

**Report to Wetlands International on the status and trends of
AEWA-listed species**

BirdLife International

April 2014

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 as adopted at the Fourth Meeting of the Parties in 2008; http://www.unep-aewa.org/documents/agreement_text/eng/pdf/aewa_agreement_text_2009_2012_annex2.pdf). These categories were published by BirdLife International in their release of the 2013 Red List and are included on the IUCN Red List.

AEWA currently lists 255 taxa on its Annex II. This includes three taxa that are not recognised at the species level by BirdLife International: Mascarene Reef Egret *Egretta dimorpha* (treated by BirdLife as a subspecies of Little Egret *E. garzetta*:

<http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/speciesfactsheet.php?id=3710>), Armenian Gull *Larus armenicus* (treated as a subspecies of Yellow-legged Gull *L. michahellis*:

<http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/speciesfactsheet.php?id=3228>), Heuglin's Gull *L. heuglini* (treated as a subspecies of Lesser Black-backed Gull *L. fuscus*:

<http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/speciesfactsheet.php?id=31674>).

Of the remaining 252 species, five are listed as Critically Endangered, eight as Endangered, 14 as Vulnerable, 15 as Near Threatened and 210 as Least Concern, hence 27 (10.7% are considered threatened (in the first three of these categories).

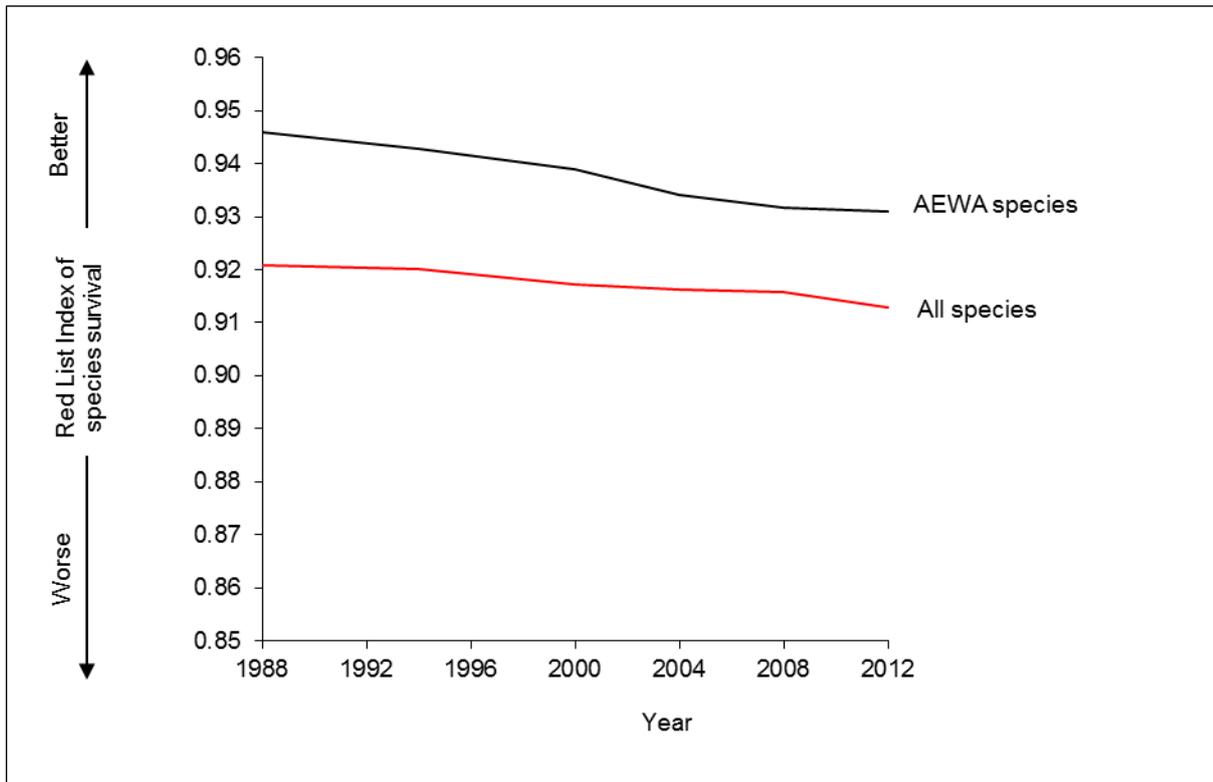
Five species have had their IUCN Red List category revised since the report from BirdLife to AEWA in 2010 (Table 2), including for both genuine reasons (deteriorating status: Cape Cormorant, Long-tailed Duck and White-winged Scoter: see Table 3) and because of improved knowledge (Grey Crowned-crane and White-winged Flufftail).

