



15th MEETING OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE
09–11 April 2019, Bonn, Germany

**REVISED PRIORITY LISTS OF AEWA POPULATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL
ACTION AND MANAGEMENT PLANNING**

Compiled by the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat

Background

In 2008 the first edition of the AEWA [Review of the stage of preparation and implementation of Single Species Action Plans](#) was compiled and submitted to the 4th Session of the Meeting of the Parties. This review, amongst other things, suggested a priority list of populations for which International Single Species Action Plans (ISSAPs) should be elaborated; this priority list was endorsed by MOP4 through [Resolution 4.4](#).

Due to the changes introduced to Table 1 of the AEWA Action Plan at each Session of the Meeting of the Parties on the basis of the latest Conservation Status Report, the priority list requires adjustments after each MOP. MOP5 subsequently requested the Technical Committee (TC) through [Resolution 5.8](#) to revise the priority list for International Species Action Plans at its first meeting after each Meeting of the Parties in the light of approved changes to the AEWA Table 1.

The criteria used by the TC for the prioritisation of populations for action planning were presented to MOP6 in document [AEWA/MOP 6.33](#); this document also outlined further elaborated initial criteria for the prioritisation of populations for management planning, as well as, a proposal for a process for assessment of species action plans for revision and retirement, which MOP6 endorsed through [Resolution 6.8](#).

Through Resolution 6.8, MOP6 also called upon the TC to produce a priority list and subsequent selection of species/populations for the development of International Single Species Management Plans or Multi-species Action Plans at its first meeting after each MOP.

A summary of the current status of species action and management plan production and coordination with recommendations to MOP for the extension, revision or retirement of Action Plans was submitted to MOP7 in December 2018 (document [AEWA/MOP 7.21](#)). This summary included a revised set of criteria for the prioritisation of International Species Management Plans, following adjustments made by the Technical Committee during the 2016-2018 triennium. These criteria were endorsed by MOP7 through [Resolution 7.5](#).

The attached proposed revised lists of populations for species action and management planning have been compiled by the Secretariat based on the latest version of AEWA Table 1 with the amendments adopted by MOP7 and following the criteria adopted by the Technical Committee as outlined in documents AEWA/MOP 6.33 and AEWA/MOP 7.21.

All populations, which are subject to a current AEWA International Species Action Plan, International Species Management Plan or Memoranda of Understanding under the Convention on Migratory Species (accompanied by Action Plans), or for which any such plan is currently being produced, were first extracted from AEWA Table 1. These plans are presented in **Table 1** of this document.

From the remaining part of AEWA Table 1, all populations in categories 1 and 4 of Column A and populations on Column A categories 2 and 3 marked with an asterisk were extracted. The populations in this extended extraction have been assessed and prioritised for action-planning as presented in **Table 2**. The proposed revised priority list of populations for action planning includes 97 populations of 69 species.

The priority list of populations for management planning is split into two categories: the first category covers populations for which management plans should have recovery objectives, while the second category lists the need of management plans with the aim to manage populations causing significant damage to agriculture or fisheries whilst maintaining a favourable conservation status.

For the first category (*recovery objective*), all populations listed in Column B categories 2c and 2d on AEWA Table 1 were extracted, then evaluated and ranked (**Table 3.1**). A number of these populations are either not huntable or their status as a huntable species within the Range States where they occur is not clear. Therefore, they have been removed from the section and not prioritised (listed in **Table 3.3**). It should be noted that the management planning criteria applicable to these populations will in future require a slight revision to cater for the new Category 2(e) on Column B which was introduced at MOP7.

For the second category (*managing populations causing significant damage*), other Column B or Column C populations which are potentially linked to human-wildlife conflicts due to causing significant damage to agriculture or fisheries, were extracted and subsequently evaluated and ranked (**Table 4.1**).

During this exercise the additional qualitative criteria adopted by the Technical Committee for the prioritisation of management plans (both with recovery and damage reduction objectives) which were presented to MOP7 (document AEWA/MOP 7.21), were implemented for the first time. The qualitative weighting awarded to the various populations is presented in **Tables 3.2** and **4.2** for recovery plans and damage reduction plans, respectively. The Technical Committee is particularly encouraged to review and assess the application of these qualitative criteria.

The proposed priority list of populations for management planning with recovery objective includes 21 populations of 17 species. The proposed priority list of populations for management planning to address significant damage to agriculture or fisheries includes 22 populations of 10 species.

Apart from the possible revision of a small number of existing Action Plans, the Secretariat has not yet received any formal expressions of interest or offers of financial support for the development of new Species Action or Management Plans during this triennium.

Action requested from the Technical Committee

The Technical Committee is invited to review the proposed priority lists of waterbird populations for the development of action or management plans, make adjustments, as necessary, and approve it as guidance for development of such plans until MOP8 in 2021.

Table 1. Adopted AEWA International Species Action and Management Plans

A total of 26 International Single Species Action Plans, one International Multi-Species Action Plan and three International Single Species Management Plan have been adopted under the Agreement by the MOP to date. The 7th Session of the Meeting of the Parties, which took place in December 2018, further decided to retire the International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Light-bellied Brent Goose (*Branta bernicla hrota*), bringing the current number of Action Plans valid for implementation to 25. An overview of all adopted Plans under the Agreement is given below (colour code: red – CR, pink – EN, orange – VU, yellow – NT, white – LC).

