**revised priority lists of AEWA populations for INTERNATIONAL action and management planning**

*Compiled by the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat*

**Background**

In 2008 the first edition of the *AEWA* [*Review of the stage of preparation and implementation of Single Species Action Plans*](http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/document/mop4_10_ssap_review_0.pdf)*)* was compiled and submitted to the 4th Session of the Meeting of the Parties. This review, amongst other things, suggested a priority list of populations for which International Single Species Action Plans (ISSAPs) should be elaborated; this priority list was endorsed by MOP4 through [Resolution 4.4](http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/document/res4_4_ssap_re-establishments_final_0.pdf).

Due to the changes introduced to Table 1 of the AEWA Action Plan at each Session of the Meeting of the Parties on the basis of the latest Conservation Status Report, the priority list requires adjustments after each MOP. MOP5 subsequently requested the Technical Committee (TC) through [Resolution 5.8](http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/document/res_5_8_ssap_and_mp_0.pdf) to revise the priority list for International Species Action Plans at its first meeting after each Meeting of the Parties in the light of approved changes to the AEWA Table 1.

The criteria used by the TC for the prioritisation of populations for action planning were presented to MOP6 in document [AEWA/MOP 6.33](http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/document/mop6_33_criteria_prior_ret_ap_0.pdf); this document also outlined further elaborated initial criteria for the prioritisation of populations for management planning, as well as, a proposal for a process for assessment of species action plans for revision and retirement, which MOP6 endorsed through [Resolution 6.8](http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/document/aewa_mop6_res8_speciesplans_en.pdf).

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

A summary of the current status of species action and management plan production and coordination with recommendations to MOP for the extension, revision or retirement of Action Plans was submitted to MOP7 in December 2018 (document [AEWA/MOP 7.21](https://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/document/aewa_mop7_21_summary_status_issap_smp_en_0.pdf)). This summary included a revised set of criteria for the prioritisation of International Species Management Plans, following adjustments made by the Technical Committee during the 2016-2018 triennium. These criteria were endorsed by MOP7 through [Resolution 7.5](https://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/document/aewa_mop7_5_speciesplans_en.pdf).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Action requested from the Technical Committee**

