

**15<sup>th</sup> MEETING OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE**  
*09–11 April 2019, Bonn, Germany*

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**DISCUSSION PAPER ON ESTABLISHING A PROCEDURE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT,  
ISSUANCE AND UPDATING OF CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE FOR  
AEWA POPULATIONS**

**Background**

Target 1.3 of the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027 foresees that science-based conservation and management guidance should be available for all other priority populations not covered by International Species Action Plans according to Target 1.2 or International Species Management Plans according to Target 2.4. This approach was introduced by the AEWA Strategic Plan in recognition of the fact that populations listed in Table 1 Column A, Categories 1(a) and 1(b), as well as Column A populations marked with an asterisk as well as Near Threatened populations in Category 4 of Column A of the AEWA Action Plan represent priorities for the development of International Species Action Plans.

In addition, however, efforts by Range States and relevant stakeholders to halt the decline and assist the recovery of a large number of populations listed in Table 1 Category 1 (c), Category 2 or Category 3 in column A or Category 2 in Column B of the AEWA Action Plan should be supported through simplified conservation and management guidance.

As foreseen in the AEWA Strategic Plan and the Plan of Action for Africa, by the end of 2019, the AEWA Technical Committee is expected to:

- (a) conduct a rapid review of existing information to identify relevant populations for which new or improved conservation and management guidance is required for AEWA purposes and;
- (b) agree roles, responsibilities and mechanisms for updating of guidance and preparation/dissemination of new guidance.

By AEWA MOP10, the Strategic Plan foresees that Parties shall implement actions to reduce threats to populations with unfavorable conservation status where they support more than 1% of the biogeographic population.

**Establishing a procedure for the development, issuance and updating of AEWA conservation and management guidance for select populations**

*(i) Assessment and prioritisation of populations concerned*

It is proposed that the assessment and prioritisation of populations for the development of AEWA conservation and management guidance be undertaken by the Technical Committee after each Session of the Meeting of the Parties in connection with the prioritisation exercise for AEWA International Species Action and Management Plans, which is already a rolling task assigned to the Committee.

The Strategic Plan foresees that the assessment and subsequent prioritisation for the development of guidance should be undertaken for those populations listed in Table 1 Category 1 (c), Category 2 or Category 3 in Column A or

Category 2 in Column B of the AEWA Action Plan on the basis of population status and trend assessment (as outlined in the latest available edition of the AEWA Conservation Status Report).

A first such assessment and prioritisation has been undertaken by the AEWA Secretariat on behalf of the Technical Committee as a basis for discussions at this meeting. This exercise showed, however, that it will be prudent to consider all populations listed on Columns A and B of Table 1 for the development of conservation and management guidance – not merely those populations foreseen in the Strategic Plan.

The prioritisation was subsequently carried out for all populations listed on Columns A and B of Table 1 according to the criteria established by the Technical Committee for the prioritisation of populations for action-planning as well as the following (Annex IV):

- Species/populations prioritised for action planning or management planning with recovery objective, but for which no expressions of interest or support exist to develop Plans in the near future would, in fact, benefit most from the issuance of conservation or management guidance. Amongst them, the globally threatened and near-threatened species are seen as the first priority for receiving such guidance. Issued guidance would become obsolete and could be removed from the AEWA website once a Species Action or Management Plan is developed and adopted for the species in question.
- In addition to the primary priority species/populations mentioned above (globally threatened and near-threatened), priority should generally be given to populations in decline – irrespective of their listing on Table 1 (for example prioritising populations listed in Column A Categories 2 or 3 in decline over populations listed in Category 1 (c) with a stable or increasing trend).
- The guidance will be most effective if issued per species, and therefore a priority species list (with relevant populations indicated) has been created on the basis of the overall prioritisation of all relevant populations. This species list presented in Annex III shows the suggested prioritisation for the production of guidance during this triennium (2019-2021). Species have been prioritised based on the population ranked highest on the population overview list in Annex IV.

*(ii) Roles, responsibilities and mechanisms for updating of guidance and preparation/dissemination of new guidance*

Following approval of the updated assessment and prioritisation at its first meeting after each MOP, the Committee will be invited to discuss possible available capacity within the Committee to produce guidance and/or the need to outsource some of the work.

In general, it is suggested that guidance for the conservation and management of prioritised species/populations be issued following approval by the Technical Committee on a rolling basis throughout the triennium. Draft guidance would be approved via the Technical Committee Workspace, as they become available.

Regarding the review of guidance issued by the Committee, it is suggested that these could also be updated on a rolling basis when and if new information regarding the species/population in question comes to light (new research, updates to the Species Fact Sheet on the BirdLife International Datazone etc.).

It is suggested that issued guidance be comprehensively reviewed by the Technical Committee members every ten years in conjunction with the overall assessment and prioritisation of species/populations.

It is further suggested that finalisation (i.e. formatting to fit agreed format) and dissemination of issued guidance following approval by the Technical Committee be handled by the AEWA Secretariat. This would include

disseminating the guidance directly to the government contact points in relevant Range States, but also featuring the guidance on the species pages of the AEWA website.

(iii) *Format*

As a starting point for the envisaged science-based conservation and management guidance, the AEWA Strategic Plan already indicates that some advice can be found in the Ecology and Threats sections on the Text Account tab of the relevant Species Fact Sheets in the BirdLife International Data Zone<sup>1</sup>. In 2008, under the framework of the Wings Over Wetlands Project, the ecology sections were updated with information on behavior, habitat, diet, breeding sites and management information based on a literature review. Two such Fact Sheets have been attached below in Annex II as examples (Whooper Swan (*Cygnus cygnus*) and White-backed Duck (*Thalassornis leuconotus*)).

Whilst the BirdLife Fact Sheets provide a very good starting point for the envisaged AEWA Species conservation and management guidance, it is suggested to develop a specific simple format fit for AEWA purposes with updated information per population as listed under the Agreement – rather than referring Parties directly to the BirdLife Fact Sheets alone. This will allow to cater for AEWA-specific information, such as the current conservation status of various populations recognised under AEWA and the legal obligations of Contracting Parties resulting thereof.

It is suggested that the information provided in the BirdLife Fact Sheets serve as the basis for populating the AEWA guidance, in close collaboration with BirdLife International. BirdLife (as well as any other co-authors of the BirdLife Fact Sheets) would be appropriately referenced. Any new or updated information arising during the preparation of the AEWA guidance, would also be fed back to BirdLife for insertion into the Fact Sheets, as appropriate.

It is proposed that the format be two pages maximum and that the logic follow that of the revised format for AEWA International Single Species Action Plans adopted at MOP7. Maps outlining the delineation of AEWA-listed populations per species could be obtained from the Critical Site Network tool. A draft format for discussion and adoption is provided below in Annex I.

(iv) *Overview of the process with respective timelines*

Steps	Timeline	Lead
Assessment and prioritisation of relevant populations for development of new AEWA conservation and management guidance	After each MOP, before 1 <sup>st</sup> TC meeting in the new triennium	AEWA Secretariat on behalf of the TC
Development of guidance for prioritised species/populations	Following decision taken by TC at its 1 <sup>st</sup> meeting after each MOP	TC members and AEWA Secretariat as well as other identified experts
Approval of guidance	On a rolling basis throughout the triennium via the TC workspace as new/updated guidance becomes available	TC members
Review and possible update of issued guidance	On a rolling basis as new information becomes available, but with a thorough check every 10 years	TC members and AEWA Secretariat as well as other identified experts
Dissemination and posting on AEWA website	On a rolling basis throughout the triennium via direct	AEWA Secretariat

<sup>1</sup> <http://datazone.birdlife.org/species/search>

	correspondence with relevant range states and by uploading adopted guidance on species webpage on AEWA website	
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**Action expected from the AEWA Technical Committee:**

The Technical Committee is invited to discuss and decide on the procedure (including prioritisation and format) for the development, issuance and updating of conservation and management guidance for AEWA populations.

In addition, the Committee is invited to discuss and decide on the first round of AEWA populations for which guidance is to be developed as a priority during this triennium.

## Annex I – DRAFT Format for AEWA population conservation and management guidance<sup>2</sup>

### 1 – Basic data

- Species covered by the guidance (all relevant populations);
- Map of whole range and list of all range states with Principal Range States (hosting breeding and/or non-breeding numbers above 1% of the biogeographic population threshold) indicated in bold;
- International legal status (as applicable, with regard to geographic range of the species/population in question): AEWA Table 1 status; CMS; CITES; Bern Convention; EU Birds Directive)

### 2 – Threats/Problems and Recommendations for Conservation and Management Action

**Table** listing identified threats and problems, the estimated impact of the threat on the species/population and corresponding recommendations for action.

**Table 1. Threats/problems and Recommendations for Action**

<i>Threat/problem &amp; description</i>	<i>Threat/problem level<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>Recommendation for Action</i>
Description of threat/problem		Description of action Applicable to: [insert range states]

### 3 – Biological Assessment

- Habitat;
- Description of population size and trend for each geographic population (include link to Waterbird Population Estimates portal)

### 4 – References

- List of most relevant literature used for the preparation the guidance
- Links to Conservation Evidence, if applicable

<sup>2</sup> Will be subject to standardised design by the AEWA Secretariat

<sup>3</sup> IUCN (Red List) Threats Classification Scheme

## Annex II – Examples of Species Fact Sheets from the BirdLife International Data Zone<sup>4,5</sup>

LC **Whooper Swan *Cygnus cygnus***

[Summary](#)   [Text account](#)   [Data table and detailed info](#)   [Distribution map](#)   [Reference and further resources](#)

**Justification**

**Justification of Red List Category**

This species has an extremely large range, and hence does not approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the range size criterion (Extent of Occurrence <20,000 km<sup>2</sup> combined with a declining or fluctuating range size, habitat extent/quality, or population size and a small number of locations or severe fragmentation). The population trend is not known, but the population is not believed to be decreasing sufficiently rapidly to approach the thresholds under the population trend criterion (>30% decline over ten years or three generations). The population size is very large, and hence does not approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the population size criterion (<10,000 mature individuals with a continuing decline estimated to be >10% in ten years or three generations, or with a specified population structure). For these reasons the species is evaluated as Least Concern.

**Population justification**

The global population is estimated to number > c.180,000 individuals (Wetlands International 2015). The population in Russia has been estimated at c.10,000-100,000 breeding pairs and c.1,000-10,000 wintering individuals (Brazil 2009). The European population is estimated at 25,300-32,800 pairs, which equates to 50,600-65,500 mature individuals (BirdLife International 2015).

**Trend justification**

The overall population trend is uncertain, as some populations are decreasing, while others are increasing, stable or have unknown trends (Wetlands International 2006). In Europe the population size is estimated to be increasing (BirdLife International 2015).

**Ecology**

**Behaviour** This species is predominantly migratory (del Hoyo *et al.* 1992) and travels over land making brief stop overs (Snow and Perrins 1998). It breeds from mid-May in solitary pairs with well-defined territories (del Hoyo *et al.* 1992) (non-breeders remaining in flocks separate from breeding pairs) (Kear 2005a). Adults undergo a post-breeding moult period between late-July and early-August when they become flightless for c.30 days (Kear 2005a) (5-6 weeks) (Scott and Rose 1996), males starting to moult before the females (Kear 2005a). Non-breeding individuals moult at the same time as breeders, but whilst breeding pairs tend to moult in their breeding territories non-breeders moult in large congregations (Kear 2005a). After moulting the species begins to migrate south from late-September to October (the precise timing determined by weather conditions) (Kear 2005a) and arrives on the wintering grounds by October or November (Madge and Burn 1988). The species departs for the breeding grounds again from March to April (Kear 2005a) or early-May (Madge and Burn 1988). Outside of the breeding season the species is highly sociable, migrating in small flocks or family groups (Madge and Burn 1988) and congregating into flocks of up to 300-400 individuals in the winter (Johnsgard 1978, Madge and Burn 1988). The species roosts on areas of open water adjacent to its feeding areas (Madge and Burn 1988).

**Habitat** *Breeding* The species breeds on islands in or along the banks of shallow freshwater pools, lakes, slow-flowing rivers (del Hoyo *et al.* 1992), marshes, swamps and bogs (Kear 2005a), showing a preference for habitats with abundant emergent vegetation (Kear 2005a) and reedbeds (Johnsgard 1978) in taiga (coniferous forest) zones (Johnsgard 1978, Kear 2005a), birch forest zones (Johnsgard 1978) and shrub/forest tundra (Kear 2005a) (generally avoiding open tundra) (Johnsgard 1978, del Hoyo *et al.* 1992). Non-breeders may also be found in flocks (Kear 2005a) along sheltered coasts (del Hoyo *et al.* 1992) on estuaries, lagoons and shallow bays during this season (Snow and Perrins 1998). *Non-breeding* On migration the species frequents lakes, estuaries and sheltered coasts (Kear 2005a). It traditionally winters on freshwater lakes and marshes (Kear 2005a), floodlands (Snow and Perrins 1998), brackish lagoons and coastal bays (Kear 2005a) although low-lying coastal agricultural land (del Hoyo *et al.* 1992) and wet pastures (Snow and Perrins 1998) are now used increasingly (Kear 2005a). **Diet** The species is predominantly herbivorous (del Hoyo *et al.* 1992), its diet consisting of the leaves, stems and roots (Johnsgard 1978) of aquatic plants (e.g. algae and *Zostera*, *Ruppia* and *Potamogeton* spp.), grasses (del Hoyo *et al.* 1992), sedges and horsetails (*Equisetum* spp.) (Kear 2005a). During the winter the species also takes agricultural grain, vegetables (e.g. potatoes and turnips (Johnsgard 1978)) and acorns (del Hoyo *et al.* 1992), and on the breeding grounds young birds often take adult and larval insects (Johnsgard 1978) (e.g. emerging chironomids) (Kear 2005a). Adults may also supplement their diet with marine and freshwater mussels (Kear 2005a). **Breeding site** The nest is a large mound of plant matter (del Hoyo *et al.* 1992) built on dry ground or in reedbeds (Johnsgard 1978) on small islands in or along the edges of lakes, pools or rivers (Madge and Burn 1988). The same nest mound may be used over several years although it is often repaired and new material is added (Kear 2005a). **Management information** A study carried out at a wintering site in Denmark found that large wind turbines (towers 68 m high with blades 66 m in diameter, blades sweeping the heights of 35-101 m) pose less of a collision risk to the species than wind turbines of a medium height (towers 45 m high with blades 48 m in diameter, blades sweeping the heights of 21-69 m) (Larsen and Clausen 2002).

