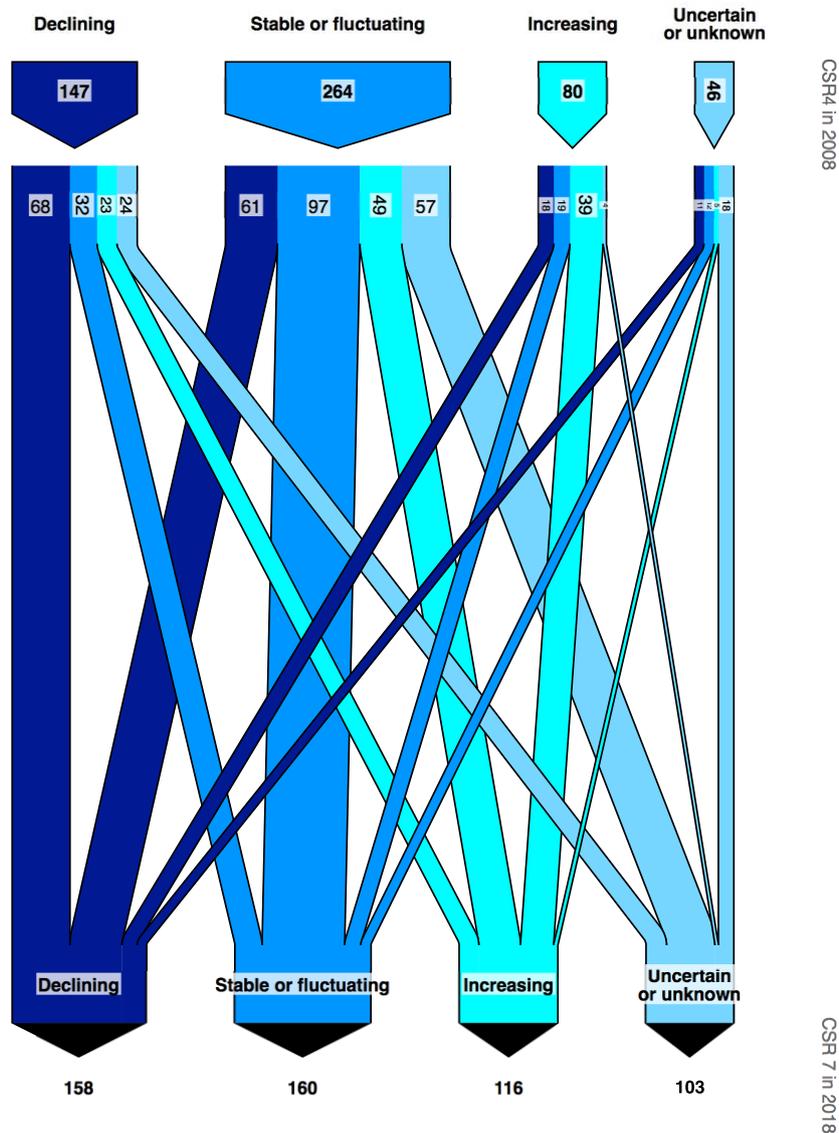


Figure 15. Changes in population trends between two assessments

Table 3. Populations that were thought to increase in CSR4 and shown as declining in CSR7

Greylag Goose <i>Anser anser rubrirostris</i> , Western Siberia/Caspian & Iraq
Maccoa Duck <i>Oxyura maccoa</i> , Southern Africa
Common Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> , Western Asia/Caspian & Middle East
Great Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo carbo</i> , North-west Europe
Black-necked Grebe <i>Podiceps nigricollis nigricollis</i> , Western Asia/South-west & South Asia
Grey Heron <i>Ardea cinerea cinerea</i> , Central & Eastern Europe
Grey Heron <i>Ardea cinerea cinerea</i> , Northern & Western Europe
Cattle Egret <i>Bubulcus ibis ibis</i> , South-west Europe
Cattle Egret <i>Bubulcus ibis ibis</i> , Southern Africa
Little Egret <i>Egretta garzetta garzetta</i> , Western Europe, NW Africa
Demoiselle Crane <i>Anthropoides virgo</i> , Kalmykia/North-east Africa
Three-banded Plover <i>Charadrius tricollaris</i> , Southern & Eastern Africa
Curlew Sandpiper <i>Calidris ferruginea</i> , Western Siberia/West Africa
Little Gull <i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i> , Central & E Europe/SW Europe & W Mediterranean
Kelp Gull <i>Larus dominicanus vetula</i> , Coastal Southern Africa
Lesser Black-backed Gull <i>Larus fuscus graellsii</i> , Western Europe/Mediterranean & West Africa
Hartlaub's Gull <i>Larus hartlaubii</i> , Coastal South-west Africa
Great Black-backed Gull <i>Larus marinus</i> , North & West Europe

More than half of the auk and crane populations are declining

Taxonomic groups with a particularly high proportion (over 50%) of declining populations include the shoebills (*Balaenicipitidae* - a mono-specific population), the penguins (*Spheniscidae*), cranes (*Gruidae*) and auks (*Alcidae*). However, the largest numbers of declining populations are amongst ducks, geese and swans (*Anatidae* - 41), sandpipers and allies (*Scolopacidae* - 27), gulls and terns (*Laridae* - 19), as well as herons (*Ardeidae* - 14).

The number of populations increasing is larger than the number of decreasing amongst the pelicans (*Pelecanidae*), cormorants (*Phalacrocoracidae*), avocets and stilts (*Recurvirostridae*), storks (*Ciconiidae*), flamingos (*Phoenicopteridae*) and pratincoles (*Glareolidae*). There are no decreasing populations amongst the oystercatchers (*Haematopodidae*), frigatebirds (*Fregatidae*) and tropicbirds (*Phaethontidae*), but this might reflect only the lack of updated trend information in these difficult to monitor groups (Figure 16).

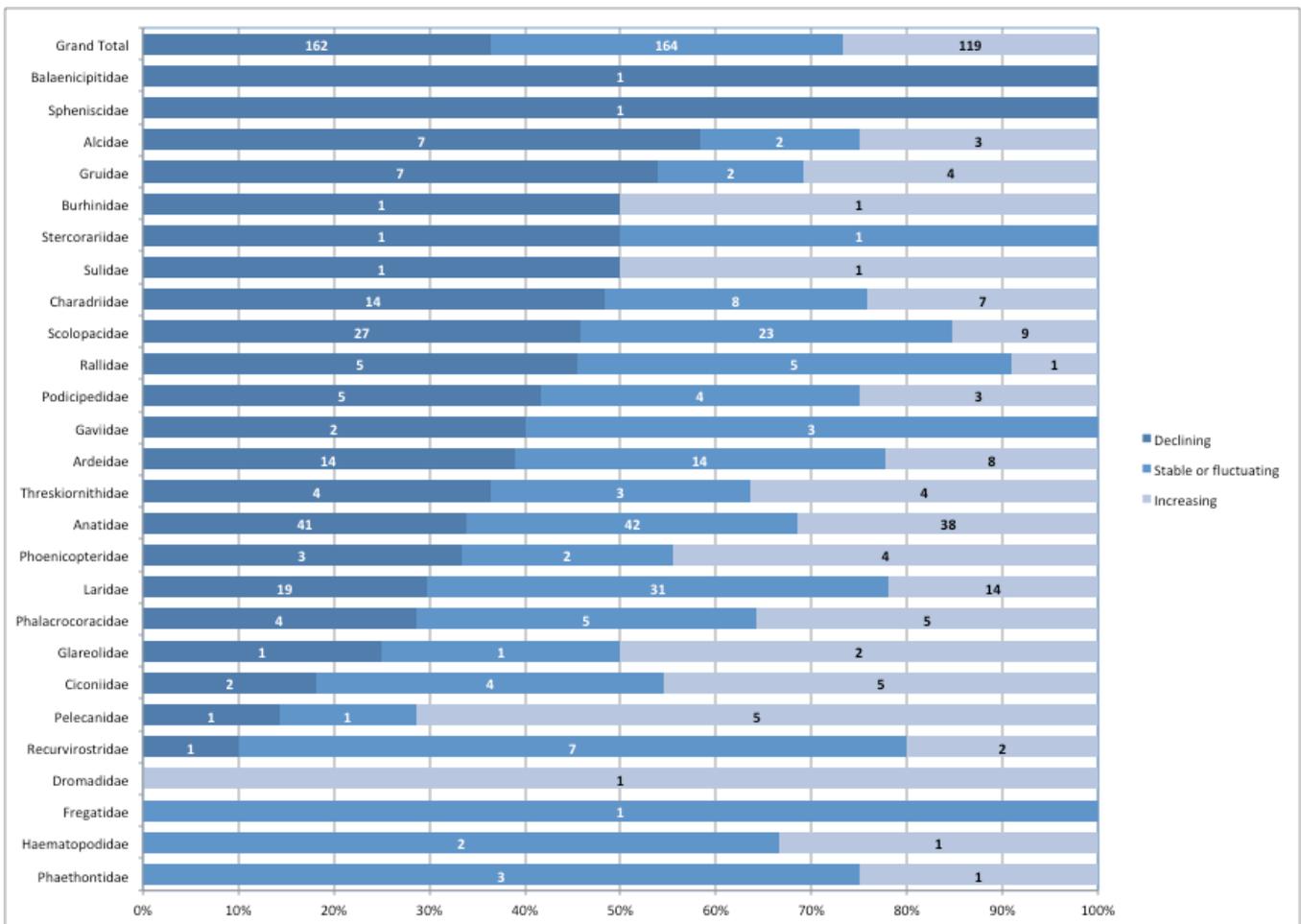


Figure 16. Population trends by families. (Numbers are the number of populations within each category).

More than half of the populations in Central and Southwest Asia are declining

The highest proportions of declining populations occur in the Central & South-west Asian part of the Western Palearctic with more populations decreasing than stable or increasing. The proportion of declining populations is also higher than the average in the Atlantic part of the Western Palearctic, in the East Atlantic, Black Sea – Mediterranean flyways as well as in the Southern, Eastern & Southern and Eastern regions of the Afrotropic and nearly so in the West Asia – East African flyway (Figure 17). In absolute terms, the Atlantic region of the Western Palearctic has the largest number of declining populations (35), but also the highest number of increasing ones (29).

The highest proportion (over 40%) of increasing populations can be found in the Black Sea – Mediterranean region of the Western Palearctic, but the proportion of increasing populations exceeds the average in most parts of the Afrotropic except the Eastern and the Eastern & Southern populations.

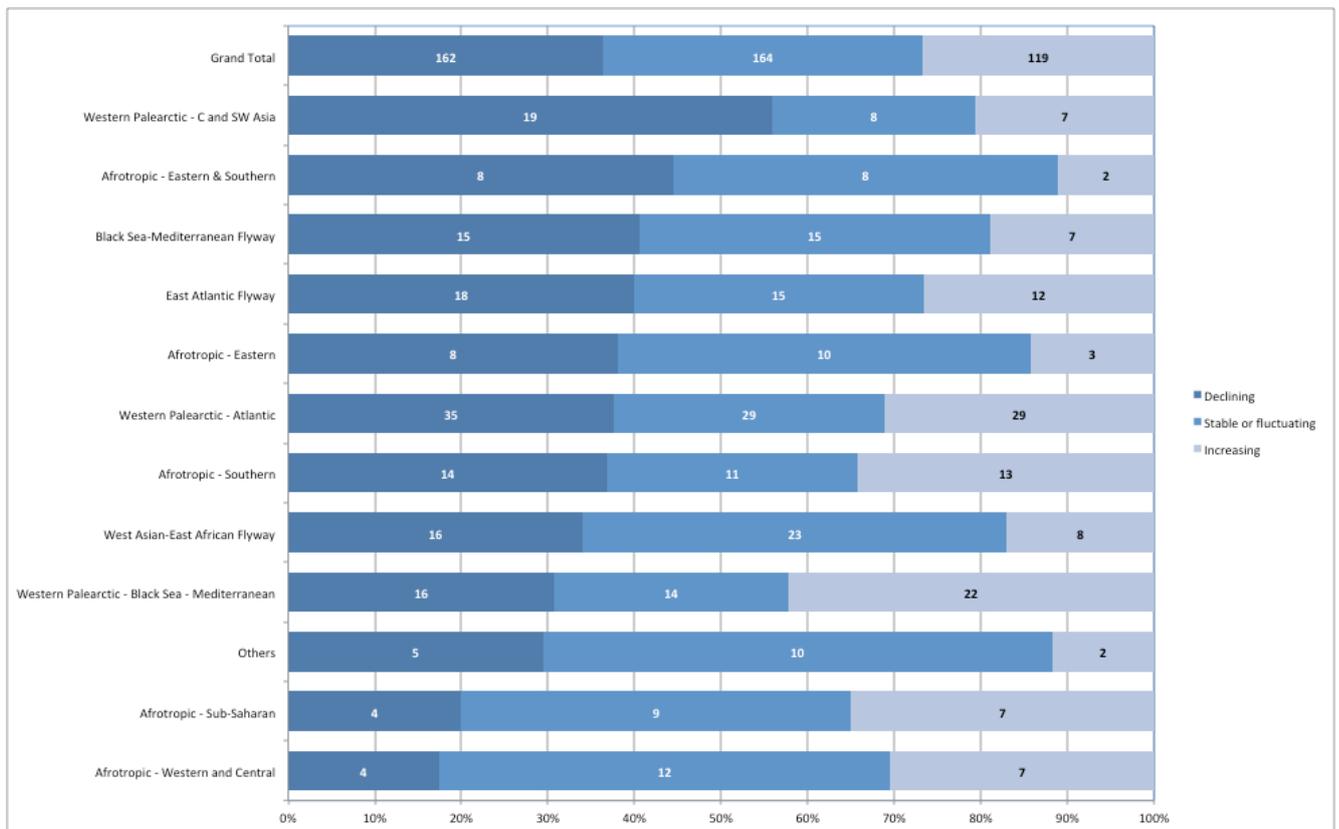


Figure 17. Population trends by flyways. (Numbers are the number of populations within each category).

More than one quarter of the AEWA populations are in significant long-term decline

In total, 152 (27%) of AEWA populations are showing significant long-term decline as defined in AEWA Resolution 5.7. This amounts to seven populations fewer than CSR6.

The proportion of populations in significant long-term decline is higher than the average in the East Atlantic (40%) and Black Sea - Mediterranean (34%) flyways, the Central and South-west Asia part of the Western Palearctic (36%), the Eastern and Southern (34%), Southern (32%) and Eastern (29%) parts of the Afrotropic. The number of populations in significant long-term decline is highest (22) in the Atlantic part of the Western Palearctic.

However, the proportion of populations in significant long-term decline is slightly lower here (22%) than the average and this proportion is similar in the West Asian – East African flyway and in the Western and Central part of the East Atlantic. The proportion of the populations in significant long-term decline is the lowest amongst the ones that are distributed across Sub-Saharan Africa (Figure 18). Table 4, lists the populations in significant long-term decline.

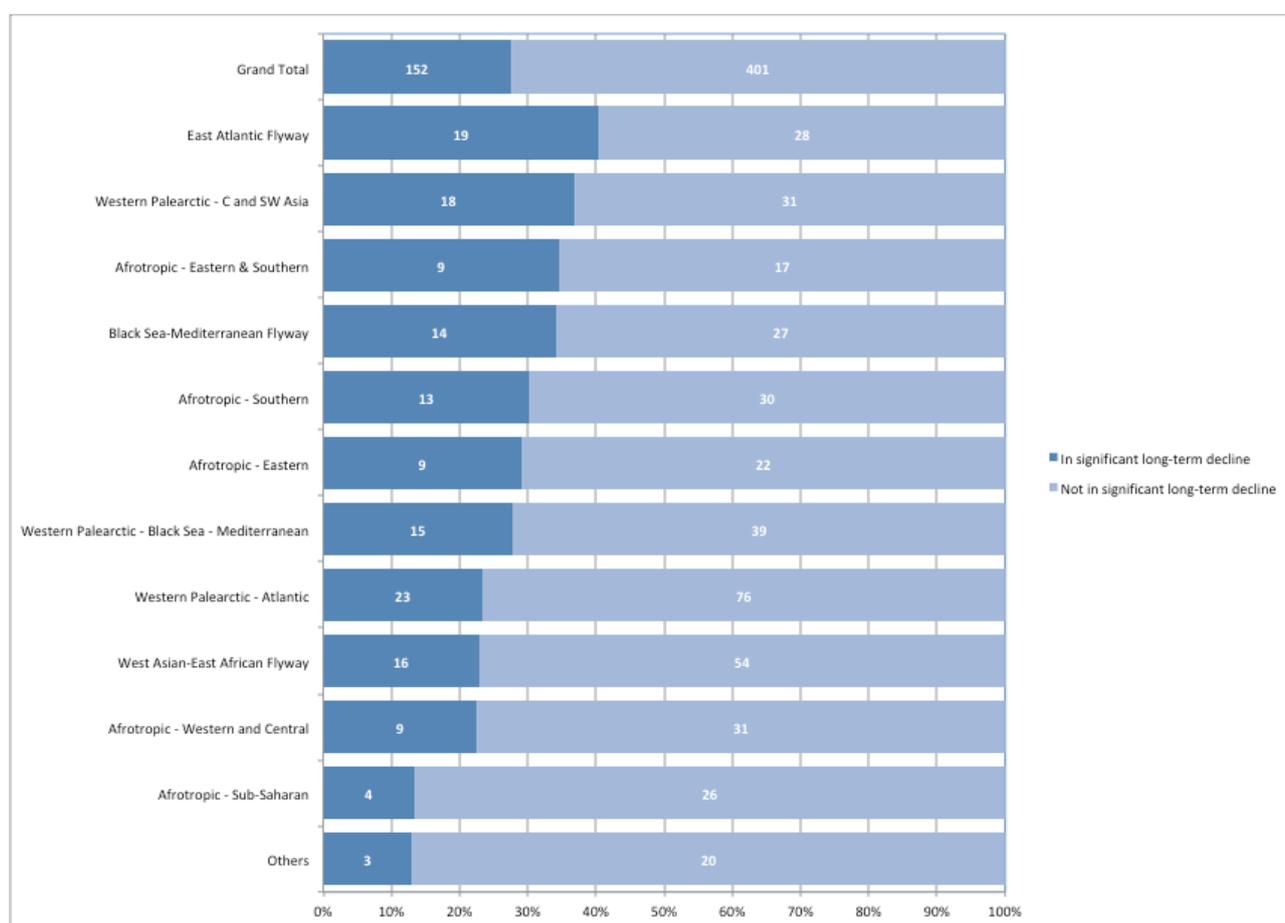


Figure 18. Proportion of populations that meet the AEWA criteria for significant long-term decline. (Numbers are the number of populations within each category).

Table 4. List of populations in significant long-term decline by flyways

Afrotropic - Eastern	
<i>Anseriformes</i>	
<i>Anatidae</i>	
Maccoa Duck <i>Oxyura maccoa</i> , Eastern Africa	
<i>Charadriiformes</i>	
<i>Burhinidae</i>	
Senegal Thick-knee <i>Burhinus senegalensis</i> , North-east & Eastern Africa	
<i>Gruiformes</i>	
<i>Gruidae</i>	
Black Crowned-crane <i>Balearica pavonina ceciliae</i> , Eastern Africa (Sudan to Uganda)	
Grey Crowned-crane <i>Balearica regulorum gibbericeps</i> , Eastern Africa (Kenya to Mozambique)	
<i>Rallidae</i>	
White-winged Flufftail <i>Sarothrura ayresi</i> , Ethiopia	
<i>Pelicaniformes</i>	
<i>Pelecanidae</i>	
Great White Pelican <i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i> , Eastern Africa	
<i>Phoecopteriformes</i>	
<i>Phoenicopteridae</i>	
Lesser Flamingo <i>Phoeniconaias minor</i> , Eastern Africa	
Greater Flamingo <i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i> , Eastern Africa	
<i>Suliformes</i>	
<i>Sulidae</i>	
Masked Booby <i>Sula dactylatra melanops</i> , W Indian Ocean	
Afrotropic - Eastern & Southern	
<i>Anseriformes</i>	
<i>Anatidae</i>	
Fulvous Whistling-duck <i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i> , Eastern & Southern Africa	
African Comb Duck <i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i> , Southern & Eastern Africa	
White-backed Duck <i>Thalassornis leuconotus leuconotus</i> , Eastern & Southern Africa	
<i>Charadriiformes</i>	
<i>Charadriidae</i>	
Crowned Lapwing <i>Vanellus coronatus coronatus</i> , Eastern & Southern Africa	
Wattled Lapwing <i>Vanellus senegallus lateralis</i> , Eastern & South-east Africa	
<i>Laridae</i>	
African Skimmer <i>Rynchops flavirostris</i> Eastern & Southern Africa	
Roseate Tern <i>Sterna dougallii gracilis</i> , Seychelles & Mascarenes	
<i>Ciconiiformes</i>	
<i>Ardeidae</i>	
Madagascar Pond-heron <i>Ardeola idae</i> , Madagascar & Aldabra/Central & Eastern Africa	
<i>Balaenicipitidae</i>	
Shoebill <i>Balaeniceps rex</i> , Central Tropical Africa	
Afrotropic - Southern	
<i>Anseriformes</i>	
<i>Anatidae</i>	
Red-billed Teal <i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i> , Madagascar	

<i>Charadriiformes</i>
<i>Laridae</i>
Damara Tern <i>Sternula balaenarum</i> , Namibia & South Africa/Atlantic coast to Ghana
<i>Ciconiiformes</i>
<i>Ardeidae</i>
Eurasian Bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris capensis</i> , Southern Africa
Cattle Egret <i>Bubulcus ibis ibis</i> , Southern Africa
Slaty Egret <i>Egretta vinaceigula</i> , Central Southern Africa
<i>Ciconiidae</i>
Black Stork <i>Ciconia nigra</i> , Southern Africa
<i>Gruiformes</i>
<i>Gruidae</i>
Grey Crowned-crane <i>Balearica regulorum regulorum</i> , Southern Africa (N to Angola & S Zimbabwe)
Wattled Crane <i>Bugeranus carunculatus</i> , Central & Southern Africa
<i>Rallidae</i>
White-winged Flufftail <i>Sarothrura ayresi</i> , Southern Africa
<i>Pelicaniformes</i>
<i>Phalacrocoracidae</i>
Cape Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i> , Coastal Southern Africa
Bank Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax neglectus</i> , Coastal South-west Africa
<i>Sphenisciformes</i>
<i>Spheniscidae</i>
African Penguin <i>Spheniscus demersus</i> , Southern Africa
<i>Suliformes</i>
<i>Sulidae</i>
Cape Gannet <i>Morus capensis</i> , Southern Africa
Afrotropic - Sub-Saharan
<i>Anseriformes</i>
<i>Anatidae</i>
Southern Pochard <i>Netta erythrophthalma brunnea</i> , Southern & Eastern Africa
<i>Ciconiiformes</i>
<i>Ciconiidae</i>
Abdim's Stork <i>Ciconia abdimii</i> , Sub-Saharan Africa & SW Arabia
<i>Gruiformes</i>
<i>Rallidae</i>
Striped Crake <i>Amaurornis marginalis</i> , Sub-Saharan Africa
Allen's Gallinule <i>Porphyrio alleni</i> , Sub-Saharan Africa
Afrotropic - Western and Central
<i>Anseriformes</i>
<i>Anatidae</i>
Cape Teal <i>Anas capensis</i> , Lake Chad basin
African Pygmy-goose <i>Nettapus auritus</i> , West Africa
African Comb Duck <i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i> , West Africa
Hottentot Teal <i>Spatula hottentota</i> , Lake Chad Basin
White-backed Duck <i>Thalassornis leuconotus leuconotus</i> , West Africa
<i>Charadriiformes</i>

<i>Laridae</i>
African Skimmer <i>Rynchops flavirostris</i> , Coastal West Africa & Central Africa
<i>Ciconiiformes</i>
<i>Threskiornithidae</i>
Eurasian Spoonbill <i>Platalea leucorodia balsaci</i> , Coastal West Africa (Mauritania)
<i>Gruiformes</i>
<i>Gruidae</i>
Black Crowned-crane <i>Balearica pavonina pavonina</i> , West Africa (Senegal to Chad)
<i>Rallidae</i>
Streaky-breasted Flufftail <i>Sarothrura boehmi</i> , Central Africa
Black Sea-Mediterranean Flyway
<i>Charadriiformes</i>
<i>Glareolidae</i>
Collared Pratincole <i>Glareola pratincola pratincola</i> , Black Sea & E Mediterranean/Eastern Sahel zone
<i>Laridae</i>
Common Gull-billed Tern <i>Gelochelidon nilotica nilotica</i> , Black Sea & East Mediterranean/Eastern Africa
Caspian Tern <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> , Black Sea (bre)
Lesser Black-backed Gull <i>Larus fuscus fuscus</i> , NE Europe/Black Sea, SW Asia & Eastern Africa
<i>Scolopacidae</i>
Common Sandpiper <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> , West & Central Europe/West Africa
Curlow Sandpiper <i>Calidris ferruginea</i> , Western Siberia/West Africa
Little Stint <i>Calidris minuta</i> , N Europe/S Europe, North & West Africa
Ruff <i>Calidris pugnax</i> , Northern Europe & Western Siberia/West Africa
Common Snipe <i>Gallinago gallinago gallinago</i> , Europe/South & West Europe & NW Africa
Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa limosa</i> , Eastern Europe/Central & Eastern Africa
Common Redshank <i>Tringa totanus totanus</i> , Central & East Europe (breeding)
<i>Ciconiiformes</i>
<i>Ardeidae</i>
Purple Heron <i>Ardea purpurea purpurea</i> , Tropical Africa
Squacco Heron <i>Ardeola ralloides ralloides</i> , C & E Europe, Black Sea & E Mediterranean (bre)
<i>Gruiformes</i>
<i>Gruidae</i>
Demoiselle Crane <i>Anthropoides virgo</i> , Black Sea (Ukraine)/North-east Africa
Central Asian Flyway
<i>Charadriiformes</i>
<i>Charadriidae</i>
White-tailed Lapwing <i>Vanellus leucurus</i> , C & SW Asia/NE Africa, SW & S Asia
East Atlantic Flyway
<i>Charadriiformes</i>
<i>Charadriidae</i>
Kentish Plover <i>Charadrius alexandrinus alexandrinus</i> , West Europe & West Mediterranean/West Africa
Common Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula psammmodromus</i> , Canada, Greenland & Iceland/W & S Africa
<i>Haematopodidae</i>

Eurasian Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus ostralegus</i> , Europe/South & West Europe & NW Africa
<i>Laridae</i>
Black Tern <i>Chlidonias niger niger</i> , Europe & Western Asia/Atlantic coast of Africa
Black-legged Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla tridactyla</i> , Arctic from NE Canada to Novaya Zemlya/N Atlantic
Roseate Tern <i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i> , Europe (bre)
Little Tern <i>Sternula albifrons albifrons</i> , West Mediterranean/ W Africa (bre)
<i>Scolopacidae</i>
Ruddy Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres interpres</i> , Northern Europe/West Africa
Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus canutus</i> , Northern Siberia/West & Southern Africa
Purple Sandpiper <i>Calidris maritima</i> , NE Canada & N Greenland (breeding)
Temminck's Stint <i>Calidris temminckii</i> , Fennoscandia/North & West Africa
Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica taymyrensis</i> , Western Siberia/West & South-west Africa
Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa limosa</i> , Western Europe/NW & West Africa
Eurasian Curlew <i>Numenius arquata arquata</i> , Europe/Europe, North & West Africa
Red Phalarope <i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i> , Canada & Greenland/Atlantic coast of Africa
Spotted Redshank <i>Tringa erythropus</i> , N Europe/Southern Europe, North & West Africa
Common Redshank <i>Tringa totanus totanus</i> , Northern Europe (breeding)
<i>Ciconiiformes</i>
<i>Ardeidae</i>
Common Little Bittern <i>Ixobrychus minutus minutus</i> , W Europe, NW Africa/Subsaharan Africa
Black-crowned Night-heron <i>Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax</i> , W Europe, NW Africa (bre)
West Asian-East African Flyway
<i>Anseriformes</i>
<i>Anatidae</i>
Northern Pintail <i>Anas acuta</i> , Western Siberia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa
Tufted Duck <i>Aythya fuligula</i> , Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa
<i>Charadriiformes</i>
<i>Charadriidae</i>
Caspian Plover <i>Charadrius asiaticus</i> , SE Europe & West Asia/E & Central Southern Africa
Pacific Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis fulva</i> , North-central Siberia/South & SW Asia, NE Africa
Sociable Lapwing <i>Vanellus gregarius</i> , Central Asia/S, SW Asia, NE Africa
<i>Laridae</i>
White-cheeked Tern <i>Sterna repressa</i> , W South Asia, Red Sea, Gulf & Eastern Africa
<i>Scolopacidae</i>
Ruddy Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres interpres</i> , West & Central Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa
Broad-billed Sandpiper <i>Calidris falcinellus falcinellus</i> , Northern Europe/SW Asia & Africa
Curlew Sandpiper <i>Calidris ferruginea</i> , Central Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa
Great Knot <i>Calidris tenuirostris</i> , Eastern Siberia/SW Asia & W Southern Asia
Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa limosa</i> , West-central Asia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa
Eurasian Curlew <i>Numenius arquata suschkini</i> , South-east Europe & South-west Asia (bre)
Whimbrel <i>Numenius phaeopus alboaxillaris</i> , South-west Asia/Eastern Africa
Green Sandpiper <i>Tringa ochropus</i> , Western Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa
<i>Ciconiiformes</i>
<i>Ciconiidae</i>
White Stork <i>Ciconia ciconia ciconia</i> , Western Asia/South-west Asia

<i>Threskiornithidae</i>
Northern Bald Ibis <i>Geronticus eremita</i> , South-west Asia
Western Palearctic – Atlantic
<i>Anseriformes</i>
<i>Anatidae</i>
Bean Goose <i>Anser fabalis fabalis</i> , North-east Europe/North-west Europe
Common Pochard <i>Aythya ferina</i> , North-east Europe/North-west Europe
Greater Scaup <i>Aythya marila marila</i> , Northern Europe/Western Europe
Tundra Swan <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i> , Western Siberia & NE Europe/North-west Europe
Eurasian Wigeon <i>Mareca penelope</i> , Western Siberia & NE Europe/NW Europe
Velvet Scoter <i>Melanitta fusca</i> , Western Siberia & Northern Europe/NW Europe
Red-breasted Merganser <i>Mergus serrator</i> , North-west & Central Europe (win)
Common Eider <i>Somateria mollissima borealis</i> , Svalbard & Franz Joseph (bre)
Common Eider <i>Somateria mollissima mollissima</i> , Norway & Russia
<i>Charadriiformes</i>
<i>Alcidae</i>
Razorbill <i>Alca torda islandica</i> , Iceland, Faeroes, Britain, Ireland, Helgoland, NW France
Black Guillemot <i>Cepphus grylle grylle</i> , Baltic Sea
Black Guillemot <i>Cepphus grylle islandicus</i> , Iceland
Atlantic Puffin <i>Fratercula arctica</i> , Faeroes, S Norway & Sweden, Britain, Ireland, NW France
Common Murre <i>Uria aalge aalge</i> , Iceland, Faeroes, Scotland, S Norway, Baltic/NE Atlantic
Thick-billed Murre <i>Uria lomvia lomvia</i> , E North America, Greenland, E to Severnaya Zemlya
<i>Charadriidae</i>
Common Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula hiaticula</i> , Northern Europe/Europe & North Africa
Eurasian Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria apricaria</i> , Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Germany & Baltic (bre)
<i>Laridae</i>
European Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus argentatus</i> , North & North-west Europe
European Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus argenteus</i> , Iceland & Western Europe
Black-headed Gull <i>Larus ridibundus</i> , W Europe/W Europe, W Mediterranean, West Africa
<i>Scolopacidae</i>
Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina schinzii</i> , Baltic/SW Europe & NW Africa
Common Redshank <i>Tringa totanus totanus</i> , Britain & Ireland/Britain, Ireland, France
<i>Gaviiformes</i>
<i>Gaviidae</i>
Arctic Loon <i>Gavia arctica arctica</i> , Northern Europe & Western Siberia/Europe
Western Palearctic - Black Sea - Mediterranean
<i>Anseriformes</i>
<i>Anatidae</i>
Lesser White-fronted Goose <i>Anser erythropus</i> , Fennoscandia
Common Pochard <i>Aythya ferina</i> , Central & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean
Eurasian Wigeon <i>Mareca penelope</i> , W Siberia & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean
Marbled Teal <i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i> , East Mediterranean
Velvet Scoter <i>Melanitta fusca</i> , Black Sea & Caspian
Smew <i>Mergellus albellus</i> , North-east Europe/Black Sea & East Mediterranean
Red-breasted Merganser <i>Mergus serrator</i> , North-east Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean
<i>Charadriiformes</i>

<i>Charadriidae</i>
Eurasian Dotterel <i>Eudromias morinellus</i> , Europe/North-west Africa
<i>Laridae</i>
Little Gull <i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i> , W Asia/E Mediterranean, Black Sea & Caspian
Armenian Gull <i>Larus armenicus</i> , Armenia, Eastern Turkey & NW Iran
Slender-billed Gull <i>Larus genei</i> , Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre)
<i>Scolopacidae</i>
Slender-billed Curlew <i>Numenius tenuirostris</i> , Central Siberia/Mediterranean & SW Asia
<i>Ciconiiformes</i>
<i>Ardeidae</i>
Purple Heron <i>Ardea purpurea purpurea</i> , East Europe, Black Sea & Mediteranean/Sub-Saharan Africa
<i>Gruiformes</i>
<i>Gruidae</i>
Demoiselle Crane <i>Anthropoides virgo</i> , Turkey (bre)
Common Crane <i>Grus grus archibaldi</i> , Turkey & Georgia (bre)
Western Palearctic - C and SW Asia
<i>Anseriformes</i>
<i>Anatidae</i>
Common Teal <i>Anas crecca crecca</i> , Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa
Greater White-fronted Goose <i>Anser albifrons albifrons</i> , Northern Siberia/Caspian & Iraq
Greylag Goose <i>Anser anser rubrirostris</i> , Western Siberia/Caspian & Iraq
Lesser White-fronted Goose <i>Anser erythropus</i> , NE Europe & W Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian
Bean Goose <i>Anser fabalis johanseni</i> , West & Central Siberia/Turkmenistan to W China
Common Pochard <i>Aythya ferina</i> , Western Siberia/South-west Asia
Greater Scaup <i>Aythya marila marila</i> , Western Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian
Eurasian Wigeon <i>Mareca penelope</i> , Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa
Gadwall <i>Mareca strepera strepera</i> , Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa
Marbled Teal <i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i> South-west Asia
Red-breasted Merganser <i>Mergus serrator</i> Western Siberia/South-west & Central Asia
Red-crested Pochard <i>Netta rufina</i> , Western & Central Asia/South-west Asia
White-headed Duck <i>Oxyura leucocephala</i> , East Mediterranean, Turkey & South-west Asia
Common Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> , Western Asia/Caspian & Middle East
<i>Ciconiiformes</i>
<i>Threskiornithidae</i>
Common Shelduck <i>Platalea leucorodia archeri</i> , Red Sea & Somalia
<i>Gruiformes</i>
<i>Gruidae</i>
Siberian Crane <i>Leucogeranus leucogeranus</i> , Iran (win)
<i>Pelicaniformes</i>
<i>Phalacrocoracidae</i>
Socotra Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax nigrogularis</i> , Arabian Coast
<i>Podicipediformes</i>
<i>Podicipedidae</i>
Black-necked Grebe <i>Podiceps nigricollis nigricollis</i> , Western Asia/South-west & South Asia
Western Palearctic - Europe & N Africa
<i>Charadriiformes</i>

<i>Charadriidae</i>
Northern Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> Europe, W Asia/Europe, N Africa & SW Asia
<i>Podicipediformes</i>
<i>Podicipedidae</i>
Horned Grebe <i>Podiceps auritus auritus</i> , North-east Europe (small-billed)

Long-term monitoring is critical to assess long-term trends

As Figure 19 shows, the proportion of populations with unknown recent trend is four-times higher amongst the populations not in significant long-term decline than amongst those in significant long-term decline.

On the one hand, this indicates that the application of significant long-term decline is based on relatively recent information in over 90% of the cases. However, it also indicates that significant long-term decline might be underestimated for 61 populations currently considered not to be in significant long-term decline, and some populations may not receive adequate protection. Of the populations with unknown long-term trend, 37 % are from the West Asian-East African Flyway (14) and the Central and South-west Asia part of the Western Palearctic (9) and another 25 populations (40%) from the Afrotropic, where Western and Central Africa has the highest numbers (11 populations) mostly the difficult to monitor plovers (*Charadriidae*) and gulls and terns (*Laridae*).

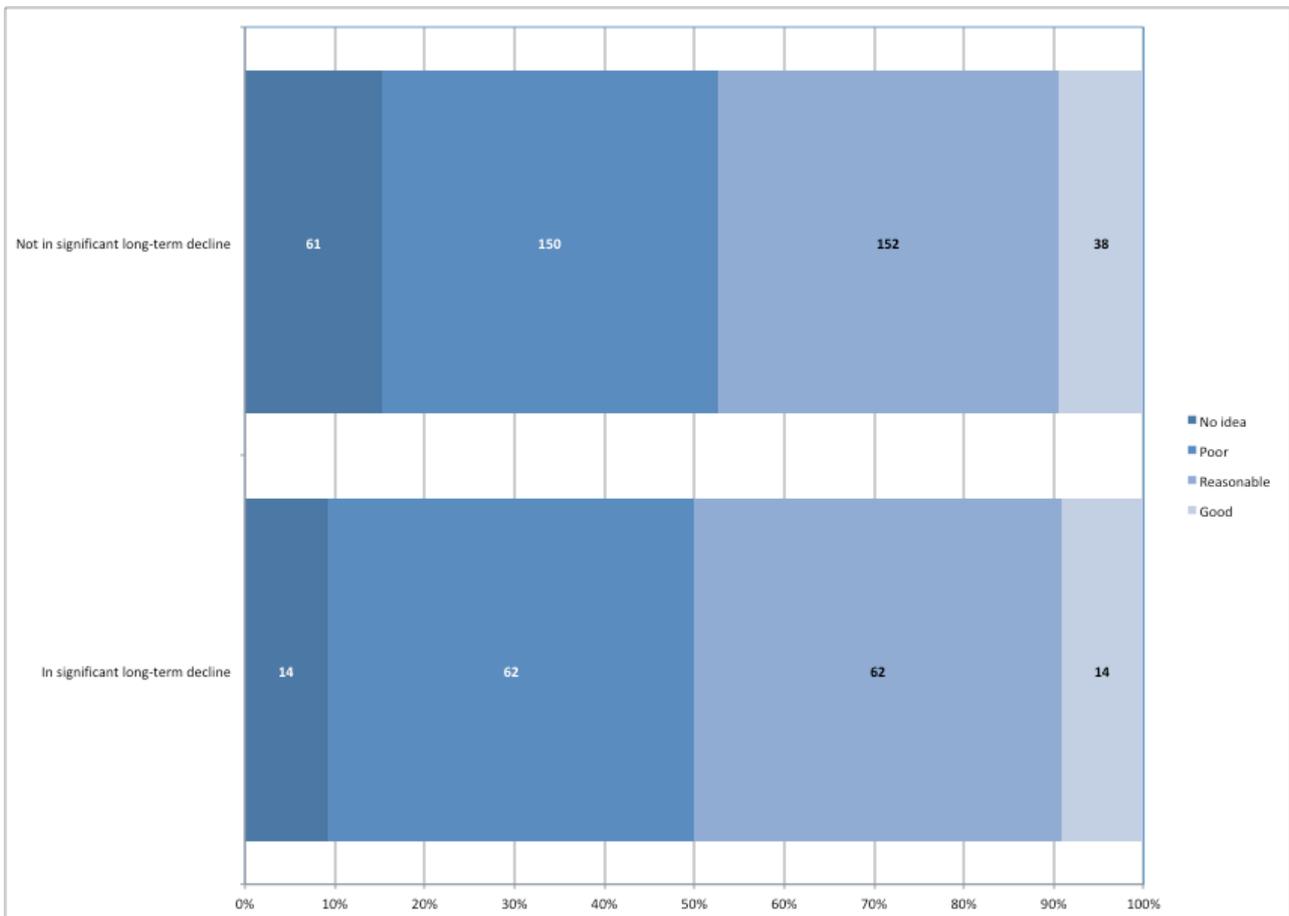


Figure 19. Quality of population trend estimates for populations classified as whether or not in significant long-term decline. (Numbers are the number of populations within each category).

How did AEWA populations change over time?

The availability of annual waterbird censuses across the Agreement Area and the availability of the MSI-tool¹² developed by Statistics Netherlands, now allows for the production of annual multispecies indices for AEWA populations. Currently, IWC trend data can be used for 141 AEWA populations (i.e. 25% of all AEWA populations and 31% of the populations with trend estimates). Figure 20. shows that the overall index has increased slowly in the last 25 years and was stable in the last 10 years, but with strong regional differences as shown on Figure 21.

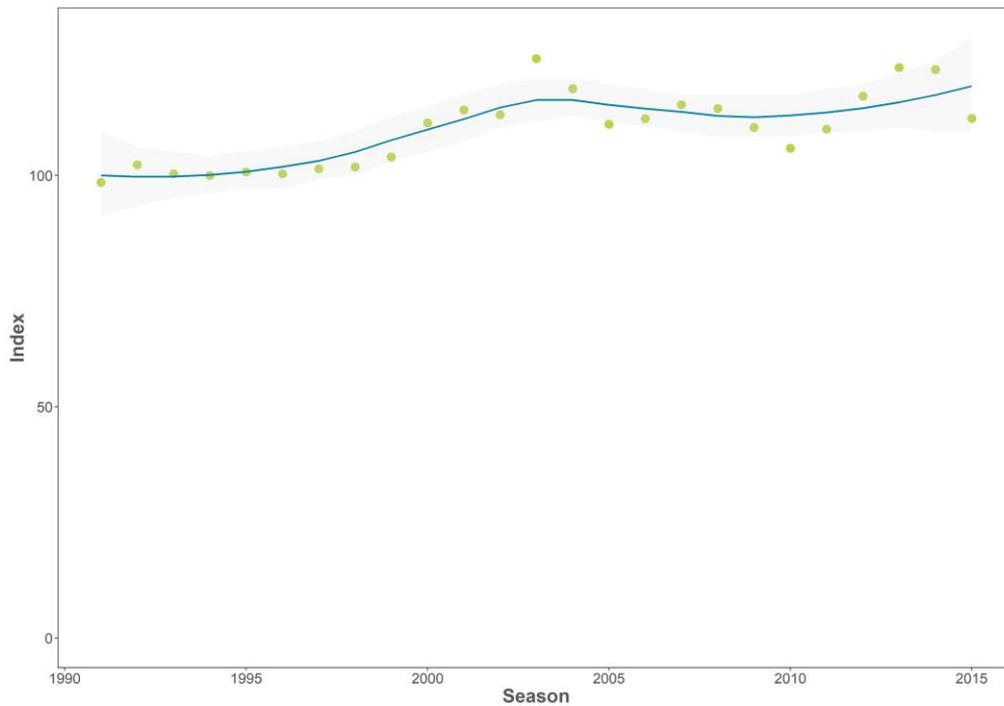
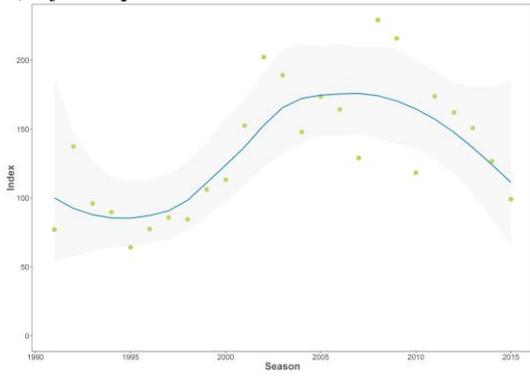


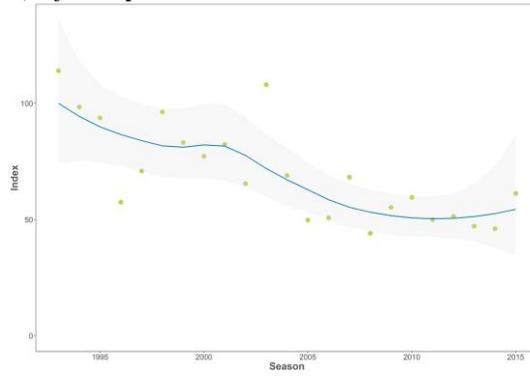
Figure 20. Multi Species Index of the overall change of AEWA populations ($N = 141$) during the period of 1991-2015 based on the International Waterbird Census

¹² <https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/society/nature-and-environment/indices-and-trends--trim--/msi-tool>

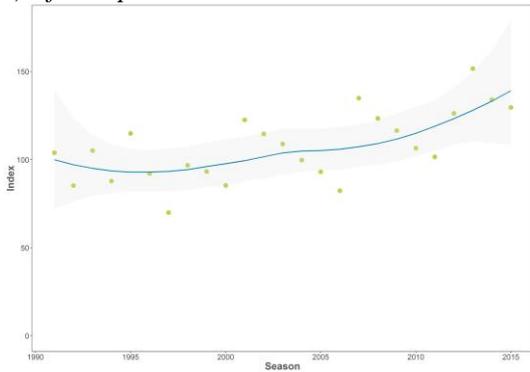
a) Afrotropic - Eastern



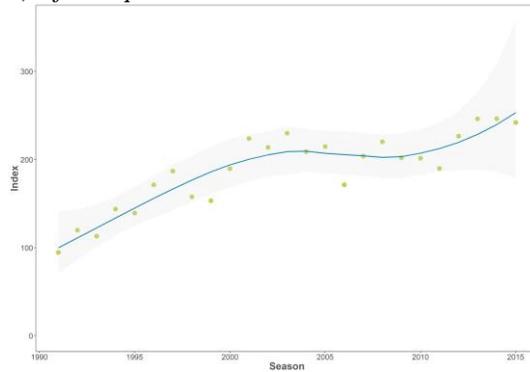
b) Afrotropic - Eastern & Southern



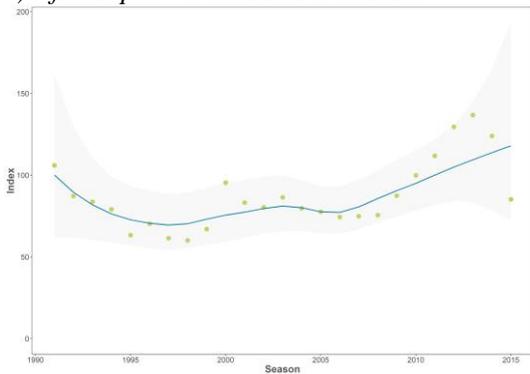
c) Afrotropic - Southern



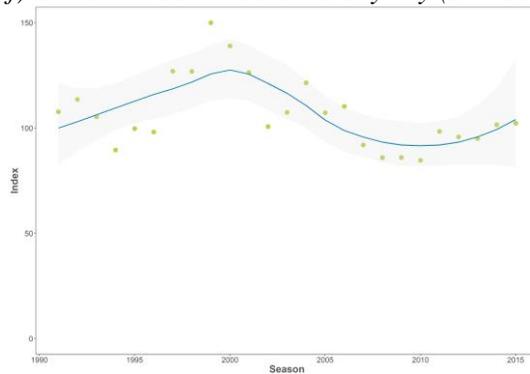
d) Afrotropic - Sub-Saharan



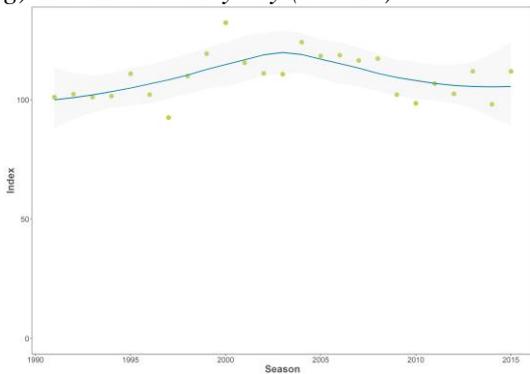
e) Afrotropic - Western and Central



f) Black Sea-Mediterranean Flyway (N = 15)



g) East Atlantic Flyway (N = 16)



h) West Asian-East African Flyway (N = 31)

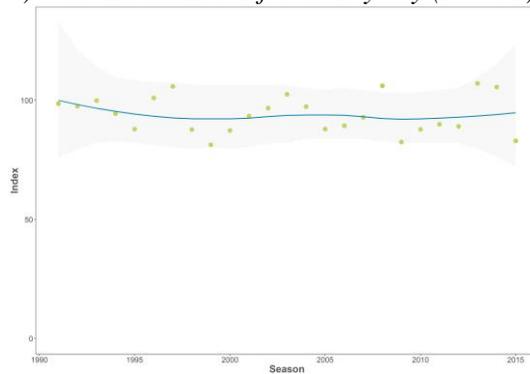
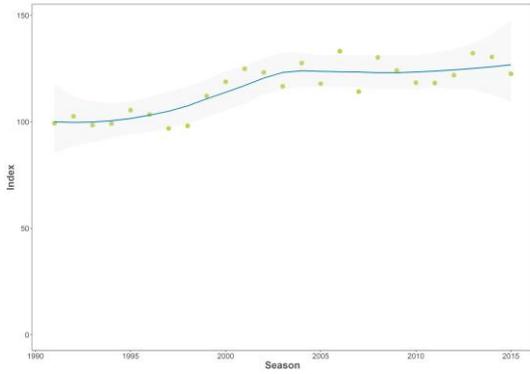
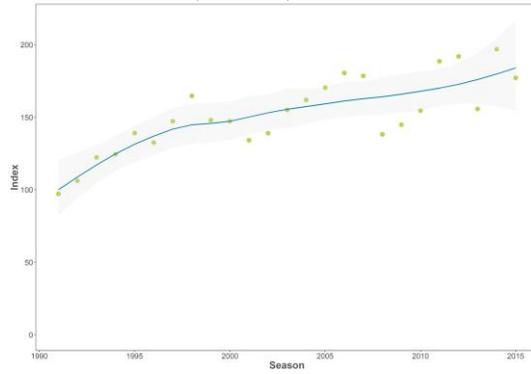


Figure 21. Multi Species Indices of the overall change of AEWA populations in different multispecies flyways during the period of 1991-2015 based on the International Waterbird Census

i) *Western Palearctic - Atlantic* ($N = 16$)



j) *Western Palearctic - Black Sea - Mediterranean* ($N = 35$)



k) *Western Palearctic - C and SW Asia* ($N = 25$)

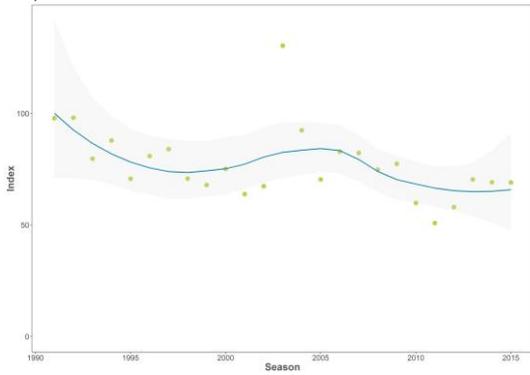


Figure 21 continued.