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

**Table 1. Adopted AEWA International Species Action and Management Plans**

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

| **Species** | **Column A** | **Red List** | **Adopted/extended/retired** | **Comments** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Great Snipe** (*Gallinago media*) |  | NT | MOP2 in 2002 - Extended at MOP7 until 2028 | TC to produce short conservation brief |
| - Scandinavia/probably West Africa | 4 |  |  |  |
| - Western Siberia & NE Europe/South-east Africa | 4 |  |  |  |
|  | | | | |
| **Black-winged Pratincole** (*Glareola nordmanni*) |  | NT | MOP2 in 2002 – Extended at MOP7 until 2021 | TC to re-assess against criteria for extension, revision or retirement |
| - SE Europe & Western Asia/Southern Africa | 4 |  |  |  |
|  | | | | |
| **Corncrake** (*Crex crex*) |  | LC | MOP3 in 2005 – Extended at MOP7 until 2021 | Western/Central European Parties to review existing plan and revise if necessary |
| - Europe & Western Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa | Col C / 1 |  |  |  |
|  | | | | |
| **Ferruginous Duck** (*Aythya nyroca*) |  | NT | MOP3 in 2005 - Extended at MOP7 until 2028 | TC to produce short conservation brief |
| - West Mediterranean/North & West Africa | 1a 1c |  |  |  |
| - Eastern Europe/E Mediterranean & Sahelian Africa | 1a |  |  |  |
| - Western Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa | 1a |  |  |  |
|  | | | | |
| Light-bellied Brent Goose *(Branta bernicla hrota)* |  | LC | *MOP3 in 2005 –* ***RETIRED*** *at MOP7* |  |
|  | | | | |
| **Lesser Flamingo** *(Phoeniconaias minor)* |  | NT | MOP4 in 2008 - Extended at MOP7 until 2028 | TC to produce short conservation brief |
| - West Africa | 3a |  |  |  |
| - Eastern Africa | (3c) |  |  |  |
| - Southern Africa (to Madagascar) | 4 |  |  |  |
|  | | | | |
| **Eurasian Spoonbill** *(Platalea leucorodia)* |  | LC | MOP4 in 2008 - Extended at MOP7 until 2028 |  |
| *Platalea leucorodia leucorodia* |  |  |  |  |
| - West Europe/West Mediterranean & West Africa | 2 |  |  |  |
| - C & SE Europe/Mediterranean & Tropical Africa | 2 |  |  |  |
| - Western Asia/South-west & South Asia | 2 |  |  |  |
| *Platalea leucorodia balsaci* |  |  |  |  |
| - Coastal West Africa (Mauritania) | 1c |  |  |  |
| *Platalea leucorodia archeri* |  |  |  |  |
| - Red Sea & Somalia | 1c |  |  |  |
|  | | | | |
| **Black-tailed Godwit** *(Limosa limosa)* |  | NT | MOP4 in 2008 - Extended at MOP7 until 2028 |  |
| *Limosa limosa limosa* |  |  |  |  |
| - Western Europe/NW & West Africa | 3c |  |  |  |
| - Eastern Europe/Central & Eastern Africa | 3c |  |  |  |
| - West-central Asia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa | 3c |  |  |  |
| *Limosa limosa islandica* |  |  |  |  |
| - Iceland/Western Europe | 4 |  |  |  |
|  | | | | |
| **Lesser White-fronted Goose** *(Anser erythropus)* |  | VU | MOP4 in 2008 – Extended at MOP7 until 2021 | Revision planned for MOP8 in 2021 |
| - NE Europe & W Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian | 1a 1b 2 |  |  |  |
| - Fennoscandia | 1a 1b 1c |  |  |  |
|  | | | | |
| **Maccoa Duck** (*Oxyura maccoa*) |  | VU | MOP4 in 2008 - Extended at MOP7 until 2028 | TC to produce short conservation brief |
| - Eastern Africa | 1b 1c |  |  |  |
| - Southern Africa | 1b 1c |  |  |  |
| **White-winged Flufftail** *(Sarothrura ayresi)* |  | CR | MOP4 in 2008 - Extended at MOP7 until 2028 |  |
| - Ethiopia | 1a 1b 1c |  |  |  |
| - Southern Africa | 1a 1b 1c |  |  |  |
|  | | | | |
| **Madagascar Pond Heron** *(Ardeola idae)* |  | EN | MOP4 in 2008 - Extended at MOP7 until 2028 | TC to produce short conservation brief |
| - Madagascar & Aldabra/Central & Eastern Africa | 1a 1b 1c |  |  |  |
|  | | | | |
| **Slaty Egret** *(Egretta vinaceigula)* |  | VU | MOP5 in 2012 |  |
| - Central Southern Africa | 1b 1c |  |  |  |
|  | | | | |
| **Bewick’s Swan** *(Cygnus columbianus bewickii)* |  | LC | MOP5 in 2012 |  |
| - Western Siberia & NE Europe/North-west Europe | 2 |  |  |  |
|  | | | | |
| **Greenland White-fronted Goose** *(Anser albifrons flavirostris)* |  | LC | MOP5 in 2012 |  |
| - Greenland/Ireland & UK | 2\* |  |  |  |
|  | | | | |
| **Red-breasted Goose** *(Branta ruficollis)* |  | VU | MOP5 in 2012 |  |
| - Northern Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian | 1a 1b 3a |  |  |  |
|  | | | | |
| **Sociable Lapwing** *(Vanellus gregarius)* |  | CR | MOP5 in 2012 (Revision of the 2002 ISSAP) |  |
| - Central Asia/S, SW Asia, NE Africa | 1a 1b 2 |  |  |  |
|  | | | | |
| **Management Plan for the Svalbard Population of the Pink-footed Goose** *(Anser brachyrhynchus)* |  | LC | MOP5 in 2012 |  |
| - Svalbard/North-west Europe | Col B / 1 |  |  |  |
|  | | | | |
| **Shoebill** *(Balaeniceps rex)* |  | VU | MOP6 in 2015 |  |
| - Central Tropical Africa | 1b 1c |  |  |  |
| **Grey Crowned-crane** *(Balearica regulorum)* |  | EN | MOP6 in 2015 |  |
| *Balearica regulorum regulorum* (Grey Crowned-crane, South African Crowned-crane) |  |  |  |  |
| - Southern Africa (N to Angola & S Zimbabwe) | 1b 1c |  |  |  |
| *Balearica regulorum gibbericeps* (Grey Crowned-crane, East African Crowned-crane) |  |  |  |  |
| - Eastern Africa (Kenya to Mozambique) | 1b 2 |  |  |  |
|  | | | | |
| **Taiga Bean Goose** *(Anser f. fabalis)* |  | LC | MOP6 in 2015 |  |
| *Anser fabalis fabalis* (Bean Goose, Taiga Bean Goose) |  |  |  |  |
| - North-east Europe/North-west Europe | 3c\* |  |  |  |
| *Anser fabalis johanseni* (Bean Goose) |  |  |  |  |
| - West & Central Siberia/Turkmenistan to W China | 1c |  |  |  |
|  | | | | |
| **Long-tailed Duck** *(Clangula hyemalis)* |  | VU | MOP6 in 2015 |  |
| - Iceland & Greenland (bre) | 1b |  |  |  |
| - Western Siberia/North Europe (bre) | 1b |  |  |  |
|  | | | | |
| **Eurasian Curlew** *(Numenius arquata)* |  | NT | MOP6 in 2015 |  |
| *Numenius arquata arquata* |  |  |  |  |
| - Europe/Europe, North & West Africa | 4 |  |  |  |
| *Numenius arquata suschkini* |  |  |  |  |
| - South-east Europe & South-west Asia (bre) | 1c |  |  |  |
| *Numenius arquata orientalis* |  |  |  |  |
| - Western Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa | 4 |  |  |  |
| **Northern Bald Ibis** *(Geronticus eremita)* |  | EN | MOP6 in 2015 (revision of the 2005 ISSAP) |  |
| - Morocco | 1a 1b 1c |  |  |  |
| - South-west Asia | 1a 1b 1c |  |  |  |
|  | | | | |
| **Multi-Species Action Plan for Benguela Upwelling System Coastal Seabirds** |  |  | MOP6 in 2015 |  |
| **African Penguin** *(Spheniscus demersus)*  - Southern Africa | 1b 3c | EN |  |  |
| **Cape Gannet** *(Morus capensis)*  - Southern Africa | 1b | EN |  |  |
| **Crowned Cormorant** *(Microcarbo coronatus)*  - Coastal South-west Africa | 1c | NT |  |  |
| **Cape Cormorant** *(Phalacrocorax capensis)*  - Coastal Southern Africa | 1b | EN |  |  |
| **Bank Cormorant** *(Phalacrocorax neglectus)*  - Coastal South-west Africa | 1b 2 | EN |  |  |
| **African Oystercatcher** *(Haematopus moquini)*  - Coastal Southern Africa | 1c | LC |  |  |
| **Damara Tern** *(Sternula balaenarum)*  - Namibia & South Africa/Atlantic coast to Ghana | 1b 1c | VU |  |  |
| **Caspian Tern** *(Hydroprogne caspia)*  - Southern Africa (bre) | 1c | LC |  |  |
| **Greater Crested Tern** *(Thalasseus bergii bergii)*  - Southern Africa (Angola – Mozambique) | 2 | LC |  |  |
|  | | | | |
| **White-headed Duck** *(Oxyura leucocephala)* |  | EN | MOP7 in 2018 (Revision of the 2005 ISSAP) |  |
| - West Mediterranean (Spain & Morocco) | 1a 1b 1c |  |  |  |
| - Algeria & Tunisia | 1a 1b 1c |  |  |  |
| - East Mediterranean, Turkey & South-west Asia | 1a 1b 1c |  |  |  |
| **Velvet Scoter** (*Melanitta fusca)* |  | VU | MOP7 in 2018 |  |
| - Western Siberia & Northern Europe/NW Europe | 1b |  |  |  |
| - Black Sea & Caspian | 1b 1c |  |  |  |
|  | | | | |
| **Dalmatian Pelican** *(Pelecanus crispus)* |  | NT | MOP7 in 2018 |  |
| - Black Sea & Mediterranean (win) | 1a 1c |  |  |  |
| - South-west Asia & South Asia (win) | 1a 2 |  |  |  |
|  | | | | |
| **Management Plan for the Barnacle Goose** *(Branta leucopsis)* |  | LC | MOP7 in 2018 |  |
| - East Greenland/Scotland & Ireland | Col B / 1 |  |  |  |
| - Svalbard/South-west Scotland | 3a |  |  |  |
| - Russia/Germany & Netherlands | Col C / 1 |  |  |  |
|  | | | | |
| **Management Plan for the Greylag Goose** *(Anser anser)* |  | LC | MOP7 in 2018 |  |
| - NW/SW European population | Col C / 1 |  |  |  |
|  | | | | |
| **Siberian Crane** *(Leucogeranus leucogeranus)* | 1a 1b 1c | CR | CMS MoU | N/A |
| **Slender-billed Curlew[[1]](#footnote-1)** *(Numenius tenuirostris)* | 1a 1b 1c | CR | CMS MoU | N/A |

