

**9<sup>th</sup> MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE**  
*18 – 19 September 2013, Trondheim, Norway*

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**SUMMARY OF THE CURRENT STATE OF AEW A SINGLE SPECIES ACTION PLAN  
AND SPECIES MANAGEMENT PLAN PRODUCTION AND COORDINATION OF  
IMPLEMENTATION**

*Compiled by the UNEP/AEW A Secretariat*

**Introduction**

This paper provides an update on progress made in the production and coordination of the implementation of AEW A Single Species Action Plans (SSAPs) as well as AEW A Single Species Management Plans (SSMPs).

**Coordination of implementation of AEW A Single Species Action and Management Plans**

Inter-governmental AEW A International Species Working Groups have been convened by the AEW A Secretariat for eight of the previously adopted Single Species Action Plans and one Single Species Management Plan. The Working Groups are at various stages of development and operation. Most advanced is the Lesser White-fronted Goose Working Group for which there is regular and sufficient funding from some of the range states, particularly Norway. A full-time coordinator was recruited and is based at the UNEP/AEW A Secretariat. The shortfalls of the other coordination mechanisms are usually associated with insufficient funding, out-posted and/or part-time coordinators as well as the need of additional supervision and guidance by the Secretariat. Single species websites featuring internal workspaces have been developed by the Secretariat to further facilitate the work of the Working Groups.

Coordination provided by the UNEP/AEW A Secretariat:

- Lesser White-fronted Goose *Anser erythropus*

Coordinating organisations have been identified (and Memoranda of Cooperation concluded) for the following Plans:

- Sociable Lapwing *Vanellus gregarius* (Royal Society for the Protection of Birds)
- Northern Bald Ibis *Geronticus eremita* (BirdLife International/RSPB)
- Red-breasted Goose *Branta ruficollis* (Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust/Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds)
- Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa* (Government Service for Land and Water Management of the Netherlands)
- Pink-footed Goose *Anser brachyrhynchus* (Aarhus University)

Due to lack of sufficient resources, the coordination of the following three Working Groups convened in 2011 has been put on hold. The Secretariat is currently in the process of identifying new coordinating organisations to take over the facilitation of the groups:

- Lesser Flamingo *Phoeniconaias minor*
- White-winged Flufftail *Sarothrura ayresii*
- Madagascar Pond Heron *Ardeola idae*

Coordinating organisation has been identified (and Memoranda of Cooperation concluded), but the Working Group has not yet been convened:

- White-headed Duck *Oxyura leucocephala* (Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust)

In addition, the Secretariat is also in the process of identifying a coordinating organisation for the Slaty Egret (*Egretta vinaceigula*) Single Species Action Plan. The respective Working Group will be convened by the Secretariat as soon as the coordination has been clarified.

### **AEWA Species Expert Groups**

For adopted Single Species Action Plans where the involvement of the AEWA Secretariat and the establishment of inter-governmental AEWA International Single Species Working Groups are not considered to be a priority, stakeholders will be encouraged to take the initiative and put in place AEWA Species Expert Groups (as outlined in Resolution 5.8<sup>1</sup>).

At its 11<sup>th</sup> Meeting in August 2012 the AEWA Technical Committee adopted Terms of Reference for the AEWA Species Expert Groups, the establishment of which has been prioritized for the Eurasian Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*), Light-bellied Brent Goose (*Branta bernicla hrota*), Bewick's Swan (*Cygnus columbianus bewickii*) and Greenland White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons flavirostris*) Single Species Action Plans.

Expert coordination groups have already been established for the Eurasian Spoonbill (Eurosite) and for the Light-bellied Brent Goose (Irish Brent Goose Research Group), but these have yet to be linked to the AEWA Species Expert framework. The Secretariat will follow up on this as well as the establishment of new Species Expert Groups during the autumn of 2013.

### **Single/Multi Species Action and Management Plans under development**

Following the 5<sup>th</sup> Session of the Meeting of the Parties to AEWA in May 2012, work has progressed on a number of new Single/Multi Species Action and Management Plans as prioritised by the AEWA Technical Committee at its 11<sup>th</sup> Meeting in August 2012 (Table 2). Species/populations were ranked for the prioritisation on the basis of four criteria: IUCN Red List status, population size estimate, population trend estimate and vulnerability to climate change<sup>2</sup>. The Secretariat expects these plans to be completed in time for adoption at the 6<sup>th</sup> Session of the Meeting of the Parties to AEWA (MOP6) in June 2015.

