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SECOND SESSION OF THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE AGREEMENT ON THE CONSERVATION OF AFRICAN-EURASIAN MIGRATORY WATERBIRDS (AEWA)
GERMANY, 25-27 SEPTEMBER 2002

FORMAT FOR THE AEWA INTERNATIONAL SINGLE SPECIES ACTION PLANS

INTRODUCTION

BirdLife International has been contracted by the Agreement Secretariat to develop a format for international single species action plans.

The development of International Single Species Action plans is requested in paragraph 2.2. of the AEWA Action plan for populations listed in Category 1 of column A of Table 1.

So far four AEWA single species action plans have been prepared and their format has been developed during the compilation of the Dark-bellied Brent Goose Action Plan. The others (great Snipe, Sociable lapwing and Black-winged Pratincole) have followed the same format with minor changes and additions.

At international level there is already a number of available action plan formats endorsed and used by different international bodies. This is considered to be a source of confusion and inconsistency since the difference in format is also a result of different methodologies and approaches towards the identification of the most effective and urgent conservation activities and towards the monitoring of their implementation.

Some of the formats have been used since many years now at least in part of the Agreement area and are easily recognised by the target users (governmental and non-governmental bodies).

The aim of the work carried out by BirdLife International was to develop of a format which:
- Uses the internationally agreed standards in the definitions of threats, their ranking and in the methodology of identification of the actions;
- Facilitates the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation (both in term of results and impact);
- It is not too different from the existing formats so that could be easily understood and used by the target audience;
- Could be adopted as a common format by others international treaties such as EU, Bern Convention, CMS.

As a basis the following formats have been taken into consideration:
- The EU/ Bern convention Specie Action Plans[1].
- The Format developed by BirdLife International African Division.

[1] http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/nature/directive/birdshome_en.htm

- The existing Brent Goose format[2]
- The National AEWA Single Species Action format [3]

In order to harmonise the data collection, the description of habitat and threats the Authority files developed by the SIS IUCN programme has been used[4].

A new set of classes for the evaluation of the impact of the threats are being developed by BirdLife International in order to better fit with the new IUCN red listing criteria. Adhering to this criteria is very important since this will make the data flow from and to the different databases (IUCN SIS, BirdLife World Bird Data Base, etc.) more easy and fast.

The harmonisation of the databases and the revision of the red list criteria are an ongoing processes which will be probably finalised by 2004. Therefore some adaptation will be needed in the future. Therefore the compilers should refer to the original sources (IUCN and BirdLife International) web pages. Specific references are given in the following pages.

Finally a process directly derived from the 'Log-frame' has been developed in order to make the link threats - actions - measurable objectives more consistent and easy to develop. The terminology used is that recommended by the IUCN Monitoring and Evaluation Initiative[5]. Nevertheless the monitoring and evaluation of the action plan is only partially considered in the current format (section 7 - Implementation) while is might be considered useful to develop more detailed guidelines on this issue in a separate document.

The Meeting of the Parties is requested to review and finally to adopt the attached draft format for the AEWA International Species Action Plans.

[2] http://www.unep-wcmc.org/AEWA/eng/TC3docs/wrd/Brent_4clean.doc
[3] http://www.unep-wcmc.org/AEWA/eng/info/mop1/1_8.pdf
[4] http://www.iucn.org/themes/ssc/programs/sisindex.htm
[5] http://www.iucn.org/themes/eval

Annex 1:

DRAFT

FORMAT FOR THE AEWA INTERNATIONAL SPECIES ACTION PLANS

Prepared by BirdLife International
July 2002

Acknowledgement
Birdlife International is most grateful to the following persons whose precious contributions have significantly improved previous drafts: Steven W. Evans *(BirdLife South Africa)*, Mariano Gimenez-Dixon *(IUCN)*, Dieter Hoffman *(RSPB)*, John O'Sullivan *(RSPB)* Dave Pritchard *(RSPB*), Eric Sande *(Nature Uganda)*, Martin Sneary *(BirdLife International)* Ali Stattersfield *(BirdLife International)* and Christoph Zöckler *(UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre)*.

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- Picture of species
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- Credits
- Recommended citation

Table of content

✓ *Clear and all on one page*

Acronyms

0 - Executive summary

✓ *No more than 1 page.*

- Population size, distribution, movements
- Trend
- Status
- Threats
- Conservation priority
- Aim, objectives and major activities
- History of plan and stakeholders

1 - Biological Assessment

This chapter provides an overview on the biology of the species. Only information relevant to the threats or to conservation activities should be included.

A map (or more than one) and a table listing the countries where the species occurs are also be given.

General information	✓ *Very brief description of the species, its ecology and distribution*		
Taxonomy	✓ *Notes (where relevant) explaining the taxonomic status of the specie / population the action plan is dealing with*		
Population development	✓ *Very brief description of the species trends according to historical data. More recent data are provided 2 (below)*		
Distribution throughout the annual cycle	✓ *Very brief description of distribution and movements. Detailed data provided in Figure 1 and Table 1 (below*)		
Survival and productivity	✓ *Summary of available information on generation time, productivity and factors affecting it*		
Life history	**Breeding:**	**Feeding:**	**Outside breeding season**
Habitat requirements	✓ *Brief description of the habitat* ✓ *Please refer to the SIS Habitats Authority file (see Annex A)*[6]		

[6] The Authority file for habitat used, at least at the third level, the Global Land Cover Characterisation (GLCC). Please read carefully the Annex 1 for an explanation on how to use it. The third level of the classification should be used only after having checked the habitat geographical range on the USGS web page **(http://edcdaac.usgs.gov/glcc/glcc.html)**

Figure 1 Map(s) of the distribution of the species

- ✓ *Use adequate scale, more than one map might be needed.*
- ✓ *Clearly mark breeding and non breeding areas*

Table 1. Geographical distribution during the year.

Breeding	**Formerly breeding** (date of extinction)	**Migrating** (period)	**Non breeding visitor** (*period*)**:**
• List of countries	• List of countries	• List of countries	• List of countries

2 - Available key knowledge.

This chapter provides an overview of the most up-to-date available knowledge on the biology, distribution and trends of the species.

A short text should also highlight knowledge gaps that need to be filled. This should be reflected in the activities.

Table 2. Population figure.