Successful conservation of waterbirds depends on effective governance

Using a hierarchical Bayesian model Amano et al. (2018) have analysed the changes in species abundances between 1990 and 2013 at a 1 x 1-degree resolution based on data from the Christmas Bird Count for North America and the International Waterbird Census for the rest of the World. This alternative analysis provides us insights into the spatial pattern of population change both at the species level and at the community level at 1 x 1 degree resolution.

The study highlights major gaps in the availability of consistent long-term monitoring data across the Agreement Area with major gaps in the Arabian Peninsula and large sections of Africa except Southern Africa, Ethiopia in particular, and a few other countries to a lesser extent. It also confirms the findings of the flyway level analyses that the strongest declines at community level can be found in Central and South-west Asia, Eastern and Southern Africa (Figure 22).

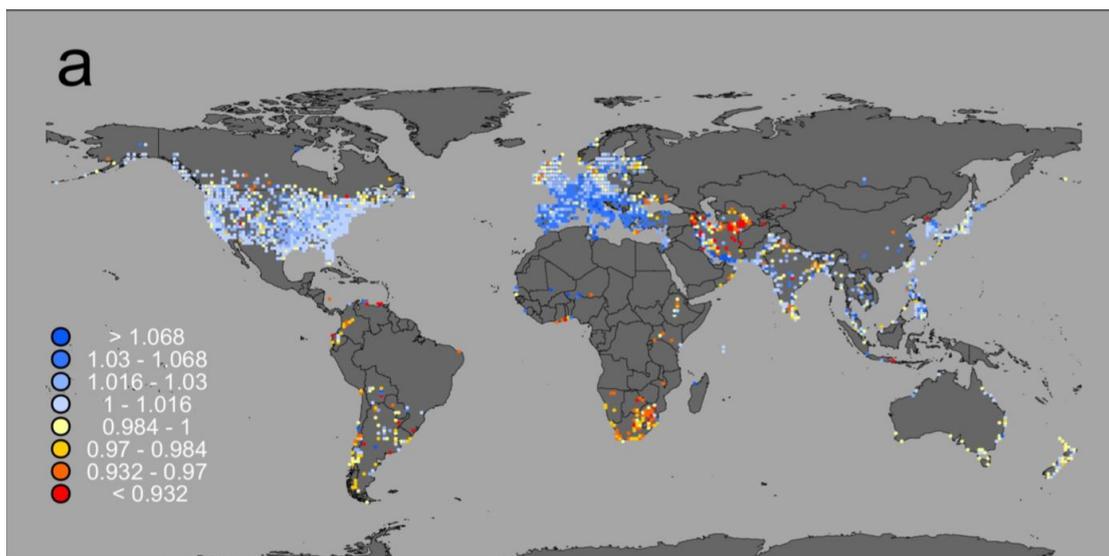


Figure 22. Overall annual growth rates of waterbirds in 1x1 degree cells from Amano et al. (2018)¹³

The key finding is that the strongest predictor of change in waterbird abundance globally is the effective governance of the country. This was measured through the World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators that summarises six broad dimensions of governance: Voice and Accountability, Political Stability and Absence of Violence, Government Effectiveness, Regulatory Quality, Rule of Law and Control of Corruption.

Effective governance had a stronger effect than change in surface water, economic and human population growth, agricultural expansion, climate change or biological characteristics of the species (such as range size, migratory status and body size). However, there was a strong positive interaction between effective governance and protected areas. This highlights the importance of AEWAs contributing to improving several elements of good governance through its legislative requirements and capacity building programmes.

¹³ Amano, T., Székely, T., Sandel, B. Nagy, S., Mundkur, T., Langendoen, T., Blanco, D., Soykan, C. & Sutherland, W. (2018) Successful conservation of global waterbird populations depends on effective governance. *Nature* 553. 199-202 (11 January 2018). DOI:10.1038/nature25139

Part 4. Threats to waterbird species in the AEWA region

As no comprehensively updated information is available on threats affecting the species listed on Annex 2 of the Agreement, no new analysis of threats has been performed. Part 4 of the 5th edition of the Conservation Status report can be accessed online [here](#).

Part 5. Species of global conservation concern

A detailed overview of the status of species of global conservation concern was produced by BirdLife International and the full report is presented in Annex 2.

Increasing numbers of AEWA populations appear on the Red List

The Red List status of the 254 species listed on Annex 2 of AEWA has been reviewed by BirdLife International, the Red List authority for birds, in 2017. The full report is presented in Annex 2. Five species are listed as Critically Endangered, seven 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). 26 species have had their IUCN Red List category revised since the previous report from BirdLife to AEWA in 2014 (Table 2), both for genuine changes¹⁴ and because of improved knowledge or changes in taxonomy.

A total of 23 AEWA-listed species qualified for higher or lower Red List categories owing to genuine deterioration or improvement in status during 1988-2012. All are listed in Table 3 of Annex 2 to this report, with notes on the basis of each change. Ducks, geese and swans (*Anatidae* - 25), sandpipers and allies (*Scolopacidae* - 18) have the highest number of populations of species of Global Conservation Concern, but the proportion of populations is highest amongst cranes (*Gruidae* - Figure 23).

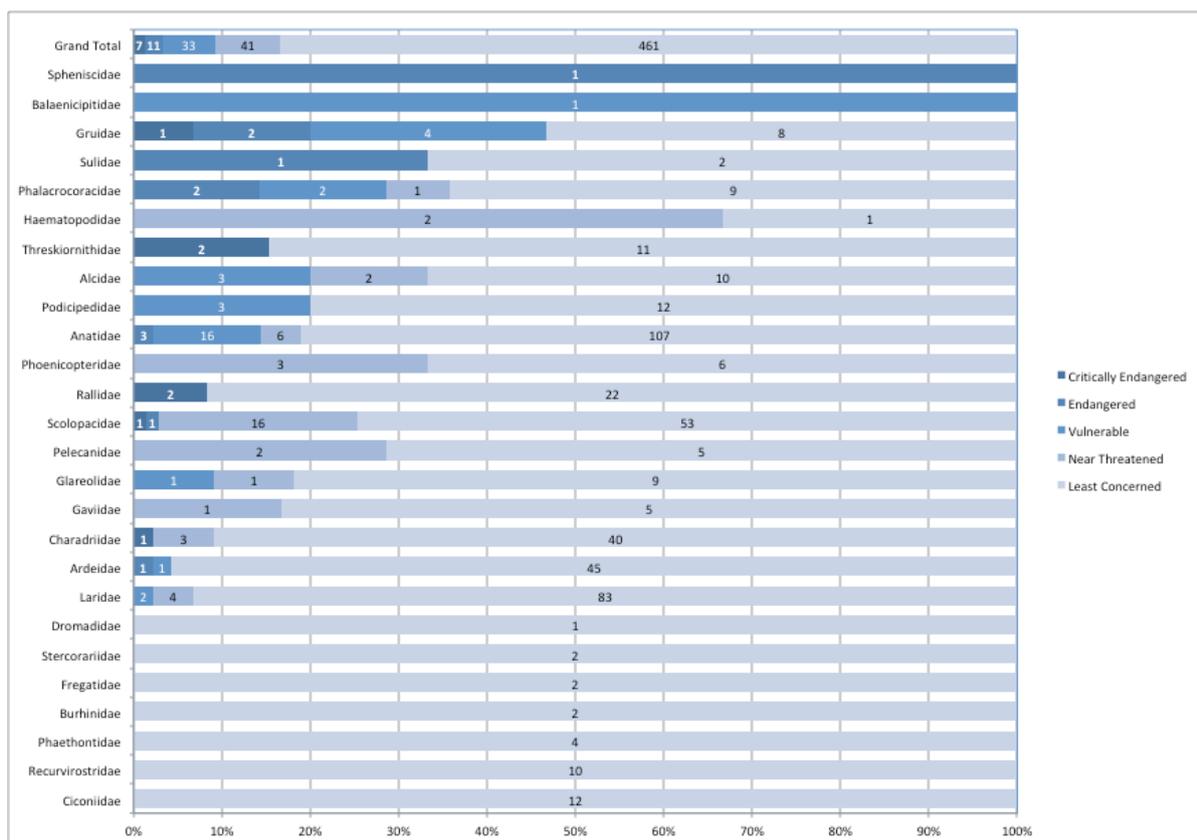


Figure 23. Proportion and number of AEWA populations by their Red List status and by families listed according to increasing value of the Red List Index of the family (i.e. most threatened families on the top)

¹⁴ Genuine changes include only real changes in status and excluding changes due to other reasons such as revised taxonomy, improved knowledge, changed IUCN Red List criteria.

The highest proportion of populations on the Red List are in Eastern and Southern Africa

The geographic patterns in the conservation status of AEWA populations were assessed on the basis of their Red List status.

The Atlantic region of the Western Palearctic is the home of the largest number (21) of populations that belong to a species of global conservation concern. This is partly because of the large number (10) populations of Near Threatened species that were added to the Red List after 2014 when the results of the new European Red List of Birds (BirdLife International 2015) became available. Due to the large number of populations involved, this region has the highest Red List Index. However, the Southern and Eastern regions of the Afrotropic have the highest proportion of the populations that belong a species of Global Conservation Concern (Figure 24).

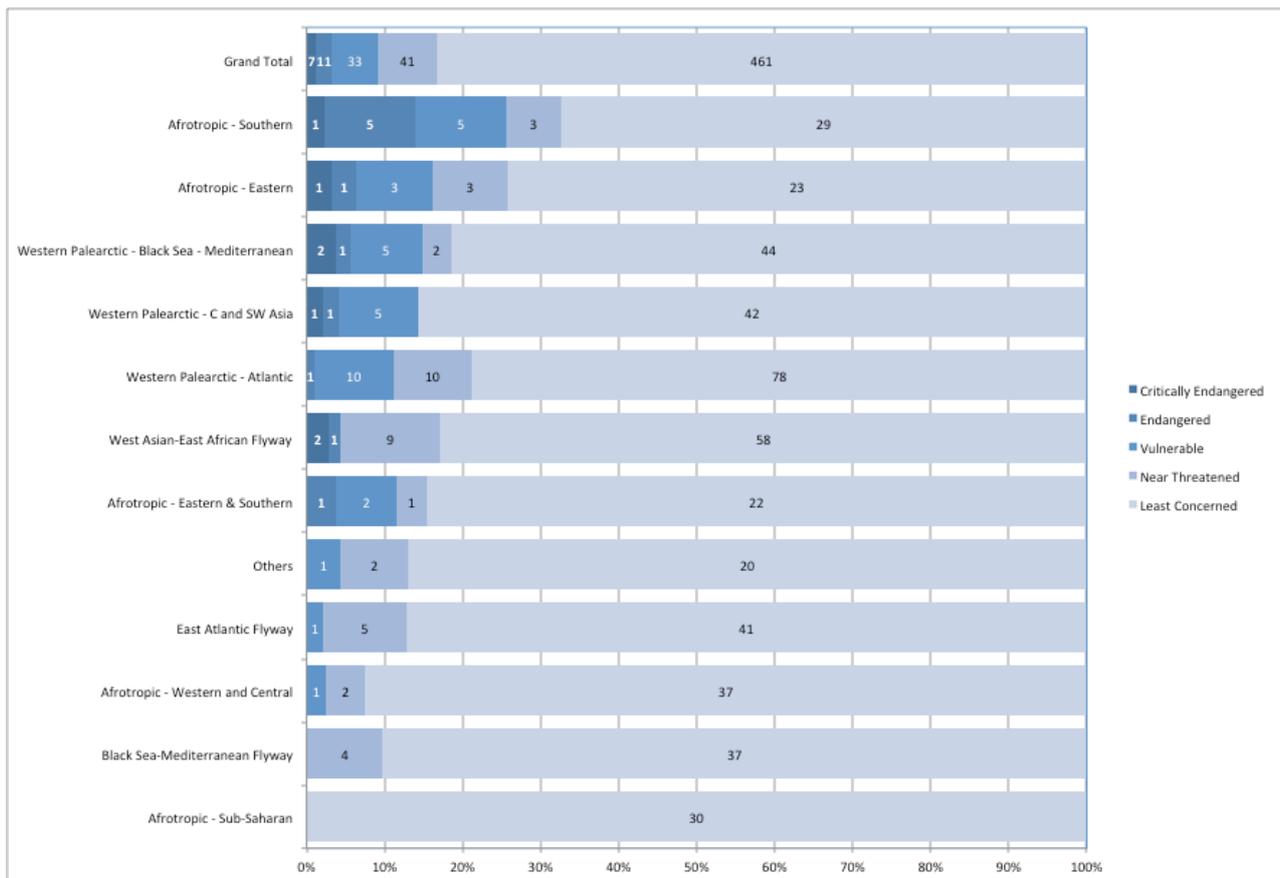


Figure 24. Proportion and number of populations by their conservation status assessment and by flyways according to increasing value of the Red List Index of the flyway (i.e. most threatened flyways are on the top)

Action plans work, but require long-term commitment

The Agreement requires development of Action Plans to coordinate the recovery of populations listed in Category 1 of Column A of Table 1. International Single Species Action Plans require significant investment into their development and implementation.

Figure 25 shows that investment into International Single Species Action Plans usually results in positive population trends. However, the stabilization and eventual recovery of the populations requires time and depends on sustained investment. This explains why there is a discrepancy between the negative tendency suggested by the Red List Index and the positive tendencies suggested in other analyses in this report.

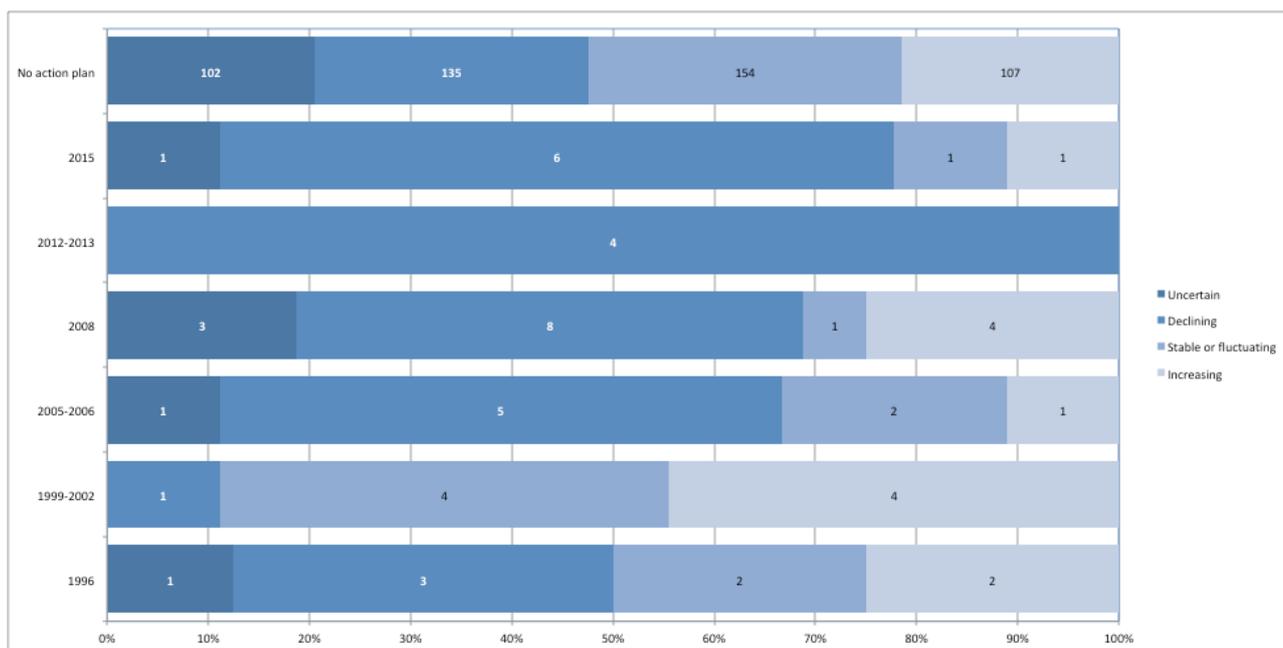


Figure 25. Trend of populations according to the date of the adoption of their first action plan compared to the trend of populations without an action plan.

It is important to emphasise that action plans are only tools to facilitate reaching agreement on the recovery strategy of the populations concerned. Their successful implementation requires international and national coordination, sustained commitment of staff and other resources, mobilizing researchers, volunteers and a wide range of other stakeholders including outside of the conservation sector.

Part 6. Progress towards the targets set in the AEWA Strategic Plan

The logical framework to the AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2018 has identified a number of indicators in relation to the goal and relevant actions to be reported in the CSR:

Goal: To maintain or to restore migratory waterbird species and their populations at a favourable conservation status throughout their flyways at the Agreement level, within the period of the Strategic Plan 2009-2018 the following indicators were defined:

- G.1 No AEWA waterbird population has become extinct in the Agreement area.
- G.2 All AEWA waterbird populations currently at favourable conservation status have retained that status.
- G.3 At least 75% of the AEWA waterbird populations have a positive trend (growing or stable).
- G.4 Overall status of indicator species has improved, as measured by the Waterbird Indicator.
- G.5 Overall extinction risk of waterbirds reduced, as measured by the Red List Index.
- G.6 20% of threatened and Near Threatened species downlisted to lower categories of threat.
- G.7 Fewer populations to be listed in Category 1 in Column A (20% reduction).
- G.8 Fewer populations to be listed in Column A (5% reduction).
- 3.1 Necessary resources are in place to support, on a long-term basis, the international processes for gathering monitoring data for status assessment
 - 3.1.2 50% increase of species/ populations whose international status is being assessed with regular monitoring data

G.1 No AEWA waterbird population has become extinct in the Agreement area

This target is not met because the following population has gone extinct:

- Demoiselle Crane (*Anthropoides virgo*), Turkey (bre)

The following three populations now can be considered quasi extinct:

- Slender billed Curlew (*Numenius tenuirostris*), Central Siberia/Mediterranean & SW Asia - The last undisputed record with sufficient evidence for incontrovertible identification was on February 1995 in Morocco, despite subsequent intensive searches of the non-breeding range. This one represents not only the extinction of a population but also of the entire species.
- Siberian Crane (*Leucogeranus leucogeranus*), Iran (win) – Only one individual is reported from the wintering site since 2011/2012.
- Northern Bald Ibis (*Geronticus eremita*), South-west Asia - Last breeding observed in Syria in 2012 and possibly extinct now as a breeding species. However, one individual has been reported in Ethiopia in 2016 which likely represents an individual that has migrated from Syria.

G.2 All AEWA waterbird populations currently at a favourable conservation status have retained that status

As a proxy to the more complex definition of favourable conservation status in Art. 2 of the Convention on Migratory Species, populations listed in Category 1 of Columns B and C in 2008 were considered to be in a favourable status. Populations that are listed on Appendix 1 of the Convention on Migratory Species (A1a) or which are Globally Threatened (A1b) or which have small and therefore vulnerable populations (A1c and A2) or which are vulnerable because of being concentrated on a small number of sites (A3a or B2a), depending on a certain habitat type (A3b or B2b), undergoing a significant long-term decline (A3c or B2c) or undergoing large fluctuations (A3d or B2d), were considered as not having a favourable conservation status.

From 272 populations listed in categories B1 and C1 in Table 1 following MOP4 and having an equivalent population in CSR7, 60 populations are now in other categories. Thus, **this target was not achieved**. The reason of changing category is significant long-term decline for 44 of these populations (19 more than in CSR6), and lower population estimates for 16 populations (6 more than in CSR5).

The largest number of populations that moved from a favourable conservation status are in the Atlantic region of the Western Palearctic. Other regions with a higher than average proportion include the Eastern & Southern populations of the Afrotropic, the Central & South-west Asia part of the Western Palearctic, as well as the Black Sea Mediterranean and East Atlantic flyways (Figure 26).

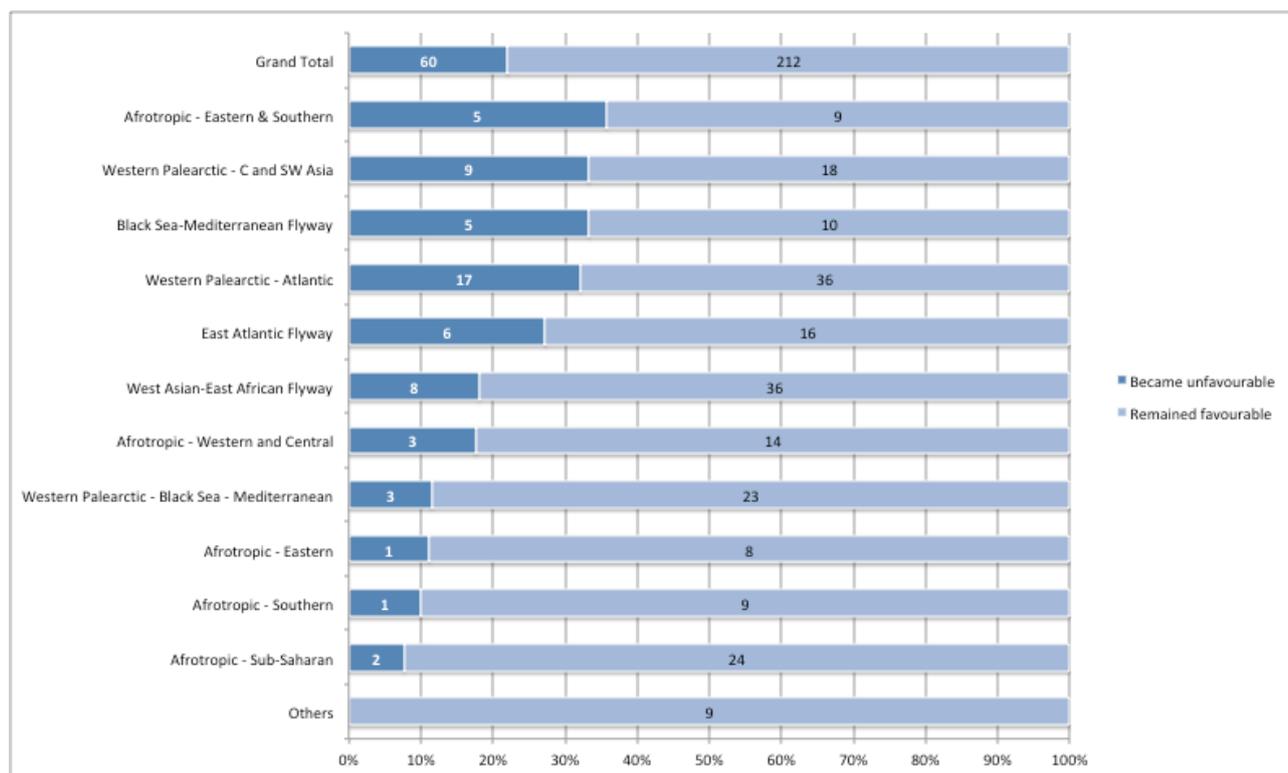


Figure 26. Proportion of populations that were listed in Categories of 2 and 1 of Column B and C respectively and now moved to other categories and cannot be considered as remaining in favourable conservation status

However, this indicator gives a rather distorted picture. As shown on Figure 27, approximately 20% of the populations have moved from favourable to unfavourable conservation status or vice versa. The number of populations with a less favourable status (60) is roughly balanced out by number of populations with a more

favourable status (57). There are important differences between the various “flyways” and this follows largely the same pattern as on the previous graph.

However, it is also important to note that many of the same regions have also demonstrated an above average proportion of populations with an improved conservation status, e.g. the Eastern & Southern region of the Afrotropic, the Atlantic and the Black Sea Mediterranean parts of the Western Palearctic and the East Atlantic and the Black Sea – Mediterranean flyways.

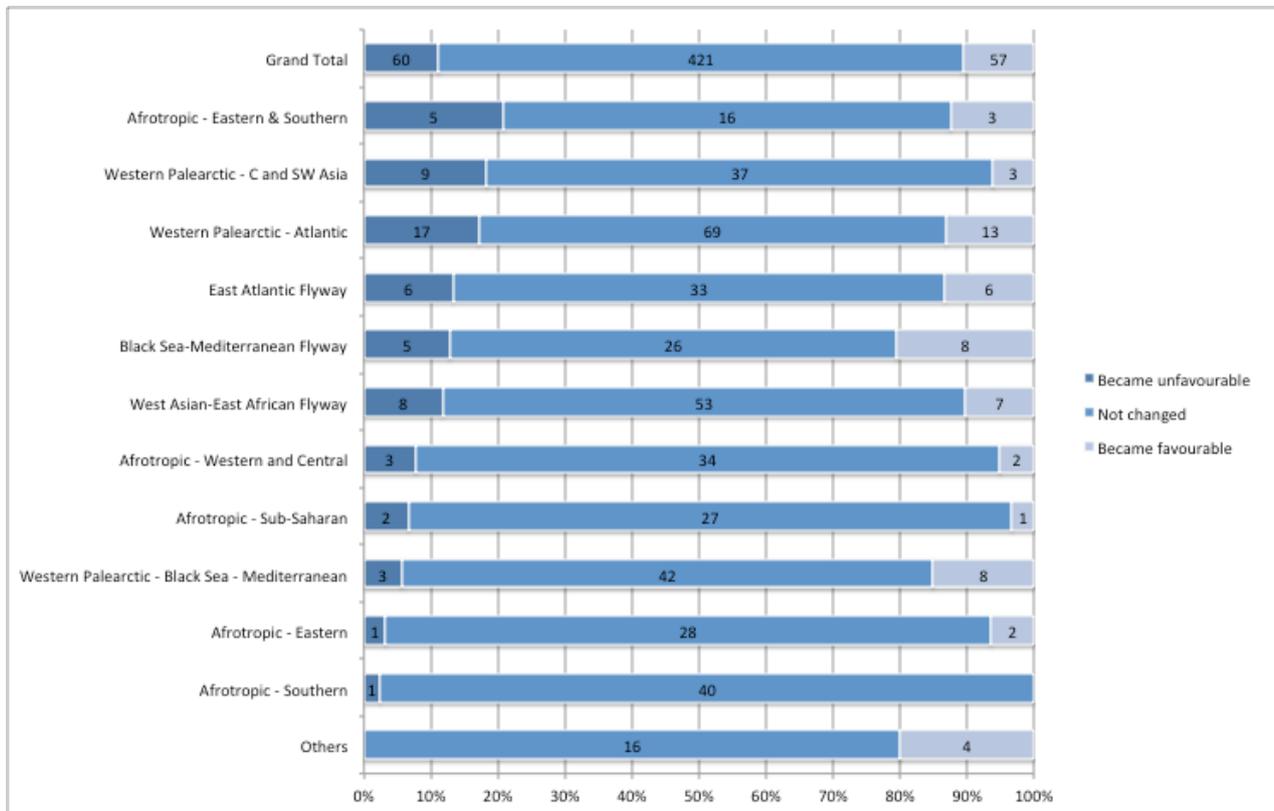


Figure 27. Number populations whose conservation status became favourable or unfavourable or whose status has not changed since MOP4.

G.3 At least 75% of the AEWA waterbird populations have a positive trend (growing or stable)

Of the AEWA populations with known population trends, 73% have a positive trend and the **target was narrowly missed**.

Figure 28 shows that the proportion of populations with a stable or increasing trend has consistently improved during the lifetime of the current AEWA Strategic Plan.

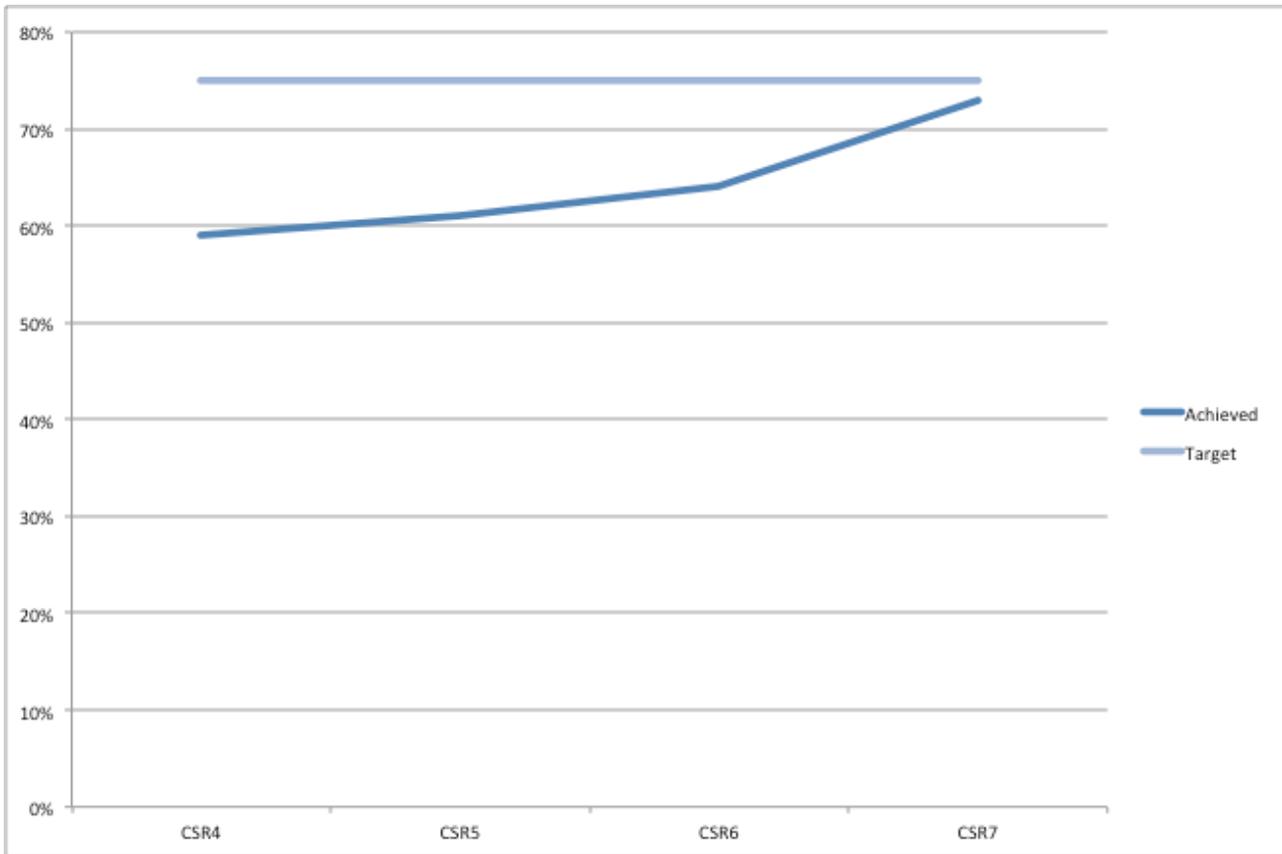


Figure 28. Proportion of populations with stable or increasing trend in subsequent editions of the AEWA Conservation Status Report during the period of 2008-2017, i.e. that is covered by the AEWA Strategic Plan 2008-2018

G.4 Overall status of indicator species has improved, as measured by the Waterbird Indicator

Currently annual indices can only be calculated for 280 populations and many of these are not representative for the population itself. Nevertheless, Figure 29 shows the overall trend of 141 waterbird populations with a reasonable trend. However, there is a substantial bias in the distribution of populations with reasonable quality annual trend indices, with two thirds of them based on data from the Western Palearctic.

Therefore, a composite index similar to the ones generated by the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring scheme cannot be applied for the entire AEWA region yet. Instead a more qualitative Waterbird Indicator was developed using a similar approach as in the State of the World's Waterbirds ([Wetlands International 2010](#)) calculating an average of the trend scores assigned to increasing (+1), stable or fluctuating (0) or declining (-1) populations for a given period, i.e. in this case for CSR4, CSR5 and CSR6.

The value of the Waterbird Trend Index has increased from -0.1363 ($N_{2008} = 396$) to -0.0966 ($N_{2017} = 445$), which represents some 40% improvement compared to the baseline and shows a continued increase. Thus, **this target is achieved**. Nevertheless, it shows that still more populations are declining than increasing.

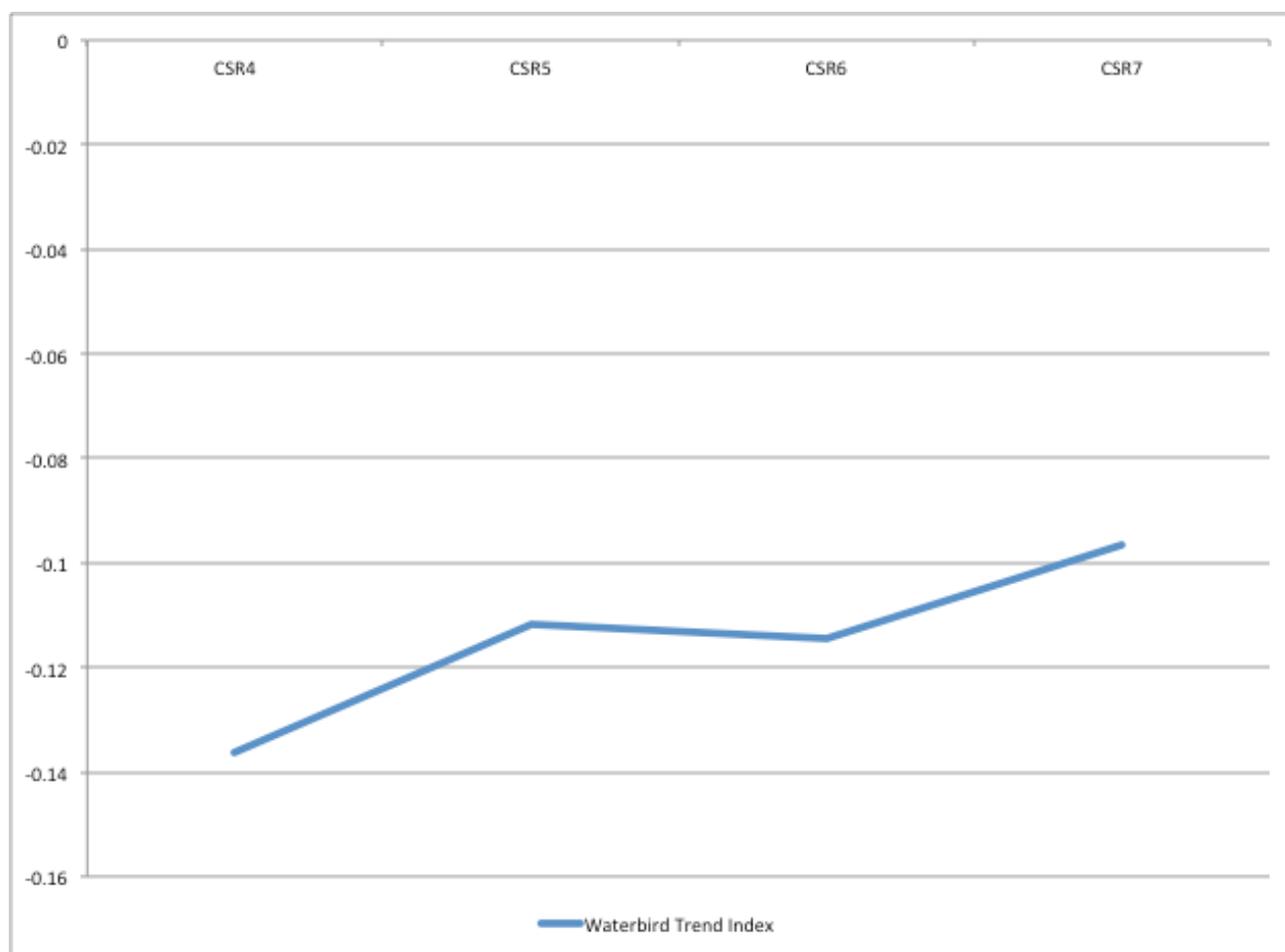


Figure 29. Changes of the Waterbird Index in subsequent editions of the AEWA Conservation Status Report during the period of 2008-2017, i.e. that is covered by the AEWA Strategic Plan 2008-2018

G.5 Overall extinction risk of waterbirds reduced, as measured by the Red List Index (RLI)

Figure 30 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 bird 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. **It also means that this target of the AEWA Strategic Plan was not achieved.**

However, it is important to note that the RLI is not very sensitive to positive changes. Populations can be listed in higher threat categories based on rapid short-term declines but moving them to lower threat categories is usually more conservative.

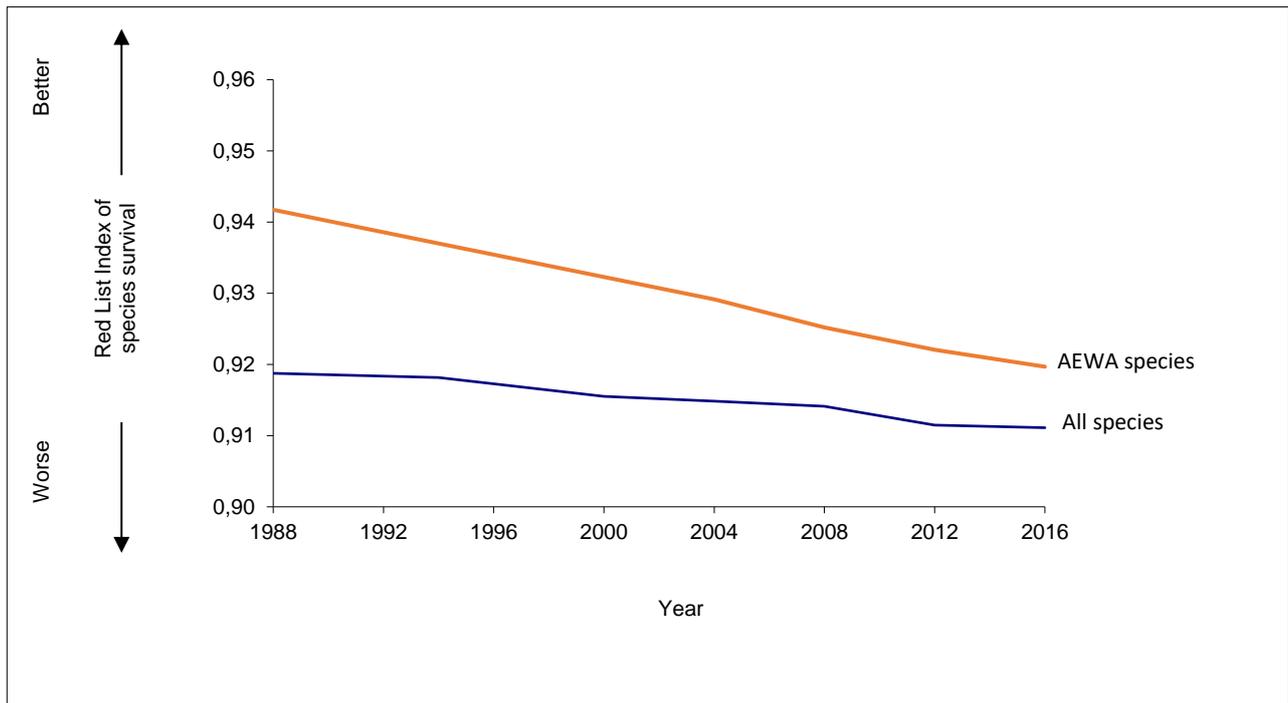


Figure 30. Change of the Red List Index of all bird species (blue line) and species listed on Annex 2 of AEWA (orange line) between 1988 and 2016

G.6 20% of threatened and Near Threatened species downlisted to lower categories of threat

The number of globally threatened and Near Threatened Species listed on Annex 2 of the Agreement has increased from 37 in 2008 to 52 in 2017 (Figure 31). Thus, **this target was not achieved.**

A major increase in the number of globally threatened and Near Threatened species has taken place between the 6th and 7th editions of the AEWAs Conservation Status Report, mainly based on the results of the European Red List of Birds (BirdLife International 2014).

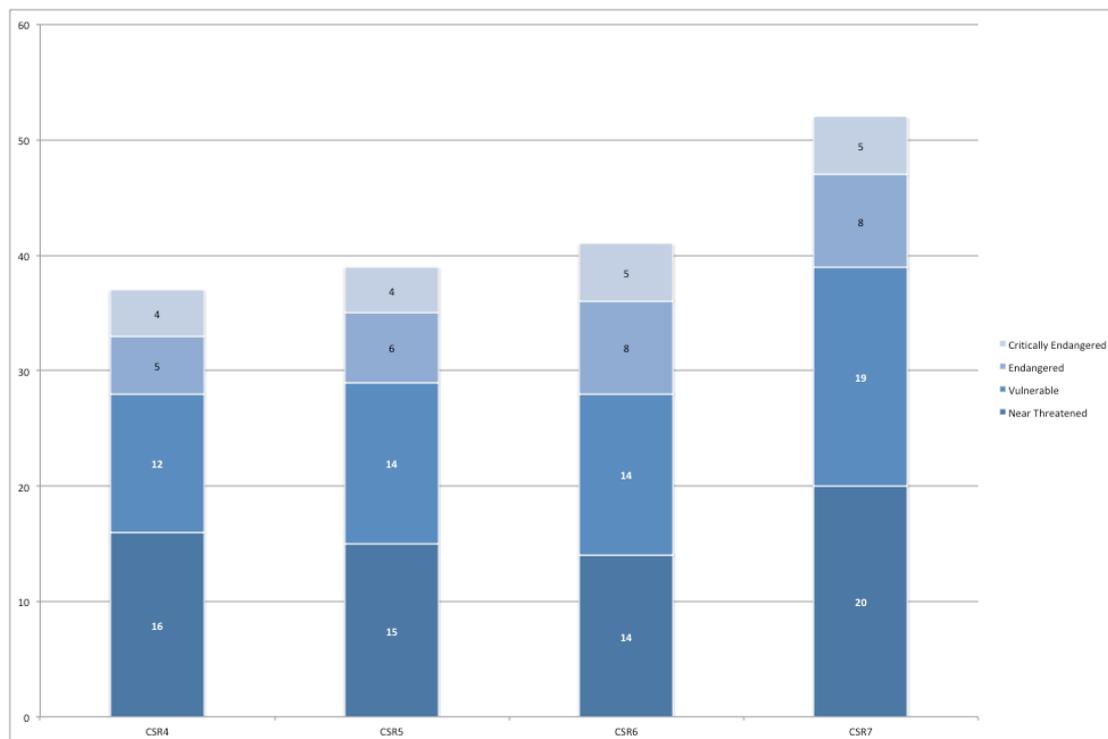


Figure 31. Change in numbers of globally threatened and Near Threatened Species listed on Annex 2 of AEWAs

During the lifespan of the AEWAs Strategic Plan 2009-2018, only two populations were downlisted owing to genuine reasons:

- Dalmatian Pelican (*Pelecanus crispus*): from Vulnerable to Near Threatened
- Audouin's Gull (*Larus audouinii*): from Near Threatened to Least Concern

G.7 Fewer populations to be listed in Category 1 in Column A (20% reduction)

The number of populations listed in Category 1 of Column A has increased from 97 at the start of the AEWA Strategic Plan in 2008 (MOP4) to 122 in 2018 (MOP7), i.e. the end of the period covered (Figure 32). **Thus, the target to reduce the number of populations listed in Category 1 in Column 1 was not achieved.**

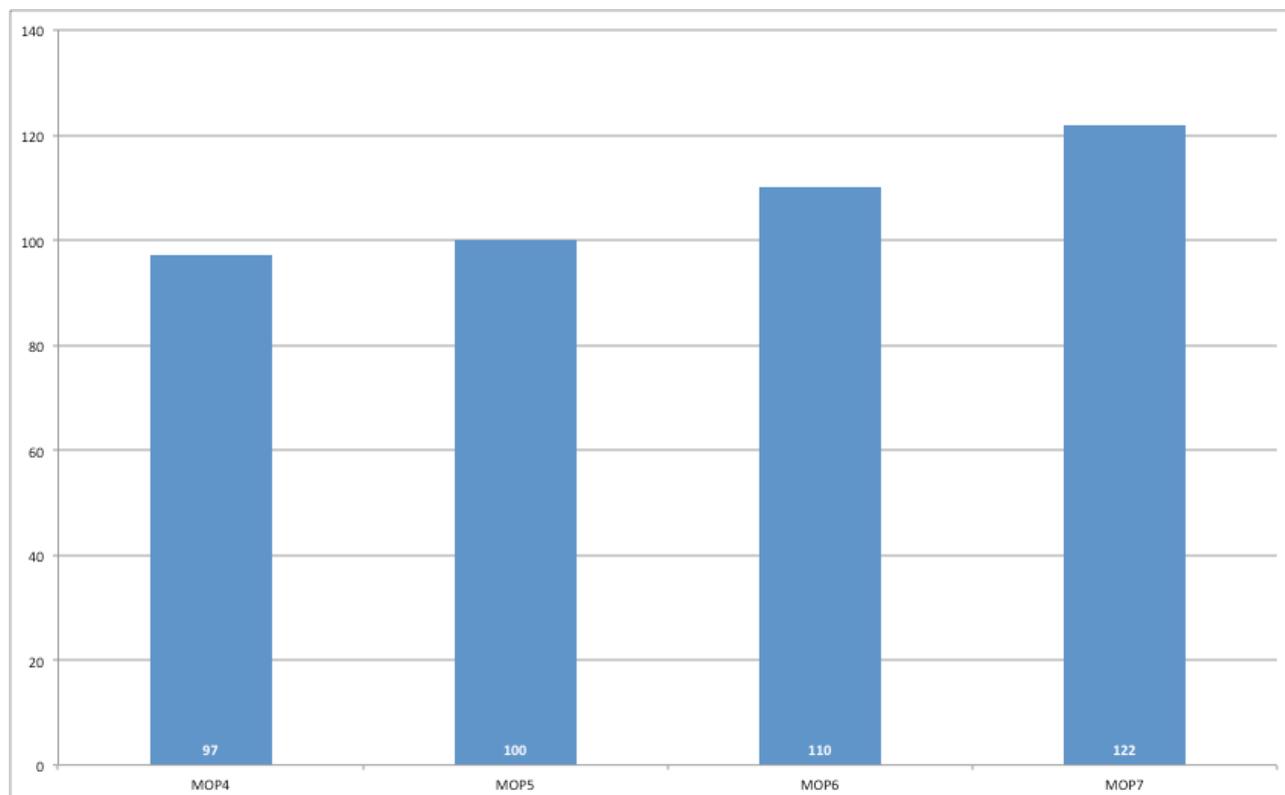


Figure 32. Number of populations listed in Category 1 of Column A based on the lists relevant MOP resolutions or the proposed changes in case of MOP7 adopting amendments to the Annexes to the Agreement. This table includes all populations.

Amongst the populations whose definitions have not changed during this period, the number has increased from 94 to 115. Twenty-eight populations were added to Category 1 of Column A and seven were removed.

Seventeen were added to Category 1b because of the species was listed as globally threatened on the IUCN Red List. Eleven populations were added to Category 1c due to lower population size estimates than in the past (Figure 33).

Only two of the seven populations (Corncrake (*Crex*) and Audouin's Gull (*Larus audouinii*)) were removed from Category 1 because of changes in their global conservation status. The rest of the populations moved to other categories, mostly to Category A2, because of higher population size estimates either as a consequence of population increase, or as a consequence of improved knowledge.

G.8 Fewer populations to be listed in Column A (5% reduction)

The number of populations listed in Column A has increased from 197 at the start of the AEWA Strategic Plan in 2008 (MOP4) to 234 in 2018 (MOP7), i.e. the end of the period covered (Figure 33). **Thus, the target was not achieved.**

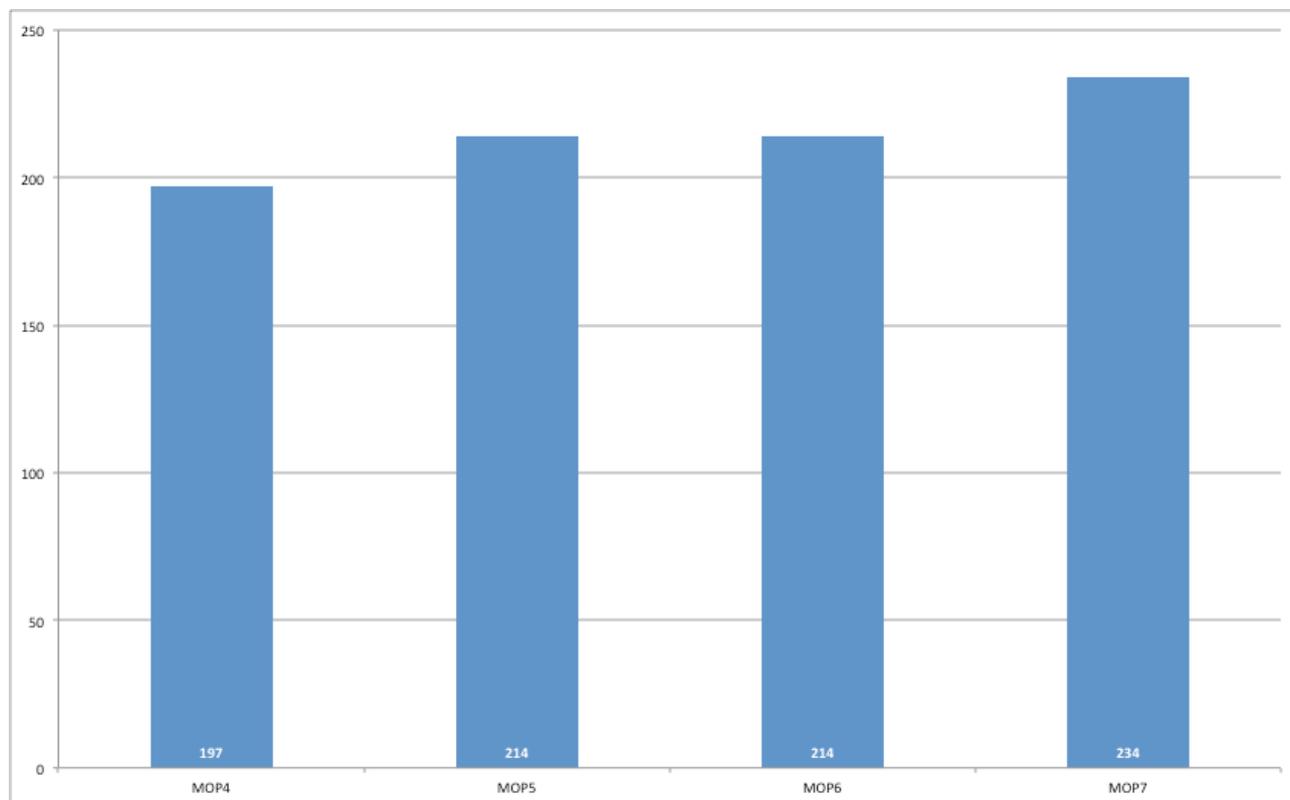


Figure 33. Number of populations listed in Column A based on the lists in relevant MOP resolutions or the proposed changes in case of MOP7 adopting amendments to the Annexes to the Agreement. This table includes all populations.

