



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

**PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE ACTION PLAN OF THE
AGREEMENT ON THE CONSERVATION OF AFRICAN-EURASIAN
MIGRATORY WATERBIRDS**

INTRODUCTION

In accordance with Article IV, paragraph 2 *the Action Plan shall be reviewed at each ordinary session of the Meeting of the Parties, taking into account the Conservation Guidelines.* Furthermore in the same article under paragraph 3 it is stated that *any amendment to the Action Plan shall be adopted by the Meeting of the Parties, taking in consideration the provisions of Article III of this Agreement.* The latter means that general conservation measures should be taken into account.

The AEWA Action Plan is an integral part of the Agreement. Therefore Article X is also applicable which describes the rules and procedures for amendment of the Agreement e.g. *the text of any proposed amendment and the reasons for it shall be communicated to the Agreement Secretariat not less than one hundred and fifty days before the opening of the session.* This means that these proposals should be received by the Secretariat by 28 of April 2002 at the latest.

Before the set deadline only a proposal (AEWA/ Inf 2.1) has been received from South Africa to amend Annex 2 being the list of species included in AEWA.

At its first session the Meeting of the Parties adopted Resolution 1.9 regarding Amendments to the Action Plan. As laid down in paragraph 4 of this Resolution the Technical Committee, in consultation with the Scientific Council of the Convention as appropriate, was asked to consider for addition to Annex 2 of the Agreement and table 1 of the Action Plan a number of species which appear from AEWA/ Inf. 1.1 and other sources to merit such listing, and in particular *Oxyura maccoa*, *Sarothrura ayresi*, *Crex crex*, *Glareola ocularis*, *Glareola nuchalis* and *Rhynchops flavirostris*.

Since MOP1 the Secretariat has received request to clarify why some species of waterbirds with an unfavourable conservation status have not been included in the Agreement whereas others with a favourable conservation have been included. Also some Contracting Parties requested if other species e.g. Aquatic warbler could be included in AEWA.

Taking into account the points mentioned above Wetlands International was contracted to prepare the attached Report "Proposed Amendments to the Action Plan".

At their last meeting the Technical Committee discussed the proposal to include all species of migratory waterbird species in the Annex 2 of the Agreement nonetheless the current conservation status. The TC felt that at the moment listing of species in Annex 2 is not very consistent. Species with a favourable

conservation status have been listed other with an unfavourable conservation status not. Therefore the Technical Committee recommends to the Meeting of the Parties to include all migratory waterbirds species in Annex 2. Also inclusion of the species proposed by South Africa and the species mentioned in Resolution 1.9, is recommended by the Technical Committee. Regarding other wetlands species e.g. Aquatic Warbler the view of the Technical Committee is that more time is needed to think this over thoroughly and for the preparation of well-elaborated proposal. The TC recommends postponing a decision on these species to the next MOP.

Annex 1:

**AGREEMENT ON THE CONSERVATION OF
AFRICAN-EURASIAN MIGRATORY WATERBIRDS**

**PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE ACTION PLAN
(DRAFT)**

Draft report by Wetlands International

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Action Plan, appended as Annex 3 to the Agreement, specifies actions, which the Parties shall undertake in relation to priority species and issues. In Article IV, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Agreement, it is stated that the Action Plan shall be reviewed at each ordinary session of the Meeting of the Parties, taking into account the Conservation Guidelines, and may be amended by the Meeting of the Parties, taking into consideration the provisions of Article III of the Agreement.

At present, the Action Plan is confined to the migratory populations of the 170 species of waterbirds listed in Annex 2 to the Agreement.¹ In the original Draft Management Plan for the Agreement, prepared in September 1993, it was proposed that all species of waterbirds of regular occurrence in the Agreement Area should be included in the Agreement (a total of 212 species). However, at that time, only those species and populations listed in Appendix I or Appendix II of the CMS were eligible for inclusion in the Agreement. Of the 212 species proposed for inclusion, 120 were already included in the CMS appendices, including all species of Phoenicopteridae, Anatidae, Gruidae, Recurvirostridae, Charadriidae and Scolopacidae and a number of other species with an unfavourable conservation status. The migratory populations of the remaining 92 species were proposed for inclusion in CMS Appendix II in 1994, but only those species considered to have an unfavourable conservation status were accepted for inclusion (a total of 50 species). The remaining 42 species were rejected on the grounds that all populations of the species concerned had a favourable conservation status or were inappropriate for inclusion in the Agreement for some other reason. Thus the final version of the Agreement, as adopted at the Negotiation Meeting in The Hague, The Netherlands, in June 1995 included only 170 species of waterbirds.

The first version of the Action Plan, also approved at the Negotiation Meeting in The Hague, was confined to four species of Ciconiidae (storks), five species of Threskiornithidae (ibises) and 50 species of Anatidae (ducks, geese and swans). However, it was apparent that most of the actions specified in the Action Plan would also benefit the other waterbird species included in Annex 2. The Negotiation Meeting therefore invited the Interim Agreement Secretariat to prepare a proposal concerning amendment of the Action Plan to include all species listed in Annex 2 to the Agreement. This proposal was submitted at the First Session of the Meeting of the Parties in Cape Town, South Africa, in November 1999. The proposal was accepted, and the Action Plan was duly amended to include all 170 species listed in Annex 2 to the Agreement (Resolution 1.9). The Meeting of the Parties also approved several minor amendments to the text of the Action Plan to address issues relating to fish-eating birds and colonially-nesting birds.

The present document describes three further proposals for amendments to the Action Plan to be considered at the Second Session of the Meeting of the Parties to be held in Bonn, Germany, in September 2002. These proposals are as follows:

- A proposal by South Africa to include an additional 11 species in Annex 2 of the Agreement and Table 1 of the Action Plan, and to amend the text of the Action Plan to allow for the development of international multi-species action plans.
- A proposal emanating from Resolution 1.9 of the First Session of the Meeting of the Parties to include an additional six species in Annex 2 of the Agreement and Table 1 of the Action Plan.
- A proposal from the Agreement Secretariat, in discussion with various Member States, to expand Annex 2 of the Agreement and Table 1 of the Action Plan to include all species of migratory waterbirds of regular occurrence in the Agreement Area.

This document specifies those changes that are required to expand the Action Plan to include these additional species, and also updates the conservation status of the 360 populations of 170 species of waterbirds currently listed in Table 1 of the Action Plan on the basis of the most recently available information.

2. PROPOSAL FROM SOUTH AFRICA

¹ In the case of *Fulica atra*, only the Black Sea/Mediterranean population is listed.

At the 6th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CMS in Cape Town, South Africa, in November 1999, a recommendation (6.2) was put forward for concerted action concerning Appendix II species, including the African Penguin *Spheniscus demersus*. The IUCN/CBSG *Spheniscus* Penguin Conservation Workshop, held in Chile in September 2000, endorsed the development, under the terms of the CMS, of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between South Africa and Namibia for the conservation of *Spheniscus demersus*. However, there are several other southern African coastal seabirds that interact with one another, face similar threats and would benefit from international co-operation in their conservation and management. Thus it was suggested that the MOU should be expanded to include South Africa, Namibia, Angola and possibly Mozambique and to cover the following species: *Spheniscus demersus*, *Oceanodroma leucorhoa*, *Pelecanus onocrotalus*, *Sula (Morus) capensis*, *Phalacrocorax neglectus*, *P. coronatus*, *P. capensis*, *P. carbo lucidus*, *Haematopus moquini*, *Larus dominicanus vetula*, *L. cirrocephalus poiocephalus*, *L. hartlaubii*, *Sterna caspia*, *S. bergii bergii*, *S. dougallii*, *S. vittata* and *S. balaenarum*. *Oceanodroma leucorhoa* was subsequently removed from this list as it is strictly pelagic and has a large Northern Hemisphere population. Of the remaining 16 species, five are already included in Annex 2 to the AEWa (*Pelecanus onocrotalus*, *Sterna caspia*, *S. bergii bergii*, *S. dougallii* and *S. balaenarum*).

During a workshop on *Conservation Assessment and Management Plan for Southern African Coastal Seabirds* held in Cape Town, South Africa, in February 2002 and attended by a representative of UNEP/AEWa Secretariat and a representative of the UNEP/CMS Secretariat, it was concluded that rather than develop a MOU for this group of species under the CMS, a better way forward would be to seek the inclusion of the additional 11 species in the AEWa, and to develop an action plan for the conservation of all 16 species within the framework of the AEWa Action Plan. It was noted that while the AEWa Action Plan makes provisions for the development of international single species action plans (Section 2.2), it does not include any provisions for international action plans covering a suite of species faced with similar problems (multi-species action plans). The workshop therefore urged the South African government (the only Contracting Party to AEWa in this region) to submit a proposal to the Agreement Secretariat for inclusion of an additional eleven species in Annex 2 of the Agreement (and Table 1 of the Action Plan), and for amendment of the Action Plan to include provision for the development of multi-species action plans.

The workshop also noted that the Technical Committee of the AEWa could recommend the establishment of working group (Article VII, paragraph 5) to develop, adopt and implement international action plans. The workshop therefore urged the South African government to propose to the Technical Committee of the AEWa that a Southern African Working Group (consisting *inter alia* of Angola, Namibia and South Africa) be established to co-ordinate the conservation of southern African coastal seabirds.

The 11 species proposed for inclusion in Annex 2 are African Penguin *Spheniscus demersus*, Cape Gannet *Sula capensis*, Crowned Cormorant *Phalacrocorax coronatus*, Bank Cormorant *P. neglectus*, White-breasted Cormorant *P. carbo lucidus*, Cape Cormorant *P. capensis*, African Black Oystercatcher *Haematopus moquini*, Kelp Gull *Larus dominicanus vetula*, Grey-headed Gull *L. cirrocephalus poiocephalus*, Hartlaub's Gull *L. hartlaubii* and Antarctic Tern *Sterna vittata*. Most of these species breed on islands and rock islets along the coasts of southern Angola, Namibia and the Northern, Western and Eastern Cape Provinces of South Africa, although several also breed on mainland cliffs, coastal dunes, salt pans and estuaries, and at inland localities. One species, *S. vittata*, occurs only as a non-breeding visitor from breeding grounds in the subantarctic islands. Seven species (*Spheniscus demersus*, *Sula capensis*, *Phalacrocorax coronatus*, *P. neglectus*, *P. capensis*, *Haematopus moquini* and *L. hartlaubii*) are endemic to southern Africa, as is the *vetula* race of *Larus dominicanus*. All can be defined as 'waterbirds' in that they spend a considerable part of their lives in shallow inshore waters and/or along sandy or rocky seashores, and all are to some extent migratory, undertaking regular movements along the coasts of Namibia and South Africa, and in some cases also reaching Angola and Mozambique.