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

| **No.** | **Populations** | **A** | **B** | **C** | **Red list** | **Pop size** | **Pop trend** | **Climate change** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ***Calidris tenuirostris* (Great Knot)** |  |  |  | EN |  |  |  |
| 1 | - Eastern Siberia/SW Asia & W Southern Asia | 1a 1b 1c |  |  |  | 1,500-2,000 | DEC? | Some |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ***Marmaronetta angustirostris* (Marbled Teal)[[2]](#footnote-2)** |  |  |  | VU |  |  |  |
| **2** | - East Mediterranean | 1a 1b 1c |  |  |  | 20-100 | DEC | High |
|  | ***Phalacrocorax nigrogularis* (Socotra Cormorant)** |  |  |  | VU |  |  |  |
| **3** | - Arabian Coast | 1b |  |  |  | 270,000 | DEC | Moderate |
|  | ***Aythya ferina* (Common Pochard)** |  |  |  | VU |  |  |  |
| **4** | - North-east Europe/North-west Europe | 1b |  |  |  | 200,000 | DEC |  |
|  | ***Aythya ferina* (Common Pochard)** |  |  |  | VU |  |  |  |
| **5** | - Central & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean | 1b |  |  |  | 570,000-630,000 | DEC |  |
|  | ***Rissa tridactyla* (Black-Legged Kittiwake)** |  |  |  | VU |  |  |  |
| **6** | Arctic from NE Canada to Novaya Zemlya/N Atlantic | 1b |  |  |  | 6,400,000-7,600,000 | DEC |  |
|  | ***Marmaronetta angustirostris* (Marbled Teal)[[3]](#footnote-3)** |  |  |  | VU |  |  |  |
| **7** | - West Mediterranean/West Medit. & West Africa | 1a 1b 1c |  |  |  | 6,000-7,500 | DEC? | High |
|  | ***Balearica pavonina pavonina* (Black Crowned-crane, West African Crowned-crane)** |  |  |  | VU |  |  |  |
| **8** | - West Africa (Senegal to Chad) | 1b 1c |  |  |  | 5,000-15,000 | DEC? | Some |
|  | ***Podiceps auritus auritus* (Horned Grebe)** |  |  |  | VU |  |  |  |
| **9** | - North-east Europe (small-billed) | 1b 2 |  |  |  | 15,000-23,000 | DEC? |  |
|  | ***Aythya ferina* (Common Pochard)** |  |  |  | VU |  |  |  |
| **10** | - Western Siberia/South-west Asia | 1b |  |  |  | 460,000-500,000 | DEC? |  |
|  | ***Fratercula arctica* (Atlantic Puffin)** |  |  |  | VU |  |  |  |
| **11** | - Faeroes, S Norway & Sweden, Britain, Ireland, NW France | 1b |  |  |  | 3,500,000 | DEC? |  |
|  | ***Fratercula arctica* (Atlantic Puffin)** |  |  |  | VU |  |  |  |
| **12** | - Hudson Bay & Maine E to S Greenland, Iceland, Bear Is, Norway to S Novaya Zemlya | 1b |  |  |  | 12,000,000-15,000,000 | DEC? |  |
|  | ***Podiceps auritus auritus* (Horned Grebe)** |  |  |  | VU |  |  |  |
| **13** | - North-west Europe (large-billed) | 1b 1c |  |  |  | 4,600-5,000 | DEC/STA |  |
|  | ***Glareola ocularis* (Madagascar Pratincole)** |  |  |  | VU |  |  |  |
| **14** | - Madagascar/East Africa | 1b 1c |  |  |  | 5,000-10,000 | UNK | High |
|  | ***Balearica pavonina ceciliae* (Black Crowned-crane, Sudan Crowned-crane)** |  |  |  | VU |  |  |  |
| **15** | - Eastern Africa (Sudan to Uganda) | 1b 3c |  |  |  | 28,000-55,000 | UNK | Some |
|  | ***Podiceps auritus auritus* (Horned Grebe)** |  |  |  | VU |  |  |  |
| **16** | - Caspian & South Asia (win) | 1b 1c |  |  |  | 1-10,000 | UNK |  |
|  | ***Fratercula arctica* (Atlantic Puffin)** |  |  |  | VU |  |  |  |
| **17** | - NE Canada, N Greenland, to Jan Mayen, Svalbard, N Novaya Zemlya | 1b |  |  |  | 35,000 | UNK |  |
|  | ***Bugeranus carunculatus* (Wattled Crane)** |  |  |  | VU |  |  |  |
| **18** | - Central & Southern Africa | 1b 1c |  |  |  | 9,000 | STA? | Some |
|  | ***Polysticta stelleri* (Steller’s Eider)[[4]](#footnote-4)** |  |  |  | VU |  |  |  |
| **19** | - Western Siberia/North-east Europe | 1a 1b |  |  |  | 27,000 | STA | Some |
|  | ***Phalacrocorax nigrogularis* (Socotra Cormorant)** |  |  |  | VU |  |  |  |
| **20** | - Gulf of Aden, Socotra, Arabian Sea | 1b |  |  |  | 60,000-63,000 | STA/INC | Moderate |
|  | ***Marmaronetta angustirostris* (Marbled Teal)** |  |  |  | VU |  |  |  |
| **21** | - South-west Asia | 1a 1b 3c |  |  |  | 46,000-50,000 | INC? | Some |
|  | ***Anthropoides paradiseus* (Blue Crane)** |  |  |  | VU |  |  |  |
| **22** | - Extreme Southern Africa | 1b |  |  |  | 25,000-30,000 | INC | Moderate |
|  | ***Larus armenicus* (Armenian Gull)** |  |  |  | NT |  |  |  |
| **23** | - Armenia, Eastern Turkey & NW Iran | 3a 3c |  |  |  | 59,000-85,000 | DEC | Moderate |
|  | ***Calidris ferruginea* (Curlew Sandpiper)** |  |  |  | NT |  |  |  |
| **24** | - Western Siberia/West Africa | 4 |  |  |  | 350,000-450,000 | DEC | Some |
|  | ***Alca torda* *islandica* (Razorbill)** |  |  |  | NT |  |  |  |
| **25** | - Iceland, Faeroes, Britain, Ireland, Helgoland, NW France | 4 |  |  |  | 1,380,000 | DEC |  |
|  | ***Vanellus vanellus* (Northern Lapwing)[[5]](#footnote-5)** |  |  |  | NT |  |  |  |
| **26** | - Europe, W Asia/Europe, N Africa & SW Asia | 4 |  |  |  | 5,500,000-9,500,000 | DEC |  |
|  | ***Charadrius pallidus pallidus* (Chestnut-banded Plover)** |  |  |  | NT |  |  |  |
| **27** | - Southern Africa | 2 |  |  |  | 11,000-16,000 | DEC? | Moderate |
|  | ***Calidris ferruginea* (Curlew Sandpiper)** |  |  |  | NT |  |  |  |
| **28** | - Central Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa | 4 |  |  |  | 400,000 | DEC? | Some |
|  | ***Somateria mollissima borealis* (Common Eider)[[6]](#footnote-6)** |  |  |  | NT |  |  |  |
| **29** | - Svalbard & Franz Joseph (bre) | 4 |  |  |  | 60,000-82,500 | DEC? |  |
|  | ***Limosa lapponica taymyrensis* (Bar-tailed Godwit)** |  |  |  | NT |  |  |  |
| **30** | - Western Siberia/West & South-west Africa | 4 |  |  |  | 500,000 | DEC? |  |
|  | ***Calidris canutus canutus* (Red Knot)** |  |  |  | NT |  |  |  |
| **31** | - Northern Siberia/West & Southern Africa | 4 |  |  |  | 250,000 | DEC/STA | Some |
|  | ***Rynchops flavirostris* (African Skimmer)** |  |  |  | NT |  |  |  |