Amongst the populations whose status between CSR4 and CSR7 can be compared, 61 were added to Column A and 28 were removed from Column A.

Twenty-nine populations were added to Column A because they were listed as globally threatened or Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List. In 21 cases, the population is now in significant long-term decline. Ten populations were added to Column A because their latest population size estimates have fallen below the relevant thresholds.

Thirteen populations were removed because they are no longer in significant long-term decline. In 11 cases, the population estimates are higher. In four cases, other conditions for listing in Category 3 have ceased to apply.

Figure 34 summarises the changes in AEWA Table 1 during the period covered by the AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2018. Although the number of populations in Column C remained relatively stable (164 in 2008 and 165 in 2018), the number of populations in Column B has declined from 186 to 155 while the number of population listed in Column A, requiring strict protection, has increased from 188 to 218 populations. Populations moved from Column C to Column A are listed in Tables 5 and 6. Many (formerly) huntable species are now listed as

globally threatened or Near Threatened, triggering restrictions on hunting and impacting hunters and rural communities.

This highlights the importance of focusing on the sustainable management of waterbird populations and their habitats proactively. Even if Species Action Plans can be successful, focusing solely on recovery is an expensive and ineffective strategy. If AEWA Parties and stakeholders are interested in maintaining the ecosystem services provided by waterbird populations, they should invest more into sustainable harvest management and habitat maintenance (including the protection and management of key sites) and restoration.

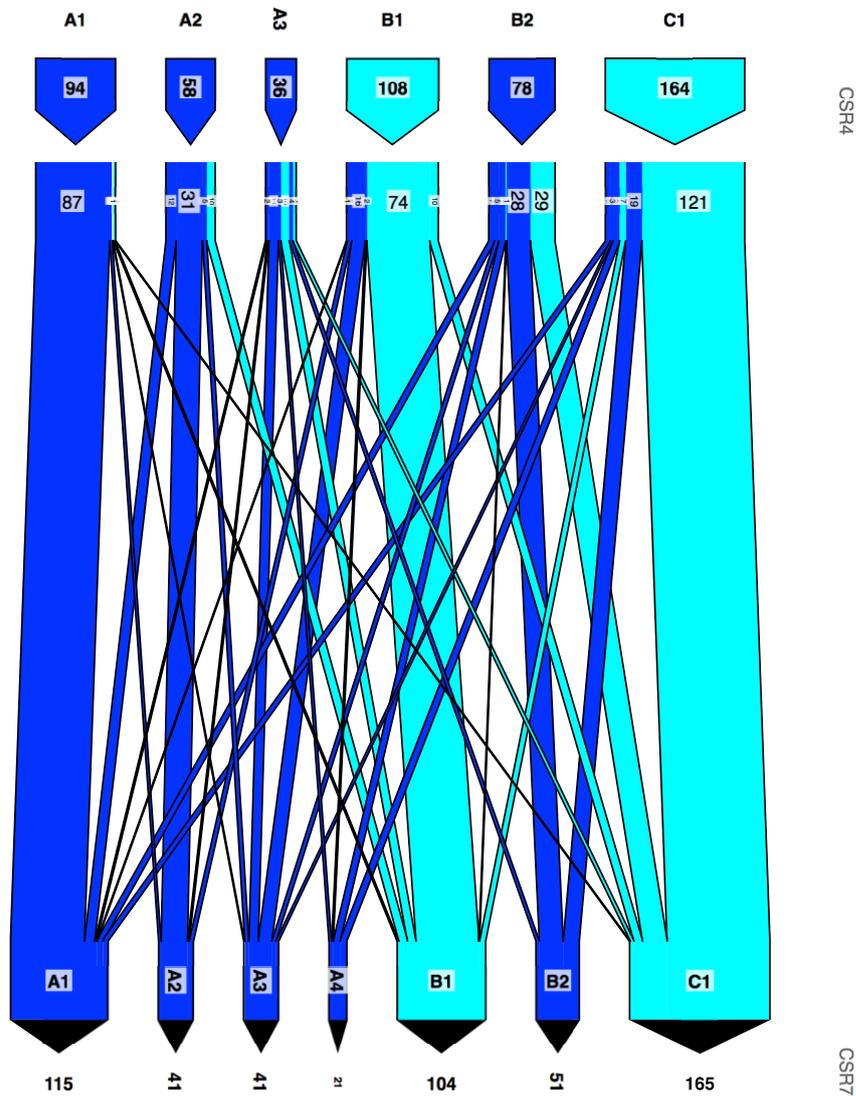


Figure 34. Changes of populations between categories and columns on Table 1 of the AEWA Action Plan. This figure only includes populations whose definition has not changed between the 4th and the 7th editions.

Table 5. Populations moved from Column C to Column A due to improved population size estimates

Arctic Loon <i>Gavia arctica arctica</i> , Central Siberia/Caspian
Bean Goose <i>Anser fabalis johanseni</i> , West & Central Siberia/Turkmenistan to W China
Red-breasted Merganser <i>Mergus serrator</i> , North-west & Central Europe (win)
Spotted Redshank <i>Tringa erythropus</i> , N Europe/Southern Europe, North & West Africa
Ruddy Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres interpres</i> , Northern Europe/West Africa

Table 6. Populations that moved from Column C to Column A because of being listed as globally threatened or Near Threatened on the IUCN Global Red List

Common Pochard <i>Aythya ferina</i> , North-east Europe/North-west Europe
Common Pochard <i>Aythya ferina</i> , Central & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean
Common Eider <i>Somateria mollissima mollissima</i> , Norway & Russia
Long-tailed Duck <i>Clangula hyemalis</i> , Iceland & Greenland (bre)
Long-tailed Duck <i>Clangula hyemalis</i> , Western Siberia/North Europe (bre)
Eurasian Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus ostralegus</i> , Europe/South & West Europe & NW Africa
Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica taymyrensis</i> , Central Siberia/South & SW Asia & Eastern Africa
Eurasian Curlew <i>Numenius arquata arquata</i> , Europe/Europe, North & West Africa
Curlew Sandpiper <i>Calidris ferruginea</i> , Western Siberia/West Africa
Curlew Sandpiper <i>Calidris ferruginea</i> , Central Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa
Razorbill <i>Alca torda islandica</i> , Iceland, Faeroes, Britain, Ireland, Helgoland, NW France
Razorbill <i>Alca torda torda</i> , E North America, Greenland, E to Baltic & White Seas

3.1.2 - 50% increase of species/ populations whose international status is being assessed with regular monitoring data

This indicator measures the Strategic Plan target that "Necessary resources are in place to support, on a long-term basis, the international processes for gathering monitoring data for status assessment".

The assessment of this indicator is based on scoring the quality of population size and trend estimates for this and the previous reports. For each time period, the minimum of the score for the quality of population size and trends was taken and the resulting values were converted into yes/no scores considering scores 1 and 2 as 'no' and 3 and 4 as 'yes'.

As Figure 35 shows, the number of populations whose international status was assessed based on regular monitoring data has increased from 102 in CSR4 to 221 in this report, i.e. it has increased by 116%, i.e. more than doubled. Thus, **this target was achieved.**

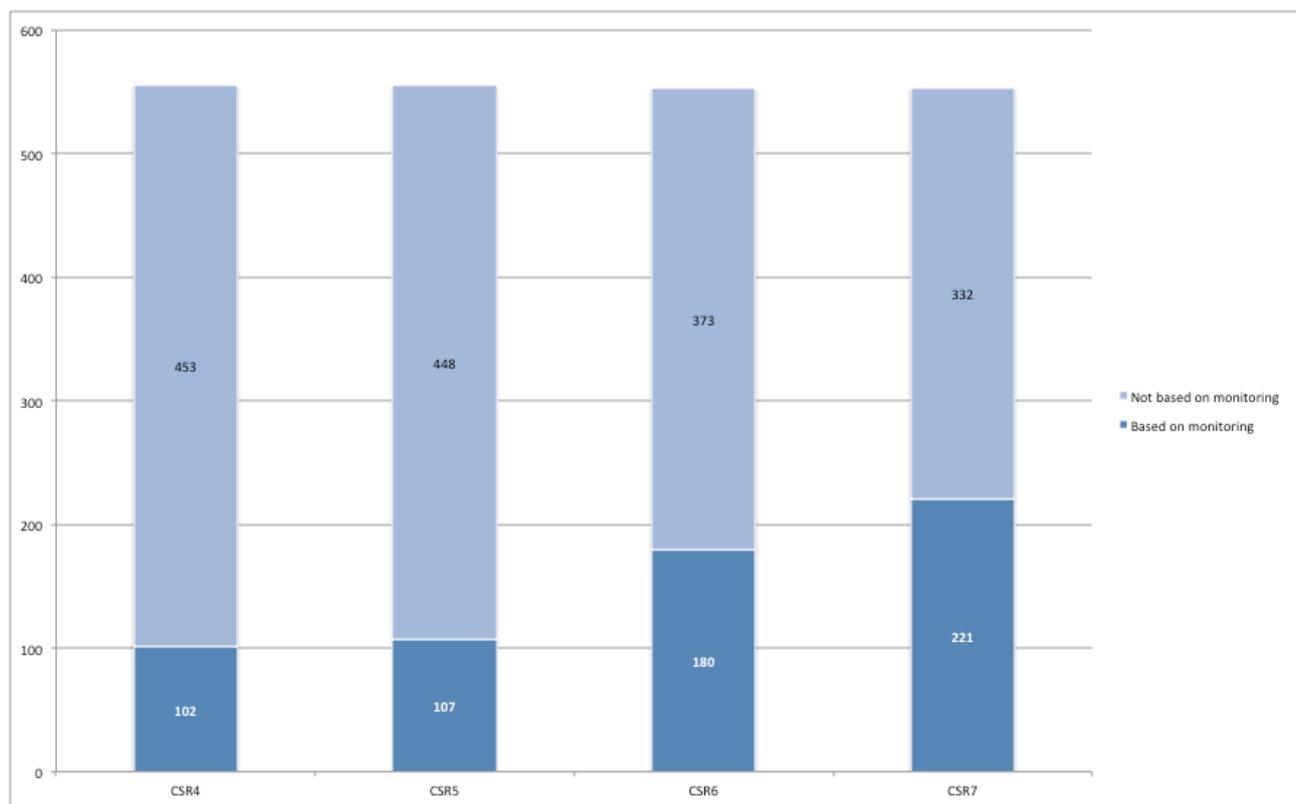


Figure 35. Number of populations whose international status assessment is based on regular monitoring data

However, it is important to note that the 221 populations represent only 40% of all AEWA populations. Assessment of 60% of the populations is still not possible based on regular monitoring. As Figure 36 shows, the assessment of the status of waterbird populations is based on regular monitoring for less than 20% of the populations in the Central & South-west Asia and most regions of the Afrotropic except Southern Africa that even exceeds the Black Sea - Mediterranean Flyway.

This highlights the importance of improving the national implementation of the International Waterbird Census and launching adequate monitoring schemes (e.g. colonial breeding bird monitoring, bird atlases) in these sub-

regions to generate data for populations whose status cannot be adequately assessed based on the International Waterbird Census.

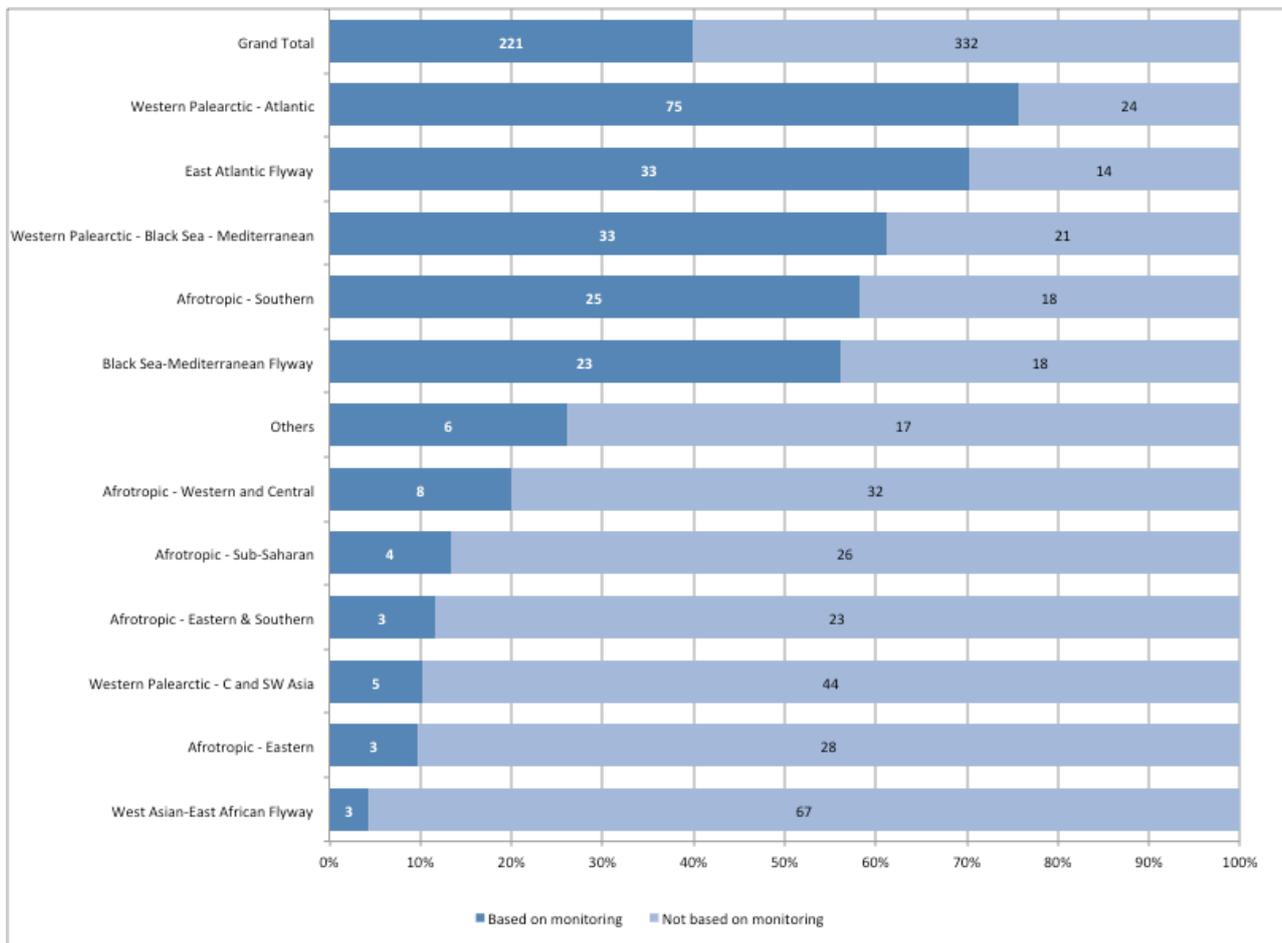


Figure 36. Number and proportion of populations whose status can be assessed based on regular monitoring in different parts of the Agreement Area

Annex 1. Population sizes and trends of waterbird species included in the Agreement

The most recent population estimate of each population listed in Table 1 of Annex 3 to the AEWA Agreement¹⁵ is presented in the Waterbird Population Estimates Online Database¹⁶ (available also as a separate document).

Annex 2. Report on the status and trends of Red Listed AEWA species

Report produced by BirdLife International is attached as a separate document.

Annex 3. List of contributors to the IWC

Separate document.

¹⁵ <http://www.unep-aewa.org/en/documents/agreement-text>

¹⁶

<http://wpe.wetlands.org/search?form%5Bspecies%5D=&form%5Bpopulation%5D=&form%5Bpublication%5D=8&form%5Bprotection%5D%5B1%5D=1>

Document StC13.14 - 7th Edition of the Conservation Status Report (CSR7)
Annex 1 - Population sizes and trends of waterbird populations listed on Table 1 of the AEWA Action Plan

Order Family Species Population	Discontinued	Size - year	Size	Size estimate quality	Size references	Trend - year	Trend	Trend quality	Trend references	1% threshold	1% yearset	Notes
Anseriformes												
Anatidae												
<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i> (White-faced Whistling-duck)												
West Africa (Senegal to Chad)		1999 - 2008	600,000 - 700,000	Expert opinion	[R642] [R648]	2006 - 2015	STA/INC?	Reasonable	[R1548]	6500	2018	[P1351] [S8678] [T6868]
Eastern & Southern Africa		1991 - 2014	500,000 - 800,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	2006 - 2015	STA/INC?	Reasonable	[R1548]	6300	2018	[P1352] [S9112] [T6869]
<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i> (Fulvous Whistling-duck)												
West Africa (Senegal to Chad)		2006 - 2014	20,000 - 50,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	2006 - 2015	UNC	Poor	[R1548]	320	2018	[P1340] [S8676] [T6866]
Eastern & Southern Africa		2001 - 2001	150,000 - 350,000	Expert opinion	[R190]	2006 - 2015	DEC?	Poor	[R1548]	2300	2018	[P1341] [S8677] [T6867]
<i>Thalassornis leuconotus</i> (White-backed Duck)												
leuconotus, West Africa		2006 - 2006	1 - 500	Best guess	[R192]	1982 - 1992	DEC	Poor	[R1371]	1	2018	[S9113]
leuconotus, Eastern & Southern Africa		1990 - 1990	10,000 - 25,000	Best guess	[R115]	2006 - 2014	DEC	Reasonable	[R1548]	250	2018	[S9132]
<i>Oxyura maccoa</i> (Maccoa Duck)												
Eastern Africa		2001 - 2005	1,500 - 1,500	Expert opinion	[R1509] [R190]	2006 - 2015	DEC	Poor	[R1559]	15	2018	[P1373]
Southern Africa		2000 - 2005	7,000 - 8,250	Expert opinion	[R1509]	2006 - 2011	DEC	Reasonable	[R1548] [R1585]	75	2018	[T6981]
<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i> (White-headed Duck)												
West Mediterranean (Spain & Morocco)		2006 - 2012	2,500 - 3,500	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1548]	2000 - 2012	STA	Reasonable	[R1548] [R1549] [R1586]	25	2018	[P1367] [S9051] [T6978]
Algeria & Tunisia		2011 - 2014	2,500 - 2,500	Census based	[R1548]	2006 - 2015	STA/FLU	Reasonable	[R1548]	25	2018	[P1368] [S8899] [T6982]
East Mediterranean, Turkey & South-west Asia		2013 - 2016	18,000 - 21,000	Expert opinion	[R1569]	2006 - 2015	DEC?	Poor	[R1548]	200	2018	[S9052]
<i>Cygnus olor</i> (Mute Swan)												
North-west Mainland & Central Europe		2000 - 2013	173,000 - 243,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 - 2015	INC/STA	Good	[R1549] [R1548]	2000	2018	[P1468] [S8866] [T6872]
Black Sea		1990 - 2012	49,000 - 72,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 - 2015	STA?	Reasonable	[R1548] [R1549]	590	2018	[S8867] [T6873]
West & Central Asia/Caspian		1987 - 2015	250,000 - 250,000	Best guess	[R1569]	2006 - 2015	INC?	Reasonable	[R1548]	2500	2018	[S8918]
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i> (Whooper Swan)												
Iceland/UK & Ireland		2015 - 2015	34,000 - 34,000	Census based	[R1562]	2005 - 2015	INC	Good	[R1562]	340	2018	[P1552] [T6875]
North-west Mainland Europe		2015 - 2015	120,000 - 120,001	Census based	[R1563]	2006 - 2015	INC/STA	Reasonable	[R1549] [R1548]	1200	2018	[S8869] [T6876]

N Europe & W Siberia/Black Sea & E Mediterranean	2008 - 2012	14,000 - 14,000	Expert opinion	[R1365]	2006 - 2015	INC?	Poor	[R1548]	140	2018	[S8475]
West & Central Siberia/Caspian	1993 - 2013	20,000 - 20,000	Expert opinion	[R578] [R1365]	2006 - 2015	STA/FLU	Poor	[R1548]	200	2018	[S8476] [T6878]
<i>Cygnus columbianus</i> (Tundra Swan)											
bewickii, Western Siberia & NE Europe/North-west Europe	2015 - 2015	21,000 - 21,000	Census based	[R1563]	2006 - 2015	DEC	Reasonable	[R1548]	220	2018	[P1612] [S8870] [T6879]
bewickii, Northern Siberia/Caspian	2012 - 2016	1,000 - 8,400	Expert opinion	[R1564]	2006 - 2015	INC	Reasonable	[R1548]	30	2018	[P1613] [S8871] [T6880]
<i>Branta bernicla</i> (Brent Goose)											
bernicla, Western Siberia/Western Europe	2011 - 2011	211,000 - 211,000	Census based	[R1565]	2002 - 2011	STA	Good	[R1565]	2100	2018	[T6896]
hrota, Svalbard/Denmark & UK	2017 - 2017	10,000 - 10,000	Census based	[R1565]	2006 - 2017	STA	Good	[R1565]	100	2018	
hrota, Canada & Greenland/Ireland	2012 - 2016	36,500 - 36,500	Census based	[R1565] [R1587]	2005 - 2014	DEC	Good	[R1565]	400	2018	[S8889] [T6898]
<i>Branta leucopsis</i> (Barnacle Goose)											
East Greenland/Scotland & Ireland	2015 - 2015	80,700 - 80,700	Census based	[R1565]	2003 - 2012	INC	Good	[R1565]	810	2018	[T6893]
Svalbard/South-west Scotland	2016 - 2016	38,000 - 38,000	Census based	[R1565]	2004 - 2013	INC	Good	[R1565]	380	2018	[T6894]
Russia/Germany & Netherlands	2015 - 2015	1,200,000 - 1,200,000	Census based	[R1565]	2000 - 2014	INC	Good	[R1565]	12000	2018	[T6895]
<i>Branta ruficollis</i> (Red-breasted Goose)											
Northern Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian	2016 - 2016	50,000 - 50,000	Census based	[R1565] [R1589]	2000 - 2012	UNC	Poor	[R1559] [R1549]	500	2018	[S8890] [T6899]
<i>Anser anser</i> (Greylag Goose)											
anser, Iceland/UK & Ireland	2012 - 2016	93,750 - 93,750	Census based	[R1588]	2007 - 2016	DEC	Good	[R1588]	980	2018	[S8880] [T6890]
anser, NW Europe/South-west Europe	2014 - 2014	960,000 - 960,000	Expert opinion	[R1565]	2003 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1565] [R1549] [R1381]	9600	2018	[S8881] [T6891]
anser, Central Europe/North Africa	2013 - 2014	59,000 - 100,000	Expert opinion	[R1565] [R1365]	2003 - 2012	INC	Good	[R1381] [R1565]	770	2018	[S8882] [T7167]
rubrirostris, Black Sea & Turkey	2014 - 2014	25,000 - 50,000	Best guess	[R1565] [R1549]	2000 - 2012	STA?	Poor	[R1549]	350	2018	[S8883]
rubrirostris Western Siberia/Caspian & Iraq	2016 - 2016	250,000 - 250,001	Expert opinion	[R1589]	2003 - 2012	DEC	Poor	[R1381]	2500	2018	[S8919] [T6260]
<i>Anser fabalis</i> (Bean Goose)											
fabalis, North-east Europe/North-west Europe	2015 - 2015	52,000 - 52,000	Census based	[R1565]	2006 - 2015	DEC	Good	[R1565]	520	2018	[T6881]
rossicus, West & Central Siberia/NE & SW Europe	2013 - 2013	600,000 - 600,000	Census based	[R1565]	1990 - 2013	INC	Good	[R1565]	5500	2018	[T6882]
johanseni, West & Central Siberia/Turkmenistan to W China	2004 - 2004	1,000 - 5,000	Best guess		2000 - 2010	DEC	Poor	[R866]	20	2018	[P1800] [S9114]

<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> (Pink-footed Goose)											
East Greenland & Iceland/UK	2015 - 2015	540,000 - 540,000	Census based	[R1565]	2004 - 2013	INC	Good	[R1565]	5400	2018	[T6883]
Svalbard/North-west Europe	2016 - 2016	86,000 - 86,000	Census based	[R1566]	2008 - 2017	INC	Good	[R1566]	8600	2018	[T6884]
<i>Anser albifrons</i> (Greater White-fronted Goose)											
albifrons, NW Siberia & NE Europe/North-west Europe	2000 - 2012	1,000,000 - 1,200,000	Census based	[R1584]	2003 - 2012	STA	Good	[R1565] [R1584]	12000	2018	[S9046] [T6885]
albifrons, Western Siberia/Central Europe	2011 - 2015	167,000 - 167,000	Census based	[R1584]	2003 - 2012	INC	Good	[R1381] [R866]	1600	2018	[S9053] [T6254]
albifrons, Western Siberia/Black Sea & Turkey	2013 - 2013	245,000 - 245,000	Expert opinion	[R1565] [R1590]	2003 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1565]	2500	2018	[S8877] [T6887]
albifrons, Northern Siberia/Caspian & Iraq	2017 - 2017	25,000 - 25,001	Census based	[R1591]	2003 - 2012	DEC	Poor	[R1336] [R1381] [R1365]	250	2018	[S9054] [T6256]
flavirostris, Greenland/Ireland & UK	2016 - 2016	18,800 - 18,800	Census based	[R1565]	1999 - 2014	DEC	Good	[R1565]	190	2018	[T6886]
<i>Anser erythropus</i> (Lesser White-fronted Goose)											
N Europe & W Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian (old definition)											[P1878]
Fennoscandia	2013 - 2013	105 - 120	Census based	[R1565]	2008 - 2016	INC	Good	[R1567]	1	2018	[P1879] [T6888]
NE Europe & W Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian	2016 - 2016	28,500 - 40,100	Census based	[R1565] [R1589]	1999 - 2013	DEC?	Poor	[R1565]	340	2018	[P2446] [S8879] [T6889]
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i> (Long-tailed Duck)											
Iceland & Greenland (bre)	1998 - 2012	36,000 - 99,000	Best guess	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	Unknown	Poor	[R1549]	600	2018	[S9055]
Western Siberia/North Europe (bre)	2007 - 2009	1,600,000 - 1,600,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R889] [R1592]	1995 - 2010	DEC	Reasonable	[R1592] [R1548] [R1583] [R1593]	16000	2018	[S9056] [T7168]
<i>Somateria spectabilis</i> (King Eider)											
East Greenland, NE Europe & Western Siberia	1994 - 2012	377,000 - 607,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	STA	Poor	[R1549]	4800	2018	
<i>Somateria mollissima</i> (Common Eider)											
mollissima, Baltic, Denmark & Netherlands	2003 - 2010	930,000 - 930,000	Expert opinion	[R1254] [R1549]	2006 - 2015	STA/FLU	Reasonable	[R1548] [R1549] [R1254]	9800	2018	[S9058] [T6958]
mollissima, Norway & Russia	2003 - 2013	510,000 - 525,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2006 - 2015	STA/INC	Good	[R1548]	5200	2018	[S9059] [T6959]
borealis, Svalbard & Franz Joseph (bre)	2001 - 2013	60,000 - 82,500	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1594]	2007 - 2016	DEC?	Poor	[R1594]	700	2018	[S9060] [T7169]
<i>Polysticta stelleri</i> (Steller's Eider)											
Western Siberia/North-east Europe	2009 - 2009	27,000 - 27,000	Census based	[R1506]	1994 - 2009	STA	Reasonable	[R1263] [R1549] [R1583] [R1593]	270	2018	[S9061] [T6961]
<i>Melanitta fusca</i> (Velvet Scoter)											
Western Siberia & Northern Europe/NW Europe	1999 - 2015	320,000 - 550,000	Expert opinion	[R1596]	1992 - 2009	DEC?	Poor	[R1548] [R1549]	4000	2018	[T6983]

Black Sea & Caspian	1994 - 2013	240 - 420	Best guess	[R1549]	2006 - 2015	UNC	Poor	[R1548] [R1549]	3	2018	[T6964]
<i>Melanitta nigra</i> (Common Scoter)											
W Siberia & N Europe/W Europe & NW Africa	1996 - 2013	687,000 - 815,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1591]	2000 - 2015	STA/INC?	Poor	[R1549] [R1583]	7500	2018	[P2372] [S9064] [T6963]
<i>Bucephala clangula</i> (Common Goldeneye)											
clangula, North-west & Central Europe (win)	2000 - 2012	1,000,000 - 1,300,000	Best guess	[R887] [R1548] [R1549]	2006 - 2015	STA/DEC	Reasonable	[R1548] [R1549]	11400	2018	[S9065] [T6965]
clangula, North-east Europe/Adriatic	2000 - 2012	50,000 - 200,000	Best guess		2000 - 2012	STA/DEC?	Poor	[R1548] [R1549]	1000	2018	[S9066] [T6966]
clangula, Western Siberia & North-east Europe/Black Sea	1990 - 2012	15,000 - 60,000	Best guess	[R1548] [R887] [R1549]	2006 - 2015	INC?	Poor	[R1548] [R1549]	300	2018	[S9067] [T6967]
clangula, Western Siberia/Caspian	2004 - 2004	27,000 - 27,000	Best guess	[R1445] [R913] [R887] [R578]	2003 - 2015	UNC	Poor	[R1548]	270	2018	[P2386] [S8568]
<i>Mergellus albellus</i> (Smew)											
North-west & Central Europe (win)	2001 - 2012	24,000 - 38,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1548]	2006 - 2015	STA?	Reasonable	[R1548] [R1549]	300	2018	[S9068] [T6969]
North-east Europe/Black Sea & East Mediterranean	1990 - 2012	20,000 - 30,000	Expert opinion	[R1548] [R1549]	2006 - 2015	DEC?	Poor	[R1548] [R1549]	250	2018	[S9069] [T6970]
Western Siberia/South-west Asia	1986 - 1991	30,000 - 30,000	Best guess	[R1365] [R519]	2006 - 2013	UNC	Poor	[R1548]	300	2018	[S8571]
<i>Mergus merganser</i> (Goosander)											
merganser, North-west & Central Europe (win)	2000 - 2012	177,000 - 277,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1548]	2006 - 2015	STA/DEC?	Reasonable	[R1548] [R1549]	2100	2018	[P2408] [S9070] [T6975]
merganser, North-east Europe/Black Sea	2000 - 2013	22,000 - 29,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1548]	2000 - 2012	INC/STA	Poor	[R1548] [R1549]	200	2018	[S9071] [T6976]
merganser, Western Siberia/Caspian	1970 - 1995	20,000 - 20,000	Best guess	[R1365]	2006 - 2014	INC?	Poor	[R1548]	0	2018	[S8577]
<i>Mergus serrator</i> (Red-breasted Merganser)											
North-west & Central Europe (win)	2000 - 2012	70,000 - 105,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1548]	2006 - 2015	STA/DEC?	Poor	[R1548] [R1549]	860	2018	[P2399] [S9154] [T6972]
North-east Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean	2000 - 2012	22,000 - 31,000	Best guess	[R1549] [R1548]	2006 - 2015	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1548]	260	2018	[P2400] [S9155] [T6973]
Western Siberia/South-west & Central Asia	2000 - 2012	1 - 10,000	Best guess	[R1365]	2003 - 2015	DEC?	Poor	[R1548]	100	2018	[S8574] [T6974]
<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i> (Egyptian Goose)											
West Africa	2006 - 2006	5,000 - 10,000	Expert opinion	[R192] [R648]	2006 - 2015	INC?	Poor	[R1548]	70	2018	[T6900]
Eastern & Southern Africa	1990 - 1995	200,000 - 500,000	Expert opinion	[R578]	2006 - 2015	DEC?	Poor	[R1548]	3500	2018	[T6901]
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i> (Common Shelduck)											
North-west Europe	2008 - 2012	250,000 - 250,000	Census based	[R1549] [R1548]	2006 - 2015	STA	Good	[R1548]	2500	2018	[S9144]
Black Sea & Mediterranean	2014 -	260,000 - 260,000	Census based	[R1548]	2006 -	INC	Reasonable	[R1548]	2600	2018	[S8893]

	2014	2015									
Western Asia/Caspian & Middle East	2013 - 2013	30,000 - 50,000	Expert opinion	[R1365] [R519]	2006 - 2015	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1548]	400	2018	[S8523] [T6908]
<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> (Ruddy Shelduck)											
North-west Africa	2015 - 2015	10,000 - 10,000	Expert opinion	[R1548]	2006 - 2015	INC?	Reasonable	[R1548]	100	2018	[S8891]
East Mediterranean & Black Sea/North-east Africa	2000 - 2014	40,000 - 62,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2006 - 2015	INC	Reasonable	[R1548] [R1549]	500	2018	[S8892] [T6903]
Western Asia & Caspian/Iraq & Iraq	2003 - 2016	50,000 - 70,000	Best guess	[R1569] [R1589]	1990 - 2015	STA/FLU	Reasonable	[R1548]	600	2018	[S8920] [T6904]
<i>Tadorna cana</i> (South African Shelduck)											
Southern Africa	1996 - 1996	50,000 - 50,000	Census based	[R295] [R1371]	1992 - 2015	STA/FLU	Good	[R1548]	500	2018	[S8682] [T6905]
<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i> (Spur-winged Goose)											
gambensis, West Africa	2006 - 2006	50,000 - 100,000	Expert opinion	[R192]	2000 - 2015	STA/FLU	Poor	[R1548] [R910]	710	2018	[T6909]
gambensis, Eastern Africa (Sudan to Zambia)	1990 - 1995	200,000 - 300,000	Expert opinion	[R578]	1997 - 2015	STA/FLU	Poor	[R1548]	2400	2018	
niger, Southern Africa	1990 - 1995	50,000 - 100,000	Expert opinion	[R1523]	2006 - 2015	INC?	Reasonable	[R1548]	710	2018	
<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i> (African Comb Duck)											
West Africa	2010 - 2010	20,000 - 40,000	Expert opinion	[R910]	2006 - 2015	UNC	Poor	[R1548]	280	2018	[P2129] [S8717] [T6912]
Southern & Eastern Africa	2014 - 2014	50,000 - 250,000	Best guess	[R1371]	2006 - 2015	STA/FLU	Poor	[R1548]	1100	2018	[P2130] [S9115]
<i>Nettapus auritus</i> (African Pygmy-goose)											
West Africa	2001 - 2001	2,500 - 10,000	Best guess	[R1371]	2006 - 2015	FLU	Poor	[R1548]	50	2018	[S8617]
Southern & Eastern Africa	1990 - 1995	50,000 - 300,000	Best guess	[R1371]	2001 - 2014	FLU	Poor	[R1548]	1200	2018	[S8618]
<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i> (Marbled Teal)											
West Mediterranean/West Medit. & West Africa	2000 - 2013	6,000 - 7,500	Expert opinion	[R1371] [R1549] [R1548]	2006 - 2015	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1548]	65	2018	[S9147] [T6944]
East Mediterranean	1990 - 2000	20 - 100	Best guess	[R1441] [R1412]	2006 - 2015	DEC	Poor	[R1548]	45	2018	[S9116] [T6945]
South-west Asia	2010 - 2010	46,000 - 50,000	Census based	[R912]	2006 - 2015	INC?	Poor	[R1548]	480	2018	[T6946]
<i>Netta rufina</i> (Red-crested Pochard)											
South-west & Central Europe/West Mediterranean	2000 - 2012	50,000 - 60,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1548]	2006 - 2015	INC	Reasonable	[R1548] [R1549]	550	2018	[S9148] [T6947]
Black Sea & East Mediterranean	2003 - 2012	50,000 - 100,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1548]	2006 - 2015	INC?	Reasonable	[R1548] [R1549]	330	2018	[S9117] [T6948]
Western & Central Asia/South-west Asia	2003 - 2012	250,000 - 400,000	Best guess	[R1365]	2006 - 2015	DEC?	Poor	[R1548]	3200	2018	[S8545] [T7225]
<i>Netta erythrophthalma</i> (Southern Pochard)											

brunnea, Southern & Eastern Africa	1990 - 1995	30,000 - 70,000	Expert opinion	[R578]	2006 - 2015	DEC?	Poor	[R1548]	460	2018	[T6949]
<i>Aythya ferina</i> (Common Pochard)											
North-east Europe/North-west Europe	2007 - 2011	200,000 - 200,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1548]	2006 - 2015	DEC	Reasonable	[R1548] [R1549]	2000	2018	[S9149] [T6950]
Central & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean	2007 - 2011	570,000 - 630,000	Expert opinion	[R578] [R1365] [R692] [R1371]	2006 - 2015	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1548]	6000	2018	[S8547]
Western Siberia/South-west Asia	2003 - 2004	460,000 - 500,000	Expert opinion	[R519] [R913] [R1365]	2006 - 2015	DEC?	Poor	[R1548]	4800	2018	[S8548]
<i>Aythya nyroca</i> (Ferruginous Duck)											
West Mediterranean/North & West Africa	2000 - 2014	5,700 - 6,300	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1371]	2006 - 2015	INC	Good	[R1548]	60	2018	[S9150]
Eastern Europe/E Mediterranean & Sahelian Africa	2000 - 2013	49,000 - 81,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	INC?	Poor	[R1549] [R910] [R1548]	630	2018	[S8898] [T6953]
Western Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa	1990 - 2015	25,000 - 50,000	Best guess	[R1569]	1984 - 2015	UNC	Poor	[R1548] [R1559]	350	2018	[S8922] [T7161]
<i>Aythya fuligula</i> (Tufted Duck)											
North-west Europe (win)	2008 - 2012	800,000 - 1,000,000	Expert opinion	[R1548] [R1549]	2006 - 2015	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1548]	8900	2018	[S9151] [T7163]
Central Europe, Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)	2008 - 2012	400,000 - 500,000	Expert opinion	[R1548] [R1549]	2006 - 2015	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1548]	4500	2018	[S9152] [T6954]
Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa	2003 - 2005	300,000 - 300,000	Census based	[R913]	2006 - 2015	DEC?	Poor	[R1548]	3000	2018	[T6955]
<i>Aythya marila</i> (Greater Scaup)											
marila, Northern Europe/Western Europe	2000 - 2012	150,000 - 275,000	Expert opinion	[R1548] [R1549]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1548] [R1583] [R1549]	3100	2018	[S9153] [T6956]
marila, Western Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian	1970 - 2005	100,000 - 200,000	Best guess	[R578] [R1365]	2006 - 2014	DEC?	Poor	[R1548]	1400	2018	[S8556]
<i>Spatula querquedula</i> (Garganey)											
Western Siberia & Europe/West Africa	2006 - 2014	1,000,000 - 1,800,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1436]	1971 - 2015	STA/FLU	Reasonable	[R1548]	13400	2018	[S9141] [T6939]
Western Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa	2003 - 2012	100,000 - 200,000	Best guess	[R578] [R1365] [R1497]	2006 - 2014	DEC?	Poor	[R1548]	1400	2018	[S8539] [T6940]
<i>Spatula hottentota</i> (Hottentot Teal)											
Lake Chad Basin	2010 - 2014	100 - 1,000	Best guess	[R1371]	2002 - 2013	Unknown	Poor	[R1371] [R578]	3	2018	[S9118] [T7171]
Eastern Africa (south to N Zambia)	2001 - 2001	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R190]	2006 - 2015	STA/FLU	Reasonable	[R1548]	1000	2018	[P2290] [S8687] [T6937]
Southern Africa (north to S Zambia)	2001 - 2001	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R190]	1998 - 2009	UNC	Poor	[R1548]	1000	2018	[P2291] [S8688]
<i>Spatula clypeata</i> (Northern Shoveler)											
North-west & Central Europe (win)	2014 - 2015	60,000 - 70,000	Census based	[R1548]	2006 - 2015	INC?	Reasonable	[R1548]	650	2018	[S8897] [T6941]
W Siberia, NE & E Europe/S Europe &	2000 -	450,000 - 600,000	Expert opinion	[R578] [R1365]	2006 -	STA/FLU	Reasonable	[R1548]	5200	2018	[S8534]

West Africa	2013			[R1439] [R1440] [R1486]	2015						
W Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa	2003 - 2013	200,000 - 400,000	Best guess	[R1365] [R1371]	2006 - 2015	STA/FLU	Reasonable	[R1548]	2800	2018	[S8535] [T6943]
<i>Mareca strepera</i> (Gadwall)											
strepera, North-west Europe	2012 - 2012	110,000 - 138,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2006 - 2015	INC	Reasonable	[R1548]	1200	2018	[S8895]
strepera, North-east Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean	2000 - 2012	136,000 - 235,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2006 - 2015	STA	Reasonable	[R1548]	1900	2018	[S9072]
strepera, Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa	2007 - 2012	90,000 - 130,000	Expert opinion	[R519] [R1371]	2006 - 2015	STA/FLU	Reasonable	[R1548]	1100	2018	[S9073] [T6921]
<i>Mareca penelope</i> (Eurasian Wigeon)											
Western Siberia & NE Europe/NW Europe	2003 - 2012	1,300,000 - 1,500,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1548]	2006 - 2015	DEC?	Good	[R1548] [R1597] [R1598]	14000	2018	[S8894] [T6916]
W Siberia & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean	2007 - 2013	390,000 - 490,000	Expert opinion	[R1548]	2006 - 2015	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1548]	4400	2018	[S9145] [T6917]
Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa	2003 - 2012	180,000 - 200,000	Expert opinion	[R1365] [R578] [R519] [R913] [R1371] [R1497]	2006 - 2015	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1548]	1900	2018	[S8528] [T6918]
<i>Anas undulata</i> (Yellow-billed Duck)											
undulata, Southern Africa	1965 - 2014	100,000 - 250,000	Best guess	[R1371]	2006 - 2015	INC	Poor	[R1548]	2500	2018	[S8619]
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> (Mallard)											
platyrhynchos, North-west Europe	2000 - 2012	4,200,000 - 6,700,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1548]	2006 - 2015	STA?	Reasonable	[R1548]	53000	2018	[S9074]
platyrhynchos, Northern Europe/West Mediterranean	2000 - 2012	1,300,000 - 1,500,000	Census based	[R1549]	2006 - 2015	STA?	Reasonable	[R1548]	14000	2018	[S9075]
platyrhynchos, Eastern Europe/Black Sea & East Mediterranean	2003 - 2012	1,500,000 - 1,500,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1548]	2006 - 2015	STA/FLU	Poor	[R1548]	15000	2018	[S9146] [T6929]
platyrhynchos, Western Siberia/South-west Asia	2000 - 2012	800,000 - 800,000	Best guess	[R519] [R1412]	2006 - 2015	INC?	Poor	[R1548]	8000	2018	[S9136] [T6930]
<i>Anas capensis</i> (Cape Teal)											
Eastern Africa (Rift Valley)	1993 - 2003	5,750 - 7,000	Expert opinion	[R29]	2006 - 2015	STA/DEC?	Poor	[R1548]	65	2018	[P2169] [S8684]
Lake Chad basin	1993 - 2003	1 - 500	Best guess	[R29]	1993 - 2003	DEC	Poor		1	2018	[P2170] [T7224]
Southern Africa (N to Angola & Zambia)	1993 - 2014	20,000 - 75,000	Best guess	[R1371]	2006 - 2015	INC?	Reasonable	[R1548]	390	2018	[S9076] [T6926]
<i>Anas erythrorhynchos</i> (Red-billed Teal)											
Southern Africa	1990 - 1995	500,000 - 1,000,000	Best guess	[R578]	2006 - 2013	INC?	Reasonable	[R1548]	7100	2018	[P2257] [S8686] [T6935]
Eastern Africa	1975 - 2014	100,000 - 160,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	2006 - 2015	STA/FLU	Reasonable	[R1548]	1300	2018	[P2258] [S8620] [T6936]
Madagascar	1990 -	15,000 - 25,000	Best guess	[R578]	2003 -	Unknown	No idea	[R578]	190	2018	[T7172]

	1995	2012								
<i>Anas acuta</i> (Northern Pintail)										
North-west Europe	2008 - 2012	65,000 - 65,000	Census based	[R1549] [R1548] [R1412]	2006 - 2015	STA/FLU	Good	[R1548]	600	2018 [S9078] [T6932]
W Siberia, NE & E Europe/S Europe & West Africa	2000 - 2013	450,000 - 750,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R910] [R1617] [R1436] [R1439]	2006 - 2015	STA/FLU	Poor	[R1548]	5800	2018 [S9137] [T6933]
Western Siberia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa	2003 - 2013	200,000 - 400,000	Best guess	[R1569]	2005 - 2015	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1548]	2800	2018 [S8921] [T6934]
<i>Anas crecca</i> (Common Teal)										
crecca, North-west Europe	2008 - 2012	500,000 - 500,000	Census based	[R1549] [R1548]	2005 - 2015	INC?	Reasonable	[R1548]	5000	2018 [S8896]
crecca, W Siberia & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean	2000 - 2012	1,000,000 - 1,000,000	Expert opinion	[R1548] [R1549]	2006 - 2015	INC	Reasonable	[R1548]	10000	2018 [S9079] [T6923]
crecca, Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa	2008 - 2012	500,000 - 1,000,000	Best guess	[R519] [R913] [R1371] [R1412]	2006 - 2015	STA	Good	[R1548]	7000	2018 [S9135] [T6924]
Podicipediformes										
Podicipedidae										
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> (Little Grebe)										
ruficollis, Europe & North-west Africa	2001 - 2013	375,000 - 597,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1371]	2006 - 2015	STA/DEC?	Reasonable	[R1548] [R1551] [R1549]	4700	2018 [S8824] [T6780]
<i>Podiceps grisegena</i> (Red-necked Grebe)										
grisegena, North-west Europe (win)	2000 - 2012	37,000 - 55,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1549]	500	2018 [S8825] [T6781]
grisegena, Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)	1990 - 2012	46,000 - 88,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	STA	Poor	[R1549]	660	2018 [S8826] [T6782]
grisegena, Caspian (win)	1987 - 1991	15,000 - 15,000	Best guess	[R913] [R495]	2000 - 2003	Unknown	No idea	[R495]	150	2018 [S8455] [T7166]
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i> (Great Crested Grebe)										
cristatus, North-west & Western Europe	2000 - 2012	513,000 - 764,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2006 - 2015	STA/DEC?	Reasonable	[R1548] [R1549] [R1551]	6300	2018 [S8827] [T6783]
cristatus, Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)	2000 - 2014	470,000 - 716,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	STA/INC?	Reasonable	[R1549] [R1548]	5800	2018 [S8828] [T6784]
cristatus, Caspian & South-west Asia (win)	1992 - 2017	30,000 - 35,000	Expert opinion	[R1569]	2006 - 2015	DEC?	Poor	[R1548]	300	2018 [S8900]
infuscatus, Eastern Africa (Ethiopia to N Zambia)	2000 - 2008	500 - 1,500	Best guess	[R1371]	2006 - 2015	UNC	Poor	[R1548]	10	2018 [P1432]
infuscatus, Southern Africa	1991 - 2012	1,500 - 5,000	Best guess	[R1371] [R1412]	1993 - 2009	INC	Reasonable	[R1548]	25	2018 [P1433] [S9119] [T6787]
<i>Podiceps auritus</i> (Horned Grebe)										
auritus, North-west Europe (large-billed)	2005 - 2012	4,600 - 5,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	1996 - 2012	DEC/STA	Reasonable	[R1549] [R1548]	50	2018 [S8829] [T6788]
auritus, North-east Europe (small-billed)	2000 - 2012	15,000 - 23,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2006 - 2015	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1549] [R1548]	190	2018 [S8830] [T6789]

auritus, Caspian & South Asia (win)	2003 - 2017	1 - 10,000	Best guess	[R1569]	2006 - 2015	UNC	Poor	[R1548]	100	2018	[S8901]
<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i> (Black-necked Grebe)											
nigricollis, Europe/South & West Europe & North Africa	2000 - 2013	139,000 - 233,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1371]	2006 - 2013	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1548] [R1549]	1800	2018	[S8831] [T6791]
nigricollis, Western Asia/South-west & South Asia	1990 - 2017	20,000 - 35,000	Expert opinion	[R1569]	2006 - 2015	DEC?	Poor	[R1548]	250	2018	[S8902] [T6792]
gurneyi, Southern Africa	1991 - 2013	15,000 - 30,000	Census based	[R1371]	2006 - 2015	INC	Good	[R1548] [R1371]	210	2018	[S8599] [T6793]
Phoecopteriformes											
Phoenicopteridae											
<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i> (Greater Flamingo)											
Eastern Africa	1975 - 2014	80,000 - 120,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	1991 - 2012	DEC?	Poor	[R1548] [R1371]	980	2018	[P1869] [S8613] [T6858]
Southern Africa (to Madagascar)	1973 - 2014	100,000 - 160,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	2006 - 2015	INC?	Reasonable	[R1548]	1300	2018	[P1870] [S8614] [T6859]
West Africa	2005 - 2005	45,000 - 95,000	Expert opinion	[R192]	2006 - 2015	STA/FLU	Poor	[R1552] [R1548] [R1371]	650	2018	[P1871] [T6860]
West Mediterranean	2009 - 2014	135,000 - 165,000	Expert opinion	[R1495] [R1371]	1997 - 2012	INC	Good	[R1561] [R1549] [R1548]	1500	2018	[P1872] [S8864] [T6861]
East Mediterranean	2011 - 2015	158,000 - 158,000	Expert opinion	[R1548]	2006 - 2015	INC	Good	[R1548]	1600	2018	[P1873] [S8820] [T6775]
South-west & South Asia	1997 - 2017	240,000 - 240,000	Census based	[R1570] [R1569]	2006 - 2015	DEC?	Poor	[R1548]	2400	2018	[P1874] [T6862]
<i>Phoeniconaias minor</i> (Lesser Flamingo)											
West Africa	2010 - 2015	25,000 - 30,000	Expert opinion	[R1552] [R1548]	2006 - 2015	STA/INC?	Reasonable	[R1552] [R1371] [R1548]	270	2018	[P1882] [S8865] [T6863]
Eastern Africa	1995 - 2005	1,500,000 - 2,500,000	Expert opinion	[R129] [R1371]	1986 - 2015	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1548]	19400	2018	[S8674] [T6864]
Southern Africa (to Madagascar)	2001 - 2001	120,000 - 200,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	2006 - 2015	INC?	Reasonable	[R1548]	0	2018	[S8615] [T6865]
Phaethontiformes											
Phaethontidae											
<i>Phaethon aethereus</i> (Red-billed Tropicbird)											
aetherus, South Atlantic	2007 - 2013	3,600 - 3,900	Expert opinion	[R1343]	2003 - 2013	STA	Poor	[R1343]	35	2018	[T6241]
indicus, Persian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, Red Sea	2000 - 2014	6,600 - 6,600	Expert opinion	[R1569]	2003 - 2012	STA	Poor	[R1343] [R1330]	65	2018	[S8914] [T6242]
<i>Phaethon rubricauda</i> (Red-tailed Tropicbird)											
rubricauda, Indian Ocean	1999 - 2013	28,500 - 29,200	Expert opinion	[R1343]	2008 - 2014	INC	Poor	[R1343]	300	2018	[T6243]
<i>Phaethon lepturus</i> (White-tailed Tropicbird)											
lepturus, W Indian Ocean	2009 - 2014	25,200 - 35,500	Expert opinion	[R1343]	2005 - 2014	STA	Poor	[R1343]	0	2018	[T6244]
Gruiformes											