**Threats**

The species is threatened by habitat degradation and loss (such as the reclamation of coastal and inland wetlands) (Kear 2005a) especially in the Asian part of its breeding range (del Hoyo *et al.* 1992). Threats to its habitats include agricultural expansion (Kear 2005a), wetland drainage for irrigation (Ma and Cai 2002, Kear 2005a), overgrazing by livestock (e.g. sheep) (Ma and Cai 2002, Kear 2005a), vegetation cutting for winter livestock feed (Ma and Cai 2002), the development of roads (Ma and Cai 2002, Kear 2005a), mining (Ma and Cai 2002) (e.g. strip mining of sediment) (Gardarsson 2006), hydroelectric dam construction, disturbance from tourism (Ma and Cai 2002) and chronic oil pollution from oil exploration (Nikolaeva *et al.* 2006), exploitation (Ma and Cai 2002) and transportation (Nikolaeva *et al.* 2006). The species may suffer heavy losses from future oil spills (Nikolaeva *et al.* 2006), flying accidents (Kear 2005a) (such as collisions with overhead lines (Kear 2005a) or wind turbines (Larsen and Clausen 2002)), poisoning (Kear 2005a) from lead shot ingestion (Spray and Milne 1988) and natural disasters such as droughts or heavy snowstorms (Ma and Cai 2002), and is susceptible to avian influenza, so may be threatened by future outbreaks of the disease (Melville and Shortridge 2006). The species is also threatened by hunting (del Hoyo *et al.* 1992, Ma and Cai 2002, Kear 2005a), nest destruction and by subsistence egg collecting (Gudmundsson 1979, Ma and Cai 2002, Nikolaeva *et al.* 2006).

**Conservation actions**

**Conservation Actions Underway**

Bern Convention Appendix II. EU Birds Directive Annex I. CMS Appendix II. In the U.K., the species is listed as Amber on the national Red List (Eaton *et al.* 2009).

**Conservation Actions Proposed**

Key sites should be identified and protected by legislation against all forms of development and habitat alteration. Strict legislation should also be enforced with regards to oil drilling and transportation. Power lines should be made more visible or moved and careful assessment made during planning of wind farm construction. Protection from hunting and persecution should also be implemented and enforced.

**Acknowledgements**

**Text account compilers**

Ashpole, J, Butchart, S., Ekstrom, J., Malpas, L.

**Recommended citation**

BirdLife International (2019) Species factsheet: *Cygnus cygnus*. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 01/03/2019. Recommended citation for factsheets for more than one species: BirdLife International (2019) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 01/03/2019.

<sup>4</sup> <http://datazone.birdlife.org/species/factsheet/whooper-swan-cygnus-cygnus/text>

<sup>5</sup> <http://datazone.birdlife.org/species/factsheet/white-backed-duck-thalassornis-leuconotus/text>

## LC White-backed Duck *Thalassornis leuconotus*

Summary

Text account

Data table and detailed info

Distribution map

Climate Change maps

Reference and further resources

### Justification

#### Justification of Red List Category

This species has an extremely large range, and hence does not approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the range size criterion (Extent of Occurrence <20,000 km<sup>2</sup> combined with a declining or fluctuating range size, habitat extent/quality, or population size and a small number of locations or severe fragmentation). Despite the fact that the population trend appears to be decreasing, the decline is not believed to be sufficiently rapid to approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the population trend criterion (>30% decline over ten years or three generations). The population size may be moderately small to large, but it is not believed to approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the population size criterion (<10,000 mature individuals with a continuing decline estimated to be >10% in ten years or three generations, or with a specified population structure). For these reasons the species is evaluated as Least Concern.

#### Population justification

The population is estimated to number 12,000-28,000 individuals, roughly equating to 8,000-19,000 mature individuals.

#### Trend justification

The overall trend is decreasing, although some populations may be stable (Wetlands International 2006).

### Ecology

**Behaviour** This species is partially migratory (Scott and Rose 1996) or semi-nomadic (Kear 2005a), making local dispersive movements during the rainy season (Brown *et al.* 1982, Madge and Burn 1988) to take advantage of temporary wetlands (Madge and Burn 1988, del Hoyo *et al.* 1992). The timing of breeding varies geographically although it generally coincides with periods of higher or more stable water levels (del Hoyo *et al.* 1992). The species breeds in solitary pairs or loose groups (del Hoyo *et al.* 1992), dispersing after breeding (as water levels drop) to gather in small flocks (Kear 2005a) of 20 to 100 individuals (Brown *et al.* 1982) on more permanent lakes and marshes (Kear 2005a). The species is crepuscular (Kear 2005a) and obtains its food almost solely by diving (Brown *et al.* 1982). **Habitat** The species inhabits quiet shallow freshwater lakes, pools, lagoons (del Hoyo *et al.* 1992), pans, inland deltas (Brown *et al.* 1982), flood-plains (Madge and Burn 1988), marshes and swamps (del Hoyo *et al.* 1992) fringed with abundant emergent and floating vegetation (Brown *et al.* 1982, del Hoyo *et al.* 1992) (e.g. reeds, papyrus and water-lilies *Nymphaea* spp.) (Kear 2005a), generally avoiding very open water (del Hoyo *et al.* 1992). It also often inhabits forested lakes in Madagascar (Kear 2005a) and may frequent farm impoundments or stock-ponds in other areas (Scott and Rose 1996). **Diet** Although the species is predominantly herbivorous (taking the seeds and leaves of aquatic plants such as water-lilies *Nymphaea* spp. and *Polygonum* spp.) the young may feed on Chironomid insect larvae (del Hoyo *et al.* 1992). **Breeding site** The nest is constructed of vegetation either floating on or up to 45 cm above water (Brown *et al.* 1982) amongst reedbeds (Brown *et al.* 1982, del Hoyo *et al.* 1992) or papyrus beds (Brown *et al.* 1982), or on the ground in waterside vegetation on small islands (Brown *et al.* 1982, del Hoyo *et al.* 1992). The species will occasionally use the abandoned nests of grebes or coots as nest bases (Brown *et al.* 1982, Madge and Burn 1988).

### Threats

The species is threatened by the modification of wetlands especially where the native aquatic flora is affected, e.g. through the introduction of herbivorous fish (Kear 2005a), the introduction of exotic plants, deterioration in water quality as a result of deforestation and soil erosion in catchment areas (Scott and Rose 1996), and pollution (Kear 2005a). The species has also declined in Madagascar due to hunting and trapping (Langrand 1990, del Hoyo *et al.* 1992), and its large eggs are especially prized as food by people living near wetlands (Kear 2005a).

### Acknowledgements

#### Text account compilers

Ekstrom, J., Malpas, L., Butchart, S.

#### Recommended citation

BirdLife International (2019) Species factsheet: *Thalassornis leuconotus*. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 01/03/2019. Recommended citation for factsheets for more than one species: BirdLife International (2019) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 01/03/2019.

### Annex III. Species prioritised for the development of conservation and management guidance

No.	Populations	A	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
<b>1</b>	<b>Great Knot - <i>Calidris tenuirostris</i></b>		EN			
	- Eastern Siberia/SW Asia & W Southern Asia	1a 1b 1c		1,500-2,000	DEC?	Some
<b>2</b>	<b>Marbled Teal<sup>6</sup> - <i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i></b>		VU			
	- East Mediterranean	1a 1b 1c		20-100	DEC	High
	- West Mediterranean/West Medit. & West Africa	1a 1b 1c		6,000-7,500	DEC?	High
	- South-west Asia	1a 1b 3c		46,000-50,000	INC?	Some
<b>3</b>	<b>Socotra Cormorant - <i>Phalacrocorax nigrogularis</i></b>		VU			
	- Arabian Coast	1b		270,000	DEC	Moderate
	- Gulf of Aden, Socotra, Arabian Sea	1b		60,000-63,000	STA/INC	Moderate
<b>4</b>	<b>Common Pochard - <i>Aythya ferina</i></b>		VU			
	- North-east Europe/North-west Europe	1b		200,000	DEC	
	- Central & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean	1b		570,000-630,000	DEC	
	- Western Siberia/South-west Asia	1b		460,000-500,000	DEC?	
<b>5</b>	<b>Black-Legged Kittiwake - <i>Rissa tridactyla</i></b>		VU			
	Arctic from NE Canada to Novaya Zemlya/N Atlantic	1b		6,400,000-7,600,000	DEC	
<b>6</b>	<b>Black Crowned-crane - <i>Balearica pavonina</i></b>		VU			
	<i>Balearica pavonina pavonina</i> (Black Crowned-crane, West African Crowned-crane) - West Africa (Senegal to Chad)	1b 1c		5,000-15,000	DEC?	Some
	<i>Balearica pavonina ceciliae</i> (Black Crowned-crane, Sudan Crowned-crane) - Eastern Africa (Sudan to Uganda)	1b 3c		28,000-55,000	UNK	Some
<b>7</b>	<b>Horned Grebe - <i>Podiceps auritus auritus</i></b>		VU			
	- North-east Europe (small-billed)	1b 2		15,000-23,000	DEC?	
	- North-west Europe (large-billed)	1b 1c		4,600-5,000	DEC/STA	
	- Caspian & South Asia (win)	1b 1c		1-10,000	UNK	
<b>8</b>	<b>Atlantic Puffin - <i>Fratercula arctica</i></b>		VU			
	- Faeroes, S Norway & Sweden, Britain, Ireland, NW France	1b		3,500,000	DEC?	

<sup>6</sup> Bern, CMS and EU Species Action Plan 1996; EU Species Action Plan 2008.

No.	Populations	A	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
	- Hudson Bay & Maine E to S Greenland, Iceland, Bear Is, Norway to S Novaya Zemlya	1b		12,000,000-15,000,000	DEC?	
	- NE Canada, N Greenland, to Jan Mayen, Svalbard, N Novaya Zemlya	1b		35,000	UNK	
<b>9</b>	<b>Madagascar Pratincole - <i>Glareola ocularis</i></b>		VU			
	- Madagascar/East Africa	1b 1c		5,000-10,000	UNK	High
<b>10</b>	<b>Wattled Crane - <i>Bugeranus carunculatus</i></b>		VU			
	- Central & Southern Africa	1b 1c		9,000	STA?	Some
<b>11</b>	<b>Steller's Eider<sup>7</sup> - <i>Polysticta stelleri</i></b>		VU			
	- Western Siberia/North-east Europe	1a 1b		27,000	STA	Some
<b>12</b>	<b>Blue Crane - <i>Anthropoides paradiseus</i></b>		VU			
	- Extreme Southern Africa	1b		25,000-30,000	INC	Moderate
<b>13</b>	<b>Armenian Gull - <i>Larus armenicus</i></b>		NT			
	- Armenia, Eastern Turkey & NW Iran	3a 3c		59,000-85,000	DEC	Moderate
<b>14</b>	<b>Curlew Sandpiper - <i>Calidris ferruginea</i></b>		NT			
	- Western Siberia/West Africa	4		350,000-450,000	DEC	Some
	- Central Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa	4		400,000	DEC?	Some
<b>15</b>	<b>Razorbill - <i>Alca torda islandica</i></b>		NT			
	- Iceland, Faeroes, Britain, Ireland, Helgoland, NW France	4		1,380,000	DEC	
	- E North America, Greenland, E to Baltic & White Seas	4		187,000-207,000	INC?	
<b>16</b>	<b>Northern Lapwing<sup>8</sup> - <i>Vanellus vanellus</i></b>		NT			
	- Europe, W Asia/Europe, N Africa & SW Asia	4		5,500,000-9,500,000	DEC	
<b>17</b>	<b>Chestnut-banded Plover - <i>Charadrius pallidus pallidus</i></b>		NT			
	- Southern Africa	2		11,000-16,000	DEC?	Moderate
	- Eastern Africa	1c		6,500	INC?	Critical
<b>18</b>	<b>Common Eider<sup>9</sup> - <i>Somateria mollissima borealis</i></b>		NT			
	- Svalbard & Franz Joseph (bre)	4		60,000-82,500	DEC?	
	- Baltic, Denmark & Netherlands	4		930,000	STA/FLU	

<sup>7</sup> EU Species Action Plan 2001; CAFF Circumpolar Eider Conservation Strategy and Action Plan 1997.

<sup>8</sup> Included in an EU multi-species action plan for grassland-breeding waders.

<sup>9</sup> CAFF Circumpolar Eider Conservation Strategy and Action Plan 1997.

No.	Populations	A	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
	- Norway & Russia	4		510,000-525,000	STA/INC	
<b>19</b>	<b>Bar-tailed Godwit - <i>Limosa lapponica taymyrensis</i></b>		NT			
	- Western Siberia/West & South-west Africa	4		500,000	DEC?	
	- Central Siberia/South & SW Asia & Eastern Africa	4		100,000-150,000	INC?	
	- Northern Europe/Western Europe	4		150,000	INC	
<b>20</b>	<b>Red Knot - <i>Calidris canutus</i></b>		NT			
	<i>Calidris canutus canutus</i> (Red Knot) - Northern Siberia/West & Southern Africa	4		250,000	DEC/STA	Some
	<i>Calidris canutus islandica</i> (Red Knot) - NE Canada & Greenland/Western Europe	4		500,000-565,000	STA/FLU	Some
<b>21</b>	<b>African Skimmer - <i>Rynchops flavirostris</i></b>		NT			
	- Coastal West Africa & Central Africa	1c		7,000-13,000	UNK	
	- Eastern & Southern Africa	1c		8,000-12,000	UNK	
<b>22</b>	<b>Eurasian Oystercatcher - <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i></b>		NT			
	<i>Haematopus ostralegus ostralegus</i> (Eurasian Oystercatcher) <sup>10</sup> - Europe/South & West Europe & NW Africa	4		850,000-950,000	STA/DEC?	
	<i>Haematopus ostralegus longipes</i> (Eurasian Oystercatcher) - SE Eur & W Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa	4		27,000-50,000	STA/FLU	
<b>23</b>	<b>Yellow-billed Loon - <i>Gavia adamsii</i></b>		NT			
	- Northern Europe (win)	1c		1-8,000	STA?	High

No.	Populations	A	B	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
<b>24</b>	<b>Common Crane - <i>Grus grus archibaldi</i></b>			LC			
	- Turkey & Georgia (bre) *	1c			100-130	DEC	Critical
<b>25</b>	<b>Cape Teal - <i>Anas capensis</i></b>			LC			
	- Lake Chad basin*	1c			1-500	DEC	Critical
	- Eastern Africa (Rift Valley) *	1c			5,750-7,000	STA/DEC?	
	- Southern Africa (N to Angola & Zambia)		1		20,000-75,000	INC?	
<b>26</b>	<b>Eurasian Bittern - <i>Botaurus stellaris</i></b>			LC			
	<i>Botaurus stellaris capensis</i> - Southern Africa*	1c			500-2,000	DEC	High

<sup>10</sup> Included in an EU multi-species action plan for grassland-breeding waders.

