



# **Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals**



## **MEETING TO CONCLUDE AND ENDORSE THE PROPOSED CENTRAL ASIAN FLYWAY ACTION PLAN TO CONSERVE MIGRATORY WATERBIRDS AND THEIR HABITATS**

New Delhi, 10-12 June 2005

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CMS/CAF/Report  
Annex 4

## **CENTRAL ASIAN FLYWAY ACTION PLAN FOR THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY WATERBIRDS AND THEIR HABITATS**

As finalised by Range States of the Central Asian Flyway  
at their second meeting in New Delhi, 10-12 June 2005

## **Contextual Note on the Central Asian Waterbirds Flyway Action Plan**

The Meeting to Conclude and Endorse the Proposed Central Asian Flyway Action Plan to Conserve Migratory Waterbirds and their Habitats took place in New Delhi, India, from 10-12 June 2005. The New Delhi Meeting was the second official meeting of the Central Asian Flyway (CAF) Range States since they first met in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, in 2001<sup>1</sup>, to discuss a draft action plan for the CAF and various legal and institutional options to support an action plan's implementation.

The New Delhi meeting was attended by nearly 100 participants including delegates from 23 of 30 Range States and a number of international and national level non-governmental organisations. CMS organised the meeting, in cooperation with Wetlands International, who also provided technical advice to the CMS Secretariat and in-kind support to the meeting. The Indian Ministry of Environment and Forests hosted the event with organisational support from the Wildlife Institute of India. The Governments of India, the Netherlands and Switzerland, as well as CMS, AEWA, the Global Environment Facility, and the UNEP Regional Offices for West Asia, Asia and the Pacific, and Europe (Pan-European Biodiversity and Landscape Strategy) provided generous financial contributions.

The meeting had four primary objectives to: (1) provide Range State delegations with an overview of flyway conservation issues; (2) finalise and endorse the draft CAF Action Plan; (3) consider, prioritise and endorse selected implementation activities, and lay the basis for exploring and possibly establishing an interim coordination mechanism; and (4) develop a consensus on their preferred option for a legal and institutional framework for the CAF region.

The outcomes of the meeting were summarised in the New Delhi Meeting Statement annexed to the meeting report.<sup>2</sup>

The New Delhi meeting finalized the draft Action Plan's text. Wetlands International in consultation with the CMS Secretariat revised the Action Plan to incorporate technical comments received from the Range States following the New Delhi Meeting. The text remains to be officially adopted by the Range States.

In Resolution 8.5 the Eighth Meeting of the CMS Conference of the Parties welcomed the Action Plan's finalization. It also recognized the need to establish an appropriate legal and institutional framework to support the Action Plan's implementation, and noted the Range State participants' preference at the New Delhi meeting for the Action Plan to be appended to a legally binding instrument, and for this instrument to be the African-Eurasian Waterbirds Agreement (AEWA).

It is likely that another intergovernmental meeting will be necessary for the Range States to identify a legal and institutional option and to officially adopt the Action Plan text. CMS will explore the options with India, the lead country.

Until a way forward is identified, Range States, interested organizations and experts may wish to draw from the principles and actions reflected in the Action Plan as a basis to prioritise their on-going work to conserve the migratory waterbirds and habitats of the Central Asian Flyway. CMS will also work actively with the Range States, other interested States, international organisations and Wetlands International to support the Action Plan's interim implementation at the flyway level.

CMS Secretariat  
1 February 2006

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<sup>1</sup> See < [www.cms.int/bodies/meetings/regional/caf/pdf/inf\\_05\\_Rev1\\_tashkent\\_meeting\\_report.pdf](http://www.cms.int/bodies/meetings/regional/caf/pdf/inf_05_Rev1_tashkent_meeting_report.pdf) >.

<sup>2</sup> See < [www.cms.int/bodies/meetings/regional/caf/caf\\_meeting.htm](http://www.cms.int/bodies/meetings/regional/caf/caf_meeting.htm) >.

# Central Asian Flyway Action Plan for the Conservation of Migratory Waterbirds and their Habitats

As finalised by Range States of the Central Asian Flyway  
at their second meeting in New Delhi, 10-12 June 2005

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## List of Abbreviations

AEWA	Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds
APMWCS	Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy
AWC	Asian Waterbird Census
CAF	Central Asian Flyway
CAFF	Programme for the Conservation of Arctic Fauna and Flora (CAFF) of the Arctic Council
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
COP	Conference of the Parties of an international convention
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)
IBA	Important Bird Area
ICF	International Crane Foundation
IWC	International Waterbird Census
NDMS	New Delhi Statement on the Meeting to Conclude and Endorse the proposed Central Asian Flyway Action Plan to conserve migratory waterbirds and their habitats. New Delhi, 10-12 June 2005
Ramsar	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, Especially as Waterfowl Habitats
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WI	Wetlands International
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
GEF	Global Environment Facility

## Introduction

The Central Asian Flyway (CAF) covers a large continental area of Eurasia between the Arctic and Indian Oceans and the associated island chains. The Flyway<sup>3</sup> comprises several important migration routes of waterbirds<sup>4</sup>, most of which extend from the northernmost breeding grounds in Russia (Siberia) to the southernmost non-breeding (wintering) grounds in West and South Asia, the Maldives and the British Indian Ocean Territory. The birds on their annual migration cross the borders of several countries. Geographically the flyway region covers 30 countries of North, Central and South Asia and Trans-Caucasus (Annex I).

There is an overlap between the CAF and the area of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA), which was concluded in 1995, at the Hague, The Netherlands. Sixteen out of the 30 countries encompassed by the CAF are located in the AEWA Agreement Area.

## The Species

The Central Asian Flyway covers at least 279 migratory<sup>5</sup> waterbird populations of 182 species, including 29 globally threatened and near-threatened species<sup>6</sup> that breed, migrate and spend the non-breeding (winter period) within the region (Tables 1 and 2). Species such as the critically endangered Sociable Plover (*Vanellus gregarius*), endangered White-bellied Heron (*Ardea insignis*), vulnerable Black-necked Crane (*Grus nigricollis*) and Indian Skimmer (*Rynchops albicollis*), and Barheaded Goose (*Anser indicus*), Ibisbill (*Ibidorhyncha struthersii*), and Brownheaded Gull (*Larus brunnicapillus*) are completely (or largely) restricted to the Central Asian Flyway region. In addition, the breeding range of some species including the critically endangered Siberian Crane (*Grus leucogeranus*), Slender-billed Curlew (*Numenius tenuirostris*), endangered Spoon-billed Sandpiper (*Eurynorhynchus pygmaeus*), vulnerable Spot-billed Pelican (*Pelecanus philippensis*) and Relict Gull (*Larus relictus*), and Blackwinged Pratincole (*Glareola nordmanni*), Caspian Plover (*Charadrius asiaticus*) and Asian Dowitcher (*Limnodromus semipalmatus*) are largely restricted to the region although the non-breeding ranges overlap with adjoining flyways.

Other migratory waterbird species pass through this region on their annual migrations within flyways that connect the northern Central Asian countries with South East Asia and Australasia (the East Asian-Australasian Flyway) and Africa and Europe (the East African Flyway) and the Indian Ocean to the south. These populations will benefit from the actions undertaken in this Action Plan, but are not the focus of the work and are not listed in Table 1.

Of the 182 species covered by the Action Plan, 17 and 103 are included in Appendix I and II respectively of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) (Table 1). Besides geographical overlap there is also a substantial overlap in species between CAF and AEWA. Out of the 279 migratory waterbird populations in the CAF, over 50% (145 populations) are covered by AEWA (Table 2).

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<sup>3</sup> A “flyway” is the total area used by (groups of) populations or species of birds, throughout their annual cycle, including the breeding areas, migration stop-over and non-breeding (wintering) sites. Many of these sites tend to be highly productive and are thus also of importance to non-migratory birds and other biodiversity. In the staging and non-breeding areas of the flyway, the high productivity also enable local people to benefit food, shelter and water.

<sup>4</sup> “Waterbirds” means those species of birds that are ecologically dependent on wetlands for at least part of their annual cycle, have a range which lies entirely or partly with the Action Plan area and are listed in Table 1. In addition to these groups, there are other birds also dependent on wetlands such as the kingfishers, birds of prey and passerines. These birds benefit from efforts undertaken to conserve waterbirds.

<sup>5</sup> Migratory populations include species in which the entire population or a significant proportion of the population cyclically and predictably crosses one or more national jurisdictional boundaries. *Based on the text of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Article 1)*. [www.cms.int](http://www.cms.int)

<sup>6</sup> Globally threatened status of critically threatened, endangered and vulnerable follow BirdLife International (2004) *Threatened Birds of the World*.

Rapid human population growth and development across the region has dramatically increased pressure on intertidal and freshwater wetlands, grasslands and other habitats which has resulted in their degradation and loss, their pollution and harvest of waterbirds. These pressures have resulted in the decline and local extinctions of waterbird populations. Management and conservation of waterbird populations requires precise and up to date information on populations and their trends. Information on the status and trends of waterbird populations in the CAF area is limited and outdated<sup>7</sup>. Actions to promote collection of data and their analysis at the flyway and national level will provide the basis for improving the knowledge base.

### ***The Habitats***

Waterbirds use a wide variety of habitats during their annual cycle, from the arctic tundra, forested wetlands of the temperate taiga, forest-steppe, steppe grasslands, deserts, inland and coastal wetlands, wet and dry agriculture croplands, rivers, floodplain wetlands, marshes, lakes, tanks, ponds, irrigation tanks, sewage and waste treatment farms. This continental flyway comprises extensive large semi-arid habitats with a limited number of wetlands<sup>8</sup>, particularly in the staging areas and different groups of migratory waterbirds appear to overlap considerably in the usage of important sites. The large coastal wetland areas and islands of South Asian countries provide good habitat for many species.

Many of the wetlands are situated in areas with dense human populations where they provide many goods and services to the people but where they are increasingly being lost and degraded due to unsustainable exploitation<sup>9</sup>. Thus the management of these habitats requires coordinated multi-sectoral and participatory planning and implementation to realise the needs of local people and biodiversity conservation.

