



**5<sup>th</sup> SESSION OF THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES**  
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*“Migratory waterbirds and people - sharing wetlands”*

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**REPORT ON THE CONSERVATION STATUS OF MIGRATORY WATERBIRDS IN THE  
AGREEMENT AREA**

**FIFTH EDITION**

**Introduction**

Article IV of the Agreement text introduces the AEWA Action Plan, which is attached as Annex 3 to the Agreement. According to Paragraph 7.4 of the AEWA Action Plan, the Agreement Secretariat, in coordination with the Technical Committee and the Parties, shall prepare a series of international reviews on the implementation of the Action Plan. These reviews shall be prepared at different frequencies, as per paragraph 7.5, and shall be submitted to the Meeting for the Parties (MOP) for consideration. Amongst these seven international reviews is the Report on the Conservation Status of Migratory Waterbirds in the Agreement Area (aka Conservation Status Report – CSR).

In accordance with paragraph 7.5, which determines the frequency of each international review, this report shall be produced for each Session of the MOP. The 5<sup>th</sup> edition of the Report on the Conservation Status of Migratory Waterbirds in the Agreement area (CSR5), as per item 7.4(a) of the Agreement’s Action Plan, shall be submitted to the 5<sup>th</sup> Session of MOP in 2012.

The CSR has been produced regularly and submitted to each Session of the Meeting of the Parties so far. The fifth edition includes the calculation of trends of some populations in accordance with their range delineations and also a completely new fact sheet format for the main report summarising the information contained in the Annexes.

As in the case of the previous editions, CSR5 was compiled by Wetlands International. The draft report went through extensive consultations with the expert network of Wetlands International and the Technical Committee. The Technical Committee additionally thoroughly reviewed the final draft at its 10<sup>th</sup> meeting in September 2011 and approved the report with amendments by correspondence. Conclusions from this report served as a basis for draft resolution AEWA/MOP5 DR2 as well as for proposing amendments to Table 1 of the AEWA Action Plan (see document AEWA/MOP 4.20 and draft resolution AEWA/MOP5 DR6).

**Action requested from the Meeting of the Parties**

The Meeting of the Parties is invited to note the 5<sup>th</sup> edition of the *Report on the Conservation Status of Migratory Waterbirds in the Agreement Area (CSR5)* and take its conclusions and recommendations into account in the decision-making process.

# **Report on the Conservation Status of Migratory Waterbirds in the Agreement Area**

Fifth Edition

January 2012

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## Table of contents

Introduction .....	7
Part 1. Taxonomic and geographic patterns of migratory waterbird populations included in the Agreement .....	8
Taxonomic distribution of waterbird populations .....	8
Geographic distribution of waterbird populations .....	9
Part 2. Population sizes.....	10
Quality of population estimates .....	10
Populations with no population estimates .....	11
Quality of population size estimates .....	12
Geographic pattern of population size estimates .....	13
Changes in quality of population size estimates .....	14
Populations by size .....	15
Part 3. Population trends.....	16
Quality of trend estimates .....	16
Geographic patterns in quality of trend estimates .....	17
Taxonomic patterns of the knowledge of population trends.....	18
Patterns in population trends .....	19
Patterns of population trends by taxonomic groups.....	21
Patterns in trends by geographic regions .....	22
Patterns in population trends by habitats .....	23
Part 4. Threats to waterbird species in the AEWA region.....	24
Part 5. Species of global conservation concern .....	25
Red List status of AEWA species.....	25
Geographic patterns in the conservation status of AEWA populations.....	26
Part 6. Progress towards the targets set in the AEWA Strategic Plan .....	27
Annex 1. Population sizes and trends of waterbird species included in the agreement .....	29
Annex 2. Report on the status and trends of Red Listed AEWA species .....	80

## Executive Summary

### Status of knowledge:

The majority of the AEWA populations have poor quality population trend estimates and most of the population size estimates are based on expert opinion extrapolating from geographically unrepresentative samples. The situation is especially bad in West Asia and in the Afrotropical region. The quality of population trend estimates is the worst for waders, rails, divers and auks. Overall, little improvement can be reported both in the knowledge of population sizes and trends and in the status of AEWA populations. This is partly due to the short time passed since the last assessment, but the fact that BirdLife International produces its Birds in Europe assessments, the main source of population estimates for breeding birds, only once every 10 years also plays a role.

### Trends:

Slightly fewer populations are declining and slightly more are increasing than reported in the previous assessment. The highest proportion of decreasing populations is in West Asia/East Africa and Central Asia while the highest numbers are in the Afrotropical region. In all habitat types except forest more populations are declining than increasing. The highest number of declining species is associated with inland wetlands. The analysis of trends based on the data collected through the International Waterbird Census (IWC) has identified the following populations as being in significant long-term decline:

- Great White Pelican – Europe, W Asia (bre)
- White-headed Duck – E Mediterranean, SW Asia
- Bewick's Swan – *bewickii*, NW Europe (non-bre)
- South African Shelduck – Southern Africa
- Mallard – *platyrhynchos*, C Europe, Black Sea, Mediterranean (non-bre)
- Common Pochard – NE & NW Europe (non-bre)
- Common Pochard – C Europe, Black Sea, Mediterranean (non-bre)
- Tufted Duck – C Europe, Black Sea, Mediterranean (non-bre)
- Greater Scaup – *marila*, W Europe (non-bre)
- Eurasian Oystercatcher (*ostralegus*)

In addition, literature review identified the following nine populations for the first time under AEWA processes as also being in significant long-term decline:

- Bean Goose *Anser fabalis fabalis* – North-east Europe / North-west Europe
- Long-tailed Duck *Clangula hyemalis* – Western Siberia / North Europe
- Velvet Scoter *Melanitta fusca fusca* – W Siberia & N Europe / NW Europe
- Common Scoter *Melanitta nigra nigra* – W Siberia & N Europe / W Europe & NW Africa.
- Lesser Black-backed Gull – *Larus fuscus fuscus*
- Kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla tridactyla* – North Atlantic
- Common Guillemot *Uria aalge aalge* – E North America, Greenland, Iceland, Faeroes, Scotland, S Norway, Baltic
- Brunnich's Guillemot *Uria lomvia lomvia* – E North America, Greenland, E to Severnaya Zemlya
- Black Guillemot *Cephus grylle islandicus* – Iceland

Eight additional populations in South-west Asia were identified in the analysis as being in short-term decline but the unrepresentative geographical distribution of the sites used in the analysis (nearly all being in Iran) means that caution is needed in interpreting these trends.

**Threats:**

The most frequently recorded actual threat categories to AEWA waterbird species are biological resource use and natural system modifications. Agriculture and aquaculture have higher impacts than other threats. Climate change is the highest potential threat affecting more populations than any other threats, but the impact is still unknown in most cases.

**Indicators:**

Most AEWA indicators show some progress towards the AEWA targets. However, the number of populations in favourable conservation status has decreased by 20 and the Red List Index has decreased by 1% compared to the previous assessment. On the other hand, 8% fewer populations are listed in Column A than in 2008, which means that the target has been achieved.

## Recommendations:

Based on the key conclusions above, we recommend:

Theme	Conclusions	Recommendations
Knowledge about the status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 82% of the AEWA populations have a poor or worse population trend estimate, which does not yet provide a robust basis for decision-making concerning their conservation and management (Figure 8).</li> <li>- Population size and trend estimates are better in the Western Palearctic and in the East Atlantic flyways, both of which includes the European Union where not only monitoring capacity is higher, but also where the EU Birds Directive provides a legal framework which requires more regular monitoring of birds than in other regions (Figure 6 and Figure 9).</li> <li>- In many cases, the quality of estimates is undermined by unrepresentative geographic coverage. West Asia and the Afrotropical regions clearly stand out where quality of population size and trend estimates needs improvement (Figure 6 and Figure 9).</li> <li>- One-off capacity building and irregular/unpredictable support to national bird monitoring activities is insufficient to produce better quality population size and trend estimates.</li> <li>- Populations that cannot be monitored through generic schemes such as the IWC or common breeding bird survey but would require special surveys generally have poorer population size and trend estimates (Figure 5 and Figure 10).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Parties should ensure that all AEWA populations are covered by international monitoring schemes which are appropriate both in their scopes and methods to produce reliable international population size and trend estimates. The AEWA Secretariat and the Technical Committee, in collaboration with the relevant international organisations, should provide additional guidance for the Parties in this respect by MOP 6. This guidance should also consider how to address the issues raised in relation to seabird monitoring in Appendix 1.4.</li> <li>- AEWA Parties individually should develop monitoring programmes which are appropriate in their scope and methods to obtain reliable estimates of population sizes and trends of waterbird populations breeding or wintering in their territories.</li> <li>- Reaching the target of 50% increase in the number of populations whose status is assessed on the basis of regular monitoring requires coordinated efforts of several countries along the same flyway. To this end, the AEWA Technical Committee should identify priorities for the systematic development of waterbird monitoring taking into account the conservation status of the populations, their geographic representativeness and other factors.</li> <li>- AEWA Parties with more technical and financial capacity, under the framework of the AEWA Africa Initiative, should support other Range States, particularly in West Asia and in the Afrotropical region, in designing appropriate monitoring schemes and developing their capacity to collect reliable data.</li> <li>- Parties and other organisations are encouraged to use the AEWA Conservation Guidelines and the monitoring training programme developed under the Wings Over Wetlands Project.</li> <li>- Parties should take precautionary measures to facilitate the adaptation of waterbird populations to climate change in accordance with the available guidelines.</li> </ul>
Threats to waterbird populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Climate change is the most frequently recorded threat, but its impact at species level is mostly not yet known (Figure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The AEWA Secretariat and the Technical Committee should facilitate the distribution of knowledge in relation to climate change</li> </ul>

Theme	Conclusions	Recommendations
	<p>15).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Biological resource use, which includes hunting, trapping, logging and harvesting aquatic resources, is the most frequently recorded threat with known impact (Figure 15).</li> <li>- Natural system modifications, which include various water management activities such as construction of dams and abstraction of water, are the second most frequently recorded threat (Figure 15).</li> <li>- Agriculture and aquaculture affect fewer species, but their impacts tend to be stronger (Figure 15).</li> </ul>	<p>adaptation and advise Parties how to maintain a coherent network of key sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Parties should take more effective measures to reduce the impacts of various forms of biological resource use and to coordinate the sustainable use of shared populations especially the ones with declining population trend.</li> <li>- Parties shall take more concerted actions to reduce the impacts of water management activities in accordance with the requirements of the AEWA Action Plan.</li> <li>- Parties acting as donors in international development co-operations should take into consideration the AEWA requirements in the implementation of their external aid policies to address the negative impacts of water management, agriculture and aquaculture developments.</li> </ul>
Geographic priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The largest numbers of declining populations are associated with the East Atlantic flyway (41) and with the Afrotropical ecoregion (39, Figure 13).</li> <li>- The highest proportions of declining populations occur in the Central Asian (66%) and West Asia/East Africa flyways (62% of the populations with known trends, Figure 13).</li> <li>- However, as the example of meadow birds breeding in Europe, but also facing limitations along their migration routes clearly demonstrates, problems are unlikely to be linked only to one part of the flyway. Hence, coordinated conservation measures are needed along the flyways rather than just individual countries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Considering the high proportion of declining populations in Africa and Asia, these regions should be priority in recruiting new AEWA Parties and in providing training about the conservation of migratory waterbird (i.e. implementation of the WOW Training Programme) and about AEWA.</li> <li>- The AEWA Secretariat, in collaboration with other MEAs and with relevant Parties, including the European Union, should be promoting more favourable conditions for flyway-scale multi-country projects for migratory species because the current rules of international biodiversity funding mechanisms outside of the boundaries of the European Union, such as GEF and LIFE+, are not conducive for flyway-level projects.</li> </ul>

## Introduction

Article IV of the Agreement text introduces the AEWA Action Plan, which is attached as Annex 3 to the Agreement. Paragraph 7.4 of the AEWA Action Plan requires the Agreement Secretariat in coordination with the Technical Committee and the Parties to prepare a series of seven international reviews on the implementation of the Action Plan. These reviews shall be prepared at different frequencies, as per paragraph 7.5, and shall be submitted to the Meeting for the Parties (MOP) for consideration.

Amongst these seven international reviews is the Report on the conservation status of migratory waterbirds in the Agreement area (aka Conservation Status Report - CSR). This review has been regularly produced and submitted to each session of MOP so far<sup>1</sup>. The last two editions follow an enhanced format with increased analytical content.

Wetlands International was contracted by the AEWA Secretariat in September 2010 to produce the 5<sup>th</sup> edition of the Conservation Status Report. In turn, Wetlands International has subcontracted BirdLife International to assess the Red List status of the AEWA species, BirdLife South Africa, on behalf of the Global Seabird Group of BirdLife International, to assess the status of 'tropical' seabirds, and Jonas Hentati Sundberg, on behalf of the CAFF CBird Group, to assess the status of 'northern' seabirds. SOVON, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology, has also been contracted to assist with the development of a new methodology for the assessment of flyway trends.

This report largely follows the format of the last two reports, but with slight modifications and simplifications to increase its usability.

**Executive summary:** This section includes the key conclusions of the report concerning the available knowledge about the status of waterbird populations, the threats affecting them and the geographic areas which deserve special attention because of the high number or proportion of declining populations. It also contains a summary of the key policy relevant recommendations.

**Part 1:** summarizes the taxonomic and geographic patterns of waterbird populations included into the Agreement.

**Part 2:** summarizes the information concerning population size estimates and their taxonomic and geographic patterns.

**Part 3:** summarizes the information concerning population trends, their patterns by taxonomic groups, geographic areas and, for the first time, by habitats.

**Part 4:** for the first time, summarizes the information available about threats affecting the species listed on Annex 2 of the Agreement.

**Part 5:** summarizes the Red List status information for the species listed on Annex 2 of the Agreement.

**Part 6:** reports the current status of the AEWA indicators against the 2008 baseline.

**Annex 1:** contains the table documenting the population sizes and trend of waterbird populations included into the agreement.

**Annex 2:** Red List status assessment of AEWA populations.

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<sup>1</sup> Its four previous editions are available on the AEWA web site under Meeting of the Parties: [http://www.unep-aewa.org/meetings/en/mop/mop\\_overview.htm](http://www.unep-aewa.org/meetings/en/mop/mop_overview.htm).



## Part 1. Taxonomic and geographic patterns of migratory waterbird populations included in the Agreement

### Taxonomic distribution of waterbird populations

This report allocated species to families according to the taxonomy used in the checklist of BirdLife International<sup>2</sup>.

The Agreement includes 553 populations of 255 species belonging to 26 families (penguins *Spheniscidae*, loons or divers *Gaviidae*, grebes *Podicipedidae*, tropicbirds *Phaethonitidae*, pelicans *Pelecanidae*, gannets and boobies *Sulidae*, cormorants *Phalacrocoracidae*, frigatebirds *Fregatidae*, herons and egrets *Ardeidae*, storks *Ciconiidae*, shoebill *Balaenicipitidae*, ibises and spoonbills *Threskiornithidae*, flamingos *Phoenicopteridae*, ducks, geese and swans *Anatidae*, cranes *Gruidae*, rails, crakes and allies *Rallidae*, crab plover *Dromadidae*, stilts and avocets *Recurvirostridae*, oystercatchers *Haematopodidae*, thick-knees *Burhinidae*, coursers and pratincoles *Glareolidae*, plovers *Charadriidae*, sandpipers and allies *Scolopacidae*, skuas and jaegers *Stercorariidae*, gulls and terns *Laridae* as well as auks *Alcidae*).

The vast majority of populations belong to the families of ducks, geese and swans (24%), gulls and terns (16%) and to the sandpipers and allies (13%, Figure 1).

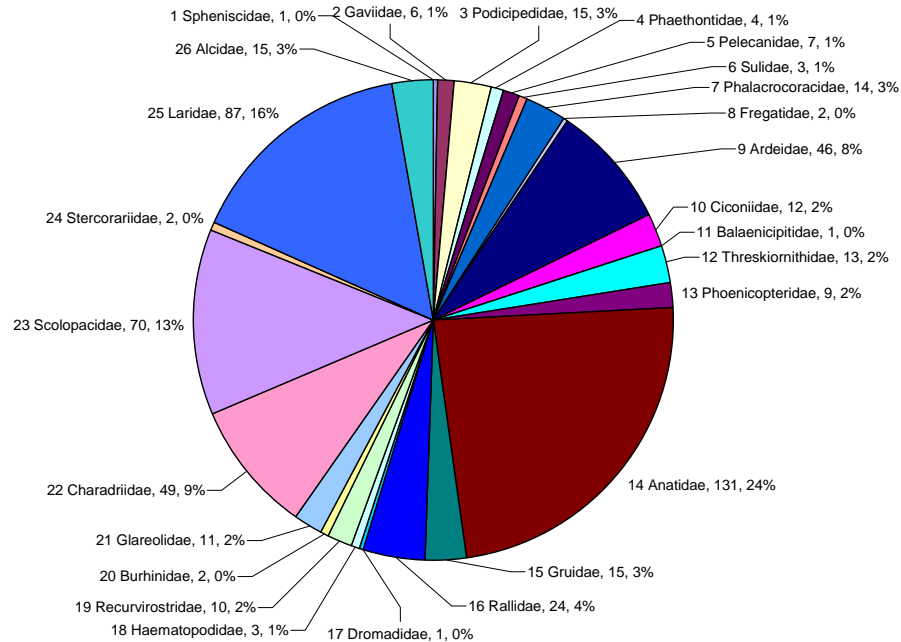


Figure 1. Taxonomic composition of waterbird populations included into the AEWA

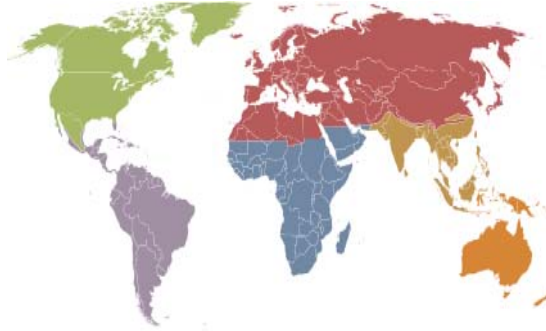
(The meaning of numbers in the chart above is explained with this example: **14 Anatidae, 131, 24%**; 14 – sequential number of the family (from 1 to 26), Anatidae - the name of the family, 131 – number of populations belonging to the family; 24% - proportion of the populations of this family from the total number of populations)

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/info/taxonomy>

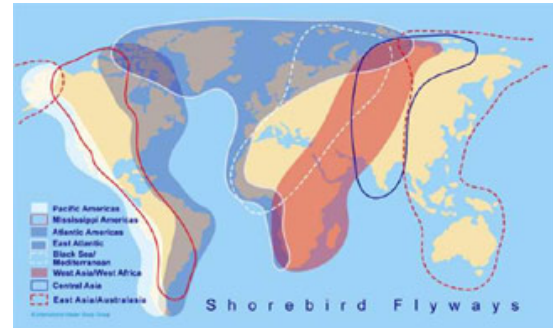
## Geographic distribution of waterbird populations

The earlier editions of the Conservation Status Report have assessed the geographic patterns of waterbird population by the Ramsar regions of Africa, Asia and Europe. To overcome the analytical problem caused by the fact that the majority of waterbird populations belong to multiple regions, this report introduces a new geographic classification which is based on the WWF terrestrial ecoregions for dispersive and short distance migrant populations and on the wader/shorebird flyways for long-distance migrants (Figure 2). Populations were allocated only to a biogeographic region or a flyway that best overlaps with their distribution.

### a) Biogeographic regions

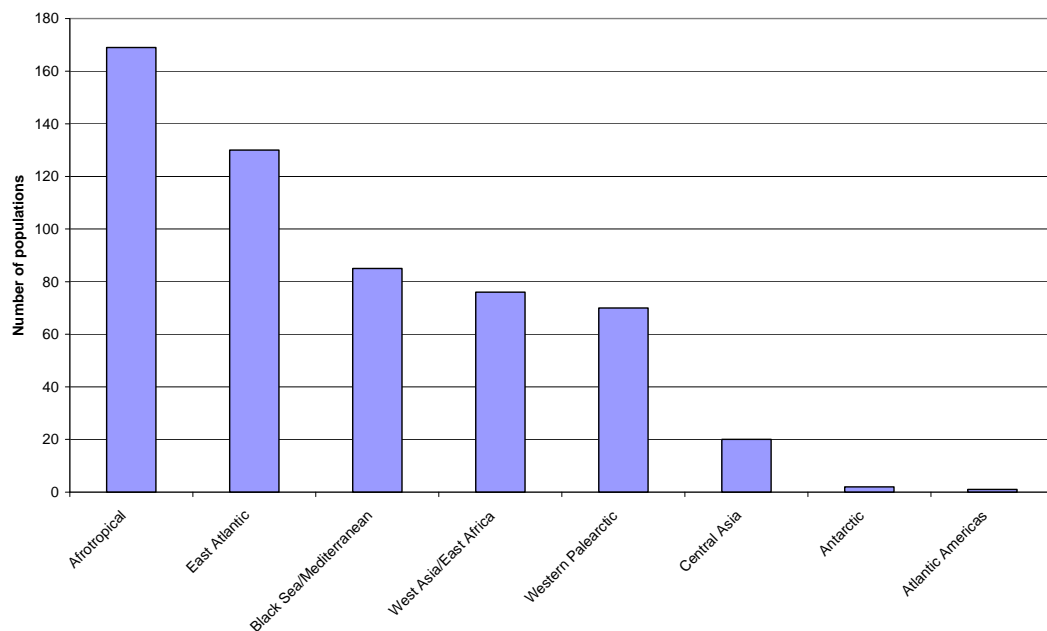


### b) Flyways



**Figure 2. Geographic definitions used in this report**

31% of all populations are restricted to the Afrotropical region and another 13% are short distance migrants within the Western Palearctic. The majority of the long-distant migrant populations uses the East Atlantic flyway (24%), while the Mediterranean and the West Asia/East Africa ones support 15% and 14% respectively (Figure 3).



**Figure 3. Distribution of waterbird populations covered by the AEW according to their migration patterns**

## Part 2. Population sizes

### Quality of population estimates

Quality of population estimates was assessed following the principles of the categories developed by the International Wader Study Group to assess the quality of trend estimates for waders. Four categories were identified.

1. No estimate: No population estimate is available;
2. Best guess: Population estimate is only possible in letter coded ranges;
3. Expert opinion: Population estimate is based on incomplete survey and monitoring data and population size has been involved employing some expert opinion for extrapolating from this data with more accuracy than the letter codes;
4. Census based: Population estimate is based on almost complete census or statistically adequate sampling.

The majority of the population estimates are based on counts, but extrapolated using expert opinion instead of any formal statistical procedures. Only 5% of the population estimates are based on comprehensive censuses. This group consists of either localised goose or swan populations in Northwest Europe or concerns highly localised species subject to intensive conservation efforts (e.g. Northern Bald Ibis). Population estimates for 20% of the AEWA populations is only possible in broad ranges such as 1-25,000, 25,000-100,000, etc.

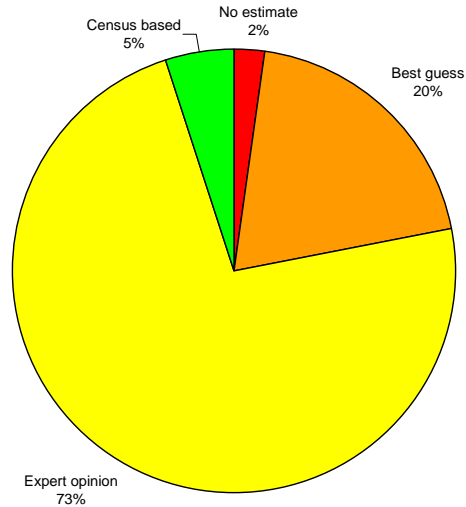


Figure 4. Quality of population size estimates

## Populations with no population estimates

Some population size estimates are now available for 98% of the AEWA populations. Table 1 lists those populations with no population estimates.

**Table 1. Populations with no estimates**

<u>Population</u>
<i>Numenius arquata suschkini</i> , South-east Europe & South-west Asia (bre)
<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i> , Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i> , Western Siberia/South-west Asia (Caspian)
<i>Crecoptis egregia</i> , Sub-Saharan Africa
<i>Rallus caerulescens</i> , Southern & Eastern Africa
<i>Rallus aquaticus korejewi</i> , Western Siberia/South-west Asia
<i>Sarothrura elegans reichenovi</i> , S West Africa to Central Africa
<i>Sarothrura elegans elegans</i> , NE, Eastern & Southern Africa
<i>Pluvialis apricaria altifrons</i> , Northern Siberia/Caspian & Asia Minor
<i>Charadrius dubius curonicus</i> , West & South-west Asia/Eastern Africa
<i>Gavia arctica suschkini</i> , Central Siberia/Caspian
<i>Larus heuglini</i> , NE Europe & W Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa
<i>Larus (heuglini) barabensis</i> , South-west Siberia/South-west Asia

These populations lack knowledge about their size for one or more of the following reasons:

- a) cryptic species, e.g. rails or snipes;
- b) occur in habitats difficult to access, e.g. divers,
- c) difficult to separate from other species or populations on the field, e.g. Heuglin's Gull (*Larus heuglini*).

## Quality of population size estimates by families

The families with the highest percentage of highly uncertain population estimates include penguins *Spheniscidae*, thick-knees *Burhinidae*, rails *Rallidae*, divers *Gaviidae*, skuas *Stercorariidae*, pratincoles *Glareolidae* and herons *Ardeidae*. The reasons for the poor population estimates of these groups are generally similar to those listed for the populations with no estimates above.

On the other hand, the families in which population sizes are better known include ducks, geese and swans which have a large number of populations concentrated in Northwest Europe, a region with high monitoring capacity. In addition, many of these populations have targeted management measures. The population size of cormorants is relatively well known, largely because the great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*) populations are intensively surveyed in Europe due to their impacts on fisheries. The families of ibises and spoonbills *Threskiornithidae* as well as cranes *Gruidae* are also relatively better monitored than other groups due to ongoing focused conservation measures targeted at a few populations in these relatively small taxa.