In southern Africa, as elsewhere, coastal seabirds face a number of threats due mainly to changes brought about by human activity and its consequences. These include oil pollution (affecting especially *Spheniscus demersus*), depletion of food supplies as a result of over-fishing, incidental mortality in fisheries, human disturbance from inadequately controlled tourism and recreation, habitat loss (*e.g.* from guano scraping on islands, and diamond mining and harbour development on the mainland), and predation by introduced predators such as feral domestic cats. Although many of the species under consideration breed at protected sites, away from the direct effects of human development, they are not immune to these pressures, and a

number of them are in serious need of better conservation measures. The numbers of *Spheniscus demersus* have been decreasing for nearly a century and some former colonies have shrunk to extinction, especially in Namibian waters. The numbers of *Sula capensis* and *Phalacrocorax neglectus* have plummeted in Namibia, and naturally small populations, such as that of *Haematopus moquini*, are at risk of extinction by a catastrophic event. Three species (*Spheniscus demersus*, *Sula capensis* and *Phalacrocorax neglectus*) are now considered to be globally threatened in the category 'Vulnerable', and three others (*Phalacrocorax coronatus*, *P. capensis* and *Haematopus moquini*) are listed as 'Near-threatened' (BirdLife International 2000).

3. PROPOSAL FROM RESOLUTION 1.9

In Resolution 1.9 of the First Session of the Meeting of the Parties, the Parties requested the Technical Committee, "in consultation with the Scientific Council of the Convention secretariat as appropriate, to consider for addition to Annex 2 of the Agreement and Table 1 of the Action Plan a number of species which appear from AEWA/Inf.1.1 and other sources to merit such listing, and in particular *Oxyura maccoa*, *Sarothrura ayresi*, *Crex crex*, *Glareola ocularis*, *Glareola nuchalis* and *Rhynchops flavirostris*." The status of these six species has been summarised in Annex 1 of the *Report on the Conservation Status of Migratory Waterbirds in the Agreement Area* (Wetlands International 2000). *Sarothrura ayresi* and *Crex crex* are listed as globally threatened in *Threatened Birds of the World* (BirdLife International 2000). *Sarothrura ayresi* is included in Appendix I to the CMS, and *Oxyura maccoa*, *Sarothrura ayresi* and *Crex crex* are included in Appendix II to the CMS.

Both the Eastern and Southern African populations of *Oxyura maccoa* are small (under 25,000 individuals), and the Eastern African population has shown a marked decline in recent years. *Sarothrura ayresi* is known only from two tiny populations in Ethiopia and southern Africa respectively, and is currently considered to be endangered. *Crex crex*, although still relatively numerous, has been subject to a long-term and very steep decline throughout much of its breeding range in Europe. The population of *Glareola ocularis* is believed to number less than 25,000 individuals, and the two populations of *Glareola nuchalis* less than 100,000 individuals. All three populations are threatened by widespread loss and degradation of their riverine habitats, in Madagascar (*G. ocularis*), West Africa (*G. nuchalis liberiae*) and eastern and central Africa (*G. nuchalis nuchalis*). *Rhynchops flavirostris* has shown a rapid decline in numbers in many parts of its range, especially in southern Africa, and the total population of the species may now number as few as 25,000 individuals. In this species and the two pratincoles (*Glareola* spp.), the declines have been attributed to the damming of rivers and contamination with pesticides. All six species clearly have an unfavourable conservation status and merit inclusion in the Agreement.

4. PROPOSAL FROM THE AEWA SECRETARIAT

In discussions between the Agreement Secretariat and a number of Member States, it became apparent that there was a need to reconsider Annex 2 with a view to including all migratory species of waterbirds in the Agreement Area. The present composition of Annex 2 is anomalous in that for some groups, such as the Anatidae, Charadriidae and Scolopacidae, all migratory species, irrespective of the conservation status of their populations, are included, while for other groups, such as the Ardeidae, Rallidae and Laridae, only those species and populations considered to have an unfavourable conservation status are included. In the *Report on the Conservation Status of Migratory Waterbirds in the Agreement Area*, it was demonstrated that at least 19 populations of 14 species currently excluded from the Agreement had an unfavourable conservation status and should be considered as priority species and populations for inclusion in the Agreement and its Action Plan. Six of these species were singled out for immediate attention in Resolution 1.9.

As knowledge of the status of bird populations in the Agreement Area improves, additional populations are being found to be in decline. Furthermore, many populations presently in a healthy condition could, within

the space of a few years, give cause for concern as their fortunes change. Ecological catastrophes, both natural (such as prolonged droughts or a succession of poor breeding seasons in the Arctic) and man-made (such as major oil spills or massive drainage and reclamation schemes) can cause sudden and rapid declines in population. There is, therefore, a strong case for including all migratory species and populations in the Agreement and Action Plan, irrespective of their conservation status at the present time. This would encourage monitoring of all populations, not only those known to have an unfavourable conservation status, and would allow for rapid action to be taken in the event of a sudden unfavourable change in status.

Amendment of the Action Plan to include all of the remaining migratory waterbirds occurring in the Agreement Area would involve the addition of 48 species to Annex 2 of the Agreement and a total of 111 populations to Table 1 of the Action Plan. All of these species fulfil the basic requirements of being 'waterbirds' and having a range which lies entirely or partly within the Agreement Area (Article I, paragraph 2c), and all are 'migratory' as defined in the CMS.

The inclusion of species with a favourable conservation status in the Agreement does not imply any additional burden on the Member States, since it is clear throughout the Agreement text that priority should be given to those species with an unfavourable conservation status. Article III, paragraph 1 of the Agreement states that "Parties shall take measures to conserve migratory waterbirds, giving special attention to endangered species as well as to those with an unfavourable conservation status". In the Action Plan, the strict measures outlined in paragraph 2.1 (Legal measures) and paragraph 2.2 (Single Species Action Plans) apply only to populations listed in Columns A and B in Table 1, whereas populations with a favourable conservation status would be assigned to Column C. Furthermore, paragraph 7.1 of the Action Plan (under Implementation) states that "When implementing this Action Plan, Parties shall, when appropriate, give priority to those populations listed in Column A of Table 1".

Column C of Table 1 contains those "populations numbering more than around 100,000 individuals which could significantly benefit from international co-operation and which do not fulfil the conditions in respect of either Column A or Column B". Clearly, all populations of waterbirds could benefit from international co-operation. It could be argued that some species that are doing extremely well, perhaps as a result of man's modification of the natural environment, do not require any international co-operation for their conservation. One possible solution would be to add an additional category (C2) or an extra column (D) to Table 1 for waterbird populations with a favourable conservation status that are not in need of international co-operation. This is not considered appropriate for several reasons:

- Most of the provisions in the Action Plan in paragraphs 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5, and sections 3, 4, 5 and 6, apply to all populations listed in Table 1. To define some populations as not requiring international co-operation would imply that they should be excluded from consideration under these provisions.
- It is not clear what criterion or criteria might be used to separate those populations "which could benefit from international co-operation" from those which are considered not to be in need of international co-operation. Many of the populations currently listed in Column C have a highly favourable conservation status comparable to that of many of the new populations proposed for inclusion.
- The main advantage of including all migratory waterbirds in the Agreement and Action Plan is that rapid action can be taken if a change in their conservation status should suddenly become apparent. The inclusion of populations in a category which implies that no action need be taken would negate much of this advantage.

5. AMENDMENTS TO THE TEXT OF THE ACTION PLAN

The Action Plan specifies actions which the Parties shall undertake in relation to priority species and issues. Actions were described in general terms so as to be applicable to a wide diversity of species and populations, taking into account their varied habitat requirements, their different migration strategies, and the many and various types of threat to their survival. Thus, although the Action Plan includes only some of the migratory waterbirds occurring in the Agreement Area, most of the provisions that it contains are equally applicable to all other species of migratory waterbirds occurring in this area. Furthermore, the Action Plan is sufficiently broad in its scope to cover virtually all of the major issues relating to the conservation of all species of migratory waterbirds in the Agreement Area. Thus amendment of the Action Plan to include the additional species of waterbirds as proposed in this document would require almost no change to the existing text. The

only new issue that has emerged in relation to the current proposals is the need for a provision for the development of multi-species action plans, as identified in the South African proposal. For an integrated approach to the conservation and management of the 16 species of coastal seabirds and waterbirds in southern Africa, it has been proposed that a single action plan be developed under the auspices of the AEWA, involving Angola, Namibia, South Africa and possibly Mozambique. This would, in effect, be a multi-species action plan, rather than 16 separate action plans. Section 2.2. of the AEWA Action Plan makes provision for the development of international single species action plans for populations listed in Column A of Table 1, but does not refer to the possibility of action plans covering more than one species. The desirability of ‘multi-species action plans’ is obvious for small groups of species sharing the same ecosystem, exposed to the same threats, and for which the same or similar conservation measures are required.

It is therefore proposed that Section 2.2 of the Action Plan be amended as follows:

The words and multi-species should be added to the section heading to give:

2.2. Single Species and Multi-species Action Plans

A new clause should be added as follows:

2.2.3 Parties shall co-operate with a view to developing and implementing international multi-species action plans for the populations of two or more species listed in Column A of Table 1 when these populations share the same habitat (ecosystem), are exposed to similar threats, and require similar measures for their conservation. Priority shall be given to those groups of species which include two or more populations in Category 1 of Column A in Table 1. Populations of species listed in Column B of Table 1 may be included in these action plans if they interact with other species in the group and require similar conservation measures. The Agreement Secretariat shall co-ordinate the development, harmonisation and implementation of such plans.

6. AMENDMENTS TO TABLE 1 OF THE ACTION PLAN

6.1. Amendments to the conservation status of populations currently included in the Action Plan

Table 1 of the Action Plan currently includes 360 populations of 170 species of waterbirds². The conservation status of these populations was based on the latest available estimates of population size and trends as summarised in the *Report on the Conservation Status of Migratory Waterbirds in the Agreement Area* (Wetlands International 2000). This used as its principal source the second edition of *Waterfowl Population Estimates* (Rose & Scott 1997), but included a number of more recent estimates and trends taken from *The EBCC Atlas of European Breeding Birds* (Hagemeijer & Blair 1997), *The Atlas of Southern African Birds* (Harrison *et al.* 1997) and various other published and unpublished sources available up until mid-1999.