No.	Populations	A	B	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
	<i>Botaurus stellaris stellaris</i> - South-west Asia (win)		1		25,000-100,000	UNK	
	<i>Botaurus stellaris stellaris</i> <sup>11</sup> - W Europe, NW Africa (bre)*	1c			7,150-9,100	INC	
<b>27</b>	Dunlin <sup>12</sup> - <i>Calidris alpina schinzii</i> - Baltic/SW Europe & NW Africa*	1c		LC	1,400-1,800	DEC	High
	- Britain & Ireland/SW Europe & NW Africa		1		26,300-32,300	INC	
<b>28</b>	Roseate Tern - <i>Sterna dougallii</i>			LC			
	<i>Sterna dougallii gracilis</i> - North Arabian Sea (Oman)*	1c			120-150	DEC	Some
	<i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i> - Southern Africa & Madagascar*	1c			250-800	FLU	Some
	<i>Sterna dougallii gracilis</i> - Seychelles & Mascarenes*	1c			5,000-6,000	UNK	Some
	<i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i> - East Africa	2			10,000-20,000	UNK	Some
	<i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i> <sup>13</sup> - Europe (bre)*	1c			6,800-8,650	INC	Some
<b>29</b>	Purple Sandpiper - <i>Calidris maritima</i>			LC			
	- NE Canada & N Greenland (breeding)	2			11,000	DEC	Some
	- N Europe & W Siberia (breeding)		1		50,000-100,000	INC	Some
<b>30</b>	Slender-billed Gull - <i>Larus genei</i>			LC			
	- Black Sea & Mediterranean (breeding)		2a (2c)		130,000-200,000	DEC	Some
	- West Africa (bre)		1		24,000-30,000	STA/DEC?	Some
<b>31</b>	Little Stint - <i>Calidris minuta</i>			LC			
	- N Europe/S Europe, North & West Africa		(2c)		300,000	DEC	Some
<b>32</b>	Red-crested Pochard - <i>Netta rufina</i>			LC			
	- Western & Central Asia/South-west Asia**		2c		250,000-400,000	DEC	Some

<sup>11</sup> EU Species Action Plan 2001.

<sup>12</sup> Included in an EU multi-species action plan for grassland-breeding waders.

<sup>13</sup> EU Species Action Plan 1999.

No.	Populations	A	B	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
	- Black Sea & East Mediterranean		1		50,000-100,000	INC?	Some
	- South-west & Central Europe/West Mediterranean		1		50,000-60,000	INC	Some
<b>33</b>	White-backed Duck - <i>Thalassornis leuconotus leuconotus</i>			LC			
	- West Africa*	1c			1-500	DEC	
	- Eastern & Southern Africa*	2*			10,000-25,000	DEC	
<b>34</b>	Little Tern - <i>Sternula albifrons</i>			LC			
	<i>Sternula albifrons albifrons</i> - West Mediterranean/ W Africa (bre)	3b 3c			21,000-28,000	DEC	
	<i>Sternula albifrons albifrons</i> - Black Sea & East Mediterranean (bre)	3b 3c			80,000-117,000	DEC	
	<i>Sternula albifrons guineae</i> - West Africa (bre)*	1c			2,000-3,000	UNK	
	<i>Sternula albifrons albifrons</i> - Caspian (bre)	2			10,000-25,000	UNK	
	<i>Sternula albifrons albifrons</i> - Europe north of Mediterranean (bre)	2			19,000-25,000	STA	
<b>35</b>	Black Guillemot - <i>Cephus grylle</i>			LC			
	<i>Cephus grylle islandicus</i> - Iceland	3c			21,300-40,500	DEC	
	<i>Cephus grylle grylle</i> - Baltic Sea	3c			46,000	DEC	
	<i>Cephus grylle faeroeensis</i> - Faeroes		(1)		10,000-100,000	UNK	
<b>36</b>	Common Gull-billed Tern - <i>Gelochelidon nilotica nilotica</i>			LC			
	- Black Sea & East Mediterranean/Eastern Africa	3c			26,000-37,000	DEC	
	- West & Central Asia/South-west Asia	2			10,000-25,000	UNK	
	- Western Europe/West Africa		1		37,000-63,000	STA/FLU	
<b>37</b>	Demoiselle Crane - <i>Anthropoides virgo</i>			LC			
	- Kalmykia/North-east Africa***		1		28,500-39,000	DEC	
	- Black Sea (Ukraine)/North-east Africa*	1c			600-700	STA/DEC?	Critical
<b>38</b>	Purple Heron - <i>Ardea purpurea purpurea</i>						

No.	Populations	A	B	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
	- West Europe & West Mediterranean/West Africa		1		32,000-38,000	DEC	
	- East Europe, Black Sea & Meditereean/Sub-Saharan Africa		2c		61,000-99,000	DEC?	
	- Tropical Africa	(3c)			75,000-100,000	DEC?	
	- SW Asia	(2)			10,000-25,000	UNK	
<b>39</b>	Brent Goose, Pale-bellied Brent Goose - <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>			LC			
	- Canada & Greenland/Ireland	3a			36,500	DEC	
	- Svalbard/Denmark & UK	2			10,000	STA	
<b>40</b>	Squacco Heron - <i>Ardeola ralloides ralloides</i>			LC			
	- C & E Europe, Black Sea & E Mediterranean (bre)	3c			29,000-52,000	DEC	
	- West & South-west Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa		(1)		25,000-100,000	UNK	
	- SW Europe, NW Africa (bre)*	1c			9,000-11,000	INC	
<b>41</b>	Black-crowned Night-heron - <i>Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax</i>			LC			
	- W Europe, NW Africa (bre)	3c			46,000-51,000	DEC	
	- Western Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa		(1)		25,000-100,000	UNK	
<b>42</b>	Great Skua - <i>Catharacta skua</i>			LC			
	- N Europe/N Atlantic		1		50,000	DEC	
<b>43</b>	Lesser Black-backed Gull, Baltic Gull - <i>Larus fuscus fuscus</i>			LC			
	- NE Europe/Black Sea, SW Asia & Eastern Africa	3c			53,000-81,000	DEC	
<b>44</b>	Kelp Gull - <i>Larus dominicanus vetula</i>			LC			
	- Coastal Southern Africa		1		70,000	DEC	
	- Coastal West Africa*	1c			60-150	INC	
<b>45</b>	Common Redshank - <i>Tringa totanus totanus</i>			LC			
	- Britain & Ireland/Britain, Ireland, France	3c			76,500	DEC	
	- Central & East Europe (breeding)**		2c		364,000-663,000	DEC?	
	- Northern Europe (breeding)**		2c		140,000-220,000	STA/FLU	

No.	Populations	A	B	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
<b>46</b>	Greylag Goose - <i>Anser anser</i>			LC			
	<i>Anser anser anser</i> (Western Greylag Goose) - Iceland/UK & Ireland***		1		93,750	DEC	
	<i>Anser anser rubrirostris</i> (Eastern Greylag Goose) - Black Sea & Turkey***		1		25,000- 50,000	STA?	
	<i>Anser anser anser</i> (Western Greylag Goose) - Central Europe/North Africa***		1		59,000- 100,000	INC	
<b>47</b>	Little Gull - <i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>			LC			
	- Central & E Europe/SW Europe & W Mediterranean		1		71,000- 136,000	DEC	
	- W Asia/E Mediterranean, Black Sea & Caspian	(3c)			25,000- 100,000	DEC?	
<b>48</b>	Great White Pelican - <i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>			LC			
	- Eastern Africa		2c		140,000	DEC	
	- West Africa		1		60,000	INC/STA	
	- Southern Africa		1		21,000- 24,000	INC	
	- Europe & Western Asia (bre)*	1a			37,000	INC	
<b>49</b>	Eurasian Golden Plover - <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>			LC			
	<i>Pluvialis apricaria apricaria</i> - Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Germany & Baltic (bre)**		2c		140,000- 210,000	DEC	
	<i>Pluvialis apricaria altifrons</i> - Northern Siberia/Caspian & Asia Minor		(1)		No estimate	UNK	
<b>50</b>	Eurasian Wigeon - <i>Mareca penelope</i>			LC			
	- Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa**		2c		180,000- 200,000	DEC	
	- W Siberia & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean**		2c		390,000- 490,000	DEC?	
	- Western Siberia & NE Europe/NW Europe**		2c		1,300,000- 1,500,000	DEC?	
<b>51</b>	Greater Scaup - <i>Aythya marila marila</i>			LC			
	- Northern Europe/Western Europe**		2c		150,000- 275,000	DEC	
	- Western Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian**		(2c)		100,000- 200,000	DEC?	
<b>52</b>	European Herring Gull - <i>Larus argentatus argenteus</i>			LC			
	- Iceland & Western Europe		2c		710,000- 790,000	DEC	

No.	Populations	A	B	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
	- North & North-west Europe		2c		1,300,000-1,600,000	DEC	
<b>53</b>	Thick-billed Murre - <i>Uria lomvia lomvia</i>			LC			
	- E North America, Greenland, E to Severnaya Zemlya**		2c		7,300,000-8,000,000	DEC	
<b>54</b>	Black Stork - <i>Ciconia nigra</i>			LC			
	- Southern Africa*	1c			1,560-4,050	DEC?	High
	- South-west Europe/West Africa*	1c			3,590-3,830	INC	High
<b>55</b>	Collared Pratincole - <i>Glareola pratincola pratincola</i>			LC			
	- Black Sea & E Mediterranean/Eastern Sahel zone	2			18,000-32,000	DEC?	Some
	- SW Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa		(1)		66,000-100,000	UNK	Some
	- Western Europe & NW Africa/West Africa		1		28,000-39,000	STA/FLU	Some
<b>56</b>	Hartlaub's Gull - <i>Larus hartlaubii</i>			LC			
	- Coastal South-west Africa		1		25,000-35,000	DEC?	Some
<b>57</b>	Common Shelduck - <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>			LC			
	- Western Asia/Caspian & Middle East	3c			30,000-50,000	DEC?	Some
	- North-west Europe		2a		250,000	STA	Some
<b>58</b>	Ruddy Turnstone - <i>Arenaria interpres interpres</i>			LC			
	- Northern Europe/West Africa	3c			48,000-111,000	DEC?	Some
	- West & Central Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa		(2c)		100,000	DEC?	Some
<b>59</b>	Eurasian Dotterel - <i>Eudromias morinellus</i>			LC			
	- Europe/North-west Africa	3c			38,000-145,000	DEC?	Some
	- Asia/Middle East		(1)		10,000-100,000	UNK	Some
<b>60</b>	Abdim's Stork - <i>Ciconia abdimii</i>			LC			
	- Sub-Saharan Africa & SW Arabia		(2c)		300,000-600,000	DEC?	Some
<b>61</b>	Crowned Lapwing - <i>Vanellus coronatus coronatus</i>			LC			
	- Eastern & Southern Africa		(2c)		400,000-900,000	DEC?	Some

No.	Populations	A	B	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
	- Central Africa*	(1c)			1-25,000	UNK	Some
	- South-west Africa		(1)		30,000-50,000	STA?	Some
<b>62</b>	Red-breasted Merganser - <i>Mergus serrator</i>			LC			
	- Western Siberia/South-west & Central Asia*	1c			1-10,000	DEC?	
	- North-east Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean	3c			22,000-31,000	DEC?	
	- North-west & Central Europe (win)	3c			70,000-105,000	STA/DEC?	
<b>63</b>	Common Loon - <i>Gavia immer</i>			LC			
	- Europe (win)*	1c			5,100-6,300	DEC?	
<b>64</b>	Smew - <i>Mergellus albellus</i>			LC			
	- North-east Europe/Black Sea & East Mediterranean	2			20,000-30,000	DEC?	
	- Western Siberia/South-west Asia		1		30,000	UNK	
	- North-west & Central Europe (win)		1		24,000-38,000	STA?	
<b>65</b>	Black-necked Grebe - <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>			LC			
	<i>Podiceps nigricollis nigricollis</i> - Western Asia/South-west & South Asia	3c			20,000-35,000	DEC?	
	<i>Podiceps nigricollis gurneyi</i> - Southern Africa	2			15,000-30,000	INC	
<b>66</b>	Great Crested Grebe - <i>Podiceps cristatus</i>			LC			
	<i>Podiceps cristatus cristatus</i> - Caspian & South-west Asia (win)	3c			30,000-35,000	DEC?	
	<i>Podiceps cristatus infuscatus</i> - Eastern Africa (Ethiopia to N Zambia) *	1c			500-1,500	UNK	
	<i>Podiceps cristatus infuscatus</i> - Southern Africa*	1c			1,500-5,000	INC	
<b>67</b>	Southern Pochard - <i>Netta erythrophthalma brunnea</i>			LC			
	- Southern & Eastern Africa	3c			30,000-70,000	DEC?	
<b>68</b>	Senegal Thick-knee - <i>Burhinus senegalensis</i>			LC			
	- North-east & Eastern Africa	(3c)			25,000-100,000	DEC?	
<b>69</b>	Grey Heron - <i>Ardea cinerea cinerea</i>			LC			
	- West & South-west Asia (bre)		(1)		25,000-100,000	DEC?	

No.	Populations	A	B	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
<b>70</b>	Wattled Lapwing - <i>Vanellus senegallus</i>			LC			
	<i>Vanellus senegallus lateralis</i> - Eastern & South-east Africa	(3c)			25,000-100,000	DEC?	
	<i>Vanellus senegallus senegallus</i> - West Africa		(1)		50,000-100,000	UNK	
<b>71</b>	Kentish Plover - <i>Charadrius alexandrinus alexandrinus</i>			LC			
	- West Europe & West Mediterranean/West Africa		1		56,000-72,000	DEC?	
	- Black Sea & East Mediterranean/Eastern Sahel	3c			45,000-66,000	DEC/STA?	
	- SW & Central Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa		(1)		100,000-150,000	STA/FLU	
<b>72</b>	Green Sandpiper - <i>Tringa ochropus</i>			LC			
	- Western Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa		(2c)		100,000	DEC?	
<b>73</b>	African Three-banded Plover - <i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>			LC			
	- Southern & Eastern Africa		1		70,000-130,000	DEC?	
<b>74</b>	Greater Flamingo - <i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>			LC			
	- Eastern Africa	3a 3c			80,000-120,000	DEC?	
	- South-west & South Asia		2a		240,000	DEC?	
	- West Africa	3a			45,000-95,000	STA/FLU	
	- Southern Africa (to Madagascar)		2a		100,000-160,000	INC?	
	- West Mediterranean		2a		135,000-165,000	INC	
	- East Mediterranean		2a		158,000	INC	
<b>75</b>	Fulvous Whistling-duck - <i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>			LC			
	- Eastern & Southern Africa**		2c		150,000-350,000	DEC?	
	- West Africa (Senegal to Chad)		1		20,000-50,000	UNK	
<b>76</b>	Tufted Duck - <i>Aythya fuligula</i>			LC			
	- Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa**		2c		300,000	DEC?	
<b>77</b>	Northern Pintail - <i>Anas acuta</i>			LC			
	- Western Siberia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa**		2c		200,000-400,000	DEC?	