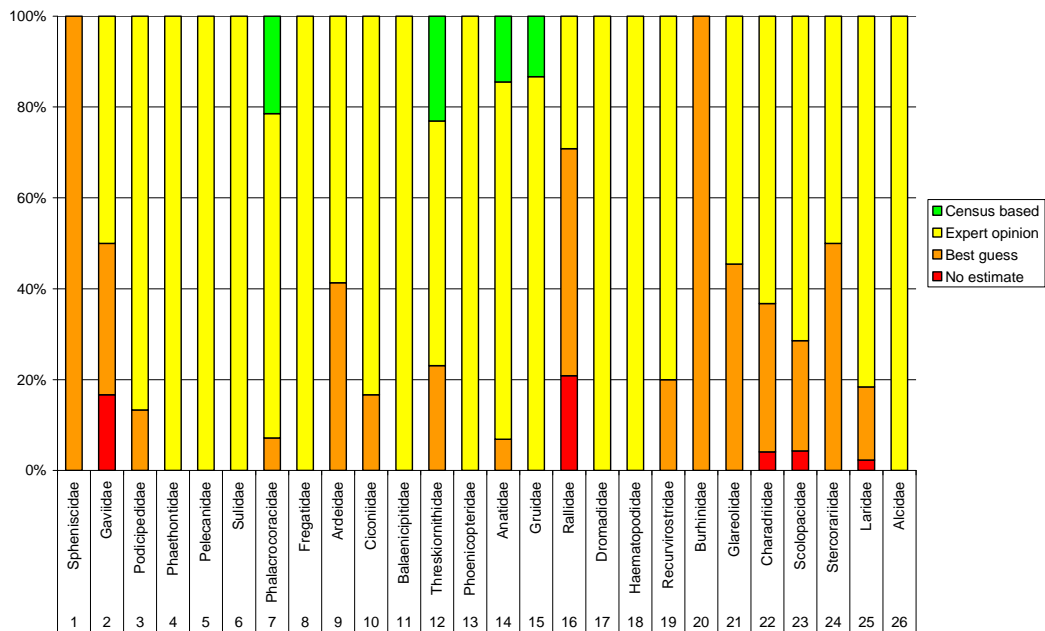
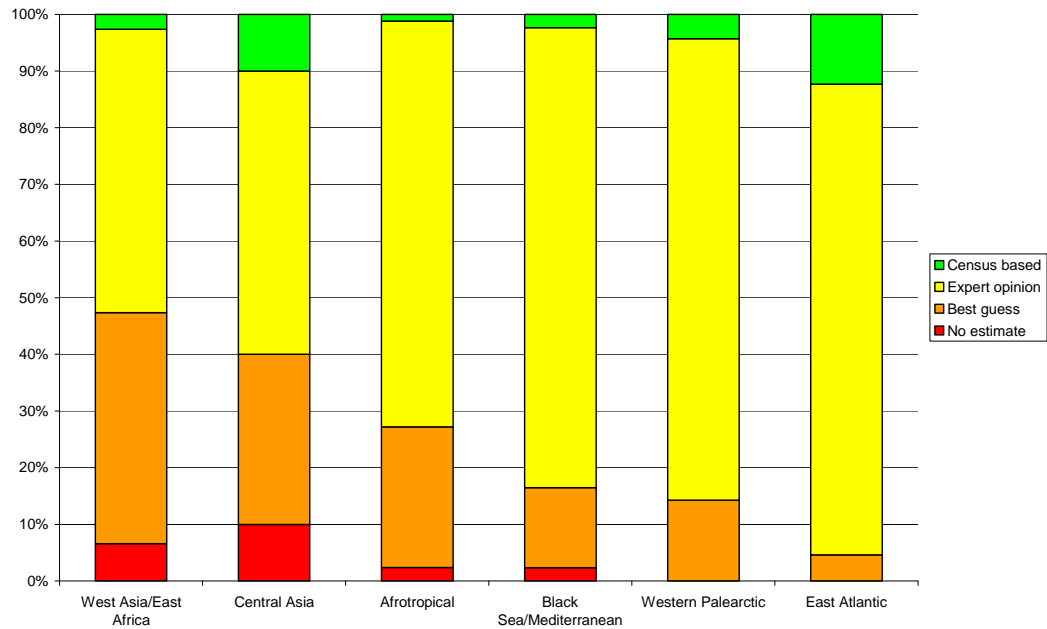


Figure 5. Quality of population estimates by families

## Geographic pattern of population size estimates

The quality of the population estimates is best in the East Atlantic and Western Palearctic, while the worst is in the West Asia/Central Asia and Central Asia (Figure 6). This reflects the intensity of monitoring activities in these regions.



**Figure 6. The quality of population size estimates by flyways**

## Changes in quality of population size estimates

There has been little improvement in the quality of population estimates between this report and the previous one. This is partly due to the fact that for the majority of the populations no new estimates have been made since the previous status review and so data presented here are unchanged. However, it also reflects the relative insensitivity of such broad categories to piecemeal improvements in monitoring. This finding highlights the importance of making concerted efforts to build monitoring capacity, establish and maintain waterbird monitoring schemes in regions that are still poorly covered by such schemes.

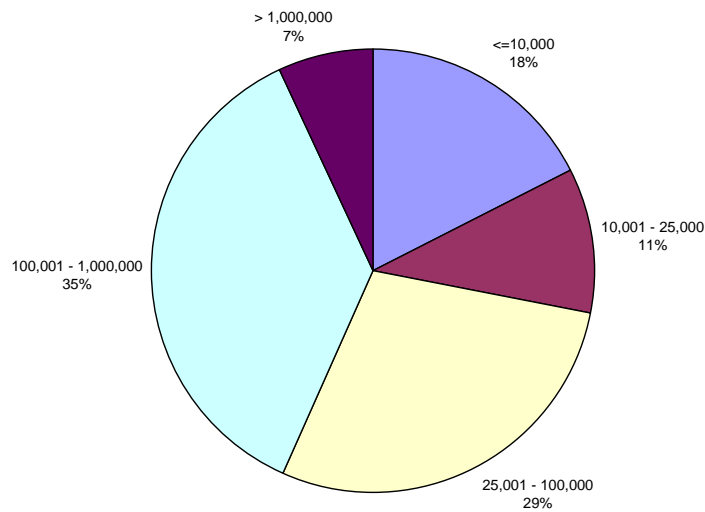
**Table 2. Changes in quality of population size estimates between the previous and current report**

Previous report	Current report				Grand Total
	No estimate	Best guess	Expert opinion	Census based	
No estimate	12	1	1		14
Best guess		108	1		109
Expert opinion			403		403
Census based				27	27
Grand Total	12	109	405	27	553

## Populations by size

The same classes are used to summarise sizes of AEWA populations as in previous editions of the Conservation Status Report. These correspond to the criteria listing populations in categories A1c, A2, A3, B1, B2 and C1 except of that the population size class over 100,000 has been split into two: one for 100,001 -1,000,000 and another one over 1,000,000.

Only 38 populations (7% of the AEWA populations) have more than 1 million individuals. The size of most populations (35%) is between 100,001 and 1,000,000 individuals, whilst 155 (29%) populations have between 25,001 – 100,000. The size of 57 populations is estimates to be between 10,001 and 25,000, and 95 populations (18%) have less than 10,000 individuals (Figure 7).



**Figure 7. AEWA populations by population size**



## Part 3. Population trends

### Quality of trend estimates

The quality of trend estimates was assessed following the methodology developed by the International Wader Study Group<sup>3</sup>. The categories were defined as follows:

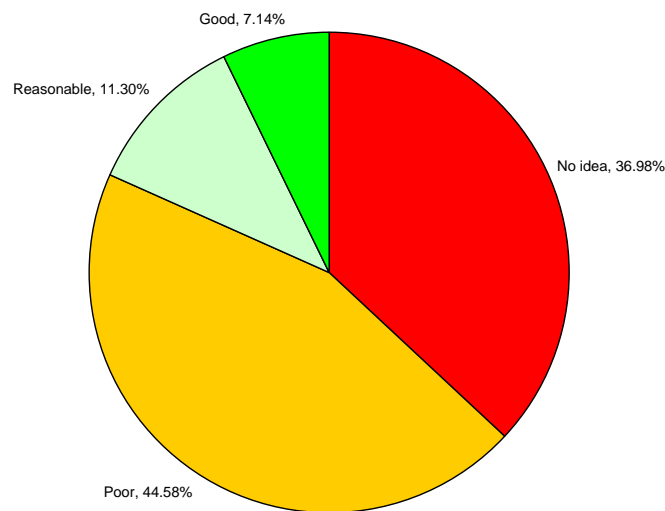
*No idea:* No monitoring at international scale in either breeding or wintering periods. Trends unknown. This category also includes populations where trends are uncertain.

*Poor:* Some international monitoring in either breeding or wintering periods although inadequate in quality or scope. Trends assumed through partial information.

*Reasonable:* International monitoring in either breeding or wintering periods that is adequate in quality or scope to track direction of population changes.

*Good:* International monitoring in either breeding or wintering periods that is adequate in quality or scope to track direction of population changes with defined statistical precision.

Only a small fraction of the AEWA populations have good (7%) or reasonable trend estimates (11%), the majority are either poor (45%) or simply non-existent (37%, Figure 8).



**Figure 8. Quality of trend estimates of the AEWA populations**

Appendix 1.1 of this report contains short- and long-term population trend estimates for 128 migratory waterbird populations based on the International Waterbird Census. For 76% of the populations, the analysis managed to track the direction of change with defined statistical precision in long-term trends. However, in many cases lack of information from part of the wintering range introduced some uncertainties as highlighted in Annex 1. This highlights the importance of systematic and internationally coordinated development of waterbird monitoring schemes. Unfortunately, analysis of short-term trends produced statistically uncertain results.

<sup>3</sup> see International Wader Studies No. 15 (URL: <http://www.waderstudygroup.org/pubs/iws15.php>)

## Geographic patterns in quality of trend estimates

No trend estimates are available for 75% of the populations in the West Asia/East Africa flyway, 65% in the Central Asian flyway, 42% in the Black Sea/Mediterranean flyway, 33% in the Afrotropical region, 26% in the Western Palearctic and for only 16% in the East Atlantic flyway (Figure 9).

In terms of absolute numbers, the West Asia/East Africa flyway has the highest numbers of populations with no trend estimates but the Afrotropical region also has a similar number of populations without trend estimates.

Taking also account of the populations with poor population estimates, the priority regions for developing monitoring activities in the future are West Asia and the Afrotropical region.

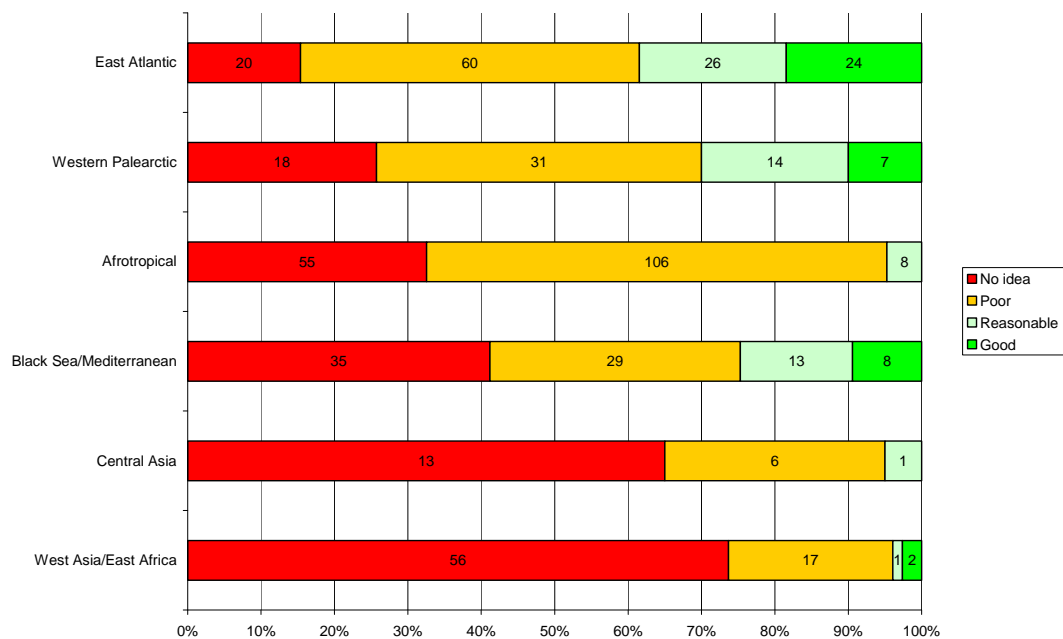


Figure 9. Quality of population trend estimates by flyways

## Taxonomic patterns of the knowledge of population trends

Apart from crab plovers *Dromadidae* and thick-knees *Burhinidae*, with only one or two populations respectively, the families with particularly high percentage (>50%) of the populations without any trend estimates include the plovers *Charadriidae*, divers *Gaviidae*, pratincoles *Glareolidae*, auks *Alcidae*, sandpipers and their allies *Scolopacidae*. The proportion of populations with no trend estimates exceed 20% in case of skuas *Stercorariidae*, a group represented on Table 1 of Annex 3 of the AEW A Agreement only by two populations), stilts *Recurvirostridae*, gulls and terns *Laridae*, rails and crakes *Rallidae*, oystercatchers *Haematopodidae*, herons *Ardeida*, ibises and spoonbills *Threskiornithidae* (Figure 10).

The largest numbers of populations with no or very tentative trend estimates are the plovers (34), the sandpipers *Scolopacidae* (37) and the gulls and terns *Laridae* (40).

There is only one taxonomic group where the majority of the populations have reasonable or good trend estimates, the small family of oystercatchers *Haematopodidae*. The only larger family with a higher proportion of trend estimates is the ducks, geese and swans *Anatidae*. In this group 36% of the populations have reasonable or good trend estimates. Other groups with more than 20% reasonable or good estimates include the relatively small families of storks *Ciconiidae*, grebes *Podicipedidae*, flamingos *Phoenicopteridae* and frigatebirds *Fregatidae*.

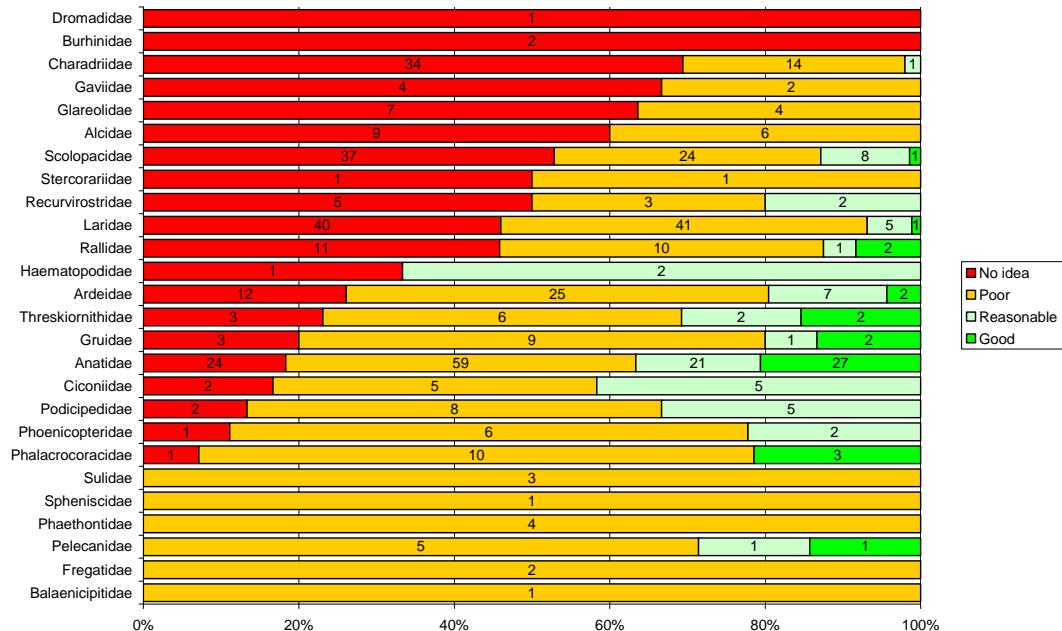
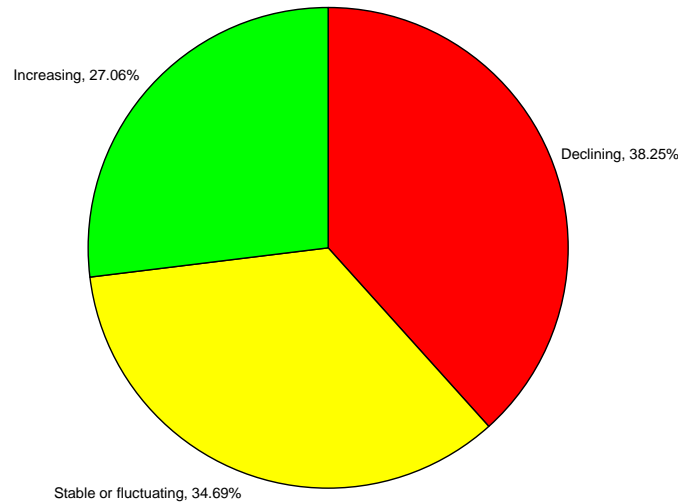


Figure 10. Quality of trend estimates by family

### Patterns in population trends

38% of the populations with trend information are declining, 35% are stable or fluctuating and only 27% are increasing. This means that nearly 40% more populations are declining than increasing (Figure 11).



**Figure 11. Distribution of trends amongst populations with trend estimates**

Comparing the current assessments of population trends with the trends in the previous assessment, the number of decreasing populations has decreased from 152 in the previous status report to 149 populations. The status of six formerly decreasing population is now assessed as stable or fluctuating and another six as increasing now. On the other hand, the trend of 7 formerly stable or fluctuating and 2 formerly increasing populations is now assessed as decreasing.

**Table 3. Changes in population trends between two assessments**

Previous report	Current report				Grand Total
	Decreasing	Stable or fluctuating	Increasing	Unknown or uncertain	
Decreasing	137	6	6	3	152
Stable or fluctuating	7	121	17	1	146
Increasing	2		91	5	98
Unknown or uncertain	3		1	153	157
Grand Total	149	127	115	162	553

It should be noted, however, that the status of AEWA populations has deteriorated in the longer terms.

The proportion of declining populations has increased from 33% in 1999 to 38% in 2011.

Population trend analyses based on International Waterbird Census data collected within the flyway boundaries of each population and using rigorously defined criteria identified 10 populations as being in significant long term decline that had not previously been recognised as such by AEWA processes, as follows:

- Great White Pelican *Pelecanus onocrotatus* – Europe, W Asia (bre)
- White-headed Duck *Oxyura leucocephala* – E Mediterranean, SW Asia
- Bewick's Swan *Cygnus columbianus bewickii*, NW Europe (non-bre)
- South African Shelduck *Tadorna cana* – Southern Africa
- Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos*, C Europe, Black Sea, Mediterranean (non-bre)
- Common Pochard *Aythya ferina* – NE & NW Europe (non-bre)
- Common Pochard *Aythya ferina* – C Europe, Black Sea, Mediterranean (non-bre)
- Tufted Duck *Aythya fuligula* – C Europe, Black Sea, Mediterranean (non-bre)
- Greater Scaup *Aythya marila marila*, W Europe (non-bre)
- Eurasian Oystercatcher *Haemantopus ostralegus ostralegus*)

In addition, literature review identified the following nine populations for the first time under AEWA processes as also being in significant long-term decline:

- Bean Goose *Anser fabalis fabalis* – North-east Europe / North-west Europe
- Long-tailed Duck *Clangula hyemalis* – Western Siberia / North Europe
- Velvet Scoter *Melanitta fusca fusca* – W Siberia & N Europe / NW Europe
- Common Scoter *Melanitta nigra nigra* – W Siberia & N Europe / W Europe & NW Africa.
- Lesser Black-backed Gull – *Larus fuscus fuscus*
- Kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla tridactyla* – North Atlantic
- Common Guillemot *Uria aalge aalge* – E North America, Greenland, Iceland, Faeroes, Scotland, S Norway, Baltic
- Brunnich's Guillemot *Uria lomvia lomvia* – E North America, Greenland, E to Severnaya Zemlya
- Black Guillemot *Cephus grylle islandicus* – Iceland

Eight additional populations in South-west Asia were identified in the analysis as being in short-term decline but the unrepresentative geographical distribution of the sites used in the analysis (nearly all being in Iran) means that caution is needed in interpreting these trends. Efforts should also be made to obtain more representative and consistent data from this region, where there are signs that many waterbird populations are in trouble.

## Patterns of population trends by taxonomic groups

Taxonomic groups with a particularly high proportion (over 50%) of declining populations include the shoebills *Balaenicipitidae* (an evolutionary unique population), pratincoles *Glareolidae*, bobbies *Sulidae*, oystercatchers *Haematopodidae*, grebes *Podicipedidae*, ibises and spoonbills *Threskiornithidae* and cranes *Gruidae*. However, the largest numbers of declining populations are amongst ducks, geese and swans *Anatidae* (38), sandpipers and allies *Scolopacidae* (24). Although, there are also a number of gulls and terns *Laridae* (13) as well as herons *Ardeidae* (9) populations declining, in both of these groups the number of increasing populations with known trends exceeds the declining ones (Figure 12).

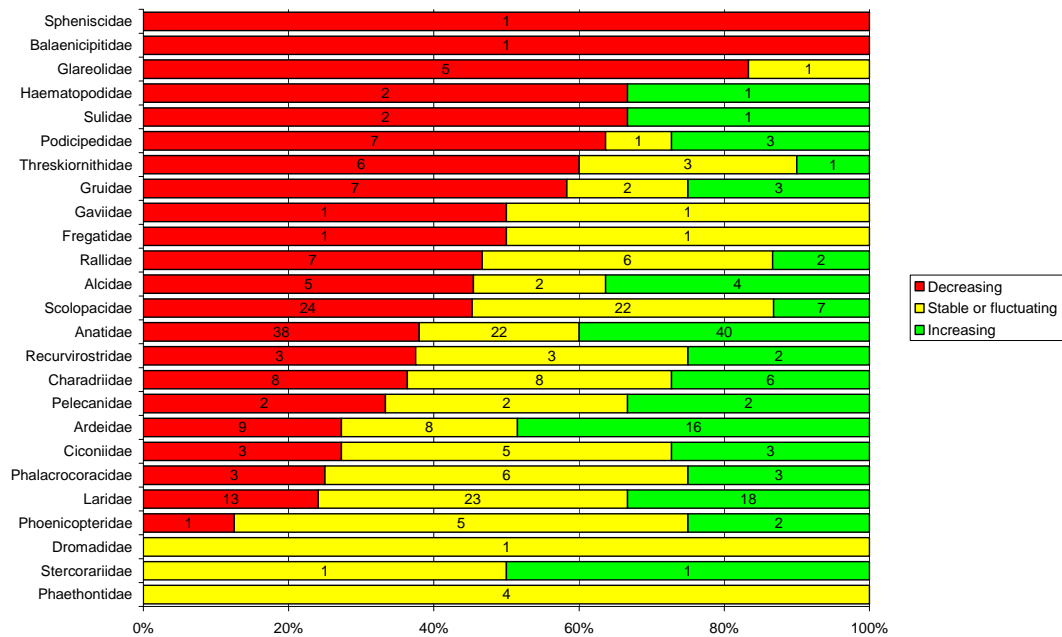


Figure 12. Population trends by families

## Patterns in trends by geographic regions

The highest proportions of declining populations occur in the Central Asia and West Asia/East Africa flyways followed by the Black Sea/Mediterranean and Western Palearctic ones (Figure 13). However, in absolute terms, the Afrotropical region and the East Atlantic flyway hold the largest numbers of declining populations. The highest proportion of increasing populations can be found in the Western Palearctic region (22) and East Atlantic flyway (40). The latter also holds the largest number of increasing populations.

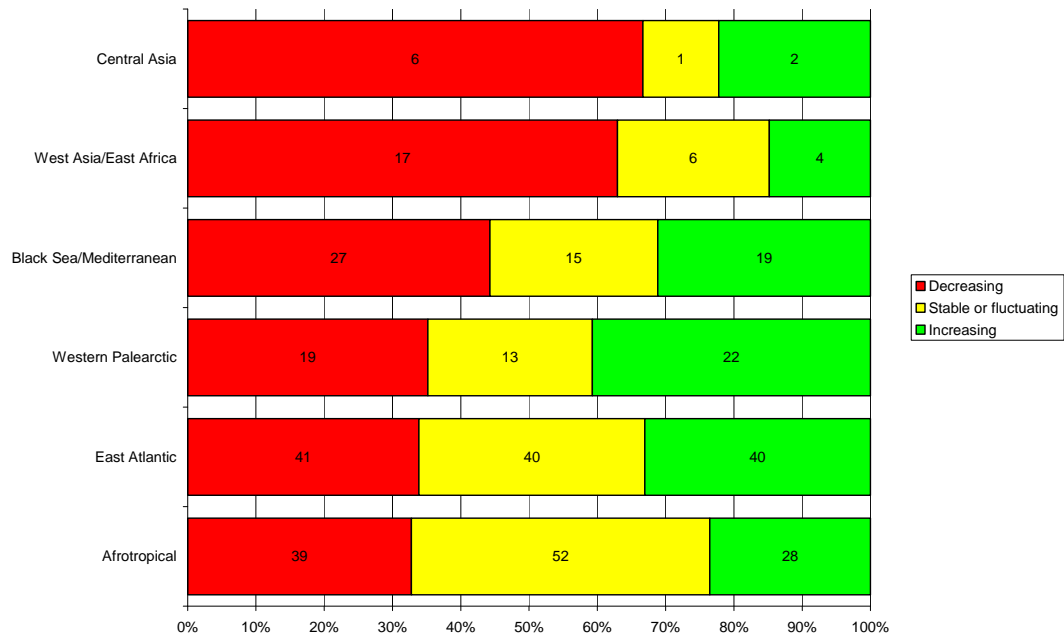


Figure 13. Population trends by flyways

## Patterns in population trends by habitats

For the first time, this report attempts to assess trends in relation to habitat types used by the AEWAs populations. This assessment is based on the information compiled by BirdLife International in the World Bird Database. It contains information on the importance of level 1 and 2 IUCN habitat categories for 236 of the 255 species listed on Annex 2 of the Agreement. Importance of the habitats are recorded in the database as ‘unset’, ‘marginal’, ‘suitable’ and ‘major’ for any particular season. In this assessment only species-habitat relationships with suitable or major were taken into account both for the breeding and non-breeding seasons. The dataset consists of 69 level 2 habitat classes. To reduce the number of categories, the information has been aggregated by level 1 habitat categories<sup>4</sup>.

The analysis of these data shows that the highest proportions of populations with unknown trend are in deserts, rocky, oceanic marine, forest and savannah habitats (Figure 14) which are not well covered by the IWC. The highest proportions of populations with known trend and which are declining can be found in oceanic marine (60%), deserts (57%) and rocky (55%) habitats. However, the proportion of decreasing populations exceeds the increasing ones in all habitat types but forest. In terms of absolute numbers, the largest numbers of declining populations are associated with inland wetlands (124), which simply represents the waterbird focus of the Agreement. Grasslands, neritic marine, aquatic artificial landscapes, coastal, intertidal, neritic marine areas and artificial landscapes, both terrestrial and aquatic, all contain similar numbers of declining populations.

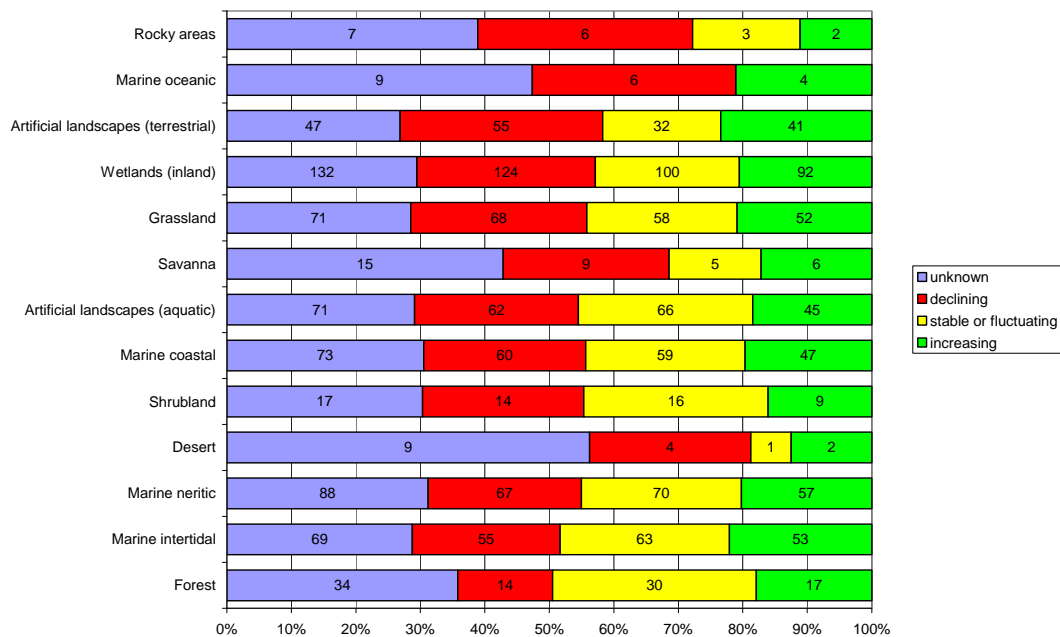


Figure 14. Population trends by main (level 1) habitat types

<sup>4</sup> Further information on the habitat classification system can be found at <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/info/spchabalt>.



