

Support of the Raptors MOU through developments in BirdLife International's Data Zone

Aim: To integrate public access online functionality relevant to Raptors MoU stakeholders into data section of BirdLife's website

www.birdlife.org/datazone

- Which countries are Signatories to the Raptors MoU
- Which countries are non-signatory range states of the Raptors MoU
- Which species are listed on the Raptors MoU -Annex 1
- Which IBAs are listed on the Raptors MoU site list -Table 3

Advantages of integration into the BirdLife website

- BirdLife's public-facing information portal; increased profile for the MoU among a relevant audience
- Established source of information with wide exposure capitalising on ~200,000 page views per month
- Integration with existing search functionality means user can tailor search to their needs
- Integrate Raptors MoU information with other relevant BirdLife – held data
- Institutional commitment to maintenance and update of bird data and existing scientific and information management expertise
- Provide national and regional level information to support Signatories in preparing national and regional strategies

Users access information relevant to their needs through

- Clear drop-down menus
- Species and sites search tools (where users can tailor their search)
- 'Country profile' pages where users can access summary information at national level

No passwords or login details required

Benefits for Raptors MoU stakeholders

- Ready access to full range of information about the species listed in Annex 1, including key threats and key habitats important for them
- Ready access to information on the Important Bird Areas identified for those species and listed in Table 3
- Useful context for preparation of national and regional strategies and for national reporting
- Supports Signatory efforts to improve conservation measures for Annex 1 species and Table 3 sites

Overview of proposed work

- **Species search functionality development** – search for Raptors MoU Annex 1 species on the species search page and tailor search incorporating other factors
- **Species factsheet development** - include in species factsheet the information that this species is listed on Annex 1 of the MoU–could include additional notes about which Category of Table 1
- **IBA search functionality development** – search for IBAs listed on Raptors MoU Table 3 and combined with existing parameters such as country, trigger species, habitats and threats.
- **IBA factsheet development** –for IBAs included in Raptors MoU Table 3, include this information in individual IBA factsheets – could include additional notes

Overview of proposed work

- **Country profile development** –Information on which countries are Signatories is included in the current policy tab of the Data Zone, range states to the Raptors MoU will be added
- **Policy tab of country profiles** - Where a country is a Raptors MoU Signatory the number of Raptors MoU Annex 1 species known to occur in that country/territory will be shown in the redeveloped policy tab of the BirdLife country profiles, as will the number of IBAs listed on Table 3 which occur in that country/territory. These figures will link through to the underlying list of species/IBAs to allow users to access the detailed lists if necessary.

Timeline

- **Phase 1:** the development of the **Species search functionality** for all 76 species currently on the Raptors MoU list – delivered (taxonomic work around for the moment)
- **Phase 2:** Developments to the species factsheet, **sites search, IBA factsheets and country profile.** To be completed by end Feb 2016
- **Data update** – Given that changes to both Annex 1 and Table 3 are under discussion by Signatories at MoS2, BirdLife will make any necessary amendments to the Data Zone to encompass the decisions of MoS1

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Feedback welcome

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Data Zone

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Endemic Bird Areas
View information on the key regions for restricted-range bird species
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BirdLife International group pool
ON FROG

Information of the day - 28th September 2015

- BirdLife species of the day - Yellow-browed Toucanet (*Aulacorhynchus huallagae*)
- BirdLife Important Bird and Biodiversity Area of the day - Lake Samlpo, North Korea
- BirdLife case study of the day - Local communities around Phulchokl IBA in Nepal benefit from tourism
- BirdLife Country of the day - Algeria
- BirdLife EBA of the day - Lake Lufira



Species

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The Data Zone holds data on species, sites and countries

Search the Data Zone for Raptors MOU species

Species Search

Region

Country/Territory

IUCN Red List criteria (tick all of interest)