#### *Shoebill*

An action-planning workshop for the Shoebill (*Balaeniceps rex*) took place on the 9-12 October 2012 in Entebbe, Uganda.

Following consultations with the range states and the AEWA Technical Committee, the draft Single Species Action Plan is being presented to the AEWA Standing Committee in September 2013 for preliminary approval. Final approval of the Action Plan is foreseen to take place at MOP6 in June 2015.

#### *African Cranes*

The African Crane Conservation Programme (a partnership between the International Crane Foundation and the Endangered Wildlife Trust) has made a commitment to work with the Secretariat on raising funds and compiling Single Species Action Plans for three species/populations of cranes in Africa (Wattled Crane *Grus carunculatus*, Blue Crane *Grus paradisea*, and Grey Crowned Crane *Balearica regulorum*). Funding has been secured for an action-planning workshop for the Grey Crowned Crane, which is set to take place on the 10-13 September 2013 in Musanze, Rwanda.

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<sup>1</sup> [www.unep-aewa.org/meetings/en/mop/mop5\\_docs/final\\_res\\_pdf/res\\_5\\_8\\_ssap\\_and\\_mp.pdf](http://www.unep-aewa.org/meetings/en/mop/mop5_docs/final_res_pdf/res_5_8_ssap_and_mp.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> [www.unep-aewa.org/documents/priority\\_aewa\\_populations\\_ssap\\_smp\\_2012-2015.pdf](http://www.unep-aewa.org/documents/priority_aewa_populations_ssap_smp_2012-2015.pdf)

### *African Seabirds – Multi-species Action Plan*

For nine African species/populations on the priority list, the Secretariat is preparing to launch an action-planning process for Southern African seabirds in cooperation with the BirdLife International Global Seabird Programme. The Multi-Species Action Plan is set to cover the following species/populations: Bank Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax neglectus*), African Penguin (*Spheniscus demersus*), Cape Gannet (*Sula capensis*), Roseate Tern (*Sterna dougallii dougallii*), Caspian Tern (*Sterna caspia caspia*), Antarctic Tern (*Sterna v. vittata* and *tristanensis*), Crowned Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax coronatus*) and Great Crested Tern (*Sterna bergii enigma*).

### *Taiga Bean Goose*

An action-planning workshop for the Taiga Bean Goose (*Anser fabalis fabalis*) is scheduled to take place on the 12-14 November 2013 in Helsinki, Finland, hosted by the Finnish Ministry of Agriculture. A drafting team led by the Finnish Wildlife Agency has been convened to coordinate the preparation of the Action Plan.

### *Eurasian Curlew*

An action-planning workshop for the Eurasian Curlew (*Numenius a. arquata*) is foreseen to take place on the 1-3 October 2013 in Wilhelmshaven, Germany back-to-back with the International Wader Study Group Conference. A second meeting to cover the other two sub-species within the AEW range (*Numenius a. orientalis* and *suschkini*) is tentatively foreseen to take place in March 2014, pending the availability of sufficient funds. The development of the Eurasian Curlew Single Species Action Plan is being coordinated by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB – BirdLife partner in the UK) under a Memorandum of Cooperation with the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat.

### *Long-tailed Duck*

An action-planning workshop for the Long-tailed Duck (*Clangula hyemalis*) is tentatively foreseen to take place in Estonia on the 23-25 April 2014, pending the availability of sufficient funds. The development of the Action Plan is foreseen to be coordinated by the Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust (WWT).

### **Species Action Plans under revision**

Two Single Species Action Plans are currently being revised - for the Lesser White-fronted Goose (*Anser erythropus*) and the Northern Bald Ibis (*Geronticus eremita*). Subject to approval by the AEW Lesser White-fronted Goose International Working Group, the draft revised Lesser White-fronted Goose Single Species Action Plan will be submitted to the Standing Committee for preliminary approval in September 2013 and for final approval to MOP6 in June 2015. The revised Single Species Action Plan for the Northern Bald Ibis is also expected to be presented to MOP6 for adoption in June 2015.