Species	Column A	Red List	Adopted/extended/retired	Comments
Great Snipe (<i>Gallinago media</i>)		NT	MOP2 in 2002 - Extended at MOP7 until 2028	TC to produce short conservation brief
- Scandinavia/probably West Africa	4			
- Western Siberia & NE Europe/South-east Africa	4			
Black-winged Pratincole (<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>)		NT	MOP2 in 2002 – Extended at MOP7 until 2021	TC to re-assess against criteria for extension, revision or retirement
- SE Europe & Western Asia/Southern Africa	4			
Corncrake (<i>Crex crex</i>)		LC	MOP3 in 2005 – Extended at MOP7 until 2021	Western/Central European Parties to review existing plan and revise if necessary
- Europe & Western Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa	Col C / 1			
Ferruginous Duck (<i>Aythya nyroca</i>)		NT	MOP3 in 2005 - Extended at MOP7 until 2028	TC to produce short conservation brief
- West Mediterranean/North & West Africa	1a 1c			
- Eastern Europe/E Mediterranean & Sahelian Africa	1a			
- Western Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa	1a			
Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>)		LC	MOP3 in 2005 – RETIRED at MOP7	
Lesser Flamingo (<i>Phoeniconaias minor</i>)		NT	MOP4 in 2008 - Extended at MOP7 until 2028	TC to produce short conservation brief
- West Africa	3a			

Species	Column A	Red List	Adopted/extended/retired	Comments
- Eastern Africa	(3c)			
- Southern Africa (to Madagascar)	4			
Eurasian Spoonbill (<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>)		LC	MOP4 in 2008 - Extended at MOP7 until 2028	
<i>Platalea leucorodia leucorodia</i>				
- West Europe/West Mediterranean & West Africa	2			
- C & SE Europe/Mediterranean & Tropical Africa	2			
- Western Asia/South-west & South Asia	2			
<i>Platalea leucorodia balsaci</i>				
- Coastal West Africa (Mauritania)	1c			
<i>Platalea leucorodia archeri</i>				
- Red Sea & Somalia	1c			
Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>)		NT	MOP4 in 2008 - Extended at MOP7 until 2028	
<i>Limosa limosa limosa</i>				
- Western Europe/NW & West Africa	3c			
- Eastern Europe/Central & Eastern Africa	3c			
- West-central Asia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa	3c			
<i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>				
- Iceland/Western Europe	4			
Lesser White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser erythropus</i>)		VU	MOP4 in 2008 – Extended at MOP7 until 2021	Revision planned for MOP8 in 2021
- NE Europe & W Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian	1a 1b 2			
- Fennoscandia	1a 1b 1c			
Maccoa Duck (<i>Oxyura maccoa</i>)		VU	MOP4 in 2008 - Extended at MOP7 until 2028	TC to produce short conservation brief
- Eastern Africa	1b 1c			
- Southern Africa	1b 1c			
White-winged Flufftail (<i>Sarothrura ayresi</i>)		CR	MOP4 in 2008 - Extended at MOP7 until 2028	
- Ethiopia	1a 1b 1c			

Species	Column A	Red List	Adopted/extended/retired	Comments
- Southern Africa	1a 1b 1c			
Madagascar Pond Heron (<i>Ardeola idae</i>)		EN	MOP4 in 2008 - Extended at MOP7 until 2028	TC to produce short conservation brief
- Madagascar & Aldabra/Central & Eastern Africa	1a 1b 1c			
Slaty Egret (<i>Egretta vinaceigula</i>)		VU	MOP5 in 2012	
- Central Southern Africa	1b 1c			
Bewick's Swan (<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>)		LC	MOP5 in 2012	
- Western Siberia & NE Europe/North-west Europe	2			
Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>)		LC	MOP5 in 2012	
- Greenland/Ireland & UK	2*			
Red-breasted Goose (<i>Branta ruficollis</i>)		VU	MOP5 in 2012	
- Northern Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian	1a 1b 3a			
Sociable Lapwing (<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>)		CR	MOP5 in 2012 (Revision of the 2002 ISSAP)	
- Central Asia/S, SW Asia, NE Africa	1a 1b 2			
Management Plan for the Svalbard Population of the Pink-footed Goose (<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>)		LC	MOP5 in 2012	
- Svalbard/North-west Europe	Col B / 1			
Shoebill (<i>Balaeniceps rex</i>)		VU	MOP6 in 2015	
- Central Tropical Africa	1b 1c			
Grey Crowned-crane (<i>Balearica regulorum</i>)		EN	MOP6 in 2015	
<i>Balearica regulorum regulorum</i> (Grey Crowned-crane, South African Crowned-crane)				

Species	Column A	Red List	Adopted/extended/retired	Comments
- Southern Africa (N to Angola & S Zimbabwe)	1b 1c			
<i>Balearica regulorum gibbericeps</i> (Grey Crowned-crane, East African Crowned-crane)				
- Eastern Africa (Kenya to Mozambique)	1b 2			
Taiga Bean Goose (<i>Anser f. fabalis</i>)				
<i>Anser fabalis fabalis</i> (Bean Goose, Taiga Bean Goose)		LC	MOP6 in 2015	
- North-east Europe/North-west Europe	3c*			
<i>Anser fabalis johanseni</i> (Bean Goose)				
- West & Central Siberia/Turkmenistan to W China	1c			
Long-tailed Duck (<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>)				
- Iceland & Greenland (bre)	1b	VU	MOP6 in 2015	
- Western Siberia/North Europe (bre)	1b			
Eurasian Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>)				
<i>Numenius arquata arquata</i>		NT	MOP6 in 2015	
- Europe/Europe, North & West Africa	4			
<i>Numenius arquata suschkini</i>				
- South-east Europe & South-west Asia (bre)	1c			
<i>Numenius arquata orientalis</i>				
- Western Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa	4			
Northern Bald Ibis (<i>Geronticus eremita</i>)				
- Morocco	1a 1b 1c	EN	MOP6 in 2015 (revision of the 2005 ISSAP)	
- South-west Asia	1a 1b 1c			

Species	Column A	Red List	Adopted/extended/retired	Comments
Multi-Species Action Plan for Benguela Upwelling System Coastal Seabirds			MOP6 in 2015	
African Penguin (<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>) - Southern Africa	1b 3c	EN		
Cape Gannet (<i>Morus capensis</i>) - Southern Africa	1b	EN		
Crowned Cormorant (<i>Microcarbo coronatus</i>) - Coastal South-west Africa	1c	NT		
Cape Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i>) - Coastal Southern Africa	1b	EN		
Bank Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax neglectus</i>) - Coastal South-west Africa	1b 2	EN		
African Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus moquini</i>) - Coastal Southern Africa	1c	LC		
Damara Tern (<i>Sternula balaenarum</i>) - Namibia & South Africa/Atlantic coast to Ghana	1b 1c	VU		
Caspian Tern (<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>) - Southern Africa (bre)	1c	LC		
Greater Crested Tern (<i>Thalasseus bergii bergii</i>) - Southern Africa (Angola – Mozambique)	2	LC		
White-headed Duck (<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>)		EN	MOP7 in 2018 (Revision of the 2005 ISSAP)	
- West Mediterranean (Spain & Morocco)	1a 1b 1c			
- Algeria & Tunisia	1a 1b 1c			
- East Mediterranean, Turkey & South-west Asia	1a 1b 1c			
Velvet Scoter (<i>Melanitta fusca</i>)		VU	MOP7 in 2018	
- Western Siberia & Northern Europe/NW Europe	1b			
- Black Sea & Caspian	1b 1c			

