

**Report to Wetlands International on the status and trends of  
AEWA-listed species**

**BirdLife International**

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## TECHNICAL REPORT

### Current status of AEWA species

Table 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/sites/default/files/publication/aewa\\_agreement\\_text\\_2013\\_2015\\_en.pdf](http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/aewa_agreement_text_2013_2015_en.pdf)). These categories were published by BirdLife International in their release of the 2013 Red List and are included on the IUCN Red List.

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-backed Gull *L. fuscus*:

<http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/speciesfactsheet.php?id=31674>).

Of the remaining 252 species, five are listed as Critically Endangered, eight as Endangered, 14 as Vulnerable, 15 as Near Threatened and 210 as Least Concern, hence 27 (10.7% are considered threatened (in the first three of these categories).

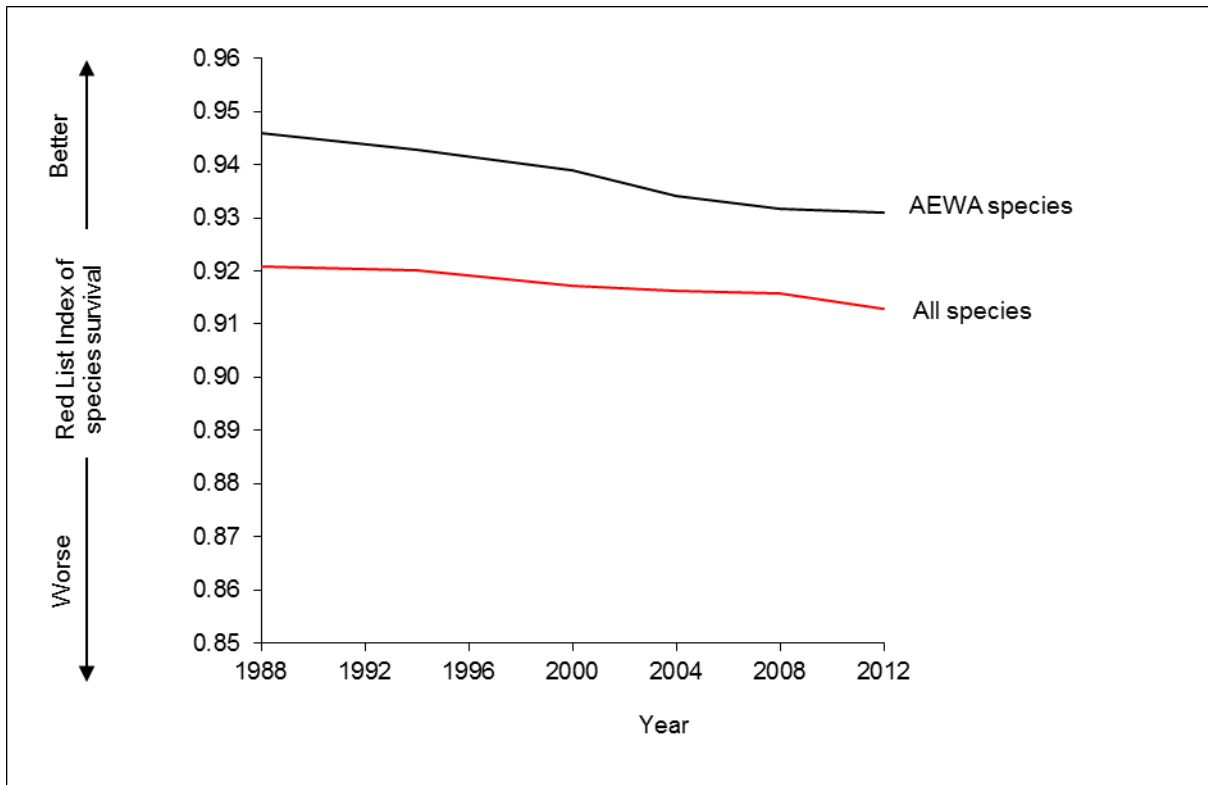
Five species have had their IUCN Red List category revised since the report from BirdLife to AEWA in 2010 (Table 2), including for both genuine reasons (deteriorating status: Cape Cormorant, Long-tailed Duck and White-winged Scoter: see Table 3) and because of improved knowledge (Grey Crowned-crane and White-winged Flufftail).

### Recent trends of AEWA species

A total of 15 AEWA-listed species qualified for higher or lower Red List categories owing to genuine deterioration or improvement in status during 1988-2012. All are listed in Table 3, with notes on the basis of each change. Five 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).