## Part 4. Threats to waterbird species in the AEW region

This report also makes a first attempt to assess the threats to AEW species. This analysis uses the threat information collected by BirdLife International under the framework of the Wings Over Wetlands Project and stored in the World Bird Database. The impacts of threats are assessed by scoring the timing (i.e. when it happens), the scope (i.e. the proportion of the global population of the species affected) and severity (the magnitude of decline caused) of the threat and adding up these scores<sup>5</sup>. Past threats were not included into this analysis.

Climate change is clearly one of the most often recorded threats (Figure 15). However, its impacts on the populations of species are not yet known. Climate change is closely followed by biological resource use and natural system modifications<sup>5</sup>. Although agriculture and aquaculture have been recorded less often, they have more medium and high impacts than any other threat category, which matches well the findings of the habitat-based analysis. Biological resource use includes hunting and trapping in the form of intentional and unintentional use, persecution, logging, harvesting aquatic resources. Natural system modifications include various water management activities such as construction of dams, abstraction of surface and ground water.

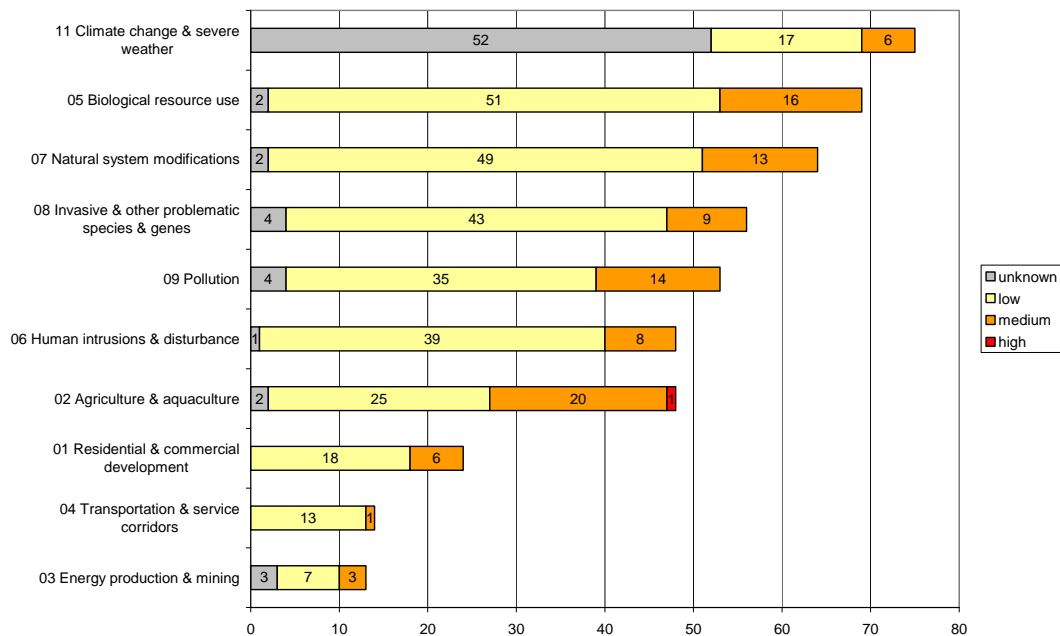


Figure 15. Number of species affected by various threats and their level of impact

<sup>5</sup> See details of the methodology and threat categories at <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/info/spcthreat>

## Part 5. Species of global conservation concern

### Red List status of AEWA species

The Red List status of the 255 species listed on Annex 2 of AEWA has been reviewed by BirdLife International, the Red List authority for birds, in 2010. The full report is presented in Annex 2.

24 AEWA species (9%) are globally threatened, i.e. Critically Endangered (4), Endangered (6) or Vulnerable (14) and thus qualify to be listed under Category 1b under Column A. In addition, 16 species are included into the Red List as Near Threatened.

No AEWA-listed species underwent genuine category changes during 2008-2010. However, in the absence of a full reassessment until 2012, this may be a consequence of time-lags in information flow, and some such species may have undergone deteriorations in status that had not been detected through the Red List by the time of writing this report. However, a total of 12 AEWA-listed species qualified for higher or lower Red List categories owing to genuine deterioration or improvement in status during 1988-2010.

The families with the largest number of Globally Threatened species include the ducks, geese and swans and the cranes. In case of the latter, the proportion of Globally Threatened species is also high. Only families represented by a single species on Annex 2 of the Agreement have higher proportions of Globally Threatened species than cranes. Considering also the Near Threatened species, the proportion of Red Listed species is also especially high amongst cormorants. Sandpipers and their allies as well as the gulls and terns also include a relatively large number of Red Listed species.

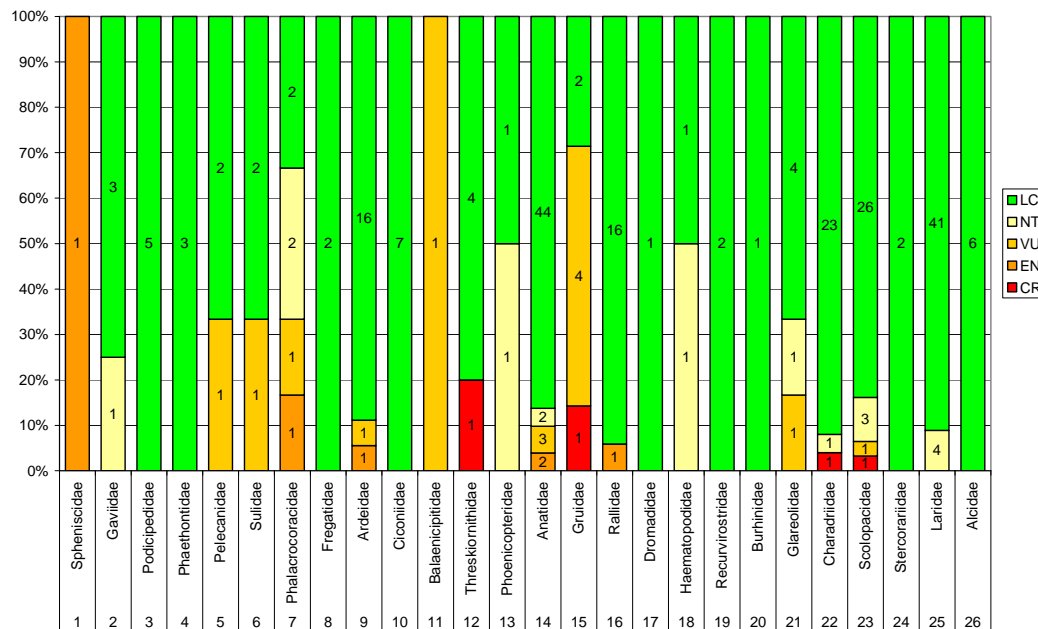
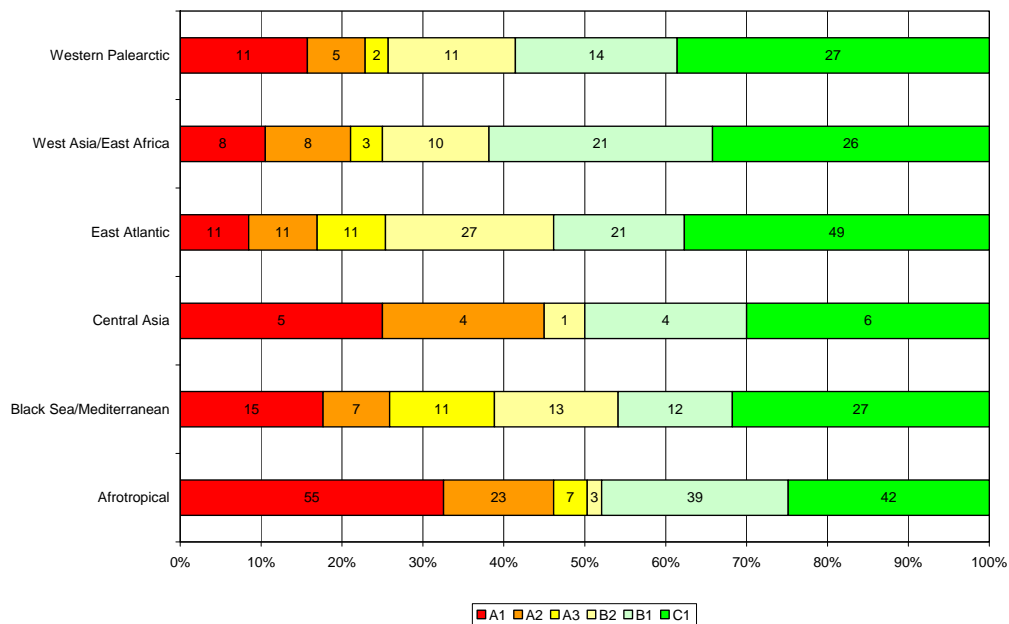


Figure 16. Proportion and number of species by their Red List status and by families

## Geographic patterns in the conservation status of AEWA populations

The geographic patterns in the conservation status of AEWA populations were assessed on the basis of the classification of the populations in Table 1 of the AEWA Action Plan, i.e. considering their population size, trend. .

Both the highest number and highest proportion of populations classified in Column A of table can be found in the Afrotropical region. Here and also in the Black Sea–Mediterranean and Central Asian flyways at least half or more of the populations are in unfavourable conservation status.



**Figure 17. Proportion and number of populations by their conservation status assessment and by flyways**

## Part 6. Progress towards the targets set in the AEWA Strategic Plan

The logical framework to the AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017 has identified a number of indicators in relation to the goal and relevant actions to be reported in the CSR:

Goal: To maintain or to restore migratory waterbird species and their populations at a favourable conservation status throughout their flyways at the Agreement level, within the period of the Strategic Plan 2009-2017 the following indicators were defined:

- G.1 No AEWA waterbird population has become extinct in the Agreement area.
  - G.2 All AEWA waterbird populations currently at favourable conservation status have retained that status.
  - G.3 At least 75% of the AEWA waterbird populations have a positive trend (growing or stable).
  - G.4 Overall status of indicator species has improved, as measured by the Waterbird Indicator.
  - G.5 Overall extinction risk of waterbirds reduced, as measured by the Red List Index.
  - G.6 20% of threatened and Near Threatened species downlisted to lower categories of threat.
  - G.7 Fewer populations to be listed in Category 1 in Column A (20% reduction).
  - G.8 Fewer populations to be listed in Column A (5% reduction).
- 3.1 Necessary resources are in place to support, on a long-term basis, the international processes for gathering monitoring data for status assessment
- 3.1.2 50% increase of species/ populations whose international status is being assessed with regular monitoring data

Table 4 presents the results of the assessments of the AEWA indicators. In addition, short technical notes on the calculation of these indicators are provided below:

- G.2: *As a proxy to the more complex definition of favourable conservation status in Art. 2 of the Convention on Migratory Species, populations listed in Category 1 of Columns B and C in 2008 were considered to be in favourable status. Populations that are listed on Appendix 1 of the Convention on Migratory Species (A1a) or which are Globally Threatened (A2) or which have small and therefore vulnerable (A1c and A2) or which are vulnerable because of being concentrated on a small number of sites (A3a or B2a), depending on a certain habitat type (A3b or B2b), undergoing a significant long-term decline (A3c or B2c) or undergoing large fluctuations (A3d or B2d) were considered as not having a favourable conservation status.*
- G.4: *As explained in Appendix 1.1. of this report, currently annual indices can only be calculated for 128 populations and many of these are not representative for the population itself. In addition, there is a substantial bias in the distribution of populations with good quality trends. Therefore, a composite index similar to the ones generated by the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring scheme cannot be applied for the AEWA region yet. Therefore a more qualitative Waterbird Indicator was developed using a similar approach as in the State of the World's Waterbirds publication calculating an average of the trend scores assigned to increasing (+1), stable or fluctuating (0) or declining (-1) populations for a given period, i.e. in this case for CSR4 and CSR5.*
- 3.1.2: *The assessment of this indicator is based on scoring the quality of population size and trend estimates for this and the previous report. For each time period, the minimum of the score for the quality of population size and trend was taken and the resulting values were converted into yes/no scores considering scores 1 and 2 as 'no' and 3 and 4 as 'yes'.*

**Table 4. Summary results of AEWA indicators. Green indicates that the target was met, yellow indicates some progress towards target or risk of failing to reach the target while red indicates tendency into the opposite direction than the target**

Indicator	Status	Assessment
G.1 No AEWA waterbird population has become extinct in the Agreement area	Based on the 2010 Red List assessment by BirdLife International and the trend data collected for this report, no AEWA listed population became extinct. However, extensive surveys to find Slender-billed Curlews were unsuccessful, which indicates the risk that this target will be not met by the end of the period covered by the Strategic Plan.	Yellow
G.2 All AEWA waterbird populations currently at favourable conservation status have retained that status	20 populations formerly listed in categories B1 and C1, hence can be considered being in favourable conservation status, are now in other categories. The reason of changing category is significant long-term decline in case of 11 of these populations, lower population estimates in case of 8 populations, small number of sites in case of 1 population.	Red
G.3 At least 75% of the AEWA waterbird populations have a positive trend (growing or stable)	61% of the AEWA populations with known population trends have a positive trend. Although it is 2% higher than it was in the 2008 assessment, it is still much lower than the target.	Yellow
G.4 Overall status of indicator species has improved, as measured by the Waterbird Indicator	The value of the Waterbird Indicator has increased from -0.1363 (N <sub>2008</sub> = 396) to -0.1118 (N <sub>2011</sub> = 391), which represents some improvement compared to the previous report, but still more populations are declining than increasing.	Yellow
G.5 Overall extinction risk of waterbirds reduced, as measured by the Red List Index	The Red List Index has declined by 1% since 1988. However, no full review will take place until 2012. The direction of change is opposite to what has been identified in the target.	Red
G.6 20% of threatened and Near Threatened species downlisted to lower categories of threat	No Threatened or Near Threatened species has been downlisted between 2008 and 2010 in the absence of full status review.	Red
G.7 Fewer populations to be listed in Category 1 in Column A (20% reduction)	Number of populations listed in Category 1 of Column A has decreased by 7 from 99 to 92, i.e. by 7%.	Yellow
G.8 Fewer populations to be listed in Column A (5% reduction)	Number of populations listed in Column A has decreased by 15 from 198 to 183, i.e. by 8%. In most cases, this is the result of reclassifying populations from Category A2 to B1.	Green
3.1.2 50% increase of species/populations whose international status is being assessed with regular monitoring data	Number of populations whose international status is being assessed with regular monitoring increased from 102 to 107, i.e. by 5%. Taking into account the time needed for monitoring programmes to start producing data that can be used in trend assessments, concerted efforts in the most poorly covered regions are urgently needed if this target to be met.	Yellow

## ANNEX 1

### POPULATION SIZES AND TRENDS OF WATERBIRD SPECIES INCLUDED IN THE AGREEMENT

The most recent population estimate of each population listed in Table 1 of Annex 3 to the AEWa Agreement<sup>6</sup> is given in Table 1 in this document (below). Table 2 contains information for the new populations proposed to be recognised by the Agreement.

Following the recommendations of the 10<sup>th</sup> meeting of the AEWa Technical Committee, Table 1 and Table 2 present only the latest available population size and trend estimates with an extended content. Population size and trend estimates presented in earlier editions are summarised in the 4<sup>th</sup> edition of the Conservation Status Report<sup>7</sup>.

Throughout the table, blank fields mean that no information is available except in case of columns marked with N.

‡: Indicates that the population has been split or merged and new data is presented in Table 2.

### KEY TO COLUMN HEADINGS

#### Population size

**N:** an 'x' in this column indicates updated population size estimate in this edition.

**Years:** Presents the first and the last year that provides the basis for the population estimate. If the reference period could be not extracted from the publication, the year preceding the publication of the reference is given.

**Quality:** presents the assessment in accordance with the definitions provided in the section 'Quality of population estimates' of the main report.

**Estimate:** In all cases, the numerical estimates are given as number of individuals, although in many cases the estimates have been derived from numbers of breeding pairs. In these latter estimates, the total number of individuals has been obtained by multiplying the number of breeding pairs by a factor of three to allow for the non-breeding element of the population. Letter codes applied in earlier editions of the Conservation Status Report are replaced by numeric ranges. The range 1,000,000 – 1,000,001 individuals shall be interpreted as being equivalent to the former letter code E, i.e. more than 1 million individuals. Similarly for instances where no upper estimate is given, the lower estimate + 1 is provided e.g. >25,000 is presented as 25,000-25,001. In cases where there is no lower estimate available, the range given is 1 to upper estimate e.g. 1-10,000.

**Ref:** Presents the numeric code of the reference which the estimate is based on.

#### Trends

**N:** an 'x' in this column indicates updated population trend estimate in this edition.

**Years:** presents the first and last year of the period the trend given in the reference refers to. Efforts have been made to extract trends for the latest available 10 year period.

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<sup>6</sup> [http://www.unep-aewa.org/documents/agreement\\_text/table1-overview.htm](http://www.unep-aewa.org/documents/agreement_text/table1-overview.htm)

<sup>7</sup> [http://www.unep-aewa.org/meetings/en/mop/mop4\\_docs/meeting\\_docs\\_pdf/mop4\\_8\\_csr4.pdf](http://www.unep-aewa.org/meetings/en/mop/mop4_docs/meeting_docs_pdf/mop4_8_csr4.pdf)

**Quality:** presents the assessment in accordance with the definitions provided in Part 3 of the main report.

**Trend:** Trend codes are presented below. Question marks are used to indicate either that there is some doubt about the trend, or that a particular trend has been reported in only a part of the species' range, and may not be applicable throughout most of its range.

Trends presented in this column cover the most recent available 10 year period and being used to assess the number of populations with positive trend (growing or stable).

These recent trends do not necessarily match the long-term trend of the population that has been used to assess significant long-term decline in accordance to the guidelines provided in Annex 1 to Resolution 3.3. Trend assessments are based on qualitative assessment of all available information including, but never solely relying on, the analysis of monitoring data.

INC	-	Increasing	DEC	-	Decreasing
STA	-	Stable	UNK	-	Unknown

**Ref:** Presents the numeric code of the reference which the trend estimate is based on.

**Notes:** justifications presented here for population size and trend estimates updated in this edition of the Conservation Status Report.

**Sources**

Sources of information included for each population size and trend estimate presented in this report. Sources are referred to by numbers (IDs) which are listed in a separate table at the end of this report.

**Table 1. Population size and trend estimates of the waterbird populations listed in Table 1 of Annex 3 to the Agreement**

Population Name	Population Size					Population Trend					Notes
	N	Years	Quality	Estimate	Ref	N	Years	Quality	Trend	Ref	
Spheniscus demersus, Southern Africa		1990-1995	Best guess	180,000	298		1960-1995	Poor	DEC	298	
Gavia stellata, North-west Europe (win)		2000	Expert opinion	150,000-450,000	64	x	1990-2000	Poor	STA	64	64 European breeding population 32,000 - 92,000 pairs (96,000 - 276,000 individuals). Assuming that similar numbers breed in W Siberia as in European Russia (20,000-50,000 pairs), overall total 156,000-426,000 individuals. Large decline 1970-1990 apparently levelled off in 1990s.
Gavia stellata, Caspian, Black Sea & East Mediterranean (win)	x	1990-2000	Best guess	1-10,000	64		-	No idea	UNK		64 Total of 420-1250 counted in E Med and E Black Sea; numbers wintering in N Black and Caspian Seas unknown but assumed to be below 9,000
Gavia arctica arctica, Northern Europe & Western Siberia/Europe		2000	Expert opinion	250,000-500,000	64		1990-2000	Poor	DEC	64	
Gavia arctica suschkini, Central Siberia/Caspian			No estimate	UNK				No idea	UNK		
Gavia immer, Europe (win)		1985-2000	Expert opinion	5,000	395		-	No idea	UNK		
Gavia adamsii, Northern Europe (win)		2000-2005	Best guess	1-10,000	676		-	No idea	UNK		
Tachybaptus ruficollis ruficollis, Europe & North-west Africa		2000	Expert opinion	300,000-510,000	64	x	1997-2007	Reasonable	INC	898	898 Trend 1990-200: +3.9%: Increase
Podiceps grisegena grisegena, North-west Europe (win)		2000	Expert opinion	42,000-60,000	64		1990-2000	Poor	DEC	64	
Podiceps grisegena grisegena, Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)		2000	Expert opinion	41,000-107,000	64		1990-2000	Poor	DEC	64	
Podiceps grisegena grisegena, Caspian (win)		1995	Expert opinion	15,000	503		-	No idea	UNK		
Podiceps cristatus cristatus, North-west & Western Europe		2000	Expert opinion	290,000-420,000	64	x	1997-2007	Poor	DEC?	898, 64	898 Trend 1983-2007: +3.2% p.a. – Increase. Increase mostly 1983-1994; population stable or decreasing since mid 1990s. 64 Decreasing since 1990s, but earlier increases outweigh recent decrease.
Podiceps cristatus cristatus, Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)		2000	Expert opinion	580,000-870,000	64		1990-2000	Poor	DEC	64	
Podiceps cristatus cristatus, Caspian & South-west Asia (win)		1995	Expert opinion	10,000	503	x	1997-2007	Reasonable	UNK	898	898 Trend 1992-2007: +9.3% p.a. – Increase. However, data from only 153 sites, mostly in



Population Name	Population Size					Population Trend					Notes
	N	Years	Quality	Estimate	Ref	N	Years	Quality	Trend	Ref	
											one country, Iran, which may be insecure basis for regional trend
Podiceps cristatus infuscatus, Eastern Africa (Ethiopia to N Zambia)		1996	Best guess	1-1,000	193		1984-1994	Poor	DEC	503	
Podiceps cristatus cristatus, Southern Africa		2005	Best guess	1-10,000	676	x	1999-2007	Poor	UNK	898	898 Trend 1999-2007: +0.4% p.a. – Uncertain.
Podiceps auritus auritus, North-west Europe (large-billed)		2000	Expert opinion	4,600-6,800	64		1990-2000	Poor	STA	64	
Podiceps auritus auritus, North-east Europe (small-billed)		2000	Expert opinion	14,200-26,000	64		1990-2000	Reasonable	DEC	64	
Podiceps auritus auritus, Caspian & South Asia (win)		1995	Best guess	10,000-25,000	503		-	No idea	UNK		
Podiceps nigricollis nigricollis, Europe/South & West Europe & North Africa		2000	Expert opinion	159,000-268,000	64	x	1997-2007	Reasonable	DEC	898	898 Trend 1989-2007: +3.3% p.a. – Increase. Population trend levelled it off 1997-99, since when it has decreased
Podiceps nigricollis nigricollis, Western Asia/South-west & South Asia		1987-1991	Expert opinion	25,000	525	x	1997-2007	Poor	INC	898	898 Trend 1992-2007: +8.3% p.a. – Increase. Data from only 98 sites, mostly in one country, Iran, which may be insecure basis for regional trend
Podiceps nigricollis gurneyi, Southern Africa	x	2010	Expert opinion	20,000-30,000	919		1990-2000	Poor	INC	586	919 Over the past few wetland counts we have counted consistently high numbers at Walvis Bay alone (including almost 24,000 birds in July 2008 and almost 20,000 birds in July 2010)
Phaethon aetheras aetheras, South Atlantic	x	2007	Expert opinion	1,750	864, 854		2003	Poor	STA	915	
Phaethon aetheras indicus, Persian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, Red Sea	x	2002	Expert opinion	2,400	528		2002	Poor	STA	528	
Phaethon rubricauda rubricauda, Indian Ocean	x	2005	Expert opinion	21,000-25,000	915		2005	Poor	STA	915	
Phaethon lepturus lepturus, Persian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, Red Sea	x	2005	Expert opinion	23,500-33,000	915		2005	Poor	STA	915	
Pelecanus onocrotalus, Southern Africa		2000-2010	Expert opinion	30,000	198	x	1996-2006	Poor	UNK	898	898 Trend 1992-2006: -0.4% p.a. – Uncertain.
Pelecanus onocrotalus, West Africa		2000	Expert opinion	60,000	192		1994-2004	Poor	INC	582	
Pelecanus onocrotalus, Eastern Africa		2005	Expert opinion	140,000	846		1991-2001	Poor	STA	192	

Population Name	Population Size					Population Trend					Notes
	N	Years	Quality	Estimate	Ref	N	Years	Quality	Trend	Ref	
Pelecanus onocrotalus, Europe & Western Asia (bre)		2000	Expert opinion	20,000-33,000	162	x	1996-2006	Reasonable	DEC	898	898 Trend 1991-2006: -8.0% p.a. – Decline.
Pelecanus rufescens, Tropical Africa & SW Arabia		2000	Expert opinion	50,000-100,000	192		1985-2005	Poor	STA	676	
Pelecanus crispus, Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)		2000	Expert opinion	4,350-4,800	162	x	1996-2006	Good	INC	898	898 Trend 1987-2006: + 6.9% p.a. – Increase.
Pelecanus crispus, South-west Asia & South Asia (win)		2000	Expert opinion	6,000-9,000	162	x	1996-2006	Poor	DEC	898	898 Trend 1991-2006: 0.0% p.a. – Uncertain.
Sula (Morus) bassana, North Atlantic	x	2000-2010	Expert opinion	967,000	791,64,7 58,761,7 72,784,7 85,819	x	1999-2009	Poor	INC	791, 819, 785, 772, 761, 758, 755, 64	
Sula (Morus) capensis, Southern Africa		2005	Expert opinion	468,000	915		2005	Poor	DEC	915	
Sula dactylatra melanops, W Indian Ocean	x	2000-2010	Expert opinion	40,000-45,000	907,884, 889,895, 899,901, 904		2005	Poor	DEC	915	
Phalacrocorax carbo carbo, North-west Europe		2000	Census based	120,000	64	x	1997-2007	Good	INC	898	898 Trend +4.8% for 1988-2007 – Increase.
Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis, Northern & Central Europe		2000	Census based	380,000-405,000	64	x	1997-2007	Good	INC	898	898 Trend 1987-2007: +3.5% p.a. – Increase.
Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis, Black Sea & Mediterranean		2000	Expert opinion	350,000-450,000	64	x	1990-2000	Good	INC	898	898 Trend 1993-2007: +1.8% p.a. – Increase.
Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis, West & South-west Asia		1987-1991	Best guess	100,000	525	x	1991-2007	Poor	UNK	898	898 Trend 1991-2007: +2.6% p.a. – Uncertain.
Phalacrocorax carbo lucidus, Coastal West Africa		2001	Expert opinion	35,000	192		1991-2001	Poor	STA	192	
Phalacrocorax carbo lucidus, Central & Eastern Africa		2001	Expert opinion	200,000-500,000	192		1991-2001	Poor	STA	192	
Phalacrocorax carbo lucidus, Coastal Southern Africa		2005	Expert opinion	13,000	320		1990-2000	Poor	STA	198	898 Trend 1994-2007: +1.2% p.a. – Uncertain.
Phalacrocorax capensis, Coastal Southern Africa		1996	Census based	300,000	65		1977-1996	Poor	DEC	65	
Phalacrocorax nigrogularis, Arabian Coast		2005	Expert opinion	270,000	349		1960-2000	Poor	DEC	69	
Phalacrocorax nigrogularis, Gulf of Aden, Socotra, Arabian Sea		2000	Expert opinion	60,000	348		1990-2000	Poor	STA/INC	194	