Species	Column A	Red List	Adopted/extended/retired	Comments
Dalmatian Pelican (<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>)		NT	MOP7 in 2018	
- Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)	1a 1c			
- South-west Asia & South Asia (win)	1a 2			
Management Plan for the Barnacle Goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>)		LC	MOP7 in 2018	
- East Greenland/Scotland & Ireland	Col B / 1			
- Svalbard/South-west Scotland	3a			
- Russia/Germany & Netherlands	Col C / 1			
Management Plan for the Greylag Goose (<i>Anser anser</i>)		LC	MOP7 in 2018	
- NW/SW European population	Col C / 1			
Siberian Crane (<i>Leucogeranus leucogeranus</i>)	1a 1b 1c	CR	CMS MoU	N/A
Slender-billed Curlew ¹ (<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>)	1a 1b 1c	CR	CMS MoU	N/A

¹ The 2008 Review of the stage of preparation and implementation of Single Species Action Plans recommended finalisation of the Action Plan under the CMS Slender-billed Curlew MoU, but the SbC Working Group decided at its meeting in 2009 not to embark on finalising the Action Plan unless the species is observed again (last documented sightings in the late 1990s).

Table 2. Proposed revised priority list of waterbird populations for development of AEWA ISSAPs 2019-2021 (colour code: pink – EN, orange – VU, yellow – NT, white – LC).

No.	Populations	A	B	C	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i> (Great Knot)				EN			
1	- Eastern Siberia/SW Asia & W Southern Asia	1a 1b 1c				1,500-2,000	DEC?	Some
	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i> (Marbled Teal)²				VU			
2	- East Mediterranean	1a 1b 1c				20-100	DEC	High
	<i>Phalacrocorax nigrogularis</i> (Socotra Cormorant)				VU			
3	- Arabian Coast	1b				270,000	DEC	Moderate
	<i>Aythya ferina</i> (Common Pochard)				VU			
4	- North-east Europe/North-west Europe	1b				200,000	DEC	
	<i>Aythya ferina</i> (Common Pochard)				VU			
5	- Central & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean	1b				570,000-630,000	DEC	
	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i> (Black-Legged Kittiwake)				VU			
6	Arctic from NE Canada to Novaya Zemlya/N Atlantic	1b				6,400,000-7,600,000	DEC	
	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i> (Marbled Teal)³				VU			
7	- West Mediterranean/West Medit. & West Africa	1a 1b 1c				6,000-7,500	DEC?	High
	<i>Balearica pavonina pavonina</i> (Black Crowned-crane, West African Crowned-crane)				VU			
8	- West Africa (Senegal to Chad)	1b 1c				5,000-15,000	DEC?	Some
	<i>Podiceps auritus auritus</i> (Horned Grebe)				VU			
9	- North-east Europe (small-billed)	1b 2				15,000-23,000	DEC?	
	<i>Aythya ferina</i> (Common Pochard)				VU			
10	- Western Siberia/South-west Asia	1b				460,000-500,000	DEC?	
	<i>Fratercula arctica</i> (Atlantic Puffin)				VU			
11	- Faeroes, S Norway & Sweden, Britain, Ireland, NW France	1b				3,500,000	DEC?	
	<i>Fratercula arctica</i> (Atlantic Puffin)				VU			

² Bern, CMS and EU Species Action Plan 1996; EU Species Action Plan 2008.

³ Bern, CMS and EU Species Action Plan 1996; EU Species Action Plan 2008.

No.	Populations	A	B	C	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
12	- Hudson Bay & Maine E to S Greenland, Iceland, Bear Is, Norway to S Novaya Zemlya	1b				12,000,000-15,000,000	DEC?	
	<i>Podiceps auritus auritus</i> (Horned Grebe)				VU			
13	- North-west Europe (large-billed)	1b 1c				4,600-5,000	DEC/STA	
	<i>Glareola ocularis</i> (Madagascar Pratincole)				VU			
14	- Madagascar/East Africa	1b 1c				5,000-10,000	UNK	High
	<i>Balearica pavonina ceciliae</i> (Black Crowned-crane, Sudan Crowned-crane)				VU			
15	- Eastern Africa (Sudan to Uganda)	1b 3c				28,000-55,000	UNK	Some
	<i>Podiceps auritus auritus</i> (Horned Grebe)				VU			
16	- Caspian & South Asia (win)	1b 1c				1-10,000	UNK	
	<i>Fratercula arctica</i> (Atlantic Puffin)				VU			
17	- NE Canada, N Greenland, to Jan Mayen, Svalbard, N Novaya Zemlya	1b				35,000	UNK	
	<i>Bugeranus carunculatus</i> (Wattled Crane)				VU			
18	- Central & Southern Africa	1b 1c				9,000	STA?	Some
	<i>Polysticta stelleri</i> (Steller's Eider)⁴				VU			
19	- Western Siberia/North-east Europe	1a 1b				27,000	STA	Some
	<i>Phalacrocorax nigrogularis</i> (Socotra Cormorant)				VU			
20	- Gulf of Aden, Socotra, Arabian Sea	1b				60,000-63,000	STA/INC	Moderate
	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i> (Marbled Teal)				VU			
21	- South-west Asia	1a 1b 3c				46,000-50,000	INC?	Some
	<i>Anthropoides paradiseus</i> (Blue Crane)				VU			
22	- Extreme Southern Africa	1b				25,000-30,000	INC	Moderate
	<i>Larus armenicus</i> (Armenian Gull)				NT			
23	- Armenia, Eastern Turkey & NW Iran	3a 3c				59,000-85,000	DEC	Moderate
	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i> (Curlew Sandpiper)				NT			
24	- Western Siberia/West Africa	4				350,000-450,000	DEC	Some

⁴ EU Species Action Plan 2001; CAFF Circumpolar Eider Conservation Strategy and Action Plan 1997.