The conservation status of all populations currently listed in Table 1 of the Action Plan has been revised on the basis of the new population sizes and trends being compiled for the third edition of *Waterbird Population Estimates*, due to be published in late 2002 (Wetlands International 2002). The revised version of Table 1 is included here as Table 1a. Where the status of a population now differs from that given in Table 1 in the 2000 version of the Action Plan, the new status is given in bold face and the original status in italics. In those few instances where an improvement in knowledge has necessitated a change in the geographical limits of a particular population and addition of a new population, this is indicated in a footnote.

² As a result of a formatting error in the final printing of the 2000 edition of the Action Plan, nine populations of waterbirds were omitted from Table 1 as follows: *Plegadis falcinellus falcinellus* (three populations), *Geronticus eremita* (two populations), *Threskiornis aethiopicus aethiopicus* (two populations) and *Platalea leucorodia leucorodia* (two populations). These populations are included in the *Report on the Conservation Status of Migratory Waterbirds in the Agreement Area*.

Many of the new population estimates and trends appearing in the third edition of *Waterbird Population Estimates* have been derived from the recent results of the International Waterbird Census. The continuing expansion of the African Waterbird Census, now in its thirteenth year, has been especially helpful in improving the estimates of many African waterbird populations. Other major sources of new information have included *Threatened Birds of the World* (BirdLife International 2000), *European Bird Populations: Estimates and trends* (BirdLife International/ European Bird Census Council 2000), *Important Bird Areas in Africa and associated islands* (Fishpool & Evans 2001), and three publications on waterbird numbers currently in preparation: *Waterfowl Population Estimates in Africa* (Dodman in prep.), *Status of Migratory Wader Populations in Africa and Western Eurasia in the 1990s* (Stroud *et al.* in prep.) and *Breeding Waders in Europe 2000* (Thorup in prep.).

A full discussion of the recent changes in population estimates and trends and hence changes in the conservation status of the populations listed in Table 1 of the Action Plan is given in the second edition of the *Report on the Conservation Status of Migratory Waterbirds in the Agreement Area* (to be tabled as an information document at MOP2). It should be noted that in many cases the changes in status as revealed in Table 1a are a result of an improvement in knowledge of the populations concerned, and do not reflect any real change in the status of these populations.

The brief descriptions used to identify the populations give little indication of the total range of these populations, and indeed in many cases only indicate the main breeding or non-breeding range. A much more detailed description of the range of each population is given in the *Report on the Conservation Status of Migratory Waterbirds in the Agreement Area*. However, to improve the clarity of the range descriptions given in Table 1, it has been proposed that a definition of the geographical terms be included in the covering note to the table. A list of definitions, adapted from the second edition of *Waterfowl Population Estimates*, has therefore been included in Table 1, immediately before the Key to Abbreviations and Symbols.

6.2. Conservation status of populations to be added to the Action Plan

The conservation status of the 11 species proposed for inclusion by South Africa is given in Table 1b, along with the conservation status of the southern African populations of *Pelecanus onocrotalus* and *Sterna dougallii*, which should also be added to Table 1 of the Action Plan. (The southern African populations of *Sterna caspia*, *S. bergii bergii* and *S. balaenarum* are already included in Table 1).

The conservation status of the migratory populations of the six species referred to in Resolution 1.9 of the First Session of the Meeting of the Parties is given in Table 1c.

The conservation status of the migratory populations of the remaining 48 species of waterbirds occurring on a regular basis and in a wild state in the Agreement Area is given in Table 1d, along with that of an additional 16 migratory populations of 12 species already listed in Annex 2 of the Agreement.³ Of the 111 populations listed in Table 1d, 57 are considered to have a favourable conservation status (Column C), 15 are assigned to Column B, and 28 are assigned to Column A.

The conservation status of each of the 135 populations listed in Tables 1b, 1c and 1d is based on the population estimates and trends given in the third edition of *Waterbird Population Estimates*, except in the case of *Spheniscus demersus* and *Sula capensis*. For these two populations, the conservation status has been based on information given in *Threatened Birds of the World* (BirdLife International 2000). (For a full discussion of the conservation status of these populations, see the second edition of *Report on the Conservation Status of Migratory Waterbirds in the Agreement Area*).

7. FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGREEMENT

³ Most of these 16 additional populations were omitted from the 2000 version of the Action Plan because they were not thought to be migratory.

In view of the recent development of a Memorandum of Understanding under the CMS for the Aquatic Warbler *Acrocephalus paludicola*, several Parties have indicated to the Agreement Secretariat that they would be in favour of including a greater variety of wetland birds in the Agreement. The issue was raised at the third Meeting of the Technical Committee of the AEWA, held in Tanzania in May 2002, and it was agreed that, subject to further discussion, a recommendation should be made regarding future development of the Agreement to include additional species of wetland birds.

In the early development stages of the AEWA, the species under consideration were still generally known as 'waterfowl'. This term was defined in the first and second editions of *Waterfowl Population Estimates* as species of birds that are ecologically dependent on wetlands and belong to one of the following families: Gaviidae, Podicipedidae, Pelecanidae, Phalacrocoracidae, Anhingidae, Ardeidae, Balaenicipitidae, Scopidae, Ciconiidae, Threskiornithidae, Phoenicopteridae, Anhimidae, Anatidae, Pedionomidae, Gruidae, Aramidae, Rallidae, Heliornithidae, Eurypygidae, Jacanidae, Rostratulidae, Dromadidae, Haematopodidae, Ibidorhynchidae, Recurvirostridae, Burhinidae, Glareolidae, Charadriidae, Scolopacidae, Thinocoridae, Laridae and Rhynchopidae. This rather precise definition was adopted in the Draft Management Plan for the AEWA, compiled by IWRB (later to become Wetlands International) in March 1994. As the texts of the Agreement and Draft Management Plan were being finalised, the term 'waterfowl' was dropped in preference for 'waterbirds', but the strict definition was retained in the Draft Management Plan, and this included a list of the 26 families of 'waterbirds' relevant to the Agreement Area.

No precise definition of 'waterbirds' is given in the Agreement and Action Plan, other than the very broad definition in Article I, paragraph 2c, which states that 'waterbirds means those species of birds that are ecologically dependent on wetlands for at least a part of their annual cycle.' No reference is made in the Agreement and Action Plan to the Draft Management Plan, and there is clearly no obligation for the Parties to adhere to the stricter definition of waterbirds given there.

The 170 species of waterbirds currently included in the Agreement and Action Plan all belong to the traditional families of waterbirds ('waterfowl') listed in the Draft Management Plan, as do all but two of the 65 species proposed for inclusion in sections 2, 3 and 4 of the present document. However, the African Penguin *Spheniscus demersus* and Cape Gannet *Sula capensis* belong to families (the Spheniscidae and Sulidae, respectively) that have not hitherto been regarded as 'waterbirds' in the sense adopted by Wetlands International. These species are not, therefore, included in the first three editions of *Waterbird Population Estimates*. Both the African Penguin and Cape Gannet can be regarded as 'waterbirds' in the context of the AEWA, and there is no logical reason why these species and many other species of the 'seabird' families cannot be included in the Agreement. A number of 'waterbirds' currently included in the Agreement are strictly marine species that would equally merit the name 'seabird', notably *Phalacrocorax nigrogularis*, *Larus leucophthalmus*, *L. hemprichii*, *L. audouinii*, *Sterna maxima*, *S. bengalensis*, *S. bergii*, *S. dougallii*, *S. saundersi*, *S. balaenarum* and *S. repressa*.

Clearly, there is extensive overlap between the terms 'waterbird' and 'seabird'. Many of the 'waterbirds' currently included in the Agreement might more properly be regarded as 'seabirds', while many of the 'seabirds', currently excluded, might equally be termed 'waterbirds', as they make extensive use of shallow, inshore waters. Of the seabird groups, perhaps only the four families of Procellariiformes (Diomedidae, Procellariidae, Hydrobatidae and Pelecanoididae) do not include any species that can be regarded as waterbirds. Virtually all species in these families are exclusively pelagic away from the breeding sites, rarely straying into inshore waters except when storm driven. Two exceptions, the giant petrels *Macronectes* spp., often occur in shallow water and will even enter harbours and forage along beaches, but in the AEWA region they occur only as non-breeding visitors to offshore waters off southern Africa. At least some of the species in the other 'seabird' families (Spheniscidae, Phaethontidae, Sulidae, Fregatidae, Stercorariidae and Alcidae) make use of shallow, inshore waters, and could therefore be considered 'waterbirds' appropriate for inclusion in the Agreement. A list of the species and subspecies of seabirds which could be considered for inclusion in the Agreement is given in Table 2. This table includes one species of cormorant (Phalacrocoracidae) and eight species of gulls and terns (Laridae) that were originally excluded from the Agreement on the grounds that they were strictly marine species, and largely pelagic outside the breeding season. All do, however, make some use of shallow, inshore waters. (It is worth noting that in view of the extensive overlap between 'seabirds' and 'waterbirds' both within and between families, it has been

proposed that future editions of *Waterbird Population Estimates* should include all seabirds, including the Procellariiformes).

Expansion of the Agreement to include wetland birds of other groups would be equally valid. Many species of 'land birds' are dependent on wetland habitats for a part or all of their annual cycle, and many of these are migratory. Some, such as the Aquatic Warbler, *Acrocephalus paludicola*, have a highly unfavourable conservation status, and could benefit from many of the measures outlined in the AEWA Action Plan. Some research will be required to determine the total number of species occurring in the AEWA region that might be appropriate for inclusion in the Agreement, because of the paucity of information on many African species, especially with respect to their movements and conservation status. It is, however, possible to provide a preliminary list of candidate species occurring in Europe, North Africa and western Asia. Within this region, there are some 54 species of birds that are dependent on wetlands for at least a part of the year. Eleven of these are sedentary, and a further nine occur only as breeding species in the east of the region and migrate south-east to spend the boreal winter outside the Agreement Area. The remaining 34 species are listed in Table 3. There are several other species, such as Montagu's Harrier *Circus pygargus*, Imperial Eagle *Aquila heliaca*, Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*, Blue-cheeked Bee-eater *Merops persicus*, Pied Wagtail *Motacilla alba* and Spanish Sparrow *Passer hispaniolensis*, which make extensive use of wetlands in some parts of their range, but elsewhere occur in non-wetland habitats throughout the year. Such species have been omitted from Table 3.

Five of the species listed in Table 3 are known to have an unfavourable conservation status. Pallas's Fish Eagle *Haliaeetus leucoryphus*, Greater Spotted Eagle *Aquila clanga* and Aquatic Warbler *Acrocephalus paludicola* are listed as globally threatened in the category 'Vulnerable', and White-tailed Eagle *Haliaeetus albicilla* and Basra Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus griseldis* are listed as 'Near-threatened' (BirdLife International 2000). All of these species could benefit significantly from the measures for the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats provided for in the AEWA.

