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CENTRAL ASIAN FLYWAY SITUATION ANALYSIS 2023

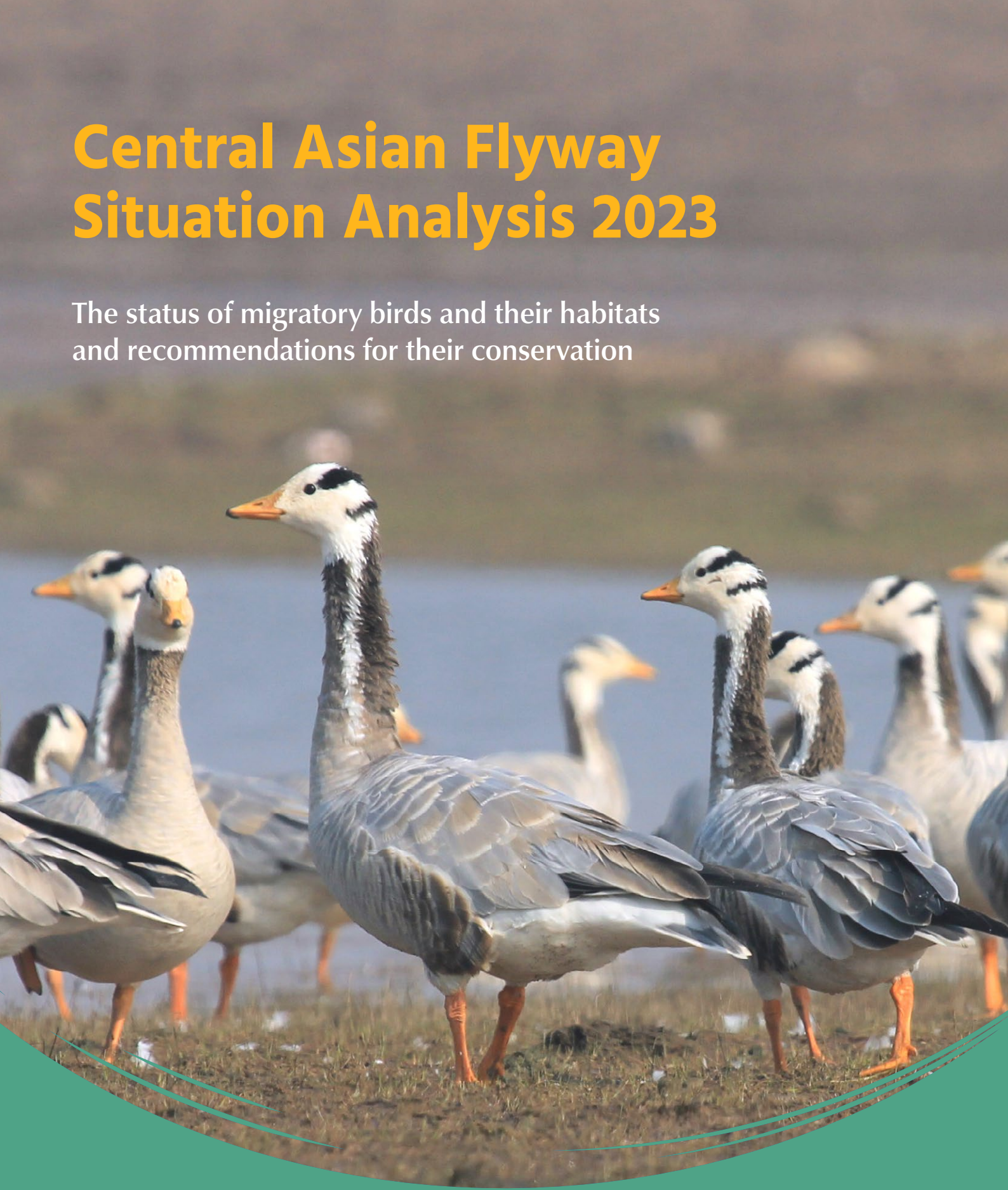
(Prepared by BirdLife International)

Summary:

This information document was submitted by BirdLife International, and provides the Central Asian Flyway Range States and Stakeholders with key information to align flyway-scale actions to conserve its migratory birds and their habitats.

Central Asian Flyway Situation Analysis 2023

The status of migratory birds and their habitats and recommendations for their conservation



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BirdLife International has produced this report in cooperation with the UNEP/CMS Secretariat to inform and support the development of an institutional framework for the Central Asian Flyway under the auspices of the Convention on Migratory Species as outlined in CMS COP Decision 13.46.

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Photo front cover:
Bar-headed Geese (photo: Tuhina Katti)

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Executive Summary

The Central Asian Flyway (CAF) extends across the central part of the Eurasian continent. It spans 30 countries, overlapping with the African–Eurasian and East Asian–Australasian flyways. It is home to 605 migratory bird species from 84 families; among them are waterbirds, raptors and other landbirds, and seabirds. According to the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (2022), at least 40% of these species have declining global populations, with 48 being globally threatened.

The migratory birds along the CAF use a variety of habitats during their annual cycle: from the arctic tundra to tropical grasslands, from deserts to the open ocean, and from undisturbed forests to dense urban areas. The region supports over a sixth of the world's human population, including many developing nations and some of the fastest-growing economies, to which migratory birds are of rich cultural and spiritual value.

Despite countries in the CAF having a long history of collaborating to study their migratory birds, large gaps in the knowledge of most species remain. Understanding their ecology, migration strategies, population sizes and trends, and threats is key to designing effective conservation strategies. Successful conservation is also tied to the major development challenges in the region. Those related to climate change can especially present large-scale, cross-border challenges. Worsening climatic conditions will increase stress on arid landscapes, wetlands, and other habitats upon which people and birds depend, and development of infrastructure can put further pressure on the environment. However, incorporating nature-safe energy developments and nature-based solutions can benefit both people and birds. By understanding and managing such risk, countries can minimise impacts on biodiversity and prevent associated delays in infrastructure construction.

Migratory birds provide a link for countries within the flyway to work together and a platform upon which they can engage and learn from other flyways. Most CAF countries are signatories to multilateral environmental agreements such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Fewer countries are party to the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS). The CAF lies within the geographic boundaries of four major CMS instruments that cover different bird groups. These include the African Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (covering about half the countries), the CMS CAF Action Plan for the Conservation of Migratory Waterbirds and their Habitats (covering all the countries), the CMS Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia (Raptors MOU) (covering all but one country), and the African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan (AEMLAP) (covering all but four countries). In addition, the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership with a focus on migratory waterbirds covers five of the eastern CAF countries. CMS and other frameworks provide instruments that cover specific bird groups, however, at present, there is no instrument protecting all CAF migratory birds. To address this, at the COP13 in 2020[1], the CMS adopted the Flyways Resolution 12.11 (Rev.COP13) and corresponding Decision 13.46, committing to develop "an institutional instrument under CMS to support the implementation of increased conservation action for migratory birds and their habitats in the CAF, as well as to support this initiative with resources, in coordination with the existing CMS avian-related instruments".

1 https://www.cms.int/en/document/flyways-4

BirdLife International, along with the CMS Secretariat, has prepared this Situation Analysis to provide CAF stakeholders with key information to align flyway-scale actions to conserve its migratory birds and their habitats.

The report summarises the conservation status and the existing and emerging threats and opportunities revealed by the literature and expert consultations and serves as a benchmark to raise the profile of migratory birds of the CAF.

The report reviewed the following topics:

- Ecology and importance of the Central Asian Flyway, including a review of the conservation status of migratory species, key habitats and sites, and knowledge gaps;
- Critical site networks across the flyway for landbirds, raptors, and waterbirds
- Major direct and indirect threats and their drivers
- Capacity of countries to engage in research and conservation efforts
- Existing actions to conserve migratory birds and their key habitats and sites

We consolidated a list of 1,717 sites of international importance for the migratory birds of the CAF. The most direct threats are legal and illegal capture and hunting of adults, young and eggs; collisions and electrocution with man-made structures; human disturbance (to breeding, feeding, and roosting areas); artificial light pollution; diseases; invasive species; poisoning; plastic pollution; and impacts on food availability.

Additionally, the birds suffer indirect threats from habitat loss and degradation (deforestation, agrochemicals, loss of wetlands, unsustainable land use, mineral exploration and extraction, urbanisation, road construction, pollution, and water and fire damage), including the potential impacts of climate change.

Priority measures to address the threats to migratory birds have been identified. Emphasis was given to the development context within which these priorities will be addressed, particularly the urgent need for action to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

Recommendations:

A. CAF collaborative framework: developing an initiative to optimise synergies among international frameworks (formal and informal) and key stakeholders (including governments, international NGOs, and scientists).

B. Species management: securing and restoring populations and their habitats, including implementing existing action plans for globally threatened species. Listing of eight globally threatened and one as near-threatened CAF species under the CMS Appendices.

C. Reducing direct mortality: regulating the legal capture of wild individuals, tackling and preventing illegal taking, and preventing poisoning, collisions and disease outbreaks.

D. Management of important sites and networks: identifying and managing sites and establishing networks of importance to migratory birds that build on existing international frameworks, initiatives, and national protected areas.

E. Landscape management: tackling land-use changes related to agriculture, forest products, water use, and energy production; re-vegetating and reducing desertification and carbon emissions from deforestation and degradation; and reducing human-wildlife conflict.

F. Research and monitoring: understanding migration patterns and connectivity within the flyway, the

causes of population change, and monitoring population trends. Bringing in a social sciences perspective on the human motivations and drivers related to the key threats, how to address them, build local capacity, and improve information exchange, collaboration and coordination amongst researchers.

G. Education and information: improving public awareness and understanding of migratory bird species.

H. Integrating actions for climate and migratory species: aligning the conservation of migratory birds and their habitats with climate mitigation and adaptation measures. This is a great opportunity to mobilise resources and highlight the importance of grasslands, freshwater and coastal systems, and traditional agriculture and land use practices.

I. Financing: increase the funding for conservation in the flyway by an order of magnitude. Identify innovative financing options – including from the private sector – that enable the implementation of long-term programmes needed for species and habitat related research, habitat management and restoration while also addressing local livelihoods and the climate emergency.

J. Strengthening capacity: building and strengthening local and national capabilities to implement the interventions that will deliver the necessary integrated, large-scale impacts.

Implementing the recommendations will help reverse the decline of migratory bird species of the CAF and improve the management and restoration of important habitats. It will also provide a foundational framework upon which policies and actions on migratory species and climate change can be built while including the well-being of local communities.

تحليل حالة مسار هجرة الطيور لوسط أسيا
حالة الطيور المهاجرة وموائلها والتوصيات لحمايتها

ملخص تنفيذي

يمتد مسار هجرة الطيور لوسط آسيا (FAC) عبر قلب القارة الأوراسية، ويضم ٣٠ دولة تتداخل مع مسار هجرة الطيور الإفريقي-الأوراسي والجزء الشرقي من مسار الهجرة الشرق آسيوي-الأسترالي، ويعد هذا المسار موطنًا لـ ٥٠٦ نوعًا من الطيور المهاجرة تنتمي إلى ٤٨ عائلة؛ من بينها الطيور المائية والطيور الجارحة وطيور أخرى برية وبحرية. وحسب القائمة الحمراء للأنواع المهددة بالانقراض الصادرة عن الاتحاد الدولي لحماية الطبيعة لعام (٢٢٠٢) هناك ما لا يقل عن ٤٠٪ من هذه الأنواع تعاني انخفاضًا في أعدادها على المستوى العالمي، ومنها ٨٤ نوعاً مهددًا بالانقراض عالميًا.

تستخدم الطيور المهاجرة على طول مسار هجرة الطيور لوسط آسيا مجموعة متنوعة من الموائل خلال دورة حياتها السنوية: فمن القطب الشمالي إلى السهول الاستوائية، ومن الصحاري إلى المحيط المفتوح، ومن الغابات المفتوحة إلى المناطق الحضرية المكتظة. وتضم المنطقة أكثر من سدس سكان العالم، بما في ذلك العديد من الدول النامية وبعض أسرع الاقتصادات نموًا، حيث تتمتع الطيور المهاجرة بقيمة ثقافية وروحانية عالية.

وبالرغم من التعاون الطويل بين دول مسار هجرة الطيور لوسط آسيا لدراسة طيورها المهاجرة، إلا أن هناك فجوات كبيرة في معرفتنا بمعظم الأنواع. إن فهم بيئتها واستراتيجيات الهجرة وحجم ونمو مجموعاتها والتهديدات التي تواجهها هو أمر أساسي لوضع استراتيجيات فعالة للحفاظ عليها. ويرتبط الحفاظ الناجح أيضًا بالتحديات التنموية الرئيسية في المنطقة. ويمكن أن تشكل التغيرات المناخية تحديات واسعة النطاق عبر الحدود بين الدول، إذ تؤدي الظروف المناخية المتفاقمة إلى زيادة الضغط على الشكل الطبيعي للمناطق الجافة والمناطق الرطبة وغيرها من الموائل التي يعتمد عليها البشر والطيور على حدٍ سواء، كما يمكن لتطوير البنية التحتية أن يضيف ضغطًا على البيئة. وعلى أية حال، فإن دمج وتطوير الطاقة الآمنة للبيئة والحلول القائمة على المصادر الطبيعية بالفائدة على كل من البشر والطيور، من خلال فهم وإدارة هذه المخاطر، يمكن للدول تقليل الآثار على التنوع الحيوي ومنع التأخير المرتبط بعمليات البنية التحتية.

وتُمثل الطيور المهاجرة حلقة وصل للتعاون بين دول مسار هجرة الطيور لوسط آسيا، وتوفر منصة للحوار وتبادل الخبرات مع مسارات الهجرة الأخرى. حيث تعد معظم دول مسار هجرة الطيور لوسط آسيا من الدول الموقعة على اتفاقيات بيئية متعددة الأطراف، مثل اتفاقية التنوع الحيوي واتفاقية رامسار بشأن الأراضي الرطبة واتفاقية الأمم المتحدة الإطارية المتعلقة بتغير المناخ. وعدد قليل منها موقعة على اتفاقية الأنواع المهاجرة (SMC).

يقع مسار هجرة الطيور في وسط آسيا ضمن الحدود الجغرافية لأربع أطر مؤسسية رئيسية باتفاقية الأنواع المهاجرة (SMC) والتي تغطي مجموعات مختلفة من الطيور، منها اتفاقية الطيور المائية المهاجرة بين أفريقيا وأوراسيا (تغطي نحو نصف دول المسار)، وخطة عمل مسار هجرة الطيور لوسط آسيا للاتفاقية لأجل حفظ الطيور المائية المهاجرة وموائلها (تغطي جميع الدول)، ومذكرة التفاهم للاتفاقية بشأن حفظ الطيور الجارحة المهاجرة في أفريقيا وأوراسيا (UOM srotpaR) (تغطي جميع الدول عدا دولة واحدة)، وخطة عمل الطيور البرية المهاجرة بين أفريقيا وأوراسيا(PALMEA) (تغطي جميع الدول عدا أربع دول). علاوة على ذلك، تشمل شراكة مسار هجرة الطيور في شرق آسيا - أستراليا التي تركز على الطيور المائية المهاجرة (خمس دول من الجزء الشرقي لمسار هجرة الطيور لوسط آسيا).

وتوفر اتفاقية الأنواع المهاجرة (SMC) والإطارات الأخرى وسائل تغطي فئات محددة من الطيور، لكن لا توجد حاليًا وسيلة للحفاظ على جميع طيور مسار الهجرة لوسط آسيا. ولتعزيز ذلك، تبنت الاتفاقية، في مؤتمر الأطراف الثالث عشر لعام ٢٠٢٠، قرار مسارات هجرة الطيور رقم ١١,٢١ (31POC.veR) ولاحقًا القرار رقم ٦٤,٣١، تلتزم فيهما الدول «بتطوير أداة مؤسسية تحت مظلة الاتفاقية لدعم تنفيذ المزيد من إجراءات الحفظ للطيور المهاجرة وموائلها في مسار هجرة الطيور لوسط آسيا، وكذلك دعم هذه المبادرة بالموارد، وذلك بالتنسيق مع الأطر المؤسسية القائمة للاتفاقية المتعلقة بالطيور».

وقد أعد البيردلايف انترناشونال، بالتعاون مع سكرتارية اتفاقية الأنواع المهاجرة SMC تحليلاً للوضع الحالي لتزويد أصحاب العلاقة في مسار الهجرة في لوسط آسيا بمعلومات أساسية لتوحيد جهود الحفظ على مستوى المسار لحماية الطيور المهاجرة وموائلها.

ويلخص التقرير حالة الحفظ والمهددات والفرص القائمة التي كشفت عنها المراجع وآراء الخبراء، والتي تمثل المعيار المرجعي لرفع مستوى المعلومات المتوفرة لملف الطيور المهاجرة في مسار هجرة الطيور لوسط آسيا.

ضم التقرير مراجعة للمواضيع التالية:

- بيئة وأهمية مسار هجرة الطيور لوسط آسيا: بما في ذلك مراجعة لحالة الحفظ للأنواع المهاجرة، والموائل والمواقع الرئيسية، وفجوات المعرفة.
- شبكة المواقع الحرجة عبر المسار: للطيور البرية -الجارحة- و المائية.
- المهددات الرئيسية المباشرة وغير المباشرة و مسبباتها.
- قدرة الدول على المشاركة في جهود البحث والحفظ.
- الإجراءات الحالية لحفظ الطيور المهاجرة وموائلها ومواقعها الرئيسية.

لقد قمنا بتجميع قائمة تضم ٧١٧١ موقعًا ذا أهمية دولية للطيور المهاجرة في مسار هجرة الطيور لوسط آسيا. حيث شلمت أهم المهددات المباشرة: الصيد والصيد غير القانوني للطيور البالغة والفراخ وجمع البيض، والاصطدام والصعق الكهربائي بخطوط الطاقة، والعوامل البشرية (في مناطق التكاثر والتغذية والمبيت)،تلوث الضوء الاصطناعي، والأمراض، والأنواع الغازية، والتسمم، والتلوث بالبلاستيك، وآثار تراجع توفر الغذاء. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، تعاني الطيور من تهديدات غير مباشرة من فقدان وتدهور الموائل (إزالة الغابات، والمواد الكيميائية الزراعية، وفقدان الأراضي الرطبة، واستخدام الأراضي غير المستدام، واستكشاف واستخراج المعادن، والتحضر، وبناء الطرق، والتلوث، وأضرار المياه والحريق)، بما في ذلك الآثار المحتملة لتغير المناخ.

تم تحديد إجراءات أولوية لمعالجة التهديدات التي تواجه الطيور المهاجرة. وتم التأكيد على سياق التنمية الذي ستُعالج فيه هذه الأولويات، ولا سيما الحاجة الملحة لاتخاذ إجراءات للتخفيف من آثار تغير المناخ والتكيف معها.

التوصيات:

أ. إطار عمل تعاوني لمسار هجرة الطيور لوسط آسيا: تطوير مبادرة تعمل على تعزيز التآزر بين الإطارات الدولية (الرسمية وغير الرسمية) وأصحاب العلاقة الرئيسيين (بما في ذلك الحكومات والمنظمات غير الحكومية الدولية والخبراء).

ب. إدارة الأنواع: ضمان واستعادة مجموعات الطيور وموائلها، بما في ذلك تنفيذ خطط العمل الحالية للأنواع المهددة عالميًا. وإدراج ثمانية أنواع مهددة عالميًا ونوع واحد قريب من التهديد في مسار هجرة الطيور لوسط آسيا ضمن ملاحق اتفاقية الأنواع المهاجرة.

ج. الحد من الوفيات المباشرة: تنظيم الصيد القانوني للطيور البرية، التصدي للصيد غير القانوني ومنعه، منع التسمم والاصطدام والصعق بخطوط الكهرباء وتفشي الأمراض.

د. إدارة المواقع والشبكات المهمة: تحديد وإدارة المواقع وإنشاء شبكات ذات أهمية للطيور المهاجرة، والاستفادة من الإطارات الدولية والمبادرات والمناطق المحمية الوطنية القائمة.

هـ. إدارة النسق البيئي/المناظر الطبيعية: معالجة التغيرات في استخدام الأراضي المتعلقة بالزراعة ومنتجات الغابات واستخدام المياه وإنتاج الطاقة، إعادة التشجير والحد من التصحر وانبعاثات الكربون من إزالة الغابات وتدهورها، الحد من الصراع بين الإنسان والحيوانات البرية.

و. البحث والمراقبة: فهم أنماط الهجرة والاتصال داخل مسار الهجرة، التغيرات في المجموعات، ورصد اتجاهاتها. استحضار منظور العلوم الاجتماعية حول الدوافع البشرية والعوامل المحركة المرتبطة بالتهديدات الرئيسية، وكيفية التصدي لها، وبناء القدرات المحلية، وتحسين تبادل المعلومات والتعاون والتنسيق بين الباحثين.

ز. التعليم والتوعية: زيادة الوعي العام وفهم لأنواع الطيور المهاجرة .

ح. دمج إجراءات تغير المناخ والأنواع المهاجرة: موائمة جهود حماية الطيور المهاجرة وموائلها مع إجراءات التخفيف من آثار تغير المناخ والتكيف معه. والتي تعد فرصة رائعة لحشد الموارد وتسليط الضوء على أهمية المراعي والمياه العذبة والأنظمة الساحلية والممارسات الزراعية التقليدية واستخدام الأراضي.

ط. التمويل: زيادة تمويل جهود الحفظ في مسار الهجرة من خلال تحديد خيارات تمويلية مبتكرة، بما في ذلك القطاع الخاص، لتمكين تنفيذ برامج مستدامة اللازمة للبحث المتعلق بالأنواع والموائل وإدارتها واستعادتها مع الأخذ بعين الاعتبار سبل العيش المحلية ومسببات التغير المناخي الطارئة..

ي. تعزيز القدرات: بناء وتعزيز القدرات المحلية والوطنية لتنفيذ المدخلات التي ستحقق التأثير المطلوب والمتكامل وعلى نطاق واسع.

إن تنفيذ هذه التوصيات سيسهم في عكس الانخفاض لأنواع الطيور المهاجرة في مسار هجرة الطيور لوسط آسيا وتحسين إدارة الموائل المهمة واستعادتها. كما سيوفر إطارًا أساسيًا يمكن من خلاله بناء السياسات والأنشطة المتعلقة بالأنواع المهاجرة وتغير المناخ مع إدراج أهمية المجتمعات المحلية.