No.	Populations	A	B	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
	- North-west Europe		1		65,000	STA/FLU	
<b>78</b>	Arctic Loon - <i>Gavia arctica arctica</i>			LC			
	- Northern Europe & Western Siberia/Europe		2c		266,000-473,000	DEC?	
	- Central Siberia/Caspian*	1c			100-1,000	UNK	
<b>79</b>	Black Tern - <i>Chlidonias niger niger</i>			LC			
	- Europe & Western Asia/Atlantic coast of Africa		2c		280,000-580,000	DEC?	
<b>80</b>	Allen's Gallinule - <i>Porphyrio alleni</i>			LC			
	- Sub-Saharan Africa**		(2c)		25,000-1,000,000	DEC?	
<b>81</b>	Cattle Egret - <i>Bubulcus ibis ibis</i>			LC			
	- Southern Africa		2c		100,000-1,000,000	DEC?	
	- East Mediterranean & South-west Asia		1		10,000-100,000	UNK	
<b>82</b>	Red Phalarope - <i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>			LC			
	- Canada & Greenland/Atlantic coast of Africa		2c		1,140,000-2,100,000	DEC?	
<b>83</b>	Ruff - <i>Calidris pugnax</i>			LC			
	- Northern Europe & Western Siberia/West Africa**		2c		1,000,000-5,000,000	DEC?	
<b>84</b>	Common Murre - <i>Uria aalge aalge</i>			LC			
	- E North America, Greenland, Iceland, Faeroes, Scotland, S Norway, Baltic**		2c		6,000,000-8,155,000	DEC?	
<b>85</b>	Western Reef-egret - <i>Egretta gularis</i>			LC			
	<i>Egretta gularis schistacea</i> - North-east Africa & Red Sea	2			10,000-15,000	DEC/STA	
	<i>Egretta gularis schistacea</i> - South-west Asia & South Asia	2			10,000-25,000	STA?	
	<i>Egretta gularis dimorpha</i> - Coastal Eastern Africa	2			15,000-20,000	STA?	
	<i>Egretta gularis gularis</i> - West Africa	2			10,000-50,000	STA/INC?	
<b>86</b>	Black-winged Stilt - <i>Himantopus himantopus himantopus</i>			LC			
	- Central Europe & E Mediterranean/N-Central Africa		1		26,000-52,000	DEC/STA	

No.	Populations	A	B	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
	- W, C & SW Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa		(1)		43,000-100,000	STA/FLU	
	- Southern Africa	2			15,000-30,000	INC?	
<b>87</b>	Common Ringed Plover - <i>Charadrius hiaticula hiaticula</i>			LC			
	- Northern Europe/Europe & North Africa		1		47,000-62,000	DEC/STA	
<b>88</b>	Common Sandpiper - <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>			LC			
	- West & Central Europe/West Africa		2c		1,000,000-1,600,000	DEC/STA	
<b>89</b>	African Pygmy-goose - <i>Nettapus auritus</i>			LC			
	- West Africa*	1c			2,500-10,000	FLU	
<b>90</b>	Hottentot Teal - <i>Spatula hottentota</i>			LC			
	- Lake Chad Basin*	1c			100-1,000	UNK	High
	- Southern Africa (north to S Zambia)		1		25,000-100,000	UNK	
	- Eastern Africa (south to N Zambia)		1		25,000-100,000	STA/FLU	
<b>91</b>	Antarctic Tern - <i>Sterna vittata</i>			LC			
	<i>Sterna vittata tristanensis</i> (Antarctic Tern) - Tristan da Cunha & Gough/South Africa*	1c			2,400-4,500	UNK	Moderate
	<i>Sterna vittata vittata</i> (Antarctic Tern) - P. Edward, Marion, Crozet & Kerguelen/South Africa*	1c			6,700-8,000	UNK	Moderate
<b>92</b>	Streaky-breasted Flufftail - <i>Sarothrura boehmi</i>			LC			
	- Central Africa*	1c			1-10,000	UNK	Moderate
<b>93</b>	Brown-chested Lapwing - <i>Vanellus superciliosus</i>			LC			
	- West & Central Africa*	(1c)			1-25,000	UNK	Moderate
<b>94</b>	Baillon's Crane - <i>Zapornia pusilla intermedia</i>			LC			
	- Europe (bre)*	1c			500-1,700	UNK	Some
<b>95</b>	Greater Sandplover - <i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>			LC			
	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii columbinus</i> (Greater Sandplover) - Turkey & SW Asia/E. Mediterranean & Red Sea*	1c			3,000-5,000	UNK	Some
	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii leschenaultii</i> (Greater Sandplover) - Central Asia/Eastern & Southern Africa		(1)		25,000-50,000	STA?	
	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii scythicus</i> (Greater Sandplover) - Caspian & SW Asia/Arabia & NE Africa		(1)		35,000-50,000	INC?	
<b>96</b>	White-fronted Plover - <i>Charadrius marginatus</i>			LC			

No.	Populations	A	B	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
	<i>Charadrius marginatus mechowii</i> (White-fronted Plover) - Inland East & Central Africa	2			10,000-15,000	UNK	Some
	<i>Charadrius marginatus hesperius</i> (White-fronted Plover) - West Africa	2			10,000-15,000	UNK	Some
<b>97</b>	Striped Crake - <i>Amaurornis marginalis</i> - Sub-Saharan Africa	(2)		LC	1-25,000	UNK	Some
<b>98</b>	Grey Pratincole - <i>Glareola cinerea</i> - SE West Africa & Central Africa	(2)		LC	10,000-25,000	UNK	Some
<b>99</b>	White-tailed Lapwing - <i>Vanellus leucurus</i> - C & SW Asia/NE Africa, SW & S Asia		1	LC	25,000-100,000	UNK	Some
<b>100</b>	Pacific Golden Plover - <i>Pluvialis fulva</i> - North-central Siberia/South & SW Asia, NE Africa		(1)	LC	50,000-100,000	UNK	Some
<b>101</b>	Broad-billed Sandpiper - <i>Calidris falcinellus falcinellus</i> - Northern Europe/SW Asia & Africa		2c	LC	89,000-132,000	UNK	Some
<b>102</b>	Little Crake - <i>Zapornia parva</i> - Western Eurasia/Africa		2c	LC	225,000-310,000	UNK	Some
<b>103</b>	Whimbrel - <i>Numenius phaeopus alboaxillaris</i> - N of Caspian/Eastern Africa*	1c		LC	1-100	UNK	
<b>104</b>	Egyptian Plover - <i>Pluvianus aegyptius</i> - Lower Congo Basin*	1c		LC	1-10,000	UNK	
	- Eastern Africa*	1c			1,000-15,000	UNK	
	- West Africa		(1)		20,000-50,000	INC?	
<b>105</b>	Whiskered Tern - <i>Chlidonias hybrida</i> <i>Chlidonias hybrida delalandii</i> (Whiskered Tern) - Eastern Africa (Kenya & Tanzania)	2		LC	10,000-15,000	UNK	
	<i>Chlidonias hybrida hybrida</i> (Whiskered Tern) - Caspian (bre)		(1)		25,000-100,000	UNK	
	<i>Chlidonias hybrida delalandii</i> (Whiskered Tern) - Southern Africa (Malawi & Zambia to South Africa) *	1c			5,000-15,000	STA/INC?	
	<i>Chlidonias hybrida hybrida</i> (Whiskered Tern) - Western Europe & North-west Africa (bre)		1		31,000-35,000	INC	

No.	Populations	A	B	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
<b>106</b>	Senegal Lapwing - <i>Vanellus lugubris</i>			LC			
	- Southern West Africa	2			5,000-20,000	UNK	
	- Central & Eastern Africa		1		20,000-50,000	UNK	
<b>107</b>	Red-necked Grebe - <i>Podiceps grisegena grisegena</i>			LC			
	- Caspian (win)	2			15,000	UNK	
	- Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)		1		46,000-88,000	STA	
	- North-west Europe (win)		1		37,000-55,000	INC	
<b>108</b>	Great Frigatebird - <i>Fregata minor aldabrensis</i>			LC			
	- W Indian Ocean	2			16,700	UNK	
<b>109</b>	Greater Crested Tern - <i>Thalasseus bergii</i>			LC			
	<i>Thalasseus bergii velox</i> (Greater Crested Tern) - Red Sea & North-east Africa	2			15,000-20,000	UNK	
	<i>Thalasseus bergii thalassinus</i> (Greater Crested Tern) - Eastern Africa & Seychelles*	1c			1,300-1,700	STA/FLU	Some
	<i>Thalasseus bergii bergii</i> (Greater Crested Tern) - Southern Africa (Angola – Mozambique)	2			15,000-25,000	INC?	
<b>110</b>	Red-billed Teal - <i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>			LC			
	- Madagascar	2			15,000-25,000	UNK	
<b>111</b>	Common Goldeneye - <i>Bucephala clangula clangula</i>			LC			
	- Western Siberia/Caspian		1		27,000	UNK	
	- Western Siberia & North-east Europe/Black Sea		1		15,000-60,000	INC?	
<b>112</b>	African Comb Duck - <i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>			LC			
	- West Africa	3c			20,000-40,000	UNK	
	- Southern & Eastern Africa**		(2c)		50,000-250,000	STA/FLU	
<b>113</b>	Forbes's Plover - <i>Charadrius forbesi</i>			LC			
	- Western & Central Africa	2			10,000-50,000	UNK	
<b>114</b>	White-headed Lapwing - <i>Vanellus albiceps</i>			LC			
	- West & Central Africa		(1)		30,000-70,000	UNK	
<b>115</b>	Masked Booby - <i>Sula dactylatra melanops</i>			LC			

No.	Populations	A	B	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
	- W Indian Ocean	3c			49,700-53,000	UNK	
<b>116</b>	<i>Glossy Ibis - Plegadis falcinellus</i>			LC			
	- South-west Asia/Eastern Africa		(1)		25,000-100,000	UNK	
	- Sub-Saharan Africa (bre)		1		40,000-75,000	STA	
	- Black Sea & Mediterranean/West Africa		1		73,000-88,000	INC?	
<b>117</b>	<i>Common Little Bittern - Ixobrychus minutus</i>			LC			
	<i>Ixobrychus minutus minutus</i> (Common Little Bittern) - West & South-west Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa		(1)		25,000-100,000	UNK	
	<i>Ixobrychus minutus payesii</i> (Common Little Bittern) - Sub-Saharan Africa		(1)		25,000-100,000	UNK	
	<i>Ixobrychus minutus minutus</i> (Common Little Bittern) - W Europe, NW Africa/Subsaharan Africa	2			19,000-25,500	STA	
<b>118</b>	<i>Dwarf Bittern - Ixobrychus sturmii</i>			LC			
	- Sub-Saharan Africa		(1)		25,000-100,000	UNK	
<b>119</b>	<i>Black Heron - Egretta ardesiaca</i>			LC			
	- Sub-Saharan Africa		1		25,000-100,000	UNK	
<b>120</b>	<i>Marsh Sandpiper - Tringa stagnatilis</i>			LC			
	- Eastern Europe/West & Central Africa		(1)		36,000-91,000	UNK	
	- Western Asia/SW Asia, Eastern & Southern Africa		1		50,000-100,000	STA/FLU	
<b>121</b>	<i>Pallas's Gull - Larus ichthyaetus</i>			LC			
	- Black Sea & Caspian/South-west Asia	3a			100,000	UNK	
<b>122</b>	<i>Sooty Tern - Onychoprion fuscatus nubilosa</i>			LC			
	- Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, E to Pacific		2a		18,200,000	UNK	
<b>123</b>	<i>Spotted Redshank - Tringa erythropus</i>			LC			
	- N Europe/Southern Europe, North & West Africa	3c			61,500-162,000	STA/DEC	
	- Western Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa		(1)		10,000-100,000	STA/FLU	
<b>124</b>	<i>Caspian Plover - Charadrius asiaticus</i>			LC			

No.	Populations	A	B	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
	- SE Europe & West Asia/E & Central Southern Africa	3c			40,000-55,000	STA/DEC?	Some
<b>125</b>	Common Coot - <i>Fulica atra atra</i>			LC			
	- North-west Europe (win)**		2c		1,200,000-2,000,000	STA/DEC?	
<b>126</b>	Black-headed Gull - <i>Larus ridibundus</i>			LC			
	- W Europe/W Europe, W Mediterranean, West Africa		2c		2,750,000-3,550,000	STA/DEC?	
<b>127</b>	South African Shelduck - <i>Tadorna cana</i>			LC			
	- Southern Africa		1		50,000	STA/FLU	Some
<b>128</b>	Sandwich Tern - <i>Thalasseus sandvicensis sandvicensis</i>			LC			
	- Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre)		2a		62,000-221,000	STA/FLU	Some
<b>129</b>	Whooper Swan - <i>Cygnus cygnus</i>			LC			
	- West & Central Siberia/Caspian		2		20,000	STA/FLU	
	- N Europe & W Siberia/Black Sea & E Mediterranean		2		14,000	INC?	
	- Iceland/UK & Ireland***		1		34,000	INC	
<b>130</b>	Pied Avocet - <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>			LC			
	- Southern Africa	2			15,000-25,000	STA/FLU	
	- Eastern Africa		(1)		20,000-50,000	STA/FLU	
	- South-east Europe, Black Sea & Turkey (bre)		1		34,000-44,000	STA/FLU	
	- West & South-west Asia/Eastern Africa	2			12,000-25,000	STA/INC?	
	- Western Europe & North-west Africa (bre)		1		89,000-99,000	INC?	
<b>131</b>	Grey-headed Gull - <i>Larus cirrocephalus poiocephalus</i>			LC			
	- West Africa		(1)		25,000-30,000	STA/FLU	
<b>132</b>	Ruddy Shelduck - <i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>			LC			
	- Western Asia & Caspian/Iran & Iraq	3c			50,000-70,000	STA/FLU	
	- North-west Africa*	1c			10,000	INC?	
	- East Mediterranean & Black Sea/North-east Africa		1		40,000-62,000	INC	