It is therefore proposed that further thought be given to the expansion of the Agreement to include 'seabirds' and 'land birds', and to the possible new issues that their inclusion would raise, such as the trapping of migrant passerines, marine pollution, protection measures in international waters *etc.*

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Table 1

STATUS OF THE POPULATIONS OF MIGRATORY WATERBIRDS

KEY TO CLASSIFICATION

The following key to Table 1 is a basis for implementation of the Action Plan:

Column A

- Category 1: (a) Species which are included in Appendix I to the Convention;
(b) Species which are listed as threatened in *Threatened Birds of the World* (BirdLife International 2000); or
(c) Populations which number less than around 10,000 individuals.
- Category 2: Populations numbering between around 10,000 and around 25,000 individuals.
- Category 3: Populations numbering between around 25,000 and around 100,000 individuals and considered to be at risk as a result of:
- (a) concentration onto a small number of sites at any stage of their annual cycle;
 - (b) dependence on a habitat type which is under severe threat;
 - (c) showing significant long-term decline; or
 - (d) showing extreme fluctuations in population size or trend.

For species listed in Categories 2 and 3, above, see paragraph 2.1.1 of this Annex.

Column B

- Category 1: Populations numbering between around 25,000 and around 100,000 individuals and which do not fulfil the conditions in respect of Column A, as described above.
- Category 2: Populations numbering more than around 100,000 individuals and considered to be in need of special attention as a result of:
- (a) concentration onto a small number of sites at any stage of their annual cycle;
 - (b) dependence on a habitat type which is under severe threat;
 - (c) showing significant long-term decline; or
 - (d) showing extreme fluctuations in population size or trend.

Column C

- Category 1: Populations numbering more than around 100,000 individuals which could significantly benefit from international cooperation and which do not fulfil the conditions in respect of either Column A or B, above.

REVIEW OF TABLE 1

This Table shall be:

- (a) reviewed regularly by the Technical Committee in accordance with Article VII, paragraph 3(b), of this Agreement; and
- (b) amended as necessary by the Meeting of the Parties, in accordance with Article VI, paragraph 9(d) of this Agreement, in light of the conclusions of such reviews.

DEFINITION OF GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS USED IN RANGE DESCRIPTIONS

North Africa	Algeria, Egypt, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Tunisia.
West Africa	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo.
Eastern Africa	Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania.
Northeast Africa	Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan
Southern Africa	Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
Central Africa	Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, São Tomé and Príncipe, Zaire.
Subsaharan Africa	All African states south of the Sahara.
Tropical Africa	Subsaharan Africa excluding Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland.
Western Palearctic	As defined in <i>Handbook of the Birds of Europe, the Middle East and North Africa</i> (Cramp & Simmons 1977).
Northwest Europe	Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
Western Europe	Northwest Europe with Portugal and Spain.
Northeast Europe	The northern part of the Russian Federation west of the Urals.
Eastern Europe	Belarus, the Russian Federation west of the Urals, Ukraine.
Central Europe	Austria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Poland, the Russian Federation around the Gulf of Finland and Kaliningrad, Slovakia, Switzerland.
North Atlantic	Faroës, Greenland, Iceland, Ireland, Norway, the northwest coast of the Russian Federation, Svalbard, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
East Atlantic	Atlantic seaboard of Europe and North Africa from northern Norway to Morocco.

Western Siberia	The Russian Federation east of the Urals to the Yenisey River and south to the Kazakhstan border.
Central Siberia	The Russian Federation from the Yenisey River to the eastern boundary of the Taimyr Peninsula and south to the Altai Mountains.
West Mediterranean	Algeria, France, Italy, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Tunisia.
East Mediterranean	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, Israel, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Slovenia, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Yugoslavia.
Black Sea	Armenia, Bulgaria, Georgia, Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Turkey, Ukraine.
Caspian	Azerbaijan, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.
Southwest Asia	Bahrain, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, eastern Turkey, Turkmenistan, the United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Yemen.
Western Asia	Western parts of the Russian Federation east of the Urals and the Caspian countries.
Central Asia	Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.
Southern Asia	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

bre:	breeding	win:	wintering
N:	Northern	E:	Eastern
S:	Southern	W:	Western
NE:	Northeastern	NW:	Northwestern
SE:	Southeastern	SW:	Southwestern

(): Population status unknown. Conservation status estimated.

*: By way of exception for those populations marked by an asterisk, hunting may continue on a sustainable use basis where hunting of such populations is a long-established cultural practice (see paragraph 2.1.1).

NOTES

1. The population data used to compile Table 1 as far as possible correspond to the number of individuals in the potential breeding stock in the Agreement Area. The status is based on the best available published population estimates.
2. Suffixes (bre) or (win) in population listings are solely aids to population identification. They do not indicate seasonal restrictions to actions in respect of these populations under this Agreement and Action Plan.

3. The brief descriptions used to identify the populations are based on the descriptions used in the third edition of *Waterbird Population Estimates*.
4. Slash signs (/) are used to separate breeding areas from wintering areas.
5. Where a species' population is listed in Table 1 with multiple categorisation, the obligations of the Action Plan relate to the strictest category listed.

Table 1a

STATUS OF THE POPULATIONS CURRENTLY LISTED IN THE ACTION PLAN

NOTES

The conservation status of each population is based on the population estimates and trends given in the third edition of *Waterbird Population Estimates* (Wetlands International 2002). Categorisations that differ from those given in the 2000 version of the Action Plan are indicated in bold face; categorisations that are no longer valid are indicated in italics.

In nine species, the populations listed in the third edition of *Waterbird Population Estimates* differ from those listed in the 2000 version of the Action Plan because of recent modifications to population boundaries. Populations which have been affected by these changes are indicated in bold face, with a footnote describing the changes.

	A	B	C
GAVIIDAE			
<i>Gavia stellata</i>			
- Northwest Europe (win)		2c	
- Caspian, Black Sea & East Mediterranean (win)		(1)	
<i>Gavia arctica arctica</i>			
- Northern Europe & Western Siberia/Europe		2c	
<i>Gavia arctica suschkini</i>			
- Central Siberia/Caspian			(1)
<i>Gavia immer</i>			
- Europe (win)	1c		
<i>Gavia adamsii</i>			
- Northern Europe (win)	(2) 1c		
PODICIPEDIDAE			
<i>Podiceps grisegena grisegena</i>			
- Northwest Europe (win)		1	
- Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)		(1)	
- Caspian (win)	2		
<i>Podiceps auritus auritus</i>			
- Northwest Europe (large-billed)	1c		
- Northeast Europe (small-billed)		1	
- Caspian & South Asia (win)	2		
PELECANIDAE			
<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>			
- Europe & Western Asia (bre)	1a 3c		
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>			
- Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)	1a 1b 1c		
- Southwest Asia & South Asia (win)	1a 1b 2		

	A	B	C
PHALACROCORACIDAE			
<i>Phalacrocorax pygmaeus</i>			
- Black Sea & Mediterranean	2	1	
- Southwest Asia		1	
<i>Phalacrocorax nigrogularis</i>			
- Gulf & Arabian Sea	1b	2a 2c	
ARDEIDAE			
<i>Egretta vinaceigula</i>			
- South-central Africa	1b 1c		
<i>Ardea purpurea purpurea</i>			
- West Europe & West Mediterranean/West Africa	2		
- East Europe & Southwest Asia/Subsaharan Africa		(2c)	
<i>Casmerodius albus albus</i>			
- W, C & SE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean	2		
- Western Asia/Southwest Asia		(1)	
<i>Ardeola idae</i>			
- Madagascar & Aldabra/Central & Eastern Africa	1b 1c		
<i>Ardeola rufiventris</i>			
- Tropical Eastern & Southern Africa		(1)	
<i>Ixobrychus minutus minutus</i>			
- Europe & North Africa/Subsaharan Africa		2c	
- West & Southwest Asia/Subsaharan Africa		(1)	
<i>Ixobrychus sturmii</i>			
- Subsaharan Africa		(1)	
<i>Botaurus stellaris stellaris</i>			
- Europe (bre)	3c		
- Southwest Asia (win)	2		
CICONIIDAE			
<i>Mycteria ibis</i>			
- Subsaharan Africa (excluding Madagascar)		1	
<i>Ciconia nigra</i>			
- Southwest Europe/West Africa	1c		
- Central & Eastern Europe/Subsaharan Africa	2		
<i>Ciconia episcopus microscelis</i>			
- Subsaharan Africa		1 (1)	
<i>Ciconia ciconia ciconia</i>			
- Southern Africa	1c		
- Iberia & Northwest Africa/Subsaharan Africa	3b		
- Central & Eastern Europe/Subsaharan Africa		2c	1
- Western Asia/Southwest Asia	3b 2		
THRESKIORNITHIDAE			
<i>Plegadis falcinellus falcinellus</i>			
- Subsaharan Africa (bre)			1
- Black Sea & Mediterranean/West Africa	3c		
- Southwest Asia/Eastern Africa		(1)	

	A	B	C
<i>Geronticus eremita</i>			
- Morocco	1a 1b 1c		
- Southwest Asia	1a 1b 1c		
<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus aethiopicus</i>			
- Subsaharan Africa			1
- Iraq & Iran	1c		
<i>Platalea leucorodia leucorodia</i>			
- West Europe/West Mediterranean & West Africa	1c		
- Cent. & SE Europe/Mediterranean & Tropical Africa	2		
<i>Platalea leucorodia archeri</i>			
- Red Sea & Somalia	1c		
<i>Platalea leucorodia major</i>			
- Western Asia/Southwest & South Asia	2		
<i>Platalea alba</i>			
- Subsaharan Africa	2*		
PHOENICOPTERIDAE			
<i>Phoenicopterus ruber roseus</i>			
- West Africa	3a		
- Eastern Africa	3a 3c		
- Southern Africa (to Madagascar)	3a 3c		
- West Mediterranean	3a	2a	
- East Mediterranean, Southwest & South Asia		2a	
<i>Phoenicopterus minor</i>			
- West Africa	2		
- Eastern Africa		2a 2c	
- Southern Africa (to Madagascar)	3a 3c		
ANATIDAE			
<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>			
- West Africa (Senegal to Chad)			(1)
- Eastern & Southern Africa			(1)
<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>			
- West Africa (Senegal to Chad)			1
- Eastern & Southern Africa			1
<i>Thalassornis leuconotus leuconotus</i>			
- West Africa	1c		
- Eastern & Southern Africa	2*		
<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>			
- West Mediterranean (Spain & Morocco)	1a 1b 1c		
- Algeria & Tunisia	1a 1b 1c		
- East Mediterranean, Turkey & Southwest Asia	1a 1b 2		
<i>Cygnus olor</i>			
- Northwest Mainland & Central Europe		2d	1
- Black Sea		1	
- West & Central Asia/Caspian		2a 2d	

