



## 7<sup>th</sup> SESSION OF THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES

04-08 December 2018, Durban, South Africa

*“Beyond 2020: Shaping flyway conservation for the future”*

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### PROPOSALS TO THE 7<sup>th</sup> SESSION OF THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES FOR AMENDMENTS TO ANNEXES 2 AND 3 OF AEWA

#### Introduction

In accordance with *Article X, paragraphs 2 and 3* of AEWA, any Party may propose amendments to the Agreement or its annexes and the text of any proposed amendment and the reasons for it shall be communicated to the Secretariat not less than one hundred and fifty days before the opening of the next Session of the Meeting of the Parties. The deadline for submission of such proposals to MOP7 was 07 July 2018.

By that deadline, the Secretariat received proposals for amendments to Annex 3 of the Agreement from the Government of Uganda, dated 20 June 2018 (*see Part 1 of the document on page 2*) and Annexes 2 and 3 of the Agreement from the European Union, represented by the European Commission, dated 06 July 2018 (*see Part 2 of the document on page 31*).

The proposals from the Government of Uganda result from the work of the AEWA Technical Committee since MOP6, which was finalised at the 14<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the AEWA Technical Committee in Bonn, Germany from 10-13 April 2018. Please refer to document [AEWA/MOP 7.20](#) - *Proposal to Amend the Definition of Significant Long-term Decline and Establish a Criterion on Short-term Decline to apply when Classifying Populations in Table 1 of Annex 3 of the Agreement*, which provides the background to the Technical Committee's recommended amendments to the key to classification of populations on Table 1.

The proposals from the European Union are according to [European Council decision 10326/18](#).

In line with Article X, paragraph 3, upon receipt of these proposals, the Secretariat forwarded them to the Parties and invited submission of comments by the deadline of sixty days before the opening of MOP6, i.e. 05 October 2018. No comments were received by this date.

#### Action Requested from the Meeting of the Parties

The Meeting of the Parties is invited to review all proposals for amendments and decide on their adoption.

## **PART 1**

**Proposals for amendments to Table 1 of Annex 3 and its Key to Classification,  
submitted by the Government of Uganda to the 7<sup>th</sup> Session of the  
Meeting of the Parties to AEWA**

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IN ANY CORRESPONDENCE ON  
THIS SUBJECT PLEASE QUOTE NO TW 137/230/01

20<sup>th</sup> June 2018

Dr. Jacques Trouvilliez  
Executive Secretary  
UNEP/AEWA Secretariat  
Platz der Vereinten Nationen 1  
53113 Bonn  
Germany

Dear Dr. Trouvilliez,

The Government of Uganda would like to submit to the 7<sup>th</sup> session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP7) the attached proposals for amendments to Annex 3 (Table 1 and its key to classification) of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird (AEWA) in accordance with Article X of AEWA.

The proposed amendments originate from the work of the AEWA Technical Committee over the past triennium and are based on the 7<sup>th</sup> edition of the AEWA Conservation Status Report and the revision of previously adopted definitions used in the context of classifying populations in Table 1 of AEWA Annex 3. Therefore, these proposals are submitted without prejudice to any comments which the Government of Uganda may submit not later than sixty days in advance of MOP7 as per Article X.3 of the Agreement.

The Proposed amendments to Table 1 concern the change of categories of certain populations as per the latest assessment by the 7<sup>th</sup> edition of the AEWA Conservation Status Report. The proposed amendments to the key to classification of populations on Table 1 concern an amendment of category 3(c) of Column A and category 2(c) of Column B (change from "*significant long-term decline*" to "*long-term decline*") and an establishment of a category 3(e) to Column A and a category 2(e) to Column B based on "*rapid short-term decline*". The necessity for these has been described by the Technical Committee in document AEWA/StC13.30.

We trust that these proposals will be duly shared by the Secretariat with the Contracting Parties to AEWA.

James Lutalo  
For: PERMANENT SECRETARY

**Table 1 <sup>a/</sup>**

**STATUS OF THE POPULATIONS OF MIGRATORY WATERBIRDS<sup>1</sup>**

**KEY TO CLASSIFICATION**

The following key to Table 1 is a basis for implementation of the Action Plan:

**Column A**

- Category 1: (a) Species, which are included in Appendix I to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory species of Wild Animals;  
(b) Species, which are listed as threatened on the IUCN Red list of Threatened Species, as reported in the most recent summary by BirdLife International; or  
(c) Populations, which number less than around 10,000 individuals.
- Category 2: Populations numbering between around 10,000 and around 25,000 individuals.
- Category 3: Populations numbering between around 25,000 and around 100,000 individuals and considered to be at risk as a result of:  
(a) Concentration onto a small number of sites at any stage of their annual cycle;  
(b) Dependence on a habitat type, which is under severe threat;  
(c) Showing ~~significant~~ long-term decline; ~~or~~  
(d) Showing large fluctuations in population size or trend; ~~or~~  
(e) ~~Showing rapid short-term decline.~~
- Category 4: Species, which are listed as Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List of Threatened species, as reported in the most recent summary by BirdLife International, but do not fulfil the conditions in respect of Category 1, 2 or 3, as described above, and which are pertinent for international action.

For species listed in Categories 2, 3 and 4 above, see paragraph 2.1.1 of the Action Plan contained in Annex 3 to the Agreement.

**Column B**

- Category 1: Populations numbering between around 25,000 and around 100,000 individuals and which do not fulfil the conditions in respect of Column A, as described above.
- Category 2: Populations numbering more than around 100,000 individuals, which do not fulfil the conditions in respect of Column A, and considered to be in need of special attention as a result of:  
(a) Concentration onto a small number of sites at any stage of their annual cycle;  
(b) Dependence on a habitat type, which is under severe threat;  
(c) Showing ~~significant~~ long-term decline; ~~or~~  
(d) Showing large fluctuations in population size or trend; ~~or~~  
(e) ~~Showing rapid short-term decline.~~

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<sup>a/</sup>Table 1, “Status of the populations of migratory waterbirds” forms part of the Action Plan contained in Annex 3 to the Agreement.

<sup>1</sup> Proposed amendments are indicated in red font and/or strikethrough; justification for each individual proposed amendment in Table 1 is provided in a footnote.

## Column C

Category 1: Populations numbering more than around 100,000 individuals which could significantly benefit from international cooperation and which do not fulfil the conditions in respect of either Column A or Column B, above.

## REVIEW OF TABLE 1

The Table shall be:

- (a) Reviewed regularly by the Technical Committee in accordance with article VII, paragraph 3(b), of the Agreement; and
- (b) Amended as necessary by the Meeting of the Parties, in accordance with article VI, paragraph 9(d) of the Agreement, in light of the conclusions of such reviews.

## DEFINITION OF GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS USED IN RANGE DESCRIPTIONS

Note that waterbird ranges respect biological, not political, boundaries and that precise alignment of biological and political entities is extremely unusual. The range descriptions used have no political significance and are for general guidance only, and for concise, mapped summaries of waterbird ranges, practitioners should consult the Critical Site Network Tool internet portal:

<http://wow.wetlands.org/informationflyway/criticalsitenetworktool/tabid/1349/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

North Africa	Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia.
West Africa	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo.
Eastern Africa	Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania.
North-west Africa	Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia.
North-east Africa	Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan.
Southern Africa	Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
Central Africa	Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe.
Sub-Saharan Africa	All African states south of the Sahara.
Tropical Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa excluding Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland.
Western Palearctic	As defined in <i>Handbook of the Birds of Europe, the Middle East and North Africa</i> (Cramp & Simmons 1977).
North-west Europe	Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Western Europe	North-west Europe with Portugal and Spain.
North-east Europe	The northern part of the Russian Federation west of the Urals.
North Europe	North-west Europe and North-east Europe, as defined above.
Eastern Europe	Belarus, the Russian Federation west of the Urals, Ukraine.
Central Europe	Austria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Poland, the Russian Federation around the Gulf of Finland and Kaliningrad, Slovakia, Switzerland.
South-west Europe	Mediterranean France, Italy, Malta, Monaco, Portugal, San Marino, Spain.
South-east Europe	Albania, Armenia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Georgia, Greece, FYR Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia and Turkey.
South Europe	South-west Europe and South-east Europe, as defined above.
North Atlantic	Faroes, Greenland, Iceland, Ireland, Norway, the north-west coast of the Russian Federation, Svalbard, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
East Atlantic	Atlantic seaboard of Europe and North Africa from northern Norway to Morocco.
Western Siberia	The Russian Federation east of the Urals to the Yenisey River and south to the Kazakhstan border.
Central Siberia	The Russian Federation from the Yenisey River to the eastern boundary of the Taimyr Peninsula and south to the Altai Mountains.
West Mediterranean	Algeria, France, Italy, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Tunisia.
East Mediterranean	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, Israel, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Serbia, Slovenia, the Syrian Arab Republic, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey.
Black Sea	Armenia, Bulgaria, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Turkey, Ukraine.
Caspian	Azerbaijan, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, South-west Russia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.
South-west Asia	Bahrain, Iraq, Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, eastern Turkey, Turkmenistan, the United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Yemen.
Gulf	The Persian Gulf, Gulf of Oman and Arabian Sea west to the Gulf of Aden.
Western Asia	Western parts of the Russian Federation east of the Urals and the Caspian countries.
Central Asia	Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.
Southern Asia	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka.
Indian Ocean	Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles.

## KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

bre:	breeding	win:	wintering
N:	Northern	E:	Eastern
S:	Southern	W:	Western
NE:	North-eastern	NW:	North-western
SE:	South-eastern	SW:	South-western

( ): Population status unknown. Conservation status estimated.

\*: By way of exception for those populations listed in Categories 2 and 3 in Column A and which are marked by an asterisk, hunting may continue on a sustainable use basis. This sustainable use shall be conducted within the framework of special provisions of an international species action plan, which shall seek to implement the principles of adaptive harvest management (see paragraph 2.1.1 of Annex 3 to the Agreement).

## NOTES

1. The population data used to compile Table 1 as far as possible correspond to the number of individuals in the potential breeding stock in the Agreement area. The status is based on the best available published population estimates.
2. Suffixes (bre) or (win) in population listings are solely aids to population identification. They do not indicate seasonal restrictions to actions in respect of these populations under the Agreement and Action Plan.
3. The brief descriptions used to identify the populations are based on the descriptions used in the most recently published edition of *Waterbird Population Estimates*.
4. Slash signs (/) are used to separate breeding areas from wintering areas.
5. Where a species' population is listed in Table 1 with multiple categorisations, the obligations of the Action Plan relate to the strictest category listed.