Recent trends of AEWA species

A total of 15 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, 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 for AEWA-species (Fig. 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 1.6% since 1988 compared to 0.9% 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 1988-2012



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 2013 IUCN Red List, as documented by BirdLife International. Category abbreviations: CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable, NT = Near Threatened, LC = Least Concern, NR = Not recognised).

AEWA Scientific name	AEWA English name	BirdLife scientific name	BirdLife English name	2013 IUCN Red List category
<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>	African Penguin	<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>	African Penguin	EN
<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Red-throated Loon	LC
<i>Gavia arctica</i>	Black-throated Diver	<i>Gavia arctica</i>	Arctic Loon	LC
<i>Gavia immer</i>	Great Northern Diver	<i>Gavia immer</i>	Common Loon	LC
<i>Gavia adamsii</i>	White-billed Diver	<i>Gavia adamsii</i>	Yellow-billed Loon	NT
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little Grebe	LC
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Great Crested Grebe	LC
<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Red-necked Grebe	LC
<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Slavonian Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Horned Grebe	LC
<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Grebe	LC
<i>Phaethon aethereus</i>	Red-billed Tropicbird	<i>Phaethon aethereus</i>	Red-billed Tropicbird	LC
<i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>	Red-tailed Tropicbird	<i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>	Red-tailed Tropicbird	LC
<i>Phaethon lepturus</i>	White-tailed Tropicbird	<i>Phaethon lepturus</i>	White-tailed Tropicbird	LC
<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	Great White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	Great White Pelican	LC
<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i>	Pink-backed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i>	Pink-backed Pelican	LC
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Dalmatian Pelican	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Dalmatian Pelican	VU
<i>Sula (Morus) bassana</i>	Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	Northern Gannet	LC
<i>Sula (Morus) capensis</i>	Cape Gannet	<i>Morus capensis</i>	Cape Gannet	VU
<i>Sula dactylatra</i>	Masked Booby	<i>Sula dactylatra</i>	Masked Booby	LC
<i>Phalacrocorax coronatus</i>	Crowned Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax coronatus</i>	Crowned Cormorant	NT
<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i>	Pygmy Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i>	Pygmy Cormorant	LC
<i>Phalacrocorax neglectus</i>	Bank Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax neglectus</i>	Bank Cormorant	EN
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant	LC
<i>Phalacrocorax nigrogularis</i>	Socotra Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax nigrogularis</i>	Socotra Cormorant	VU
<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i>	Cape Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i>	Cape Cormorant	EN
<i>Fregata minor</i>	Great Frigatebird	<i>Fregata minor</i>	Greater Frigatebird	LC
<i>Fregata ariel</i>	Lesser Frigatebird	<i>Fregata ariel</i>	Lesser Frigatebird	LC
<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i>	Black Heron	<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i>	Black Heron	LC
<i>Egretta vinaceigula</i>	Slaty Egret	<i>Egretta vinaceigula</i>	Slaty Egret	VU
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret	LC
<i>Egretta gularis</i>	Western Reef Egret	<i>Egretta gularis</i>	Western Reef-egret	LC
<i>Egretta dimorpha</i>	Mascarene Reef Egret	n/a	n/a	NR
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron	LC
<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>	Black-headed Heron	<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>	Black-headed Heron	LC
<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	LC
<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	Great Egret	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	Great Egret	LC
<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>	Intermediate Egret	<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>	Intermediate Egret	LC
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	LC
<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	Squacco Heron	LC
<i>Ardeola idae</i>	Madagascar Pond-Heron	<i>Ardeola idae</i>	Madagascar Pond-heron	EN
<i>Ardeola rufiventris</i>	Rufous-bellied Heron	<i>Ardeola rufiventris</i>	Rufous-bellied Heron	LC
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night-heron	LC
<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	Little Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	Little Bittern	LC
<i>Ixobrychus sturmii</i>	Dwarf Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus sturmii</i>	Dwarf Bittern	LC
<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Great Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Great Bittern	LC
<i>Mycteria ibis</i>	Yellow-billed Stork	<i>Mycteria ibis</i>	Yellow-billed Stork	LC
<i>Anastomus lamelligerus</i>	African Openbill	<i>Anastomus lamelligerus</i>	African Openbill	LC
<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stork	LC
<i>Ciconia abdimii</i>	Abdim's Stork	<i>Ciconia abdimii</i>	Abdim's Stork	LC
<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	Woolly-necked Stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	Woolly-necked Stork	LC
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	White Stork	LC
<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferus</i>	Marabou Stork	<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferus</i>	Marabou Stork	LC