执行摘要

中亚迁飞区（CAF）横跨欧亚大陆中部的30个国家，与非洲-欧亚迁飞区及东亚-澳大利西亚迁飞区重叠。该区是84科605种候鸟的栖息地，其中包括水鸟、猛禽、其他陆地鸟类和海鸟。根据国际自然保护联盟（IUCN）2022年发布的《濒危物种红色名录》，这些候鸟当中至少40％全球数量正在下降，有48种候鸟更是被列为受威胁物种。

在每年的迁徙周期中，中亚迁飞区的候鸟需要各式各样的栖息地：包括北极苔原、热带草原、沙漠、大海、原始森林甚至人口密集的城市等。全球六分之一以上的人口生活在这一区域，其中包括许多发展中国家和一些全球增长最快的经济体，对这些族群来说，候鸟具有丰富的文化和精神价值。

尽管位于中亚迁飞区的国家已经针对候鸟研究建立了长期的合作关系，但是我们对其中的大部分物种仍然非常缺乏了解。了解它们的生态、迁徙方式、数量多少与变化趋势以及其所面临的各种威胁乃是制定有效保护策略的关键。生态保护的成败也与该迁飞区的主要发展挑战有着密切关系。涉及气候变化的问题尤其可能带来跨国的大规模挑战。由于气候条件持续恶化，人类和鸟类都赖以生存的干旱地区、湿地和其他栖息地将面临日益加剧的压力。基础设施的开发更可能进一步增大自然生态环境所承受的压力。若能采用对自然环境无害的能源开发方针以及基于自然的解决方案，人类和鸟类则都可以受益。通过进一步理解和管理相关风险，各国可以在最大程度上减少对生物多样性的影响，同时避免基础设施建设因此受到延误。

候鸟在联系迁飞区内的各个国家扮演着重要角色。它们不但促进了各国之间的合作，也为其提供了一个平台，让各国与其他迁飞区内的国家互动并彼此借鉴。大多数中亚迁飞区中的国家已签署了各项多边环境协定，包括《生物多样性公约》、《湿地公约》和《联合国气候变化框架公约》。《迁徙物种公约》（CMS）的缔约国数量则较少。中亚迁飞区处于《迁徙物种公约》框架内四个主要协议所覆盖的地理范围之内，这些以不同鸟类族群为重点的协议包括《非洲欧亚迁徙水鸟协定》（涵盖区内约一半国家）、《迁徙物种公约》中亚迁飞区迁徙水鸟及其栖息地保护行动计划（涵盖区内所有国家）、《迁徙物种公约》非洲欧亚迁徙猛禽保护行动计划（涵盖区内除一个国家以外的所有国家）、以及非洲-欧亚地区迁徙陆地鸟类行动计划（AEMLAP）（涵盖区内除四个国家以外的所有国家）。此外，以迁徙水鸟为重点的东亚-澳大利西亚迁飞区伙伴关系覆盖了中亚迁飞区东部五个国家。虽然《迁徙物种公约》和其他框架包含了多个涵盖特定鸟类族群的协议，但目前尚未落实一份保护所有中亚迁飞区候鸟的协议。为了填补这个空缺，于2020年[1]的第13届联合国气候变化大会上，《迁徙物种公约》成员国会议通过了《迁飞区决议12.11（Rev.COP13）》和相应的《条约13.46》，承诺在《迁徙物种公约》框架内起草一份制度性文书，"以帮助实施针对中亚迁飞区候鸟及其栖息地的更大规模保护行动，并与针对鸟类的现有协议进行协调，投入资源以支持该倡议"。

国际鸟盟（BirdLife International）与《迁徙物种公约》秘书处共同编写了这份情况分析报告，旨在为中亚迁飞区利益相关者提供关键信息，以使所有旨在保护全区候鸟及其栖息地的行动更加一致。

在参照有关文献与专家访谈的前提下，这份报告总结了中亚迁飞区受保护程度以及现有及新出现的各种威胁与机遇，为提高各界对中亚迁飞区候鸟的重视奠定了基础。

此报告评论了以下课题：

· 中亚迁飞区的生态和其重要性，包括对不同候鸟品种的保护状态、关键栖息环境、地点和知识缺口的回顾；

· 迁飞区中对陆地鸟类、猛禽和水鸟迁徙尤其关键的地点网络

· 主要的直接和间接威胁及其驱动因素

· 各国参与研究和保护工作的能力

· 旨在保护候鸟及其关键栖息环境、地点的现有行动

1 https://www.cms.int/en/document/flyways-4

我们整合了涵盖1717个对中亚迁飞区的候鸟具重要性且具有国际意义的地点清单。这些候鸟面对的最直接威胁来自对成鸟、幼鸟和蛋的合法与非法捕猎，人造建筑造成的碰撞与触电，人类对其繁殖、觅食和栖息地的干扰，人工光污染，疾病，外来入侵物种，毒药，塑料污染以及其食物供应所遭受的各种冲击。

此外，候鸟还面临栖息地丧失与退化所致的间接威胁，例如森林砍伐、农药、湿地丧失、不可持续的土地利用、矿产勘探及开采、城市化、道路建设、污染以及水和火灾损害，其中也包括气候变化的潜在影响。

我们已确定了应对候鸟所受威胁的若干优先措施。报告特别强调落实这些措施时，务必顾及发展实况，特别是减缓和适应气候变化的迫切性。

建议：

A. 中亚迁飞区合作框架：制定一个倡议以在不同正式和非正式的国际框架和主要利益相关者（包括政府、国际非政府组织和科学家）之间取得最佳的协同效果。

B. 物种管理：保护并修复族群及其栖息地，包括实施现有的全球受威胁物种行动计划。将中亚迁飞区的八种全球受威胁物种和一种近危物种列入《迁徙物种公约》附录。

C. 减少直接死亡率：规范野生个体的合法捕获，解决和防止非法捕获问题，以及防止中毒、碰撞和疾病爆发。

D. 重要地点与网络管理：在现有国际框架、倡议和国家保护区的基础上继续识别并管理对候鸟具有重要意义的地点，并建立地点网络。

E. 地景管理：解决与农业、林产品、水源利用和能源生产相关的土地利用变化问题；重新植被以及减少沙漠化和森林砍伐与环境退化所导致的碳排放；以及减少人类与野生动物之间的冲突。

F. 研究与监测：了解迁飞区中的迁飞模式和迁徙连接情况、族群变化的因素并监测其变化趋势。引入社会科学观点来研究并应对主要威胁背后的人类动机和驱动因素，培养当地能力并改善研究人员之间的信息交流、合作和协调。

G. 教育和信息推广：提高公众对候鸟品种的认识和了解。

H. 整合针对气候和迁徙品种的各项行动：将候鸟及其栖息地的保护行动与减缓和适应气候变化措施相结合。这一良机可让我们调动资源来凸显草原、淡水和沿海生态系统以及传统农业和土地利用方式的重要性。

I. 融资：将用于保护迁飞区的资金增加一个数量级。识别包括来自私营企业的创新性融资方案，以便实施与特定物种和栖息地相关的研究以及栖息地管理和修复所需的长期计划，并兼顾当地生计和气候紧急情况。

J. 加强能力：建设并加强地方和国家实施干预措施的能力，以产生必要的大规模综合影响。

实施这些建议将有助于扭转中亚迁飞区候鸟品种族群减少的趋势，并改善重要栖息地的管理和修复。这也将提供一个基础框架，让我们更进一步制定有关候鸟和气候变化的政策和行动，同时兼顾当地社区的福祉。

Краткое содержание

Центрально-Азиатский пролетный путь (ЦАПП) простирается через центральную часть Евразийского континента. Он охватывает 30 стран и пересекается с Африканско-Евразийским и Восточно-Азиатско-Австралийским пролетными путями. Здесь обитают 605 видов перелетных птиц из 84 семейств; среди них водные, хищные и другие наземные, а также морские птицы. Согласно Красному списку угрожаемых видов МСОП (2022), по меньшей мере 40% этих видов имеют сокращающиеся глобальные популяции, а 48 видов находятся под угрозой глобального исчезновения.

В течение своего годового цикла перелетные птицы, обитающие на территории ЦАПП, используют самые разные места обитания: от арктической тундры до тропических лугов, от пустынь до открытого океана, от нетронутых лесов до густых городских районов. В этом регионе проживает более одной шестой части населения Земли, включая многие развивающиеся страны и некоторые из наиболее быстро растущих экономик, для которых перелетные птицы представляют собой богатую культурную и духовную ценность.

Несмотря на то, что страны, входящие в ЦАПП, давно сотрудничают в изучении перелетных птиц, в знаниях о большинстве видов остаются большие пробелы. Понимание их экологии, стратегий миграции, численности и тенденций изменения популяций, а также угроз является ключом к разработке эффективных стратегий сохранения.

Охрана природы также связана с основными проблемами развития региона. Особенно масштабные и трансграничные проблемы могут возникнуть в связи с изменением климата. Ухудшение климатических условий приведет к усилению нагрузки на засушливые ландшафты, водно-болотные угодья и другие места обитания, от которых зависят люди и птицы, а развитие инфраструктуры может оказать дополнительное давление на окружающую среду. Однако использование экологически безопасных энергетических разработок и решений, основанных на использовании природных ресурсов, может принести пользу и людям, и птицам. Понимая и управляя такими рисками, страны могут минимизировать воздействие на биоразнообразие и предотвратить связанные с этим задержки в строительстве инфраструктурных объектов.

Мигрирующие птицы служат для стран, входящих в пролетный путь, связующим звеном для совместной работы и представляют собой площадку, на которой страны могут взаимодействовать с другими участниками пролетного пути и учиться у них. Большинство стран ЦАПП подписали многосторонние природоохранные соглашения, такие как Конвенция о биологическом разнообразии, Рамсарская конвенция о водно-болотных угодьях и Рамочная конвенция ООН об изменении климата. Меньшее количество стран является участниками Конвенции о мигрирующих видах (КМВ). ЦАПП находится в географических границах четырех основных инструментов КМВ, которые охватывают различные группы птиц. К ним относятся Соглашение по охране афро-евразийских мигрирующих водоплавающих птиц (охватывает около половины стран), План действий КМВ по сохранению мигрирующих водоплавающих птиц и среды их обитания (охватывает все страны), Меморандум о взаимопонимании по сохранению мигрирующих хищных птиц в Африке и Евразии (МОВ по хищным птицам) (охватывает все страны, кроме одной) и Афро-евразийский план действий по мигрирующим наземным птицам (AEMLAP). КМВ и другие структуры предоставляют инструменты, которые охватывают определенные группы птиц, однако в настоящее время не существует инструмента, защищающего всех мигрирующих птиц ЦАПП. Чтобы решить эту проблему, на КС13 в 2020[1] году КМВ приняла Резолюцию 12.11 (Обзор КС13) и соответствующее Решение 13.46, обязуясь разработать “институциональный инструмент в рамках КМВ для поддержки реализации усиленных природоохранных мероприятий для мигрирующих птиц и их местообитаний в ЦАПП, а также поддержать эту инициативу ресурсами, в координации с существующими инструментами КМВ, связанными с птицами”.

1 https://www.cms.int/en/document/flyways-4

BirdLife International совместно с Секретариатом КМВ подготовила данный ситуационный анализ, чтобы предоставить заинтересованным сторонам ЦАПП основную информацию для согласования действий на уровне пролетных путей по сохранению перелетных птиц и их местообитаний.

В отчете обобщен природоохранный статус, существующие и возникающие угрозы и возможности, выявленные в результате изучения литературы и консультаций с экспертами, и он служит ориентиром для повышения значимости перелетных птиц ЦАПП.

В докладе рассматриваются следующие темы:

- Экология и значимость Центрально-Азиатского пролетного пути, включая обзор природоохранного статуса мигрирующих видов, ключевых местообитаний и участков, а также пробелов в знаниях.
- Сети важных мест на пролетном пути для наземных, хищных и водных птиц.
- Основные прямые и косвенные угрозы и их движущие силы.
- Потенциал стран для участия в исследованиях и природоохранных мероприятиях.
- Существующие меры по сохранению перелетных птиц и их ключевых местообитаний и участков.

Мы составили список из 1 717 мест, имеющих международное значение для перелетных птиц ЦАПП. Среди прямых угроз выявлены: легальный и нелегальный отлов и охота на взрослых и молодых особей, незаконное изъятие яиц; поражение электрическим током на линиях электропередач; фактор беспокойства со стороны человека (в местах размножения, кормления и ночлега); искусственное световое загрязнение; болезни; инвазивные виды; отравления; пластиковое загрязнение; а также воздействие на доступность пищи.

Кроме того, птицы страдают от косвенных угроз, связанных с потерей и деградацией среды обитания (вырубка лесов, агрохимикаты, потеря водно-болотных угодий, нерациональное землепользование, разведка и добыча полезных ископаемых, урбанизация, строительство дорог, загрязнение окружающей среды, загрязнение водных источников и пожары), включая потенциальное воздействие изменения климата.

Были определены приоритетные меры по устранению угроз для мигрирующих птиц. Особое внимание было уделено контексту развития, в котором будут решаться эти приоритетные задачи, в частности, необходимости принятия срочных мер по смягчению последствий изменения климата и адаптации к ним.

Рекомендации:

A. Рамки сотрудничества ЦАПП: разработка инициативы по оптимизации синергии между международными структурами (официальными и неофициальными) и ключевыми заинтересованными сторонами (включая правительства, международные НПО и ученых).

B. Управление видами: сохранение и восстановление популяций и их местообитаний, включая реализацию существующих планов действий для видов, находящихся под глобальной угрозой. Внесение восьми видов ЦАПП, находящихся под глобальной угрозой, и одного вида, находящегося в состоянии, близком к угрозе, в список Приложений КМВ.

C. Снижение прямой смертности: эффективное регулирование законного отлова диких особей, борьба с незаконным отловом и его предотвращение, а также предотвращение отравлений, вспышек заболеваний и др.

D. Управление важными местообитаниями: выявление и управление участками местообитаний и создание сетей, имеющих важное значение для перелетных птиц, на основе существующих международных рамок, инициатив и национальных охраняемых территорий.

E. Управление ландшафтами: предотвращение негативных изменений в землепользовании, связанных с сельским хозяйством, производством лесной продукции, водопользованием и производством энергии; восстановление растительности, сокращение опустынивания и выбросов углерода в результате обезлесения и деградации; сокращение конфликтов между человеком и дикой природой.

F. Исследования и мониторинг: понимание закономерностей миграции и связи в пределах пролетного пути, причин изменения популяции и мониторинг тенденций численности. Понимание связи между угрозами и социальными процессами, создание местного потенциала и улучшение обмена информацией, сотрудничества и координации между исследователями.

G. Образование и информация: повышение осведомленности и понимания среди широкой общественности о мигрирующих птицах.

H. Интеграция действий по защите климата и мигрирующих видов: согласование мер по сохранению мигрирующих птиц и их местообитаний в соответствии с мерами по смягчению последствий изменения климата и адаптации к ним. Это прекрасная возможность мобилизовать ресурсы и подчеркнуть важность луговых, пресноводных и прибрежных экосистем, а также традиционных методов ведения сельского хозяйства и землепользования.

I. Финансирование: увеличить финансирование природоохранных мероприятий на пролетном пути. Выявить инновационные варианты финансирования - в том числе за счет частного сектора - которые позволят реализовать долгосрочные программы, необходимые для исследований видов и местообитаний, управления местообитаниями и их восстановления, а также для решения проблем, связанных с местными средствами к существованию и чрезвычайными климатическими ситуациями.

J. Укрепление потенциала: создание и укрепление местного и национального потенциала для осуществления мероприятий, которые обеспечат необходимое комплексное и широкомасштабное воздействие.

Выполнение рекомендаций поможет обратить вспять процесс сокращения численности мигрирующих видов птиц, обитающих на территории ЦАПП, и улучшить управление и восстановление важных местообитаний. Это также создаст основу, на которой можно будет строить политику и действия в отношении мигрирующих видов и изменения климата, включая благополучие местных сообществ.

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Researchers carrying out bird counts in Mannar, Sri Lanka. (Photo: Gayomini Panagoda)

Foreword by BirdLife International

The Central Asian Flyway, one of the world's nine great flyways used by migratory birds to travel between their breeding and non-breeding grounds, is still the most neglected in terms of knowledge and conservation action.

Migratory birds are important sentinels of the health of our environment. As they travel, they rely on sites and landscapes often thousands of kilometres apart to rest and refuel for the next leg of their extraordinary journeys. Declines in migratory bird populations signal environmental degradation of the same sites and landscapes that are so important for millions of people for food, clean water and other environmental services, particularly for climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Migratory birds connect countries and continents. Efforts to conserve birds in one country can be undermined by damaging developments in others, such as deterioration of habitats or direct threats such as overexploitation and poorly-sited energy infrastructure. Therefore, the conservation of migratory birds requires a collaborative effort of all countries along their flyways.

For this reason, BirdLife greatly welcomes the initiative of the Government of India and the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) to set up a process to catalyse concerted, cooperative, coordinated action for the migratory birds of the Central Asian Flyway and their habitats.

BirdLife has produced this situation analysis to provide a factual baseline for this process. This document is intended to inform the prioritisation of conservation action, highlighting important information gaps that need to be filled. It represents a compilation of information collected through consultation with experts from governments, academia and civil society from 27 countries of the Central Asian Flyway, as well as analysis of data curated by BirdLife International, including in its role as IUCN Red List authority for birds.

The BirdLife Partnership stands ready to support CMS and the Central Asian Flyway Range State governments to develop and implement a robust plan of action for the flyway. The results of the situation analysis indicate that such action is urgently needed.

Migratory birds are an inspiration to people along the Central Asian Flyway. Securing their future will help ensure a healthy, sustainably managed environment rich in ecosystem services for future generations.

Martin Harper
Chief Executive Officer
BirdLife International

Glossary of Definitions and Acronyms

Definitions
Explanatory notes:

1. The Situation Analysis uses specific terms related to migratory species and habitat conservation, for which definitions and explanatory notes are useful.

2. The definitions are drawn from existing documentation from within the CMS family, having been developed for one or more migratory bird groups. Considering the lack of a comprehensive and standardised set of CMS definitions, some of these definitions and guidance have been adapted from other international processes.

3. It is noted that a number of these terms have also been defined at a national level. As these may vary within and between national jurisdictions, their application at the global/international level needs to be agreed upon.

4. There remains a need for these terms to be defined and standardised for CMS purposes.

5. The following definitions and explanatory notes are provided to explain various terms related to migratory species and habitat conservation used here, and are not aimed at being definitive.

Biodiversity Offsets - measurable conservation outcomes of actions designed to compensate for significant residual adverse biodiversity impacts arising from project development after appropriate prevention and mitigation measures have been taken (definition as per Business and Biodiversity Offsets Programme[2]).

Critical habitat - Any area of the planet with high biodiversity conservation significance based on the existence of habitat of significant importance to critically endangered or endangered species, restricted range or endemic species, globally significant concentrations of migratory or congregatory species, highly threatened or unique ecosystems and key evolutionary processes (definition as per International Finance Corporation[3]).

Critical site - Criteria have been developed for the AEWA region from the relevant Ramsar and IBA criteria to address the identification of networks of Critical Sites for waterbird populations during those stages of their annual cycles when the site-based conservation approach is effective. A site has been identified as 'critical' if it fulfils at least one of the two CSN criteria: CSN criterion 1: The site is known or thought regularly or predictably to hold significant numbers of a population of a globally threatened waterbird species. CSN criterion 2: The site is known or thought regularly or predictably to hold >1% of a flyway or other distinct population of a waterbird species (definition as per AEWA Wings over Wetlands project). Note: the critical site definition developed for migratory waterbirds must be expanded to cover other migratory birds.

2 http://bbop.forest-trends.org/

3 International Finance Corporation (2012) Performance Standard 6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources: http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/bff0a28049a790d6b835faa8c6a8312a/PS6_English_2012.pdf?MOD=AJPERES

Flyway - A flyway is taken to be a geographical region within which a single migratory species, a group of migratory species, or a distinct population of a given migratory species completes all components of its annual cycle (breeding, moulting, staging, non-breeding "wintering" etc.) (Boere & Stroud 2006).

Each species and population migrates differently and uses a different suite of breeding, migration staging and non-breeding (wintering) sites. Hence, a single flyway comprises many overlapping migration systems of individual bird populations and species, each with different habitat preferences and migration strategies. From knowledge of these various migration systems, it is possible to group the migration routes used by birds into broad flyways, each of which is used by many species, often in a similar way, during their annual migrations. Recent research into the migrations of many wader or shorebird species, for example, indicates that the migrations of waders can broadly be grouped into eight flyways: The East Atlantic Flyway, the Mediterranean/Black Sea Flyway, the West Asia/Africa Flyway, the Central Asian Flyway, the East Asia/Australasia Flyway, and three flyways in the Americas and the Neotropics.

There are no clear separations between flyways, and the use of the term is not intended to imply major biological significance; rather, it is a valuable concept for permitting the biology and conservation of birds, as well as other migratory species, to be considered in broad geographical units into which the migrations of species and populations can be more or less readily grouped (definition adapted from Ramsar Resolution XI.8. Annex 2).

Habitat - any area in the range of a migratory species with suitable living conditions for that species (definition as per CMS).

Internationally important site – A site should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbird or if it regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds (definition as per the Ramsar Convention). This Criterion identifies those wetlands of numerical importance for waterbirds that support internationally relevant numbers of one or more species and often the total numbers of the waterbird species assemblage. Note: the definition has been developed for waterbirds, and there is a need for it to be expanded to cover and quantified to cover other migratory birds.

Landscape - An area of land that contains a mosaic of ecosystems, including human-dominated ecosystems (Hassan *et al.* 2005).

Migratory species - a bird species or lower taxon (subspecies or population) is considered migratory if a significant proportion of its members cyclically and predictably cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries (definition as per CMS).

Net Positive Impact (NPI) - a target for project outcomes in which the impacts on biodiversity caused by the project are outweighed by the actions taken, following the Mitigation Hierarchy, to achieve net gains for biodiversity (Definition as per NPI Alliance, which was a cross-sectoral collaborative initiative with Rio Tinto plc, Shell Global Solutions International B.V., The Nature Conservancy and IUCN, with advisory support from the International Finance Corporation)[4].

A net gain to biodiversity features measured in quality hectares (for habitats), number or percentage of individuals (for species), or other metrics appropriate to the feature[5].

4 https://www.iucn.org/content/making-case-a-net-positive-impact-biodiversity

5 http://www.biodiversitya-z.org/content/net-positive-impact-npi

Other effective area-based conservation measures (OECM) is officially defined by the Convention on Biological Diversity as "a geographically defined area other than a Protected Area, which is governed and managed in ways that achieve positive and sustained long term outcomes for the in situ conservation of biodiversity with associated ecosystem functions and services and where applicable, cultural, spiritual, socio economic, and other locally relevant values".

Priority species – migratory bird species included under CMS Appendix I.

Protected area - is a clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values (IUCN definition 2008).

Site – A geographical area on land or in water with defined ecological, physical, administrative, or management boundaries that is actually or potentially manageable as a single unit (e.g. a protected area or other managed conservation unit). For this reason, large-scale conservation priority regions such as Ecoregions, Endemic Bird Areas, and Biodiversity Hotspots, which often span multiple countries, are not considered sites. In the context of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA), "site" and "area" are used interchangeably.

Site Network/Ecological Network – A collection of individual sustainably managed sites operating cooperatively and synergistically, both ecologically and administratively, to achieve ecological and governance benefits for migratory birds that single protected sites cannot achieve in isolation (Modified from the CMS IOSEA guidance document; see also CMS/ScC18/Doc.10.3.1 for further information).

Upper Palani Hills, an important migratory land bird site prioritised in India's National Action Plan for conservation of migratory birds along the Central Asian Flyway. (Photo: Ramesh Kumar Selvaraj)

1. Introduction

Indian Skimmer
(photo: Sriram Reddy)

1. Introduction

The annual migrations of birds across international borders are among the most spectacular marvels of the natural world. Many birds follow regular routes, known as flyways[6], to travel between their breeding and non-breeding grounds. The Central Asian Flyway (CAF) is one of the four major global terrestrial flyway systems.

The CAF covers a large continental area of Eurasia between the Arctic and Indian Oceans and the associated island chains. The Flyway comprises several important migration routes of birds, most of which extend from the northernmost breeding grounds in the Russian Federation (Siberia) to the southernmost non-breeding (wintering) grounds in West and South Asia, the Maldives and the British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT). On their annual migrations, the birds cross several countries' borders[7].