Many countries along the CAF have developing or transitional economies with only modest allocation of resources for research and conservation and for involvement of local stakeholders in sustainable management of wetlands, grasslands and other habitats. In addition, changes in political systems and instabilities in some countries, and language and other barriers have constrained the development of cooperation between agencies and organisations in all the flyway countries in areas such as information sharing, research and conservation activities.

### ***The Need for an Action Plan***

As many waterbird populations are declining and the wetlands, grasslands and other habitats upon which waterbirds depend are seriously threatened along the CAF, there is an urgent need for science-based and internationally co-ordinated conservation measures, ensuring sustainable benefits to people as well as survival of species and habitats. The call for the development of an Action Plan for the Central Asian Flyway has been recognised by various conventions and meetings<sup>10</sup>.

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<sup>7</sup> Information on population trends is summarised in the publication *Waterbird Population Estimates* (third edition, Wetlands International 2002).

<sup>8</sup> "Wetlands" are defined as "areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres". Wetlands "may incorporate riparian and coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands or bodies of marine water deeper than six metres at low tide lying within the wetlands". *Based on the text of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar, Iran, 1971) (Articles 1.1 and 2.1)*. < [www.ramsar.org/lib\\_manual2004e.htm](http://www.ramsar.org/lib_manual2004e.htm) >.

<sup>9</sup> CBD COP Decision VII/4 (Biological diversity of inland water ecosystems) emphasizes the critical role of inland water biodiversity for sustainable development < [www.biodiv.org/decisions/](http://www.biodiv.org/decisions/) >.

<sup>10</sup> CMS COP Resolution 5.4 called on Range States to take an active role in developing a conservation initiative for migratory waterbirds in the Central Asian-Indian Flyway. The Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy: 2001-2005, recommends development and implementation of an action plan for the CAF and establishment of a site network for conservation of migratory waterbirds and internationally important wetlands in the Central Asian Flyway. Edinburgh Declaration from the Global Flyway Conference *Waterbirds around the World* (2004) called for the establishment of an international framework and further

The Action Plan sets the agenda for enhanced regional environmental cooperation among the Central Asian Flyway states to promote the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats. The Action Plan builds on and complements actions that are being undertaken by national governments to promote conservation. In addition, it builds on and complements programmes and actions that are being undertaken by various international conventions (including CMS, AEWA, Ramsar and CBD)<sup>11</sup>, development agencies (including UNEP, UNDP, World Bank and Asian Development Bank) and international NGOs (including BirdLife International, International Crane Foundation (ICF), World Conservation Union (IUCN), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and Wetlands International to promote regional and national cooperation and conservation action<sup>12</sup>.

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development of an information base to promote migratory waterbird conservation in the Central Asian Flyway < [www.wetlands.org/gfc](http://www.wetlands.org/gfc) >.

<sup>11</sup> For a list of CAF Range States and their membership in these agreements, see document CMS/CAF/Inf.11. < [www.cms.int/bodies/meetings/regional/caf](http://www.cms.int/bodies/meetings/regional/caf) >

<sup>12</sup> For a preliminary list of regional and national activities that contribute to migratory waterbird and habitat conservation in the CAF region, see document CMS/CAF/Inf.12. < [www.cms.int/bodies/meetings/regional/caf](http://www.cms.int/bodies/meetings/regional/caf) >

## **1 Scope of Application**

- 1.1 The Action Plan is applicable to the populations of migratory waterbirds listed in Table 2. Any reference to this Action Plan includes a reference to Table 2.

## **2 Species Conservation**

### **2.1 Cooperation**

- 2.1.1 Range States shall cooperate with relevant international conventions and agreements including the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA), Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, Especially as Waterfowl Habitats (Ramsar), Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and relevant international programmes including the Programme for the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF) of the Arctic Council, Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy (APMWCS), International Waterbird Census (including the Asian Waterbird Census), Important Bird Area programme and others in developing and implementing international species action plans and other protection, monitoring and conservation measures for populations listed in Table 2.

### **2.2 Legal Measures**

- 2.2.1 Range States with species listed in column A of Table 2 shall provide protection to those populations listed in accordance with this Action Plan. Such Range States shall in particular and subject to paragraph 2.2.3 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.
- 2.2.2 Range States with populations listed in Table 2 shall regulate the taking of birds and eggs of all populations listed in column B of Table 2. 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 2.2.3 below, shall in particular:
- (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;
  - (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 parts of such birds and their eggs.

- 2.2.3 Range States may grant exemptions to the prohibitions laid down in paragraphs 2.2.1 and 2.2.2, 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 or other overriding public interests;
  - (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 population 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 2. Range States shall as soon as possible inform the Secretariat<sup>13</sup> of any exemptions granted pursuant to this provision.

- 2.2.4 Range States shall promote, whenever they consider it necessary, to establish local or site based community organisations to promote enforcement of legislation for conservation of migratory waterbirds and wetlands.

### **2.3 Single Species Action Plans**

- 2.3.1 Range States shall cooperate with each other, as well as with appropriate international technical specialist groups, in order to develop and implement, as a priority, international single species action plans for globally threatened migratory waterbirds listed in column A of Table 2 with a view to improving their overall conservation status. The Secretariat shall coordinate the development, harmonization and implementation of such plans. When appropriate, the problem of accidental killing of birds by hunters as a result of incorrect identification of the species should be considered (also see paragraph 4.1.9).
- 2.3.2 Range States shall cooperate with a view to developing single species action plans for populations, which cause significant damage, in particular to crops and fisheries. The Secretariat shall coordinate the development and harmonization of such plans.

### **2.4 Emergency Measures**

- 2.4.1 Range States shall in close cooperation with each other whenever possible and relevant, develop and implement emergency measures for populations listed in Table 2, when exceptionally unfavourable or endangering conditions (e.g., oil spills, avian disease, and cold weather) occur anywhere in the Action Plan Area.

### **2.5 Re-establishments**

- 2.5.1 Range States shall exercise the greatest care when re-establishing populations listed in Table 2 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

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<sup>13</sup> References to a “Secretariat” are dependent on which legal and institutional option to support the implementation of the Action Plan is established. Initially, “Secretariat” can refer to an interim coordination mechanism established pursuant to the New Delhi Meeting Statement (2005). Depending on final decisions by Range States, the Convention on Migratory Species and AEWA, “Secretariat” could later refer to the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat or a free standing Secretariat or a coordinator established under a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) under CMS.

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. Range States shall inform the Secretariat, in advance, of all re-establishment programmes for populations listed in Table 2.

## **2.6 Introductions**

- 2.6.1 Range States shall prohibit the introduction of non-native species of animals and plants, which could have a negative impact, directly or indirectly, on migratory waterbirds and their habitats listed in column A of Table 2. In case, when such undesirable introduction already took place in the past, the Range States shall take appropriate measures to control and/or eradicate invasive species.
- 2.6.2 Range States shall, if they consider it necessary, require the taking of appropriate precautions to avoid the accidental escape of captive non-native species.
- 2.6.3 Range States 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 2, particularly column A.

## **3 Habitat Conservation and Management**

### **3.1 Habitat Inventories**

- 3.1.1 Range States, in liaison where appropriate with competent national and international organizations, shall undertake and publish national inventories<sup>14</sup> of the habitats within their territory, to identify all sites of international and national importance for populations listed in Table 2 and which hold internationally important numbers of waterbirds<sup>15</sup>. The inventories will provide a basis for designating additional sites under appropriate national and international conservation categories (as outlined in paragraph 3.2.3) and sites that may be considered for inclusion in the Central Asian Flyway Site Network (as outlined in section 3.3).

### **3.2 Conservation and Management of Habitats**

- 3.2.1 Range States shall endeavour to take decisions and implement measures to ensure:
  - (a) adequate and timely supply of water required to maintain natural functions of wetlands and other important habitats known to be of importance for migratory waterbirds (especially in arid areas);
  - (b) maintain and sustainably manage wetlands and other habitats important to migratory waterbirds (e.g. steppe grasslands); and
  - (c) a participatory approach in the planning, management (and conservation) of waterbird habitats, to enable benefit sharing with local communities.

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<sup>14</sup> Ramsar Convention Res. VIII.6 (A Ramsar Framework for Wetland Inventory) promotes the Asian Wetland Inventory framework as an appropriate methodology. For more information see: < [www.ramsar.org/key\\_guide\\_inventory\\_e.htm](http://www.ramsar.org/key_guide_inventory_e.htm) >.

<sup>15</sup> Ramsar Convention criteria to identify internationally important wetlands include: *Criterion 2*: A wetland should be considered internationally important if it supports vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species or threatened ecological communities; *Criterion 5*: A wetland should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds; and *Criterion 6*: A wetland should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbird. For more information: < [www.ramsar.org/key\\_criteria.htm](http://www.ramsar.org/key_criteria.htm) >.

Relevant decisions should be widely announced and should assist obtaining national and international recognition and support.

- 3.2.2 Range States shall endeavour to avoid degradation and loss of habitats that support populations listed in Table 2 through the introduction of appropriate regulations or standards and control measures. Additionally, they shall endeavour to prepare and distribute information material, in the appropriate languages, describing such regulations, standards and control measures in force and their benefits to people and wildlife.
- 3.2.3 Range States shall provide official support to designate, conserve and manage all important breeding, moulting, staging and non-breeding (wintering) sites for populations listed in Table 2, by establishing national networks<sup>16</sup> of all important sites under appropriate national and international conservation categories (e.g. nature reserves, national parks, wildlife reserves, sanctuaries, non-hunting areas, Ramsar sites, World Heritage Sites, Important Bird Areas<sup>17</sup> and special conservation areas). These sites should be considered for inclusion within the Central Asian Flyway Site Network outlined in section 3.3.
- 3.2.4 Range States shall endeavour to give special protection to existing designated sites, including Ramsar Sites and World Heritage Sites, which meet internationally accepted criteria of international importance for populations listed in Table 2.
- 3.2.5 Range States shall increase the capacity of local agencies and interest groups to support development and implementation of management plans of all internationally and nationally important sites to conserve the important sites for the populations listed in Table 2. These plans shall be developed in cooperation with authorities, non-government organizations and local communities.

