

## Annex 2

### Waterbird species to which the Agreement applies<sup>1</sup>

#### Family ANATIDAE (ducks, geese, swans)

<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	White-faced Whistling-duck
<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	Fulvous Whistling-duck
<i>Thalassornis leuconotus</i>	White-backed Duck
<i>Oxyura maccoa</i>	Maccoa Duck
<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	White-headed Duck
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute Swan
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan
<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Tundra Swan
<i>Branta bernicla</i>	Brent Goose
<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	Barnacle Goose
<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	Red-breasted Goose
<i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag Goose
<i>Anser fabalis</i>	Bean Goose
<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	Pink-footed Goose
<i>Anser albifrons</i>	Greater White-fronted Goose
<i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser White-fronted Goose
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed Duck
<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>	King Eider
<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	Common Eider
<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>	Steller's Eider
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	Velvet Scoter
<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Common Scoter
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Common Goldeneye
<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	Smew
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Goosander
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser
<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	Egyptian Goose
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Common Shelduck
<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	Ruddy Shelduck
<i>Tadorna cana</i>	South African Shelduck
<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>	Spur-winged Goose
<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	African Comb Duck
<i>Nettapus auritus</i>	African Pygmy-goose
<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>	Marbled Teal
<i>Netta rufina</i>	Red-crested Pochard
<i>Netta erythrophthalma</i>	Southern Pochard
<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Common Pochard
<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Ferruginous Pochard
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck
<i>Aythya marila</i>	Greater Scaup
<i>Spatula querquedula</i>	Garganey
<i>Spatula hottentota</i>	Hottentot Teal
<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler
<i>Mareca strepera</i>	Gadwall
<i>Mareca penelope</i>	Eurasian Wigeon

<sup>1</sup> As amended by the 6<sup>th</sup> Session of the Meeting of the Parties to AEWA, 9 - 14 November 2015, Bonn, Germany.

<i>Anas undulata</i>	Yellow-billed Duck
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard
<i>Anas capensis</i>	Cape Teal
<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>	Red-billed Teal
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail
<i>Anas crecca</i>	Common Teal

**Family PODICIPEDIDAE (grebes)**

<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little Grebe
<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Red-necked Grebe
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Great Crested Grebe
<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Horned Grebe
<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Grebe

**Family PHOENICOPTERIDAE (flamingos)**

<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	Greater Flamingo
<i>Phoeniconaias minor</i>	Lesser Flamingo

**Family PHAETHONTIDAE (tropicbirds)**

<i>Phaethon aetheras</i>	Red-billed Tropicbird
<i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>	Red-tailed Tropicbird
<i>Phaethon lepturus</i>	White-tailed Tropicbird

**Family RALLIDAE (rails, gallinules, coots)**

<i>Sarothrura elegans</i>	Buff-spotted Flufftail
<i>Sarothrura boehmi</i>	Streaky-breasted Flufftail
<i>Sarothrura ayresi</i>	White-winged Flufftail
<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Western Water Rail
<i>Rallus caerulescens</i>	African Rail
<i>Crex egregia</i>	African Crake
<i>Crex crex</i>	Corncrake
<i>Porzana porzana</i>	Spotted Crake
<i>Zapornia flavirostra</i>	Black Crake
<i>Zapornia parva</i>	Little Crake
<i>Zapornia pusilla</i>	Baillon's Crake
<i>Amaurornis marginalis</i>	Striped Crake
<i>Porphyrio alleni</i>	Allen's Gallinule
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen
<i>Gallinula angulata</i>	Lesser Moorhen
<i>Fulica cristata</i>	Red-knobbed Coot
<i>Fulica atra</i>	Common Coot

**Family GRUIDAE (cranes)**

<i>Balearica regulorum</i>	Grey Crowned-crane
<i>Balearica pavonina</i>	Black Crowned-crane
<i>Leucogeranus leucogeranus</i>	Siberian Crane
<i>Buggeranus carunculatus</i>	Wattled Crane
<i>Anthropoides paradiseus</i>	Blue Crane
<i>Anthropoides virgo</i>	Demoiselle Crane
<i>Grus grus</i>	Common Crane

**Family GAVIIDAE (loons / divers)**

<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Red-throated Loon
<i>Gavia arctica</i>	Black-throated Loon
<i>Gavia immer</i>	Common Loon
<i>Gavia adamsii</i>	Yellow-billed Loon

**Family SPHENISCIDAE (penguins)**

<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>	African Penguin
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**Family CICONIIDAE (storks)**

<i>Leptoptilos crumenifer</i>	Marabou
<i>Mycteria ibis</i>	Yellow-billed Stork
<i>Anastomus lamelligerus</i>	African Openbill
<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stork
<i>Ciconia abdimii</i>	Abdim's Stork
<i>Ciconia microscelis</i>	African Woollyneck
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	White Stork

**Family THRESKIORNITHIDAE (ibises, spoonbills)**

<i>Platalea alba</i>	African Spoonbill
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Eurasian Spoonbill
<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>	African Sacred Ibis
<i>Geronticus eremita</i>	Northern Bald Ibis
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis

**Family ARDEIDAE (herons)**

<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Eurasian Bittern
<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	Common Little Bittern
<i>Ixobrychus sturmii</i>	Dwarf Bittern
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night-heron
<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	Squacco Heron
<i>Ardeola idae</i>	Madagascar Pond-heron
<i>Ardeola rufiventris</i>	Rufous-bellied Heron
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron
<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>	Black-headed Heron
<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great White Egret
<i>Ardea brachyrhyncha</i>	Yellow-billed Egret
<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i>	Black Heron
<i>Egretta vinaceigula</i>	Slaty Egret
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret
<i>Egretta gularis</i>	Western Reef-egret

**Family BALAENICIPITIDAE (shoebill)**

<i>Balaeniceps rex</i>	Shoebill
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**Family PELECANIDAE (pelicans)**

<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Dalmatian Pelican
<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i>	Pink-backed Pelican
<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	Great White Pelican

**Family FREGATIDAE (frigatebirds)**

<i>Fregata ariel</i>	Lesser Frigatebird
<i>Fregata minor</i>	Great Frigatebird

**Family SULIDAE (gannets, boobies)**

<i>Morus bassanus</i>	Northern Gannet
<i>Morus capensis</i>	Cape Gannet
<i>Sula dactylatra</i>	Masked Booby

**Family PHALACROCORACIDAE (cormorants)**

<i>Microcarbo coronatus</i>	Crowned Cormorant
<i>Microcarbo pygmaeus</i>	Pygmy Cormorant
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant
<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i>	Cape Cormorant
<i>Phalacrocorax nigrogularis</i>	Socotra Cormorant
<i>Phalacrocorax neglectus</i>	Bank Cormorant

**Family BURHINIDAE (thick-knees)**

<i>Burhinus senegalensis</i>	Senegal Thick-knee
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**Family PLUVIANIDAE (Egyptian plover)**

<i>Pluvianus aegyptius</i>	Egyptian Plover
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**Family HAEMATOPODIDAE (oystercatchers)**

<i>Haematopus moquini</i>	African Oystercatcher
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Eurasian Oystercatcher

**Family RECURVIROSTRIDAE (avocets, stilts)**

<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Pied Avocet
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Black-winged Stilt

**Family CHARADRIIDAE (plovers)**

<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey Plover
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Eurasian Golden Plover
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific Golden Plover
<i>Eudromias morinellus</i>	Eurasian Dotterel
<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Common Ringed Plover
<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Little Ringed Plover
<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>	Kittlitz's Plover
<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>	African Three-banded Plover
<i>Charadrius forbesi</i>	Forbes's Plover

<i>Charadrius marginatus</i>	White-fronted Plover
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Kentish Plover
<i>Charadrius pallidus</i>	Chestnut-banded Plover
<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Lesser Sandplover
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sandplover
<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>	Caspian Plover
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Northern Lapwing
<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>	Spur-winged Lapwing
<i>Vanellus albiceps</i>	White-headed Lapwing
<i>Vanellus lugubris</i>	Senegal Lapwing
<i>Vanellus melanopterus</i>	Black-winged Lapwing
<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>	Crowned Lapwing
<i>Vanellus senegallus</i>	Wattled Lapwing
<i>Vanellus superciliosus</i>	Brown-chested Lapwing
<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>	Sociable Lapwing
<i>Vanellus leucurus</i>	White-tailed Lapwing

**Family SCOLOPACIDAE (sandpipers, snipes, phalaropes)**

<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel
<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>	Slender-billed Curlew
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot
<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	Ruff
<i>Calidris falcinellus</i>	Broad-billed Sandpiper
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper
<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	Temminck's Stint
<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin
<i>Calidris maritima</i>	Purple Sandpiper
<i>Calidris minuta</i>	Little Stint
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Eurasian Woodcock
<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	Pintail Snipe
<i>Gallinago media</i>	Great Snipe
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe
<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	Jack Snipe
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope
<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	Red Phalarope
<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Terek Sandpiper
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper
<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Green Sandpiper
<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Spotted Redshank
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Common Redshank
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper

**Family DROMADIDAE (crab-plover)**

<i>Dromas ardeola</i>	Crab-plover
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**Family GLAREOLIDAE (coursers, pratincoles)**

<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	Collared Pratincole
<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>	Black-winged Pratincole
<i>Glareola ocularis</i>	Madagascar Pratincole
<i>Glareola nuchalis</i>	Rock Pratincole
<i>Glareola cinerea</i>	Grey Pratincole

