

ANNEX 2

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7th EDITION OF THE CONSERVATION STATUS REPORT (CSR7)

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

BirdLife International

October 2017

Technical report

Current status of AEWA species

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

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

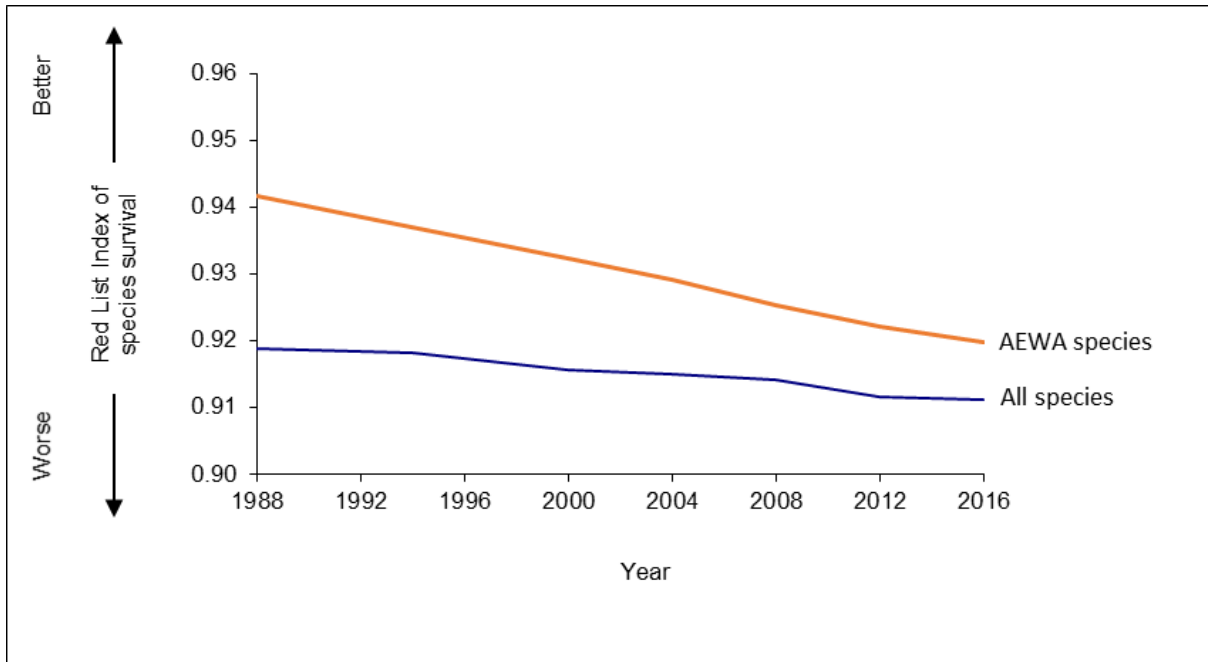
Of the 254 taxa covered, 26 (10%) have had their IUCN Red List category revised since the previous report from BirdLife to AEWA in 2014 (Table 2), both for genuine reasons and because of improved knowledge or changes in taxonomy.

Recent trends of AEWA species

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

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

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



References

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

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

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

| Scientific name | Common name | 2016 IUCN Red List category | 2017 IUCN Red List category (to be published in December 2017) |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> | Common Sandpiper | LC | LC |
| <i>Alca torda</i> | Razorbill | NT | NT |
| <i>Alle alle</i> | Little Auk | LC | LC |
| <i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i> | Egyptian Goose | LC | LC |
| <i>Amaurornis marginalis</i> | Striped Crane | LC | LC |
| <i>Anas acuta</i> | Northern Pintail | LC | LC |
| <i>Anas capensis</i> | Cape Teal | LC | LC |
| <i>Anas crecca</i> | Common Teal | LC | LC |
| <i>Anas 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 |

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|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----|----|
| <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 |

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|------------------------------|--------------------------|----|----|
| <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 |

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|------------------------------------|---------------------------|----|----|
| <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 |

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|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----|----|
| <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. |

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|----------------------------|---------------------|-------|----|----|--|
| <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. |

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|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------|----|----|--|
| <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. |

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|--------------------------------|------------------|-------|----|----|--|
| <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. |

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|------------------------------|---------------------|-------|----|----|---|
| <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. |

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|------------------------------|------------------|-------|----|----|---|
| <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+4abc. |
| <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. |

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|---------------------------|------------------------|-------|----|----|--|
| <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 |