Geographically, the CAF region covers 30 countries of North, Central and South Asia and Trans-Caucasus[8] (Fig 1); see Annexe 1 for a full list. This boundary has been defined for the CMS CAF Waterbird Action Plan (2006) and has been applied for this report, with the taxonomic scope of the flyway broadened to cover all taxa of migratory birds (waterbirds, raptors and other landbirds and seabirds). A slight modification is the exclusion of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands of India from within the CAF boundary, which, due to their proximity to mainland Southeast Asia, are more closely aligned with East Asian–Australasian Flyway populations. The CAF is regularly used by over 605 species of migratory birds of 84 families (see Section 3 for details).

The CAF is, in many ways, the least known of all global flyways. Many aspects of bird migration in the CAF are still poorly understood, and conservation of migratory birds is generally low on the agendas of governments and most NGOs. Overexploitation of natural resources and related development pressures are increasingly rendering the survival of migratory birds at risk, with habitat loss, degradation and pollution, illegal hunting and trade, poisoning, electrocution, and collisions with energy infrastructure. Global assessments highlight the loss of habitats and growing impacts of climate change on the economies and biodiversity of the region. The CAF is home to nearly three billion people, with China and India being home to the largest and, in parts, most dense human populations.

While most of the countries of the CAF region are signatories to global multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) as well as international agreements and cooperative frameworks that include the conservation of migratory species and their habitats, approximately 8% of all migratory bird species in the CAF are assessed as Globally Threatened and 6% as Near Threatened under the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (BirdLife International, 2022). The number of species with a globally decreasing population is nearly four times those with increasing populations, with an equal number of species for

6 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 (Boere & Stroud 2006).

7 The term "Migratory bird" species means the entire population or any geographically separate part of the population of any bird species, a significant proportion of whose members cyclically and predictably cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries (definition as per CMS).

8 The term "range state" is used to denote where a country is within the geographic coverage of a convention or agreement.

which there is no reliable or recent trend information. While collating further information on the current situation of migratory birds, there is an urgency to identify major direct and indirect threats to the species and their habitats, take no-regret measures and find solutions to reverse declining trends.

The region is also home to a wide range of cooperative initiatives for the conservation of single species and groups of species and the involvement of researchers, non-governmental organisations, conservationists and local communities in research, monitoring and conservation actions.

Fig 1. The CAF boundary for the CAF Situation Analysis report. The boundary is adapted from the CMS CAF Waterbird Action Plan (2006). The political boundaries on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by BirdLife International or CMS

While the CMS has undertaken a global *Review of Migratory Bird Flyways and Priorities for Management* (2014) of the state of knowledge about the different migratory birds and their needs, a flyway-scale review of all CAF's bird taxa to improve conservation action for these species and their habitats is overdue.

BirdLife International has undertaken a Situation Analysis review for the CAF to support efforts by CMS Parties and non-Party Range States to conserve its migratory birds. This review was conducted in consultation with the CMS Secretariat. It will inform the development of "an institutional instrument under CMS to support the implementation of increased conservation action for migratory birds and their habitats in the CAF, as well as to support this initiative with resources, in coordination with the

existing CMS avian-related instruments" as called for by the Flyways Resolution adopted at the CMS COP13 in 2020[9].

This first CAF Situation Analysis summarises key information relevant to the conservation of migratory birds in the CAF at the flyway level, especially in the context of existing international and national commitments of countries under the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, and Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) including the newly agreed Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in December 2022[10]. In addition, it includes commitments to major agreements and frameworks – and related species conservation plans – and engagements by local stakeholders that provide a basis for international cooperation and conservation action.

The Situation Analysis provides an important benchmark to raise the profile of the CAF's migratory birds and their conservation challenges and opportunities. It also aims to provide crucial information for governments and other key stakeholders at the national and international levels to prioritise and align flyway-scale actions for the conservation of its migratory birds and their habitats.

9 https://www.cms.int/en/document/flyways-4

10 https://www.cbd.int/article/cop15-final-text-kunming-montreal-gbf-221222

Colour-marking of the Endangered Indian Skimmer has provided new insights to their migratory movements in South Asia (photo: Srikant Mannepuri)

2. Methodology

2. Methodology

BirdLife International has produced the Situation Analysis report in consultation with the CMS Secretariat (see Annexe 2 for the Project Plan).

The project was led by an international consultant (Dr. Taej Mundkur, Good Earth Environmental) working closely with a team hired by BirdLife International (Dr. Anand Chaudhary and Ms. Megha Rao), Ms. Azhar Ananzeh and Ms. Muna Al Taq of the Middle East Secretariat office, and staff from BirdLife partner offices Dr. Alyona Koshkina of ACBK (BirdLife in Kazakhstan), Dr. Ramesh Kumar, Dr. Sivakumar Swaminathan, Dr. S. Sathiyaselvam and Ms. Neha Sinha of the Bombay Natural History Society, BNHS (BirdLife in India). The section on climate change was prepared by Dr. Rhiannon Niven at BirdLife International. National sections for China and Mongolia, respectively, were collated by Dr. Yifei Jia of the Beijing Forestry University and Jugdernamjil Nergui, Munkhjargal Myagmar, Ms. Ochirkhand Erdenedayar and Dr. Nyambayar Batbayar of the Wildlife Science and Conservation Center (WSCC), Mongolia. Maps, graphics and analysis of BirdLife's species and sites-related data were produced by Tom Scott and Mike Evans.

The project was undertaken from May 2022 to February 2023 to prepare a draft report for consultation. Information was collected and collated from four main sources:

a. **National consultation** was undertaken with multilateral environmental agreement (MEA) focal points through initial contact by the CMS Secretariat and followed up by the project team. In parallel, direct contact was made with research institutions, universities and NGO stakeholders in most countries between July and November 2022.

Consultation was initiated using a standard online national questionnaire, translated into Arabic, Chinese, Mongolian and Russian to facilitate feedback. The questionnaire sought information on three main areas:

1. Management of Migratory Birds and their Habitats
   - Overview of migratory bird species and conservation planning
   - Legislation and policies for protection of migratory species
   - Cultural values of migratory birds
   - Financial resources for the protection of migratory species
   - Current and future threats and pressures affecting migratory birds and their habitats
   - Climate change and migratory birds
   - Current knowledge on migratory birds
   - Migratory bird research and monitoring activities
   - Migratory bird and habitat data management, analysis and use
   - Capacity for research and conservation action
   - Management of important sites/habitats for migratory birds
   - Integration across sectors
2. Awareness Raising and Communication
   - Awareness levels
   - Awareness-raising programmes and their impact
   - Priority actions for awareness Raising

3.	International Cooperation for Migratory Bird and Habitat Conservation	• Cooperation based on international frameworks • Priorities for international cooperation

Most countries (except Azerbaijan, Iran, Iraq, and Qatar) responded to the questionnaire. Of the war-impacted countries, we received official responses from Yemen but not from Afghanistan and Russia.

Government focal points, institutions, universities, NGOs and independent experts provided information.

b. **International databases,** including the BirdLife International species (IUCN Red List) and Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas databases (reflected in the BirdLife Data Zone http://datazone.birdlife.org), IUCN Red List and International Waterbird Census Portal, Critical Site Network Tool and Waterbird Populations Portal managed by Wetlands International were used to extract core information on species, habitat use, threats and internationally-important sites.

c. **Identification of relevant resolutions, strategic plans, action plans, work programmes, and species conservation action plans** from international conventions, agreements and frameworks.

d. **Rapid literature survey** to collect essential information on research and conservation action for migratory birds and their habitats.

A consultation draft of the Situation Analysis report was disseminated to CMS Focal Points in all CAF range states, BirdLife partners, secretariats of CMS flyway instruments and selected stakeholders for their review by the CMS Secretariat and the project team in February 2023. The report was included as one of the main meeting documents[11] at the *Range States Meeting on the Institutional Framework and next steps for the Central Asian Flyway*[12] that was organised by the CMS Secretariat and hosted by the Government of India in New Delhi between 2 and 4 May 2023.

The report has been finalised based on valuable discussion and feedback following a presentation at this meeting and additional feedback received up to 1 July, 2023, from Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

11 UNEP/CMS/CAF4/Doc.3.4 https://www.cms.int/en/document/conservation-and-management-situation-analysis-central-asian-flyway-caf

12 https://www.cms.int/en/meeting/meeting-range-states-central-asian-flyway

3. Migratory Birds and Their Habitats

The Near Threatened Bar-tailed Godwit, a long distance migrant.
(photo: Arnold Meijer / Agami)

3. Migratory Birds and Their Habitats

a. Overview of CAF's migratory birds

As defined by CMS, a bird species or lower taxon (subspecies or population) is considered migratory if a significant proportion of its members cyclically and predictably cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries. This also includes altitudinal migrants (species that seasonally move up and down mountains) if they cross one or more jurisdictional boundaries. The CMS definition is also applied to this report. Under this definition, the term "migratory" does not recognise populations of a species that may undertake seasonal or annual movements within national boundaries – the management of these species is the sole responsibility of the country.

The CAF connects the breeding grounds as far north as the Siberian Arctic, including the countries of Central Asia, to non-breeding grounds in the tropics in the Indian Subcontinent, the Maldives, the British Indian Ocean Territories (BIOT) and the Arabian Peninsula. It also includes at least one species which breeds in the south but moves north and eastward during their non-breeding season to adjacent countries. This flyway is regularly used by 605 species of migratory birds of 84 families based on a first working list prepared for this review (Annexe 3 for a list of families and Annexe 4 for a full list of migratory species). Seven families are represented by 25 or more migratory species each (Table 1).

Table 1. Families with 25 or more migratory species in the CAF

Group	Family	No of species
Landbirds	Muscicapidae (Old World Flycatchers and Chats)	61
	Phylloscopidae (Leaf-warblers)	27
	Turdidae (Thrushes)	25
Raptors	Accipitridae (Hawks, Eagles)	47
Waterbirds	Anatidae (Ducks, Geese, Swans)	38
	Scolopacidae (Sandpipers, Snipes, Phalaropes)	36
	Laridae (Gulls, Terns, Skimmers)	29

Many migratory species in this list are distributed beyond the CAF, either in the East Asian–Australasian Flyway or African Eurasian Flyway. Where there is limited information on distribution and movement, we have taken a precautionary approach and included the species unless it appears to be a vagrant (not occurring regularly) in the CAF country.

If the species breeds within one or more countries within the CAF region and may pass through, but the majority of the population migrates outside the CAF countries during the non-breeding period in such a way that the terminus of migration is either westwards into Europe or Africa (the Amur Falcon (Meyburg *et al.* 2017, Kaur *et al.* 2022), Common Swift (Zhao *et al.* 2022) and Eurasian Cuckoo[13] (Lee *et al.* 2023) migrate from eastern Asia to Africa) or south-eastwards into South East Asia or Australasia, it was not included in the working list as a migratory species of the CAF.

13 https://qz.com/859330/researchers-use-google-maps-to-track-the-epic-migration-of-three-cuckoos-from-beijing-to-east-africa

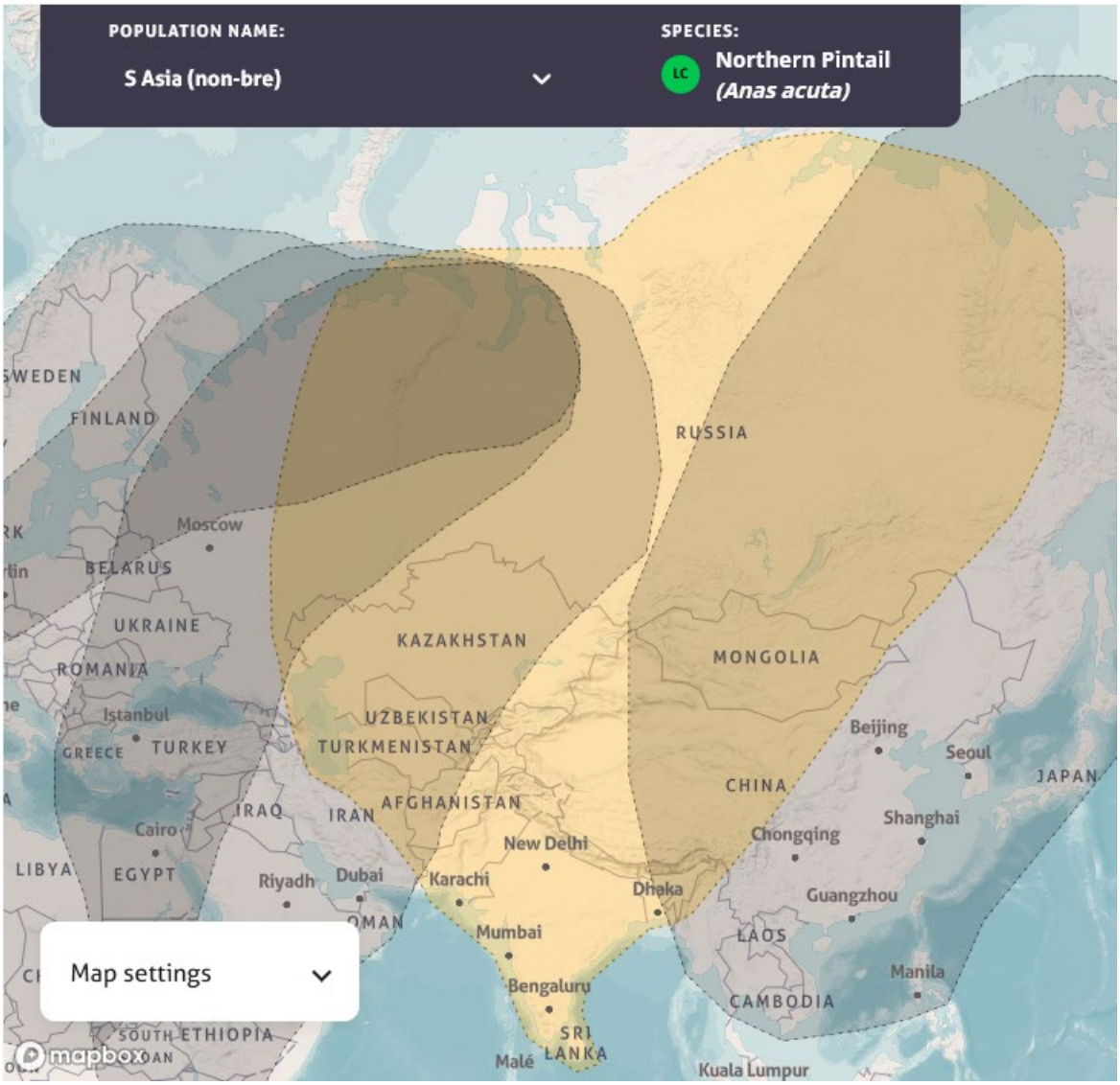


Fig 2. Distribution of the Northern Pintail, a northern arctic breeding migrant duck. The population in yellow indicates the biogeographic population in the CAF (while other populations breeding in northern Eurasia migrate into Africa and SE Asia). *Source:* https://wpp.wetlands.org/explore/457/2269 The political boundaries on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by BirdLife International or CMS.

Most long-distance migratory species of shorebirds, ducks and geese breeding in the arctic and temperate regions of Russia and Kazakhstan migrate to the terrestrial and coastal areas of southern Asia during the boreal/northern winter (Figs 2, 3a and 3b). Landbirds breeding in temperate regions may migrate short distances to Central Asia, while others migrate long distances to West and South Asia.

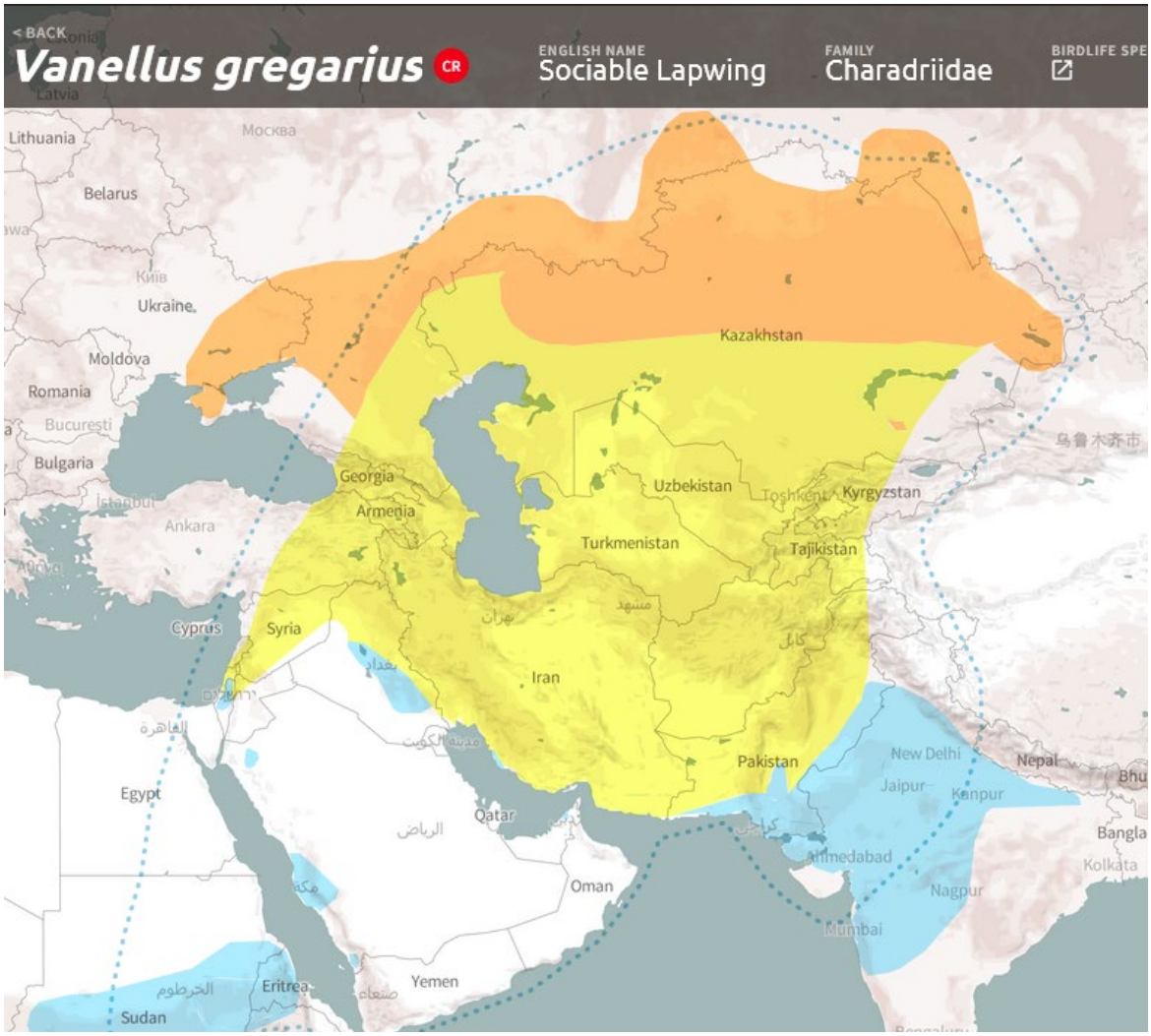


Fig 3a. Sociable Lapwing, a Critically Endangered temperate breeding migrant to South Asia and northeast Africa. The species range map: breeding (orange), non-breeding (light blue) and passage (yellow). The dotted line indicates the population boundary and encompasses areas where the species normally occurs. *Source: http://critical-sites.wetlands.org/en/species/22694053?zoom=4&lat=36.27907205240l7&lng=72.46582031250001&view=map*
The political boundaries on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by BirdLife International or CMS.

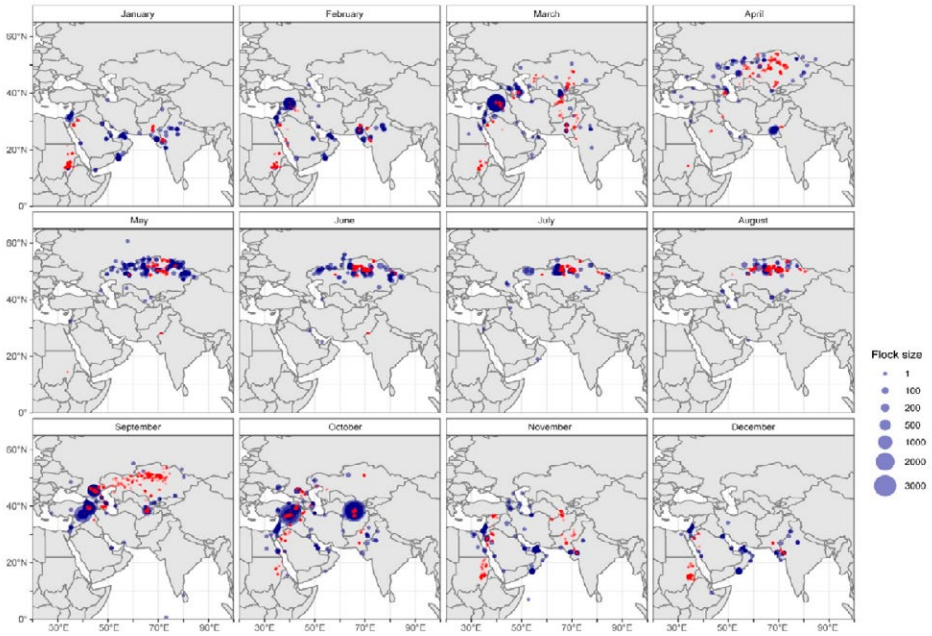


Fig. 3b. Summary of monthly distribution of satellite-tagged Sociable Lapwing (red dots) and sight records of the species since 1970 (blue circles, scaled proportional to the number of birds recorded). *Source: Donald et al. (2020).*

A few species migrate in the reverse direction. The Pallas's Fish-eagle, for example, breeds in Bangladesh and India during the northern winter and migrates north to Mongolia and Central Asia during the northern summer (Fig 4).

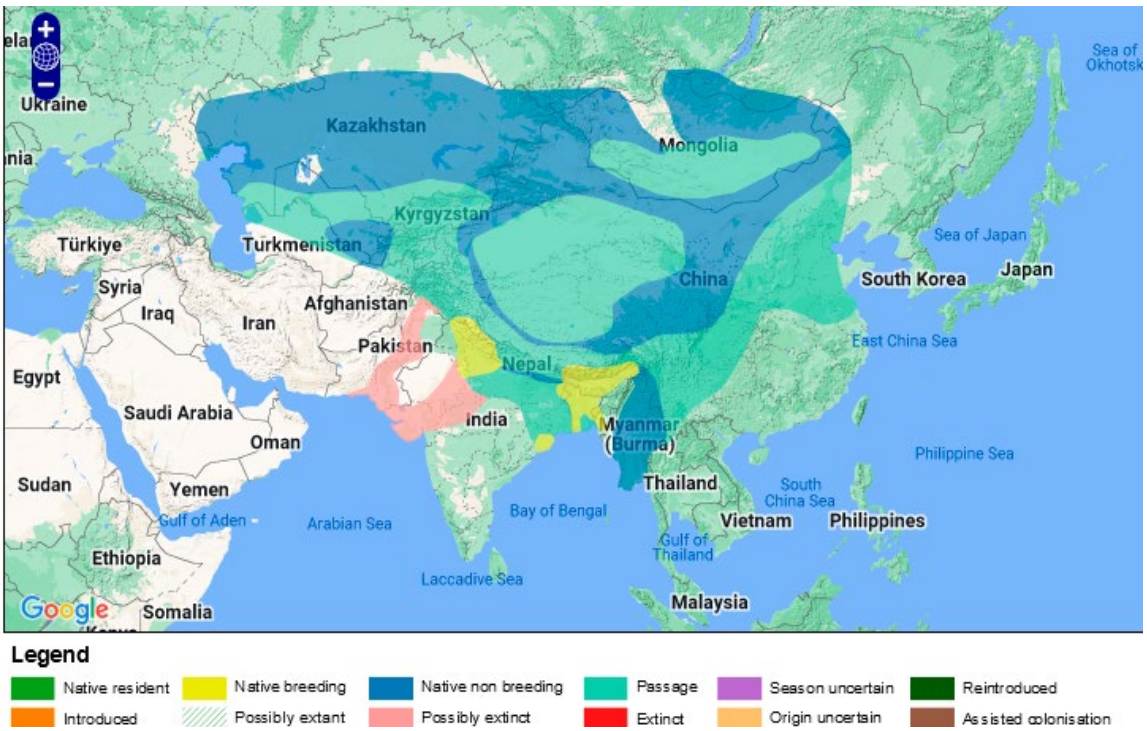


Fig 4. A "reverse" migration pattern of the Endangered Pallas's Fish-eagle. The species breeds in a limited part of South Asia and migrates north to Central and eastern China and Myanmar. *Source: http://datazone.birdlife.org/species/factsheet/pallass-fish-eagle-haliaeetus-leucoryphus*
The political boundaries on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by BirdLife International or CMS.