No.	Populations	A	B	C	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
	<i>Alca torda islandica</i> (Razorbill)				NT			
25	- Iceland, Faeroes, Britain, Ireland, Helgoland, NW France	4				1,380,000	DEC	
	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i> (Northern Lapwing)⁵				NT			
26	- Europe, W Asia/Europe, N Africa & SW Asia	4				5,500,000-9,500,000	DEC	
	<i>Charadrius pallidus pallidus</i> (Chestnut-banded Plover)				NT			
27	- Southern Africa	2				11,000-16,000	DEC?	Moderate
	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i> (Curlew Sandpiper)				NT			
28	- Central Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa	4				400,000	DEC?	Some
	<i>Somateria mollissima borealis</i> (Common Eider)⁶				NT			
29	- Svalbard & Franz Joseph (bre)	4				60,000-82,500	DEC?	
	<i>Limosa lapponica taymyrensis</i> (Bar-tailed Godwit)				NT			
30	- Western Siberia/West & South-west Africa	4				500,000	DEC?	
	<i>Calidris canutus canutus</i> (Red Knot)				NT			
31	- Northern Siberia/West & Southern Africa	4				250,000	DEC/STA	Some
	<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i> (African Skimmer)				NT			
32	- Coastal West Africa & Central Africa	1c				7,000-13,000	UNK	
33	- Eastern & Southern Africa	1c				8,000-12,000	UNK	
	<i>Haematopus ostralegus ostralegus</i> (Eurasian Oystercatcher)⁷				NT			
34	- Europe/South & West Europe & NW Africa	4				850,000-950,000	STA/DEC?	
	<i>Calidris canutus islandica</i> (Red Knot)				NT			
35	- NE Canada & Greenland/Western Europe	4				500,000-565,000	STA/FLU	Some
	<i>Haematopus ostralegus longipes</i> (Eurasian Oystercatcher)				NT			
36	- SE Eur & W Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa	4				27,000-50,000	STA/FLU	
	<i>Somateria mollissima mollissima</i> (Common Eider)				NT			
37	- Baltic, Denmark & Netherlands	4				930,000	STA/FLU	

⁵ Included in an EU multi-species action plan for grassland-breeding waders.

⁶ CAFF Circumpolar Eider Conservation Strategy and Action Plan 1997.

⁷ Included in an EU multi-species action plan for grassland-breeding waders.

No.	Populations	A	B	C	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
	<i>Gavia adamsii</i> (Yellow-billed Loon)				NT			
38	- Northern Europe (win)	1c				1-8,000	STA?	High
	<i>Somateria mollissima mollissima</i> (Common Eider)⁸				NT			
39	- Norway & Russia	4				510,000-525,000	STA/INC	
	<i>Charadrius pallidus venustus</i> (Chestnut-banded Plover)				NT			
40	- Eastern Africa	1c				6,500	INC?	Critical
	<i>Limosa lapponica taymyrensis</i> (Bar-tailed Godwit)				NT			
41	- Central Siberia/South & SW Asia & Eastern Africa	4				100,000-150,000	INC?	
	<i>Alca torda torda</i> (Razorbill)				NT			
42	- E North America, Greenland, E to Baltic & White Seas	4				187,000-207,000	INC?	
	<i>Limosa lapponica lapponica</i> (Bar-tailed Godwit)				NT			
43	- Northern Europe/Western Europe	4				150,000	INC	
	<i>Grus grus archibaldi</i> (Common Crane)				LC			
44	- Turkey & Georgia (bre)	1c				100-130	DEC	Critical
	<i>Anas capensis</i> (Cape Teal)				LC			
45	- Lake Chad basin	1c				1-500	DEC	Critical
	<i>Botaurus stellaris capensis</i> (Eurasian Bittern)				LC			
46	- Southern Africa	1c				500-2,000	DEC	High
	<i>Calidris alpina schinzii</i> (Dunlin) ⁹				LC			
47	- Baltic/SW Europe & NW Africa	1c				1,400-1,800	DEC	High
	<i>Sterna dougallii gracilis</i> (Roseate Tern)				LC			
48	- North Arabian Sea (Oman)	1c				120-150	DEC	
	<i>Thalassornis leuconotus leuconotus</i> (White-backed Duck)				LC			
49	- West Africa	1c				1-500	DEC	
	<i>Thalassornis leuconotus leuconotus</i> (White-backed Duck)				LC			
50	- Eastern & Southern Africa	2*				10,000-25,000	DEC	
	<i>Ciconia nigra</i> (Black Stork)				LC			
51	- Southern Africa	1c				1,560-4,050	DEC?	High
	<i>Mergus serrator</i> (Red-breasted Merganser)				LC			

⁸ CAFF Circumpolar Eider Conservation Strategy and Action Plan 1997.

⁹ Included in an EU multi-species action plan for grassland-breeding waders.