Populations	A	B	C
<b>Family ANATIDAE (ducks, geese, swans)</b>			
<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i> (White-faced Whistling-duck)			
- West Africa (Senegal to Chad)			1
- Eastern & Southern Africa			1
<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i> (Fulvous Whistling-duck)			
- West Africa (Senegal to Chad)		1	
- Eastern & Southern Africa		2c <sup>1</sup>	(+)
<i>Thalassornis leuconotus leuconotus</i> (White-backed Duck)			
- West Africa	1c		
- Eastern & Southern Africa	2*		
<i>Oxyura maccoa</i> (Maccoa Duck)			
- Eastern Africa	1b <sup>2</sup> 1c		
- Southern Africa	1b <sup>3</sup> 1c		
<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i> (White-headed Duck)			
- West Mediterranean (Spain & Morocco)	1a 1b 1c		
- Algeria & Tunisia	1a 1b 1c		
- East Mediterranean, Turkey & South-west Asia	1a 1b 1c		
<i>Cygnus olor</i> (Mute Swan)			
- North-west Mainland & Central Europe			1
- Black Sea		1	
- West & Central Asia/Caspian		2a-2d	1 <sup>4</sup>
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i> (Whooper Swan)			
- Iceland/UK & Ireland		1	
- North-west Mainland Europe		±	1 <sup>5</sup>
- N Europe & W Siberia/Black Sea & E Mediterranean	2		
- West & Central Siberia/Caspian	2		
<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i> (Tundra Swan, Bewick's Swan)			
- Western Siberia & NE Europe/North-west Europe	2		
- Northern Siberia/Caspian	1c		
<i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i> (Brent Goose, Dark-bellied Brent Goose)			
- Western Siberia/Western Europe		2b	
<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> (Brent Goose, Pale-bellied Brent Goose)			
- Svalbard/Denmark & UK	1e 2 <sup>6</sup>		
- Canada & Greenland/Ireland	3a		
<i>Branta leucopsis</i> (Barnacle Goose)			
- East Greenland/Scotland & Ireland		1	
- Svalbard/South-west Scotland	3a		
- Russia/Germany & Netherlands			1
<i>Branta ruficollis</i> (Red-breasted Goose)			

<sup>1</sup> IWC trend analysis indicated significant long-term decline (1986-2015: 0.8416-0.9756, equivalent to 61-99% decline in 7.5 generations). [For easier interpretation of trend statistics in relation to the AEW criterion the annual growth rates and standard error figures are expressed here as the 95% confidence range and as the magnitude of population change in 7.5 generations].

<sup>2</sup> Listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List in 2017.

<sup>3</sup> Listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List in 2017.

<sup>4</sup> The application of criterion (a) is based on a single survey from 1987 - see page 48 in Scott & Rose (1996). Application of criterion (d) is also based on the same source and observed fluctuations are more likely to be associated with insufficient coverage than with genuine fluctuations. (Similar fluctuations occur in the numbers of many other species in the region.

<sup>5</sup> Population size estimates now exceeds the 100,000-individual threshold.

<sup>6</sup> The population estimate has just reached 10,000 individuals.



- Northern Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian	1a 1b 3a 3e <sup>7</sup>		
<i>Anser anser anser</i> (Greylag Goose, Western Greylag Goose)			
- Iceland/UK & Ireland		1 <sup>8</sup>	±
- NW Europe/South-west Europe			1
- Central Europe/North Africa		1	
<i>Anser anser rubrirostris</i> (Greylag Goose, Eastern Greylag Goose)			
- Black Sea & Turkey		1	
- Western Siberia/Caspian & Iraq			1
<i>Anser fabalis fabalis</i> (Bean Goose, Taiga Bean Goose)			
- North-east Europe/North-west Europe	3c*		
<i>Anser fabalis johanseni</i> (Bean Goose)			
- West & Central Siberia/Turkmenistan to W China	1c		
<i>Anser fabalis rossicus</i> (Bean Goose, Tundra Bean Goose)			
- West & Central Siberia/NE & SW Europe			(1)
<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> (Pink-footed Goose)			
- East Greenland & Iceland/UK		2a	1 <sup>9</sup>
- Svalbard/North-west Europe		1	
<i>Anser albifrons albifrons</i> (Greater White-fronted Goose, European White-fronted Goose)			
- NW Siberia & NE Europe/North-west Europe			1
- Western Siberia/Central Europe			1
- Western Siberia/Black Sea & Turkey			1
- Northern Siberia/Caspian & Iraq	2	1 <sup>10</sup>	
<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> (Greater White-fronted Goose, Greenland White-fronted Goose)			
- Greenland/Ireland & UK	2*		
<i>Anser erythropus</i> (Lesser White-fronted Goose)			
- NE Europe & W Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian	1a 1b 2		
- Fennoscandia	1a 1b 1c		
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i> (Long-tailed Duck)			
- Iceland & Greenland (bre) <sup>11</sup>	1b		
- Western Siberia/North Europe (bre)	1b		
<i>Somateria spectabilis</i> (King Eider)			
- East Greenland, NE Europe & Western Siberia			1
<i>Somateria mollissima mollissima</i> (Common Eider)			
- Baltic, Denmark & Netherlands	4 <sup>12</sup>	2c 2d	
- Norway & Russia	4 <sup>13</sup>		±
<i>Somateria mollissima borealis</i> (Common Eider)			
- Svalbard & Franz Joseph (bre)	4 <sup>14</sup>	±	
<i>Polysticta stelleri</i> (Steller's Eider)			

<sup>7</sup> Fox & Leafloor (in prep) suggests that the population has increased by 4.2% p. annum between 1954-2008. Scott & Rose (1996) highlights the uncertainties in trends. BirdLife International has justified the Red Listing of the species based on rapid short-term decline in the early 2000s, but recognises the uncertainties. The CSR trend assessment is uncertain because there is no strong evidence for either claim.

<sup>8</sup> Latest population estimate is just below 25,000.

<sup>9</sup> Mitchell & Brides (2017) reports "Combined counts from the 30 sites exceeding 1% of the population estimate accounted for 89.0% of the total October count and numbers at the top five sites alone held 33.5% of the population estimate". Based on this, the population does not meet the requirements of Criterion (a).

<sup>10</sup> Higher population estimate, but exceeded the 25,000-individual threshold by only 2,000.

<sup>11</sup> There is significant overlap between populations in winter.

<sup>12</sup> Listed as Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List in 2017.

<sup>13</sup> Listed as Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List in 2017.

<sup>14</sup> Listed as Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List in 2017.

- Western Siberia/North-east Europe	1a 1b		
<i>Melanitta fusca</i> (Velvet Scoter)			
- Western Siberia & Northern Europe/NW Europe	1b		
- Black Sea & Caspian	1b 1c		
<i>Melanitta nigra</i> (Common Scoter)			
- W Siberia & N Europe/W Europe & NW Africa		2a	
<i>Bucephala clangula clangula</i> (Common Goldeneye)			
- North-west & Central Europe (win)			1
- North-east Europe/Adriatic			1
- Western Siberia & North-east Europe/Black Sea		1	
- Western Siberia/Caspian		1 <sup>15</sup>	±
<i>Mergellus albellus</i> (Smew)			
- North-west & Central Europe (win)	3a	1 <sup>16</sup>	
- North-east Europe/Black Sea & East Mediterranean	2		
- Western Siberia/South-west Asia		1	
<i>Mergus merganser merganser</i> (Goosander)			
- North-west & Central Europe (win)			1
- North-east Europe/Black Sea	2		
- Western Siberia/Caspian	2		
<i>Mergus serrator</i> (Red-breasted Merganser)			
- North-west & Central Europe (win)	3c		
- North-east Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean	3c <sup>17</sup>	±	
- Western Siberia/South-west & Central Asia	1c		
<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i> (Egyptian Goose)			
- West Africa	1c		
- Eastern & Southern Africa			1
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i> (Common Shelduck)			
- North-west Europe		2a	
- Black Sea & Mediterranean			1
- Western Asia/Caspian & Middle East	3c		
<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> (Ruddy Shelduck)			
- North-west Africa	1c		
- East Mediterranean & Black Sea/North-east Africa	2	1 <sup>18</sup>	
- Western Asia & Caspian/Iran & Iraq	3c		
<i>Tadorna cana</i> (South African Shelduck)			
- Southern Africa	3e	1 <sup>19</sup>	
<i>Plectropterus gambensis gambensis</i> (Spur-winged Goose)			
- West Africa		1	
- Eastern Africa (Sudan to Zambia)			1
<i>Plectropterus gambensis niger</i> (Spur-winged Goose)			
- Southern Africa	3e	(1) <sup>20</sup>	
<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i> (African Comb Duck)			
- West Africa	3c		

<sup>15</sup> Previous estimate of 100,000 - 1,000,000 was replaced by an estimate of 27,000 in CSR6 based on Sklyralenko et al. (2008).

<sup>16</sup> Only about 17,000 individuals in the top 10 IBAs. This is only about 60% of estimated population size.

<sup>17</sup> The geometric mean of the latest population size estimate is 26,115 individuals and the population is in significant long-term decline (1985-2015: 0.9353-0.9913, equivalent to 37-97% decline in 7.5 generations)

<sup>18</sup> The population has increased in the long-term and the geometric mean of the population estimate is 50,000 individuals.

<sup>19</sup> Results of the IWC trend analysis confirm the long-term decline (1992-2015: 0.9734-1.0082) but the large increase in recent years also indicate that the population is more likely fluctuating than declining.

<sup>20</sup> The latest IWC trend analysis suggests a moderate population increase (1993-2015: 1.0029-1.0260, equivalent to 20-402% increase in 7.5 generations).

- Southern & Eastern Africa		(2c) <sup>21</sup>	‡
<i>Nettapus auritus</i> (African Pygmy-goose)			
- West Africa	1c		
- Southern & Eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i> (Marbled Teal)			
- West Mediterranean/West Medit. & West Africa	1a 1b 1c		
- East Mediterranean	1a 1b 1c		
- South-west Asia	1a 1b 3c		
<i>Netta rufina</i> (Red-crested Pochard)			
- South-west & Central Europe/West Mediterranean		1	
- Black Sea & East Mediterranean	3e	1 <sup>22</sup>	
- Western & Central Asia/South-west Asia		2c	
<i>Netta erythrophthalma brunnea</i> (Southern Pochard)			
- Southern & Eastern Africa	3c		
<i>Aythya ferina</i> (Common Pochard)			
- North-east Europe/North-west Europe	1b <sup>23</sup>	2e	
- Central & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean	1b <sup>24</sup>	2e	
- Western Siberia/South-west Asia	1b <sup>25</sup>	2e	
<i>Aythya nyroca</i> (Ferruginous Duck)			
- West Mediterranean/North & West Africa	1a 1c		
- Eastern Europe/E Mediterranean & Sahelian Africa	1a 4		
- Western Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa	1a 3e 4		
<i>Aythya fuligula</i> (Tufted Duck)			
- North-west Europe (win)			1
- Central Europe, Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)		2e	1 <sup>26</sup>
- Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa		2c	
<i>Aythya marila marila</i> (Greater Scaup)			
- Northern Europe/Western Europe		2c	
- Western Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian		(2c) <sup>27</sup>	‡
<i>Spatula querquedula</i> (Garganey)			
- Western Siberia & Europe/West Africa			1
- Western Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Spatula hottentota</i> (Hottentot Teal)			
- Lake Chad Basin	1c		
- Eastern Africa (south to N Zambia)		1	
- Southern Africa (north to S Zambia)		1	
<i>Spatula clypeata</i> (Northern Shoveler)			
- North-west & Central Europe (win)		1	
- W Siberia, NE & E Europe/S Europe & West Africa			1
- W Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa		2e	1 <sup>28</sup>

<sup>21</sup> The latest IWC trend analysis produced a significant long-term decline (2001-2015: 0.8148-0.9760, equivalent to 61-99% increase in 7.5 generations).

<sup>22</sup> The latest trend analyses in wintering numbers suggest a strong increase (1992-2015: 1.0398-1.1625, equivalent to an over 648% decline in 7.5 generations).

<sup>23</sup> Listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List in 2015.

<sup>24</sup> Listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List in 2015.