Country	Breeding No.	Quality	Year(s) of the estimate	Breeding Population trend in the last 10 years *(or 3 generations)*	Quality	Migrating or Non Breeding visitor	Quality	Year(s) of the estimate	Baseline population	Reference
Country 1										
Totals										

NOTES

- ✓ ***Breeding No.*** *Specify if pairs or individuals. The same unit should be used for all breeding countries*
- ✓ ***Quality:*** **Good (Observed)** = based on reliable or representative quantitative data derived from complete counts or comprehensive measurements.
  Good (Estimated) = based on reliable or representative quantitative data derived from sampling or interpolation.
  Medium (Estimated) = based on incomplete quantitative data derived from sampling or interpolation.
  Medium (Inferred) = based on incomplete or poor quantitative data derived from indirect evidence.
  Poor (Suspected) = based on no quantitative data, but guesses derived from circumstantial evidence.
  Unknown = information on quality not available
- ✓ ***Breeding Population trend in the last 10 years (or three generation :*** *provide the actual trend (in %) or use the following (with + or - according to direction): 1-20%; 20-30%; 30-50%; 50-80%; >80%*
- ✓ ***Migration & Non Breeding: population*** *numbers in individuals*
- ✓ ***Baseline population:*** *earliest population figure available for breeding or non-breeding according to the country*

Table 3. Knowledge on habitat, diet and occurrence of the {Species} in Important Bird Areas and Protected Areas

Type of knowledge	**Breeding**			**Non breeding**		
	Country 1	*Country 2*		*Country 1*	*Country 2*	
Habitat and diet						
- Habitat use						
- Diet						
Site protection						
- Number of IBAs where the species breeds						
- Proportion of national population in IBAs						
- Proportion of national population in protected areas						

✓ *This table may be divided according to geography or time of the year*

✓ *Use the following categories:*

Good (Observed) *= based on reliable or representative quantitative data derived from complete counts or comprehensive measurements.*
Good (Estimated) *= based on reliable or representative quantitative data derived from sampling or interpolation.*
Medium (Estimated) *= based on incomplete quantitative data derived from sampling or interpolation.*
Medium (Inferred) *= based on incomplete or poor quantitative data derived from indirect evidence.*
Poor (Suspected) *= based on no quantitative data, but guesses derived from circumstantial evidence.*

✓ ***National protected areas****: Consider only areas which meet the* IUCN definition of a protected area:
"an area of land and/or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means."

The full list of IBAs (and if available protected areas / Ramsar sites) relevant for the species is given in Annex 1

List references

✓ *Include all references used for compiling the table above.*

3 - Threats

This chapter gives detailed information on threats and their impact on the population at global level. It also includes an overview of the threats and their relevance at country level.

It is important to point out that threats may have a cumulative effect. This should be pointed out and correctly addressed by the relevant actions.

The threats are named and coded according to IUCN SSC SiS Threats Authority files (Annex B)

Description of threats

Name
[Description]

- ✓ *Description of threats and highlight special cases.*

Importance

- ✓ The importance of each threat is given for the global population (or the population dealt with in the action plan).

To describe the global importance of the threat, use the following:

Critical*:* a factor causing or likely to cause **very rapid declines** (>30% over 10 years);
High: a factor causing or likely to cause **rapid declines** (20-30% over 10 years);
Medium*:* a factor causing or likely to cause relatively **slow, but significant, declines** (10-20% over 10 years);
Low: a factor causing or likely to cause **fluctuations**;
Local: a factor causing or likely to cause negligible declines;
Unknown: a factor that is likely to affect the species but it is unknown to what extent

- ✓ This ranking reflects the IUCN extinction risk assessment,
- ✓ The threat ranking is currently under revision by BirdLife International. Final decision will be taken in October 2002. Please visit www.birdlife.net for updates.

….

Relative importance of threats to the *{Species]* by country.

This section should include a brief text highlighting geographical patterns of the threats that are presented in the table below.

Table 4. Threats importance at national level

Threat score	Country 1	Country 2	Country X
1. Habitat Loss/Degradation (human induced)	*Threat score*	*Threat score*	*Threat score*
1.X. Zxxx			
1.X.X. Zxxx			
1.X.X.X.			
1.X.X.X.			

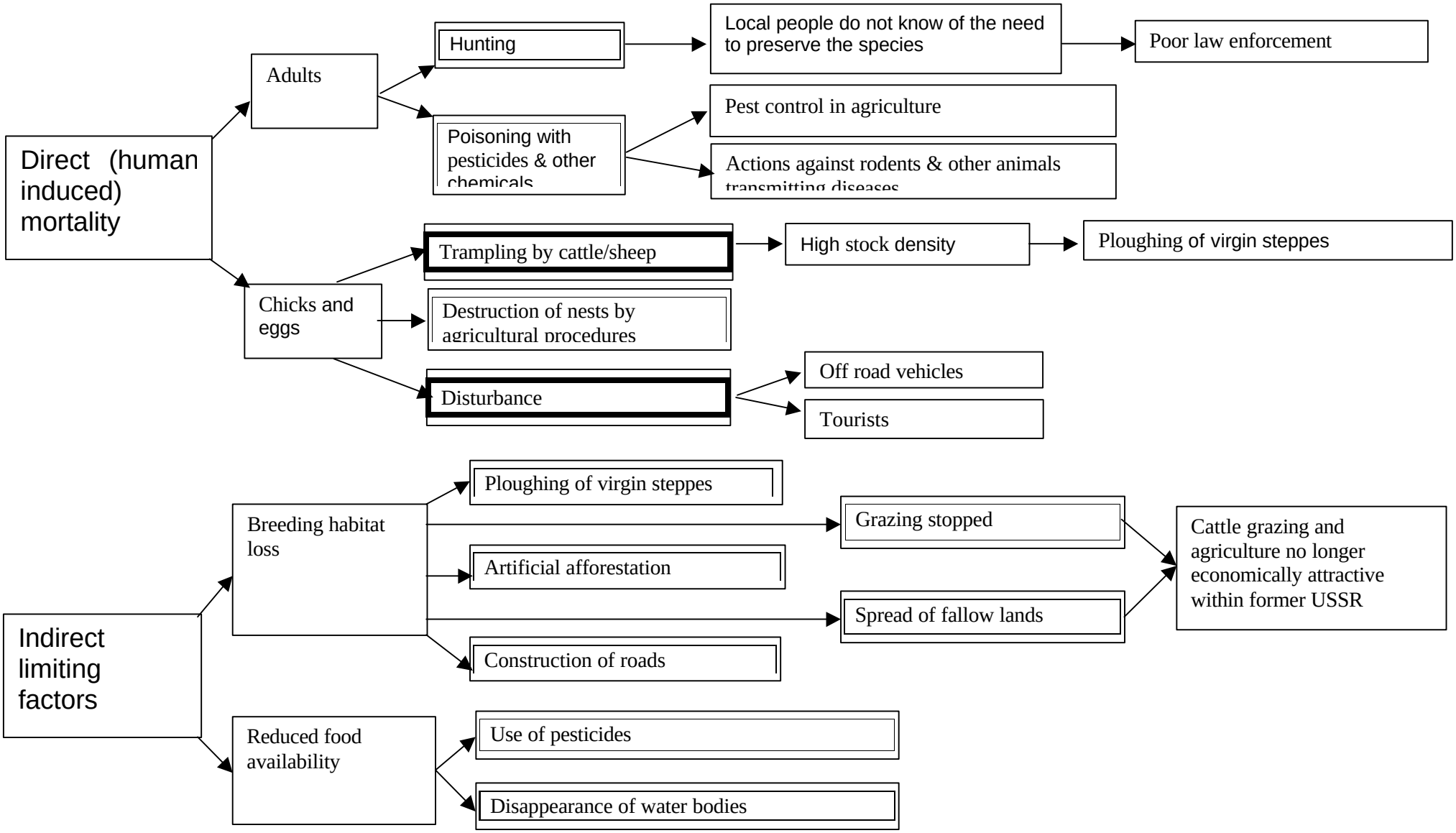
Figure 2 - Problem Tree

The problem tree helps explaining how the threats affect the populations and how they are related. The problem tree should be developed during the workshop and provides a common understanding on the threats. It should be used as a basis for the identification of solutions (actions).