Rallidae											
<i>Sarothrura elegans</i> (Buff-spotted Flufftail)											
elegans, NE, Eastern & Southern Africa	0 - 0	-1 - -1	No estimate		2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		-1	2018	
reichenovi, S West Africa to Central Africa	0 - 0	-1 - -1	No estimate		2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		-1	2018	
<i>Sarothrura boehmi</i> (Streaky-breasted Flufftail)											
Central Africa	1990 - 2000	1 - 10,000	Best guess	[R232]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea	[R618]	100	2018	[T7173]
<i>Sarothrura ayresi</i> (White-winged Flufftail)											
Ethiopia	2013 - 2013	1 - 75	Expert opinion	[R1526]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		1	2018	[P87]
Southern Africa	2013 - 2016	1 - 75	Expert opinion	[R1526]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		1	2018	
<i>Rallus aquaticus</i> (Western Water Rail)											
aquaticus, Europe & North Africa	1998 - 2013	410,000 - 1,000,000	Best guess	[R1549] [R602]	2000 - 2012	DEC?	No idea	[R1549]	6400	2018	[S8996] [T7079]
korejewi, Western Siberia/South-west Asia	0 - 0	-1 - -1	No estimate		0 - 0	Unknown	No idea		-1	2018	
<i>Rallus caerulescens</i> (African Rail)											
Southern & Eastern Africa	0 - 0	-1 - -1	No estimate		0 - 0	Unknown	No idea		-1	2018	
<i>Crex egregia</i> (African Crane)											
Sub-Saharan Africa	2007 - 2014	10,000 - 1,000,000	Best guess	[R618] [R1371]	0 - 0	Unknown	No idea	[R618]	10000	2018	[P249] [S8625] [T6613]
<i>Crex crex</i> (Corncrake)											
Europe & Western Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa	1996 - 2013	5,000,000 - 10,000,000	Best guess	[R1549] [R568]	2000 - 2012	STA	Poor	[R1549]	70000	2018	[S8998] [T7080]
<i>Porzana porzana</i> (Spotted Crane)											
Europe/Africa	1998 - 2014	485,000 - 750,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	Unknown	Poor	[R1549]	6000	2018	[S9001] [T7083]
<i>Zapornia flavirostra</i> (Black Crane)											
Sub-Saharan Africa	1993 - 1993	1,000,000 - 1,000,001	Best guess	[R555]	2006 - 2015	INC?	Poor	[R1548]	20000	2018	
<i>Zapornia parva</i> (Little Crane)											
Western Eurasia/Africa	1996 - 2014	225,000 - 310,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	Unknown	Poor	[R1549]	2600	2018	[S8999] [T7081]
<i>Zapornia pusilla</i> (Baillon's Crane)											
intermedia, Europe (bre)	1996 - 2012	500 - 1,700	Best guess	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	Unknown	Poor	[R1549]	9	2018	[S9000] [T7082]
<i>Amaurornis marginalis</i> (Striped Crane)											
Sub-Saharan Africa	2001 - 2001	1 - 25,000	Best guess	[R190]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea	[R618]	250	2018	[T6750]
<i>Porphyrio alleni</i> (Allen's Gallinule)											
Sub-Saharan Africa	2001 -	25,000 - 1,000,000	Best guess	[R190]	1999 -	DEC?	Poor	[R1548]	10000	2018	[T7085]

	2001	2015									
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i> (Common Moorhen)											
chloropus, Europe & North Africa	2000 - 2014	2,700,000 - 5,100,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1371]	2000 - 2015	STA/DEC?	Reasonable	[R1549] [R1548] [R1551]	37100	2018	[S9002] [T7084]
chloropus, West & South-west Asia	1987 - 1991	100,000 - 1,000,000	Best guess	[R519]	2006 - 2015	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1548]	10000	2018	[S8924] [T7175]
<i>Gallinula angulata</i> (Lesser Moorhen)											
Sub-Saharan Africa	1990 - 2000	25,000 - 1,000,000	Best guess	[R232]	0 - 0	Unknown	No idea		10000	2018	[T7226]
<i>Fulica cristata</i> (Red-knobbed Coot)											
Spain & Morocco	2011 - 2015	2,500 - 5,000	Census based	[R1548]	2006 - 2015	STA	Good	[R1548]	0	2018	[S9081] [T7086]
Sub-Saharan Africa	1990 - 2012	250,000 - 800,000	Best guess	[R1371]	2006 - 2015	DEC?	Poor	[R1548]	4500	2018	[S8626] [T7087]
<i>Fulica atra</i> (Common Coot)											
atra, North-west Europe (win)	2000 - 2012	1,200,000 - 2,000,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1548]	2006 - 2015	STA/DEC?	Reasonable	[R1548]	15500	2018	[S9003] [T7164]
atra, Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)	0 - 0	2,500,000 - 2,500,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R456]	2006 - 2015	STA/DEC?	Reasonable	[R1548] [R1549]	25000	2018	[S9004] [T7088]
atra, South-west Asia (win)	2000 - 2012	2,000,000 - 2,000,000	Best guess	[R1365] [R519]	2006 - 2012	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1548]	20000	2018	[S8293] [T7089]
Gruidae											
<i>Balearica regulorum</i> (Grey Crowned-crane)											
regulorum, Southern Africa (N to Angola & S Zimbabwe)	2012 - 2012	7,000 - 7,500	Expert opinion	[R1376]	2001 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1377]	80	2018	[T6611]
gibbericeps, Eastern Africa (Kenya to Mozambique)	2012 - 2012	19,500 - 26,000	Expert opinion	[R1377] [R1371]	2004 - 2014	DEC	Good	[R1377]	220	2018	[T6612]
<i>Balearica pavonina</i> (Black Crowned-crane)											
pavonina, West Africa (Senegal to Chad)	2010 - 2010	5,000 - 15,000	Expert opinion	[R910] [R1465]	2003 - 2012	DEC?	Poor	[R910] [R1371] [R1482]	85	2018	[S8691] [T6754]
ceciliae, Eastern Africa (Sudan to Uganda)	2005 - 2005	28,000 - 55,000	Expert opinion	[R1524]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	Poor	[R1371]	390	2018	[T6693]
<i>Leucogeranus leucogeranus</i> (Siberian Crane)											
Iran (win)	2011 - 2012	1 - 1	Census based	[R1466]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1466]	1	2018	[P8] [S8597] [T6681]
<i>Bugeranus carunculatus</i> (Wattled Crane)											
Central & Southern Africa	2015 - 2016	9,000 - 9,001	Census based	[R1577]	2005 - 2016	STA?	Reasonable	[R1577]	90	2018	[P40] [T7022]
<i>Anthropoides paradiseus</i> (Blue Crane)											
Extreme Southern Africa	2004 - 2004	25,000 - 30,000	Expert opinion	[R1482] [R1504]	2004 - 2014	INC	Reasonable	[R1482] [R1505]	0	2018	[P35]
<i>Anthropoides virgo</i> (Demoiselle Crane)											
Black Sea (Ukraine)/North-east Africa	2000 - 2000	600 - 700	Expert opinion	[R1269]	2000 - 2014	STA/DEC?	Poor	[R1578]	6	2018	[P29] [T7025]

Turkey (bre)	2017 - 2017	0 - 0	Census based	[R1569]	2017 - 2017	EXT	Good	[R1569]	1	2018	[P30] [T6984]
Kalmykia/North-east Africa	2000 - 2012	28,500 - 39,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1549] [R1578]	0	2018	[P31] [S8954] [T7026]
<i>Grus grus</i> (Common Crane)											
grus, North-west Europe/Iberia & Morocco	2014 - 2014	350,000 - 350,000	Census based	[R1578]	2003 - 2015	INC	Good	[R1578]	3500	2018	
grus, North-east & Central Europe/North Africa	2014 - 2014	120,000 - 150,000	Census based	[R1578]	2000 - 2015	INC	Good	[R1578]	1300	2018	
grus, Eastern Europe/Turkey, Middle East & NE Africa	2000 - 2010	80,000 - 127,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	1990 - 2010	INC	Poor	[R63] [R1469]	1000	2018	[P44] [S8952] [T6279]
archibaldi, Turkey & Georgia (bre)	1994 - 2013	100 - 130	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1578]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1361]	1	2018	[P45] [S8953] [T6280]
grus, Western Siberia/South Asia	2013 - 2013	100,000 - 100,000	Expert opinion	[R1488]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		10000	2018	[P46]
Gaviiformes											
Gaviidae											
<i>Gavia stellata</i> (Red-throated Loon)											
North-west Europe (win)	1990 - 2012	216,000 - 429,000	Best guess	[R1549] [R1550]	2000 - 2012	STA?	Poor	[R1549]	3000	2018	[S8821] [T6776]
Caspian, Black Sea & East Mediterranean (win)	2000 - 2008	1 - 10,000	Best guess	[R1549]	1980 - 2012	STA	Poor	[R1549]	100	2018	[S9049] [T7165]
<i>Gavia arctica</i> (Arctic Loon)											
arctica, Northern Europe & Western Siberia/Europe	2000 - 2013	266,000 - 473,000	Best guess	[R1549] [R1550]	2000 - 2012	DEC?	Poor	[R1549]	3500	2018	[S8822] [T6777]
arctica, Central Siberia/Caspian	1999 - 2000	100 - 1,000	Best guess	[R913]	2000 - 2010	Unknown	No idea		3	2018	[S9050]
<i>Gavia immer</i> (Common Loon)											
Europe (win)	1994 - 2012	5,100 - 6,300	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1549] [R1548]	50	2018	[S8823] [T6778]
<i>Gavia adamsii</i> (Yellow-billed Loon)											
Northern Europe (win)	1994 - 2010	1,000 - 8,000	Best guess	[R668]	2000 - 2012	STA?	Poor	[R1549]	30	2018	[S7055]
Sphenisciformes											
Spheniscidae											
<i>Spheniscus demersus</i> (African Penguin)											
Southern Africa	2008 - 2013	70,000 - 75,000	Census based	[R1490]	1978 - 2009	DEC	Good	[R1320]	720	2018	[S8202]
Ciconiiformes											
Ciconiidae											
<i>Leptoptilos crumenifer</i> (Marabou)											
Sub-Saharan Africa	2006 - 2006	200,000 - 500,000	Expert opinion	[R192]	1992 - 2014	INC	Poor	[R1548] [R1371] [R1559]	3200	2018	[T6853]
<i>Mycteria ibis</i> (Yellow-billed Stork)											

Sub-Saharan Africa (excluding Madagascar)	2006 - 2014	75,000 - 150,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	2006 - 2015	INC?	Reasonable	[R1548]	1100	2018	[S8666]
<i>Anastomus lamelligerus</i> (African Openbill)											
lamelligerus, Sub-Saharan Africa	2001 - 2001	300,000 - 500,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	2006 - 2012	STA/FLU	Poor	[R1548]	3900	2018	[S8667]
<i>Ciconia nigra</i> (Black Stork)											
Southern Africa	2001 - 2014	1,560 - 4,050	Expert opinion	[R1371]	1990 - 2017	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1599]	25	2018	[S8668] [T7176]
South-west Europe/West Africa	1998 - 2012	3,590 - 3,830	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1549]	40	2018	[S8858]
Central & Eastern Europe/Sub-Saharan Africa	1996 - 2013	26,000 - 37,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	STA	Reasonable	[R1549]	310	2018	[S8859] [T6849]
<i>Ciconia abdimii</i> (Abdim's Stork)											
Sub-Saharan Africa & SW Arabia	1982 - 2014	300,000 - 600,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	1998 - 2013	DEC?	Poor	[R1548] [R1599] [R1559]	0	2018	[S8669] [T6850]
<i>Ciconia microscelis</i> (African Woollyneck)											
Sub-Saharan Africa	1931 - 2013	30,000 - 80,000	Best guess	[R1371]	1998 - 2014	STA/INC?	Poor	[R1548] [R1599] [R1371]	0	2018	[P2012] [S9120] [T6851]
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i> (White Stork)											
ciconia, Southern Africa	1996 - 2013	20 - 30	Census based	[R1371]	1992 - 2002	STA	Reasonable	[R1400]	1	2018	[T6651]
ciconia, W Europe & North-west Africa/Sub-Saharan Africa	2004 - 2013	140,000 - 149,000	Census based	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1549]	1600	2018	[T7177]
ciconia, Central & Eastern Europe/Sub-Saharan Africa	2000 - 2014	514,000 - 561,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	INC	Good	[R1549]	5200	2018	[S8861] [T6852]
ciconia, Western Asia/South-west Asia	2004 - 2005	27,000 - 27,100	Census based	[R1235]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		270	2018	[T6511]
Threskiornithidae											
<i>Platalea alba</i> (African Spoonbill)											
Sub-Saharan Africa	2003 - 2012	30,000 - 65,000	Best guess	[R1371]	1993 - 2015	STA?	Reasonable	[R1548]	440	2018	[S9082] [T6857]
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i> (Eurasian Spoonbill)											
leucorodia, West Europe/West Mediterranean & West Africa	2006 - 2012	14,200 - 18,900	Census based	[R1549] [R1334] [R1552]	1998 - 2014	INC	Good	[R1549] [R1552]	160	2018	[S9133] [T7162]
leucorodia, C & SE Europe/Mediterranean & Tropical Africa	2000 - 2014	14,000 - 21,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1549]	170	2018	[S8863] [T7178]
balsaci, Coastal West Africa (Mauritania)	2012 - 2012	2,250 - 2,250	Census based	[R1363] [R1364]	1996 - 2012	DEC	Good	[R1363]	20	2018	[S8584] [T6577]
archeri, Red Sea & Somalia	1996 - 2007	2,500 - 4,500	Best guess	[R1335] [R1371]	1980 - 2007	DEC	Poor	[R1335] [R1405]	30	2018	[S9134] [T6504]
leucorodia, Western Asia/South-west & South Asia	1990 - 2007	15,000 - 15,000	Best guess	[R1335]	1995 - 2007	UNC	Poor	[R888]	150	2018	[P1963] [S8234] [T7232]
<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i> (African Sacred Ibis)											

Sub-Saharan Africa	2001 - 2001	200,000 - 450,000	Expert opinion	[R190]	1997 - 2015	STA?	Reasonable	[R1548]	3000	2018
Iraq & Iran	1987 - 1991	200 - 200	Best guess	[R519]	1980 - 2010	INC?	Poor	[R519] [R1403]	2	2018 [T6502]
<i>Geronticus eremita</i> (Northern Bald Ibis)										
Morocco	2015 - 2015	450 - 580	Census based	[R1559]	2005 - 2017	INC	Good	[R1559]	4	2018 [S9083] [T7179]
South-west Asia	2015 - 2017	0 - 1	Census based	[R1559]	2011 - 2017	EXT/DEC	Good	[R1559] [R1600]	1	2018 [S9084] [T7180]
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> (Glossy Ibis)										
Sub-Saharan Africa (bre)	1950 - 2014	40,000 - 75,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	1999 - 2015	STA	Reasonable	[R1548] [R1601]	550	2018 [S8611] [T6855]
Black Sea & Mediterranean/West Africa	2000 - 2013	73,000 - 88,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	INC?	Poor	[R1549]	800	2018 [S8862] [T6856]
South-west Asia/Eastern Africa	1970 - 2017	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R579] [R1569]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		1000	2018
Ardeidae										
<i>Botaurus stellaris</i> (Eurasian Bittern)										
stellaris, W Europe, NW Africa (bre)	2005 - 2012	7,150 - 9,100	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1549]	80	2018 [P1855] [S8854] [T6842]
stellaris, C & E Europe, Black Sea & E Mediterranean (bre)	2000 - 2014	92,000 - 163,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	INC	Poor	[R1549]	1200	2018 [P1856] [S8855] [T6843]
stellaris, South-west Asia (win)	2006 - 2006	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R668]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		1000	2018
capensis, Southern Africa	1980 - 2010	500 - 2,000	Best guess	[R1371]	1980 - 2009	DEC	Good	[R1371] [R1602]	10	2018 [S9121] [T7181]
<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i> (Common Little Bittern)										
minutus, W Europe, NW Africa/Subsaharan Africa	1997 - 2013	19,000 - 25,500	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1371]	2000 - 2012	STA	Reasonable	[R1549]	220	2018 [P1814] [S8856] [T6844]
minutus, C & E Europe, Black Sea & E Mediterranean/Sub-saharan Africa	1995 - 2014	168,000 - 298,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1371]	2000 - 2012	STA	Poor	[R1560] [R1549]	2200	2018 [P1815] [S8857] [T6845]
minutus, West & South-west Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa	1987 - 1991	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R519]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		1000	2018
payesii, Sub-Saharan Africa	1990 - 2000	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R232]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		1000	2018
<i>Ixobrychus sturmii</i> (Dwarf Bittern)										
Sub-Saharan Africa	1990 - 2000	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R232]	2002 - 2013	Unknown	No idea		1000	2018
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> (Black-crowned Night-heron)										
nycticorax, W Europe, NW Africa (bre)	2002 - 2012	46,000 - 51,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1371]	1998 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1549]	480	2018 [P1762] [S8852] [T7231]
nycticorax, C & E Europe/Black Sea & E Mediterranean (bre)	1990 - 2012	134,000 - 209,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1371]	2000 - 2012	STA	Reasonable	[R1549]	1600	2018 [P1769] [S8853] [T6840]
nycticorax, Western Asia/SW Asia & NE	2002 -	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R1569] [R579]	2000 -	Unknown	No idea		1000	2018

Africa	2017				2012						
nycticorax, Sub-Saharan Africa & Madagascar	1975 - 2014	100,000 - 300,000	Best guess	[R1371]	2006 - 2015	STA/INC?	Poor	[R1548] [R1371]	1700	2018	[S9122] [T6841]
<i>Ardeola ralloides</i> (Squacco Heron)											
ralloides, SW Europe, NW Africa (bre)	2002 - 2013	9,000 - 11,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1371]	2000 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1549]	100	2018	[S8848] [T6825]
ralloides, C & E Europe, Black Sea & E Mediterranean (bre)	1990 - 2012	29,000 - 52,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1371]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1549]	390	2018	[P1703] [S8849] [T6826]
ralloides, West & South-west Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa	1987 - 2017	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R519] [R1569]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		1000	2018	[P1704]
paludivaga, Sub-Saharan Africa & Madagascar	2006 - 2006	300,000 - 600,000	Expert opinion	[R192] [R648]	2006 - 2015	INC?	Poor	[R1548]	4200	2018	[P1705]
<i>Ardeola idae</i> (Madagascar Pond-heron)											
Madagascar & Aldabra/Central & Eastern Africa	2001 - 2001	2,000 - 6,000	Best guess	[R190]	2002 - 2013	INC?	Poor	[R1559] [R1548]	35	2018	[T6828]
<i>Ardeola rufiventris</i> (Rufous-bellied Heron)											
Central, Eastern & Southern Africa	2006 - 2006	10,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R1394]	2006 - 2015	STA/INC?	Poor	[R1548]	1000	2018	
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i> (Cattle Egret)											
ibis, Southern Africa	1996 - 2001	100,000 - 1,000,000	Best guess	[R579]	2006 - 2015	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1548] [R1602]	10000	2018	[P1685] [T6820]
ibis, Tropical Africa	1990 - 2001	1,000,000 - 10,000,000	Best guess	[R579] [R1371]	2006 - 2015	UNC	Poor	[R1548]	30000	2018	[P1694] [S8651] [T6821]
ibis, North-west Africa	1984 - 2000	100,000 - 150,000	Expert opinion	[R280]	2006 - 2015	STA?	Reasonable	[R1548]	1200	2018	[P1695] [T6822]
ibis, South-west Europe	2002 - 2012	215,000 - 253,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1549] [R1548]	2300	2018	[P1696] [S8847] [T6823]
ibis, East Mediterranean & South-west Asia	2005 - 2017	10,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R1569]	2006 - 2015	UNC	Poor	[R1548]	1000	2018	[P1697] [T6824]
<i>Ardea cinerea</i> (Grey Heron)											
cinerea, Sub-Saharan Africa	1995 - 2014	100,000 - 300,000	Best guess	[R1371]	2006 - 2015	INC?	Poor	[R1548]	1700	2018	[S9124]
cinerea, Northern & Western Europe	2002 - 2013	347,000 - 712,000	Census based	[R1549] [R1371]	2006 - 2015	DEC	Good	[R1549] [R1548]	5000	2018	[S8841] [T6810]
cinerea, Central & Eastern Europe	2000 - 2014	322,000 - 459,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1371]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Poor	[R1549] [R1548]	3800	2018	[P1634] [S8842] [T7157]
cinerea, West & South-west Asia (bre)	2000 - 2017	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R1569]	2006 - 2015	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1548]	1000	2018	[P1635] [S8907] [T6811]
<i>Ardea melanocephala</i> (Black-headed Heron)											
Sub-Saharan Africa	1991 - 2001	100,000 - 500,000	Best guess	[R1371]	2006 - 2015	UNC	Poor	[R1548]	2200	2018	
<i>Ardea purpurea</i> (Purple Heron)											
purpurea, Tropical Africa	2001 - 2001	75,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R1371]	2005 - 2015	DEC?	Poor	[R1548]	780	2018	[T6817]

purpurea, West Europe & West Mediterranean/West Africa	2000 - 2012	32,000 - 38,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1371]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1549]	350	2018	[S8845] [T6818]
purpurea, East Europe, Black Sea & Mediterranean/Sub-Saharan Africa	2000 - 2013	61,000 - 99,000	Best guess	[R1371]	2006 - 2015	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1549]	870	2018	[S8846] [T6819]
purpurea, SW Asia (bre)	2006 - 2006	10,000 - 25,000	Best guess		2006 - 2015	UNC	Poor	[R1548]	-1	2018	[P1665] [S8489]
<i>Ardea alba</i> (Great White Egret)											
alba, W, C & SE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean	2000 - 2014	61,000 - 99,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2006 - 2015	STA/INC?	Good	[R1548] [R1549]	780	2018	[P1672] [S8843] [T6812]
alba, Western Asia/South-west Asia	1990 - 2017	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess		2006 - 2015	STA/FLU	Poor	[R1548]	1000	2018	[S8908] [T6813]
melanorhynchos, Sub-Saharan Africa & Madagascar	2001 - 2001	100,000 - 500,000	Best guess	[R190]	2006 - 2015	STA	Reasonable	[R1548]	2200	2018	[T6814]
<i>Ardea brachyrhyncha</i> (Yellow-billed Egret)											
Sub-Saharan Africa	2001 - 2001	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R190]	2006 - 2015	INC?	Reasonable	[R1548]	1000	2018	[P1680]
<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i> (Black Heron)											
Sub-Saharan Africa	1999 - 1999	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R179]	2006 - 2015	UNC	Poor	[R1548]	1000	2018	
<i>Egretta vinaceigula</i> (Slaty Egret)											
Central Southern Africa	2005 - 2005	3,000 - 5,000	Expert opinion	[R1395]	1993 - 2013	DEC?	Poor	[R1559] [R1548]	40	2018	[S8658] [T6830]
<i>Egretta garzetta</i> (Little Egret)											
garzetta, Sub-Saharan Africa	2001 - 2001	200,000 - 500,000	Expert opinion	[R190]	2006 - 2015	INC?	Poor	[R1548]	3200	2018	[T6832]
garzetta, Western Europe, NW Africa	2002 - 2013	106,000 - 116,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1371]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1549]	1100	2018	[P1601] [S8850] [T6833]
garzetta, Central & E Europe, Black Sea, E Mediterranean	2000 - 2014	60,000 - 89,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1371]	2000 - 2012	STA	Poor	[R1549]	730	2018	[S8851] [T6834]
garzetta, Western Asia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa	1987 - 2017	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R519] [R1569]	1988 - 2015	STA/FLU	Reasonable	[R1548]	1000	2018	[T6835]
<i>Egretta gularis</i> (Western Reef-egret)											
gularis, West Africa	1991 - 2014	10,000 - 50,000	Best guess	[R1371]	1997 - 2014	STA/INC?	Reasonable	[R1548] [R1552] [R1371]	220	2018	[P1609] [S9127] [T6836]
schistacea, North-east Africa & Red Sea	1937 - 2011	10,000 - 15,000	Expert opinion	[R1569]	2014 - 2014	DEC/STA	Poor	[R1548] [R1422] [R1371]	120	2018	[P1610] [S8912] [T6837]
schistacea, South-west Asia & South Asia	1990 - 2012	10,000 - 25,000	Best guess	[R1569]	2006 - 2015	STA?	Reasonable	[R1548]	250	2018	[P1611] [S8913] [T6838]
dimorpha, Coastal Eastern Africa	1996 - 1996	15,000 - 20,000	Expert opinion	[R26]	1991 - 2001	STA?	Poor	[R1371]	170	2018	[S8605] [T6839]
Balaenicipitidae											
<i>Balaeniceps rex</i> (Shoebill)											
Central Tropical Africa	2001 - 2013	5,000 - 8,000	Best guess	[R1398]	2002 - 2012	DEC	Poor	[R1398]	60	2018	[T6646]

Pelicaniformes											
Pelecanidae											
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i> (Dalmatian Pelican)											
Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)	1990 - 2012	8,500 - 9,150	Expert opinion	[R1548] [R1554]	2000 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1549] [R1554]	90	2018	[S9085]
South-west Asia & South Asia (win)	2000 - 2017	13,500 - 17,600	Expert opinion	[R1554]	1988 - 2015	INC	Poor	[R1548]	150	2018	[S8903] [T7183]
<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i> (Pink-backed Pelican)											
Tropical Africa & SW Arabia	2001 - 2001	50,000 - 100,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	1992 - 2014	STA	Reasonable	[R1548] [R1371]	710	2018	[S8834] [T6798]
<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i> (Great White Pelican)											
West Africa	1975 - 2014	60,000 - 60,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	2003 - 2015	INC/STA	Reasonable	[R1552] [R1371] [R1548]	600	2018	[S8832] [T6794]
Eastern Africa	2005 - 2005	140,000 - 140,000	Best guess	[R1371]	2006 - 2015	DEC?	Poor	[R1548] [R1371]	1400	2018	[P1974] [T6795]
Southern Africa	1991 - 2013	21,000 - 24,000	Census based	[R317]	2006 - 2015	INC?	Reasonable	[R1548]	230	2018	[P1975]
Europe & Western Asia (bre)	2000 - 2014	37,000 - 37,000	Census based	[R1549] [R1553] [R1386] [R1387] [R1388]	1990 - 2016	INC	Reasonable	[R1549] [R1387]	370	2018	[P1976] [S8833] [T6797]
Suliformes											
Fregatidae											
<i>Fregata ariel</i> (Lesser Frigatebird)											
Iredalei, W Indian Ocean	2003 - 2014	23,700 - 23,700	Expert opinion	[R1343]	2011 - 2014	STA	Reasonable	[R1343]	240	2018	[T6247]
<i>Fregata minor</i> (Great Frigatebird)											
aldabrensis, W Indian Ocean	2003 - 2013	16,700 - 16,700	Expert opinion	[R1343]	2004 - 2013	Unknown	Poor	[R1343]	0	2018	[S8246] [T6246]
Sulidae											
<i>Morus bassanus</i> (Northern Gannet)											
North Atlantic	2000 - 2014	2,400,000 - 2,700,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1603]	1994 - 2014	INC	Reasonable	[R1549] [R1556]	25000	2018	[S8835] [T6799]
<i>Morus capensis</i> (Cape Gannet)											
Southern Africa	2010 - 2016	370,000 - 370,000	Expert opinion	[R1559]	2005 - 2013	DEC	Reasonable	[R1490]	3700	2018	[S9086] [T6761]
<i>Sula dactylatra</i> (Masked Booby)											
melanops, W Indian Ocean	2005 - 2013	49,700 - 53,000	Expert opinion	[R1343]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea	[R1343]	510	2018	[T6245]
Pelicaniformes											
Phalacrocoracidae											
<i>Microcarbo coronatus</i> (Crowned Cormorant)											
Coastal South-west Africa	2010 - 2013	9,000 - 9,000	Census based	[R317] [R1391]	2000 - 2013	STA	Good	[R1374] [R1391]	85	2018	[S8603]
<i>Microcarbo pygmaeus</i> (Pygmy Cormorant)											

Black Sea & Mediterranean	2000 - 2014	83,000 - 106,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 - 2015	INC	Reasonable	[R1549] [R1548]	940	2018	[S8840] [T6807]
South-west Asia	1990 - 2017	70,000 - 115,000	Expert opinion		1990 - 2015	INC?	Reasonable	[R1548]	1000	2018	[S8906] [T6808]
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> (Great Cormorant)											
carbo, North-west Europe	2012 - 2013	127,500 - 127,500	Census based	[R1390] [R1549]	2006 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1390] [R1549]	1200	2018	[S8836] [T6800]
sinensis, Northern & Central Europe	2012 - 2013	615,000 - 615,000	Census based	[R1390] [R1549]	2000 - 2015	INC/STA	Good	[R1549] [R1548]	6200	2018	[S8837] [T6801]
sinensis, Black Sea & Mediterranean	2012 - 2013	477,000 - 522,000	Census based	[R1390] [R1549]	2006 - 2015	STA	Good	[R1548] [R1549]	5000	2018	[S8838] [T6802]
sinensis, West & South-west Asia	1990 - 2017	100,000 - 200,000	Best guess	[R1569]	2006 - 2015	STA?	Poor	[R1548]	1400	2018	[S8904] [T6803]
lucidus, Central & Eastern Africa	1995 - 2013	200,000 - 500,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	2006 - 2015	INC?	Poor	[R1548]	3200	2018	[P1529] [T6804]
lucidus, Coastal West Africa	2010 - 2014	40,000 - 40,000	Expert opinion	[R1552]	2006 - 2015	INC?	Poor	[R1552] [R1548]	400	2018	[P1530] [S8839] [T6805]
lucidus, Coastal Southern Africa	1964 - 2013	15,000 - 15,000	Expert opinion	[R317] [R1371]	2006 - 2015	STA?	Reasonable	[R1548]	150	2018	
<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i> (Cape Cormorant)											
Coastal Southern Africa	2005 - 2014	351,000 - 351,000	Census based	[R1559]	1977 - 2012	DEC	Good	[R1391]	3500	2018	[S9087]
<i>Phalacrocorax nigrogularis</i> (Socotra Cormorant)											
Arabian Coast	2006 - 2006	270,000 - 270,000	Expert opinion	[R1330]	1960 - 2000	DEC	Poor	[R1330]	2700	2018	[P1536]
Gulf of Aden, Socotra, Arabian Sea	2000 - 2017	60,000 - 63,000	Expert opinion	[R1569]	1990 - 2000	STA/INC	Poor	[R1330] [R1508]	600	2018	[P1537]
<i>Phalacrocorax neglectus</i> (Bank Cormorant)											
Coastal South-west Africa	2015 - 2015	7,500 - 7,500	Expert opinion	[R1559]	1993 - 2006	DEC	Good	[R1490]	75	2018	[S9088]
Charadriiformes											
Burhinidae											
<i>Burhinus senegalensis</i> (Senegal Thick-knee)											
West Africa	2008 - 2008	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R875]	2006 - 2015	INC?	Poor	[R1548]	1000	2018	
North-east & Eastern Africa	2008 - 2008	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R875]	2006 - 2015	DEC?	Poor	[R1548]	1000	2018	[T6987]
Glareolidae											
<i>Pluvianus aegyptius</i> (Egyptian Plover)											
West Africa	2001 - 2001	20,000 - 50,000	Expert opinion	[R190]	2005 - 2016	INC?	Poor	[R1548]	320	2018	
Eastern Africa	2001 - 2001	1,000 - 15,000	Best guess	[R1371]	2006 - 2015	Unknown	No idea		40	2018	[S8628]
Lower Congo Basin	2001 - 2001	1 - 10,000	Best guess	[R190]	2006 - 2015	Unknown	No idea		100	2018	

Haematopodidae										
<i>Haematopus moquini</i> (African Oystercatcher)										
Coastal Southern Africa	1997 - 2003	6,600 - 6,700	Census based	[R1520]	2006 - 2015	INC?	Reasonable	[R1548] [R1520]	70	2018 [T7027]
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> (Eurasian Oystercatcher)										
ostralegus, Europe/South & West Europe & NW Africa	2000 - 2013	850,000 - 950,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2006 - 2015	STA/DEC?	Reasonable	[R1548] [R1549] [R1559]	8200	2018 [S8955] [T7028]
longipes, SE Eur & W Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa	2000 - 2013	27,000 - 50,000	Expert opinion	[R1470] [R1549] [R1569]	1989 - 2015	STA/FLU	Poor	[R1548] [R1470] [R1549]	370	2018 [S8956] [T7029]
Recurvirostridae										
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> (Pied Avocet)										
Southern Africa	2007 - 2007	15,000 - 25,000	Expert opinion	[R857]	2006 - 2015	STA/FLU	Reasonable	[R1548] [R1604]	190	2018 [T7095]
Eastern Africa	2014 - 2014	20,000 - 50,000	Best guess	[R1371]	2003 - 2015	STA/FLU	Poor	[R1548]	320	2018 [S8627]
Western Europe & North-west Africa (bre)	2005 - 2012	89,000 - 99,000	Census based	[R1549]	2006 - 2015	INC?	Reasonable	[R1552] [R1549] [R1548]	940	2018 [S9007] [T7097]
South-east Europe, Black Sea & Turkey (bre)	2000 - 2015	34,000 - 44,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1548]	2006 - 2015	STA/FLU	Reasonable	[R1549] [R1548]	390	2018 [S9008] [T7098]
West & South-west Asia/Eastern Africa	2008 - 2015	12,000 - 25,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1569]	2006 - 2015	STA/INC?	Poor	[R1548]	170	2018 [S8926] [T7099]
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i> (Black-winged Stilt)										
himantopus, Sub-Saharan Africa (excluding south)	2004 - 2004	100,000 - 200,000	Expert opinion	[R192]	1997 - 2015	STA?	Poor	[R1548]	1400	2018
himantopus, Southern Africa	1998 - 1998	15,000 - 30,000	Expert opinion	[R664]	2006 - 2013	INC?	Reasonable	[R1548] [R1604]	210	2018 [T7091]
himantopus, SW Europe & North-west Africa/West Africa	2000 - 2012	113,000 - 138,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1371]	2000 - 2015	STA	Reasonable	[R1548] [R1549]	1200	2018 [S9005] [T7092]
himantopus, Central Europe & E Mediterranean/N-Central Africa	1990 - 2013	26,000 - 52,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R602]	1988 - 2015	DEC/STA	Reasonable	[R1549] [R1548]	370	2018 [S9006] [T7093]
himantopus, W, C & SW Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa	1990 - 2016	43,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R1549] [R1569]	1988 - 2015	STA/FLU	Reasonable	[R1548]	660	2018 [S8925]
Charadriidae										
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> (Grey Plover)										
squatarola, W Siberia/W Europe & W Africa	2010 - 2014	200,000 - 200,000	Census based	[R1552]	2006 - 2015	DEC	Reasonable	[R1548]	2000	2018 [S9047] [T6990]
squatarola, C & E Siberia/SW Asia, Eastern & Southern Africa	1991 - 1998	90,000 - 90,000	Best guess		2006 - 2015	INC?	Reasonable	[R1548]	900	2018 [S8378] [T6991]
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> (Eurasian Golden Plover)										
apricaria, Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Germany & Baltic (bre)	2000 - 2012	140,000 - 210,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1549] [R860] [R650] [R63] [R1605]	1700	2018 [S8937] [T7184]
altifrons, Iceland & Faroes/East Atlantic coast	2000 - 2014	930,000 - 930,000	Best guess	[R1549]	2003 - 2008	UNC	Reasonable	[R1582]	9300	2018 [T7156]

alifrons, Northern Europe/Western Europe & NW Africa	2000 - 2012	800,000 - 1,100,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	INC?	Reasonable	[R1549] [R1582]	9400	2018	[S8939] [T6989]
alifrons, Northern Siberia/Caspian & Asia Minor	0 - 0	-1 - -1	No estimate	[R860]	2000 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		-1	2018	[S8375]
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i> (Pacific Golden Plover)											
North-central Siberia/South & SW Asia, NE Africa	1987 - 2001	50,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R860]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		710	2018	[S8376]
<i>Eudromias morinellus</i> (Eurasian Dotterel)											
Europe/North-west Africa	2000 - 2013	38,000 - 145,000	Best guess	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	DEC?	Poor	[R1549]	690	2018	[P892] [S8946] [T7011]
Asia/Middle East	1987 - 1991	10,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R519]	2000 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		1000	2018	[T6680]
<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> (Common Ringed Plover)											
hiaticula, Northern Europe/Europe & North Africa	2005 - 2013	47,000 - 62,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1548]	2000 - 2012	DEC/STA	Reasonable	[R1549] [R1548]	540	2018	[S8940] [T6992]
psammodytes, Canada, Greenland & Iceland/W & S Africa	2010 - 2014	240,000 - 240,000	Expert opinion	[R1552] [R860] [R1549]	1980 - 2015	STA/DEC?	Reasonable	[R1548] [R1552] [R1549]	2400	2018	[S8941] [T6993]
tundræ, NE Europe & Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa	2000 - 2014	250,000 - 700,000	Best guess	[R1447] [R1452] [R1453]	2006 - 2015	DEC/STA	Poor	[R1548] [R1549]	4200	2018	[S9138] [T7159]
<i>Charadrius dubius</i> (Little Ringed Plover)											
curonicus, Europe & North-west Africa/West Africa	2001 - 2013	260,000 - 380,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Poor	[R1549]	3100	2018	[S8942] [T6994]
curonicus, West & South-west Asia/Eastern Africa	0 - 0	-1 - -1	No estimate	[R1569]	2006 - 2015	STA/FLU	Poor	[R1548]	-1	2018	[S8928] [T6995]
<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i> (Kittlitz's Plover)											
Southern & Eastern Africa	2009 - 2009	120,000 - 250,000	Expert opinion	[R875]	2006 - 2015	DEC?	Poor	[R1548]	1700	2018	[P831] [S8630] [T6996]
West Africa	2001 - 2001	20,000 - 50,000	Expert opinion	[R190]	2006 - 2015	INC?	Poor	[R1548]	320	2018	[T6997]
<i>Charadrius tricoloris</i> (African Three-banded Plover)											
Southern & Eastern Africa	2001 - 2001	70,000 - 130,000	Expert opinion	[R190]	2006 - 2015	DEC?	Poor	[R1548]	950	2018	
<i>Charadrius forbesi</i> (Forbes's Plover)											
Western & Central Africa	2007 - 2007	10,000 - 50,000	Best guess	[R857]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		220	2018	[S8756]
<i>Charadrius marginatus</i> (White-fronted Plover)											
mechowi, Inland East & Central Africa	2001 - 2001	10,000 - 15,000	Expert opinion	[R860]	2006 - 2015	UNC	Poor	[R1548]	120	2018	[P857]
hesperius, West Africa	1998 - 2007	10,000 - 15,000	Best guess	[R860]	2006 - 2015	UNC	Poor	[R1548]	120	2018	[P859]
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i> (Kentish Plover)											
alexandrinus, West Europe & West Mediterranean/West Africa	1997 - 2013	56,000 - 72,000	Expert opinion	[R1371] [R1549] [R1552] [R1548]	2006 - 2015	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1548] [R1549] [R1552]	660	2018	[S8943] [T7002]
alexandrinus, Black Sea & East	2000 -	45,000 - 66,000	Best guess	[R1549] [R602]	2006 -	DEC/STA	Poor	[R1549] [R1548]	550	2018	[S8944] [T7003]

Mediterranean/Eastern Sahel	2014											
alexandrinus, SW & Central Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa	2002 - 2014	100,000 - 150,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1569]	1990 - 2016	STA/FLU	Poor	[R1330] [R1548]	1200	2018	[S8929]	
<i>Charadrius pallidus</i> (Chestnut-banded Plover)												
pallidus, Southern Africa	2000 - 2007	11,000 - 16,000	Expert opinion	[R860]	2006 - 2015	DEC?	Poor	[R1548]	130	2018	[S8696] [T7005]	
venustus, Eastern Africa	2006 - 2006	6,500 - 6,500	Expert opinion	[R871]	2006 - 2015	INC?	Poor	[R1548]	65	2018	[S8760]	
<i>Charadrius mongolus</i> (Lesser Sandplover)												
pamirensis, West-central Asia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa	1991 - 2016	250,000 - 300,000	Expert opinion	[R860] [R1422] [R1571] [R1371]	2006 - 2012	INC?	Poor	[R1548]	2700	2018	[S8945]	
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i> (Greater Sandplover)												
leschenaultii, Central Asia/Eastern & Southern Africa	1998 - 2002	25,000 - 50,000	Best guess	[R190]	2000 - 2015	STA?	Poor	[R1548]	350	2018		
columbinus, Turkey & SW Asia/E. Mediterranean & Red Sea	2000 - 2014	3,000 - 5,000	Best guess	[R1549] [R1569]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		40	2018	[S8930]	
scythicus, Caspian & SW Asia/Arabia & NE Africa	1990 - 2015	35,000 - 50,000	Best guess	[R1571] [R1572] [R1548] [R1422]	2006 - 2015	INC?	Poor	[R1548]	420	2018	[P879] [S8931] [T7009]	
<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i> (Caspian Plover)												
SE Europe & West Asia/E & Central Southern Africa	1995 - 2005	40,000 - 55,000	Expert opinion	[R860]	2003 - 2012	STA/DEC?	Poor	[R611] [R1549] [R1575]	470	2018	[T7010]	
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i> (Northern Lapwing)												
Western Asia/South-west Asia												[P904]
Europe, W Asia/Europe, N Africa & SW Asia	1990 - 2012	5,500,000 - 9,500,000	Best guess	[R1549] [R1371]	2005 - 2015	DEC	Reasonable	[R1549] [R1548]	72300	2018	[P2432] [S8935] [T6988]	
<i>Vanellus spinosus</i> (Spur-winged Lapwing)												
Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre)	1988 - 2012	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R1549] [R860]	2000 - 2012	INC	Poor	[R1549]	1000	2018	[S8936] [T7185]	
<i>Vanellus albiceps</i> (White-headed Lapwing)												
West & Central Africa	2001 - 2001	30,000 - 70,000	Expert opinion	[R868] [R190]	2002 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		560	2018	[S8689]	
<i>Vanellus lugubris</i> (Senegal Lapwing)												
Central & Eastern Africa	2000 - 2000	20,000 - 50,000	Expert opinion	[R509]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		320	2018		
Southern West Africa	2000 - 2000	5,000 - 20,000	Best guess	[R509]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		100	2018		
<i>Vanellus melanopterus</i> (Black-winged Lapwing)												
minor, Southern Africa	2001 - 2001	2,000 - 10,000	Best guess	[R1371]	1987 - 2017	STA?	Reasonable	[R1602]	45	2018	[P944] [T7186]	
<i>Vanellus coronatus</i> (Crowned Lapwing)												
coronatus, Eastern & Southern Africa	2001 - 2001	400,000 - 900,000	Expert opinion	[R190]	1987 - 2017	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1602]	6000	2018	[T7187]	

coronatus, Central Africa	2001 - 2001	1 - 25,000	Best guess	[R190]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		250	2018
coronatus, South-west Africa	2007 - 2007	30,000 - 50,000	Best guess	[R857]	1987 - 2017	STA?	Reasonable	[R1602]	390	2018 [P948] [S8748] [T7188]
<i>Vanellus senegallus</i> (Wattled Lapwing)										
senegallus, West Africa	2001 - 2001	50,000 - 100,000	Expert opinion	[R1371] [R868]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		710	2018 [S8695]
lateralis, Eastern & South-east Africa	2001 - 2001	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R190]	1987 - 2017	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1602]	1000	2018 [T7189]
<i>Vanellus superciliosus</i> (Brown-chested Lapwing)										
West & Central Africa	2001 - 2001	1 - 25,000	Best guess	[R190]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		250	2018
<i>Vanellus gregarius</i> (Sociable Lapwing)										
Central Asia/S, SW Asia, NE Africa	2006 - 2006	16,000 - 17,000	Census based	[R1559] [R861]	1985 - 2007	STA?	No idea	[R1559]	160	2017 [P2462] [T7190]
<i>Vanellus leucurus</i> (White-tailed Lapwing)										
SW Asia/SW Asia & North-east Africa	X									[P953]
Central Asian Republics/South Asia	X									[P954]
C & SW Asia/NE Africa, SW & S Asia	2016 - 2016	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess		0 - 0	Unknown	No idea	[R519]	1000	2017 [P2463]
Scolopacidae										
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i> (Whimbrel)										
phaeopus, Northern Europe/West Africa	1995 - 2013	273,000 - 450,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2003 - 2014	STA/INC	Poor	[R1549] [R1552]	3500	2018 [P506] [S9019] [T7113]
phaeopus, West Siberia/Southern & Eastern Africa	1990 - 2000	100,000 - 1,000,000	Best guess	[R860] [R1452]	1992 - 2009	STA?	Poor	[R1548]	10000	2018 [S8308] [T7114]
islandicus, Iceland, Faroes & Scotland/West Africa	2000 - 2014	600,000 - 750,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R624]	2000 - 2012	Unknown	No idea	[R1549] [R1552]	6700	2018 [P509] [S9020] [T7192]
alboaxillaris, South-west Asia/Eastern Africa	1997 - 2017	1 - 100	Best guess	[R1573]	2006 - 2015	Unknown	No idea	[R465] [R1618]	1	2018 [T7227]
rogachevae, C Siberia (bre)	0 - 0	-1 - -1	No estimate		0 - 0	Unknown	No idea		-1	-1 [P2458]
<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i> (Slender-billed Curlew)										
Central Siberia/Mediterranean & SW Asia	2014 - 2014	0 - 50	Best guess	[R1476]	2000 - 2014	DEC/EXT	Poor	[R1475]	1	2018 [S8692] [T6684]
<i>Numenius arquata</i> (Eurasian Curlew)										
arquata, Europe/Europe, North & West Africa	1990 - 2012	637,000 - 876,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 - 2014	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1549] [R1551] [R1552]	7600	2018 [S9092] [T7116]
orientalis, Western Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa	1987 - 1991	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R519] [R1447]	1989 - 2015	INC?	Poor	[R1548] [R860]	1000	2018 [S8312] [T7117]
suschkini, South-east Europe & South-west Asia (bre)	2009 - 2014	1 - 1,500	Best guess	[R1453]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea	[R860]	1	2018 [P536] [T7194]
<i>Limosa lapponica</i> (Bar-tailed Godwit)										
lapponica, Northern Europe/Western	2012 -	150,000 - 150,000	Census based	[R1548] [R1549]	2006 -	INC	Good	[R1548] [R1549]	1500	2018 [S9018] [T7110]

Europe	2015				2015						
taymyrensis, Western Siberia/West & South-west Africa	2010 - 2014	500,000 - 500,000	Census based	[R1552]	1979 - 2015	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1552] [R1548]	5000	2018	[S9048] [T7111]
taymyrensis, Central Siberia/South & SW Asia & Eastern Africa	1970 - 2013	100,000 - 150,000	Expert opinion	[R860]	1989 - 2006	INC?	Poor	[R1548] [R1571]	1200	2018	[S8306] [T7112]
<i>Limosa limosa</i> (Black-tailed Godwit)											
limosa, Western Europe/NW & West Africa	2015 - 2015	63,000 - 99,000	Census based	[R1549] [R1606]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1549]	790	2018	[S9015] [T7106]
limosa, Eastern Europe/Central & Eastern Africa	1990 - 2013	76,000 - 120,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	1998 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1549]	960	2018	[S9016] [T7107]
limosa, West-central Asia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa	1987 - 1991	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R519] [R1548]	1992 - 2015	DEC	Reasonable	[R1548]	1000	2018	[S9139] [T7108]
Iceland/Western Europe	2003 - 2012	98,000 - 134,000	Census based	[R1548] [R624] [R1549] [R911]	2006 - 2015	INC	Reasonable	[R1548] [R1549]	1100	2018	[S9017] [T7109]
<i>Arenaria interpres</i> (Ruddy Turnstone)											
interpres, NE Canada & Greenland/W Europe & NW Africa	1990 - 2000	100,000 - 200,000	Expert opinion	[R860]	2006 - 2015	INC	Reasonable	[R1548]	1400	2018	
interpres, Northern Europe/West Africa	1996 - 2013	48,000 - 111,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1552]	1993 - 2015	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1549] [R1548] [R1552]	730	2018	[S9034] [T7135]
interpres, West & Central Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa	1990 - 2012	100,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R1451] [R1453]	1977 - 2015	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1548]	10000	2018	[S8334] [T7136]
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i> (Great Knot)											
Eastern Siberia/SW Asia & W Southern Asia	2000 - 2012	1,500 - 2,000	Expert opinion	[R1455] [R1422]	1989 - 2015	DEC?	Poor	[R1548]	15	2018	[S8335] [T7195]
<i>Calidris canutus</i> (Red Knot)											
canutus, Northern Siberia/West & Southern Africa	2010 - 2014	250,000 - 250,000	Census based	[R1552]	1980 - 2014	DEC/STA	Poor	[R1552] [R1548]	2500	2018	[S9035] [T7138]
islandica, NE Canada & Greenland/Western Europe	2000 - 2012	500,000 - 565,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1548]	2006 - 2015	STA/FLU	Reasonable	[R1548] [R1552]	5300	2018	[S9156] [T7137]
<i>Calidris pugnax</i> (Ruff)											
Northern Europe & Western Siberia/West Africa	2000 - 2012	1,000,000 - 5,000,000	Best guess	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1549] [R1507]	22000	2018	[S9044] [T7153]
Northern Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa	1986 - 1998	1,000,000 - 1,000,001	Best guess	[R860]	2006 - 2015	UNC	Poor	[R1548] [R1507]	20000	2018	[S8356] [T7154]
<i>Calidris falcinellus</i> (Broad-billed Sandpiper)											
falcinellus, Northern Europe/SW Asia & Africa	1995 - 2013	89,000 - 132,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	Unknown	Poor	[R1549]	1100	2018	[S9142] [T7196]
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i> (Curlew Sandpiper)											
Western Siberia/West Africa	2010 - 2014	350,000 - 450,000	Expert opinion	[R1552]	2003 - 2014	DEC	Reasonable	[R1552]	4000	2018	[T7145]
Central Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa	2003 - 2012	400,000 - 400,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	2003 - 2012	DEC?	Poor	[R1381] [R1571]	4000	2018	[T7197]
<i>Calidris temminckii</i> (Temminck's Stint)											
Fennoscandia/North & West Africa	2000 -	24,000 - 50,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2001 -	STA	Poor	[R1549] [R1548]	350	2018	[S9093] [T7143]