<i>Balaeniceps rex</i>	Shoebill	<i>Balaeniceps rex</i>	Shoebill	VU
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis	LC
<i>Geronticus eremita</i>	Northern Bald Ibis	<i>Geronticus eremita</i>	Northern Bald Ibis	CR
<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>	Sacred Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>	African Sacred Ibis	LC
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Eurasian Spoonbill	LC
<i>Platalea alba</i>	African Spoonbill	<i>Platalea alba</i>	African Spoonbill	LC
<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	American Flamingo	LC
<i>Phoenicopterus minor</i>	Lesser Flamingo	<i>Phoeniconaias minor</i>	Lesser Flamingo	NT
<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	Fulvous Whistling-duck	LC
<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	White-faced Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	White-faced Whistling-duck	LC
<i>Thalassornis leuconotus</i>	White-backed Duck	<i>Thalassornis leuconotus</i>	White-backed Duck	LC
<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	White-headed Duck	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	White-headed Duck	EN
<i>Oxyura maccoa</i>	Maccoa Duck	<i>Oxyura maccoa</i>	Maccoa Duck	NT
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute Swan	LC
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan	LC
<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Bewick's Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Tundra Swan	LC
<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	Pink-footed Goose	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	Pink-footed Goose	LC
<i>Anser fabalis</i>	Bean Goose	<i>Anser fabalis</i>	Bean Goose	LC
<i>Anser albifrons</i>	Greater White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	Greater White-fronted Goose	LC
<i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser White-fronted Goose	VU
<i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag Goose	LC
<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	Barnacle Goose	LC
<i>Branta bernicla</i>	Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	Brent Goose	LC
<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	Red-breasted Goose	<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	Red-breasted Goose	EN
<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i>	Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	Egyptian Goose	LC
<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	Ruddy Shelduck	LC
<i>Tadorna cana</i>	South African Shelduck	<i>Tadorna cana</i>	South African Shelduck	LC
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Common Shelduck	LC
<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>	Spur-winged Goose	<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>	Spur-winged Goose	LC
<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	Comb Duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	Comb Duck	LC
<i>Nettapus auritus</i>	African Pygmy-goose	<i>Nettapus auritus</i>	African Pygmy-goose	LC
<i>Anas penelope</i>	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>	Eurasian Wigeon	LC
<i>Anas strepera</i>	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	Gadwall	LC
<i>Anas crecca</i>	Common Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Common Teal	LC
<i>Anas capensis</i>	Cape Teal	<i>Anas capensis</i>	Cape Teal	LC
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	LC
<i>Anas undulata</i>	Yellow-billed Duck	<i>Anas undulata</i>	Yellow-billed Duck	LC
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail	LC
<i>Anas erythrorhynchos</i>	Red-billed Duck	<i>Anas erythrorhynchos</i>	Red-billed Duck	LC
<i>Anas hottentota</i>	Hottentot Teal	<i>Anas hottentota</i>	Hottentot Teal	LC
<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Garganey	LC
<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler	LC
<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>	Marbled Teal	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>	Marbled Teal	VU
<i>Netta rufina</i>	Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>	Red-crested Pochard	LC
<i>Netta erythrophthalma</i>	Southern Pochard	<i>Netta erythrophthalma</i>	Southern Pochard	LC
<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Common Pochard	LC
<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Ferruginous Pochard	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Ferruginous Duck	NT
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck	LC
<i>Aythya marila</i>	Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	Greater Scaup	LC
<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	Common Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	Common Eider	LC
<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>	King Eider	<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>	King Eider	LC
<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>	Steller's Eider	<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>	Steller's Eider	VU
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed Duck	VU
<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Black Scoter	LC
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	Velvet Scoter	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	White-winged Scoter	EN
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Common Goldeneye	LC
<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	Smew	<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	Smew	LC