No.	Populations	A	B	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
133	Great White Egret, Western Great Egret - <i>Ardea alba alba</i>			LC			
	- Western Asia/South-west Asia		1		25,000-100,000	STA/FLU	
	- W, C & SE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean		1		61,000-99,000	STA/INC?	
134	Little Egret - <i>Egretta garzetta garzetta</i>			LC			
	- Western Asia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa		(1)		25,000-100,000	STA/FLU	
	- Central & E Europe, Black Sea, E Mediterranean		1		60,000-89,000	STA	
135	Spur-winged Goose - <i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>			LC			
	<i>Plectropterus gambensis gambensis</i> (Spur-winged Goose) - West Africa		1		50,000-100,000	STA/FLU	
	<i>Plectropterus gambensis niger</i> (Spur-winged Goose) - Southern Africa		(1)		50,000-100,000	INC	
136	Gadwall - <i>Mareca strepera strepera</i>			LC			
	- Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa**		(2c)		90,000-130,000	STA/FLU	
137	Royal Tern - <i>Thalasseus maximus albidorsalis</i>			LC			
	- West Africa (bre)		2a		255,000-315,000	STA/FLU	
138	Black-winged Lapwing - <i>Vanellus melanopterus minor</i>			LC			
	- Southern Africa*	1c			2,000-10,000	STA?	High
139	Bridled Tern - <i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i>			LC			
	<i>Onychoprion anaethetus melanopterus</i> - W Africa*	1c			1,500	STA?	
	<i>Onychoprion anaethetus antarcticus</i> - W Indian Ocean	2			19,300	STA	
140	Saunders's Tern - <i>Sternula saundersi</i>			LC			
	- W South Asia, Red Sea, Gulf & Eastern Africa	2			12,000-12,100	STA?	
141	Great Cormorant, White-breasted Cormorant - <i>Phalacrocorax carbo lucidus</i>			LC			
	- Coastal Southern Africa	2			15,000	STA?	
	- Coastal West Africa		1		40,000	INC?	
142	Mute Swan - <i>Cygnus olor</i>			LC			
	Black Sea		1		49,000-72,000	STA?	

No.	Populations	A	B	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
143	White Stork - <i>Ciconia ciconia ciconia</i> - Southern Africa*	1c		LC	20-30	STA	Critical
144	Red-knobbed Coot <sup>14</sup> - <i>Fulica cristata</i> - Spain & Morocco*	1c		LC	2,500-5,000	STA	High
145	Audouin's Gull <sup>15</sup> - <i>Larus audouinii</i> - Mediterranean/N & W coasts of Africa*	1a 3a		LC	65,000-67,000	STA	Moderate
146	Lesser Crested Tern - <i>Thalasseus bengalensis emigratus</i> - S Mediterranean/NW & West Africa coasts*	1c		LC	6,000-7,000	STA	Some
147	White-eyed Gull - <i>Larus leucophthalmus</i> - Red Sea & nearby coasts*	1a		LC	56,000-62,000	STA	Some
148	Red-billed Tropicbird - <i>Phaethon aetherus aetherus</i> - South Atlantic* - Persian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, Red Sea*	1c 1c		LC	3,600-3,900 6,600	STA STA	
149	Caspian Tern - <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> -Black Sea (bre)* - West Africa (bre) - Caspian (bre) Baltic (bre)	1c	1	LC	3,000-8,000 45,000-60,000 10,000-25,000 4,950-6,150	STA STA/INC? INC? INC	
150	Red-throated Loon - <i>Gavia stellata</i> - Caspian, Black Sea & East Mediterranean (win)* - North-west Europe (win)	1c	2c	LC	1-10,000 150,000-450,000	STA STA	
151	European Shag - <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii</i> - East Mediterranean (Croatia, Adriatic Sea) (bre)*	1c		LC	4,815-6,045 <sup>16</sup>	STA	
152	Lesser Frigatebird - <i>Fregata ariel iredalei</i> - W Indian Ocean	2		LC	23,700	STA	
153	White-tailed Tropicbird - <i>Phaethon lepturus lepturus</i> - W Indian Ocean		1	LC	25,200-35,500	STA	
154	Pink-backed Pelican - <i>Pelecanus rufescens</i>			LC			

<sup>14</sup> EU Species Action Plan 1999.

<sup>15</sup> Bern, CMS and EU Species Action Plan 1996; Barcelona Convention Action Plan for Annex-II-listed bird species 2003.

<sup>16</sup> Population listed at MOP7. BirdLife International (2015) European Red List of Birds. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities.

No.	Populations	A	B	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
	- Tropical Africa & SW Arabia		1		50,000-100,000	STA	
<b>155</b>	Brent Goose, Dark-bellied Brent Goose - <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>			LC			
	- Western Siberia/Western Europe***		2b		211,000	STA	
<b>156</b>	Common Teal - <i>Anas crecca crecca</i>			LC			
	- Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa**		2c		500,000-1,000,000	STA	
<b>157</b>	Common Snipe - <i>Gallinago gallinago gallinago</i>			LC			
	- Europe/South & West Europe & NW Africa**		2c		7,400,000-14,500,000	STA	
<b>158</b>	Rufous-bellied Heron - <i>Ardeola rufiventris</i>			LC			
	- Central, Eastern & Southern Africa		(1)		10,000-100,000	STA/INC?	
<b>159</b>	Common Scoter - <i>Melanitta nigra</i>			LC			
	- W Siberia & N Europe/W Europe & NW Africa		2a		687,000-815,000	STA/INC?	
<b>160</b>	Goosander - <i>Mergus merganser merganser</i>			LC			
	- North-east Europe/Black Sea	2			22,000-29,000	INC/STA	
	- Western Siberia/Caspian	2			20,000	INC	
<b>161</b>	African Sacred Ibis - <i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>			LC			
	- Iraq & Iran*	1c			200	INC?	Critical
<b>162</b>	Crab-plover - <i>Dromas ardeola</i>			LC			
	- North-west Indian Ocean, Red Sea & Gulf		1		52,200-69,500	INC?	Some
<b>163</b>	Pygmy Cormorant - <i>Microcarbo pygmaeus</i>			LC			
	- South-west Asia		1		70,000-115,000	INC?	Some
	- Black Sea & Mediterranean <sup>17</sup>		1		83,000-106,000	INC	Some
<b>164</b>	Egyptian Goose - <i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>			LC			
	- West Africa*	1c			5,000-10,000	INC?	
<b>165</b>	Kittlitz's Plover - <i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>			LC			

<sup>17</sup> EU Action Plan adopted in 1996.

No.	Populations	A	B	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
	- West Africa		(1)		20,000-50,000	INC?	
<b>166</b>	Yellow-billed Egret - <i>Ardea brachyrhyncha</i>			LC			
	- Sub-Saharan Africa		1		25,000-100,000	INC?	
<b>167</b>	Northern Shoveler - <i>Spatula clypeata</i>			LC			
	- North-west & Central Europe (win)		1		60,000-70,000	INC?	
<b>168</b>	Sooty Gull - <i>Larus hemprichii</i>			LC			
	- Red Sea, Gulf, Arabia & Eastern Africa		1		88,000-95,000	INC?	
<b>169</b>	Tundra Swan, Bewick's Swan - <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>			LC			
	- Northern Siberia/Caspian*	1c			1,000-8,400	INC	High
<b>170</b>	Grey Plover - <i>Pluvialis squatarola squatarola</i>			LC			
	- C & E Siberia/SW Asia, Eastern & Southern Africa		1		90,000	INC	Some
<b>171</b>	Mediterranean Gull - <i>Larus melanocephalus</i>			LC			
	- W Europe, Mediterranean & NW Africa		2a		220,000-260,000	INC	Some
<b>172</b>	Red-tailed Tropicbird - <i>Phaethon rubricauda rubricauda</i>			LC			
	- Indian Ocean		1		28,500-29,200	INC	
<b>173</b>	Spur-winged Lapwing - <i>Vanellus spinosus</i>			LC			
	- Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre)		1		25,000-100,000	INC	

## Annex IV. Prioritization of populations for conservation and management guidance

(Applied to all populations listed on Columns A and Column B)

### **First priority: Globally threatened and near-threatened species (all prioritised for action-planning during the triennium 2019-2021)**

No.	Populations	A	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
	<b><i>Calidris tenuirostris</i> (Great Knot)</b>		EN			
1	- Eastern Siberia/SW Asia & W Southern Asia	1a 1b 1c		1,500-2,000	DEC?	Some
	<b><i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i> (Marbled Teal)<sup>18</sup></b>		VU			
2	- East Mediterranean	1a 1b 1c		20-100	DEC	High
	<b><i>Phalacrocorax nigrogularis</i> (Socotra Cormorant)</b>		VU			
3	- Arabian Coast	1b		270,000	DEC	Moderate
	<b><i>Aythya ferina</i> (Common Pochard)</b>		VU			
4	- North-east Europe/North-west Europe	1b		200,000	DEC	
	<b><i>Aythya ferina</i> (Common Pochard)</b>		VU			
5	- Central & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean	1b		570,000-630,000	DEC	
	<b><i>Rissa tridactyla</i> (Black-Legged Kittiwake)</b>		VU			
6	Arctic from NE Canada to Novaya Zemlya/N Atlantic	1b		6,400,000-7,600,000	DEC	
	<b><i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i> (Marbled Teal)<sup>19</sup></b>		VU			
7	- West Mediterranean/West Medit. & West Africa	1a 1b 1c		6,000-7,500	DEC?	High
	<b><i>Balearica pavonina pavonina</i> (Black Crowned-crane, West African Crowned-crane)</b>		VU			
8	- West Africa (Senegal to Chad)	1b 1c		5,000-15,000	DEC?	Some
	<b><i>Podiceps auritus auritus</i> (Horned Grebe)</b>		VU			
9	- North-east Europe (small-billed)	1b 2		15,000-23,000	DEC?	
	<b><i>Aythya ferina</i> (Common Pochard)</b>		VU			
10	- Western Siberia/South-west Asia	1b		460,000-500,000	DEC?	
	<b><i>Fratercula arctica</i> (Atlantic Puffin)</b>		VU			

<sup>18</sup> Bern, CMS and EU Species Action Plan 1996; EU Species Action Plan 2008.

<sup>19</sup> Bern, CMS and EU Species Action Plan 1996; EU Species Action Plan 2008.

No.	Populations	A	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
11	- Faeroes, S Norway & Sweden, Britain, Ireland, NW France <b><i>Fratercula arctica</i> (Atlantic Puffin)</b>	1b	VU	3,500,000	DEC?	
12	- Hudson Bay & Maine E to S Greenland, Iceland, Bear Is, Norway to S Novaya Zemlya <b><i>Podiceps auritus auritus</i> (Horned Grebe)</b>	1b	VU	12,000,000-15,000,000	DEC?	
13	- North-west Europe (large-billed) <b><i>Glareola ocularis</i> (Madagascar Pratincole)</b>	1b 1c	VU	4,600-5,000	DEC/STA	
14	- Madagascar/East Africa <b><i>Balearica pavonina ceciliae</i> (Black Crowned-crane, Sudan Crowned-crane)</b>	1b 1c	VU	5,000-10,000	UNK	High
15	- Eastern Africa (Sudan to Uganda) <b><i>Podiceps auritus auritus</i> (Horned Grebe)</b>	1b 3c	VU	28,000-55,000	UNK	Some
16	- Caspian & South Asia (win) <b><i>Fratercula arctica</i> (Atlantic Puffin)</b>	1b 1c	VU	1-10,000	UNK	
17	- NE Canada, N Greenland, to Jan Mayen, Svalbard, N Novaya Zemlya <b><i>Bugeranus carunculatus</i> (Wattled Crane)</b>	1b	VU	35,000	UNK	
18	- Central & Southern Africa <b><i>Polysticta stelleri</i> (Steller's Eider)<sup>20</sup></b>	1b 1c	VU	9,000	STA?	Some
19	- Western Siberia/North-east Europe <b><i>Phalacrocorax nigrogularis</i> (Socotra Cormorant)</b>	1a 1b	VU	27,000	STA	Some
20	- Gulf of Aden, Socotra, Arabian Sea <b><i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i> (Marbled Teal)</b>	1b	VU	60,000-63,000	STA/INC	Moderate
21	- South-west Asia <b><i>Anthropoides paradiseus</i> (Blue Crane)</b>	1a 1b 3c	VU	46,000-50,000	INC?	Some
22	- Extreme Southern Africa <b><i>Larus armenicus</i> (Armenian Gull)</b>	1b	NT	25,000-30,000	INC	Moderate
23	- Armenia, Eastern Turkey & NW Iran <b><i>Calidris ferruginea</i> (Curlew Sandpiper)</b>	3a 3c	NT	59,000-85,000	DEC	Moderate
24	- Western Siberia/West Africa	4		350,000-450,000	DEC	Some

<sup>20</sup> EU Species Action Plan 2001; CAFF Circumpolar Eider Conservation Strategy and Action Plan 1997.

No.	Populations	A	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
	<b><i>Alca torda islandica</i> (Razorbill)</b>		NT			
25	- Iceland, Faeroes, Britain, Ireland, Helgoland, NW France	4		1,380,000	DEC	
	<b><i>Vanellus vanellus</i> (Northern Lapwing)<sup>21</sup></b>		NT			
26	- Europe, W Asia/Europe, N Africa & SW Asia	4		5,500,000-9,500,000	DEC	
	<b><i>Charadrius pallidus pallidus</i> (Chestnut-banded Plover)</b>		NT			
27	- Southern Africa	2		11,000-16,000	DEC?	Moderate
	<b><i>Calidris ferruginea</i> (Curlew Sandpiper)</b>		NT			
28	- Central Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa	4		400,000	DEC?	Some
	<b><i>Somateria mollissima borealis</i> (Common Eider)<sup>22</sup></b>		NT			
29	- Svalbard & Franz Joseph (bre)	4		60,000-82,500	DEC?	
	<b><i>Limosa lapponica taymyrensis</i> (Bar-tailed Godwit)</b>		NT			
30	- Western Siberia/West & South-west Africa	4		500,000	DEC?	
	<b><i>Calidris canutus canutus</i> (Red Knot)</b>		NT			
31	- Northern Siberia/West & Southern Africa	4		250,000	DEC/STA	Some
	<b><i>Rynchops flavirostris</i> (African Skimmer)</b>		NT			
32	- Coastal West Africa & Central Africa	1c		7,000-13,000	UNK	
33	- Eastern & Southern Africa	1c		8,000-12,000	UNK	
	<b><i>Haematopus ostralegus ostralegus</i> (Eurasian Oystercatcher)<sup>23</sup></b>		NT			
34	- Europe/South & West Europe & NW Africa	4		850,000-950,000	STA/DEC?	
	<b><i>Calidris canutus islandica</i> (Red Knot)</b>		NT			
35	- NE Canada & Greenland/Western Europe	4		500,000-565,000	STA/FLU	Some
	<b><i>Haematopus ostralegus longipes</i> (Eurasian Oystercatcher)</b>		NT			
36	- SE Eur & W Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa	4		27,000-50,000	STA/FLU	
	<b><i>Somateria mollissima mollissima</i> (Common Eider)</b>		NT			
37	- Baltic, Denmark & Netherlands	4		930,000	STA/FLU	
	<b><i>Gavia adamsii</i> (Yellow-billed Loon)</b>		NT			
38	- Northern Europe (win)	1c		1-8,000	STA?	High

<sup>21</sup> Included in an EU multi-species action plan for grassland-breeding waders.