	2013	2012									
NE Europe & W Siberia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa	1990 - 2014	1,000,000 - 2,000,000	Best guess	[R1453]	1997 - 2010	STA?	Poor	[R1549]	14000	2018	[S8343]
<i>Calidris alba</i> (Sanderling)											
alba, East Atlantic Europe, West & Southern Africa (win)	2010 - 2012	200,000 - 200,000	Census based	[R1552] [R1549]	2006 - 2015	STA	Reasonable	[R1548]	2000	2018	[S9036] [T7139]
alba, South-west Asia, Eastern & Southern Africa (win)	1990 - 2000	150,000 - 150,000	Expert opinion	[R860]	2006 - 2015	DEC?	Poor	[R1548]	1500	2018	[T7140]
<i>Calidris alpina</i> (Dunlin)											
alpina, NE Europe & NW Siberia/W Europe & NW Africa	2000 - 2012	1,330,000 - 1,330,000	Census based	[R1549]	2003 - 2015	STA/DEC?	Reasonable	[R1552] [R1548]	13300	2018	[S9040] [T7148]
centralis, Central Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa	1990 - 2013	500,000 - 500,000	Expert opinion	[R860]	2066 - 2015	INC?	Poor	[R1548]	5000	2018	
schinzii, Iceland & Greenland/NW and West Africa	2010 - 2014	730,000 - 830,000	Census based	[R1552]	2003 - 2015	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1552] [R1548]	7800	2018	[P657] [S9041] [T7150]
schinzii, Baltic/SW Europe & NW Africa	2003 - 2012	1,400 - 1,800	Census based	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1549]	15	2018	[P658] [S9042] [T7151]
schinzii, Britain & Ireland/SW Europe & NW Africa	2005 - 2008	26,300 - 32,300	Expert opinion	[R1549]	1996 - 2010	INC	Reasonable	[R1549]	290	2018	[P659] [S9043] [T7152]
arctica, NE Greenland/West Africa	1996 - 1999	21,000 - 45,000	Expert opinion	[R448]	1988 - 2000	STA?	Poor	[R1549] [R860]	310	2018	[T7198]
<i>Calidris maritima</i> (Purple Sandpiper)											
N Europe & W Siberia (breeding)	2000 - 2012	50,000 - 100,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	INC	Poor	[R1549] [R1548]	710	2018	[P641] [S9039] [T7146]
NE Canada & N Greenland (breeding)	2004 - 2009	11,000 - 11,000	Expert opinion	[R1326] [R1463] [R63]	1991 - 2015	DEC	Reasonable	[R1548] [R1007]	110	2018	[S8345] [T7147]
<i>Calidris minuta</i> (Little Stint)											
N Europe/S Europe, North & West Africa	2010 - 2014	300,000 - 300,000	Expert opinion	[R1552]	2006 - 2015	DEC	Reasonable	[R1452] [R1552] [R1548]	3000	2018	[S9037] [T7141]
Western Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa	2000 - 2014	1,000,000 - 5,000,000	Best guess	[R1451] [R1453]	2006 - 2015	STA?	Reasonable	[R1548]	22000	2018	[S8341] [T7142]
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i> (Eurasian Woodcock)											
Europe/South & West Europe & North Africa	1991 - 2014	21,000,000 - 27,000,000	Best guess	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	STA	Poor	[R1549] [R1607] [R1451] [R1608]	240000	2018	[S9009] [T7100]
Western Siberia/South-west Asia (Caspian)	0 - 0	-1 - -1	No estimate		0 - 0	Unknown	No idea		-1	2018	
<i>Gallinago stenura</i> (Pintail Snipe)											
Northern Siberia/South Asia & Eastern Africa	1987 - 1991	25,000 - 1,000,000	Best guess	[R519]	0 - 0	Unknown	No idea		10000	2018	[P448]
<i>Gallinago media</i> (Great Snipe)											
Scandinavia/probably West Africa	2008 - 2013	19,000 - 52,000	Best guess	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	STA?	Poor	[R1549]	300	2018	[S9011] [T7102]
Western Siberia & NE Europe/South-east Africa	2000 - 2012	100,000 - 1,000,000	Best guess	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	DEC?	Poor	[R1549]	10000	2018	[S9012] [T7103]

<i>Gallinago gallinago</i> (Common Snipe)											
gallinago, Europe/South & West Europe & NW Africa	2000 - 2013	7,400,000 - 14,500,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1548]	2000 - 2012	STA	Reasonable	[R1549]	100000	2018	[S9013] [T7104]
gallinago, Western Siberia/South-west Asia & Africa	1987 - 1996	1,000,000 - 1,000,001	Best guess	[R178]	2000 - 2010	Unknown	No idea	[R1548]	20000	2018	[T7199]
faeroensis, Iceland, Faroes & Northern Scotland/Ireland	2000 - 2014	570,000 - 570,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R860]	2000 - 2012	Unknown	No idea	[R1549]	5700	2018	[S9014]
<i>Lymnocyrtes minimus</i> (Jack Snipe)											
Northern Europe/S & W Europe & West Africa	2000 - 2000	1,000,000 - 1,000,001	Best guess	[R860] [R1549]	2000 - 2012	STA	Poor	[R1549]	20000	2018	[S9010] [T7101]
Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa	1998 - 2006	1,000,000 - 1,000,001	Best guess	[R1447] [R1448]	2000 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		20000	2018	[S8299]
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i> (Red-necked Phalarope)											
Western Eurasia/Arabian Sea	2000 - 2013	1,000,000 - 1,000,001	Best guess	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	STA?	Poor	[R1549]	20000	2018	[S9045] [T7200]
<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i> (Red Phalarope)											
Canada & Greenland/Atlantic coast of Africa	0 - 0	1,140,000 - 2,100,000	Expert opinion	[R1007]	2003 - 2012	DEC?	Poor	[R1007] [R1549]	15700	2018	[S8358] [T7155]
<i>Xenus cinereus</i> (Terek Sandpiper)											
NE Europe & W Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa	1990 - 2000	100,000 - 1,000,000	Best guess	[R1549] [R1447]	1989 - 2015	STA/DEC?	Poor	[R1549] [R1548]	10000	2018	[P582] [S9031] [T7131]
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> (Common Sandpiper)											
West & Central Europe/West Africa	2000 - 2013	1,000,000 - 1,600,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	DEC/STA	Reasonable	[R1551] [R1549] [R1548]	12000	2018	[P585] [S9032] [T7132]
E Europe & W Siberia/Central, E & S Africa	1997 - 2013	2,000,000 - 4,000,000	Best guess		1994 - 2014	STA	Reasonable	[R1549] [R1548]	28000	2018	[S9033] [T7133]
<i>Tringa ochropus</i> (Green Sandpiper)											
Northern Europe/S & W Europe, West Africa	2000 - 2013	1,800,000 - 3,300,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	1990 - 2015	INC	Reasonable	[R1548] [R1551] [R1549]	24000	2018	[S9029] [T7127]
Western Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa	1990 - 2000	100,000 - 1,000,001	Best guess	[R611]	1991 - 2015	DEC?	Poor	[R1548]	10000	2018	[T7128]
<i>Tringa erythropus</i> (Spotted Redshank)											
N Europe/Southern Europe, North & West Africa	2000 - 2013	61,500 - 162,000	Best guess	[R1549]	1997 - 2015	STA/DEC	Poor	[R1551] [R1548] [R1552] [R1549]	1000	2018	[S9022] [T7118]
Western Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa	1987 - 1991	10,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R519]	2006 - 2014	STA/FLU	Poor	[R1548]	1000	2018	[S8315] [T7158]
<i>Tringa nebularia</i> (Common Greenshank)											
Northern Europe/SW Europe, NW & West Africa	1995 - 2014	230,000 - 470,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	1997 - 2015	STA/INC?	Poor	[R1549] [R1552] [R1548]	3300	2018	[S9028] [T7125]
Western Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa	1990 - 2000	100,000 - 1,000,000	Best guess		1991 - 2015	STA/DEC?	Reasonable	[R1548] [R1452]	10000	2018	[S9129] [T7126]
<i>Tringa totanus</i> (Common Redshank)											
totanus, Northern Europe (breeding)	1990 - 2013	140,000 - 220,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1552]	2003 - 2014	STA/FLU	Poor	[R1549] [R1552] [R650] [R63]	1800	2018	[S9023] [T7119]

totanus, Central & East Europe (breeding)	2000 - 2013	364,000 - 663,000	Expert opinion		2000 - 2012	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1549]	4900	2018	[P552] [S9024] [T7120]
ussuriensis, Western Asia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa	1990 - 2000	100,000 - 1,000,000	Best guess	[R860]	2006 - 2015	DEC?	Poor	[R1548]	10000	2018	[T7121]
robusta, Iceland & Faroes/Western Europe	2000 - 2000	150,000 - 420,000	Best guess	[R1549] [R624] [R860]	2003 - 2012	DEC?	Poor	[R1381] [R1552]	2400	2018	[S9025] [T7122]
totanus, Britain & Ireland/Britain, Ireland, France	2008 - 2009	76,500 - 76,500	Expert opinion	[R1549]	1991 - 2010	DEC	Reasonable	[R1549]	760	2018	[P555] [S9026] [T7228]
<i>Tringa glareola</i> (Wood Sandpiper)											
North-west Europe/West Africa	2000 - 2013	1,390,000 - 2,310,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	1999 - 2015	STA	Reasonable	[R1549] [R1551] [R1548]	18000	2018	[S9030] [T7129]
NE Europe & W Siberia/Eastern & Southern Africa	0 - 0	2,000,000 - 2,000,001	Best guess	[R1549]	1996 - 2015	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1548]	20000	2018	[S9094] [T7130]
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i> (Marsh Sandpiper)											
Eastern Europe/West & Central Africa	2000 - 2013	36,000 - 91,000	Best guess	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	UNC	Poor	[R1549] [R1548]	0	2018	[S9027] [T7123]
Western Asia/SW Asia, Eastern & Southern Africa	1990 - 2000	50,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R190]	1995 - 2015	STA/FLU	Reasonable	[R1548]	810	2018	
Dromadidae											
<i>Dromas ardeola</i> (Crab-plover)											
North-west Indian Ocean, Red Sea & Gulf	2001 - 2014	52,200 - 69,500	Census based	[R1609]	2006 - 2015	INC?	Poor	[R1548]	0	2018	[T7012]
Glareolidae											
<i>Glareola pratincola</i> (Collared Pratincole)											
pratincola, Western Europe & NW Africa/West Africa	1998 - 2012	28,000 - 39,000	Best guess	[R1549] [R1371]	2000 - 2012	STA/FLU	Poor	[R1549]	330	2018	[S8947] [T7016]
pratincola, Black Sea & E Mediterranean/Eastern Sahel zone	1980 - 2013	18,000 - 32,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R602]	2003 - 2012	DEC?	Poor	[R1549] [R1576]	230	2018	[S8948] [T7017]
pratincola, SW Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa	2000 - 2015	66,000 - 100,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1569]	2006 - 2015	Unknown	No idea		710	2018	[S8927]
<i>Glareola nordmanni</i> (Black-winged Pratincole)											
SE Europe & Western Asia/Southern Africa	2006 - 2007	220,000 - 290,000	Expert opinion	[R1559]	1992 - 2007	INC	Poor	[R1462]	2500	2018	[S9096] [T6402]
<i>Glareola ocularis</i> (Madagascar Pratincole)											
Madagascar/East Africa	2001 - 2001	5,000 - 10,000	Expert opinion	[R190]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	Poor	[R190] [R860]	70	2018	[S8690] [T6732]
<i>Glareola nuchalis</i> (Rock Pratincole)											
nuchalis, Eastern & Central Africa	2001 - 2001	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R190]	0 - 0	Unknown	No idea	[R1559] [R860]	1000	2018	[T7021]
liberiae, West Africa	2008 - 2008	100,000 - 300,000	Best guess	[R875]	0 - 0	Unknown	No idea	[R1559] [R860]	1700	2018	[T7020]
<i>Glareola cinerea</i> (Grey Pratincole)											
SE West Africa & Central Africa	2001 - 2001	10,000 - 25,000	Best guess	[R190]	0 - 0	Unknown	No idea	[R1559] [R860]	250	2018	[T7019]

Laridae											
<i>Anous stolidus</i> (Brown Noddy)											
plumbeigularis, Red Sea & Gulf of Aden	1980 - 2010	96,000 - 126,000	Expert opinion	[R1343]	0 - 0	Unknown	No idea	[R1343]	1100	2018	[T6251]
<i>Anous tenuirostris</i> (Lesser Noddy)											
tenuirostris, Indian Ocean/Islands to E Africa	2004 - 2013	1,141,000 - 1,336,000	Expert opinion	[R1343]	0 - 0	Unknown	No idea	[R1343]	12000	2018	[T6252]
<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i> (African Skimmer)											
Coastal West Africa & Central Africa	2001 - 2001	7,000 - 13,000	Expert opinion	[R190]	2003 - 2014	UNC	Poor	[R1381] [R1359]	90	2018	[T6716]
Eastern & Southern Africa	2001 - 2001	8,000 - 12,000	Expert opinion	[R190]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		100	2018	
<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i> (Little Gull)											
Central & E Europe/SW Europe & W Mediterranean	2000 - 2012	71,000 - 136,000	Best guess	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Poor	[R1549]	1000	2018	[S8977] [T7054]
W Asia/E Mediterranean, Black Sea & Caspian	1989 - 1990	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R1414]	1994 - 2016	DEC?	Poor	[R1548]	1000	2018	[P1120] [S8426] [T7055]
<i>Xema sabini</i> (Sabine's Gull)											
sabini, Canada & Greenland/SE Atlantic	2001 - 2001	300,000 - 600,000	Expert opinion	[R1528]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		4200	2018	
<i>Rissa tridactyla</i> (Black-legged Kittiwake)											
tridactyla, Arctic from NE Canada to Novaya Zemlya/N Atlantic	1997 - 2013	6,400,000 - 7,600,000	Expert opinion	[R1357]	2003 - 2013	DEC	Reasonable	[R1357]	0	2018	[P1130] [T6272]
<i>Larus genei</i> (Slender-billed Gull)											
West Africa (bre)	2003 - 2014	24,000 - 30,000	Expert opinion	[R1359]	1997 - 2015	STA/DEC?	Reasonable	[R1548] [R1546]	270	2018	[S8595] [T7051]
Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre)	1996 - 2012	130,000 - 200,000	Expert opinion	[R1424] [R1549]	2006 - 2015	DEC	Reasonable	[R1549] [R1548]	1700	2018	[S8974] [T7052]
West, South-west & South Asia (bre)	1987 - 1991	150,000 - 150,000	Best guess	[R1548] [R519]	2006 - 2015	UNC	Poor	[R1548]	1500	2018	[S8975] [T7201]
<i>Larus ridibundus</i> (Black-headed Gull)											
W Europe/W Europe, W Mediterranean, West Africa	1990 - 2013	2,750,000 - 3,550,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 - 2015	STA/DEC?	Reasonable	[R1549] [R1548]	31000	2018	[S8972] [T7048]
East Europe/Black Sea & East Mediterranean	2000 - 2012	1,250,000 - 2,400,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 - 2015	STA/FLU	Reasonable	[R1549] [R1548]	17000	2018	[S8973] [T7049]
West Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa	2008 - 2014	250,000 - 250,000	Best guess	[R519] [R1422]	2006 - 2015	STA/FLU	Reasonable	[R1548]	2500	2018	[S9140] [T7050]
<i>Larus hartlaubii</i> (Hartlaub's Gull)											
Coastal South-west Africa	2002 - 2002	25,000 - 35,000	Expert opinion	[R190] [R196]	1977 - 2015	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1548]	300	2018	[P1091] [S8632] [T7047]
<i>Larus cirrocephalus</i> (Grey-headed Gull)											
poiocephalus, West Africa	2010 - 2014	25,000 - 30,000	Census based	[R1359]	2006 - 2015	STA/FLU	Reasonable	[R1552] [R1548]	0	2018	[S8594] [T7160]
poiocephalus, Central & Eastern Africa							X				[P1085]

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<i>Supports the Ramsar Convention</i> [P1089]										
leucocephalus, Coastal Southern Africa (excluding Madagascar)	X									
Central, Eastern and Southern Africa <i>Larus ichthyaetus</i> (Pallas's Gull)		1990 - 2001	200,000 - 400,000	Best guess	[R1371]	2001 - 2015	STA?	Reasonable	[R1548]	3000 2018 [P1090]
Black Sea & Caspian/South-west Asia		1990 - 2000	100,000 - 100,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		10000 2018 [S9098]
<i>Larus melanocephalus</i> (Mediterranean Gull)										
W Europe, Mediterranean & NW Africa		1990 - 2012	220,000 - 260,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1549]	2400 2018 [S8976]
<i>Larus hemprichii</i> (Sooty Gull)										
Red Sea, Gulf, Arabia & Eastern Africa		1990 - 2010	88,000 - 95,000	Census based	[R1360] [R1405] [R1411] [R178] [R1371]	1980 - 2011	INC?	Poor	[R1405] [R1415]	910 2018 [S8404] [T6403]
<i>Larus leucophthalmus</i> (White-eyed Gull)										
Red Sea & nearby coasts		1990 - 2015	56,000 - 62,000	Census based	[R1330] [R1569] [R1500] [R1574]	1983 - 1993	STA	Poor	[R555]	590 2018 [S8934] [T7229]
<i>Larus audouinii</i> (Audouin's Gull)										
Mediterranean/N & W coasts of Africa		2007 - 2012	65,000 - 67,000	Census based	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	STA	Reasonable	[R1549]	660 2018 [S8959] [T7032]
<i>Larus canus</i> (Mew Gull)										
canus, NW & C Europe/Atlantic coast & Mediterranean		1998 - 2013	1,400,000 - 1,900,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 - 2015	STA/FLU	Reasonable	[R1548] [R1549]	16400 2018 [S8957] [T7030]
heinei, NE Europe & Western Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian		2002 - 2008	1,000,000 - 1,000,001	Best guess	[R1579]	2006 - 2015	STA/INC?	Poor	[R1549] [R1548]	20000 2018 [S8958] [T7031]
<i>Larus dominicanus</i> (Kelp Gull)										
vetula, Coastal Southern Africa		2001 - 2001	70,000 - 70,000	Expert opinion	[R156]	2006 - 2015	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1548]	700 2018 [T7034]
vetula, Coastal West Africa		2013 - 2013	60 - 150	Expert opinion	[R1371]	1983 - 2013	INC	Reasonable	[R1371]	1 2017
<i>Larus fuscus</i> (Lesser Black-backed Gull)										
heuglini, NE Europe & W Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa		-1 - -1	25,000 - 1,000,000	Best guess		0 - 0	Unknown	No idea		10000 2018 [P939]
barabensis, South-west Siberia/South-west Asia		-1 - -1	-1 - -1	No estimate		2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		-1 2018 [P940]
fuscus, NE Europe/Black Sea, SW Asia & Eastern Africa		2006 - 2013	53,000 - 81,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1549]	650 2018 [S8969] [T7043]
graellsii, Western Europe/Mediterranean & West Africa		1981 - 2012	560,000 - 600,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1549]	5500 2018 [S8970] [T7044]
intermedius, S Scandinavia, Netherlands, Ebro Delta, Spain		2005 - 2013	566,000 - 699,000	Census based	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1549]	6300 2018 [P1080] [S8971]
<i>Larus argentatus</i> (European Herring Gull)										
argentatus, North & North-west Europe		2000 -	1,300,000 - 1,600,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 -	DEC	Reasonable	[R1549]	14400 2018 [P1066] [S8965]

	2013				2012							[T7039]
argenteus, Iceland & Western Europe	1998 - 2012	710,000 - 790,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1549]	10200	2018		[P1067] [S8966] [T7040]
<i>Larus armenicus</i> (Armenian Gull)												
Armenia, Eastern Turkey & NW Iran	2002 - 2013	59,000 - 85,000	Expert opinion	[R1569] [R1549]	2003 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1549] [R1559]	700	2018		[S8933] [T6985]
<i>Larus michahellis</i> (Yellow-legged Gull)												
Mediterranean, Iberia & Morocco	2000 - 2014	1,200,000 - 1,600,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R428]	2000 - 2012	STA	Reasonable	[R1549]	13900	2018		[P1076] [S8968] [T7042]
<i>Larus cachinnans</i> (Caspian Gull)												
Black Sea & Western Asia/SW Asia, NE Africa	2000 - 2012	200,000 - 500,000	Best guess	[R1549] [R1569]	2000 - 2012	INC?	Poor	[R1549]	3200	2018		[S8967] [T7041]
<i>Larus glaucooides</i> (Iceland Gull)												
glaucooides, Greenland/Iceland & North-west Europe	2000 - 2012	150,000 - 300,000	Best guess	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	STA?	Poor	[R1549]	2100	2018		[S8964] [T7038]
<i>Larus hyperboreus</i> (Glaucous Gull)												
hyperboreus, Svalbard & N Russia (bre)	2000 - 2013	19,500 - 60,000	Best guess	[R1549]	1992 - 2012	STA/INC?	Poor	[R1549] [R1610] [R1611] [R1612]	340	2018		[S8962] [T7036]
leucereutes, Canada, Greenland & Iceland (bre)	1990 - 2012	100,000 - 350,000	Best guess	[R1549] [R1580] [R1612]	1992 - 2012	STA/DEC?	Poor	[R1549] [R1580] [R796]	3100	2018		[P1061] [S8963] [T7037]
<i>Larus marinus</i> (Great Black-backed Gull)												
North & West Europe	1981 - 2013	340,000 - 378,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1549]	3600	2018		[P1043] [S8960] [T7033]
<i>Onychoprion fuscatus</i> (Sooty Tern)												
nubilosus, Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, E to Pacific	2003 - 2012	18,200,000 - 18,200,000	Expert opinion	[R1343]	0 - 0	Unknown	No idea	[R1343]	180000	2018		[S8250] [T6250]
<i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i> (Bridled Tern)												
melanopterus, W Africa	2001 - 2001	1,500 - 1,500	Expert opinion	[R190] [R1514]	1997 - 2004	STA?	Poor	[R1514]	15	2018		[T6748]
antarcticus, W Indian Ocean	2003 - 2011	19,300 - 19,300	Expert opinion	[R1343]	1990 - 2011	STA	Poor	[R1343]	180	2018		
antarcticus, Red Sea, E Africa, Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea to W India	2003 - 2009	1,500,000 - 1,650,000	Expert opinion	[R1343]	2003 - 2012	STA	Poor	[R1344] [R1345]	15700	2018		[S8248] [T6248]
<i>Sternula albifrons</i> (Little Tern)												
albifrons, Eastern Atlantic (bre)											X	[P1237]
albifrons, Black Sea & East Mediterranean (bre)	2000 - 2013	80,000 - 117,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1371]	1990 - 2000	DEC	Reasonable	[R1549]	970	2018		[S8990] [T7073]
albifrons, Caspian (bre)	1987 - 1991	10,000 - 25,000	Best guess	[R519]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		250	2018		[P1239]
guineae, West Africa (bre)	2001 - 2001	2,000 - 3,000	Expert opinion	[R190]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		25	2018		
albifrons, Europe north of Mediterranean (bre)	2000 - 2012	19,000 - 25,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	STA	Reasonable	[R1549]	220	2018		[P2436] [S8992] [T7204]

albigrons, West Mediterranean/ W Africa (bre)	2002 - 2012	21,000 - 28,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Poor	[R1549]	240	2018	[P2437] [S8991] [T7074]
<i>Sternula saundersi</i> (Saunders's Tern)											
W South Asia, Red Sea, Gulf & Eastern Africa	2000 - 2012	12,000 - 12,100	Expert opinion	[R1330] [R1371] [R1503]	1984 - 2009	STA?	Poor	[R1330]	120	2018	[S8444] [T6441]
<i>Sternula balaenarum</i> (Damara Tern)											
Namibia & South Africa/Atlantic coast to Ghana	2012 - 2016	3,000 - 7,250	Expert opinion	[R1391]	2003 - 2014	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1391] [R1552]	50	2018	[T7230]
<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> (Common Gull-billed Tern)											
nilotica, Western Europe/West Africa	2002 - 2012	37,000 - 63,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1371]	2000 - 2012	STA/FLU	Reasonable	[R1549]	480	2018	[P1137] [S8978] [T7056]
nilotica, Black Sea & East Mediterranean/Eastern Africa	1998 - 2013	26,000 - 37,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1549]	310	2018	[S8979] [T7057]
nilotica, West & Central Asia/South-west Asia	1987 - 1991	10,000 - 25,000	Best guess	[R519] [R1422] [R1478] [R1330] [R63] [R1479]	2006 - 2015	UNC	Poor	[R1548]	250	2018	[S8429]
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> (Caspian Tern)											
Southern Africa (bre)	2013 - 2013	1,900 - 2,000	Census based	[R1501] [R1548]	2006 - 2015	STA/INC?	Reasonable	[R1548]	20	2018	[P1148] [S8980] [T7059]
West Africa (bre)	2003 - 2014	45,000 - 60,000	Expert opinion	[R1359] [R1371] [R1514] [R1519]	1997 - 2015	STA/INC?	Poor	[R1548] [R1371] [R1546]	520	2018	[S8596] [T7060]
caspia, Europe (bre)	X										[P1157]
Caspian (bre)	1990 - 2000	10,000 - 25,000	Best guess		2006 - 2015	INC?	Poor	[R1548]	250	2018	[S8430] [T7061]
Baltic (bre)	2005 - 2012	4,950 - 6,150	Census based	[R1549]	1998 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1549]	50	2018	[P2434] [S8981] [T7062]
Black Sea (bre)	2002 - 2013	3,000 - 8,000	Best guess	[R1549]	1998 - 2012	STA	Reasonable	[R1549]	50	2018	[P2435] [S8982] [T7063]
<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i> (Whiskered Tern)											
hybrida, Western Europe & North-west Africa (bre)	2004 - 2012	31,000 - 35,000	Census based	[R1549] [R1371]	2000 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1549]	330	2018	[S8993] [T7075]
hybrida, Black Sea & East Mediterranean (bre)	2000 - 2013	160,000 - 260,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1549]	2000	2018	[S8994] [T7076]
hybrida, Caspian (bre)	1987 - 1991	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R519]	-1 - -1	Unknown	No idea		1000	2018	[S8447]
delalandii, Eastern Africa (Kenya & Tanzania)	2001 - 2001	10,000 - 15,000	Expert opinion	[R190]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		120	2018	[P1280]
delalandii, Southern Africa (Malawi & Zambia to South Africa)	2001 - 2001	5,000 - 15,000	Best guess	[R190]	2003 - 2012	STA/INC?	Reasonable	[R1602]	85	2018	[T7205]
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i> (White-winged Tern)											
Eastern Europe & Western Asia/Africa	1999 - 2000	2,500,000 - 3,500,000	Best guess	[R1549] [R1569] [R1371]	2000 - 2012	FLU	Reasonable	[R1549] [R1548]	30000	2018	[S9143] [T7077]
<i>Chlidonias niger</i> (Black Tern)											

niger, Europe & Western Asia/Atlantic coast of Africa	2000 - 2013	280,000 - 580,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1485]	2000 - 2012	DEC?	Poor	[R1549] [R1485]	4000	2018	[S8995] [T7078]
<i>Sterna dougallii</i> (Roseate Tern)											
dougallii, Southern Africa	X										[P1189]
dougallii, East Africa	1999 - 2004	10,000 - 20,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	2006 - 2015	Unknown	No idea		140	2018	[P1192] [S8635] [T7206]
dougallii, Europe (bre)	2006 - 2012	6,800 - 8,650	Census based	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1549]	75	2018	[S8986] [T7208]
gracilis, Madagascar, Seychelles & Mascarenes	X										[P1194]
gracilis, North Arabian Sea (Oman)	1984 - 2005	120 - 150	Expert opinion	[R1330]	1980 - 2010	DEC	Poor	[R1330]	1	2018	[P1195] [S8210] [T6213]
dougallii, Southern Africa and Madagascar	1997 - 2004	8,400 - 10,500	Expert opinion	[R1371]	2006 - 2015	Unknown	No idea		90	2017	[P2466] [S9100] [T7207]
gracilis, Seychelles & Mascarenes	1995 - 2000	5,000 - 6,000	Expert opinion		2006 - 2015	Unknown	No idea		55	2018	[P2467] [S9101] [T7209]
<i>Sterna hirundo</i> (Common Tern)											
hirundo, Northern & Eastern Europe (bre)	1990 - 2013	760,000 - 1,600,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1502]	2000 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1549]	11000	2018	[S8988] [T7210]
hirundo, Southern & Western Europe (bre)	1997 - 2012	170,000 - 220,000	Census based	[R1549] [R1371]	2000 - 2012	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1549]	1800	2018	[S8987] [T7071]
hirundo, Western Asia (bre)	1987 - 1991	25,000 - 1,000,000	Best guess	[R519]	0 - 0	Unknown	No idea		10000	2018	
<i>Sterna repressa</i> (White-cheeked Tern)											
W South Asia, Red Sea, Gulf & Eastern Africa	1990 - 2008	275,000 - 400,000	Expert opinion	[R1330] [R1345] [R1431] [R1371]	1970 - 2010	UNC	Poor	[R1330] [R1345] [R1431]	3300	2018	[S8702] [T6442]
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i> (Arctic Tern)											
Western Eurasia (bre)	1990 - 2013	2,000,000 - 5,000,000	Best guess	[R1549] [R1580]	2000 - 2012	STA?	Poor		31000	2018	[P1219] [S8989] [T7072]
<i>Sterna vittata</i> (Antarctic Tern)											
vittata, P.Edward, Marion, Crozet & Kerguelen/South Africa	2001 - 2003	6,700 - 8,000	Expert opinion	[R196]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		0	2018	
tristanensis, Tristan da Cunha & Gough/South Africa	2003 - 2003	2,400 - 4,500	Expert opinion	[R636]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		0	2018	
<i>Thalasseus bengalensis</i> (Lesser Crested Tern)											
emigratus, S Mediterranean/NW & West Africa coasts	2006 - 2010	6,000 - 7,000	Census based	[R1512]	2006 - 2010	STA	Good	[R1512]	65	2018	[P1168] [S8706] [T7064]
bengalensis, Red Sea/Eastern Africa	1980 - 2010	215,000 - 250,000	Expert opinion	[R1428] [R1429] [R1430] [R1330] [R1371]	2006 - 2015	UNC	Poor	[R1548]	2300	2018	[P1169] [S8431]
bengalensis, Gulf/Southern Asia	0 - 0	286,000 - 286,000	Expert opinion	[R1330] [R1431]	2003 - 2012	INC	Poor	[R1345] [R1431]	2900	2018	[S8432] [T6430]
<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i> (Sandwich Tern)											

sandvicensis, Western Europe/West Africa	2000 - 2012	160,000 - 186,000	Expert opinion	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1549]	1700	2018	[S8983] [T7066]
sandvicensis, Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre)	1998 - 2013	62,000 - 221,000	Best guess	[R1549]	2000 - 2012	STA/FLU	Reasonable	[R1549]	1100	2018	[S8984] [T7067]
sandvicensis, West & Central Asia/South-west & South Asia	1985 - 1991	110,000 - 110,000	Best guess		0 - 0	Unknown	No idea		1100	2018	[S8985]
<i>Thalasseus maximus</i> (Royal Tern)											
albidosalis, West Africa (bre)	2003 - 2005	255,000 - 315,000	Expert opinion	[R1514] [R1371] [R1359] [R1519]	2003 - 2011	STA/FLU	Good	[R1514] [R1515] [R1371] [R1519]	2800	2018	[S8708] [T6747]
<i>Thalasseus bergii</i> (Greater Crested Tern)											
bergii, Southern Africa (Angola - Mozambique)	1994 - 1996	15,000 - 25,000	Expert opinion	[R1371] [R317] [R196] [R1513]	1994 - 2015	INC?	Poor	[R1548]	200	2018	[P1172] [S8707]
bergii, Madagascar & Mozambique/Southern Africa	2001 - 2001	7,500 - 10,000	Expert opinion	[R190]	1993 - 2015	STA/FLU	Poor	[R1548]	85	2018	[P1173] [T7069]
thalassinus, Eastern Africa & Seychelles	2001 - 2001	1,300 - 1,700	Expert opinion	[R190]	1995 - 2015	STA/FLU	Poor	[R1548]	15	2018	[P1174]
velox, Red Sea & North-east Africa	1990 - 2010	15,000 - 20,000	Census based	[R1330] [R1405] [R1500] [R1371]	0 - -1	Unknown	No idea		170	2018	[P1175] [S8433]
thalassinus, western Indian Ocean											[P2451]
Stercorariidae											
<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i> (Long-tailed Jaeger)											
longicaudus, N Europe & W Siberia/S Atlantic	1994 - 2013	85,000 - 194,000	Best guess	[R1357]	2000 - 2012	STA/FLU	Poor	[R1549]	1300	2018	[S8213] [T7211]
<i>Catharacta skua</i> (Great Skua)											
N Europe/N Atlantic	1985 - 2012	50,000 - 50,000	Expert opinion	[R1357]	2002 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1549]	500	2018	[S8212] [T7212]
Alcidae											
<i>Fratercula arctica</i> (Atlantic Puffin)											
Hudson bay & Maine E to S Greenland, Iceland, Bear Is, Norway to S Novaya Zemlya	2005 - 2013	12,000,000 - 15,000,000	Expert opinion	[R1357]	2003 - 2013	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1357]	134000	2018	[T6228]
NE Canada, N Greenland, to Jan Mayen, Svalbard, N Novaya Zemlya	1998 - 2010	35,000 - 35,000	Expert opinion	[R1357]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea	[R1357]	350	2018	[S8226]
Faeroes, S Norway & Sweden, Britain, Ireland, NW France	1987 - 2013	3,500,000 - 3,500,000	Expert opinion	[R1357]	2002 - 2015	DEC?	Poor	[R1549] [R1613] [R1614]	35000	2018	[S8227] [T7213]
<i>Cepphus grylle</i> (Black Guillemot)											
grylle, Baltic Sea	2011 - 2013	46,000 - 46,000	Expert opinion	[R1357] [R1549]	2006 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1549]	460	2018	[S9102] [T7214]
mandtii, Arctic E North America to Greenland, Jan Mayen & Svalbard E through Siberia to Alaska	1984 - 2013	367,000 - 400,000	Expert opinion	[R1357] [R1549]	2000 - 2012	STA?	Poor	[R1357] [R1549]	3800	2018	[S9103] [T7215]
arcticus, N America, S Greenland, Britain, Ireland, Scandinavia,	1998 - 2012	720,000 - 810,000	Expert opinion	[R1357] [R1549]	2002 - 2012	STA?	Reasonable		7600	2018	[S9104] [T7216]

White Sea											
islandicus, Iceland	2000 - 2013	21,300 - 40,500	Expert opinion	[R1357] [R1549]	2000 - 2010	DEC	Poor	[R1549]	370	2018	[S9105] [T7217]
faeroeensis, Faeroes	1987 - 1987	10,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R1357]	-1 - -1	Unknown	No idea	[R1357]	1000	2018	[S9111]
Alca torda (Razorbill)											
islandica, Iceland, Faeroes, Britain, Ireland, Helgoland, NW France	1987 - 2013	1,380,000 - 1,380,000	Expert opinion	[R1357] [R1549]	2003 - 2013	DEC	Reasonable	[R1549]	13800	2018	[S9106] [T7222]
torda, E North America, Greenland, E to Baltic & White Seas	1998 - 2013	187,000 - 207,000	Expert opinion	[R1357] [R1549]	2003 - 2013	INC?	Poor	[R1331]	2000	2018	[S9107] [T6221]
Alle alle (Little Auk)											
alle, High Arctic, Baffin Is	1985 - 2012	117,000,000 - 133,000,000	Expert opinion	[R1357]	-1 - -1	Unknown	No idea	[R1357]	1250000	2018	
Uria lomvia (Thick-billed Murre)											
lomvia, E North America, Greenland, E to Severnaya Zemlya	1986 - 2012	7,300,000 - 8,000,000	Expert opinion	[R1357]	2002 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1357] [R1549] [R1615]	0	2018	[T7221]
Uria aalge (Common Murre)											
aalge, E North America, Greenland, Iceland, Faeroes, Scotland, S Norway, Baltic	X										[P1320]
albionis, Ireland, S Britain, France, Iberia, Helgoland	2002 - 2013	471,000 - 472,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1357]	2003 - 2013	INC	Reasonable		8000	2018	[S9108] [T7218]
hyperborea, Svalbard, N Norway to Novaya Zemlya	2013 - 2013	462,000 - 481,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1615]	1990 - 2014	INC?	Good	[R1615]	0	2018	[S9110] [T7220]
aalge, Iceland, Faeroes, Scotland, S Norway, Baltic/NE Atlantic	1998 - 2013	6,000,000 - 8,155,000	Census based		2000 - 2012	DEC?	Good	[R1549]	69000	2018	[P2460] [S9109] [T7219]

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Notes

- P1351 - These populations were treated as a single larger population WPE1. (WPE2)
- S8678 - Trollet, B. In litt. 2011.. Numbers counted simultaneously in West Africa exceeded 400,000 in 2008.
- T6868 - Long-term trend is stable.
- P1352 - These populations were treated as a single larger population WPE1. (WPE2)
- S9112 - Numbers clearly more than previous lower estimate of 100,000. This figure is based on 300,000 - 400,000 for Eastern Africa, up to 100,000 in eastern Central Africa and 200,000 - 300,000 in Southern Africa.
- T6869 - Long-term trend is also stable.

- P1341 - These populations were treated as a single larger population WPE1. (WPE4)
- S8677 - Patchy IWC data does not permit to improve the estimate of this rather nomadic species.
- T6867 - 2000-2015: 0.8463 (SE 0.0441) - steep decline.
- S9113 - No IWC records.
- S9132 - IWC counts may reach ca. 1,000 for whole range. No significant new information for this rather thinly-spread species.
- P1373 - These populations were treated as a single larger population WPE1. (WPE2)
- T6981 - IWC trend analysis suggest a short-term decline, but the long-term trend is still an increase (Wetlands International 2017). This decline is also confirmed by the SABAP2 data (Underhill & Brooks 2016).
- P1367 - These populations were treated as a single larger population WPE1. (WPE2)
- S9051 - 120-318 pairs breeding and 1,562 individuals wintering in ES (BirdLife International 2015). Numbers wintering in Morocco are smaller: the max. so far was 642 in 2015 (Wetlands International 2017 based on data from GEPROM).
- T6978 - IWC trend analysis shows strong long-term fluctuations (Wetlands International 2017).
- P1368 - These populations were treated as a single larger population WPE1. (WPE2)
- S8899 - Yearly count totals from 2011 to 2014 were: 1,713, 2,029, 1,204 and 2,585 individuals.
- T6982 - Long-term increase.
- S9052 - Revised estimate is based on numbers recorded in Kazakhstan (18,049-20,859 individuals).
- P1468 - These populations were treated as a single larger population WPE1. (WPE2)
- S8866 - 57,821 - 80,972 pairs in AT, BA, BE, BY, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, HR, HU, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, NL, NO, PL, SE, SI & SK
- T6872 - Trends based on both breeding (BirdLife International 2015) and wintering (Wetlands International 2017) data show that the rate of decline has slowed down or even stabilised.
- S8867 - 16,257 - 23,992 pairs in AL, BG, GR, MD, MK, RO, RS, RU, TR & UA
- T6873 - Breeding (BirdLife International 2015) and wintering (Wetlands International 2017) data indicate an overall stable trend in the short-term following earlier declines.
- S8918 - See CSR 6 and Sheldon (2017).
- P1552 - Sometimes ascribed to "islandicus".
- T6875 - Continued increase since 1995.
- S8869 - More than 120,000 (based on >30,000 estimated for Germany) in addition to a total of 90,000 birds counted.
- T6876 - Trend based on breeding data shows continued increase albeith the short-term trend indicates a slower increase than the long-term one (BirdLife International 2015). This is similar to the results of the trend analysis based on IWC counts (Wetlands International 2017), which shows stabilisation of numbers between 2006 and 2015. The results of the 2015 International Swan Census are not yet available at the time of writing.
- S8475 - 5-year-mean of IWC counts at site level add up to is 13,953 for the period of 2008-2012. Annual count totals between 1,773 and 6,443 individuals during the same period.
- S8476 - See Scott & Rose (1996) for details. 16,255 individuals in January 2013.
- T6878 - There is no evidence of continued decline after 2000, but the main wintering areas in the northern part of the Caspian are not monitored.
- P1612 - Considered separate from *Cygnus columbianus*, following Birdlife 2012 review.
- S8870 - Including a reasonable estimate of 5,500 birds in Germany in addition to what was counted.
- T6879 - Agricultural areas might be under-represented in the sample especially in DE.
- P1613 - Considered separate from *Cygnus columbianus*, following Birdlife 2012 review.
- S8871 - IWC count totals for 2012-2015 with data from Vaneguwe et al. (2016) for 2016. Their radio-telemetry studies raise questions concerning the population definitions for this species.
- T6880 - IWC trend analysis based on data only from TR but also the IWC count totals taking into account data from all other countries show very strong increase in the local wintering population (Wetlands International 2017). However, the population assignment of the birds wintering in the East Mediterranean is waiting for clarification from reviewing the results of telemetry and neck banding studies.
- T6896 - +0.6% p.a.
- S8889 - Five-year-mean.
- T6898 - Continued increase since 1993 until 2012. Declining since then. The long-term trend is stil positive.
- T6893 - +3.9% p.a.
- T6894 - +4.4% p.a.
- T6895 - +9.9% p.a.
- S8890 - Fox & Leafloor (in prep.) estimated the numbers to be between 50,000 and 100,000 accepting both the lower wintering and higher, strongly contested, non-breeding counts. However, Cuthbert & Aarvak (2017) reported only 50,100 (28,100-72,600) individuals from the staging areas in Kazakhstan using proper field methodology and statistical analysis and which is consistent with wintering numbers. Therefore, this estimate is adopted here.
- T6899 - The short-term population trend is uncertain because of the inadequacies in population estimates (see BirdLife International 2017 for details). Although, BirdLife International maintains the decreasing trend assessment, for the short-term this is not supported by anything else 5-10% decline reported from RO. The short-term trend is stable, fluctuating or unknown in eight of the twelve European range state of the species and increasing in another two (BirdLife International 2015). RU has even reported 80-100% increase of the breeding population between 1980 and 2012.
- S8880 - Five-year-mean for 2007-2016.
- T6890 - -1.5% per annum calculated based on WWT (2017)
- S8881 - Point estimate is based on extrapolation from earlier estimate.
- T6891 - Increasing trend both in the long- and short-trend confirmed by breeding population estimates (BirdLife International 2015), general IWC counts (Wetlands International 2017) and specialised goose counts (Fox & Leafloor in prep.).
- S8882 - 14,304 - 20,094 pairs (i.e. 43,000 - 60,000 individuals) in AL, AT, BY, CH, CZ, EE, FI, FR, HR, HU, IT, LT, LV, PL, SK. This tallies well with the previous estimate based on IWC counts in 2009-2012. However, count totals reached 70,000 birds in 2013. Fox & Leafloor (in prep) produced an index based estimate of 100,000 individuals, but this might be an overestimate.
- T7167 - Trend 1988-2012: +5.66% p.a., 2003-2012: +1.19% (Nagy et al. 2014). Fox & Leafloor (in prep). estimated +6.8% for 1995-2008.
- S8883 - This estimate tallies well with the estimates of 8,247 - 14,144 pairs (i.e. 25,000 - 42,000 individuals) for the breeding population ein the Black Sea region without RU (BirdLife International 2015). The IWC count totals are always under 12,000 individuals in the last 10 years.
- S8919 - Cuthbert & Aarvak (2016) estimated c. 250,000 (177,700-320,000) individuals in Kazakhstan in the autumn of 2016. However, numbers from elsewhere in the region are not known.
- T6260 - Trend 1988-2012: -17.7% decline. Longer term trend (1988-2012) is uncertain due to large number of missing counts. Trend is mainly driven by the declines in Iran.
- T6881 - -6% p. annum
- T6882 - +2.6% p annum.
- P1800 - Johanseni was considered no longer valid in WPE4 based on Burgers et al. (1991 *Ardea* 79: 307-316) , Sangster and Oreel (1996 *Dutch Birding* 18: 310-316) and Heinicke (2008 *Casarca* 11: 53-75 and 2009 *Wildfowl* 59: 77-99) all questioned the validity of subspecies johanseni and Ruokonen and Aarvak (2011 *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 48: 554-562) found no support for its existence using mDNA analysis. Besides the genetic basis, there is also strong morphological and ecological evidence that Bean Geese breeding in western Siberian taiga belong to subspecies fabalis (e.g. Burgers et al. 1991, Mooij and Zöckler 1999 *Casarca* 5: 103-120, Heinicke 2009). Instead a separate population of fabalis considered to winter in Central Asia and this view is adopted in the AEWA SSAP for Taiga Bean Goose. However. A. f. johanseni is still recognised by the HBW/BirdLife International, the taxonomic reference of AEWA, and other global authorities such as Clements 6th edition (version 6.9 incl. 2014 revisions), Howard and Moore 4th edition and IOC World Bird Names, version 4.04.
- S9114 - Practically disappeared as winter visitor in Kyrgyzstan, no large numbers reported since mid 2000s.
- T6883 - +2.8% p. annum
- T6884 - Continued increase since the 1970s which has accelerated since the early 2000s.
- S9046 - Estimate updated based on the latest population estimate mentioned in the reference.
- T6885 - +0.8% p. annum. After long-term increase the population appears to have stabilised in recent years.
- S9053 - Jongejans et al. (2015) reported an average estimate of 139,000 individuals for the period of 2008-2012. However, the average IWC January count totals for 2011-2015 even without any accounting for missing counts have reached 167,000 individuals with 252,781 and 178,277 individuals in 2012 and 2013 respectively (Wetlands International unpublished data). As this might be caused by influx from other populations, the five-year mean is used as a population size estimate.
- T6254 - Trend 1988-2012: +9.66% p.a., 2003-2012: 5.24% p.a. (Nagy et al., 2014). Trend 1958-2009: +7.7% p.a. Trend 1995-2009: +2.9% p.a. (Fox et al., 2011).
- S8877 - 400,000 individuals were counted in January 2017 in Bulgaria. This number is not yet included into the estimate because it is unclear whether it was just an influx from the Central European population.
- T6887 - 1988-2012: +1.4% per annum.
- S9054 - 24,030 individuals reported from Uzbekistan in January 2017. An additional 1,350 was reported from Iran (Wetlands International 2017). This indicates that earlier figures were an underestimation. Therefore, this figure is adopted as a new minimum estimation.
- T6256 - Fairly sporadic IWC data indicate that the decline of this population continues. Numbers counted at the Gyzylagach Nature Reserve, Azerbaijan, gradually decreased from 11,952 in 2003 to 0 in 2010-2012. At Lake Aggyol, Azerbaijan, numbers decreased from 1,450 in 2004 to 900 in 2012. National totals for Iran decreased from 2,008 in 2001 to 287 in 2012.
- T6886 - Following an increase from 1983 to 1999, the population is declining with a rate of 2.8% p annum approaching the levels in 1983.
- P1878 - Separated into Fenoscandia/Eastern Mediterranean and N Europe & W Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian populations in WPE5.
- P1879 - In WPE4 this population belonged to one single population, N Europe & W Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian. This population was separated into three populations following Jones et al. (2008) into the following populations: - Fenoscandia/Eastern Mediterranean: not including the supplemented/reintroduced population in Swedish Lapland/Netherlands - W Siberia/Caspian & SW Asian - Supplemented/Reintroduced population in Swedish Lapland/Netherlands
- T6888 - Significant long-term decline over 7.5 generations. By 2016, the population has recovered to the 1990 levels.