<sup>25</sup> Listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List in 2015.

<sup>26</sup> Although the population is steeply declining since 1990 (i.e. earlier analyses were correct based on shorter data series), the long-term trend from 1967 to 2015 is still positive. However, the population may decline by 50% in three generation in the future if the population keeps declining at the current rate.

<sup>27</sup> IWC trend analysis based on the available sporadic data suggests a large decline (1991-2015: 0.8372-1.0027, equivalent to 99% decline - 17% increase in 7.5 generations).

<sup>28</sup> IWC trend analysis suggests a stable/fluctuating long-term trend. However, the population has declined by almost 50% since 1990 and the population has stabilised at that level during the last 10 years.

<i>Mareca strepera strepera</i> (Gadwall)			
- North-west Europe			1
- North-east Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean			1
- Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa		(2c)	
<i>Mareca penelope</i> (Eurasian Wigeon)			
- Western Siberia & NE Europe/NW Europe		2c <sup>29</sup>	+
- W Siberia & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean		2c <sup>30</sup>	+
- Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa		2c	
<i>Anas undulata undulata</i> (Yellow-billed Duck)			
- Southern Africa			1
<i>Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos</i> (Mallard)			
- North-west Europe			1
- Northern Europe/West Mediterranean			1
- Eastern Europe/Black Sea & East Mediterranean		2e	1 <sup>31</sup>
- Western Siberia/South-west Asia		2e	1 <sup>32</sup>
<i>Anas capensis</i> (Cape Teal)			
- Eastern Africa (Rift Valley)	1c		
- Lake Chad basin <sup>2</sup>	1c		
- Southern Africa (N to Angola & Zambia)		1	
<i>Anas erythrorhynchos</i> (Red-billed Teal)			
- Southern Africa			1
- Eastern Africa			1
- Madagascar	2		
<i>Anas acuta</i> (Northern Pintail)			
- North-west Europe		1	
- W Siberia, NE & E Europe/S Europe & West Africa			1
- Western Siberia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa		2c	
<i>Anas crecca crecca</i> (Common Teal)			
- North-west Europe			1
- W Siberia & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean			1
- Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa		2c	
<b>Family PODICIPEDIDAE (grebes)</b>			
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis ruficollis</i> (Little Grebe)			
- Europe & North-west Africa			1
<i>Podiceps grisegena grisegena</i> (Red-necked Grebe)			
- North-west Europe (win)		1	
- Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)	3e	1 <sup>33</sup>	
- Caspian (win)	2		
<i>Podiceps cristatus cristatus</i> (Great Crested Grebe, Eurasian Crested Grebe)			
- North-west & Western Europe			1
- Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)			1
- Caspian & South-west Asia (win)	3c		

<sup>29</sup> The long-term trend is positive but the IWC trend analysis suggests c. 40% decline in the last 10 years, which likely to be associated with degradation of the breeding habitat. Fox et al. (2016) suggested development of an adaptive management framework for this population.

<sup>30</sup> IWC trend analysis confirms continued significant long-term decline (1968-2015: 0.9834-0.9928, equivalent to 28-58% decline in 7.5 generations).

<sup>31</sup> IWC trend analysis indicates that the population is recovering from the earlier significant long-term decline. Current numbers are still c. 20% lower than in the late 1990s. Large counts in Russia in recent years suggest possible range shift.

<sup>32</sup> IWC trend analysis indicates partial recovery from significant long-term decline and suggests that the apparent decline was probably caused by range shift.

<sup>33</sup> The population did not decline sufficiently between 1980 and 2012 (0.9999-1.0000) to qualify under the criteria for significant long-term decline according to the reported by BirdLife International (2015).

<i>Podiceps cristatus infuscatus</i> (Great Crested Grebe, African Crested Grebe)			
- Eastern Africa (Ethiopia to N Zambia)	1c		
- Southern Africa	1c		
<i>Podiceps auritus auritus</i> (Horned Grebe)			
- North-west Europe (large-billed)	1b <sup>34</sup> 1c		
- North-east Europe (small-billed)	1b <sup>35</sup> 2		
- Caspian & South Asia (win)	1b <sup>36</sup> 1c		
<i>Podiceps nigricollis nigricollis</i> (Black-necked Grebe)			
- Europe/South & West Europe & North Africa			1
- Western Asia/South-west & South Asia	3c <sup>37</sup>	+	
<i>Podiceps nigricollis gunneyi</i> (Black-necked Grebe)			
- Southern Africa	2		
<b>Family PHOENICOPTERIDAE (flamingos)</b>			
<i>Phoenicopus roseus</i> (Greater Flamingo)			
- West Africa	3a		
- Eastern Africa	3a 3c <sup>38</sup>		
- Southern Africa (to Madagascar)		2a	
- West Mediterranean		2a	
- East Mediterranean		2a	
- South-west & South Asia		2a	
<i>Phoeniconaias minor</i> (Lesser Flamingo)			
- West Africa	2 3a <sup>39</sup>		
- Eastern Africa	(3c) <sup>40</sup>		
- Southern Africa (to Madagascar)	3a 4 <sup>41</sup>		
<b>Family PHAETHONTIDAE (tropicbirds)</b>			
<i>Phaethon aethereus aethereus</i> (Red-billed Tropicbird)			
- South Atlantic	1c		
<i>Phaethon aethereus indicus</i> (Red-billed Tropicbird)			
- Persian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, Red Sea	1c		
<i>Phaethon rubricauda rubricauda</i> (Red-tailed Tropicbird)			
- Indian Ocean		1	
<i>Phaethon lepturus lepturus</i> (White-tailed Tropicbird)			
- W Indian Ocean		1	
<b>Family RALLIDAE (rails, gallinules, coots)</b>			
<i>Sarothrura elegans reichenovi</i> (Buff-spotted Flufftail)			
- S West Africa to Central Africa			(1)
<i>Sarothrura elegans elegans</i> (Buff-spotted Flufftail)			

<sup>34</sup> Listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List since 2015.

<sup>35</sup> Listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List since 2015.

<sup>36</sup> Listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List since 2015.

<sup>37</sup> IWC trend analysis (Wetlands International 2017) suggests significant long-term decline (1996-2015: 0.8674-0.9878, equivalent to 47-99% decline in 7.5 generations).

<sup>38</sup> IWC trend analysis suggests significant long-term decline (1991-2015: 0.9157-0.9785, equivalent to 92-99% decline in 7.5 generations).

<sup>39</sup> The species is listed as NT since 2004. The current population size estimate is 25,000 - 30,000 individuals and thus exceeds the threshold for Category 2 of Column A, but majority of the population concentrates at the Djoudj and the Diawling National Parks and the number of Critical Sites selected for this population is only nine.

<sup>40</sup> IWC trend analysis confirms significant long-term decline suspected by Childress (2005).

<sup>41</sup> The population size estimate now exceeds 100,000 individuals and the population should have been listed in Category 2a of Column B if the species was not Near Threatened.

- NE, Eastern & Southern Africa			(1)
<i>Sarothrura boehmi</i> (Streaky-breasted Flufftail)			
- Central Africa	1c		
<i>Sarothrura ayresi</i> (White-winged Flufftail)			
- Ethiopia	1a 1b 1c		
- Southern Africa	1a 1b 1c		
<i>Rallus aquaticus aquaticus</i> (Western Water Rail)			
- Europe & North Africa		2e	(1) <sup>42</sup>
<i>Rallus aquaticus korejewi</i> (Western Water Rail)			
- Western Siberia/South-west Asia			(1)
<i>Rallus caerulescens</i> (African Rail)			
- Southern & Eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Crex egregia</i> (African Crake)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa			(1)
<i>Crex crex</i> (Corncrake)			
- Europe & Western Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa			1
<i>Porzana porzana</i> (Spotted Crake)			
- Europe/Africa		2d	1 <sup>43</sup>
<i>Zapornia flavirostra</i> (Black Crake)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa			1
<i>Zapornia parva</i> (Little Crake)			
- Western Eurasia/Africa		2c	
<i>Zapornia pusilla intermedia</i> (Baillon's Crake)			
- Europe (bre)	1c		
<i>Amaurornis marginalis</i> (Striped Crake)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa	(2)		
<i>Porphyrio alleni</i> (Allen's Gallinule)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa		(2c) <sup>44</sup>	(+)
<i>Gallinula chloropus chloropus</i> (Common Moorhen)			
- Europe & North Africa			1
- West & South-west Asia			(1)
<i>Gallinula angulata</i> (Lesser Moorhen)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa			(1)
<i>Fulica cristata</i> (Red-knobbed Coot)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa			1
- Spain & Morocco	1c		
<i>Fulica atra atra</i> (Common Coot)			
- North-west Europe (win)		2c	
- Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)			1
- South-west Asia (win)			(1)
<b>Family GRUIDAE (cranes)</b>			
<i>Balearica regulorum regulorum</i> (Grey Crowned-crane, South African Crowned-crane)			
- Southern Africa (N to Angola & S Zimbabwe)	1b 1c		
<i>Balearica regulorum gibbericeps</i> (Grey Crowned-crane, East African Crowned-crane)			

<sup>42</sup> Based on BirdLife International (2015), the population is not in significant long-term decline during the period of 1980-2012 (0.9996-1.0003).

<sup>43</sup> BirdLife International (2015) has assessed the EU27 trend as stable and the European trend as unknown. Only four countries have assessed the short-term trend as fluctuating and only 5 countries did so for the long-term trend.

<sup>44</sup> IWC trend analysis suggests significant long-term decline with c. 14% decline in 16 years although this is statistically uncertain (1999-2015: 0.8507-1.0325).



- Eastern Africa (Kenya to Mozambique)	1b 3e 2 <sup>45</sup>		
<i>Balearica pavonina pavonina</i> (Black Crowned-crane, West African Crowned-crane)			
- West Africa (Senegal to Chad)	1b 1c		
<i>Balearica pavonina ceciliae</i> (Black Crowned-crane, Sudan Crowned-crane)			
- Eastern Africa (Sudan to Uganda)	1b 3c		
<i>Leucogeranus leucogeranus</i> (Siberian Crane)			
- Iran (win)	1a 1b 1c		
<i>Buggeranus carunculatus</i> (Wattled Crane)			
- Central & Southern Africa	1b 1c		
<i>Anthropoides paradiseus</i> (Blue Crane)			
- Extreme Southern Africa	1b 3e <sup>46</sup>		
<i>Anthropoides virgo</i> (Demoiselle Crane)			
- Black Sea (Ukraine)/North-east Africa	1c		
- Turkey (bre)	4e <sup>47</sup>		
- Kalmykia/North-east Africa		1	
<i>Grus grus grus</i> (Common Crane)			
- North-west Europe/Iberia & Morocco			1
- North-east & Central Europe/North Africa			1
- Eastern Europe/Turkey, Middle East & NE Africa			1
- Western Siberia/South Asia		(1)	
<i>Grus grus archibaldi</i> (Common Crane)			
- Turkey & Georgia (bre)	1c		
<b>Family GAVIIDAE (loons / divers)</b>			
<i>Gavia stellata</i> (Red-throated Loon)			
- North-west Europe (win)		2e	(1) <sup>48</sup>
- Caspian, Black Sea & East Mediterranean (win)	1c		
<i>Gavia arctica arctica</i> (Arctic Loon)			
- Northern Europe & Western Siberia/Europe		2c	
- Central Siberia/Caspian	1c		
<i>Gavia immer</i> (Common Loon)			
- Europe (win)	1c		
<i>Gavia adamsii</i> (Yellow-billed Loon)			
- Northern Europe (win)	1c		
<b>Family SPHENISCIDAE (penguins)</b>			
<i>Spheniscus demersus</i> (African Penguin)			
- Southern Africa	1b 3c <sup>49</sup>		
<b>Family CICONIIDAE (storks)</b>			
<i>Leptoptilos crumenifer</i> (Marabou)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa			1

<sup>45</sup> The population estimate is now lower than 25,000 individuals and thus qualifies for Category 2 of Column A.