EX - Extinct
 EW - Extinct In The Wild

Threatened Species

CR - Critically Endangered
 CR (PE) - Critically Endangered (Possibly Extinct)
 CR (PEW) - Critically Endangered (Possibly Extinct In The Wild)
 EN - Endangered
 VU - Vulnerable

NT - Near Threatened
 LC - Least Concern
 DD - Data Deficient

Species type

Seabirds
 Waterfowl
 AZE triggers

Landbirds
 Endemic
 Migratory

Tick conditions you wish to apply (leave blank to retrieve all values). Ticking more than one option for habitat, for example, retrieves species occurring in either of those habitats (or both). However, adding conditions for several variables restricts the search. For example, choosing a habitat and a threat will only retrieve species occurring in that habitat **and** affected by that threat.

Family

Genus

Species

Common name

Convention

AEMLAP

Raptors MoU

Habitats

Artificial/Aquatic & Marine
 Artificial/Terrestrial
 Caves and Subterranean Habitats (non-aquatic)
 Desert
 Forest
 Grassland
 Introduced vegetation
 Marine Coastal/Supratidal

Marine Intertidal
 Marine Neritic
 Marine Oceanic
 Rocky areas (e.g. inland cliffs, mountain peaks)
 Savanna
 Shrubland
 Other
 Wetlands (inland)

Threats

Residential & commercial development
 Agriculture & aquaculture
 Energy production & mining
 Transportation & service corridors

Natural system modifications
 Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases
 Pollution
 Geological events



Search for Raptors MOU species and refine search

Species Search

Region

Country/Territory

IUCN Red List criteria (tick all of interest)

EX - Extinct

EW - Extinct In The Wild

Threatened Species

CR - Critically Endangered

CR (PE) - Critically Endangered (Possibly Extinct)

CR (PW) - Critically Endangered (Possibly Extinct In The Wild)

EN - Endangered

NT - Near Threatened

LC - Least Concern

DD - Data Deficient

Species type

Seabirds

Waterfowl

AZE triggers

Landbirds

Endemic

Migratory

Tick conditions you wish to apply (leave blank to retrieve all values). Ticking more than one option for habitat, for example, retrieves species occurring in either of those habitats (or both). However, adding conditions for several variables restricts the search. For example, choosing a habitat and a threat will only retrieve species occurring in that habitat **and** affected by that threat.

Family

Genus

Species

Common name

Convention

AEMLAP

Raptors MoU

Habitats

Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Artificial/Terrestrial

Caves and Subterranean Habitats (non-aquatic)

Desert

Forest

Grassland

Introduced vegetation

Marine Coastal/Supratidal

Marine Intertidal

Marine Neritic

Marine Oceanic

Rocky areas (e.g. inland cliffs, mountain peaks)

Savanna

Shrubland

Other

Wetlands (inland)

Threats

Residential & commercial development

Agriculture, aquaculture

Energy production & mining

Natural system modifications

Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases

Pollution

Geological events



Search terms

Criteria = EN
Species Convention Is Raptors MoU;
Species Threat is Energy production & mining ;
Ordered by Scientific Name

**Download these Species
as a CSV file**

Number of results 1

Scientific name	Common name	Red List Category
<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Egyptian Vulture	EN



Access our species factsheets



Partnership for nature and people

BirdLife Species Factsheet

EN Egyptian Vulture *Neophron percnopterus*

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For information about BirdLife Species Champions and Species Guardians visit the BirdLife Preventing Extinctions Programme.

Justification

This long-lived species qualifies as Endangered owing to a recent and extremely rapid population decline in India (presumably resulting from poisoning by the veterinary drug Diclofenac) combined with severe long-term declines in Europe (>50% over the last three generations [42 years]) and West Africa, plus ongoing declines through much of the rest of its African range.

Taxonomic source(s)

AERC TAC. 2003. AERC TAC Checklist of bird taxa occurring in Western Palearctic region, 15th Draft. Available at: http://www.aerc.eu/DOCS/Bird_taxa_of_the_WP15.xls#.