### **3.3 Establishment of CAF Site Network**

- 3.3.1 Range States shall actively support the establishment of the Central Asian Flyway Site Network<sup>18</sup>, as a mechanism for linking national networks of waterbird sites of international importance across the Flyway<sup>19</sup>. Based on the principle of establishing an ecological network<sup>20</sup> of internationally important sites through

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<sup>16</sup> Ramsar Recommendation 4.4 (Establishment of Wetland Reserves), urges Contracting Parties to establish national networks of nature reserves covering both listed and non-listed wetlands < [www.ramsar.org/key\\_rec\\_4.4e.htm](http://www.ramsar.org/key_rec_4.4e.htm) >.

<sup>17</sup> For information on Important Bird Areas see: < <http://www.birdlife.net/action/science/sites/index.html> >.

<sup>18</sup> Other fora call for establishing and managing networks to conserve species, including: (a) CBD Decisions VII/28 (Protected Areas (Articles 8 (a) to e)) and VII/5 (Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity) call for network of protected areas, "with the objective of the establishment and maintenance by 2010 for terrestrial and by 2012 for marine areas of comprehensive, effectively managed, and ecologically representative national and regional systems of protected areas that collectively, *inter alia* through a global network contribute to achieving the three objectives of the Convention and the 2010 target to significantly reduce the current rate of biodiversity loss." < [www.biodiv.org/decisions/](http://www.biodiv.org/decisions/) >; (b) Ramsar Resolution VII.11 (Strategic Framework and Guidelines for the Future Development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance of the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971) recognises the need "To develop and maintain an international network of wetlands which are important for the conservation of global biological diversity and for sustaining human life through the ecological and hydrological functions they perform." < [www.ramsar.org/key\\_res\\_vii11e.htm](http://www.ramsar.org/key_res_vii11e.htm) >; and (c) Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy calls for the establishment of a site network for the CAF < [www.wetlands.org/IWC/AWC/waterbirdstrategy/download](http://www.wetlands.org/IWC/AWC/waterbirdstrategy/download) >. The site networks operating under the framework of the Strategy in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway can provide a basis for developing such a Network < [www.wetlands.org/IWC/awc/waterbirdstrategy/Network.htm](http://www.wetlands.org/IWC/awc/waterbirdstrategy/Network.htm) >.

<sup>19</sup> This Network would not be envisioned to have any authority or mandate over national or regional systems.

<sup>20</sup> A generic term used in some countries and regions, as appropriate, to encompass the application of the ecosystem approach that integrates protected areas into broader land- and/or seascapes for effective

promotion of conservation and sustainable management of wetlands and other habitats, it will also provide a mechanism to target actions to improve the well being of local people dependent on the sites. The Network will encourage implementation of a range of actions including, (a) information sharing for conservation and management of waterbird populations with focus on increasing awareness, (b) training to improve monitoring and management, (c) research and monitoring of habitats and waterbirds and (d) study tours for site managers (as outlined in paragraph 3.2.5 and sections 4.5 and 4.6). This site network will extend to and integrate with the East Asian-Australasian Site Networks established under the APMWCS and the proposed West/Central Asian Site Network for the Siberian Crane (and other waterbirds) under the Memorandum of Understanding concerning Conservation Measures for the Siberian Crane.

### **3.4 Rehabilitation and Restoration**

- 3.4.1 Range States shall endeavour to rehabilitate or restore<sup>21</sup>, where feasible and appropriate, sites which were previously important for the populations listed in Table 2.

### **3.5 Climate Change**

- 3.5.1 Range States shall cooperate to determine and monitor the impacts of climate change on migratory waterbirds and their habitats and where appropriate respond to the threats.

## **4 Management of Human Activities**

### **4.1 Harvesting/Hunting**

- 4.1.1. Range States shall review their national policy and legislation in the field of hunting activities and waterbird protection with a view to implementing international guidelines to encourage harmonization, stricter protection of threatened species and sustainable exploitation of quarry species.
- 4.1.2. Range States shall cooperate to ensure that their relevant 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.
- 4.1.3. Range States shall develop and improve/modify their relevant legislation in terms of sustainable exploitation of quarry species and strict protection of threatened ones.
- 4.1.4. The Secretariat shall be kept informed by the Range States of their legislation relating to the harvesting/hunting of populations listed in Table 2.
- 4.1.5. Range States shall provide measures for sustainable use in particular for species that are listed in any national/regional Red Data Book/Red Data List even if they are not globally or regionally threatened.
- 4.1.6. Range States shall develop and implement necessary measures to eliminate, or reduce, as far as possible, illegal taking, poaching, and unsustainable hunting

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conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use (as per CBD Decision VII/28. (Protected areas (Articles 8 (a) to (e)))) < [www.biodiv.org/decisions/](http://www.biodiv.org/decisions/) >.

<sup>21</sup> Ramsar Resolution VIII.16 (Principles and Guidelines for Wetland Restoration) provides practical guidance on wetland restoration < [http://ramsar.org/key\\_guide\\_restoration\\_e.htm](http://ramsar.org/key_guide_restoration_e.htm) >.

practices of populations listed in Table 2, such as use of poisoned baits, mist netting, trapping, explosives, and control gun ownership to deter illegal taking.

- 4.1.7. Range States shall eliminate illegal trade of populations listed in Table 2.
- 4.1.8. Where appropriate, Range States shall encourage hunters to organise themselves into associations/societies (at local, state/provincial, national and international levels) to coordinate their activities and share their responsibilities for sustainable use of migratory waterbirds. Range States shall develop their own local and state/provincial systems to regulate harvesting/hunting in the context of internationally acceptable sustainable use principles<sup>22</sup>.
- 4.1.9. Range States shall promote the education and training of hunters for the conservation and sustainable use of waterbirds, including through hunting associations and shall endeavour to make mandatory hunter proficiency tests as a condition for the issue of hunting licences. The proficiency test for hunters should include, among other things, waterbird identification including of target and non-target species.
- 4.1.10. Range States shall reduce as far as possible the lead poisoning in waterbirds by gradual phasing out of lead shot and its replacement by non-toxic shot. They shall endeavour to phase out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands by the year 2015.<sup>23</sup>
- 4.1.11. Range States shall initiate efforts to collect and publish harvest data/hunting statistics on migratory waterbirds, in order to be able to establish the international coordination of sustainable waterbird harvest in the future.
- 4.1.12. Range States shall cooperate with a view to developing a reliable and harmonized flyway wide system for the collection of harvest data in order to assess the annual harvest of populations or, when this is not possible, assess the annual harvest of the species listed in Table 2. They shall provide the Secretariat with estimates of the total annual take for each population or, when this is not possible, assess the annual harvest of the species.

## **4.2 Livelihood Support Activities**

- 4.2.1. Range States shall support the development of sensitive and appropriate eco-tourism at wetlands and other habitats holding concentrations of populations listed in Table 2, where and when such activities do not impact harmfully on the waterbirds and their habitats.
- 4.2.2. Range States shall review and promote traditional uses and, develop management practices that are sustainable in reference to migratory waterbirds and their habitats<sup>24</sup>.
- 4.2.3. Range States shall endeavour to evaluate the costs, benefits and other consequences that can result from consumptive and non-consumptive use at selected wetlands and other habitats with concentrations of populations listed in

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<sup>22</sup> CBD Decision VI.13 (Sustainable Use) provides guidelines for the sustainable use of species, including migratory species. < [www.biodiv.org/decisions/](http://www.biodiv.org/decisions/) >.

<sup>23</sup> Please note that a target for phasing out lead shot was set for the year 2000 for AEWA Contracting Parties. This target would continue to apply to Parties within the existing AEWA Agreement Area if the CAF Action Plan is brought within AEWA. AEWA Resolution 2.2 requests Contracting Parties to enhance their efforts to phase out lead shot and also to report back to the Third Meeting of Parties (October 2005). CAF Range States that are outside the AEWA Agreement Area would endeavour to meet the 2015 target.

<sup>24</sup> Ramsar Resolution VIII.14 (New Guidelines for Management Planning for Ramsar Sites and other Wetlands) provides a useful framework for wetland management planning < [www.ramsar.org/key\\_guide\\_mgt\\_new\\_e.htm](http://www.ramsar.org/key_guide_mgt_new_e.htm) >.

Table 2 and, where necessary, seek cooperation from competent international agencies and organizations<sup>25</sup>. They shall communicate the results of any such evaluations to the Secretariat.

- 4.2.4. Range States shall give adequate attention to gender issues while developing and implementing alternative livelihood options to manage wetlands and other habitats important to migratory waterbirds.

### **4.3 Assessing Impacts of Development Activities**

- 4.3.1. Range States shall, as far as possible, undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment, adopting international best practice methodologies<sup>26</sup>, of human activities that could have impact on migratory waterbird populations and their habitats.
- 4.3.2. Range States shall assess the impact of proposed projects which are likely to lead to conflicts between populations listed in Table 2 that are in the areas referred to in section 3.2 and human interests, and shall make the results of the assessment publicly available.
- 4.3.3. Range States 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 2 through national and provincial/state legislation. 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.

### **4.4 Other Human Activities**

- 4.4.1. In cases where human disturbance threatens the conservation status of waterbird populations listed in Table 2, Range States shall endeavour to take measures to limit the level of threat. Special attention shall be given to the problem of human disturbance at breeding colonies of colonially nesting waterbirds, especially when they are situated in areas, which are popular for outdoor recreation. Appropriate measures could include, *inter alia*, establishing disturbance-free zones in protected areas where public access is not permitted.
- 4.4.2. Range States shall endeavour to gather information on the damage, in particular to crops and to fisheries, caused by populations listed in Table 2, and report the results to the Secretariat.

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<sup>25</sup> CBD Decision VI.13 (Sustainable Use) provides guidelines for the sustainable use of species, including migratory species. < [www.biodiv.org/decisions/](http://www.biodiv.org/decisions/) >.

<sup>26</sup> CMS Resolution 7.10 (Impact Assessment on Migratory Species), the CBD Decision VI.7 adopting "Guidelines for Incorporating Biodiversity-related Issues into Environmental Impact Assessment Legislation and/or Processes and in Strategic Environmental Assessment" and "Recommendations for the conduct of cultural, environmental and social impact assessment regarding developments proposed to take place on, or which are likely to impact on, sacred sites and on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities" and Ramsar Resolution VIII.9 (Guidelines for Incorporating Biodiversity-related Issues into Environmental Impact Assessment Legislation and/or Processes and in Strategic Environmental Assessment' Adopted by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and their Relevance to the Ramsar Convention) provides a useful framework for assessments of wetlands and other habitats and impacts on migratory species.