<sup>46</sup> The population is increasing and the past decline over three generation was “only” 15% and thus the population does not meet the criteria for listing under Category 3c on Column A. The species is retained as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List status because of the suitable habitats are under severe threats.

<sup>47</sup> Extinct.

<sup>48</sup> BirdLife International (2015) has reported unknown and stable long-term term (1980 - 2012) trends for European and the EU27. Thus, there is no evidence to support the significant long-term decline classification of this population.

<sup>49</sup> The population has been classified as a Globally Threatened Species partly because of the large population decline. Hence Category 3c of Column A is also applicable.

<i>Mycteria ibis</i> (Yellow-billed Stork)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa (excluding Madagascar)			1
<i>Anastomus lamelligerus lamelligerus</i> (African Openbill)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa			1
<i>Ciconia nigra</i> (Black Stork)			
- Southern Africa	1c		
- South-west Europe/West Africa	1c		
- Central & Eastern Europe/Sub-Saharan Africa		1	
<i>Ciconia abdimii</i> (Abdim's Stork)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa & SW Arabia		(2c)	
<i>Ciconia microscelis</i> (African Woollyneck)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa		(1)	
<i>Ciconia ciconia ciconia</i> (White Stork)			
- Southern Africa	1c		
- W Europe & North-west Africa/Sub-Saharan Africa		2b	
- Central & Eastern Europe/Sub-Saharan Africa			1
- Western Asia/South-west Asia	3c		
<b>Family THRESKIORNITHIDAE (ibises, spoonbills)</b>			
<i>Platalea alba</i> (African Spoonbill)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa		1	
<i>Platalea leucorodia leucorodia</i> (Eurasian Spoonbill)			
- West Europe/West Mediterranean & West Africa	2		
- C & SE Europe/Mediterranean & Tropical Africa	2		
- Western Asia/South-west & South Asia	2		
<i>Platalea leucorodia balsaci</i> (Eurasian Spoonbill)			
- Coastal West Africa (Mauritania)	1c		
<i>Platalea leucorodia archeri</i> (Eurasian Spoonbill)			
- Red Sea & Somalia	1c		
<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i> (African Sacred Ibis)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa			1
- Iraq & Iran	1c		
<i>Geronticus eremita</i> (Northern Bald Ibis)			
- Morocco	1a 1b 1c		
- South-west Asia	1a 1b 1c <sup>50</sup>		
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> (Glossy Ibis)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa (bre)		1	
- Black Sea & Mediterranean/West Africa	3e	1 <sup>51</sup>	
- South-west Asia/Eastern Africa		(1)	
<b>Family ARDEIDAE (herons)</b>			
<i>Botaurus stellaris stellaris</i> (Eurasian Bittern)			
- W Europe, NW Africa (bre)	1c		
- C & E Europe, Black Sea & E Mediterranean (bre)		2e	1 <sup>52</sup>
- South-west Asia (win)		1	
<i>Botaurus stellaris capensis</i> (Eurasian Bittern)			
- Southern Africa	1c		
<i>Ixobrychus minutus minutus</i> (Common Little Bittern)			
- W Europe, NW Africa/Subsaharan Africa	2		

<sup>50</sup> The population is quasi extinct. No individuals are observed at the breeding ground and only one individual reported from Ethiopia.

<sup>51</sup> BirdLife International (2015) does not confirm that significant long-term decline has taken place since 1980.

<sup>52</sup> BirdLife International (2015) does not confirm that significant long-term decline has taken place since 1980.



- C & E Europe, Black Sea & E Mediterranean/Sub-saharan Africa		2e	1 <sup>53</sup>
- West & South-west Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa		(1)	
<i>Ixobrychus minutus payesii</i> (Common Little Bittern)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa		(1)	
<i>Ixobrychus sturmii</i> (Dwarf Bittern)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa		(1)	
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax</i> (Black-crowned Night-heron)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa & Madagascar			1
- W Europe, NW Africa (bre)	3c		
- C & E Europe/Black Sea & E Mediterranean (bre)			1
- Western Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa		(1)	
<i>Ardeola ralloides ralloides</i> (Squacco Heron)			
- SW Europe, NW Africa (bre)	1c		
- C & E Europe, Black Sea & E Mediterranean (bre)	3c		
- West & South-west Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa		(1)	
<i>Ardeola ralloides paludivaga</i> (Squacco Heron)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa & Madagascar			(1)
<i>Ardeola idae</i> (Madagascar Pond-heron)			
- Madagascar & Aldabra/Central & Eastern Africa	1a 1b 1c		
<i>Ardeola rufiventris</i> (Rufous-bellied Heron)			
- Central, Eastern & Southern Africa		(1)	
<i>Bubulcus ibis ibis</i> (Cattle Egret)			
- Southern Africa		2c <sup>54</sup>	‡
- Tropical Africa			(1)
- South-west Europe			1
- North-west Africa			1
- East Mediterranean & South-west Asia		1	
<i>Ardea cinerea cinerea</i> (Grey Heron)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa			1
- Northern & Western Europe			1
- Central & Eastern Europe			1
- West & South-west Asia (bre)		(1)	
<i>Ardea melanocephala</i> (Black-headed Heron)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa			(1)
<i>Ardea purpurea purpurea</i> (Purple Heron)			
- Tropical Africa	(3c) <sup>55</sup>	‡	
- West Europe & West Mediterranean/West Africa	3e	1 <sup>56</sup>	
- East Europe, Black Sea & Mediterranean/Sub-Saharan Africa		(2c)	
- <u>SW Asia</u> <sup>57</sup>	(2)		
<i>Ardea alba alba</i> (Great White Egret, Western Great Egret)			
- W, C & SE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean		1	
- Western Asia/South-west Asia	3e	1 <sup>58</sup>	

<sup>53</sup> BirdLife International (2015) does not confirm that significant long-term decline has taken place since 1980.

<sup>54</sup> Both the IWC trend analysis and the comparison of reporting rates during SABAP1 and 2 indicates significant long-term decline.

<sup>55</sup> IWC data shows strong negative tendency (1994-2015: 0.9499-1.0149) and this is also confirmed by the comparison of the results of the 1st and 2nd South African Bird Atlas.

<sup>56</sup> BirdLife International (2015) does not confirm that significant long-term decline has taken place since 1980.

<sup>57</sup> The original version of Table 1 listed this population as *A. p. purpurea*, East Europe & South-west Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa. However, it was split into two populations: one for C & E Europe, Black Sea and another for SW Asia in WPE3 in 2002. The split was not reflected in Table 1 until AEWA MOP5 when the name of East Europe & South-west Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa population was changed to the current name but the SW Asian (bre) population was not added to Table 1. The population breeds in C & SW Asia and winters in Arabia and E Africa. The estimated population size is 10,000-25,000 individuals. Therefore, the population should be listed in Category 2 of Column A.

<sup>58</sup> IWC trend analysis now shows stable long-term trend ((1998-2015: 0.9705-1.0243).

<i>Ardea alba melanorhynchos</i> (Great White Egret, African Great Egret)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa & Madagascar			(1)
<i>Ardea brachyrhyncha</i> (Yellow-billed Egret)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa		1	
<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i> (Black Heron)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa		1	
<i>Egretta vinaceigula</i> (Slaty Egret)			
- Central Southern Africa	1b 1c		
<i>Egretta garzetta garzetta</i> (Little Egret)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa			(1)
- Western Europe, NW Africa			1
- Central & E Europe, Black Sea, E Mediterranean		1	
- Western Asia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa		(1)	
<i>Egretta gularis gularis</i> (Western Reef-egret)			
- West Africa	2		
<i>Egretta gularis schistacea</i> (Western Reef-egret)			
- North-east Africa & Red Sea	2		
- South-west Asia & South Asia	2		
<i>Egretta gularis dimorpha</i> (Western Reef-egret)			
- Coastal Eastern Africa	2		
<b>Family BALAENICIPITIDAE (shoebill)</b>			
<i>Balaeniceps rex</i> (Shoebill)			
- Central Tropical Africa	1b 1c		
<b>Family PELECANIDAE (pelicans)</b>			
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i> (Dalmatian Pelican)			
- Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)	1a <del>1b</del> <sup>59</sup> 1c		
- South-west Asia & South Asia (win)	1a <del>1b</del> <sup>60</sup> 1e <sup>2</sup> <sup>61</sup>		
<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i> (Pink-backed Pelican)			
- Tropical Africa & SW Arabia		1	
<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i> (Great White Pelican)			
- Southern Africa		1	
- West Africa		1	
- Eastern Africa		2c	
- Europe & Western Asia (bre)	1a 3e	<sup>1</sup> <sup>62</sup>	
<b>Family FREGATIDAE (frigatebirds)</b>			
<i>Fregata ariel iredalei</i> (Lesser Frigatebird)			
- W Indian Ocean	2		
<i>Fregata minor aldabrensis</i> (Great Frigatebird)			
- W Indian Ocean	2		
<b>Family SULIDAE (gannets, boobies)</b>			
<i>Morus bassanus</i> (Northern Gannet)			
- North Atlantic			1

<sup>59</sup> Moved from the category Vulnerable to Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List in 2017.

<sup>60</sup> Moved from the category Vulnerable to Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List in 2017.

<sup>61</sup> The RU population is now allocated to the 'South-west Asia & South Asia (win)' population and the new estimate exceeds the 10,000-individual threshold.

<sup>62</sup> BirdLife International (2015) does not confirm that significant long-term decline has taken place since 1980. Similarly, there is no evidence of decline at the stop-over sites in the Middle East (Alon et al. 2004).

<i>Morus capensis</i> (Cape Gannet)			
- Southern Africa	1b		
<i>Sula dactylatra melanops</i> (Masked Booby)			
- W Indian Ocean	3c		
<b>Family PHALACROCORACIDAE (cormorants)</b>			
<i>Microcarbo coronatus</i> (Crowned Cormorant)			
- Coastal South-west Africa	1c		
<i>Microcarbo pygmaeus</i> (Pygmy Cormorant)			
- Black Sea & Mediterranean		1	
- South-west Asia		1	
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo carbo</i> (Great Cormorant, Common Great Cormorant)			
- North-west Europe			1
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis</i> (Great Cormorant)			
- Northern & Central Europe			1
- Black Sea & Mediterranean			1
- West & South-west Asia			(1)
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo lucidus</i> (Great Cormorant, White-breasted Cormorant)			
- Coastal West Africa		1	
- Central & Eastern Africa			1
- Coastal Southern Africa	2		
<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i> (Cape Cormorant)			
- Coastal Southern Africa	1b		
<i>Phalacrocorax nigrogularis</i> (Socotra Cormorant)			
- Arabian Coast	1b		
- Gulf of Aden, Socotra, Arabian Sea	1b		
<i>Phalacrocorax neglectus</i> (Bank Cormorant)			
- Coastal South-west Africa	1b 2		
<b>Family BURHINIDAE (thick-knees)</b>			
<i>Burhinus senegalensis</i> (Senegal Thick-knee)			
- West Africa		1	
- North-east & Eastern Africa	(3c) <sup>63</sup>	4	
<b>Family PLUVIANIDAE (Egyptian plover)</b>			
<i>Pluvianus aegyptius</i> (Egyptian Plover)			
- West Africa		(1)	
- Eastern Africa	1c		
- Lower Congo Basin	1c		
<b>Family HAEMATOPODIDAE (oystercatchers)</b>			
<i>Haematopus moquini</i> (African Oystercatcher)			
- Coastal Southern Africa	1c		
<i>Haematopus ostralegus ostralegus</i> (Eurasian Oystercatcher)			
- Europe/South & West Europe & NW Africa	4 <sup>64</sup>	2e	
<i>Haematopus ostralegus longipes</i> (Eurasian Oystercatcher)			
- SE Eur & W Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa	4 <sup>65</sup>	2e	

<sup>63</sup> IWC trend analysis suggests significant long-term decline (based on a rather limited sample).