**Family LARIDAE (gulls, terns, skimmers)**

<i>Anous stolidus</i>	Brown Noddy
<i>Anous tenuirostris</i>	Lesser Noddy
<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i>	African Skimmer
<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	Little Gull
<i>Xema sabini</i>	Sabine's Gull
<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Black-legged Kittiwake
<i>Larus genei</i>	Slender-billed Gull
<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull
<i>Larus hartlaubii</i>	Hartlaub's Gull
<i>Larus cirrocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Gull
<i>Larus ichthyaetus</i>	Pallas's Gull
<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	Mediterranean Gull
<i>Larus hemprichii</i>	Sooty Gull
<i>Larus leucophthalmus</i>	White-eyed Gull
<i>Larus audouinii</i>	Audouin's Gull
<i>Larus canus</i>	Mew Gull
<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	Kelp Gull
<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	European Herring Gull
<i>Larus armenicus</i>	Armenian Gull
<i>Larus michahellis</i>	Yellow-legged Gull
<i>Larus cachinnans</i>	Caspian Gull
<i>Larus glaucooides</i>	Iceland Gull
<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	Glaucous Gull
<i>Larus marinus</i>	Great Black-backed Gull
<i>Onychoprion fuscatus</i>	Sooty Tern
<i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i>	Bridled Tern
<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	Little Tern
<i>Sternula saundersi</i>	Saunders's Tern
<i>Sternula balaenarum</i>	Damara Tern
<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Common Gull-billed Tern
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern
<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	Whiskered Tern
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	White-winged Tern
<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern
<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Roseate Tern
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern
<i>Sterna repressa</i>	White-cheeked Tern
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern
<i>Sterna vittata</i>	Antarctic Tern
<i>Thalasseus bengalensis</i>	Lesser Crested Tern
<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	Sandwich Tern
<i>Thalasseus maximus</i>	Royal Tern
<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	Greater Crested Tern

**Family STERCORARIIDAE (skuas)**

<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	Long-tailed Jaeger
<i>Catharacta skua</i>	Great Skua

**Family ALCIDAE (auks)**

<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	Atlantic Puffin
<i>Cepphus grylle</i>	Black Guillemot
<i>Alca torda</i>	Razorbill
<i>Alle alle</i>	Little Auk
<i>Uria lomvia</i>	Thick-billed Murre
<i>Uria aalge</i>	Common Murre

## Annex 3

### ACTION PLAN <sup>2</sup>

#### 1. Field of Application

- 1.1 The Action Plan is applicable to the populations of migratory waterbirds listed in Table 1 to this Annex (hereafter referred to as "Table 1").
- 1.2 Table 1 forms an integral part of this Annex. Any reference to this Action Plan includes a reference to Table 1.

#### 2. Species Conservation

##### 2.1 Legal measures

- 2.1.1 Parties with populations listed in Column A of Table 1 shall provide protection to those populations listed in accordance with Article III, paragraph 2(a), of this Agreement. Such Parties shall in particular and subject to paragraph 2.1.3 below:

- (a) prohibit the taking of birds and eggs of those populations occurring in their territory;
- (b) prohibit deliberate disturbance in so far as such disturbance would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned; and
- (c) prohibit the possession or utilization of, and trade in, birds or eggs of those populations which have been taken in contravention of the prohibitions laid down pursuant to subparagraph (a) above, as well as the possession or utilization of, and trade in, any readily recognizable parts or derivatives of such birds and their eggs.

By way of exception for those populations listed in Categories 2 and 3 in Column A and which are marked by an asterisk, and those populations listed in Category 4 in Column A, hunting may continue on a sustainable use basis<sup>3</sup>. This sustainable use shall be conducted within the framework of an international species action plan, through which Parties will endeavour to implement the principles of adaptive harvest management.<sup>4</sup> Such use shall, as a minimum, be subject to the same legal measures as the taking of birds from populations listed in Column B of Table 1, as required in paragraph 2.1.2 below.

- 2.1.2 Parties with populations listed in Table 1 shall regulate the taking of birds and eggs of all populations listed in Column B of Table 1. The object of such legal measures shall be to maintain or contribute to the restoration of those populations to a favourable conservation status and to ensure, on the basis of the best available knowledge of population dynamics, that any taking or other use is sustainable. Such legal measures, subject to paragraph 2.1.3 below, shall in particular:

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<sup>2</sup> As amended by the 6<sup>th</sup> Session of the Meeting of the Parties to AEWA, 9 - 14 November 2015, Bonn, Germany.

<sup>3</sup> “**Sustainable use**” means the use of components of biological diversity in a way and at a rate that does not lead to the long-term decline of biological diversity, thereby maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations.

<sup>4</sup> **Adaptive harvest management** is the periodic process of setting hunting regulations based on a system of population and habitat monitoring, harvest-level recording, data analysis and defining regulatory options.

- (a) prohibit the taking of birds belonging to the populations concerned during their various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned;
- (b) regulate the modes of taking, and in particular prohibit the use of all indiscriminate means of taking and the use of all means capable of causing mass destructions, as well as local disappearance of, or serious disturbance to, populations of a species, including:
  - snares,
  - limes,
  - hooks,
  - live birds which are blind or mutilated used as decoys,
  - tape recorders and other electronic devices,
  - electrocuting devices,
  - artificial light sources,
  - mirrors and other dazzling devices,
  - devices for illuminating targets,
  - sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter,
  - explosives,
  - nets,
  - traps,
  - poison,
  - poisoned or anesthetic baits,
  - semi-automatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition, hunting from aircraft, motor vehicles, or boats driven at a speed exceeding 5 km p/h (18 km p/h on the open sea).

Parties may grant exemptions from the prohibitions laid down in paragraph 2.1.2 (b) to accommodate use for livelihood purposes, where sustainable;

- (c) establish limits on taking, where appropriate, and provide adequate controls to ensure that these limits are observed; and
- (d) prohibit the possession or utilization of, and trade in, birds and eggs of the populations which have been taken in contravention of any prohibition laid down pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph, as well as the possession or utilization of, and trade in, any readily recognizable parts or derivatives of such birds and their eggs.

2.1.3 Parties may grant exemptions to the prohibitions laid down in paragraphs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2, irrespective of the provisions of Article III, paragraph 5, of the Convention, where there is no other satisfactory solution, for the following purposes:

- (a) to prevent serious damage to crops, water and fisheries;
- (b) in the interests of air safety, public health and public safety, or for other imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance to the environment;
- (c) for the purpose of research and education, of re-establishment and for the breeding necessary for these purposes;
- (d) to permit under strictly supervised conditions, on a selective basis and to a limited extent, the taking and keeping or other judicious use of certain birds in small numbers; and
- (e) for the purpose of enhancing the propagation or survival of the populations concerned.

Such exemptions shall be precise as to content and limited in space and time and shall not operate to the detriment of the populations listed in Table 1. Parties shall, as soon as possible, inform the Agreement secretariat of any exemptions granted pursuant to this provision.

## **2.2 Single Species Action Plans**

2.2.1 Parties shall cooperate with a view to developing and implementing international single species action plans for populations listed in Category 1 of Column A of Table 1 as a priority and for those populations listed with an asterisk in Column A of Table 1. The Agreement secretariat shall coordinate the development, harmonization and implementation of such plans.

2.2.2 Parties shall prepare and implement national single species action plans for the populations listed in Column A of Table 1 with a view to improving their overall conservation status. This action plan shall include special provisions for those populations marked with an asterisk. When appropriate, the problem of accidental killing of birds by hunters as a result of incorrect identification of the species should be considered.

## **2.3 Emergency Measures**

Parties shall, in close cooperation with each other whenever possible and relevant, develop and implement emergency measures for populations listed in Table 1, when exceptionally unfavourable or endangering conditions occur anywhere in the Agreement Area.

## **2.4 Re-establishments**

Parties shall exercise the greatest care when re-establishing populations listed in Table 1 into parts of their traditional range where they no longer exist. They shall endeavour to develop and follow a detailed re-establishment plan based on appropriate scientific studies. Re-establishment plans should constitute an integral part of national and, where appropriate, international single species action plans. A re-establishment plan should include assessment of the impact on the environment and shall be made widely available. Parties shall inform the Agreement secretariat, in advance, of all re-establishment programme for populations listed in Table 1.

## **2.5 Introductions**

2.5.1 Parties shall prohibit the introduction into the environment of non-native species of animals and plants which may be detrimental to the populations listed in Table 1.

2.5.2 Parties shall require the taking of appropriate precautions to avoid the accidental escape of captive animals belonging to non-native species, which may be detrimental to the populations listed in Table 1.

2.5.3 Parties shall take measures to the extent feasible and appropriate, including taking, to ensure that when non-native species or hybrids thereof have already been introduced into their territory, those species or their hybrids do not pose a potential hazard to the populations listed in Table 1.

## **3. Habitat Conservation**

### **3.1 Habitat Inventories**

3.1.1 Parties, in liaison where appropriate with competent international organizations, shall undertake and publish national inventories of the habitats within their territory which are important to the populations listed in Table 1.

3.1.2 Parties shall endeavour, as a matter of priority, to identify all sites of international or national importance for populations listed in Table 1.

### **3.2 Conservation of Areas**

- 3.2.1 Parties shall endeavour to continue establishing protected areas to conserve habitats important for the populations listed in Table 1, and to develop and implement management plans for these areas.
- 3.2.2 Parties shall endeavour to give special protection to those wetlands which meet internationally accepted criteria of international importance.
- 3.2.3 Parties shall endeavour to make wise and sustainable use of all of the wetlands in their territory. In particular they shall endeavour to avoid degradation and loss of habitats that support populations listed in Table 1 through the introduction of appropriate regulations or standards and control measures. In particular, they shall endeavour to:
- (a) ensure, where practicable, that adequate statutory controls are in place, relating to the use of agricultural chemicals, pest control procedures and the disposal of waste water, which are in accordance with international norms, for the purpose of minimizing their adverse impacts on the populations listed in Table 1; and
  - (b) prepare and distribute information materials, in the appropriate languages, describing such regulations, standards and control measures in force and their benefits to people and wildlife.
- 3.2.4 Parties shall endeavour to develop strategies, according to an ecosystem approach, for the conservation of the habitats of all populations listed in Table 1, including the habitats of those populations that are dispersed.

### **3.3 Rehabilitation and Restoration**

Parties shall endeavour to rehabilitate or restore, where feasible and appropriate, areas which were previously important for the populations listed in Table 1, including areas that suffer degradation as a result of the impacts of factors such as climate change, hydrological change, agriculture, spread of aquatic invasive non-native species, natural succession, uncontrolled fires, unsustainable use, eutrophication and pollution.