Cramp, S.; Perrins, C. M. 1977-1994. *Handbook of the birds of Europe, the Middle East and Africa. The birds of the western Palearctic*. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

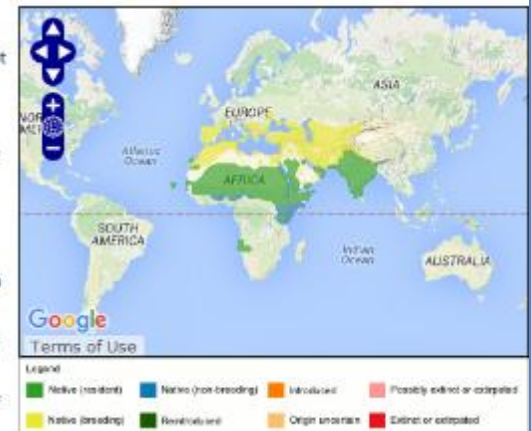
del Hoyo, J.; Collar, N. J.; Christie, D. A.; Elliott, A.; Fishpool, L. D. C. 2014. *HBW and BirdLife International Illustrated Checklist of the Birds of the World*. Barcelona, Spain and Cambridge UK: Lynx Edicions and BirdLife International.

Identification

55-65 cm. Wingspan 155-170 cm. Medium-large. Characteristic flight silhouette with broad, well-fingered wings and a wedge-shaped tail. Yellow face and base to the bill with a black tip. Plumage is pale grey with some buff on the head and neck. Primaries and secondaries are black showing contrast with underwing-coverts below and unique white centres above. Juveniles are largely dark brown with contrasting area of pale buff.