- S9055 - The two Palearctic populations are separated based on their breeding grounds and their wintering areas overlap. 12,000-33,000 breeding pairs are estimated on GL and IS (BirdLife International 2015). Wintering numbers in GL, IS, IE and the UK are estimated to be 163,000-1,200,000 individuals, both much higher than the upper limit of the estimate of 99,000 individuals calculated from the estimated breeding population. However, the wintering estimate for GL ranges between 100,000 and 1,000,000 (Merkel et al., 2002) and birds wintering around GL might come from both from West Siberia and Canada.
- S9056 - Skov et al. (2011) estimated the number of Long-tailed ducks at 1,486,000 individuals in the Baltic Sea based on surveys and modelling in 2007-2009. BirdLife International (2015) has estimated the European wintering population to be around 1,300,000 - 2,600,000 individuals without Greenland, Iceland and the UK. Their breeding population estimate for Scandinavia and European Russia is 325,900 - 411,800 pairs (i.e. 978,000 - 1,235,000 individuals), but this does not include birds breeding in West Siberia. Considering the uncertainties and gaps in summing up the national estimates, the AEWA SSAP (Hearn et al. 2015) for the species has retained the current estimate until the results of the coordinated Baltic Seaduck Survey of January 2016 are available.
- T7168 - Hearn et al. (2015) have reviewed available evidence of decline. IWC-based trend analyses (HELCOM 2017, Wetlands International 2017) suggest that some recovery is taking place since the mid-2000s, but the JWGBIRD (Markones in litt) expressed doubts concerning the representativity of land-based counts and reassessment of the trend is pending until the availability of the 2016 January Coordinated Baltic Seaduck Survey.
- S9058 - The estimate is based on wintering numbers from Ekroos et al. (2012). The CSR6 estimate has erroneously included 46,500 wintering birds from Norway, which should have been allocated to the Norway & Russia population. Ekroos et al. reported 276,850 breeding pairs (i.e. c. 830,550 individuals) for DE, DK, EE, FI, NL, SE. BirdLife International (2015) reports 197,305 - 293,011 breeding pairs and 575,006 - 631,871 wintering individuals. The difference in wintering numbers is mainly caused by the huge difference in numbers reported from DK: 500,000 individuals in Ekroos et al. (2012) and 140,000 individuals in BirdLife International (2015) for the same year 2008.
- T6958 - IWC data shows increase/recovery after 2010 and a very fluctuating but overall stable long-term trend (Wetlands International 2017). See the discussion of these results in comparison with Ekroos et al. (2012) and BirdLife International (2015) in Wetlands International (2017).
- S9059 - New estimate for the NO population is 150,000 pairs. 50% of the RU population is 20,000-25,000 pairs. This yields a total estimate of 510,000-525,000 individuals (BirdLife International 2015).
- T6959 - 2006-2015: 1.0040 (SE 0.0012). The long-term trend (1982-2015) is 0.9813 (SE 2e-04).
- S9060 - 20,000-27,500 pairs (BirdLife International 2015). The Norwegian Polar Institute (2017) reports 13,500-27,500 pairs on Svalbard. The current abundance of the common eider on Novaya Zemlya is unknown (Krasnov et al. 2016).
- T7169 - Increased in Franz Joseph Land (M. Gavrilov in litt. 2014). The Norwegian Polar Institute (2017) reported data that indicates a 2% p annum rate of decline for the period of 2007-2016, with a major crash in 2013 and 2016. The long-term trend (1982-2016) is a 0.6% p.a. decline, which can be interpreted as stable but would be equivalent to 34% decline over 7.5 generations. However, this is based on only one location even if that represents 15-22% of the estimated Svalbard breeding population. The trend quality is assessed as being poor because the trend is assumed based on partial information.
- S9061 - Coordinated aerial count of wintering Steller's Eider was conducted in Norway and Russia in 2009.
- T6961 - Numbers found during two surveys in 1994 and 2009 (Nygard et al. 1995, Aarvak et al. 2012) were similar. Baltic subpopulation continues decreasing (BirdLife International 2015, HELCOM, 2017). However, JWGBIRD (Markones in litt) expressed doubts concerning the representativity of land-based counts which concerns in case of this species only the smaller Baltic subpopulation.
- T6983 - This trend is based on two major Baltic-wide surveys (see details in Dagys 2017). However, both the short- and long-term wintering trends are fairly uncertain based on the national trend estimates reported by BirdLife International (2015). The short-term (2000-2012) national wintering trends were considered to be stable in most countries except LT, DK and GB (declining), SE, NO, IE (unknown). The long-term (1980-2012) wintering trends were considered to be negative in LV, LT, DE, DK and FR, stable in EE, NL, BE and unknown in PL, SE, NO and IE. Flyway level analyses of trends in wintering numbers based on IWC data (Wetlands International 2017, HELCOM 2017) also show declines between the early 1990s and the 2000s, but they also suggest a recovery from the second half of the 2000s. However, the JWGBIRD (Markones in litt) expressed doubts concerning the representativity of land-based counts and the reassessment of the wintering trend is pending until the availability of the 2016 January Coordinated Baltic Seaduck Survey. Trends in breeding numbers also difficult to assess but the reported long-term breeding trends (1980-2012) were thought to be negative in all countries, while the short-term trend (2000-2012) was negative in all countries except SE, where stable, and RU, where unknown (BirdLife International 2015). Considering the uncertainties concerning the most recent trends (i.e. 2006-2015), the long-term trend is reported.
- T6964 - The short-term trend is uncertain, while the long-term trend is negative based on both the breeding (BirdLife International 2015) and the wintering numbers (Wetlands International 2017).
- P2372 - *Melanitta nigra* and *americana* are now generally considered as different species.
- S9064 - BirdLife International (2015) estimated 682,000 - 805,000 individuals wintering in Europe. 5,000 - 10,000 individuals can be also added for Morocco (Wetlands International 2017). Petersen (in litt. 2014) has argued that the population could be up to 1.2 million birds based on simultaneous counts from Germany and Denmark, but this should be first confirmed by the analysis of the results of the January 2016 Coordinated Baltic Seaduck Survey.
- T6963 - The European breeding trend is unknown in the short-term because the trend of the large RU population (93%) is unknown. The long-term trend is stable. The short-term trend based on national trends in wintering numbers is increasing and the long-term trend is unknown or fluctuating for most countries except BE, LV and ES - all with small populations, thus cannot be assessed (BirdLife International 2015). HELCOM (2017) reported increasing trend both for the long- and the short-term, but the JWGBIRD (Markones in litt) expressed doubts concerning the representativity of land-based counts and reassessment of the trend is pending until the availability of the 2016 January Coordinated Baltic Seaduck Survey. Wetlands International (2017) reported an uncertain trend.
- S9065 - The annual count total was around 140,000-168,000 individuals between 2011-2015 (Wetlands International 2017), but Delany and Scott (2006) argued that wintering numbers represent a significant underestimation and breeding numbers should be used instead. The sum of the national breeding population estimates for UK, NL, DE, DK, AT, NO, SE, FI, EE, LV, LT, PL is 287,882-401,236 pairs (BirdLife International 2015). According to Delany and Scott (2006), 25% of the estimated 200,000-220,000 pairs in RU (BirdLife International, 2015) can be also added to this population. This yields an estimate of 990,000-1,370,000 individuals which is roughly the same as the existing estimate.
- T6965 - The IWC trend analysis indicates a stable trend in the short-term (Wetlands International 2017). BirdLife International (2015) reports negative trends for the breeding populations. It also reports declines in wintering numbers on the SW edge of the range and increases in the NE one. The long-term trend is stable in breeding numbers and increase in wintering ones.
- S9066 - The average count total was 3,500 - 8,700 individuals between 2011 and 2015 (Wetlands International 2017). The sum of the national estimates for wintering birds in IT, SI, HR, BA, ME, AL, MK, HU, RS, SK and GR is 30,000 - 47,179 individuals (BirdLife International 2015). The maximum population estimate is based on the estimate Delany and Scott (2006) have derived from the RU breeding population. [However, it is unclear from their description how this figure was derived and how it adds up with the estimates for the other populations considering that the minimum estimate for European RU is 200,000 breeding pairs, i.e. 600,000 individuals. Having already allocated 25%, i.e. 150,000 individuals to the NW & Central European population, adding all the 200,000 individuals to the Adriatic population and 60,000 individuals to the Black Sea population still leaves 190,000 unallocated individuals.]
- T6966 - According to BirdLife International (2015) national wintering population trends are decreasing in RS and AL, stable or unknown in other countries and increasing in SK, which compensates for the losses in those other countries. The IWC trend analysis reports a steep decline (Wetlands International 2017), but recent data from both SK and RS are missing and values for these countries were mainly imputed in the short-term. Therefore, the IWC trend is considered to be less certain.
- S9067 - The IWC count totals were around 15,000 - 60,000 individuals during 2011-2015 (Wetlands International 2017), i.e. the maximum count has reached the population estimate Delany & Scott (2006) derived from the breeding population estimate for RU in BirdLife International (2004), despite the fact that countries with important populations of the species, such as UA, were not counted during this period. The sum of the national wintering population estimates is 16,000 - 45,000 individuals (BirdLife International 2015).
- T6967 - IWC trends are uncertain but show positive tendency both for the long- and the short-term (Wetlands International 2017). These agree with the wintering and breeding trends reported by BirdLife International (2015) for the region.
- P2386 - WPE4: E & W Coast populations may merit separate treatment.
- S8568 - Sklyarenko et al. (2008) set the 1% threshold for this population at 270 individuals, which means a middle point of 27,000, which is probably more realistic than the 100,000-1,000,000 estimate of Delany & Scott (2006) and close to Scott & Rose (1996) estimate. This figure is close to the maximum count of 21,850 individuals in 2004 (Solokha, 2006) during a comprehensive survey in the Caucasus and Central Asia.
- S9068 - The IWC count totals were around 15,000-22,000 individuals between 2011-2015 (Wetlands International 2017). BirdLife International (2015) reported 24,000-38,422 wintering individuals and 6,135-12,565 breeding pairs (i.e. 18,000 - 38,000 individuals) based on national estimates between 2001 and 2012.
- T6969 - Stable but statistically uncertain trend based on IWC data (Wetlands International 2017) which is also suggested by BirdLife International (2015) for the period of 2000-2012.
- S9069 - The annual IWC count totals were around 3,000 - 4,700 individuals during the period of 2008-2012. The peak IWC count was 29,338 individuals in Jan. 2005. BirdLife International (2015) reported 7,700 - 26,000 wintering individuals, which seems to be high compared to the 3,000 - 5,000 breeding pairs estimated for 50% of RU.
- T6970 - 1997-2015: 0.9551 (SE 0.0223). BirdLife International (2015) has also reported declines in the RU breeding population.
- S8571 - The average annual count total was 1,304 during the period of 2008-2012. Sum of the site-level 5-year means is 3,963. Perrenou et al. (1994) based the current estimate on a large count at Kale Degizkul on the border of TM and UZ in 1986.
- P2408 - Includes UK population. Split from NW Europe population in WPE2.
- S9070 - The IWC count totals were around 51,500-112,000 individuals between 2011-2015. The maximum count was 111,797 individuals in 2014. However, this species is not well monitored through on-shore counts. The sum of the wintering population estimates in AT, BE, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, LT, LU, LV, NL, PL, SE, SI, SK, UK was 116,118-177,198 individuals and the sum of the national breeding population estimates in DK, EE, FI, IE, LT, LV, PL, SE, SK, UK, NO and RU (20%) is 58,843-92,313 pairs (BirdLife International 2015). This yields an estimate of 177,000-277,000 birds after rounding.
- T6975 - BirdLife International (2015) reported declining trend in the short-term (2000-2012) and stable for the long-term (1980-2012). The decline is only reported from FI in the short-term and from FI and EE in the long one. The long-term IWC trend agrees with the one based on breeding numbers. The short-term one also shows some decline at the beginning of the period but indicates some stabilisation and weak rebounding.
- S9071 - 7,290 - 9,745 pairs (22,000 - 29,000 individuals, 6,177 - 11,785 wintering birds (BirdLife International 2015). The IWC count totals were around 166-355 individuals between 2011-2015 (Wetlands International 2017).
- T6976 - Results of IWC trend analysis are highly uncertain (Wetlands International 2017). BirdLife International (2015) reported stable trends of wintering populations in most countries except RS, MD where increasing. The trend is unknown in ME, GE, GR and TR. Also the breeding trend is increasing in all countries except in RO where the trend of the small breeding population is unknown.

International 2015). The IWC count totals were around 27,000-37,000 individuals between 2011-2015 (Wetlands International 2017). Possibly, the population size is substantially underestimated based on the wintering counts.

- T6972 - The IWC trend analysis shows slow on-going decline from the mid-1990s following a strong overall increase (Wetlands International 2017). This contradicts the pattern based on breeding numbers reported by BirdLife International (2015) that indicates more positive short- than long-term trend.
- P2400 - Split from NW Europe (win) population in WPE2
- S9155 - 7,300-10-384 pairs (22,000-31,000 individuals) in the entire European RU and UA. Sum of national wintering population estimates is 3,968-6,680 individuals (BirdLife International 2015). The IWC count totals were around only 616-708 individuals between 2011-2015 (Wetlands International 2017).
- T6973 - 1985-2015: 0.9633 (SE 0.0143) - steep decline, 2006-2015: 0.9526 (SE 0.0742) – uncertain with a strong declining tendency
- S8574 - The average IWC count total is 235 individuals for the period of 2008 and 2012, with a maximum of 892 in 2010. The sum of the site-level 5-year means is 829 individuals.
- T6974 - Possibly significant long-term decline
- T6900 - Long-term trend is possibly stable/fluctuating.
- T6901 - Long-term trend is stable/fluctuating (MSI) or even increasing (TRIM) depending on the statistics used.
- S9144 - 41,472-54,112 pairs in BE, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, IE, IS, LT, LV, NL, NO, PL, SE, UK and 10% of RU (BirdLife International 2015). IWC count totals were around 157,000-240,000 individuals between 2011-2015 (Wetlands International 2017). Estimate of 250,000 individuals retained.
- S8893 - The IWC count total has reached 260,000 in 2014 and it was also above 210,000 in 2012.
- S8523 - The current estimate is based on Perennou et al. (1994) using data up to 1991. Large counts of 73,947 (1995), 78,138 (1996) and even 157,594 individuals (1999) continued in the 1990s. There is a marked decline even in the count totals adjusted for missing counts after 2005. The sum of the site-level 5-year-means for the period of 2008-2012 was 31,391 individuals. 30,369 individuals were also counted in 2013. However, counts are concentrated in IR, IQ and AZ and thousands of birds might be missed. Therefore, the revised estimate is 30,000-50,000 individuals.
- T6908 - Significant long-term decline.
- S8891 - Current count totals exceed the maximum estimate. New estimate is based on the earlier estimates and using the annual growth rate from the trend analysis. It shows a good fit with interim estimates.
- S8892 - 13,470 - 20,523 pairs in AL, AM, BG, GE, GR, MD, RO, RU, TR, UA
- T6903 - The trend assessment is based on the IWC data (Wetlands International 2017) shows a strong increase from 1990, which is well supported also by the count totals. This also agrees with the assessment by BirdLife International based on breeding numbers (2015). However, they reported small decline both for the short- and the long-term trend based on the assessment for TR. However, this was reported as a poor trend estimate by the country itself, therefore, the increasing trend suggested by other sources of data is retained.
- S8920 - See CSR6 and Sheldon (2017). Cuthbert and Aarvak (2016) reported 53,000 individuals from Kazakhstan alone.
- T6904 - The long-term trend shows a fluctuating pattern either due to genuine population changes or due to insufficient coverage.
- S8682 - lack of new qualitative data or published reports to consider change in light of suspected decline as reflected by IWC data.
- T6905 - The population is likely to fluctuate. Therefore, the long-term trend is reported.
- T6909 - Both the raw count totals and the trend analysis (that takes into account of missing counts) suggest an increasing population in the short-term with large fluctuations, which supports Trolliet (2011) opinion. However, declines at the beginning of the trend period suggests that stable/fluctuating better describes the trend.
- P2129 - Split from Africa population in WPE2.
- S8717 - Trolliet, B. In litt. 2012. Suggests that population maximum should be revised to 40,000 or even more likely to 20,000 individuals.
- T6912 - Significant long-term decline based on literature info (see CSR6).
- P2130 - Split from Africa population in WPE2.
- S9115 - Numbers in IWC are well below the minimum of the range, whilst past estimates have taken account of count maxima in both Eastern and Southern Africa, whereas this is a trans-equatorial migrant.
- S8617 - Minimum raised on basis of records suggesting >500 in far west, >500 in Chad basin, >500 in Central Africa forest block and >500 elsewhere.
- S8618 - Generally only local in Eastern Africa, rare in South Africa, with the only high records from floodplain systems in Botswana and Zambia.
- S9147 - 57-59 pairs in the EU (BirdLife International 2015). Highest IWC count total in the West Mediterranean was 6,507 individuals in January 2011. This year totals have exceeded 6,000 individuals also in 2010 and 2013 (Wetlands International, 2017). There are records from several sites in Chad, including 525 recently in NE, and 2011 count 'a dozen seen but others likely missed' in central Chad. W Africa few records, maybe 100 individuals, but could easily be overlooked egg in Mali. Based on 2013 data & Chad (Dodman, 2014).
- T6944 - Long-term (1983-2015): 1.0086 (SE 0.0156) – uncertain (TRIM: stable)
- S9116 - Recent IWC counts (2010-2014) from the region do not include more than 20-36 individuals from Israel. It is probably extinct in TR, its former stronghold in the region (Boyla, K., in litt, 2014). Therefore, the population estimate revised to 20-100 individuals.
- T6945 - Recent information from other countries in the region except TR is not available.
- T6946 - Based on data only from IR. Increase also registered in IQ, but it is uncertain whether this is the result of relocation of birds from unmonitored areas elsewhere or genuine increase.
- S9148 - 10,328-12,120 pairs in AT, BE, CH, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FR, HR, HU, IT, LV, NL, PL, PT, SI, SK, 43,700-64,500 wintering individuals (BirdLife International 2015), but this may include some "double reporting" especially between CH and DE. The IWC count totals were around 36,000-39,000 individuals between 2011-2015 with large amount of missing counts from ES (Wetlands International 2017).
- T6947 - Increasing trend is also confirmed by breeding data (BirdLife International 2015)
- S9117 - 5,404-10,696 pairs in CY, GE, GR, MK, RU (25%), ME, UA and TR (BirdLife International, 2015). This yields an estimate of 16,000-32,000 individuals. The IWC count totals were around 12,000-97,000 individuals between 2011-2015 with an average of 44,000. The new estimate takes account of significant proportion of missing counts and the latest maximum count of 97,463 individuals.
- T6948 - 1992-2015: 1.1012 (SE 0.0313), but indication of decline between the end of the 1960s and 1980s (Wetlands International 2017). Short-term trends in breeding numbers are unknown in most countries. Long-term trend is reported as negative from TR, RO and UA (BirdLife International 2015), but it is difficult to explain in the light of the much better documented increases in wintering numbers.
- S8545 - The highest IWC annual count total was 301,674 individuals in 2006, which represents the highest ever IWC count for this population.
- T7225 - Both the short- and the long-term trends are uncertain but with strong negative tendency.
- T6949 - Possibly in significant long-term decline.
- S9149 - The total of the national wintering population estimates in IE, UK, NO, SE, FI, FR (40%), LU, BE, NL, DK, DE, PL and EE was 229,088-273,541 individuals (BirdLife International 2015). i.e. this agrees well with the estimate derived from the site level 5-year-means of the IWC counts. However, the population has suffered a steep decline. The IWC count totals were around 127,000-160,000 individuals between 2011-2015 (Wetlands International 2017) and the sum of the site-level five-year means was 200,927 individuals. Therefore, the population is revised to 200,000 individuals.
- T6950 - The long-term trend is a statistically significant steep decline. The short-term trend is statistically uncertain, but with a strong negative tendency (Wetlands International 2017). Short-term trend in national breeding populations is negative in FI, EE, LV, LT, PL, DE, DK, SK and HU. The long-term trend is also negative in even more countries (BirdLife International 2015).
- S8547 - The previous population estimate of 800,000 individuals was established based on a review of IWC data up to 2005 (Wetlands International, 2005) in CSR4. However, the IWC count totals have further decreased since then. The average annual count total was 239,025 individuals during the period of 2006-2010 and the total of the site-level 5-year-means was 379,385 individuals during the period of 2008-2012. Scott & Rose (1996) have estimated 600,000 birds for the Black Sea - East Mediterranean based on a peak count of 277,187 in Jan. 1993. Since then the max. count total was 442,662 in Jan. 1999. However, following that counts have decreased substantially and the average count total for this region was only 144,267 individuals. However, the 5-year mean was 285,696 individuals and with accounting for unsurveyed areas such as MD and EG, the population in this region is estimated to be in the range of 300,000-350,000 individuals. In Central Europe, the average count total is 75,116 individuals for the same period and the 5-year mean is 76,921 individuals, indicating a consistent coverage. However, this is only half of the 150,000 birds reported by Scott & Rose (1996). In the West Mediterranean, the average count total is 116,504 individuals and the 5-year mean is 140,033 with a recent peak count of 182,000 in 2008. Accounting for missing counts, the population is estimated around 200,000 individuals. Thus, the overall estimate for the population can be estimated around 570,000-630,000 individuals.
- S8548 - Perennou et al. (1994) estimated the population size at 350,000 individuals. Maximum counts were 409,182 and 469,312 individuals in 2003 and 2004, when a major survey took place in Central Asia and the Caspian region (Solokha, 2006). The average count total was 88,727 individuals during the period of 2008-2012. Sum of the 5-year means was 193,118 individuals during the same period. However, important numbers were missed from TM (up to 52,395 individuals in 2004), UZ (up to 42,714 individuals in 2004), KZ, (up to 7,735 in 2004), TJ (up to 10,226 individuals in 2004), plus a couple of thousands in IQ and AM. This suggests a population size over 300,000 around 2004.
- S9150 - BirdLife International (2015) estimates only 2-4 pairs in ES and PT. Dodman (2014) estimated 1900-2100 breeding pairs in NW Africa.
- S8898 - 16,406 - 27,145 pairs in Europe except ES and AZ.
- T6953 - The breeding population is declining in HR, LT, LV, MD and TR, increasing in HU, IT and RS and unknown in RO which holds 64% of the entire European breeding population. The short-term trend is moderately declining (0.9911 - 0.9983). The long-term trend (1980-2012) is thought to be stable (0.9951 - 1.0015). National wintering trends in Europe are stable or increasing both in the long- and the short-term (BirdLife International 2015). The latter agrees with Trolliet (2011). However, the flyway-level trend analysis produced uncertain results (Wetlands International 2017)
- S8922 - See CSR6 and Sheldon (2017).
- T7161 - Wetlands International (2017) reported uncertain trend. BirdLife International (2017) has also noted: "Evidence of declines in the larger Asian populations is sparse, and sometimes contradictory".
- S9151 - The IWC count totals were around 333,000-464,000 individuals between 2011-2015, while the site-level 5-year mean was c. 765,000 individuals (Wetlands International 2017). The sum of national estimates of wintering birds was 957,000-1,274,000 individuals (assuming that 60% of the birds in FR belong to this population) during the period of 1994-2012 (BirdLife International 2015) including an additional 325,000 for DE which was not included into the draft used for the estimate for CSR6. Considering that some of the data is rather outdated and the "double reporting" as well as the decline apparent in the IWC counts, the CSR6 estimate is retained.
- T7163 - IWC trend analysis shows declining tendency in the short-term. Also see notes for CSR6. Nevertheless, the population is not in significant long-term decline.

- T6955 - Very steep short-term decline (0.7500, SE 0.0888), but range shift cannot be ruled out based on large increase in KZ and KG in 2014 and 2015. Long-term trend (1981-2015): 0.9722 (SE 0.0155) suggests significant long-term decline.
- S9153 - The sum of the national estimates of wintering birds between 2000-2012 was 151,960-275,126 individuals (BirdLife International 2015). The IWC count totals were around 96,000-226,000 individuals between 2011-2015 (Wetlands International 2017).
- T6956 - BirdLife International (2015) reports declining trend in the breeding population both for the short-term and especially for the long-term. The long-term decline is also shown by HELCOM (2017) for wintering birds. However, wintering numbers appear to fluctuate strongly (BirdLife International 2015, Wetlands International 2017), which reflects the difficulty to monitor this species. The short-term trend is set based on breeding numbers, which are considered more reliable than the land-based counts for this predominantly marine species.
- S8556 - Scott & Rose (1996) provides justification of the current estimate. Since then the maximum count in the Black Sea region was 23,444 individuals in 2005 and 43,879 individuals in 1997 in the Caspian. There is insufficient information to revise the estimate.
- S9141 - Updated breeding population estimates account for 352,157-523,922 pairs in Europe (BirdLife International 2015), but it does not include birds from West Siberia, which might be in the range of 100,000 individuals. This agrees well with the 1,000,000-1,500,000 estimates by Zwarts et al. (2009). An allowance of 100,000-200,000 individuals was made for birds in Burkina Faso, Benin, E Senegal, W Mali, Central African Republic not covered by earlier aerial surveys of the great lakes in the Sahel.
- T6939 - Long-term (1971-2015): strongly fluctuating with an overall stable trend.
- S8539 - Peak counts from East Africa: 24,941 individuals from SD in 2010 and 10,124 in 2012 (Wetlands International, 2014). However, there are still big gaps regarding Sudd and southern N Sudan and likely elsewhere. I Ash & Atkins (2009) describe as 'very common' in Ethiopia.
- T6940 - Representativity of the short-term trend is questionable. The long-term trend (1998-2014): fluctuating with a declining tendency. The short-term trend is also steep decline.
- S9118 - Maximum of 1,000 applied for WPE5; minimum here increased from 1 to 100 (e.g. 45 in northern Nigeria in 2012).
- T7171 - Past declining trend is quite well established (Dodman 2014), but current trend is indeed unknown. Nevertheless, it is classified being in significant long-term decline on the assumption that past trend has not changed.
- P2290 - Split from S/E Africa population in WPE2.
- S8687 - Number may be closer to minimum than maximum.
- T6937 - Also STA/FLU in the long-term.
- P2291 - Split from S/E Africa population in WPE2.
- S8688 - Number may be closer to minimum than maximum.
- S8897 - The 2014 count total has already exceeded the maximum estimate.
- T6941 - IWC data shows a recovery from 2011 following a steep decline between 2007 and 2010.
- S8534 - The current estimate of 450,000 individuals was set by Scott & Rose (1996) assuming 100,000-170,000 individuals in the Eastern Mediterranean, 280,000 in the West Mediterranean and 20,000 for West Africa. The maximum of IWC count totals has now increased to 351,804 individuals in 2006, but these figures do not consistently include the Sahelian wetlands that supported between 15,000 and 30,000 individuals between 2000 and 2007 (Trollet et al., 2008) and exceeded 45,000 individuals at the Senegal Delta in 2008 (Triplett et al., 2010). 84,454 individuals were counted in North Africa in January 2013. Accounting for missing counts, the total of this population now is possibly between 500,000 and 600,000 individuals.
- S8535 - Sum of site-level 5-year-means of IWC counts is 107,478 for SW Asia, 19,131 individuals for E Africa for 2008-2012. Maximum count in the last decade was 168,217 individuals in 2003 and most recent high count was 109,012 individuals in 2013. The proposed new estimate of 200,000-400,000 takes into account of the incomplete sampling of the flyway and the decline. (Wetlands International, 2014). Abundant in Ethiopia and must be more numerous in Sudan than recent counts suggest; but no high numbers are expected in Sudd. Could be 20K each in TZ & KE (Dodman, 2014).
- T6943 - In the context of longer time series the trend is rather fluctuating than being in significant long-term decline.
- S8895 - The population estimate proposed in CSR6 based on IWC data agrees well with the breeding numbers (29,867 - 46,069 pairs, i.e. 90,000 - 138,000 individuals).
- S9072 - 45,170-78,241 pairs in AL, AT, BA, BG, BY, CH, CZ, ES, GE, GR, HR, HU, IT, MD, MK, PT, RO, RS, RU, SI, SK, TR, UA, XK (BirdLife International 2015). The minimum estimate of breeding birds is consistent with the estimate in CSR6 based on IWC counts. However, the maximum estimate depends largely on a maximum breeding population estimate of 50,000 pairs in RU.
- S9073 - The current estimate of 130,000 individuals (Perennou, et al. 1994) based on AWC counts of 50,000-93,600 with 1970 data. The count totals in 2002, 2003 and 2007 have exceeded this estimation, but mostly ranged between 36,827 (2006) and 78,114 individuals (2010). Dodman (2014) estimate that no more than a thousand birds occur in NE Africa, largely overlooked. Considering the large counts exceeding the estimate of Perennou et al. (1994), but also taking into account the observed decline and consequently lower imputed totals (which indicate an improved coverage of the suit of sites), the current size of the population is cautiously estimated to be 90,000-130,000 individuals
- T6921 - Wetlands International (2017) confirms significant long-term decline.
- S8894 - The total of national wintering population estimates adds up to 1.7-2 million birds (BirdLife International 2015). However, these estimates cover slightly different periods and some double counting. Recent IWC count totals are lower than in the mid-90s to mid-2000s. The IWC count totals were around 1,105,000 – 1,226,000 individuals between 2011-2015 (Wetlands International 2017). As these totals are somewhat incomplete, the earlier estimate of 1.5 million birds was retained.
- T6916 - Increased in the long-term, but decreased since 2001 and suffered c. 40% decline over the last 10 years. However, the short-term trend is statistically uncertain. Fox et al. (2016) highlighted reduced reproductive success as a possible demographic cause. Poysa et al. (2017) linked the decline to the reduced extent of Equisetum habitats.
- S9145 - The IWC count totals were around 245,000 - 369,000 individuals between 2011-2015 with significant gaps particularly in N Africa. Taking into account of missing counts and the rate of decline, the new population size is estimates is around 390,000-490,000.
- T6917 - Significant long-term decline.
- S8528 - Perennou et al. (1994) estimates the size of this population to be 250,000 individual based on IWC counts ranging from 111,000 to 210,000, but this estimate relies heavily on data from the 1970s as Scott and Rose (1996) pointed out. The latter authors considered it unlikely that more than 200,000 individuals are in West Asia. However, extensive surveys in 2003 and 2004 around the Caspian Sea (Solokha, 2006) produced a total count of 138,302 and 126,702 individuals. Surveys in Arabia resulted never more than 1,500 birds in the period of 1990-1996. Scott and Rose (1996) assumed that some 5,000-20,000 birds winter in Sudan and 10,000-40,000 birds in Ethiopia (Wetlands International, 2014). The 8,500 birds counted in Sudan suggests that the former might be correct. However, in Ethiopia the maximum annual count is less than 1,800 individuals despite a fairly good coverage of key sites. However, Ash & Atkinson (2009) describes the species as very common in Ethiopia and mentions of concentrations of 2500-4000 individuals. Therefore, Dodman (2014) estimates that there could be still 20,000-35,000 individuals in NE Africa. Considering also its rapid decline, it is very unlikely that the population size currently exceeds 160,000-180,000 birds.
- T6918 - Significant long-term decline.
- S8619 - One estimate of 100,000 in Orange & Transvaal (South Africa) is the basis of the previous estimate, which dates from 1980s. Yet no data has ever supported the previous maximum estimate of 1 million. A more conservative upper limit is given, noting that the region where 100,000 were estimated is where it is most abundant.
- S9074 - 1,390,900-2,243,710 pairs in BE, DE, DK, EE, FI, FO, IE, IS, LT, LU, LV, NL, NO, PL, SE, UK (BirdLife International 2015). IWC count totals varied between 1,324,000-1,581,000 individuals during 2011-2015 (Wetlands International 2017).
- S9075 - 1,257,872 -1,366,994 wintering individuals reported from PT, ES, FR, ES, FR (70%), CH, DE (30%), CZ, PL (50%), AT, HR, SI, IT, MT and HU (BirdLife International 2015). The estimate includes an additional 50,000-150,000 individuals for North Africa and for missing counts and the proportion of the population not included into the counts.
- S9146 - The IWC count totals were around 346,000-808,000 individuals between 2011-2015 (Wetlands International 2017). BirdLife International (2015) estimated the wintering numbers at 475,562-1,119,722 for the period 2000-2014 Russia not included where near 400,000 individuals were counted in recent years. Considering the large amount of missing count, the current estimate is retained.
- T6929 - The new trend analysis shows that the population has recovered from the earlier long-term decline reported in earlier editions of the WPE and CSR until 2011.
- S9136 - 811,065 individuals were still reported from January 2004, but much lower numbers afterwards. However, it is possible that range shift would be undetected in the less intensively monitored Central Asian Republics. Therefore the earlier estimate of Perennou et al (1994) is retained.
- T6930 - In the short-term the population shows a recovering tendency. In the long-term the significant long-term decline has changed to a moderate decline indicating that the population has not yet fully recovered.
- P2169 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (E Africa to Western Africa).
- S8684 - 4355 counted in January 2005 in Kenya & Tanzania.
- P2170 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (E Africa to Western Africa).
- T7224 - Clear long-term decline, but current status is uncertain.
- S9076 - Re-evaluation based on counts up to 2013 and records from across region. Probably up to 2,000 in Botswana, 10,000-20,000 in Namibia, 10,000 - 50,000 in South Africa; very few elsewhere.
- T6926 - Long-term increase.
- P2257 - Split from Southern & Eastern Africa population in WPE2.
- S8686 - No new data to suggest change, but estimate could no doubt be improved upon in future.
- T6935 - Long-term trend is stable.
- P2258 - Split from Southern & Eastern Africa population in WPE2.
- S8620 - Baker (1997) estimates up to 30,000 for Tanzania, this being a key country for this population; estimates from other countries suggest this more conservative range.
- T6936 - Stable/fluctuating both in the long- and the short-term.
- T7172 - Significant long-term decline is assumed based Scott & Rose (1996). IWC count totals have decreased from c. 800 to c. 250 in 2004 and 2014, but the data is not sufficient for trend analysis.
- S9078 - Total of the national wintering populations reported from BE, CH, DK, FR, IE, NL and the UK is 65,884-89,559 for the period of 2000 and 2012 (BirdLife International 2015). However, this certainly represents some double counts. IWC count totals for the period of 2003-2012 ranged between 43,779 (2010) and 80,476 (2007) with a five year mean of 56,495 individuals (Wetlands International, 2014) and 54,000-70,000 individuals between 2011 and 2015 (Wetlands International 2017). Considering the lower counts in recent years, a new estimate of 65,000 individuals was adopted.
- T6932 - Following a strong increase until the early 2000s, the population trend showed some rapid decline until 2010. After that, however, numbers have increased again, and the short-term

- represent the population. Trollet et al. (2008) and Zwarts et al. (2009) estimated the numbers in the Sahel around 400,000 individuals.
- T6933 - The population is in the declining phase of a long-term fluctuation with an overall moderately increasing tendency. The long-term trend is stable/fluctuating.
 - S8921 - See CSR6 and Sheldon (2017).
 - T6934 - Significant long-term decline. In the short-term the declining tendency continued, but this is statistically not significant.
 - S8896 - During 2011-2015, the average annual IWC count total ranged between 343,000 and 427,000. The sum of the national wintering population estimates for IE, UK, FR (80%), BE, NL, LU, DE, DK, ES, CH was 484,472-532,658 individuals in varying periods of five years between 2000 and 2012 (BirdLife International 2015). An additional 1,000-5,000 individuals are reported from PL during the period of 2011-2015 (Wetlands International 2017), which includes the current point estimate. Therefore, it is retained.
 - S9079 - The IWC count totals were between 568,649 - 727,247 individuals between 2011-2015 (Wetlands International 2017), but with substantial gaps and low consistency of count coverage at many places. The imputed total at regularly counted sites was 818,000. BirdLife International (2015) reported 384,761-699,570 individuals from European countries without RU. The mean IWC count total in RU was 15,888 individuals with 56,250 counted in 2011. Based on the IWC counts, another 32,000-141,000, or most likely more, individuals are in the S & E Mediterranean.
 - T6923 - Strong increase in the short-term. The long-term trend is stable.
 - S9135 - The estimate of Perennou et al. (1994) is mainly justified by some high counts in the 1970s. In SW Asia, counts around 800,000 were only recorded in 2003, but later only smaller numbers were counted despite some major regional efforts in 2004 and 2005 as well (Solokha, 2006). The maximum count total was 311,245 in 2012 and the total of the site-level time totals also do not exceed 360,000 individuals (Wetlands International, 2014). In northeast Africa, the maximum count was 1,920 individuals in Ethiopia in 2012 and 2,794 in Sudan in the same year despite increased efforts. Dodman (2014) suggests that there could be less than 20,000 individuals in NE Africa. It is unlikely that the size of this population still exceeds 1,000,000, but it is probably still more than 500,000.
 - T6924 - Stable short-term trend, but significant long-term decline.
 - S8824 - 124,848-198,925 pairs in Europe without AZ and AM (BirdLife International 2015). Further, less than 5,000 individuals in North Africa (Dodman, 2014).
 - T6780 - The short-term population growth rate of wintering birds is 0.9738 (SE 0.0313) indicating some decline (Wetlands International 2017), but breeding numbers show a stable trend stable (EBCC 2016) or uncertain (BirdLife International 2015). In the long-term, the population has strongly increased based on mid-winter counts (1988-2015; Wetland International 2017) or remained stable based on common bird monitoring (EBCC 2016).
 - S8825 - 12,420-18,415 breeding pairs in FI, DE, DK, SE, PL, RO, LV, EE, LT, BG, HU, NL, SK, SI, FR and CZ (BirdLife International 2015).
 - T6781 - Decreasing only in EE, increasing in the large populations of DK, FI and SE, stable or fluctuating in DE, FR, LT, NL, unknown in LV and PL (BirdLife International 2015)
 - S8826 - 15,528-29,478 pairs in AM, BY, GE, RS, RU, TR and UA (BirdLife International 2015).
 - T6782 - The large RU population is slightly increasing, the small populations in BG, RO, RS and TR are decreasing, stable or fluctuating in other countries. In the long-term it appears to be stable in most countries except the small populations in HU, RO and TR.
 - S8455 - No more than 1,023 (2004) counted during IWC counts (Solokha, 2006).
 - T7166 - O'Donnell and Fjeldsa (1997) suggest that it has increased in the Caspian. Previous assessment was STA based on information from BirdLife International (2002). However, count totals are declining, but coverage is sparse and too irregular to judge the trends.
 - S8827 - 171,000-254,603 pairs in AT, BE, CH, CZ, DK, EE, ES, FR, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, NL, NO, PL, PT, SE and UK (BirdLife International 2015).
 - T6783 - Following a long-term increase both in the breeding and wintering numbers, the population appears to be stable or slowly declining in the short-term (Wetlands International 2017, BirdLife International 2015, EBCC et al. 2016).
 - S8828 - 156,645-238,670 pairs in AL, AM, BA, BG, BY, GE, GR, HR, HU, MD, ME, MK, RO, RS, RU, SI, SK, TR, UA and XK (BirdLife International 2015).
 - T6784 - The breeding population appears to be stable in all range states except MD in the short-term. In the long-term, trends are mostly unknown. Decline was reported from TR, increase from BY (BirdLife International 2015). The IWC trend analysis indicates continued increase both in the long- and the short-term although the latter is statistically not significant (Wetlands International 2017).
 - S8900 - See CSR6 for wintering numbers and Sheldon (2017) for breeding numbers.
 - P1432 - These populations were treated as a single larger population WPE1. (WPE2)
 - P1433 - These populations were treated as a single larger population WPE1. (WPE2)
 - S9119 - Several coordinated counts of over 1,000, but counts have never reached 2,000
 - T6787 - Continued increase since the mid-1990s (Wetlands International 2017)
 - S8829 - 1,530-1,680 pairs in IS, NO, SE and UK (BirdLife International 2015).
 - T6788 - The NO population is estimated to have declined by 15-50% and the UK by 47% in the short-term. This is not compensated by the 10-29% increase in the IS and 0-100% increase in the SE population (BirdLife International). However, the IWC trend analysis indicates a more stable/fluctuating or even slightly increasing trend (Wetlands International 2017).
 - S8830 - 4,910-7,545 pairs in EE, FI, LT, LV, RU, SE and UA (BirdLife International 2015).
 - T6789 - The breeding population is decreasing in the large population of FI, increasing in LT and SE, stable in DE and EE, unknown in LV and RU. The overall short-term trend is negative (BirdLife International 2015). The IWC trend analysis also confirms the short-term decline (Wetlands International 2017). The long-term trend of the breeding population is considered to be strongly decreasing based on trends in breeding numbers (BirdLife International 2015) while the IWC data suggest a stable long-term trend (Wetlands International 2017).
 - S8901 - See CSR6 and Sheldon (2017)
 - S8831 - 46,222-77,282 pairs in Europe excluding AZ (BirdLife International 2015). C. 50-300 pairs in NW Africa (Dodman 2014).
 - T6791 - The IWC trend analysis suggests a statistically not significant but substantial short-term decline 2006-2015: 0.9630, S.E. 0.0357 (Wetlands International 2017). The short-term trend of the breeding population is unknown (BirdLife International 2015). The long-term trend is stable based on both the breeding and the non-breeding data.
 - S8902 - See CSR6 and Sheldon (2017).
 - T6792 - The population is in significant long-term decline based on mid-winter counts (Wetlands International 2017).
 - S8599 - Based on July counts, especially from Walvis Bay, Namibia
 - T6793 - Overall stable since 1980 with large year-to-year fluctuations. Dodman (2014) assumes that the trend is linked to seasonal rains. Strong increase in the short term (Wetlands International 2017).
 - P1869 - Recognised as a separate species from ruber following BirdLife. (WPE4)
 - S8613 - >100000 in Jan counts 2005; IWC: >75000 in 2005, ca. 50000 in 2006. Some sites always missing from surveys.
 - T6858 - IWC trend analyses based on data from regularly counted sites in KE and ET indicate statistically significant steep decline particularly from the second half of the 2000s. This is also consistent with the change in national count totals (Wetlands International 2017). Dodman (2014) has given a stable trend with reference to counts from a period before (!) the decline has accelerated. In the absence of any strong evidence to the contrary, the findings of the trend analysis are retained based on the precautionary principle while recognising the uncertainties involved when the range of a highly nomadic and congregatory species has a low count coverage.
 - P1870 - Recognised as a separate species from ruber following BirdLife. (WPE4)
 - S8614 - Regular counts of >90,000; up to ca. 150,000. ca. 17000 pairs at Sua Pan in 2008
 - T6859 - IWC data confirms long-term increase since the mid-1990s with large fluctuations in recent years following earlier decline.
 - P1871 - Recognised as a separate species from ruber following BirdLife. (WPE4)
 - T6860 - Although the IWC trend analysis shows a steep decline since 1980 (Wetlands International 2017) this should be treated with caution because it may just reflect chance events in the distribution of birds. van Roomen et al. (2015) also highlighted large fluctuations in January IWC counts, but the trend from 2001 agrees well with the increase in breeding numbers reported by Dodman (2014).
 - P1872 - Recognised as a separate species from ruber following BirdLife. (WPE4)
 - S8864 - A total of 37,829 pairs bred in ES, FR, IT in 2014 (Diawara et al. 2014). Over 11,000 pairs bred also in North Africa (Dodman, 2014).
 - T6861 - Both the long- and the short-term trends are positive in Europe (BirdLife International 2015). New colonies are reported from NW Africa (del Hoyo 2017). The IWC trend analysis indicates strong increase both in the long- and the short-term (Wetlands International 2017).
 - P1873 - Split from East Mediterranean, South-west & South Asia in WPE4. Recognised as a separate species from ruber following BirdLife. (WPE4)
 - S8820 - Maximum IWC count results from AL, CY, EG, GR, IL, JO, LY and TR (Wetlands International, 2017) is 148,000. Further 10,000-20,000 wintering in Egypt (Dodman, 2014).
 - T6775 - IWC trend analysis shows strong increase both in the long- and the short-term (Wetlands International, 2017)
 - P1874 - Split from East Mediterranean, South-west & South Asia in WPE4. Recognised as a separate species from ruber following BirdLife. (WPE4)
 - T6862 - The long-term trend is stable with large fluctuations. Limited data from other countries than IR.
 - P1882 - Often placed in genus *Phoeniconaias*.
 - S8865 - van Roomen et al. (2015) reported an average of 23,000 birds from regularly counted sites. 26,884 individuals were counted in 2015 (Wetlands International 2017). The new estimate makes allowance for both double counting and missing counts.
 - T6863 - Trend based on mid-winter counts show increase (van Roomen et al. 2015, Wetlands International 2017), but Dodman (2014) cautions that coverage is insufficient, although count totals also show steady increase.
 - S8674 - No new data that suggests need to change.
 - T6864 - Significant long-term decline based on IWC data, but trend is based only on data from ET and KE.
 - S8615 - 2008: breeding at 3 sites ca. 170,000 birds (Sua, Etosha, Kamfers); IWC data up to 130,000 (2007).
 - T6865 - Both the long- and the short-term trends are statistically uncertain, but the long-term stable and short-term increasing tendency agrees with earlier assessments.
 - T6241 - Population on Ascension Island seems to be stable and data is insufficient to estimate trend on St. Helena.
 - S8914 - See CSR6 and Sheldon (2017).
 - T6242 - No new population trend estimate is available for this sub-species, however populations are under threat in the Persian Gulf.
 - T6243 - 30% population increase.
 - T6244 - New data inadequate to revise trend. Current trend supported by population estimates in the Seychelles considered stable. On Mauritius some populations are increasing and others

- negative in the remaining countries, the long-term one is stable. Hence, no evidence supports that the population is in significant long-term decline.
- P249 - Sometimes placed in genus *Crex*.
 - S8625 - 8,000 estimated in South Africa (Taylor 1997).
 - T6613 - Long-term trend is probably stable according to Taylor and Perlo (1998)
 - S8998 - 1,294,132-2,120,311 calling males in Europe (BirdLife International 2015). A further 515,000-1,240,000 calling males are estimated for Asiatic Russia (Schäffer and Mammen 1999).
 - T7080 - The European population is stable both in the short- and the long-term.
 - S9001 - 161,334-250,610 pairs
 - T7083 - The trend is unknown in 15 countries, stable or fluctuating in 17, declining in 3 and increasing in 1. BirdLife International (2015) has assessed the European trend as unknown.
 - S8999 - 54,960 - 82,945 pairs in Europe (BirdLife International). An additional 20,000 pairs are assumed for the W Asian part of the range.
 - T7081 - Majority of national trend are unknown (17), fluctuating (4) or increasing (3 including RU). Reported to decline only from SK and MD.
 - S9000 - 168 - 558 pairs without RU and TR, which belong to the subspecies 'pusilla' and were incorrectly included into the earlier estimates.
 - T7082 - The trend is unknown in 14 countries, increasing in 2 (including RU), stable or fluctuating in 4, declining only in ME.
 - T6750 - No trend information is available from the last decade. However, significant long-term decline is assigned based on Taylor and Perlo (1998).
 - T7085 - Possibly in significant long-term decline. The population might have declined by c. 14% in 16 years.
 - S9002 - 908,962-1,436,708 pairs in Europe (BirdLife International 2015). Common resident in NW Africa, but no estimate is available (Dodman, 2014).
 - T7084 - Trend based on IWC counts indicate a short-term decline (Wetlands International 2017). This agrees well with trend based on common breeding bird monitoring (EBCC et al. 2016). BirdLife International (2015) classified the short-term trend as stable. All of these sources agree on a stable long-term trend.
 - S8924 - Erroneous entry in CSR6. In the absence of any information, old estimate is maintained.
 - T7175 - Declining both in the short- and the long-term, but the long-term decline does not significantly exceed the threshold for significant long-term decline
 - T7226 - Dowsett & Dowsett-Lemaire (2006) indicates that extensive hunting in Malawi may have impacts.
 - S9081 - Five year mean of count totals is c. 2,500 individuals. The maximum count is 5,126 individuals.
 - T7086 - Earlier assessments were based on data from ES which represents only a small fraction of the population. The new assessment is based on IWC counts from both ES and MA. Strong increase in the long-term.
 - S8626 - IWC data suggest at least 250,000.
 - T7087 - Moderate decline in the short-term. Stable trend in the long-term, but it is based data mostly from ZA.
 - S9003 - 388,993-662,601 pairs in AT, BE, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, IE, LI, LT, LU, LV, NL, NO, PL, SE & UK (BirdLife International 2015). The IWC count totals were between 775,000 and 945,000 during the period of 2011 and 2015 (Wetlands International 2017).
 - T7164 - Stable both in the short- and the long-term (Wetlands International 2017). However, BirdLife International (2015) suggests decline in the breeding numbers both in the short- and the long-term.
 - S9004 - 545,938-862,820 pairs in AL, AM, BA, BG, BY, CY, ES, GE, GR, HR, HU, IT, MD, ME, MK, PT, PTMA, RO, RS, RU, SI, SK, TR, UA & XK. This agrees well with the estimate based on IWC data.
 - T7088 - IWC trend analysis shows stable trend both in the long- and the short-term with a negative tendency in the short one (Wetlands International 2017). BirdLife International (2015) reported decline based on breeding numbers, but the national trend was uncertain in 9 of the 25 countries and dominated by a 40-60% decline reported from RU.
 - S8293 - The average IWC count total was 516,191 individuals during the period of 2008-2012. The sum of the site-level 5-year means was 1,421,369 individuals during the same period. The peak count was 1,538,658 in 2007. Considering that important parts of the region were not counted, the estimate of 2,000,000 birds for this population (Perennou et al. 1994) appears to be still valid.
 - T7089 - Stable long-term trend. This confounds that the earlier increasing population trend has turned into a steep decline from 2006.
 - T6611 - Declined population with fragmenting range and contracting area of occupancy. Apparently increasing in KwaZulu-Natal, 2001-2010 (Smith et al. 2010).
 - T6612 - Significant long-term population decline with fragmenting range and rapidly contracting area of occupancy
 - S8691 - 2,000 recorded at Zakouma (Chad) in 2014, indicating possibility of reasonable numbers still in areas not often surveyed.
 - T6754 - The population has gone through significant long-term decline and the continuation of population decline is assumed by several authors (Trollet in litt. 2011, Dodman 2014, Morrison, in litt. 2014).
 - T6693 - Short-term trend is unknown, but continuation of significant long-term decline is retained based on past decline.
 - P8 - In previous WPE editions, placed in the genus *Grus*.
 - S8597 - Only 1 individual was located in Iran in 2011/2012.
 - T6681 - Number of observed birds declined from 6 to 1 at its wintering ground in IR.
 - P40 - In previous WPE editions, placed in genus *Grus*. Split from S Africa & Ethiopia population in WPE2.
 - T7022 - The population is thought to be stable now (K. Morrison, in litt. 2017). However, significant long-term decline is assumed based on past decline (Beitfuss et al. 2007) and habitat loss (Dodman 2014).
 - P35 - Split from Africa population in WPE2. In previous WPE editions, placed in the genus *Grus*.
 - P29 - In previous WPE editions placed in the genus *Grus*. Split from Kalmykia/North-east Africa population in WPE2.
 - T7025 - Habitat is decreasing.
 - P30 - In previous WPE editions placed in the genus *Grus*. Split from Kalmykia/North-east Africa population in WPE2.
 - T6984 - Information from the Turkish Breeding Bird Atlas project.
 - P31 - In previous WPE editions placed in the genus *Grus*. Split from Kalmykia/North-east Africa population in WPE2.
 - S8954 - 9,500-13,000 pairs.
 - T7026 - Long-term trend is fluctuating.
 - P44 - Morphologically distinct form, proposed as *G.g. archibaldi*, described in Shirak province, Armenia, in 2008. (Ilyashenko 2008)
 - S8952 - BirdLife International (2015) estimated the size of the population breeding in RU, BY and UA at 26,500-42,300 pairs, i.e. 80,000-127,000 individuals, which agrees with their previous estimate. Considering that Nowald et al (2010) counted about 60,000 individuals in Ethiopia and at the same time around 35,000 individuals also wintered in Israel in 2010 (Shanni et al., 2012), the breeding numbers are most likely correct.
 - T6279 - BirdLife International (2004) estimated the trend of the Russian breeding population 0-19% increase during the period of 1990-2000. Shanni (2012) indicated an increase from a few hundred birds to 35,000 in the Hula Valley in Israel and suggests that this only partly due to range shift.
 - P45 - "lilfordi" not widely recognised.
 - S8953 - 36-42 pairs breed in AM, GE, TR. Ilyashenko (2016) provides an estimate of 230-265 individuals from TR and GE.
 - T6280 - 90-90% decline reported from TR. No updated info from GE yet (BirdLife International et al., in prep.). This population qualifies for significant long-term decline.
 - P46 - Information provided by George Archibald, October 2001.
 - S8821 - 62,081-143,031 pairs in Europe (BirdLife International 2015). Further 20,000-50,000 pairs were estimated to be breeding in West Siberia following WPE4 (Wetlands International 2006).
 - T6776 - BirdLife International (2015) assessed the short-term population to be unknown for Europe, stable for the European Union. No information is available from West Siberia. The long-term population trend is also unknown.
 - S9049 - The breeding range in RU overlaps with the one of the population wintering in NW Europe. 30,000-50,000 pairs in European RU (BirdLife International, 2015) and similar numbers are assumed to breed in W Siberia (Delany and Scott, 2006). Only 2 individuals recorded during the comprehensive surveys around the Caspian Sea (Solokha, 2006).
 - T7165 - Short-term trend is unknown in RU, but long-term (1980-2012) trend is reported as stable.
 - S8822 - 88,790-155,750 breeding pairs in Europe (BirdLife International 2015). Wetlands International (2006) assumed further 35,000-70,000 pairs in West Siberia.
 - T6777 - BirdLife International (2015) has assessed the short-term trend of the European population to be decreasing and the European Union one to be stable. No information is available from the Siberian part of the range.
 - S9050 - Usually less than 30 individuals are observed annually during the IWC. However, Solokha (2006) reports 337 individuals from the Caspian region of which 328 from Turkmenistan. 129 and 116 individuals were also reported in January 1999 and 2000.
 - S8823 - Sum of national wintering population estimates.
 - T6778 - According to (BirdLife International 2015), wintering numbers declined in IE, UK and ES (i.e. the bulk of the European wintering population) and were stable in CH, SE and IS, fluctuated in FR in the short-term, but strong increase is reported from both SE and UK in the long-term. The long-term trend is unknown in other countries. The trend based on the IWC shows large increase both in the short- and long-term (Wetlands International 2017). The IWC trend is driven largely by data from Germany (contributing more than 50% to the sample totals), which country is even not reported wintering numbers to the European Red List.
 - S7055 - The European wintering population is estimated at 1,000 individuals (BirdLife International 2015). The whole Russian breeding population is estimated at 8,000 individuals (US Fish and Wildlife Service 2009). It is unknown what proportion of these birds actually winter on European waters.
 - S8202 - 5500 pairs in Namibia, 18,640 pairs in South Africa
 - T6853 - Result of IWC trend analysis (Wetlands International 2017) agrees with the circumstantial evidence presented by Dodman (2014) and BirdLife International (2017).
 - S8666 - Max in WPE5 was erroneously low cf reference; increased again when reviewing newer literature & recent IWC counts for West Africa.
 - S8667 - No recent data to suggest change.
 - S8668 - Review of more recent references does not merit change in estimate.
 - T7176 - The species has suffered very large decline in two-third of the species' grid cells between SABAP1 and 2. No trend information is available from other range states.
 - S8858 - The total of national population estimates is 1,197-1,277 pairs assuming that 30% of Czech, 50% of German and 10% Polish birds follow the western migration route.
 - S8859 - 8,507 - 12,421 pairs in CZ (70%), PL (90%), DE (50%), AT, BG, EE, HU, LT, LV, RO, SE, SI, SK, AL, AM, AZ, BY, BA, HR, GR, MK, MD, RS, ME, TR, UA & RU (BirdLife International

stable/fluctuating tendency in this countries although based on rather limited data. It is unclear whether the decline in ZA is related to range shift or also represents a decline at population level.