Population Name	Population Size					Population Trend					Notes
	N	Years	Quality	Estimate	Ref	N	Years	Quality	Trend	Ref	
Phalacrocorax neglectus, Coastal South-west Africa		1990-2000	Expert opinion	11,100	198		1994-2004	Poor	DEC	320	
Phalacrocorax coronatus, Coastal South-west Africa		1990-2000	Expert opinion	8,700	198		1990-2000	Poor	STA	198	
Phalacrocorax pygmeus, Black Sea & Mediterranean	x	2000	Expert opinion	60,000-81,000	65	x	1997-2007	Poor	STA/INC	898	898 Trend 1993-2007: +1.8% p.a. – Uncertain. 65 Estimate updated to individuals.
Phalacrocorax pygmeus, South-west Asia		1996	Best guess	25,000-100,000	586		-	No idea	UNK		
Fregata minor aldabrensis, W Indian Ocean	x	2000-2003	Expert opinion	15,500	605,841		1950-2000	Poor	DEC	605,915,846	
Fregata ariel iredalei, W Indian Ocean	x	2000-2010	Expert opinion	22,000	605,841,866		1987-2001	Poor	STA	605,915,846	
Ardea cinerea cinerea, Sub-Saharan Africa		1990-2000	Best guess	100,000-1,000,000	235		1991-2001	Poor	STA	192	
Ardea cinerea cinerea, Northern & Western Europe		2000	Expert opinion	263,000-286,000	437	x	1997-2007	Reasonable	INC	898	898 Trend 1990-2007: +2.2% p.a. – Increase
Ardea cinerea cinerea, Central & Eastern Europe		2000	Expert opinion	189,000-256,000	437, 283		1995-2005	Poor	INC	676	
Ardea cinerea cinerea, West & South-west Asia (bre)		2002	Best guess	25,000-1,000,000	586	x	1997-2007	Poor	INC	898	898 Trend 1989-2007: +2.4% p.a. – Increase
Casmerodius albus albus, W, C & SE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean		2006	Expert opinion	38,800-54,300	676	x	1996-2006	Reasonable	INC	898	898 Trend 1989-2006: +3.9% p.a. – Increase.
Casmerodius albus albus, Western Asia/South-west Asia		2002	Best guess	25,000-100,000	586	x	1997-2007	Poor	DEC?	898	898 Trend 1991-2007: -2.6% p.a. – Significant long-term decline. However, most data being from only one country, Iran.
Casmerodius albus melanorhynchos, Sub-Saharan Africa & Madagascar		2001	Expert opinion	100,000-500,000	192	x	1991-2001	Poor	INC	920	
Mesophoyx intermedia brachyrhyncha, Sub-Saharan Africa		2001	Best guess	25,000-100,000	192		1991-2001	Poor	STA	192	
Ardea melanocephala, Sub-Saharan Africa		2001	Expert opinion	100,000-500,000	192		1991-2001	Poor	INC	192	
Ardea purpurea purpurea, Tropical Africa		2001	Expert opinion	75,000-100,000	192		1991-2001	Poor	STA	192	
Ardea purpurea purpurea, West Europe & West Mediterranean/West Africa		1986-1999	Expert opinion	11,500-12,100	437	x	1990-2000	Reasonable	INC	64	64 Population increased in the Netherlands, France and Italy, remained stable in Portugal and fluctuated in Spain between 1990 and 2000

Population Name	Population Size					Population Trend					Notes
	N	Years	Quality	Estimate	Ref	N	Years	Quality	Trend	Ref	
Ardea purpurea purpurea, East Europe & South-west Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa		2006	Expert opinion	135,000-300,000	676		1990-2000	Reasonable	DEC	64	
Bubulcus ibis ibis, Southern Africa		1996-2001	Best guess	100,000-1,000,000	586		1986-1996	Poor	INC	298	
Bubulcus ibis ibis, Tropical Africa		1990-2001	Best guess	1,000,000-1,000,001	586		-	No idea	UNK		
Bubulcus ibis ibis, South-west Europe		1995-2005	Expert opinion	250,000-310,000	676		1995-2005	Poor	INC	676	
Bubulcus ibis ibis, North-west Africa		1984-2000	Expert opinion	100,000-150,000	283		1993-2003	Poor	INC	627	
Bubulcus ibis ibis, East Mediterranean & South-west Asia		2005	Best guess	10,000-100,000	676	x	1997-2007	Poor	UNK	898	898 Trend 1990-2007: -2.1% p.a. – Uncertain.
Ardeola ralloides ralloides, SW Europe, NW Africa (bre)		1995-2005	Expert opinion	2,700-5,600	676		1995-2005	Poor	INC	676	
Ardeola ralloides ralloides, C & E Europe/Black Sea & E Mediterranean (bre)		1995-2005	Expert opinion	42,000-76,000	676		1995-2005	Poor	DEC	676	
Ardeola ralloides ralloides, West & South-west Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa		1987-1991	Best guess	25,000-100,000	525		-	No idea	UNK		
Ardeola ralloides paludivaga, Sub-Saharan Africa & Madagascar		2006	Expert opinion	300,000-600,000	194,656	x	1991-2001	Poor	INC?	920	920 The trend is increasing in Lake Chad Basin as in Inner Niger Delta.
Ardeola idea, Madagascar & Aldabra/Central & Eastern Africa		2001	Expert opinion	2,000-6,000	192		1995-2005	Poor	DEC	65	
Ardeola rufiventris, Tropical Eastern & Southern Africa		2006	Best guess	10,000-100,000	676		-	No idea	UNK		
Egretta vinaceigula, South-central Africa		1999-2000	Expert opinion	3,000-5,000	65		1995-2005	Poor	DEC	65	
Egretta ardesiaca, Sub-Saharan Africa		1999	Best guess	25,000-100,000	181	x	1990-2000	Poor	INC?	920	920 Since the mid 1980's, numbers are locally increasing.
Egretta garzetta garzetta, Sub-Saharan Africa		2002	Expert opinion	200,000-500,000	192		-	No idea	UNK		
Egretta garzetta garzetta, Western Europe, NW Africa		1998	Expert opinion	125,000-143,000	283	x	1997-2007	Good	INC	898	898 Trend 1990-2007: +7.9% p.a. – Increase.
Egretta garzetta garzetta, Central & E Europe, Black Sea, E Mediterranean		1986-1997	Expert opinion	44,000-72,400	283		1988-1998	Poor	STA	283	
Egretta garzetta garzetta, Western Asia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa		1987-1991	Best guess	25,000-100,000	525	x	1997-2007	Poor	UNK	898	898 Trend 1992-2007: +1% p.a. – Uncertain

Population Name	Population Size					Population Trend					Notes
	N	Years	Quality	Estimate	Ref	N	Years	Quality	Trend	Ref	
Egretta gularis gularis, West Africa		1990-2000	Best guess	10,000-100,000	235		1991-2001	Poor	STA	192	
Egretta gularis schistacea, North-east Africa & Red Sea		1990-2000	Best guess	10,000-100,000	235		-	No idea	UNK		
Egretta gularis schistacea, South-west Asia & South Asia		1987-1991	Census based	17,000	525		-	No idea	UNK		
Egretta dimorpha, E African coast		2001	Census based	10,000	192		1991-2001	Poor	STA	192	
Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax, Sub-Saharan Africa & Madagascar		2001	Best guess	25,000-1,000,000	192		1991-2001	Poor	STA	192	
Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax, W Europe, NW Africa (bre)		2000-2005	Expert opinion	61,000-97,000	437	x	1990-2000	Poor	INC	64	64 Increased in France and Belgium, declined in Portugal, stable in other countries between 1990 and 2000. Depleted.
Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax, C & E Europe/Black Sea & E Mediterranean (bre)		1990-2000	Expert opinion	92,100-138,000	676	x	1990-2000	Poor	INC	64	64 Increased in Turkey and Serbia, declines in Slovenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Albania, stable in other countries between 1990 and 2000. Depleted.
Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax, Western Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa		2002	Best guess	25,000-100,000	586		-	No idea	UNK		
Botaurus stellaris stellaris, W Europe, NW Africa (bre)		1983-1999	Expert opinion	5,850-6,700	437		1995-2005	Reasonable	DEC	676	
Botaurus stellaris stellaris, C & E Europe, Black Sea & E Mediterranean (bre)		1993	Expert opinion	53,800-124,200	437		1995-2005	Poor	DEC	676	
Botaurus stellaris stellaris, South-west Asia (win)		2006	Best guess	25,000-100,000	676		-	No idea	UNK		
Botaurus stellaris capensis, Southern Africa		1990-2000	Census based	5,000	235		1986-1996	Poor	DEC	298	
Ixobrychus minutus minutus, W Europe, NW Africa/Subsaharan Africa		2000-2005	Expert opinion	11,900-17,900	437	x	1995-2005	Poor	STA	64	64 Stable or increased in all countries except Portugal between 1990 and 2000. Probably depleted.
Ixobrychus minutus minutus, C & E Europe, Black Sea & E Mediterranean/Subsaharan Africa		1995-2005	Expert opinion	110,000-325,000	676		1995-2005	Poor	DEC	676	
Ixobrychus minutus minutus, West & South-west Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa		1987-1991	Best guess	25,000-100,000	525		-	No idea	UNK		
Ixobrychus minutus payesii, Sub-Saharan Africa		1990-2000	Best guess	25,000-100,000	235		-	No idea	UNK		
Ixobrychus sturmii, Sub-Saharan Africa		1990-2000	Best guess	25,000-100,000	235		-	No idea	UNK		

Population Name	Population Size					Population Trend					Notes
	N	Years	Quality	Estimate	Ref	N	Years	Quality	Trend	Ref	
Mycteria ibis, Sub-Saharan Africa (excluding Madagascar)		2006	Expert opinion	75,000-100,000	194		1972-1982	Poor	STA	95	
Anastomus lamelligerus lamelligerus, Sub-Saharan Africa		2001	Expert opinion	300,000-500,000	192		1972-1982	Poor	STA	95	
Ciconia nigra, Southern Africa		2001	Expert opinion	1,560-4,050	192		1995-2005	Poor	STA?	676	
Ciconia nigra, South-west Europe/West Africa		1995-2005	Expert opinion	1,300-1,370	676		1995-2005	Poor	INC	676	
Ciconia nigra, Central & Eastern Europe/Sub-Saharan Africa		1995-2005	Expert opinion	19,500-28,000	676		1995-2005	Poor	DEC	676	
Ciconia abdimii, Sub-Saharan Africa & SW Arabia		2001	Expert opinion	300,000-600,000	192		1991-2001	Poor	DEC	192	
Ciconia episcopus microscelis, Sub-Saharan Africa		2001	Best guess	10,000-100,000	192		-	No idea	UNK		
Ciconia ciconia ciconia, Southern Africa		2001	Census based	20	671		1991-2001	Reasonable	STA	671	
Ciconia ciconia ciconia, Iberia & North-west Africa/Sub-Saharan Africa		1994-1995	Census based	93,000	583		1985-1995	Reasonable	INC	583	
Ciconia ciconia ciconia, Central & Eastern Europe/Sub-Saharan Africa		1994-1995	Expert opinion	390,000-400,000	583		1985-1995	Reasonable	STA	583	
Ciconia ciconia ciconia, Western Asia/South-west Asia		2002	Best guess	10,000-25,000	586		1985-1995	Poor	DEC	583	
Leptoptilos crumeniferus, Sub-Saharan Africa		2006	Expert opinion	200,000-500,000	194		1972-1982	Poor	INC	95	
Balaeniceps rex, Central Tropical Africa		2001	Expert opinion	5,000-8,000	192	x	1991-2001	Poor	DEC	886	886 Extrapolated total of 240-530 birds in aerial survey of Bangweulu Swamps, Zambia in July 2006. Decrease since (recalculated) 1983 and 2002 surveys.
Threskiornis aethiopicus aethiopicus, Sub-Saharan Africa		2001	Expert opinion	200,000-450,000	192		1995-2005	Poor	STA	676	
Threskiornis aethiopicus aethiopicus, Iraq & Iran		1987-1991	Census based	200	525		1987-1991	Poor	DEC	525	
Geronticus eremita, Morocco		2004	Census based	227	65		1984-1994	Good	DEC	609	
Geronticus eremita, South-west Asia		2004	Census based	7	589		1987-1991	Good	DEC	525	
Plegadis falcinellus falcinellus, Sub-Saharan Africa (bre)	x	2010	Expert opinion	100,000-1,000,001	920		-	No idea	UNK		920 Considers old estimate unlikely.

Population Name	Population Size					Population Trend					Notes
	N	Years	Quality	Estimate	Ref	N	Years	Quality	Trend	Ref	
Plegadis falcinellus falcinellus, Black Sea & Mediterranean/West Africa		2000	Expert opinion	48,000-66,000	64		1990-2000	Poor	DEC	64	
Plegadis falcinellus falcinellus, South-west Asia/Eastern Africa		1970-1995	Best guess	25,000-100,000	586		-	No idea	UNK		
Platalea leucorodia leucorodia, West Europe/West Mediterranean & West Africa		2001	Census based	11,300	511	x	1996-2006	Reasonable	INC	64, 898	898 Trend 1990-2006: +15.4% p.a. – Increase. However, trends in African part of range poorly known. 64 Breeding population increased in all range countries between 1990 and 2000.
Platalea leucorodia leucorodia, Cent. & SE Europe/Mediterranean & Tropical Africa		2001	Census based	11,670	511	x	1996-2006	Reasonable	DEC	64, 898	898 Trend: +0.8% for 1988-2006 – Uncertain. 64 Decline in Turkey and Ukraine outweigh increase in Hungary between 1990 and 2000.
Platalea leucorodia archeri, Red Sea & Somalia		1999	Expert opinion	1,500-2,250	528		1989-1999	Poor	DEC	528	
Platalea leucorodia balsaci, Coastal West Africa (Mauritania)		2001	Expert opinion	6,000-7,000	511		1992-2002	Poor	STA	511	
Platalea leucorodia major, Western Asia/South-west & South Asia		2005	Best guess	23,000	33	x	1997-2007	No idea	UNK	898	898 Trend 1995-2007: -0.6% p.a. – Uncertain.
Platalea alba, Sub-Saharan Africa		2001	Best guess	10,000-100,000	192		1991-2001	Poor	STA	192	
Phoenicopus roseus, West Africa		2005	Expert opinion	45,000-95,000	48		1995-2005	Poor	INC	48	
Phoenicopus roseus, Eastern Africa		1975	Census based	35,000	355		1991-2001	Poor	STA	192	
Phoenicopus roseus, Southern Africa (to Madagascar)		2005	Expert opinion	65,000-87,000	676		1995-2005	Poor	STA	676	
Phoenicopus roseus, West Mediterranean		2005	Expert opinion	100,000-165,000	48		1994-2004	Reasonable	INC	47	
Phoenicopus roseus, East Mediterranean		2005	Census based	60,000	48		1995-2005	Poor	STA	48	
Phoenicopus roseus, South-west & South Asia		1997-1999	Census based	240,000	260		-	No idea	UNK		
Phoeniconaias minor, West Africa		1991-2001	Expert opinion	15,000-25,000	652		1991-2001	Poor	STA	652	
Phoeniconaias minor, Eastern Africa		1995-2005	Expert opinion	1,500,000-2,500,000	131		1995-2005	Poor	DEC	131	
Phoeniconaias minor, Southern Africa (to Madagascar)		2001	Expert opinion	55,000-65,000	192		1991-2001	Reasonable	STA	192	
Dendrocygna bicolor, West Africa (Senegal to Chad)	x	2010	Expert opinion	10,000-20,000	920	x	2006	Poor	DEC	882, 920	882 Only 4,131 counted in near-simultaneous aerial counts of W African Sahel, Jan 2006

Population Name	Population Size					Population Trend					Notes
	N	Years	Quality	Estimate	Ref	N	Years	Quality	Trend	Ref	
											and concluded that the population has declined.
Dendrocygna bicolor, Eastern & Southern Africa		2001	Expert opinion	150,000-350,000	192		-	No idea	UNK		
Dendrocygna viduata, West Africa (Senegal to Chad)		1999-2000	Expert opinion	600,000-700,000	650	x	1986-1996	Poor	INC	920	920 numbers counted simultaneously in West Africa exceeded 400,000 in 2008
Dendrocygna viduata, Eastern & Southern Africa		2001	Best guess	100,000-1,000,000	192		1986-1996	Poor	INC	585	
Thalassornis leuconotus leuconotus, West Africa		2006	Expert opinion	1-500	194		1982-1992	Poor	DEC	524	
Thalassornis leuconotus leuconotus, Eastern & Southern Africa		1990	Expert opinion	10,000-25,000	116		1980-1990	Poor	STA	116	
Cygnus olor, North-west Mainland & Central Europe		2004	Expert opinion	250,000	700	x	1997-2007	Reasonable	INC	898	898 Trend 1983-2007: +2.9% p.a. – Increase.
Cygnus olor, Black Sea		1994	Expert opinion	45,000	585	x	1990-2000	Poor	INC	64	898 Excluded from IWC trend analysis due to insufficient coverage.64 Increased in Romania and Ukraine, stable in other countries except Turkey between 1990 and 2000.
Cygnus olor, West & Central Asia/Caspian		1978-1987	Census based	250,000	585		1978-1987	Poor	INC	585	
Cygnus cygnus, Iceland/UK & Ireland	x	1995-2005	Census based	26,500	924	x	1997-2007	Good	INC	898	898 Trend 1987-2007: +2.5% p.a. – Increase.
Cygnus cygnus, North-west Mainland Europe		1995	Census based	59,000	404	x	1995-2005	Good	INC	898	898 Trend 1983-2005: +3.2% p.a. – Increase.
Cygnus cygnus, N Europe & W Siberia/Black Sea & E Mediterranean		1983	Expert opinion	12,000	565	x	1996-2006	No idea	UNK	898	898 Trend 1989-2006: -0.1% p.a. – Uncertain.
Cygnus cygnus, West & Central Siberia/Caspian		1970-1994	Expert opinion	20,000	585		1984-1994	Poor	DEC	585	
Cygnus columbianus bewickii, Western Siberia & NE Europe/North-west Europe	x	2005	Census based	21,500	676	x	1997-2007	Good	DEC	898	898 Trend 1983-2007: -1.1% p.a. – Significant long-term decline.
Cygnus columbianus bewickii, Northern Siberia/Caspian		1990-2000	Expert opinion	1,000	623			No idea	UNK		
Anser fabalis fabalis, North-east Europe/North-west Europe	x	1999-2009	Expert opinion	63,000	876	x	1999-2009	Reasonable	DEC	876, 901	876 Long-term trend – Stable; Trend 1999-2009: - Decline. 901 Intensive surveys in January 2010/11 suggest decrease between 2004/5 and 2010/11 may be as much as 50%.
Anser fabalis johanseni, West & Central Siberia/Turkmenistan to W China		2004	Expert opinion	5,000	312	x	2000-2010	Poor	DEC?	876	
Anser fabalis rossicus, West & Central	x	1999-	Expert opinion	550,000	876	x	1999-	Reasonable	INC	876	Long-term trend – Stable; Trend 1989-2009:



Population Name	Population Size					Population Trend					Notes
	N	Years	Quality	Estimate	Ref	N	Years	Quality	Trend	Ref	
Siberia/NE & SW Europe <sup>‡</sup>		2009					2009				+4.4% p.a.
Anser brachyrhynchus, East Greenland & Iceland/UK	x	1999-2009	Census based	350,000	876	x	1999-2009	Good	INC	876, 898	876 Trend 1950-2009: +3.9% p.a.; Trend 1995-2009: +2.8% p.a. 898 Trend 1983-2007: +4.3% p.a. – Increase.
Anser brachyrhynchus, Svalbard/North-west Europe	x	1999-2009	Census based	63,000	876	x	1999-2009	Good	INC	876, 898	876 Trend 1965-2009: +3.3% p.a.; Trend 1995-2009: +4.4% p.a. 898 Trend 1990-2007: +9.1% p.a. – Increase.
Anser albifrons albifrons, NW Siberia & NE Europe/North-west Europe	x	1999-2009	Census based	1,200,000	876	x	1997-2007	Good	INC	876, 898	876 Trend 1958-2009: +7.7% p.a. Trend 1995-2009: +2.9% p.a. 898 Trend 1983-2007: +3.5% p.a. – Increase.
Anser albifrons albifrons, Western Siberia/Central Europe	x	1999-2009	Expert opinion	110,000	876	x	1997-2007	Reasonable	INC	898	898 Trend 1987-2007: +13.7% p.a. – Increase. However, majority of the 103 sites are in Hungary and results are probably unrepresentative.
Anser albifrons albifrons, Western Siberia/Black Sea & Turkey	x	2007	Expert opinion	200,000	893	x	1998-2006	No idea	UNK	898	898 Trend: +13.6% for 1987-2007 – Uncertain. 876 presents new estimate of 200,000 799 Has challenged the 450,000-700,000 estimate based on 777.
Anser albifrons albifrons, Northern Siberia/Caspian & Iraq		1990	Best guess	15,000	585		1987-1991	Poor	DEC	525	
Anser albifrons flavirostris, Greenland/Ireland & UK	x	2006-2011	Census based	24,000	928	x	1999-2009	Good	DEC	876, 928	876 Trend 1983-2009: +1.1% p.a.; Trend 1999-2009: -3.0% p.a. Numbers peaked at 35,500 in late 1990s, but declined since then (243). Production of young has remained low since 1996 remaining below that necessary to maintain a stable population (928). Population estimated at 24,000 based on the average of the last 5 years, despite count of 25756 in spring 2011 after the first good breeding season (2010) in 15 years (928).
Anser erythropus, N Europe & W Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian <sup>‡</sup>	x	1999-2009	Expert opinion	10,000-21,000	876	x	1999-2006	Poor	STA?	876	
Anser anser anser, Iceland/UK & Ireland	x	1999-2009	Census based	98,000	876	x	1999-2009	Good	INC	876, 904	876 Trend 1960-2009: +2.6% p.a.; Trend 1995-2009: +1.0% p.a. 914 Low point of 73,100 reached in 2003, since when numbers have increased again. Northward shift in range and mixing with other populations complicates the picture.
Anser anser anser, NW Europe/South-	x	1999-	Census based	610,000	876	x	1999-	Good	INC	898,	876 Trend 1980-2009: +8.5% p.a.; Trend

Population Name	Population Size					Population Trend					Notes
	N	Years	Quality	Estimate	Ref	N	Years	Quality	Trend	Ref	
west Europe		2009					2009			876	1995-2009: +9.1% p.a. 898 Trend 1983-2007: +11.5% p.a. – Increase.
Anser anser anser, Central Europe/North Africa	x	1999-2009	Expert opinion	56,000	876	x	1999-2009	Reasonable	INC	876	876 Trend 1995-2009: +6.8% p.a.
Anser anser rubrirostris, Black Sea & Turkey	x	1999-2009	Expert opinion	85,000	876	x	1997-2007	No idea	UNK	898	898 Trend 1983-2007: + 2.6% p.a. – Uncertain.
Anser anser rubrirostris, Western Siberia/Caspian & Iraq	x	1999-2009	Expert opinion	100,000-100,001	876	x	1997-2007	Poor	UNK	898	898 Trend 1983-2007: +1.26 – Uncertain.
Branta leucopsis, East Greenland/Scotland & Ireland	x	1999-2009	Census based	70,500	876	x	1999-2009	Good	INC	876, 898	898 Trend 1995-2007: +8% - Increase. 876 Trend 1956-2009: +3.5% p.a; rend 1987-2009: +3.7% p a
Branta leucopsis, Svalbard/South-west Scotland	x	1999-2009	Census based	30,000	876	x	1999-2009	Good	INC	876, 899	876 Trend 1956-2009: +6.6% p.a. Trend 1987-2009: +2.3% p.a. 898 Trend 1995-2007: +8% – Increase.
Branta leucopsis, Russia/Germany & Netherlands	x	1999-2009	Census based	770,000	876	x	1997-2007	Good	INC	876, 898	876 Trend 1960-2009: +7.8% p.a. Trend 1995-2009: +7.8% p.a. 898 Trend 1983-2007: +7.6% p.a. – Increase.
Branta bernicla bernicla, Western Siberia/Western Europe	x	1999-2009	Census based	246,000	876	x	1999-2009	Good	DEC	876, 898	876 Trend 1956-2009: +6.1% p.a. Trend 1991-2009: -1.4% p.a 898 Trend 1983-2007: +0.6% p.a. – Increase.
Branta bernicla hrota, Svalbard/Denmark & UK	x	1999-2009	Census based	7,600	876	x	1999-2009	Good	INC	876	876 Trend 1965-2009: +3.5% p.a.; Trend 1995-2009: +2.8% p.a.
Branta bernicla hrota, Canada & Greenland/Ireland	x	1999-2009	Census based	40,000	876	x	1999-2009	Good	INC	876	876 Trend 1960-2009: +2.2% p.a.; Trend 1995-2009: +8.3% p.a.
Branta ruficollis, Northern Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian	x	1996-2006	Expert opinion	44,000	876	x	1996-2006	Reasonable	DEC	876	876 Trend 1954-2009: +4.2% p.a.; Trend 1995-2009: -4.6% p.a. 898 Trend 1991-2006: +5.4% p.a. – Uncertain.
Alopochen aegyptiacus, West Africa		2006	Expert opinion	5,000-1,0000	656,194		1991-2001	Poor	DEC	192,656	
Alopochen aegyptiacus, Eastern & Southern Africa		1996	Expert opinion	200,000-500,000	585		1991-2001	Poor	STA	192	
Tadorna ferruginea, North-west Africa		1989-1999	Expert opinion	3,000	276		1989-1999	Poor	DEC	276	
Tadorna ferruginea, East Mediterranean & Black Sea/North-east Africa		1989	Expert opinion	20,000	462	x	-	No idea	UNK	898, 64	898 Trend 1986-2007: +10.3% p.a. – Increase. 64 Decrease in all countries except Ukraine between 1990 and 2000.
Tadorna ferruginea, Western Asia & Caspian/Iraq		1997-1999	Expert opinion	50,000	260	x	1997-2007	Poor	UNK	898	898 Trend 1990-2007: -9.0% – Significant long-term decline, but only 100 sites included in analysis, 80 of them in one country, Iran, leading to biased analysis.