	A	B	C
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>			
- Iceland/UK & Ireland	2		
- Northwest Mainland Europe		1	
- N Europe & W Siberia/Black Sea & E Mediterranean	2		
- West & Central Siberia/Caspian	2		
<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>			
- Western Siberia & NE Europe/Northwest Europe		1	
- Northern Siberia/Caspian	1c		
<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>			
- East Greenland & Iceland/UK		2a	
- Svalbard/Northwest Europe		1	
<i>Anser fabalis fabalis</i>			
- Northeast Europe/Northwest Europe		1	
<i>Anser fabalis rossicus</i>			
- West & Central Siberia/NE & SW Europe			(1)
<i>Anser albifrons albifrons</i>			
- NW Siberia & NE Europe/Northwest Europe			1
- Western Siberia/Central Europe	3c*		
- Western Siberia/Black Sea & Turkey			1
- Northern Siberia/Caspian & Iraq	2		
<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>			
- Greenland/Ireland & UK	3a*		
<i>Anser erythropus</i>			
- N Europe & W Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian	1a 1b 2		
<i>Anser anser anser</i>			
- Iceland/UK & Ireland		1	
- NW Europe/Southwest Europe			1
- Central Europe/North Africa	2*	1	
<i>Anser anser rubrirostris</i>			
- Black Sea & Turkey		1	
- Western Siberia/Caspian & Iraq			1
<i>Branta leucopsis</i>			
- East Greenland/Scotland & Ireland		1	
- Svalbard/Southwest Scotland	2		
- Russia/Germany & Netherlands			1
<i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>			
- Western Siberia/Western Europe		2b 2c	
<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>			
- Svalbard/Denmark & UK	1c		
- Canada & Greenland/Ireland	2		
<i>Branta ruficollis</i>			
- Northern Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian	1a 1b 3a		
<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i>			
- West Africa	2		
- Eastern & Southern Africa			(1) 1
<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>			
- Northwest Africa	1c		
- East Mediterranean & Black Sea/Northeast Africa	2		
- Western Asia & Caspian/Iran & Iraq		1	

	A	B	C
<i>Tadorna cana</i>			
- Southern Africa		1	
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>			
- Northwest Europe		2a	
- Black Sea & Mediterranean	3c	<i>1</i>	
- Western Asia/Caspian & Middle East		1	
<i>Plectropterus gambensis gambensis</i>			
- West Africa	<i>3c</i>		1
- Eastern Africa (Sudan to Zambia)			1
<i>Plectropterus gambensis niger</i>			
- Southern Africa		1	
<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos melanotos</i>			
- West Africa		1	
- Southern & Eastern Africa			1
<i>Nettapus auritus</i>			
- West Africa	2 1c		
- Southern & Eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Anas capensis</i> ¹			
- Eastern Africa (to Lake Chad & Libya)	2		
- Southern Africa (N to Angola & Zambia)			1
<i>Anas strepera strepera</i>			
- Northwest Europe		1	
- Northeast Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean		2c	
- Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa			(1)
<i>Anas penelope</i>			
- Western Siberia & NE Europe/NW Europe			1
- W Siberia & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean		2c	
- Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa		2c	
<i>Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos</i>			
- Northwest Europe		2c	<i>1</i>
- Northern Europe/West Mediterranean			1
- Eastern Europe/Black Sea & East Mediterranean		2c	
- Western Siberia/Southwest Asia			(1)
<i>Anas undulata undulata</i>			
- Southern Africa			1
<i>Anas clypeata</i>			
- Northwest & Central Europe (win)		1	
- W Siberia, NE & E Europe/S Europe & West Africa		(2c)	(1)
- W Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa		2c (2c)	
<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>			
- Southern Africa			1
- Eastern Africa			1
- Madagascar	2		
<i>Anas acuta</i>			
- Northwest Europe	3c	<i>1</i>	
- W Siberia, NE & E Europe/S Europe & West Africa		2c	
- Western Siberia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Anas querquedula</i>			
- Western Siberia & Europe/West Africa		2c	
- Western Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa			(1)

	A	B	C
<i>Anas crecca crecca</i>			
- Northwest Europe			1
- W Siberia & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean			1
- Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa		2c	
<i>Anas hottentota</i>			
- Lake Chad Basin ²	1c		
- Eastern Africa (south to N Zambia)		1	1
- Southern Africa (north to S Zambia)		1	
<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>			
- West Mediterranean/West Medit. & West Africa	1a 1b 1c		
- East Mediterranean	1a 1b 1c		
- Southwest Asia	1a 1b 2		
<i>Netta rufina</i>			
- Southwest & Central Europe/West Mediterranean	2*	1	
- Black Sea & East Mediterranean	3c		
- Western & Central Asia/Southwest Asia			1
<i>Netta erythrophthalma brunnea</i>			
- Southern & Eastern Africa			(1) 1
<i>Aythya ferina</i>			
- Northeast Europe/Northwest Europe		2c	1
- Central & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean		2c	1
- Western Siberia/Southwest Asia		(2c)	
<i>Aythya nyroca</i>			
- West Mediterranean/North & West Africa	1a 1b 1c		
- Eastern Europe/E Mediterranean & Sahelian Africa	1a 1b 3c		
- Western Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa	1a 1b 1c 3c		
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>			
- Northwest Europe (win)			1
- Central Europe, Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)			1
- Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa			(1)
<i>Aythya marila marila</i>			
- Northern Europe/Western Europe			1
- Western Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian			1
<i>Somateria mollissima mollissima</i>			
- Baltic, Denmark & Netherlands		2c	1
- Norway & Russia			1
<i>Somateria mollissima borealis</i>			
- Svalbard & Franz Joseph (bre)		1	
<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>			
- East Greenland, NE Europe & Western Siberia			1
<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>			
- Western Siberia/Northeast Europe	1a 1b	1	
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>			
- Iceland & Greenland			1
- Western Siberia/North Europe			1
<i>Melanitta nigra nigra</i>			
- W Siberia & N Europe/W Europe & NW Africa		2a	
<i>Melanitta fusca fusca</i>			
- Western Siberia & Northern Europe/NW Europe		2a	
- Black Sea & Caspian	1c		

	A	B	C
<i>Bucephala clangula clangula</i>			
- Northwest & Central Europe (win)			1
- Northeast Europe/Adriatic		1	
- Western Siberia & Northeast Europe/Black Sea	2		
- Western Siberia/Caspian	2		
<i>Mergellus albellus</i>			
- Northwest & Central Europe (win)	3a		
- Northeast Europe/Black Sea & East Mediterranean		1	
- Western Siberia/Southwest Asia		1	
<i>Mergus serrator serrator</i>			
- Northwest & Central Europe (win)			1
- Northeast Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean		1	
- Western Siberia/Southwest & Central Asia	1c		
<i>Mergus merganser merganser</i>			
- Northwest & Central Europe (win)			1
- Northeast Europe/Black Sea	1c		
- Western Siberia/Caspian	2		
GRUIDAE			
<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>			
- Iran (win)	1a 1b 1c		
<i>Grus virgo</i>			
- Black Sea (Ukraine)/Northeast Africa	1c		
- Turkey (bre)	1c		
- Kalmykia/Northeast Africa		1	
<i>Grus paradisea</i>			
- Extreme Southern Africa	1b 2		
<i>Grus carunculatus</i>			
- Central & Southern Africa ³	1b 2 1c		
<i>Grus grus</i>			
- Northwest Europe/Iberia & Morocco		1	
- Northeast & Central Europe/North Africa	3c	1	
- Eastern Europe/Turkey, Middle East & NE Africa	3c		
- Turkey & Georgia (bre)	1c		
- Western Siberia/South Asia	3c	(1)	
RALLIDAE			
<i>Sarothrura boehmi</i>			
- Central Africa	(3b)		
<i>Porzana parva parva</i>			
- Western Eurasia/Africa		2c	
<i>Porzana pusilla intermedia</i>			
- Europe (bre)	2		
<i>Porzana porzana</i>			
- Europe/Africa		2c	
<i>Aenigmatolimnas marginalis</i>			
- Subsaharan Africa		(2b)	
<i>Fulica atra atra</i>			
- Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)			1

	A	B	C
DROMADIDAE			
<i>Dromas ardeola</i>			
- Northwest Indian Ocean, Red Sea & Gulf	3a		
RECURVIROSTRIDAE			
<i>Himantopus himantopus himantopus</i>			
- Subsaharan Africa (excluding south) ⁴		(1)	
- Southern Africa ('meridionalis') ⁴	2		
- SW Europe & Northwest Africa/West Africa		1	
- Central Europe & E Mediterranean/N-Central Africa		1	
- W, C & SW Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa	2	(1)	
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>			
- Southern Africa	2		
- Eastern Africa		(1)	
- Western Europe & Northwest Africa (bre)		1	
- Southeast Europe, Black Sea & Turkey (bre)	(3c)		
- West & Southwest Asia/Eastern Africa	2		
GLAREOLIDAE			
<i>Glareola pratincola pratincola</i>			
- Western Europe & NW Africa/West Africa	2		
- Black Sea & E Mediterranean/Eastern Sahel zone	2		
- SW Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa		(1)	
<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>			
- SE Europe & Western Asia/Southern Africa	3b 3c	<i>2b 2c</i>	
CHARADRIIDAE			
<i>Pluvialis apricaria apricaria</i> ⁵			
- Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Germany & Baltic (bre)	3c*		
<i>Pluvialis apricaria altifrons</i>			
- Iceland & Faroes/East Atlantic coast			1
- Northern Europe/Western Europe & NW Africa			1
- Northern Siberia/Caspian & Asia Minor		(1)	
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>			
- W Siberia & Canada/W Europe & W Africa			1
- C & E Siberia/SW Asia, Eastern & Southern Africa		1	
<i>Charadrius hiaticula hiaticula</i>			
- Northern Europe/Europe & North Africa		1	
<i>Charadrius hiaticula psammodroma</i> ⁶			
- Canada, Greenland & Iceland/W & S Africa		(2c)	(1)
<i>Charadrius hiaticula tundrae</i>			
- NE Europe & Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa			(1)
<i>Charadrius dubius curonicus</i>			
- Europe & Northwest Africa/West Africa			1
- West & Southwest Asia/Eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Charadrius pecuarius pecuarius</i>			
- Southern & Eastern Africa ⁷		(1)	
- West Africa ⁷	2		
<i>Charadrius tricollaris tricollaris</i>			
- Southern & Eastern Africa		1	(1)