#### **4. Management of Human Activities**

##### **4.1 Hunting**

- 4.1.1 Parties shall cooperate to ensure that their hunting legislation implements the principle of sustainable use as envisaged in this Action Plan, taking into account the full geographical range of the waterbird populations concerned and their life history characteristics.
- 4.1.2 The Agreement secretariat shall be kept informed by the Parties of their legislation relating to the hunting of populations listed in Table 1.
- 4.1.3 Parties shall cooperate with a view to developing a reliable and harmonized system for the collection of harvest data in order to assess the annual harvest of populations listed in Table 1. They shall provide the Agreement secretariat with estimates of the total annual take for each population, when available.
- 4.1.4 Parties shall endeavour to phase out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands as soon as possible in accordance with self-imposed and published timetables.
- 4.1.5 ...
- 4.1.6 Parties shall develop and implement measures to reduce, and as far as possible eliminate, illegal taking.
- 4.1.7 Where appropriate, Parties shall encourage hunters, at local, national and international levels, to form clubs or organizations to coordinate their activities and to help ensure sustainability.
- 4.1.8 Parties shall, where appropriate, promote the requirement of a proficiency test for hunters, including among other things, bird identification.

##### **4.2 Eco-tourism**

- 4.2.1 Parties shall encourage, where appropriate but not in the case of core zones of protected areas, the elaboration of cooperative programmes between all concerned to develop sensitive and appropriate eco-tourism at wetlands holding concentrations of populations listed in Table 1.
- 4.2.2 Parties, in cooperation with competent international organisations, shall endeavour to evaluate the costs, benefits and other consequences that can result from eco-tourism at selected wetlands with concentrations of populations listed in Table 1. They shall communicate the results of any such evaluations to the Agreement secretariat.

##### **4.3 Other Human Activities**

- 4.3.1 Parties shall assess the impact of proposed projects which are likely to lead to conflicts between populations listed in Table 1 that are in the areas referred to in paragraph 3.2 and human interests, and shall make the results of the assessment publicly available.
- 4.3.2 Parties shall endeavour to gather information on the damage, in particular to crops and to fisheries, caused by populations listed in Table 1, and report the results to the Agreement secretariat.
- 4.3.3 Parties shall cooperate with a view to identifying appropriate techniques to minimize damage, or to mitigate the effects of damage, in particular to crops and to fisheries, caused by populations listed in Table 1, drawing on the experience gained elsewhere in the world.
- 4.3.4 Parties shall cooperate with a view to developing single species management plans for populations which cause significant damage, in particular to crops and to fisheries. The Agreement secretariat shall coordinate the development and harmonization of such plans.
- 4.3.5 Parties shall, as far as possible, promote high environmental standards in the planning and construction of structures to minimize their impact on populations listed in Table 1. They should consider steps to

minimize the impact of structures already in existence where it becomes evident that they constitute a negative impact for the populations concerned.

- 4.3.6 In cases where human disturbance threatens the conservation status of waterbird populations listed in Table 1, Parties should endeavour to take measures to limit the level of threat. Special attention should be given to the problem of human disturbance at breeding colonies of colonially-nesting waterbirds, especially when they are situated in the areas which are popular for outdoor recreation. Appropriate measures might include, *inter alia*, the establishment of disturbance-free zones in protected areas where public access is not permitted.
- 4.3.7 Parties are urged to take appropriate actions nationally or through the framework of Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) and relevant international organisations to minimise the impact of fisheries<sup>5</sup> on migratory waterbirds, and where possible cooperate within these forums, in order to decrease the mortality in areas within and beyond national jurisdiction; appropriate measures shall especially address incidental killing and bycatch in fishing gear including the use of gill nets, longlines and trawling.
- 4.3.8 Parties are also urged to take appropriate actions nationally or through the framework of Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) and relevant international organisations to minimise the impact of fisheries on migratory waterbirds resulting in particular from unsustainable fishing that causes depletion of food resources for migratory waterbirds.
- 4.3.9 Parties shall establish and effectively enforce adequate statutory pollution controls in accordance with international norms and legal agreements, particularly as related to oil spills, discharge and dumping of solid wastes, for the purpose of minimizing their impacts on the populations listed in Table 1.
- 4.3.10 Parties shall establish appropriate measures, ideally to eliminate or otherwise to mitigate the threat from non-native terrestrial predators to breeding migratory waterbirds on islands and islets. Measures should refer to contingency planning to prevent invasion, emergency responses to remove introduced predators, and restoration programmes for islands where predator populations are already established.
- 4.3.11 Parties are urged to establish appropriate measures to tackle threats to migratory waterbirds from aquaculture, including environmental assessment for developments that threaten wetlands of importance for waterbirds, especially when dealing with new or enlargement of existing installations, and involving issues such as pollution (e.g. from residues of pharmaceutical treatments used in aquaculture or eutrophication), habitat loss, entanglement risks, and introduction of non-native and potentially invasive species.”
- 4.3.12 Parties, the Agreement secretariat and the Technical Committee will as appropriate work together to provide further documentation on the nature and scale of the effects of lead fishing weights on waterbirds and to consider that documentation, noting that lead in general poses a threat to the environment with harmful effects on waterbirds. Parties will, as appropriate, seek alternatives to lead fishing weights, taking into consideration the impact on waterbirds and water quality.

## **5. Research and Monitoring**

- 5.1 Parties shall endeavour to carry out survey work in poorly known areas, which may hold important concentrations of the populations listed in Table 1. The results of such surveys shall be disseminated widely.

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<sup>5</sup> “fisheries” includes aquaculture and refers to either marine or freshwater fish, crustaceans, and molluscs (e.g. bivalves, gastropods and cephalopods).

- 5.2 Parties shall endeavour to monitor the populations listed in Table 1. The results of such monitoring shall be published or sent to appropriate international organizations, to enable reviews of population status and trends.
- 5.3 Parties shall cooperate to improve the measurement of bird population trends as a criterion for describing the status of such populations.
- 5.4 Parties shall cooperate with a view to determining the migration routes of all populations listed in Table 1, using available knowledge of breeding and non-breeding season distributions and census results, and by participating in coordinated ringing programmes.
- 5.5 Parties shall endeavour to initiate and support joint research projects into the ecology and population dynamics of populations listed in Table 1 and their habitats, in order to determine their specific requirements as well as the techniques which are the most appropriate for their conservation and management.
- 5.6 Parties shall endeavour to undertake studies on the effects of wetland loss and degradation and disturbance on the carrying capacity of wetlands used by the populations listed in Table 1 and on the migration patterns of such populations.
- 5.7 Parties shall endeavour to undertake studies on the impact of hunting and trade on the populations listed in Table 1 and on the importance of these forms of utilization to the local and national economy.
- 5.8 Parties shall endeavour to cooperate with relevant international organisations and to support research and monitoring projects.

## **6. Education and Information**

- 6.1 Parties shall, where necessary, arrange for training programmes to ensure that personnel responsible for the implementation of this Action Plan have an adequate knowledge to implement it effectively.
- 6.2 Parties shall cooperate with each other and the Agreement secretariat with a view to developing training programmes and exchanging resource materials.
- 6.3 Parties shall endeavour to develop programmes, information materials and mechanisms to improve the level of awareness of the general public with regard to the objectives, provisions and contents of this Action Plan. In this regard, particular attention shall be given to those people living in and around important wetlands, to users of these wetlands (hunters, fishermen, tourists, etc.) and to local authorities and other decision makers.
- 6.4 Parties shall endeavour to undertake specific public awareness campaigns for the conservation of the populations listed in Table 1.

## **7. Implementation**

- 7.1 When implementing this Action Plan, Parties shall, when appropriate, give priority to those populations listed in Column A of Table 1.
- 7.2 Where, in the case of populations listed in Table 1, more than one population of the same species occurs on the territory of a Party, that Party shall apply conservation measures appropriate to the population or populations that have the poorest conservation status.
- 7.3 The Agreement secretariat, in coordination with the Technical Committee and with the assistance of experts from Range States, shall coordinate the development of conservation guidelines in accordance with Article IV, paragraph 4, of this Agreement to assist the Parties in the implementation of this Action Plan. The Agreement secretariat shall ensure, where possible, coherence with guidelines

approved under other international instruments. These conservation guidelines shall aim at introducing the principle of sustainable use. They shall cover, *inter alia*:

- (a) single species action plans;
- (b) emergency measures;
- (c) preparation of site inventories and habitat management methods;
- (d) hunting practices;
- (e) trade in waterbirds;
- (f) tourism;
- (g) reducing crop damage; and
- (h) a waterbird monitoring protocol.

7.4 The Agreement secretariat, in coordination with the Technical Committee and the Parties, shall prepare a series of international reviews necessary for the implementation of this Action Plan, including:

- (a) reports on the status and trends of populations;
- (b) gaps in information from surveys;
- (c) the networks of sites used by each population, including reviews of the protection status of each site as well as of the management measures taken in each case;
- (d) pertinent hunting and trade legislation in each country relating to the species listed in Annex 2 to this Agreement;
- (e) the stage of preparation and implementation of single species action plans;
- (f) re-establishment projects; and
- (g) the status of introduced non-native waterbird species and hybrids thereof.

7.5 The Agreement secretariat shall endeavour to ensure that the reviews mentioned in paragraph 7.4 are updated at the following intervals:

- (a) every session of the Meeting of the Parties; (b) – every second session of the Meeting of the Parties; (c) – every second session of the Meeting of the Parties; (d) – every third session of the Meeting of the Parties; (e) – every second session of the Meeting of the Parties; (f) – every third session of the Meeting of the Parties; (g) - every second session of the Meeting of the Parties.

7.6 The Technical Committee shall assess the guidelines and reviews prepared under paragraphs 7.3 and 7.4, and shall formulate draft recommendations and resolutions relating to their development, content and implementation for consideration at sessions of the Meeting of the Parties.

7.7 The Agreement secretariat shall regularly undertake a review of potential mechanisms for providing additional resources (funds and technical assistance) for the implementation of this Action Plan, and shall make a report to each ordinary session of the Meeting of the Parties.

**Table 1** <sup>a/</sup>

**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 on the Conservation of Migratory species of Wild Animals;  
(b) Species, which are listed as threatened on the IUCN Red list of Threatened Species, as reported in the most recent summary by BirdLife International; 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 large fluctuations in population size or trend.
- Category 4: Species, which are listed as Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List of Threatened species, as reported in the most recent summary by BirdLife International, but do not fulfil the conditions in respect of Category 1, 2 or 3, as described above, and which are pertinent for international action.