- P2012 - *Ciconia episcopus* and *C. microscelis* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously lumped as *C. episcopus* (see BirdLife International (2016) Species factsheet: *Ciconia microscelis*).
- S9120 - Based on regional estimates across Africa
- T6851 - No widespread threats noted; only potential increase observed in South Africa, where population very small (Dodman 2014, Smith et al. 2017). Results of IWC trend analysis are uncertain for both the long- and short-term but indicate overall positive tendency (Wetlands International 2017).
- T6651 - Fluctuating trend of a small population, but overall seems to be stable.
- T7177 - Overall large increase (4% and 3%) during 2000-2012 and 1980-2012 respectively.
- S8861 - 171,345 - 186,954 pairs in AT, BA, BG, BY, CH, CZ, DE, GR, HR, HU, LT, LV, MD, ME, MK, PL, RO, RS, RU, SI, SK, TR, UA & XK.
- T6852 - Increasing both in the short- and the long-term.
- T6511 - No recent information is available.
- S9082 - Estimate quality is reduced to 'Best guess' because the maximum estimate is more than twice larger than the minimum.
- T6857 - The short-term trend is highly uncertain, therefore, the long-term trend is presented here.
- S9133 - The total of national breeding population estimates from the EU Birds Directive Art. 12 reporting process is 4,664-5,485 pairs. Based on data from 2012, Overdijk et al. 2013 gives the figure of 4,729-6,301 pairs in 102 colonies. The latter was adopted here considering that it is more recent and provided by a specialist network. Van Roomen et al. (2015) accounted for 18,310 individuals based on winter counts in Europe and West Africa after deducting numbers for *P. l. balsaci*. Considering that immature birds remain in Africa until they reach breeding age and the on-going population growth, it is likely that the population size is closer to the upper limit than to the lower one.
- T7162 - Based on the national trend data for breeding birds, the population has increased by 49-79% over the last decade and by 167-173% over the last 3 decades (BirdLife International 2015). van Roomen et al. (2015) have also shown large increase both in the long- and the short-term based on mid-winter counts.
- S8863 - 3,689 - 5,630 pairs in AL, AT, BA, BG, CZ, GR, HR, HU, IT, MD, ME, MK, RO, RS, RU (assuming that 50% belongs to this population), SK, TR & UA.
- T7178 - Short-term decline, which is driven by decreasing numbers in RU and TR. Increased in the long-term.
- S8584 - 750 pairs multiplied by 3.
- T6577 - Steady decrease from 1600 pairs in 1996 towards 750 pairs in 2012. Based on this rapid decline, the population is considered to be in significant long-term decline.
- S9134 - Triplet et al (2008) accounted for 894 - 1357 pairs. However, Dodman (2014) considered that the estimate for Eitrea is too low and that broader range is needed to accommodate unknown/outdated numbers from e.g. Sudan and Somalia.
- T6504 - Overview in Shobrak et al. (2003). Decline reported from EG and DJ to Triplet et al. (2008).
- P1963 - Often included in nominate.
- S8234 - Based on questionnaire survey in 2007.
- T7232 - Wetlands International 2012. Trend 1995-2007: -0.6% p.a. ? Uncertain.
- T6502 - Khaleghizadeh (2011) reports increasing frequency of observations in Iran.
- S9083 - Post-breeding numbers.
- T7179 - An unquantified decline is indirectly estimated to have occurred over the last three generations. The Moroccan population has been stable since 1980 (BirdLife International 2017) although they report increasing numbers during the last decade.
- S9084 - Reportedly no birds returned in 2015.
- T7180 - Last breeding observed in Syria in 2012 and possibly extinct now as a breeding species. However, one individual has been reported in Ethiopia which likely represents an individual that has migrated from Syria (Bowden pers. com cited by Westrip 2017).
- S8611 - Recent analysis that discounts the extremely high estimate of Range Ecology Survey (1983) from the Sudd.
- T6855 - The short-term trend is rather uncertain, therefore the long-term IWC trend is used. This suggest a stable long-term trend (Wetlands International 2017). Underhill et al. (2016) found that the species has increased in both range and abundance over the Western Cape but has mixed fortunes elsewhere in ZA.
- S8862 - 24,217 - 29,425 pairs.
- T6856 - BirdLife International (2015) assessed the short-term trend of the European population as increasing. However, the short-term trend is unknown or fluctuating in 8 of 14 breeding range states. Long-term trend is fluctuating in 7, but the overall long-term trend is stable in the remaining range.
- P1855 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (Europe (breeding)).
- S8854 - 2,375 - 3,013 pairs in BE, DE, DK, ES, FR, NL, PT, SE & UK (BirdLife International 2015). Less than 20 pairs in NW Africa (Dodman, 2014).
- T6842 - Increased both in the long- and the short-term.
- P1856 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (Europe (breeding)).
- S8855 - 30,754 - 54,355 pairs in AL, AT, BA, BG, BY, CZ, EE, FI, GE, GR, HR, HU, IT, LT, LV, MD, ME, MK, PL, RO, RS, RU (assuming 70%), SI, SK, TR & UA (BirdLife International 2015).
- T6843 - The population has increased in the short-term, but the short-term trend is unknown in 7 of 26 breeding range states. The long-term trend is possibly stable, but unknown in 10 of 26 range states.
- S9121 - Fragmented population, only low numbers assumed from any site.
- T7181 - Dodman (2014) assumed decline based on fragmented population and habitat loss in many areas. ADU (2017) data confirms that that the species was absent in 16 quarter degree grid cells in SABAP2 where it was present during SABAP1, declined in one and occupied only 5 new ones.
- P1814 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (Europe/Northern Africa (bre)).
- S8856 - 6,227-8253 pairs in BE, DE, ES, ESIC, FR, IT, LU, NL and PT (BirdLife International 2015). 100-200 pairs in NW Africa (Dodman, 2014).
- T6844 - Stable in the short-term but declined in the long-term.
- P1815 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (Europe/Northern Africa (bre)).
- S8857 - 55,156 - 98,469 pairs in AL, AT, BA, BG, BY, CH, CY, CZ, DE, ES, ESIC, FR, GE, GR, HR, HU, IT, LT, LV, MD, ME, MK, NL, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SI, SK, TR, UA & XK (BirdLife International 2015). Further 1000 pairs in Egypt (Dodman, 2014).
- T6845 - Stable both in the long- and the short-term.
- P1762 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (Europe/NW Africa (breeding)).
- S8852 - 14,836 - 15,596 pairs in BE, DE, ES, ESIC , FR, IT, NL and PT (BirdLife International 2015). Dodman (2014) estimated that 500-1500 pairs may breed in NW Africa.
- T7231 - The European part of the population has declined by 50-53% over the last decade.
- P1769 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (Europe/NW Africa (breeding)).
- S8853 - 44,700 - 69,610 pairs in AL, AT, AZ, BA, BG, BY, GE, GR, HR, HU, MD, ME, MK, PL, RO, RS, RU, SI, SK, TR, UA & XK (BirdLife International 2015). In addition, less than 1000 birds in Egypt (Dodman, 2014).
- T6840 - Stable both in the short- and the long-term.
- S9122 - Widespread, with breeding colonies across sub-Saharan Africa
- T6841 - Dodman (2014) considered it to be at least stable. IWC trend analysis shows strong increase both in the long- and short-term, but this is driven by data from SN (Wetlands International 2017)
- S8848 - 8,495-10,703 pairs in ES, FR, IT & PT (BirdLife International 2015). C. 100 pairs in N. Africa (Dodman, 2014).
- T6825 - Increased both in the short- and the long-term.
- P1703 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (S&SW Asia/Black Sea (bre)).
- S8849 - 9,219-16,569 pairs in AL, BA, BG, CY, GE, GR, HR, HU, MD, ME, MK, RO, RS, RU, SK, TR & UA (BirdLife International 2015). In addition, over 600 breeding pairs in Egypt (Dodman, 2014).
- T6826 - Declining both in the long- and the short-term.
- P1704 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (S&SW Asia/Black Sea (bre)).
- P1705 - Sometimes ascribed to *ralloides*.
- T6828 - Significant long-term decline. BirdLife International (2017) suspects that the decline continues. However, IWC count data suggest modest increase after 2000 (Wetlands International 2017).
- P1685 - Often placed in genus *Ardea*.
- T6820 - The short-term trend has a strong negative tendency. The long-term trend is also significant long-term decline (Wetlands International 2017). It has declined in three times more quarter degree grid cells than increased in ZA between the SABAP 1 and 2 (ADU 2017).
- P1694 - Often placed in genus *Ardea*.
- S8651 - Population probably numbers 'several million' (Dodman, 2014).
- T6821 - IWC trend analysis produced uncertain results.
- P1695 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (SW Europe/NW Africa). Often placed in genus *Ardea*.
- T6822 - Stable long-term trend.
- P1696 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (SW Europe/NW Africa). Often placed in genus *Ardea*.
- S8847 - 71,770 - 84,193 pairs.
- T6823 - Both the breeding (BirdLife International 2015) and the IWC data (Wetlands International 2017) indicate long-term increase that turned into a decline in the short-term.
- P1697 - Often placed in genus *Ardea*.
- T6824 - Although the trend analysis suggest steep decline, Hatzofe (pers. com) indicated that the species has exploded in IL.
- S9124 - approx 50,000 in Southern Africa, up to 100,000 in Eastern Africa, up to 100,000 in Western Africa, and up to 50,000 in Central Africa
- S8841 - Total number of breeding pairs is 115,754-237,071 pairs, i.e. 347,000-711,000 individuals BirdLife International 2015). Less than 300 birds breed in North Africa (Dodman, 2014).

and stable long-term one.

- P1635 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (E B Sea & W/SW Asia (bre)).
- S8907 - See CSR6 and Sheldon (2017).
- T6811 - Statistically uncertain short-term trend with a negative tendency. The long-term trend is stable.
- T6817 - According to the IWC trend analysis data, the population is possibly in significant long-term decline although only partial information is available (Wetlands International 2017).
- S8845 - 10,802-12,400 pairs in CH, NL, DE, IT, FR, ES and PT (BirdLife International 2015). Less than 300 in North Africa (Dodman, 2014)
- T6818 - Declining in the short-term. Long-term trend appears to be stable (BirdLife International 2015).
- S8846 - 20,411-32,945 pairs (BirdLife International 2015). This estimate is without the estimate for SW Asian part of the population, which was split from.
- T6819 - Declining both in the short- and the long-term. Unknown breeding trends are reported from 7 of the 20 breeding range states (BirdLife International 2015).
- P1665 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (E Europe/SW Asia (breeding)).
- S8489 - W/IUCN Heron SG (2005)
- P1672 - Often assigned to genus Casmerodius, occasionally Egretta.
- S8843 - 20,248-32,928 pairs in Europe (BirdLife International 2015). Possibly, some birds in the Volga delta belong to the Western Asia/South-west Asia population.
- T6812 - In the short-term, increased based on breeding numbers (BirdLife International 2015), but stabilized based on wintering numbers (Wetlands International 2017). In the long-term, increase based on both source.
- S8908 - See CSR7 and Sheldon (2017).
- T6813 - Stable both in the short- and the long-term (Wetlands International 2017). The trend graph shows increase up to the late 1990s, followed by a rapid decline in the early 2000s and stabilisation in the last decade.
- T6814 - Stable both in the short- and the long-term.
- P1680 - *Ardea intermedia*, *A. brachyrhyncha* and *A. plumifera* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously placed in the genus *Mesophoyx* and lumped as *M. intermedia* (see BirdLife International (2016) Species factsheet: *Ardea brachyrhyncha*.)
- S8658 - No update to estimate in AEWA SSAP (Tyler 2013)
- T6830 - The population is suspected to be in decline owing to the effects of habitat conversion and degradation, and human disturbance. The likely rate of decline, however, has not been estimated (BirdLife International, 2017). Recent IWC trend analysis provides some weak support to this assumption (Wetlands International 2017). Significant long-term decline maintained.
- T6832 - Trend analyses based on IWC July data suggest a significant increase, however data are rather limited to a few key countries.
- P1601 - Population was omitted from WPE2.
- S8850 - 34,668-34,472 pairs in BE, ES, ESIC, FR, IE, IT, NL, PT & UK (BirdLife International 2015). 1500-3500 resident birds can be also added for NW Africa (Dodman, 2014).
- T6833 - Declines in the short-term but increased in the long one.
- S8851 - 19,598-29,059 pairs in AL, AT, BA, BG, CY, CZ, GE, GR, HR, HU, MD, ME, MK, PL, RO, RS, RU, SK, TR, UA & XK (BirdLife International 2015) allocating 40% of the Russian population to this one. According to Dodman (2014), further 1000-2000 resident birds can be added for Egypt.
- T6834 - Stable in the short-term and stable/fluctuating in the long one.
- T6835 - Stable/fluctuating in the long-term. This overall trend confounds large long-term fluctuation.
- P1609 - This form and schistacea sometimes treated as separate species, Western Reef Heron. Sometimes assigned to *Egretta garzetta*.
- S9127 - Review of more recent data, including 2013 and 2014 counts
- T6836 - Van Roomen et al (2015) found increasing trend based on the IWC data. Wetlands International (2017) found that the long-term trend is stable/fluctuating, the short-term is uncertain. Wetlands International's assessment agrees well with Dodman (2014).
- P1610 - Sometimes assigned to *Egretta garzetta* schistacea.
- S8912 - See CSR6 and Sheldon (2017).
- T6837 - Dodman (2014) assumed that the population is stable in the absence of human impacts along the Red Sea coast. Reviewing of available IWC data and the formal trend analysis suggest that a steep decline might have taken place between 1990 and 2015 (Wetlands International 2017). This is probably driven by destruction of coastal wetlands and mangroves particularly along the northern coast of the Red Sea (Nagy et al. 2014).
- P1611 - Sometimes assigned to *Egretta garzetta* schistacea. Sometimes assigned to asha.
- S8913 - See CSR6 and Sheldon (2017).
- T6838 - The short-term trend is uncertain but apparently stable. The long-term one is strong increase.
- S8605 - An earlier figure of 10,000 was erroneously used based on the same reference.
- T6839 - No monitoring data is available. Trend assessment is based on circumstantial evidence.
- T6646 - Declines noted in some range states; situation unclear in South Sudan, but high potential there for increasing threat status.
- S9085 - 1,958-2,381 pairs reported from AL, BG, GE, GR, ME, RO, TR, UA (BirdLife International 2015). Catsadorakis & Portolou (2017) reported 2,821-3,048 pairs for the same countries based on questionnaire survey to experts and this is used as being the latest estimate. (RU is now entirely allocated to the SW Asian population).
- S8903 - Catsadorakis & Portolou (2017) estimated the population as 4,501-5,870 pairs based on partly old estimates from RU and KZ. This corresponds to 13,500-17,600 individuals after rounding. 9,997 individuals were reported from IR in January 2017 (Amini pers. com).
- T7183 - Winter counts show strong fluctuations and the short-term trend is uncertain, the long-term trend is a strong increase. (The trend index represents an increase of 500% since the late 1980s).
- S8834 - Reference updated to provide access to the justification.
- T6798 - The short-term trend is uncertain. Therefore, the long-term trend is presented.
- S8832 - pairs: 10,000 Senegal Delta, 4,000 PNBA, 6,000 elsewhere
- T6794 - Analysis of data from mid-winter counts suggests an increase both in the long- and the short-term (van Roomen et al., 2015, Wetlands International 2017). However, Dodman (2014) asserts that the population has remained rather stable in the 2000s based on breeding numbers, but stability of breeding numbers may reflect only limited availability and knowledge of nesting sites. Therefore, more weight is given to the estimates that suggest an overall increase in population size.
- P1974 - Split from Eastern/Southern Africa population in WPE3.
- T6795 - Results of the IWC trend analysis are statistically uncertain but the smoothed trend shows a strong declining tendency confirming the assertion of Dodman (2014).
- P1975 - Split from Eastern/Southern Africa population in WPE3.
- P1976 - This population includes the previous Black Sea/E med and Caspian breeding populations combined. (WPE2)
- S8833 - BirdLife International (2015) estimated the European breeding population to be 4,866-5,555 pairs, i.e. c. 15,000-17,000 individuals. This is probably an underestimate as the 1st SE European Pelican Census has recorded 22,944 individuals on 7 May 2016 in the region which is only part of the European range of the species (Alexandrou 2016). It also does not take account of the birds breeding in Central Asia. In the early 1990s, the total Western Palearctic population was estimated at 7,345-10,500 pairs, i.e. 22,000-31,500 individuals. Numbers of *P. onocrotalus* migrating through Israel was estimated at 70,000 individuals in the late 1980s (Leshem et al. 1996) and, on average, 37,000 between 1990-1999 (Alon et al. 2004, Israel Ornithological Centre, 2009).
- T6797 - The European population is increasing both in the short- and the long-term since 1980 (BirdLife International, 2015). No evidence of decline during migration in the 1990s and 2000s (Alon 2004, Israel Ornithological Centre, 2009).
- T6247 - New data from Aldabra supports the current trend for the region. The largest colony of birds is found on Aldabra is currently considered stable.
- S8246 - 4,000 pairs on Aldabra and 700-1,100 on Europa; widespread declines in the Indian Ocean.
- T6246 - New data inadequate to revise trend. On Aldabra populations fluctuate but seem stable. Significant long-term decline is possible based on historic data.
- S8835 - 641,601-683,051 pairs in Europe (BirdLife International 2015). 117,000 pairs in Canada (Chardine et al. 2013). The large increase compared to Berglund & Sundberg (2014) is linked to the treatment of the population in IE and the fact that they have left out the N American breeding population. BirdLife International (2017) estimated that the global population is 1,500,000-1,800,000 individuals. The maximum equals to 2,700,000 individuals.
- T6799 - Increasing in all European countries (BirdLife International 2015) and Canada (Carboneras et al. 2017).
- S9086 - 123,080 pairs.
- T6761 - Declined from c. 150,000 pairs in 2005/2006 to c. 135,000 pairs in 2010/2011-2012/2013. Significant long-term decline from 250,000 pairs in 1956/1957-1968/1969.
- T6245 - Trend remains unchanged due mainly to lack of substantive recent census information. However, the population is likely to be in significant long-term decline considering earlier decrease.
- S8603 - Census of breeding colonies. Crawford (2007) indicates that DuToit et al. (2002) included 238 pairs from one island in error in their estimate of 2665 pairs (8700 birds). Wanless et al. (in prep.) accounted for 3,000 pairs after rounding (1,900 pairs in South Africa in 2013 and 1,200 pairs in Namibia in 2010).
- S8840 - 27,451-35,246 pairs in AL, AM, AT, BA, BG, GE, GR, HR, HU, IT, MD, ME, MK, RO, RS, RU, SK, TR and UA (BirdLife International 2015).
- T6807 - Both the breeding (BirdLife International 2015) and the wintering numbers (Wetlands International 2017) are increasing.
- S8906 - See CSR6 and Sheldon (2017)
- T6808 - The IWC trend is rather uncertain, but it does not contradict the earlier assessment of Kreuzberg-Mukhina (2008) and therefore the long-term trend is presented here.
- S8836 - BirdLife International estimated the population size to be 33,973-34,386 pairs (i.e. 102,000-103,000 individuals) but this includes also outdated data from the UK. Therefore data from the most recent specialised census was retained (Begnalle et al. 2014).
- T6800 - Bregnalle et al. (2014) reported 23% decline between two surveys in 2006 and 2012. This agrees with the short-term trend reported by BirdLife International (2015). However, the population has increased in the long-term (BirdLife International, 2015).
- S8837 - Based on Bregnalle et al. (2014) as the more recent count. BirdLife International (2015) data for relevant countries add up to 190,324-216,893 pairs, i.e. 571,000-651,000 individuals.
- T6801 - BirdLife International (2015) reports increase both for the long- and the short-term with indications that the population growth is slowing down. Wetlands International (2017) reports

- S8904 - See CSR6 and Sheldon (2017)
- T6803 - Wetlands International (2017) reported statistically significant increase over the period of 1990-2015. The trend for the period of 2006-2015 is uncertain due to year-to-year fluctuations, but generally seems to be stable.
- P1529 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (Western/Eastern Africa).
- T6804 - Wetlands International (2017) reports strong increase in the long-term and statistically uncertain short-term trend showing some decline in the last few years that resulted in a slower but still positive growth rate.
- P1530 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (Western/Eastern Africa).
- S8839 - 32,217 were counted in January 2014. This counted number was raised to an estimate of 40,000.
- T6805 - Both van Roomen et al. (2015) and Wetlands International (2017) suggest increasing population trends. However, the trend is based on only a few years with sufficient data.
- S9087 - 117,000 pairs
- P1536 - Split from Arabian Coast & Gulf of Aden in WPE4.
- P1537 - Split from Arabian Coast & Gulf of Aden in WPE4.
- S9088 - 2,500 pairs
- T6987 - Declining both in the short- and the long-term.
- S8628 - Very low numbers recorded in recent IWC surveys in Sudan, despite reasonable coverage.
- T7027 - IWC trend analysis data shows uncertain trend with a positive tendency in the short-term and a stable long-term trend (i.e. between 1996 and 2015). Underhill (2014) suggests that the population has increased by 46% since the early 1980s, which is consistent with the changes in IWC count totals.
- S8955 - Updated figures for the European breeding population are 276,969-338,080 pairs. Otherwise, see CSR6.
- T7028 - Data based on IWC indicates a stable short-term trend. This followed a substantial decline from 1990s to the mid-2000s. However, this decline was preceded by a substantial population increase from the 1970s to 1990 (Wetlands International 2017). However, BirdLife International (2015) reports a declining breeding population both in the short- and the long-term. The recent rate of decline is equivalent to 40% over three generations (BirdLife International 2017)
- S8956 - The new estimate retained the estimate of van Roomen et al. (2014) that is based on wintering numbers and estimated the maximum value based on the European breeding numbers of 7,150-15,780 pairs (BirdLife International 2015) with some allowances for the breeding pairs in Central Asia.
- T7029 - BirdLife International (2015) reported that the populations in RU and TR are declining. This contradicts the results of the mid-winter counts that report stable/fluctuating trend (van Roomen et al. 2014, Wetlands International 2015), which is accepted here because it is based on a better representation of the range.
- T7095 - The short-term trend is statistically uncertain but with a growth rate of 1.0013 (SE 0.1023) indicating a stable/fluctuating population. In the long-term, the population has almost doubled since the 1980s although TRIM has assessed the long-term trend as stable. López Gómez et al. (2017) reported redistribution of the population in ZA.
- S8627 - January counts include birds from Palearctic, and July counts are always low. This more conservative estimate probably better reflects the former estimate of 25,000 - 10,000, which was largely based on January data.
- S9007 - The breeding numbers in BE, DE, DK, EE, ES, FR, LT, NL, PL, PT, SE and UK is 35,480-39,654 pairs, assuming that 60% of the population in ES and 80% of the population in FR belongs to this population. Using a conversion factor of 2.5.
- T7097 - Based on winter counts (van Roomen et al. 2015, Wetlands International, 2017). BirdLife International (2015) has assessed the short-term trend of the breeding population in Europe as decreasing with negative population trends in DE, DK, LT, NL and NO. All sources agree that the population has increased in the long-term.
- S9008 - 8,828-17,345 pairs in AL, AM, AT, AZ, BG, BY, FR, GE, GR, HU, IT, MD, ME, RO, RS, SI, SK, TR & UA. Using a conversion factor of 2.5, this yields an estimate of 22,000-43,000 individuals (BirdLife International 2015). IWC count totals were between 17,000 and 27,000 during the period of 2011-2015 without data from ES, which previously held about 17,000 individuals. Thus the wintering numbers can be estimated to be between 34,000 and 44,000 individuals (Wetlands International 2017) and this new estimate is proposed instead of estimates based on data from the 1990s.
- T7098 - Both the breeding and non-breeding data indicate stable/fluctuating population both in the long- and the short-term.
- S8926 - See CSR6, BirdLife International (2015) for RU, AM ad AZ, Sheldon (2017) for the rest of the range.
- T7099 - In the long-term, the population has declined but not sufficiently to qualify for significant long-term decline.
- T7091 - IWC trend analysis shows strong increase both in the short- and the long-term (Wetlands International 2017). López Gómez et al. (2017) suggests that increases and decreases roughly balance each other between SABAP1 and 2 surveys in ZA.
- S9005 - 34,866-40,955 pairs in UK, BE, NL, DE, FR, IT, ES, ESIC and PT (BirdLife International 2015). 3,000-5,000 pairs in NW Africa (Dodman, 2014).
- T7092 - Both wintering and breeding data show stable short-term trend and strong increase in the long-term.
- S9006 - 7,996-16,537 pairs in BG, BY, CY, GR, HU, LT, PL, RO, SI, SK, TR and RU (BirdLife International 2015). 220-650 pairs in SE Mediterranean (Snow & Perrins 1998)
- T7093 - BirdLife International et al. (2015) reports an annual growth rate of 0.9707-0.9879 in short-term and 0.9894-0.9987 in the long-term. This is driven by a 30-49% decline in the large breeding population of TR, but the numbers increased in the smaller populations of AT, BY, RO, RU and SI. The IWC trend analysis suggests a stable/fluctuating population both in the long- and the short-term (1.0056 SE 0.0095 and 1.0034 SE 0.0397; Wetlands International 2017), which is rather close to the trend based on breeding population estimates.
- S8925 - 9,800-14,700 pairs in South and South-west RU (BirdLife International 2015), assuming that 98% of the RU population is there (Thorup, 2006). Further 1,070-3,200 pairs in AM and AZ (BirdLife International, 2015) and 2,500 pairs in Arabia (Jennings, 2010), 800-1500 pairs in Iran. The partial data adds up to 43,000-66,000 individuals after rounding without including breeding birds from Iraq and Central Asia, where it is a common breeder.
- S9047 - 197,509 individuals were counted at the wintering grounds. Rounded to 200,000. However, the breeding range of this population cannot be clearly separated from the one of the population wintering in SW Asia and Eastern and Southern Africa. Hence, estimates of breeding numbers would be not suitable to produce population estimates either.
- T6990 - Earlier increasing and stable trend turned into a short-term decline between 2006 and 2015.
- S8378 - Tertickiy et al. (1999) estimated the West Siberian population at 230,000-900,000 pairs, but Lappo et al. (2012) considered this to be an overestimate. Based on extrapolation from samples in the SA section of the Gulf, Zwarts et al. (1991) estimated that 7,000 individuals winter in the Gulf coast of SA.
- T6991 - The population is recovering from a long-term decline.
- S8937 - 46,089-68,379 pairs in NO, SE (assuming similar numbers as Delany et al., 2009), BY, DE, DK, EE, IE, LT, LV, and the UK (BirdLife International 2015). This yields a post-breeding estimate identical to the one of Delany et al. (2009).
- T7184 - The short-term (2000-2012) trend is declining, while the long-term one (1980-2012) is increasing (BirdLife International 2015). This increasing long-term trend assessment contradicts the assessment of the Wader Atlas (Delany et al. 2009) that stated that the population trend as declining based on historical range contraction and declines in southern Sweden and southern Norway as well as a c. 12% decline in the UK between 1994 and 2000 based on information from the Breeding Bird Survey. Because 80-85% of the 'apricaria' subspecies breeds in the UK, the trend in that country has a fundamental influence on the status of the subspecies. As it turns out, the UK reported a 64% increase (!) for the period of 1970-2010 in both EEA (2015) and BirdLife International (2015) while the Wader Atlas has referred to declines of the species from the British uplands in the 1980s and 1990s. However, the 64% increase in the UK is also at odds with other trends reported from the country in other assessments. Tucker & Heath (1994) reported a small decline (i.e. 20-49%) for the period of 1970-1990 and BirdLife International (2004) 12% decline for the period of 1980-2000, while BirdLife International (2015) reported 6% decline for the period of 1998-2010. In the meantime, 21% range loss was reported for the period of 1970-2009 in the UK (EEA 2015). Consequently, the reported increase of 64% in the UK is most likely incorrect. Hence, the long-term trend calculated based on the data in BirdLife International (2015) for this population is also incorrect and there is more evidence in support of maintaining the significant long-term decline assessment for this population as, in the long-term, it has declined in DK, DE, IE, LV, (possibly also in the S parts of NO and SE) and only increased in BY and EE, while the trend is unknown in LT.
- T7156 - Little can be concluded based on the change in numbers between the results of the 2003 and 2008 surveys because the counted numbers show increase in IE and the UK, but the WeBS and IWeBS counts show decline (Gillings et al. 2008). It is unclear whether this is a result of redistribution of birds or reflects a real population change. Breeding bird trends are practically unknown (BirdLife International 2015).
- S8939 - 272,970-373,970 pairs in FI, SE, NO, RU and SJ.
- T6989 - Overall trend derived from national breeding estimates suggests an increasing short-term and a stable long-term trend. It is increasing in FI, stable in SE, NO and unknown in SJ and RU.
- S8375 - Delany et al. (2009) discussed available information. Tertickiy et al. (1999) estimated 800,000-1,500,000 individuals in West Siberia. This figure is significantly lower than the estimate of Byrkjedal & Thompson (1998).
- S8376 - A population estimate for West Siberia of 660,000-1,400,000 individuals by Tertickiy et al. (1999) is considered to be absolutely unrealistic by Lappo et al. (2012) because it exceeds the global estimate by Delany & Scott (2006). However, the population estimates for the wintering population are also based on meagre data and a large proportion of the population might be missed during IWC counts (Delany et al., 2009). However, significant flocks would have attracted attention of hunters. OSME (2014) considers it a locally common migrant
- P892 - Sometimes placed in the genus Charadrius.
- S8946 - 12,785-48,373 pairs.
- T7011 - Declining both in the short- and the long-term.
- T6680 - No recent information.
- S8940 - 15,585 - 20,800 pairs in BE, BY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FR, IE, LT, LV, NL, NO (10%), PL, SE (35%), UA & UK (BirdLife International 2015). IWC count totals were 40,000 - 48,000 between 2011 and 2015 with 13,000 - 21,000 reported from MA. These numbers include an unknown proportion of individuals from other populations.
- T6992 - The species has declined in 6 out of 16 countries and increased only in one. The overall population trend was 0.9840-0.9951 in the short-term and 0.9938-0.9975 in the long-term (BirdLife International 2015). Wetlands International (2017) reported an overall stable population both in the short- and the long-term based on mid-winter counts, but results might be influenced by mixing with other populations of the species particularly in MA that dominates the population trend.
- S8941 - 206,569 were counted during January counts. Based on presumed underestimations raised to 240,000 birds (van Roomen et al. 2015). This agrees with the lower estimate of Delany et al. (2009) and BirdLife International (2015), but takes also into account the ongoing decline of the population.
- T6993 - No trend information is available from the breeding grounds (BirdLife International 2015). van Roomen et al. (2015) assessed the long-term trend as stable and Wetlands International (2017) as uncertain with a declining tendency. Only the long-term trend is reported here because there are only a few years with sufficient data in the short-term.
- S9138 - Tertickiy et al. (1999) estimated the population in West Siberia at 450-1,000K birds, which Lappo et al. (2012) considers to be an overestimate. Tomkovich & Mischenko (in litt, 2014)

- T6994 - The breeding population has declined marginally (0.997) in the short-term and was stable (1.001) in the long-term.
- S8928 - 48,809 - 137,229 pairs in Europe (BirdLife International 2015). See also CSR6 and Sheldon (2017).
- T6995 - Stable/fluctuating trend both in the short- and the long-term.
- P831 - Includes proposed tephricolor.
- S8630 - estimates include 50,000 for Southern Africa (Underhill et al. 1999) and 10,000-20,000 for Tanzania (Baker 1997)
- T6996 - Statistically uncertain moderate decline both in the short and the long-term.
- T6997 - The overall long-term trend is a statistically significant moderate decline, driven by a steep decline until about 2009, followed by some recovery.
- S8756 - Tree, T. In litt.2008. Considered the upper limit presented in WPE4 to be too high.
- P857 - In WPE4, subspecies was considered "mechowi", but Delany et al. (2009) treated as "mechowi/tenellus". Treated by some authors as "hesperius".
- P859 - Includes "nigrius" & "spatzli". In WPE3, this subspecies was considered "hesperius". In WPE4, the population was "mechowi, W to Central Africa"
- S8943 - The total of national breeding population estimates in AT, BE, DE, DK, ES, ESIC, FR, GIB, HU, IT, NL, PL, PT, PTAC, PTMA, SE, SI and SK is 8,813-24,006 pairs (BirdLife International 2015). According to Dodman (2014) 10,000 pairs can be added to this for Northwest Africa. van Roomen et al. (2015) reported 45,000 wintering birds. The IWC count totals ranged only between 12,500-33,500 individuals in recent years (Wetlands International 2017)
- T7002 - Both breeding (BirdLife International 2015) and non-breeding numbers (Wetlands International 2017) indicate that a stable or still moderately declining population following significant long-term decline. The trend assessment has changed drastically compared to CSR6 and van Roomen et al. (2015) because the data from Morocco (which holds a very large proportion of the wintering population) was not available for the earlier trend analyses.
- S8944 - 11,213-16,236 pairs in Europe (BirdLife International 2015). Based on Snow & Perrins (1998) breeding numbers in IL, JO and EG are estimated at 3,800-5,700 pairs. This yields a total of 15,013-21,936 pairs.
- T7003 - Breeding numbers are reported to be moderately declining in 3 out of 8 countries including TR with the bulk of the population and not increasing anywhere. The overall population trend is 0.993 both in the short- and the long-term (BirdLife International 2015). Trends based on mid-winter counts show large fluctuations (Wetlands International 2017).
- S8929 - 1,520-4,540 pairs estimated for the European part of the range (BirdLife International, 2015). Further 30,000 pairs estimated for Arabia but no estimates are available for Central Asia (Sheldon, 2017). The new lower estimate is based on sum of the minimum estimates for Europe and Arabia with some allowance for other parts of the range. The higher estimate makes allowances for the population with unknown size in Central Asia.
- S8696 - Simmons (2002) gave estimate of 11,200, whilst Simmons et al. (2007) gave 11,500 based on later counts.
- T7005 - Long-term trend is strong increase based on the IWC counts, but may only reflect better counts. Short-term trend is uncertain or declining depending on the statistics used for assessment.
- S8760 - Simmons et al. 2007. A coordinated census in January 2005 resulted in a more accurate and precise estimate.
- S8945 - Counts at Barr al Hikman, OM, alone exceeded 123,000 individuals in January 2016 (de Fouw et al. 2017). Zwartz (1991) estimated the population wintering along the Gulf coast of Saudi Arabia at 28,000 individuals. Another 13,000 can be estimated to winter along the Red Sea coast of Saudi Arabia based on the counts of Nagy et al. (2014). Dodman (2002) estimated that at least 20,000 winters along the Red Sea and Indian Ocean coast of Africa. Balachandran (in litt. 2005 cited by Delany et al. 2009 and Dodman 2014) estimated another 100,000 individuals for India. This adds up to 284,000 individuals. Considering the uncertainty involved with summarising estimates over such a long period, a new estimate of 250,000-300,000 individuals is given.
- S8930 - 600-1,000 pairs in TR (BirdLife International, 2015), 500 pairs in the extended Arabian Peninsula (Sheldon, 2017).
- P879 - Name crassirostris is invalid because it is preoccupied (see Carlos et al. (2012). Birds in Azerbaijan & Armenia identified as belonging to this subspecies by Hirschfield et al. 2000.
- S8931 - Zwartz et al. (1991) estimated 9,000 for the Saudi Arabian Gulf coast. Fouw et al. (2017) c. 15,000 at Barr al Hikman, up to 8,000 in IR in 2009 and up to a few thousands in other Gulf countries. Only a few hundred reported from the Red Sea, but the area is very incompletely surveyed (Wetlands International 2017). Based on surveying 7% of the Red Sea coast of Saudi Arabia (Nagy et al. 2014), the wintering numbers can be estimated to be around 5,000 individuals there. Assuming similar numbers for the African coast of the Red Sea and deducting the estimates for the columbinus subspecies results in a lower estimate of 35,000 and a provisional upper estimate of 50,000 is proposed to make allowances for Yemen and Somaliland.
- T7009 - Possibly also increased in the long-term.
- T7010 - The population is recognised to be in significant long-term decline based on Stroud et al. (2002). It is now considered to be regionally extinct from Europe (BirdLife International 2015), whereas populations in the core of the range is thought to be fairly stable (Wiersma et al. 2017).
- P904 - Merged with Europe/Europe & North Africa population in WPE5, following proposal in CSR5. Review published in 2009 Wader Atlas suggests mixing of populations in all seasons to an extent that makes separation invalid.
- P2432 - Europe/Europe & North Africa and Western Asia/South-west Asia populations merged to Europe, W Asia/Europe, N Africa & SW Asia in WPE5, following proposal in CSR5. Review published in 2009 Wader Atlas suggests mixing of populations in all seasons to an extent that makes separation invalid.
- S8935 - 1,593,849-2,584,810 pairs in Europe (BirdLife International, 2015). According to Dodman (2014), c. 100 pairs in Morocco. In SW Asia, up to 90,465 birds (2003) were counted during IWC counts and part of the birds winter to the west of the region (Wetlands International, 2014). However, there is no sufficient new information to improve of the current estimate.
- T6988 - IWC data shows moderate short-term decline that followed strong increase to the mid-1990s (Wetlands International 2017). BirdLife International (2015) shows strong decline in breeding numbers both in the long-and short-term. Based on the latter and considering the uncertainties associated with the IWC data for this species which also winters on agricultural areas normally not included into the IWC counts, the trend in breeding numbers is used to qualify the population being in significant long-term decline.
- S8936 - 1,070-1,620 pairs in TR, CY and GR (BirdLife International 2015), but the bulk of the population in Egypt and Israel (Delany et al. 2009).
- T7185 - Currently stable in TR, GR and increasing in CY.
- S8689 - Bos et al. 2006. Samples of rice fields in Senegal, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau & Sierra Leone resulted in an estimate of 44,000 for these areas alone. However, this was V. senegallus. Thus estimate reversed to Dodman 2002.
- P944 - A partial altitudinal migrant, moving to lower areas after breeding.
- T7186 - No changes in the number of quarter degree grid cells where the species was absent or reporting rate declined compared to the number of cells where the species was recorded newly or reporting rate has increased between SABAP1 and 2 based on data from the SABAP2 portal (ADU 2017).
- T7187 - Reporting rate has declined in two-third of quarter degree grid cells and increased only in about one-third of quarter degree grid cells between SABAP1 and 2 based on data from the SABAP2 portal (ADU 2017). However, this may reflect the situation only in the southern part of the range. Based on this partial information, the species should be precautionally considered being in significant long-term decline.
- P948 - Often included in coronatus.
- S8748 - Tree, T. In litt. 2008. Not as widespread in Botswana as previously assumed.
- T7188 - The number of quarter degree grid cells with declining and increasing reporting rates are roughly the same.
- S8695 - Dodman (2014) has increased estimate based on Bos et al. (2006).
- T7189 - The number of quarter degree grid cells where the species has declined was 62% compared to 38% where it has increased in Southern Africa. Based on this, the population is considered being in significant long-term decline.
- P2462 - The former Central Asian Republics/NW India and SE Europe & Western Asia/North-east Africa populations were merged after WPE5 following a review by the AEWA Technical Committee. See www.unep-aewa.org/en/document/delineation-biographic-populations-sociale-lapwing-vanellus-gregarius
- T7190 - Significant long-term decline is still maintained.
- P953 - Often assigned to genus Chettusia. merged with the Central Asian Republics/South Asia population in CSR7.
- P954 - Merged with the SW Asia/SW Asia & North-east Africa population in CSR7.
- P2463 - The former SW Asia/SW Asia & North-east Africa and the Central Asian Republics/South Asia populations were merged in 2017. See justification at http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/document/aewa_stc_12_12_population_delineations_rev1_0.pdf. The population is assigned to the Central Asian flyway as majority of the birds migrate to India.
- P506 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (Europe/Western Africa).
- S9019 - In BY, EE, FI, LV, NO, European RU and SE, 90,943-149,940 pairs.
- T7113 - BirdLife International (2015) estimated that the breeding numbers are stable/fluctuating both in the long- and the short-term. An increase is estimated in the combined numbers of this and the islandica subspecies based on mid-winter counts (van Roomen et al. 2015).
- S8308 - See Delany et al. 2009. Terticky et al. (1999) estimated the population in the Yamalo-Nenetsky Autonomous Area at 900,000-1,900,000 individuals. Lappo et al. (2012) considers this to be an overestimate.
- T7114 - Both the long- and the short-term trends are uncertain, but TRIM assessed the long-term trend as stable.
- P509 - Recently revived subspecies (Engelmoer & Roselaar (1998)). In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (Europe/Western Africa).
- S9020 - Thorup (2006) estimated the population size to be 250,000 pairs, which was maintained as the current estimate in the European Red List of Birds (BirdLife International et al., in prep.). T. Gunnarsson (in litt., 2014) suggested that 200,000 pairs is a safe estimate. However, winter counts account for only 131,865 phaeopus and islandicus combined (van Roomen et al., 2014).
- T7192 - Trend information for breeding numbers is only available from the UK which supports a very small part of the population (BirdLife International 2015). The wintering population mixed with phaeopus is increasing (van Roomen et al. 2015) but the two populations cannot be separated. In the past, the population was thought to be stable (Delany et al. 2009) therefore it is not considered to be in significant long-term decline.
- T7227 - Significant long-term decline maintained based on Morozov (2000). Current trends are not known. A small wintering population was rediscovered in Mozambique (Allport & Cohen 2016), but breeding birds were not found at the visited breeding sites in 2016 (V. Morozov pers. com. 2016).
- P2458 - Population added for WPE6, following Van Gils et al. (2016) www.hbw.com/node/53894
- S8692 - The population is assumed to be tiny (fewer than 50 individuals and mature individuals) based on small number of recent records, most of which are of just 1-3 individuals (BirdLife International, 2014). The maximum value only corresponds to the upper threshold for Critically Endangered species under the IUCN Red List criteria.
- T6684 - The last undisputed record with sufficient evidence for incontrovertible identification was on February 1995 in Morocco, despite subsequent intensive searches of the non-breeding range (Crockford in litt., 2014).