Population Name	Population Size					Population Trend					Notes
	N	Years	Quality	Estimate	Ref	N	Years	Quality	Trend	Ref	
Tadorna cana, Southern Africa		1996	Census based	50,000	298	x	1997-2007	Poor	DEC	898	898 Trend 1994-2007: -3.7% p.a. – Significant long-term decline.
Tadorna tadorna, North-west Europe		1996	Census based	300,000	585	x	1997-2007	Reasonable	INC	898, 64	898Trend 1983-2007: +0.7% p.a. – Increase. 64 Decreased in Sweden and the UK, increased in Belgium and Germany and a number of smaller populations between 1990 and 2000. Overall at least stable.
Tadorna tadorna, Black Sea & Mediterranean	x	2005	Expert opinion	120,000	884	x	1996-2006	Reasonable	INC	898, 64	884 Former under-estimate indicated by count of 68,000 at the Hauts Plateaux , NW Algeria, January 2005. 898 Trend 1991-2006: +1.5% p.a. – Increase. 64 Increased or stable in all breeding range states except of the small populations in Bulgaria
Tadorna tadorna, Western Asia/Caspian & Middle East		1987-1991	Best guess	80,000	525	x	1997-2007	Poor	UNK	898	898 Trend 1988-2007: +0.1% p.a. – Uncertain. Only 110 sites included in analysis, 82 of them in one country, Iran causing bias in analysis.
Plectropterus gambensis gambensis, West Africa		2006	Expert opinion	50,000-100,000	194	x	1991-2001	Poor	INC	920	
Plectropterus gambensis gambensis, Eastern Africa (Sudan to Zambia)		1986-1996	Expert opinion	200,000-300,000	585		1986-1996	Poor	STA	585	
Plectropterus gambensis niger, Southern Africa		1996	Expert opinion	50,000-100,000	585		1989-1999	Poor	INC	672	
Sarkidiornis melanotos melanotos, West Africa	x	2010	Expert opinion	20,000-40,000	920		1995-2005	Poor	DEC	656	920 suggest that population maximum should be revised to 40,000 or even more likely to 20,000 individuals.
Sarkidiornis melanotos melanotos, Southern & Eastern Africa		2001	Expert opinion	100,000-500,000	192		1986-1996	Poor	STA	585	
Nettapus auritus, West Africa		2001	Best guess	1-10,000	192		1991-2001	Poor	DEC	192	
Nettapus auritus, Southern & Eastern Africa		1996	Expert opinion	100,000-250,000	585		-	No idea	UNK		
Anas penelope, Western Siberia & NE Europe/NW Europe		2005	Expert opinion	1,500,000	700	x	1997-2007	Good	STA	898	898 Trend 1983-2007: +2.6% p.a. – Increase, but no increase since mid 1990s
Anas penelope, W Siberia & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean		1995-1996	Expert opinion	300,000	183	x	1997-2007	Reasonable	STA	898	898 Trend 1983-2007: +0.5% p.a. – Increase.
Anas penelope, Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa		1987-1991	Expert opinion	250,000	525	x	1997-2007	Reasonable	DEC?	898	898 Trend 1983-2007: -5.2% p.a. – Significant long-term decline. However, most data from only one country, Iran, providing unsafe basis for regional trend.

Population Name	Population Size					Population Trend					Notes
	N	Years	Quality	Estimate	Ref	N	Years	Quality	Trend	Ref	
Anas strepera strepera, North-west Europe		1997-1999	Expert opinion	60,000	260	x	1997-2007	Good	INC	898	898 Trend 1983-2007: +7.5% p.a. – Increase.
Anas strepera strepera, North-east Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean		1996	Expert opinion	75,000-150,000	585	x	1997-2007	Good	INC	898	898 Trend 1983-2007: +3.9% p.a. – Increase.
Anas strepera strepera, Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa		1987-1991	Expert opinion	130,000	525	x	-	Poor	UNK	898	898 Uncertain trend.
Anas crecca crecca, North-west Europe		2005	Expert opinion	500,000	700	x	1997-2007	Good	INC	898	898 Trend 1983-2007: +2.5% p.a. – Increase.
Anas crecca crecca, W Siberia & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean		1995	Expert opinion	750,000-1,375,000	585	x	1997-2007	Good	INC	898	898 Trend 1983-2007: +1.8% p.a. – Increase.
Anas crecca crecca, Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa		1987-1991	Census based	1,500,000	525	x	-	Poor	UNK	898	898 Trend uncertain
Anas capensis, Eastern Africa (Rift Valley)		1993-2003	Expert opinion	5,750-7,000	29		1993-2003	Poor	STA	29	
Anas capensis, Lake Chad basin		1993-2003	Expert opinion	1-500	29		1993-2003	Poor	DEC	29	
Anas capensis, Southern Africa (N to Angola & Zambia)		1982-1992	Expert opinion	100,000-250,000	585		1982-1992	Poor	INC	585	
Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos, North-west Europe		1995-1996	Expert opinion	4,500,000	183	x	1997-2007	Poor	UNK	869, 898	898 Trend 1983-2007: -0.6% p.a. – Decline 869 Moderate increase in Europe (not significantly >5% p.a.) 1980-2008. It noted that this may have been influenced by releases by hunters.
Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos, Northern Europe/West Mediterranean		1996	Expert opinion	1,000,000	585	x	1997-2007	Reasonable	INC	898	898 Trend 1983-2007: -0.3% p.a. – Decline. Modest increase since mid 1990s since count coverage improved.
Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos, Eastern Europe/Black Sea & East Mediterranean		1995-1996	Expert opinion	2,000,000	183	x	1997-2007	Good	DEC	898	898 Trend 1983-2007: -4.7% p.a. – Significant long-term decline.
Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos, Western Siberia/South-west Asia		1987-1991	Expert opinion	800,000	525			Poor	UNK	898	898 Trend 1983-2007: -2.0% p.a. – Significant long-term decline, but most data from one country only, Iran, providing unsafe basis for regional trend.
Anas undulata undulata, Southern Africa		1996	Best guess	100,000-100,001	298	x	1997-2007	Poor	INC	898	898 Trend 1983-2007: +2.4% p.a. – Increase.
Anas acuta, North-west Europe		1989-1993	Expert opinion	60,000	585	x	1997-2007	Reasonable	INC	898	898 Trend 1983-2007: +1.1% p.a. – Increase.
Anas acuta, W Siberia, NE & E Europe/S Europe & West Africa	x	2005	Expert opinion	750,000	656, 183, 260	x	1995-2005	Poor	FLU	882,920	882 350,000 counted in simultaneous aerial counts of W African Sahel, Jan 2006.

Population Name	Population Size					Population Trend					Notes
	N	Years	Quality	Estimate	Ref	N	Years	Quality	Trend	Ref	
											Indicates decline attributed to reduced size of Lake Chad. 920 About 680,000 counted in January 2008 in Senegal Delta+Inner Niger Delta+Lake Chad Basin. This is the second highest number after the one of 1987 (840,000).
Anas acuta, Western Siberia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa		1992-1995	Best guess	700,000	585	x	-	No idea	UNK	898	898 Trend 1998-2007: -0.6% p.a. – Uncertain.
Anas erythrorhyncha, Southern Africa		1971-1993	Best guess	500,000-1,000,000	585		1986-1996	Poor	STA	585	
Anas erythrorhyncha, Eastern Africa		1971-1993	Best guess	100,000-300,000	585		1986-1996	Poor	STA	585	
Anas erythrorhyncha, Madagascar		1990-1993	Best guess	15,000-25,000	585		1986-1996	Poor	DEC	585	
Anas hottentota, Lake Chad Basin	x	2010	Expert opinion	1-1,000	920		1982-1992	Poor	DEC	585	920 has observed this species only once (2 birds) in the Lake Chad Basin. Of course, it is very possible to miss small numbers one time or another. But I do not think that several thousand birds would have remained systematically unnoticed. I suggest < 1000.
Anas hottentota, Eastern Africa (south to N Zambia)	x	2001	Best guess	25,000-100,000	192		1986-1996	Poor	STA	585	
Anas hottentota, Southern Africa (north to S Zambia)		2001	Best guess	25,000-100,000	192		1986-1996	Poor	STA	585	
Anas querquedula, Western Siberia & Europe/West Africa	x	2006	Expert opinion	2,000,000	882		1980-1990	Poor	DEC/STA	286, 585	286 1,505,000 counted in simultaneous aerial counts of W African Sahel, Jan 2006. 585 suggests that the population is stable
Anas querquedula, Western Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa		1980-1992	Best guess	100,000-200,000	585		-	No idea	UNK		
Anas clypeata, North-west & Central Europe (win)		1967-1986	Expert opinion	40,000	462	x	1997-2007	Good	INC	898	898 Trend 1983-2007: +3.5% p.a. – Increase.
Anas clypeata, W Siberia, NE & E Europe/S Europe & West Africa		1988-1995	Best guess	450,000	585	x	1997-2007	Poor	INC	882, 898	898 Trend 1983-2007: +2.5% p.a. – Increase. However, trend in African part of range is poorly represented in the IWC dataset although numbers wintering in Africa are relatively small compared to the rest of the population. 898 Reported only 29,000 from West Africa in 2006 showing no clear trend.
Anas clypeata, W Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa		1990-1995	Best guess	400,000	585	x	1997-2007	Poor	DEC?	898	898 Trend 1983-2007: -3.7% p.a. – Significant long-term decline, but most data from one country only, Iran, providing unsafe

Population Name	Population Size					Population Trend					Notes
	N	Years	Quality	Estimate	Ref	N	Years	Quality	Trend	Ref	
											basis for regional trend.
Marmaronetta angustirostris, West Mediterranean/West Medit. & West Africa		2001	Expert opinion	3,000-5,000	192		1991-2001	Reasonable	FLU	275	
Marmaronetta angustirostris, East Mediterranean		1980-1990	Expert opinion	1,000	272		1980-1990	Poor	DEC	272	
Marmaronetta angustirostris, South-west Asia	x	2010	Expert opinion	46,000-50,000	922		1986-1996	Poor	DEC	585	
Netta rufina, South-west & Central Europe/West Mediterranean		1997-1999	Expert opinion	50,000	260	x	1997-2007	Good	INC	898	898 Trend 1983-2007: +10.1% p.a. – Increase.
Netta rufina, Black Sea & East Mediterranean		1997	Expert opinion	20,000-43,500	609	x	1996-2006	No idea	UNK	898	898 Trend 1988-2006: +1.9% p.a. – Uncertain.
Netta rufina, Western & Central Asia/South-west Asia	x	2003-2005	Expert opinion	250,000-400,000	923	x	1995-2005	Poor	UNK	898	898 Trend 1988-2005: -2.5% p.a. – Uncertain.
Netta erythrophthalma brunnea, Southern & Eastern Africa		1992	Expert opinion	30,000-70,000	585		1986-1996	Poor	STA	585	
Aythya ferina, North-east Europe/North-west Europe		1995-2005	Expert opinion	300,000	462	x	1997-2007	Good	DEC	898	898 Trend 1983-2007: -2.2% p.a. – Significant long-term decline.
Aythya ferina, Central & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean		1995-2005	Expert opinion	800,000	700	x	1997-2007	Reasonable	DEC	898	898 Trend 1986-2007: -1.9% p.a. – Significant long-term decline.
Aythya ferina, Western Siberia/South-west Asia		1987-1991	Expert opinion	350,000	525	x	1997-2007	Poor	UNK	898	898 Trend 1988-2007: +1.7%, - Increase, but most sites being in Iran causing biased analysis.
Aythya nyroca, West Mediterranean/North & West Africa		2004	Expert opinion	2,400-2,600	194		1993-2003	Poor	DEC	273	
Aythya nyroca, Eastern Europe/E Mediterranean & Sahelian Africa	x	2010	Expert opinion	50,000-50,001	920	x	1980-1990	Poor	INC	920	920 In 01/2008, a little bit more than 49,000 in total (Senegal Delta+Inner Niger Delta+Lake Chad Basin). Marked increase in these 2 last areas since the 1980's. So, the number for Sahelian Africa should be no less than 50,000.
Aythya nyroca, Western Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa		1990-2000	Best guess	25,000-100,000	183, 260		1987-1991	Reasonable	DEC	525	
Aythya fuligula, North-west Europe (win)		1995-1996	Expert opinion	1,200,000	183	x	1997-2007	Good	INC	898	898 Trend 1983-2007: +0.3% p.a. – Increase.
Aythya fuligula, Central Europe, Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)		1995-2005	Expert opinion	600,000	183	x	1997-2007	Good	DEC	898, 64	898 Trend 1983-2007: -1.2% p.a. – Significant long-term decline. 64 Indicates decline in the large Russian population, the main source of this wintering population.
Aythya fuligula, Western Siberia/SW	x	2003-	Expert opinion	300,000	923		-	No idea	UNK		

Population Name	Population Size					Population Trend					Notes
	N	Years	Quality	Estimate	Ref	N	Years	Quality	Trend	Ref	
Asia & NE Africa		2005									
Aythya marila marila, Northern Europe/Western Europe		1991	Expert opinion	310,000	405	x	1997-2007	Reasonable	DEC	898, 64	898 Trend 1983-2007: - 2.3% p.a. – Significant long-term decline. 64 Also reported large decline with decreasing numbers in NW Europe.
Aythya marila marila, Western Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian		1990-1995	Best guess	100,000-200,000	585		-	No idea	UNK		
Somateria mollissima mollissima, Baltic, Denmark & Netherlands		1990-2000	Expert opinion	760,000	187		1990-2000	Reasonable	DEC	187	899 515,000 in Baltic Sea 2007-2009. 909 170,000-230,000 in the Wadden Sea
Somateria mollissima mollissima, Norway & Russia		1987-1993	Expert opinion	300,000-550,000	585		1980-1990	Poor	STA	585	
Somateria mollissima borealis, Svalbard & Franz Joseph (bre)		1993	Expert opinion	40,000-80,000	585		1984-1994	Poor	STA	585	
Somateria spectabilis, East Greenland, NE Europe & Western Siberia		1990-1993	Best guess	300,000	585		1988-1998	Poor	STA	609	
Polysticta stelleri, Western Siberia/North-east Europe		2003	Expert opinion	10,000-15,000	749, 389		1996-2003	Reasonable	DEC	749	
Clangula hyemalis, Iceland & Greenland		2005	Expert opinion	100,000-150,000	676		1987-1993	Poor	STA	538	
Clangula hyemalis, Western Siberia/North Europe	x	2000-2010	Expert opinion	1,600,000	889,890, 891,892, 899	x	2000-2010	Poor	DEC	889,890, 891,892, 899	889 890 891 892 Indicates a collapse of 70% in the population wintering around Sweden, Finland and Estonia between 1995 and 2010. 899 1,480,000 in Baltic Sea 2007-2009. Over 90% of this population occurred in the Baltic in the 1990s and this implies a 65% decline since the last comprehensive survey assuming a similar current distribution.
Melanitta nigra nigra, W Siberia & N Europe/W Europe & NW Africa		1993	Expert opinion	550,000	899	x	1999-2009	Poor	DEC	899	899 410,000 in Baltic Sea 2007-2009. Over 75% of this population occurred in the Baltic in the 1990s and this implies a 66% decline since the last comprehensive survey assuming a similar current distribution
Melanitta fusca fusca, Western Siberia & Northern Europe/NW Europe		1993	Expert opinion	450,000	899	x	1987-1993	Poor	DEC	899	899 415,000 in Baltic Sea 2007-2009. Over 95% of this population occurred in the Baltic in the 1990s and this implies a 55% decline since the last comprehensive survey assuming a similar current distribution.
Melanitta fusca fusca, Black Sea & Caspian		1990-1995	Best guess	1,500	585		-	No idea	UNK		
Bucephala clangula clangula, North-west		2000	Expert opinion	1,000,000-	64	x	1996-	Good	STA	898	898 Trend 1983-2006: +1.5% p.a. – Increase.

Population Name	Population Size					Population Trend					Notes
	N	Years	Quality	Estimate	Ref	N	Years	Quality	Trend	Ref	
& Central Europe (win)				1,300,000			2006				However, increase has levelled off from the mid-late '90s.
Bucephala clangula clangula, North-east Europe/Adriatic		2000	Expert opinion	200,000	64		-	No idea	UNK		
Bucephala clangula clangula, Western Siberia & North-east Europe/Black Sea		1967-2000	Expert opinion	60,000	462, 64		-	No idea	UNK		
Bucephala clangula clangula, Western Siberia/Caspian		1990-2000	Best guess	100,000-1,000,000	574, 64		1990-2000	Poor	STA	574	
Mergellus albellus, North-west & Central Europe (win)		1995-1996	Expert opinion	40,000	183	x	1997-2007	Reasonable	INC	898	898 Trend 1983-2007: +2.8% p.a. – Increase.
Mergellus albellus, North-east Europe/Black Sea & East Mediterranean		2001	Expert opinion	35,000	586		-	No idea	UNK		
Mergellus albellus, Western Siberia/South-west Asia		1987-1991	Expert opinion	30,000	525	x	-	No idea	UNK	898	898 Trend 1998-2007: +2.2% p.a. – Uncertain.
Mergus serrator serrator, North-west & Central Europe (win)		1993-1996	Expert opinion	170,000	538, 183		-	No idea	UNK	898	898 Trend 1983-2007: +0.9% p.a. – Increase.
Mergus serrator serrator, North-east Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean		1967-1986	Expert opinion	50,000	462	x	-	No idea	UNK		
Mergus serrator serrator, Western Siberia/South-west & Central Asia		1993	Best guess	1-10,000	585		-	No idea	UNK		
Mergus merganser merganser, North-west & Central Europe (win)	x	1995-1996	Expert opinion	266,000	183	x	1997-2007	Reasonable	DEC	898	183 Rounded. 898 Trend 1983-2007: -0.3% p.a. – Decline.
Mergus merganser merganser, North-east Europe/Black Sea		1967-1986	Expert opinion	10,000	462		-	No idea	UNK		
Mergus merganser merganser, Western Siberia/Caspian		1971-1975	Expert opinion	20,000	585		-	No idea	UNK		
Oxyura leucocephala, West Mediterranean (Spain & Morocco)		2001	Expert opinion	2,500	641	x	1997-2007	Reasonable	INC	898	898 Trend 1990-2007: +9.2% p.a. – Uncertain due to missing counts 2006 and 2007. However, population appears to be stable/increasing between 1999 and 2005.
Oxyura leucocephala, Algeria & Tunisia		2000	Expert opinion	400-600	24		1986-1996	Poor	STA	585	
Oxyura leucocephala, East Mediterranean, Turkey & South-west Asia		2002	Expert opinion	5,000-10,000	417	x	1997-2007	Reasonable	DEC	898, 880	898 Trend 1986-2007: -5.8% p.a. – Significant long-term decline. 880 documents continuing declines at 6 lake systems in Central Asian Russia.
Oxyura maccoa, Eastern Africa		2001	Expert opinion	1,500	192		1991-2001	Poor	DEC	192	



Population Name	Population Size					Population Trend					Notes
	N	Years	Quality	Estimate	Ref	N	Years	Quality	Trend	Ref	
Oxyura maccoa, Southern Africa		2000-2005	Expert opinion	7,000-8,250	60	x	1900-2005	No idea	UNK	60	
Balearica regulorum regulorum, Southern Africa (N to Angola & S Zimbabwe)		2004	Expert opinion	7,000-9,000	50		1994-2004	Poor	STA	50	
Balearica regulorum gibbericeps, Eastern Africa (Kenya to Mozambique)		2004	Expert opinion	43,000-55,000	50		1994-2004	Poor	DEC	50	
Balearica pavonina pavonina, West Africa (Senegal to Chad)	x	2010	Expert opinion	5,000-10,000	920		1994-2004	Poor	DEC	50	920 The species almost disappeared from the Inner Niger Delta. It is more common in the Lake Chad Basin, but our recent counts do not exceed 2,000 birds in Senegal Delta+Inner Niger Delta+Lake Chad Basin. The species occur outside the areas covered by the waterbirds counts, in more Southern regions of West Africa. But this would add at most a few thousand birds, and even 10,000 would be a too high estimate.
Balearica pavonina ceciliae, Eastern Africa (Sudan to Uganda)		2004	Expert opinion	28,000-55,000	50		1994-2004	Poor	DEC	50	
Grus virgo, Black Sea (Ukraine)/North-east Africa		2000	Expert opinion	600-750	64	x	-	No idea	UNK	897	897 Updated following WPE4
Grus virgo, Turkey (bre)		2000	Expert opinion	30-60	64		1990-2000	Poor	DEC	64	
Grus virgo, Kalmykia/North-east Africa		2000	Expert opinion	60,000-75,000	64		1990-2000	Poor	INC	64	
Grus paradisea, Extreme Southern Africa		2004	Expert opinion	25,500-25,501	440		1990-2000	Poor	STA	441	
Grus carunculatus, Central & Southern Africa		2005-2005	Expert opinion	1-7,550	50		2005-2005	Poor	DEC	50	
Grus leucogeranus, Iran (win)	x	2010	Census based	1	900		1995-2005	Good	DEC	676	900 Only one bird returned to Iran in October 2010
Grus grus, North-west Europe/Iberia & Morocco	x	2006-2010	Census based	230,000	887	x	1995-2005	Reasonable	INC	898	887 Five year average of peak winter counts in Spain, France and Germany, January 2006-2010 totals 227,000. 898 Trend 1991-2005: +5.5% p.a. – Increase.
Grus grus, North-east & Central Europe/North Africa		2002	Census based	90,000	457		1990-2000	Good	INC	64	
Grus grus, Eastern Europe/Turkey, Middle East & NE Africa		1995-1995	Expert opinion	35,000	449	x	-	Poor	UNK	898	898 Trend 1997-2007: +2.3% p.a. – Uncertain. 879 Morphologically distinct form, proposed as G.g. archibaldi, described in Shirak province, Armenia, in 2008.

Population Name	Population Size					Population Trend					Notes
	N	Years	Quality	Estimate	Ref	N	Years	Quality	Trend	Ref	
Grus grus, Turkey & Georgia (bre)		1995-1995	Expert opinion	200-500	449		1995-1995	Poor	DEC	449	
Grus grus, Western Siberia/South Asia		2005	Expert opinion	70,000	676		-	No idea	UNK		
Sarothrura elegans elegans, NE, Eastern & Southern Africa			No estimate	UNK			1987-1997	Poor	STA?	625	
Sarothrura elegans reichenovi, S West Africa to Central Africa			No estimate	UNK			-	No idea	UNK		
Sarothrura boehmi, Central Africa		1990-2000	Best guess	1-10,000	235		1987-1997	Poor	DEC	625	
Sarothrura ayresi, Ethiopia		1990-2000	Expert opinion	450-650	69		1990-2000	Poor	DEC	69	
Sarothrura ayresi, Southern Africa		1990-2000	Expert opinion	235	69		1990-2000	Poor	DEC	69	
Rallus aquaticus aquaticus, Europe & North Africa		1990-2000	Best guess	100,000-1,000,000	64		1990-2000	Poor	DEC	64	
Rallus aquaticus korejewi, Western Siberia/South-west Asia			No estimate	UNK			-	No idea	UNK		
Rallus caerulescens, Southern & Eastern Africa			No estimate	UNK			-	No idea	UNK		
Crecopsis egregia, Sub-Saharan Africa			No estimate	UNK			-	No idea	UNK		
Crex crex, Europe & Western Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa		1990-2000	Best guess	1,000,000-1,000,001	64, 575		1980-2000	Poor	DEC	64, 69, 286	
Amaurornis flavirostris, Sub-Saharan Africa		1993	Best guess	1,000,000-1,000,001	562		-	No idea	UNK		
Porzana parva parva, Western Eurasia/Africa		1990-2000	Best guess	100,000-1,000,000	64		1990-2000	Poor	DEC	64	
Porzana pusilla intermedia, Europe (bre)		2000	Best guess	2,000-10,000	64		-	No idea	UNK		
Porzana porzana, Europe/Africa		2000	Best guess	100,000-1,000,000	64	x	2000	Poor	STA	64	897 Updated following WPE4
Aenigmatolimnas marginalis, Sub-Saharan Africa		2001	Best guess	1-25,000	192		1987-1997	Poor	DEC	625	
Porphyrio alleni, Sub-Saharan Africa		2001	Best guess	25,000-1,000,000	192		-	No idea	UNK		
Gallinula chloropus chloropus, Europe & North Africa		2000	Expert opinion	2,700,000-5,100,000	64		1990-2000	Poor	STA	64	
Gallinula chloropus chloropus, West & South-west Asia		1987-1991	Best guess	100,000-1,000,000	525		-	No idea	UNK		
Gallinula angulata, Sub-Saharan Africa		1990-2000	Best guess	25,000-1,000,000	235		-	No idea	UNK		

Population Name	Population Size					Population Trend					Notes
	N	Years	Quality	Estimate	Ref	N	Years	Quality	Trend	Ref	
<i>Fulica cristata</i> , Spain & Morocco		1992-2002	Expert opinion	5,000	277		1992-2002	Poor	DEC	277	
<i>Fulica cristata</i> , Sub-Saharan Africa		2000	Best guess	100,000-1,000,000	235		-	No idea	UNK		
<i>Fulica atra atra</i> , North-west Europe (win)		1995	Expert opinion	1,750,000	183	x	1997-2007	Good	STA	898	898 Trend 1983-2007: -0.1% p.a. – Stable
<i>Fulica atra atra</i> , Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)		1967-1986	Expert opinion	2,500,000	462	x	1997-2007	Good	INC	898	898 Trend 1987-2007: +1.8% p.a. – Increase.
<i>Fulica atra atra</i> , South-west Asia (win)		1987-1991	Expert opinion	2,000,000	525	x	1996-2006	Reasonable	INC	898	898 Trend 1988-2006: +6.2% p.a. – Increase.
<i>Dromas ardeola</i> , North-west Indian Ocean, Red Sea & Gulf		2001	Expert opinion	60,000-80,000	192		1991-2001	No idea	STA?	192	
<i>Haematopus moquini</i> , Coastal Southern Africa		2001	Expert opinion	5,000-6,000	192	x	1997-2007	Reasonable	INC	898	898 Trend 1994-2007: +2.9% p.a. – Increase.
<i>Haematopus ostralegus ostralegus</i> , Europe/South & West Europe & NW Africa		2006	Expert opinion	820,000	918	x	1997-2007	Reasonable	DEC	898	898 Trend 1983-2007: -1.6% p.a. – Significant long-term decline.
<i>Haematopus ostralegus longipes</i> , SE Eur & W Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa		1990-2000	Expert opinion	100,000-200,000	618		1990-2000	No idea	DEC?	64	
<i>Himantopus himantopus himantopus</i> , Sub-Saharan Africa (excluding south)		2004	Expert opinion	100,000-200,000	194		-	No idea	UNK		
<i>Himantopus himantopus himantopus</i> , Southern Africa ('meridionalis')		1998	Expert opinion	15,000-30,000	672		1986-1996	Poor	INC	298	
<i>Himantopus himantopus himantopus</i> , SW Europe & North-west Africa/West Africa		1990-2000	Expert opinion	71,000-82,000	618		1990-2000	Reasonable	STA	618	
<i>Himantopus himantopus himantopus</i> , Central Europe & E Mediterranean/N-Central Africa		1995-2005	Expert opinion	40,000-60,000	631		1995-2005	Poor	STA?	631	
<i>Himantopus himantopus himantopus</i> , W, C & SW Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa		2000-2005	Expert opinion	30,000-70,000	631, 64	x	1997-2007	Poor	UNK	898	898 Trend 1983-2007: -7.1% p.a. – Significant long-term decline. However, only 94 sites included in analysis, 82 of them in one country, Iran
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> , Southern Africa	x	2007	Expert opinion	15,000-25,000	867		1990-2000	No idea	INC?	618	
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> , Eastern Africa		1990-2000	Best guess	25,000-100,000	618		-	No idea	UNK		
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> , Western Europe & North-west Africa (bre)		1990-2000	Expert opinion	73,000	618	x	1997-2007	Reasonable	STA?	898	898 Trend 1983-2007: +0,5% p.a. – Uncertain