- 4.4.3. Range States 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 2, drawing on the experience gained elsewhere in the world.
- 4.4.4. Range States shall ensure that adequate statutory pollution controls are in place, including those relating to the use of agricultural chemicals, pest control procedures, oil spills 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 2.
- 4.4.5. Range States shall monitor disease occurrence in wild waterbirds and, using a multi-disciplinary approach, assess disease risk and implications for human health, in relation to poultry husbandry and trade practices, trade in wild waterbirds and migratory waterbird movements.

#### **4.5 Research and Monitoring**

- 4.5.1. Range States shall endeavour to establish an international network of specialists and organizations involved in research, monitoring and conservation of migratory waterbirds and wetlands. If necessary, these networks at the national levels shall be strengthened through appointment of national coordinators.
- 4.5.2. Range States shall endeavour, with international support, if necessary, to carry out survey work in remote and poorly investigated areas, which may encompass the important habitats of migratory waterbirds listed in Table 2, in particular, their breeding grounds. The results of such surveys shall be disseminated widely.
- 4.5.3. Range States shall support international efforts to collect/collate available data and publish reviews on the level of understanding of migration strategies, routes, and important habitats of waterbird populations. In particular, they shall encourage the examination of ringing/markings data.
- 4.5.4. Range States shall cooperate with a view to determining the migration routes of all populations listed in Table 2, using available knowledge of breeding and non-breeding season distributions and census results, and by participating in coordinated marking programmes.
- 4.5.5. Range States 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 2 and on the migration patterns of such populations.
- 4.5.6. Range States shall, if they consider it acceptable, collect/collate and publish available data on threats to migratory waterbirds caused by legal and illegal harvest, habitat loss and other reasons. A study is needed to determine the importance of these forms of utilization to the local and national economy and biodiversity.
- 4.5.7. Range States shall support the development of new local, national and international research projects for better understanding of ecology, migratory strategies and population dynamics of waterbird species, and their use of important sites, in order to determine their specific requirements as well as the techniques which are the most appropriate for their conservation and management. Taking advantage of the advances in satellite telemetry to study the precise routes and sites of importance for populations shall be supported.
- 4.5.8. Range States shall endeavour to be involved in regular monitoring programmes, such as the International Waterbird Census, complemented by surveys of important breeding grounds, staging and non-breeding (wintering) sites. The

results of such surveys shall be published and disseminated widely. The results will also be sent to appropriate international organizations, to enable reviews of population status and trends.

- 4.5.9. Range States shall cooperate to improve the measurement of bird population trends as a criterion for describing the status of such populations.

#### **4.6 Training, Education and Public Awareness**

- 4.6.1. Range States shall, where necessary, arrange for training programmes to ensure that personnel responsible for implementing this Action Plan have adequate knowledge to implement it effectively.
- 4.6.2. Range States shall cooperate with each other and international organizations in order to develop and arrange new appropriate training programmes for national officials, stakeholders and experts on waterbird and habitat monitoring, protection and management.
- 4.6.3. Range States shall develop their agencies responsible for waterbird and wetland management and conservation, where appropriate, with support of international organizations.
- 4.6.4. Range States shall cooperate with each other (bilaterally, multilaterally and regionally) and the Secretariat with a view to exchanging resource materials<sup>27</sup> and developing training programmes.
- 4.6.5. Range States shall develop education and awareness activities, preferably in local languages, in order to improve the level of awareness of the general public with regard to the value of wetlands and other habitats and the needs of waterbirds. Such activities shall include producing CAF posters and leaflets, organizing outdoor excursions, designing a multi-lingual website, TV and radio programmes, and others. These activities should be firstly targeted to people living in and around important wetlands, to users of these wetlands (farmers, hunters, fishermen, tourists, etc.), to local authorities, to community leaders and other decision-makers. Support and guidance should be sought from national and international organizations to maximize efforts.

### **5 Implementation**

- 5.1 When implementing this Action Plan, Range States shall, when appropriate, give priority to those populations listed in column A of Table 2.
- 5.2 Where, in the case of populations listed in Table 2, more than one population of the same species occurs on the territory of a Range State, that Range State shall apply conservation measures appropriate to the population or populations that have the poorest conservation status.

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<sup>27</sup> Ramsar Resolution VIII.31 (The Convention's Programme on Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) 2003-2008) provides a basis for activities related to wetland sites.  
< [www.ramsar.org/key\\_res\\_viii31e.htm](http://www.ramsar.org/key_res_viii31e.htm) >

- 5.3 The Secretariat with the assistance of experts from Range States, shall coordinate the development of an international network of sites of importance for migratory waterbirds in the Central Asian Flyway (as outlined in section 3.3).
- 5.4 Range States shall cooperate to establish a clearing house mechanism to inform and support implementation of the Action Plan. This will benefit from being implemented in consultation with relevant conventions and agreements with established clearing house mechanisms.
- 5.5 The Secretariat, with the assistance of experts from Range States, shall coordinate the development of conservation guidelines to assist the Range States in the implementation of this Action Plan<sup>28</sup>. The Secretariat shall ensure, where possible, coherence with guidelines approved under other international instruments<sup>29</sup> and advice of the Secretariats of AEWA, CMS, Ramsar, CBD, APMWCS, etc., will need to be sought. These conservation guidelines shall aim at introducing the principle of sustainable use. They shall cover, *inter alia*:
- (a) establishment of a site network for migratory waterbirds;
  - (b) single species action plans;
  - (c) emergency measures;
  - (d) preparation of site inventories and habitat management methods;
  - (e) hunting legislation and practices;
  - (f) trade in waterbirds;
  - (g) eco-tourism;
  - (h) reducing crop damage;
  - (i) a waterbird monitoring protocol; and
  - (j) participatory planning, management of wetlands and benefit sharing.
- 5.6 The Secretariat<sup>28</sup>, in coordination with the Range States, 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 Table 2 to this Action Plan;
  - (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.
- 5.7 The Secretariat shall endeavour to ensure that the reviews mentioned in paragraph 5.6 are updated at intervals of not more than three years.
- 5.8 The Secretariat shall endeavour to initiate bilateral, regional and flyway scale training, education and public awareness activities.
- 5.9 An outcome-oriented medium-term Flyway Strategic Plan shall be developed to prioritize international actions and national activities requiring international cooperation to implement the Action Plan, allowing for regular review of progress and for setting of funding targets.

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<sup>28</sup> An advisory body will be required to provide scientific and technical advice and information to the "secretariat". The advisory body could comprise an agreed number of experts representing different CAF sub-regions, representatives of relevant international organisations and experts on particular issues.

<sup>29</sup> A range of guidelines developed by AEWA < [unep-aewa.org/meetings/en/mop/mop1docs/pdf/1-8pdf](http://unep-aewa.org/meetings/en/mop/mop1docs/pdf/1-8pdf) > and < [unep-aewa.org/meetings/en/mop/mop2docs/wrd/resolutions/res\\_2\\_3\\_guidelines.doc](http://unep-aewa.org/meetings/en/mop/mop2docs/wrd/resolutions/res_2_3_guidelines.doc) > and Ramsar Convention < [www.ramsar.org/key\\_guidelines\\_index.htm](http://www.ramsar.org/key_guidelines_index.htm) > can provide a basis for implementation.

- 5.10 Range States shall develop outcome-oriented medium-term National Strategic Plans that reflect national priorities to implement the Action Plan, allowing for regular review of progress and setting of funding targets. The National Strategic Plans will also contribute to the Flyway Strategic Plan.
- 5.11 The 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 the Range States<sup>30</sup>.

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<sup>30</sup> Action will be dependent on the legal and institutional framework established to support implementation of the CAF Action Plan.

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**Table 1: Migratory Waterbirds of the Central Asian Flyway Region included in the Action Plan**

	Species	English name	Threatened species <sup>1</sup>	CMS Appendix <sup>2</sup>
	<b>GAVIIDAE</b>	DIVERS		
1	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Red-throated Diver		
2	<i>Gavia arctica</i>	Black-throated Diver		II
	<b>PODICIPEDIDAE</b>	GREBES		
3	<i>Tachibaptus ruficollis*</i>	Little Grebe		
4	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Red-necked Grebe		II
5	<i>Podiceps cristatus*</i>	Great Crested Grebe		
6	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Slavonian Grebe		
7	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Grebe		
	<b>PELECANIDAE</b>	PELICANS		
8	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	Great White Pelican		I
9	<i>Pelecanus philippensis*</i>	Spot-billed Pelican	VU	
10	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Dalmatian Pelican	VU	I
	<b>PHALACROCORACIDAE</b>	CORMORANTS & DARTERS		
11	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo*</i>	Great Cormorant		
12	<i>Phalacrocorax nigrogularis*</i>	Socotra Cormorant	VU	II
13	<i>Phalacrocorax pygmaeus</i>	Pygmy Cormorant	nt	II
14	<i>Anhinga rufa*</i>	African Darter		
	<b>ARDEIDAE</b>	HERONS, EGRETS & BITTERNs		
15	<i>Ardea cinerea*</i>	Grey Heron		
16	<i>Ardea alba*</i>	Great (White) Egret		
17	<i>Ardea modesta</i>	Eastern Great Egret		
18	<i>Ardea insignis*</i>	White-bellied Heron	EN	
19	<i>Ardea goliath*</i>	Goliath Heron		
20	<i>Ardea purpurea*</i>	Purple Heron		
21	<i>Bubulcus ibis*</i>	Cattle Egret		
22	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	Squacco Heron		
23	<i>Egretta garzetta*</i>	Little Egret		
24	<i>Egretta garzetta schistacea*</i>	Western Reef Egret		
25	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax*</i>	Black-crowned Night-heron		
26	<i>Gorsachius melanolophus*</i>	Malayan Night-heron		
27	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Eurasian Bittern		
28	<i>Ixobrychus minutus*</i>	Little Bittern		
29	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus*</i>	Cinnamon Bittern		
30	<i>Ixobrychus (Dupetor) flavicollis*</i>	Black Bittern		