- S8312 - Perennou et al. (1994) Tertickiy et al. (1999) estimated the population in the Yamalo-Nenetsky Autonomous Area at 90,000-350,000 individuals based on transect counts, but Lappo et al. (2012) considers this to be an overestimate.
- T7117 - Increasing trend is apparent in mid-winter count data, but it is unclear whether this is due to range shift or reflects genuine change. The latter would contradict other available information reviewed by Delany et al. (2009).
- P536 - Population added in WPE3.
- T7194 - Although current trend is unknown, evidence for significant long-term decline is reviewed in Delany et al. (2009).
- S9018 - Since 2011, every year, IWC count totals have exceeded the estimate of 120,000 and in two years they were also above 140,000 (Wetlands International 2017). BirdLife International (2015) estimated the European breeding population at 25,008-25,012 pairs, i.e. some 75,000 individuals that is much lower than the count totals.
- T7110 - The trend is increasing both on the basis of breeding and wintering numbers.
- S9048 - 497,433 individuals counted in the wintering range. Rounded to 500,000 individuals.
- T7111 - Only a few datapoints are available with sufficient data, but this indicates a decline both in the long- and the short-term.
- S8306 - See overview in Delany et al. 2009. The Bar al Hikman supports a large proportion of this population (e.g. 87,187 individuals in Dec. 2013, de Fouw in litt.). Tertickiy et al (1999) estimated the population in West Siberia at 500,000-1,800,000 individuals based on transect counts, but Lappo et al. (2012) considers this unrealistic.
- T7112 - Increasing both in the long- and the short-term but mainly based on counts at Barr al Hikman, which appears to be the key site for this population.
- S9015 - 41,048-66,536 pairs based on national estimates (BirdLife International 2015). Applying a conversion factor 2.1 (based Hooijmeijer in litt, 2014), this is equal to c. 86,000-140,000 individuals. Kentie et al. (2016) have estimated the population size of the Dutch population based on resighting and produced an estimate of 33,000 (26,000-41,000) pairs. The estimate is based on assuming that this represents 87% of the population.
- T7106 - Significant long-term decline.
- S9016 - 36,395-57,360 pairs and using a multiplier factor of 2.1.
- T7107 - The population has declined both in the long- and the short-term.
- S9139 - Perennou et al. (1994). Recent maximum of annual count totals was 33,265 individuals in Jan. 2013 in IR.
- T7108 - Significant long-term decline based on IWC data. The short-term trend is uncertain due to a very large count in 2013 which has great influence on the short-term trend.
- S9017 - Breeding numbers are estimated at 25,008-25,012 pairs by BirdLife International (2015). This is certainly an underestimate because the estimate for IS is still based on Thorup (2006), which should be considered to be outdated. IWC count totals were between 70,000 and 94,000 during the period of 2011-2015 without ES (Wetlands International 2017). This would be roughly consistent with projecting from the earlier estimate of 50,000 - 75,000 individuals of Gill et al. (2007) that would yield an estimate of 90,000 - 134,000 individuals assuming 6% annual growth rate for the last 10 years based on the IWC trend analyses (Wetlands International 2017).
- T7109 - The population has increased both in the long- and the short-term based on both the wintering (Wetlands International 2017) and on the breeding (BirdLife International 2015) trend estimates.
- S9034 - 15,911-37,085 pairs (BirdLife International 2015). van Roomen et al. (2015) accounted for only 22,000 individuals at the wintering grounds but this species extensively uses poorly counted non-estuarine coast.
- T7135 - Both breeding and non-breeding trends show long-term declines, which appear to have slowed down in recent years according to BirdLife International (2015) and Wetlands International (2017), but van Roomen et al. (2015) assessed the trend as uncertain although also showing a negative tendency.
- S8334 - See Stroud et al. (2004). Tomkovich & Michenko (in litt, 2014) think it can be even more.
- T7136 - Short-term trend is uncertain. The population is in significant long-term decline.
- S8335 - Only 107 counted at Bar al Hikman in Dec. 2013 (de Fouw, in litt) and they estimated a maximum of 1000. Recent maximum was 488 individuals in IR. 10 individuals in UAE Jan. 2013. None observed at the Tarut Bay and surrounding areas in Jan. 2014 (Nagy et al., in prep.).
- T7195 - The result of the IWC trend analysis is uncertain but count totals suggest a decreasing tendency. This is consistent with the references mentioned in CSR6.
- S9035 - 249,614 individuals at the wintering grounds. Rounded to 250,000 birds.
- T7138 - van Roomen (2015) estimated a strongly declining trend and suggest that only half of the numbers of the 1980s remained. Wetlands International (2017) estimated the long-term trend being stable. The differences result from different site selection, imputing and trend analysis methodologies.
- S9156 - The total of the national wintering population estimates from IE, UK, PT, ES, FR, BE, NL, DE and DK is 504,907-564,915 individuals (BirdLife International 2015). IWC count totals fluctuated between 273,000 and 423,000 during the period of 2011-2015 (Wetlands International 2017).
- T7137 - The short-term trend is 0.9923 (SE 0.0314). The long-term trend is increasing.
- S9044 - 265,391-1,653,224 pairs with a drastically increased 1,600,000 estimate for European RU.
- T7153 - Breeding numbers are decreasing in almost every country except LT, where increasing, BY, RU where fluctuating and LV where unknown (BirdLife International 2015). Verkuil et al. (2012) raised the possibility that the observed decline in Europe is the result of range shift.
- S8356 - See discussion in Delany et al. (2009). Tertickiy et al. (1999) estimated 4.2-7.0 million individuals in the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Area, which Lappo et al. (2012) considered to be an overestimate. Tomkovich (in litt).
- T7154 - IWC trend analysis produced a very uncertain trend showing a very strong increase (>10% per annum), which is biologically very unlikely (Wetlands International 2017), but might be consistent with the Verkuil et al. (2012) theory of range shift.
- S9142 - 29,650-44,050 pairs, i.e. 89,000-132,000 individuals.
- T7196 - The short-term trend is unknown in FI, NO, RU, stable in SE. Based on 30-40% decline in FI (hosting 82% of the population) significant the long-term decline (BirdLife International 2015).
- T7145 - Significant long-term decline.
- T7197 - Nagy et al. (2014) found very rapid decrease (7.88±1.86%) between 2003 and 2012. However, the range of this population is not very well covered, particularly in the Red Sea and southern Gulf. de Fouw et al. (2017) found decreasing numbers at Barr al Hikman, but noted some uncertainties.
- S9093 - 8,100-16,600 pairs, i.e. 24,000-50,000 individuals, in NO, FI, SE (BirdLife International 2015) following the treatment of national populations of Delany et al. (2009).
- T7143 - Unknown in NO and FI, but the larger population in SE considered to be stable. Possibly declined in FI in the long-term, which would qualify the population being in significant long-term decline (BirdLife International 2015). The IWC trend analysis has produced uncertain results (Wetlands International 2017).
- S8343 - Mischenko (2004) estimated the breeding population in European RU at 40,000-120,000 pairs. Tertickiy (1999) estimated numbers in West Siberia at 1-2 million individuals. Tomkovich & Mischenko (in litt., 2014) also suggested these numbers.
- S9036 - 193,418 individuals at the wintering areas in the 2010s. Rounded and raised to 200,000 (van Roomen et al. 2015). The European breeding population is estimated at 25,100-50,100 pairs (BirdLife International 2015), which agrees rather well with the estimate based on wintering numbers considering that some of the birds breeding on Taymir also partly allocated to this population.
- T7139 - After strong increase, the population seems to have stabilised.
- T7140 - Long-term trend is probably stable and the decline might be just part of the fluctuation.
- S9040 - 140,000-265,000 breeding pairs from NO, SE, FI and European RU (BirdLife International 2015) including a new estimate of 100,000-200,000 pairs for RU. However, Lappo et al. (2012) notes that this might be still an underestimate because Morozov and Syroechkovskiy (2004) estimated 175K breeding pairs on Kolguev and Morozov (1999) 2,800-3,000 pairs on Vaigach. The total of national estimates of wintering birds in PT, ES, IT, SL, HR, FR, BE, NL, UK, DK and DE is 1,126,816-1,402,364 individuals (BirdLife International 2015), i.e. it is largely in the same range as the estimate of Stroud et al. (2004).
- T7148 - Stable in the long-term. Slight decline in the short-term.
- P657 - Occasional breeder in SE Greenland (Boertmann (2002)).
- S9041 - 725,305 individuals counted in the 2010s. Rounded to 730,000 for minimum estimate and some allowance made for uncertainties in the upper one.
- T7150 - Only a few datapoints are available. van Roomen et al. (2015) assessed the long-term trend as slightly declining, but noted that datapoints are sparse and the decline is based only on the 2014 count. Wetlands International (2017) has got very similar results, but the long-term trend assessment was stable.
- P658 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (Baltic/UK/Ireland).
- S9042 - 472-598 pairs.
- T7151 - Decreasing in every country except in FI. Unknown in LV. Significant long-term decline.
- P659 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (Baltic/UK/Ireland).
- S9043 - 8,750-10,750 pairs from the UK and IE.
- T7152 - 55.5% increase in the UK during the period of 1998-2010, 27% decrease in IE during the period of 1996-2008. T7198 - BirdLife International (2015) reports unknown trend. Delany et al. (2009) provides a review of available information. P641 - There is considerable variation in this form and there is potential to identify up to four populations (Stroud et al. 2002).
- S9039 - 16,705-32,930 pairs in European RU, SJ, NO, FI, SE (BirdLife International, 2015) (West Siberian population is little known, but 1,000-5,000 individuals were estimated for the Severnaya Zemlya alone (Lappo et al. 2012)).
- T7146 - Breeding trend is unknown except NO where it is thought to be stable (BirdLife International 2015). IWC trend shows strong increase (Wetlands International 2017).
- S8345 - Revised estimates for the UK 75% of 13,000 individuals (Musgrove, 2011) and 470 individuals for IE (Crowe & Holt, 2013) and 500-1,200 on FO (BirdLife International, 2004) suggest a total of 11,000-11,500 individuals.
- T7147 - Steep decline since 1991. Andres et al. (2012) also suggests decrease for the population based on CBC counts.
- S9037 - 270,828 individuals at the wintering areas. Rounded and raised to 300,000 (van Roomen et al. 2015). Breeding population in NO, FI and RU is 48,200-76,005 pairs (BirdLife International 2015), i.e. 144,600-228,000 individuals.
- T7141 - Lappo et al. (2012) suggested that the breeding population in RU is stable. However, IWC trend analyses indicate decline both in the short and the long-term (van Roomen et al. 2015, Wetlands International 2017).
- S8341 - Tertickiy et al. (1999) 4.3-6.3 million in West Siberia. Lappo et al. (2012) considers it to be a massive overestimate, but considers the estimate of 1.0 million as an underestimate.

decreasing by 5-30% in RU (hosting 84% of the population) and in CH, SI, SK, TR and UK (<5% in total). The population is thought to be stable in CZ, DK, FI, LI and LV (<5% in total), stable in DE, EE, ES, FR, GR, LT, RS and SE (the latter hosting about 8% of the population), fluctuating in BA and UA, unknown in AD, AL, AT, BG, HR, HU, IE, IT, LU, ME, MK, NL, NO, PL, RO and XK. Only two countries, FI and FR classified the quality of their long-term trend assessment as good, the rest is medium or poor (BirdLife International 2015). The significant long-term decline assessment depends primarily on the poor quality assessment of RU. Delany et al. (2009) has reviewed earlier claims of decline in RU and other evidence and considered the population remaining relatively stable also in the long-term following the assessments of Stroud (2004) and Ferrand et al. (2006).

- P448 - Presumed to breed predominantly in western half of Siberia.
- S9011 - 6,300-17,300 pairs.
- T7102 - Stable in SE unknown in the larger NO population.
- S9012 - 55,352-127,017 pairs in Europe, but size of the population in West Siberia is unknown.
- T7103 - 2000-2012: 0.9899 - 0.9951, 1980-2012: 0.9968 - 0.9985. The rate of decline in the long-term is lower than what is required for significant long-term decline.
- S9013 - 2,484,817-4,866,803 pairs.
- T7104 - Stable in the short-term and in significant long-term decline based on breeding numbers. The European population is estimated to be decreasing at a rate less than 25% in 14.4 years (i.e. by c. 2.2% annually). The national population has declined in AT, BE, CH, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, IE, LI, LT, NL, PT, RU, SE, SK, UK representing over 90% of the European population, increased only in LV and PL, stable in RO and TR (BirdLife International 2015). The IWC trend analysis shows a strong increase followed by some decline (Wetlands International 2017). However, the IWC is not well suited to monitor this cryptic species.
- T7199 - The IWC trend analysis shows an uncertain trend with a strong increasing tendency, but it is probable that this is just an artefact of the null-allocation procedure in case of this easy-to-overlook species.
- S9014 - Including 6,900 pairs for Orkney and Shetland following Delany et al. (2009).
- S9010 - 19,630-44,086 pairs in Europe (BirdLife International 2015) which is considerably smaller than the 2.5-3 million individuals estimated by Kalchreuter (2002) based on harvest data. Therefore the earlier estimate is retained following Delany et al. (2009).
- T7101 - Each country reported stable population trend to BirdLife International (2015).
- S8299 - Tertickiy et al (1999) estimated 310-660K in W Siberia. Bukreev & Sviridova (2006) estimated 600-900 pairs in IBAs that occupied 3.4% of the area.
- S9045 - 295,080-639,174 pairs estimated in Europe. That alone would yield an estimate of 885,000- 1,918,000 individuals estimate.
- T7200 - Only decreasing in the UK, stable in NO, SJ, SE and RU, unknown in FI, GL and IS (BirdLife International 2015).
- S8358 - 95% confidence interval around 1,617,000 individuals estimates derived from incomplete PRISM surveys.
- T7155 - No information on long-term trend exists, although changes at individual Arctic study sites indicate an apparent decline in Canada (Andres et al. 2012). Trend in Europe unknown (BirdLife International 2015).
- P582 - Often placed in genus *Tringa*, and often given the specific name *terek*.
- S9031 - 15,453-50,706 pairs in Europe (BirdLife International 2015). Tertickiy et al. (1999) estimated the population in the Yamalsk-NeNETS Autonomous Area at 280-650 individuals, but this represents only a small part of the range beyond the Ural.
- T7131 - BirdLife International (2015) assessed the short-term trend as declining based on estimates from RU and FI. Trend based on small number of birds counted during the IWC suggests stable trend (Wetlands International 2017) although a negative trend could be also observed up to the mid-2000s.
- P585 - Often placed in genus *Tringa*.
- S9032 - 337,082-546,718 pairs in Europe without RU, TR and UA. (Calculation error in CSR6).
- T7132 - Breeding numbers indicate decline both in the long- and the short-term (BirdLife International 2015, EBCC et al. 2016). The trend based on mid-winter counts indicates a stable long-term trend with a negative tendency until 2012 (Wetlands International 2017).
- S9033 - 457,000-913,600 pairs in AM, AZ, RU, TR and UA (BirdLife International 2015). 125,000-240,000 pairs in the Yamalo-NeNETS Autonomous Area (Tertickiy et al. 1999), but this represents still only part of the breeding range.
- T7133 - Trend in European RU is estimated to be stable (BirdLife International 2015). This is consistent with the results of the trends based on mid-winter counts (Wetlands International 2017)
- S9029 - 615,512-1,049,906 pairs.
- T7127 - BirdLife International (2015) reports stable short-term and increasing long-term trend based on breeding estimates. This agrees with EBCC et al. (2016) and with the results of mid-winter counts (Wetlands International 2017).
- T7128 - The short-term trend is uncertain, but the long-term trend is significant long-term decline.
- S9022 - 20,500-54,000 pairs in NO, SE, FI and RU.
- T7118 - Breeding populations trends are declining (SE), unknown (NO and RU in the short-term) or fluctuating (RU in the long-term) with the exception of FI, where it is considered to be stable both in the long- and the short-term (BirdLife International 2015). EBCC et al. (2016) indicates declining trend of the breeding population. The IWC trend analysis suggests stable (van Roomen et al. 2015) or declining (Wetlands International 2017) trend.
- S8315 - Perennou et al. (1994). Tertickiy et al. (1999) estimated the population in West Siberia at 400,000-1,300,000 individuals based on transect counts, but Lappo et al. (2012) considers this to be an overestimate.
- T7158 - TRIM classified both the short- and the long-term trend as fluctuating.
- S9028 - 73,709-127,427 pairs in BY, EE, FI, LT, LV, NO, SE, UK.
- T7125 - The trend of the breeding population is stable in the short-term and increased in the long one although the trend of the sizeable NO population is unknown. van Roomen et al. (2015) assessed the wintering population as increasing in the long-term (2%) while Wetlands International (2017) as stable although the population might have increased by 44% (n.s.) between 2007 and 2015.
- S9129 - Stroud et al. (2004). Tertickiy et al. (1999) estimated the West Siberian population a 200,000-400,000 individuals, but Lappo et al. (2012) considers this a likely overestimate.
- T7126 - IWC trend is stable with a negative tendency (Wetlands International 2017). Lappo et al (2012) suggest that the population is declining.
- S9023 - 45,500-69,000 pairs in NO, SE, FI (BirdLife International 2015). An additional 800-4,500 pairs added based on Thorup (2006) for RU. van Roomen et al. (2015) has accounted for 140,000 individuals at the wintering grounds in the 2010s.
- T7119 - Both breeding and non-breeding numbers indicate a stable/fluctuating trend in the short-term (BirdLife International 2015, van Roomen et al. 2015). The assessment of the long-term trend is problematic. Based on the data presented in BirdLife International (2015) the population is assumed to be in significant long-term decline at a rate of c. 2.7%. However, the status of this population is rather unclear. Delany et al. (2009) assessed the trend being stable based partly on the reportedly stable trend in Norway which is now thought to have declined by 25-50% between 1980 and 2012 although it was also assumed to be stable also between 1970 and 1990 (Tucker & Heath 1994). The trend based on wintering bird is reported as stable (annual growth rate 1.01) by van Roomen et al. (2015) who fitted essentially a linear trend over rather fluctuating imputed count totals between 1979 and 2014. However, the trend-line seems to be strongly influenced by a couple of low counts at the beginning and some high counts at the end of the trend period. Otherwise, the data points show a declining tendency. In addition, the winter counts include an unknown number of birds from other populations.
- P552 - Population added in WPE3. Nominate Common Redshank populations in Europe will probably be re-divided in future into N Europe (bre) and Central & E Europe (bre) populations.
- S9024 - 121,179-221,120 pairs in continental Europe (BirdLife International 2015) Assuming, based on Thorup (2006), that 75% of the bird in European RU belong to this population and following the 50% reduction for TR, both suggested by Delany et al. (2009).
- T7120 - The breeding populations has declined both in the short- and the long-term.
- T7121 - The short-term trend is possibly uncertain. The long-term trend shows a strong increase, but this is probably just the consequence of better counts. Based on the available data, the long-term trend cannot be established.
- S9025 - BirdLife et al. (2015) maintained the estimate in Thorup (2006). However, this contradicts winter counts, which are much lower. See discussion in Delany et al. (2009). Therefore, that estimate is retained here.
- T7122 - No trend data from breeding ground, wintering population is mixed with (*britannica*) and the combined trend shows large decline (Nagy et al., 2014, van Roomen 2015). It is unclear whether this decline reflects change in the (*britannica*) subspecies only or in both subspecies.
- P555 - Included in *robusta* in WPE2.
- S9026 - 25,500 pairs in UK and IE
- T7228 - Declined by 35% in the UK during the period of 1998-2010 and by 88% in IE during the period of 1991-2008 (BirdLife International 2015).
- S9030 - 463,101 770,208 pairs in Europe without RU.
- T7129 - Stable trend based on breeding data (BirdLife International 2015, EBCC et al. 2016). The trend based on wintering numbers is a strong increase (Wetlands International 2017), but the trend based on breeding numbers is considered more reliable in case of this species that is rather dispersed at the poorly covered wintering grounds in Africa.
- S9094 - 300,000-750,000 pairs, i.e. 900,000-2,250,000 individuals, in European RU (BirdLife International 2015). Otherwise see CSR6.
- T7130 - Declining both in the short- and the long-term. The geographic pattern of national trends suggests range shift.
- S9027 - 12,070-30,268 pairs in BY, EE, FI, LT, LV, PL, RO, RU, SE and UA.
- T7123 - Only reported to decrease in EE, increased in BY, LT, LV, stable or fluctuating in PL and SE, but unknown in RU, FI and RO. Trend based on IWC data is also uncertain.
- T7012 - See also CSR6.
- S8947 - 3,381-3,906 pairs in ES, PT, FR and IT (BirdLife International 2015). Dodman (2014) estimated 6,000-9,000 pairs in NW Africa.
- T7016 - Increasing in FR and PT, fluctuating in ES (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.) and unknown in IT and NW Africa.
- S8948 - 2,932-6,491 pairs in Europe (BirdLife International 2015). Another 2560-2610 pairs in the E Mediterranean, mainly in EG (Snow & Perrins 1998)
- T7017 - Trend based only on European part of the range (BirdLife International 2015). Decline is also reported from the Asian part of the E Mediterranean (Maclean & Kirwan 2017). Based on this, the significant long-term decline is likely to continue.
- S8927 - C. 3000 pairs in Europe (BirdLife International 2015) assuming 50% of the minimum estimate for RU belongst to this population. Sheldon (2017) estimates 20,000 pairs in IQ and 1000-1500 pairs in IR. No estimates available for Central Asia.

- T7020 - BirdLife International (2017) and Delany et al. (2009) assume that decline has taken place due to habitat loss.
- T7019 - BirdLife International (2017) and Delany et al. (2009) assume that decline has taken place due to habitat loss.
- T6251 - New data inadequate to revise trend which remains unknown.
- T6252 - New data inadequate to revise trend which remains unknown. On the Seychelles numbers are increasing but more surveys are required to establish a trend [50]. No trend estimate is available for Mauritius.
- T6716 - Due to small sample size (only 7 sites), the trend based on mid-winter counts is uncertain (Nagy et al., 2014, van Roomen et al., 2014).
- S8977 - 23,689-45,228 pairs
- T7054 - Decreased in the short-term, increased in the long-term.
- P1120 - Winter range of E Siberia breeders is poorly known.
- S8426 - Unknown numbers breed in Central Asia and West Siberia. 52,769 counted in the Nile Delta in Dec-Jan 1989/1990 (Olsen 2010).
- T7055 - Significant long-term decline, but only a few datapoints after 2006.
- P1130 - Balmer et al. (2013) showed strong exchange between colonies in the NW and NE Atlantic and the whole R. t. tridactyla subspecies should be treated as one population. These populations have been treated together since CSR4, but the change has not been reflected in WPE5.
- T6272 - Signs of decline though recent increase on Greenland.
- S8595 - Veen (in litt. 2014) has estimated that the population consists of 8,000-10,000 pairs based on Veen et al. (2007) and Veen et al. (2011). 17,332 individuals counted in January, rounded to 20,000 (van Roomen et al., 2014).
- T7051 - Wetlands International (2017) assessed the trend as moderate decline based on the TRIM assessment. This differs from the results of van Roomen et al. (2015). The difference might be just caused by applying different trend analysis methods.
- S8974 - 35,604-57,035 pairs in Europe (BirdLife International 2015). 4,225 nests in EG (Dodman, 2014), 3,000-4,000 pairs in TN, 12-24 pairs in MA, possible breeds in DZ (BWPI, 2006).
- T7052 - Trends based on both breeding and wintering seasons indicate decline in the short-term. In the long-term, the IWC trend analysis (Wetlands International 2017) suggests strong increase, while the BirdLife International (2015) reports that the breeding numbers are decreasing in Europe in the long-term. However, this is based on data from RU and UA. Considering the methodological challenges monitoring non-breeding gulls, the long-term trend based on breeding numbers are accepted.
- S8975 - The IWC count totals were around 24,000-56,000 individuals between 2011-2015 (Wetlands International 2017).
- T7201 - Both the short- and the long-term trends are uncertain.
- S8972 - 915,655-1,185,811 pairs
- T7048 - The short-term trend is stable with a declining tendency based on both the breeding and mid-winter count data. Significant long-term decline since the 1980s based on both breeding and wintering numbers.
- S8973 - 420,710-801,605 breeding pairs in BG, BY, GR, RO, RU and TR.
- T7049 - Also stable in the long-term
- S9140 - Most recent maximum annual count total in SW Asia was 74,828 individuals in 2011. Overall, the sum of the site level 5-year-means was 105,311 individuals in SW Asia for the period of 2008 and 2012, but this has not included SA and OM. Nagy et al. (in prep.) counted 11,902 individuals at Sabkhat al Fasl and Tarut Bay and 333 along c. 7% of the Red Sea coast (equivalent to some 4,700 if extrapolated for the whole SA section of the Red Sea coast) in SA in Jan. 2014.. 5,760-6,222 individuals in Uganda in 2006-2007. Otherwise, totals from E Africa are under a thousand birds. These suggest that the estimate of Perennou et al. (1994) is still valid.
- T7050 - Also stable in the long-term.
- P1091 - Sometimes considered conspecific with L. novaehollandiae.
- S8632 - The former estimate of 30,000 is given as a range, which is more appropriate as breeding data on which the 30,000 was based came from a range of different years / decades.
- T7047 - Possibly declining in the short-term, but this seems to be part of a long-term fluctuation. Overall, still a strong increase in the long-term despite of the recent decline.
- S8594 - 23,428 individuals counted in January. Rounded and raised to an estimate of 25,000 - 30,000.
- T7160 - Unclear trend on the basis of trend analyses with a tendency of decline, which is confirmed by a small decrease in estimated population size population estimates stable numbers (van Roomen et al. 2015). Wetlands International (2017) has found uncertain strong increase in the long-term which apparently slowed down in the short one.
- P1085 - Split from C, E & S Africa population in WPE4 by mistake. Terminated based on decision of AEWA MOP6
- P1089 - Split from C, E & S Africa population in WPE4 by mistake. Terminated based on decision of AEWA MOP6
- P1090 - Added as a new population in WPE3. Separated into Coastal Southern Africa (excluding Madagascar) and Central & Eastern Africa populations in WPE4 by mistake. Reactivated in CSR7.
- S9098 - European breeding population 25,050 - 28,250 pairs (BirdLife International 2015). Otherwise, see CSR6.
- S8976 - Current total 17,963-28,059 pairs excluding the uncertain estimates for UA. See CSR6 for further explanation.
- S8404 - Jennings (2010) estimates numbers only at 28,000 pairs in Arabia. Shobrak (2003) accounts for further 150-200 pairs from EG and SO, but Dodman (2014) reports at least 165 pairs from EG alone. Del Hoyo (1996) mentions 50-100 pairs in KE. Semere et al. (2008) reports 1,067 pairs from ER. This yields an estimate of 29,267-29,367 pairs, which is much less than the 50,000-100,000 pairs estimate of Del Hoyo et al. (1996). The upper limit of the estimate accounts for some unknown numbers from IR, PK and SO.
- T6403 - Shobrak (2003, 2013)
- S8934 - Jennings (2010) increased the estimates Arabia to 8,000 pairs, discovery of 5,900 pairs in ER (Semere et al. 2008) justifies increasing the estimate. Shobrak (2003) accounts for further 2,100-3,900 pairs from SD, DJ and SO. Habib (2017) reports 2,672 nests from EG. This results in a total of 18,672-20,472 pairs.
- T7229 - In the long-term, the population was considered to be stable by Rose & Scott (1994), but no recent trend information is available.
- S8959 - 21,567-21,977 pairs in European breeding countries. North Africa: c. 150-250 pairs (Dodman, 2014). This yields a total estimate of 21,722-22,227 pairs.
- T7032 - Long-term trend: strong increase.
- S8957 - 452,653-630,527 pairs in AT, BE, BY, CH, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, HU, IE, IS, LT, LV, NL, NO, PL, RU (25%), SE, SJ, SK & UK.
- T7030 - Trends based on both the breeding and non-breeding numbers indicate that the population has increased in the long-term and stable/fluctuating in the short one.
- S8958 - New estimates for European RU (75%) is 187,500-450,000 pairs, i.e. 562,000-1,350,000 individuals (Mischenko, 2004). Size of the Asian part of the population is unknown.
- T7031 - Stable trend is assumed for the breeding population in European RU (BirdLife International 2015). The IWC trend analysis indicate an increase (Wetlands International 2017).
- T7034 - Although it is possibly declining in the short-term, it has increased strongly in the long-term.
- P939 - Sometimes treated as subspecies of argentatus or a distinct species, Larus heuglini. Includes "tairyrensis" in W Taymyr. In WPE 2 considered as 2 populations of Larus argentatus, L.a.heuglini & L.a.tairyrensis. In WPE 1 considered as 2 populations of Larus cachiinnans, L.c.heuglini & L.c.tairyrensis
- P940 - Population added in WPE3. Sometimes considered a distinct species, Larus heuglini (barabensis).
- S8969 - 17,812-26,838 pairs.
- T7043 - Significant long-term decline
- S8970 - 186,382-198,877 pairs. Data from FO is from 1981.
- T7044 - Long-term trend is still increasing.
- P1080 - Until WPE4, included within fuscus and graellsii.
- S8971 - 188,599-233,084 pairs in BE, DE, DK, NL, NO, SE.
- P1066 - Populations in Germany divided into appropriate subspecies in CSR5 (Johannes Wahl in litt. 2008.). However, this has proven untraceable and therefore allocation of countries to populations follows Olsen and Larsson (2010) even if some overlap and intergradation exists. From WPE3 onwards, includes the yellow-legged form referred to as L. a. omissus by some authors.
- S8965 - 447,705-545,905 pairs in RU, BY, DE, DK, EE, FI, LT, LV, NO, PL, SE and SJ. Country allocation follows Olsen (2010) although intergradation is recognised.
- T7039 - Declined at an annual rate of 0.5% both in the short- and the long-term. In the long-term, the population has declined only in FI (7-18%) and SE (70-76%), but these support about 14% of the population, which is not seem to be compensated by strong increases in other countries.
- P1067 - Populations in Germany divided into appropriate subspecies in CSR5 (Johannes Wahl in litt. 2008.). However, this has proven untraceable and therefore allocation of countries to populations follows Olsen and Larsson (2010) even if some overlap and intergradation exists. UK population erroneously omitted from 3rd and 4th editions.
- S8966 - 236,911-262,601 pairs in GL, IS, IE, UK, NL, BE and FR. Allocation of countries to populations follows Olsen (2010).
- T7040 - Declined both in the short- and the long-term.
- S8933 - 19,000-29,000 pairs in AM, GE and TR (BirdLife International, 2015). Sheldon (2017) reports 530 pairs from IR. This yields a new estimate of 59,000-89,000 individuals.
- T6985 - Reportedly, the European population undergoes a continuous decline (BirdLife International 2015) and the site where the species has been recorded breeding in Iran has decreased greatly in size, the global population is thought to be declining at moderately rapid rate approaching 30% in three generations (BirdLife International 2017).
- P1076 - Now treated by BOU as a separate species Larus michahellis.
- S8968 - 400,397-515,868 pairs in Europe. Olsen & Larsson accounts for c. 10,000 pairs from the southern and eastern Mediterranean.
- T7042 - Stable in the short-term, increased in the long-term.
- S8967 - 54,051-87,487 pairs in Europe (BirdLife International 2015). Robust population estimates for C Asia are lacking (Sheldon 2017).
- T7041 - Increasing in most European countries, but trend in C Asia is unknown.
- S8964 - 50,000-100,000 pairs on Greenland.
- T7038 - Assumed to be stable both in the short- and the long-term.
- S8962 - 6,500-20,000 pairs on SJ and N RU.
- T7036 - Both the short and long-term trends are unknown (BirdLife International 2015). Although, little is known about the trend in the total Svalbard population, the population on Bjørnøya and Hopen has declined since 1986 (Norwegian Polar Institute 2017). Petersen et al. (2014) estimated the trend of the larger Russian population as stable or increasing.
- P1061 - Population first included in WPE3
- S8963 - 40,000-115,000 pairs on Greenland and Iceland (BirdLife International, 2015), 50,000-100,000 breeding birds in Canada (Canadian Wildlife Service 2015). Petersen et al. (2014)

- P1043 - Population formerly named E Atlantic bre (WPE1) and Northeastern Atlantic bre (WPE2, 3 and 4)
- S8960 - 113,400-125,976 pairs in DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FO, FR, IS, NL, NO, RU, SE, SJ and the UK.
- T7033 - Declining in the short-term, stable in the long-term.
- S8250 - The overall population estimate for this species is of 18,223,468 - 18,227,968 individuals.
- T6250 - New data inadequate to revise trend. There has been no recent overview of the subspecies in the western Indian Ocean since Feare et al. [13] who estimated some populations to be increasing while others decreased, in numbers, but most trends remain unknown.
- T6748 - Banc d'Arguin: >210 in 1997, >180 in 1998 & >182 in 2004. Significant past declines at Banc d'Arguin, however.
- S8248 - Revised estimate is based on improved data from Eritrea, Arabia and Iran.
- T6248 - Iranian population appears to be stable or slightly increasing during the period of 2003 and 2012, but no trend data is available from the rest of the range.
- P1237 - Separated into albigrons, Europe north of Mediterranean (bre) and albigrons, West Mediterranean/West Africa populations in WPE5.
- S8990 - 22,788-35,175 pairs in Europe (BirdLife International 2015). According to Dodman (2014) 3,800 pairs in EG.
- T7073 - Declining both in the short- and the long-term, but at a slower rate than the threshold for significant long-term decline.
- P1239 - Race *innominata* subsumed within *nominata* (HBW Alive 2017).
- P2436 - In WPE4 this population belonged to one single population, albigrons, Eastern Atlantic (bre). This population was proposed in CSR5 on recommendation of Italy, 2 April 2008, first included in WPE5.
- S8992 - 6,378-8,302 pairs in FI, SE, EE, LT, LV, PL, DE, DK, NL, BE, UK, IE, 70% FR (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.)
- T7204 - Stable in the short-term, moderate decline in the long-term.
- P2437 - In WPE4 this population belonged to one single population, albigrons, Eastern Atlantic (bre). This population was proposed in CSR5 on recommendation of Italy, 2 April 2008, first included in WPE5.
- S8991 - 7,026-9,381 pairs in ES, PT, IT, FR (30%), SI, HR, HU and SK (BirdLife International 2015). 700-800 pairs in NW Africa (Dodman, 2014).
- T7074 - Decline indicated, but not quantified, only in ES. Increase in SI, stable or fluctuating elsewhere except IT, where short-term trend is unknown. However, it decreased by 40-60% IT in the long-term.
- S8444 - Jennings (2010) estimated the total breeding population in Arabia at 4,000 pairs. Berhouzi-Rad (2013) reported only 3 pairs from IR. According to Dodman (2014) c. 20 pairs in EG.
- T6441 - No clear evidence of decline during the ABBA survey period despite shoreline development and increasing predation by feral dogs and cats (Jennings, 2010).
- T7230 - Number of colonies decreased due to recreational pressures and construction at its breeding grounds (Wanless et al., in prep.). van Roomen et al. (2015) also confirms the decline both for the short- and the long-term based on IWC counts. The species is possibly in significant long-term decline (Angel et al., 2014).
- P1137 - Often placed in monotypic genus *Gelochelidon*.
- S8978 - 7,852-8,876 pairs in Europe (BirdLife International 2015). According to Dodman (2014) 4500-12,000 pairs in NW and W Africa.
- T7056 - Stable/fluctuating both in the short- and the long-term.
- S8979 - 8,725-12,336 pairs. (All birds from RU allocated to this population).
- T7057 - Significant long-term decline.
- S8429 - Estimate is based on Perennou et al. (1994) and there is insufficient information to improve on the estimate. On average, 1,600 individuals were counted on mid-winter counts in IR between 2004 and 2007. Average count total in SA was 664 individuals between 1992 and 1995, but only 143 along the Gulf and 218 along the 7% of the Red Sea coast was counted in Jan. 2014 (Nagy et al., in prep.). 558 at Bar al Hikman in Dec. 2013 (De Fouw in litt, 2014). Little information is available about breeding numbers. The entire population for European RU is 2,000-5,000 pairs, but that partly breeds along the Black Sea (BirdLife International, 2004). It is a common breeder in KZ (Gavrilov & Gavrilov, 2005). No more than 1,000 pairs in Arabia (Jennings 2010).
- P1148 - Often assigned to monotypic genus *Hydroprogne*.
- S8980 - Although the population size was revised based on breeding numbers from Wanless et al. (2014) in CSR6, the IWC count totals in 2013 reached 1,962 individuals (Wetlands International 2017).
- T7059 - Strong increase in the long-term.
- S8596 - 46,448 individuals counted in January, rounded to 50,000 (van Roomen et al. 2014).
- T7060 - Long-term trend is assessed as stable with TRIM and supports Dodman's (2014) assessment. However, van Roomen et al. (2015) assessed the trend as increasing noting the influence of two high counts towards the end of the assessment period.
- P1157 - Separated into *caspia*, Baltic (bre) and *caspia*, Black Sea (bre) populations in WPE5. In CSR5 species expert recommends division because thousands of ring recoveries indicate complete separation of Baltic and Black Sea populations in breeding season.
- S8430 - The estimate of Scott (2002) is based on number in the Volga delta. However, there are 50-250 pairs also in AZ. The species is also a common, at places rare, breeding migrant in KZ (Gavrilov & Gavrilov, 2005). Sklyarenko et al. (2008) adopted a 1% threshold of 250 individuals, which is equivalent to 25,000 individuals. Jennings (2010) has estimated the breeding population in the order of 500 pairs in Arabia. Shobrak (2003) also mentions 250-350 pairs from EG.
- T7061 - Statistically significant strong increase in the long-term. Short-term is uncertain but still has an increasing tendency.
- P2434 - In WPE4 this population belonged to one single population, Baltic & Black Seas, Turkey. In CSR5 species expert recommends division because thousands of ring recoveries indicate complete separation of Baltic and Black Sea populations in breeding season.
- S8981 - 1,650-2,051 pairs in FI, SE, EE & DE.
- T7062 - Increased in the short-term, declined in the long-term but at a lower rate than what would qualify as significant long-term decline.
- P2435 - In WPE4 this population belonged to one single population, Baltic & Black Seas, Turkey. In CSR5 species expert recommends division because thousands of ring recoveries indicate complete separation of Baltic and Black Sea populations in breeding season.
- S8982 - 1,100-2,500 pairs in TR and UA.
- T7063 - Stable in the short-term but suffered significant long-term decline.
- S8993 - 10,294-11,346 pairs in DE, ES, FR, IT and PT (BirdLife International 2015). 200-250 pairs in NW Africa (Dodman, 2014).
- T7075 - Increased both in the long- and the short-term.
- S8994 - 53,040-86,299 pairs.
- T7076 - Increased both in the long- and the short-term.
- S8447 - Perennou et al. (1994)
- P1280 - *sclateri* is synonymous with *delalandii*.
- T7205 - The reporting rate has increased between SABAP1 and SABAP2 in 56% of the quarter degree grid cells where the species was observed in S Africa.
- S9143 - 66,587-173,323 pairs in Europe (BirdLife International 2015). Size of the population breeding in Central Asia is unknown (Sheldon 2017). However, Dodman (2006) estimated the size of the population at 2,500,000-3,500,000 individuals based on observations of high counts in Africa.
- T7077 - 9 out of 14 European countries reported fluctuating numbers nationally. DE, LT, LV reported increasing numbers and the trend is unknown in BG and RO (BirdLife International 2015). Trend at the wintering areas appear to be a steep decline, but this is probably the result of earlier departure from the South African wintering grounds (Wetlands International 2017).
- S8995 - New estimate for European population is 74,359-153,942 pairs (BirdLife International 2015). This numbers correspond well with the numbers of moulting birds counted at the IJsselmeer and Sivash (250,000-420,000 individuals - van der Winden 2002), but these figures do not include birds from C&W Asia which probably use other moulting sites. Assuming similar densities for the Asian part of the range of the population, van der Winden (2008) estimated 38,000-78,000 breeding pairs there. Using a conversion factor of 2.5, after rounding this results in a new estimate of 280,000-580,000 individuals.
- T7078 - The EU population has declined by 25% in 3 generations (BirdLife International 2015), but the trend of the European population is unknown because of lack of trend data for nine countries including RU and the whole of C&W Asia. Declining trend is also shown at the IJsselmeer stopover site for the period of 1980-2007 (van der Winden, 2008). Significant long-term decline.
- P1189 - In CSR7, merged with the Madagascar part of the former *arideensis*, Madagascar, Seychelles & Mascarenes population following the revised taxonomy in HBW Alive and following Safford and Hawkins (2013) who recognise *arideensis* only from Seychelles, St Brandon and Rodrigues and treat birds from Madagascar as *nominata* race following Tree (2005).
- P1192 - Perhaps better assigned to *bangsi* (del Hoyo et al. (1996)).
- S8635 - Tz: 850-1300 pairs, Kenya & Somalia 3K-5K pairs.
- T7206 - No information is available on recent trends.
- S8986 - 2,268-2,882 pairs
- T7208 - Increased both in the short- and the long-term (i.e. between 2000-2012 and 1980-2012 respectively). However, it has decreased drastically from its likely peak of perhaps 3,500 pairs in Britain and Ireland in the late 1950s and early 1960s (Newbery, 1999) and which period still within 7.5 generation lengths (GL: 10.2 years for this species following BirdLife International, 2014).
- P1194 - Races *arideensis*, *korustes* and *bangsi* synonymized with *gracilis* based on genetic study (HBW Alive, 2017). The Madagascar part of this population was merged with *dougallii*, Southern African population in CSR7.
- P1195 - Races *arideensis*, *korustes* and *bangsi* synonymized with *gracilis* based on genetic study (HBW Alive, 2017)
- S8210 - Jennings (2010) estimates that the total breeding population in any one year could be not more than 40-50 pairs.
- T6213 - Jennings (2010) notes that, although breeding numbers at each site vary from year to year, there is an overall marked decline since 1980.
- P2466 - This population was created in CSR7 by merging the *dougallii*, Southern African population with the Madagascar part of the former *arideensis*, Madagascar, Seychelles & Mascarenes population following the revised taxonomy in HBW Alive and following Safford and Hawkins (2013) who recognise *arideensis* only from Seychelles, St Brandon and Rodrigues and treat birds from Madagascar as *nominata* race following Tree (2005).
- S9100 - Data combined from Dodman (2014)
- T7207 - No recent trend information is available

- S8988 - 255,313-527,836 pairs in NO, SE, FI, EE, LT, LV, PL, DK, CZ, SK, AT, HU, SI, RO, BG, GR, UA, TR, RU and CY (BirdLife International 2015). 270 pairs at Port Said, Egypt (Habib in litt. 2014).
- T7210 - The population has slightly increased both in the short- and the long-term.
- S8987 - 57,232- 72,103 breeding pair in IE, UK, DE, NL, FR, CH, ES, PT, ESIC, PTAC, PTMA and IT (BirdLife International 2015). According to Dodman (2014) 100-300 pairs in NW Africa.
- T7071 - The short-term trend is stable with a negative tendency (0.9871-1.0013). Increase in the long-term (1.0061 - 1.0068).
- S8702 - Jennings (2010) accounts for 64,100-95,100 pairs in Arabia, Behrouzi-Rad (2013) and Tayafeh (2013) for 2000-2500 individuals in IR, Dodman (2014) for 25,560-36,580 pairs in Africa.
- T6442 - Lot of islands were lost in Arabia, but birds probably moved to other islands (Jennings 2010). Shobrak et al. (2013) noted increase in the SA Red Sea. Decline in IR based on comparison of count data from Behrouzi-Rad (2013) and Tayafeh et al. (2013).
- P1219 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (Arctic (bre)/S Oceans (win)).
- S8989 - 564,000–906,000 pairs in Europe (BirdLife International 2015). 100,000-200,000 breeding birds in CD (Canadian Wildlife Service 2015). Similar numbers are assumed for the rest of the range in RU.
- T7072 - Unknown status in Canada and W Siberia
- P1168 - Sometimes assigned to emigrata or torresii.
- S8706 - 1,929-2,264 pairs in Libya between 2006 and 2010.
- T7064 - Little variation in size of Libyan breeding population between 2006 and 2010.
- P1169 - Sometimes assigned to bengalensis or arabica.
- S8431 - SA: 2,000-4,000, YE: 1,000-5,000, DJ: 1,000, EG: 1,500-4000, SO: 0-500, ER: 63,000 pairs (Coulthard, 2001, PESGRA, 2003, De Marchi, 2009, Jennings, 2010, Dodman, 2014).
- S8432 - 64,750-74,750 pairs in Arabia (Jennings, 2010). Further 27,554-30,799 in IR (Tayafeh, 2013).
- T6430 - Based on data from IR, numbers show increase over the last decade (Behrouzi-Rad 2013, Tayafeh 2013).
- S8983 - 53,311-61,981 pairs.
- T7066 - Also long-term increase.
- S8984 - 20,620-73,760 pairs in UA, RO, BG, GR, TR and RU.
- T7067 - Fluctuating in RU and UA, the two largest population.
- S8985 - See CSR6.
- S8708 - 85,000-105,000 pairs.
- T6747 - A decrease in the numbers of Royal Terns in 2011 on Ile aux Oiseaux, Senegal can partly or completely be explained by an increase on other islands.
- P1172 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (S Africa/Madagascar (breeding)).
- S8707 - A range seems most appropriate, as breeding population is significantly related to food availability.
- P1173 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (S Africa/Madagascar (breeding)). Then this population was separated as 'enigma' subspecies. 'Enigma' is now synonymised with the nominate form. However, the population is treated separately until further evidence is available to confirm the degree of exchange of individuals among colonies.
- T7069 - Possibly increasing in the short-term.
- P1174 - In CSR6 it was proposed to combine this population with the Madagascar & Mozambique/Southern Africa population. However, the population is treated separately until further evidence is available to confirm the degree of exchange of individuals among colonies.
- P1175 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (NE Africa/SW & S Asia).
- S8433 - 2,000 pairs in SA, 1,000 in DJ, none in YE (Jennings, 2010). 2,200 pairs in ER (Semere et al., 2008). Up to 1,000 pairs in SO, 152 in EG, 370 in SD (Shobrak, 2003). Dodman (2014) updated figure for EG to 300 pairs.
- P2451 - Proposed as a new population for CSR6, combining the Madagascar & Mozambique/Southern Africa and Eastern Africa & Seychelles populations, but returned to 2 distinct populations in CSR7 with different subspecies.
- S8213 - Lack of good data
- T7211 - European population is stable (SE), fluctuating (FI) or mostly unknown. Apparently, it also fluctuates in the long-term.
- S8212 - Population estimates mainly based on means or in some areas more or less exact counts
- T7212 - Declining in the short-term, increased in the long-term. It is increasing everywhere but Iceland where it declined by 30-50%, FO and SJ where unknown. The long-term increase is mainly driven by the large increase in the UK.
- T6228 - Fluctuating in Russia, unknown in Norway & Bear Island.
- S8226 - Population estimates mainly based on means or in some areas more or less exact counts.
- S8227 - Population estimates mainly based on means or in some areas more or less exact counts. Earlier figure of 13,500,000 was erroneous.
- T7213 - Although the short-term population trend would be positive if calculated based on the data reported to BirdLife International (2015). However, Harris and Wanless (2011) suggests that it has undergone declines or probable declines since 2000 in the UK that holds about half of this population. JNCC (2017) provides evidence of declining productivity and return rates since 1986. Declines are also reported from FO and S NO.
- S9102 - BirdLife International (2015) reported 26,896-39,840 pairs in EE, FI and SE from the period of 2006-2012 allocating the SE population proportionally as in Berglund & Hentati-Sundberg (2014). However, the figures reported by Berglund & Hentati-Sundberg (2014) are retained because their report covers a more recent period.
- T7214 - Steep (>9% p.a.) decline in the short-term, less rapid, but still significant (>1.6% p.a.) long-term decline.
- S9103 - Berglund and Hentati-Sundberg (2014) reported 122,000-134,000 pairs from CD, GL, SJ and RU. BirdLife International (2015) has reported 45,263-86,316 breeding pairs from GL, SJ and European RU only. The former estimate is being used because of being more comprehensive.
- T7215 - Berglund & Hentati-Sundberg (2014) reported unknown trend. BirdLife International (2015) has reported stable trend for GL, unknown for SJ and RU.
- S9104 - The estimate is based on Berglund & Hentati-Sundberg (2014). BirdLife International (2015) reported 211,088-590,711 pairs that is equivalent to 633,000-1,772,000 individuals for DK, part of GL, IE, NO, part of SE and the UK. The difference is mainly caused by the much higher estimate for GL.
- T7216 - A mix of unknown, increase and stable trends at local level. Based on data from BirdLife International (2015), the overall trend appears to be stable.
- S9105 - New population size is calculated based on population estimate from 1990-2000 reported by BirdLife International (2015) reduced proportionally by the percentage decline figures given for the short-term in response to comments from IS.
- T7217 - 10-29% decline between 2000-2010, 35-50% decline between 1980-2010.
- S9111 - Population estimates based on means
- S9106 - Berglund & Hentati-Sundberg (2014) estimated the population size at 460,000 pairs based on data from the period of 1998-2013, while BirdLife International (2015) has estimated around 851,130 pairs based on data from the period of 1987-2012. The main difference concerns IS where the population size estimated by the latter is twice of the former.
- T7222 - Declining both in the short- and the long-term. Rate of decline in the short-term is very steep.
- S9107 - Berglund & Hentati-Sundberg (2014) estimated the population 64,000-70,000 pairs including Canada. BirdLife International (2015) estimated for Europe only 128,102-164,720 pairs. The more recent, specialist estimate is retained here.
- T6221 - Increasing/stable in most areas, but unknown for prominent areas like Norway and Greenland.
- T7221 - Only increasing in Canada at a rate of 1% p.a., trend unknown in RU, decreasing everywhere else.
- P1320 - Following CSR6, this population has been split into the 'E North America, Greenland/NW Atlantic' and the 'Iceland, Faeroes, Scotland, S Norway, Baltic/NE Atlantic' populations.
- S9108 - Berglund and Hentati-Sundberg (2014) estimated the population at c. 265,000 pairs, but allocated only the birds from Scotland to albonis but this differs from the treatment of the species in the UK. Therefore, the population estimate is updated based on data from BirdLife International (2015), i.e. 157,057-157,039 pairs.
- T7218 - Increase in British Isles both in the short- and the long-term.
- S9110 - 148,129 pairs estimated for NO (Fauchald et al. 2015), 6,000-12,000 for RU (BirdLife International et al. 2015).
- T7220 - The NO population has apparently increased.
- P2460 - After CSR6, this population has been split from the former 'aalge, E North America, Greenland, Iceland, Faeroes, Scotland, S Norway, Baltic' population.
- S9109 - 2,017,584-2,718,364 pairs (BirdLife International 2015)
- T7219 - Declined at the rate of c. 2.5% p.a. between 2000-2012 (if the UK reporting for a different period - 1998-2002 - excluded), increased at a rate of c. 1.2% between 1980-2012. During this period, it has not been reported to increase in any of the range states by BirdLife International (2015).

ANNEX 2

DOCUMENT StC13.14

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).

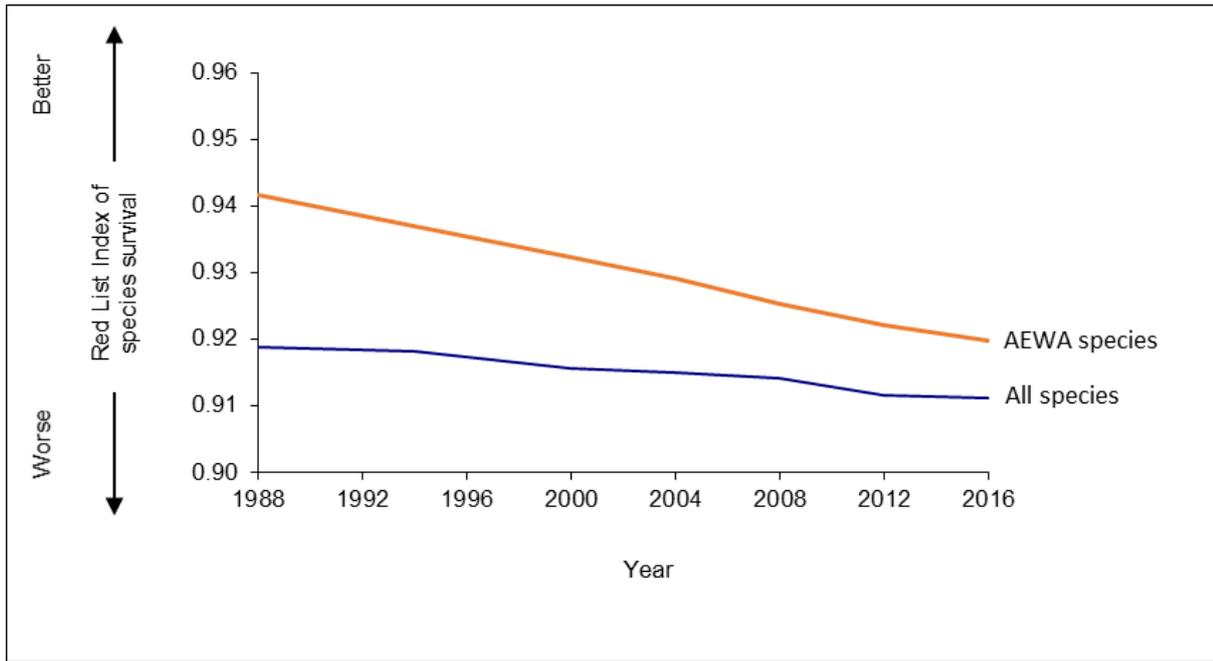
Of the 254 taxa covered, 26 (10%) have had their IUCN Red List category revised since the previous report from BirdLife to AEWA in 2014 (Table 2), both for genuine reasons and because of improved knowledge or changes in taxonomy.

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

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- 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 erythrorhyncha</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 brachyrhyncha</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 glaucooides</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 Pond-heron	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

ANNEX 3

DOCUMENT TC14.7

7th EDITION OF THE CONSERVATION STATUS REPORT (CSR7)

The following pages provide the names and, where available, the organisational logos of the coordinators of the International Waterbird Census within the African-Eurasian flyway. Many other individuals and organisations contribute to the IWC in different countries, for more details on the scheme in a particular country please visit www.wetlands.org/our-network/iwc-coordinators.

We thank the contribution of all national coordinators and the many thousands of individuals who undertake the International Waterbird Census. We gratefully acknowledge the various sources of national and international funding that contributes to the continuation of the IWC.

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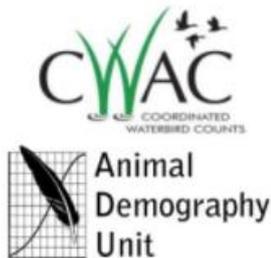
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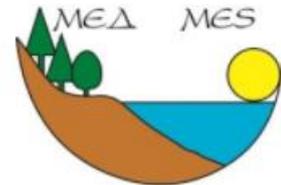


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