Although the shortest flyway, it includes the highest mountain range in the world, the Himalayas. Several species of birds are known to migrate directly over the Himalayas, with some flying at altitudes above 6,000m (e.g. Bar-headed Goose – Hawkes *et al.* 2015, Ruddy Shelduck – Parr *et al.* 2017, other ducks Namgail *et al.* 2017, and Demoiselle Crane – Higuchi *et al.* 2017 and Black Kites - Kumar *et al.* 2020).

In addition to the migratory species described above, all of which use the terrestrial and coastal habitats, three species (Pomarine Jaeger, Arctic Jaeger and Red-necked Phalarope) breed in the Arctic and migrate across the continent to spend the non-breeding period in the Arabian Sea. There is a group of eight seabird species (Wilson's Storm-petrel, Wedge-tailed Shearwater, Flesh-footed Shearwater, Tropical Shearwater, Persian Shearwater, Bulwer's Petrel, Jouanin's Petrel and Swinhoe's Storm-petrel) that migrate into the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal. Five of these breed in the Indian Ocean, within and beyond the southern boundaries of the CAF, while the other three breed up to the Pacific Ocean and migrate into the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal.

Approximately 8% of all migratory bird species in the CAF are categorised as Globally Threatened (Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable) and 6% as Near Threatened (summarised in Table 2, details in Annexe 4).

Table 2. Number of species in the CAF based on the global IUCN Red List Status (2022)

Red List status	Number	Percentage
Critically Endangered CR	13	2.1
Endangered EN	10	1.7
Vulnerable VU	25	4.1
Near threatened NT	36	5.9
Least Concern LC	520	86.0
Data Deficient DD	1	0.2
Total	**605**	

Of the three groups of migrants[14] (Fig. 5), raptors include the highest percentage of globally threatened species (19%), followed by waterbirds (and seabirds) at 11% and landbirds (including raptors) at (4%).

14 Waterbird – certain bird families, as listed in Ramsar Convention, totalling 898 species globally (as of Red List 2022); full list: http://datazone.birdlife.org/species/results?thrlev1=&thrlev2=&kw=&fam=0&gen=0&spc=&cmn=&reg=0&cty=0&stwtf=Y

Seabird – BirdLife classification, 369 bird species globally (as of Red List 2022), includes some marine-adapted Waterbirds; full list: http://datazone.birdlife.org/species/results?thrlev1=&thrlev2=&kw=&fam=0&gen=0&spc=&cmn=&reg=0&cty=0&stsea=Y

Landbird – any bird species not classed as Waterbird or Seabird and includes all Raptors. Currently 10,073 bird species globally (as of Red List 2022); full list: http://datazone.birdlife.org/species/results?thrlev1=&thrlev2=&kw=&fam=0&gen=0&spc=&cmn=&reg=0&cty=0&stlbd=Y

Raptor – landbirds from the following orders: Accipitriformes, Falconiformes, Strigiformes.

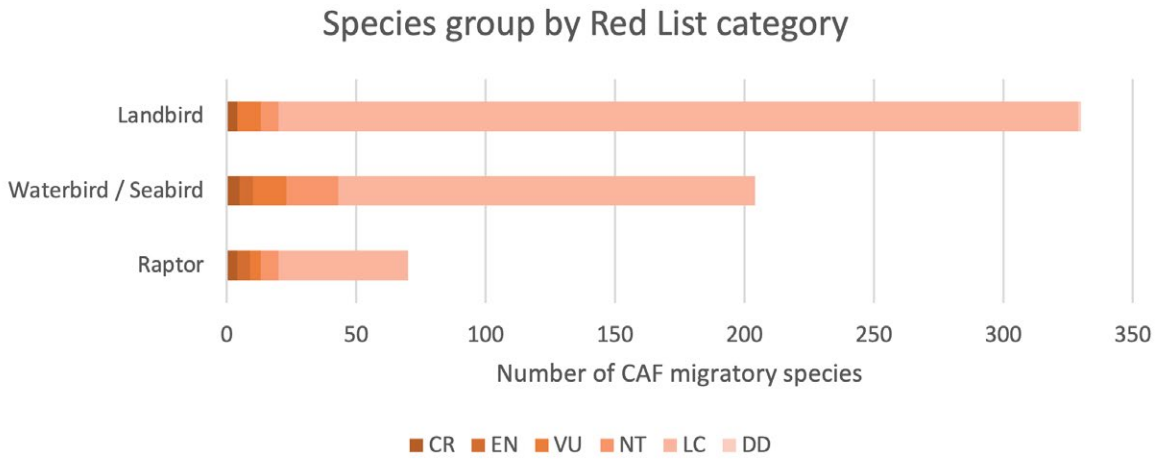


Fig 5. Overview of CAF migratory species groups per the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (2022). See Table 2 for details of threatened categories.

While the families of Accipitridae (Hawks, Eagles), Anatidae (Ducks, Geese, Swans) and Scolopacidae (Sandpipers, Snipes, Phalaropes) show the highest numbers of globally threatened species, Otididae (Bustards) and Hydrobatidae (Storm-petrels) show the highest proportion (Table 3).

Table 3. Families with the highest numbers of globally threatened species in the CAF

Family	IUCN Red List categories*						No of globally threatened species	Percentage of globally threatened species per family
	CR	VU	EN	NT	LC	Total		
Accipitridae (Hawks, Eagles)	4	3	4	6	30	47	11	23.4
Anatidae (Ducks, Geese, Swans)	1	5	1	3	28	38	7	18.4
Apodidae (Swifts)		1			3	4	1	25.0
Ciconiidae (Storks)		1	1	1	3	6	2	33.3
Gruidae (Cranes)	1	1		1	2	5	2	40.0
Hydrobatidae (Storm-petrels)		1		1		2	1	50.0
Otididae (Bustards)	3	2		1		6	5	83.3
Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants)		1			2	3	1	33.3
Podicipedidae (Grebes)		1			4	5	1	20.0
Scolopacidae (Sandpipers, Snipes, Phalaropes)	2	1	2	7	24	36	5	13.9

*See Table 2 for abbreviations of IUCN categories

An assessment of the population trends indicates that 11% of species are recorded to have increasing populations, 38% are stable, and 39% are decreasing (Table 4). We do not have sufficient information for the remaining 11% of species to assess their population trends. If we consider only the subset of species for which there is adequate information, the percentage of species assessed with decreasing populations is 45%.

Table 4. Number of species in the CAF with population trends

Trend	No of species	%	% of known
Increasing	67	11.1	12.5
Stable	231	38.1	43.0
Decreasing	239	39.4	44.5
Unknown	69	11.4	

Of the three groups of migrants (Fig. 6), waterbirds and landbirds within the CAF have nearly 100 species each with a decreasing trend. Proportionally, 54% of raptors, 51% of waterbirds, and 30% of landbirds have decreasing populations.

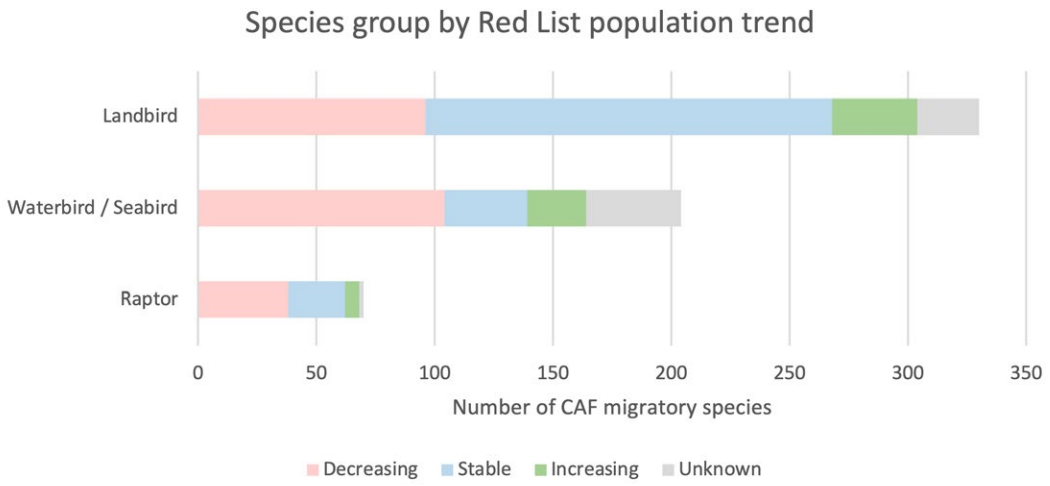


Fig 6. Overview of population trend of CAF migratory species groups as per the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (2022)

b. Knowledge about CAF's migratory birds

Having adequate knowledge of the biology, migratory strategies, numbers and trends of different migratory birds and evidence of effectiveness of conservation interventions is critical for an evidence-based approach to their conservation. The *Review of Migratory Bird Flyways and Priorities for Management* (2014) provides a global overview of the state of knowledge of the different migratory birds and their needs. Such a CAF-scale review of all bird taxa is overdue. There is a long history of research on a limited number of species. However, for the bulk of migratory species, very little is known about their migration strategies, threats, ecological and conservation needs and the socio-economic drivers behind those key threats.

Some studies have provided foundational work in the region. The Raptors Conservation Status Assessment Report summarised information on migratory raptors in the CAF region[15]. Recently, the paucity of research on migration and conservation of migratory species in India was highlighted by Mahananda *et al.* (2022).

15 https://www.cms.int/raptors/en/document/conservation-status-assessment-report

The use of metal rings to mark individual birds in the CAF started in the 1930s (Ali and Ripley 1983), with millions of birds being marked over the decades. This has mainly been limited to long-running national ringing schemes in Russia and ex-Soviet states, India, Iran and the United Arab Emirates. Recently, a few other countries have also started ringing programs, including Bangladesh, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. In addition, the Migratory Animal Pathological Survey (MAPS), which spanned from 1963 to 1973, added considerable knowledge on the basic migration routes and survival of many species through its extensive ringing operations, which banded over 1.2 million birds across India, East and South-East Asia (McClure 1974).

Together, this has yielded basic movement pattern information of a relatively small proportion of CAF species, including ducks and geese, cranes, pelicans, Greater Flamingo and shorebirds (e.g. Balachandran *et al.* 2018). The overall recovery rate of metal rings has been very low compared to other flyways. Overall, information generated by these projects has been limited due to the limited number of national ringing schemes and research groups, restrictions on hunting in many countries and deficient communication.

Through the use of individual colour markers (e.g. neck collars, leg rings) that rely on reports of resighting of birds by observers across their range, our knowledge of some species has increased in the last few decades, particularly of the Bar-headed Goose, Siberian Crane and Demoiselle Crane. Recordings of individually-marked birds have recently increased in countries such as Bangladesh, Kuwait, India, Oman, Sri Lanka and the UAE. It has increased our knowledge of migratory birds in the region, particularly shorebirds.

In parallel, the application of satellite transmitters has provided precise descriptions of local and long-distance migratory movements across multiple years. It does not require birds to be recaptured/reported by people. They have provided valuable information on the movement of the Bar-headed Goose (Javed *et al.* 2000, Takekawa *et al.* 2009), ducks (Namgail *et al.* 2017), Greater Flamingo (Javed et al. 2007), Demoiselle Cranes (Galtbalt *et al.* 2022), raptors such as the Black Kite (Kumar *et al.* 2020, Literák *et al.* 2022, Fig 7), Cinereous Vulture (Gavashelishvili *et al.* 2012), Saker Falcon (Dixon *et al.* 2016) and Peregrine Falcon (Gu *et al.* 2021), gulls such as the Lesser Black-backed Gull *heuglini* subspecies (Panagoda *et al.* 2023), bustards such as Great Bustard (Kessler *et al.* 2013) and Asian Houbara (Combreau *et al.* 2011) and floricans (Jha *et al.* 2018) and a few smaller species, including the threatened Sociable Lapwing (Fig 3a & 3b, Donald *et al.* 2020) and Black-tailed Godwit (Bajaru *et al.* 2023). However, the high cost of transmitters and national policies concerning the importation of satellite transmitters or their use within national boundaries has limited the number of species studied.

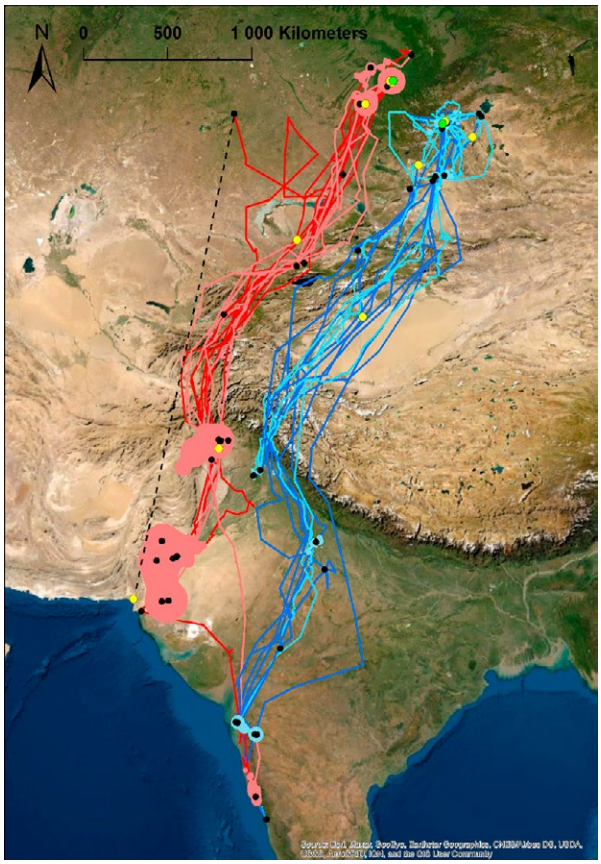


Fig 7. Differences in migration routes and pre-breeding and post-breeding home ranges of Black Kites tagged with satellite transmitters in two nearby sites in Russia: Biysk (southward migration - dark red lines, northward migration - light red lines, light red polygon - home range) and Kosh-Agach (southward migration - dark blue lines), northward migration - light blue lines, light blue polygon - home range). *Source: Literák et al. (2022).*

Precise information on long-distance movements of smaller-sized birds has been limited to a few species, such as Little Ringed Plover (Hedenström *et al.* 2013), Red-necked Phalarope (van Bemmelen et al. 2019), Common Rosefinch (Stach *et al.* 206) and Barn Swallow (Turbek *et al.* 2018), see Fig 8. This has only been possible in the last decade with the development of lightweight (1-2 gm) geolocators that require recapture of the bird to download data. Most published studies are limited to species with breeding grounds in Europe, a few of which also migrate to southern Asia. There appear to be very few studies on the migratory movements of small migratory birds marked within the CAF region (Barn Swallow, Turbek *et al.* 2018 and Yellow-breasted Bunting, Heim *et al.* 2020).

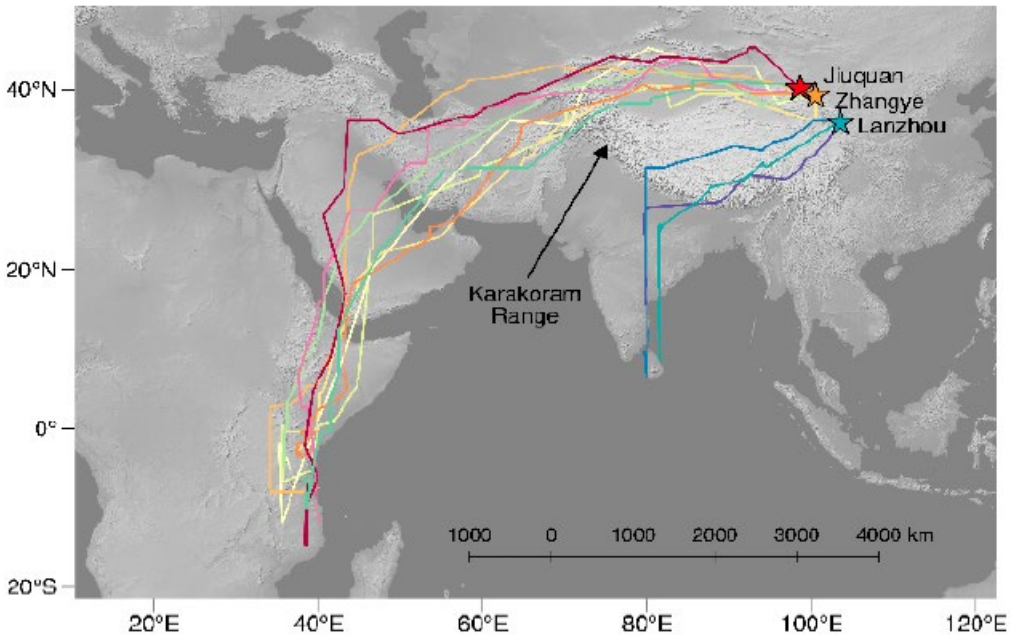


Fig 8. Barn Swallow—breeding in China and migrating to South Asia across the Himalayas and Africa as revealed by geolocators. *Source: Turbek et al. (2018).*

As technology develops and becomes more accessible, countries simplify their processes of bird marking, and with tags get smaller, we expect that more information on the migratory habits of smaller species will be brought to light.

At the flyway level, information on migratory birds and their habitats is available through online databases, including those held by BirdLife International on birds and Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas, IUCN (Red List), community (citizen) science platforms, such as annual waterbird and wetland monitoring through the International Waterbird Census by Wetlands International, eBird by Cornell University and iNaturalist. Movebank and the BirdLife International Seabird Tracking Database store increasing satellite tracking data, with a Global Wader Tracking Database established under the International Wader Study Group. These data sources are being used for flyway, regional and national assessments. Such data tend to be more accessible when information is being uploaded onto flyway/ global platforms.

In addition, there is much literature in several languages that summarise different aspects of migratory birds, including breeding information, such as the atlas of breeding waders in the Russian Arctic (Lappo *et al.* 2012), the breeding bird atlas of Saudi Arabia (Jennings, 2010) and the Indian Bird Migration Atlas (Balachandran *et al.* 2018).

c. Cultural values of migratory birds

Migratory birds are of great cultural and religious significance for the people residing in the countries of the CAF region. These have both positive and negative effects on the birds in the region. A few highlights include (more details can be found in the country synthesis):

- Religion and culture: The White Stork is considered a sacred bird that brings peace and tranquillity in Uzbekistan, and the Black-necked Crane is revered for longevity in Bhutan and is considered a symbol of the Buddha in India. In Sri Lanka and other countries where Buddhism is the main religion, most people have compassion towards all living beings and respect for all wildlife, including migratory birds. The arrival of Demoiselle Cranes is culturally welcomed in western India[16], while the arrival of the Pallas's Fish-eagle to breed in the wetlands is celebrated as "Raio Uutshav" in Bangladesh by both Hindu and Muslim communities alike (Sourav *et al.* 2011). The Greater Flamingo has a religious value for Shiite Muslims in Afghanistan.
- Arts: Many species of swans, cranes, ducks (including Ruddy Shelduck) and Blue Whistling Thrush have inspired art and folk culture, including paintings, carvings, songs and dances.
- Traditional agriculture: The arrival of Demoiselle Cranes on northward migration has been used to time sowing of crops in Nepal.
- Traditional hunting: Some species, particularly the Saker and Peregrine Falcons and the Golden Eagle, have long been valued (and highly priced) for falconry from the Arabian Peninsula to Mongolia, as has been their prime quarry species, the migratory Asian Houbara.
- Traditional fishing: Birds are of cultural value to fishermen in the Maldives, who rely on them to locate tuna schools.
- National Symbol: Some birds have been recognised for their importance and are portrayed on flags or coats of arms, e.g. the Steppe Eagle is portrayed on the flag of Kazakhstan, and the Golden Eagle is portrayed on the coat of arms of Armenia.

d. Habitats used by migratory birds

Migratory birds in the CAF use a wide variety of habitats during their annual cycle: from the remote Arctic to the tropical Indian Ocean coasts and islands, through the heights of the Himalayas and the dryness of the Arabian, Thar and Taklimakan Deserts, the birds explore both natural and human-made habitats (Fig 9).

By nature, migratory birds require various sites and landscapes during their annual migration cycle for breeding, staging, moulting (for some species, such as ducks, geese and swans) and the non-breeding period.

16 https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/energy-and-environment/how-the-demoiselle-crane-has-turned-a-rajasthani-village-into-a-tourist-hub/article26088763.ece

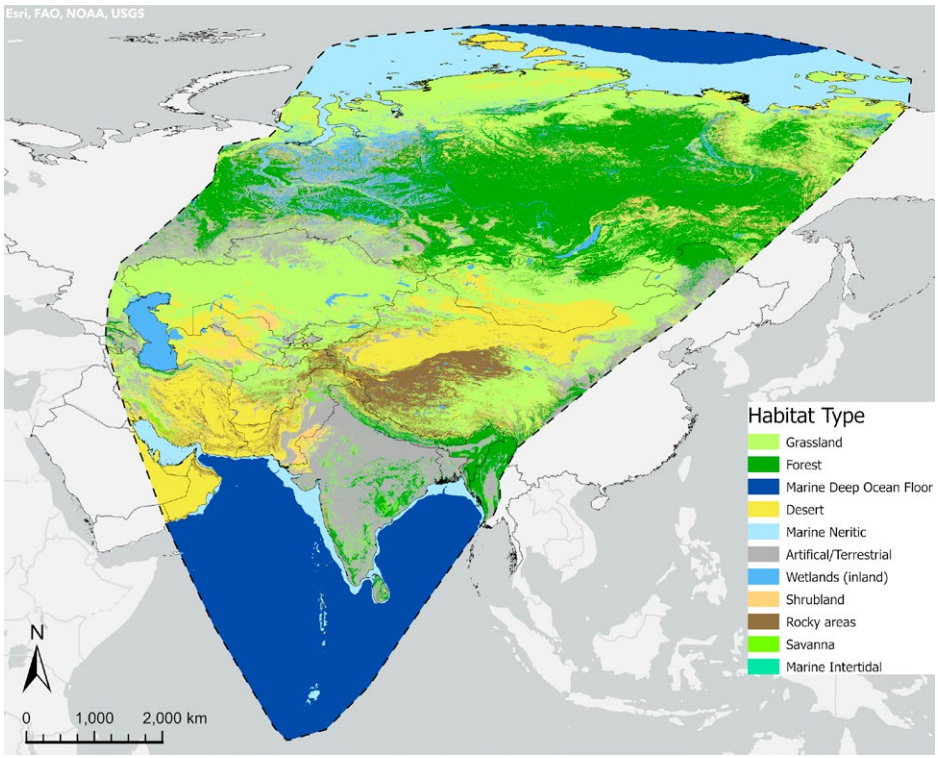


Fig 9. Major habitats of the CAF (based on the first global map of IUCN habitats (Jung *et al.* 2020 - available to view: https://uploads.users.earthengine.app/view/habitat-types-map)
The political boundaries on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by BirdLife International or CMS.