Population Name	Population Size					Population Trend					Notes
	N	Years	Quality	Estimate	Ref	N	Years	Quality	Trend	Ref	
Recurvirostra avosetta, South-east Europe, Black Sea & Turkey (bre)		1990-2000	Expert opinion	47,000	618	x	1996-2006	Poor	DEC	898	898 Trend 1989-2006: -1.4% p.a. – Decline.
Recurvirostra avosetta, West & South-west Asia/Eastern Africa		1990-2000	Best guess	10,000-25,000	525, 618	x	1997-2007	Poor	DEC	898	898 Trend 1983-2007: -10.1% p.a. – Significant long-term decline. However, only 74 sites included in analysis, 71 of them in one country, Iran, which provides unsafe basis for regional trend
Burhinus senegalensis senegalensis, West Africa	x	2008	Best guess	25,000-100,000	885		-	No idea	UNK		
Burhinus senegalensis inornatus, North-east & Eastern Africa	x	2008	Best guess	25,000-100,000	885		-	No idea	UNK		
Pluvianus aegyptius aegyptius, West Africa		2001	Expert opinion	20,000-50,000	192		2001	Poor	STA	192	
Pluvianus aegyptius aegyptius, Eastern Africa		2001	Best guess	1-25,000	192		2001	Poor	DEC	192	
Pluvianus aegyptius aegyptius, Lower Congo Basin		2001	Best guess	1-10000	192		-	No idea	UNK		
Glareola pratincola pratincola, Western Europe & NW Africa/West Africa		1990-2000	Expert opinion	18,000-19,500	618	x	1990-2000	Poor	DEC	896	896 Most colonies have declined in size during the 1990s.
Glareola pratincola pratincola, Black Sea & E Mediterranean/Eastern Sahel zone		2000-2005	Expert opinion	16,000-32,000	631, 64		1990-2000	Poor	DEC	618	
Glareola pratincola pratincola, SW Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa		1990-2000	Best guess	10,000-100,000	618		-	No idea	UNK		
Glareola nordmanni, SE Europe & Western Asia/Southern Africa	x	2010	Expert opinion	152,000-190,000	907		1992-2002	Poor	DEC	54	
Glareola ocularis, Madagascar/East Africa		2001	Expert opinion	5,000-10,000	192		1991-2001	Poor	DEC	192	
Glareola nuchalis nuchalis, Eastern & Central Africa		2001	Best guess	25,000-100,000	192		-	No idea	UNK		
Glareola nuchalis liberiae, West Africa	x	2008	Expert opinion	100,000-300,000	910		-	No idea	UNK		
Glareola cinerea cinerea, SE West Africa & Central Africa		2001	Best guess	10,000-25,000	192		-	No idea	UNK		
Vanellus vanellus, Europe/Europe & North Africa <sup>‡</sup>		1987-1991	Expert opinion	5,100,000-8,400,000	631	x	1985-1995	Poor	STA	869, 898	869 Population decreased 1980-1995, stable 1995-2010. 898 Trend 1986-2007: +3.5% p.a. – Increase. However, effects of shifting winter distribution and changing habitat use are possible causes of discrepant trends.
Vanellus vanellus, Western Asia/South-		2005	Best guess	25,000-	525		-	No idea	UNK		

Population Name	Population Size					Population Trend					Notes
	N	Years	Quality	Estimate	Ref	N	Years	Quality	Trend	Ref	
west Asia				1,000,000							
Vanellus spinosus, Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre)		1990-2000	Best guess	25,000-100,000	586		1990-2000	Poor	INC	586	
Vanellus albiceps, West & Central Africa	x	2005	Expert opinion	50,000-100,000	878		2004	Poor	STA	194	878 Samples of rice fields in Senegal, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau & Sierra Leone resulted in an estimate of 44,000 for these areas alone
Vanellus lugubris, Southern West Africa		2000	Expert opinion	5,000-20,000	515		-	No idea	UNK		
Vanellus lugubris, Central & Eastern Africa		2000	Expert opinion	20,000-50,000	515		-	No idea	UNK		
Vanellus melanopterus minor, Southern Africa		2001	Best guess	2,000-3,000	672		-	Poor	DEC	298	
Vanellus coronatus coronatus, Eastern & Southern Africa		2001	Expert opinion	400,000-900,000	192		-	No idea	UNK		
Vanellus coronatus coronatus, Central Africa		2001	Best guess	1-25,000	192		-	No idea	UNK		
Vanellus coronatus xerophilus, South-west Africa	x	2007	Best guess	30,000-50,000	867	x	1986-1996	No idea	INC?	870	867 Not as widespread in Botswana as previously assumed. 870 Expanded its range in Southern Africa to man-made habitats
Vanellus senegallus senegallus, West Africa		2001	Expert opinion	25,000-60,000	192		-	No idea	UNK		
Vanellus senegallus solitaneus, South-west Africa		2001	Best guess	10,000-100,000	192		-	No idea	UNK		
Vanellus senegallus lateralis, Eastern & South-east Africa		2001	Best guess	25,000-100,000	192		1986-1996	Poor	STA	298	
Vanellus superciliosus, West & Central Africa		2001	Best guess	1-25,000	192		-	No idea	UNK		
Vanellus gregarius, SE Europe & Western Asia/North-east Africa	x	2008	Expert opinion	3,200-1,7000	870,871		1993	Poor	DEC	562	870 Estimated the population size based on the largest single flock observed on migration as a minimum and by multiplying the estimate of 5,612 breeding pairs produced by 871 who extrapolated the 376 pairs found on 7% of the suitable habitat. However, following the conventions of converting pairs to individuals, a multiplier of three should have been used that would result in an upper rounded estimate of 17,000 individuals, which corresponds well to the previous estimate.
Vanellus gregarius, Central Asian	x	2000	Expert opinion	200	872		1990-	Poor	DEC	618	872 Based on the observation that numbers

Population Name	Population Size					Population Trend					Notes
	N	Years	Quality	Estimate	Ref	N	Years	Quality	Trend	Ref	
Republics/NW India							2000				after 2000 never exceeded 45 birds at a single site.
Vanellus leucurus, SW Asia/SW Asia & North-east Africa		1987-1991	Best guess	10,000-25,000	524		1987-1997	No idea	DEC?	618	
Vanellus leucurus, Central Asian Republics/South Asia		1987-1991	Best guess	10,000-100,000	524		1987-1997	No idea	INC?	618	
Pluvialis apricaria apricaria, Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Germany & Baltic (bre)		2000-2005	Expert opinion	140,000-210,000	631, 64	x	1990-2000	Poor	DEC	902, 64	64 Decreased in 5 out of 10 countries where breeding occurs, 1990-2000. 902 In UK, breeding numbers decreased by 4% between 1995 and 2008.
Pluvialis apricaria altifrons, Iceland & Faroes/East Atlantic coast		1990-2000	Expert opinion	930,000	618	x	1997-2007	Poor	INC	868, 898, 912, 913	898 Mixing of populations in winter prevents separate trend analyses. Trend of three merged populations of apricaria and altifrons for the period of 1983-2007: +7.6% p.a. – Increase. Effects of shifting winter distribution and changing habitat use possibly exaggerate trend.
Pluvialis apricaria altifrons, Northern Europe/Western Europe & NW Africa		2000-2005	Expert opinion	500,000-1,000,000	631, 64	x	1997-2007	Poor	INC	868, 898, 912, 913	
Pluvialis apricaria altifrons, Northern Siberia/Caspian & Asia Minor			No estimate	UNK			-	No idea	UNK		
Pluvialis fulva, North-central Siberia/South & SW Asia, NE Africa		1990-2000	Expert opinion	50,000-100,000	618		-	No idea	UNK		
Pluvialis squatarola, W Siberia & Canada/W Europe & W Africa	x	1990-2000	Expert opinion	250,000	618	x	1997-2007	Poor	DEC?	898	618 Rounded. 898 Trend 1983-2007: +2.7% p.a. – Increase. Well documented increase ended in mid 1990s, since when populations have decreased throughout Europe. Lack of data from Africa hampers interpretation.
Pluvialis squatarola, C & E Siberia/SW Asia, Eastern & Southern Africa		1990-2000	Expert opinion	90,000	618		-	No idea	UNK		
Charadrius hiaticula hiaticula, Northern Europe/Europe & North Africa		1990-2000	Expert opinion	73,000	618	x	1997-2007	Reasonable	FLU	898	898 Trend 1983-2007: +2.0% p.a. – Increase. The increase leveled off from the mid-90s.
Charadrius hiaticula psammodytes, Canada, Greenland & Iceland/W & S Africa	x	2003	Expert opinion	240,000-330,000	653, 910		1991-2001	Poor	DEC	171	
Charadrius hiaticula tundrae, NE Europe & Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa		2005	Best guess	100,000-1,000,000	676	x	1997-2007	Poor	DEC?	898	898 Trend 1983-2007: -4.9% p.a. – Decline. However, trend in vast African portion of range poorly known.
Charadrius dubius curonicus, Europe & North-west Africa/West Africa		2000-2005	Expert opinion	200,000-300,000	631, 64		1987-1997	No idea	STA?	618	

Population Name	Population Size					Population Trend					Notes
	N	Years	Quality	Estimate	Ref	N	Years	Quality	Trend	Ref	
Charadrius dubius curonicus, West & South-west Asia/Eastern Africa			No estimate	UNK			-	No idea	UNK		
Charadrius pecuarius pecuarius, Southern & Eastern Africa		2001	Expert opinion	100,000-400,000	192		-	No idea	UNK		
Charadrius pecuarius pecuarius, West Africa		2001	Expert opinion	20,000-50,000	192		-	No idea	UNK		
Charadrius tricollaris tricollaris, Southern & Eastern Africa		2001	Expert opinion	70,000-130,000	192	x	2008	Poor	INC?	870	870 Increasing in South Africa.
Charadrius forbesi, Western & Central Africa	x	2007	Best guess	10,000-50,000	867		-	No idea	UNK		867 Considered the upper limit too high.
Charadrius marginatus mechowii/tenellus, Inland East & Central Africa		2001	Expert opinion	10,000-15,000	870		-	No idea	UNK		
Charadrius marginatus mechowii, Coastal E Africa		2001	Expert opinion	15,000-25,000	834		-	No idea	UNK		Listed on Table 1 of the AEWA Action Plan, but considered being resident in 834.
Charadrius marginatus mechowii, West Africa		1998-2007	Best guess	10,000-15,000	834		-	No idea	UNK		
Charadrius alexandrinus alexandrinus, West Europe & West Mediterranean/West Africa		1990-2000	Expert opinion	62,000-70,000	618	x	1996-2006	Poor	UNK	898	898 Trend 1990-2006: +0.1% p.a. – Uncertain.
Charadrius alexandrinus alexandrinus, Black Sea & East Mediterranean/Eastern Sahel		1990-2000	Expert opinion	32,000-49,000	618	x	1996-2006	Poor	UNK	898	898 Trend 1989-2006: +8.5% p.a. – Increase. However, trend calculation is based on only 49 sites, most of which in Greece and Israel and none in Turkey or Africa.
Charadrius alexandrinus alexandrinus, SW & Central Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa		1990-2000	Best guess	25,000-100,000	618	x	1997-2007	Poor	UNK	898	898 Trend 1993-2007: +11.1% p.a. – Increase. However, trend calculation is based on only 110 sites, 98 of which were in one country, Iran, providing unsafe basis for regional trend.
Charadrius pallidus pallidus, Southern Africa		2005	Expert opinion	11,000-16,000	881		1996	Poor	STA	298	881 Indicates that small population concentrated into small number of sites qualifies this as a globally Near Threatened species. Although formally less than 90% of the population concentrates on the seven known key sites, this might be caused by the uncertainties involved in estimating the population size.
Charadrius pallidus venustus, Eastern Africa		2006	Expert opinion	6,500	881	x	2006	Poor	STA	881	881 Indicates that small population concentrated into small number of sites

Population Name	Population Size					Population Trend					Notes
	N	Years	Quality	Estimate	Ref	N	Years	Quality	Trend	Ref	
											qualifies this as a globally Near Threatened species. Although formally less than 90% of the population concentrates on the seven known key sites, this might be caused by the uncertainties involved in estimating the population size.
Charadrius mongolus pamirensis, West-central Asia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa		2000-2004	Expert opinion	100,000-150,000	870		-	No idea	UNK		
Charadrius leschenaultii columbinus, Turkey & SW Asia/E. Mediterranean & Red Sea		1993	Best guess	1-10,000	562		-	No idea	UNK		
Charadrius leschenaultii crassirostris, Caspian & SW Asia/Arabia & NE Africa		1990-2000	Best guess	25,000-100,000	618		-	No idea	UNK		
Charadrius leschenaultii leschenaultii, Central Asia/Eastern & Southern Africa		2001	Expert opinion	25,000-50,000	192		-	No idea	UNK		
Charadrius asiaticus, SE Europe & West Asia/E & South-central Africa		2001	Expert opinion	40,000-55,000	192		1987-1997	No idea	DEC?	618	
Eudromias morinellus, Europe/North-west Africa		2000-2005	Expert opinion	40,000-120,000	631, 64		1987-1997	No idea	STA/DEC?	286, 609, 927	
Eudromias morinellus, Asia/Middle East		1987-1991	Best guess	10,000-100,000	525		-	No idea	UNK		
Lymnocyptes minimus, Northern Europe/S & W Europe & West Africa		2000	Best guess	1,000,000-1,000,001	586, 358		1970-2000	Poor	STA	358	
Lymnocyptes minimus, Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa			No estimate	UNK			-	No idea	UNK		
Scolopax rusticola, Europe/South & West Europe & North Africa		2005	Expert opinion	10,000,000-25,000,000	631		1990-2000	Poor	STA	233	
Scolopax rusticola, Western Siberia/South-west Asia (Caspian)			No estimate	UNK			-	No idea	UNK		
Gallinago stenura, Northern Siberia/South Asia & Eastern Africa		1987-1991	Best guess	25,000-1,000,000	524		-	No idea	UNK		
Gallinago media, Scandinavia/probably West Africa		1980-1990	Best guess	18,000-51,000	286, 658, 609		1980-1990	Poor	STA	286, 658, 609	
Gallinago media, Western Siberia & NE Europe/South-east Africa		1990	Best guess	100,000-1,000,000	286, 658, 609		1987-1997	No idea	DEC?	70	



Population Name	Population Size					Population Trend					Notes
	N	Years	Quality	Estimate	Ref	N	Years	Quality	Trend	Ref	
Gallinago gallinago gallinago, Europe/South & West Europe & NW Africa		1990-2000	Census based	2,500,000	618		1990-2000	No idea	DEC/STA	618	
Gallinago gallinago gallinago, Western Siberia/South-west Asia & Africa	x	2009	Best guess	1,000,000-1,000,001	870		-	No idea	UNK		
Gallinago gallinago faeroeensis, Iceland, Faroes & Northern Scotland/Ireland		1987-1997	Census based	570,000	618		1987-1997	No idea	STA?	618	
Limosa limosa limosa, Western Europe/NW & West Africa	x	1990-2000	Expert opinion	160,000-180,000	64	x	1987-1997	Reasonable	DEC	906	64 Rounded. 906 In 2008, the number of birds breeding in the Netherlands, which represents c. 90% of this population, was estimated to be 40,000 – 60,000 pairs, i.e. roughly the same as in earlier estimates, although the decline of the population still continues at a rate of -3.1% p.a. (1990-2008). Hence, it is not necessary to review the population estimates.
Limosa limosa limosa, Eastern Europe/Central & Eastern Africa		2000	Expert opinion	90,000-165,000	64		1980-2000	Poor	DEC	286, 64	
Limosa limosa limosa, West-central Asia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa		1987-1991	Best guess	25,000-100,000	525	x	1997-2007	Poor	UNK	898	898 Trend 1992-2007: -2.4% p.a. – Uncertain.
Limosa limosa islandica, Iceland/Western Europe	x	2006	Expert opinion	50,000-75,000	921	x	1997-2007	Reasonable	INC	898	898 Trend 1992-2007: +3.4% p.a. – Increase, but mixing of populations wintering in Iberia reduces precision of trend estimate
Limosa lapponica lapponica, Northern Europe/Western Europe		1990-2000	Expert opinion	120,000	618	x	1997-2007	Reasonable	INC	898	898 Trend 1989-2007: +1.4% p.a. – Increase.
Limosa lapponica taymyrensis, Western Siberia/West & South-west Africa		2006	Best guess	600,000	676		1987-1997	Poor	DEC?	618	
Limosa lapponica menzbieri, Central Siberia/South & SW Asia & Eastern Africa		1990-2000	Best guess	100,000-150,000	618		-	No idea	UNK		
Numenius phaeopus phaeopus, Northern Europe/West Africa		2000-2005	Expert opinion	190,000-340,000	631, 64		1990-2000	No idea	STA?	64	
Numenius phaeopus phaeopus, West Siberia/Southern & Eastern Africa		1993-2000	Best guess	100,000-1,000,000	618, 83		-	No idea	UNK		
Numenius phaeopus islandicus, Iceland, Faroes & Scotland/West Africa		2000-2005	Expert opinion	600,000-750,000	631, 64	x	2008	Poor	STA	870	870 Stable in Iceland, decrease in the Faroes and increasing in Scotland.
Numenius phaeopus alboaxillaris, South-		1990-	Best guess	1-10,000	618		1987-	Poor	DEC	471	

Population Name	Population Size					Population Trend					Notes
	N	Years	Quality	Estimate	Ref	N	Years	Quality	Trend	Ref	
west Asia/Eastern Africa		2000					1997				
<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i> , Central Siberia/Mediterranean & SW Asia		1995-2000	Expert opinion	1-50	65		1990-2000	Poor	DEC	65	
<i>Numenius arquata arquata</i> , Europe/Europe, North & West Africa		2000-2005	Expert opinion	700,000-1,000,000	631, 64	x	1990-2000	Reasonable	DEC	64, 898, 902	64 Breeding population decreased in 16 European countries and increased in 5 1990-2000. 898 Wintering population Trend for 1983-2007: +2.1% p.a. – Increase. However, trend in African portion of range poorly known. 902 UK breeding population decreased by 42% between 1995 and 2008.
<i>Numenius arquata orientalis</i> , Western Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa		1987-1991	Best guess	25,000-100,000	525	x	1997-2007	Poor	DEC?	898	898 Trend 1989-2007: +2.4% p.a. – Increase. However, trend in large African portion of range poorly known.
<i>Numenius arquata suschkini</i> , South-east Europe & South-west Asia (bre)	x	2009	Best guess	1-10,000	870		1980-2000	No idea	DEC	618	870 Almost no information is available on the size of this population. Thorup (2006) assigned the 1,220-2,170 pairs breeding in south and south-east Russia to this form, but the numbers breeding in South-west Asia are unknown and probably very low. It is likely that the total is less than 10,000 individuals.
<i>Tringa erythropus</i> , N Europe/Southern Europe, North & West Africa		2000-2005	Expert opinion	60,000-120,000	631, 64	x	1997-2006	Poor	STA?	898	898 Trend 1997-2006: +1.5% p.a. – Uncertain. Lack of data from large African portion of range hampers further interpretation.
<i>Tringa erythropus</i> , Western Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa		1987-1991	Best guess	10,000-100,000	525		-	No idea	UNK		
<i>Tringa totanus totanus</i> , Northern Europe (breeding)		2005	Best guess	200,000-300,000	870		1987-1997	Reasonable	STA	870	
<i>Tringa totanus totanus</i> , Central & East Europe (breeding)		2005	Best guess	570,000-870,000	870	x	1996-2006	Poor	DEC	64, 898	898 Trend 1990-2006: -0.2% p.a. – Uncertain. 64 European breeding population declined between 1990-2000.
<i>Tringa totanus britannica</i> , Britain & Ireland/Britain, Ireland, France		2000-2005	Expert opinion	95,000-135,000	631, 64	x	1990-2000	Reasonable	DEC	64	64 Declined by 49% in the UK and 50-79% in the Republic of Ireland between 1990 and 2000.
<i>Tringa totanus ussuriensis</i> , Western Asia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa		2006	Best guess	100,000-1,000,000	676		-	No idea	UNK		
<i>Tringa totanus robusta</i> , Iceland & Faroes/Western Europe		2000-2005	Expert opinion	150,000-400,000	631, 64	x	1998-2008	Reasonable	INC?	64, 870, 873, 874,	64 Trend of Icelandic breeding population is unknown. 898 Trend 1983-2007: +1.6% p.a. – Increase.

Population Name	Population Size					Population Trend					Notes
	N	Years	Quality	Estimate	Ref	N	Years	Quality	Trend	Ref	
										898	
Tringa stagnatilis, Eastern Europe/West & Central Africa		1990-2000	Expert opinion	14,000-40,000	618		1990-2000	No idea	DEC?	64	
Tringa stagnatilis, Western Asia/SW Asia, Eastern & Southern Africa		2001	Expert opinion	50,000-100,000	192	x	1990-2000	No idea	DEC?	64	64 The Russian population suffered 20-29% decline between 1990 and 2000.
Tringa nebularia, Northern Europe/SW Europe, NW & West Africa		2000-2005	Expert opinion	190,000-270,000	631, 64		1990-2000	Poor	STA	64	
Tringa nebularia, Western Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa		1990-2000	Best guess	100,000-1,000,000	618		-	No idea	UNK		
Tringa ochropus, Northern Europe/S & W Europe, West Africa		2000-2005	Expert opinion	1,000,000-2,400,000	631, 64		1975-1997	Poor	STA	618	
Tringa ochropus, Western Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa		2000	Best guess	100,000-1,000,001	618		-	No idea	UNK		
Tringa glareola, North-west Europe/West Africa		2000-2005	Expert opinion	900,000-1,200,000	631, 64		1990-2000	Poor	STA	64	
Tringa glareola, NE Europe & W Siberia/Eastern & Southern Africa		1986-2001	Best guess	2,000,000-2,000,001	618, 620		1990-2000	Poor	STA?	64	
Tringa cinerea, NE Europe & W Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa		2001	Expert opinion	100,000-1,000,000	618		2001	No idea	STA?	618	
Tringa hypoleucos, West & Central Europe/West Africa		2000-2005	Expert opinion	1,500,000-2,000,000	631, 64	x	1998-2008	Poor	DEC	869	869 Moderate decline (not significantly >5% p.a.) 1980-2008.
Tringa hypoleucos, E Europe & W Siberia/Central, E & S Africa		2000	Best guess	1,000,000-1,000,001	618		1987-1997	No idea	STA?	618	
Arenaria interpres interpres, NE Canada & Greenland/W Europe & NW Africa		2000	Expert opinion	100,000-200,000	631, 64	x	1997-2007	Poor	INC?	898	898 Trend 1983-2007: +2.0% p.a. – Increase. However, trend in African part of range poorly known.
Arenaria interpres interpres, Northern Europe/West Africa		2000	Expert opinion	45,000-120,000	631, 64	x	1990-2000	No idea	DEC?	64, 870	870 Long term-decline through the '90s suspected based on major West African wintering grounds, but no evidence of decline from breeding grounds. 64 Stable in most breeding countries except Sweden and Estonia, where declined during the '90s.
Arenaria interpres interpres, West & Central Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa		1990-2000	Best guess	100,000	618		-	No idea	UNK		
Calidris tenuirostris, Eastern Siberia/SW Asia & W Southern Asia		1985-2000	Best guess	2,000-5,000	618		-	No idea	UNK		
Calidris canutus canutus, Northern Siberia/West & Southern Africa		2000-2006	Expert opinion	400,000	285,653, 191		2006	Poor	DEC?	918	

Population Name	Population Size					Population Trend					Notes
	N	Years	Quality	Estimate	Ref	N	Years	Quality	Trend	Ref	
<i>Calidris canutus islandica</i> , NE Canada & Greenland/Western Europe	x	2009	Expert opinion	450,000	870	x	1997-2007	Good	FLU	898,908,909	898 Trend 1983-2007: +1.5% p.a. – Increase. However, strong fluctuations from the 1990s. 908 Fluctuating. Overall 7% increase over the last 10 seasons prior to 2006/7. 909 Fluctuating, small increase over the last 10 seasons prior to 2008/9.
<i>Calidris alba</i> , East Atlantic Europe, West & Southern Africa (win)	x	1987	Expert opinion	120,000	606	x	1997-2007	Poor	INC?	898	606 Rounded 898 Trend 1983-2007: +5.7% p.a. – Increase. However, trend in African portion of range poorly known
<i>Calidris alba</i> , South-west Asia, Eastern & Southern Africa (win)		2001	Expert opinion	150,000	192, 618		1987-1997	No idea	STA?	618	
<i>Calidris minuta</i> , N Europe/S Europe, North & West Africa	x	2009	Expert opinion	300,000	870	x	1997-2007	Poor	INC?	898,870	898 Trend 1983-2007: +3.2% p.a. – Increase. However, trend in large African portion of range poorly known
<i>Calidris minuta</i> , Western Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa		1980-2000	Best guess	1,000,000	870		-	No idea	UNK		
<i>Calidris temminckii</i> , Fennoscandia/North & West Africa		2003-2006	Expert opinion	30,000-55,000	870		2003-2006	Poor	DEC?	870	
<i>Calidris temminckii</i> , NE Europe & W Siberia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa		1996-2001	Best guess	100,000-1,000,000	586	x	2008	Poor	STA?	870	
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i> , Western Siberia/West Africa		2003	Expert opinion	1,000,000	653, 285		1980-2000	Poor	INC	618	
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i> , Central Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa		2001	Expert opinion	400,000	192		1993	Poor	STA	618	
<i>Calidris maritima maritima</i> , N Europe & W Siberia (breeding)		1980-2003	Expert opinion	50,000-100,000	870		1980-2003	Poor	STA?	870	
<i>Calidris maritima maritima</i> , NE Canada & N Greenland (breeding)		1990-2003	Expert opinion	20,000-30,000	870	x	1997-2007	Poor	DEC?	898	898 Trend 1983-2007: -1.3% p.a. – Decline.
<i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> , NE Europe & NW Siberia/W Europe & NW Africa		1990-2000	Expert opinion	1,330,000	618	x	1997-2007	Reasonable	STA	898	898 Trend 1983-2007: +1.3% p.a. – Increase. However, it is stable since early '90s.
<i>Calidris alpina centralis</i> , Central Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa		2005	Expert opinion	500,000	676		-	No idea	UNK		
<i>Calidris alpina schinzii</i> , Iceland & Greenland/NW and West Africa		2000	Expert opinion	940,000-960,000	618		1996	Poor	STA	618	
<i>Calidris alpina schinzii</i> , Britain & Ireland/SW Europe & NW Africa		2001	Expert opinion	23,000-26,000	618		1980-2000	Poor	DEC	618	
<i>Calidris alpina schinzii</i> , Baltic/SW Europe & NW Africa		2000-2006	Expert opinion	3,300-4,100	631, 64		1993-1999	Poor	DEC	618	
<i>Calidris alpina arctica</i> , NE		2000	Expert opinion	21,000-	618, 454		1988	No idea	STA?	618	

Population Name	Population Size					Population Trend					Notes
	N	Years	Quality	Estimate	Ref	N	Years	Quality	Trend	Ref	
Greenland/West Africa				45,000							
Limicola falcinellus falcinellus, Northern Europe/SW Asia & Africa		1999	Expert opinion	61,000-64,000	618		1990-2000	Poor	DEC	64	
Philomachus pugnax, Northern Europe & Western Siberia/West Africa		2005	Expert opinion	1,000,000-1,500,000	654, 656		1950-2000	Poor	DEC	618	
Philomachus pugnax, Northern Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa		1986-1998	Best guess	1,000,000-1,000,001	618		-	No idea	UNK		
Phalaropus lobatus, Western Eurasia/Arabian Sea	x	1988	Best guess	1,000,000-1,000,001	894		-	No idea	UNK		894 Counts on autumn migration of 589,000-653,000 at Lake Tengiz complex, Kazakhstan, indicate large size of this population.
Phalaropus fulicarius, Canada & Greenland/Atlantic coast of Africa		1994-2004	Expert opinion	1,000,000	479		1994-2004	Poor	DEC	479	
Catharacta skua	x	2000-2010	Expert opinion	48,000	770,791, 784,785, 790,819	x	2000-2010	Poor	INC	785, 790, 791, 819, 770	
Stercorarius longicaudus longicaudus	x	2000-2010	Best guess	25,000-1,000,000	64,753,777,787,800,808,811,815	x	2000-2010	Poor	STA?	808, 753, 777, 787, 801, 811	
Larus leucophthalmus, Red Sea & nearby coasts		2002	Expert opinion	37,000-44,000	528, 194		1983-1993	Poor	STA	562	
Larus hemprichii, Red Sea, Gulf, Arabia & Eastern Africa		1995	Expert opinion	150,000-300,000	180		1989-1999	No idea	INC?	528	
Larus canus canus, NW & Cent. Europe/Atlantic coast & Mediterranean		2000	Expert opinion	1,200,000-2,250,000	64	x	1997-2007	Poor	DEC?	64, 898	898 Trend 1983-2007: +3.9% p.a. – Increase. 64 Between 1990-2000, its breeding population has declined in eight countries, including the UK, Sweden and Norway holding the majority of the population.
Larus canus heinei, NE Europe & Western Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian		2000	Best guess	1,000,000-1,000,001	64		1990-2000	No idea	INC?	586	
Larus audouinii, Mediterranean/N & W coasts of Africa		1995-1999	Expert opinion	57,600	69		1993-2003	Reasonable	INC	65	
Larus marinus, North & West Europe		2000	Expert opinion	330,000-540,000	64	x	1990-2000		INC	898, 64	898 Trend 1988-2007: +2.0% p.a. – Increase.