<sup>64</sup> The species was classified as Near Threatened by IUCN in 2015 based on rapid population decline in this population which is equivalent to 40% decline in three generations.

<sup>65</sup> The species was classified as Near Threatened by IUCN in 2015.

<b>Family RECURVIROSTRIDAE (avocets, stilts)</b>			
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> (Pied Avocet)			
- Southern Africa	2		
- Eastern Africa		(1)	
- Western Europe & North-west Africa (bre)		1	
- South-east Europe, Black Sea & Turkey (bre)		1	
- West & South-west Asia/Eastern Africa	2		
<i>Himantopus himantopus himantopus</i> (Black-winged Stilt)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa (excluding south)			(1)
- Southern Africa	2		
- SW Europe & North-west Africa/West Africa			1
- Central Europe & E Mediterranean/N-Central Africa		1	
- W, C & SW Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa		(1)	
<b>Family CHARADRIIDAE (plovers)</b>			
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> <i>squatarola</i> <sup>66</sup> (Grey Plover)			
- W Siberia & <del>Canada</del> <sup>67</sup> /W Europe & W Africa			1
- C & E Siberia/SW Asia, Eastern & Southern Africa		1	
<i>Pluvialis apricaria apricaria</i> (Eurasian Golden Plover)			
- Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Germany & Baltic (bre)		2c	
<i>Pluvialis apricaria altifrons</i> (Eurasian Golden Plover)			
- Iceland & Faroes/East Atlantic coast			1
- Northern Europe/Western Europe & NW Africa			1
- Northern Siberia/Caspian & Asia Minor		(1)	
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i> (Pacific Golden Plover)			
- North-central Siberia/South & SW Asia, NE Africa		(1)	
<i>Eudromias morinellus</i> (Eurasian Dotterel)			
- Europe/North-west Africa	3c		
- Asia/Middle East		(1)	
<i>Charadrius hiaticula hiaticula</i> (Common Ringed Plover)			
- Northern Europe/Europe & North Africa		1	
<i>Charadrius hiaticula psammmodromus</i> (Common Ringed Plover)			
- Canada, Greenland & <del>Iceland</del> <sup>68</sup> /W & S Africa			(1)
<i>Charadrius hiaticula tundrae</i> (Common Ringed Plover)			
- NE Europe & Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa			(1)
<i>Charadrius dubius curonicus</i> (Little Ringed Plover)			
- Europe & North-west Africa/West Africa			1
- West & South-west Asia/Eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i> (Kittlitz's Plover)			
- Southern & Eastern Africa			(1)
- West Africa		(1)	

<sup>66</sup> The formerly monotypic species was separated into three subspecies and this treatment is accepted in AEWA's standard taxonomic reference.

<sup>67</sup> Birds breeding in Canada belong to the *P. s. cynosurae* subspecies which breeds on the coast and islands of Canadian Arctic and winters along coasts of North and South America. This treatment was also accepted in WPE3 and the Wader Atlas (Delany et al. 2009), but was not reflected in the Table 1 earlier although the population delineation follows the definition of the population called '*squatarola* Eastern Atlantic (non-breeding)' in the Wader Atlas and WPE3-5.

<sup>68</sup> Iceland commented on the draft CSR7 population status assessments: "*Icelandic breeding Ringed plovers are classified as Ch. hiaticula psammmodromus which is a High Arctic population and may be found on spring- and autumn passage in Iceland*". However, the Wader Atlas defines the breeding range of *psammmodromus* as north-eastern Canada, Greenland, Iceland, the Faeroes and Jan Mayen and the HBW Alive as NE Canada (casual breeder on Ellesmere I and Baffin I) through Greenland to Svalbard, Iceland and Faeroes. The flyway map of *psammmodromus* in the Wader Atlas includes Iceland, the Faeroes and Jan Mayen but not Svalbard. Clarification needed. WPE defined the breeding range of *psammmodromus* as NE Canada, Greenland, Iceland, Faeroes and *hiaticula* as Iceland, Baltic, S Scandinavia to Britain, Ireland, France. Engelmoer & Roselaar (1998) and Thorup (2006) have also assigned birds on Iceland to *psammmodromus*.

<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i> (African Three-banded Plover)			
- Southern & Eastern Africa		1 <sup>69</sup>	±
<i>Charadrius forbesi</i> (Forbes's Plover)			
- Western & Central Africa	2		
<i>Charadrius marginatus hesperius</i> (White-fronted Plover)			
- West Africa	2		
<i>Charadrius marginatus mehowi</i> (White-fronted Plover)			
- Inland East & Central Africa	2		
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus alexandrinus</i> (Kentish Plover)			
- West Europe & West Mediterranean/West Africa		1	
- Black Sea & East Mediterranean/Eastern Sahel	3c		
- SW & Central Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa		(1)	
<i>Charadrius pallidus pallidus</i> (Chestnut-banded Plover)			
- Southern Africa	2		
<i>Charadrius pallidus venustus</i> (Chestnut-banded Plover)			
- Eastern Africa	1c		
<i>Charadrius mongolus pamirensis</i> (Lesser Sandplover)			
- West-central Asia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa			1
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii leschenaultii</i> (Greater Sandplover)			
- Central Asia/Eastern & Southern Africa		(1)	
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii columbinus</i> (Greater Sandplover)			
- Turkey & SW Asia/E. Mediterranean & Red Sea	1c		
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii scythicus</i> (Greater Sandplover)			
- Caspian & SW Asia/Arabia & NE Africa		(1)	
<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i> (Caspian Plover)			
- SE Europe & West Asia/E & Central Southern Africa	3c		
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i> (Northern Lapwing)			
- Europe, W Asia/Europe, N Africa & SW Asia	4 <sup>70</sup>		±
<i>Vanellus spinosus</i> (Spur-winged Lapwing)			
- Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre)		1	
<i>Vanellus albiceps</i> (White-headed Lapwing)			
- West & Central Africa		(1)	
<i>Vanellus lugubris</i> (Senegal Lapwing)			
- Southern West Africa	2		
- Central & Eastern Africa		1	
<i>Vanellus melanopterus minor</i> (Black-winged Lapwing)			
- Southern Africa	1c		
<i>Vanellus coronatus coronatus</i> (Crowned Lapwing)			
- Eastern & Southern Africa		(2c) <sup>71</sup>	±
- Central Africa	(1c)		
- South-west Africa		(1)	
<i>Vanellus senegallus senegallus</i> (Wattled Lapwing)			
- West Africa		(1)	
<i>Vanellus senegallus lateralis</i> (Wattled Lapwing)			
- Eastern & South-east Africa	(3c) <sup>72</sup>	±	

<sup>69</sup> The geometric mean of the current estimate 70,000-130,00 is 95,394 individuals, just below the 100,000-individual threshold, which requires reclassifying the population to Category 1 of Column B.

<sup>70</sup> The species was listed as Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List in 2015 because the European population is decreasing by 30-49% in 27 years (three generations).

<sup>71</sup> The population seems to be decreasing based on comparing the reporting rates between the first and the second Southern African Bird Atlas project (SABAP1 and 2) and based on this partial information the population is assumed to be in significant long-term decline.

<sup>72</sup> The population seems to be decreasing based on comparing the reporting rates between the first and the second Southern African Bird Atlas project (SABAP1 and 2) and based on this partial information the population is assumed to be in significant long-term decline.

<i>Vanellus superciliosus</i> (Brown-chested Lapwing)			
- West & Central Africa	(1c)		
<i>Vanellus gregarius</i> (Sociable Lapwing)			
<del>SE Europe &amp; Western Asia/North-east Africa</del>	<del>1a 1b 2</del>		
<del>Central Asian Republics/NW India</del>	<del>1a 1b 1e</del>		
- Central Asia/S, SW Asia, NE Africa <sup>73</sup>	1a 1b 2		
<i>Vanellus leucurus</i> (White-tailed Lapwing)			
<del>SW Asia/SW Asia &amp; North-east Africa</del>	<del>2</del>		
<del>Central Asian Republics/South Asia</del>		(+)	
- C & SW Asia/NE Africa, SW & S Asia <sup>74</sup>		1	
<b>Family SCOLOPACIDAE (sandpipers, snipes, phalaropes)</b>			
<i>Numenius phaeopus phaeopus</i> (Whimbrel)			
- Northern Europe/West Africa			(1)
- West Siberia/Southern & Eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Numenius phaeopus islandicus</i> (Whimbrel)			
- Iceland, Faroes & Scotland/West Africa			1
<i>Numenius phaeopus alboaxillaris</i> (Whimbrel)			
- N of Caspian <sup>75</sup> <del>South-west Asia/Eastern Africa</del>	1c		
<i>Numenius phaeopus rogachevae</i> (Whimbrel)			
- C Siberia (bre) <sup>76</sup>			(1)
<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i> (Slender-billed Curlew)			
- Central Siberia/Mediterranean & SW Asia	1a 1b 1c		
<i>Numenius arquata arquata</i> (Eurasian Curlew)			
- Europe/Europe, North & West Africa	4		
<i>Numenius arquata suschkini</i> (Eurasian Curlew)			
- South-east Europe & South-west Asia (bre)	1c		
<i>Numenius arquata orientalis</i> (Eurasian Curlew)			
- Western Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa	3e 4 <sup>77</sup>		
<i>Limosa lapponica lapponica</i> (Bar-tailed Godwit)			
- Northern Europe/Western Europe	4 <sup>78</sup>	2a	
<i>Limosa lapponica taymyrensis</i> (Bar-tailed Godwit)			
- Western Siberia/West & South-west Africa	4 <sup>79</sup>	2a 2e	
- Central Siberia/South & SW Asia & Eastern Africa	4 <sup>80</sup>		(+)
<i>Limosa limosa limosa</i> (Black-tailed Godwit)			
- Western Europe/NW & West Africa	<del>4</del> 3c <sup>81</sup>		

<sup>73</sup> The former Central Asian Republics/NW India and SE Europe & Western Asia/North-east Africa populations were merged after CSR6 following a review by the AEW Technical Committee. See:

[www.unep-aewa.org/en/document/delineation-biographic-populations-sociable-lapwing-vanellus-gregarius](http://www.unep-aewa.org/en/document/delineation-biographic-populations-sociable-lapwing-vanellus-gregarius)

<sup>74</sup> The former SW Asia/SW Asia & North-east Africa and Central Asian Republics/South Asia population were merged after CSR6 following a review by the AEW Technical Committee. See:

[http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/document/aewa\\_stc\\_12\\_12\\_population\\_delineations\\_rev1\\_0.pdf](http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/document/aewa_stc_12_12_population_delineations_rev1_0.pdf)

<sup>75</sup> The Wader Atlas defines the breeding range as "...breeding on the steppes east of the lower Volga and south and south-east of the Urals in south-east European Russia and adjacent parts of Kazakhstan". Hence, SW Asia is incorrect for the breeding range.