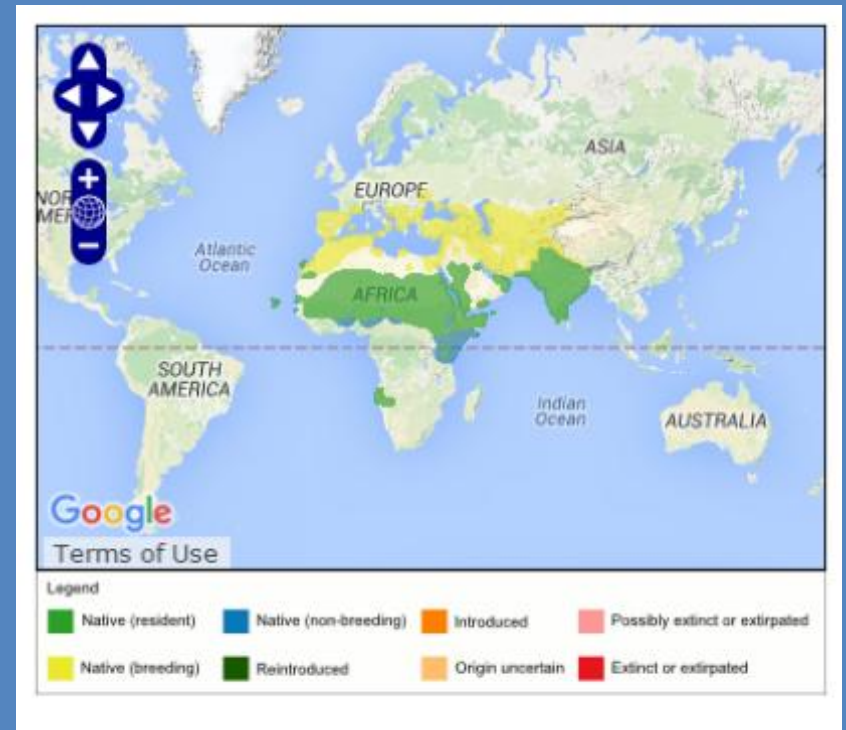
Distribution and population

Neophron percnopterus occupies a large range with isolated resident populations in the Cape Verde and Canary Islands in the west, through Morocco and parts of West Africa (Ferguson-Lees *et al.* 2001). A small resident population persists in Angola and Namibia. The bulk of the resident population occurs in Ethiopia and East Africa, Arabia and the Indian Subcontinent, while Saharan and Sahelian parts of Africa in Algeria, Niger, northernmost Cameroon, Chad and northern Sudan also hold significant but presumably smaller populations (I. Angelov *in litt.* 2012). Migratory birds breed in Northernmost Africa (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Northern Egypt), southern Europe, from Spain in the west, through the Mediterranean, Turkey, the Caucasus and central Asia to Northern Iran, Pakistan, northern India and Nepal. These birds winter within the resident range, and in addition throughout the Sahel region of Africa. Global population estimates for the species are crude, but combining figures of 3,300-5,050 pairs in Europe (Ifiigo *et al.* 2008), <2,000 pairs in central Asia, just a few thousand pairs now in the Indian Subcontinent, perhaps 1,000 pairs in the Middle East, and perhaps 1,000-2,000 pairs in Africa (Thiollay 1989, I. Angelov *in litt.* 2012) gives a rough total of around 21,900-30,000 individuals. The European population has declined by over 50% in the last three generations (BirdLife International 2004). In Spain, which with at least 1,300 pairs may support as much as 40% of the European breeding population, the number of territories declined by at least 25% between 1987-2000 (i.e. equating to a decline of >50% over three generations) (Donazar 2004, Del Moral 2009), likely due to high mortality rates (Cortés-Avizanda *et al.* 2009). Similar declines are reported from the Middle East (S. Aspinall *in litt.* 2005), e.g. 50-75% in Israel, however in Oman the population appears stable (J. Eriksen *in litt.* 2005), although this may be more a reflection of count methods rather than genuine stability in the population. Around 1,700 birds are resident in a stable population on the Island of Socotra (Porter and Suleiman *in prep.*). The resident populations within Africa also appear to have declined, including those in Ethiopia and Djibouti (G. Mulholland *in litt.* 2006), and Angola and Namibia (where just 10 pairs remain) (R. Simmons *in litt.* 2006). Across much of Africa residents are outnumbered by migrant European and probably Asian breeders (J. M. Thiollay *in litt.* 2006, I. Angelov *in litt.* 2012). Most critically, the species has undergone a catastrophic decline (>35% per year) since 1999 in India, where numbers detected on road transects declined by 68% between 2000 and 2003 (Cuthbert *et al.* 2006), while on the Balkans a decline of nearly 50% was noted between 2003-2011 (I. Angelov *in litt.* 2012).



Key facts and headline figures

Key facts	
Current IUCN Red List category	Endangered
Family	Accipitridae (Hawks, Eagles)
Species name author	(Linnaeus, 1758)
Population size	13000-41000 mature individuals
Population trend	Decreasing
Distribution size (breeding/resident)	19,700,000 km ²
Country endemic?	No
Links to further information	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additional Information on this species - Projected distributions under climate change - 2015 European Red List assessment 	



Distribution maps for all bird species

Or search for site-level data – Site Factsheets

EG025 St Katherine Protectorate

Location	Egypt, South Sinai
Central coordinates	33° 55.00' East 28° 20.00' North
IBA criteria	A3
Area	435,000 ha
Altitude	100 - 2,641m
Year of IBA assessment	2001

Nature Conservation Egypt (Affiliate)



Site description The St Katherine Protectorate occupies much of the central part of South Sinai, a mountainous region of Precambrian igneous and metamorphic rock, which includes Egypt's highest peaks: Gebel Katherina (2,641 m), Gebel Um Shomar (2,586 m), Gebel El Thabt (2,439 m), Gebel Musa (2,280 m) and Gebel Serbal (2,070 m). These mountains are intersected by a complex network of deeply cut wadis, draining eastward to the Gulf of Aqaba and westward to the Gulf of Suez. The most important of these are Wadi Feiran, Wadi Hilbran, Wadi Isla, Wadi Nasb and Wadi Zaghra.