Population Name	Population Size					Population Trend					Notes
	N	Years	Quality	Estimate	Ref	N	Years	Quality	Trend	Ref	
Larus dominicanus vetula, Coastal Southern Africa		2001	Expert opinion	70,000	158	x	1997-2007	Reasonable	INC	898	898 Trend 1992-2007: +5.7% p.a. – Increase.
Larus hyperboreus hyperboreus, Svalbard & N Russia (bre)		2000	Expert opinion	135,000-360,000	586		1970-1980	Poor	STA	167	
Larus hyperboreus leucereetes, Canada, Greenland & Iceland (bre)		1990-2000	Best guess	100,000-1,000,000	259, 64		-	No idea	UNK		
Larus glaucooides glaucooides, Greenland/Iceland & North-west Europe		2000	Expert opinion	90,000-300,000	64		1990-2000	Poor	STA	64	
Larus argentatus argentatus, North & North-west Europe	x	2007	Expert opinion	1,300,000-3,100,000	888		1990-2000	Poor	STA	64,914	888 Populations in Germany divided into appropriate subspecies.
Larus argentatus argenteus, Iceland & Western Europe	x	2007	Expert opinion	990,000-1,050,000	888		1990-2000	Poor	DEC	64	888 Populations in Germany divided into appropriate subspecies. UK population erroneously omitted from 3rd and 4th editions.
Larus heuglini, NE Europe & W Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa			No estimate	UNK			-	No idea	UNK		895 Taxonomic reassignment. Now considered within <i>Larus fuscus</i> . Formerly considered a sub-species of heuglini
Larus (heuglini) barabensis, South-west Siberia/South-west Asia			No estimate	UNK			-	No idea	UNK		895 Taxonomic reassignment. Now considered within <i>Larus fuscus</i> . Formerly considered a sub-species of heuglini
Larus armenicus, Armenia, Eastern Turkey & NW Iran		1999	Expert opinion	69,000-75,000	564		-	No idea	UNK		895 Formerly separate species now considered a sub-species of <i>L. michahellis</i>
Larus cachinnans cachinnans, Black Sea & Western Asia/SW Asia, NE Africa		2000	Best guess	100,000-1,000,001	64		1990-2000	Poor	INC	64	
Larus cachinnans michahellis, Mediterranean, Iberia & Morocco		2003	Expert opinion	630,000-768,000	690		1990-2000	Poor	INC	70	895 Former subspecies of <i>L. cachinnans</i> now considered a separate species
Larus fuscus fuscus, NE Europe/Black Sea, SW Asia & Eastern Africa		2005	Expert opinion	56,000	296		1995-2005	Reasonable	DEC	296	Survey in Scandinavia in 2005 provided basis for accurate separation from intermedius and together with monitoring data from the Finnish coast revealed the small size and rapidly decreasing status of the population of nominate fuscus. National Red Data books of Finland, Sweden, Norway and Estonia and a 2011 paper in <i>Oris Fennica</i> (903) describe the “drastic decline” and suggest the principal cause is breeding failure related to organochlorine pollution.
Larus fuscus graellsii, Western Europe/Mediterranean & West Africa		2000	Expert opinion	530,000-570,000	64		1990-2000	Poor	INC	64	

Population Name	Population Size					Population Trend					Notes
	N	Years	Quality	Estimate	Ref	N	Years	Quality	Trend	Ref	
Larus fuscus intermedius, S Scandinavia, Netherlands, Ebro Delta, Spain		2000-2004	Expert opinion	325,000-440,000	296, 64		1990-2000	Poor	INC	64	
Larus ichthyaetus, Black Sea & Caspian/South-west Asia		2000	Best guess	100,000-1,000,000	64	x	1997-2007	Poor	INC?	898	898 Trend 1992-2007: +1.6% p.a. – Uncertain.
Larus cirrocephalus poiocephalus, West Africa		2000	Expert opinion	30,000	365		-	No idea	UNK		
Larus cirrocephalus poiocephalus, Central & Eastern Africa		2001	Best guess	200,000-400,000	192		-	No idea	UNK		
Larus hartlaubii, Coastal South-west Africa		2001	Expert opinion	30,000	198	x	1997-2007	Reasonable	INC	898	898 Trend 1992-2007: +3.9% p.a. – Increase.
Larus ridibundus, W Europe/W Europe, W Mediterranean, West Africa		2000	Expert opinion	3,700,000-4,800,000	64	x	1997-2007	Good	STA	64, 898	898 Trend 1992-2007: 0.0% p.a. – Stable. 64 Suffered moderate decline during the 1990s following substantial increase between 1970 and 1990.
Larus ridibundus, East Europe/Black Sea & East Mediterranean		2000	Expert opinion	770,000-1,800,000	64	x	1996-2006	Poor	STA	898	898 Trend 1989-2006: +1.2% p.a. – Uncertain.
Larus ridibundus, West Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa		1987-1991	Expert opinion	250,000	525	x	1997-2007	Poor	INC	898	898 Trend 1993-2007: +2.4% p.a. – Increase.
Larus genei, West Africa (bre)		1995	Expert opinion	22,500	609, 180		1991-2001	Poor	STA	192	
Larus genei, Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre)		2000	Expert opinion	140,000-205,000	64		1990-2000	Poor	STA	64	
Larus genei, West, South-west & South Asia (bre)		1987-1991	Expert opinion	150,000	525		1987-1991	Poor	INC	525	
Larus melanocephalus, W Europe, Mediterranean & NW Africa	x	2010	Expert opinion	50,000-120,000	877		1990-2000	Poor	STA	64	877 New estimate based on comprehensive surveys in winter. Former over-estimates caused by double-counting at shifting locations of breeding colonies in breeding stronghold of Ukraine
Larus minutus, Central & E Europe/SW Europe & W Mediterranean		2000	Expert opinion	72,000-174,000	64		1990-2000	Poor	INC	64	
Larus minutus, W Asia/E Mediterranean, Black Sea & Caspian		1996	Best guess	25,000-100,000	586		-	No idea	UNK		
Xema sabini sabini, Canada & Greenland/SE Atlantic		2001	Expert opinion	300,000-600,000	393		-	No idea	UNK		

Population Name	Population Size					Population Trend					Notes
	N	Years	Quality	Estimate	Ref	N	Years	Quality	Trend	Ref	
<i>Rissa tridactyla tridactyla</i>	x	2000-2010	Expert opinion	6,600,000	770,791, 802,820, 64,758,7 61,784,7 85,788,7 93,794,8 00,813,8 19	x	2000-2010	Reasonable	DEC	770,791, 1,802,8 20,755, 758,76 1,773,7 84,785, 788,79 3,794,8 01,813, 819	
<i>Sterna nilotica nilotica</i> , Western Europe/West Africa		2000	Expert opinion	14,000-21,000	64, 192		1990-2000	Poor	STA	64	
<i>Sterna nilotica nilotica</i> , Black Sea & East Mediterranean/Eastern Africa		2000	Expert opinion	24,000-52,000	64		1990-2000	Poor	DEC	64	
<i>Sterna nilotica nilotica</i> , West & Central Asia/South-west Asia		1987-1991	Best guess	10,000-25,000	525		-	No idea	UNK		
<i>Sterna caspia caspia</i> , Southern Africa (bre)		2004	Expert opinion	2,000	194, 646	x	1997-2007	Reasonable	INC	898	898 Trend 1994-2007: +8.0% p.a. – Increase.
<i>Sterna caspia caspia</i> , West Africa (bre)		2001	Expert opinion	45,000-60,000	192, 686		1991-2001	Poor	STA	192	
<i>Sterna caspia caspia</i> , Europe (bre) ‡	x	1990-2000	Expert opinion	8,000-11,000	64		1990-2000	Poor	INC	64	64 Population increased 1990-2000
<i>Sterna caspia caspia</i> , Caspian (bre)		1985-1997	Expert opinion	9,000-16,500	586		-	No idea	UNK		
<i>Sterna bengalensis bengalensis</i> , Gulf/Southern Asia		1995	Expert opinion	150,000-180,000	586		-	No idea	UNK		
<i>Sterna bengalensis par</i> , Red Sea/Eastern Africa		2001-2002	Expert opinion	40,000-47,000	528, 192		1991-2001	Poor	STA	192	
<i>Sterna bengalensis emigrata</i> , S Mediterranean/NW & West Africa coasts		1993-1994	Expert opinion	4,000	451		1983-1993	Poor	STA	609	
<i>Sterna sandvicensis sandvicensis</i> , Western Europe/West Africa		2000	Expert opinion	166,000-171,000	64		1990-2000	Poor	STA	64	
<i>Sterna sandvicensis sandvicensis</i> , Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre)		2000	Expert opinion	61,000-197,000	64		1990-2000	Poor	FLU	64	
<i>Sterna sandvicensis sandvicensis</i> , West & Central Asia/South-west & South Asia		1990-1991	Expert opinion	110,000	420		-	No idea	UNK		
<i>Sterna maxima albidorsalis</i> , West Africa (bre)		2004	Expert opinion	225,000	687		1991-2001	No idea	STA/INC	192	
<i>Sterna bergii bergii</i> , Southern Africa		1994-	Expert opinion	20,000	298		1990-	Poor	STA?	198	



Population Name	Population Size					Population Trend					Notes
	N	Years	Quality	Estimate	Ref	N	Years	Quality	Trend	Ref	
(Angola – Mozambique)		1996					2000				
<i>Sterna bergii</i> enigma, Madagascar & Mozambique/Southern Africa		2001	Expert opinion	7,500-10,000	192		-	No idea	UNK		
<i>Sterna bergii</i> thalassina, Eastern Africa & Seychelles		2001	Expert opinion	1,300-1,700	192		-	No idea	UNK		
<i>Sterna bergii</i> velox, Red Sea & North-east Africa		2004	Expert opinion	20,000	194		-	No idea	UNK		
<i>Sterna dougallii</i> dougallii, Southern Africa		2003	Expert opinion	750-780	424, 645		1998-2002	Reasonable	INC	672, 645	
<i>Sterna dougallii</i> dougallii, East Africa		1983	Expert opinion	25,500	147		-	No idea	UNK		
<i>Sterna dougallii</i> dougallii, Europe (bre)		2000	Expert opinion	5,400-5,700	64		1990-2000	Poor	INC	64	
<i>Sterna dougallii</i> bangsi, North Arabian Sea (Oman)		1990-1994	Expert opinion	1-600	586		-	No idea	UNK		
<i>Sterna dougallii</i> arideensis, Madagascar, Seychelles & Mascarenes		2001	Expert opinion	12,000-15,000	192		1991-2001	Poor	DEC	192	
<i>Sterna hirundo</i> hirundo, Northern & Eastern Europe (bre)	x	2009	Expert opinion	640,000-1,500,000	847		1990-2000	Poor	STA	609, 64	847 Populations in Germany divided into appropriate subspecies
<i>Sterna hirundo</i> hirundo, Southern & Western Europe (bre)	x	2009	Expert opinion	160,000-200,000	847		1990-2000	Poor	STA	609, 64	847 Populations in Germany divided into appropriate subspecies
<i>Sterna hirundo</i> hirundo, Western Asia (bre)		1987-1991	Best guess	25,000-1,000,000	525		-	No idea	UNK		
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i> , Western Eurasia (bre)		2000	Best guess	1,000,000-1,000,001	64, 180		-	No idea	UNK		
<i>Sterna vittata</i> vittata, P.Edward, Marion, Crozet & Kerguelen/South Africa		2001-2003	Expert opinion	6,700-8,000	198644		-	No idea	UNK		
<i>Sterna vittata</i> tristanensis, Tristan da Cunha & Gough/South Africa		2003	Expert opinion	2,400-4,500	644		-	No idea	UNK		
<i>Sterna albifrons</i> albifrons, Eastern Atlantic (bre) †	x	1990-2000	Expert opinion	42,500-55,500	64		1990-2000	Poor	DEC	64	
<i>Sterna albifrons</i> albifrons, Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre)		2000	Expert opinion	63,500-112,500	64	x	1990-2000	Poor	DEC	64	
<i>Sterna albifrons</i> albifrons, Caspian (bre)		1987-1991	Best guess	10,000-25,000	525		-	No idea	UNK		
<i>Sterna albifrons</i> guineae, West Africa (bre)		2001	Expert opinion	2,000-3,000	192		-	No idea	UNK		
<i>Sterna saundersi</i> , W South Asia, Red Sea, Gulf & Eastern Africa		1992	Expert opinion	40,000	33, 224		-	No idea	UNK		

Population Name	Population Size					Population Trend					Notes
	N	Years	Quality	Estimate	Ref	N	Years	Quality	Trend	Ref	
<i>Sterna balaenarum</i> , Namibia & South Africa/Atlantic coast to Ghana		1997-2001	Expert opinion	14,000	198, 600		1991-2001	Poor	STA	192	
<i>Sterna repressa</i> , W South Asia, Red Sea, Gulf & Eastern Africa		1982-1992	Expert opinion	600,000	224		1982-1992	Poor	DEC	224	
<i>Sterna anaethetus melanopterus</i> , W Africa		2001	Expert opinion	1,500	192		1991-2001	Poor	DEC	192	
<i>Sterna anaethetus fuligula</i> , Red Sea, E Africa, Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea to W India		2005	Best guess	750,000-1,050,000	915		-	No idea	UNK		
<i>Sterna anaethetus antarctica</i> , S Indian Ocean	x	2000-2010	Expert opinion	18,000	844,865, 837,838, 847,858, 861		-	No idea	UNK		
<i>Sterna fuscata nubilosa</i> , Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, E to Pacific	x	2000-2010	Expert opinion	18,000,000	862,865, 866,823, 824,825, 826,839, 840,841, 846,855, 858,860		-	No idea	UNK		
<i>Chlidonias hybridus hybridus</i> , Western Europe & North-west Africa (bre)		2000	Expert opinion	16,300-39,800	64, 337		1990-2000	Poor	STA	64	
<i>Chlidonias hybridus hybridus</i> , Black Sea & East Mediterranean (bre)		2000	Expert opinion	98,000-107,500	64		1990-2000	Poor	STA	64	
<i>Chlidonias hybridus hybridus</i> , Caspian (bre)		1987-1991	Best guess	25,000-100,000	525		-	No idea	UNK		
<i>Chlidonias hybridus sclateri</i> , Eastern Africa (Kenya & Tanzania)		2001	Expert opinion	10,000-15,000	192		-	No idea	UNK		
<i>Chlidonias hybridus sclateri</i> , Southern Africa (Malawi & Zambia to South Africa)		2001	Expert opinion	5,000-15,000	192		-	No idea	UNK		
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i> , Eastern Europe & Western Asia/Africa		1999-2000	Expert opinion	3,000,000	108		1990-2000	No idea	STA?	64	
<i>Chlidonias niger niger</i> , Europe & Western Asia/Atlantic coast of Africa		2000	Expert opinion	500,000-1,000,000	64		1990-2000	Poor	DEC	64	
<i>Anous stolidus plumbeigularis</i> , Red Sea & Gulf of Aden		2001	Expert opinion	75,000	192		-	No idea	UNK		

Population Name	Population Size					Population Trend					Notes
	N	Years	Quality	Estimate	Ref	N	Years	Quality	Trend	Ref	
Anous tenuirostris tenuirostris, Indian Ocean Islands to E Africa	x	2000-2010	Best guess	1,200,000	866,827, 837,838, 839,847, 605,860		-	No idea	UNK		
Rynchops flavirostris, Coastal West Africa & Central Africa		2001	Expert opinion	7,000-13,000	192		1991-2001	Poor	DEC	192	
Rynchops flavirostris, Eastern & Southern Africa		2001	Expert opinion	8,000-12,000	192		1985-1995	Poor	DEC	180	
Alle alle alle, High Arctic, Baffin Is - Novaya Zemlya	x	2000-2010	Expert opinion	117,000,000-133,000,000	770,820, 762,766, 786,819			No idea	UNK		
Uria aalge aalge, E North America, Greenland, Iceland, Faeroes, Scotland, S Norway, Baltic	x	2000-2010	Expert opinion	4,800,000	791,752, 783,784, 785,792, 800,808, 814	x	2000-2010	Poor	DEC	791,752,773,785,801,808,814	
Uria aalge albionis, Ireland, S Britain, France, Iberia, Helgoland	x	2000-2010	Expert opinion	800,000	751,758, 761,785	x	2000-2010	Poor	INC	755,761,785,751,758	
Uria aalge hyperborea, Svalbard, N Norway to Novaya Zemlya	x	2000-2010	Expert opinion	330,000-360,000	770,791, 802,64,819	x	2000-2010	Poor	INC?	791,819,802,64,770	
Uria lomvia lomvia, E North America, Greenland, E to Severnaya Zemlya	x	2000-2010	Expert opinion	7,600,000-8,600,000	770,791, 820,775, 783,795, 798,815	x	2000-2010	Poor	DEC	815,798,795,791,775,773,770	
Alca torda torda, E North America, Greenland, E to Baltic & White Seas	x	2000-2010	Expert opinion	190,000-205,000	770,791, 763,792, 800,806, 808,810, 814,815, 819	x	2000-2010	Poor	INC	814,763,791,801,806,810,815,819,	

Population Name	Population Size					Population Trend					Notes
	N	Years	Quality	Estimate	Ref	N	Years	Quality	Trend	Ref	
										808	
Alca torda islandica, Iceland, Faeroes, Britain, Ireland, Helgoland, NW France	x	2000-2010	Expert opinion	1,380,000	758,761, 776,783, 785	x	2000-2010	Poor	DEC	773, 776, 785, 761, 758, 755	
Cepphus grylle grylle, Baltic Sea	x	2003-2009	Expert opinion	63,000-69,000	763,800, 808	x	2003-2009	Poor	STA?	763, 800, 808	
Cepphus grylle mandtii, Arctic E North America to Greenland, Jan Mayen & Svalbard E through Siberia to Alaska	x	2000-2010	Expert opinion	365,000-405,000	770,752, 764,774, 815,819			No idea	UNK		
Cepphus grylle arcticus, N America, S Greenland, Britain, Ireland, Scandinavia, White Sea	x	2005-2009	Expert opinion	740,000-770,000	791,752, 785,801, 813,816, 819	x	2007-2009	Poor	STA?	800, 819, 785	
Cepphus grylle islandicus, Iceland	x	1999	Expert opinion	30,000-45,000	805	x	1999	Poor	DEC	805	
Cepphus grylle faeroensis, Faeroes	x	1988	Expert opinion	10,000	776			No idea	UNK		
Fratercula arctica arctica, Hudson bay & Maine E to S Greenland, Iceland, Bear Is, Norway to S Novaya Zemlya	x	2000-2007	Expert opinion	14,000,000-17,000,000	791,752, 64,819	x	2000-2007	Poor	DEC?	819, 791, 64, 752	
Fratercula arctica grabae, Faeroes, S Norway & Sweden, Britain, Ireland, NW France	x	1990-2010	Expert opinion	13,500,000	791,755, 758,776, 785	x	1990-2000	Poor	INC?	776, 785, 755	Size estimate corrected from CSR4
Fratercula arctica naumanni, NE Canada, N Greenland, to Jan Mayen, Svalbard, N Novaya Zemlya	x	2000-2010	Expert opinion	35,000	770,752, 810,815, 819			No idea	UNK		

**Table 2. Information on split or merged populations**

Former Population name	New Population name	Population Size				Population Trend				Notes
		Years	Quality	Estimate	Ref	Years	Quality	Trend	Ref	
Anser fabalis rossicus, West & Central Siberia/NE & SW Europe	Anser fabalis rossicus, Scandinavia+Russia / Baltic and North Sea	1999 - 2009	Reasonable	522,000	876	1999 - 2009	Reasonable	INC	876	901. There is strong enough evidence from neckband readings and ring recoveries, that there is only a small exchange between wintering areas in Western und Central Europe and there is also a separation in breeding areas. Birds breeding west of Vaygach only go to Western Europe, while birds breeding on Vaygach go to both areas. But from birds ringed in Western Europe in winter, we have practically no recoveries in Tundra areas east of the Ural mountains, although rossicus should breed up to Taymyr peninsula. 876. Long-term trend – Stable; Trend 1989-2009: +4.4% p a.
Anser fabalis rossicus, West & Central Siberia/NE & SW Europe	Anser fabalis rossicus, Russia/Central Europe	1999 - 2009	Reasonable	28,500	876	1980-2008	Reasonable	DEC	901	901 The population, wintering in Central Europe, underwent strong decline since the 1980ies (from about 200.000 birds in mid 1980ies to only 28,500 birds in winter 2007/08. Also information from the last winters is in the same dimension. This decline in wintering areas is combined with a range contraction of the wintering areas (they nearly disappeared from Italy, Slovenia and Croatia). But from russian colleagues we also know, that breeding numbers in Tundras east of the Ural heavily declined, which coincides with declines in Central Europe.
Vanellus vanellus, Europe/Europe & North Africa + Vanellus vanellus, Western Asia/South-west Asia	Vanellus vanellus, Western Asia/South-west Asia Europe & W Asia (bre)	2005	Poor	5,500,00 0 – 9,500,00 0	631	1995-2010	Poor	STA	869	869 Population decreased 1980-1995, stable 1995-2010. 41. Trend 1986-2007: +3.5% p.a. – Increase. However, effects of shifting winter distribution and changing habitat use are possible causes of discrepant trends.
Sterna albifrons albifrons, Eastern Atlantic (bre)	Sterna albifrons albifrons, Europe north of Mediterranean (bre)	2000	Reasonable	16,500- 22,600	64	1990-2000	Reasonable	DEC	64	Population separated on recommendation of Italy, 2 April 2008. 23. Summed breeding pairs in relevant countries x 3 = 16,500-22,600
Sterna albifrons albifrons, Eastern Atlantic (bre)	Sterna albifrons albifrons, West Mediterranean/West Africa	2000	Reasonable	28200- 41000	64	1990-2000	Reasonable	DEC	64	Population separated on recommendation of Italy, 2 April 2008. 23. Summed breeding pairs in relevant countries x 3 = 16,500-22,600
Sterna caspia caspia, Caspian (bre)	Sterna caspia caspia, Baltic (bre)	2000	Reasonable	4500- 5300	64	1990-2000	Reasonable	INC	64	New separation of populations recommended by 884 New estimate & trend from 64 Trend decreased 1970-1990, increased 1990-2000

Former Population name	New Population name	Population Size				Population Trend				Notes
		Years	Quality	Estimate	Ref	Years	Quality	Trend	Ref	
Sterna caspia caspia, Caspian (bre)	Sterna caspia caspia, Black Sea (bre)	2000	Poor	3300-5400	64	1990-2000	Poor	INC	64	New separation of populations recommended by 884 New estimate & trend from 64 Trend decreased 1970-1990, increased 1990-2000
Anser erythropus, N Europe & W Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian	Anser erythropus Fennoscandia/S & SE Europe	1999 - 2009	Good	60-80	876	1999 - 2009	Good	DEC	876	876 Trend 1993-2009: -4.6% p a.; Trend 2000-2009: -5.0% p a.
Anser erythropus, N Europe & W Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian	Anser erythropus Russia / Caspian and SW Asia	1999-2009	Expert opinion	10,000-21,000	876	1999-2006	Poor	STA?	876	

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## **ANNEX 2**

### **Report on the status and trends of Red Listed AEWAs species**

**BirdLife International**

**November 2010**

## Technical report

### Current status of AEWA species

Appendix 1 indicates the current IUCN Red List category of extinction risk for each species listed by AEWA (as listed in Annex II as adopted at the Fourth Meeting of the Parties in 2008; [http://www.unep-aewa.org/documents/agreement\\_text/eng/pdf/aewa\\_agreement\\_text\\_2009\\_2012\\_annex2.pdf](http://www.unep-aewa.org/documents/agreement_text/eng/pdf/aewa_agreement_text_2009_2012_annex2.pdf)).

These categories were published by BirdLife International in their release of the 2010 Red List in May 2010, and were included on the IUCN Red List website in October 2010.

AEWA currently lists 255 taxa on its Annex II. This includes three taxa that are not recognised at the species level by BirdLife International:

Mascarene Reef Egret *Egretta dimorpha* (treated by BirdLife as a subspecies of Little Egret *E. garzetta*: <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/speciesfactsheet.php?id=3710>),

Armenian Gull *Larus armenicus* (treated as a subspecies of Yellow-legged Gull *L. michahellis*: <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/speciesfactsheet.php?id=3228>),

Heuglin's Gull *L. heuglini* (treated as a subspecies of Lesser Black-baked Gull *L. fuscus*: <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/speciesfactsheet.php?id=31674>).

Of the remaining 252 species, four are listed as Critically Endangered, six as Endangered, 14 as Vulnerable, 16 as Near Threatened and 212 as Least Concern, hence 24 (9.5% are considered threatened (in the first three of these categories)

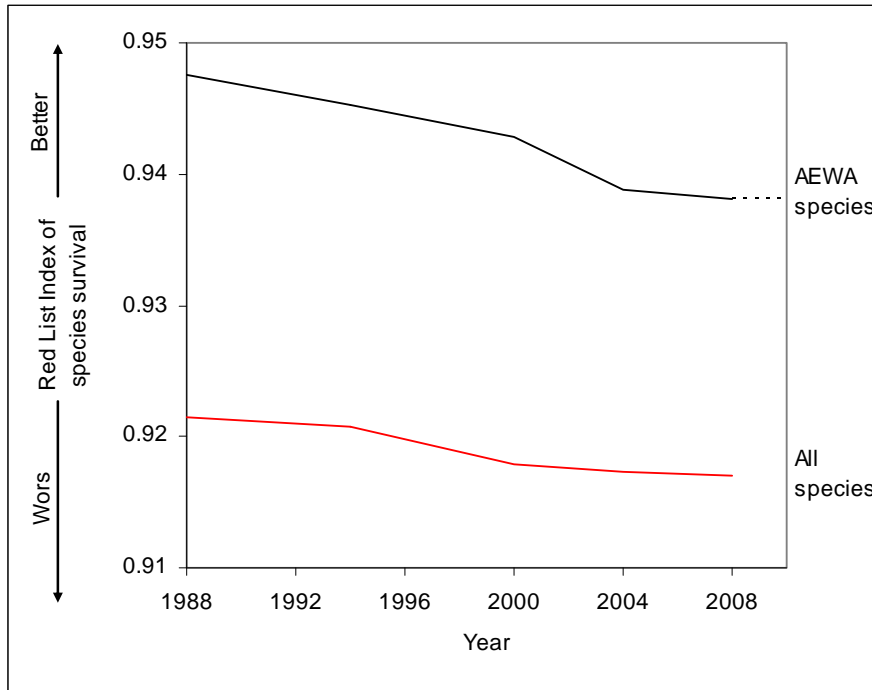
### Recent trends of Red Listed AEWA species

A total of 12 AEWA-listed species qualified for higher or lower Red List categories owing to genuine deterioration or improvement in status during 1988-2010. All are listed in Table 2, with notes on the basis of each change. Two species qualified for revised categories during two time-steps within this period (time-steps are defined as the intervals between the comprehensive assessments of the status of all species carried out by BirdLife International at 4-6 year intervals). Note that many other species underwent category revisions for non-genuine reasons (revised taxonomy, improved knowledge, changed IUCN Red List criteria etc).