The extensive grasslands and steppes that span the width of the Central Asian region, especially in the mid-latitudes, are characteristic habitats of this flyway (Table 5a) and cover over 9 million km^2 (Wesche *et al.* 2016). They serve as a breeding area for many cranes, bustards, sandgrouse and other landbird species, across which temperate and arctic breeding species migrate annually.

Table 5a. Total area and percentage cover of habitat types (IUCN, level 1) across the CAF region. Habitat data is taken from Jung *et al.* (2020), using version 4 of their dataset. Percentages are rounded for simplicity[17].

IUCN Habitat Type (Level 1)	Area within CAF (km^2)	Percentage of CAF Region (%)
Grassland	9,733,702	23
Forest	8,567,211	20
Marine Deep Ocean Floor	6,998,921	17
Desert	4,362,825	10
Marine Neritic	3,804,801	9
Artificial/Terrestrial	3,619,302	9
Wetlands (inland)	1,608,300	4
Shrubland	1,485,598	4
Rocky areas	1,399,223	3
Savanna	282,553	<1
Marine Intertidal	6,081	<1

17 *Source:* Jung, M., Dahal, P.R., Butchart, S.H.M., Donald, P.F., De Lamo, X., Lesiv, M., Kapos, V., Rondinini, C., Visconti, P. (2020). A global map of terrestrial habitat types. Sci. Data 7, 256. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41597-020-00599-8

Forests and wetlands are the two habitats of major importance (as per IUCN's Habitat classification system)[18], used by more than 100 species each. Grasslands, scrubland, coastal and shallow marine areas are used by 40 or more species each (Fig. 10).

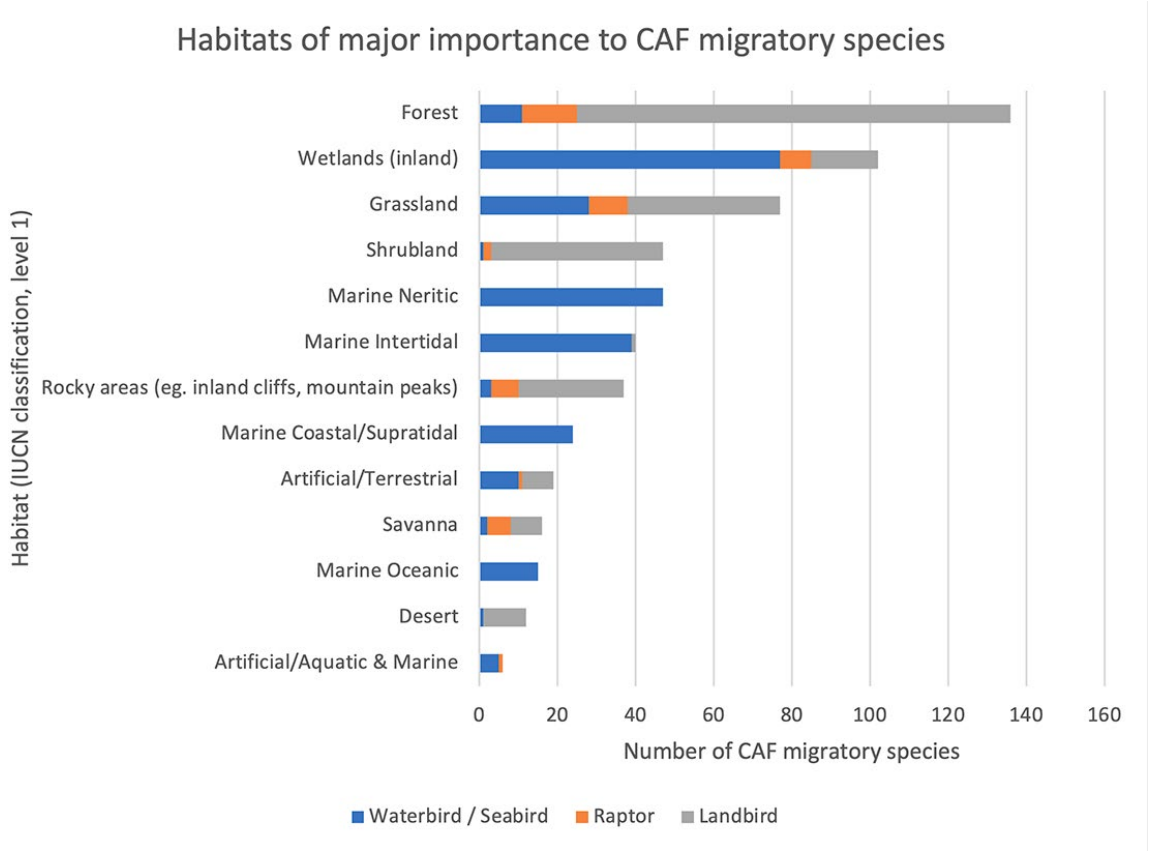


Fig 10. Overview of major habitats of importance for CAF migratory species groups, following IUCN's Habitat classification system

Additional information on the habitat types is provided in Table 5b (each group having exceptions).

18 IUCN's Habitat classification: https://www.iucnredlist.org/resources/habitat-classification-scheme. BirdLife ranks the importance of habitats for species along this scale: Major > Suitable > Marginal > Unknown (details here: http://datazone.birdlife.org/species/spchabaltis) 'Major' being defined as: The habitat is important for the survival of the species, either because the species has an absolute requirement for the habitat at some point in its life cycle (e.g. for breeding or as a critical food source), or because the habitat is the primary habitat (or one of two primary habitats) within which the species usually occurs or within which most individuals occur. So, a species can have more than one major habitat, though they rarely have more than two.

Table 5b. Summary of main habitat types used by migratory birds during their annual cycle in the CAF

Main habitat types[19]	Landbirds	Raptors	Waterbirds	Seabirds
Desert (hot deserts and oases, temperate desert, cold desert and semi-desert)	x	x		
Forest (boreal, subarctic forest, temperate forest; subtropical/tropical dry forest, lowland moist, mangrove, swamp and montane moist forest)	x	x		
Grassland (tundra; subarctic, subantarctic, temperate, subtropical/tropical (lowland) dry, seasonally wet/flooded and high altitude grassland)	x	x	x	
Rocky areas (e.g. inland cliffs, mountain peaks)	x	x		x
Savanna (dry and moist savanna)	x	x	x	
Shrubland (subarctic, subantarctic, boreal, temperate; subtropical/tropical (lowland) dry, moist and high altitude shrubland; Mediterranean-type shrubland)	x	x		
Wetlands (inland) rivers, streams, creeks – permanent and seasonal/intermittent/irregular; shrub dominated wetlands; bogs, marshes, swamps, fens, peatlands; freshwater lakes (>8 ha) – permanent and seasonal/intermittent; freshwater marshes/pools		x	x	
Marine coastal/supratidal (rocky shores; coastal brackish/saline lagoons; coastal freshwater lagoons)	x	x	x	
Marine intertidal (sand, shingle, pebble shores; estuarine waters; intertidal mud, sand/salt flats; intertidal marshes; subtidal aquatic beds, coral reefs)			x	x
Marine neritic (shallow sea)				x
Marine oceanic (open sea)				x
Artificial/aquatic and marine (irrigated land; seasonally flooded agricultural lands; canals, drainage ditches, ponds (<8 ha); water storage areas (>8 ha); excavations (open); aquaculture ponds; salt exploitation sites; wastewater treatment areas)		x	x	
Artificial landscapes (terrestrial) arable land; pastureland; plantations; rural gardens; urban areas; subtropical/tropical heavily degraded former forest.	x	x		

e. Sites used by migratory birds

At the CAF level, at least five sources of information are available on sites/areas of international importance for migratory birds:

(a) Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBA) database[20] held by BirdLife International (Fig. 11) and reflected in the BirdLife Data Zone,

(b) Protected Planet[21] by UNEP-WCMC, which provides access to the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), World Database on OECMs, and Global Database on Protected Area Management Effectiveness (GD-PAME),

(c) Critical Site Network Tool[22] provides information for species and populations of waterbirds in the CAF range states covered by AEWA, which Wetlands International and BirdLife International have developed,

19 BirdLife Datazone http://datazone.birdlife.org/species/spchabalt

20 https://datazone.birdlife.org/sites/search

21 https://www.protectedplanet.net/en

22 https://critical-sites.wetlands.org/en

(d) Ramsar Database of wetlands of international importance[23], including those designated for waterbirds maintained by UNEP-WCMC,

(e) Information on internationally important sites for waterbirds generated through the annual International Waterbird Census available in periodic publications (e.g. Li *et al.* 2019).

A first working list of internationally important sites for all migratory birds has been generated from the IBA database. It identifies 1,717 sites within CAF, including 79 potential new sites in six countries (Armenia, Bangladesh, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia and Pakistan) from the national questionnaires. A country summary is provided in Annexe 5, with a detailed list in Annexe 6 and additional information in Annexe 7.

Based on the national questionnaire, we have received information from most CAF countries on potential new sites of importance for birds and their current protection status that are not currently part of the IBA or the Protected Planet databases. This information must be reviewed by national experts and international organisations to support their further use.

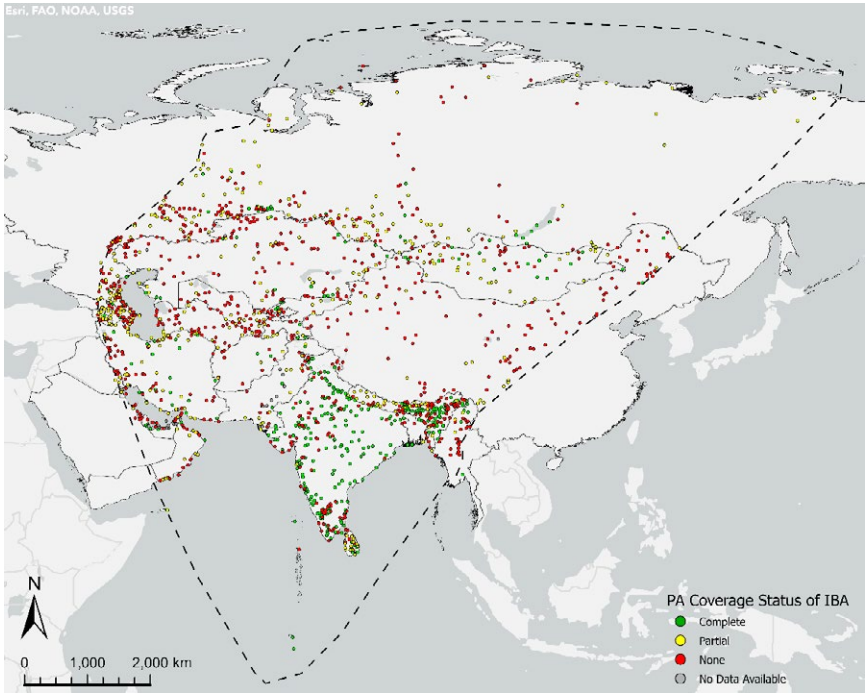


Fig 11. Internationally important sites for migratory birds in the CAF based on the IBA database. The protected area coverage status of sites is based on data from the WDPA (Protected Planet by UNEP-WCMC) for all countries except for India, for which the BNHS provided updated information. This map does not include the potential new sites identified via national consultation. The political boundaries on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by BirdLife International or CMS.

Protected areas have been the cornerstone of conservation practice worldwide for over a century. Overall, the protected area coverage status in the CAF reveals that over 50% of IBAs of importance for migratory birds are not protected (Figure 12), with the remaining having complete or partial protection. Research increasingly demonstrates that creating and supporting well-managed protected areas is necessary to protect species with niche needs (Wauchope *et al.* 2022). Conservation of these species will benefit from creation of additional protected areas and their management as well as the improved management of unprotected landscapes to meet their specific needs.

23 https://rsis.ramsar.org/

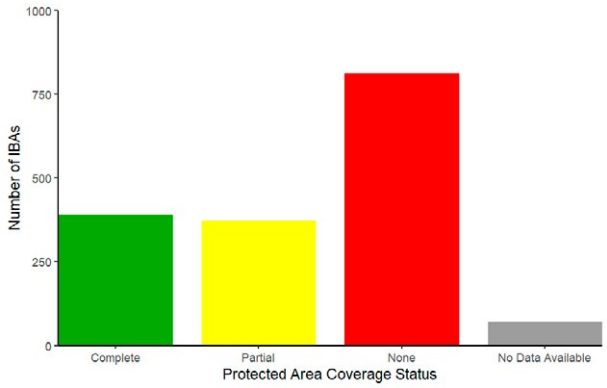


Fig 12. Protected area coverage status of internationally important sites (listed as IBAs) for migratory birds in the CAF. Data based on the Protected Planet by UNEP-WCMC for all countries except India, for which the BNHS provided updated information. This map does not include the potential new sites uncovered by the national consultation.

The CAF region includes two flyway networks that aim to conserve migratory birds by providing the ecological connectivity needed across their annual migration cycles:

(a) The Western/Central Asian Site Network for Siberian Cranes and Other Waterbirds (WCASN), formally launched in May 2007 in Kazakhstan, with 12 sites of international importance for migratory waterbirds designated (and an additional 24 proposed) by countries in the flyway[24]; and
(b) The East Asian–Australasian Flyway Site Network[25] under the EAAFP, launched in 2006, covering the breeding and staging range of CAF birds in Russia, Mongolia, NW to NE China and Myanmar, with 30 designated sites in the CAF region.

The CAF Waterbird Action Plan (2006) has called for establishing a flyway site network to broaden the range and coverage of the WCASN. This has not been operationalised to date and remains a high priority to promote the conservation of an ecological network for migratory waterbirds and other migratory species in the flyway (Mundkur 2021).

In addition to listing sites of importance for waterbirds (used to inform the designation of Ramsar Sites and Flyway Network sites), collating such information is underway for different groups across the flyway. Signatories of the Raptors MOU have recently endorsed an updated list of sites of international importance for migratory raptors[26], AEWA Parties are in the process of identifying national lists of sites of national and international importance for migratory waterbirds, and the Working Group of AEMLAP is working to identify priority principal habitats for migratory landbirds[27]. The IUCN Bustard Specialist Group is collating a list of internationally important sites for migratory bustards (Collar *et al.* in prep).

Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs)[28] is a recent concept under the CBD (2018) and appears widely unknown, unrecognised and not applied within CAF countries. While none appear to have a national list or database of OECMs of critical importance for migratory birds, IBAs have been

24 https://www.cms.int/siberian-crane/en/page/site-network launched at the Sixth Meeting of the Signatories (MOS6) to the CMS Memorandum of Understanding on Conservation Measures for the Siberian Crane

25 https://www.eaaflyway.net/the-flyway/flyway-site-network/

26 https://www.cms.int/raptors/sites/default/files/document/cms_raptors-tag3_doc4.1b_rev1_2_amendments-site-list.pdf

27 https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/AEML%20WG%20POW%202021-2026%20Final%20version.pdf

28 An OECM is officially defined by the Convention on Biological Diversity as "a geographically defined area other than a Protected Area, which is governed and managed in ways that achieve positive and sustained long term outcomes for the *in situ* conservation of biodiversity with associated ecosystem functions and services and where applicable, cultural, spiritual, socio economic, and other locally relevant values".

listed as potential OECMs. It is premature to conclude the effectiveness of management actions (as outlined above for protected areas) undertaken in OECMs to ensure safe feeding, resting/roosting and nesting areas for migratory birds.

f. Migratory bird and habitat/site research and monitoring activities

The national questionnaires have sought information available/collected to inform research and conservation action for the main bird groups, including (a) population monitoring (during breeding, migration, and non-breeding periods), (b) migration movements (based on ringing, colour marking or satellite tracking), (c) habitat requirements, (d) food and feeding requirements, (e) knowledge of most important sites, and (f) conservation needs/threats.

Based on the information gathered (Table 6), the level of knowledge varies between moderate to absent, with none of the countries reporting high levels of knowledge for all groups of birds. Most countries report absent to low levels for most categories without providing much information to substantiate the feedback.

Table 6. Knowledge levels on CAF migratory birds based on feedback from the national questionnaires

Information on migratory birds	Level of knowledge in CAF countries	Examples of feedback provided by countries on information missing to identify and implement conservation action
Population monitoring (during breeding, migration, non-breeding periods)	Low in 54%, Moderate in 35%, High in 6%, Absent in 5% of the CAF countries	Most countries report lack of monitoring of raptors, landbirds and seabirds during any period. Most report low to moderate levels of monitoring of waterbirds, linked to the International Waterbird Census. There is a need to conduct systematic monitoring of breeding birds nationwide (Bhutan). Not all sites can be covered regularly and there is a need to assess threats. Recent information is based on personal efforts of individual birders with uploads of rough counts on eBird database.
Migration movements (based on ringing, colour marking or satellite tracking)	Low in 51%, Moderate in 29%, High in 2%, Absent in 19% of the CAF countries	As presented in the previous section, there is information for a few species. Most countries report lack of migratory studies of raptors, landbirds and seabirds.
Habitat requirements	Low in 26%, Moderate in 24%, High in 9%, Absent in 4% of the CAF countries	There is poor understanding of wildlife requirements (Oman).
Food and feeding requirements	Low in 60%, Moderate in 25%, High in 16%, Absent in 4% of the CAF countries	Important data on populations at most important sites are only available for waterbirds. Limited by funding and limited to people interested in specific taxonomic groups. Studies on food and feeding of migratory birds are almost non-existent in Bangladesh; except studies on food of Indian Skimmer & Black-tailed Godwit (Das *et al.* in press). Studies needed to understand diet and food reserves for managing refuelling of migratory birds.
Knowledge of most important sites	Low in 25%, Moderate in 55%, High in 19% of the CAF countries	There are no data specific to migratory birds (Yemen).

g. Migratory bird and habitat/site data management, analysis and use

Data are the essence of evidence-based policy. Quality data management and analysis are crucial for assessing migratory bird populations and their habitats and building sound policy recommendations.

The national questionnaires revealed that data on migratory birds, habitats and sites had been collected and curated by various players, including national governments, research institutions, universities, NGOs and individual researchers, with varying quality and accessibility. Bureaucracy, politics and language differences can hinder collaboration across the flyway. There can also be significant differences among countries in budget allocation and geographical biases in data collection (e.g. most information relates to lowland birds, with significant gaps in mountainous regions). As a result, much of the data are incomplete, disaggregated, poorly analysed and under published.

Across the flyway, migratory bird data are collected for multiple purposes (see Table 7). Over 60% of countries use this information to develop species conservation plans, prepare National Reports on their country's implementation of conventions, agreements and regional initiatives and identify important areas for designation and protection.

Information is also being used in the management (restoration) of areas of importance [including Protected Areas, Ramsar Sites, World Heritage Sites, Flyway Networks (including West/Central Asian Flyway Site Network and East Asian–Australasian Flyway Site Network), Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas and privately-managed areas]. For example, in Bangladesh, information collected jointly by the Bangladesh Bird Club and Forest Department has been used by the government to designate many protected areas for bird conservation. In Afghanistan and Yemen, on the other hand, there appears to be an overall lack of adequate systems for information collection and use. Details provided by countries are available in the country summaries.

In the few countries where legalised hunting systems exist (e.g. Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Kuwait), some report using the data to inform decisions concerning the hunting and managing migratory bird populations. However, additional information is needed on the effectiveness of these systems. Even in countries like Bahrain, where hunting of all species is prohibited, such decisions to ban hunting are reported to be data-driven.

There is an enormous data gap related to the use of migratory species, hunting bags, and the cumulative impact of hunting and capturing of migratory bird populations.

Many countries lack a system to adequately record the number of hunters and the nature and scale of their activities. Even when a system exists, reporting levels are often suspiciously low. Without oversight, national quotas cannot be safely set, and harvest cannot be tracked for populations at a flyway scale to ensure that the aggregate harvest stays within sustainable limits within the CAF. Many species are being severely impacted by unsustainable levels of hunting, with cross-border and cross-regional tourism hunting.

Table 7. CAF countries use specific information to guide bird management policies based on the national questionnaires

Purposes of use of information	Percentage of responding countries using information
Identification of important areas for designation and protection	68%
Management (restoration) of protected areas for migratory birds	59%
Management (restoration) of Ramsar Sites for migratory birds	57%
Management (restoration) of World Heritage sites for migratory birds	33%
Management (restoration) of Flyway Network sites (incl. West/Central Asian Flyway Site Network and East Asian - Australasian Flyway Site Network)	29%
Management (restoration) of Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas	48%
Management (restoration) of privately managed areas	33%

Development of Species Conservation Plans	70%
National Reports for Conventions, Agreements, regional initiatives	61%
National Biodiversity Strategies & Action Plans	57%
Decisions concerning utilisation of migratory bird populations through a legalised hunting system	36%

Further details per country in Annexe 8

h. Threats and pressures affecting migratory birds and habitats/sites

This review focuses on threats and pressures that have or are likely to have a population-level impact. Information is drawn from the literature and the questionnaires.

Various threats currently pressure the migratory bird populations in the CAF region, including agriculture and aquaculture, biological resource use (legal and illegal hunting), modifications of natural systems (water management, fire/fire suppression and other ecosystem modifications), pollution, human disturbance, and invasive species, as summarised in Fig 13.

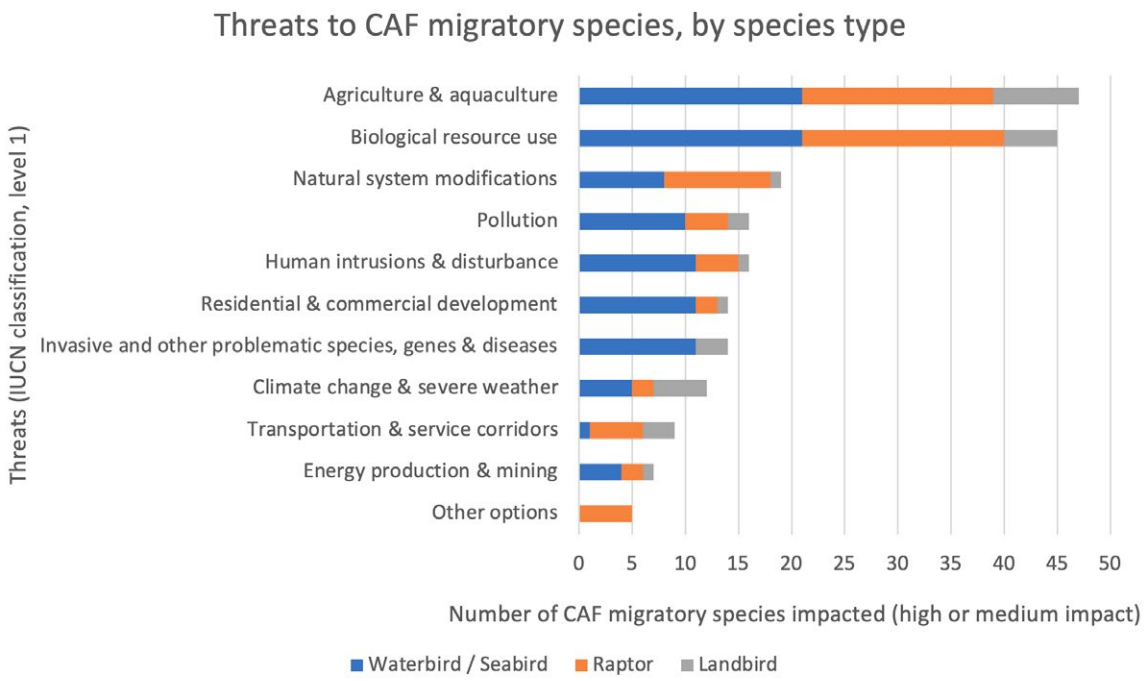


Fig 13. High or medium impact threats to CAF migratory species, based on IUCN classification (level 1). *Source: BirdLife International Data Zone (2023).*

The following is a list of pressures affecting the birds, grouped into two categories based on the national questionnaire responses (not in order of intensity):

a. **Habitat loss and degradation**
b. **Direct threats to birds**

a. Habitat loss and degradation

High-quality natural habitats are important to sustain migratory populations. However, many parts of the CAF region have dense and growing human populations that have altered the landscape significantly. As an example, an assessment of the anthropogenic pressures affecting coastal regions has revealed that the entire Indian Ocean coastline of South and West Asia (apart from a small part of the coastline in Oman) had less than 20% of intact habitat, reflecting the high levels of human impact on these habitats (Williams *et al.* 2021). These are important non-breeding grounds for migratory shorebirds, other waterbirds and seabirds. As a comparison, the Arctic coast of Russia, which serves as the breeding ground for many CAF species, retains more than 80% of its coastline intact. However, in these Arctic latitudes, temperatures are rising more than twice as fast as the global average. The thawing of permafrost is resulting in landscape-scale changes that are expected to have impacts on the availability of adequate breeding habitats for shorebirds, ducks, geese and other arctic breeding migrants, as well as the availability of food caused by changes in the phenology of vegetation and insects (Lameris *et al.* 2021) (also see section on Climate Change). Inland wetlands are important habitats for migratory waterbirds, raptors and many landbirds and are also under serious threat (Convention of Wetlands 2021). The expansion of deserts in Central Asia (Guglielmi 2022, Hu & Han 2022) and loss of lakes, peat bogs, wet meadows and other breeding habitat in some high altitude areas such as western Tianshan, Hindu Kush and Himalayas is also expected to have a negative impact on migratory birds.