No.	Populations	A	B	C	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
52	- Western Siberia/South-west & Central Asia <i>Gavia immer</i> (Common Loon)	1c			LC	1-10,000	DEC?	
53	- Europe (win) <i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i> (Roseate Tern)	1c			LC	5,100-6,300	DEC?	
54	- Southern Africa & Madagascar <i>Nettapus auritus</i> (African Pygmy-goose)	1c			LC	250-800	FLU	Some
55	- West Africa <i>Spatula hottentota</i> (Hottentot Teal)	1c			LC	2,500-10,000	FLU	
56	- Lake Chad Basin <i>Sterna vittata tristanensis</i> (Antarctic Tern)	1c			LC	100-1,000	UNK	High
57	- Tristan da Cunha & Gough/South Africa <i>Sarothrura boehmi</i> (Streaky-breasted Flufftail)	1c			LC	2,400-4,500	UNK	Moderate
58	- Central Africa <i>Sterna vittata vittata</i> (Antarctic Tern)	1c			LC	1-10,000	UNK	Moderate
59	- P. Edward, Marion, Crozet & Kerguelen/South Africa <i>Vanellus superciliosus</i> (Brown-chested Lapwing)	1c			LC	6,700-8,000	UNK	Moderate
60	- West & Central Africa <i>Zapornia pusilla intermedia</i> (Baillon's Crake)	(1c)			LC	1-25,000	UNK	Moderate
61	- Europe (bre) <i>Charadrius leschenaultii columbinus</i> (Greater Sandplover)	1c			LC	500-1,700	UNK	Some
62	- Turkey & SW Asia/E. Mediterranean & Red Sea <i>Sterna dougallii gracilis</i> (Roseate Tern)	1c			LC	3,000-5,000	UNK	Some
63	- Seychelles & Mascarenes <i>Vanellus coronatus coronatus</i> (Crowned Lapwing)	1c			LC	5,000-6,000	UNK	Some
64	- Central Africa <i>Numenius phaeopus alboaxillaris</i> (Whimbrel)	(1c)			LC	1-25,000	UNK	Some
65	- N of Caspian/Eastern Africa <i>Gavia arctica arctica</i> (Arctic Loon)	1c			LC	1-100	UNK	
66	- Central Siberia/Caspian <i>Podiceps cristatus infuscatus</i> (Great Crested Grebe, African Crested Grebe)	1c			LC	100-1,000	UNK	
67	- Eastern Africa (Ethiopia to N Zambia) <i>Sternula albifrons guineae</i> (Little Tern)	1c			LC	500-1,500	UNK	
68	- West Africa (bre) <i>Pluvianus aegyptius</i> (Egyptian Plover)	1c			LC	2,000-3,000	UNK	
69	- Lower Congo Basin	1c				1-10,000	UNK	

No.	Populations	A	B	C	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
	<i>Pluvianus aegyptius</i> (Egyptian Plover)				LC			
70	- Eastern Africa	1c				1,000-15,000	UNK	
	<i>Anthropoides virgo</i> (Demoiselle Crane)				LC			
71	- Black Sea (Ukraine)/North-east Africa	1c				600-700	STA/DEC?	Critical
	<i>Anas capensis</i> (Cape Teal)				LC			
72	- Eastern Africa (Rift Valley)	1c				5,750-7,000	STA/DEC?	
	<i>Thalasseus bergii thalassinus</i> (Greater Crested Tern)				LC			
73	- Eastern Africa & Seychelles	1c				1,300-1,700	STA/FLU	Some
	<i>Vanellus melanopterus minor</i> (Black-winged Lapwing)				LC			
74	- Southern Africa	1c				2,000-10,000	STA?	High
	<i>Onychoprion anaethetus melanopterus</i> (Bridled Tern)				LC			
75	- W Africa	1c				1,500	STA?	
	<i>Ciconia ciconia ciconia</i> (White Stork)				LC			
76	- Southern Africa	1c				20-30	STA	Critical
	<i>Fulica cristata</i> (Red-knobbed Coot) ¹⁰				LC			
77	- Spain & Morocco	1c				2,500-5,000	STA	High
	<i>Larus audouinii</i> (Audouin's Gull) ¹¹				LC			
78	- Mediterranean/N & W coasts of Africa	1a 3a				65,000-67,000	STA	Moderate
	<i>Thalasseus bengalensis emigratus</i> (Lesser Crested Tern)				LC			
79	- S Mediterranean/NW & West Africa coasts	1c				6,000-7,000	STA	Some
	<i>Larus leucophthalmus</i> (White-eyed Gull)				LC			
80	- Red Sea & nearby coasts	1a				56,000-62,000	STA	Some
	<i>Phaethon aetherus aetherus</i> (Red-billed Tropicbird)				LC			
81	- South Atlantic	1c				3,600-3,900	STA	
	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> (Caspian Tern)				LC			
82	-Black Sea (bre)	1c				3,000-8,000	STA	
	<i>Gavia stellata</i> (Red-throated Loon)				LC			
83	- Caspian, Black Sea & East Mediterranean (win)	1c				1-10,000	STA	
	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii</i> (European Shag)				LC			

¹⁰ EU Species Action Plan 1999.

¹¹ Bern, CMS and EU Species Action Plan 1996; Barcelona Convention Action Plan for Annex-II-listed bird species 2003.

No.	Populations	A	B	C	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
84	- East Mediterranean (Croatia, Adriatic Sea) (bre)	1c				4,815-6,045 ¹²	STA	
	<i>Phaethon aethurus indicus</i> (Red-billed Tropicbird)				LC			
85	- Persian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, Red Sea	1c				6,600	STA	
	<i>Chlidonias hybrida delalandii</i> (Whiskered Tern)				LC			
86	- Southern Africa (Malawi & Zambia to South Africa)	1c				5,000-15,000	STA/INC?	
	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i> (African Sacred Ibis)				LC			
87	- Iraq & Iran	1c				200	INC?	Critical
	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i> (Egyptian Goose)				LC			
88	- West Africa	1c				5,000-10,000	INC?	
	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> (Ruddy Shelduck)				LC			
89	- North-west Africa	1c				10,000	INC?	
	<i>Ciconia nigra</i> (Black Stork)				LC			
90	- South-west Europe/West Africa	1c				3,590-3,830	INC	High
	<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i> (Tundra Swan, Bewick's Swan)				LC			
91	- Northern Siberia/Caspian	1c				1,000-8,400	INC	High
	<i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i> (Roseate Tern) ¹³				LC			
92	- Europe (bre)	1c				6,800-8,650	INC	Some
	<i>Larus dominicanus vetula</i> (Kelp Gull)				LC			
93	- Coastal West Africa	1c				60-150	INC	
	<i>Podiceps cristatus infuscatus</i> (Great Crested Grebe, African Crested Grebe)				LC			
94	- Southern Africa	1c				1,500-5,000	INC	
	<i>Botaurus stellaris stellaris</i> (Eurasian Bittern) ¹⁴				LC			
95	- W Europe, NW Africa (bre)	1c				7,150-9,100	INC	
	<i>Ardeola ralloides ralloides</i> (Squacco Heron)				LC			
96	- SW Europe, NW Africa (bre)	1c				9,000-11,000	INC	
	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i> (Great White Pelican)				LC			
97	- Europe & Western Asia (bre)	1a				37,000	INC	

¹² Population listed at MOP7. BirdLife International (2015) European Red List of Birds. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities.