<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser	LC
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Common Merganser	LC
<i>Balearica pavonina</i>	Black Crowned Crane	<i>Balearica pavonina</i>	Black Crowned-crane	VU
<i>Balearica regulorum</i>	Grey Crowned Crane	<i>Balearica regulorum</i>	Grey Crowned-crane	EN
<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	Siberian Crane	<i>Leucogeranus leucogeranus</i>	Siberian Crane	CR
<i>Grus virgo</i>	Demoiselle Crane	<i>Anthropoides virgo</i>	Demoiselle Crane	LC
<i>Grus paradisea</i>	Blue Crane	<i>Anthropoides paradiseus</i>	Blue Crane	VU
<i>Grus carunculatus</i>	Wattled Crane	<i>Bugeranus carunculatus</i>	Wattled Crane	VU
<i>Grus grus</i>	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>	Common Crane	LC
<i>Sarothrura elegans</i>	Buff-spotted Flufftail	<i>Sarothrura elegans</i>	Buff-spotted Flufftail	LC
<i>Sarothrura boehmi</i>	Streaky-breasted Flufftail	<i>Sarothrura boehmi</i>	Streaky-breasted Flufftail	LC
<i>Sarothrura ayresi</i>	White-winged Flufftail	<i>Sarothrura ayresi</i>	White-winged Flufftail	CR
<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Water Rail	LC
<i>Rallus caerulescens</i>	African Rail	<i>Rallus caerulescens</i>	African Water Rail	LC
<i>Crecopsis egregia</i>	African Crane	<i>Crecopsis egregia</i>	African Crane	LC
<i>Crex crex</i>	Corncrake	<i>Crex crex</i>	Corncrake	LC
<i>Amauornis flavirostris</i>	Black Crane	<i>Amauornis flavirostra</i>	Black Crane	LC
<i>Porzana parva</i>	Little Crane	<i>Porzana parva</i>	Little Crane	LC
<i>Porzana pusilla</i>	Baillon's Crane	<i>Porzana pusilla</i>	Baillon's Crane	LC
<i>Porzana porzana</i>	Spotted Crane	<i>Porzana porzana</i>	Spotted Crane	LC
<i>Aenigmatolimnas marginalis</i>	Striped Crane	<i>Aenigmatolimnas marginalis</i>	Striped Crane	LC
<i>Porphyrio alleni</i>	Allen's Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio alleni</i>	Allen's Gallinule	LC
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen	LC
<i>Gallinula angulata</i>	Lesser Moorhen	<i>Gallinula angulata</i>	Lesser Moorhen	LC
<i>Fulica cristata</i>	Red-knobbed Coot	<i>Fulica cristata</i>	Red-knobbed Coot	LC
<i>Fulica atra</i>	Common Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Common Coot	LC
<i>Dromas ardeola</i>	Crab Plover	<i>Dromas ardeola</i>	Crab Plover	LC
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Eurasian Oystercatcher	LC
<i>Haematopus moquini</i>	African Black Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus moquini</i>	African Oystercatcher	NT
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Black-winged Stilt	LC
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Pied Avocet	LC
<i>Burhinus senegalensis</i>	Senegal Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus senegalensis</i>	Senegal Thick-knee	LC
<i>Pluvianus aegyptius</i>	Egyptian Plover	<i>Pluvianus aegyptius</i>	Egyptian Plover	LC
<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	Collared Pratincole	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	Collared Pratincole	LC
<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>	Black-winged Pratincole	<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>	Black-winged Pratincole	NT
<i>Glareola ocularis</i>	Madagascar Pratincole	<i>Glareola ocularis</i>	Madagascar Pratincole	VU
<i>Glareola nuchalis</i>	Rock Pratincole	<i>Glareola nuchalis</i>	Rock Pratincole	LC
<i>Glareola cinerea</i>	Grey Pratincole	<i>Glareola cinerea</i>	Grey Pratincole	LC
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Eurasian Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Eurasian Golden Plover	LC
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific Golden Plover	LC
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey Plover	LC
<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Common Ringed Plover	LC
<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Little Ringed Plover	LC
<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>	Kittlitz's Plover	<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>	Kittlitz's Plover	LC
<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>	Three-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>	Three-banded Plover	LC
<i>Charadrius forbesi</i>	Forbes's Plover	<i>Charadrius forbesi</i>	Forbes's Plover	LC
<i>Charadrius pallidus</i>	Chestnut-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius pallidus</i>	Chestnut-banded Plover	NT
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Kentish Plover	LC
<i>Charadrius marginatus</i>	White-fronted Plover	<i>Charadrius marginatus</i>	White-fronted Plover	LC
<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Mongolian Plover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Lesser Sand Plover	LC
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sandplover	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sand Plover	LC
<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>	Caspian Plover	<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>	Caspian Plover	LC
<i>Eudromias morinellus</i>	Eurasian Dotterel	<i>Eudromias morinellus</i>	Eurasian Dotterel	LC
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Northern Lapwing	LC
<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>	Spur-winged Plover	<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>	Spur-winged Lapwing	LC
<i>Vanellus albiceps</i>	White-headed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus albiceps</i>	White-headed Lapwing	LC
<i>Vanellus senegallus</i>	Wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus senegallus</i>	Wattled Lapwing	LC
<i>Vanellus lugubris</i>	Senegal Lapwing	<i>Vanellus lugubris</i>	Senegal Lapwing	LC