These data were 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). The figure shows that while AEWA species are less threatened than other species on average (the RLI values are higher), they have declined in status proportionately faster over the last two decades: the RLI has declined by 1.6% since 1988 compared to 0.9% 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 1988-2012**



## References

- BirdLife International (2008) A Red List Index for species listed on the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA). Unpublished report.
- Butchart, S. H. M., Akçakaya, H. R., Chanson, J., Baillie, J. E. M., Collen, B., Quader, S., Turner, W. R., Amin, R., Stuart, S. N., Hilton-Taylor, C. and Mace, G. M. (2007) Improvements to the Red List Index. *Public Lib. Sci. One* 2(1): e140. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0000140
- 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 2013 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	2013 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 aethereus</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	EN
<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 idae</i>	Madagascar Pond-Heron	<i>Ardeola idae</i>	Madagascar Pond-heron	EN
<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

Balaeniceps rex	Shoebill	Balaeniceps rex	Shoebill	VU
Plegadis falcinellus	Glossy Ibis	Plegadis falcinellus	Glossy Ibis	LC
Geronticus eremita	Northern Bald Ibis	Geronticus eremita	Northern Bald Ibis	CR
Threskiornis aethiopicus	Sacred Ibis	Threskiornis aethiopicus	African Sacred Ibis	LC
Platalea leucorodia	Eurasian Spoonbill	Platalea leucorodia	Eurasian Spoonbill	LC
Platalea alba	African Spoonbill	Platalea alba	African Spoonbill	LC
Phoenicopterus ruber	Greater Flamingo	Phoenicopterus ruber	American Flamingo	LC
Phoenicopterus minor	Lesser Flamingo	Phoeniconaias minor	Lesser Flamingo	NT
Dendrocygna bicolor	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	Dendrocygna bicolor	Fulvous Whistling-duck	LC
Dendrocygna viduata	White-faced Whistling-Duck	Dendrocygna viduata	White-faced Whistling-duck	LC
Thalassornis leuconotus	White-backed Duck	Thalassornis leuconotus	White-backed Duck	LC
Oxyura leucocephala	White-headed Duck	Oxyura leucocephala	White-headed Duck	EN
Oxyura maccoa	Maccoa Duck	Oxyura maccoa	Maccoa Duck	NT
Cygnus olor	Mute Swan	Cygnus olor	Mute Swan	LC
Cygnus cygnus	Whooper Swan	Cygnus cygnus	Whooper Swan	LC
Cygnus columbianus	Bewick's Swan	Cygnus columbianus	Tundra Swan	LC
Anser brachyrhynchus	Pink-footed Goose	Anser brachyrhynchus	Pink-footed Goose	LC
Anser fabalis	Bean Goose	Anser fabalis	Bean Goose	LC
Anser albifrons	Greater White-fronted Goose	Anser albifrons	Greater White-fronted Goose	LC
Anser erythropus	Lesser White-fronted Goose	Anser erythropus	Lesser White-fronted Goose	VU
Anser anser	Greylag Goose	Anser anser	Greylag Goose	LC
Branta leucopsis	Barnacle Goose	Branta leucopsis	Barnacle Goose	LC
Branta bernicla	Brent Goose	Branta bernicla	Brent Goose	LC
Branta ruficollis	Red-breasted Goose	Branta ruficollis	Red-breasted Goose	EN
Alopochen aegyptiacus	Egyptian Goose	Alopochen aegyptiaca	Egyptian Goose	LC
Tadorna ferruginea	Ruddy Shelduck	Tadorna ferruginea	Ruddy Shelduck	LC