	Species	English name	Threatened species <sup>1</sup>	CMS Appendix <sup>2</sup>
	<b>CICONIIDAE</b>	STORKS		
31	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	Asian Openbill Stork		
32	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stork		II
33	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	European White Stork		II
34	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	Lesser Adjutant	VU	
35	<i>Leptoptilos dubius</i>	Greater Adjutant	EN	
	<b>THRESKIORNITHIDAE</b>	IBISES & SPOONBILLS		
36	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus*</i>	Sacred Ibis		
37	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus*</i>	Black-headed (White) Ibis	nt	
38	<i>Geronticus eremita*</i>	Northern Bald Ibis, Waldrapp	CR	I
39	<i>Plegadis falcinellus*</i>	Glossy Ibis		II
40	<i>Platalea leucorodia*</i>	Eurasian Spoonbill		II
	<b>PHOENICOPTERIDAE</b>	FLAMINGOS		
41	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber roseus*</i>	Greater Flamingo		II
42	<i>Phoenicopterus minor*</i>	Lesser Flamingo	nt	II
	<b>ANATIDAE</b>	SWANS, GEES & DUCKS		
43	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor*</i>	Greater Whistling Duck		II
44	<i>Dendrocygna javanica*</i>	Lesser Whistling Duck		II
45	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute Swan		II
46	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan		II
47	<i>Cygnus (columbianus) bewickii</i>	Bewick's Swan		
48	<i>Anser fabalis</i>	Bean Goose		II
49	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	White-fronted Goose		II
50	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser White-fronted Goose	VU	I
51	<i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag Goose		II
52	<i>Anser indicus*</i>	Bar-headed Goose		II
53	<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	Red-breasted Goose	VU	I
54	<i>Tadorna ferruginea*</i>	Ruddy Shelduck		II
55	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Common Shelduck		II
56	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotus</i>	Comb Duck		II
57	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus*</i>	Cotton Pygmy-goose		
58	<i>Anas penelope</i>	Eurasian Wigeon		II
59	<i>Anas falcata</i>	Falcated Teal		II
60	<i>Anas strepera</i>	Gadwall		II
61	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Green-winged Teal		II
62	<i>Anas platyrhynchos*</i>	Mallard		II
63	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha*</i>	Spot-billed Duck		II
64	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail		II
65	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Garganey		II
66	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler		II
67	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>	Marbled Teal	VU	I
68	<i>Netta rufina</i>	Red-crested Pochard		II
69	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Common Pochard		II

	Species	English name	Threatened species <sup>1</sup>	CMS Appendix <sup>2</sup>
70	<i>Aythya baeri</i>	Baer's Pochard	VU	II
71	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Ferruginous Duck	nt	I
72	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck		II
73	<i>Aythya marila</i>	Greater Scaup		II
74	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed Duck		II
75	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	Velvet Scoter		II
76	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Common Goldeneye		II
77	<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	Smew		II
78	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser		II
79	<i>Mergus merganser</i> *	Goosander		II
80	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	White-headed Duck	EN	I
	<b>GRUIDAE</b>	CRANES		
81	<i>Grus virgo</i>	Demoiselle Crane		II
82	<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	Siberian Crane	CR	I
83	<i>Grus grus</i>	Common Crane		II
84	<i>Grus nigricollis</i> *	Black-necked Crane	VU	I
	<b>RALLIDAE</b>	RAILS, GALLINULES & COOTS		
85	<i>Rallina eurizinoides</i> *	Banded Crake		
86	<i>Gallirallus striatus</i>	Slaty-breasted Rail		
87	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i> *	Water Rail		
88	<i>Crex crex</i>	Corncrake	VU	I
89	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i> *	White-breasted Waterhen		
90	<i>Porzana parva</i>	Little Crake		
91	<i>Porzana pusilla</i> *	Baillon's Crake		
92	<i>Porzana porzana</i>	Spotted Crake		
93	<i>Porzana fusca</i> *	Ruddy-breasted Crake		
94	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i> *	Moorhen		
95	<i>Fulica atra</i> *	Common Coot		
	<b>HELIORNITHIDAE</b>	FINFOOTS		
96	<i>Heliopais personata</i> *	Masked Finfoot	VU	
	<b>JACANIDAE</b>	JACANAS		
97	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i> *	Pheasant-tailed Jacana		
	<b>DROMADIDAE</b>	CRAB PLOVER		
98	<i>Dromas ardeola</i>	Crab Plover		II
	<b>HEMATOPODIDAE</b>	OYSTERCATCHERS		
99	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> *	Eurasian Oystercatcher		
	<b>IBIDORHYNCHIDAE</b>	IBISBILL		
100	<i>Ibidorhyncha struthersii</i>	Ibisbill		

	Species	English name	Threatened species <sup>1</sup>	CMS Appendix <sup>2</sup>
	<b>RECURVIROSTRIDAE</b>	STILTS & AVOCETS		
101	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i> *	Black-winged Stilt		II
102	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> *	Pied Avocet		II
	<b>GLAREOLIDAE</b>	COURSERS & PRATINCOLES		
103	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	Collared Pratincole		II
104	<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	Oriental Pratincole		
105	<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>	Black-winged Pratincole		II
	<b>CHARADRIIDAE</b>	PLOVERS		
106	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Northern Lapwing		II
107	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>	Grey-headed Lapwing		II
108	<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>	Sociable Plover	CR	I
109	<i>Vanallus leucurus</i> *	White-tailed Plover		II
110	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Eurasian Golden Plover		II
111	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific Golden Plover		II
112	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey Plover		II
113	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Common Ringed Plover		II
114	<i>Charadrius placidus</i>	Long-billed Plover		II
115	<i>Charadrius dubius</i> *	Little Ringed Plover		II
116	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i> *	Kentish Plover		II
117	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Lesser (Mongolian) Plover		II
118	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sandplover		II
119	<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>	Caspian Plover		II
120	<i>Eudromias morinellus</i>	Eurasian Dotterel		II
	<b>SCOLOPACIDAE</b>	SNIPES, SANDPIPERS & PHALAROPES		
121	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Eurasian Woodcock		II
122	<i>Gallinago solitaria</i>	Solitary Snipe		II
123	<i>Gallinago nemoricola</i>	Wood Snipe	VU	I
124	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	Pintail Snipe		II
125	<i>Gallinago megala</i>	Swinhoe's Snipe		II
126	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe		II
127	<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	Jack Snipe		II
128	<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	Asian Dowitcher	nt	II
129	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit		II
130	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit		II
131	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel		II
132	<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>	Slender-billed Curlew	CR	I
133	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew		II
134	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Spotted Redshank		II
135	<i>Tringa totanus</i> *	Common Redshank		II
136	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper		II
137	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank		II

	Species	English name	Threatened species <sup>1</sup>	CMS Appendix <sup>2</sup>
138	<i>Tringa guttifer</i>	Nordmann's Greenshank	EN	I
139	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Green Sandpiper		II
140	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper		II
141	<i>Tringa (Xenus) cinerea</i>	Terek Sandpiper		II
142	<i>Tringa (Actitis) hypoleucos*</i>	Common Sandpiper		II
143	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone		II
144	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot		II
145	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot		II
146	<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling		II
147	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Red-necked Stint		II
148	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	Little Stint		II
149	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	Temminck's Stint		II
150	<i>Calidris subminuta</i>	Long-toed Stint		II
151	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper		II
152	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin		II
153	<i>Eurynorhynchus pygmaeus</i>	Spoon-billed Sandpiper	EN	I
154	<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	Broad-billed Sandpiper		II
155	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Ruff		II
156	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope		II
	<b>LARIDAE</b>	GULLS & TERNS		
157	<i>Larus hemprichii</i>	White-eyed Gull	nt	II
158	<i>Larus canus</i>	Common Gull		
159	<i>Larus argentatus*</i>	Herring Gull		
160	<i>Larus heuglini*</i>	Heuglin's Gull		
161	<i>Larus armenicus*</i>	Armenian Gull		
162	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>	Yellow-legged Gull		
163	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull		
164	<i>Larus ichthyaetus</i>	Great Black-headed Gull		
165	<i>Larus brunnicephalus</i>	Brown-headed Gull		
166	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull		
167	<i>Larus genei</i>	Slender-billed Gull		II
168	<i>Larus relictus</i>	Relict Gull	VU	I
169	<i>Larus minutus</i>	Little Gull		
170	<i>Sterna (Gelochelidon) nilotica*</i>	Gull-billed Tern		
171	<i>Sterna caspia*</i>	Caspian Tern		
172	<i>Sterna bengalensis*</i>	Lesser Crested Tern		II
173	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	Sandwich Tern		II
174	<i>Sterna bergii</i>	Crested Tern		II
175	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Roseate Tern		
176	<i>Sterna hirundo*</i>	Common Tern		
177	<i>Sterna albifrons*</i>	Little Tern		II
178	<i>Sterna saundersii</i>	Saunders' Tern		II
179	<i>Sterna repressa</i>	White-cheeked Tern		II
180	<i>Chlidonias hybridus*</i>	Whiskered Tern		
181	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	White-winged Tern		II

	Species	English name	Threatened species <sup>1</sup>	CMS Appendix <sup>2</sup>
	<b>RHYNCHOPIDAE</b>	SKIMMERS		
182	<i>Rynchops albicollis</i>	Indian Skimmer	VU	

**Notes:**

1. Threatened species as identified by BirdLife International (2004): CR – Critically Endangered; EN – Endangered; VU – Vulnerable; nt - near threatened; DD - data deficient.
2. CMS - Appendix I and II listed species (downloaded from CMS website on 1 Feb. 2005; effective from 23 Dec. 2002).
3. Species marked with asterisk (\*) have some resident populations.

**Table 2: Status of Biogeographic Populations of Migratory Waterbirds in the Central Asian Flyway Action Plan**

**KEY TO CLASSIFICATION**

The key to the classification in the Central Asian Flyway Action Plan follows the AEWA Action Plan 2003-2005. The following key to Table 2 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 in Threatened Birds of the World (BirdLife International 2004); or
- (c) Populations, which number less than around 10,000 individuals.

Category 2: Populations numbering between around 10,000 and around 25,000 individuals.

Category 3: Populations numbering between around 25,000 and around 100,000 individuals and considered to be at risk as a result of:

- (a) Concentration onto a small number of sites at any stage of their annual cycle;
- (b) Dependence on a habitat type, which is under severe threat;
- (c) Showing significant long-term decline; or
- (d) Showing extreme fluctuations in population size or trend.