Mean annual rainfall is 62 mm, falling mostly in spring and autumn. Precipitation occasionally exceeds 300 mm in areas above 1,600 m, where it falls mostly as snow. In winter, temperatures fall as low as 10°C at higher elevations. This relatively high precipitation gives rise to a diversity of plant and animal life, making the high mountains of central South Sinai one of the richest terrestrial areas for biodiversity in the country.



Search the Data Zone for country-level data



Egypt

Species IBAS EBAS Marine Policy Resources

TOTAL	361 (92 nd)	Breeding Endemic	0
Landbirds	242	Seabirds	39
Migratory	298	Waterbirds	130

IUCN Red List Status

EX Extinct	0
EW Extinct in the Wild	0
VU EN CR Globally Threatened	11 (122 nd)
VU EN CR % threatened	3% (172 nd)
CR Critically Endangered	0
EN Endangered	2
VU Vulnerable	9
NT Near Threatened	17
LC Least Concern	353
DD Data Deficient	0

The numbers in brackets refer to the country's rank when compared to other countries and territories globally.

IUCN Red List status for all birds

Category	Count	Percentage
Least Concern (LC)	353	92.7%
Near Threatened (NT)	17	4.7%
Other (VU, EN, CR)	11	3.0%

IUCN Red List status for globally threatened birds (GTBs)

Category	Count	Percentage
Vulnerable (VU)	9	81.8%
Endangered (EN)	2	18.2%



Country Factsheets

Egypt

Species **IBAs** EBAs Marine Policy Resources

Total number of IBAs	34	Total IBA Area (ha)	3,472,050
Number of IBAs in Danger	0		
Number triggered by individual criteria			
Globally threatened species (A1)	21	Biome-restricted species (A3)	0
Restricted-range species (A2)	0	Congregatory species (A4)	24
Number of AZE sites identified for birds	0		

IBA status

IBAs are monitored using a simple, practical and robust framework. This involves regular assessments in which each IBA is scored against indicators of **pressure** (the threat facing the site), **state** (the condition of birds and their habitats) and **response** (the actions being taken to conserve the site). To learn more about this process click [here](#).

Egypt at a glance

Capital
Cairo

Area
1,001,450km²

BirdLife Partner
Nature Conservation Egypt
(Affiliate)

Species

Total number of birds	381
Globally threatened birds	11
Country endemics	0

Important Bird Areas

Number of IBAs	34
Total IBA area	3,472,050 ha

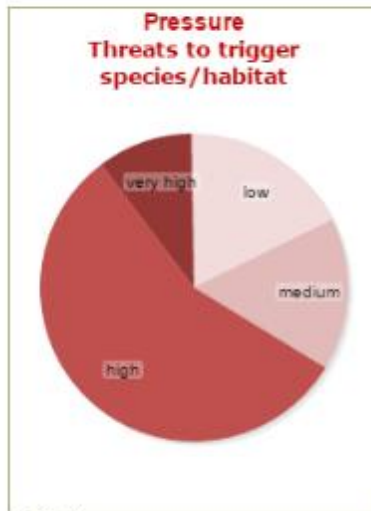
Endemic Bird Areas

Number of EBAs	0
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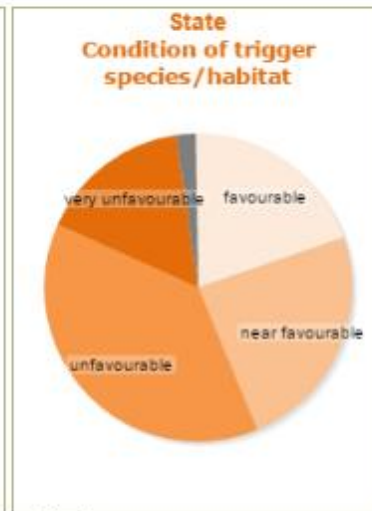
Country Factsheets present useful summary data