¹³ EU Species Action Plan 1999.

¹⁴ EU Species Action Plan 2001.

Table 3.1. Proposed priority list of waterbird populations for development of International Species Management Plans with recovery objective 2019-2021

(Applies to species/populations listed in Column B Categories 2c and 2d)

No.	Populations	Col B	Pop size	Pop trend	Qualitative assessment
	<i>Aythya marila marila</i> (Greater Scaup)				
1	- Northern Europe/Western Europe	2c	150,000-275,000	DEC	10
	<i>Pluvialis apricaria apricaria</i> (Eurasian Golden Plover)				
2	- Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Germany & Baltic (bre)	2c	140,000-210,000	DEC	5
	<i>Mareca penelope</i> (Eurasian Wigeon)				
3	- Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa	2c	180,000-200,000	DEC	5
	<i>Netta rufina</i> (Red-crested Pochard)				
4	- Western & Central Asia/South-west Asia	2c	250,000-400,000	DEC	5
	<i>Uria lomvia lomvia</i> (Thick-billed Murre)				
5	- E North America, Greenland, E to Severnaya Zemlya	2c	7,300,000-8,000,000	DEC	5
	<i>Tringa totanus totanus</i> (Common Redshank)				
6	- Central & East Europe (breeding)	2c	364,000-663,000	DEC?	8
	<i>Mareca penelope</i> (Eurasian Wigeon)				
7	- Western Siberia & NE Europe/NW Europe	2c	1,300,000-1,500,000	DEC?	7
	<i>Aythya marila marila</i> (Greater Scaup)				
8	- Western Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian	(2c)	100,000-200,000	DEC?	5
	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i> (Fulvous Whistling-duck)				
9	- Eastern & Southern Africa	2c	150,000-350,000	DEC?	5
	<i>Aythya fuligula</i> (Tufted Duck)				
10	- Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa	2c	300,000	DEC?	5
	<i>Anas acuta</i> (Northern Pintail)				

No.	Populations	Col B	Pop size	Pop trend	Qualitative assessment
11	- Western Siberia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa	2c	200,000-400,000	DEC?	5
	<i>Mareca penelope</i> (Eurasian Wigeon)				
12	- W Siberia & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean	2c	390,000-490,000	DEC?	5
	<i>Porphyrio alleni</i> (Allen's Gallinule)				
13	- Sub-Saharan Africa	(2c)	25,000-1,000,000	DEC?	5
	<i>Calidris pugnax</i> (Ruff)				
14	- Northern Europe & Western Siberia/West Africa	2c	1,000,000-5,000,000	DEC?	5
	<i>Uria aalge aalge</i> (Common Murre)				
15	- E North America, Greenland, Iceland, Faeroes, Scotland, S Norway, Baltic	2c	6,000,000-8,155,000	DEC?	5
	<i>Fulica atra atra</i> (Common Coot)				
16	- North-west Europe (win)	2c	1,200,000-2,000,000	STA/DEC?	4
	<i>Tringa totanus totanus</i> (Common Redshank)				
17	- Northern Europe (breeding)	2c	140,000-220,000	STA/FLU	5
	<i>Mareca strepera strepera</i> (Gadwall)				
18	- Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa	(2c)	90,000-130,000	STA/FLU	2
	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i> (African Comb Duck)				
19	- Southern & Eastern Africa	(2c)	50,000-250,000	STA/FLU	2
	<i>Anas crecca crecca</i> (Common Teal)				
20	- Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa	2c	500,000-1,000,000	STA	2
	<i>Gallinago gallinago gallinago</i> (Common Snipe)				
21	- Europe/South & West Europe & NW Africa	2c	7,400,000-14,500,000	STA	2

Table 3.2. Criteria B (qualitative) – overall score of weights used in prioritization of populations in Table 3.1. above

Populations	Trend and consequences of inaction (3) ¹⁵	Past failure to stop decline (3) ¹⁶	Geographical extent (2) ¹⁷	Resourcing and implementation (2) ¹⁸	Stakeholder engagement (2) ¹⁹	Multi-species Action (2)	Positive Biodiversity outcomes (2) ²⁰	Overall score
<i>Mareca strepera strepera</i> (Gadwall)								
- Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
<i>Pluvialis apricaria apricaria</i> (Eurasian Golden Plover)								
- Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Germany & Baltic (bre)	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	5
<i>Mareca penelope</i> (Eurasian Wigeon)								
- Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	5
- Western Siberia & NE Europe/NW Europe	3	-	2	-	-	2	-	7
- W Siberia & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	5
<i>Anas acuta</i> (Northern Pintail)								
- Western Siberia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	5
<i>Aythya fuligula</i> (Tufted Duck)								
- Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	5
<i>Netta rufina</i> (Red-crested Pochard)								
- Western & Central Asia/South-west Asia	3	-. ²¹	2	-	-	-	-	5
<i>Anas crecca crecca</i> (Common Teal)								
- Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
<i>Calidris pugnax</i> (Ruff)								
- Northern Europe & Western Siberia/West Africa	3	-. ²²	2	-	-	-	-	5
<i>Fulica atra atra</i> (Common Coot)								
- North-west Europe (win)	-		2	-	-	2	-	4
<i>Uria aalge aalge</i> (Common Murre)								
- E North America, Greenland, Iceland, Faeroes, Scotland, S Norway, Baltic	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	5

¹⁵ Assessed on the basis of the trends in CSR6 and CSR7. Populations with continued declining and/or worsening trend scored 3.

¹⁶ Scoring based on International Action Plan or Management Plans developed for the species/population.

¹⁷ All listed populations would require a recovery plan to be implemented in multiple Range States.

¹⁸ The Secretariat has received no expressions of interest regarding championing or taking the lead in developing management plans for any of the listed populations.

¹⁹ The Secretariat is not aware of any particular stakeholder groups already engaged in seeking solutions for the listed populations, that would become active partners in the implementation of a management plan.

²⁰ None of the species listed are currently considered so-called “flagship species”, thus not expected to bring a particularly high added value in terms of positive biodiversity outcomes. However, the implementation of any action or management plan for one species/population is expected to bring some range of biodiversity benefits through its implementation

²¹ EU Management Plan from 2007.