For species listed in Categories 2, 3 and 4 above, see paragraph 2.1.1 of the Action Plan contained in Annex 3 to the Agreement.

**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, which do not fulfil the conditions in respect of Column A, 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 large fluctuations in population size or trend.

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<sup>a/</sup>Table 1, "Status of the populations of migratory waterbirds" forms part of the Action Plan contained in Annex 3 to the Agreement.

**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 Column B, above.

## REVIEW OF TABLE 1

The Table shall be:

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

## DEFINITION OF GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS USED IN RANGE DESCRIPTIONS

Note that waterbird ranges respect biological, not political, boundaries and that precise alignment of biological and political entities is extremely unusual. The range descriptions used have no political significance and are for general guidance only, and for concise, mapped summaries of waterbird ranges, practitioners should consult the Critical Site Network Tool internet portal:

<http://www.wetlands.org/informationflyway/criticalsiteworktool/tabid/1349/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

North Africa	Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia.
West Africa	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, 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, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania.
North-west Africa	Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia.
North-east Africa	Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan.
Southern Africa	Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
Central Africa	Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe.
Sub-Saharan Africa	All African states south of the Sahara.
Tropical Africa	Sub-Saharan 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).
North-west Europe	Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
Western Europe	North-west Europe with Portugal and Spain.
North-east Europe	The northern part of the Russian Federation west of the Urals.
North Europe	North-west Europe and North-east Europe, as defined above.

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.
South-west Europe	Mediterranean France, Italy, Malta, Monaco, Portugal, San Marino, Spain.
South-east Europe	Albania, Armenia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Georgia, Greece, FYR Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia and Turkey.
South Europe	South-west Europe and South-east Europe, as defined above.
North Atlantic	Faroese, Greenland, Iceland, Ireland, Norway, the north-west 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, Libya, Montenegro, Serbia, Slovenia, the Syrian Arab Republic, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey.
Black Sea	Armenia, Bulgaria, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Turkey, Ukraine.
Caspian	Azerbaijan, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, South-west Russia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.
South-west Asia	Bahrain, Iraq, Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, eastern Turkey, Turkmenistan, the United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Yemen.
Gulf	The Persian Gulf, Gulf of Oman and Arabian Sea west to the Gulf of Aden.
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, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka.
Indian Ocean	Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles.

## KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

bre:	breeding	win:	wintering
N:	Northern	E:	Eastern
S:	Southern	W:	Western
NE:	North-eastern	NW:	North-western
SE:	South-eastern	SW:	South-western

( ): Population status unknown. Conservation status estimated.

\*: By way of exception for those populations listed in Categories 2 and 3 in Column A and which are marked by an asterisk, hunting may continue on a sustainable use basis. This sustainable use shall be conducted within the framework of special provisions of an international species action plan, which shall seek to implement the principles of adaptive harvest management (see paragraph 2.1.1 of Annex 3 to the Agreement).

## 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 the Agreement and Action Plan.
3. The brief descriptions used to identify the populations are based on the descriptions used in the most recently published 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 categorisations, the obligations of the Action Plan relate to the strictest category listed.

Populations	A	B	C
<b>Family ANATIDAE (ducks, geese, swans)</b>			
<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i> (White-faced Whistling-duck)			
- West Africa (Senegal to Chad)			1
- Eastern & Southern Africa			1
<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i> (Fulvous Whistling-duck)			
- West Africa (Senegal to Chad)		1	
- Eastern & Southern Africa			(1)
<i>Thalassornis leuconotus leuconotus</i> (White-backed Duck)			
- West Africa	1c		
- Eastern & Southern Africa	2*		
<i>Oxyura maccoa</i> (Maccoa Duck)			
- Eastern Africa	1c		
- Southern Africa	1c		
<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i> (White-headed Duck)			
- West Mediterranean (Spain & Morocco)	1a 1b 1c		
- Algeria & Tunisia	1a 1b 1c		
- East Mediterranean, Turkey & South-west Asia	1a 1b 1c		
<i>Cygnus olor</i> (Mute Swan)			
- North-west Mainland & Central Europe			1
- Black Sea		1	
- West & Central Asia/Caspian		2a 2d	
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i> (Whooper Swan)			
- Iceland/UK & Ireland		1	
- North-west Mainland Europe		1	
- N Europe & W Siberia/Black Sea & E Mediterranean	2		
- West & Central Siberia/Caspian	2		
<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i> (Tundra Swan, Bewick's Swan)			
- Western Siberia & NE Europe/North-west Europe	2		
- Northern Siberia/Caspian	1c		
<i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i> (Brent Goose, Dark-bellied Brent Goose)			
- Western Siberia/Western Europe		2b	
<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> (Brent Goose, Pale-bellied Brent Goose)			
- Svalbard/Denmark & UK	1c		
- Canada & Greenland/Ireland	3a		
<i>Branta leucopsis</i> (Barnacle Goose)			
- East Greenland/Scotland & Ireland		1	
- Svalbard/South-west Scotland	3a		
- Russia/Germany & Netherlands			1
<i>Branta ruficollis</i> (Red-breasted Goose)			
- Northern Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian	1a 1b 3a 3c		
<i>Anser anser anser</i> (Greylag Goose, Western Greylag Goose)			
- Iceland/UK & Ireland			1
- NW Europe/South-west Europe			1
- Central Europe/North Africa		1	
<i>Anser anser rubrirostris</i> (Greylag Goose, Eastern Greylag Goose)			
- Black Sea & Turkey		1	
- Western Siberia/Caspian & Iraq			1
<i>Anser fabalis fabalis</i> (Bean Goose, Taiga Bean Goose)			
- North-east Europe/North-west Europe	3c*		

Populations	A	B	C
<i>Anser fabalis johanseni</i> (Bean Goose)			
- West & Central Siberia/Turkmenistan to W China	1c		
<i>Anser fabalis rossicus</i> (Bean Goose, Tundra Bean Goose)			
- West & Central Siberia/NE & SW Europe			(1)
<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> (Pink-footed Goose)			
- East Greenland & Iceland/UK		2a	
- Svalbard/North-west Europe		1	
<i>Anser albifrons albifrons</i> (Greater White-fronted Goose, European White-fronted Goose)			
- NW Siberia & NE Europe/North-west Europe			1
- Western Siberia/Central Europe			1
- Western Siberia/Black Sea & Turkey			1
- Northern Siberia/Caspian & Iraq	2		
<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> (Greater White-fronted Goose, Greenland White-fronted Goose)			
- Greenland/Ireland & UK	2*		
<i>Anser erythropus</i> (Lesser White-fronted Goose)			
- NE Europe & W Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian	1a 1b 2		
- Fennoscandia	1a 1b 1c		
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i> (Long-tailed Duck)			
- Iceland & Greenland (bre) <sup>6</sup>	1b		
- Western Siberia/North Europe (bre)	1b		
<i>Somateria spectabilis</i> (King Eider)			
- East Greenland, NE Europe & Western Siberia			1
<i>Somateria mollissima mollissima</i> (Common Eider)			
- Baltic, Denmark & Netherlands		2c 2d	
- Norway & Russia			1
<i>Somateria mollissima borealis</i> (Common Eider)			
- Svalbard & Franz Joseph (bre)		1	
<i>Polysticta stelleri</i> (Steller's Eider)			
- Western Siberia/North-east Europe	1a 1b		
<i>Melanitta fusca</i> (Velvet Scoter)			
- Western Siberia & Northern Europe/NW Europe	1b		
- Black Sea & Caspian	1b 1c		
<i>Melanitta nigra</i> (Common Scoter)			
- W Siberia & N Europe/W Europe & NW Africa		2a	
<i>Bucephala clangula clangula</i> (Common Goldeneye)			
- North-west & Central Europe (win)			1
- North-east Europe/Adriatic			1
- Western Siberia & North-east Europe/Black Sea		1	
- Western Siberia/Caspian			1
<i>Mergellus albellus</i> (Smew)			
- North-west & Central Europe (win)	3a		
- North-east Europe/Black Sea & East Mediterranean	2		
- Western Siberia/South-west Asia		1	
<i>Mergus merganser merganser</i> (Goosander)			
- North-west & Central Europe (win)			1
- North-east Europe/Black Sea	2		
- Western Siberia/Caspian	2		
<i>Mergus serrator</i> (Red-breasted Merganser)			

<sup>6</sup> There is significant overlap between populations in winter,

Populations	A	B	C
- North-west & Central Europe (win)	3c		
- North-east Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean		1	
- Western Siberia/South-west & Central Asia	1c		
<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i> (Egyptian Goose)			
- West Africa	1c		
- Eastern & Southern Africa			1
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i> (Common Shelduck)			
- North-west Europe		2a	
- Black Sea & Mediterranean			1
- Western Asia/Caspian & Middle East	3c		
<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> (Ruddy Shelduck)			
- North-west Africa	1c		
- East Mediterranean & Black Sea/North-east Africa	2		
- Western Asia & Caspian/Iran & Iraq	3c		
<i>Tadorna cana</i> (South African Shelduck)			
- Southern Africa	3c		
<i>Plectropterus gambensis gambensis</i> (Spur-winged Goose)			
- West Africa		1	
- Eastern Africa (Sudan to Zambia)			1
<i>Plectropterus gambensis niger</i> (Spur-winged Goose)			
- Southern Africa	3c		
<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i> (African Comb Duck)			
- West Africa	3c		
- Southern & Eastern Africa			1
<i>Nettapus auritus</i> (African Pygmy-goose)			
- West Africa	1c		
- Southern & Eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i> (Marbled Teal)			
- West Mediterranean/West Medit. & West Africa	1a 1b 1c		
- East Mediterranean	1a 1b 1c		
- South-west Asia	1a 1b 3c		
<i>Netta rufina</i> (Red-crested Pochard)			
- South-west & Central Europe/West Mediterranean		1	
- Black Sea & East Mediterranean	3c		
- Western & Central Asia/South-west Asia		2c	
<i>Netta erythrophthalma brunnea</i> (Southern Pochard)			
- Southern & Eastern Africa	3c		
<i>Aythya ferina</i> (Common Pochard)			
- North-east Europe/North-west Europe		2c	
- Central & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean		2c	
- Western Siberia/South-west Asia		2c	
<i>Aythya nyroca</i> (Ferruginous Duck)			
- West Mediterranean/North & West Africa	1a 1c		
- Eastern Europe/E Mediterranean & Sahelian Africa	1a 4		
- Western Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa	1a 3c		
<i>Aythya fuligula</i> (Tufted Duck)			
- North-west Europe (win)			1
- Central Europe, Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)		2c	
- Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa		2c	
<i>Aythya marila marila</i> (Greater Scaup)			
- Northern Europe/Western Europe		2c	