<i>Vanellus melanopterus</i>	Black-winged Lapwing	<i>Vanellus melanopterus</i>	Black-winged Lapwing	LC
<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>	Crowned Lapwing	<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>	Crowned Lapwing	LC
<i>Vanellus superciliosus</i>	Brown-chested Lapwing	<i>Vanellus superciliosus</i>	Brown-chested Lapwing	LC
<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>	Sociable Plover	<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>	Sociable Lapwing	CR
<i>Vanellus leucurus</i>	White-tailed Plover	<i>Vanellus leucurus</i>	White-tailed Lapwing	LC
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Eurasian Woodcock	LC
<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	Pintail Snipe	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	Pintail Snipe	LC
<i>Gallinago media</i>	Great Snipe	<i>Gallinago media</i>	Great Snipe	NT
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe	LC
<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	Jack Snipe	<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	Jack Snipe	LC
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	NT
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit	LC
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	LC
<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>	Slender-billed Curlew	<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>	Slender-billed Curlew	CR
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	NT
<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Spotted Redshank	LC
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Common Redshank	LC
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper	LC
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	LC
<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Green Sandpiper	LC
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper	LC
<i>Tringa cinerea</i>	Terek Sandpiper	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Terek Sandpiper	LC
<i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	LC
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	LC
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot	VU
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot	LC
<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	LC
<i>Calidris minuta</i>	Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	Little Stint	LC
<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	Temminck's Stint	LC
<i>Calidris maritima</i>	Purple Sandpiper	<i>Calidris maritima</i>	Purple Sandpiper	LC
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin	LC
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	LC
<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	Broad-billed Sandpiper	<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	Broad-billed Sandpiper	LC
<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Ruff	LC
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope	LC
<i>Phalaropus fulicaria</i>	Grey Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	Red Phalarope	LC
<i>Catharacta skua</i>	Great Skua	<i>Stercorarius skua</i>	Great Skua	LC
<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	Long-tailed Skua	<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	Long-tailed Jaeger	LC
<i>Larus leucophthalmus</i>	White-eyed Gull	<i>Larus leucophthalmus</i>	White-eyed Gull	NT
<i>Larus hemprichii</i>	Sooty Gull	<i>Larus hemprichii</i>	Sooty Gull	LC
<i>Larus canus</i>	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	Mew Gull	LC
<i>Larus audouinii</i>	Audouin's Gull	<i>Larus audouinii</i>	Audouin's Gull	NT
<i>Larus marinus</i>	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	Great Black-backed Gull	LC
<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	Kelp Gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	Kelp Gull	LC
<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	Glaucous Gull	<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	Glaucous Gull	LC
<i>Larus glaucooides</i>	Iceland Gull	<i>Larus glaucooides</i>	Iceland Gull	LC
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull	LC
<i>Larus heuglini</i>	Heuglin's Gull	n/a	n/a	NR
<i>Larus armenicus</i>	Armenian Gull	n/a	n/a	NR
<i>Larus cachinnans</i>	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>	Caspian Gull	LC
<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull	LC
<i>Larus ichthyaeus</i>	Great Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ichthyaeus</i>	Pallas's Gull	LC
<i>Larus cirrocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Gull	<i>Larus cirrocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Gull	LC
<i>Larus hartlaubii</i>	Hartlaub's Gull	<i>Larus hartlaubii</i>	King Gull	LC
<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Common Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull	LC
<i>Larus genei</i>	Slender-billed Gull	<i>Larus genei</i>	Slender-billed Gull	LC
<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	Mediterranean Gull	<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	Mediterranean Gull	LC
<i>Larus minutus</i>	Little Gull	<i>Larus minutus</i>	Little Gull	LC

