



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

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17th MEETING OF THE
SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL
Bergen, 17-18 November 2011
Agenda Item 16.0

CONSERVATION STATUS OF APPENDIX I SPECIES

(Prepared by the Secretariat)

1. Population assessments are the basis for effective, targeted conservation efforts and are regularly produced by a variety of institutions, for example the IUCN which has developed the Red List Index (described in point 9). Several CMS Agreements have established methods and criteria for completing such assessments including: the African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA), the Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic, North East Atlantic, Irish and North Seas (ASCOBANS) and the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP).
2. AEWA commissioned Wetlands International, who co-ordinated the International Waterbirds Census, to collect data on population size and trends for migratory waterbirds within the Agreement Area. These data were applied by AEWA against pre-defined criteria to assess population status and were used as the basis for implementation of the AEWA Action Plan and preparation of the 5th edition of the Conservation Status Review (CSR5) (the draft of which will soon be available for comment¹).
3. At the request of the Secretariat of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership, Wetlands International has provided data on the population size and trends for migratory waterbirds within the Partnership Area.
4. In the ASCOBANS area, two major international surveys have been completed, known as Small Cetacean Abundance in the North Sea (SCANS) surveys, which evaluate the distribution and abundance of small cetaceans in the North Sea and adjacent waters using standardized survey designs. In addition, for the 18th Meeting of the ASCOBANS Advisory Committee, a review of cetacean trend analyses available for the ASCOBANS area was carried out (UNEP/ASCOBANS/AC18/Doc.6-05 rev.1). Taking into account population estimates from surveys such as SCANS as well as data from stranding schemes, the report contains an overview of status trends (1990-2010) by country for the 12 small cetacean species occurring regularly in the ASCOBANS Agreement Area and identifies the main threats affecting each species in each region. This exercise will be repeated at regular

¹<http://wetlands.org/Whatwedo/Biodiversitywaterbirds/InternationalWaterbirdCensusIWC/AEWAConservationStatusReview/tabid/2578/Default.aspx>

intervals to ensure information on status trends and threats is available to Parties in a concise and easily accessible format to inform their decisions.

5. ACAP undertakes species assessments which contain very up-to-date information on status and trends of the species listed. These are freely available on the ACAP website (www.acap.aq).

6. For CMS, completing such an overview is useful to prioritize applied conservation action within range states, revise action plans and evaluate the listing of species on the Appendices, and re-classify them where necessary. It is noteworthy that to date no species has been removed from the Appendices once listed. A primary objective of the CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2011 (Resolution 8.2) is therefore the publication of a regular review of the status of and conservation action for Appendix I and II species.

7. The Strategy Implementation Plan of the Scientific Council 2006-2011, adopted at the 13th Meeting (Nairobi, November 2005) included Activity 1.1.7., "... *the Scientific Council will report to each meeting of the COP on the population status of all Appendix I species and level of protection in each range state, using the most up to date information available. This will be achieved by means of a standardised report.*"

8. The 14th Meeting of the Scientific Council (Bonn, June 2007) recommended that, in the absence of sufficient funds for comprehensive population assessments, fact sheets for all species listed on Appendix I would be produced by members of the Council as a first step to gain an overview of their population status.

9. The 15th Meeting of the Scientific Council (Rome, November 2008) reviewed work undertaken intersessionally to produce draft migratory species indicators. Two indices, the Red List Index and the Living Planet Index, were presented to Sc15. The IUCN Red List assessment and Living Planet Index (LPI) are widely recognized international frameworks for classifying respectively species and populations according to their risk of global extinction. These indices are used in a range of non-governmental, governmental, and international organizations and are particularly useful for CMS since both measures have a global focus. The meeting recommended that further work be undertaken to develop and finalize status indicators and perhaps other indicators, for example assessing the impacts of climate change on migratory species or utilizing CMS-listed species as indicators of climate change or other pressures.

10. The activity planning meeting of the Scientific Council (Bonn, June 2009) discussed the format of the report on the status of Appendix I species and endorsed the format used by Mr Bill Perrin, appointed councillor for aquatic mammals, for the Ganges River Dolphin *Platanista gangetica gangetica*. The meeting recommended that all taxonomic working groups should produce at least one fact sheet for the next meeting of the Scientific Council.

11. The 16th Meeting of the Scientific Council (Bonn, June 2010) examined a new fact sheet for the Mekong Catfish *Pangasianodon gigas*, prepared by the appointed councillor for fish, Mr Zeb Hogan; however, no further fact sheets were submitted by the taxonomic working groups.

12. Although a brainstorming session was scheduled during the 16th Meeting to establish the core data requirements of the fact sheets, this session did not take place. In the absence of consensus on the matter, draft fact sheets were compiled by the Secretariat with the help of

interns using open-source data on the global conservation status of species from IUCN, similar to the fact sheets on the Ganges River Dolphin and the Mekong Catfish.

13. The draft species fact sheets for aquatic mammals listed in Appendix I were subsequently submitted to the appointed councillor for aquatic mammals, who was however not content with the documents. The differences in the treatment of subpopulations between the CMS Appendices and the IUCN assessments had proved problematic, and required case-by-case decisions by experts in order to include the right level of detail.

14. In view of the marginal value of such assessments which are based solely on freely available IUCN data, a point raised previously during the 16th meeting as well, the Secretariat put the process of finalizing the fact sheets on hold, awaiting further input from the Scientific Council. Nevertheless, to have an overview of conservation status of Appendix I species available for COP10, the Secretariat has compiled a table based on the IUCN Red List and information from CMS instruments (Table 1).

15. The latest version of the IUCN Red List (IUCN 2011) was used as a primary reference. Status assessments completed by CMS instruments and partners such as Birdlife International were also referred to, where available.