| **32** | - Coastal West Africa & Central Africa | 1c |  |  |  | 7,000-13,000 | UNK |  |
| **33** | - Eastern & Southern Africa | 1c |  |  |  | 8,000-12,000 | UNK |  |
|  | ***Haematopus ostralegus ostralegus* (Eurasian Oystercatcher)[[7]](#footnote-7)** |  |  |  | NT |  |  |  |
| **34** | - Europe/South & West Europe & NW Africa | 4 |  |  |  | 850,000-950,000 | STA/DEC? |  |
|  | ***Calidris canutus islandica* (Red Knot)** |  |  |  | NT |  |  |  |
| **35** | - NE Canada & Greenland/Western Europe | 4 |  |  |  | 500,000-565,000 | STA/FLU | Some |
|  | ***Haematopus ostralegus longipes* (Eurasian Oystercatcher)** |  |  |  | NT |  |  |  |
| **36** | - SE Eur & W Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa | 4 |  |  |  | 27,000-50,000 | STA/FLU |  |
|  | ***Somateria mollissima mollissima* (Common Eider)** |  |  |  | NT |  |  |  |
| **37** | - Baltic, Denmark & Netherlands | 4 |  |  |  | 930,000 | STA/FLU |  |
|  | ***Gavia adamsii* (Yellow-billed Loon)** |  |  |  | NT |  |  |  |
| **38** | - Northern Europe (win) | 1c |  |  |  | 1-8,000 | STA? | High |
|  | ***Somateria mollissima mollissima* (Common Eider)[[8]](#footnote-8)** |  |  |  | NT |  |  |  |
| **39** | - Norway & Russia | 4 |  |  |  | 510,000-525,000 | STA/INC |  |
|  | ***Charadrius pallidus venustus* (Chestnut-banded Plover)** |  |  |  | NT |  |  |  |
| **40** | - Eastern Africa | 1c |  |  |  | 6,500 | INC? | Critical |
|  | ***Limosa lapponica taymyrensis* (Bar-tailed Godwit)** |  |  |  | NT |  |  |  |
| **41** | - Central Siberia/South & SW Asia & Eastern Africa | 4 |  |  |  | 100,000-150,000 | INC? |  |
|  | ***Alca torda* *torda* (Razorbill)** |  |  |  | NT |  |  |  |
| **42** | - E North America, Greenland, E to Baltic & White Seas | 4 |  |  |  | 187,000-207,000 | INC? |  |
|  | ***Limosa lapponica lapponica* (Bar-tailed Godwit)** |  |  |  | NT |  |  |  |
| **43** | - Northern Europe/Western Europe | 4 |  |  |  | 150,000 | INC |  |
|  | *Grus grus archibaldi* (Common Crane) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 44 | - Turkey & Georgia (bre) | 1c |  |  |  | 100-130 | DEC | Critical |
|  | *Anas capensis* (Cape Teal) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 45 | - Lake Chad basin | 1c |  |  |  | 1-500 | DEC | Critical |
|  | *Botaurus stellaris capensis* (Eurasian Bittern) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 46 | - Southern Africa | 1c |  |  |  | 500-2,000 | DEC | High |
|  | *Calidris alpina schinzii* (Dunlin)**[[9]](#footnote-9)** |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 47 | - Baltic/SW Europe & NW Africa | 1c |  |  |  | 1,400-1,800 | DEC | High |
|  | *Sterna dougallii gracilis* (Roseate Tern) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 48 | - North Arabian Sea (Oman) | 1c |  |  |  | 120-150 | DEC |  |
|  | *Thalassornis leuconotus leuconotus* (White-backed Duck) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 49 | - West Africa | 1c |  |  |  | 1-500 | DEC |  |
|  | *Thalassornis leuconotus leuconotus* (White-backed Duck) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 50 | - Eastern & Southern Africa | 2\* |  |  |  | 10,000-25,000 | DEC |  |
|  | *Ciconia nigra* (Black Stork) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 51 | - Southern Africa | 1c |  |  |  | 1,560-4,050 | DEC? | High |
|  | *Mergus serrator* (Red-breasted Merganser) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 52 | - Western Siberia/South-west & Central Asia | 1c |  |  |  | 1-10,000 | DEC? |  |
|  | *Gavia immer* (Common Loon) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 53 | - Europe (win) | 1c |  |  |  | 5,100-6,300 | DEC? |  |
|  | *Sterna dougallii dougallii* (Roseate Tern) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 54 | - Southern Africa & Madagascar | 1c |  |  |  | 250-800 | FLU | Some |
|  | *Nettapus auritus* (African Pygmy-goose) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 55 | - West Africa | 1c |  |  |  | 2,500-10,000 | FLU |  |
|  | *Spatula hottentota* (Hottentot Teal) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 56 | - Lake Chad Basin | 1c |  |  |  | 100-1,000 | UNK | High |
|  | *Sterna vittata tristanensis* (Antarctic Tern) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 57 | - Tristan da Cunha & Gough/South Africa | 1c |  |  |  | 2,400-4,500 | UNK | Moderate |
|  | *Sarothrura boehmi* (Streaky-breasted Flufftail) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 58 | - Central Africa | 1c |  |  |  | 1-10,000 | UNK | Moderate |
|  | *Sterna vittata vittata* (Antarctic Tern) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 59 | - P. Edward, Marion, Crozet & Kerguelen/South Africa | 1c |  |  |  | 6,700-8,000 | UNK | Moderate |
|  | *Vanellus superciliosus* (Brown-chested Lapwing) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 60 | - West & Central Africa | (1c) |  |  |  | 1-25,000 | UNK | Moderate |
|  | *Zapornia pusilla intermedia* (Baillon’s Crake) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 61 | - Europe (bre) | 1c |  |  |  | 500-1,700 | UNK | Some |
|  | *Charadrius leschenaultii columbinus* (Greater Sandplover) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 62 | - Turkey & SW Asia/E. Mediterranean & Red Sea | 1c |  |  |  | 3,000-5,000 | UNK | Some |
|  | *Sterna dougallii gracilis* (Roseate Tern) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 63 | - Seychelles & Mascarenes | 1c |  |  |  | 5,000-6,000 | UNK | Some |
|  | *Vanellus coronatus coronatus* (Crowned Lapwing) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 64 | - Central Africa | (1c) |  |  |  | 1-25,000 | UNK | Some |
|  | *Numenius phaeopus alboaxillaris* (Whimbrel) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 65 | - N of Caspian/Eastern Africa | 1c |  |  |  | 1-100 | UNK |  |