With rapid human development in many countries, the pressure on natural habitats (including coasts, grasslands and forests) is increasing, with large-scale changes evident in the last decades. Feedback from the national questionnaires has shown a wide range of threats affecting migratory birds (Table 8). The degradation and destruction of habitats important for migratory birds are reported to be moderate to severe in most countries.

Table 8. Summary of main threats to habitats used by migratory birds during their annual cycle in the CAF based on the national questionnaires

Threat and pressure	Overall relative severity of impact	Species/groups affected
Habitat loss/destruction	Severe-moderate	All migratory species in all habitats
Habitat degradation (loss of quality)	Moderate-severe	All migratory species in all habitats
Urbanization	Moderate	All migratory species in all habitats
Road/highway construction	Moderate	Farmland birds, forest birds, waterbirds, and cliff-nesting raptors.
Unsustainable land/resource use e.g. overharvesting of plants	Moderate	All migratory species in all habitats
Mineral exploration/extraction	Low-moderate	All migratory species, esp. bustards, ground nesting passerines
Sand mining from rivers	Moderate	Ground-nesting waterbirds (Indian Skimmer, Black-bellied Tern, River Tern) and landbirds (larks, bee-eaters)
Marine/coastal debris (including plastics)	Moderate	Coastal waterbirds (gulls, terns, herons and waders), seabirds
Other forms of solid or liquid pollution	Moderate	Farmland birds, waterbirds, and raptors.
Too much/too little water	Severe-moderate	All migratory species
Fire damage to habitat	Moderate	Forest-dependent and grassland birds. fires to remove agricultural stubble affects forest and farmland dependent breeding species.

Further details per country in Annexe 9

In most countries, agricultural lands are used by many migratory species, landbirds, raptors and waterbirds. Intensification of agriculture with increased use of agrochemicals and pesticides impacts a range of migratory birds that use these habitats (also see direct threats below).

On the other hand, abandonment of agriculture in Russia and Kazakhstan is also having negative impacts on the breeding habitats of species such as the Critically Endangered Sociable Lapwing (Kamp *et al.* 2011, Sheldon *et al.* 2012), which largely depends on pasture lands, agricultural lands and other open habitat through its annual cycle; although these new habitats might favour other species.

Information on changes to waterbird populations (dependent on various wetlands across their annual cycle), with many in decline at the decadal level, is available from the citizen-science-led Asian Waterbird Census reports (Li *et al.* 2019). Similar data for most landbirds, including forest species within the CAF, is unavailable.

b. Direct threats to birds

i. Unsustainable and illegal killing, capturing and trade of migratory birds, their young and eggs

The illegal capture and local trade of wild birds for food by local people across the region has been a traditional source of protein for some communities (e.g. Bahadur *et al.* 2023, Hussain and Khan 2023; Yong et al. 2021). Estimates of the scale of illegal hunting and capturing are limited in different countries based on the consultation, with perceptions of the overall relative severity of impacts ranging from low to severe. Preliminary estimates of birds that are illegally killed/taken annually reveals an estimated take of at least seven million individuals based on information for some CAF countries (Table 9). As information is incomplete and not available for all CAF countries where large numbers are known to be taken, this estimate may be considered a minimum. Both migratory and resident species are targeted based on timing of and availability of species (for e.g. in Bangladesh - BirdLife International, in prep, India - Ahmed, 2017, Iran – Noghani, 2023, and in Nepal - Katuwal *et al.* 2023).

In Iraq, Al Kerwi *et al.* (2022) reported that the emergence of some non-traditional methods of hunting by bird hunters, such as the establishment of artificial waterbodies to attract waterfowl, has led to large numbers of deaths. The lack of legal oversight and accountability and the tendency of hunters to operate in under-monitored areas increase the impact on wild bird populations. From one assessment of the Arabian Peninsula, in Iran and Iraq (Brochet *et al.* 2019a), an estimated 879,000–3,100,000 Passerines, 607,000–1,100,000 Waterbirds/ Seabirds, 168,000–421,000 Gamebirds (bustards, partridge, sandgrouse), 3,300–11,700 Raptors and 6,800–30,100 other birds were illegally killed or captured per year. These included a wide variety of species, including some globally threatened (5,000–15,000 individuals of the Near Threatened Marbled Teal and up to 325 of the Critically Endangered Sociable Lapwing annually).

While in Bangladesh, a recent survey reveals that more 250 migratory and resident species of birds are hunted, the majority for recreation hunting and for domestic consumption, especially by rural and indigenous communities (BirdLife International, in prep). Recreation hunters are reported to use mainly air guns and slingshots to hunt herons, pigeons, starlings, and bulbuls. In the "haors" low-lying seasonal wetlands of northern Bangladesh, migratory Northern Pintail is among the most trapped species using poison baits, alongside other migratory duck species such as Gadwall, Ruddy Shelduck and Ferruginous Duck that are sold to local markets and restaurants. Professional or seasonal hunters operating in rural Bangladesh are known to use different traps and lures to capture pigeons, herons, as well as several species of rails, which are then traded at local markets or along village streets. A minority of the species (6.1%) are regularly traded in Bangladesh's cagebird trade, but formed the majority of species taken from the wild (up to 45,000 individuals per annum), and include mostly parakeets, munias, starlings and pigeons.

Table 9. Overview of individual birds illegally killed/taken in the CAF

Country	Mean estimated no. of individual birds illegally killed/taken	
	per year	(min – max)
Azerbaijan	594,000	191,000–997,000
Armenia	41,000	24,300–57,700
Bahrain	2,700	1900–3400
Bangladesh	45,000	45,000–
Georgia	22,900	8,600–37,100
India	1,350,000	64,800–
Iran*	801,000	598,000–1,000,000
Iraq	329,000	135,000–524,000
Kuwait	23,600	13,200–34,000
Myanmar	2,118,300	525,600 – 3,711,000
Oman	7,800	1,100–14,400
Qatar	13,500	600–26,400
Saudi Arabia*	1,700,000	708,000–2,700,000
Yemen	273,000	207,000–339,000
Total	**7,321,800**	

** Partial coverage*

From feedback in the national questionnaires (Table 10), the illegal capture of different species of birds (and their young) takes place in nearly all CAF countries, reflecting weaknesses in legislation and enforcement. Illegal taking and killing of birds by shooting, trapping and poisoning are reported for the purposes of (a) recreation/sport, (b) food, (c) pet trade, (d) merit release as part of religious customs, € "traditional medicine", and (f) persecution due to conflict with aquaculture and agriculture.

Table 10. CAF species that face threats and pressures from hunting and capturing and the different methods used to hunt/capture, based on the national questionnaires. (for sources see text)

Threat and pressure	Main methods	Species or species groups affected
Killing or taking birds or eggs for recreation/ sport	Shooting, trapping (nets), poisoning	Waterbirds (cranes, ducks, geese, passerines, flamingo, waders), Landbirds (Asian Houbara, Great Bustard and Little Bustard), Raptors (vultures, eagles and falcons),
Killing, taking, trading birds or eggs for food	Shooting, trapping (nets), poisoning	Waterbirds (cranes, ducks, geese, passerines, flamingo, waders), Landbirds (Asian Houbara), Raptors (vultures, eagles and falcons)
Persecution	Shooting, poisoning	Raptors killed by pigeon fanciers.
Persecution (Superstition)	Shooting, trapping (nets), poisoning	Waterbirds (Great Cormorant, Dalmatian Pelican), Raptors (eagles, Eurasian Eagle Owl, Cinereous Vulture, vultures, owls)
Cagebird trade	Trapping (nets)	Landbirds, Raptors (falcons), and Waterbirds (cranes).
Belief-based use (e.g. merit release, traditional medicine)	Trapping (nets), shooting	Landbirds (sparrows), Waterbirds (pelicans)
Persecution (Human/ wild bird conflict in agriculture)	Shooting, trapping, poisoning and crop protection measures (nets in crop fields)	Landbirds (grain and fruit eating species of Yellow-breasted Bunting, buntings, doves, and cuckoos, starlings, warblers and Common Raven), Raptors (owls), Waterbirds (ducks, ibises, storks, herons, egrets and shorebirds)

Threat and pressure	Main methods	Species or species groups affected
Persecution (Human/ wild bird conflict in aquaculture)	Shooting, trapping, poisoning and crop protection measures (nets in fish and shrimp farms)	Waterbirds (Great Cormorant, egrets, ibises, storks, ducks, shorebirds), Raptors (Osprey), small migratory passerines, and owls.
Bycatch in inland wetlands	Nets	Waterbirds (Oriental Darter, grebes, goose, ruddy shelduck, ducks, coots, swamphen, gulls).
Bycatch in agricultural lands	Direct mortality of incubating adults and chicks through crushing by agricultural machinery	Landbirds (bustards and quails)
Bycatch in coastal and marine waters	Nets	Waterbirds (Socotra Cormorant, other cormorants, ducks, egrets, Whimbrel, Eurasian Curlew and other waders)

Threatened species taken illegally include the Critically Endangered Yellow-breasted Bunting, the Dalmatian Pelican (west Mongolian breeding population), and the Vulnerable Asian Houbara. Legal and illegal capture of falcons for falconry is reported in some countries. Illegal killing of falcons by pigeon fanciers is also reported as a threat in some countries.

In Central and West Asia, poisoning is the biggest threat to Egyptian Vultures. In most cases, the vultures are not the targeted species but victims of intentional poisoning of predators or other animals that cause economic damage (Nikolov *et al.* 2018). In addition, shepherds are reported to shoot or destroy vulture nests because they consider them predators of lambs (Kashkarov *et al.* 2011).

The use of raptor feathers and body parts has been reported in shamanistic practices. Some organs of eagles, vultures, crows and owls are reportedly used for adorning shaman dresses and religious tools in Mongolia.

Information provided on the persecution of migratory birds due to their potential conflict with agriculture or aquaculture is difficult to separate from bycatch, defined here as "birds that are caught accidentally in fish nets or fishing lines or nets used to protect fruit, vegetable or other crops or aquaculture". The threat is considered severe in some traditional fishing areas, such as the Hakaluki Haor Ramsar Site and the wider inland floodplain region in Bangladesh.

As species identification and differentiation of migratory and resident species can be difficult, both types are listed in the responses to the national questionnaire (see Table 10 for examples of migratory species), requiring further validation. A more systematic national tracking system that includes rigorous identification of species, methods of capture and scale would support a more robust flyway assessment.

ii. Collisions and electrocution with man-made structures

Accidental deaths of migratory birds through collision (and electrocution) with power lines, wind turbines, gas flares, and buildings/built-up structures are being reported in nearly all countries for a wide variety of large and small-sized species, including threatened species (see Table 11).

Table 11. Species and species groups in the CAF that face threats and pressures from energy infrastructure based on the national questionnaires

Threat and pressure	Species/species groups affected
Collision with power lines	Raptors (Pallas's Fish-eagle, vultures), Waterbirds (Black-necked Crane and other cranes, flamingos, swans, ducks, egrets, crakes, gulls), and Landbirds (Great Indian Bustard, Pallas's Sandgrouse, larks, kingfishers).
Electrocution by power lines	Raptors (Pallas's Fish-eagle, vultures), Waterbirds (Black-necked Crane and other cranes, storks, flamingos, swans,)
Collision with wind turbines	Raptors, Waterbirds, Landbirds
Collision with buildings/built up structures	Landbirds (green pigeons, bulbuls, doves, crows, woodpeckers, barbets, pittas, spider hunters and orioles, quails, nightjars), Waterbirds (waders, bitterns), Raptors (Levant Sparrowhawk)
Collision with other structures	Raptors (Pallas's Fish-eagle, vultures), Waterbirds (egrets).

Estimates of the scale of annual deaths are limited in different countries, with perceptions of the overall relative severity of impacts ranging from low to severe (see details in individual country reports). However, as the scale of linear infrastructure development (power lines) has accelerated in the flyway, the risk has increased for migratory birds, such as most bustard and florican species (Collar *et al.* 2017), including the Critically Endangered Great Indian Bustard, Bengal Florican and Lesser Florican (India), Vulnerable Asian Houbara and Great Bustard (Mongolia and China) and Critically Endangered Pallas's Fish-eagle (Bangladesh), with mass mortalities being reported for some species (e.g. Pallas's Sandgrouse (Nyambayar *et al.* 2016) and raptors in Mongolia (Dixon *et al.* 2013), Russia and Kazakhstan (Dwyer et al. 2023). On the other hand, collision and electrocution is not considered an issue in the Maldives, where there are few overhead power lines.

iii. Human disturbance and disruption to migratory birds or their habitats

Human disturbance: Across the CAF, migratory birds share their breeding, staging and non-breeding habitats with local people, often living in high densities. As many species of migratory birds tend to flock in large numbers and mixed groups, they can be very sensitive to disturbances from the presence of people and their activities. Disturbance is any activity that risks disrupting the feeding, breeding, roosting or other behaviour of the birds or that increases their stress levels to a degree that affects their nutrition, reproduction or life expectancy.

While there are no detailed studies on the impact of disturbance on migratory birds within the CAF, feedback from the national questionnaires identified agriculture and fishing, recreation, religious and other types of tourism as activities that may affect the birds. Disturbance may be a major issue during breeding season, as the presence of humans may scare away adults and allow predators to take eggs and young. For more sensitive species, such as raptors, even recreational activities, such as hiking, climbing, and paragliding, are known to have a significant negative impact (Martínez-Abraín *et al.* 2010 and Tobajas *et al.* 2022). In addition, disturbance can have severe consequences for migratory waders that forage and roost in the coastal mudflats (Das *et al.* 2022 a & b, Jackson *et al.* 2020). Additionally, domestic dogs are reported as an increasing source of disturbance and predation to migratory waterbirds (Mundkur & Langendoen 2019), bustards (Collar *et al.* 2017) and other species. Non-recreational operations (mining, logging, construction, energy extraction, etc.) can also indirectly impact breeding populations as they increase the flow of people and activities in an area. Military activity is also a common disturbance that can negatively affect bird reproduction rates (summarised in Nikolov *et al.* 2016), although restricted public access to military areas provide protection to some species.

Table 11. Summary of information on species affected by each threat and examples from different countries based on the national questionnaires

Threat and pressure	Species/species groups affected	Anecdotal information on threats
Disturbance to breeding areas	Raptors (vultures and Pallas's Fish-eagle), Waterbirds (White-bellied Heron, herons, egrets, storks, bitterns, flamingo, Sarus Crane, jacanas, coots, Watercock, Cotton Pygmy-goose, African Comb Duck, Spot-billed Duck, Ruddy Shelduck and ducks, waders), Landbirds (pittas, cuckoos, flycatchers, bustards), Seabirds.	Fishing industry, agriculture, and tourism cause disturbance. Pilgrimage by people visiting high altitude lakes in Bhutan during the breeding season. Nesting areas of birds are affected by people, livestock, or feral dogs (Bhutan, India). Rat-infestation of islands are a huge threat to seabird colonies (British Indian Ocean Territories) Agricultural practices affect breeding bustards (Collar *et al.* 2017).
Disturbance to feeding areas	Raptors (vultures and Pallas's Fish-eagle), Waterbirds (Ruddy Shelduck White-bellied Heron, cranes, waders, ducks, storks, Indian Skimmer, geese, waders, jacanas, Watercock), Landbirds (buntings, flycatchers and cuckoos).	Severe for migratory waders in the coastal mudflats in Bangladesh (Das et al. 2022 a & b). Fishing industry, agriculture, and tourism cause disturbance. Sometimes recreational activities cause some disturbances in major lakes, especially during summer holiday season. Infrastructure development, illegal fishing activity, and recreational activities. People passing by and dogs, extraction of sand and boulders from banks of riverbeds.
Disturbance to roosting areas	Raptors (vultures), Waterbirds (shorebirds, storks, Indian Skimmer, Black-necked Crane). Waterbirds (waders in the coastal mudflats of Bangladesh).	
Afforestation in non-forest habitats	Landbirds (bustards in grasslands), Waterbirds (Black-necked Crane inland marshes, waders in the coastal mudflats)	Forest species plantation in open grasslands (India) and mangroves in open mudflats. Loss of suitable non-breeding habitat for Black-necked Crane due to bamboo plantation in wetlands (Bhutan)
Alien invasive species (incl. plants, animals)	Landbirds (bustards, sandgrouse)	*Prosopis* affecting breeding and non-breeding habitat of Great Indian Bustard, Asian Houbara, and other species dependent on grasslands and open scrub forests (India).
Light pollution	Raptors (Pallas's Fish Eagle), Waterbirds (Ruddy Shelduck, Eurasian Curlew, Great Cormorant, Common Pochard and Black-necked Crane).	Recreational activities and urban area development.

Invasive species: while there is growing awareness of the spread of invasive species worldwide, alien (non-native) plants and animals are being increasingly reported within the CAF region; few studies have assessed their impacts on the region's migratory birds.

Mesquite (*Prosopis juliflora*) has taken over grasslands and open scrub forests in India and Pakistan in recent decades. It is likely to have impacted species dependent on such habitats as the Vulnerable Asian Houbara, the Critically Endangered Great Indian Bustard, sandgrouse, and buntings. For example, Mesquite has been predicted to occupy over 56% of the Banni grasslands of Gujarat in west India (Kumar *et al.* 2015, Manjunatha *et al.* 2023), an important area for the Asian Houbara and Great Indian Bustard. While providing some livelihood options to local people, Mesquite can alter the services that the native ecosystems provide to these communities. Altering the composition of the natural vegetation cover can impact the soil quality and grazing potential and the hydrological dynamics and water supply (Shackleton *et al.* 2014).

Szabo & Mundkur (2017) have reported freshwater lakes and rivers choked by Water Hyacinth *Eichhornia crassipes*, reducing feeding and roosting habitat for ducks and other open-water waterbird species, open water for water flows, sunlight for native aquatic plants and oxygen for fish.

Light pollution: artificial lighting negatively affects a bird's navigation at night and can cause them to fly into lighthouses, illuminated buildings, towers and other manmade structures (Cabrera-Cruz *et al.* 2018). The increasing electrification of urban and rural areas and highways has increased the artificial light across large landscape stretches, particularly in many central and southern parts of the CAF in the last decades. Nevertheless, the impacts of light pollution on migratory birds are not adequately recognised or addressed in the CAF and require further research.

iv. Other causes of mortality

Poisoning: in addition to the aforementioned intentional poisoning by farmers who consider them pests or threats to livestock, birds suffer other unintentional poisoning risks. These include the incidental intake of: (a) agrochemicals (pesticides, fungicides, algicides) through accidental/indirect poisoning from toxic substances or where poisons are being used to intentionally kill wild birds, (b) veterinary pharmaceutical treatments like (Non-Steroidal Anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) (e.g. diclofenac) to cattle whose corpses are consumed by vultures, to which these drugs are poisonous), (c) lead for hunting and fishing, (d) unintentional secondary poisoning of vultures resulting from the legal/illegal/improper intensive use of rodenticides (Nikolov *et al.* 2018) and owls (Cooke *et al.* 2023), and (e) heavy metals and other chemicals through biomagnification, known to affect waterbirds, bustards and others.

Species reported in the national questionnaires as being affected by poisoning include raptors (White-tailed Sea-eagle), waterbirds (Great Cormorant, cranes, herons, storks, coots, ducks, geese, egrets, gulls and waders), grain and fruit-eating passerines (bulbuls, cuckoos, doves, mynas, pipits, sparrows, starlings, and wagtails), and other small migratory landbirds, bustards, and breeding seabirds. Estimates of annual deaths are limited, with perceptions of relative severity ranging from unknown to severe (see details in individual country reports).

Plastics: some groups of migratory birds are susceptible to impacts from plastic pollution due to their specific behaviours (Horton & Blissett 2021). Examples include the unintentional contact and entanglement, intentional use of plastics as nest building materials and microplastic ingestion by adults and juveniles.

Avian diseases: a range of zoonotic viral, bacterial and other diseases are reported to occur in migratory birds, including Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) and avian botulism in waterbirds (Ruddy Shelduck and other ducks, Bar-headed Goose). HPAI in migratory birds has been the focus of much research in the past two decades, given its association with the loss of domestic poultry and human deaths (e.g. Bridge *et al.* 2014, Gilbert *et al.* 2010, Iverson *et al.* 2011).

Changes and declines in food availability: impacts of changes in food composition or availability for migratory birds have not been widely reported in the CAF region, but some studies have provided representative evidence. Andevski *et al.* (2017) have reported a decline in herbivore populations – both wildlife and livestock – with a consequential reduction in the number of wild carcasses, impacting the Cinereous Vulture's breeding success. Similarly, the decline of bees and other insect populations in agriculture and forestry areas from intense pesticide use is well documented as lowering food availability for insectivorous birds and bustards in the CAF.

i. Climate change

The CAF region is particularly vulnerable to climate change, with geographical variations (IPCC 2022). The region experiences an increased threat of extreme weather events such as heatwaves, droughts, forest fires, flooding, storms, coastal swells, and coastal erosion in the monsoon regions of South,

Southeast and East Asia. Increased rainfall and higher temperatures have caused the melting of 30% of its glaciers over the past 60 years, increasing the risk of floods and landslides in the Himalayan region (IPCC 2022; ADB 2022). Desert landscapes have increased by up to 100 km northward since the 1980s in parts of Uzbekistan, southern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and northwest China (Guglielmi 2022; Hu & Han 2022). Recent years have seen an increase in the drying of wetlands, such as that experienced by the high-altitude lakes of the Pamir in Tajikistan, the Tengiz-Korgalzhyn and Alakol-Sasykkol lake systems and the delta of the Ural River in Kazakhstan[29], although wetlands in the region are known to be subject to long term hydrological cycles. Sea level rise also risks causing the irreversible loss of marine, coastal and intertidal habitats, such as tidal marshes, in the region, especially at a 2°C increase scenario (IPCC 2022). These impacts are altering marine, terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems worldwide, with impacts to local species, increases in disease and mass mortality events, including across the CAF (IPCC 2022).