16. The Scientific Council is now tasked with recommending a process for assessing the population status of Appendix I species, and in the medium-term also Appendix II species. An online format, which is directly linked to IUCN, LPI or another suitable assessment tool, and updated in real time is likely to be fruitful in order to avoid information becoming outdated. Depending on available funding, specific summaries could be prepared by IUCN or a similar specialist agency for COPs, such as the one below, possibly at a population-specific level.

Action requested:

The 17th Meeting of the Scientific Council is invited to:

- a. Take note of progress since 2007 in assessing the conservation status of Appendix I species, as outlined in this document, and recognize that development of a clear method for assessing status would greatly simplify the process, and the same method could be applied for Appendix II which contains more species and would require greater time and effort for a thorough assessment;
- b. Review and provide comments on Table 1, and advise if this format can be adopted;
- c. Consider whether Parties, the Scientific Council, the Secretariat, and IUCN should work together in order to coordinate the compilation of population assessments for: CMS-listed Appendix I and II species which have not yet been assessed by IUCN or are data deficient for other reasons (see Table 1); and
- d. Consider more lively, maintainable approaches than printed formats, as initially proposed at the 16th Meeting (Bonn, June 2010), such as the development of an online database or Wikipedia forum, as proposed by WCMC at the meeting.

Table 1 Status and Population Trends of CMS Appendix I Species

	Species name (scientific, common English)		IUCN Red List Status (2005) ¹	IUCN Red List Status (2011)	Population Trend	Supplementary information (conservation status/ population trend/ conservation measures) ²
	(CLASS) MAMMALIA					
	(ORDER) CHIROPTERA					
	(Family) Molossidae					
1	<i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i>	Mexican Free-tailed Bat	LR/NT ³	LC	➔	
	PRIMATES					
	Hominidae					
2	<i>Gorilla beringei</i> Formerly included in <i>Gorilla gorilla</i>	Eastern Gorilla	EN ³	EN	↓	
3	<i>Gorilla gorilla</i>	Western Gorilla	EN ³	CR	↓	
	CETACEA					
	Physeteridae					
4	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm Whale	VU ³	VU	?	<p>The population is approximately 29% of the pre-whaling population size (Culik, 2010)</p> <p>Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean & the Southern Hemisphere: Current population trends are unreliable, insufficient or unavailable (Culik, 2010).</p> <p>Mediterranean: ACCOBAMS applies to the population found in the Mediterranean & contiguous Atlantic Area. According to the ACCOBAMS Report on the Workshop on Obtaining Cetacean Abundance Information for the ACCOBAMS Area (2009), concern was expressed over the Mediterranean population of the Sperm Whale whose current numbers may be smaller than in the recent past. Further information is lacking due to the absence of funds for completion of additional surveys. Despite this, it has been observed that the species has become rarely sighted in areas known to be historically important to it e.g., the Strait of Messina and adjacent waters.</p>

	Species name (scientific, common English)		IUCN Red List Status (2005) ¹	IUCN Red List Status (2011)	Population Trend	Supplementary information (conservation status/ population trend/ conservation measures) ²
						Pacific Islands: Although current population trends are unavailable (Culik, 2010), the species has been recorded in the region. It is therefore considered under the MOU for the Conservation of Cetaceans and their Habitats in the Pacific Islands region. A Whale and Dolphin Action Plan (2008-2012) has been prepared under the MOU.
	Platanistidae					
5	<i>Platanista gangetica gangetica</i> Formerly listed as <i>Platanista gangetica</i>	Ganges River Dolphin	EN	EN	↓	
	Pontoporiidae					
6	<i>Pontoporia blainvillei</i>	La Plata Dolphin, Franciscana	DD ³	VU	↓	
	Delphinidae					
7	<i>Delphinus delphis</i> (only Mediterranean population)	Common Dolphin	LR/LC ³	EN	↓	Mediterranean: An Action Plan was prepared under ACCOBAMS in 2004.
8	<i>Tursiops truncatus ponticus</i>	Common Bottlenose Dolphin (Black Sea)	DD ³	EN	?	Black Sea: Population status is unknown.
9	<i>Orcaella brevirostris</i>	Irrawaddy Dolphin	DD ³	VU	↓	Pacific: The species has been recorded in the region. It is therefore considered under the MOU for the Conservation of Cetaceans and their Habitats in the Pacific Islands region. A Whale and Dolphin Action Plan (2009-2012) has been prepared under the MOU.
10	<i>Sousa teuszii</i>	Atlantic Hump-backed Dolphin, Cameroon Dolphin	DD ³	VU	↓	Detailed population data is included in Culik (2010).
	Balaenopteridae					
11	<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	Sei Whale, Sei Whale, Coalfish Whale, Pollack Whale, Rudolph's Rorqual	EN ³	EN	?	Mature population has declined by about 80% over the last three generations. There is no direct evidence of any population increase for the species. Population trend is generally unknown as there have been only rare sightings and strandings reported for the species (IUCN, 2011).