|  | *Gavia arctica arctica* (Arctic Loon) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 66 | - Central Siberia/Caspian | 1c |  |  |  | 100-1,000 | UNK |  |
|  | *Podiceps cristatus infuscatus* (Great Crested Grebe, African Crested Grebe) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 67 | - Eastern Africa (Ethiopia to N Zambia) | 1c |  |  |  | 500-1,500 | UNK |  |
|  | *Sternula albifrons guineae* (Little Tern) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 68 | - West Africa (bre) | 1c |  |  |  | 2,000-3,000 | UNK |  |
|  | *Pluvianus aegyptius* (Egyptian Plover) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 69 | - Lower Congo Basin | 1c |  |  |  | 1-10,000 | UNK |  |
|  | *Pluvianus aegyptius* (Egyptian Plover) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 70 | - Eastern Africa | 1c |  |  |  | 1,000-15,000 | UNK |  |
|  | *Anthropoides virgo* (Demoiselle Crane) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 71 | - Black Sea (Ukraine)/North-east Africa | 1c |  |  |  | 600-700 | STA/DEC? | Critical |
|  | *Anas capensis* (Cape Teal) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 72 | - Eastern Africa (Rift Valley) | 1c |  |  |  | 5,750-7,000 | STA/DEC? |  |
|  | *Thalasseus bergii thalassinus* (Greater Crested Tern) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 73 | - Eastern Africa & Seychelles | 1c |  |  |  | 1,300-1,700 | STA/FLU | Some |
|  | *Vanellus melanopterus minor* (Black-winged Lapwing) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 74 | - Southern Africa | 1c |  |  |  | 2,000-10,000 | STA? | High |
|  | *Onychoprion anaethetus* *melanopterus* (Bridled Tern) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 75 | *-* W Africa | 1c |  |  |  | 1,500 | STA? |  |
|  | *Ciconia ciconia ciconia* (White Stork) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 76 | - Southern Africa | 1c |  |  |  | 20-30 | STA | Critical |
|  | *Fulica cristata* (Red-knobbed Coot)**[[10]](#footnote-10)** |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 77 | - Spain & Morocco | 1c |  |  |  | 2,500-5,000 | STA | High |
|  | *Larus audouinii* (Audouin’s Gull)**[[11]](#footnote-11)** |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 78 | - Mediterranean/N & W coasts of Africa | 1a 3a |  |  |  | 65,000-67,000 | STA | Moderate |
|  | *Thalasseus bengalensis emigratus* (Lesser Crested Tern) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 79 | - S Mediterranean/NW & West Africa coasts | 1c |  |  |  | 6,000-7,000 | STA | Some |
|  | *Larus leucophthalmus* (White-eyed Gull) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 80 | - Red Sea & nearby coasts | 1a |  |  |  | 56,000-62,000 | STA | Some |
|  | *Phaethon aetherus aetherus* (Red-billed Tropicbird) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 81 | *-* South Atlantic | 1c |  |  |  | 3,600-3,900 | STA |  |
|  | *Hydroprogne caspia* (Caspian Tern) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 82 | -Black Sea (bre) | 1c |  |  |  | 3,000-8,000 | STA |  |
|  | *Gavia stellata* (Red-throated Loon) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 83 | - Caspian, Black Sea & East Mediterranean (win) | 1c |  |  |  | 1-10,000 | STA |  |
|  | *Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii* (European Shag) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 84 | - East Mediterranean (Croatia, Adriatic Sea) (bre) | 1c |  |  |  | 4,815-6,045[[12]](#footnote-12) | STA |  |
|  | *Phaethon aetherus indicus* (Red-billed Tropicbird) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 85 | - Persian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, Red Sea | 1c |  |  |  | 6,600 | STA |  |
|  | *Chlidonias hybrida delalandii* (Whiskered Tern) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 86 | - Southern Africa (Malawi & Zambia to South Africa) | 1c |  |  |  | 5,000-15,000 | STA/INC? |  |
|  | *Threskiornis aethiopicus* (African Sacred Ibis) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 87 | - Iraq & Iran | 1c |  |  |  | 200 | INC? | Critical |
|  | *Alopochen aegyptiaca* (Egyptian Goose) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 88 | - West Africa | 1c |  |  |  | 5,000-10,000 | INC? |  |
|  | *Tadorna ferruginea* (Ruddy Shelduck) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 89 | - North-west Africa | 1c |  |  |  | 10,000 | INC? |  |
|  | *Ciconia nigra* (Black Stork) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 90 | - South-west Europe/West Africa | 1c |  |  |  | 3,590-3,830 | INC | High |
|  | *Cygnus columbianus bewickii* (Tundra Swan, Bewick's Swan) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 91 | - Northern Siberia/Caspian | 1c |  |  |  | 1,000-8,400 | INC | High |
|  | *Sterna dougallii dougallii* (Roseate Tern)**[[13]](#footnote-13)** |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 92 | - Europe (bre) | 1c |  |  |  | 6,800-8,650 | INC | Some |
|  | *Larus dominicanus vetula* (Kelp Gull) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 93 | - Coastal West Africa | 1c |  |  |  | 60-150 | INC |  |
|  | *Podiceps cristatus infuscatus* (Great Crested Grebe, African Crested Grebe) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 94 | - Southern Africa | 1c |  |  |  | 1,500-5,000 | INC |  |
|  | *Botaurus stellaris stellaris* (Eurasian Bittern)**[[14]](#footnote-14)** |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 95 | - W Europe, NW Africa (bre) | 1c |  |  |  | 7,150-9,100 | INC |  |
|  | *Ardeola ralloides ralloides* (Squacco Heron) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 96 | - SW Europe, NW Africa (bre) | 1c |  |  |  | 9,000-11,000 | INC |  |
|  | *Pelecanus onocrotalus* (Great White Pelican) |  |  |  | LC |  |  |  |
| 97 | - Europe & Western Asia (bre) | 1a |  |  |  | 37,000 | INC |  |