²² The Ruff is included in the EU Multi-species Action Plan for Grassland Breeding Waders.

Populations	Trend and consequences of inaction (3) ¹⁵	Past failure to stop decline (3) ¹⁶	Geographical extent (2) ¹⁷	Resourcing and implementation (2) ¹⁸	Stakeholder engagement (2) ¹⁹	Multi-species Action (2)	Positive Biodiversity outcomes (2) ²⁰	Overall score
<i>Uria lomvia lomvia</i> (Thick-billed Murre)								
- E North America, Greenland, E to Severnaya Zemlya	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	5
<i>Aythya marila marila</i> (Greater Scaup)								
- Northern Europe/Western Europe	3	3 ²³	2	-	-	2	-	10
<i>Aythya marila marila</i> (Greater Scaup)								
- Western Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	5
<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i> (Fulvous Whistling-duck)								
- Eastern & Southern Africa	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	5
<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i> (African Comb Duck)								
- Southern & Eastern Africa	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
<i>Porphyrio alleni</i> (Allen's Gallinule)								
- Sub-Saharan Africa	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	5
<i>Gallinago gallinago gallinago</i> (Common Snipe)								
- Europe/South & West Europe & NW Africa	-	- ²⁴	2	-	-	-	-	2
<i>Tringa totanus totanus</i> (Common Redshank)²⁵								
- Central & East Europe (breeding)	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	8
- Northern Europe (breeding)	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	5

²³ EU Management Plan from 2009.

²⁴ The Common Snipe is included in the EU Multi-species Action Plan for Grassland Breeding Waders.

²⁵ An EU Management Plan was adopted for the Redshank in 2009. The Common Redshank is included in the EU Multi-species Action Plan for Grassland Breeding Waders.

TABLE 3.3. Populations listed on Column B in Categories 2c or 2d, which are not huntable or their hunting status remains unclear
(listed in taxonomic order, no prioritisation applied)

<i>Zapornia parva</i> (Little Crake)			
- Western Eurasia/Africa	2c	225,000-310,000	UNK
<i>Gavia stellata</i> (Red-throated Loon)			
- North-west Europe (win)	2c	150,000-450,000	STA
<i>Gavia arctica arctica</i> (Arctic Loon)			
- Northern Europe & Western Siberia/Europe	2c	266,000-473,000	DEC?
<i>Ciconia abdimii</i> (Abdim's Stork)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa & SW Arabia	(2c)	300,000-600,000	DEC?
<i>Bubulcus ibis ibis</i> (Cattle Egret)			
- Southern Africa	2c	100,000-1,000,000	DEC?
<i>Ardea purpurea purpurea</i> (Purple Heron)			
- East Europe, Black Sea & Meditereeanean/Sub-Saharan Africa	2c	61,000-99,000	DEC?
<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i> (Great White Pelican)			
- Eastern Africa	2c	140,000	DEC
<i>Vanellus coronatus coronatus</i> (Crowned Lapwing)			
- Eastern & Southern Africa	(2c)	400,000-900,000	DEC?
<i>Arenaria interpres interpres</i> (Ruddy Turnstone)			
- West & Central Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa	(2c)	100,000	DEC?
<i>Calidris falcinellus falcinellus</i> (Broad-billed Sandpiper)			
- Northern Europe/SW Asia & Africa	2c	89,000-132,000	UNK
<i>Calidris minuta</i> (Little Stint)			
- N Europe/S Europe, North & West Africa	(2c)	300,000	DEC
<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i> (Red Phalarope)			
- Canada & Greenland/Atlantic coast of Africa	2c	1,140,000-2,100,000	DEC?
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> (Common Sandpiper)			
- West & Central Europe/West Africa	2c	1,000,000-1,600,000	DEC/STA

<i>Tringa ochropus</i> (Green Sandpiper)			
- Western Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa	(2c)	100,000	DEC?
<i>Larus genei</i> (Slender-billed Gull)			
- Black Sea & Mediterranean (breeding)	2a (2c)	130,000- 200,000	DEC
<i>Larus argentatus argenteus</i> (European Herring Gull)			
- Iceland & Western Europe	2c	710,000- 790,000	DEC
- North & North-west Europe	2c	1,300,000- 1,600,000	DEC
<i>Larus ridibundus</i> (Black-headed Gull)			
- W Europe/W Europe, W Mediterranean, West Africa	2c	2,750,000- 3,550,000	STA/DEC?
<i>Chlidonias niger niger</i> (Black Tern)			
- Europe & Western Asia/Atlantic coast of Africa	2c	280,000- 580,000	DEC?

Table 4.1. Proposed priority list of populations for the development of Species Management Plans aimed at addressing significant damages to agriculture and fisheries 2019-2021

(This category applies to species/populations listed on Columns B or C which are known to cause significant damage.)

No.	Populations	Col B	Col C	Pop trend	Pop size	Criteria B (qualitative)
	<i>Anser fabalis rossicus</i> (Bean Goose, Tundra Bean Goose)					
1	- West & Central Siberia/NE & SW Europe		(1)	INC	600,000	16
	<i>Grus grus grus</i> (Common Crane)					
2	- North-east & Central Europe/North Africa		1	INC	120,000-150,000	16
	<i>Grus grus grus</i> (Common Crane)					
3	- North-west Europe/Iberia & Morocco		1	INC	350,000	15
	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> (Pink-footed Goose)					
4	- East Greenland & Iceland/UK		1	INC	540,000	13
	<i>Anser albifrons albifrons</i> (Greater White-fronted Goose, European White-fronted Goose)					
5	- Western Siberia/Central Europe		1	INC	167,000	6
	<i>Anser albifrons albifrons</i> (Greater White-fronted Goose, European White-fronted Goose)					
6	- Western Siberia/Black Sea & Turkey		1	INC	245,000	0
	<i>Grus grus grus</i> (Common Crane)					
7	- Eastern Europe/Turkey, Middle East & NE Africa		1	INC	80,000-127,000	0
	<i>Anser anser anser</i> (Greylag Goose, Western Greylag Goose)					
8	- Central Europe/North Africa	1		INC	59,000-100,000	0
	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i> (Whooper Swan)					
9	- Iceland/UK & Ireland	1		INC	34,000	0
	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis</i> (Great Cormorant)					
10	- Northern & Central Europe		1	INC/STA	615,000	18
	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i> (Whooper Swan)					
11	- North-west Mainland Europe		1	INC/STA	120,000	16
	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis</i> (Great Cormorant)					
12	- Black Sea & Mediterranean		1	STA	477,000-522,000	15
	<i>Anser albifrons albifrons</i> (Greater White-fronted Goose, European White-fronted Goose)					