	Species name (scientific, common English)		IUCN Red List Status (2005) ¹	IUCN Red List Status (2011)	Population Trend	Supplementary information (conservation status/ population trend/ conservation measures) ²
						<p>Mediterranean & Black Seas: No viable populations are known (Notarbartolo di Sciara, 2001).</p> <p>Pacific: The species has been recorded in the region. It is therefore considered under the MOU for the Conservation of Cetaceans and their Habitats in the Pacific Islands region. A Whale and Dolphin Action Plan (2009-2012) has been prepared under the MOU.</p>
12	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Fin Whale	EN ³	EN	?	<p>The global population has declined by more than 70% over the last three generations (1929-2007). Nonetheless, in the absence of current substantial catches, it is probably increasing. Most of the global decline is attributable to the major decline in the Southern Hemisphere (IUCN, 2011).</p> <p>Black Sea, Mediterranean & contiguous Atlantic Area: Species is considered under ACCOBAMS and some population data is available (See Notarbartolo di Sciara, 2001).</p> <p>North Atlantic: Sub-population may have increased (IUCN, 2011).</p> <p>Pacific: Sub-population trend is uncertain in the North Pacific (IUCN, 2011). Species is considered under the MOU for the Conservation of Cetaceans and their Habitats in the Pacific Islands region. A Whale and Dolphin Action Plan (2009-2012) has been prepared under the MOU.</p>
13	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Blue Whale	EN ³	EN	↑	<p>Pacific: Species has been recorded in the region. It is considered under the MOU for the Conservation of Cetaceans and their Habitats in the Pacific Islands region. A Whale and Dolphin Action Plan (2009-2012), under the MOU, has also been developed.</p>
14	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback Whale	VU ³	LC	↑	<p>Pacific: The species has been recorded in the region. It is therefore considered under the MOU for the Conservation of Cetaceans and their Habitats in the Pacific Islands region. A Whale and Dolphin Action Plan (2009-2012) has been prepared under the MOU.</p>

	Species name (scientific, common English)		IUCN Red List Status (2005) ¹	IUCN Red List Status (2011)	Population Trend	Supplementary information (conservation status/ population trend/ conservation measures) ²
Balaenidae						
15	<i>Balaena mysticetus</i>	Bowhead Whale	LR/CD ³	LC	↑	
16	<i>Eubalaena glacialis</i> (North Atlantic) Formerly listed as <i>Balaena glacialis glacialis</i>	Northern Right Whale, Biscayan Right Whale	EN ³	EN	?	Population trend is unknown but existing population is extremely small due to a major decline which occurred more than three generations ago (IUCN, 2011). NE Atlantic: Population is likely extinct, with the main nucleus (approx. 300 individuals) persisting along the east coast of North America
17	<i>Eubalaena japonica</i> Formerly listed as <i>Balaena glacialis glacialis</i>	North Pacific Right Whale	EN ³	EN	?	With limited knowledge of this species, further study in the next few years may lead to better population estimates and species re-listing (IUCN, 2011)
18	<i>Eubalaena australis</i> Formerly listed as <i>Balaena glacialis australis</i>	Southern Right Whale	LR/CD ³	LC	↑	
CARNIVORA						
Mustelidae						
19	<i>Lontra felina</i> Formerly listed as <i>Lutra felina</i>	Marine Otter	EN	EN	↓	
20	<i>Lontra provocax</i> Formerly listed as <i>Lutra provocax</i>	Southern River Otter	EN	EN	↓	
Felidae						
21	<i>Uncia uncia</i> Formerly listed as <i>Panthera uncia</i>	Snow Leopard	EN	EN	↓	
22	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i> (excluding Botswana, Namibia & Zimbabwe populations)	Cheetah	VU	VU	↓	
Phocidae						
23	<i>Monachus monachus</i>	Mediterranean Monk Seal	CR ³	CR	↓	Atlantic populations considered under the MOU Concerning Conservation Measures for the Eastern Atlantic Populations of the Mediterranean Monk Seal (2007). Detailed population trend and status information is included in the Action Plan under the MOU.

	Species name (scientific, common English)		IUCN Red List Status (2005) ¹	IUCN Red List Status (2011)	Population Trend	Supplementary information (conservation status/ population trend/ conservation measures) ²
SIRENIA						
Trichechidae						
24	<i>Trichechus manatus</i> (only populations between Honduras and Panama) ⁴	Manatee	NE	NE		
25	<i>Trichechus senegalensis</i>	West African Manatee	VU ³	VU	?	There is a high probability that a reduction of 30% or more in population size will result within a 90-year, three generation period as increasing hunting and habitat destruction/ degradation are expected (IUCN, 2011). The West African Manatee is considered under the MOU Concerning the Conservation of the Manatee and Small Cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia. The Action Plan (2008) under the MOU states that there is growing evidence of a declining trend in the majority of the Range States.
PERISSODACTYLA						
Equidae						
26	<i>Equus grevyi</i>	Grevy's Zebra	EN ³	EN	→	
ARTIODACTYLA						
Camelidae						
27	<i>Camelus bactrianus</i> ⁵	Bactrian Camel, Wild Camel	CR	CR	↓	
28	<i>Vicugna vicugna</i> (excluding Peruvian populations)	Vicugna	LR/CD ³	LC	↑	
Cervidae						
29	<i>Cervus elaphus yarkandensis</i> (only Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Afghanistan populations) Formerly listed as <i>Cervus elaphus bactrianus</i>	Bukhara Deer	NE	NE		An MOU and Action Plan have been in effect since 2002. According to an overview report of the species prepared by the WWF Central Asian Programme for CMS in 2010, after the previous severe decline, the Bukhara Deer population has been stable since 2002 and an increasing trend is observed for all populations.
30	<i>Cervus elaphus barbarus</i>	Barbary Stag, Barbary Deer	NE	NE		