Populations	A	B	C
- Western Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian			1
<i>Spatula querquedula</i> (Garganey)			
- Western Siberia & Europe/West Africa			1
- Western Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Spatula hottentota</i> (Hottentot Teal)			
- Lake Chad Basin	1c		
- Eastern Africa (south to N Zambia)		1	
- Southern Africa (north to S Zambia)		1	
<i>Spatula clypeata</i> (Northern Shoveler)			
- North-west & Central Europe (win)		1	
- W Siberia, NE & E Europe/S Europe & West Africa			1
- W Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa		2c	
<i>Mareca strepera strepera</i> (Gadwall)			
- North-west Europe			1
- North-east Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean			1
- Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa		(2c)	
<i>Mareca penelope</i> (Eurasian Wigeon)			
- Western Siberia & NE Europe/NW Europe			1
- W Siberia & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean			1
- Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa		2c	
<i>Anas undulata undulata</i> (Yellow-billed Duck)			
- Southern Africa			1
<i>Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos</i> (Mallard)			
- North-west Europe			1
- Northern Europe/West Mediterranean			1
- Eastern Europe/Black Sea & East Mediterranean		2c	
- Western Siberia/South-west Asia		2c	
<i>Anas capensis</i> (Cape Teal)			
- Eastern Africa (Rift Valley)	1c		
- Lake Chad basin <sup>2</sup>	1c		
- Southern Africa (N to Angola & Zambia)		1	
<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i> (Red-billed Teal)			
- Southern Africa			1
- Eastern Africa			1
- Madagascar	2		
<i>Anas acuta</i> (Northern Pintail)			
- North-west Europe		1	
- W Siberia, NE & E Europe/S Europe & West Africa			1
- Western Siberia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa		2c	
<i>Anas crecca crecca</i> (Common Teal)			
- North-west Europe			1
- W Siberia & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean			1
- Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa		2c	
<b>Family PODICIPEDIDAE (grebes)</b>			
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis ruficollis</i> (Little Grebe)			
- Europe & North-west Africa			1
<i>Podiceps grisegena grisegena</i> (Red-necked Grebe)			
- North-west Europe (win)		1	
- Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)	3c		
- Caspian (win)	2		

<b>Populations</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
<i>Podiceps cristatus cristatus</i> (Great Crested Grebe, Eurasian Crested Grebe)			
- North-west & Western Europe			1
- Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)			1
- Caspian & South-west Asia (win)	3c		
<i>Podiceps cristatus infuscatus</i> (Great Crested Grebe, African Crested Grebe)			
- Eastern Africa (Ethiopia to N Zambia)	1c		
- Southern Africa	1c		
<i>Podiceps auritus auritus</i> (Horned Grebe)			
- North-west Europe (large-billed)	1c		
- North-east Europe (small-billed)	2		
- Caspian & South Asia (win)	1c		
<i>Podiceps nigricollis nigricollis</i> (Black-necked Grebe)			
- Europe/South & West Europe & North Africa			1
- Western Asia/South-west & South Asia		1	
<i>Podiceps nigricollis gurneyi</i> (Black-necked Grebe)			
- Southern Africa	2		
<b>Family PHOENICOPTERIDAE (flamingos)</b>			
<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i> (Greater Flamingo)			
- West Africa	3a		
- Eastern Africa	3a		
- Southern Africa (to Madagascar)		2a	
- West Mediterranean		2a	
- East Mediterranean		2a	
- South-west & South Asia		2a	
<i>Phoeniconaias minor</i> (Lesser Flamingo)			
- West Africa	2		
- Eastern Africa	4		
- Southern Africa (to Madagascar)	3a		
<b>Family PHAETHONTIDAE (tropicbirds)</b>			
<i>Phaethon aetherus aetherus</i> (Red-billed Tropicbird)			
- South Atlantic	1c		
<i>Phaethon aetherus indicus</i> (Red-billed Tropicbird)			
- Persian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, Red Sea	1c		
<i>Phaethon rubricauda rubricauda</i> (Red-tailed Tropicbird)			
- Indian Ocean		1	
<i>Phaethon lepturus lepturus</i> (White-tailed Tropicbird)			
- W Indian Ocean		1	
<b>Family RALLIDAE (rails, gallinules, coots)</b>			
<i>Sarothrura elegans reichenovi</i> (Buff-spotted Flufftail)			
- S West Africa to Central Africa			(1)
<i>Sarothrura elegans elegans</i> (Buff-spotted Flufftail)			
- NE, Eastern & Southern Africa			(1)
<i>Sarothrura boehmi</i> (Streaky-breasted Flufftail)			
- Central Africa	1c		
<i>Sarothrura ayresi</i> (White-winged Flufftail)			
- Ethiopia	1a 1b 1c		
- Southern Africa	1a 1b 1c		

<b>Populations</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
<i>Rallus aquaticus aquaticus</i> (Western Water Rail)			
- Europe & North Africa		2c	
<i>Rallus aquaticus korejewi</i> (Western Water Rail)			
- Western Siberia/South-west Asia			(1)
<i>Rallus caerulescens</i> (African Rail)			
- Southern & Eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Crex egregia</i> (African Crake)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa			(1)
<i>Crex crex</i> (Corncrake)			
- Europe & Western Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa			1
<i>Porzana porzana</i> (Spotted Crake)			
- Europe/Africa		2d	
<i>Zapornia flavirostra</i> (Black Crake)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa			1
<i>Zapornia parva</i> (Little Crake)			
- Western Eurasia/Africa		2c	
<i>Zapornia pusilla intermedia</i> (Baillon's Crake)			
- Europe (bre)	1c		
<i>Amaurornis marginalis</i> (Striped Crake)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa	(2)		
<i>Porphyrio alleni</i> (Allen's Gallinule)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa			(1)
<i>Gallinula chloropus chloropus</i> (Common Moorhen)			
- Europe & North Africa			1
- West & South-west Asia			(1)
<i>Gallinula angulata</i> (Lesser Moorhen)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa			(1)
<i>Fulica cristata</i> (Red-knobbed Coot)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa			1
- Spain & Morocco	1c		
<i>Fulica atra atra</i> (Common Coot)			
- North-west Europe (win)		2c	
- Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)			1
- South-west Asia (win)			(1)
<b>Family GRUIDAE (cranes)</b>			
<i>Balearica regulorum regulorum</i> (Grey Crowned-crane, South African Crowned-crane )			
- Southern Africa (N to Angola & S Zimbabwe)	1b 1c		
<i>Balearica regulorum gibbericeps</i> (Grey Crowned-crane, East African Crowned-crane )			
- Eastern Africa (Kenya to Mozambique)	1b 3c		
<i>Balearica pavonina pavonina</i> (Black Crowned-crane, West African Crowned-crane )			
- West Africa (Senegal to Chad)	1b 1c		
<i>Balearica pavonina ceciliae</i> (Black Crowned-crane, Sudan Crowned-crane)			
- Eastern Africa (Sudan to Uganda)	1b 3c		
<i>Leucogeranus leucogeranus</i> (Siberian Crane)			
- Iran (win)	1a 1b 1c		
<i>Bugeranus carunculatus</i> (Wattled Crane)			
- Central & Southern Africa	1b 1c		

<b>Populations</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
<i>Anthropoides paradiseus</i> (Blue Crane)			
- Extreme Southern Africa	1b 3c		
<i>Anthropoides virgo</i> (Demoiselle Crane)			
- Black Sea (Ukraine)/North-east Africa	1c		
- Turkey (bre)	1c		
- Kalmykia/North-east Africa		1	
<i>Grus grus grus</i> (Common Crane)			
- North-west Europe/Iberia & Morocco			1
- North-east & Central Europe/North Africa			1
- Eastern Europe/Turkey, Middle East & NE Africa			1
- Western Siberia/South Asia		(1)	
<i>Grus grus archibaldi</i> (Common Crane)			
- Turkey & Georgia (bre)	1c		
<b>Family GAVIIDAE (loons / divers)</b>			
<i>Gavia stellata</i> (Red-throated Loon)			
- North-west Europe (win)		2c	
- Caspian, Black Sea & East Mediterranean (win)	1c		
<i>Gavia arctica arctica</i> (Arctic Loon)			
- Northern Europe & Western Siberia/Europe		2c	
- Central Siberia/Caspian	1c		
<i>Gavia immer</i> (Common Loon)			
- Europe (win)	1c		
<i>Gavia adamsii</i> (Yellow-billed Loon)			
- Northern Europe (win)	1c		
<b>Family SPHENISCIDAE (penguins)</b>			
<i>Spheniscus demersus</i> (African Penguin)			
- Southern Africa	1b		
<b>Family CICONIIDAE (storks)</b>			
<i>Leptoptilos crumenifer</i> (Marabou)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa			1
<i>Mycteria ibis</i> (Yellow-billed Stork)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa (excluding Madagascar)			1
<i>Anastomus lamelligerus lamelligerus</i> (African Openbill)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa			1
<i>Ciconia nigra</i> (Black Stork)			
- Southern Africa	1c		
- South-west Europe/West Africa	1c		
- Central & Eastern Europe/Sub-Saharan Africa		1	
<i>Ciconia abdimii</i> (Abdim's Stork)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa & SW Arabia		(2c)	
<i>Ciconia microscelis</i> (African Woollyneck)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa		(1)	
<i>Ciconia ciconia ciconia</i> (White Stork)			
- Southern Africa	1c		
- W Europe & North-west Africa/Sub-Saharan Africa		2b	
- Central & Eastern Europe/Sub-Saharan Africa			1
- Western Asia/South-west Asia	3c		