	A	B	C
<i>Charadrius forbesi</i>			
- Western & Central Africa		(1)	
<i>Charadrius pallidus pallidus</i>			
- Southern Africa	1c 2		
<i>Charadrius pallidus venustus</i>			
- Eastern Africa	(2c) 1c		
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus alexandrinus</i>			
- West Europe & West Mediterranean/West Africa	3c		
- Black Sea & East Mediterranean/Eastern Sahel	3c		
- SW & Central Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa		(1)	(1)
<i>Charadrius marginatus mechowii</i>			
- Southern & Eastern Africa ⁸		(1)	
- West to West-central Africa	2	(1)	
<i>Charadrius mongolus pamirensis</i>			
- West-central Asia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa		(1)	
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii columbinus</i>			
- Turkey & SW Asia/E. Mediterranean & Red Sea	1c		
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii crassirostris</i>			
- Caspian & SW Asia/Arabia & NE Africa ⁹		(1)	
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii leschenaultii</i>			
- Central Asia/Eastern & Southern Africa ^{9,10}	(2)		
<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>			
- SE Europe & West Asia/E & South-central Africa	3c		
<i>Eudromias morinellus</i>			
- Europe/Northwest Africa	(3c)	2c	
- Asia/Middle East		(1)	
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>			
- Europe/Europe & North Africa		2c	
- Western Asia/Southwest Asia			(1)
<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>			
- Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre)		1	
<i>Vanellus albiceps</i>			
- West & Central Africa	(2)	(1)	
<i>Vanellus senegallus senegallus</i>			
- West Africa		(1)	
<i>Vanellus senegallus solitaneus</i>			
- Southwest Africa		(1)	
<i>Vanellus senegallus lateralis</i>			
- Eastern & Southeast Africa		(1)	
<i>Vanellus lugubris</i>			
- Southern West Africa ¹¹	2		
- Central & Eastern Africa ¹¹	3c		
<i>Vanellus melanopterus minor</i>			
- Southern Africa	1c	(1)	
<i>Vanellus coronatus coronatus</i>			
- Eastern & Southern Africa			(1) 1
- Central Africa		(1)	
<i>Vanellus coronatus xerophilus</i>			
- Southwest Africa		(1)	

	A	B	C
<i>Vanellus superciliosus</i>			
- West & Central Africa	(2)		
<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>			
- SE Europe & Western Asia/Northeast Africa	1a 1b 1c		
<i>Vanellus leucurus</i>			
- SW Asia/SW Asia & Northeast Africa	2	1	
SCOLOPACIDAE			
<i>Gallinago media</i>			
- Scandinavia/probably West Africa		1	
- Western Siberia & NE Europe/Southeast Africa		2c	
<i>Gallinago gallinago gallinago</i>			
- Europe/South & West Europe & NW Africa		2c	
- Western Siberia/Southwest Asia & Africa			1
<i>Gallinago gallinago faeroeensis</i>			
- Iceland, Faroes & Northern Scotland/Ireland			1
<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>			
- Northern Europe/S & W Europe & West Africa	(3c*)	2b	
- Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa		(1)	
<i>Limosa limosa limosa</i>			
- Western Europe/NW & West Africa		2c	
- Eastern Europe/Central & Eastern Africa		2c	
- West-central Asia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa		(1)	
<i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>			
- Iceland/Western Europe	3a*		
<i>Limosa lapponica lapponica</i>			
- Northern Europe/Western Europe		2a	
<i>Limosa lapponica taymyrensis</i> ¹²			
- Western Siberia/West & Southwest Africa		2a 2c	
<i>Limosa lapponica menzbieri</i> ¹²			
- Central Siberia/South & SW Asia & Eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Numenius phaeopus phaeopus</i>			
- Northern Europe/West Africa ¹³			(1)
- West Siberia/Southern & Eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Numenius phaeopus islandicus</i> ¹⁴			
- Iceland, Faroes & Scotland/West Africa ¹³			1
<i>Numenius phaeopus alboaxillaris</i>			
- Southwest Asia/Eastern Africa	1c		
<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>			
- Central Siberia/Mediterranean & SW Asia	1a 1b 1c		
<i>Numenius arquata arquata</i>			
- Europe/Europe, North & West Africa			1
<i>Numenius arquata orientalis</i>			
- Western Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa ¹⁵	3c		
<i>Numenius arquata suschkini</i> ¹⁶			
- Southeast Europe & Southwest Asia (bre) ¹⁵	2		
<i>Tringa erythropus</i>			
- N Europe/Southern Europe, North & West Africa			(1)
- Western Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa		(1)	

	A	B	C
<i>Tringa totanus totanus</i>			
- NW Europe/W Europe, NW & West Africa ¹⁷		2c	
- Central & East Europe/East Mediterranean & Africa		2c	
<i>Tringa totanus britannica</i> ¹⁸			
- Britain & Ireland/Britain, Ireland, France ¹⁷		2c	
<i>Tringa totanus ussuriensis</i>			
- Western Asia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Tringa totanus robusta</i>			
- Iceland & Faroes/Western Europe			1
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>			
- Eastern Europe/West & Central Africa		(1)	
- Western Asia/SW Asia, Eastern & Southern Africa		(1)	
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>			
- Northern Europe/SW Europe, NW & West Africa			1
- Western Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa			(1)
<i>Tringa ochropus</i>			
- Northern Europe/S & W Europe, West Africa			1
- Western Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Tringa glareola</i>			
- Northwest Europe/West Africa		2c	
- NE Europe & W Siberia/Eastern & Southern Africa			(1)
<i>Tringa cinerea</i>			
- NE Europe & W Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa		1	1
<i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>			
- West & Central Europe/West Africa			1
- E Europe & W Siberia/Central, E & S Africa			(1)
<i>Arenaria interpres interpres</i>			
- NE Canada & Greenland/W Europe & NW Africa		1	1
- Northern Europe/West Africa		1	
- West & Central Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa		(1)	(1)
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>			
- Eastern Siberia/SW Asia & W Southern Asia	1c		
<i>Calidris canutus canutus</i>			
- Northern Siberia/West & Southern Africa		2a 2c	
<i>Calidris canutus islandica</i>			
- NE Canada & Greenland/Western Europe		2a	
<i>Calidris alba</i>			
- East Atlantic Europe, West & Southern Africa (win)			1
- Southwest Asia, Eastern & Southern Africa (win)			(1) 1
<i>Calidris minuta</i>			
- N Europe/S Europe, North & West Africa		(2c)	1
- Western Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa			(1)
<i>Calidris temminckii</i>			
- Fennoscandia/North & West Africa		(1)	
- NE Europe & W Siberia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa		(1)	(1)
<i>Calidris maritima maritima</i> ¹⁹			
- North & West Europe (excluding Iceland) (win)		1	
<i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>			
- NE Europe & NW Siberia/W Europe & NW Africa		2c	1

	A	B	C
<i>Calidris alpina centralis</i> ²⁰			
- Central Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa			(1)
<i>Calidris alpina schinzii</i>			
- Iceland & Greenland/NW and West Africa			1
- Britain & Ireland/SW Europe & NW Africa ²¹	2		
- Baltic/SW Europe & NW Africa ²¹	1c		
<i>Calidris alpina arctica</i>			
- NE Greenland/West Africa	2 3a		
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>			
- Western Siberia/West Africa			1
- Central Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa			1
<i>Limicola falcinellus falcinellus</i>			
- Northern Europe/SW Asia & Africa	3c		
<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>			
- Northern Europe & Western Siberia/West Africa		2c	
- Northern Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa		(2c)	(1)
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>			
- Western Eurasia/Arabian Sea			1
<i>Phalaropus fulicaria</i>			
- Canada & Greenland/Atlantic coast of Africa			(1)
LARIDAE			
<i>Larus leucophthalmus</i>			
- Red Sea & nearby coasts	1a 1b 2		
<i>Larus hemprichii</i>			
- Red Sea, Gulf, Arabia & Eastern Africa		2a	
<i>Larus audouinii</i>			
- Mediterranean/N & W coasts of Africa	1a 3a		
<i>Larus armenicus</i>			
- Armenia, Eastern Turkey & NW Iran	3a		
<i>Larus ichthyaetus</i>			
- Black Sea & Caspian/Southwest Asia	3a		
<i>Larus genei</i>			
- West Africa (bre)	2		
- Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre)		2a	
- West, Southwest & South Asia (bre)		2a	
<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>			
- W Europe, Mediterranean & NW Africa		2a	
<i>Sterna nilotica nilotica</i>			
- Western Europe/West Africa	2		
- Black Sea & East Mediterranean/Eastern Africa	2 3c		
- West & Central Asia/Southwest Asia	2		
<i>Sterna caspia caspia</i>			
- Southern Africa (bre)	1c		
- West Africa (bre)	2	1	
- Europe (bre)	1c		
- Caspian (bre)	1c 2		
<i>Sterna maxima albidorsalis</i>			
- West Africa (bre)	3a	2a	

	A	B	C
<i>Sterna bengalensis bengalensis</i>			
- Gulf/Southern Asia		2a	
- Red Sea/Eastern Africa ²²	3a		
<i>Sterna bengalensis emigrata</i>			
- S Mediterranean/NW & West Africa coasts	1c		
<i>Sterna bergii bergii</i>			
- Southern Africa (Angola – Mozambique) ²³	2		
<i>Sterna bergii enigma</i> ²⁴			
- Madagascar & Mozambique/Southern Africa ²³	1c		
<i>Sterna bergii thalassinus</i>			
- Eastern Africa & Seychelles	1c		
<i>Sterna bergii velox</i>			
- Red Sea & Northeast Africa	3a		
<i>Sterna sandvicensis sandvicensis</i>			
- Western Europe/West Africa		2a	
- Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre)	3a 3c	2a (2c)	
- West & Central Asia/Southwest & South Asia		2a	
<i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i>			
- Europe (bre)	1c		
<i>Sterna hirundo hirundo</i>			
- Southern & Western Europe (bre)			1
- Northern & Eastern Europe (bre)			1
- Western Asia (bre)			(1)
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>			
- Western Eurasia & Greenland (bre) ²⁵			1
<i>Sterna albifrons albifrons</i>			
- Eastern Atlantic (bre)	3b		
- Black Sea & East Mediterranean (bre)	3c		
- Caspian (bre)	2		
<i>Sterna albifrons guineae</i>			
- West Africa (bre)	(2)		
<i>Sterna saundersi</i>			
- W South Asia, Red Sea, Gulf & Eastern Africa		(1)	
<i>Sterna balaenarum</i>			
- Namibia & South Africa/Atlantic coast to Ghana	2		
<i>Sterna repressa</i>			
- W South Asia, Red Sea, Gulf & Eastern Africa		2c	
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>			
- Eastern Europe & Western Asia/Africa		2c	
<i>Chlidonias niger niger</i>			
- Europe & Western Asia/Atlantic coast of Africa		2c	

Footnotes to Table 1a

1. The sequence of species within the genus *Anas* has been changed to conform with that adopted in *Waterbird Population Estimates*.
2. This population was formerly listed under the name 'Western Africa'.
3. This population was formerly listed under the name 'Northernmost Southern Africa'.
4. These two populations were formerly treated as a single Subsaharan Africa population, and given the conservation status C(1).