**Column B**

Category 1: Populations numbering between around 25,000 and around 100,000 individuals and which do not fulfil the conditions in respect of column A, as described above.

Category 2: Populations numbering more than around 100,000 individuals and considered to be in need of special attention as a result of:

- (a) Concentration onto a small number of sites at any stage of their annual cycle;
- (b) Dependence on a habitat type, which is under severe threat;
- (c) Showing significant long-term decline; or
- (d) Showing extreme fluctuations in population size or trend.

**Column C**

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

**DEFINITION OF GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS USED IN RANGE DESCRIPTIONS**

The larger geographical regions most commonly used to describe the ranges of populations in the range description columns are listed below alongside the range states that they usually encompass (third edition of *Waterbird Population Estimates*). This list does not attempt to conform to any other definitions of these regions, and the groupings of states have been defined with no purpose other than to describe the boundaries of waterbird populations. Furthermore, these groupings are intended only as a guideline to the countries in which the population in question may occur. Depending on the species concerned, a minority of countries might be excluded from each region, or one or more additional countries might be added.

Western Palearctic	As defined in <i>Handbook of the Birds of Europe, the Middle East and North Africa</i> (Cramp & Simmons 1977).
Western Siberia	The Russian Federation east of the Ural Mountains 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

Caspian	Taimyr Peninsula and south to the Altai Mountains. Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, Turkmenistan.
South-west Asia (or West Asia)	Bahrain, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, eastern Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen.
Central Asia	Afghanistan, western parts of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.
Southern Asia	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka.

### KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

br: breeding	non-br: non-breeding (wintering)
N: North	E: East
S: South	W: West
NE: North-east	NW: North-west
SE: South-east	SW: South-west
() Population status unknown. Conservation status estimated.	

### NOTES

1. The populations identified and brief descriptions are based on the descriptions used in the third edition of *Waterbird Population Estimates*.
2. The sequence of populations follows the third edition of *Waterbird Population Estimates*.
3. The population data used to compile Table 2 as far as possible correspond to the number of individuals in the potential breeding stock in the Action Plan area. Status of populations of waterbirds is based on the third edition of *Waterbird Population Estimates*.
4. Status of populations of waterbirds included in the AEWA is as listed in the AEWA Action Plan 2003-2005.
5. Slash signs (/) are used to separate breeding areas from non-breeding (wintering) areas.
6. Suffixes (br) or (non-br) in population listings are solely aids to population identification. They do not indicate seasonal restrictions to actions in respect of these populations under the Action Plan.
7. Where a species' population is listed in Table 2 with multiple categorisation, the obligations of the Action Plan relate to the strictest category listed.
8. Species marked with asterisk (\*) have resident populations.

### REVIEW OF TABLE 2

The Table shall be reviewed regularly by an advisory body established to provide guidance to the Action Plan.

Species	A	B	C	Pop. Incl. in AEWA
<b>GAVIIDAE</b>				
<i>Gavia stellata</i>				
~ Caspian, Black Sea & Eastern Mediterranean (non-br)		(1)		#
<i>Gavia arctica arctica</i>				
~ Coastal NW Europe, Mediterranean, Black & Caspian Seas (non-br)		2c		#
<i>Gavia arctica suschkini</i>				
~ Central Siberia/Caspian			(1)	#
<b>PODICIPEDIDAE</b>				
<i>Tachibaptus ruficollis ruficollis*</i>				
~ Europe & North-west Africa			1	

Species	A	B	C	Pop. Incl. in AEWA
<i>Tachibaptus ruficollis capensis</i> *				
~ Southwestern/Southern Asia			1	
<i>Podiceps grisegena grisegena</i>				
~ Black Sea & Med (non-br)		(1)		#
~ Caspian (non-br)	2			#
<i>Podiceps grisegena (balchashensis)</i>				
~ Southern Asia (non-br)	1c			
<i>Podiceps cristatus* cristatus</i>				
~ Black Sea & Med (non-br)			1	#
~ Caspian Sea (non-br)	1c			#
~ Southern Asia	2			#
<i>Podiceps auritus auritus</i>				
~ Caspian & S Asia (non-br)	2			#
<i>Podiceps nigricollis nigricollis</i>				
~ SW/S Asia (non-br)		1		#
<b>PELECANIDAE</b>				
<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus*</i>				
~ NE Africa & SW Asia (non-br)	1a 3c			#
~ Southern Asia (non-br)	1a 3c			
<i>Pelecanus philippensis*</i>				
~ Southern Asia	1(b)			
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>				
~ Black Sea & Med (non-br)	1a 1c			#
~ SW & S Asia (non-br)	1a 2			#
<b>PHALACROCORACIDAE</b>				
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo* sinensis</i>				
~ Black Sea/Mediterranean			1	#
~ SW Asia, Caspian (non-br)			(1)	#
~ Southern Asia (non-br)			1	
<i>Phalacrocorax nigrogularis*</i>				
~ Arabian coast	1c			#
<i>Phalacrocorax pygmaeus</i>				
~ Black Sea & Mediterranean		1		#
~ South-west Asia		1		#
<i>Anhinga rufa*</i>				
- (chantrei)	1c			
<b>ARDEIDAE</b>				
<i>Ardea cinerea cinerea*</i>				
~ E Black Sea & W/SW Asia (br)			(1)	#
<i>Ardea cinerea rectirostris*</i>				
~ South Asia (non-br)	2			
<i>Ardea alba alba*</i>				
~ Black Sea & Med (non-br)	2			#
~ Southwestern Asia (non-br)		(1)		#
<i>Ardea modesta*</i>				

Species	A	B	C	Pop. Incl. in AEWA
~ South Asia (non-br)	3c			
<i>Ardea insignis</i>				
~ Nepal, NE India & Myanmar	1b1c			
<i>Ardea goliath*</i>				
~ SW Asia	1c			#
~ S Asia	1c			
<i>Ardea purpurea purpurea*</i>				
~ E Europe & SW Asia (br)		(2c)		#
<i>Ardea purpurea manilensis*</i>				
~ South Asia	2			
<i>Ardea (Bubulcus) ibis ibis*</i>				
~ E Mediterranean/SW Asia	2			#
<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>				
~ S, SW Asia & BlackSea (br)		(1)		#
<i>Egretta garzetta garzetta*</i>				
~ Black Sea/Med (br)			1	#
~ Western Asia (br)		(1)		#
~ South Asia		1		
<i>Egretta garzetta schistacea*</i>				
~ Southwestern/Southern Asia	2			#
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax*</i>				
~ Caspian/SW Asia & NE Africa (br)		(1)		#
<i>Gorsachius melanolophus melanolophus*</i>				
~ South Asia	(1)			
<i>Botaurus stellaris stellaris</i>				
~ W & Central Asia (br)	3c			#
~ Southwestern Asia (non-br)	2			#
~ Southern Asia (non-br)	(1)			
<i>Ixobrychus minutus minutus*</i>				
~ W & SW Asia (br)		(1)		#
~ South Asia	2			
<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus*</i>				
~ South Asia		2b		
<i>Ixobrychus (Dupetor) flavicollis flavicollis*</i>				
~ South Asia		1		
<b>CICONIIDAE</b>				
<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>				
~ South & Southeast Asia			1	
<i>Ciconia nigra</i>				
~ Central & Eastern Europe (br)	2			#
~ SW & S Asia (non-br)	1c			
<i>Ciconia ciconia ciconia</i>				
~ C & E Europe (br)			1	#
~ W Asia and Causasus (br)	2			#
<i>Ciconia ciconia asiatica</i>				
~ Southern Asia (non-br)	1c			
<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>				
~ South & Southeast Asia	1b 1c			

Species	A	B	C	Pop. Incl. in AEWA
<i>Leptoptilos dubius</i>				
~ Assam (India, br) / Nepal, Bangladesh	1b 1c			
<b>THRESKIORNITHIDAE</b>				
<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>				
~Iraq/Iran	1c			#
<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus*</i>				
~ Southern Asia	1b			
<i>Plegadis falcinellus falcinellus*</i>				
~ SW Asia (br)		(1)		#
~ S & SE Asia (non-br)	2			
<i>Platalea leucorodia major*</i>				
~ SW & S Asia (non-br)	2			#
<b>PHOENICOPTERIDAE</b>				
<i>Phoenicopterus ruber roseus*</i>				
~ Eastern Med, SW Asia & S Asia		2a		#
<i>Phoenicopterus minor*</i>				
~ South Asia		2a		
<b>ANATIDAE</b>				
<i>Dendrocygna bicolor*</i>				
~ South Asia	2			
<i>Dendrocygna javanica*</i>				
~ South Asia			1	
<i>Cygnus olor</i>				
~ W Central Asia, Caspian		2a 2d		#
~ Central Asia/S Central Asia		2a 2d		#
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>				
~ Caspian, Central Asia (non-br)		2		#
<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>				
~ Caspian (non-br)	1c			#
<i>Anser fabalis johanseni</i>				
~ Urals to Lake Baikal/Central Asia (Turkmenistan to west China)		1		#
<i>Anser albifrons albifrons</i>				
~ Caspian, Iraq, Iran (non-br)	2			#
<i>Anser erythropus</i>				
~ N Eur & W Sib/B Sea & Caspian	1a 1b 2			#
<i>Anser anser rubrirostris</i>				
~ W Siberia/Caspian & Iraq (non-br)			1	#
~ South Asia (non-br)	2			
<i>Anser indicus*</i>				
~ Central/Southern Asia		1		
<i>Branta ruficollis</i>				
~ N Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian	1a 1b 3a			#
<i>Tadorna ferruginea*</i>				
~ W Asia, Caspian, Iran, Iraq		1		#