**TABLE 1 - List of AEWA Single/Multi Species Action and Management Plans which have been adopted by MOP or are under development**

Highlighted in green are the plans for which AEWA international coordination mechanisms have been put in place

Highlighted in orange are the plans for which AEWA international coordination mechanisms have been established, but have currently been put on hold

Highlighted in blue are the plans for which AEWA or other international coordination mechanisms will be established in foreseeable future

Highlighted in pink are the plans for which other international coordination mechanisms have been established

Year of MOP adoption	Species/population	Population size and trend (as per CSR5)	AEWA Species Working Group	Other Working Group	Coordinator	Meetings	Website	Workspace/Mailing list
<b>SSAPs and SSMPs previously adopted by MOP (20)</b>								
2002	Great Snipe ( <i>Gallinago media</i> )	<b>Scandinavia/W Africa</b> – 18,000-51,000 (stable); <b>W Siberia &amp; NE Europe/SE Africa</b> – 100,000-1,000,000 (declining)	None	None	None	None	None	None
2002	Black-winged Pratincole ( <i>Glareola nordmanni</i> )	152,000-190,000 (declining)	None	None	None	None	None	None
2002 (2012 – revision)	Sociable Lapwing ( <i>Vanellus gregarius</i> )	<b>SE Europe &amp; W Asia / NE Africa</b> - 3,200-17,000 (declining); <b>Central Asian Republics / NW India</b> – 200 (declining)	Convened	N/A	RSPB	1 <sup>st</sup> meeting held in Syria in March 2011	Yes	Workspace
2005	Light-bellied Brent Goose ( <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> ) – East Canadian High Arctic population	40,000 (increasing)	None	Irish Brent Goose Research Group – largely coordinates work internationally	As arranged by the IBGRG	As arranged by the IBGRG	As arranged by the IBGRG	As arranged by the IBGRG
2005	Northern Bald Ibis	<b>Morocco</b> - 227	Convened	N/A	BirdLife	1 <sup>st</sup> meeting held	Yes	Workspace

Year of MOP adoption	Species/population	Population size and trend (as per CSR5)	AEWA Species Working Group	Other Working Group	Coordinator	Meetings	Website	Workspace/Mailing list
(to be revised at MOP6 in 2015)	<i>(Geronticus eremita)</i>	(declining); <b>SW Asia</b> – 7 (declining)			International (through RSPB, BirdLife Middle East and SEO/BirdLife Spain)	in Saudi Arabia in November 2012		
2005	Corncrake ( <i>Crex crex</i> )	> 1,000,000 (declining)	None	None	None	None	None	None
2005	White-headed Duck ( <i>Oxyura leucocephala</i> )	<b>W Med</b> – 2,500 (increasing); <b>Algeria &amp; Tunisia</b> – 400-600 (stable); <b>E Med, Turkey and SW Asia</b> – 5,000-10,000 (declining)	To be convened	None	WWT	None	Yes	Workspace
2005	Ferruginous Duck ( <i>Aythya nyroca</i> )	<b>W Med/N &amp; W Africa</b> – 2,400-2,600 (declining); <b>E Europe/E Mid &amp; Sahelian Africa</b> – 50,000 (increasing); <b>W Asian/SW Asia &amp; NE Africa</b> – 25,000-100,000 (declining)	None	None	None	None	None	None
2008	Lesser Flamingo ( <i>Phoeniconaias minor</i> )	<b>W Africa</b> – 15,000-25,000 (stable); <b>E Africa</b> – 1.5-2.5 million (declining); <b>S Africa</b> – 55,000-	Convened	N/A	New coordinating organisation to be identified	None	Yes	Workspace