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

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

| **No.** | **Populations** | **Col B** | **Pop size** | **Pop trend** | **Qualitative assessment** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | *Aythya marila marila* (Greater Scaup) |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | - Northern Europe/Western Europe | 2c | 150,000-275,000 | DEC | 10 |
|  | *Pluvialis apricaria apricaria* (Eurasian Golden Plover) |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | - Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Germany & Baltic (bre) | 2c | 140,000-210,000 | DEC | 5 |
|  | *Mareca penelope* (Eurasian Wigeon) |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | - Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa | 2c | 180,000-200,000 | DEC | 5 |
|  | *Netta rufina* (Red-crested Pochard) |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | - Western & Central Asia/South-west Asia | 2c | 250,000-400,000 | DEC | 5 |
|  | *Uria lomvia* *lomvia* (Thick-billed Murre) |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | - E North America, Greenland, E to Severnaya Zemlya | 2c | 7,300,000-8,000,000 | DEC | 5 |
|  | *Tringa totanus totanus* (Common Redshank) |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | - Central & East Europe (breeding) | 2c | 364,000-663,000 | DEC? | 8 |
|  | *Mareca penelope* (Eurasian Wigeon) |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | - Western Siberia & NE Europe/NW Europe | 2c | 1,300,000-1,500,000 | DEC? | 7 |
|  | *Aythya marila marila* (Greater Scaup) |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | - Western Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian | (2c) | 100,000-200,000 | DEC? | 5 |
|  | *Dendrocygna bicolor* (Fulvous Whistling-duck) |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | - Eastern & Southern Africa | 2c | 150,000-350,000 | DEC? | 5 |
|  | *Aythya fuligula* (Tufted Duck) |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | - Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa | 2c | 300,000 | DEC? | 5 |
|  | *Anas acuta* (Northern Pintail) |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | - Western Siberia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa | 2c | 200,000-400,000 | DEC? | 5 |
|  | *Mareca penelope* (Eurasian Wigeon) |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | - W Siberia & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean | 2c | 390,000-490,000 | DEC? | 5 |
|  | *Porphyrio alleni* (Allen’s Gallinule) |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | - Sub-Saharan Africa | (2c) | 25,000-1,000,000 | DEC? | 5 |
|  | *Calidris pugnax* (Ruff) |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | - Northern Europe & Western Siberia/West Africa | 2c | 1,000,000-5,000,000 | DEC? | 5 |
|  | *Uria aalge aalge* (Common Murre) |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | - E North America, Greenland, Iceland, Faeroes, Scotland, S Norway, Baltic | 2c | 6,000,000-8,155,000 | DEC? | 5 |
|  | *Fulica atra atra* (Common Coot) |  |  |  |  |
| 16 | - North-west Europe (win) | 2c | 1,200,000-2,000,000 | STA/DEC? | 4 |
|  | *Tringa totanus totanus* (Common Redshank) |  |  |  |  |
| 17 | - Northern Europe (breeding) | 2c | 140,000-220,000 | STA/FLU | 5 |
|  | *Mareca strepera strepera* (Gadwall) |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | - Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa | (2c) | 90,000-130,000 | STA/FLU | 2 |
|  | *Sarkidiornis melanotos* (African Comb Duck) |  |  |  |  |
| 19 | - Southern & Eastern Africa | (2c) | 50,000-250,000 | STA/FLU | 2 |
|  | *Anas crecca crecca* (Common Teal) |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | - Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa | 2c | 500,000-1,000,000 | STA | 2 |
|  | *Gallinago gallinago gallinago* (Common Snipe) |  |  |  |  |
| 21 | - Europe/South & West Europe & NW Africa | 2c | 7,400,000-14,500,000 | STA | 2 |

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

| **Populations** | Trend and consequences of inaction (3)[[15]](#footnote-15) | Past failure to stop decline (3)[[16]](#footnote-16) | Geographical extent (2)[[17]](#footnote-17) | Resourcing and implementation (2)[[18]](#footnote-18) | Stakeholder engagement (2)[[19]](#footnote-19) | Multi-species Action (2) | Positive Biodiversity outcomes (2)[[20]](#footnote-20) | Overall score |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Mareca strepera strepera* (Gadwall)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| ***Pluvialis apricaria apricaria* (Eurasian Golden Plover)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Germany & Baltic (bre) | 3 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| ***Mareca penelope* (Eurasian Wigeon)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa | 3 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| - Western Siberia & NE Europe/NW Europe | 3 | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | 7 |
| - W Siberia & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean | 3 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| ***Anas acuta* (Northern Pintail)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Western Siberia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa | 3 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| ***Aythya fuligula* (Tufted Duck)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa | 3 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| ***Netta rufina* (Red-crested Pochard)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Western & Central Asia/South-west Asia | 3 | -[[21]](#footnote-21) | 2 | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| ***Anas crecca crecca* (Common Teal)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| ***Calidris pugnax* (Ruff)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Northern Europe & Western Siberia/West Africa | 3 | -[[22]](#footnote-22) | 2 | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| ***Fulica atra atra* (Common Coot)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - North-west Europe (win) | - |  | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | 4 |
| ***Uria aalge aalge* (Common Murre)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - E North America, Greenland, Iceland, Faeroes, Scotland, S Norway, Baltic | 3 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| ***Uria lomvia* *lomvia* (Thick-billed Murre)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - E North America, Greenland, E to Severnaya Zemlya | 3 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| ***Aythya marila marila* (Greater Scaup)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Northern Europe/Western Europe | 3 | 3[[23]](#footnote-23) | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | 10 |
| ***Aythya marila marila* (Greater Scaup)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Western Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian | 3 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| ***Dendrocygna bicolor* (Fulvous Whistling-duck)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Eastern & Southern Africa | 3 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| ***Sarkidiornis melanotos* (African Comb Duck)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Southern & Eastern Africa | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| ***Porphyrio alleni* (Allen’s Gallinule)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Sub-Saharan Africa | 3 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| ***Gallinago gallinago gallinago* (Common Snipe)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Europe/South & West Europe & NW Africa | - | -[[24]](#footnote-24) | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| ***Tringa totanus totanus* (Common Redshank)[[25]](#footnote-25)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Central & East Europe (breeding) | 3 | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| - Northern Europe (breeding) | - | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 5 |