- ✓ *For species with a wide distribution, more than one problem tree should be produced according to regional differences.*

An example is given on the next page. Please note that often the ' root causes' are at the bootom, while in this example are at the right hand of the page.

Problem tree (example) **(**solid frame – high impact; normal – medium; dashed – low impact**)**



4 - Policies and legislation relevant for management.

This chapter gives an overview of relevant national and international policies and legislation.
Table 5 summarises the conservation and legal status at international level.

✓ Other conventions / agreements or regional prioritisation should be used as appropriate.

Table 5. International conservation and legal status of the species.

World Status[7] **(**Criteria)	**European Status**[8]	**SPEC category**[9]	**EU Birds Directive Annex**	**Bern Convention Annex**	**Bonn Convention Annex**	**African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement**	**Convention of International Trade on Endangered Species**

Columns marked in grey are give as examples to information of European relevance.
Any relevant regional red list / extinction risks assessments should be included in this table.

[7] World Status should be based according to the latest BirdLife International/IUCN Red List assessment (available at www.redlist.org or www.birdlife.net).
Categories: CR = Critically endangered, EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable; NT = Near threatened; DD = Data deficient; LC = Least concern. Include also the criteria met

[8] Tucker G.M & Heath M.F. (1994*). Birds in Europe: their Conservation Status*. Cambridge UK: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation series no. 3)

[9] Tucker G.M & Heath M.F. (1994*). Birds in Europe: their Conservation Status*. Cambridge UK: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation series no. 3)
SPEC 1: Species of global conservation concern. Species which are globally threatened, conservation dependent or data deficient, according to Collar *et al.* (1994).
SPEC 2: Species whose world populations are concentrated in Europe (i.e. over 50% of the total population or range occurs in Europe) and which have an unfavourable conservation status.
SPEC 3: Species whose world populations are not concentrated in Europe, but which have an unfavourable conservation status in Europe.
SPEC 4: Species which have a favourable conservation status but whose populations are concentrated in Europe.

Member States / Contracting parties obligations

Short description of the obligations/commitments deriving from the listing of the species in the Annexes to the Directive/Conventions.

National policies, legislation and ongoing activities

This section provides a synthesis of the conservation and legal status, conservation measures taken and research activities carried out.

✓ *This info, alongside those on distribution, trends and threats, provides the basis for the identification of the objectives and actions.*

Table 6. National conservation and legal status

Country	Status in national Red Data Book[10]	Legal protection from killing	Year of protection status	Penalties for illegal killing or nest destruction	For game species, give opening/closing dates	Annual bag size	Highest responsible national authority
Country 1							

[10] National Red listing might not be up-to-date with the global red-listing , but are important since in many countries it has legal relevance.

Table 7. Site (and habitat) protection and research

Country	Percentage of population included in IBAs	Percentage of population included in SPAs[11]	Percentage of population included in Ramsar sites	Percentage of population included in national protected areas	Research carried out in the last 5 years
Country 1					

A full list of IBAs (and if available of protected areas and Ramsar sites) relevant for the species should be provided in Annex 1

[11] This is relevant only for European Union member states. Any other regional (legal) protection instruments should be mentioned in this table

Table 8. Recent conservation action and attitude towards the species.

Country	National protection plan for the species	Is there a national {Species} project / working group?	Is there a national survey / monitoring programme?	Is there a monitoring programme in protected areas?	Routines for informing the responsible authorities regarding nesting areas and nest sites	Conservation efforts over the last ten years	General attitude towards the species
Country 1							

5 - Framework for Action

This part of the document identifies and defines the Goal, the purpose and results of the action plan and sets the targets and the means for the verification of its implementation.

Terminology[12]*:*

- ✓ *The Goal (also called Aim or Wider Objective) it is the higher level of objective to which the action plan, within its time frame (3-5 years) will contribute*

- ✓ *The Purpose (also called ' Overall Objective ' in a log frame) is the objective or effect of the action plan.*

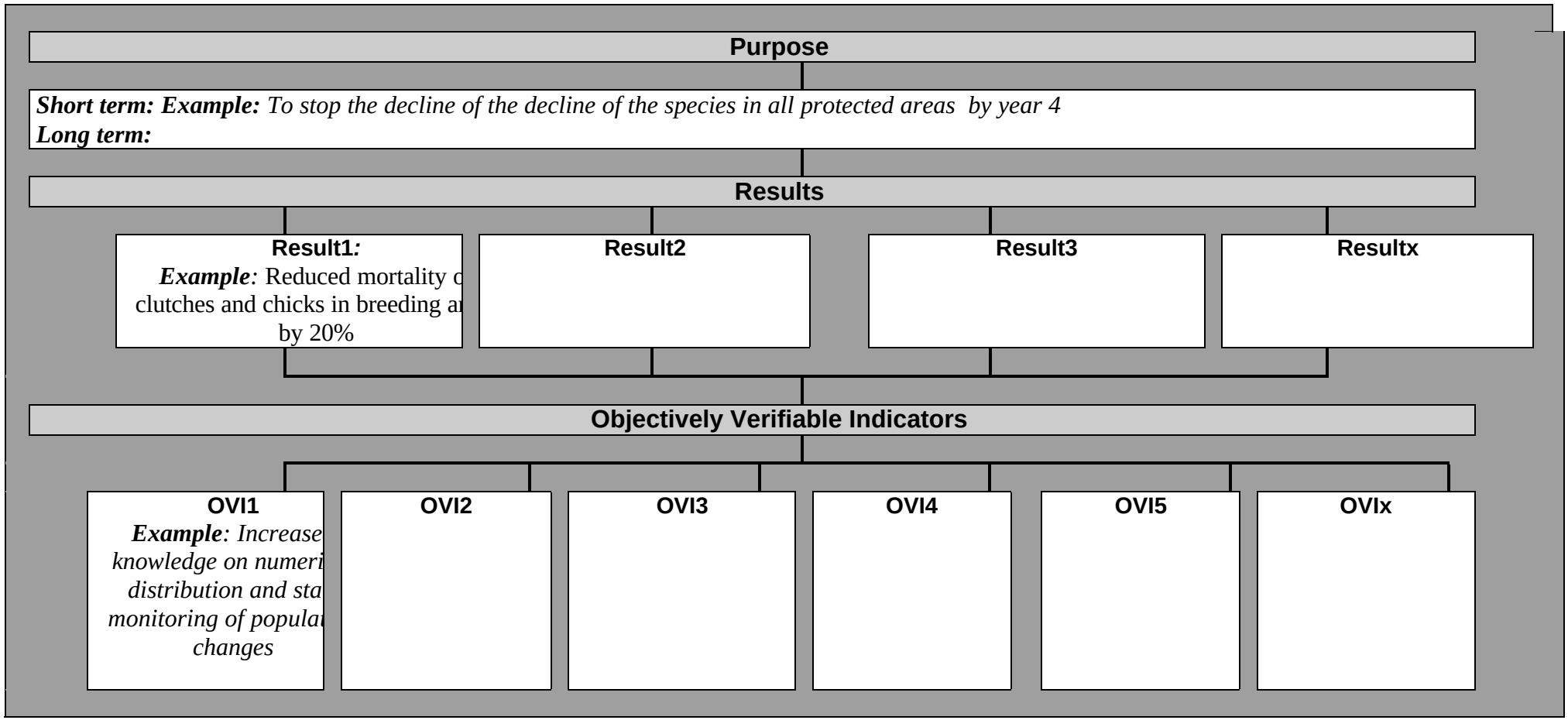
- ✓ *The Results (also called 'Operational Objectives' or 'Outputs') are the changes that will need to have been brought about by the action plan if the overall objective is to be realised.*