Year of MOP adoption	Species/population	Population size and trend (as per CSR5)	AEWA Species Working Group	Other Working Group	Coordinator	Meetings	Website	Workspace/Mailing list
		65,000 stable)						
2008	Madagascar Pond-heron ( <i>Ardeola idae</i> )	2,000-6,000 (declining)	Convened	N/A	New coordinating organization to be identified	None	Yes	Workspace
2008	White-winged Flufftail ( <i>Sarothrura ayresi</i> )	<b>Ethiopia</b> – 450-650 (declining); <b>S Africa</b> – 235 (declining)	Convened	N/A	New coordinating organization to be identified	None	Yes	Workspace
2008	Maccoa Duck ( <i>Oxyura maccoa</i> )	<b>E Africa</b> – 1,500 (declining); <b>S Africa</b> – 7,000-8,250 (increasing)	None	None	None	None	None	None
2008	Black-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa l. limosa</i> and <i>islandica</i> )	<b>W Europe / NW &amp; W Africa</b> – 160,000-180,000 (declining); <b>E Europe / C &amp; E Africa</b> – 90,000-165,000 (declining); <b>W-C Asia / SW Asia &amp; E Africa</b> – 25,000-100,000 (unknown); <b>Iceland / W Europe</b> – 50,000-75,000 (increasing)	Convened	N/A	Government Service for Land and Water Management (DLG) of the Netherlands	1 <sup>st</sup> Regional Meeting of the North-Western European Breeding Range States (October 2012)  (1 <sup>st</sup> Regional Meeting of the Eastern Breeding Range States planned for October 2013)	Yes	Workspace
2008	Eurasian Spoonbill ( <i>Platalea leucorodia – leucorodia, archeri, balsaci &amp; major</i> )	<b>W Europe /W Mediterranean &amp; W Africa</b> – 11,300 (increasing); <b>C &amp; SE</b>	None	Eurosite Spoonbill Working Group	As arranged by the ESWG	As arranged by the ESWG	As arranged by the ESWG	As arranged by the ESWG

Year of MOP adoption	Species/population	Population size and trend (as per CSR5)	AEWA Species Working Group	Other Working Group	Coordinator	Meetings	Website	Workspace/Mailing list
		<b>Europe/ Mediterranean &amp; Tropical Africa</b> – 11,670 (declining); <b>Red Sea &amp; Somalia</b> – 1,500-2,250 (declining); <b>Coastal W Africa (Mauritania)</b> – 6,000-7,000 (stable); <b>W Asia / SW &amp; S Asia</b> – 23,000 (unknown)						
2008 (revision foreseen in 2013)	Lesser White-fronted Goose ( <i>Anser erythropus</i> ) – Western Palearctic population	<b>N Europe &amp; W Sib / B Sea &amp; Caspian</b> – 10,000-21,000 (stable?); <b>Fennoscandia</b> – 60-80 (declining)	Convened	N/A	UNEP/AEWA Secretariat	1 <sup>st</sup> meeting (November 2010) 2 <sup>nd</sup> meeting (November 2012) 3 <sup>rd</sup> meeting (planned for autumn 2015)	Yes	Workspace
2012	Slaty Egret ( <i>Egretta vinaceigula</i> )	3,000-5,000 (declining)	None	None	None	None	Yes	Workspace
2012	Bewick's Swan ( <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i> ) – W Siberian & NE/NW European population	21,500 (declining)	None	To be convened under Eurosite and/or WWT	None	None	None	None
2012	Greenland White-fronted Goose ( <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> )	23,200 (declining)	None	None	None	None	None	None
2012 (revision of the non-	Red-breasted Goose ( <i>Branta ruficollis</i> )	44,000 (declining)	Convened	N/A	WWT (through BSPB/BirdLife Bulgaria)	None (1 <sup>st</sup> meeting planned for	Yes	Workspace

Year of MOP adoption	Species/population	Population size and trend (as per CSR5)	AEWA Species Working Group	Other Working Group	Coordinator	Meetings	Website	Workspace/Mailing list
AEWA SSAP)						February 2014)		
2012	Pink-footed Goose ( <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> ) – Svalbard population (Species Management Plan)	63,000 (increasing)	Convened	N/A	Aarhus University, Denmark	1 <sup>st</sup> meeting (April 2013)	Yes	Workspace
<b>SSAPs/MSAPs in preparation (6)</b>								
(2015)	Shoebill ( <i>Balaeniceps rex</i> )	5,000-8,000 (declining)	N/A	N/A	N/A	Action planning workshop held in October 2012	None	None
(2015)	Grey Crowned Crane ( <i>Balearica r. regulorum</i> and <i>gibbericeps</i> )	<b>Southern Africa (N to Angola &amp; S Zimbabwe):</b> 7,000-9,000 (stable)  <b>Eastern Africa (Kenya to Mozambique):</b> 43,000-55,000 (declining)	N/A	N/A	N/A	(Action planning workshop to be held in September 2013)	None	None
(2015)	Taiga Bean Goose ( <i>Anser fabalis fabalis</i> )	<b>North-east Europe/ North-west Europe:</b> 63,000 (declining)	N/A	N/A	N/A	(Action planning workshop to be held in November 2013)	None	None
(2015)	Eurasian Curlew ( <i>Numenius a. arquata</i> , <i>orientalis</i> and <i>suschkini</i> )	<b>Europe/Europe, North &amp; West Africa:</b> 700,000-1,000,000 (declining)	N/A	N/A	N/A	(Action planning workshops to be held in October 2013 & March 2014)	None	None