**Table 3.3. Populations listed on Column B in Categories 2c or 2d, which are not huntable or their hunting status remains unclear**

*(listed in taxonomic order, no prioritisation applied)*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Zapornia parva* (Little Crake) |  |  |  |
| - Western Eurasia/Africa | 2c | 225,000-310,000 | UNK |
| *Gavia stellata* (Red-throated Loon) |  |  |  |
| - North-west Europe (win) | 2c | 150,000-450,000 | STA |
| *Gavia arctica arctica* (Arctic Loon) |  |  |  |
| - Northern Europe & Western Siberia/Europe | 2c | 266,000-473,000 | DEC? |
| *Ciconia abdimii* (Abdim's Stork) |  |  |  |
| - Sub-Saharan Africa & SW Arabia | (2c) | 300,000-600,000 | DEC? |
| *Bubulcus ibis ibis* (Cattle Egret) |  |  |  |
| - Southern Africa | 2c | 100,000-1,000,000 | DEC? |
| *Ardea purpurea purpurea* (Purple Heron) |  |  |  |
| - East Europe, Black Sea & Meditereean/Sub-Saharan Africa | 2c | 61,000-99,000 | DEC? |
| *Pelecanus onocrotalus* (Great White Pelican) |  |  |  |
| - Eastern Africa | 2c | 140,000 | DEC |
| *Vanellus coronatus coronatus* (Crowned Lapwing) |  |  |  |
| - Eastern & Southern Africa | (2c) | 400,000-900,000 | DEC? |
| *Arenaria interpres interpres* (Ruddy Turnstone) |  |  |  |
| - West & Central Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa | (2c) | 100,000 | DEC? |
| *Calidris falcinellus falcinellus* (Broad-billed Sandpiper) |  |  |  |
| - Northern Europe/SW Asia & Africa | 2c | 89,000-132,000 | UNK |
| *Calidris minuta* (Little Stint) |  |  |  |
| - N Europe/S Europe, North & West Africa | (2c) | 300,000 | DEC |
| *Phalaropus fulicarius* (Red Phalarope) |  |  |  |
| - Canada & Greenland/Atlantic coast of Africa | 2c | 1,140,000-2,100,000 | DEC? |
| *Actitis hypoleucos* (Common Sandpiper) |  |  |  |
| - West & Central Europe/West Africa | 2c | 1,000,000-1,600,000 | DEC/STA |
| *Tringa ochropus (*Green Sandpiper) |  |  |  |
| - Western Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa | (2c) | 100,000 | DEC? |
| *Larus genei* (Slender-billed Gull) |  |  |  |
| - Black Sea & Meditteranean (breeding) | 2a (2c) | 130,000- 200,000 | DEC |
| *Larus argentatus argenteus* (European Herring Gull) |  |  |  |
| - Iceland & Western Europe | 2c | 710,000-790,000 | DEC |
| - North & North-west Europe | 2c | 1,300,000-1,600,000 | DEC |
| *Larus ridibundus* (Black-headed Gull) |  |  |  |
| - W Europe/W Europe, W Mediterranean, West Africa | 2c | 2,750,000-3,550,000 | STA/DEC? |
| *Chlidonias niger niger* (Black Tern) |  |  |  |
| - Europe & Western Asia/Atlantic coast of Africa | 2c | 280,000-580,000 | DEC? |

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

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

| **No.** | **Populations** | **Col B** | **Col C** | **Pop trend** | **Pop size** | **Criteria B (qualitative)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | *Anser fabalis rossicus* (Bean Goose, Tundra Bean Goose) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | - West & Central Siberia/NE & SW Europe |  | (1) | INC | 600,000 | 16 |
|  | *Grus grus grus* (Common Crane) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | - North-east & Central Europe/North Africa |  | 1 | INC | 120,000- 150,000 | 16 |
|  | *Grus grus grus* (Common Crane) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | - North-west Europe/Iberia & Morocco |  | 1 | INC | 350,000 | 15 |
|  | *Anser brachyrhynchus* (Pink-footed Goose) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | - East Greenland & Iceland/UK |  | 1 | INC | 540,000 | 13 |
|  | *Anser albifrons albifrons* (Greater White-fronted Goose, European White-fronted Goose) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | - Western Siberia/Central Europe |  | 1 | INC | 167,000 | 6 |
|  | *Anser albifrons albifrons* (Greater White-fronted Goose, European White-fronted Goose) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | - Western Siberia/Black Sea & Turkey |  | 1 | INC | 245,000 | 0 |
|  | *Grus grus grus* (Common Crane) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | - Eastern Europe/Turkey, Middle East & NE Africa |  | 1 | INC | 80,000-127,000 | 0 |
|  | *Anser anser anser* (Greylag Goose, Western Greylag Goose) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | - Central Europe/North Africa | 1 |  | INC | 59,000-100,000 | 0 |
|  | *Cygnus cygnus* (Whooper Swan) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | - Iceland/UK & Ireland | 1 |  | INC | 34,000 | 0 |
|  | *Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis* (Great Cormorant) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | - Northern & Central Europe |  | 1 | INC/STA | 615,000 | 18 |
|  | *Cygnus cygnus* (Whooper Swan) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | - North-west Mainland Europe |  | 1 | INC/STA | 120,000 | 16 |
|  | *Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis* (Great Cormorant) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | - Black Sea & Mediterranean |  | 1 | STA | 477,000-522,000 | 15 |
|  | *Anser albifrons albifrons* (Greater White-fronted Goose, European White-fronted Goose) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | - NW Siberia & NE Europe/North-west Europe |  | 1 | STA | 1,000,000- 1,200,000 | 13 |
|  | *Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos* (Mallard) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | - Northern Europe/West Mediterranean |  | 1 | STA | 1,300,000-1,500,000 | 0 |
|  | *Branta bernicla bernicla* (Brent Goose, Dark-bellied Brent Goose) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | - Western Siberia/Western Europe | 2b |  | STA | 211,000 | 0 |
|  | *Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos* (Mallard) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 | - North-west Europe |  | 1 | STA? | 4,200,000- 6,700,000 | 0 |
|  | *Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis* (Great Cormorant) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 | - West & South-west Asia |  | (1) | STA? | 100,000-200,000 | 0 |
|  | *Anser anser rubrirostris* (Greylag Goose, Eastern Greylag Goose) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | - Black Sea & Turkey | 1 |  | STA? | 25,000-50,000 | 0 |
|  | *Phalacrocorax carbo carbo* (Great Cormorant, Common Great Cormorant) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19 | - North-west Europe |  | 1 | DEC | 127,500 | 13 |
|  | *Anser anser anser* (Greylag Goose, Western Greylag Goose) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | - Iceland/UK & Ireland | 1 |  | DEC | 93,750 | 13 |
|  | *Anser anser rubrirostris* (Greylag Goose, Eastern Greylag Goose) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21 | - Western Siberia/Caspian & Iraq |  | 1 | DEC | 250,000 | 0 |
|  | *Anthropoides virgo* (Demoiselle Crane) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22 | - Kalmykia/North-east Africa | 1 |  | DEC | 28,500-39,000 | 0 |