Populations	A	B	C
<b>Family THRESKIORNITHIDAE (ibises, spoonbills)</b>			
<i>Platalea alba</i> (African Spoonbill)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa		1	
<i>Platalea leucorodia leucorodia</i> (Eurasian Spoonbill)			
- West Europe/West Mediterranean & West Africa	2		
- C & SE Europe/Mediterranean & Tropical Africa	2		
- Western Asia/South-west & South Asia	2		
<i>Platalea leucorodia balsaci</i> (Eurasian Spoonbill)			
- Coastal West Africa (Mauritania)	1c		
<i>Platalea leucorodia archeri</i> (Eurasian Spoonbill)			
- Red Sea & Somalia	1c		
<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i> (African Sacred Ibis)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa			1
- Iraq & Iran	1c		
<i>Geronticus eremita</i> (Northern Bald Ibis)			
- Morocco	1a 1b 1c		
- South-west Asia	1a 1b 1c		
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> (Glossy Ibis)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa (bre)		1	
- Black Sea & Mediterranean/West Africa	3c		
- South-west Asia/Eastern Africa		(1)	
<b>Family ARDEIDAE (herons)</b>			
<i>Botaurus stellaris stellaris</i> (Eurasian Bittern)			
- W Europe, NW Africa (bre)	1c		
- C & E Europe, Black Sea & E Mediterranean (bre)		2c	
- South-west Asia (win)		1	
<i>Botaurus stellaris capensis</i> (Eurasian Bittern)			
- Southern Africa	1c		
<i>Ixobrychus minutus minutus</i> (Common Little Bittern)			
- W Europe, NW Africa/Subsaharan Africa	2		
- C & E Europe, Black Sea & E Mediterranean/Sub-saharan Africa		2c	
- West & South-west Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa		(1)	
<i>Ixobrychus minutus payesii</i> (Common Little Bittern)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa		(1)	
<i>Ixobrychus sturmi</i> (Dwarf Bittern)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa		(1)	
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax</i> (Black-crowned Night-heron)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa & Madagascar			1
- W Europe, NW Africa (bre)	3c		
- C & E Europe/Black Sea & E Mediterranean (bre)			1
- Western Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa		(1)	
<i>Ardeola ralloides ralloides</i> (Squacco Heron)			
- SW Europe, NW Africa (bre)	1c		
- C & E Europe, Black Sea & E Mediterranean (bre)	3c		
- West & South-west Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa		(1)	
<i>Ardeola ralloides paludivaga</i> (Squacco Heron)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa & Madagascar			(1)
<i>Ardeola idae</i> (Madagascar Pond-heron)			
- Madagascar & Aldabra/Central & Eastern Africa	1a 1b 1c		

<b>Populations</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
<i>Ardeola rufiventris</i> (Rufous-bellied Heron)			
- Central, Eastern & Southern Africa		(1)	
<i>Bubulcus ibis ibis</i> (Cattle Egret)			
- Southern Africa			1
- Tropical Africa			1
- South-west Europe			1
- North-west Africa			1
- East Mediterranean & South-west Asia		1	
<i>Ardea cinerea cinerea</i> (Grey Heron)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa			1
- Northern & Western Europe			1
- Central & Eastern Europe			1
- West & South-west Asia (bre)		(1)	
<i>Ardea melanocephala</i> (Black-headed Heron)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa			(1)
<i>Ardea purpurea purpurea</i> (Purple Heron)			
- Tropical Africa		1	
- West Europe & West Mediterranean/West Africa	3c		
- East Europe, Black Sea & Mediterranean/Sub-Saharan Africa		(2c)	
<i>Ardea alba alba</i> (Great White Egret, Western Great Egret)			
- W, C & SE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean		1	
- Western Asia/South-west Asia	3c		
<i>Ardea alba melanorhynchos</i> (Great White Egret, African Great Egret)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa & Madagascar			(1)
<i>Ardea brachyrhyncha</i> (Yellow-billed Egret)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa		1	
<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i> (Black Heron)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa		1	
<i>Egretta vinaceigula</i> (Slaty Egret)			
- Central Southern Africa	1b 1c		
<i>Egretta garzetta garzetta</i> (Little Egret)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa			(1)
- Western Europe, NW Africa			1
- Central & E Europe, Black Sea, E Mediterranean		1	
- Western Asia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa		(1)	
<i>Egretta gularis gularis</i> (Western Reef-egret)			
- West Africa	2		
<i>Egretta gularis schistacea</i> (Western Reef-egret)			
- North-east Africa & Red Sea	2		
- South-west Asia & South Asia	2		
<i>Egretta gularis dimorpha</i> (Western Reef-egret)			
- Coastal Eastern Africa	2		
<b>Family BALAENICIPITIDAE (shoebill)</b>			
<i>Balaeniceps rex</i> (Shoebill)			
- Central Tropical Africa	1b 1c		
<b>Family PELECANIDAE (pelicans)</b>			
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i> (Dalmatian Pelican)			
- Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)	1a 1b 1c		
- South-west Asia & South Asia (win)	1a 1b 1c		

Populations	A	B	C
<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i> (Pink-backed Pelican)			
- Tropical Africa & SW Arabia		1	
<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i> (Great White Pelican)			
- Southern Africa		1	
- West Africa		1	
- Eastern Africa		2c	
- Europe & Western Asia (bre)	1a 3c		
<b>Family FREGATIDAE (frigatebirds)</b>			
<i>Fregata ariel iredalei</i> (Lesser Frigatebird)			
- W Indian Ocean	2		
<i>Fregata minor aldabrensis</i> (Great Frigatebird)			
- W Indian Ocean	2		
<b>Family SULIDAE (gannets, boobies)</b>			
<i>Morus bassanus</i> (Northern Gannet)			
- North Atlantic			1
<i>Morus capensis</i> (Cape Gannet)			
- Southern Africa	1b		
<i>Sula dactylatra melanops</i> (Masked Booby)			
- W Indian Ocean	3c		
<b>Family PHALACROCORACIDAE (cormorants)</b>			
<i>Microcarbo coronatus</i> (Crowned Cormorant)			
- Coastal South-west Africa	1c		
<i>Microcarbo pygmaeus</i> (Pygmy Cormorant)			
- Black Sea & Mediterranean		1	
- South-west Asia		1	
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo carbo</i> (Great Cormorant, Common Great Cormorant)			
- North-west Europe			1
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis</i> (Great Cormorant)			
- Northern & Central Europe			1
- Black Sea & Mediterranean			1
- West & South-west Asia			(1)
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo lucidus</i> (Great Cormorant, White-breasted Cormorant)			
- Coastal West Africa		1	
- Central & Eastern Africa			1
- Coastal Southern Africa	2		
<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i> (Cape Cormorant)			
- Coastal Southern Africa	1b		
<i>Phalacrocorax nigrogularis</i> (Socotra Cormorant)			
- Arabian Coast	1b		
- Gulf of Aden, Socotra, Arabian Sea	1b		
<i>Phalacrocorax neglectus</i> (Bank Cormorant)			
- Coastal South-west Africa	1b 2		
<b>Family BURHINIDAE (thick-knees)</b>			
<i>Burhinus senegalensis</i> (Senegal Thick-knee)			
- West Africa		1	

Populations	A	B	C
- North-east & Eastern Africa		1	
<b>Family PLUVIANIDAE (Egyptian plover)</b>			
<i>Pluvianus aegyptius</i> (Egyptian Plover)			
- West Africa		(1)	
- Eastern Africa	1c		
- Lower Congo Basin	1c		
<b>Family HAEMATOPODIDAE (oystercatchers)</b>			
<i>Haematopus moquini</i> (African Oystercatcher)			
- Coastal Southern Africa	1c		
<i>Haematopus ostralegus ostralegus</i> (Eurasian Oystercatcher)			
- Europe/South & West Europe & NW Africa		2c	
<i>Haematopus ostralegus longipes</i> (Eurasian Oystercatcher)			
- SE Eur & W Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa		2c	
<b>Family RECURVIROSTRIDAE (avocets, stilts)</b>			
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> (Pied Avocet)			
- Southern Africa	2		
- Eastern Africa		(1)	
- Western Europe & North-west Africa (bre)		1	
- South-east Europe, Black Sea & Turkey (bre)		1	
- West & South-west Asia/Eastern Africa	2		
<i>Himantopus himantopus himantopus</i> (Black-winged Stilt)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa (excluding south)			(1)
- Southern Africa	2		
- SW Europe & North-west Africa/West Africa			1
- Central Europe & E Mediterranean/N-Central Africa		1	
- W, C & SW Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa		(1)	
<b>Family CHARADRIIDAE (plovers)</b>			
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> (Grey Plover)			
- W Siberia & Canada/W Europe & W Africa			1
- C & E Siberia/SW Asia, Eastern & Southern Africa		1	
<i>Pluvialis apricaria apricaria</i> (Eurasian Golden Plover)			
- Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Germany & Baltic (bre)		2c	
<i>Pluvialis apricaria altifrons</i> (Eurasian Golden Plover)			
- Iceland & Faroes/East Atlantic coast			1
- Northern Europe/Western Europe & NW Africa			1
- Northern Siberia/Caspian & Asia Minor		(1)	
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i> (Pacific Golden Plover)			
- North-central Siberia/South & SW Asia, NE Africa		(1)	
<i>Eudromias morinellus</i> (Eurasian Dotterel)			
- Europe/North-west Africa	3c		
- Asia/Middle East		(1)	
<i>Charadrius hiaticula hiaticula</i> (Common Ringed Plover)			
- Northern Europe/Europe & North Africa		1	
<i>Charadrius hiaticula psammodromus</i> (Common Ringed Plover)			
- Canada, Greenland & Iceland/W & S Africa			(1)
<i>Charadrius hiaticula tundrae</i> (Common Ringed Plover)			
- NE Europe & Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa			(1)