	Species name (scientific, common English)		IUCN Red List Status (2005) ¹	IUCN Red List Status (2011)	Population Trend	Supplementary information (conservation status/ population trend/ conservation measures) ²
31	<i>Hippocamelus bisulcus</i>	South Andean Huemul	EN ³	EN	↓	An MOU has been in effect since 2010. An Action Plan is to be prepared.
Bovidae						
32	<i>Bos grunniens</i> ⁶	Wild Yak, Yak	NE	NE		
33	<i>Bos sauveli</i>	Kouprey	CR ³	CR	?	High levels of hunting led to significant population decline, estimated at over 80%, in the last 30 years (generation length estimated at 8-10 years), with a continued decline in any remaining subpopulations, if in fact not already extinct (IUCN, 2011).
34	<i>Addax nasomaculatus</i>	Addax	CR ³	CR	↓	
35	<i>Gazella cuvieri</i>	Cuvier's Gazelle	EN ³	EN	?	Population is undergoing continual overall decline. Reports suggest that some populations are now stable or increasing. If confirmed, species may be down-listed (IUCN, 2011).
36	<i>Nanger dama</i> Formerly listed as <i>Gazella dama</i>	Dama Gazelle	EN ³	CR	↓	
37	<i>Gazella dorcas</i>	Dorcas Gazelle	VU ³	V U	↓	
38	<i>Gazella leptoceros</i>	Slender-horned Gazelle, Rhim	EN ³	EN	↓	
39	<i>Oryx dammah</i>	Scimitar-horned Oryx	EW ³	E W		There has been no definite evidence of this species in the wild for more than 15 years. Sporadic reports in Niger and Chad were not substantiated following extensive surveys in 2001-2004 (IUCN, 2011).
AVES						
SPHENISCIFORMES						
Spheniscidae						
40	<i>Spheniscus humboldti</i>	Humboldt Penguin	VU	V U		Overall reduction in the number of breeding colonies is indicative of ongoing, underlying rapid population decline (IUCN, 2011).
PROCELLARIIFORMES						
Diomedidae						
41	<i>Diomedea albatrus</i>	Short-tailed Albatross	VU	V U		Conservation efforts have resulted in a steady population increase but the small breeding range (limited to Torishima and Minami-kojima, the Senkaku Islands),

	Species name (scientific, common English)	IUCN Red List Status (2005) ¹	IUCN Red List Status (2011)	Population Trend	Supplementary information (conservation status/ population trend/ conservation measures) ²
					renders the species susceptible to stochastic events and human impacts (ACAP, 2009; IUCN, 2011).
42	<i>Diomedea amsterdamensis</i>	Amsterdam Albatross	CR	CR	Species has an extremely small population confined to a tiny area on one island. Although numbers have recently been increasing, a continuing decline is projected due to the spread of a disease which is likely already causing chick mortality (ACAP, 2010; IUCN, 2011).
Procellariidae					
43	<i>Pterodroma atrata</i>	Henderson Petrel	EN	EN	Population is expected to have few breeding locations (although only one is currently known).The population is suspected to be declining as a result of rat predation.
44	<i>Pterodroma cahow</i>	Cahow, Bermuda Petrel	EN	EN	Successful conservation has increased the population of this species but it remains extremely small. Further increase may warrant down-listing (IUCN, 2011).
45	<i>Pterodroma phaeopygia</i>	Dark-rumped Petrel, Hawaiian Petrel, Galapagos Petrel	CR	CR	Species has undergone extremely rapid declines in the past three generations (60 years) (IUCN, 2011).
46	<i>Pterodroma sandwichensis</i> Formerly included in <i>Pterodroma phaeopygia</i> (s.l.)	Dark-rumped Petrel, Hawaiian Petrel, Uau	VU	V U	Population trend is unknown but as declines have been attributed to urbanization and predation by introduced mammals (IUCN, 2011), populations will likely decline over time with increasing development. Species also has a small breeding range of 5 locations, of which 2 are already at threat, which increases its vulnerability to environmental change/ anthropogenic impacts (IUCN, 2011).
47	<i>Puffinus creatopus</i>	Pink-footed Shearwater	VU	V U	Population trend is unknown but as the species has a very small breeding range (only three known locations); it is susceptible to stochastic events and human impacts. Species up-listing may be merited if invasive species, harvesting of chicks, by-catch in fisheries or other factors are found to be reducing populations (IUCN, 2011).
48	<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>	Balearic Shearwater	CR	CR	Species has a limited breeding range and a small population undergoing rapid decline. While an extremely rapid decline over three generations (54 years) is predicted by population models, recent records at sea indicate an over-estimation of decline. Further study is needed and species may be down-listed if a moderate rate of decline is found (IUCN, 2011).

	Species name (scientific, common English)		IUCN Red List Status (2005) ¹	IUCN Red List Status (2011)	Population Trend	Supplementary information (conservation status/ population trend/ conservation measures) ²
Pelecanoididae						
49	<i>Pelecanoides garnotii</i>	Peruvian Diving-petrel	EN	EN		All sub-populations have limited breeding ranges and are declining, some at a faster rate than others (IUCN, 2011).
PELECANIFORMES						
Pelecanidae						
50	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Dalmatian Pelican	VU	VU	↓	Species fact sheet prepared by AEWA contains regional assessment of populations. The highly threatened Eastern most breeding population is included within the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership and its Flyway Site Network. The Central breeding population covered under the CMS Central Asian Flyway Action Plan
51	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i> (only Palearctic populations)	White Pelican	NE	NE		Species occurs in a wide area within the African-Eurasian region. For the Palearctic populations, the species fact sheet prepared by AEWA in 2002 and CSRS compiles by Wetlands International in 2011 the population in Western Asia (and Europe) is declining.
CICONIIFORMES						
Ardeidae						
52	<i>Ardeola idae</i>	Malagasy Pond Heron	EN	EN	↓	Detailed population trend data is included in its Action Plan (2008). Species fact sheet prepared by AEWA contains regional assessment of populations.
53	<i>Egretta eulophotes</i>	Chinese Egret	VU	VU	↓	Species covered under the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership and Flyway Site Network.
54	<i>Gorsachius goisagi</i>	Japanese Night Heron	EN	EN	↓	Species covered under the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership and Flyway Site Network.
Ciconiidae						
55	<i>Ciconia boyciana</i>	Oriental White Stork	EN	EN	↓	Species covered under the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership and Flyway Site Network.
Threskiornithidae						
56	<i>Geronticus eremita</i>	Northern bald ibis	CR	CR		Species currently has an extremely small population as it has undergone a long-term decline. Over 95% of truly wild birds are concentrated in one population in Morocco. This population has been reportedly increasing in recent years (IUCN, 2011). Detailed population trend data is included in its Action Plan (2006). CSRS (2011) has noted declines in Moroccan and South-west Asian