Tadorna cana	South African Shelduck	Tadorna cana	South African Shelduck	LC
Tadorna tadorna	Common Shelduck	Tadorna tadorna	Common Shelduck	LC
Plectropterus gambensis	Spur-winged Goose	Plectropterus gambensis	Spur-winged Goose	LC
Sarkidiornis melanotos	Comb Duck	Sarkidiornis melanotos	Comb Duck	LC
Nettapus auritus	African Pygmy-goose	Nettapus auritus	African Pygmy-goose	LC
Anas penelope	Eurasian Wigeon	Anas penelope	Eurasian Wigeon	LC
Anas strepera	Gadwall	Anas strepera	Gadwall	LC
Anas crecca	Common Teal	Anas crecca	Common Teal	LC
Anas capensis	Cape Teal	Anas capensis	Cape Teal	LC
Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard	Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard	LC
Anas undulata	Yellow-billed Duck	Anas undulata	Yellow-billed Duck	LC
Anas acuta	Northern Pintail	Anas acuta	Northern Pintail	LC
Anas erythrorhyncha	Red-billed Duck	Anas erythrorhyncha	Red-billed Duck	LC
Anas hottentota	Hottentot Teal	Anas hottentota	Hottentot Teal	LC
Anas querquedula	Garganey	Anas querquedula	Garganey	LC
Anas clypeata	Northern Shoveler	Anas clypeata	Northern Shoveler	LC
Marmaronetta angustirostris	Marbled Teal	Marmaronetta angustirostris	Marbled Teal	VU
Netta rufina	Red-crested Pochard	Netta rufina	Red-crested Pochard	LC
Netta erythrophthalma	Southern Pochard	Netta erythrophthalma	Southern Pochard	LC
Aythya ferina	Common Pochard	Aythya ferina	Common Pochard	LC
Aythya nyroca	Ferruginous Pochard	Aythya nyroca	Ferruginous Duck	NT
Aythya fuligula	Tufted Duck	Aythya fuligula	Tufted Duck	LC
Aythya marila	Greater Scaup	Aythya marila	Greater Scaup	LC
Somateria mollissima	Common Eider	Somateria mollissima	Common Eider	LC
Somateria spectabilis	King Eider	Somateria spectabilis	King Eider	LC
Polysticta stelleri	Steller's Eider	Polysticta stelleri	Steller's Eider	VU
Clangula hyemalis	Long-tailed Duck	Clangula hyemalis	Long-tailed Duck	VU
Melanitta nigra	Common Scoter	Melanitta nigra	Black Scoter	LC
Melanitta fusca	Velvet Scoter	Melanitta fusca	White-winged Scoter	EN
Bucephala clangula	Common Goldeneye	Bucephala clangula	Common Goldeneye	LC
Mergellus albellus	Smew	Mergellus albellus	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	EN
<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	Siberian Crane	<i>Leucogeranus leucogeranus</i>	Siberian Crane	CR
<i>Grus virgo</i>	Demoiselle Crane	<i>Anthropoides virgo</i>	Demoiselle Crane	LC
<i>Grus paradisea</i>	Blue Crane	<i>Anthropoides paradiseus</i>	Blue Crane	VU
<i>Grus carunculatus</i>	Wattled Crane	<i>Bugeranus 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	CR
<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 Crane	<i>Crecopsis egregia</i>	African Crane	LC
<i>Crex crex</i>	Corncrake	<i>Crex crex</i>	Corncrake	LC
<i>Amauornis flavirostris</i>	Black Crane	<i>Amauornis flavirostra</i>	Black Crane	LC
<i>Porzana parva</i>	Little Crane	<i>Porzana parva</i>	Little Crane	LC
<i>Porzana pusilla</i>	Baillon's Crane	<i>Porzana pusilla</i>	Baillon's Crane	LC
<i>Porzana porzana</i>	Spotted Crane	<i>Porzana porzana</i>	Spotted Crane	LC
<i>Aenigmatolimnas marginalis</i>	Striped Crane	<i>Aenigmatolimnas marginalis</i>	Striped Crane	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