Populations	A	B	C
<i>Charadrius dubius curonicus</i> (Little Ringed Plover)			
- Europe & North-west Africa/West Africa			1
- West & South-west Asia/Eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i> (Kittlitz's Plover)			
- Southern & Eastern Africa			(1)
- West Africa		(1)	
<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i> (African Three-banded Plover)			
- Southern & Eastern Africa			1
<i>Charadrius forbesi</i> (Forbes's Plover)			
- Western & Central Africa	2		
<i>Charadrius marginatus hesperius</i> (White-fronted Plover)			
- West Africa	2		
<i>Charadrius marginatus mehowi</i> (White-fronted Plover)			
- Inland East & Central Africa	2		
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus alexandrinus</i> (Kentish Plover)			
- West Europe & West Mediterranean/West Africa		1	
- Black Sea & East Mediterranean/Eastern Sahel	3c		
- SW & Central Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa		(1)	
<i>Charadrius pallidus pallidus</i> (Chestnut-banded Plover)			
- Southern Africa	2		
<i>Charadrius pallidus venustus</i> (Chestnut-banded Plover)			
- Eastern Africa	1c		
<i>Charadrius mongolus pamirensis</i> (Lesser Sandplover)			
- West-central Asia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa			1
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii leschenaultii</i> (Greater Sandplover)			
- Central Asia/Eastern & Southern Africa		(1)	
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii columbinus</i> (Greater Sandplover)			
- Turkey & SW Asia/E. Mediterranean & Red Sea	1c		
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii scythicus</i> (Greater Sandplover)			
- Caspian & SW Asia/Arabia & NE Africa		(1)	
<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i> (Caspian Plover)			
- SE Europe & West Asia/E & Central Southern Africa	3c		
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i> (Northern Lapwing)			
- Europe, W Asia/Europe, N Africa & SW Asia			1
<i>Vanellus spinosus</i> (Spur-winged Lapwing)			
- Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre)		1	
<i>Vanellus albiceps</i> (White-headed Lapwing)			
- West & Central Africa		(1)	
<i>Vanellus lugubris</i> (Senegal Lapwing)			
- Southern West Africa	2		
- Central & Eastern Africa		1	
<i>Vanellus melanopterus minor</i> (Black-winged Lapwing)			
- Southern Africa	1c		
<i>Vanellus coronatus coronatus</i> (Crowned Lapwing)			
- Eastern & Southern Africa			1
- Central Africa	(1c)		
- South-west Africa		(1)	
<i>Vanellus senegallus senegallus</i> (Wattled Lapwing)			
- West Africa		(1)	
<i>Vanellus senegallus lateralis</i> (Wattled Lapwing)			
- Eastern & South-east Africa		1	

<b>Populations</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
<i>Vanellus superciliosus</i> (Brown-chested Lapwing)			
- West & Central Africa	(1c)		
<i>Vanellus gregarius</i> (Sociable Lapwing)			
- SE Europe & Western Asia/North-east Africa	1a 1b 2		
- Central Asian Republics/NW India	1a 1b 1c		
<i>Vanellus leucurus</i> (White-tailed Lapwing)			
- SW Asia/SW Asia & North-east Africa	2		
- Central Asian Republics/South Asia		(1)	
<b>Family SCOLOPACIDAE (sandpipers, snipes, phalaropes)</b>			
<i>Numenius phaeopus phaeopus</i> (Whimbrel)			
- Northern Europe/West Africa			(1)
- West Siberia/Southern & Eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Numenius phaeopus islandicus</i> (Whimbrel)			
- Iceland, Faroes & Scotland/West Africa			1
<i>Numenius phaeopus alboaxillaris</i> (Whimbrel)			
- South-west Asia/Eastern Africa	1c		
<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i> (Slender-billed Curlew)			
- Central Siberia/Mediterranean & SW Asia	1a 1b 1c		
<i>Numenius arquata arquata</i> (Eurasian Curlew)			
- Europe/Europe, North & West Africa	4		
<i>Numenius arquata suschkini</i> (Eurasian Curlew)			
- South-east Europe & South-west Asia (bre)	1c		
<i>Numenius arquata orientalis</i> (Eurasian Curlew)			
- Western Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa	3c		
<i>Limosa lapponica lapponica</i> (Bar-tailed Godwit)			
- Northern Europe/Western Europe		2a	
<i>Limosa lapponica taymyrensis</i> (Bar-tailed Godwit)			
- Western Siberia/West & South-west Africa		2a 2c	
- Central Siberia/South & SW Asia & Eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Limosa limosa limosa</i> (Black-tailed Godwit)			
- Western Europe/NW & West Africa	4		
- Eastern Europe/Central & Eastern Africa	3c		
- West-central Asia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa	4		
<i>Limosa limosa islandica</i> (Black-tailed Godwit)			
- Iceland/Western Europe	4		
<i>Arenaria interpres interpres</i> (Ruddy Turnstone)			
- NE Canada & Greenland/W Europe & NW Africa			1
- Northern Europe/West Africa		1	
- West & Central Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa			(1)
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i> (Great Knot)			
- Eastern Siberia/SW Asia & W Southern Asia	1a 1b 1c		
<i>Calidris canutus canutus</i> (Red Knot)			
- Northern Siberia/West & Southern Africa		2a 2c	
<i>Calidris canutus islandica</i> (Red Knot)			
- NE Canada & Greenland/Western Europe		2a	
<i>Calidris pugnax</i> (Ruff)			
- Northern Europe & Western Siberia/West Africa		2c	
- Northern Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa			1
<i>Calidris falcinellus falcinellus</i> (Broad-billed Sandpiper)			
- Northern Europe/SW Asia & Africa		2c	

Populations	A	B	C
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i> (Curlew Sandpiper)			
- Western Siberia/West Africa		2c	
- Central Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa		2c	
<i>Calidris temminckii</i> (Temminck's Stint)			
- Fennoscandia/North & West Africa	3c		
- NE Europe & W Siberia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Calidris alba alba</i> (Sanderling)			
- East Atlantic Europe, West & Southern Africa (win)			1
- South-west Asia, Eastern & Southern Africa (win)			1
<i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> (Dunlin)			
- NE Europe & NW Siberia/W Europe & NW Africa			1
<i>Calidris alpina arctica</i> (Dunlin)			
- NE Greenland/West Africa	3a		
<i>Calidris alpina schinzii</i> (Dunlin)			
- Iceland & Greenland/NW and West Africa			1
- Britain & Ireland/SW Europe & NW Africa		1	
- Baltic/SW Europe & NW Africa	1c		
<i>Calidris alpina centralis</i> (Dunlin)			
- Central Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa			(1)
<i>Calidris maritima</i> (Purple Sandpiper)			
- N Europe & W Siberia (breeding)		1	
- NE Canada & N Greenland (breeding)	2		
<i>Calidris minuta</i> (Little Stint)			
- N Europe/S Europe, North & West Africa		(2c)	
- Western Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa			(1)
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i> (Eurasian Woodcock)			
- Europe/South & West Europe & North Africa			1
- Western Siberia/South-west Asia (Caspian)			(1)
<i>Gallinago stenura</i> (Pintail Snipe)			
- Northern Siberia/South Asia & Eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Gallinago media</i> (Great Snipe)			
- Scandinavia/probably West Africa	2		
- Western Siberia & NE Europe/South-east Africa	4		
<i>Gallinago gallinago gallinago</i> (Common Snipe)			
- Europe/South & West Europe & NW Africa			1
- Western Siberia/South-west Asia & Africa			1
<i>Gallinago gallinago faeroeensis</i> (Common Snipe)			
- Iceland, Faroes & Northern Scotland/Ireland			1
<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i> (Jack Snipe)			
- Northern Europe/S & W Europe & West Africa		2b	1
- Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa			1
- E Europe & W Siberia/Central, E & S Africa			(1)
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i> (Red-necked Phalarope)			
- Western Eurasia/Arabian Sea			1
<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i> (Red Phalarope)			
- Canada & Greenland/Atlantic coast of Africa		2c	
<i>Xenus cinereus</i> (Terek Sandpiper)			
- NE Europe & W Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa			1
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> (Common Sandpiper)			
- West & Central Europe/West Africa		2c	
<i>Tringa ochropus</i> (Green Sandpiper)			

<b>Populations</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
- Northern Europe/S & W Europe, West Africa			1
- Western Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Tringa erythropus</i> (Spotted Redshank)			
- N Europe/Southern Europe, North & West Africa		(1)	
- Western Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa		(1)	
<i>Tringa nebularia</i> (Common Greenshank)			
- Northern Europe/SW Europe, NW & West Africa			1
- Western Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa			(1)
<i>Tringa totanus totanus</i> (Common Redshank)			
- Northern Europe (breeding)			1
- Central & East Europe (breeding)		2c	
<i>Tringa totanus totanus</i> (Common Redshank)			
- Britain & Ireland/Britain, Ireland, France	3c		
<i>Tringa totanus robusta</i> (Common Redshank)			
- Iceland & Faroes/Western Europe			1
<i>Tringa totanus ussuriensis</i> (Common Redshank)			
- Western Asia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Tringa glareola</i> (Wood Sandpiper)			
- North-west Europe/West Africa			1
- NE Europe & W Siberia/Eastern & Southern Africa			(1)
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i> (Marsh Sandpiper)			
- Eastern Europe/West & Central Africa		(1)	
- Western Asia/SW Asia, Eastern & Southern Africa	3c		
<b>Family DROMADIDAE (crab-plover)</b>			
<i>Dromas ardeola</i> (Crab-plover)			
- North-west Indian Ocean, Red Sea & Gulf		1	
<b>Family GLAREOLIDAE (coursers, pratincoles)</b>			
<i>Glareola pratincola pratincola</i> (Collared Pratincole)			
- Western Europe & NW Africa/West Africa		1	
- Black Sea & E Mediterranean/Eastern Sahel zone	2		
- SW Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa		(1)	
<i>Glareola nordmanni</i> (Black-winged Pratincole)			
- SE Europe & Western Asia/Southern Africa	4		
<i>Glareola ocularis</i> (Madagascar Pratincole)			
- Madagascar/East Africa	1b 1c		
<i>Glareola nuchalis nuchalis</i> (Rock Pratincole, White-collared Pratincole)			
- Eastern & Central Africa		(1)	
<i>Glareola nuchalis liberiae</i> (Rock Pratincole, Rufous-collared Pratincole)			
- West Africa			1
<i>Glareola cinerea</i> (Grey Pratincole)			
- SE West Africa & Central Africa	(2)		
<b>Family LARIDAE (gulls, terns, skimmers)</b>			
<i>Anous stolidus plumbeigularis</i> (Brown Noddy)			
- Red Sea & Gulf of Aden		1	
<i>Anous tenuirostris tenuirostris</i> (Lesser Noddy)			
- Indian Ocean Islands to E Africa			1
<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i> (African Skimmer)			