Climate change poses a significant threat to migratory birds. The most immediate threats will be the loss of vital habitat from increased desertification and flooding from glacial, sea ice and tundra permafrost melts, as well as the collapse of food webs in the oceans linked to changing zooplankton abundance (McNamara 2010). Most species are expected to respond by shifting distributions towards the poles or higher elevations. The Arctic coastline could soon constrain these northward shifts, resulting in habitat constricting for these species (Wauchope *et al.* 2017).

Temperature increases can also change the timing of migration patterns. In addition to species choosing to avoid areas outside their temperature and humidity comfort ranges, the potential phenological mismatch between peaks of food demand and availability may shift the moment of migration and the consequent distribution of species over seasons (Seri & Rahman 2021). However, there is a limit to how much a species' distribution can shift, and changes in migratory and breeding cycles can lead to disrupted relationships between predators, prey, and competitors, affecting survival rates (BirdLife International, 2022).

Changes in precipitation and occurrence of extreme weather conditions will also significantly impact migratory species, as they may cause a reduction in key habitats, such as wetlands and wet grasslands, and food distribution and abundance (McNamara 2020). Losses of these valuable habitats will significantly impact migratory species feeding and breeding in the CAF. The changes in ocean circulations will also make migration routes difficult for species that depend on specific currents to feed or aid in the migration (McNamara 2010). Climate change is also impacting species' physiology, with reductions in size, differences in sex rations, and increasing metabolic costs (Scheffers *et al.* 2016; Seri & Rahman 2021).

Key migratory species currently at threat from climate change include the Asian Houbara and Sociable Lapwing, which are affected by changes in ecosystem structures on the migratory routes (McNamara 2010; Frenette-Dussault *et al.* 2013; BirdLife International 2023). A more systematic process to identify species at risk due to climate change is required for the CAF.

j. Raising Awareness and Communication

Awareness of the benefits of and threats to migratory birds and their habitats is essential for the long-term success of conservation efforts. It forms the foundation for the support of relevant legislation and its effective implementation in each country.

29 NDP (2021). Protection of migratory birds and their habitats for people and the planet. https://www.undp.org/kazakhstan/stories/protection-migratory-birds-and-their-habitats-people-and-planet

From the feedback received, at a national level, general awareness amongst stakeholders in the CAF countries varies from low to moderate (Table 13). A range of awareness-raising programmes in the last three years have been reported to have positively impacted the local population's perception of the value and conservation needs of migratory birds.

Table 13. Awareness levels about migratory birds and their habitats by different stakeholder groups along the CAF based on the national questionnaires

Stakeholder	Overall level of awareness
National authorities responsible for habitat and migratory bird management	Moderate
Local authorities responsible for habitat and migratory bird management	Moderate
General urban adult population	Low
General rural adult population	Low
School and college children	Low

Further details per country in Annexe 10

Activities range from awareness campaigns targeting different audiences; annual celebrations of the World Migratory Birds Day, World Wetlands Day, and bird festivals including cranes, eagles, shorebirds, swans and other species; and other national and local events, ranging from improved school curricula to improved information sheets at nature visitor centres, reserves and other sites. The recent increase in traditional and social media access has also helped increase awareness. From the feedback received, at a national level, the success of these awareness-raising activities has ranged from moderate to slightly positive (Table 14). Nevertheless, there is a persistent need for resources to increase awareness across the flyway, as highlighted in some countries (e.g. Yemen).

Table 14. Success levels of awareness-raising activities in CAF countries in the past three years based on the national questionnaires

Awareness raising activities implemented in the last three years	Success of awareness actions in achieving impact
Public awareness-raising campaigns	moderately positive
Teaching programmes in schools or colleges	moderately positive
Community-based celebrations, exhibitions and other events	moderately positive
Press and media publicity, including social media	moderately positive
Interpretation at nature visitor centres, reserves and other sites	moderately positive
Dissemination of special publications, information resources	Slightly positive

Further details per country in Annexe 11

k. Capacity for research and conservation action

Considering the limited research conducted and information available in the flyway region, it does not come as a surprise that the result from the national questionnaire on the overall capacity of countries for migratory bird research, monitoring and implementation of conservation action was moderate to low across the different stakeholders.

Table 15. Overall capacity for stakeholder groups along the CAF to conduct specific activities to conserve migratory birds as per the national questionnaires

Stakeholder group	Overall capacity for migratory bird research	Overall capacity for bird monitoring	Overall capacity to implement conservation action	Additional Comments
National authorities responsible for habitat and migratory bird management	Low	Low	Moderate	
Local authorities responsible for habitat and migratory bird management	Low	Low	Low	
Research Institutions	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Increasing quality in last decade, but need improving (Mongolia)
Universities	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Decreasing quality (Mongolia)
Schools	Low	Low	Low	
NGOs	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Resources limited (Nepal)
Volunteers / birding community	Low	Moderate	Low	No active birding community (Maldives)
Local communities	Low	Low	Low	

Further details per country in Annexes 12, 13 and 14

As per the African–Eurasian Landbird Action Plan, presently in parts of Central Asia and the Middle East, there is a need to build capacity among the national agencies to collate data and develop or revive their national databases, with a focus on online resources that can make that data more widely accessible. The Action Plan has outlined actions needed to build capacity and improve the exchange of information, collaboration and coordination between researchers studying migratory landbird species.

4. Taking conservation action

4. Taking conservation action

a. *International Cooperation*

International cooperation takes many forms. Governments participate in international MEAs, such as the CBD, Ramsar, and – of particular relevance to migratory species – the CMS. International and national NGOs partner to deliver local projects over multiple regions. Universities collaborate with researchers in other countries to reveal the flyways of particular species.

Integration is key to understanding and meeting the conservation needs of migratory birds and their habitats, but bringing these groups from different countries to work under a shared framework is challenging. Formally or not, process consolidation would help build a participatory and decision-useful initiative in the region. This requires an incremental approach, building on successes, best practices and opportunities for engagement.

a. MEA frameworks

i. Conventions. All 30 CAF countries are Contracting Parties to global and regional multilateral environmental agreements, particularly the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). At the same time, a majority (86%) are party to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, and about 73% are party to the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) (see Table 16). Most countries (83%) are also party to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) – relevant to habitats important to migratory birds – and the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) (96%).

Table 16. Summary of CAF range states formally involved in global conservation frameworks (as of 1 July 2023)

Conservation framework	No. of Contracting Parties/ Partners/ Signatories	Total of Range States covered	Percentage of Contracting Parties/ Partners/ Signatories
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands	26	30	86.7%
Convention on Migratory Species	22	30	73.3%
Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species	29	30	96.7%
Convention on Biological Diversity	30	30	100.0%
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	30	30	100.0%
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification	25	30	83.3%

Under the CMS, 36 migratory species are listed under two Appendix I and 385 under Appendix II to prioritise their conservation. In addition, CMS's global "Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways" (POW) for the period 2014-2023[30] has prioritised the need for international collaboration and conservation of migratory birds and their habitats in the CAF with four major objectives:

1. Strengthen the formal framework for the conservation of migratory waterbirds through increased synergies with AEWA.
2. Strengthen the implementation of the Western/Central Asian Site Network for the Siberian Crane and Other Migratory Waterbirds.
3. Establish the Action Plan and the formal implementation framework for the conservation of landbirds (as part of the African–Eurasian Landbird Action Plan).
4. Strengthen the implementation of Raptor MoU in the Central Asian flyway region.

The POW also identifies the need to improve the monitoring of waterbird populations (status and trends) in the CAF, including capacity building.

Several CMS Resolutions prioritise addressing direct and indirect threats to migratory birds and their habitats (Annex 15). Recognising the importance of habitat management for migratory birds, CMS Resolution 10.3 on *The Role of Ecological Networks in the Conservation of Migratory Species* calls on Parties to consider the network approach in implementing CMS instruments and initiatives. It invites Parties, Range States, and other relevant organisations to identify, designate and maintain comprehensive and coherent ecological networks of protected sites and other adequately managed sites of national and international importance for migratory birds.

Most MEAs, including the CMS[31] and the Ramsar Convention, have called for synergies and partnerships with other MEAs, international, national and local stakeholders to meet the conservation targets, including actions for conservation of CAF migrants and their habitats.

CMS Resolution 12.11 (Rev.COP13) *Flyways* in 2020[32] has welcomed the continuation of a process to develop an institutional instrument under CMS "to support the implementation of increased conservation action for migratory birds and their habitats in the CAF, as well as to support this initiative with resources, in coordination with the existing CMS avian-related instruments".

b. Migratory bird frameworks. Besides MEAs, the CAF falls within the range of four major migratory bird conservation frameworks under the CMS family (Table 17). Only 31% of range states have signed up to the AEWA, which covers the CAF's northern, central and western parts, and 33% to the African–Eurasian Raptors MOU. In 2006, all range states of the Central Asian Waterbird Action Plan, to which CMS Parties, have signed up. In addition, the East Asian–Australasian Flyway Partnership provides an informal multi-stakeholder approach to conserving migratory birds and their habitats. Details of the current status of countries participating in the most important treaties and initiatives for the CAF are listed in Annex 1.

30 CMS Res 12.11 (Rev.COP13) Flyways https://www.cms.int/en/document/flyways-4

31 CMS Res 11.10 (Rev.COP13) Synergies and Partnerships https://www.cms.int/en/document/synergies-and-partnerships-9

32 CMS Res 12.11 (Rev.COP13) Flyways https://www.cms.int/en/document/flyways-4

Table 17. Summary of major regional frameworks and action plans covering migratory birds of the CAF (as of 1 July 2023)

Framework (f) /action plan (a) (year established)	No of migratory species covered	Geographic scope	CAF range states formally involved
Raptors MoU [f] (2008)	76	Including Africa, Europe east to Russia, Mongolia, China and south Asia (not Myanmar);	9 of 27
AEWA [f] (1995)	255	118 countries, including Russia, Central and south west Asia	5 of 16
EAAFP [f] (2006)	276 biogeographic populations, including at least 12 that overlap with CAF	Covers Asian Russia to Alaska through East & SE Asia to Australasia. Overlaps with northern and eastern side of the CAF (breeding and staging areas) - involves Bangladesh China, Mongolia, Myanmar and Russia[33].	5 of 5
CAF Waterbird Action Plan [a] (2006)	279 biogeographic populations of 182 species	30 CAF countries, see Fig 1, section 1.	-
AEMLAP [a] (2014)	246	Including Africa, Europe east to Russia, Mongolia and south Asia (not Bangladesh)	28 of 30

Each of these frameworks has produced a list of prioritised actions. These actions are based on the needs of the species groups and the threats to them and their habitats and are expected to be implemented within varying time frames (see Annex 16 for details). The sustainable management of migratory bird species must be developed alongside national laws and administrative mechanisms to oversee their implementation. They are being developed in overlapping flyways – including geese populations under the AEWA covering part of north, central and southwest Asia.

The CMS MOU for the Siberian Crane (1991) and associated conservation action plans is one of the first species-focused international mechanisms in the CAF to engage governments, research institutions, NGOs and local groups in all range states. It covers the breeding grounds in northern Russia, the Central Asian staging sites, and its non-breeding grounds in Iran and India. These plans kickstarted a major UNEP GEF multi-year project led by the International Crane Foundation and CMS (Prentice *et al.* 2006). The project implemented surveys, colour marking and tracking, field monitoring, local awareness-raising activities and conservation action to conserve wetlands. It brought together stakeholders in regular meetings and enabled information exchange amongst countries along the flyway. Ultimately, it laid the foundation for the West–Central Asian Flyway Site Network for the Siberian Crane and other waterbirds in 2007 to focus attention on the management of a coherent network of sites along the flyways. Although the species has been functionally lost in the west and central Asian flyways in the last decades, the actions undertaken were valuable lessons for conservation action for other species.

Under the Arctic Council, the Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative provides a cooperative framework for the conservation of birds breeding in the Arctic that migrate to the CAF region and other global flyways. While Russia is the only CAF signatory, flyway plans and projects on migratory species are being developed with observer countries, including India. Armenia and Georgia, two CAF countries, also participate in the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention).

At least two regional and subregional agreements/frameworks for environmental cooperation cover migratory birds within their mandate: the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and the South Asian

33 India (particularly eastern part and Andaman & Nicobar islands) falls within staging & non-breeding ranges of many migratory waterbird populations of the EAAF, particularly along western EAAFP boundary, but has yet to consider formal involvement in the Partnership.

Cooperative Environmental Programme (SACEP). These could be encouraged to support conservation action for CAF species and their habitats.

Countries of the CAF also participate in various bilateral agreements to promote the conservation of species and habitats. For example, the Russia–India agreement was signed in 1984 (during the Soviet Union, which, at the time, included all the Central Asian Republics), under which both countries have undertaken various collaborative actions. This review has not attempted to document all existing bilateral agreements.

There is also the potential for more international cooperation in finding and implementing solutions to shared problems within the CAF. Few active task forces are covering this region, such as the CMS Energy Task Force, a multi-stakeholder platform that brings together governments, multilateral environmental agreements, investors, the private sector and non-governmental organisations with an aim of avoiding and minimising negative impacts of energy developments on migratory species[34]. Their value has been shown in other flyways, such as the work to tackle illegal killing by the CMS Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean[35]. There is great potential for sharing experiences and best practices within and between flyways, as has been recognised through the Global Interflyway Network[36]. Likewise, sharing experience with the CMS Central Asian Mammals Initiative[37] could be fruitful, as they share similar threats (e.g. habitat management and illegal killing).

The main challenges lie in translating these international commitments into national and local actions within a useful timeframe.

c. Conservation action plans for migratory species provide a framework for collaboration. Several action plans have been developed under CMS, AEWA, EAAFP and similar frameworks. These are available for at least 20 threatened and near-threatened species and species groups – such as vultures, with development of additional plans underway (see Annex 17). These flyway-scale plans enable multiple national and international stakeholders to collaborate across the species' range under common priorities and to collectively build the knowledge on the species' status, key threats and lessons learnt.

As outlined above, multiple frameworks cover differing geographic regions with different priorities, governance mechanisms and timeframes for action. There are also many collaborative informal and semi-formal research and other citizen-science-led initiatives underway that support conservation efforts of migratory birds and their habitats in the CAF. **As such, an international multi stakeholder flyway-wide framework for conserving migratory birds and their habitats is urgently needed to streamline action, strengthen cooperation and solidify resources.**

b. *National legislation and policies for migratory species and their habitats*

This review covers a wide range of migratory species across many countries, including species traditionally hunted or captured and used for falconry. Based on the national questionnaires (details in Annex 18):

- Twenty-six countries in CAF have confirmed national legislation that covers the protection and management of birds, including migratory species.

34 https://www.cms.int/en/taskforce/energy-task-force

35 https://www.cms.int/en/taskforce/mikt

36 https://www.cms.int/en/news/publication-global-interflyway-network-launched-ramsar-cop

37 https://www.cms.int/cami/en

- It is unclear whether separate legislation exists for migratory species in all countries.
- Pakistan has only provincial legislation defining what species and numbers of birds can be hunted; the development of national legislation is underway.
- While all species are protected in Nepal, a few species, including the Bengal Florican, Lesser Florican, Sarus Crane, White Stork and Black Stork, are prioritised for conservation action.
- About half the countries reported adequate national and local legislation to protect migratory birds. These might not be effectively enforced since illegal killing is reported in nearly all countries (see section 3).
- Legislation that details what species of migratory birds can be hunted is reported in at least five countries.
- In Myanmar, while lacking a specific list of migratory species, hunting is permitted, except in protected areas and for certain protected species.
- In Mongolia, while geese and ducks are designated as game birds by law, there is no specific list of huntable migratory species. However, with little bird hunting tradition, few birds appear to be effectively hunted.
- While national legislation exists in Afghanistan, proper enforcement of the legal framework is reported as challenging.
- In addition to hunting, the legal collection of eggs of migratory species for food or other purposes is permitted in seven countries. In Kazakhstan, where a legal provision for egg collection exists, it is practised to breed species in captivity and only with special permits. In Nepal, it is permitted only for scientific purposes.
- Recent changes to legislation around hunting are reported in Turkmenistan, where there has been a ban since the COVID-19 pandemic and all weapons were withdrawn from the population.

Additional information on threats to migratory birds from legal and illegal take is provided in section 3.5.b.i. Based on this first analysis, a comprehensive review of legislation covering protection and the legal and illegal capture of migratory species and their eggs in the CAF would provide valuable insights.

Table 18. The percentage of countries in the CAF with specific legislation that protects migratory bird species

Legislation for protection and management of migratory species	Status
No. of countries where protection and management of migratory bird species is covered under national legislation and/or policies	93%
No. of countries with national and local legislation measures regarded by respondents to national questionnaires as adequate to protect migratory birds	54%
No. of countries with a specific list of huntable migratory species	28%
No. of countries where hunting quotas are set at levels intended to be sustainable for the migratory population/ species	28%
No. of countries permitting legal collection of eggs of migratory species for food or other purposes.	27%
No. of countries with adequate local enforcement of hunting legislation.	35%
No. of countries with an adequate system for hunters to report their catch/ hunting bag.	22%

Further details per country in Annex 19

c. *Implementing conservation action*

Taking short and long-term action requires the involvement and commitment of multiple stakeholders and adequate technical capacity and resources.
Across the region, stakeholders are involved in a variety of activities to conserve migratory birds and

their habitats at the local and national levels, as summarised in Table 19. Their roles and responsibilities vary by country, influenced by local political systems and structures.

Table 19. Activities that support migratory bird and habitat conservation in which stakeholders in the CAF are involved

Stakeholders	Policy & legislation	Research	Monitoring	Conservation	Awareness raising	Capacity strengthening
National government agencies	x		x		x	x
Subnational government agencies	x		x	x	x	x
Research Institutions	x	x	x	x		x
Universities		x	x			
NGOs	x	x	x		x	x
Birding community/ groups		x	x	x	x	
Foundations		x	x	x	x	x
Corporates		x	x	x	x	x
International agencies/ organisations		x	x	x	x	x

Based on the national questionnaire, there is varied involvement of other stakeholders. Conservation efforts range from the policy level to community-based actions and involve different stakeholders, including NGOs, research institutions and universities. Several countries identified stakeholders in all three categories (e.g. with up to four NGOs listed in Mongolia). Table 20 below provides examples of the range of actions being undertaken by government and other stakeholders for the conservation of birds and their habitats in the last five years. More details are available in the national reports.

Table 20. Examples of actions for migratory birds and their habitats that specific stakeholders have conducted in the past five years, as provided through the national questionnaires

Stakeholders	Examples of actions for migratory birds and their habitats in the last five years
National government agencies	· Assessment of new areas for conservation under AEWA (Armenia) · National Action Plan for Conservation of Migratory birds along with Central Asian Flyway 2018-2023 (India) · Creation and management of the National Protected Areas (Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Mongolia) · Protection of Asian Houbara habitats by the Wildlife and Forestry Committee of the Ministry of Nature Resources (Kazakhstan) · National legislation for construction of overhead power lines developed, approved and implemented nationwide (Mongolia) Identification of priority sites for nature conservation and protected area network expansion, with successful designation of some into protected areas (Mongolia) · IBAs identified for protection (UAE) · Preparation of nominations of internationally important wetlands for the Ramsar Convention by the State Committee for Ecology (Uzbekistan)
Subnational government agencies	· Declaration of 28 as Ramsar sites in 2022, bringing the total to 75 wetlands, highest in Asia (India) · Establishment of Bird rescue centre (Nepal) · Declaration of wetlands or important sites as sanctuaries (e.g. Jagdishpur Reservoir bird sanctuary by Sudurpaschim Province authorities, and Pokhara Metropolitan and Annapurna/Rupa Rural Municipality in managing a lake cluster of Pokhara Valley) (Nepal).
Research Institutions	· Research on birds by the Museum of Natural History (Pakistan)
Universities	· Annual monitoring and satellite tagging of geese (North Kazakhstan State University) · Support to creation of new wetland protected areas through support in the description and selection of territories, compilation of a list of rare species by the Institute of Zoology, Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Karakalpakstan (Uzbekistan)

Stakeholders	Examples of actions for migratory birds and their habitats in the last five years
NGOs	· Development of win-win models for management of community/private areas and wetland restoration by BirdLinks Armenia (Armenia) · Restoring degraded habitat and protection of foraging sites of Black-necked Crane by Royal Society for the Protection of Nature (Bhutan) · Capacity building of state governments and implementation of National Action Plan for Conservation of Migratory Species under CAF by the BNHS (India) · Preparation of national overview of the State of India's Birds, including trends and conservation status by the SoIB Partnership (India, SoIB 2023) · Taldykol lake protection campaign in Astana (Kazakhstan) · Work with national agencies to develop and implement national legislation for construction of overhead power lines (Mongolia) · Work with national and subnational government agencies for identification of priority sites for nature conservation and protected area network expansion (Mongolia) · Waterbird research and conservation and Yellow-breasted Bunting research by Wildlife Science and Conservation Center, the Mongolian Bird Conservation Center, the Mongolian Ornithological Society, and Mongolian Bird Watching Club (Mongolia) · Recovery program for Asian Houbara through release of birds, collaring, transmitters by Emirates Birds Breeding Center (Uzbekistan) · Creation of new desert protected areas for birds of prey (and preparation of justification and preparation of the UNESCO nomination) (Uzbekistan)
Birding community/ groups	· Protection to bird colonies by local community groups (Bangladesh) · Awareness, seizure and confiscation of catapults and traps. Rescue and treatment of injured birds (Nepal) · White-headed Duck lake in Almaty region protection campaign (Kazakhstan)
Foundations	· Habitat conservation action by Isabella Foundation (Bangladesh) · Various research and conservation activities carried out support of major international foundations, incl. International Crane Foundation, Peregrine Fund, Succow Foundation (Mongolia, Turkmenistan).
Community groups	· Establishment of community-managed vulture feeding sites at multiple locations (Nepal) · Involvement of Community Forest User's Groups and Mother's groups in species conservation (Nepal). · Action by local communities and Community Controlled Hunting Areas (Pakistan)
Business sector	· Monitoring of waterbirds with oil companies (Kazakhstan)

In addition to these in-country actions, ongoing international research is done more informally among researchers, NGOs and universities across and beyond the CAF. For example, BirdLife Partners and associated non-governmental nature conservation organisations work together in the Central Asian Flyway. they focus on scientific research and monitoring, habitat conservation and restoration, transboundary cooperation, national and international policy advocacy, and capacity building. The role of Birdlife Partners in Central Asian Flyway conservation has been vital in recent years. For instance, the support and efforts by BNHS (BirdLife in India), have supported the Government of India to launch its National Action Plan for the Conservation of Migratory birds and take a leadership role in promoting and developing conservation partnerships for the CAF. Through a local-to-global, science-based approach, the BirdLife Partnership is well-placed to support year-round conservation action for migratory birds in the Central Asian Flyway.