Country Factsheets

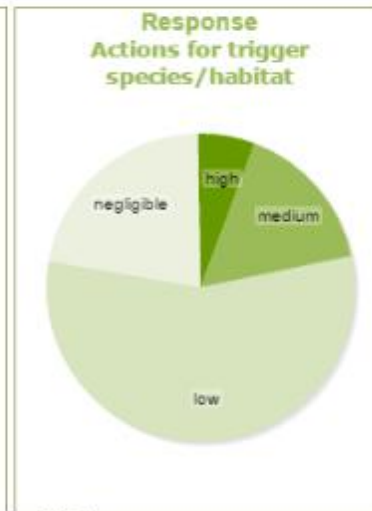
Overview of IBA status



n=50 sites

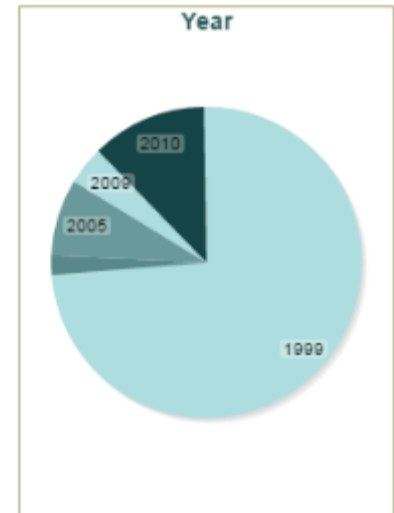


n=50 sites



n=50 sites

Most recent IBA monitoring assessment



Country Factsheets

Egypt

Species

IBAs

EBAs

Marine

Policy

Resources

Party to the following agreements and conventions

Convention name	Geographic scope	National Parties	Convention Party
African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA)	Regional	63	✓
Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP)	Global	13	
Barcelona Convention	Regional	20	✓
Bonn Agreement (environment)	Regional	9	
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Nairobi, 1992	Global	191	✓
Convention on Fishing and Conservation of Living Resources of the High Seas	Global	38	
Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR), Canberra, 1980	Global	33	
Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats	Regional	48	
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, (CMS), Bonn, 1979	Global	115	✓
Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna, (CITES), Washington DC, 1973	Global	175	✓
Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), New York, 1992	Global	193	✓
Kyoto Protocol - greenhouse gas emission reductions	Global	190	✓
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, Ramsar, 1971	Global	159	✓
UNESCO World Heritage Convention	Global	193	✓
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	Global	191	✓
Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia	Regional	34	

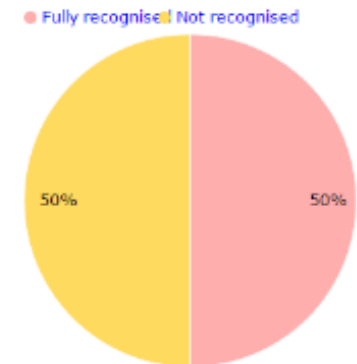
Convention on Biological Diversity

BirdLife is the International Thematic Focal Point for birds to the CBD Clearing-House Mechanism which aims to share knowledge and exchange information. For more information click [here](#).

Ramsar

Many Important Bird Areas (IBAs) are designated, or potentially qualify for designation, as Ramsar sites (wetlands of international importance) on the basis of their waterbird populations. This section presents data on those IBAs so far identified as potential Ramsar sites.

No of potential Ramsar sites	8
Fully recognised as Ramsar sites	4
Partially recognised	0
Not recognised	4



Recommended Citation:

BirdLife International (2015) Country profile: Egypt. Available from: <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/country/egypt>. Checked: 2015-09-29