	Species name (scientific, common English)		IUCN Red List Status (2005) ¹	IUCN Red List Status (2011)	Population Trend	Supplementary information (conservation status/ population trend/ conservation measures) ²
						populations.
57	<i>Platalea minor</i>	Black-faced Spoonbill	EN	EN	↓	The CMS Action Plan (2008) states that the species is slowly recovering. From a few hundred individuals in the late 1990s, the population increased to more than 2000 at the end of the first decade of the 21 st century
PHOENICOPTERIFORMES						
Phoenicopteridae						
58	<i>Phoenicopus andinus</i> Formerly listed as <i>Phoenicoparrus andinus</i>	Andean Flamingo	VU	VU	↓	An MOU has been in effect since 2008. An Action Plan is to be prepared.
59	<i>Phoenicoparrus jamesi</i> Formerly listed as <i>Phoenicoparrus jamesi</i>	Puna Flamingo	NT	NT	↓	An MOU has been in effect since 2008. An Action Plan is to be prepared.
ANSERIFORMES						
Anatidae						
60	<i>Anser cygnoides</i>	Swan Goose	EN	VU	↓	Species covered under the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership and Flyway Site Network.
61	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser White-fronted Goose	VU	VU	↓	Detailed population trend data for the Western Palearctic populations is included in its Action Plan (2005). Species covered under the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership and Flyway Site Network. According to CSR5 (2011), populations in Northern Europe & W Siberia/Black & Caspian Seas may have stabilized. Fennoscandia populations are decreasing.
62	<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	Red-breasted Goose	VU	EN	↓	CSR5 (2011) also reports population decline of the species, specifically in the Northern Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian areas.
63	<i>Chloephaga rubidiceps</i>	Ruddy-headed Goose	LC	LC		Population appears to be decreasing at a moderate rate. Population size is moderate to large and species has a large distribution range (IUCN, 2011). An MOU has been in effect since 2006. An Action Plan is to be prepared.
64	<i>Anas formosa</i>	Baikal Teal	VU	VU	↓	Species covered under the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership and Flyway Site Network. Species is listed as decreasing despite its population increasing rapidly in Korea as, according to the IUCN, it is uncertain whether there is an actual population increase or whether it represents the relocation of birds from unknown sites in the region in response to wetland loss. In addition,

	Species name (scientific, common English)		IUCN Red List Status (2005) ¹	IUCN Red List Status (2011)	Population Trend	Supplementary information (conservation status/ population trend/ conservation measures) ²
						as the Korean population is completely dependent on rice fields, the species is highly susceptible to changing environmental conditions.
65	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>	Marbled Teal	VU	VU	↓	Species fact sheet prepared by AEWA contains regional assessment of populations. Species covered under the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership and Flyway Site Network. CSR5 (2001) reports population declines in the Eastern Mediterranean & South-west Asia, with fluctuating populations in West Mediterranean & West Africa.
66	<i>Aythya baeri</i>	Baer's Pochard	VU	EN	↓	Species covered under the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership and Flyway Site Network.
67	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Ferruginous Duck, Ferruginous Pochard	NT	NT	↓	Detailed population trend data is included in its Action Plan (2005). In addition, CSR (2011) reports specific population declines in the Western Mediterranean, North & West Africa, Eastern Europe/Eastern Mediterranean, North-east & Sahelian Africa & West and South-west Asia. Species fact sheet prepared by AEWA contains regional assessment of populations. Species covered under the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership and Flyway Site Network.
68	<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>	Steller's Eider	VU	VU		Rapid population reduction especially in key Alaskan populations. Further study is required to determine the causes of the declines and potential population shifts to currently unsurveyed areas (IUCN, 2011). CSR5 (2011) also notes population declines in Western Siberia and North-east Europe.
69	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	White-headed Duck	EN	EN	↓	Detailed population trend data is included in the ISSP (2005). Eastern population covered under the CMS Central Asian Flyway Action Plan
FALCONIFORMES						
Accipitridae						
70	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	White-tailed Eagle	LC	LC		Population trend appears to be increasing and species has an extremely large range and does not approach the thresholds for "Vulnerable" under the range size criterion of IUCN. The population trend also appears to be increasing (IUCN, 2011). Asia, Africa & the Middle East: According to the MOU on Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia (2008), there is a lack of knowledge of the species' status and population trend in these regions. An