<sup>22</sup> CAFF Circumpolar Eider Conservation Strategy and Action Plan 1997.

<sup>23</sup> Included in an EU multi-species action plan for grassland-breeding waders.

No.	Populations	A	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
	<b><i>Somateria mollissima mollissima</i> (Common Eider)<sup>24</sup></b>		NT			
39	- Norway & Russia	4		510,000-525,000	STA/INC	
	<b><i>Charadrius pallidus venustus</i> (Chestnut-banded Plover)</b>		NT			
40	- Eastern Africa	1c		6,500	INC?	Critical
	<b><i>Limosa lapponica taymyrensis</i> (Bar-tailed Godwit)</b>		NT			
41	- Central Siberia/South & SW Asia & Eastern Africa	4		100,000-150,000	INC?	
	<b><i>Alca torda torda</i> (Razorbill)</b>		NT			
42	- E North America, Greenland, E to Baltic & White Seas	4		187,000-207,000	INC?	
	<b><i>Limosa lapponica lapponica</i> (Bar-tailed Godwit)</b>		NT			
43	- Northern Europe/Western Europe	4		150,000	INC	

**Second priority:** Populations listed on Columns A and B with a declining trend (*Populations which have also been considered in the prioritisation exercises for action-planning during the triennium 2019-2021 are marked with one asterisk, populations prioritised for management-planning with a recovery objective with two asterisks and populations prioritised for management-planning to reduce damages with three asterisks.*)

No.	Populations	A	B	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
	<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) <sup>25</sup>			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	Some
	<i>Calidris maritima</i> (Purple Sandpiper)			LC			
49	- NE Canada & N Greenland (breeding)	2			11,000	DEC	Some
	<i>Larus genei</i> (Slender-billed Gull)			LC			

<sup>24</sup> CAFF Circumpolar Eider Conservation Strategy and Action Plan 1997.

<sup>25</sup> Included in an EU multi-species action plan for grassland-breeding waders.

No.	Populations	A	B	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
50	- Black Sea & Mediterranean (breeding) <i>Calidris minuta</i> (Little Stint)		2a (2c)	LC	130,000- 200,000	DEC	Some
51	- N Europe/S Europe, North & West Africa <i>Netta rufina</i> (Red-crested Pochard)		(2c)	LC	300,000	DEC	Some
52	- Western & Central Asia/South-west Asia** <i>Thalassornis leuconotus leuconotus</i> (White-backed Duck)		2c	LC	250,000-400,000	DEC	Some
53	- West Africa* <i>Thalassornis leuconotus leuconotus</i> (White-backed Duck)	1c		LC	1-500	DEC	
54	- Eastern & Southern Africa* <i>Sternula albifrons albifrons</i> (Little Tern)	2*		LC	10,000-25,000	DEC	
55	- West Mediterranean/ W Africa (bre) <i>Cephus grylle islandicus</i> (Black Guillemot)	3b 3c		LC	21,000-28,000	DEC	
56	- Iceland <i>Gelochelidon nilotica nilotica</i> (Common Gull-billed Tern)	3c		LC	21,300-40,500	DEC	
57	- Black Sea & East Mediterranean/Eastern Africa <i>Anthropoides virgo</i> (Demoiselle Crane)	3c		LC	26,000-37,000	DEC	
58	- Kalmykia/North-east Africa*** <i>Ardea purpurea purpurea</i> (Purple Heron)		1		28,500-39,000	DEC	
59	- West Europe & West Mediterranean/West Africa <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> (Brent Goose, Pale-bellied Brent Goose)		1	LC	32,000-38,000	DEC	
60	- Canada & Greenland/Ireland <i>Ardeola ralloides ralloides</i> (Squacco Heron)	3a		LC	36,500	DEC	
61	- C & E Europe, Black Sea & E Mediterranean (bre) <i>Cephus grylle grylle</i> (Black Guillemot)	3c		LC	29,000-52,000	DEC	
62	- Baltic Sea <i>Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax</i> (Black-crowned Night-heron)	3c		LC	46,000	DEC	
63	- W Europe, NW Africa (bre) <i>Catharacta skua</i> (Great Skua)	3c		LC	46,000-51,000	DEC	
64	- N Europe/N Atlantic <i>Larus fuscus fuscus</i> (Lesser Black-backed Gull, Baltic Gull)		1	LC	50,000	DEC	
65	- NE Europe/Black Sea, SW Asia & Eastern Africa <i>Larus dominicanus vetula</i> (Kelp Gull)	3c		LC	53,000-81,000	DEC	
66	- Coastal Southern Africa <i>Tringa totanus totanus</i> (Common Redshank)		1	LC	70,000	DEC	

No.	Populations	A	B	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
67	- Britain & Ireland/Britain, Ireland, France <i>Anser anser anser</i> (Greylag Goose, Western Greylag Goose)	3c		LC	76,500	DEC	
68	- Iceland/UK & Ireland*** <i>Sternula albifrons albifrons</i> (Little Tern)		1	LC	93,750	DEC	
69	- Black Sea & East Mediterranean (bre) <i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i> (Little Gull)	3b 3c		LC	80,000-117,000	DEC	
70	- Central & E Europe/SW Europe & W Mediterranean <i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i> (Great White Pelican)		1	LC	71,000-136,000	DEC	
71	- Eastern Africa <i>Pluvialis apricaria apricaria</i> (Eurasian Golden Plover)		2c	LC	140,000	DEC	
72	- Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Germany & Baltic (bre)** <i>Mareca penelope</i> (Eurasian Wigeon)		2c	LC	140,000-210,000	DEC	
73	- Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa** <i>Aythya marila marila</i> (Greater Scaup)		2c	LC	180,000-200,000	DEC	
74	- Northern Europe/Western Europe** <i>Larus argentatus argentatus</i> (European Herring Gull)		2c	LC	150,000-275,000	DEC	
75	- Iceland & Western Europe		2c		710,000-790,000	DEC	
76	- North & North-west Europe <i>Uria lomvia lomvia</i> (Thick-billed Murre)		2c	LC	1,300,000-1,600,000	DEC	
77	- E North America, Greenland, E to Severnaya Zemlya** <i>Ciconia nigra</i> (Black Stork)		2c	LC	7,300,000-8,000,000	DEC	
78	- Southern Africa* <i>Glareola pratincola pratincola</i> (Collared Pratincole)	1c		LC	1,560-4,050	DEC?	High
79	- Black Sea & E Mediterranean/Eastern Sahel zone <i>Larus hartlaubii</i> (Hartlaub's Gull)	2		LC	18,000-32,000	DEC?	Some
80	- Coastal South-west Africa <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> (Common Shelduck)		1	LC	25,000-35,000	DEC?	Some
81	- Western Asia/Caspian & Middle East <i>Arenaria interpres interpres</i> (Ruddy Turnstone)	3c		LC	30,000-50,000	DEC?	Some
82	- Northern Europe/West Africa <i>Eudromias morinellus</i> (Eurasian Dotterel)	3c		LC	48,000-111,000	DEC?	Some
83	- Europe/North-west Africa <i>Arenaria interpres interpres</i> (Ruddy Turnstone)	3c		LC	38,000-145,000	DEC?	Some
84	- West & Central Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa		(2c)		100,000	DEC?	Some

No.	Populations	A	B	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
	<i>Ciconia abdimii</i> (Abdim's Stork)			LC			
85	- Sub-Saharan Africa & SW Arabia		(2c)		300,000-600,000	DEC?	Some
	<i>Vanellus coronatus coronatus</i> (Crowned Lapwing)			LC			
86	- Eastern & Southern Africa		(2c)		400,000-900,000	DEC?	Some
	<i>Mergus serrator</i> (Red-breasted Merganser)			LC			
87	- Western Siberia/South-west & Central Asia*	1c			1-10,000	DEC?	
	<i>Gavia immer</i> (Common Loon)			LC			
88	- Europe (win)*	1c			5,100-6,300	DEC?	
	<i>Mergellus albellus</i> (Smew)			LC			
89	- North-east Europe/Black Sea & East Mediterranean	2			20,000-30,000	DEC?	
	<i>Mergus serrator</i> (Red-breasted Merganser)			LC			
90	- North-east Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean	3c			22,000-31,000	DEC?	
	<i>Podiceps nigricollis nigricollis</i> (Black-necked Grebe)			LC			
91	- Western Asia/South-west & South Asia	3c			20,000-35,000	DEC?	
	<i>Podiceps cristatus cristatus</i> (Great Crested Grebe, Eurasian Crested Grebe)			LC			
92	- Caspian & South-west Asia (win)	3c			30,000-35,000	DEC?	
	<i>Netta erythrophthalma brunnea</i> (Southern Pochard)			LC			
93	- Southern & Eastern Africa	3c			30,000-70,000	DEC?	
	<i>Burhinus senegalensis</i> (Senegal Thick-knee)			LC			
94	- North-east & Eastern Africa	(3c)			25,000-100,000	DEC?	
	<i>Ardea cinerea cinerea</i> (Grey Heron)			LC			
95	- West & South-west Asia (bre)		(1)		25,000-100,000	DEC?	
	<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i> (Little Gull)			LC			
96	- W Asia/E Mediterranean, Black Sea & Caspian	(3c)			25,000-100,000	DEC?	
	<i>Vanellus senegallus lateralis</i> (Wattled Lapwing)			LC			
97	- Eastern & South-east Africa	(3c)			25,000-100,000	DEC?	
	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus alexandrinus</i> (Kentish Plover)			LC			
98	- West Europe & West Mediterranean/West Africa		1		56,000-72,000	DEC?	
	<i>Ardea purpurea purpurea</i> (Purple Heron)			LC			
99	- East Europe, Black Sea & Meditereeanean/Sub-Saharan Africa		2c		61,000-99,000	DEC?	
	<i>Ardea purpurea purpurea</i> (Purple Heron)			LC			
100	- Tropical Africa	(3c)			75,000-100,000	DEC?	
	<i>Tringa ochropus</i> (Green Sandpiper)			LC			
101	- Western Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa		(2c)		100,000	DEC?	
	<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i> (African Three-banded Plover)			LC			

No.	Populations	A	B	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
102	- Southern & Eastern Africa <i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i> (Greater Flamingo)		1	LC	70,000-130,000	DEC?	
103	- Eastern Africa <i>Aythya marila marila</i> (Greater Scaup)	3a 3c		LC	80,000-120,000	DEC?	
104	- Western Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian** <i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i> (Greater Flamingo)		(2c)		100,000-200,000	DEC?	
105	- South-west & South Asia <i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i> (Fulvous Whistling-duck)		2a	LC	240,000	DEC?	
106	- Eastern & Southern Africa** <i>Aythya fuligula</i> (Tufted Duck)		2c	LC	150,000-350,000	DEC?	
107	- Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa** <i>Anas acuta</i> (Northern Pintail)		2c	LC	300,000	DEC?	
108	- Western Siberia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa** <i>Gavia arctica arctica</i> (Arctic Loon)		2c	LC	200,000-400,000	DEC?	
109	- Northern Europe & Western Siberia/Europe <i>Chlidonias niger niger</i> (Black Tern)		2c	LC	266,000-473,000	DEC?	
110	- Europe & Western Asia/Atlantic coast of Africa <i>Mareca penelope</i> (Eurasian Wigeon)		2c	LC	280,000-580,000	DEC?	
111	- W Siberia & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean** <i>Porphyrio alleni</i> (Allen's Gallinule)		2c	LC	390,000-490,000	DEC?	
112	- Sub-Saharan Africa** <i>Tringa totanus totanus</i> (Common Redshank)		(2c)	LC	25,000-1,000,000	DEC?	
113	- Central & East Europe (breeding)** <i>Bubulcus ibis ibis</i> (Cattle Egret)		2c	LC	364,000-663,000	DEC?	
114	- Southern Africa <i>Mareca penelope</i> (Eurasian Wigeon)		2c	LC	100,000-1,000,000	DEC?	
115	- Western Siberia & NE Europe/NW Europe** <i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i> (Red Phalarope)		2c	LC	1,300,000-1,500,000	DEC?	
116	- Canada & Greenland/Atlantic coast of Africa <i>Calidris pugnax</i> (Ruff)		2c	LC	1,140,000-2,100,000	DEC?	
117	- Northern Europe & Western Siberia/West Africa** <i>Uria aalge aalge</i> (Common Murre)		2c	LC	1,000,000-5,000,000	DEC?	
118	- E North America, Greenland, Iceland, Faeroes, Scotland, S Norway, Baltic**		2c		6,000,000-8,155,000	DEC?	