<i>Xema sabini</i>	Sabine's Gull	<i>Xema sabini</i>	Sabine's Gull	LC
<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Black-legged Kittiwake	LC
<i>Sterna nilotica</i>	Gull-billed Tern	<i>Sterna nilotica</i>	Gull-billed Tern	LC
<i>Sterna caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	<i>Sterna caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	LC
<i>Sterna maxima</i>	Royal Tern	<i>Sterna maxima</i>	Royal Tern	LC
<i>Sterna bengalensis</i>	Lesser Crested Tern	<i>Sterna bengalensis</i>	Lesser Crested Tern	LC
<i>Sterna bergii</i>	Great Crested Tern	<i>Sterna bergii</i>	Great Crested Tern	LC
<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	Sandwich Tern	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	Sandwich Tern	LC
<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Roseate Tern	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Roseate Tern	LC
<i>Sterna vittata</i>	Antarctic Tern	<i>Sterna vittata</i>	Antarctic Tern	LC
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	LC
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern	LC
<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	Little Tern	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	Little Tern	LC
<i>Sterna saundersi</i>	Saunders's Tern	<i>Sterna saundersi</i>	Saunders's Tern	LC
<i>Sterna balaenarum</i>	Damara Tern	<i>Sterna balaenarum</i>	Damara Tern	NT
<i>Sterna repressa</i>	White-cheeked Tern	<i>Sterna repressa</i>	White-cheeked Tern	LC
<i>Sterna anaethetus</i>	Bridled Tern	<i>Sterna anaethetus</i>	Bridled Tern	LC
<i>Sterna fuscata</i>	Sooty Tern	<i>Sterna fuscata</i>	Sooty Tern	LC
<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	Whiskered Tern	LC
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	White-winged Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	White-winged Tern	LC
<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern	LC
<i>Anous stolidus</i>	Brown Noddy	<i>Anous stolidus</i>	Brown Noddy	LC
<i>Anous tenuirostris</i>	Lesser Noddy	<i>Anous tenuirostris</i>	Lesser Noddy	LC
<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i>	African Skimmer	<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i>	African Skimmer	NT
<i>Alle alle</i>	Little Auk	<i>Alle alle</i>	Little Auk	LC
<i>Uria aalge</i>	Common Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>	Common Guillemot	LC
<i>Uria lomvia</i>	Brunnich's Guillemot	<i>Uria lomvia</i>	Thick-billed Guillemot	LC
<i>Alca torda</i>	Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>	Razorbill	LC
<i>Cepphus grylle</i>	Black Guillemot	<i>Cepphus grylle</i>	Black Guillemot	LC
<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	Atlantic Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	Atlantic Puffin	LC