Populations	A	B	C
- Coastal West Africa & Central Africa	1c		
- Eastern & Southern Africa	1c		
<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i> (Little Gull)			
- Central & E Europe/SW Europe & W Mediterranean		1	
- W Asia/E Mediterranean, Black Sea & Caspian		(1)	
<i>Xema sabini sabini</i> (Sabine's Gull)			
- Canada & Greenland/SE Atlantic			(1)
<i>Rissa tridactyla tridactyla</i> (Black-legged Kittiwake)		2c	
<i>Larus genei</i> (Slender-billed Gull)			
- West Africa (bre)		1	
- Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre)		2a	
- West, South-west & South Asia (bre)			1
<i>Larus ridibundus</i> (Black-headed Gull)			
- W Europe/W Europe, W Mediterranean, West Africa		2c	
- East Europe/Black Sea & East Mediterranean			1
- West Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa			(1)
<i>Larus hartlaubii</i> (Hartlaub's Gull)			
- Coastal South-west Africa		1	
<i>Larus cirrocephalus poiocephalus</i> (Grey-headed Gull)			
- West Africa		(1)	
- Central, Eastern and Southern Africa			(1)
<i>Larus ichthyaetus</i> (Pallas's Gull)			
- Black Sea & Caspian/South-west Asia	3a		
<i>Larus melanocephalus</i> (Mediterranean Gull)			
- W Europe, Mediterranean & NW Africa		2a	
<i>Larus hemprichii</i> (Sooty Gull)			
- Red Sea, Gulf, Arabia & Eastern Africa			1
<i>Larus leucophthalmus</i> (White-eyed Gull)			
- Red Sea & nearby coasts	1a	1	
<i>Larus audouinii</i> (Audouin's Gull)			
- Mediterranean/N & W coasts of Africa	1a 3a		
<i>Larus canus canus</i> (Mew Gull)			
- NW & C Europe/Atlantic coast & Mediterranean			1
<i>Larus canus heinei</i> (Mew Gull)			
- NE Europe & Western Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian			1
<i>Larus dominicanus vetula</i> (Kelp Gull)			
- Coastal Southern Africa		1	
- Coastal West Africa	1c		
<i>Larus fuscus fuscus</i> (Lesser Black-backed Gull, Baltic Gull)			
- NE Europe/Black Sea, SW Asia & Eastern Africa	3c		
<i>Larus fuscus graellsii</i> (Lesser Black-backed Gull)			
- Western Europe/Mediterranean & West Africa			1
<i>Larus fuscus intermedius</i> (Lesser Black-backed Gull)			
- S Scandinavia, Netherlands, Ebro Delta, Spain			1
<i>Larus fuscus heuglini</i> (Lesser Black-backed Gull, Heuglin's Gull)			
- NE Europe & W Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa			(1)
<i>Larus fuscus barabensis</i> (Lesser Black-backed Gull, Steppe Gull)			
- South-west Siberia/South-west Asia			(1)
<i>Larus argentatus argentatus</i> (European Herring Gull)			
- North & North-west Europe			1
<i>Larus argentatus argenteus</i> (European Herring Gull)			

Populations	A	B	C
- Iceland & Western Europe		2c	
<i>Larus armenicus</i> (Armenian Gull)			
- Armenia, Eastern Turkey & NW Iran	3a		
<i>Larus michahellis</i> (Yellow-legged Gull)			
- Mediterranean, Iberia & Morocco			1
<i>Larus cachinnans</i> (Caspian Gull)			
- Black Sea & Western Asia/SW Asia, NE Africa			1
<i>Larus glaucooides glaucooides</i> (Iceland Gull)			
- Greenland/Iceland & North-west Europe			1
<i>Larus hyperboreus hyperboreus</i> (Glaucous Gull)			
- Svalbard & N Russia (bre)			(1)
<i>Larus hyperboreus leucereetes</i> (Glaucous Gull)			
- Canada, Greenland & Iceland (bre)			(1)
<i>Larus marinus</i> (Great Black-backed Gull)			
- North & West Europe			1
<i>Onychoprion fuscata nubilosa</i> (Sooty Tern)			
- Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, E to Pacific		2a	
<i>Onychoprion anaethetus melanopterus</i> (Bridled Tern)			
- W Africa	1c		
<i>Onychoprion anaethetus antarcticus</i> (Bridled Tern)			
- Red Sea, E Africa, Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea to W India			1
- W Indian Ocean	2		
<i>Sternula albifrons albifrons</i> (Little Tern)			
- Europe north of Mediterranean (bre)	2		
- West Mediterranean/ W Africa (bre)	3b		
- Black Sea & East Mediterranean (bre)	3b 3c		
- Caspian (bre)	2		
<i>Sternula albifrons guineae</i> (Little Tern)			
- West Africa (bre)	1c		
<i>Sternula saundersi</i> (Saunders's Tern)			
- W South Asia, Red Sea, Gulf & Eastern Africa	2		
<i>Sternula balaenarum</i> (Damara Tern)			
- Namibia & South Africa/Atlantic coast to Ghana	1c		
<i>Gelochelidon nilotica nilotica</i> (Common Gull-billed Tern)			
- Western Europe/West Africa		1	
- Black Sea & East Mediterranean/Eastern Africa	3c		
- West & Central Asia/South-west Asia	2		
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> (Caspian Tern)			
- Southern Africa (bre)	1c		
- West Africa (bre)		1	
- Baltic (bre)	1c		
- Black Sea (bre)	1c		
- Caspian (bre)	2		
<i>Chlidonias hybrida hybrida</i> (Whiskered Tern)			
- Western Europe & North-west Africa (bre)		1	
- Black Sea & East Mediterranean (bre)			(1)
- Caspian (bre)		(1)	
<i>Chlidonias hybrida delalandii</i> (Whiskered Tern)			
- Eastern Africa (Kenya & Tanzania)	2		
- Southern Africa (Malawi & Zambia to South Africa)	(2)		

Populations	A	B	C
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i> (White-winged Tern)			
- Eastern Europe & Western Asia/Africa			(1)
<i>Chlidonias niger niger</i> (Black Tern)			
- Europe & Western Asia/Atlantic coast of Africa		2c	
<i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i> (Roseate Tern)			
- Southern Africa	1c		
- East Africa	2		
- Europe (bre)	1c		
<i>Sterna dougallii arideensis</i> (Roseate Tern)			
- Madagascar, Seychelles & Mascarenes	2		
<i>Sterna dougallii bangsi</i> (Roseate Tern)			
- North Arabian Sea (Oman)	1c		
<i>Sterna hirundo hirundo</i> (Common Tern)			
- Southern & Western Europe (bre)			1
- Northern & Eastern Europe (bre)			1
- Western Asia (bre)			(1)
<i>Sterna repressa</i> (White-cheeked Tern)			
- W South Asia, Red Sea, Gulf & Eastern Africa			1
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i> (Arctic Tern)			
- Western Eurasia (bre)			1
<i>Sterna vittata vittata</i> (Antarctic Tern)			
- P.Edward, Marion, Crozet & Kerguelen/South Africa	1c		
<i>Sterna vittata tristanensis</i> (Antarctic Tern)			
- Tristan da Cunha & Gough/South Africa	1c		
<i>Thalasseus bengalensis bengalensis</i> (Lesser Crested Tern)			
- Gulf/Southern Asia			1
- Red Sea/Eastern Africa			1
<i>Thalasseus bengalensis emigratus</i> (Lesser Crested Tern)			
- S Mediterranean/NW & West Africa coasts	1c		
<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis sandvicensis</i> (Sandwich Tern)			
- Western Europe/West Africa			1
- Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre)		2a	
- West & Central Asia/South-west & South Asia			1
<i>Thalasseus maximus albidorsalis</i> (Royal Tern)			
- West Africa (bre)		2a	
<i>Thalasseus bergii bergii</i> (Greater Crested Tern)			
- Southern Africa (Angola – Mozambique)	2		
<i>Thalasseus bergii velox</i> (Greater Crested Tern)			
- Red Sea & North-east Africa	2		
<i>Thalasseus bergii thalassinus</i> (Greater Crested Tern)			
- Eastern Africa & Seychelles	1c		
<i>Thalasseus bergii enigma</i> (Greater Crested Tern)			
- Madagascar & Mozambique/Southern Africa	1c		
<b>Family STERCORARIIDAE (skuas)</b>			
<i>Stercorarius longicaudus longicaudus</i> (Long-tailed Jaeger)			1
<i>Catharacta skua</i> (Great Skua)		1	
<b>Family ALCIDAE (auks)</b>			
<i>Fratercula arctica</i> (Atlantic Puffin)			
- Hudson bay & Maine E to S Greenland, Iceland, Bear Is, Norway			1

Populations	A	B	C
to S Novaya Zemlya			
- NE Canada, N Greenland, to Jan Mayen, Svalbard, N Novaya Zemlya	3a		
- Faeroes, S Norway & Sweden, Britain, Ireland, NW France			1
<i>Cephus grylle grylle</i> (Black Guillemot)			
- Baltic Sea		1	
<i>Cephus grylle mandtii</i> (Black Guillemot)			
- Arctic E North America to Greenland, Jan Mayen & Svalbard E through Siberia to Alaska		1	
<i>Cephus grylle arcticus</i> (Black Guillemot)			
- N America, S Greenland, Britain, Ireland, Scandinavia, White Sea		1	
<i>Cephus grylle islandicus</i> (Black Guillemot)			
- Iceland	3c		
<i>Cephus grylle faeroensis</i> (Black Guillemot)			
- Faeroes		1	
<i>Alca torda torda</i> (Razorbill)			
- E North America, Greenland, E to Baltic & White Seas			1
<i>Alca torda islandica</i> (Razorbill)			
- Iceland, Faeroes, Britain, Ireland, Helgoland, NW France			1
<i>Alle alle alle</i> (Little Auk)			
- High Arctic, Baffin Is – Novaya Zemlya			1
<i>Uria lomvia lomvia</i> (Thick-billed Murre)			
- E North America, Greenland, E to Severnaya Zemlya		2c	
<i>Uria aalge aalge</i> (Common Murre)			
- E North America, Greenland, Iceland, Faeroes, Scotland, S Norway, Baltic		2c	
<i>Uria aalge albionis</i> (Common Murre)			
- Ireland, S Britain, France, Iberia, Helgoland			1
<i>Uria aalge hyperborea</i> (Common Murre)			
- Svalbard, N Norway to Novaya Zemlya			1