Year of MOP adoption	Species/population	Population size and trend (as per CSR5)	AEWA Species Working Group	Other Working Group	Coordinator	Meetings	Website	Workspace/Mailing list
		<p><b>Western Siberia/SW Asia, E &amp; S Africa:</b> 25,000-100,000 (declining?)</p> <p><b>South-east Europe &amp; South-west Asia (bre):</b> 1-10,000 (declining)</p>						
(2015)	Long-tailed Duck ( <i>Clangula hyemalis</i> )	<p><b>Iceland &amp; Greenland:</b> 100,000-150,000 (stable)</p> <p><b>Western Siberia/North Europe:</b> 1,600,000 (declining)</p>	N/A	N/A	N/A	(Action planning workshop to be held in April 2014)	None	None
(2015)	<p><b>Multi-species Action Plan for African Seabirds:</b></p> <p>Bank Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax neglectus</i>)</p> <p>African Penguin (<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>)</p> <p>Cape Gannet (<i>Sula capensis</i>)</p> <p>Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i>)</p>	<p>11,100 (declining)</p> <p>180,000 (declining)</p> <p>468,000 (declining)</p> <p><b>Southern Africa:</b> 750-780 (increasing)</p>	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	None	None

Year of MOP adoption	Species/population	Population size and trend (as per CSR5)	AEWA Species Working Group	Other Working Group	Coordinator	Meetings	Website	Workspace/Mailing list
	Caspian Tern <i>(Sterna caspia caspia)</i>	<b>Southern Africa:</b> (bre): 2,000 (increasing)						
	Antarctic Tern <i>(Sterna v. vittata and tristanensis)</i>	6,700-8,000 (unknown) 2,400-4,500 (unknown)						
	Crowned Cormorant <i>(Phalacrocorax coronatus)</i>	8,700 (stable)						
	Great Crested Tern <i>(Sterna bergii enigma)</i>	7,500-10,000 (unknown)						

**TABLE 2 - Priority list for development of new AEWA Single Species Action Plans** (as adopted by the AEWA Technical Committee at its 11<sup>th</sup> Meeting in Accra, Ghana in August 2012). (colour code: pink – EN, orange – VU, yellow – NT, white – LC).

No.	Populations	Column A	Column B	Column C	Red List	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate Change
	<i>Phalacrocorax neglectus</i>				EN			
1	- Coastal South-west Africa	1b 2				11,100	DEC	High
	<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>				EN			
2	- Southern Africa	1b	2a 2c			180,000	DEC	Moderate
	<i>Melanitta fusca fusca</i> <sup>3</sup>				EN			
3	- Black Sea & Caspian	1c				1,500	UNK	High
	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>				VU			
4	- East Mediterranean	1a 1b 1c				1,000	DEC	High
	<i>Glareola ocularis</i>				VU			
5	- Madagascar/East Africa	1c				5,000-10,000	DEC	High
	<i>Sula (Morus) capensis</i>				VU			
6	- Southern Africa	1b	2a 2c			468,000	DEC	High
	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>				VU			
7	- South-west Asia & South Asia (win)	1a 1b 1c				6,000-9,000	DEC	Moderate
	<i>Phalacrocorax nigrogularis</i>				VU			
8	- Arabian Coast	1b	2a 2c			270,000	DEC	Moderate
	<i>Grus carunculatus</i>				VU			
9	- Central & Southern Africa	1b 1c				1-7,550	DEC	Some
	<i>Balearica pavonina pavonina</i>				VU			

<sup>3</sup> Uplisted to Endangered after MOP5, therefore not listed under Column A, category 1b; Resolution 5.6 urges Parties to support the development of an SSAP for *Melanitta fusca*. There is an EU Management Plan 2007-2009 for the species.