No AEWA-listed species underwent genuine category changes during 2008-2010. However, as noted below, this may be a consequence of time-lags in information flow, and some such species may have undergone deteriorations in status that had not been detected through the Red List by the time of writing this report.

These data can be used to calculate a Red List Index for AEWA-species (Fig. 1), following the methodology of Butchart *et al.* 2004, 2007), and as outlined in a previous report to AEWA (BirdLife International 2008). However, an important caveat is that the RLI can only be updated with confidence when all species in the set considered have been reassessed for their Red List status. For AEWA-listed species (and indeed all birds), this will not happen until 2012. Hence the (stable) 2008-2010 trends shown below are likely an underestimate of the decline that probably occurred during this period, as some species undergoing deteriorations since 2008 will likely not yet have been uplisted on the Red List, and hence not yet incorporated into the Red List Index. For this reason, these trends are shown with a dotted line in Figure 1. Full reassessment of all AEWA species in 2012 will allow a robust update of the RLI for these species. Nevertheless, the figure shows that all AEWA species are less threatened than other species on average (the RLI values are higher), they have declined in status proportionately twice as fast over the last two decades: the RLI has declined by 1% since 1988 compared to 0.48% for all species. Although these figures are small in magnitude – they represent substantial biodiversity losses and significant increases in the rate that species are slipping towards extinction.

Figure 1. Red List Index for AEWA species 1988-2008, with preliminary trends for 2008-2010.



## References

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- Butchart, S. H. M., Stattersfield, A. J., Bennun, L. A., Shutes, S. M., Akçakaya, H. R., Baillie, J. E. M., Stuart, S. N., Hilton-Taylor, C. and Mace, G. M.** (2004) Measuring global trends in the status of biodiversity: Red List Indices for birds. *Public Lib. Sci. Biol.* 2: 2294–2304.

**Table 1. Status of AEWA-listed species on the 2010 IUCN Red List, as documented by BirdLife International.**  
Category abbreviations: CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable, NT = Near Threatened, LC = Least Concern, NR = Not recognised).

AEWA Scientific name	AEWA English name	BirdLife scientific name	BirdLife English name	2010 IUCN Red List category
<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>	African Penguin	<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>	African Penguin	EN
<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Red-throated Loon	LC
<i>Gavia arctica</i>	Black-throated Diver	<i>Gavia arctica</i>	Arctic Loon	LC
<i>Gavia immer</i>	Great Northern Diver	<i>Gavia immer</i>	Common Loon	LC
<i>Gavia adamsii</i>	White-billed Diver	<i>Gavia adamsii</i>	Yellow-billed Loon	NT
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little Grebe	LC
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Great Crested Grebe	LC
<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Red-necked Grebe	LC
<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Slavonian Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Horned Grebe	LC
<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Grebe	LC
<i>Phaethon aetheras</i>	Red-billed Tropicbird	<i>Phaethon aethereus</i>	Red-billed Tropicbird	LC
<i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>	Red-tailed Tropicbird	<i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>	Red-tailed Tropicbird	LC
<i>Phaethon lepturus</i>	White-tailed Tropicbird	<i>Phaethon lepturus</i>	White-tailed Tropicbird	LC
<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	Great White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	Great White Pelican	LC
<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i>	Pink-backed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i>	Pink-backed Pelican	LC
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Dalmatian Pelican	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Dalmatian Pelican	VU
<i>Sula (Morus) bassana</i>	Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	Northern Gannet	LC
<i>Sula (Morus) capensis</i>	Cape Gannet	<i>Morus capensis</i>	Cape Gannet	VU
<i>Sula dactylatra</i>	Masked Booby	<i>Sula dactylatra</i>	Masked Booby	LC
<i>Phalacrocorax coronatus</i>	Crowned Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax coronatus</i>	Crowned Cormorant	NT
<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i>	Pygmy Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i>	Pygmy Cormorant	LC
<i>Phalacrocorax neglectus</i>	Bank Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax neglectus</i>	Bank Cormorant	EN
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant	LC
<i>Phalacrocorax nigrogularis</i>	Socotra Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax nigrogularis</i>	Socotra Cormorant	VU
<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i>	Cape Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i>	Cape Cormorant	NT
<i>Fregata minor</i>	Great Frigatebird	<i>Fregata minor</i>	Greater Frigatebird	LC
<i>Fregata ariel</i>	Lesser Frigatebird	<i>Fregata ariel</i>	Lesser Frigatebird	LC
<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i>	Black Heron	<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i>	Black Heron	LC
<i>Egretta vinaceigula</i>	Slaty Egret	<i>Egretta vinaceigula</i>	Slaty Egret	VU
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret	LC
<i>Egretta gularis</i>	Western Reef Egret	<i>Egretta gularis</i>	Western Reef-egret	LC
<i>Egretta dimorpha</i>	Mascarene Reef Egret	n/a	n/a	NR
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron	LC
<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>	Black-headed Heron	<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>	Black-headed Heron	LC
<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	LC
<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	Great Egret	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	Great Egret	LC
<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>	Intermediate Egret	<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>	Intermediate Egret	LC
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	LC
<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	Squacco Heron	LC
<i>Ardeola I</i>	Madagascar Pond-	<i>Ardeola I</i>	Madagascar Pond-	EN

	Heron		heron	
<i>Ardeola rufiventris</i>	Rufous-bellied Heron	<i>Ardeola rufiventris</i>	Rufous-bellied Heron	LC
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night-heron	LC
<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	Little Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	Little Bittern	LC
<i>Ixobrychus sturmii</i>	Dwarf Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus sturmii</i>	Dwarf Bittern	LC
<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Great Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Great Bittern	LC
<i>Mycteria ibis</i>	Yellow-billed Stork	<i>Mycteria ibis</i>	Yellow-billed Stork	LC
<i>Anastomus lamelligerus</i>	African Openbill	<i>Anastomus lamelligerus</i>	African Openbill	LC
<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stork	LC
<i>Ciconia abdimii</i>	Abdim's Stork	<i>Ciconia abdimii</i>	Abdim's Stork	LC
<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	Woolly-necked Stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	Woolly-necked Stork	LC
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	White Stork	LC
<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferus</i>	Marabou Stork	<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferus</i>	Marabou Stork	LC
<i>Balaeniceps rex</i>	Shoebill	<i>Balaeniceps rex</i>	Shoebill	VU
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis	LC
<i>Geronticus eremita</i>	Northern Bald Ibis	<i>Geronticus eremita</i>	Northern Bald Ibis	CR
<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>	Sacred Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>	African Sacred Ibis	LC
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Eurasian Spoonbill	LC
<i>Platalea alba</i>	African Spoonbill	<i>Platalea alba</i>	African Spoonbill	LC
<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	American Flamingo	LC
<i>Phoenicopterus minor</i>	Lesser Flamingo	<i>Phoeniconaias minor</i>	Lesser Flamingo	NT
<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	Fulvous Whistling-duck	LC
<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	White-faced Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	White-faced Whistling-duck	LC
<i>Thalassornis leuconotus</i>	White-backed Duck	<i>Thalassornis leuconotus</i>	White-backed Duck	LC
<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	White-headed Duck	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	White-headed Duck	EN
<i>Oxyura maccoa</i>	Maccoa Duck	<i>Oxyura maccoa</i>	Maccoa Duck	NT
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute Swan	LC
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan	LC
<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Bewick's Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Tundra Swan	LC
<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	Pink-footed Goose	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	Pink-footed Goose	LC
<i>Anser fabalis</i>	Bean Goose	<i>Anser fabalis</i>	Bean Goose	LC
<i>Anser albifrons</i>	Greater White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	Greater White-fronted Goose	LC
<i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser White-fronted Goose	VU
<i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag Goose	LC
<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	Barnacle Goose	LC
<i>Branta bernicla</i>	Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	Brent Goose	LC
<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	Red-breasted Goose	<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	Red-breasted Goose	EN
<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i>	Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	Egyptian Goose	LC
<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	Ruddy Shelduck	LC
<i>Tadorna cana</i>	South African Shelduck	<i>Tadorna cana</i>	South African Shelduck	LC
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Common Shelduck	LC
<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>	Spur-winged Goose	<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>	Spur-winged Goose	LC
<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	Comb Duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	Comb Duck	LC
<i>Nettapus auritus</i>	African Pygmy-goose	<i>Nettapus auritus</i>	African Pygmy-goose	LC

<i>Anas penelope</i>	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>	Eurasian Wigeon	LC
<i>Anas strepera</i>	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	Gadwall	LC
<i>Anas crecca</i>	Common Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Common Teal	LC
<i>Anas capensis</i>	Cape Teal	<i>Anas capensis</i>	Cape Teal	LC
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	LC
<i>Anas undulata</i>	Yellow-billed Duck	<i>Anas undulata</i>	Yellow-billed Duck	LC
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail	LC
<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>	Red-billed Duck	<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>	Red-billed Duck	LC
<i>Anas hottentota</i>	Hottentot Teal	<i>Anas hottentota</i>	Hottentot Teal	LC
<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Garganey	LC
<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler	LC
<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>	Marbled Teal	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>	Marbled Teal	VU
<i>Netta rufina</i>	Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>	Red-crested Pochard	LC
<i>Netta erythrophthalma</i>	Southern Pochard	<i>Netta erythrophthalma</i>	Southern Pochard	LC
<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Common Pochard	LC
<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Ferruginous Pochard	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Ferruginous Duck	NT
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck	LC
<i>Aythya marila</i>	Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	Greater Scaup	LC
<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	Common Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	Common Eider	LC
<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>	King Eider	<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>	King Eider	LC
<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>	Steller's Eider	<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>	Steller's Eider	VU
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed Duck	LC
<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Black Scoter	LC
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	Velvet Scoter	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	White-winged Scoter	LC
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Common Goldeneye	LC
<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	Smew	<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	Smew	LC
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser	LC
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Common Merganser	LC
<i>Balearica pavonina</i>	Black Crowned Crane	<i>Balearica pavonina</i>	Black Crowned-crane	VU
<i>Balearica regulorum</i>	Grey Crowned Crane	<i>Balearica regulorum</i>	Grey Crowned-crane	VU
<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	Siberian Crane	<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	Siberian Crane	CR
<i>Grus virgo</i>	Demoiselle Crane	<i>Grus virgo</i>	Demoiselle Crane	LC
<i>Grus paradisea</i>	Blue Crane	<i>Grus paradisea</i>	Blue Crane	VU
<i>Grus carunculatus</i>	Wattled Crane	<i>Grus carunculatus</i>	Wattled Crane	VU
<i>Grus grus</i>	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>	Common Crane	LC
<i>Sarothrura elegans</i>	Buff-spotted Flufftail	<i>Sarothrura elegans</i>	Buff-spotted Flufftail	LC
<i>Sarothrura boehmi</i>	Streaky-breasted Flufftail	<i>Sarothrura boehmi</i>	Streaky-breasted Flufftail	LC
<i>Sarothrura ayresi</i>	White-winged Flufftail	<i>Sarothrura ayresi</i>	White-winged Flufftail	EN
<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Water Rail	LC
<i>Rallus caerulescens</i>	African Rail	<i>Rallus caerulescens</i>	African Water Rail	LC
<i>Crecopsis egregia</i>	African Crake	<i>Crecopsis egregia</i>	African Crake	LC
<i>Crex crex</i>	Corncrake	<i>Crex crex</i>	Corncrake	LC
<i>Amaurornis flavirostris</i>	Black Crake	<i>Amaurornis flavirostra</i>	Black Crake	LC
<i>Porzana parva</i>	Little Crake	<i>Porzana parva</i>	Little Crake	LC
<i>Porzana pusilla</i>	Baillon's Crake	<i>Porzana pusilla</i>	Baillon's Crake	LC
<i>Porzana porzana</i>	Spotted Crake	<i>Porzana porzana</i>	Spotted Crake	LC
<i>Aenigmatolimnas marginalis</i>	Striped Crake	<i>Aenigmatolimnas marginalis</i>	Striped Crake	LC
<i>Porphyrio alleni</i>	Allen's Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio alleni</i>	Allen's Gallinule	LC

<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen	LC
<i>Gallinula angulata</i>	Lesser Moorhen	<i>Gallinula angulata</i>	Lesser Moorhen	LC
<i>Fulica cristata</i>	Red-knobbed Coot	<i>Fulica cristata</i>	Red-knobbed Coot	LC
<i>Fulica atra</i>	Common Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Common Coot	LC
<i>Dromas ardeola</i>	Crab Plover	<i>Dromas ardeola</i>	Crab Plover	LC
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Eurasian Oystercatcher	LC
<i>Haematopus moquini</i>	African Black Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus moquini</i>	African Oystercatcher	NT
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Black-winged Stilt	LC
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Pied Avocet	LC
<i>Burhinus senegalensis</i>	Senegal Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus senegalensis</i>	Senegal Thick-knee	LC
<i>Pluvianus aegyptius</i>	Egyptian Plover	<i>Pluvianus aegyptius</i>	Egyptian Plover	LC
<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	Collared Pratincole	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	Collared Pratincole	LC
<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>	Black-winged Pratincole	<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>	Black-winged Pratincole	NT
<i>Glareola ocularis</i>	Madagascar Pratincole	<i>Glareola ocularis</i>	Madagascar Pratincole	VU
<i>Glareola nuchalis</i>	Rock Pratincole	<i>Glareola nuchalis</i>	Rock Pratincole	LC
<i>Glareola cinerea</i>	Grey Pratincole	<i>Glareola cinerea</i>	Grey Pratincole	LC
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Eurasian Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Eurasian Golden Plover	LC
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific Golden Plover	LC
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey Plover	LC
<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Common Ringed Plover	LC
<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Little Ringed Plover	LC
<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>	Kittlitz's Plover	<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>	Kittlitz's Plover	LC
<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>	Three-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>	Three-banded Plover	LC
<i>Charadrius forbesi</i>	Forbes's Plover	<i>Charadrius forbesi</i>	Forbes's Plover	LC
<i>Charadrius pallidus</i>	Chestnut-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius pallidus</i>	Chestnut-banded Plover	NT
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Kentish Plover	LC
<i>Charadrius marginatus</i>	White-fronted Plover	<i>Charadrius marginatus</i>	White-fronted Plover	LC
<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Mongolian Plover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Lesser Sand Plover	LC
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sandplover	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sand Plover	LC
<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>	Caspian Plover	<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>	Caspian Plover	LC
<i>Eudromias morinellus</i>	Eurasian Dotterel	<i>Eudromias morinellus</i>	Eurasian Dotterel	LC
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Northern Lapwing	LC
<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>	Spur-winged Plover	<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>	Spur-winged Lapwing	LC
<i>Vanellus albiceps</i>	White-headed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus albiceps</i>	White-headed Lapwing	LC
<i>Vanellus senegallus</i>	Wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus senegallus</i>	Wattled Lapwing	LC
<i>Vanellus lugubris</i>	Senegal Lapwing	<i>Vanellus lugubris</i>	Senegal Lapwing	LC
<i>Vanellus melanopterus</i>	Black-winged Lapwing	<i>Vanellus melanopterus</i>	Black-winged Lapwing	LC
<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>	Crowned Lapwing	<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>	Crowned Lapwing	LC
<i>Vanellus superciliosus</i>	Brown-chested Lapwing	<i>Vanellus superciliosus</i>	Brown-chested Lapwing	LC

<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>	Sociable Plover	<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>	Sociable Lapwing	CR
<i>Vanellus leucurus</i>	White-tailed Plover	<i>Vanellus leucurus</i>	White-tailed Lapwing	LC
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Eurasian Woodcock	LC
<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	Pintail Snipe	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	Pintail Snipe	LC
<i>Gallinago media</i>	Great Snipe	<i>Gallinago media</i>	Great Snipe	NT
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe	LC
<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	Jack Snipe	<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	Jack Snipe	LC
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	NT
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit	LC
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	LC
<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>	Slender-billed Curlew	<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>	Slender-billed Curlew	CR
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	NT
<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Spotted Redshank	LC
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Common Redshank	LC
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper	LC
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	LC
<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Green Sandpiper	LC
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper	LC
<i>Tringa cinerea</i>	Terek Sandpiper	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Terek Sandpiper	LC
<i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	LC
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	LC
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot	VU
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot	LC
<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	LC
<i>Calidris minuta</i>	Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	Little Stint	LC
<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	Temminck's Stint	LC
<i>Calidris maritima</i>	Purple Sandpiper	<i>Calidris maritima</i>	Purple Sandpiper	LC
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin	LC
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	LC
<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	Broad-billed Sandpiper	<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	Broad-billed Sandpiper	LC
<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Ruff	LC
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope	LC
<i>Phalaropus fulicaria</i>	Grey Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	Red Phalarope	LC
<i>Catharacta skua</i>	Great Skua	<i>Catharacta skua</i>	Great Skua	LC
<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	Long-tailed Skua	<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	Long-tailed Jaeger	LC
<i>Larus leucophthalmus</i>	White-eyed Gull	<i>Larus leucophthalmus</i>	White-eyed Gull	NT
<i>Larus hemprichii</i>	Sooty Gull	<i>Larus hemprichii</i>	Sooty Gull	LC
<i>Larus canus</i>	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	Mew Gull	LC
<i>Larus audouinii</i>	Audouin's Gull	<i>Larus audouinii</i>	Audouin's Gull	NT
<i>Larus marinus</i>	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	Great Black-backed Gull	LC
<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	Kelp Gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	Kelp Gull	LC
<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	Glaucous Gull	<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	Glaucous Gull	LC
<i>Larus glaucooides</i>	Iceland Gull	<i>Larus glaucooides</i>	Iceland Gull	LC
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull	LC
<i>Larus heuglini</i>	Heuglin's Gull	n/a	n/a	NR
<i>Larus armenicus</i>	Armenian Gull	n/a	n/a	NR
<i>Larus cachinnans</i>	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>	Caspian Gull	LC
<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull	LC



<i>Larus ichthyaetus</i>	Great Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ichthyaetus</i>	Pallas's Gull	LC
<i>Larus cirrocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Gull	<i>Larus cirrocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Gull	LC
<i>Larus hartlaubii</i>	Hartlaub's Gull	<i>Larus hartlaubii</i>	King Gull	LC
<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Common Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull	LC
<i>Larus genei</i>	Slender-billed Gull	<i>Larus genei</i>	Slender-billed Gull	LC
<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	Mediterranean Gull	<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	Mediterranean Gull	LC
<i>Larus minutus</i>	Little Gull	<i>Larus minutus</i>	Little Gull	LC
<i>Xema sabini</i>	Sabine's Gull	<i>Xema sabini</i>	Sabine's Gull	LC
<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Black-legged Kittiwake	LC
<i>Sterna nilotica</i>	Gull-billed Tern	<i>Sterna nilotica</i>	Gull-billed Tern	LC
<i>Sterna caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	<i>Sterna caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	LC
<i>Sterna maxima</i>	Royal Tern	<i>Sterna maxima</i>	Royal Tern	LC
<i>Sterna bengalensis</i>	Lesser Crested Tern	<i>Sterna bengalensis</i>	Lesser Crested Tern	LC
<i>Sterna bergii</i>	Great Crested Tern	<i>Sterna bergii</i>	Great Crested Tern	LC
<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	Sandwich Tern	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	Sandwich Tern	LC
<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Roseate Tern	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Roseate Tern	LC
<i>Sterna vittata</i>	Antarctic Tern	<i>Sterna vittata</i>	Antarctic Tern	LC
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	LC
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern	LC
<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	Little Tern	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	Little Tern	LC
<i>Sterna saundersi</i>	Saunders's Tern	<i>Sterna saundersi</i>	Saunders's Tern	LC
<i>Sterna balaenarum</i>	Damara Tern	<i>Sterna balaenarum</i>	Damara Tern	NT
<i>Sterna repressa</i>	White-cheeked Tern	<i>Sterna repressa</i>	White-cheeked Tern	LC
<i>Sterna anaethetus</i>	Bridled Tern	<i>Sterna anaethetus</i>	Bridled Tern	LC
<i>Sterna fuscata</i>	Sooty Tern	<i>Sterna fuscata</i>	Sooty Tern	LC
<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	Whiskered Tern	LC
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	White-winged Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	White-winged Tern	LC
<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern	LC
<i>Anous stolidus</i>	Brown Noddy	<i>Anous stolidus</i>	Brown Noddy	LC
<i>Anous tenuirostris</i>	Lesser Noddy	<i>Anous tenuirostris</i>	Lesser Noddy	LC
<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i>	African Skimmer	<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i>	African Skimmer	NT
<i>Alle alle</i>	Little Auk	<i>Alle alle</i>	Little Auk	LC
<i>Uria aalge</i>	Common Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>	Common Guillemot	LC
<i>Uria lomvia</i>	Brunnich's Guillemot	<i>Uria lomvia</i>	Thick-billed Guillemot	LC
<i>Alca torda</i>	Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>	Razorbill	LC
<i>Cephus grylle</i>	Black Guillemot	<i>Cephus grylle</i>	Black Guillemot	LC
<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	Atlantic Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	Atlantic Puffin	LC

**Table 2. AEWA-listed species qualifying for higher or lower Red List categories during the period 1988-2010.** Category abbreviations follow Table 1.

Scientific name	English name	Period of change	Category at start of period	Category at end of period	Justification
<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	Red-breasted Goose	2000-2004	VU	EN	The population increased from the late 1970s to a peak of 88,425 individuals in 2000. Since then it declined to 32,100 individuals in 2005, with the 5-year average decline exceeding 50% during 2000-2004, qualifying the species for uplisting to Endangered under criterion A2. During 1988-2000 it would have qualified as Vulnerable under criterion B2. Drivers of declines are a combination of hunting, habitat loss and other threats.
<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>	Steller's Eider	2000-2004	NT	VU	Alaskan populations of this species declined from 137,904 individuals in 1992 to 77,329 individuals in 2003. Given the proportion of the global population they form, the global population decline rate would have exceeded 30% over three generations (12 years) in 2000, qualifying the species for uplisting from Near Threatened to Vulnerable under criterion A2 in 2000. The main drivers of these declines are unknown.
<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	White-headed Duck	1994-2000	VU	EN	The population of this species underwent a rapid population decline during 1991-2001 in Turkey (10,927 birds in 1991 to 653 in 2001) and further east (eg Turkmenistan), outweighing increases in Spain (in particular) plus Israel, Syria, Greece, Bulgaria and Romania. The overall trend is negative, and the decline is suspected to have exceeded 50% over ten years during 1994-2000, with habitat loss and hunting among the main drivers, qualifying the species for uplisting from Vulnerable to Endangered under criterion A2 by 2000.
<i>Ardeola I</i>	Madagascar Pond-heron	1988-1994	VU	EN	This species's population has been in long-term decline owing primarily to exploitation for eggs and young, with the current minimum estimate of 2,000 mature individuals qualifying the species as Endangered under criterion C2. The population is assumed to have fallen below the threshold of 2,500 mature individuals during 1988-1994, and hence would have qualified as Vulnerable in 1988.
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Dalmatian Pelican	1994-2000	VU	NT	During the early and mid-1990s, the global population appeared to increase, owing largely to increases in Greece as a consequence of protection of a key breeding colony (with increases also occurring in Bulgaria). The species would therefore have qualified for downlisting from Vulnerable to Near Threatened during 1994-2000. However, the status of eastern populations then deteriorated during the late 1990s and early 2000s, owing to political changes and breakdown of law enforcement, and these declines outweighed increases in south-east Europe (in Montenegro to Romania and Turkey), giving a global decline that exceeded 30% over ten years (and hence qualified the species as Vulnerable again under criteria A2 and A3) during 2000-2004.
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Dalmatian Pelican	2000-2004	NT	VU	During the early and mid-1990s, the global population appeared to increase, owing largely to increases in Greece as a consequence of protection of a key breeding colony (with increases also occurring in Bulgaria). The species would therefore have qualified for downlisting from Vulnerable to Near Threatened during 1994-2000. However, the status of eastern populations then deteriorated during the late 1990s and early 2000s, owing to political changes and breakdown of law enforcement, and these declines outweighed increases in south-east Europe (in Montenegro to Romania and Turkey), giving a global decline that exceeded 30% over ten years (and hence qualified the species as Vulnerable again under criteria A2 and A3) during 2000-2004.

<i>Phalacrocorax neglectus</i>	Bank Cormorant	1994-2000	VU	EN	The rate at which the population of this species is declining is suspected to have exceeded 50% over three generations (22 years) during 1994-2000 owing to a number of threats (e.g. steep declines were recorded on Mercury and Ichaboe Islands owing to a decreased abundance of goby off central Namibia from 1994 onwards), qualifying the species for uplisting from Vulnerable to Endangered under criterion A2 by 2000.
<i>Balearica pavonina</i>	Black Crowned-crane	1988-1994	LC	NT	Based on populations estimates available for 1985, 1994 and 2004, the rate of population decline of this species is estimated to have approached 30% over 39 years (three generations) during 1998-1994 and exceeded 30% over 39 years during 1994-2000 owing to habitat loss, hunting and other threats, qualifying the species for uplisting from Least Concern to Near Threatened under criterion A2, A3, A4 during 1988-1994 and from Near Threatened to Vulnerable (under the same criteria) during 1994-2000.
<i>Balearica pavonina</i>	Black Crowned-crane	1994-2000	NT	VU	Based on populations estimates available for 1985, 1994 and 2004, the rate of population decline of this species is estimated to have approached 30% over 39 years (three generations) during 1998-1994 and exceeded 30% over 39 years during 1994-2000 owing to habitat loss, hunting and other threats, qualifying the species for uplisting from Least Concern to Near Threatened under criterion A2, A3, A4 during 1988-1994 and from Near Threatened to Vulnerable (under the same criteria) during 1994-2000.
<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>	Sociable Lapwing	2000-2004	EN	CR	The rate of population decline was suspected to have exceeded 80% over ten years during 2000-2004, on the basis of surveys showing very steep recent declines that were projected to continue, leading to uplisting from Endangered to Critically Endangered under criteria A3 and A4 by 2004. Reasons for the decline remain poorly understood.
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	2000-2004	LC	NT	This species declined by 14-33% between 1990 and 2005. Taking the upper value, the decline rate would have exceeded 25% (the approximate threshold for NT under the A criteria) during the period 2000-2004 and it has therefore been uplisted to Near Threatened. These declines were largely driven by trends in Europe (caused by changing agricultural practises), outweighing apparently stable trends in Central Asia and increases in Iceland.
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	1994-2000	LC	NT	The population decline of this species is suspected to have approached 30% over three generations (15 years) during 1994-2000, leading to the species qualifying as Near Threatened under the A criteria by 2000. This was largely driven by declines in Europe (including the key population in the UK), but also partly as a consequence of large scale habitat changes following the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 (e.g. a substantial decrease in state livestock numbers in Kazakhstan led to significantly higher and denser vegetation in many areas of long-grass and forest steppe).
<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i>	African Skimmer	1988-1994	LC	NT	The population size of this species is suspected to have declined during 1988-1994 to 15,000-25,000 birds (and hence approaching the thresholds for Vulnerable under criteria C1 and C2) owing to a number of threats, qualifying the species for uplisting from Least Concern to Near Threatened by 1994.
<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>	African Penguin	2004-2008	VU	EN	The rate of decline experienced by this species increased above 50% over three generations (31 years) in 2007, qualifying it for uplisting from Vulnerable (under the criterion A2a,c,e; A3a,c,e; A4a,c,e) to Endangered (under the same criterion) during 2004-2008, owing to commercial fishing and shifts in prey populations.