5. This species was formerly treated as being monotypic.
6. This form was formerly included within the nominate race *hiaticula*.
7. These two populations were formerly treated as a single Sub-Saharan Africa population, and given the conservation status C(1).
8. This population was formerly assigned to the form *tenellus*.
9. These two populations were formerly treated as a single SW Asia & Eastern Africa (wintering) population, and given the conservation status B(1).
10. This population was formerly assigned to the form *crassirostris*
11. These two populations were formerly treated as a single population, and given the conservation status B(1).
12. This form was formerly included within the nominate race *lapponica*.
13. These two populations were formerly treated as a single Europe/Western Africa population, and given the conservation status C1.
14. This form was formerly included within the nominate race *phaeopus*.
15. These two populations were formerly treated as a single SW Asia & Eastern Africa (wintering) population, and given the conservation status A3c.
16. This form was formerly included within the race *orientalis*.
17. These two populations were formerly treated as a single East Atlantic (wintering) population, and given the conservation status B2c.
18. This form was formerly included within the nominate race *totanus*.
19. The sedentary Icelandic birds have been assigned to the race *littoralis*, and are now excluded from this population.
20. This form was formerly included in the nominate race *alpina*.
21. These two populations were formerly treated as a single Baltic, U.K. and Ireland population, and given the conservation status A3c.
22. This population was formerly assigned to the form *par*.
23. These two populations were formerly treated as a single Southern Africa & Madagascar population, and given the conservation status A2.
24. This form was formerly included within the nominate race *bergii*.
25. This population is treated as part of a single world population of the species in *Waterbird Population Estimates*.

Table 1b

STATUS OF THE POPULATIONS PROPOSED FOR INCLUSION BY SOUTH AFRICA

Except in the case of *Spheniscus demersus* and *Sula (Morus) capensis*, the conservation status of each population is based on the population estimates and trends given in the third edition of *Waterbird Population Estimates* (Wetlands International 2002).

	A	B	C
SPHENISCIDAE			
<i>Spheniscus demersus</i> ¹			
- Southern Africa	1b	2a 2c	
PELECANIDAE			
<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i> ²			
- Southern Africa	2		
SULIDAE			
<i>Sula (Morus) capensis</i>			
- Southern Africa	1b	2a 2c	
PHALACROCORACIDAE			
<i>Phalacrocorax coronatus</i>			
- Coastal Southwest Africa	1c		
<i>Phalacrocorax neglectus</i>			
- Coastal Southwest Africa	1b 1c		
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo lucidus</i>			
- Southern Africa	2		
<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i>			
- Coastal Southern Africa		2a 2c	
HAEMATOPODIDAE			
<i>Haematopus moquini</i>			
- Coastal Southern Africa	1c		
LARIDAE			
<i>Larus dominicanus vetula</i>			
- Coastal Southern Africa		1	
<i>Larus cirrocephalus poiocephalus</i>			
- Southern Africa (excluding Madagascar)		(1)	
<i>Larus hartlaubii</i>			
- Coastal Southwest Africa		1	
<i>Sterna dougalli</i> ³			
- Southern Africa	1c		
<i>Sterna vittata vittata</i>			
- P.Edward, Marion, Crozet & Kerguelen/South Africa	1c		
<i>Sterna vittata tristanensis</i>			
- Tristan da Cunha & Gough/South Africa	1c		

Footnotes to Table 1b

- 1 *Spheniscus demersus* is included in Appendix II of the CMS.
- 2 The Europe and Western Asia (breeding) population of *Pelecanus onocrotalus* is already included in the Agreement and Action Plan.
- 3 The European breeding population of *Sterna dougallii* is already included in the Agreement and Action Plan.

Table 1c

STATUS OF THE POPULATIONS REFERRED TO IN RESOLUTION 1.9

The conservation status of each population is based on the population estimates and trends given in the third edition of *Waterbird Population Estimates* (Wetlands International 2002).

	A	B	C
ANATIDAE			
<i>Oxyura maccoa</i> ¹			
- Eastern Africa	1c		
- Southern Africa	1c		
RALLIDAE			
<i>Sarothrura ayresi</i>			
- Ethiopia and Southern Africa ²	1a 1b 1c		
<i>Crex crex</i> ¹			
- Europe & Western Asia/Subsaharan Africa	1b	2c	
GLAREOLIDAE			
<i>Glareola ocularis</i>			
- Madagascar/East Africa	(2)		
<i>Glareola nuchalis nuchalis</i>			
- Eastern & Central Africa	(3b)		
<i>Glareola nuchalis liberiae</i>			
- West Africa	(3b)		
RHYNCHOPIDAE			
<i>Rhynchops flavirostris</i>			
- Coastal West Africa	1c		
- Central Africa	2		
- Eastern & Southern Africa	2		

Footnotes to Table 1c

- 1 This species is included in Appendix II of the CMS.
- 2 This 'population' probably comprises two discrete populations.

Table 1d

STATUS OF ALL OTHER POPULATIONS OF WATERBIRDS PROPOSED FOR INCLUSION IN THE ACTION PLAN

The conservation status of each population is based on the population estimates and trends given in the third edition of *Waterbird Population Estimates* (Wetlands International 2002).

	A	B	C
PODICIPEDIDAE			
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis ruficollis</i>			
- Europe & Northwest Africa			1
<i>Podiceps cristatus cristatus</i>			
- Northwest & Western Europe (win)			1
- Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)			1
- Caspian & Southwest Asia (win)	2		
<i>Podiceps cristatus infuscatus</i>			
- Eastern Africa (Ethiopia to N Zambia)	1c		
- Southern Africa	1c		
<i>Podiceps nigricollis nigricollis</i>			
- Europe/South & West Europe & North Africa			1
- Western Asia/Southwest & South Asia		1	
<i>Podiceps nigricollis gurneyi</i>			
- Southern Africa	2		
PELECANIDAE			
<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i> ^{1,2}			
- West Africa		1	
- Eastern Africa			1
<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i>			
- Tropical Africa & SW Arabia		1	
PHALACROCORACIDAE			
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo carbo</i>			
- Northwest Europe			1
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis</i>			
- Northern & Central Europe			1
- Black Sea & Mediterranean			1
- West & Southwest Asia			(1)
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo lucidus</i> ³			
- West & Eastern Africa			1
ARDEIDAE			
<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i>			
- Subsaharan Africa	3c		
<i>Egretta garzetta garzetta</i>			
- Subsaharan Africa			(1)
- Europe, Black Sea & Mediterranean/W & C Africa			1
- Western Asia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa		(1)	

	A	B	C
<i>Egretta gularis gularis</i>			
- Coastal West Africa (Mauritania to Gabon)	(2)		
<i>Egretta gularis schistacea</i>			
- Northeast Africa & Red Sea		(1)	
- Southwest Asia & South Asia ⁴	2		
<i>Egretta dimorpha</i>			
- Coastal Eastern Africa	2		
<i>Ardea cinerea cinerea</i>			
- Subsaharan Africa			1
- Europe & North Africa (bre)			1
- Eastern Black Sea, West & Southwest Asia (bre)			(1)
<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>			
- Subsaharan Africa			(1)
<i>Ardea purpurea purpurea</i> ¹			
- Tropical Africa		1	
<i>Casmerodius albus melanorhynchos</i> ¹			
- Subsaharan Africa & Madagascar			(1)
<i>Mesophoyx intermedia brachyrhyncha</i>			
- Subsaharan Africa		1	
<i>Bubulcus ibis ibis</i>			
- Southern Africa			1
- Tropical Africa			1
- Southwest Europe & Northwest Africa			1
- East Mediterranean & Southwest Asia	2		
<i>Ardeola ralloides ralloides</i>			
- Medit., Black Sea & N Africa/Subsaharan Africa	3c		
- West & Southwest Asia/Subsaharan Africa		(1)	
<i>Ardeola ralloides paludivaga</i>			
- Subsaharan Africa & Madagascar			(1)
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax</i>			
- Subsaharan Africa & Madagascar		(1)	
- Europe & NW Africa/Mediterranean & Africa		2c	
- Western Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa		(1)	
<i>Ixobrychus minutus payesii</i> ¹			
- Subsaharan Africa		(1)	
<i>Botaurus stellaris capensis</i> ¹			
- Southern Africa	1c		
CICONIIDAE			
<i>Anastomus lamelligerus lamelligerus</i>			
- Subsaharan Africa			1
<i>Ciconia nigra</i> ¹			
- Southern Africa	1c		
<i>Ciconia abdimii</i>			
- Subsaharan Africa & SW Arabia		(2c)	
<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferus</i>			
- Subsaharan Africa			1
BALAENICIPITIDAE			
<i>Balaeniceps rex</i>			
- Central Tropical Africa	1c		