- ✓ *The Objectively Verifiable Indicators (also called 'Terms of Specification for Objectives') specify the meaning of the Results. They should be easy to measure, independent from the operational activities. The indicators should measure the impact of the activity rather than the process undertaken to achieve it.*

Goal, purpose and results and activities must be:
Specific, **M**easurable, **A**greed, **R**ealistic and **T**ime-bound

Assumptions
While developing the plan a number of assumptions are made: these often refer to factors outside the plan, but which potentially have a bearing on its success.
These assumptions have to be considered at each level starting from the activities (Section 6) upwards to results and goal (this section). These assumptions have to be considered and evaluated during the identification of the plan. All assumptions should be listed on this chapter. Annex C provides a guide on how to assess external factors.

[12] For a comparison between terminologies used by different Donor Agencies, see the guide ' planning, Monitoring and Evaluating programmes and Projects at http://www.iucn.org/themes/eval/programme.htm


Purpose
Short term: Example: To stop the decline of the decline of the species in all protected areas by year 4
Long term:
Results
Result1:
Example: Reduced mortality c
clutches and chicks in breeding ar
by 20%
Result2
Result3
Resultx
Objectively Verifiable Indicators
OVI1
Example: Increase
knowledge on numeri
distribution and sta
monitoring of popula
changes
OVI2
OVI3
OVI4
OVI5
OVIx

Means of Verification

- ✓ For each Objectively verifiable Indicator a series of means of verification (i.e. measurable objectives) should be set.
- ✓ Each measurable objective should have a deadline ('*within x years*')

OVI1	**OVI2**	**OVI3**	**OVI4**	**OVI5**	**OVIx**
Example: *Increased knowledge of numerical distribution and start of monitoring of population changes*					
Example: *Within 3 years, each country should:* - *Make an inventory of current distribution and population size* - *Initiate a monitoring programme including population size and production* - *Identify and quantify threats*					

6 - Activities by country

This chapter identifies the activities at country (or group of countries) level in a table where the actions needed to achieve each 'Result' are listed alongside their priority and urgency, and with a mean of verification.

- ✓ Actions are prioritised, taking into account biological needs, urgency, likelihood of success, and other factors that may vary from species to species. In brief, actions should be:
  - **S**pecific
  - **M**easurable
  - **A**greed
  - **R**ealistic and
  - **T**ime-bound (to allow monitoring);

- ✓ A **priority** of each Result is given, according to the following scale:
  - Essential: an action that is needed to prevent a large decline in the population which could lead to species or sub-species extinction
  - High: an action that is needed to prevent a decline of more than 20 % of the population in 20 years or less
  - Medium: an action that is needed to prevent a decline of less than 20% of the population in 20 years or less
  - Low: an action that is needed to prevent local population declines or which is likely to have only a small impact on the population across the range

- ✓ **Time scales** are attached to each Activity using the following criteria:
  - Immediate: completed within the next year
  - Short: completed within the next 1-3 years
  - Medium: completed within the next 1-5 years
  - Long: completed within the next 1-10 years
  - Ongoing: an action that is currently being implemented and should continue
  - Completed: an action that was completed during preparation of the AP

Result	Priority	National activities	Time scale	Means of verification
Example: ***(Result1)*** *Reduced mortality of clutches and chicks in breeding areas by 20%*	*High*	• *Actions to reduce clutch and chick mortality clarified and widely advertised to farmers / land-users, firstly in protected areas* • *Management of grazing in protected areas* ▪ *Management of land-use in breeding areas*	*Short*	- *Recommendations to reduce clutch and chick mortality*
		• *Breeding success monitored annually*	*Short*	- *Data of annual breeding success obtained and made widely available*

7 - Implementation

This chapter provides a framework for the implementation of the action plan.

Specific issues should be highlighted here, such as the need for biological research or preparation of inventories.

To catalyse successful international implementation of an International Single Species Action Plan, a lead organisation needs to be identified. This can be either a national government, an NGO or an international organisation.
This organisation needs to be supported by an International Species Working Group (SWG) to help co-ordinate the National Species Working Groups in the implementation, monitoring and review of the plan. . If these don't exist, it should be one of the action points.

The chapter should therefore include:

- ✓ The structure and functions of a International SWG
- ✓ Details of the activities
- ✓ A time table summarising the activities of
  - the AEWA Secretariat,
  - the SWG
  - the Contracting Parties
- ✓ The text below is given as a detailed example, and may be used as a template.

International Species Working Group

An International Species Working Group (ISWG) for implementation of this action plan may be established under the AEWA Technical Committee.

The ISWG should comprise representatives of each National Species Working Group (NSWG), governmental representatives (where NSWGs have not yet been created) and representatives of international relevant interest groups, including each of the relevant treaties (eg AEWA Technical Committee) and several technical advisors.

The Range States have a responsibility to monitor the national populations of the species and its habitat, as well as the actions taken, including their impact on the species/habitat, successes and problems. This should be done by NSWG as recommended by the AEWA Conservation Guidelines No. 1 (National Single Species Action Plans)
To ensure lessons are learnt and shared internationally, this information then needs to be communicated to the ISWG and thus to other Range States, including via the relevant international treaties.

To improve action for the species, the ISWG needs to catalyse and co-ordinate the collection of improved conservation-relevant information on the species (including on population

biology (e.g. details of breeding population size and range, migration habits, wintering range) and ecology (e.g. habitat use and diet).