	Species name (scientific, common English)		IUCN Red List Status (2005) ¹	IUCN Red List Status (2011)	Population Trend	Supplementary information (conservation status/ population trend/ conservation measures) ²
						Action Plan is to be prepared..
71	<i>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</i>	Pallas' Sea-Eagle, Pallas' Fishing Eagle	VU	VU	↓	
72	<i>Haliaeetus pelagicus</i>	Steller's Sea-eagle	VU	VU	↓	
73	<i>Aquila adalberti</i> Formerly included in <i>Aquila heliaca</i> (s.l.)	Spanish Imperial Eagle	VU	VU	↑	
74	<i>Aquila clanga</i>	Greater Spotted Eagle	VU	VU	↓	
75	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Imperial Eagle	VU	VU	↓	
76	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Egyptian Vulture	LC	EN	↓	
Falconidae						
77	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	Lesser Kestrel	VU	VU	↓	
GRUIFORMES						
Gruidae						
78	<i>Grus japonensis</i>	Manchurian Crane, Japanese Crane	EN	EN	↓	Species covered under the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership and Flyway Site Network.
79	<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	Siberian Crane	CR	CR		Decline expected over the next three generations following the development of the Three Gorges Dam in China which threatens the wintering grounds used by the vast majority of individuals (IUCN, 2011). An MOU has been in effect since 1993 and accounts for 95% of all populations. Conservation plans (2007-2010) for its western, eastern and central populations of the species have been developed. Species covered under the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership and Flyway Site Network. CSR5 (2011) noted a decline in the wintering population in Iran in the AEWA Agreement area.
80	<i>Grus monacha</i>	Hooded Crane	VU	VU	↓	Species covered under the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership and Flyway Site Network.
81	<i>Grus nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Crane	VU	VU	↓	Species covered under the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership and Flyway Site Network.
82	<i>Grus vipio</i>	White-naped Crane	VU	VU	↓	Species covered under the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership and

	Species name (scientific, common English)	IUCN Red List Status (2005) ¹	IUCN Red List Status (2011)	Population Trend	Supplementary information (conservation status/ population trend/ conservation measures) ²
					Flyway Site Network.
Rallidae					
83	<i>Sarothrura ayresi</i>	White-winged Flufftail	EN	EN	↓ Detailed population trend data is included in its Action Plan (2008). Declines in Ethiopia and Southern Africa were reported in CSR5 (2011).
Otididae					
84	<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i> (only NW African populations)	Houbara Bustard	NE	NE	
85	<i>Otis tarda</i> (only Middle-European population)	Great Bustard	NE	NE	Middle Europe: The overall population has stabilized, as reported at the 2 nd Meeting of the Signatories to the MOU (Ukraine, 11-12 November 2008). This result was not cited, as a population trend for the species. However, as it was based on national reports submitted by only three breeding and non-breeding Range States and is therefore not representative of the entire population. An Action Plan has been prepared under the MOU. In addition, the IUCN (2011) also predicts future population declines in Eastern Europe (Russia and Central Asia) in the next three generations due to future land-use changes.
CHARADRIIFORMES					
Charadriidae					
86	<i>Vanellus gregarius</i> Formerly listed as <i>Chettusia gregaria</i>	Sociable Plover	CR	CR	Very rapid, but poorly understood, population reduction in the past. The decline is projected to continue and increase in the future (IUCN, 2011). An Action Plan is currently being prepared. Species fact sheet prepared by AEWa contains regional assessment of populations. In addition, CSR5 (2011) noted population declines in South-east Europe, Western Asia, North-east Africa, Central Asian Republic & North-west India. Kazakhstan, Turkey & Middle East: Recent fieldwork has shown the population to be larger than previously estimated. Further research may merit species down-listing if the population has been under-estimated (IUCN, 2011).
Scolopacidae					
87	<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>	Red Knot	NE	NE	
88	<i>Numenius borealis</i>	Eskimo Curlew	CR	CR	Formerly abundant species which declined rapidly over a century ago due to

	Species name (scientific, common English)		IUCN Red List Status (2005) ¹	IUCN Red List Status (2011)	Population Trend	Supplementary information (conservation status/ population trend/ conservation measures) ²
						hunting and habitat loss. Possibly extinct but further study at all breeding areas is required for confirmation (IUCN, 2011).
89	<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>	Slender-billed Curlew	CR	CR		More infrequent sightings in recent years likely due to habitat loss and exploitation. With no significant information available, further study concerning breeding, passage and non-breeding populations as well as sites (IUCN, 2011). An MOU has been in effect since 1994. Declines in Central Siberia, the Mediterranean & South-west Asia were reported in CSR5 (2011).
90	<i>Tringa guttifer</i>	Spotted Greenshank, Nordmann's Greenshank	EN	EN	↓	Species covered under the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership and Flyway Site Network.
91	<i>Eurynorhynchus pygmeus</i>	Spoon-billed Sandpiper	EN	CR		Species was affected by serious global decline in the last 40 years, with an accelerated rate of decline in the last decade (IUCN, 2011). Detailed population trend data is included in its Action Plan (2008). Species covered under the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership and Flyway Site Network.
92	<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	NT	NT	↓	
Laridae						
93	<i>Larus atlanticus</i>	Olrog's Gull	VU	VU	↓	
94	<i>Larus audouinii</i>	Audouin's Gull	NT	NT		A moderately rapid population decline may occur in future if current fishery practices change (IUCN, 2011). Species fact sheet prepared by AEWa contains regional assessment of populations. CSR5 (2011) has reported population increases in the Mediterranean and along the North & West coasts of Africa.
95	<i>Larus leucophthalmus</i>	White-eyed Gull	NT	NT		Population is expected to experience a moderately rapid population decline in the next three generations (33 years) due to a number of threats including introduced predators, oil-spills, egg and chick harvesting, and disturbance. Species may be up-listed in future if a more rapid rate of decline is found (IUCN, 2011). Species fact sheet prepared by AEWa contains regional assessment of populations. CSR5 (2011) has also reported that populations along the Red Sea and nearby coasts have stabilized.
96	<i>Larus relictus</i>	Relict Gull	VU	VU	↓	Species covered under the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership and Flyway Site Network.