<sup>76</sup> New population recognised. See:

[http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/document/aewa\\_stc\\_12\\_12\\_population\\_delineations\\_rev1\\_0.pdf](http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/document/aewa_stc_12_12_population_delineations_rev1_0.pdf)

<sup>77</sup> Results of the IWC trend analysis suggest increase in the long-term. Numbers are increasing in SW Asia and mostly decreasing in Africa similar to *N. a. arquata* and may reflect only a shift in the wintering range.

<sup>78</sup> Listed as Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List since 2015.

<sup>79</sup> Listed as Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List since 2015.

<sup>80</sup> Listed as Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List since 2015.

<sup>81</sup> The new population estimate is well below 100,00 individuals and the population is in significant long-term decline (1980-2012: 0.9750-0.9805, equivalent to 72-80% decline in 7.5 generations) according to the data presented in BirdLife International (2015). Hence, the population qualifies for being listed in Category 3c of Column A.



- Eastern Europe/Central & Eastern Africa	3c		
- West-central Asia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa	<del>4</del> 3c <sup>82</sup>		
<i>Limosa limosa islandica</i> (Black-tailed Godwit)			
- Iceland/Western Europe	4		
<i>Arenaria interpres interpres</i> (Ruddy Turnstone)			
- NE Canada & Greenland/W Europe & NW Africa			1
- Northern Europe/West Africa	3c <sup>83</sup>	1	
- West & Central Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa		(2c) <sup>84</sup>	(1)
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i> (Great Knot)			
- Eastern Siberia/SW Asia & W Southern Asia	1a 1b 1c		
<i>Calidris canutus canutus</i> (Red Knot)			
- Northern Siberia/West & Southern Africa	4 <sup>85</sup>	2a-2e	
<i>Calidris canutus islandica</i> (Red Knot)			
- NE Canada & Greenland/Western Europe	4 <sup>86</sup>	2a	
<i>Calidris pugnax</i> (Ruff)			
- Northern Europe & Western Siberia/West Africa		2c	
- Northern Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa			1
<i>Calidris falcinellus falcinellus</i> (Broad-billed Sandpiper)			
- Northern Europe/SW Asia & Africa		2c	
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i> (Curlew Sandpiper)			
- Western Siberia/West Africa	4 <sup>87</sup>	2e	
- Central Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa	4 <sup>88</sup>	2e	
<i>Calidris temminckii</i> (Temminck's Stint)			
- Fennoscandia/North & West Africa	3c		
- NE Europe & W Siberia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Calidris alba alba</i> (Sanderling)			
- East Atlantic Europe, West & Southern Africa (win)			1
- South-west Asia, Eastern & Southern Africa (win)			1
<i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> (Dunlin)			
- NE Europe & NW Siberia/W Europe & NW Africa			1
<i>Calidris alpina arctica</i> (Dunlin)			
- NE Greenland/West Africa	3a		
<i>Calidris alpina schinzii</i> (Dunlin)			
- Iceland & Greenland/NW and West Africa			1
- Britain & Ireland/SW Europe & NW Africa		1	
- Baltic/SW Europe & NW Africa	1c		
<i>Calidris alpina centralis</i> (Dunlin)			
- Central Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa			(1)
<i>Calidris maritima</i> (Purple Sandpiper)			
- N Europe & W Siberia (breeding)		1	
- NE Canada & N Greenland (breeding)	2		
<i>Calidris minuta</i> (Little Stint)			

<sup>82</sup> The IWC trend analysis suggests that the population is in significant long-term decline (1992-2012: 0.9361-0.9854, equivalent to 60-98% decline in 7.5 generations). As the population size is below 100,000 individuals, the population qualifies for being listed in Category 3c of Column A.

<sup>83</sup> The population is in significant long-term decline based on both breeding (1980-2012: 0.9804-0.9937, equivalent to 29-66% decline; BirdLife International 2015) and non-breeding data (1993-2014: 0.99; van Roomen et al. 2015; 1993-2014: 0.9509-0.9960, equivalent to 19-99% decline; Wetlands International 2017).

<sup>84</sup> The IWC trend analysis (Wetlands International 2017) suggests that the population is in significant long-term decline (1977-2015: 0.9642-0.9979, equivalent to 10-85% decline in 7.5 generations).

<sup>85</sup> Listed as Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List since 2015.

<sup>86</sup> Listed as Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List since 2015.

<sup>87</sup> Listed as Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List since 2015.

<sup>88</sup> Listed as Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List since 2015.

- N Europe/S Europe, North & West Africa		(2c)	
- Western Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa			(1)
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i> (Eurasian Woodcock)			
- Europe/South & West Europe & North Africa			1
- Western Siberia/South-west Asia (Caspian)			(1)
<i>Gallinago stenura</i> (Pintail Snipe)			
- Northern Siberia/South Asia & Eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Gallinago media</i> (Great Snipe)			
- Scandinavia/probably West Africa	2 <sup>489</sup>		
- Western Siberia & NE Europe/South-east Africa	4		
<i>Gallinago gallinago gallinago</i> (Common Snipe)			
- Europe/South & West Europe & NW Africa		2c <sup>90</sup>	1
- Western Siberia/South-west Asia & Africa			1
<i>Gallinago gallinago faeroeensis</i> (Common Snipe)			
- Iceland, Faroes & Northern Scotland/Ireland			1
<i>Lymnocyrtus minimus</i> (Jack Snipe)			
- Northern Europe/S & W Europe & West Africa		2b	1
- Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa			1
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i> (Red-necked Phalarope)			
- Western Eurasia/Arabian Sea			1
<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i> (Red Phalarope)			
- Canada & Greenland/Atlantic coast of Africa		2c	
<i>Xenus cinereus</i> (Terek Sandpiper)			
- NE Europe & W Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa			1
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> (Common Sandpiper)			
- West & Central Europe/West Africa		2c	
- E Europe & W Siberia/Central, E & S Africa			(1)
<i>Tringa ochropus</i> (Green Sandpiper)			
- Northern Europe/S & W Europe, West Africa			1
- Western Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa		(2c) <sup>91</sup>	(1)
<i>Tringa erythropus</i> (Spotted Redshank)			
- N Europe/Southern Europe, North & West Africa	3c <sup>92</sup>	(1)	
- Western Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa		(1)	
<i>Tringa nebularia</i> (Common Greenshank)			
- Northern Europe/SW Europe, NW & West Africa			1
- Western Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa			(1)
<i>Tringa totanus totanus</i> (Common Redshank)			
- Northern Europe (breeding)		2c <sup>93</sup>	1

<sup>89</sup> Listed as Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List since 2004. The population size estimate (19,000-52,000 individuals) now exceeds the 25,000-individual threshold for classifying a population in Category 2 of Column A.

<sup>90</sup> BirdLife International (2015) estimated that the population has decreased at a rate less than 25% in 14.4 years (i.e. c. 2.2% annually, which qualifies for significant long-term decline).

<sup>91</sup> The IWC trend analysis suggests that the population is in significant long-term decline (1991-2015: 0.9446-1.0054, equivalent to 90% decline or 25% increase in 7.5 generations; Wetlands International 2017).

<sup>92</sup> The Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme (EBCC et al. 2016) analysis suggest that the population is in significant long-term decline (2006-2015: 0.9123-0.9903, equivalent to 32-97% decline in 7.5 generations). van Roomen et al. (2015) got stable trend for the period of 1993-2014, Wetlands International (2017) got moderate decline for the period 1997-2015 based on IWC data.

<sup>93</sup> Based on the data presented in BirdLife International (2015) the population is assumed to be in significant long-term decline at an annual rate of c. 2.7%. However, the status of this population is rather unclear. Delany et al. (2009) assessed the trend being stable based partly on the reportedly stable trend in Norway which is now reportedly declined by 25-50% between 1980 and 2012 although it was also assumed to be stable also between 1970 and 1990 (Tucker & Heath 1994). The trend based on wintering birds is reported as stable (annual growth rate 1.01) by van Roomen et al. (2015) who fitted a linear trend over rather fluctuating imputed count totals between 1979 and 2014. However, the trend line seems to be strongly influenced by a couple of low counts at the beginning and some high counts at the end of the trend period.



- Central & East Europe (breeding)		2c	
<i>Tringa totanus totanus</i> (Common Redshank)			
- Britain & Ireland/Britain, Ireland, France	3c		
<i>Tringa totanus robusta</i> (Common Redshank)			
- Iceland & Faroes/Western Europe			1
<i>Tringa totanus ussuriensis</i> (Common Redshank)			
- Western Asia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Tringa glareola</i> (Wood Sandpiper)			
- North-west Europe/West Africa			1
- NE Europe & W Siberia/Eastern & Southern Africa			(1)
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i> (Marsh Sandpiper)			
- Eastern Europe/West & Central Africa		(1)	
- Western Asia/SW Asia, Eastern & Southern Africa	3e	1 <sup>94</sup>	
<b>Family DROMADIDAE (crab-plover)</b>			
<i>Dromas ardeola</i> (Crab-plover)			
- North-west Indian Ocean, Red Sea & Gulf		1	
<b>Family GLAREOLIDAE (coursers, pratincoles)</b>			
<i>Glareola pratincola pratincola</i> (Collared Pratincole)			
- Western Europe & NW Africa/West Africa		1	
- Black Sea & E Mediterranean/Eastern Sahel zone	2		
- SW Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa		(1)	
<i>Glareola nordmanni</i> (Black-winged Pratincole)			
- SE Europe & Western Asia/Southern Africa	4		
<i>Glareola ocularis</i> (Madagascar Pratincole)			
- Madagascar/East Africa	1b 1c		
<i>Glareola nuchalis nuchalis</i> (Rock Pratincole, White-collared Pratincole)			
- Eastern & Central Africa		(1)	
<i>Glareola nuchalis liberiae</i> (Rock Pratincole, Rufous-collared Pratincole)			
- West Africa			1
<i>Glareola cinerea</i> (Grey Pratincole)			
- SE West Africa & Central Africa	(2)		
<b>Family LARIDAE (gulls, terns, skimmers)</b>			
<i>Anous stolidus plumbeigularis</i> (Brown Noddy)			
- Red Sea & Gulf of Aden		±	1 <sup>95</sup>
<i>Anous tenuirostris tenuirostris</i> (Lesser Noddy)			
- Indian Ocean Islands to E Africa			1
<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i> (African Skimmer)			
- Coastal West Africa & Central Africa	1c		
- Eastern & Southern Africa	1c		
<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i> (Little Gull)			
- Central & E Europe/SW Europe & W Mediterranean		1	
- W Asia/E Mediterranean, Black Sea & Caspian	(3c) <sup>96</sup>	(±)	

Otherwise, the data points show a declining tendency. In addition, the winter counts include an unknown number of birds from other populations.

<sup>94</sup> The IWC trend analysis suggests that the population is stable (1995-2015: 0.9470-1.0238) in the long-term (Wetlands International 2017).