No.	Populations	Col B	Col C	Pop trend	Pop size	Criteria B (qualitative)
13	- NW Siberia & NE Europe/North-west Europe		1	STA	1,000,000-1,200,000	13
	<i>Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos</i> (Mallard)					
14	- Northern Europe/West Mediterranean		1	STA	1,300,000-1,500,000	0
	<i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i> (Brent Goose, Dark-bellied Brent Goose)					
15	- Western Siberia/Western Europe	2b		STA	211,000	0
	<i>Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos</i> (Mallard)					
16	- North-west Europe		1	STA?	4,200,000-6,700,000	0
	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis</i> (Great Cormorant)					
17	- West & South-west Asia		(1)	STA?	100,000-200,000	0
	<i>Anser anser rubrirostris</i> (Greylag Goose, Eastern Greylag Goose)					
18	- Black Sea & Turkey	1		STA?	25,000-50,000	0
	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo carbo</i> (Great Cormorant, Common Great Cormorant)					
19	- North-west Europe		1	DEC	127,500	13
	<i>Anser anser anser</i> (Greylag Goose, Western Greylag Goose)					
20	- Iceland/UK & Ireland	1		DEC	93,750	13
	<i>Anser anser rubrirostris</i> (Greylag Goose, Eastern Greylag Goose)					
21	- Western Siberia/Caspian & Iraq		1	DEC	250,000	0
	<i>Anthropoides virgo</i> (Demoiselle Crane)					
22	- Kalmykia/North-east Africa	1		DEC	28,500-39,000	0

Table 4.2. Criteria B (qualitative) – overall score of weights used in prioritization of populations in Table 4.1. above

Populations	Extent of conflict (3) ²⁶	Econ. Impact (3) ²⁷	Geogr. Extent (3) ²⁸	Trend & consequences (3) ²⁹	Resources & implementation (2) ³⁰	Stakeholders (2) ³¹	Positive biodiversity outcomes (2) ³²	Past failure to resolve (1) ³³	Transferability of solutions (1) ³⁴	Score
<i>Anser fabalis rossicus</i> (Bean Goose, Tundra Bean Goose)										
- West & Central Siberia/NE & SW Europe	3	3	3	3	-	2	-	1	1	16
<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> (Pink-footed Goose)										
- East Greenland & Iceland/UK	3	3	-	3	-	2	-	1	1	13
<i>Grus grus grus</i> (Common Crane)										
- North-west Europe/Iberia & Morocco	3	3	3	3	-	2	-	1	-	15
<i>Anser albifrons albifrons</i> (Greater White-fronted Goose, European White-fronted Goose)										
- Western Siberia/Black Sea & Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
<i>Anser albifrons albifrons</i> (Greater White-fronted Goose, European White-fronted Goose)										
- Western Siberia/Central Europe	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	1	6
<i>Grus grus grus</i> (Common Crane)										
- North-east & Central Europe/North Africa	3	3	3	3	-	2	-	1	1	16
<i>Grus grus grus</i> (Common Crane)										
- Eastern Europe/Turkey, Middle East & NE Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
<i>Anser anser anser</i> (Greylag Goose, Western Greylag Goose)										

²⁶ Where there are wide-scale conflicts, of major magnitude, with human interests

²⁷ Where conflicts are causing significant socio-economic impacts, and/or risk to life

²⁸ Where such conflicts occur in multiple countries

²⁹ Where in the absence of management actions, such conflicts are likely to spread in extent, and/or increase in severity

³⁰ Where there are relevant actors willing to champion and lead on the development and implementation of a management plan

³¹ Where stakeholders are already engaged in seeking solutions and are likely to become active partners in implementing a management plan

³² Where there are likely positive outcomes for other biodiversity as a result of resolving conflicts

³³ Where past local, or un-coordinated attempts at finding solutions to conflicts have failed

³⁴ Where solutions to conflicts are likely to apply to other species or related situations

Populations	Extent of conflict (3) ²⁶	Econ. Impact (3) ²⁷	Geogr. Extent (3) ²⁸	Trend & consequences (3) ²⁹	Resources & implementation (2) ³⁰	Stakeholders (2) ³¹	Positive biodiversity outcomes (2) ³²	Past failure to resolve (1) ³³	Transferability of solutions (1) ³⁴	Score
- Central Europe/North Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i> (Whooper Swan)										
- Iceland/UK & Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis</i> (Great Cormorant)										
- Northern & Central Europe	3	3	3	3	-	2	2	1	1	18
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i> (Whooper Swan)										
- North-west Mainland Europe	3	3	3	3	-	2	-	1	1	16
<i>Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos</i> (Mallard)										
- North-west Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
<i>Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos</i> (Mallard)										
- Northern Europe/West Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
<i>Anser albifrons albifrons</i> (Greater White-fronted Goose, European White-fronted Goose)										
- NW Siberia & NE Europe/North-west Europe	3	3	3	-	-	2	-	1	1	13
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis</i> (Great Cormorant)										
- Black Sea & Mediterranean	3	3	3	-	-	2	2	1	1	15
<i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i> (Brent Goose, Dark-bellied Brent Goose)										
- Western Siberia/Western Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis</i> (Great Cormorant)										
- West & South-west Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
<i>Anser anser rubrirostris</i> (Greylag Goose, Eastern Greylag Goose)										
- Black Sea & Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
<i>Anser anser rubrirostris</i> (Greylag Goose, Eastern Greylag Goose)										
- Western Siberia/Caspian & Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo carbo</i> (Great Cormorant, Common Great Cormorant)										
- North-west Europe	3	3	3	-	-	2	-	1	1	13
<i>Anser anser anser</i> (Greylag Goose, Western Greylag Goose)										
- Iceland/UK & Ireland	3	3	3	-	-	2	-	1	1	13