No.	Populations	A	B	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus alexandrinus</i> (Kentish Plover)			LC			
119	- Black Sea & East Mediterranean/Eastern Sahel	3c			45,000-66,000	DEC/STA?	
	<i>Egretta gularis schistacea</i> (Western Reef-egret)			LC			
120	- North-east Africa & Red Sea	2			10,000-15,000	DEC/STA	
	<i>Himantopus himantopus himantopus</i> (Black-winged Stilt)			LC			
121	- Central Europe & E Mediterranean/N-Central Africa		1		26,000-52,000	DEC/STA	
	<i>Charadrius hiaticula hiaticula</i> (Common Ringed Plover)			LC			
122	- Northern Europe/Europe & North Africa		1		47,000-62,000	DEC/STA	
	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> (Common Sandpiper)			LC			
123	- West & Central Europe/West Africa		2c		1,000,000-1,600,000	DEC/STA	
	<i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i> (Roseate Tern)			LC			
124	- Southern Africa & Madagascar*	1c			250-800	FLU	Some
	<i>Nettapus auritus</i> (African Pygmy-goose)			LC			
125	- West Africa*	1c			2,500-10,000	FLU	
	<i>Spatula hottentota</i> (Hottentot Teal)			LC			
126	- Lake Chad Basin*	1c			100-1,000	UNK	High
	<i>Sterna vittata tristanensis</i> (Antarctic Tern)			LC			
127	- Tristan da Cunha & Gough/South Africa*	1c			2,400-4,500	UNK	Moderate
	<i>Sarothrura boehmi</i> (Streaky-breasted Flufftail)			LC			
128	- Central Africa*	1c			1-10,000	UNK	Moderate
	<i>Sterna vittata vittata</i> (Antarctic Tern)			LC			
129	- P. Edward, Marion, Crozet & Kerguelen/South Africa*	1c			6,700-8,000	UNK	Moderate
	<i>Vanellus superciliosus</i> (Brown-chested Lapwing)			LC			
130	- West & Central Africa*	(1c)			1-25,000	UNK	Moderate
	<i>Zapornia pusilla intermedia</i> (Baillon's Crake)			LC			
131	- Europe (bre)*	1c			500-1,700	UNK	Some
	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii columbinus</i> (Greater Sandplover)			LC			
132	- Turkey & SW Asia/E. Mediterranean & Red Sea*	1c			3,000-5,000	UNK	Some
	<i>Sterna dougallii gracilis</i> (Roseate Tern)			LC			
133	- Seychelles & Mascarenes*	1c			5,000-6,000	UNK	Some
	<i>Vanellus coronatus coronatus</i> (Crowned Lapwing)			LC			
134	- Central Africa*	(1c)			1-25,000	UNK	Some
	<i>Charadrius marginatus mechowii</i> (White-fronted Plover)			LC			
135	- Inland East & Central Africa	2			10,000-15,000	UNK	Some
	<i>Charadrius marginatus hesperius</i> (White-fronted Plover)			LC			
136	- West Africa	2			10,000-15,000	UNK	Some

No.	Populations	A	B	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
	<i>Amaurornis marginalis</i> (Striped Crane)			LC			
137	- Sub-Saharan Africa	(2)			1-25,000	UNK	Some
	<i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i> (Roseate Tern)			LC			
138	- East Africa	2			10,000-20,000	UNK	Some
	<i>Glareola cinerea</i> (Grey Pratincole)			LC			
139	- SE West Africa & Central Africa	(2)			10,000-25,000	UNK	Some
	<i>Eudromias morinellus</i> (Eurasian Dotterel)			LC			
140	- Asia/Middle East		(1)		10,000-100,000	UNK	Some
	<i>Vanellus leucurus</i> (White-tailed Lapwing)			LC			
141	- C & SW Asia/NE Africa, SW & S Asia		1		25,000-100,000	UNK	Some
	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i> (Pacific Golden Plover)			LC			
142	- North-central Siberia/South & SW Asia, NE Africa		(1)		50,000-100,000	UNK	Some
	<i>Glareola pratincola pratincola</i> (Collared Pratincole)			LC			
143	- SW Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa		(1)		66,000-100,000	UNK	Some
	<i>Calidris falcinellus falcinellus</i> (Broad-billed Sandpiper)			LC			
144	- Northern Europe/SW Asia & Africa		2c		89,000-132,000	UNK	Some
	<i>Zapornia parva</i> (Little Crane)			LC			
145	- Western Eurasia/Africa		2c		225,000-310,000	UNK	Some
	<i>Numenius phaeopus alboaxillaris</i> (Whimbrel)			LC			
146	- N of Caspian/Eastern Africa*	1c			1-100	UNK	
	<i>Gavia arctica arctica</i> (Arctic Loon)			LC			
147	- Central Siberia/Caspian*	1c			100-1,000	UNK	
	<i>Podiceps cristatus infuscatus</i> (Great Crested Grebe, African Crested Grebe)			LC			
148	- Eastern Africa (Ethiopia to N Zambia) *	1c			500-1,500	UNK	
	<i>Sternula albifrons guineae</i> (Little Tern)			LC			
149	- West Africa (bre)*	1c			2,000-3,000	UNK	
	<i>Pluvianus aegyptius</i> (Egyptian Plover)			LC			
150	- Lower Congo Basin*	1c			1-10,000	UNK	
	<i>Pluvianus aegyptius</i> (Egyptian Plover)			LC			
151	- Eastern Africa*	1c			1,000-15,000	UNK	
	<i>Chlidonias hybrida delalandii</i> (Whiskered Tern)			LC			
152	- Eastern Africa (Kenya & Tanzania)	2			10,000-15,000	UNK	
	<i>Vanellus lugubris</i> (Senegal Lapwing)			LC			
153	- Southern West Africa	2			5,000-20,000	UNK	
	<i>Podiceps grisegena grisegena</i> (Red-necked Grebe)			LC			
154	- Caspian (win)	2			15,000	UNK	

No.	Populations	A	B	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
	<i>Fregata minor aldabrensis</i> (Great Frigatebird)			LC			
155	- W Indian Ocean	2			16,700	UNK	
	<i>Thalasseus bergii velox</i> (Greater Crested Tern)			LC			
156	- Red Sea & North-east Africa	2			15,000-20,000	UNK	
	<i>Sternula albifrons albifrons</i> (Little Tern)			LC			
157	- Caspian (bre)	2			10,000-25,000	UNK	
	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica nilotica</i> (Common Gull-billed Tern)			LC			
158	- West & Central Asia/South-west Asia	2			10,000-25,000	UNK	
	<i>Ardea purpurea purpurea</i> (Purple Heron)			LC			
159	- SW Asia	(2)			10,000-25,000	UNK	
	<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i> (Red-billed Teal)			LC			
160	- Madagascar	2			15,000-25,000	UNK	
	<i>Bucephala clangula clangula</i> (Common Goldeneye)			LC			
161	- Western Siberia/Caspian		1		27,000	UNK	
	<i>Mergellus albellus</i> (Smew)			LC			
162	- Western Siberia/South-west Asia		1		30,000	UNK	
	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i> (African Comb Duck)			LC			
163	- West Africa	3c			20,000-40,000	UNK	
	<i>Charadrius forbesi</i> (Forbes's Plover)			LC			
164	- Western & Central Africa	2			10,000-50,000	UNK	
	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i> (Fulvous Whistling-duck)			LC			
165	- West Africa (Senegal to Chad)		1		20,000-50,000	UNK	
	<i>Vanellus lugubris</i> (Senegal Lapwing)			LC			
166	- Central & Eastern Africa		1		20,000-50,000	UNK	
	<i>Vanellus albiceps</i> (White-headed Lapwing)			LC			
167	- West & Central Africa		(1)		30,000-70,000	UNK	
	<i>Cephus grylle faeroeensis</i> (Black Guillemot)			LC			
168	- Faeroes		(1)		10,000-100,000	UNK	
	<i>Bubulcus ibis ibis</i> (Cattle Egret)			LC			
169	- East Mediterranean & South-west Asia		1		10,000-100,000	UNK	
	<i>Sula dactylatra melanops</i> (Masked Booby)			LC			
170	- W Indian Ocean	3c			49,700-53,000	UNK	
	<i>Spatula hottentota</i> (Hottentot Teal)			LC			
171	- Southern Africa (north to S Zambia)		1		25,000-100,000	UNK	
	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> (Glossy Ibis)			LC			
172	- South-west Asia/Eastern Africa		(1)		25,000-100,000	UNK	
	<i>Botaurus stellaris stellaris</i> (Eurasian Bittern)			LC			

No.	Populations	A	B	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
173	- South-west Asia (win) <i>Ixobrychus minutus minutus</i> (Common Little Bittern)		1	LC	25,000-100,000	UNK	
174	- West & South-west Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa <i>Ixobrychus minutus payesii</i> (Common Little Bittern)		(1)	LC	25,000-100,000	UNK	
175	- Sub-Saharan Africa <i>Ixobrychus sturmii</i> (Dwarf Bittern)		(1)	LC	25,000-100,000	UNK	
176	- Sub-Saharan Africa <i>Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax</i> (Black-crowned Night-heron)		(1)	LC	25,000-100,000	UNK	
177	- Western Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa <i>Ardeola ralloides ralloides</i> (Squacco Heron)		(1)	LC	25,000-100,000	UNK	
178	- West & South-west Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa <i>Egretta ardesiaca</i> (Black Heron)		(1)	LC	25,000-100,000	UNK	
179	- Sub-Saharan Africa <i>Chlidonias hybrida hybrida</i> (Whiskered Tern)		1	LC	25,000-100,000	UNK	
180	- Caspian (bre) <i>Tringa stagnatilis</i> (Marsh Sandpiper)		(1)	LC	25,000-100,000	UNK	
181	- Eastern Europe/West & Central Africa <i>Vanellus senegallus senegallus</i> (Wattled Lapwing)		(1)	LC	36,000-91,000	UNK	
182	- West Africa <i>Larus ichthyaetus</i> (Pallas's Gull)		(1)	LC	50,000-100,000	UNK	
183	- Black Sea & Caspian/South-west Asia <i>Onychoprion fuscatus nubilosa</i> (Sooty Tern)	3a		LC	100,000	UNK	
184	- Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, E to Pacific <i>Pluvialis apricaria altifrons</i> (Eurasian Golden Plover)		2a	LC	18,200,000	UNK	
185	- Northern Siberia/Caspian & Asia Minor <i>Tringa erythropus</i> (Spotted Redshank)		(1)	LC	No estimate	UNK	
186	- N Europe/Southern Europe, North & West Africa <i>Anthropoides virgo</i> (Demoiselle Crane)	3c		LC	61,500-162,000	STA/DEC	
187	- Black Sea (Ukraine)/North-east Africa* <i>Larus genei</i> (Slender-billed Gull)	1c		LC	600-700	STA/DEC?	Critical
188	- West Africa (bre) <i>Charadrius asiaticus</i> (Caspian Plover)		1	LC	24,000-30,000	STA/DEC?	Some
189	- SE Europe & West Asia/E & Central Southern Africa <i>Anas capensis</i> (Cape Teal)	3c		LC	40,000-55,000	STA/DEC?	Some
190	- Eastern Africa (Rift Valley)* <i>Mergus serrator</i> (Red-breasted Merganser)	1c		LC	5,750-7,000	STA/DEC?	

No.	Populations	A	B	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
191	- North-west & Central Europe (win) <i>Fulica atra atra</i> (Common Coot)	3c		LC	70,000-105,000	STA/DEC?	
192	- North-west Europe (win)** <i>Larus ridibundus</i> (Black-headed Gull)		2c	LC	1,200,000-2,000,000	STA/DEC?	
193	- W Europe/W Europe, W Mediterranean, West Africa <i>Thalasseus bergii thalassinus</i> (Greater Crested Tern)		2c	LC	2,750,000-3,550,000	STA/DEC?	
194	- Eastern Africa & Seychelles* <i>Glareola pratincola pratincola</i> (Collared Pratincole)	1c		LC	1,300-1,700	STA/FLU	Some
195	- Western Europe & NW Africa/West Africa <i>Tadorna cana</i> (South African Shelduck)		1	LC	28,000-39,000	STA/FLU	Some
196	- Southern Africa <i>Thalasseus sandvicensis sandvicensis</i> (Sandwich Tern)		1	LC	50,000	STA/FLU	Some
197	- Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre) <i>Cygnus Cygnus</i> (Whooper Swan)		2a	LC	62,000-221,000	STA/FLU	Some
198	- West & Central Siberia/Caspian <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> (Pied Avocet)		2	LC	20,000	STA/FLU	
199	- Southern Africa - Eastern Africa	2	(1)		15,000-25,000 20,000-50,000	STA/FLU STA/FLU	
200	- South-east Europe, Black Sea & Turkey (bre)		1		34,000-44,000	STA/FLU	
201	<i>Larus cirrocephalus poiocephalus</i> (Grey-headed Gull)			LC			
202	- West Africa <i>Gelochelidon nilotica nilotica</i> (Common Gull-billed Tern)		(1)	LC	25,000-30,000	STA/FLU	
203	- Western Europe/West Africa <i>Tringa erythropus</i> (Spotted Redshank)		1	LC	37,000-63,000	STA/FLU	
204	- Western Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa <i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> (Ruddy Shelduck)		(1)	LC	10,000-100,000	STA/FLU	
205	- Western Asia & Caspian/Iran & Iraq <i>Ardea alba alba</i> (Great White Egret, Western Great Egret)	3c		LC	50,000-70,000	STA/FLU	
206	- Western Asia/South-west Asia <i>Egretta garzetta garzetta</i> (Little Egret)		1	LC	25,000-100,000	STA/FLU	
207	- Western Asia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa <i>Spatula hottentota</i> (Hottentot Teal)		(1)	LC	25,000-100,000	STA/FLU	
208	- Eastern Africa (south to N Zambia)		1		25,000-100,000	STA/FLU	

No.	Populations	A	B	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
	<i>Anas acuta</i> (Northern Pintail) <sup>26</sup>			LC			
209	- North-west Europe		1		65,000	STA/FLU	
	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i> (Greater Flamingo)			LC			
210	- West Africa	3a			45,000-95,000	STA/FLU	
	<i>Himantopus himantopus himantopus</i> (Black-winged Stilt)			LC			
211	- W, C & SW Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa		(1)		43,000-100,000	STA/FLU	
	<i>Plectropterus gambensis gambensis</i> (Spur-winged Goose)			LC			
212	- West Africa		1		50,000-100,000	STA/FLU	
	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i> (Marsh sandpiper)			LC			
213	- Western Asia/SW Asia, Eastern & Southern Africa		1		50,000-100,000	STA/FLU	
	<i>Mareca strepera strepera</i> (Gadwall)			LC			
214	- Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa**		(2c)		90,000-130,000	STA/FLU	
	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus alexandrinus</i> (Kentish Plover)			LC			
215	- SW & Central Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa		(1)		100,000-150,000	STA/FLU	
	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i> (African Comb Duck)			LC			
216	- Southern & Eastern Africa**		(2c)		50,000-250,000	STA/FLU	
	<i>Tringa totanus totanus</i> (Common Redshank)			LC			
217	- Northern Europe (breeding)**		2c		140,000-220,000	STA/FLU	
	<i>Thalasseus maximus albidorsalis</i> (Royal Tern)			LC			
218	- West Africa (bre)		2a		255,000-315,000	STA/FLU	
	<i>Vanellus melanopterus minor</i> (Black-winged Lapwing)			LC			
219	- Southern Africa*	1c			2,000-10,000	STA?	High
	<i>Vanellus coronatus coronatus</i> (Crowned Lapwing)			LC			
220	- South-west Africa		(1)		30,000-50,000	STA?	Some
	<i>Onychoprion anaethetus melanopterus</i> (Bridled Tern)			LC			
221	- W Africa*	1c			1,500	STA?	
	<i>Sternula saundersi</i> (Saunders's Tern)			LC			
222	- W South Asia, Red Sea, Gulf & Eastern Africa	2			12,000-12,100	STA?	
	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo lucidus</i> (Great Cormorant, White-breasted Cormorant)			LC			
223	- Coastal Southern Africa	2			15,000	STA?	
	<i>Egretta gularis schistacea</i> (Western Reef-egret)			LC			
224	- South-west Asia & South Asia	2			10,000-25,000	STA?	
	<i>Egretta gularis dimorpha</i> (Western Reef-egret)			LC			
225	- Coastal Eastern Africa	2			15,000-20,000	STA?	