No.	Populations	Column A	Column B	Column C	Red List	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate Change
10	- West Africa (Senegal to Chad)	1b 1c				5,000-10,000	DEC	Some
	<i>Polysticta stelleri</i> <sup>4</sup>				VU			
11	- Western Siberia/North-east Europe	1a 1b 2				10,000-15,000	DEC	Some
	<i>Balearica pavonina ceciliae</i>				VU			
12	- Eastern Africa (Sudan to Uganda)	1b 3c				28,000-55,000	DEC	Some
	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>				VU			
13	- South-west Asia	1a 1b 2				46,000-50,000	DEC	Some
	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i> <sup>5</sup>				VU			
14	- West Mediterranean/West Medit. & West Africa	1a 1b 1c				3,000-5,000	FLU	High
	<i>Grus paradisea</i>				VU			
15	- Extreme Southern Africa	1b	1			25,500	STA	Moderate
	<i>Phalacrocorax nigrogularis</i>				VU			
16	- Gulf of Aden, Socotra, Arabian Sea	1b	1			60,000	STA/INC	Moderate
	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i> <sup>6</sup>				VU			
17	- Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)	1a 1b 1c				4,350-4,800	INC	Moderate
	<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i>				NT			
18	- Coastal Southern Africa	4				300,000	DEC	Moderate

<sup>4</sup> EU Species Action Plan 2001; CAFF Circumpolar Eider Conservation Strategy and Action Plan 1997.

<sup>5</sup> Bern, CMS and EU Species Action Plan 1996; EU Species Action Plan 2008. The 2008 Review of the stage of preparation and implementation of Single Species Action Plans recommended update/revision of the *Marmaronetta angustirostris* SSAP.

<sup>6</sup> Bern, CMS and EU Species Action Plan 1996. The 2008 Review of the stage of preparation and implementation of Single Species Action Plans recommended update/revision of the *Pelecanus crispus* SSAP.

No.	Populations	Column A	Column B	Column C	Red List	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate Change
	<i>Numenius arquata suschkini</i> <sup>7</sup>				NT			
19	- South-east Europe & South-west Asia (bre)	1c				1-10,000	DEC	
	<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i>				NT			
20	- Coastal West Africa & Central Africa	2				7,000-13,000	DEC	
	<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i>				NT			
21	- Eastern & Southern Africa	2				8,000-12,000	DEC	
	<i>Numenius arquata orientalis</i> <sup>8</sup>				NT			
22	- Western Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa	3c				25,000-100,000	DEC?	
	<i>Gavia adamsii</i>				NT			
23	- Northern Europe (win)	1c				1-10,000	UNK	High
	<i>Charadrius pallidus venustus</i>				NT			
24	- Eastern Africa	1c				6,500	STA	Critical
	<i>Phalacrocorax coronatus</i>				NT			
25	- Coastal South-west Africa	1c				8,700	STA	High
	<i>Sterna balaenarum</i>				NT			
26	- Namibia & South Africa/Atlantic coast to Ghana	2				14,000	STA	High
	<i>Charadrius pallidus pallidus</i>				NT			
27	- Southern Africa	2				11,000-16,000	STA	Moderate
	<i>Larus leucophthalmus</i>				NT			
28	- Red Sea & nearby coasts	1a	1			37,000-44,000	STA	Some

<sup>7</sup> Resolution 5.6 urges Parties to support the development of an SSAP for *Numenius arquata*.

<sup>8</sup> Resolution 5.6 urges Parties to support the development of a SSAP for *Numenius arquata*.

No.	Populations	Column A	Column B	Column C	Red List	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate Change
	<i>Haematopus moquini</i>				NT			
29	- Coastal Southern Africa	1c				5,000-6,000	INC	Moderate
	<i>Larus audouinii</i> !!! <sup>9</sup>				NT			
30	- Mediterranean/N & W coasts of Africa	1a 3a				57,600	INC	Moderate
	<i>Grus virgo</i>				LC			
31	- Turkey (bre)	1c				30-60	DEC	Critical
	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus aethiopicus</i>				LC			
32	- Iraq & Iran	1c				200	DEC	Critical
	<i>Anas capensis</i>				LC			
33	- Lake Chad basin	1c				1-500	DEC	Critical
	<i>Grus grus</i>				LC			
34	- Turkey & Georgia (bre)	1c				200-500	DEC	Critical
	<i>Anas hottentota</i>				LC			
35	- Lake Chad Basin	1c				1-1,000	DEC	High
	<i>Vanellus melanopterus minor</i>				LC			
36	- Southern Africa	1c				2,000-3,000	DEC	High
	<i>Calidris alpina schinzii</i>				LC			
37	- Baltic/SW Europe & NW Africa	1c				3,300-4,100	DEC	High
	<i>Botaurus stellaris capensis</i>				LC			
38	- Southern Africa	1c				5,000	DEC	High
	<i>Fulica cristata</i> !!! <sup>10</sup>				LC			

<sup>9</sup> Bern, CMS and EU Species Action Plan 1996; Barcelona Convention Action Plan for Annex-II-listed bird species 2003. The 2008 Review of the stage of preparation and implementation of Single Species Action Plans recommended update/revision of the *Larus audouinii* SSAP.