	Species name (scientific, common English)		IUCN Red List Status (2005) ¹	IUCN Red List Status (2011)	Population Trend	Supplementary information (conservation status/ population trend/ conservation measures) ²
97	<i>Larus saundersi</i>	Saunders's Gull, Chinese Black-headed Gull	VU	VU		Population is small and declining, with the rate of decline likely increasing over the next three generations (18 years) due to land reclamation on tidal flats and disturbance at colonies (IUCN, 2011). Species covered under the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership and Flyway Site Network.
98	<i>Sterna bernsteini</i>	Chinese Crested Tern	CR	CR		Population trend is unknown but the Action Plan (2008) states that it is one of the most threatened species in Asia, with an estimated population of not more than 50 birds. As the species is not well-studied, the Action Plan notes a need for further research. Species covered under the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership and Flyway Site Network.
99	<i>Sterna lorata</i>	Peruvian Tern	EN	EN		Species is estimated to have a very small population which is continually declining due to habitat loss and disturbance at breeding grounds (IUCN, 2011).
Alcidae						
100	<i>Synthliboramphus wumizusume</i>	Japanese Murrelet, Crested Murrelet	VU	VU		Species has a small population thought to be declining rapidly as a result of disturbance at breeding sites, predation and mortality from drift-net fisheries (IUCN, 2011)
PSITTACIFORMES						
Psittacidae						
101	<i>Brotogeris pyrrhoptera</i>	Grey-cheeked Parakeet	EN	EN	↓	
PASSERIFORMES						
Tyrannidae						
102	<i>Alectrurus risora</i>	Strange-tailed Tyrant	VU	VU	↓	Species is considered under the MOU on the Conservation of Southern South American Migratory Grassland Bird Species and Their Habitats which came into effect in 2007. An Action Plan is under preparation.
103	<i>Alectrurus tricolor</i>	Cock-tailed Tyrant	VU	VU	↓	See comment for <i>Alectrurus risora</i> .
Hirundinidae						
104	<i>Hirundo atrocaerulea</i>	Blue Swallow	VU	VU	↓	
Muscicapidae						
105	<i>Acrocephalus griseldis</i>	Basra Reed-warbler	EN	EN	↓	

	Species name (scientific, common English)		IUCN Red List Status (2005) ¹	IUCN Red List Status (2011)	Population Trend	Supplementary information (conservation status/ population trend/ conservation measures) ²
106	<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	Aquatic Warbler		VU	↓	An MOU has been in effect since 2003. An Action Plan has been prepared under the MOU.
107	<i>Acrocephalus sorghophilus</i>	Streaked Reed-Warbler	VU	VU	↓	
108	<i>Zoothera guttata</i>	Spotted Ground-thrush	EN	EN	↓	
Emberizidae						
109	<i>Emberiza aureola</i>	Yellow-breasted Bunting	NT	VU	↓	
110	<i>Sporophila cinnamomea</i>	Chestnut Seedeater	VU	VU	↓	See comment for <i>Alectrurus risora</i>
111	<i>Sporophila hypochroma</i>	Rufous-rumped Seedeater	NT	NT	↓	See comment for <i>Alectrurus risora</i>
112	<i>Sporophila palustris</i>	Marsh Seedeater	EN	EN	↓	See comment for <i>Alectrurus risora</i>
113	<i>Sporophila zelichi</i>	Zelich's Seedeater	NE	NE		Species is considered under the MOU on the Conservation of Southern South American Migratory Grassland Bird Species and Their Habitats which came into effect in 2007.
Parulidae						
114	<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>	Cerulean Warbler	VU	VU	↓	
115	<i>Dendroica kirtlandii</i>	Kirtland's Warbler	NT	NT	↑	
Icteridae						
116	<i>Agelaius flavus</i>	Saffron-cowled Blackbird	VU	VU	↓	See comment for <i>Alectrurus risora</i>
Fringillidae						
117	<i>Serinus syriacus</i>	Syrian Serin	VU	VU	↓	
REPTILIA						
TESTUDINATA ⁷						
Cheloniidae						
118	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green Turtle	EN ³	EN	↓	Species is widely distributed in different regions of the world and therefore has disparate local trends. 2 regional instruments, the MOU concerning Conservation Measures for Marine Turtles of the Atlantic Coast of Africa and the MOU on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their

	Species name (scientific, common English)		IUCN Red List Status (2005) ¹	IUCN Red List Status (2011)	Population Trend	Supplementary information (conservation status/ population trend/ conservation measures) ²
						Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia (IOSEA), and their associated conservation and management plans, exist for the species. According to a recent UNEP-WCMC (World Conservation Monitoring Centre) review, there is a gap in geographic coverage of CMS instruments including most of the Pacific Ocean and the central and western Atlantic Ocean which consist of important feeding grounds and migration routes) (See UNEP/CMS/Inf.10.16).
119	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead Turtle	EN ³	EN ³		According to IUCN (2011), listing for the species requires updating as 1994 Categories and Criteria (version 2.3.) were used. Documentation for the rationale of status listing, population trend etc. is not yet available from IUCN. See comment for <i>Chelonia mydas</i> for species distribution and geographic coverage of CMS instruments.
120	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Hawksbill Turtle	CR ³	CR	↓	See comment for <i>Chelonia mydas</i> for species distribution and geographic coverage of CMS instruments.
121	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	Kemp's Ridley Turtle, Atlantic Ridley Turtle	CR ³	CR ³		See comment for <i>Chelonia mydas</i> for IUCN listing, species distribution and geographic coverage of CMS instruments.
122	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Olive Ridley Turtle, Ridley Turtle	EN ³	VU	↓	See comment for <i>Chelonia mydas</i> for species distribution and geographic coverage of CMS instruments.
Dermochelyidae						
123	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle	CR ³	CR ³	↓	Although not explicitly stated by IUCN, it is expected that the species listing for 2011 requires updating as 1994 Categories and Criteria (version 2.3.) were used. See comment for <i>Chelonia mydas</i> for species distribution and geographic coverage of CMS instruments.
Pelomedusidae						
124	<i>Podocnemis expansa</i> (only Upper Amazon populations)	Arrau Turtle, South American River Turtle	NE	NE		
CROCODYLIA						
Gavialidae						