<sup>26</sup> EU Management Plan from 2007.

No.	Populations	A	B	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
	<i>Mergellus albellus</i> (Smew)			LC			
226	- North-west & Central Europe (win)		1		24,000-38,000	STA?	
	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii leschenaultii</i> (Greater Sandplover)			LC			
227	- Central Asia/Eastern & Southern Africa		(1)		25,000-50,000	STA?	
	<i>Anser anser rubrirostris</i> (Greylag Goose, Eastern Greylag Goose)			LC			
228	- Black Sea & Turkey***		1		25,000-50,000	STA?	
	<i>Cygnus olor</i> (Mute Swan)			LC			
229	Black Sea		1		49,000-72,000	STA?	
	<i>Ciconia ciconia ciconia</i> (White Stork)			LC			
230	- Southern Africa*	1c			20-30	STA	Critical
	<i>Fulica cristata</i> (Red-knobbed Coot) <sup>27</sup>			LC			
231	- Spain & Morocco*	1c			2,500-5,000	STA	High
	<i>Larus audouinii</i> (Audouin's Gull) <sup>28</sup>			LC			
232	- Mediterranean/N & W coasts of Africa*	1a 3a			65,000-67,000	STA	Moderate
	<i>Thalasseus bengalensis emigratus</i> (Lesser Crested Tern)			LC			
233	- S Mediterranean/NW & West Africa coasts*	1c			6,000-7,000	STA	Some
	<i>Larus leucophthalmus</i> (White-eyed Gull)			LC			
234	- Red Sea & nearby coasts*	1a			56,000-62,000	STA	Some
	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i> (Common Shelduck)			LC			
235	- North-west Europe		2a		250,000	STA	Some
	<i>Phaethon aetherus aetherus</i> (Red-billed Tropicbird)			LC			
236	- South Atlantic*	1c			3,600-3,900	STA	
	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> (Caspian Tern)			LC			
237	-Black Sea (bre)*	1c			3,000-8,000	STA	
	<i>Gavia stellata</i> (Red-throated Loon)			LC			
238	- Caspian, Black Sea & East Mediterranean (win)*	1c			1-10,000	STA	
	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii</i> (European Shag)			LC			
239	- East Mediterranean (Croatia, Adriatic Sea) (bre)*	1c			4,815-6,045 <sup>29</sup>	STA	
	<i>Phaethon aetherus indicus</i> (Red-billed Tropicbird)			LC			
240	- Persian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, Red Sea*	1c			6,600	STA	

<sup>27</sup> EU Species Action Plan 1999.

<sup>28</sup> Bern, CMS and EU Species Action Plan 1996; Barcelona Convention Action Plan for Annex-II-listed bird species 2003.

<sup>29</sup> Population listed at MOP7. BirdLife International (2015) European Red List of Birds. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities.

No.	Populations	A	B	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> (Brent Goose, Pale-bellied Brent Goose)			LC			
241	- Svalbard/Denmark & UK	2			10,000	STA	
	<i>Onychoprion anaethetus antarcticus</i> (Bridled Tern)			LC			
242	- W Indian Ocean	2			19,300	STA	
	<i>Sternula albifrons albifrons</i> (Little Tern)			LC			
243	- Europe north of Mediterranean (bre)	2			19,000-25,000	STA	
	<i>Ixobrychus minutus minutus</i> (Common Little Bittern)			LC			
244	- W Europe, NW Africa/Subsaharan Africa	2			19,000-25,500	STA	
	<i>Fregata ariel iredalei</i> (Lesser Frigatebird)			LC			
245	- W Indian Ocean	2			23,700	STA	
	<i>Phaethon lepturus lepturus</i> (White-tailed Tropicbird)			LC			
246	- W Indian Ocean		1		25,200-35,500	STA	
	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> (Glossy Ibis)			LC			
247	- Sub-Saharan Africa (bre)		1		40,000-75,000	STA	
	<i>Podiceps grisegena grisegena</i> (Red-necked Grebe)			LC			
248	- Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)		1		46,000-88,000	STA	
	<i>Egretta garzetta garzetta</i> (Little Egret)			LC			
249	- Central & E Europe, Black Sea, E Mediterranean		1		60,000-89,000	STA	
	<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i> (Pink-backed Pelican)			LC			
250	- Tropical Africa & SW Arabia		1		50,000-100,000	STA	
	<i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i> (Brent Goose, Dark-bellied Brent Goose)			LC			
251	- Western Siberia/Western Europe***		2b		211,000	STA	
	<i>Gavia stellata</i> (Red-throated Loon)			LC			
252	- North-west Europe (win)		2c		150,000-450,000	STA	
	<i>Anas crecca crecca</i> (Common Teal)			LC			
253	- Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa**		2c		500,000-1,000,000	STA	
	<i>Gallinago gallinago gallinago</i> (Common Snipe)			LC			
254	- Europe/South & West Europe & NW Africa**		2c		7,400,000-14,500,000	STA	
	<i>Chlidonias hybrida delalandii</i> (Whiskered Tern)			LC			

No.	Populations	A	B	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
255	- Southern Africa (Malawi & Zambia to South Africa) *	1c			5,000-15,000	STA/INC?	
	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> (Pied Avocet)			LC			
256	- West & South-west Asia/Eastern Africa	2			12,000-25,000	STA/INC?	
	<i>Egretta gularis gularis</i> (Western Reef-egret)			LC			
257	- West Africa	2			10,000-50,000	STA/INC?	
	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> (Caspian Tern)			LC			
258	- West Africa (bre)		1		45,000-60,000	STA/INC?	
	<i>Ardeola rufiventris</i> (Rufous-bellied Heron)			LC			
259	- Central, Eastern & Southern Africa		(1)		10,000-100,000	STA/INC?	
	<i>Ardea alba alba</i> (Great White Egret, Western Great Egret)			LC			
260	- W, C & SE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean		1		61,000-99,000	STA/INC?	
	<i>Melanitta nigra</i> (Common Scoter)			LC			
261	- W Siberia & N Europe/W Europe & NW Africa		2a		687,000-815,000	STA/INC?	
	<i>Mergus merganser merganser</i> (Goosander)			LC			
262	- North-east Europe/Black Sea	2			22,000-29,000	INC/STA	
	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i> (Great White Pelican)			LC			
263	- West Africa		1		60,000	INC/STA	
	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i> (African Sacred Ibis)			LC			
264	- Iraq & Iran*	1c			200	INC?	Critical
	<i>Dromas ardeola</i> (Crab-plover)			LC			
265	- North-west Indian Ocean, Red Sea & Gulf		1		52,200-69,500	INC?	Some
	<i>Netta rufina</i> (Red-crested Pochard)			LC			
266	- Black Sea & East Mediterranean		1		50,000-100,000	INC?	Some
	<i>Microcarbo pygmaeus</i> (Pygmy Cormorant)			LC			
267	- South-west Asia		1		70,000-115,000	INC?	Some
	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i> (Egyptian Goose)			LC			
268	- West Africa*	1c			5,000-10,000	INC?	
	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> (Ruddy Shelduck)			LC			
269	- North-west Africa*	1c			10,000	INC?	
	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i> (Whooper Swan)			LC			
270	- N Europe & W Siberia/Black Sea & E Mediterranean		2		14,000	INC?	
	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> (Caspian Tern)			LC			
271	- Caspian (bre)	2			10,000-25,000	INC?	
	<i>Thalasseus bergii bergii</i> (Greater Crested Tern)			LC			

No.	Populations	A	B	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
272	- Southern Africa (Angola – Mozambique) <i>Himantopus himantopus himantopus</i> (Black-winged Stilt)	2		LC	15,000-25,000	INC?	
273	- Southern Africa <i>Charadrius leschenaultii scythicus</i> (Greater Sandplover)	2		LC	15,000-30,000	INC?	
274	- Caspian & SW Asia/Arabia & NE Africa <i>Charadrius pecuarius</i> (Kittlitz's Plover)		(1)	LC	35,000-50,000	INC?	
275	- West Africa <i>Pluvianus aegyptius</i> (Egyptian Plover)		(1)	LC	20,000-50,000	INC?	
276	- West Africa <i>Bucephala clangula clangula</i> (Common Goldeneye)		(1)	LC	20,000-50,000	INC?	
277	- Western Siberia & North-east Europe/Black Sea <i>Phalacrocorax carbo lucidus</i> (Great Cormorant, White-breasted Cormorant)		1	LC	15,000-60,000	INC?	
278	- Coastal West Africa <i>Anas capensis</i> (Cape Teal)		1	LC	40,000	INC?	
279	- Southern Africa (N to Angola & Zambia) <i>Ardea brachyrhyncha</i> (Yellow-billed Egret)		1	LC	20,000-75,000	INC?	
280	- Sub-Saharan Africa <i>Spatula clypeata</i> (Northern Shoveler)		1	LC	25,000-100,000	INC?	
281	- North-west & Central Europe (win) <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> (Glossy Ibis)		1	LC	60,000-70,000	INC?	
282	- Black Sea & Mediterranean/West Africa <i>Larus hemprichii</i> (Sooty Gull)		1	LC	73,000-88,000	INC?	
283	- Red Sea, Gulf, Arabia & Eastern Africa <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> (Pied Avocet)		1	LC	88,000-95,000	INC?	
284	- Western Europe & North-west Africa (bre) <i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i> (Greater Flamingo)		1	LC	89,000-99,000	INC?	
285	- Southern Africa (to Madagascar) <i>Ciconia nigra</i> (Black Stork)		2a	LC	100,000-160,000	INC?	
286	- South-west Europe/West Africa* <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i> (Tundra Swan, Bewick's Swan)	1c		LC	3,590-3,830	INC	High
287	- Northern Siberia/Caspian* <i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i> (Roseate Tern) <sup>30</sup>	1c		LC	1,000-8,400	INC	High
288	- Europe (bre)*	1c			6,800-8,650	INC	Some

<sup>30</sup> EU Species Action Plan 1999.

No.	Populations	A	B	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
	<i>Netta rufina</i> (Red-crested Pochard)			LC			
289	- South-west & Central Europe/West Mediterranean		1		50,000-60,000	INC	Some
	<i>Calidris maritima</i> (Purple Sandpiper)			LC			
290	- N Europe & W Siberia (breeding)		1		50,000-100,000	INC	Some
	<i>Pluvialis squatarola squatarola</i> (Grey Plover)			LC			
291	- C & E Siberia/SW Asia, Eastern & Southern Africa		1		90,000	INC	Some
	<i>Microcarbo pygmaeus</i> (Pygmy Cormorant) <sup>31</sup>			LC			
292	- Black Sea & Mediterranean		1		83,000-106,000	INC	Some
	<i>Larus melanocephalus</i> (Mediterranean Gull)			LC			
293	- W Europe, Mediterranean & NW Africa		2a		220,000-260,000	INC	Some
	<i>Larus dominicanus vetula</i> (Kelp Gull)			LC			
294	- Coastal West Africa*	1c			60-150	INC	
	<i>Podiceps cristatus infuscatus</i> (Great Crested Grebe, African Crested Grebe)			LC			
295	- Southern Africa*	1c			1,500-5,000	INC	
	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> (Caspian Tern)			LC			
296	Baltic (bre)		1		4,950-6,150	INC	
	<i>Botaurus stellaris stellaris</i> (Eurasian Bittern) <sup>32</sup>			LC			
297	- W Europe, NW Africa (bre)*	1c			7,150-9,100	INC	
	<i>Ardeola ralloides ralloides</i> (Squacco Heron)			LC			
298	- SW Europe, NW Africa (bre)*	1c			9,000-11,000	INC	
	<i>Mergus merganser merganser</i> (Goosander)			LC			
299	- Western Siberia/Caspian	2			20,000	INC	
	<i>Podiceps nigricollis gurneyi</i> (Black-necked Grebe)			LC			
300	- Southern Africa	2			15,000-30,000	INC	
	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i> (Great White Pelican)			LC			
301	- Southern Africa		1		21,000-24,000	INC	
	<i>Calidris alpina schinzii</i> (Dunlin)			LC			
302	- Britain & Ireland/SW Europe & NW Africa		1		26,300-32,300	INC	
	<i>Phaethon rubricauda rubricauda</i> (Red-tailed Tropicbird)			LC			
303	- Indian Ocean		1		28,500-29,200	INC	
	<i>Chlidonias hybrida hybrida</i> (Whiskered Tern)			LC			
304	- Western Europe & North-west Africa (bre)		1		31,000-35,000	INC	
	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i> (Whooper Swan)			LC			

<sup>31</sup> EU Action Plan adopted in 1996.

<sup>32</sup> EU Species Action Plan 2001.

No.	Populations	A	B	Red list	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate change
305	- Iceland/UK & Ireland*** <i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i> (Great White Pelican)		1	LC	34,000	INC	
306	- Europe & Western Asia (bre)* <i>Podiceps grisegena grisegena</i> (Red-necked Grebe)	1a		LC	37,000	INC	
307	- North-west Europe (win) <i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> (Ruddy Shelduck)		1	LC	37,000-55,000	INC	
308	- East Mediterranean & Black Sea/North-east Africa <i>Vanellus spinosus</i> (Spur-winged Lapwing)		1	LC	40,000-62,000	INC	
309	- Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre) <i>Plectropterus gambensis niger</i> (Spur-winged Goose)		1	LC	25,000-100,000	INC	
310	- Southern Africa <i>Anser anser anser</i> (Greylag Goose, Western Greylag Goose)		(1)	LC	50,000-100,000	INC	
311	- Central Europe/North Africa*** <i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i> (Greater Flamingo)		1	LC	59,000-100,000	INC	
312	- West Mediterranean		2a		135,000-165,000	INC	
313	- East Mediterranean		2a		158,000	INC	