Species	A	B	C	Pop. Incl. in AEWA
~ S & SE Asia (non-br)		1		
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>				
~ Caspian, SW Asia (non-br)		1		#
~ South Asia (non-br)		1		
<i>Sarkidiornis melanotus melanotus</i>				
~ S & SE Asia	1c			
<i>Nettapus coromandelianus coromandelianus*</i>				
~ South Asia		2		
<i>Anas penelope</i>				
~ SW Asia & NE Africa (non-br)		2c		#
~ South Asia (non-br)			1	
<i>Anas falcata</i>				
~C & E Asia (NE India)	3c			
<i>Anas strepera strepera</i>				
~ SW Asia & NE Africa (non-br)			(1)	#
~ South Asia (non-br)			1	
<i>Anas crecca crecca</i>				
~ W Sib/SW Asia & NE Africa			1	#
~ South Asia (non-br)			1	
<i>Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos*</i>				
~ Southwest Asia (non-br)		2c		#
~ South Asia (non-br)		2		
<i>Anas poecilorhyncha poecilorhyncha*</i>				
~ Southern Asia		2		
<i>Anas acuta</i>				
~ SW Asia & NE Africa (non-br)			(1)	#
~ South Asia (non-br)			(1)	
<i>Anas querquedula</i>				
~ SW Asia & NE Africa (non-br)			(1)	#
~ South Asia (non-br)			(1)	
<i>Anas clypeata</i>				
~ SW Asia, NE & E Africa (non-br)		2c		#
~ South Asia (non-br)			(1)	
<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>				
~ Southwest Asia	1a 1b 2			#
~ South Asia	1a 1b 2			
<i>Netta rufina</i>				
~ Central & SW Asia (non-br)			(1)	#
~ South Asia (non-br)		1		
<i>Aythya ferina</i>				
~ Southwest Asia (non-br)		2c		#
~ South Asia (non-br)			(1)	
<i>Aythya baeri</i>				
~ C, E, SE & S Asia	1b 2			
<i>Aythya nyroca</i>				
~ SW Asia & NE Africa (non-br)	1a 3c			#
~ S, E & SE Asia (non-br)	1a 3a 3c			
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>				
~ SW Asia & NE Africa (non-br)			(1)	#

Species	A	B	C	Pop. Incl. in AEWA
~ S & C Asia (non-br)			(1)	
<i>Aythya marila marila</i>				
~ Black & Caspian Seas (incl. S Asia, non-br)			1	#
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>				
~ Western Siberia, N Europe (br)			1	#
<i>Melanitta fusca fusca</i>				
~ Black Sea (non-br)	1c			#
<i>Bucephala clangula clangula</i>				
~ Caspian Sea (non-br)	2			#
<i>Mergellus albellus</i>				
~ C & SW Asia	3c			#
<i>Mergus serrator serrator*</i>				
~ SW & Central Asia	1c			#
<i>Mergus merganser merganser*</i>				
~ Caspian Sea (non-br)	2			#
<i>Mergus merganser orientalis (comatus)*</i>				
~ South Asia (non-br)	1c			
<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>				
~ E Med & SW Asia	1a 1b 1c			#
~ South Asia (non-br)	1a 1b 1c			
<b>GRUIDAE</b>				
<i>Grus virgo</i>				
~ W Central Asia (br) /Indian Subcontinent	3b			
~ E Asia (br)/Indian Subcontinent	3b			
<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>				
~ Iran (non-br)	1a 1b 1c			#
~ India (non-br)	1a 1b 1c			
<i>Grus grus grus</i>				
~ SW Asia & NE Africa (non-br)	1b 3c			#
~ ( <i>lifordi</i> ) India (non-br)	1b 3c			
<i>Grus nigricollis*</i>				
~ C & S Asia (Yunnan/Tibet/Bhutan/N India)	1b 1c 3a 3c			
<b>RALLIDAE</b>				
<i>Rallina eurizinoides*</i>				
~ <i>amauroptera</i> S Asia		(1)		
<i>Gallirallus striatus</i>				
~ <i>albiventer</i> S Asia		(1)		
<i>Rallus aquaticus aquaticus *</i>				
~ W Europe, N Africa, SW Asia to Turkmenistan (non-br)			(1)	
<i>Rallus aquaticus korejewi *</i>				
~ C Asia/Arabia, NW India (non-br)		(1)		
<i>Rallus aquaticus indicus*</i>				
~ NE India, N, SE & E Asia (non-br)		(1)		
<i>Crex crex</i>				
~ W&NW Europe E to NW China & Central Siberia	1a 3d			
<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus*</i>				
~ S, E & SE Asia/SW Asia			(1)	

Species	A	B	C	Pop. Incl. in AEWA
<i>Porzana parva parva</i>				
~ SW Asia, E & W Africa, Mediteranean (non-br)		2c		
<i>Porzana parva (illustris)</i>				
~ Central Asia/W Pakistan, NW India (non-br)		(1)		
<i>Porzana pusilla*</i>				
~ C & E Russia, Central Asia/S, SE Asia			(1)	
<i>Porzana porzana</i>				
~ S Asia (non-br)			(1)	
<i>Porzana fusca*</i>				
~ Pakistan, N India to Yunnan, SE Asia		(1)		
<i>Gallinula chloropus*</i>				
~ SW Asia (non-br)			(1)	#
~ S Asia (non-br)			(1)	
<i>Fulica atra atra*</i>				
~ SW Asia (non-br)			1	#
~ S Asia (non-br)			(1)	
<b>HELIORNITHIDAE</b>				
<i>Heliopais personata</i>				
~ S & SE Asia (NE India, Bangladesh, SE to Vietnam, Malaysia, Sumatra)	1b 1c			
<b>JACANIDAE</b>				
<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus*</i>				
~ S & SE Asia to China	2			
<b>DROMADIDAE</b>				
<i>Dromas ardeola</i>				
~ NW Ind Ocean, Red Sea & Gulf	3a			#
<b>HEMATOPODIDAE</b>				
<i>Haematopus ostralegus longipes*</i>				
~ SW, S Asia & NE Africa (non-br)			1	#
<b>IBIDORHYNCHIDAE</b>				
<i>Ibidorhyncha struthersii</i>				
~ Central Asia	(2)			
<b>RECURVIROSTRIDAE</b>				
<i>Himantopus himantopus himantopus*</i>				
~ Southwest Asia (non-br)		(1)		#
~ Southern Asia			1	
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta*</i>				
~ W, SW Asia & Eastern Africa	2			#
~ Central & South Asia		1		
<b>GLAREOLIDAE</b>				
<i>Glareola pratincola pratincola</i>				
~ SW Asia (br)	1			#

Species	A	B	C	Pop. Incl. in AEWAs
<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>				
~ South Asia (non-br)			1	
<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>				
~E Europe-Central Asia	3			
<b>CHARADRIIDAE</b>				
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>				
~ West Asia (br)			(1)	#
~ South Asia (non-br)	2			
<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>				
~ E, SE and S Asia (NE India, Bangladesh, Nepal, SE and E Asia - non-br)	2			
<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>				
~ Southern Russia & Kazakhstan /NE Africa	1a 1b 1c			#
~ Southern Russia & Kazakhstan /South Asia	1a 1b 1c			#
<i>Vanellus leucurus</i> *				
~ SW Asia & NE Africa (non-br)	2			#
~ S Asia (non-br)		(1)		#
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>				
~ N-Central Siberia (br)/Caspian Region, Asia Minor		(1)		#
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>				
~ SW, S Asia & E Africa (non-br)		(1)		#
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>				
~ SW, S Asia & Eastern Africa (non-br)		1		#
~ South Asia (non-br)		1		
<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>				
~ tundrae SW Asia & East Africa (non-br)			(1)	#
<i>Charadrius placidus</i>				
~ E, S & SE Asia (non-br)	1c			
<i>Charadrius dubius curonicus</i> *				
~ W & SW Asia, E Africa (non-br)			(1)	#
~ C & E Asia (non-br)			(1)	
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus alexandrinus</i> *				
~ SW Asia & Africa (non-br)		(1)		#
~ S Asia (non-br)		(1)		
<i>Charadrius mongolus mongolus</i>				
~ E Asia, S & SE Asia (non-br)		(1)		
<i>Charadrius mongolus pamirensis</i>				
~ Central Asia/India, SW Asia & SE Africa (non-br)		(1)		#
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii leschenaultii</i>				
~ South Asia (non-br)		1		
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii crassirostris</i>				
~ Asia & Eastern Africa (non-br)	1c			#
<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>				
~ W N & E Caspian E to E Kazakstan, NW China (br)	3			
<i>Eudromias morinellus</i>				
~ Siberia, Cenral Asia (br)/SW Asia E to W Iran		(1)		#