	Species name (scientific, common English)		IUCN Red List Status (2005) ¹	IUCN Red List Status (2011)	Population Trend	Supplementary information (conservation status/ population trend/ conservation measures) ²
125	<i>Gavialis gangeticus</i>	Gharial, Indian Gaviial	EN ³	CR	↓	
PISCES (sub-class ELASMOBRANCHII)						
LAMNIFORMES						
Cetorhinidae						
126	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	Basking Shark	VU	VU	↓	Species is considered under the MOU on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks which came into effect in 2010. An Action Plan is to be prepared.
Lamnidae						
127	<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	Great White Shark, White Shark	VU	VU	?	Limited information is available on the biology of the species. Population abundance is difficult to estimate but the species is known to have a relatively low intrinsic recovery potential (IUCN, 2011). Species is considered under the MOU on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks which came into effect in 2010. An Action Plan is under preparation.
PISCES (sub-class ACTINOPTERYGII)						
ACIPENSERIFORMES						
Acipenseridae						
128	<i>Acipenser sturio</i>	Atlantic Sturgeon, Common Sturgeon, Atlantic Sturgeon, Baltic Sturgeon, German Sturgeon	CR ³	CR	↓	
SILURIFORMES						
Pangasiidae						
129	<i>Pangasianodon gigas</i>	Giant Catfish	CR	CR	↓	<p>A decline of more than 80% (since 1990) can be estimated from past annual catch records in the Mekong Basin (Hogan, 2011). <i>P. gigas</i> is now very rare throughout its range and further uncontrolled development of the Mekong River could have dire consequences for the few remaining giant catfish.</p> <p>The Mekong Giant Catfish Working Group has developed a conservation strategy for the species which included recommended measures for improvement of the population. The species would nevertheless benefit from international cooperation and collaborative conservation measures especially in</p>

	Species name (scientific, common English)		IUCN Red List Status (2005) ¹	IUCN Red List Status (2011)	Population Trend	Supplementary information (conservation status/ population trend/ conservation measures) ²
						the identification and safeguard Mekong giant catfish migratory corridors and critical habitats as well as monitoring of incidental and targeted catch of the species. In addition, further research into ecology and population biology is necessary to assess potential impacts of basin-wide development (especially of mainstream dams).

Notes:

- ¹ Where data was unavailable for 2005, the most recent assessment (to 2005) was used.
- ² Additional information obtained from CMS instruments and the IUCN Red List species fact sheets (2011).
- ³ Status was assessed by IUCN using 1994 IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria (version 2.3).
- ⁴ IUCN (2011) considers *Trichechus manatus* to be divided into the Florida (*Trichechus manatus ssp. latirostris*) and Antillean (*Trichechus manatus ssp. manatus*) subspecies. Although the geographic range of *T. m. manatus* extends from the Bahamas to Brazil, including the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico, the Red List does not include a status assessment specifically for the population CMS is concerned with i.e. population occurring between Honduras and Panama.
- ⁵ The status reported in Table 1 for *Camelus bactrianus* is the IUCN Red List status for *Camelus ferus*, as IUCN considers *C. ferus* to be the wild form of the Bactrian Camel. Although IUCN refers to *C. bactrianus* as the domesticated form of the species, divergent from this taxonomic classification, CMS Appendix I considers *C. bactrianus* to be the wild population.
- ⁶ With regard to taxonomy, it should be noted that *Bos mutus* is the common term used to refer to the wild Yak population whereas *Bos grunniens* typically refers to the domesticated form (See Leslie & Schaller (2009)).
- ⁷ There is a high level of uncertainty associated with applying a single global status assessment for groups such as marine turtles which may have stocks for which a single status is not sufficient because they consist of genetically discrete units, or stocks which are difficult to assess because their composition varies between sites.

Legend

IUCN Red List Categories		Definitions (IUCN, 2011)
Version 3.1 adopted by assessments from January 2001		
EX	Extinct	“There is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died...”
EW	Extinct in the Wild	A taxon which is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalized population (or populations) well outside the past range.
CR	Critically Endangered	“A taxon... considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild”
EN	Endangered	“A taxon... considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild”
VU	Vulnerable	“A taxon... considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild”
NT	Near Threatened	“A taxon... close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future”
LC	Least Concern	“...Widespread and abundant taxa...”
DD	Data Deficient	“A taxon (for which)... there is inadequate information is available to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status...”
NE	Not Evaluated	“A taxon (which)... has not yet been evaluated against the criteria”
IUCN Red List Categories (version 2.3 adopted by assessments from 1994)		
LR	LOWER RISK (3 sub-categories)	“A taxon (which)... does not satisfy the criteria for any of the categories...” Taxa included in the Lower Risk category can be separated into three subcategories:
CD	Conservation Dependent	“Taxa which are the focus of a continuing taxon-specific or habitat-specific conservation programme targeted towards the taxon in question, the cessation of which would result in the taxon qualifying for one of the threatened categories above within a period of five years”
NT	Near Threatened	“Taxa which do not qualify for Conservation Dependent, but which are close to qualifying for Vulnerable”
LC	Least Concern	Taxa which do not qualify for Conservation Dependent or Near Threatened.
Population Trend Categories		
↑	Increasing	-
↓	Decreasing/ deteriorating	-
→	Stable	-
?	Uncertain	-
(blank)	Species has not been evaluated by IUCN yet	-

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