<sup>10</sup> EU Species Action Plan 1999.

No.	Populations	Column A	Column B	Column C	Red List	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate Change
39	- Spain & Morocco	1c				5,000	DEC	High
	<i>Sarothrura boehmi</i>				LC			
40	- Central Africa	1c				1-10,000	DEC	Moderate
	<i>Thalassornis leuconotus leuconotus</i>				LC			
41	- West Africa	1c				1-500	DEC	
	<i>Podiceps cristatus infuscatus</i>				LC			
42	- Eastern Africa (Ethiopia to N Zambia)	1c				1-1,000	DEC	
	<i>Sterna anaethetus melanopterus</i>				LC			
43	- W Africa	1c				1,500	DEC	
	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>				LC			
44	- North-west Africa	1c				3,000	DEC	
	<i>Anser fabalis fabalis</i>				LC			
45	- West & Central Siberia/Turkmenistan to W China	1c				5,000	DEC?	
	<i>Nettapus auritus</i>				LC			
46	- West Africa	1c				1-10,000	DEC	
	<i>Numenius phaeopus alboaxillaris</i>				LC			
47	- South-west Asia/Eastern Africa	1c				1-10,000	DEC	
	<i>Botaurus stellaris stellaris</i> !!! <sup>11</sup>				LC			
48	W Europe, NW Africa (bre)	1c				5,850-6,700	DEC	
	<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i>				LC			
49	- West Africa	1c				5,000-10,000	DEC	
	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>				LC			
50	- Europe & Western Asia (bre)	1a 3c				20,000-33,000	DEC	

<sup>11</sup> EU Species Action Plan 2001.

No.	Populations	Column A	Column B	Column C	Red List	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate Change
	<i>Grus virgo</i>				LC			
51	- Black Sea (Ukraine)/North-east Africa	1c				600-750	UNK	Critical
	<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>				LC			
52	- Northern Siberia/Caspian	1c				1,000	UNK	High
	<i>Sterna vittata tristanensis</i>				LC			
53	- Tristan da Cunha & Gough/South Africa	1c				2,400-4,500	UNK	Moderate
	<i>Sterna vittata vittata</i>				LC			
54	- P.Edward, Marion, Crozet & Kerguelen/South Africa	1c				6,700-8,000	UNK	Moderate
	<i>Sterna dougallii bangsi</i>				LC			
55	- North Arabian Sea (Oman)	1c				1-600	UNK	Some
	<i>Sterna bergii thalassina</i>				LC			
56	- Eastern Africa & Seychelles	1c				1,300-1,700	UNK	Some
	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>				LC			
57	- Eastern Siberia/SW Asia & W Southern Asia	1b 1c				2,000-5,000	UNK	Some
	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii columbinus</i>				LC			
58	- Turkey & SW Asia/E. Mediterranean & Red Sea	1c				1-10,000	UNK	Some
	<i>Porzana pusilla intermedia</i>				LC			
59	- Europe (bre)	1c				2,000-10,000	UNK	Some
	<i>Sterna bergii enigma</i>				LC			
60	- Madagascar & Mozambique/Southern Africa	1c				7,500-10,000	UNK	Some
	<i>Podiceps cristatus infuscatus</i>				LC			