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

| **Populations** | Extent of conflict (3)[[26]](#footnote-26) | Econ. Impact (3)[[27]](#footnote-27) | Geogr. Extent (3)[[28]](#footnote-28) | Trend & consequences (3)[[29]](#footnote-29) | Resources & implementation (2)[[30]](#footnote-30) | Stake-holders (2)[[31]](#footnote-31) | Positive biodiversity outcomes (2)[[32]](#footnote-32) | Past failure to resolve (1)[[33]](#footnote-33) | Transferability of solutions (1)[[34]](#footnote-34) | Score |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Anser fabalis rossicus* (Bean Goose, Tundra Bean Goose) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - West & Central Siberia/NE & SW Europe | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | - | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 16 |
| *Anser brachyrhynchus* (Pink-footed Goose) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - East Greenland & Iceland/UK | 3 | 3 | - | 3 | - | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 13 |
| *Grus grus grus* (Common Crane) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - North-west Europe/Iberia & Morocco | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 15 |
| *Anser albifrons albifrons* (Greater White-fronted Goose, European White-fronted Goose) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Western Siberia/Black Sea & Turkey | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| *Anser albifrons albifrons* (Greater White-fronted Goose, European White-fronted Goose) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Western Siberia/Central Europe | - | - | - | 3 | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | 6 |
| *Grus grus grus* (Common Crane) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - North-east & Central Europe/North Africa | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | - | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 16 |
| *Grus grus grus* (Common Crane) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Eastern Europe/Turkey, Middle East & NE Africa | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| *Anser anser anser* (Greylag Goose, Western Greylag Goose) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Central Europe/North Africa | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| *Cygnus cygnus* (Whooper Swan) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Iceland/UK & Ireland | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| *Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis* (Great Cormorant) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Northern & Central Europe | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 18 |
| *Cygnus cygnus* (Whooper Swan) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - North-west Mainland Europe | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | - | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 16 |
| *Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos* (Mallard) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - North-west Europe | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| *Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos* (Mallard) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Northern Europe/West Mediterranean | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| *Anser albifrons albifrons* (Greater White-fronted Goose, European White-fronted Goose) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - NW Siberia & NE Europe/North-west Europe | 3 | 3 | 3 | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 13 |
| *Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis* (Great Cormorant) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Black Sea & Mediterranean | 3 | 3 | 3 | - | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 15 |
| *Branta bernicla bernicla* (Brent Goose, Dark-bellied Brent Goose) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Western Siberia/Western Europe | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| *Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis* (Great Cormorant) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - West & South-west Asia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| *Anser anser rubrirostris* (Greylag Goose, Eastern Greylag Goose) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Black Sea & Turkey | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| *Anser anser rubrirostris* (Greylag Goose, Eastern Greylag Goose) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Western Siberia/Caspian & Iraq | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| *Phalacrocorax carbo carbo* (Great Cormorant, Common Great Cormorant) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - North-west Europe | 3 | 3 | 3 | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 13 |
| *Anser anser anser* (Greylag Goose, Western Greylag Goose) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Iceland/UK & Ireland | 3 | 3 | 3 | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 13 |
| *Anthropoides virgo* (Demoiselle Crane) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Kalmykia/North-east Africa | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |

1. The 2008 Review of the stage of preparation and implementation of Single Species Action Plans recommended finalisation of the Action Plan under the CMS Slender-billed Curlew MoU, but the SbC Working Group decided at its meeting in 2009 not to embark on finalising the Action Plan unless the species is observed again (last documented sightings in the late 1990s). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Bern, CMS and EU Species Action Plan 1996; EU Species Action Plan 2008. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Bern, CMS and EU Species Action Plan 1996; EU Species Action Plan 2008. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. EU Species Action Plan 2001; CAFF Circumpolar Eider Conservation Strategy and Action Plan 1997. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Included in an EU multi-species action plan for grassland-breeding waders. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. CAFF Circumpolar Eider Conservation Strategy and Action Plan 1997. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Included in an EU multi-species action plan for grassland-breeding waders. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. CAFF Circumpolar Eider Conservation Strategy and Action Plan 1997. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Included in an EU multi-species action plan for grassland-breeding waders. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. EU Species Action Plan 1999. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Bern, CMS and EU Species Action Plan 1996; Barcelona Convention Action Plan for Annex-II-listed bird species 2003. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Population listed at MOP7. BirdLife International (2015) European Red List of Birds. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. EU Species Action Plan 1999. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. EU Species Action Plan 2001. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Assessed on the basis of the trends in CSR6 and CSR7. Populations with continued declining and/or worsening trend scored 3. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Scoring based on International Action Plan or Management Plans developed for the species/population. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. All listed populations would require a recovery plan to be implemented in multiple Range States. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. The Secretariat has received no expressions of interest regarding championing or taking the lead in developing management plans for any of the listed populations. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. The Secretariat is not aware of any particular stakeholder groups already engaged in seeking solutions for the listed populations, that would become active partners in the implementation of a management plan. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. None of the species listed are currently considered so-called “flagship species”, thus not expected to bring a particularly high added value in terms of positive biodiversity outcomes. However, the implementation of any action or management plan for one species/population is expected to bring some range of biodiversity benefits through its implementation [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. EU Management Plan from 2007. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. The Ruff is included in the EU Multi-species Action Plan for Grassland Breeding Waders. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. EU Management Plan from 2009. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. The Common Snipe is included in the EU Multi-species Action Plan for Grassland Breeding Waders. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. An EU Management Plan was adopted for the Redshank in 2009. The Common Redshank is included in the EU Multi-species Action Plan for Grassland Breeding Waders. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. Where there are wide-scale conflicts, of major magnitude, with human interests [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. Where conflicts are causing significant socio-economic impacts, and/or risk to life [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. Where such conflicts occur in multiple countries [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. Where in the absence of management actions, such conflicts are likely to spread in extent, and/or increase in severity [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. Where there are relevant actors willing to champion and lead on the development and implementation of a management plan [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. Where stakeholders are already engaged in seeking solutions and are likely to become active partners in implementing a management plan [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. Where there are likely positive outcomes for other biodiversity as a result of resolving conflicts [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. Where past local, or un-coordinated attempts at finding solutions to conflicts have failed [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. Where solutions to conflicts are likely to apply to other species or related situations [↑](#footnote-ref-34)