<sup>95</sup> Population estimate is slightly larger (96,000-126,000) than 100,000 individuals.

<sup>96</sup> The IWC trend analysis suggests that the population is in significant long-term decline (1994-2015: 0.8828-0.9572, equivalent to 97-99% decline; Wetlands International 2017).

<i>Xema sabini</i> <sup>97</sup> <i>sabini</i> (Sabine's Gull)			
- Canada & Greenland/SE Atlantic			(1)
<i>Rissa tridactyla tridactyla</i> (Black-legged Kittiwake)			
- Arctic from NE Canada to Novaya Zemlya/N Atlantic	1b <sup>98</sup>	2e	
<i>Larus genei</i> (Slender-billed Gull)			
- West Africa (bre)		1	
- Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre)		2a (2c) <sup>99</sup>	
- West, South-west & South Asia (bre)			1
<i>Larus ridibundus</i> (Black-headed Gull)			
- W Europe/W Europe, W Mediterranean, West Africa		2c	
- East Europe/Black Sea & East Mediterranean			1
- West Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa			(1)
<i>Larus hartlaubii</i> (Hartlaub's Gull)			
- Coastal South-west Africa		1	
<i>Larus cirrocephalus poiocephalus</i> (Grey-headed Gull)			
- West Africa		(1)	
- Central, Eastern and Southern Africa			(1)
<i>Larus ichthyaetus</i> (Pallas's Gull)			
- Black Sea & Caspian/South-west Asia	3a		
<i>Larus melanocephalus</i> (Mediterranean Gull)			
- W Europe, Mediterranean & NW Africa		2a	
<i>Larus hemprichii</i> (Sooty Gull)			
- Red Sea, Gulf, Arabia & Eastern Africa		1 <sup>100</sup>	±
<i>Larus leucophthalmus</i> (White-eyed Gull)			
- Red Sea & nearby coasts	1a	± <sup>101</sup>	
<i>Larus audouinii</i> (Audouin's Gull)			
- Mediterranean/N & W coasts of Africa	1a 3a		
<i>Larus canus canus</i> (Mew Gull)			
- NW & C Europe/Atlantic coast & Mediterranean			1
<i>Larus canus heinei</i> (Mew Gull)			
- NE Europe & Western Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian			1
<i>Larus dominicanus vetula</i> (Kelp Gull)			
- Coastal Southern Africa		1	
- Coastal West Africa	1c		
<i>Larus fuscus fuscus</i> (Lesser Black-backed Gull, Baltic Gull)			
- NE Europe/Black Sea, SW Asia & Eastern Africa	3c		
<i>Larus fuscus graellsii</i> (Lesser Black-backed Gull)			
- Western Europe/Mediterranean & West Africa			1
<i>Larus fuscus intermedius</i> (Lesser Black-backed Gull)			
- S Scandinavia, Netherlands, Ebro Delta, Spain			1
<i>Larus fuscus heuglini</i> (Lesser Black-backed Gull, Heuglin's Gull)			
- NE Europe & W Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa			(1)
<i>Larus fuscus barabensis</i> (Lesser Black-backed Gull, Steppe Gull)			
- South-west Siberia/South-west Asia			(1)

<sup>97</sup> The *palaeartica* subspecies is also recognised by the HBW/BirdLife Checklist. The subspecies is assumed to breed at Spitsbergen E to Taymyr Peninsula and Lena Delta. However, Anker-Nilssen et al. (2000) states: “The Sabine's gull migrates to oceanic waters in the southern hemisphere (Blomqvist & Elander 1981). No ringing recoveries from the Barents Sea Region exist. A westward movement from Siberian colonies is unlikely as very few Sabine's gulls have been observed in the Barents Sea, Norwegian Sea and Scottish waters (Dementjev & Gladkov 1951b, Haftorn 1971, Sharrock 1971). Birds breeding in Svalbard probably belong to the East Greenland population (Cramp & Simmons 1983). Siberian and Alaskan birds pass through the Bering Strait in autumn (Cogswell 1977)”.

<sup>98</sup> Listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List since 2017.

<sup>99</sup> BirdLife International (2015) estimated that the European population declined by c. 25% in three generations.

<sup>100</sup> Population estimate is 88,000-95,000 individuals that is lower than the 100,000-individual threshold.

<sup>101</sup> Erroneous entry.

<i>Larus argentatus argentatus</i> (European Herring Gull)			
- North & North-west Europe		2c <sup>102</sup>	4
<i>Larus argentatus argenteus</i> (European Herring Gull)			
- Iceland & Western Europe		2c	
<i>Larus armenicus</i> (Armenian Gull)			
- Armenia, Eastern Turkey & NW Iran	3a 3c <sup>103</sup>		
<i>Larus michahellis</i> (Yellow-legged Gull)			
- Mediterranean, Iberia & Morocco			1
<i>Larus cachinnans</i> (Caspian Gull)			
- Black Sea & Western Asia/SW Asia, NE Africa			1
<i>Larus glaucoides glaucoides</i> (Iceland Gull)			
- Greenland/Iceland & North-west Europe			1
<i>Larus hyperboreus hyperboreus</i> (Glaucous Gull)			
- Svalbard & N Russia (bre)			(1)
<i>Larus hyperboreus leucetetes</i> (Glaucous Gull)			
- Canada, Greenland & Iceland (bre)			(1)
<i>Larus marinus</i> (Great Black-backed Gull)			
- North & West Europe			1
<i>Onychoprion fuscatus nubilosa</i> (Sooty Tern)			
- Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, E to Pacific		2a	
<i>Onychoprion anaethetus melanopterus</i> (Bridled Tern)			
- W Africa	1c		
<i>Onychoprion anaethetus antarcticus</i> (Bridled Tern)			
- Red Sea, E Africa, Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea to W India			1
- W Indian Ocean	2		
<i>Sternula albifrons albifrons</i> (Little Tern)			
- Europe north of Mediterranean (bre)	2		
- West Mediterranean/ W Africa (bre)	3b 3c <sup>104</sup>		
- Black Sea & East Mediterranean (bre)	3b 3c <sup>105</sup>		
- Caspian (bre)	2		
<i>Sternula albifrons guineae</i> (Little Tern)			
- West Africa (bre)	1c		
<i>Sternula saundersi</i> (Saunders's Tern)			
- W South Asia, Red Sea, Gulf & Eastern Africa	2		
<i>Sternula balaenarum</i> (Damara Tern)			
- Namibia & South Africa/Atlantic coast to Ghana	1b <sup>106</sup> 1c		
<i>Gelochelidon nilotica nilotica</i> (Common Gull-billed Tern)			
- Western Europe/West Africa		1	
- Black Sea & East Mediterranean/Eastern Africa	3c		
- West & Central Asia/South-west Asia	2		
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> (Caspian Tern)			
- Southern Africa (bre)	1c		
- West Africa (bre)		1	

<sup>102</sup> Based on BirdLife International (2015) the population has declined at an annual rate of 0.9925-0.9968 since 1980 that is equivalent to 27-52% decline in 7.5 generations. However, these are only projected rates and the population has increased strongly and the population is recovering to a more natural state.

<sup>103</sup> The IUCN Red List includes the species as NT since 2015 based on declining population trend based on BirdLife International (2015).

<sup>104</sup> The population is in significant long-term decline (1980-2015: 0.9864-0.9936, i.e. equivalent to 41-67% according to BirdLife International (2015).

<sup>105</sup> The population has been declining at a rate of 0.9929-0.9990 (equivalent to 8-43% in 7.5 generations) during the period of 1980-2012 according to BirdLife International (2015). The mean exceeds the 25% threshold.

<sup>106</sup> Listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List since 2016.

- Baltic (bre)	1e	1 <sup>107</sup>	
- Black Sea (bre)	1c		
- Caspian (bre)	2		
<i>Chlidonias hybrida hybrida</i> (Whiskered Tern)			
- Western Europe & North-west Africa (bre)		1	
- Black Sea & East Mediterranean (bre)			(1)
- Caspian (bre)		(1)	
<i>Chlidonias hybrida delalandii</i> (Whiskered Tern)			
- Eastern Africa (Kenya & Tanzania)	2		
- Southern Africa (Malawi & Zambia to South Africa)	(2) 1c <sup>108</sup>		
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i> (White-winged Tern)			
- Eastern Europe & Western Asia/Africa			(1)
<i>Chlidonias niger niger</i> (Black Tern)			
- Europe & Western Asia/Atlantic coast of Africa		2c	
<i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i> (Roseate Tern)			
- Southern Africa & Madagascar <sup>109</sup>	1c		
- East Africa	2		
- Europe (bre)	1c		
<i>Sterna dougallii arideensis gracilis</i> (Roseate Tern)			
- <del>Madagascar</del> , Seychelles & Mascarenes	≥ 1c <sup>110</sup>		
<i>Sterna dougallii bangsi</i> (Roseate Tern)			
- North Arabian Sea (Oman)	1c		
<i>Sterna hirundo hirundo</i> (Common Tern)			
- Southern & Western Europe (bre)			1
- Northern & Eastern Europe (bre)			1
- Western Asia (bre)			(1)
<i>Sterna repressa</i> (White-cheeked Tern)			
- W South Asia, Red Sea, Gulf & Eastern Africa			1
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i> (Arctic Tern)			
- Western Eurasia (bre)			1
<i>Sterna vittata vittata</i> (Antarctic Tern)			
- P. Edward, Marion, Crozet & Kerguelen/South Africa	1c		
<i>Sterna vittata tristanensis</i> (Antarctic Tern)			
- Tristan da Cunha & Gough/South Africa	1c		
<i>Sterna vittata sanctipauli</i> (Antarctic Tern) <sup>111</sup>			
- Amsterdam and St Paul/South Africa	1c		
<i>Thalasseus bengalensis bengalensis</i> (Lesser Crested Tern)			
- Gulf/Southern Asia			1
- Red Sea/Eastern Africa			1
<i>Thalasseus bengalensis emigratus</i> (Lesser Crested Tern)			
- S Mediterranean/NW & West Africa coasts	1c		
<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis sandvicensis</i> (Sandwich Tern)			
- Western Europe/West Africa			1

<sup>107</sup> The population has increased in the short-term and as a consequence, the magnitude of the long-term decline is now “only” 11-41% over a period of 7.5 generations, i.e. the population has not yet fully recovered.

<sup>108</sup> The population size is estimated at 5,000-15,000 individuals. The geometric mean is 8,660, i.e. less than the 10,000-individual threshold.

<sup>109</sup> Based on a population delineation review by the Technical Committee.

<sup>110</sup> The size of the rump population (as defined in Option B proposed to the TC) is estimated at 5,000-6,000 individuals.

<sup>111</sup> HBW Alive summarises the situation as “Significant numbers, over 10,000 in August 2001, winter in coastal waters of the Cape Province, South Africa, roosting on islands offshore. [...] Four subspecies claimed to be involved but there is evidence that morphological characters alone may not be entirely reliable in defining these. The most abundant is *vittata* followed by *sanctipauli*. Very few *georgiae* have been identified but a roost on Dyer Island holds a majority of the entire population of *tristanensis* outside the breeding season”. Although the breeding ground is outside of the Agreement Area, but the same applies also to *tristanensis*.

- Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre)		2a	
- West & Central Asia/South-west & South Asia			1
<i>Thalasseus maximus albidorsalis</i> (Royal Tern)			
- West Africa (bre)		2a	
<i>Thalasseus bergii bergii</i> (Greater Crested Tern)			
- Southern Africa (Angola – Mozambique)	2		
- <del>Madagascar &amp; Mozambique/Southern Africa</del> <sup>112</sup>	1c		
<i>Thalasseus bergii velox</i> (Greater Crested Tern)			
- Red Sea & North-east Africa	2		
<i>Thalasseus bergii thalassinus</i> (Greater Crested Tern)			
- Eastern Africa & Seychelles	1c		
<del><i>Thalasseus bergii enigma</i> (Greater Crested Tern)</del>			
<del>- Madagascar &amp; Mozambique/Southern Africa</del>	<del>1e</del>		
<b>Family STERCORARIIDAE (skuas)</b>			
<i>Stercorarius longicaudus longicaudus</i> (Long-tailed Jaeger)			±
- N Europe & W Siberia/S Atlantic <sup>113</sup>			1
<i>Catharacta skua</i> (Great Skua)		±	
- N Europe/N Atlantic <sup>114</sup>		1	
<b>Family ALCIDAE (auks)</b>			
<i>Fratercula arctica</i> (Atlantic Puffin)			
- Hudson Bay & Maine E to S Greenland, Iceland, Bear Is, Norway to S Novaya Zemlya	1b <sup>115</sup>		±
- NE Canada, N Greenland, to Jan Mayen, Svalbard, N Novaya Zemlya	3a 1b <sup>116</sup>		
- Faeroes, S Norway & Sweden, Britain, Ireland, NW France	1b <sup>117</sup>		±
<i>Cephus grylle grylle</i> (Black Guillemot)			
- Baltic Sea	3c <sup>118</sup>	±	
<i>Cephus grylle mandtii</i> (Black Guillemot)			
- Arctic E North America to Greenland, Jan Mayen & Svalbard E through Siberia to Alaska		±	1 <sup>119</sup>
<i>Cephus grylle arcticus</i> (Black Guillemot)			
- N America, S Greenland, Britain, Ireland, Scandinavia, White Sea		±	1 <sup>120</sup>
<i>Cephus grylle islandicus</i> (Black Guillemot)			
- Iceland	3c		
<i>Cephus grylle faeroeensis</i> (Black Guillemot)			
- Faeroes		(1) <sup>121</sup>	
<i>Alca torda torda</i> (Razorbill)			
- E North America, Greenland, E to Baltic & White Seas	4 <sup>122</sup>		±
<i>Alca torda islandica</i> (Razorbill)			
- Iceland, Faeroes, Britain, Ireland, Helgoland, NW France	4 <sup>123</sup>		±

<sup>112</sup> Based on a population delineation review by the Technical Committee.

<sup>113</sup> Earlier editions lacked population name.

<sup>114</sup> Earlier editions lacked population name.

<sup>115</sup> Listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List since 2015.

<sup>116</sup> Listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List since 2015.

<sup>117</sup> Listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List since 2015.

<sup>118</sup> The population is in significant long-term decline based on data from BirdLife International (2015).

<sup>119</sup> The population size estimate exceeds the 100,000-individual threshold.

<sup>120</sup> The population size estimate exceeds the 100,000-individual threshold.

<sup>121</sup> Neither the short- or the long-term trend is known and no recent.

<sup>122</sup> Listed as Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List since 2015.

<sup>123</sup> Listed as Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List since 2015.

<i>Alle alle alle</i> (Little Auk)			
- High Arctic, Baffin Is – Novaya Zemlya			1
<i>Uria lomvia lomvia</i> (Thick-billed Murre)			
- E North America, Greenland, E to Severnaya Zemlya		2c	
<i>Uria aalge aalge</i> (Common Murre)			
- <del>E North America, Greenland,</del> Iceland, Faeroes, Scotland, S Norway, Baltic <sup>124</sup>		2c	
<i>Uria aalge albionis</i> (Common Murre)			
- Ireland, S Britain, France, Iberia, Helgoland			1
<i>Uria aalge hyperborea</i> (Common Murre)			
- Svalbard, N Norway to Novaya Zemlya			1

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<sup>124</sup> Population delineation changed by a decision of the 12<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the AEWA Standing Committee based on advice from the Technical Committee.

## **PART 2**

**Proposals for amendments to Annexes 2 and 3 of AEWA,  
submitted by the European Union to the  
7<sup>th</sup> Session of the Meeting of the Parties to AEWA**





**EUROPEAN COMMISSION**  
 DIRECTORATE-GENERAL  
 ENVIRONMENT  
 Directorate D – Natural Capital  
 ENV.D – The Director

Brussels,  
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**Subject: Submission, on behalf of the European Union, of a proposal for amending Annexes 2 and 3 to the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA)**

Dear Mr Trouvilliez,

In accordance with paragraph 2 and 3 of Article X of the Agreement, proposals for amendments of the Agreement may be made by any Party and the text of any proposed amendment and the reasons for it shall be communicated to the Agreement not less than one hundred and fifty days before the opening of the session of the Meeting of the Parties.

In line with Council decision 10326/18, I would hereby like to submit a proposal for amendments of the Annexes 2 and 3 to the Agreement on behalf of the European Union, in view of the 7<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Parties, that will take place in December 2018.

The proposed changes and the reasons for them are as follows:

1. Proposal regarding the Shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*)
  - a. Proposal to add the Shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*) to Annex 2 of the Agreement.
  - b. Proposal to list the non-EU (Barents Sea) population of *Phalacrocorax aristotelis aristotelis* and the EU population (East Mediterranean – Croatia, Adriatic Sea) of *Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii* in Column A of Table 1 of Annex 3 (respectively, in categories 2 and 1c)

Based on their migratory status, six out of the eight species of Cormorants breeding within the geographic scope of the Agreement are listed in Annex 2. Two unlisted species are the European Shag *Phalacrocorax aristotelis* and the Long-tailed Cormorant *Phalacrocorax africanus*.



The European Shag inhabits the Atlantic coasts of Europe and North Africa, from Morocco to northern Norway and Kola peninsula, including Iceland, as well as the Mediterranean and parts of the Black Sea coast (del Hoyo et al. 1992). Three subspecies are recognised: *Ph. a. aristotelis* in Atlantic, *Ph. a. desmarestii* in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea and *Ph. a. riggenbachi* from Morocco. Overall, this species is sedentary or dispersive, but some populations are truly migratory: the northernmost populations of *Ph. a. aristotelis* from Norway and Russia and the Adriatic population of *Ph. a. desmarestii*.

The global population of the European Shag was estimated to c. 100,000 pairs in 1990s and to 75,000-81,000 in 2004 (BirdLife International 2004). The species is classified by IUCN as Least concern (Birdlife 2015). The overall trend is decreasing, although some populations may be stable (Wetlands International 2006). Large fluctuations in population size were recorded. For example, the population in the United Kingdom showed 21% increase between 1969 and 1987, from 31,600 pairs in 1969–1970 to 47,300 pairs in 1985–1987, followed by 27% decline in 1998–2002, with further 26% decline to 2011 (Balmer et al. 2013). Also in Norway population shows large fluctuations. The northernmost, migratory population in the Barents Sea decreased from 10,000 pairs in 1980 to some 1,000 in 1994 but increased again to 5,000 pairs in 2013 (Fauchald et al. 2015).

The subspecies *Ph. a. desmarestii* was estimated to number 8,700-11,126 breeding pairs (Bazin and Imbert 2012). In 2006, the population was estimated to c. 10,000 individuals (Culioli 2006). Population decrease was recorded at Corsica where the formerly stable population of up to 1000 pairs in 1975–1983 declined by > 50% to c. 375 pairs by 1994, with subsequent recovery (Dubois et al. 2008).

The subspecies *Ph. a. desmarestii* is protected in the European part of the range and red-listed in several countries, for example: it is classified as “Vulnerable” in Bulgaria, and as “Endangered” in Albania. *Ph. a. aristotelis* is protected in part of the range (UK). It was recently uplisted from Amber to Red list in the United Kingdom (Eaton et al. 2015) and it is Red-listed in Russia because of the small population size. A reduction in the population of 15-30 % over 10 years makes the species qualifies for the category “Near Threatened” in Norway (Korneev et al. 2015).

Velando and Freire (2002) underline that an effective conservation of the *P. a. desmarestii* should pass through the protection of the breeding sites as well as the feeding and roosting areas, and the regulation of demersal fisheries in the feeding areas. According to Velando and Freire (2002), the Conservation Actions proposed by Birdlife in 2015 are 1) the identification of important sites at sea for this species; 2) subsequent designation as Marine Protected Areas; 3) management of key breeding and wintering roosting sites, including eradication of invasive predators; 4) onboard monitoring programmes of fishing vessels to determine high-risk areas for gillnet bycatch; 5) where relevant, implement mitigation and protection measures.

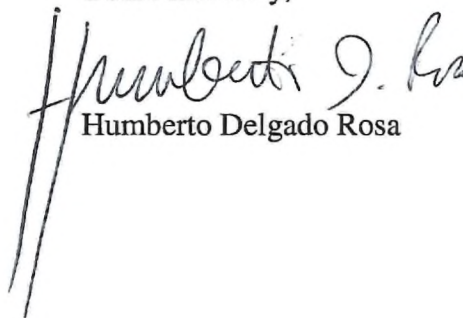
2. Proposal to move all populations of the following three species to Column A of Table 1 of Annex 3 of the Agreement: Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*), Atlantic Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*), and Razorbill (*Alca torda*). According to the criteria established in Table 1 of Annex 3 to the Agreement, the Curlew Sandpiper and the Razorbill qualify for category 4 and the Atlantic Puffin qualifies for category 1b.

The proposal refers to Resolution 6.1 of AEWA MOP6<sup>1</sup> which acknowledged the recent global Red Listing of the Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*), the Atlantic Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*), and the Razorbill (*Alca torda*), and noted the importance of considering the implications of these changes in listings for MOP7.

I would be grateful if you could transmit the above proposals to the Parties.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,



Humberto Delgado Rosa

Annex I: Proposal for amendments to Table 1 of Annex 3

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C.c. N. Notaro, M. O'Briain, L. Samarelli, J. van der Stegen

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<sup>1</sup> UNEP/AEWA/MOP6/Res. 6.1 - <http://www.unep-aeawa.org/en/document/adoption-amendments-aeawa-annexes-2>

**Annex I: Proposal for amendments to Table 1 of Annex 3 of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian migratory Waterbirds**

**(Status of the populations of migratory waterbirds)**

<b>Populations</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis aristotelis</i> (Shag)			
-Barents Sea (bre)	2		
<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii</i> (Shag)			
- East Mediterranean (Croatia, Adriatic Sea) (bre)	1c		
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i> (Curlew Sandpiper)			
- Western Siberia/West Africa	4		
- Central Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa	4		
<i>Fratercula arctica</i> (Atlantic Puffin)			
- Hudson bay & Maine E to S Greenland, Iceland, Bear Is, Norway to S Novaya Zemlya - NE Canada, N Greenland, to Jan Mayen, Svalbard, N Novaya Zemlya - Faeroes, S Norway & Sweden, Britain, Ireland, NW France	1b		
<i>Alca torda torda</i> (Razorbill)			
- E North America, Greenland, E to Baltic & White Seas	4		
<i>Alca torda islandica</i> (Razorbill)			
- Iceland, Faeroes, Britain, Ireland, Helgoland, NW France	4		

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