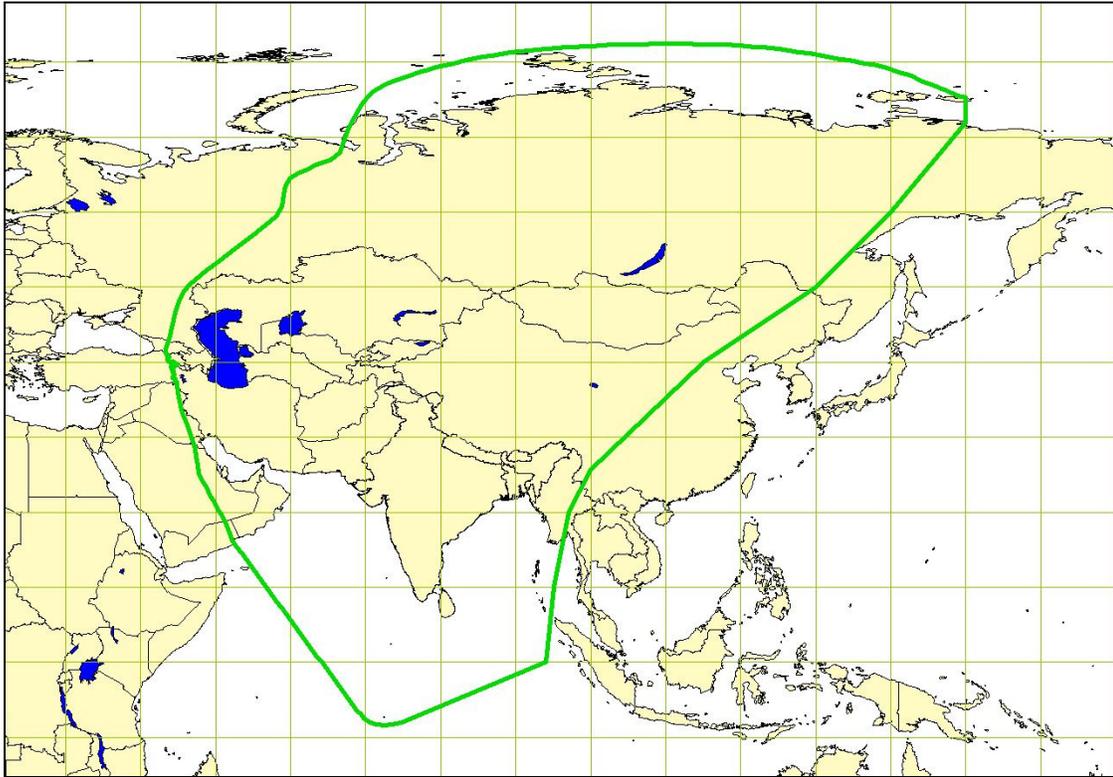
Species	A	B	C	Pop. Incl. in AEWA
<b>SCOLOPACIDAE</b>				
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>				
~ W Asia (br)/SW Asia (Caspian region)			(1)	#
~ C & E Asia (br)/ N India, Indochina-SE China			(1)	
<i>Gallinago solitaria solitaria</i>				
~ Northern S/SE Asia		1		
<i>Gallinago nemoricola</i>				
~ S & SE Asia (NW India eastwards)	1b 1c			
<i>Gallinago stenura</i>				
~ S Asia & East Africa (non-br)			(1)	#
<i>Gallinago megala</i>				
~ S, SE & E Asia & N Australia (non-br)		1		
<i>Gallinago gallinago gallinago</i>				
~ West Siberia (br)		2c		#
~ South Asia (non-br)			1	
<i>Limnocyptes minimus</i>				
~ W Siberia (br)		(1)		#
~ South Asia (non-br)	(1c)			
<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>				
~ C & E Asia (br) / E India, SE Asia	2			
<i>Limosa limosa limosa</i>				
~ SW Asia & E C Africa (non-br)		(1)		#
~ South Asia (non-br)			1	
<i>Limosa limosa melanuroides</i>				
~ South Asia, SE Asia, Australasia (non-br)			1	
<i>Limosa lapponica taymyrensis</i>				
~ SW, S Asia & E Africa (non-br)			(1)	#
<i>Numenius phaeopus phaeopus</i>				
~ W Siberia (br)		(1)		#
<i>Numenius phaeopus variegatus</i>				
~ South Asia (non-br)		1		
<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>				
~ Mediterranean pop (non-br), Morocco, Persian Gulf	1a 1b 1c			#
<i>Numenius arquata arquata</i>				
~ W Europe, NW Africa, Med, E to Persian Gulf (non-br)			1	#
<i>Numenius arquata orientalis</i>				
~ South Asia (non-br)		1		
<i>Tringa erythropus</i>				
~ SW Asia & E Africa (non-br)			(1)	#
~ South Asia (non-br)	2			
<i>Tringa totanus</i>				
~ <i>ussuriensis</i> SW Asia & E Africa (non-br)			(1)	#
~ <i>ussuriensis</i> S & SE Asia (non-br)		1		
~ <i>eurhinus</i> India, Sri Lanka (non-br)			1	
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>				
~ SW Asia, E & S Africa (non-br)		(1)		#
~ South Asia (non-br)			1	
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>				

Species	A	B	C	Pop. Incl. in AEWA
~ SW Asia, E & S Africa (non-br)			(1)	#
~ South Asia (non-br)		1		
<i>Tringa guttifer</i>				
~ India, SE & E Asia (non-br)	1a 1b 1c			
<i>Tringa ochropus</i>				
~ SW Asia & East Africa (non-br)			(1)	#
~ South Asia (non-br)		1		
<i>Tringa glareola</i>				
~ SW Asia, E & S Africa (non-br)			(1)	#
~ South Asia (non-br)		1		
<i>Tringa (Xenus) cinerea</i>				
~ SW Asia & Africa (non-br)			1	#
~ India (non-br)		1		
<i>Tringa (Actitis) hypoleucos*</i>				
~ SW Asia, E & S Africa (non-br)			1	#
~ South Asia (non-br)		1		
<i>Arenaria interpres interpres</i>				
~ SW Asia, E & S Africa (non-br)			(1)	#
~ South Asia (non-br)		1		
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>				
~ SW Asia & W S Asia (non-br)	1c			#
<i>Calidris canutus canutus</i>				
~ SW & S Africa, SW Asia to NW India (non-br)		2a 2c		#
<i>Calidris canutus piersmai</i>				
~ Sri Lanka, S India, Australia, New Zealand	(1c)			
<i>Calidris alba</i>				
~ SW Asia, E & S Africa (non-br)			1	#
~ South Asia (non-br)		1		
<i>Calidris ruficollis*</i>				
~ NE Siberia (br)/ E India, Sri Lanka, SE & E Asia to Australasia			1	
<i>Calidris minuta</i>				
~ SW Asia, E & S Africa (non-br)			(1)	#
~ South Asia (non-br)		1		
<i>Calidris temminckii</i>				
~ SW Asia, E Africa (non-br)			(1)	#
~ South Asia (non-br)		1		
<i>Calidris subminuta</i>				
~ E India, Sri Lanka, SE & E Asia to Australia (non-br)		1		
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>				
~ E & S Africa, SW Asia (non-br)			1	#
~ South Asia (non-br)			1	
<i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>				
~ SW Asia & NE Africa (non-br)			1	#
<i>Calidris alpina centralis</i>				
~ South Asia (non-br)		1		
<i>Eurynorhynchus pygmaeus</i>				

Species	A	B	C	Pop. Incl. in AEWA
~ NE Siberia (br)/ SE India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar? (non-br)	1a 1b 1c			
<i>Limicola falcinellus falcinellus</i>				
~Coasts of Arabian Pen., E & S Africa, India, Sri Lanka	3c			#
<i>Limicola falcinellus sibirica</i>				
~ Coasts of India, SE Asia, Australasia	(2)			
<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>				
~ SW Asia, E & S Africa (non-br)		(2c)		#
~ South Asia (non-br)		1		
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>				
~ NW Eurasia (br)/ Pelagic, NW Arabian Sea			1	#
<b>LARIDAE</b>				
<i>Larus hemprichii</i>				
~ SW Asia, Gulfs of Persia, Oman, Aden, Red Sea & Eastern Africa (non-br)		2a		#
<i>Larus canus heinei</i>				
~ SE Eur, Black and Caspian Seas (non-br)			(1)	#
<i>Larus argentatus</i>				
~ <i>mongolicus</i> China and India		(1)		
<i>Larus heuglini heuglini</i>				
~ SW Asia, S to E Afr & NW India, Sri Lanka (non-br)			(1)	#
<i>Larus heuglini barabensis</i>				
~ SW Asia, mainly shores of Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea (non-br)			(1)	#
<i>Larus armenicus</i>				
~ SE Europe, SW Asia	3a			#
<i>Larus cachinnans cachinnans</i>				
~ SE Europe, SW Asia			1	#
<i>Larus fuscus fuscus</i>				
~ E Africa S to Tanzania (+few SW Asia)		(2c)		#
<i>Larus ichthyaetus</i>				
~ E Europe, W Asia	3a			#
~ Central Asia (br) /coastal S Asia & Myanmar (non-br)		1		
<i>Larus brunnicephalus</i>				
~ Coasts of Arabian Peninsula, E to S Asia Indochina & S China (non-br)		1		
<i>Larus ridibundus</i>				
~ SW Asia & Eastern Africa (non-br)			(1)	#
~ S Asia (non-br)			1	
<i>Larus genei</i>				
~ W, SW & S Asia (br)		2a		#
<i>Larus relictus</i>				
~ C Asia (br)	2			
<i>Larus minutus</i>				
~ Black, Caspian & E Med. Sea (non-br)		(1)		#
<i>Sterna nilotica nilotica</i>				
~ SW Asia (non-br)	2			#
~ S Asia (non-br)		1		

Species	A	B	C	Pop. Incl. in AEWA
<i>Sterna caspia</i> *				
~ Europe (br)/Med., W,N&E Africa, SW Asia	1c			
~ Caspian (br) / SW Asia & NE Africa	2			#
~ South Asia (non-br)		1		
<i>Sterna bengalensis bengalensis</i>				
~ Gulf/Southern Asia		2a		#
<i>Sterna sandvicensis sandvicensis</i>				
~ Caspian(br)/ coastal Persian Gulf & S Red Sea to S Asia (non-br)		2a		#
<i>Sterna bergii velox</i>				
~ Arabian Gulf & Indian Ocean (br)/ Indian Ocean Kenya to Myanmar			(1)	#
<i>Sterna dougallii korustes</i>				
~ Sri Lanka & Indian Islands (br)/Indian & Pacific Oceans (non-br)	1c			
<i>Sterna dougallii bangsi</i>				
~ Arabian Sea (islands of Oman) br /Indian Ocean (non-br)	1c			#
<i>Sterna hirundo hirundo</i>				
~ W Asia (br)			(1)	#
<i>Sterna hirundo tibetana</i> *				
~ Turkestan & Tibet (br)		1		
<i>Sterna hirundo minussensis</i>				
~ Central Asia, N Mongolia & S.Tibet (br)/mostly N Indian Ocean			1	
<i>Sterna albifrons albifrons</i> *				
~ E Europe (br) / Red Sea, Arabia, E Africa	3c			#
~ SW & S Asia (br) / Arabian Gulf & Indian Ocean	3b			
<i>Sterna albifrons pusilla</i> *				
~ Indian Ocean & SE Asia (non-br)	3c			#
<i>Sterna saundersii</i>				
~ N & W Indian Ocean, Red Sea (br)		(1)		#
<i>Sterna repressa</i>				
~ N & W Indian Ocean, Red Sea (br)		2c		#
<i>Chlidonias hybridus hybridus</i>				
~ Central Asia (br)/ Iran-Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka (non-br)		(1)		#
<i>Chlidonias hybridus indicus</i> *				
~ E Iran, Pakistan, N India (br)	(3a)			
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>				
~ S & E Europe (br) / sub-Saharan Africa, Persian Gulf			(1)	#
~ Asia, Australasia - India, Sri Lanka, Indochina, to Australasia		(1)		
<b>RHYNCHOPIDAE</b>				
<i>Rynchops albicollis</i>				
~ S & SE Asia	1c			

**Annex I: Indicative Map of the Central Asian Flyway Region**



The boundaries depicted on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by UNEP/CMS