	A	B	C
THRESKIORNITHIDAE			
<i>Platalea leucorodia balsaci</i> ¹			
- Coastal West Africa (Mauritania)	1c		
ANATIDAE			
<i>Anser fabilis johanseni</i> ¹			
- West & Central Siberia/Turkmenistan to W China ⁵			(1)
GRUIDAE			
<i>Balearica pavonina pavonina</i>			
- West Africa (Senegal to Chad)	2		
<i>Balearica pavonina ceciliae</i>			
- Eastern Africa (Sudan to Uganda)	3c		
<i>Balearica regulorum regulorum</i>			
- Southern Africa (N to Angola & S Zimbabwe)	1c		
<i>Balearica regulorum gibbericeps</i>			
- Eastern Africa (Kenya to Mozambique)	3c		
RALLIDAE			
<i>Sarothrura elegans elegans</i>			
- NE, Eastern & Southern Africa			(1)
<i>Sarothrura elegans reichenovi</i>			
- S West Africa to Central Africa			(1)
<i>Rallus aquaticus aquaticus</i>			
- Europe & North Africa			1
<i>Rallus aquaticus korejewi</i>			
- Western Siberia/Southwest Asia			(1)
<i>Rallus caerulescens</i>			
- Southern & Eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Crecopsis egregia</i> ⁶			
- Sub-Saharan Africa			(1)
<i>Amaurornis flavirostris</i>			
- Sub-Saharan Africa			1
<i>Porphyrio alleni</i>			
- Sub-Saharan Africa		(1)	
<i>Gallinula chloropus chloropus</i>			
- Europe & North Africa			1
- West & Southwest Asia			(1)
<i>Gallinula angulata</i>			
- Sub-Saharan Africa			(1)
<i>Fulica cristata</i>			
- Sub-Saharan Africa			1
- Spain & Morocco	1c		
<i>Fulica atra atra</i> ¹			
- Northwest Europe (win)			1
- Southwest Asia (win)			(1)
HAEMATOPODIDAE			
<i>Haematopus ostralegus ostralegus</i>			
- Europe/South & West Europe & NW Africa			1

	A	B	C
<i>Haematopus ostralegus longipes</i>			
- SE Eur & W Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa			(1)
BURHINIDAE			
<i>Burhinus senegalensis senegalensis</i>			
- West Africa	(2)		
<i>Burhinus senegalensis inornatus</i>			
- Northeast & Eastern Africa	(2)		
GLAREOLIDAE			
<i>Pluvianus aegyptius aegyptius</i>			
- West & Eastern Africa	(2)		
<i>Glareola cinerea cinerea</i>			
- SE West Africa & Central Africa		(1)	
CHARADRIIDAE			
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>			
- North-central Siberia/South & SW Asia, NE Africa		(1)	
<i>Vanellus gregarius</i> ¹			
- Central Asian Republics/NW India ⁵	1a 1b 1c		
<i>Vanellus leucurus</i> ¹			
- Central Asian Republics/South Asia ⁵		(1)	
SCOLOPACIDAE			
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>			
- Europe/South & West Europe & North Africa			1
- Western Siberia/Southwest Asia (Caspian)			(1)
<i>Gallinago stenura</i>			
- Northern Siberia/South Asia & Eastern Africa			(1)
LARIDAE			
<i>Larus canus canus</i>			
- NW & Central Europe/Atlantic coast & Mediterranean		2c	
<i>Larus canus heinei</i>			
- NE Europe & Western Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian		(1)	
<i>Larus marinus</i>			
- North & West Europe			1
<i>Larus hyperboreus hyperboreus</i>			
- North Atlantic			1
<i>Larus glaucoides glaucoides</i>			
- Greenland/Iceland & Northwest Europe			1
<i>Larus argentatus argentatus</i> ⁷			
- North & Northwest Europe			1
<i>Larus argentatus argenteus</i>			
- Iceland & Western Europe			1
<i>Larus heuglini</i> ⁸			
- NE Europe & W Siberia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Larus (heuglini) barabensis</i>			
- Southwest Siberia/Southwest Asia			(1)

	A	B	C
<i>Larus cachinnans cachinnans</i>			
- Black Sea & Western Asia/SW Asia, NE Africa			1
<i>Larus cachinnans michahellis</i>			
- Mediterranean, Iberia & Morocco			1
<i>Larus fuscus fuscus</i> ⁹			
- NE Europe/Black Sea, SW Asia & Eastern Africa		(2c)	
<i>Larus fuscus graellsii</i>			
- Western Europe/Mediterranean & West Africa			1
<i>Larus cirrocephalus poiocephalus</i> ¹⁰			
- West Africa		(1)	
- Central & Eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Larus ridibundus</i>			
- W Europe/W Europe, W Mediterranean, West Africa			1
- East Europe/Black Sea & East Mediterranean			1
- West Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa			(1)
<i>Larus minutus</i>			
- Central & E Europe/SW Europe & W Mediterranean		1	
- W Asia/E Mediterranean, Black Sea & Caspian		(1)	
<i>Xema sabini sabini</i>			
- Canada & Greenland/SE Atlantic		(1)	
<i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i> ^{1,11}			
- East Africa	3a		
<i>Sterna dougallii arideensis</i>			
- Madagascar, Seychelles & Mascarenes	2		
<i>Sterna dougallii bangsi</i> ¹²			
- North Arabian Sea (Oman)	1c		
<i>Chlidonias hybridus hybridus</i>			
- Western Europe & Northwest Africa (bre)	3c		
- Black Sea & East Mediterranean (bre)			(1)
- Caspian (bre)		(1)	
<i>Chlidonias hybridus sclateri</i> ¹³			
- Eastern Africa (Kenya & Tanzania)	(1c)		
- Southern Africa (Malawi & Zambia to South Africa)	(2)		

Footnotes to Table 1d

- 1 The species concerned is already included in Annex 2 to the Agreement, and one or more populations are currently listed in the Action Plan.
- 2 The Southern African population of this species is included in Table 1b.
- 3 The Southern African population of this species is included in Table 1b.
- 4 This population is sometimes assigned to the race *asha*.
- 5 This population was omitted from the 2000 version of the Action Plan because it spends the boreal winter outside the Agreement Area.
- 6 This species is often assigned to the genus *Crex*.
- 7 This population includes the yellow-legged form '*omissus*' in the Baltic, Estonia, Finland and northwest Russia.
- 8 This population includes the weakly defined form '*taimyrensis*' from the mouth of the Yenisey River to western Taymyr.
- 9 This population includes '*intermedius*' in The Netherlands, Denmark and southern Norway.
- 10 The Southern African population of this species is included in Table 1b.
- 11 The Southern African population of this species is included in Table 1b.
- 12 The subspecific status of this population is in some doubt.

13 This form is sometimes given the name *delalandii*.

Table 2

CANDIDATE SEABIRDS FOR INCLUSION IN THE AGREEMENT AND ACTION PLAN

PHAETHONTIDAE

Phaethon aethereus : Red-billed Tropicbird

P. a. aethereus

P. a. mesonauta

P. a. indicus

Phaethon rubricauda : Red-tailed Tropicbird

P. r. rubricauda

Phaethon lepturus : White-tailed Tropicbird

P. lepturus lepturus

SULIDAE

Sula (Morus) bassana : Northern Gannet

Sula dactylatra : Masked Booby

S. d. dactylatra

S. d. melanops

Sula sula : Red-footed Booby

S. s. sula

S. s. rubripes

Sula leucogaster : Brown Booby

S. l. leucogaster

S. l. plotus

PHALACROCORACIDAE

Phalacrocorax aristotelis : European Shag

P. a. aristotelis

P. a. desmarestii

P. a. riggenbachi

FREGATIDAE

Fregata aquila : Ascension Frigatebird

Fregata magnificens : Magnificent Frigatebird

Fregata minor : Great Frigatebird

F. m. aldabrensis

Fregata ariel : Lesser Frigatebird

F. a. iredalei

STERCORARIIDAE

Catharacta antarctica : Brown (Subantarctic) Skua

C. a. lombergi

Catharacta skua : Great Skua

Stercorarius pomarinus : Pomarine Skua

Stercorarius parasiticus : Arctic Skua

Stercorarius longicaudus : Long-tailed Skua

S. l. longicaudus

S. l. pallescens

LARIDAE

Pagophila eburnea : Ivory Gull

Rissa tridactyla : Black-legged Kittiwake

R. t. tridactyla

Sterna anaethetus : Bridled Tern

S. a. melanopterus

S. a. fuligula

S. a. antarctica

Sterna fuscata : Sooty Tern

S. f. fuscata

S. f. nubilosa

Anous stolidus : Brown Noddy

A. s. stolidus

A. s. plumbeigularis

A. s. pileatus

Anous minutus : Black Noddy

A. m. atlanticus

Anous tenuirostris : Lesser Noddy

A. t. tenuirostris

Gygis alba : Common White Tern

G. a. alba

G. a. candida

ALCIDAE

Alle alle : Little Auk

A. a. alle

A. a. polaris

Uria aalge : Common Guillemot

U. a. aalge

U. a. albionis

U. a. hyperborea

Uria lomvia : Brünnich's Guillemot

U. l. lomvia

Alca torda : Razorbill

A. t. torda

A. t. islandica

Cephus grylle : Black Guillemot

C. g. grylle

C. g. mandtii

C. g. arcticus

C. g. islandicus

C. g. faeroeensis

Fratercula arctica : Atlantic Puffin

F. a. arctica

F. a. naumanni

F. a. grabae

Table 3

**OTHER CANDIDATE BIRDS FOR INCLUSION IN THE AGREEMENT
AND ACTION PLAN
(Europe, Western Asia and North Africa only)**

ACCIPITRIDAE

Haliaeetus leucoryphus : Pallas's Fish Eagle

Haliaeetus albicilla : White-tailed Eagle

Circus aeruginosus : Western Marsh Harrier

Circus cyaneus : Hen Harrier

Aquila clanga : Greater Spotted Eagle

PANDIONIDAE

Pandion haliaetus : Osprey

STRIGIDAE

Asio flammeus : Short-eared Owl

ALCEDINIDAE

Alcedo atthis : Common Kingfisher

HIRUNDINIDAE

Riparia riparia : Sand Martin

MOTACILLIDAE

Anthus cervinus Red-throated Pipit

Anthus petrosus Rock Pipit

Anthus spinoletta Water Pipit

Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail

Motacilla citreola Citrine Wagtail

Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail

CINCLIDAE

Cinclus cinclus White-throated Dipper

TURDIDAE

Luscinia svecica Bluethroat

SYLVIIDAE

Cettia cetti Cetti's Warbler

Locustella naevia Grasshopper Warbler

Locustella fluviatilis River Warbler

Locustella luscinioides Savi's Warbler

Acrocephalus melanopogon Moustached Warbler

Acrocephalus paludicola Aquatic Warbler

Acrocephalus schoenobaenus Sedge Warbler

Acrocephalus dumetorum Blyth's Reed Warbler

Acrocephalus palustris Marsh Warbler

Acrocephalus scirpaceus European Reed Warbler

Acrocephalus stentoreus Clamorous Reed Warbler

Acrocephalus arundinaceus Great Reed Warbler

Acrocephalus griseldis Basra Reed Warbler

PANURIDAE

Panurus biarmicus Bearded Reedling

REMIZIDAE

Remiz pendulinus Eurasian Penduline Tit

PASSERIDAE

Passer moabiticus Dead Sea Sparrow

EMBERIZIDAE

Emberiza schoeniclus Reed Bunting