Thus, the role of the ISWG could include work to:

- Develop guidelines for population censusing and monitoring, and organise a co-operative ringing programme.
- Develop guidelines for habitat management practices
- Facilitate the development of a population model (where this will be helpful to focus conservation effort, for example through identifying parameters for which improved data are most needed and thus helping to define the monitoring programme)
- Assist in and co-ordinate the process of National Action Plan preparation.
- Co-ordinate and facilitate information exchange between Range States (NSWG) and between the AEWA and the Range States.
- Collect country data and annual reports on the implementation of the Action Plan from the NSWGs.
- Monitor implementation of the Action Plan through the preparation of an annual international report by the ISWG
- Organise intermediate meetings with groups of Range States (training, emergency measures, etc.)
- Prepare and organise the triennial review meeting with Range States.
- Prepare and submit a review of the Action Plan to the triennial Range States' meeting and to the AEWA.

Detailed Terms of Reference based on the above description of activities will be prepared by the Technical Committee, and endorsed by the Range States to assist the ISWG with its work.

Country actions

To assist implementation of the Action Plan, the Range States should commit themselves to, at least:

- Endorse the Terms of Reference of the International Species Working Group.
- Endorse this Action Plan.
- Establish National Species Working Group (a member will be selected as national representative at the ISWG)
- Report to the ISWG (through the AEWA Secretariat) about relevant issues in the country, at least through contributing information for the preparation of the annual report by the SWG
- Prepare within one year a National Action Plan, in co-operation with the NSWG, and based on this International Action Plan. (see AEWA Conservation guidelines No. 1)
- Implement the National Action Plan.
- Prepare a review of National Action Plans every three to five years.
- Maintain and further develop adequately funded research and monitoring programmes to deliver key data.

Time frame for monitoring, evaluation and communication

Time path	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year
	↓	↓	↓	↓
Actions	**AEWA Technical Committee:** • Approve/endorse the International Action Plan • Prepare Terms of Reference for the Working Group • Facilitate information exchange	**Working group:** • Assist and co-ordinate production of National Action Plans • Monitor implementation of the National and International Action Plans and prepare annual progress report • Organise workshops/training • Facilitate information exchange	**Working group:** • Monitor implementation of the (National and International) Action Plans and prepare annual progress report • Organise workshops/ training • Facilitate information exchange	**Working group:** • Prepare triennial Range States meeting • Monitor implementation of the National and International Action Plans and prepare three-year reports • Prepare Action Plan review • Organise workshops/ training • Facilitate information exchange
	Range States: • Endorse the International Action Plan • Endorse the working group • Identify national focal points	**Range States**: • Prepare National Action Plan • Implement National Action Plan • Contribute to the annual progress report • Contribute to workshops • Exchange information	**Range States**: • Implement National Action Plan • Contribute to the annual progress report • Contribute to workshops • Exchange information	**Range States**: • Implement National Action Plan • Contribute to the three-year reports • Contribute to workshops • Exchange information
	⇓	⇓	⇓	⇓

Products	❖ Endorsed Action Plan ❖ Endorsed Working Group ❖ A Web page for information exchange	❖ National Action Plans ❖ Annual progress report of Range States. ❖ Annual progress report of International Action Plan. ❖ National Focal Points ❖ Technical Guidelines (i.e. population / habitat monitoring) ❖ Information exchange	❖ Annual progress report of International Action Plan ❖ Information exchange ❖ Guidelines for management practices ❖ A population model ❖ A review of scientific knowledge (filling specific gaps)	❖ Triennial Range States' meeting ❖ Three-year report Range States ❖ Three year report on International Action Plan ❖ Information exchange ❖ **Reviewed Action Plan**

8 - References and the most relevant literature

List in alphabetical order only the literature cited in the document, according to the pattern below. Titles of Journals should be abbreviated as in the world List of Scientific Periodicals, or full names should be used.

Aunins, A. 2001a. Changes of lekking activity of Great Snipe during course of night and season in Latvia: recommendations for methods of searching for Great snipe leks and estimating lek size. – Putni daba Supplement 1: 13 – 26

Aunins, A. 2001b. Territorial distribution, numbers and habitat selection of Great Snipe in Latvia: historical information and the current situation (1999 - 2001). – Putni daba Supplement 1: 4 - 12.

BirdLife International. 2000. Threatened Birds of the World. Spain and Cambridge, U.K.

Devort, M. 2000. Some methodological aspects of snipes research: The contribution of long term wing collection and analysis of Common snipe (Gallinago gallinago), Jack snipe (Lymnocryptes minimus) and Great snipe (Gallinago media) to the monitoring of their populations. - OMPO – Newsletter No 21: 5 – 24.

Garvis, G. 2000. The National Action Plan for the Great Snipe (Gallinago media) conservation in Ukraine. In: The National Action Plans for the Globally threatened bird species. Ukrainian Society for Bird Conservation (UTOP). SoftArt Press, Kyiv. pp. 180-189. (in Ukrainian).

ANNEX 1

Important Bird Areas (IBAs) of relevance for the {*Species}*.
Data from the BirdLife International World Bird database, accessed on {*date}*.

Country	International name	Area (ha)	Location		Population		Year	Season	Accuracy	Protection status	Protected areas name	Type of protected area
			Lat	Long	Min	Max						

NOTES

- ✓ ***Population Min - Max.*** *For breeding ('season' column), figures are usually given in pairs; for other seasons, figures are given in individuals*
- ✓ ***Season:*** *Breeding, Migration, Non breeding visitor(wintering)*
- ✓ ***Accuracy: Good (Observed)*** *= based on reliable or representative quantitative data derived from complete counts or comprehensive measurements.*
  Good (Estimated) *= based on reliable or representative quantitative data derived from sampling or interpolation.*
  Medium (Estimated) *= based on incomplete quantitative data derived from sampling or interpolation.*
  Medium (Inferred) *= based on incomplete or poor quantitative data derived from indirect evidence.*
  Poor (Suspected) *= based on no quantitative data, but guesses derived from circumstantial evidence.*
- ✓ ***Protection status****: level of overlap between the IBA and a National or International protected area.*
- ✓ ***Protected Area name = N****ature Reserve, National Park, Ramsar site, etc.*
- ✓ ***Type of protected area:*** *IUCN Category*

ANNEX 2

Signatory countries for International Conventions that are relevant for conservation of the species.

Country	Species presence	Ramsar	CMS	AEWA	Bern	EU	CBD	CITES
Country 1								
Country 2								

Species presence = Breeding, Migration, Non breeding visitor. Mark the most relevant.
Conventions: X = Signed and Ratified)/Member State,
x = Signed but not ratified

Annex A:

Habitats Authority File

This classification is based on the Global Land Cover Characterization (GLCC) developed by the US Geological Survey's (USGS) Earth Resources Observation System (EROS) Data Center, the University of Nebraska-Lincoln (UNL) and the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission (see http://edcdaac.usgs.gov/glcc/glcc.html). The GLCC is a database of global land cover characteristics at a 1-km resolution, which can be used in a wide range of environmental research and modelling applications. The Species Survival Commission (SSC) has adopted a modified version of the GLCC as a standard means of recording global habitat types for taxa on the IUCN Red List and in the Species Information Service (SIS). The main modification to the system is the inclusion of additional aquatic habitats, both marine and inland, based primarily on the classification system of wetland types used by the RAMSAR Convention (see http://www.ramsar.org/key_ris_types.htm). The habitat/land cover classification is embedded within a hierarchy, which uses more familiar and user-friendly biogeographic or climatic terms. The categories are numbered to indicate their level within the hierarchy e.g., 1. Forest, 1.1 Boreal, 1.1.1. Coniferous Forest. The descriptor of the habitat types at level three, is based on the Global Ecosystem Framework developed by Jerry Olson for the GLCC. Olson has defined 94 ecosystem classes that are based on their land cover mosaic, floristic properties, climate, and physiognomy. The number in parenthesis after each descriptor is the GLCC classification number.