No.	Populations	Column A	Column B	Column C	Red List	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate Change
61	- Southern Africa	1c				1-1,000	UNK	
	<i>Sterna albifrons guineae</i>				LC			
62	- West Africa (bre)	1c				2,000-3,000	UNK	
	<i>Gavia immer</i>				LC			
63	- Europe (win)	1c				5,000	UNK	
	<i>Mergus serrator serrator</i>				LC			
64	- Western Siberia/South-west & Central Asia	1c				1-10,000	UNK	
	<i>Gavia stellata</i>				LC			
65	- Caspian, Black Sea & East Mediterranean (win)	1c				1-10,000	UNK	
	<i>Mergus merganser merganser</i>				LC			
66	- North-east Europe/Black Sea	1c				10,000	UNK	
	<i>Cepphus grylle faeroensis</i>				LC			
67	- Faeroes	1c				10,000	UNK	
	<i>Ciconia ciconia ciconia</i>				LC			
68	- Southern Africa	1c				20	STA	Critical
	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>				LC			
69	- Southern Africa	1c				1,560-4,050	STA?	High
	<i>Sterna bengalensis emigrata</i>				LC			
70	- S Mediterranean/NW & West Africa coasts	1c				4,000	STA	Some
	<i>Phaethon aetherus aetherus</i>				LC			
71	- South Atlantic	1c				1,750	STA	
	<i>Phaethon aetherus indicus</i>				LC			
72	- Persian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, Red Sea	1c				2,400	STA	
	<i>Podiceps auritus auritus</i>				LC			
73	- North-west Europe (large-billed)	1c				4,600-6,800	STA	

No.	Populations	Column A	Column B	Column C	Red List	Pop size	Pop trend	Climate Change
	<i>Anas capensis</i>				LC			
74	- Eastern Africa (Rift Valley)	1c				5,750-7,000	STA	
	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>				LC			
75	- South-west Europe/West Africa	1c				1,300-1,370	INC	High
	<i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i>				LC			
76	- Southern Africa	1c				750-780	INC	Some
	<i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i> !!! <sup>12</sup>				LC			
77	- Europe (bre)	1c				5,400-5,700	INC	Some
	<i>Sterna caspia caspia</i>				LC			
78	- Southern Africa (bre)	1c				2,000	INC	
	<i>Ardeola ralloides ralloides</i>				LC			
79	- SW Europe, NW Africa (bre)	1c				2,700-5,600	INC	
	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>				LC			
80	- Svalbard/Denmark & UK	1c				7,600	INC	
	<i>Sterna caspia caspia</i>				LC			
81	- Baltic (bre)	1c				8,000-11,000	INC	
	<i>Sterna caspia caspia</i>				LC			
82	- Black Sea (bre)	1c				8,000-11,000	INC	

<sup>12</sup> EU Species Action Plan 1999.

**TABLE 3 - Priority list of waterbird populations for development of Species Management Plans 2012-2015** (as adopted by the AEWA Technical Committee at its 11<sup>th</sup> Meeting in Accra, Ghana in August 2012). (colour code: pink – EN, orange – VU, yellow – NT, white – LC).

No.	Populations	Column A	Column B	Column C	Red List	Pop size	Pop trend
	<i>Melanitta fusca fusca</i> <sup>13</sup>				EN		
1	- Western Siberia & Northern Europe/NW Europe		2a 2c			450,000	DEC
	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i> <sup>14</sup>				VU		
2	- Western Siberia/North Europe		2c			1,600,000	DEC
	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i> <sup>15</sup>				VU		
3	- Iceland & Greenland			1		100,000-150,000	STA
	<i>Numenius arquata arquata</i> <sup>16</sup>				NT		
4	- Europe/Europe, North & West Africa	4				700,000-1,000,000	DEC
	<i>Anser fabalis fabalis</i>				LC		
5	- North-east Europe/North-west Europe	3c*				63,000	DEC
	<i>Thalassornis leuconotus leuconotus</i>				LC		
6	- Eastern & Southern Africa	2*				10,000-25,000	STA

<sup>13</sup> Uplisted to Endangered after MOP5, therefore not listed under Column A, category 1b; Resolution 5.6 urges Parties to support the development of an SSAP for *Melanitta fusca*. There is an EU Management Plan 2007-2009 for the species.

<sup>14</sup> Uplisted to Vulnerable after MOP5, therefore not listed under Column A, category 1b; Resolution 5.6 urges Parties to support the development of an SSAP for *Clangula hyemalis* as a priority in relation to other mentioned species (*Melanitta fusca* and *Numenius arquata*).

<sup>15</sup> Uplisted to Vulnerable after MOP5, therefore not listed under Column A, category 1b; Resolution 5.6 urges Parties to support the development of an SSAP for *Clangula hyemalis* as a priority in relation to other mentioned species (*Melanitta fusca* and *Numenius arquata*).

<sup>16</sup> Resolution 5.6 urges Parties to support the development of an SSAP for *Numenius arquata*.