Vanellus melanopterus	Black-winged Lapwing	Vanellus melanopterus	Black-winged Lapwing	LC
Vanellus coronatus	Crowned Lapwing	Vanellus coronatus	Crowned Lapwing	LC
Vanellus superciliosus	Brown-chested Lapwing	Vanellus superciliosus	Brown-chested Lapwing	LC
Vanellus gregarius	Sociable Plover	Vanellus gregarius	Sociable Lapwing	CR
Vanellus leucurus	White-tailed Plover	Vanellus leucurus	White-tailed Lapwing	LC
Scolopax rusticola	Eurasian Woodcock	Scolopax rusticola	Eurasian Woodcock	LC
Gallinago stenura	Pintail Snipe	Gallinago stenura	Pintail Snipe	LC
Gallinago media	Great Snipe	Gallinago media	Great Snipe	NT
Gallinago gallinago	Common Snipe	Gallinago gallinago	Common Snipe	LC
Lymnocyptes minimus	Jack Snipe	Lymnocyptes minimus	Jack Snipe	LC
Limosa limosa	Black-tailed Godwit	Limosa limosa	Black-tailed Godwit	NT
Limosa lapponica	Bar-tailed Godwit	Limosa lapponica	Bar-tailed Godwit	LC
Numenius phaeopus	Whimbrel	Numenius phaeopus	Whimbrel	LC
Numenius tenuirostris	Slender-billed Curlew	Numenius tenuirostris	Slender-billed Curlew	CR
Numenius arquata	Eurasian Curlew	Numenius arquata	Eurasian Curlew	NT
Tringa erythropus	Spotted Redshank	Tringa erythropus	Spotted Redshank	LC
Tringa totanus	Common Redshank	Tringa totanus	Common Redshank	LC
Tringa stagnatilis	Marsh Sandpiper	Tringa stagnatilis	Marsh Sandpiper	LC
Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank	Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank	LC
Tringa ochropus	Green Sandpiper	Tringa ochropus	Green Sandpiper	LC
Tringa glareola	Wood Sandpiper	Tringa glareola	Wood Sandpiper	LC
Tringa cinerea	Terek Sandpiper	Xenus cinereus	Terek Sandpiper	LC
Tringa hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper	Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper	LC
Arenaria interpres	Ruddy Turnstone	Arenaria interpres	Ruddy Turnstone	LC
Calidris tenuirostris	Great Knot	Calidris tenuirostris	Great Knot	VU
Calidris canutus	Red Knot	Calidris canutus	Red Knot	LC
Calidris alba	Sanderling	Calidris alba	Sanderling	LC
Calidris minuta	Little Stint	Calidris minuta	Little Stint	LC
Calidris temminckii	Temminck's Stint	Calidris temminckii	Temminck's Stint	LC
Calidris maritima	Purple Sandpiper	Calidris maritima	Purple Sandpiper	LC
Calidris alpina	Dunlin	Calidris alpina	Dunlin	LC
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	LC
Limicola falcinellus	Broad-billed Sandpiper	Limicola falcinellus	Broad-billed Sandpiper	LC
Philomachus pugnax	Ruff	Philomachus pugnax	Ruff	LC
Phalaropus lobatus	Red-necked Phalarope	Phalaropus lobatus	Red-necked Phalarope	LC
Phalaropus fulicaria	Grey Phalarope	Phalaropus fulicarius	Red Phalarope	LC
Catharacta skua	Great Skua	Stercorarius skua	Great Skua	LC
Stercorarius longicaudus	Long-tailed Skua	Stercorarius longicaudus	Long-tailed Jaeger	LC
Larus leucophthalmus	White-eyed Gull	Larus leucophthalmus	White-eyed Gull	NT
Larus hemprichii	Sooty Gull	Larus hemprichii	Sooty Gull	LC
Larus canus	Common Gull	Larus canus	Mew Gull	LC
Larus audouinii	Audouin's Gull	Larus audouinii	Audouin's Gull	NT
Larus marinus	Great Black-backed Gull	Larus marinus	Great Black-backed Gull	LC
Larus dominicanus	Kelp Gull	Larus dominicanus	Kelp Gull	LC
Larus hyperboreus	Glaucous Gull	Larus hyperboreus	Glaucous Gull	LC
Larus glaucooides	Iceland Gull	Larus glaucooides	Iceland Gull	LC
Larus argentatus	Herring Gull	Larus argentatus	Herring Gull	LC
Larus heuglini	Heuglin's Gull	n/a	n/a	NR
Larus armenicus	Armenian Gull	n/a	n/a	NR
Larus cachinnans	Yellow-legged Gull	Larus cachinnans	Caspian Gull	LC
Larus fuscus	Lesser Black-backed Gull	Larus fuscus	Lesser Black-backed Gull	LC
Larus ichthyaeus	Great Black-headed Gull	Larus ichthyaeus	Pallas's Gull	LC
Larus cirrocephalus	Grey-headed Gull	Larus cirrocephalus	Grey-headed Gull	LC
Larus hartlaubii	Hartlaub's Gull	Larus hartlaubii	King Gull	LC
Larus ridibundus	Common Black-headed Gull	Larus ridibundus	Black-headed Gull	LC
Larus genei	Slender-billed Gull	Larus genei	Slender-billed Gull	LC
Larus melanocephalus	Mediterranean Gull	Larus melanocephalus	Mediterranean Gull	LC
Larus minutus	Little Gull	Larus minutus	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 whose IUCN Red List categories were revised since 2010.** Category abbreviations follow Table1.