In using this classification, users are asked to indicate one or more habitats in which their taxon is primarily found. However, it is very important to note that if a higher level in the hierarchy is selected, this automatically implies that all the habitat types nested below that level are also selected (e.g. selecting Boreal, means that all the Boreal forest types i.e. 1.1.1 to 1.1.17, are selected). This will not be the intention in most cases. Users are therefore encouraged to select the appropriate habitat type from the lowest level in the hierarchy wherever possible, using the higher level categories as a guide. If 'Other' is selected, the habitat type must be specified. Multiple additions under 'Other' are allowed, although extensive use of this is not encouraged. It is strongly advised that this classification should be used in conjunction with the GLCC maps, which can be downloaded from the USGS web site (http://edcdaac.usgs.gov/glcc/glcc.html), as the terms used refer to habitat types found in specific geographical areas.

Taxon:	**Occurrence**
1. Forest	
1.1. Boreal	
1.1.1. Coniferous Forest (3)	
1.1.2. Deciduous Conifer Forest (4)	
1.1.3. Deciduous Broadleaf Forest (5)	
1.1.4. Evergreen Forest and Fields (19)	
1.1.5. Cool Rain Forest (20)	
1.1.6. Conifer Boreal Forest (21)	
1.1.7. Cool Conifer Forest (22)	
1.1.8. Cool Mixed Forest (23)	
1.1.9. Cool Broadleaf Forest (25)	
1.1.10. Cool Southern Hemisphere Mixed Forest (54)	
1.1.11. Forest and Field (56)	
1.1.12. Cool Forest and Field (57)	
1.1.13. Small Leaf Mixed Woods (60)	
1.1.14. Deciduous and Mixed Boreal Forest (61)	
1.1.15. Narrow Conifers (62)	
1.1.16. Wooded Tundra (63)	
1.1.17. Southern Hemisphere Mixed Forest (78)	

1.2. Subarctic	
1.2.1. Coniferous Forest (3)	
1.2.2. Deciduous Conifer Forest (4)	
1.2.3. Conifer Boreal Forest (21)	
1.2.4. Cool Conifer Forest (22)	
1.2.5. Small Leaf Mixed Woods (60)	
1.2.6. Deciduous and Mixed Boreal Forest (61)	
1.2.7. Narrow Conifers (62)	
1.2.8. Wooded Tundra (63)	
1.3. Subantarctic	
1.4. Temperate	
1.4.1. Coniferous Forest (3)	
1.4.2. Deciduous Broadleaf Forest (5)	
1.4.3. Evergreen Broadleaf Forest (6)	
1.4.4. Evergreen Forest and Fields (19)	
1.4.5. Cool Rain Forest (20)	
1.4.6. Conifer Boreal Forest (21)	
1.4.7. Cool Conifer Forest (22)	
1.4.8. Cool Mixed Forest (23)	
1.4.9. Mixed Forest (24)	
1.4.10. Cool Broadleaf Forest (25)	
1.4.11. Deciduous Broadleaf Forest (26)	
1.4.12. Conifer Forest (27)	
1.4.13. Montane Tropical Forest (28)	
1.4.14. Cool Southern Hemisphere Mixed Forests (54)	
1.4.15. Forest and Field (56)	
1.4.16. Cool Forest and Field (57)	
1.4.17. Small Leaf Mixed Woods (60)	
1.4.18. Deciduous and Mixed Boreal Forest (61)	
1.4.19. Southern Hemisphere Mixed Forest (78)	
1.4.20. Wet Sclerophylic Forest (79)	
1.4.21. Moist Eucalyptus (89)	
1.4.22. Rain Green Tropical Forest (90)	
1.5. Subtropical/Tropical Dry	
1.5.1. Evergreen Broadleaf Forest (6)	
1.5.2. Wooded Wet Swamp (13)	
1.5.3. Evergreen Forest and Fields (19)	
1.5.4. Mixed Forest (24)	
1.5.5. Conifer Forest (27)	
1.5.6. Seasonal Tropical Forest (29)	
1.5.7. Tropical Rainforest (33)	
1.5.8. Tropical Degraded Forest (34)	
1.5.9. Forest and Field (56)	
1.5.10. Southern Hemisphere Mixed Forest (78)	
1.5.11. Wet Sclerophylic Forest (79)	
1.5.12. Moist Eucalyptus (89)	
1.5.13. Rain Green Tropical Forest (90)	
1.6. Subtropical/Tropical Moist	
1.6.1. Evergreen Broadleaf Forest (6)	
1.6.2. Evergreen Forest and Fields (19)	
1.6.3. Mixed Forest (24)	
1.6.4. Deciduous Broadleaf Forest (26)	

1.6.5. Conifer Forest (27)	
1.6.6. Montane Tropical Forest (28)	
1.6.7. Seasonal Tropical Forest (29)	
1.6.8. Dry Tropical Woods (32)	
1.6.9. Tropical Rainforest (33)	
1.6.10. Tropical Degraded Forest (34)	
1.6.11. Forest and Field (56)	
1.6.12. Southern Hemisphere Mixed Forest (78)	
1.6.13. Wet Sclerophylic Forest (79)	
1.6.14. Moist Eucalyptus (89)	
1.6.15. Rain Green Tropical Forest (90)	
1.7. Subtropical/Tropical Mangrove	
1.7.1. Mangrove (72)	
1.8. Subtropical/Tropical Swamp	
1.8.1. Wooded Wet Swamp (13)	
2. Savanna	
2.1. All Latitudes	
2.1.1. Savanna Tree (43)	
2.1.2. Woody Savanna (91)	
3. Shrubland	
3.1. Subarctic	
3.1.1. Shrub Deciduous (17)	
3.1.2. Heath Scrub (64)	
3.2. Subantarctic	
3.3. Boreal	
3.3.1. Cool Grasses and Shrubs (40)	
3.3.2. Heath Scrub (64)	
3.4. Temperate	
3.4.1. Tall Grasses and Shrubs (7)	
3.4.2. Shrub Evergreen (16)	
3.4.3. Shrub Deciduous (17)	
3.4.4. Cool Grasses and Shrubs (40)	
3.4.5. Hot and Mild Grasses and Shrubs (41)	
3.4.6. Mediterranean Scrub (46)	
3.4.7. Dry Woody Scrub (47)	
3.5. Subtropical/Tropical Dry	
3.5.1. Shrub Evergreen (16)	
3.5.2. Cool Grasses and Shrubs (40)	
3.5.3. Hot and Mild Grasses and Shrubs (41)	
3.5.4. Mediterranean Scrub (46)	
3.5.5. Dry Woody Scrub (47)	
3.5.6. Succulent and Thorn Scrub (59)	
3.6. Subtropical/Tropical Moist	
3.6.1. Shrub Evergreen (16)	
3.6.2. Succulent and Thorn Scrub (59)	
4. Grassland	
4.1. Tundra	
4.1.1. Low Sparse Grassland (2)	
4.1.2. Upland Tundra (9)	
4.1.3. Cool Grasses and Shrubs (40)	
4.2. Subarctic	
4.2.1. Low Sparse Grassland (2)	