Table 2. AEWA-listed species whose IUCN Red List categories were revised since 2010. Category abbreviations follow Table1.

Scientific name	English name	2010 IUCN Red List category	2013 IUCN Red List category
<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i>	Cape Cormorant	NT	EN
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed Duck	LC	VU
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	White-winged Scoter	LC	EN
<i>Balearica regulorum</i>	Grey Crowned-crane	VU	EN
<i>Sarothrura ayresi</i>	White-winged Flufftail	EN	CR

Table 3. AEWA-listed species qualifying for higher or lower Red List categories during the period 1988-2010 owing to genuine improvement or deterioration in status. Category abbreviations follow Table1.

Scientific name	English name	Period of change	Category at start of period	Category at end of period	Justification
<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	Red-breasted Goose	2000-2004	VU	EN	The population increased from the late 1970s to a peak of 88,425 individuals in 2000. Since then it declined to 32,100 individuals in 2005, with the 5-year average decline exceeding 50% during 2000-2004, qualifying the species for uplisting to Endangered under criterion A2. During 1988-2000 it would have qualified as Vulnerable under criterion B2. Drivers of declines are a combination of hunting, habitat loss and other threats.
<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>	Steller's Eider	2000-2004	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	1994-2000	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), and then exceeded 50% during 2004-2008 (qualifying the species for uplisting to Endangered under criterion A2b,c,e).
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	Velvet Scoter	2004-2008	VU	EN	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), and then exceeded 50% during 2004-2008 (qualifying the species for uplisting to Endangered under criterion A2b,c,e).
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed Duck	2004-2008	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	2008-2012	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>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	White-headed Duck	1994-2000	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 (eg 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>Ardeola idae</i>	Madagascar Pond-heron	1988-1994	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	1994-2000	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	2000-2004	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 neglectus</i>	Bank Cormorant	1994-2000	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>Phalacrocorax capensis</i>	Cape Cormorant	1988-1994	NT	VU	This 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	2000-2004	VU	EN	This 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>Balearica pavonina</i>	Black Crowned-crane	1988-1994	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.
Balearica pavonina	Black Crowned-crane	1994-2000	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.
Vanellus gregarius	Sociable Lapwing	2000-2004	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.
Limosa limosa	Black-tailed Godwit	2000-2004	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.
Numenius arquata	Eurasian Curlew	1994-2000	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).
Rynchops flavirostris	African Skimmer	1988-1994	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.
Spheniscus demersus	African Penguin	2004-2008	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.