Scientific name	English name	2010 IUCN Red List category	2013 IUCN Red List category
<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i>	Cape Cormorant	NT	EN
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed Duck	LC	VU
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	White-winged Scoter	LC	EN
<i>Balearica regulorum</i>	Grey Crowned-crane	VU	EN
<i>Sarothrura ayresi</i>	White-winged Flufftail	EN	CR

**Table 3. AEWA-listed species qualifying for higher or lower Red List categories during the period 1988-2010 owing to genuine improvement or deterioration in status.** Category abbreviations follow Table1.

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>Melanitta fusca</i>	Velvet Scoter	1994-2000	LC	VU	The Baltic Sea wintering population of this species (which comprises the vast majority) declined from c.933,000 individuals in 1992-1993 to c.373,000 individuals in 2007-2009 (Skov et al. 2011). If the declines began in 1993, the rate of decline over three generations (23 years) would have approached and exceeded 30% during 1994-2000 (qualifying the species for uplisting from Least Concern to Vulnerable under criterion A2b,c,e), and then exceeded 50% during 2004-2008 (qualifying the species for uplisting to Endangered under criterion A2b,c,e).
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	Velvet Scoter	2004-2008	VU	EN	The Baltic Sea wintering population of this species (which comprises the vast majority) declined from c.933,000 individuals in 1992-1993 to c.373,000 individuals in 2007-2009 (Skov et al. 2011). If the declines began in 1993, the rate of decline over three generations (23 years) would have approached and exceeded 30% during 1994-2000 (qualifying the species for uplisting from Least Concern to Vulnerable under criterion A2b,c,e), and then exceeded 50% during 2004-2008 (qualifying the species for uplisting to Endangered under criterion A2b,c,e).
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed Duck	2004-2008	LC	NT	The population of this species in the Baltic sea declined from c.4,272,000 individuals in 1992-1993 to c.1,486,000 individuals in

					2007-2009. There are smaller populations in Europe outside the Baltic sea (300,000 individuals), in Greenland/Iceland (100,000–150,000 individuals), and E Siberia (500,000–1,000,000), and a population of c.1,000,000 individuals in N America. There is considerable uncertainty over the trends of these other populations, with conflicting evidence for N America in particular. In combination with the breadth of the estimates of the size of the non-Baltic populations, this makes estimation of a global trend challenging. However, the overall decline is likely to approach 50% over three generations (27 years), qualifying the species as Vulnerable under criterion A4b,c,e. Assuming declines began in the early 1990s, this means the species would have qualified for uplisting from Least Concern to Near Threatened during 2004-2008, and from Near Threatened to Vulnerable during 2008-2012.
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed Duck	2008-2012	NT	VU	The population of this species in the Baltic sea declined from c.4,272,000 individuals in 1992-1993 to c.1,486,000 individuals in 2007-2009. There are smaller populations in Europe outside the Baltic sea (300,000 individuals), in Greenland/Iceland (100,000–150,000 individuals), and E Siberia (500,000–1,000,000), and a population of c.1,000,000 individuals in N America. There is considerable uncertainty over the trends of these other populations, with conflicting evidence for N America in particular. In combination with the breadth of the estimates of the size of the non-Baltic populations, this makes estimation of a global trend challenging. However, the overall decline is likely to approach 50% over three generations (27 years), qualifying the species as Vulnerable under criterion A4b,c,e. Assuming declines began in the early 1990s, this means the species would have qualified for uplisting from Least Concern to Near Threatened during 2004-2008, and from Near Threatened to Vulnerable during 2008-2012.
<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 idae</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>Phalacrocorax capensis</i>	Cape Cormorant	1988-1994	NT	VU	This rate at which this species is declining is estimated to have exceeded 30% over three generations (33 years) during 1988-1994, and exceeded 50% over three generations during 2000-2004, qualifying the species for uplisting from Near threatened to Vulnerable under criterion A2ace+3ce+4ace during 1988-1994 and from Vulnerable to Endangered under the same criteria during 2000-2004. This was based on data from South Africa showing a decline by 64% during 1978- 2011, including a 59.2% decline during 1985-2011 at the six main breeding islands in this region (Crawford et al. 2012), with similar trends at the 12 most important breeding localities in Namibia (59.6% decline from 1978/9 to 2005/6; Crawford et al. 2007). Declines likely resulted from food shortages and avian cholera outbreaks.
<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i>	Cape Cormorant	2000-2004	VU	EN	This rate at which this species is declining is estimated to have exceeded 30% over three generations (33 years) during 1988-1994, and exceeded 50% over three generations during 2000-2004, qualifying the species for uplisting from Near threatened to Vulnerable under criterion A2ace+3ce+4ace during 1988-1994 and from Vulnerable to Endangered under the same criteria during 2000-2004. This was based on data from South Africa showing a decline by 64% during 1978- 2011, including a 59.2% decline during 1985-2011 at the six main breeding islands in this region (Crawford et al. 2012), with similar trends at the 12 most important breeding localities in Namibia (59.6% decline from 1978/9 to 2005/6; Crawford et al. 2007). Declines likely resulted from food shortages and avian cholera outbreaks.
<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.
Balearica pavonina	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.
Vanellus gregarius	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.
Limosa limosa	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.
Numenius arquata	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).
Rynchops flavirostris	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.
Spheniscus demersus	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.