4.2.2. Upland Tundra (9)	
4.2.3. Cold Grassland (42)	
4.3. Subantarctic	
4.4. Temperate	
4.4.1. Low Sparse Grassland (2)	
4.4.2. Tall Grasses and Shrubs (7)	
4.4.3. Cool Grasses and Shrubs (40)	
4.4.4. Hot and Mild Grasses and Shrubs (41)	
4.4.5. Cold Grassland (42)	
4.5. Subtropical/Tropical Dry	
4.5.1. Cool Grasses and Shrubs (40)	
4.5.2. Hot and Mild Grasses and Shrubs (41)	
4.6. Subtropical/Tropical Seasonally Wet/Flooded	
4.6.1. Irrigated Grassland (10)	
5. Wetlands (inland)	
5.1. Permanent Rivers/Streams/Creeks [includes waterfalls]	
5.2. Seasonal/Intermittent/Irregular Rivers/Streams/Creeks	
5.3. Shrub Dominated Wetlands	
5.4. Bogs, Marshes, Swamps, Fens, Peatlands	
5.4.1. Mire, Bog, Fen (44)	
5.4.2. Marsh Wetland (45)	
5.5. Permanent Freshwater Lakes [over 8 ha]	
5.6. Seasonal/Intermittent Freshwater Lakes [over 8 ha]	
5.7. Permanent Freshwater Marshes/Pools [under 8 ha]	
5.8. Seasonal/Intermittent Freshwater Marshes/Pools [under 8 ha]	
5.9. Freshwater Springs and Oases	
5.10. Tundra Wetlands [includes pools and temporary waters from snowmelt]	
5.11. Alpine Wetlands [includes temporary waters from snowmelt]	
5.12. Geothermal Wetlands	
5.13. Permanent Inland Deltas	
5.14. Permanent Saline, Brackish or Alkaline Lakes	
5.15. Seasonal/Intermittent Saline, Brackish or Alkaline Lakes and Flats	
5.16. Permanent Saline, Brackish or Alkaline Marshes/Pools	
5.17. Seasonal/Intermittent Saline, Brackish or Alkaline Marshes/Pools	
5.18. Karst and Other Subterranean Hydrological Systems [inland]	
6. Rocky barren areas [e.g. inland cliffs, mountain peaks]	
7. Caves and Subterranean Habitats (non-aquatic)	
7.1. Caves	
7.2. Subterranean Habitats	
8. Desert	
8.1. Hot	
8.1.1. Bare Desert (8)	
8.1.2. Semi Desert (11)	
8.1.3. Sand Desert (50)	
8.1.4. Semi Desert Shrubs (51)	
8.2. Temperate	
8.2.1. Bare Desert (8)	
8.2.2. Semi Desert (11)	
8.2.3. Sand Desert (50)	
8.2.4. Semi Desert Shrubs (51)	
8.2.5. Semi Desert Sage (52)	
8.3. Cold	

8.3.1. Bare Desert (8)	
8.3.2. Semi Desert (11)	
8.3.3. Glacier Ice (12)	
8.3.4. Semi Desert Sage (52)	
8.3.5. Barren Tundra (53)	
8.3.6. Polar and Alpine Desert (69)	
9. Sea	
9.1. Open	
9.2. Shallow [usually less than 6 m deep at low tide; includes sea bays and straits]	
9.3. Subtidal Aquatic Beds [kelp beds, sea- grass beds and tropical marine meadows]	
9.4. Coral Reefs	
10. Coastline	
10.1. Rocky Shores [includes rocky offshore islands and sea cliffs]	
10.2. Sand, Shingle or Pebble Shores [includes sand bars, spits, sandy islets, dune systems]	
10.3. Estuarine Waters	
10.4. Intertidal Mud, Sand or Salt Flats	
10.5. Intertidal Marshes [includes salt marshes]	
10.6. Coastal Brackish/Saline Lagoons	
10.7. Coastal Freshwater Lagoons	
10.8. Karst and Other Subterranean Hydrological Systems [marine/coastal]	
11. Artificial - Terrestrial	
11.1. Arable Land	
11.1.1. Hot Irrigated Cropland (37)	
11.1.2. Corn and Beans Cropland (35)	
11.1.3. Broadleaf Crops (92)	
11.1.4. Cool Irrigated Cropland (38)	
11.1.5. Cool Fields and Woods (55)	
11.1.6. Fields and Woody Savanna (58)	
11.1.7. Grass Crops (93)	
11.1.8. Crops, Grass, Shrubs (94)	
11.2. Pastureland	
11.2.1. Cool Fields and Woods (55)	
11.2.2. Fields and Woody Savanna (58)	
11.2.3. Grass Crops (93)	
11.2.4. Crops, Grass, Shrubs (94)	
11.3. Plantations	
11.3.1. Cool Fields and Woods (55)	
11.3.2. Fields and Woody Savanna (58)	
11.3.3. Evergreen Tree Crops (95)	
11.3.4. Deciduous Tree Crops (96)	
11.4. Rural Gardens	
11.5. Urban Areas	
11.5.1. Urban (1)	
11.5.2. Cool Crops and Towns (30)	
11.5.3. Crops and Town (31)	
12. Artificial - Aquatic	
12.1. Water Storage Areas (over 8 ha)	
12.2. Ponds (below 8 ha)	
12.3. Aquaculture Ponds	
12.4. Salt Exploitation Sites	
12.5. Excavations (open)	

12.6. Wastewater Treatment Areas	
12.7. Irrigated Land [includes irrigation channels]	
12.7.1. Hot Irrigated Cropland (37)	
12.7.2. Cool Irrigated Cropland (38)	
12.7.3. Rice Paddy and Field (36)	
12.7.4. Crop and Water Mixtures (76)	
12.8. Seasonally Flooded Agricultural Land	
12.9. Canals and Drainage Channels, Ditches	
12.10. Karst and Other Subterranean Hydrological Systems [human-made]	
13. Introduced Vegetation	
14. Other	

ANNEX B

http://www.iucn.org/themes/ssc/sis/authority.htm

Major Threats Authority File

In using this hierarchical classification of causes of species decline, assessors are asked to indicate the threats that triggered the listing of the taxon concerned.
[…]
In this hierarchy, unlike that for the habitats, selection of a higher level threat e.g., 1.1. Agriculture, does not imply that all the threats below this e.g., 1.1.1 Crops to 1.1.7 Freshwater aquaculture, are indicated. It simply indicates that some unspecified form of agriculture is leading to habitat loss or habitat degradation for the taxon concerned. Selection of any threat category lower down the hierarchy automatically implies that the higher levels are indicated, i.e. it is not necessary to indicate all the levels met. For example, selecting threat 1.1.4.1. Nomadic, indicates that nomadic livestock is an agricultural activity (threat 1.1.) that causes habitat loss or degradation (threat 1). It is very important for users to check the hierarchy above the level indicated to ensure that the correct threat is selected because similar terms (e.g., fire) are used in more than one place in the classification. Multiple threats can be selected as required. If 'Other' is selected, the threat or cause of the decline must be specified. Multiple additions under 'Other' are allowed, although extensive use of this is not encouraged.

THREATS	**Severity**
1. Habitat Loss/Degradation (human induced)	
1.1. Agriculture	
1.1.1. Crops	
1.1.1.1. Shifting agriculture	
1.1.1.2. Small-holder farming	
1.1.1.3. Agro-industry farming	
1.1.2. Wood plantations	
1.1.2.1. Small-scale	
1.1.2.2. Large-scale	
1.1.3. Non-timber plantations	
1.1.3.1. Small-scale	
1.1.3.2. Large-scale	
1.1.4. Livestock	
1.1.4.1. Nomadic	
1.1.4.2. Small-holder	
1.1.4.3. Agro-industry	
1.1.5. Abandonment	
1.1.6. Marine aquaculture	
1.1.7. Freshwater aquaculture	
1.1.8. Other	
1.1.9. Unknown	
1.2. Land management of non-agricultural areas	
1.2.1. Abandonment	
1.2.2. Change of management regime	
1.2.3. Other	
1.2.4. Unknown	
1.3. Extraction	
1.3.1. Mining	
1.3.2. Fisheries	
1.3.2.1. Subsistence	
1.3.2.2. Artisanal/small-scale	
1.3.2.3. Large-scale/industrial	
1.3.3. Wood	

THREATS	Severity
1.3.3.1. Small-scale subsistence	
1.3.3.2. Selective logging	
1.3.3.3. Clear-cutting	
1.3.4. Non-woody vegetation collection	
1.3.5. Coral removal	
1.3.6. Groundwater extraction	
1.3.7. Other	
1.3.8. Unknown	
1.4. Infrastructure development	
1.4.1. Industry	
1.4.2. Human settlement	
1.4.3. Tourism/recreation	
1.4.4. Transport - land/air	
1.4.5. Transport – water	
1.4.6. Dams	
1.4.7. Telecommunications	
1.4.8. Power lines	
1.4.9. Other	
1.4.10. Unknown	
1.5. Invasive alien species (directly impacting habitat)	
1.6. Change in native species dynamics (directly impacting habitat)	
1.7. Fires	
1.8. Other causes	
1.9. Unknown causes	
2. Invasive alien species (directly affecting the species)	
2.1. Competitors	
2.2. Predators	
2.3. Hybridisers	
2.4. Pathogens/parasites	
2.5. Other	
3. Harvesting [hunting/gathering]	
3.1. Food	
3.1.1. Subsistence use/local trade	
3.1.2. Sub-national/national trade	
3.1.3. Regional/international trade	
3.2. Medicine	
3.2.1. Subsistence use/local trade	
3.2.2. Sub-national/national trade	
3.2.3. Regional/international trade	
3.3. Fuel	
3.3.1. Subsistence use/local trade	
3.3.2. Sub-national/national trade	
3.3.3. Regional/international trade	
3.4. Materials	
3.4.1. Subsistence use/local trade	
3.4.2. Sub-national/national trade	
3.4.3. Regional/international trade	
3.5. Cultural/scientific/leisure activities	
3.5.1. Subsistence use/local trade	
3.5.2. Sub-national/national trade	
3.5.3. Regional/international trade	
3.6. Other	
3.7. Unknown	
4. Accidental mortality	

THREATS	Severity
4.1. Bycatch	
4.1.1. Fisheries-related	
4.1.1.1. Hooking	
4.1.1.2. Netting	
4.1.1.3. Entanglement	
4.1.1.4. Dynamite	
4.1.1.5. Poisoning	
4.1.2. Terrestrial	
4.1.2.1. Trapping/snaring/netting	
4.1.2.2. Shooting	
4.1.2.3. Poisoning	
4.1.3. Other	
4.1.4. Unknown	
4.2. Collision	
4.2.1. Pylon and building collision	
4.2.2. Vehicle collision	
4.2.3. Other	
4.2.4. Unknown	
5. Persecution	
5.1. Pest control	
5.2. Other	
5.3. Unknown	
6. Pollution (affecting habitat and/or species)	
6.1. Atmospheric pollution	
6.1.1. Global warming/oceanic warming	
6.1.2. Acid precipitation	
6.1.3. Ozone hole effects	
6.1.4. Smog	
6.1.5. Other	
6.2. Land pollution	
6.2.1. Agricultural	
6.2.2. Domestic	
6.2.3. Commercial/Industrial	
6.2.4. Other non-agricultural	
6.2.5. Light pollution	
6.2.6. Other	
6.3. Water pollution	
6.3.1. Agricultural	
6.3.2. Domestic	
6.3.3. Commercial/Industrial	
6.3.4. Other non-agricultural	
6.3.5. Thermal pollution	
6.3.6. Oil slicks	
6.3.7. Sediment	
6.3.8. Sewage	
6.3.9. Solid waste	
6.3.10. Noise pollution	
6.3.11. Other	
7. Natural disasters	
7.1. Drought	
7.2. Storms/flooding	
7.3. Temperature extremes	
7.4. Wildfire	
7.5. Volcanoes	

THREATS	Severity
7.6. Avalanches/landslides	
7.7. Other	
7.8. Unknown	
8. Changes in native species dynamics	
8.1. Competitors	
8.2. Predators	
8.3. Prey/food base	
8.4. Hybridisers	
8.5. Pathogens/parasites	
8.6. Mutualisms	
8.7. Other	
8.8. Unknown	
9. Intrinsic Factors	
9.1. Limited dispersal	
9.2. Poor recruitment/reproduction/regeneration	
9.3. High juvenile mortality	
9.4. Inbreeding	
9.5. Low densities	
9.6. Skewed sex ratios	
9.7. Slow growth rates	
9.8. Population fluctuations	
9.9. Restricted range	
9.10. Other	
9.11. Unknown	
10. Human disturbance	
10.1. Recreation/tourism	
10.2. Research	
10.3. War/civil unrest	
10.4. Transport	
10.5. Fire	
10.6. Other	
10.7. Unknown	
11. Other	
Please specify	
12. Unknown	

ANNEX C

Assessment of External Factors as Assumptions