We also surveyed participants on management practices applied specifically to benefit migratory birds, particularly in protected areas. As may be expected from such a diverse group of respondents, the response was that some types of management practices are partly implemented. Actions vary from trees are being removed to restore open areas preferred by Black-necked Cranes as roost sites in Bumdeling, Bhutan, to banning boating in core areas of protected areas in India, and to regulation of water levels to provide appropriate habitat conditions for the birds in Al Wathba Wetland Reserve in the Abu Dhabi Emirate. Other actions include eradication or control of invasive species of plants and animals, regulation of use of certain fish nets / tackle that can lead to bycatch of birds, tourism activities (control on numbers, access to areas at certain times of year) and seasonal restrictions on cattle grazing within sensitive areas that are known to harm nesting birds or disturb other activities. The impact of using drones and feral dogs and cats on wild birds is widely not recognised as a threat and, therefore, not yet managed in most countries (see further details per country in Annex 20).

d. *Resourcing conservation action*

International finance. As covered in Sections 4.1 and 4.2, there are adequate frameworks to promote conservation action. Implementing these at international, national and local levels requires predictable, adequate and ongoing resources from various sources. In the last five years, funding has become available in many countries through multilateral financial lending institutions (e.g. Global Environment Facility, UNDP, UNEP, Asian Development Bank).

Questionnaire respondents have listed the international funding sources for research, monitoring, conservation and promoting awareness of migratory birds and their habitats, listed in Table 21. These examples provide an understanding of the wide range of funding sources available to stakeholders in CAF countries.

Table 21. Overview of funding bodies supporting work in the CAF region as provided through the national questionnaires

Category	Examples of funders supporting work in the CAF region
Bilateral funding from national governments	Japan Fund of Global Environment, CADI – the Central Asian Desert Initiative and other programmes supported by International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the German government, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), US Department of Agriculture (USDA), US Forest Service (USFS)
Trust funds	Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) a joint initiative of l'Agence Française de Développement, Conservation International, the European Union, the Global Environment Facility, the Government of Japan and the World Bank.
International development agencies	Asian Development Bank, European Commission, Global Environment Facility (GEF), IUCN, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), World Bank
Conventions, agreements	AEWA, Ramsar Convention, East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP)
International NGOs	BirdLife International, Friends of the Environment Center (Qatar), International Crane Foundation (ICF), IUCN, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), Swiss Society for the Study and Conservation of Birds, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), WWF, Wetlands International
Research institutions	Max Planck Institute for Animal Behaviour (Germany)
Universities	Linnaeus University (Sweden)
Foundations/trusts	Rain Forest Trust, Succow Foundation, National Geographic Society
Corporates	Swarovski Optik, Tengizchevroil (Kazakhstan), Dhilma Conservation (Sri Lanka), Tokyo Cement Group

National sources. Almost all countries reported allocating national and local budgets towards managing important habitats, particularly protected areas, national parks, sanctuaries, and Ramsar and World Heritage sites. Resourcing the management of protected areas across the region has been a challenge, and the degree to which the needs are under-resourced remains largely unknown due to a lack of comparable data (Coad *et al.* 2019).

The national questionnaires sought to collect information on funding being allocated towards migratory species and habitat-related work through three questions:

a) What are the estimated annual government budgets allocated to the conservation of migratory birds and their habitats in your country (inc. sites) for the last three years?
b) What are the estimated annual budgets allocated from sources other than government to the conservation of migratory birds and their habitats in your country (inc. sites) for the last three years?
c) How would you rate the adequacy of the combined annual budget to effectively conserve migratory birds and their habitats in your country?

Overall, the information received was often inconsistent and incomplete, hindering meaningful interpretation of results. No country reports to have a budget allocated directly to migratory bird conservation. Governments fund a wide range of conservation efforts among the surveyed countries, except in Afghanistan and Yemen, where ongoing political circumstances have prioritised resources elsewhere. Resource allocations for protecting and restoring habitats, waterbodies, and protected areas are the indirect contributions expected to help conserve migratory bird species. For some countries, information on upcoming projects was provided; see case study for Nepal below.

CASE STUDY (Division Forest Office (2022)) - In Nepal, the Lumbini Provincial Government allocated a budget for managing the Jagdishpur Lake Ramsar Site, including the preparation and execution of a management plan. At the same time, the Sudurpaschim Provincial Government and Ghodaghodi Municipality supported similar actions for the conservation of the Ghodaghodi. Both are also important IBAs for migratory birds.

With a project 1.8 million US$ sanctioned by the provincial government, work at Jagdishpur Lake will begin in 2023. The annual budget committed for five years is Year 1 US$ 269,812; Year 2 US$ 482,969; Year 3 US$ 344.240; Year 4 US$ 272,819 and Year 5 US$ 265,300. The main objectives of this investment are: Participatory conservation and wise use of Jagdishpur Bird Sanctuary and fair distribution of resources; Support local communities living around Jagdishpur on tourism promotion and other income generation activities for livelihood benefit; Raise awareness on conservation and wise use; develop environment friendly infrastructure maintaining ecological integrity; conduct research on wetland and birds.

Similarly, besides northern winter bird survey activities, patrolling to curb migratory bird poaching and removal of nets/traps, very few activities are directly focused on migratory birds.

The work being done nationally and locally by multiple stakeholders has been supported by the national government, national and local NGOs, corporations (including the tourism companies Tiger Tops and Tiger Mountain in Nepal), foundations and private individuals. Additional resources for this work have been sourced from international organisations (as covered in the previous section).

The private sector, foundations and individuals have also contributed resources. They have supported migratory species and habitat conservation with awareness raising, research and monitoring, capacity building and related conservation activities.

Generating estimates of annual government budgets allocated specifically to the conservation of migratory birds and the management of habitats of particular importance to migratory species requires a more granular analysis. Without such detailed information from across the region, it is premature to evaluate the adequacy of the combined annual budget available to conserve migratory birds and their habitats.

e. *Taking Action Against Climate Change*

Integrated climate and biodiversity policy and planning

The climate and biodiversity crises are interlinked. Despite this recognition, they are typically addressed separately within their own domains. This "siloing" creates the risk of generating actions that may prevent solutions to one or the other crises (Portner *et al.* 2021). The IPBES (2019) Global Assessment report states that around 25% of assessed species are threatened or facing extinction. This number will likely increase unless the direct drivers of change in land and sea use, exploitation, climate change, pollution, and invasive alien species are addressed. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) (CBD/COP/DEC/15/4), agreed in December

2022, responds to this threat. It promotes integration and cooperation between and across Conventions and multilateral environmental agreements, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), recognising the need to address climate and biodiversity jointly, using tools such as the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and the National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plans (NBSAPs). The CBD GBF (Target 8[38]), Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and the CMS have also recognised the need for multilateral decisions on climate change and have made several decisions that prioritise actions to reduce climate change impacts on migratory species (e.g., UNEP/CMS/Resolution 12.21).

A review of the international climate and biodiversity frameworks indicates that all states surveyed – apart from BIOT– have such policies (refer to Annex 21). The national questionnaire results have shown variation in the knowledge and understanding of respondents of the impact of climate change on migratory species and their habitats. This may reflect how information on biodiversity, migratory birds and climate change in many CAF states is often held by different people. This disconnect between the responses and national policies highlights the common disconnect of the biodiversity conservation and climate change agendas, with the consequent lack of synergistic action in many countries, as outlined by Portner *et al.* (2021).

The national questionnaire results have also indicated that the Maldives, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Mongolia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Nepal have the most comprehensive set of climate and biodiversity national and regional climate and biodiversity policies. However, Bangladesh reported that their climate action focuses on human migration, not wildlife, with a need for people to be at the centre. The recognition of a human-centric approach is likely due to the significant vulnerability of the local population to losses and damages from climate impacts. However, NDCs of Bangladesh and many others, including China, India, Maldives and Kazakhstan, include significant references to ecosystem restoration. Mongolia and Bhutan were the only countries that indicated having protected species plans that include the impacts of climate change.

As of January 2023, a review of the UNFCCC NDC Registry for CAF countries[39] indicated the following NDC references to nature by CAF countries:

Afghanistan – protection of forests and rangelands
Armenia – protection of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, afforestation, soil
Bahrain – afforestation, mangrove transplantation
Bangladesh - afforestation, reforestation, forest conservation and restoration, improved land management, climate-smart agriculture, and marsh restoration.
Bhutan - forest conservation, biodiversity conservation and protection, climate-smart restoration, agro-forestry, wetland conservation.
China – protection and restoration of forests, conserving water and soil
India – reforestation, investment in the Himalayas, coastal regions and water resources.
Iran – conservation of forests, sustainable agriculture
Kazakhstan – Nature-based Solutions (NbS), sustainable land management, protection and restoration of ecosystems, water resource management, reforestation
Kuwait – cultivation of mangroves, sustainable land management and green belt programmes.
Maldives – restoration of mangroves, coral reef restoration, protection of forests and critical watershed hydrological services
Mongolia – ecosystem-based adaptation/nature-based solutions (NbS), including wetlands, sustainable land management, and forests

38 CBD/COP/DEC/15/4 Target 8: Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solution and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.

39 Some NDCs were in their national languages, without translations, so were unable to be assessed in this report.

Myanmar – NbS, agroforestry, afforestation, restoration of mangroves and coral ecosystems.
Nepal – afforestation, ecosystem protection, sustainable management of wetlands
Pakistan – reforestation, climate-smart agriculture, adaptation for vulnerable ecosystems, such as coastal areas, Indus deltaic region and forests
Russia – forest management and protection
Saudi Arabia – planting of mangroves, blue carbon, coral reef restoration, ecosystem-based adaptation, tree planting, natural resource conservation
Sri Lanka – NbS, targets for wetland restoration, prevention of coastal degradation through mangroves, water retention, and introduction of city parks. Identified threats to biodiversity from climate have not been studied adequately, but they expect significant impacts on species relying on coastal habitats, such as coral, seagrass meadows and lagoons.
UAE – restoration, protection and planting of mangroves, seagrass meadows, and coral reefs. A focus on blue carbon.
Uzbekistan – conservation and restoration of forests, afforestation of the dried Aral Sea bottom, conservation of deserts and semi-deserts, climate resilient agriculture
Qatar – nature-based adaptation, restoration of marine habitats, mangroves, and tree planting.

Protection and restoration of migratory bird habitats, such as coastal wetlands, can sequester significant amounts of carbon. They should be included in the accounting of greenhouse gas emissions under NDCs and incorporated as key mitigation actions. NbS relating to ecosystem conservation, protection, and restoration can also have adaptation value through natural flood management, coastal protection, and increased ecosystem resilience. Including them in NAPs is strategic, as they provide benefits for both migratory species and people. Increasing the resilience of biodiversity and ecosystem services includes the need to invest in NbS with a rights-based approach, such as ecosystem protection and restoration, to minimise the impact of climate change on migratory species.

Table 22. Documents/strategies/policies/planning relating to climate change and biodiversity based on national questionnaires

Existing policy and legislative frameworks	**Number of range states providing evidence (n = 25 respondents)**
Legislation	36% (9)
Nationally determined contribution (NDC)	56% (14) Only one country stated their NDC specifically outlined biodiversity measures.
National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), and related significant national adaptation projects completed or underdevelopment	38% (9)
National biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs)	63% (16)
Regional, sub-national, or local policies	40% (10) Examples provided include Ramsar Strategy and Action Plans, sub-national, or local climate related policies. No broader supranational regional policies were identified.
Site species management plans	32% (8) Examples provided include protected area and site plans, forests, and for freshwater lakes.
Species management plans	8% (2) Examples provided include Black-necked Crane and protected species plans.
Other issues	Examples provided include river water quality reports (Bangladesh) and National Communications to the UNFCCC

Countries were asked to identify the main sources of evidence relating to climate impacts on ecosystems and migratory birds within their national context (Table 23). The quality of evidence varied, with few states having completed a full impact, risk, or vulnerability assessment to identify key vulnerable locations and corresponding actions. However, Nepal and Yemen identified the specific at-risk sites of Koshi and Ghodaghodi (Nepal) and the Socotra archipelago (Yemen) as important areas for migratory species. Armenia identified their mountain forest ecosystems as vital for migratory species.

Table 23. Evidence sources available for climate impacts on ecosystems, sites, and migratory birds based on national questionnaire results

Identified evidence	Number of range states providing evidence (n = 24 respondents)
Climate impact, risk, and vulnerability assessments	16% (4)
National/regional adaptation action plans	13% (3)
Forest fire impact reports	4% (1)
Observed climate change changes in localised habitats/bird community structure	8% (2)
Academic papers/reports	25% (6)
CBD reports, e.g., NBSAPs	13% (3)
Communication to the UNFCCC	4% (1)
Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBA) report	4% (1)

f. *Integration across Sectors*

Integrated action for climate and migratory species

IPCC (2022) and BirdLife International (2022) have recognised the role of ecosystem protection and restoration as a nature-based solution to build ecosystem resilience and restore services that benefit species, people, and the climate. In 2022, at CBD COP15, the world's governments agreed to Target 3[40] under the GBF.

National questionnaire respondents identified a few examples of such synergies. Various ecosystem restoration programs are underway in BIOT (mangroves), Myanmar (rivers and wetlands), and Nepal (water holes, forests, grasslands, and wetlands), providing resilient habitats and increased ecological connectivity for migrating species. These are listed as actions in NDCs, NAPs and NBSAPs, as outlined in the section above and Annex 21. However, ecosystem restoration focused on site restoration, with only indirect benefits for migratory species, such as the return of the Lesser Adjutant Stork and Bristled Grassbird at key sites in Nepal.

Given the socio-economic conditions of most CAF countries and competing pressures for development, integrating the needs of migratory birds – including the management of habitats and sites important for their conservation – within the legislations and policies of other sectors (such as agriculture, forestry, energy, transport, waste, tourism, climate) is not prioritised and is reported to be partly achieved on average. In many countries, there is little recognition of the need for this integration.

40 Ensure and enable that by 2030, at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water and coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected, and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognising indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognising and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.

Some countries have been integrating the needs of migratory birds within the frameworks of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA). These are mainly expressed in new development projects, particularly in habitats near protected areas that require mitigation measures. However, the conservation effectiveness of EIAs and SEAs for migratory birds, including threatened species, requires further investigation.

5. Recommendations

Flock of Critically Endangered Sociable lapwings
(photo: Oleg Kashkarov)

5. Recommendations

Preventing or reversing the population declines of the 605 migratory CAF species requires a wide range of species-focused conservation actions and habitat management and restoration at the local, national, and flyway levels.

This review recognises all the past work and range conservation actions undertaken by local, national and international stakeholders. It also acknowledges the gaps in knowledge, legislation, capacity, awareness and resources needed to achieve species effective conservation.

The socio-economic conditions and developmental pressures of most CAF countries require the integration with legislations and policies of sectors such as agriculture, forestry, energy, transport, waste, tourism, and climate. As such, there is an opportunity and urgency to align conservation needs with regional development agendas, particularly those related to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

A set of recommendations are provided within the following action areas:

- **A.** ***CAF collaborative framework***
- **B.** ***Species management***
- **C.** ***Reducing direct mortality***
- **D.** ***Management of important sites and networks***
- **E.** ***Landscape management***
- **F.** ***Research and monitoring***
- **G.** ***Education and information***
- **H.** ***Integrating actions for climate and migratory species***
- **I.** ***Financing an order of magnitude increase in flyway conservation efforts***
- **J.** ***Capacity development for scaling up, as well as integration into intervention-wise recommendations***

These recommendations are based on the strategic plans, action plans and priorities of the relevant international frameworks (in Section 4.a) and the gaps identified in this review. They are also informed by the feedback received from the countries to our questionnaire (see Annex 22 on legislation and policy, Annex 23 on priority actions for conservation of birds, Annex 24 on managing/restoring habitats, Annex 25 on awareness raising, Annex 26 on capacity building and Annex 27 on enhancing international cooperation).

The recommendations are presented in a format adapted from the current version of the AEMLAP.

A. *CAF COLLABORATIVE FRAMEWORK*

1. *Develop a collaborative and cooperative multistakeholder CAF flyway-wide framework for the conservation of migratory birds and their habitats.*
   This Situation Analysis provides the foundation upon which a comprehensive analysis of opportunities can be built. This would include mapping (a) the existing programmes related to relevant conventions, agreements and frameworks, (b) the work of international NGOs, and (c) the existing research collaborations. This would provide the blueprint of a cooperative framework that builds upon the strengths and responsibilities of stakeholders, enabling CAF to become a strong collaborative effort by governments, NGOs, scientists and civil society. Some key principles

and attributes of a framework could be laid out, so that for example it could be innovative, non-bureaucratic, dynamic and inclusive.

B. *SPECIES MANAGEMENT*

2. *Implement existing single-species or multispecies action plans for globally threatened species and others for which plans exist.*
Plans developed by CMS, AEWA, AEMLAP, Raptors MOU and EAAFP are outlined in sections 4.1 and 4.2 *(Annex 17)*. In addition, local, national and international NGOs, community groups and researchers often cooperate informally around many key species, which could also be integrated.

3. *Develop and implement single-species conservation plans (or as part of multispecies action plans) for selected high-priority, globally threatened species, building on existing work and promoting international communication and collaboration (see list in Table 24).*

4. *Recommend that the CMS Scientific Council consider eight globally threatened and one near-threatened CAF species identified for listing under* CMS *Appendix I or II. This would help highlight their conservation needs in the national and international scenes (see list in Table 25).*

5. *Refine the Working List of CAF Migratory Birds prepared for this review* in consultation with national experts, the current status of species in countries, and migration information (see list in Annex 4).

6. *Establish maintenance and breeding of captive ark populations as an essential tool for species threatened with extinction.*
As identified in the CMS Vulture Multi-Species Action Plan, develop conservation breeding programs for critically endangered and endangered vulture species as a last resort, along with a reintroduction strategy using the IUCN guidelines and criteria[41].

C. *REDUCING DIRECT MORTALITY, TAKING AND TRADE OF MIGRATORY BIRDS*

7. *Review the legislation in the CAF covering the protection and legal take of migratory birds, their young and eggs.*

8. *Identify the species targeted for taking and trade and* determine the extent to which this exploitation is regulated. Request from Range States that the relevant authorities and hunting groups demonstrate the sustainability of the activity at a CAF population level.

9. *Develop a systematic national tracking system consistent across Range States to enable rigorous identification of species, methods of capture and the extent of legal and illegal taking to inform decision-making.*

i. Regulation of legal taking

10. *Ensure legal protection of migratory species of greatest conservation concern.* Follow existing prioritisation of AEMLAP (listing in its Annex 1), Raptor MOU, AEWA and CAF Action Plan.

11. *Give conservation priority to migratory species with declining global population trends.*
Adopting appropriate monitoring systems and producing adaptive management plans for these species, especially legal quarry species, for which taking may be a significant contributor to population declines. i.e. species listed in Category B of Annex 3 of the AEMLAP and priority lists of the Raptor MOU, AEWA and CAF Waterbird Action Plan.

41 https://www.iucn.org/resources/publication/guidelines-reintroductions-and-other-conservation-translocations

12. *Establish limits on the number and means of taking migratory species and provide adequate controls to ensure these limits are observed.*
National management plans for the harvest and exploitation of migratory species should involve the prohibition of all indiscriminate forms of taking.

13. *Regulate and monitor all taking and trade of migratory species with increasing, stable or unknown global population trends.*
i.e. species listed in Category C of Annex 3 of the AEMLAP and priority lists of the Raptor MOU, AEWA and CAF Waterbird Action Plan.

14. *Compile national lists of quarry migratory species, hunting seasons and trade* across the Range States to accurately determine hunting pressure and ensure the sustainability of taking at the flyway scale.

15. *Develop and refine the concept of sustainable management of migratory species in the CAF in line with national laws and mechanisms.* Models and lessons from other flyways can serve as inspiration.

16. *Implement alternative livelihood programmes or captive breeding programmes for migratory bird species utilised as food sources* where evidence indicates the presence of unsustainable subsistence hunting.

ii. Illegal taking

17. *Promote international cooperation between enforcement authorities and other stakeholders* in the regulation and enforcement of the taking and trade of migratory species, and implement measures outlined in CMS Resolution 11.16 on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds.

18. *Take action through existing legal instruments regulating domestic and international trade* (e.g. CITES) where there is evidence that trade (legal or illegal) drives unsustainable taking of birds. Encourage the participation of all Range States in CITES. Where domestic instruments do not exist, explore processes for their introduction and enforcement.

19. *Take action to reduce or eliminate bycatch (accidental killing in fishing nets and lines) of migratory birds in inland, coastal and marine waters at national and local level.*

iii. Disturbance from human activities

20. *Develop and implement effective management plans at sensitive sites,* including appropriate regulation of hunting and recreational activities to eliminate disturbance at critical periods during the annual cycle of migratory birds.

iv. Human-wildlife conflict

21. *Conduct national reviews to identify the species targeted in human-wildlife conflicts.*
This information is the basis for implementing national control or culling programmes. Exceptions to, or derogations from, protective legislation to allow control and culling should only be given under strict conditions and be subject to careful monitoring and reporting, especially for threatened species.

22. *Ensure adequate statutory controls* and, where practicable, guide liaison with agriculture departments regarding appropriate control of pest bird species.

23. *Promote alternative, non-lethal means of avoiding conflict with migratory birds* in liaison with agriculture departments and other relevant regulatory bodies.

v. Poisoning

24. *Substitute, restrict or ban substances of high risk to migratory birds,* including insecticides, second-

generation anticoagulant rodenticides (SGARs) and veterinary pharmaceuticals for domestic ungulates that cause lethal and sub-lethal effects to migratory birds, and implement the measures outlined in CMS Resolution 11.15 on Guidelines to Prevent Poisoning of Migratory Birds.

25. *Encourage legislative mechanisms to monitor the use of pesticides and the adoption of certified integrated pest management (IPM) practices by farmers*.
IPM is a sustainable approach to crop production and protection that combines different management strategies and practices to grow healthy crops while minimising the use of pesticides. This limits the risk of poisoning non-target species, including birds. Many countries will need to create incentives to promote the adoption of IPM.

26. *Discourage long-term and permanent baiting*, applying pesticides only when infestations are present, followed by prompt bait removal. This will reduce the risk to non-target bird species.

27. *Reduce the impacts of plastic pollution (including microplastic poisoning) on birds and habitats.*
Plastic pollution affects many migratory species, and little is still known about its short and long-term impacts. Therefore, research on this topic should be promoted.

vi. Collisions

28. *Set in place appropriate legislation and enforcement to restrict the construction of structures posing collision risks* at known migration staging sites and along migration routes.
Some species may require additional measures at congregatory sites in non-breeding or moulting areas.

29. *Introduce appropriate mitigation measures for the various collision risks.* E.g. adapting types of light sources to reduce light pollution where these result in incidences of window strikes by migratory bird species and introducing measures to reduce the collision risk posed by wind farms.
Implement measures outlined in CMS Resolution 10.11 on *Power Lines and Migratory Birds.*

vii. Diseases

30. *In the event of a disease outbreak or mass mortality episode, conduct epidemiological research to inform mitigation and response actions*.
Integrate prevention of disease transmission into the management planning of protected areas following a One Health approach. Guidance can be drawn from the Ramsar Wetland Disease Manual[42]. This will also require strengthening the local capacity of veterinarians, wildlife staff and public health workers to work together.

31. *Develop and implement emergency measures that ensure close collaboration across the CAF when exceptionally unfavourable or endangering conditions occur (e.g. pesticides, wildlife disease, harsh weather)*.

D. MANAGEMENT OF IMPORTANT SITES AND NETWORKS

32. *Undertake and publish national inventories of the sites of importance to migratory species* in liaison, where appropriate, with competent international conservation organisations.
Build on existing databases, including the IBA/KBA database by BirdLife International, the Critically Important Sites for Waterbirds by Wetlands International and BirdLife International, the waterbird site network development by AEWA, the list of important sites for migratory raptors recently developed by the Raptors MOU, and the Marine IBAs by the BirdLife International Marine Programme.

42 https://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/documents/library/rtr7-disease.pdf

33. *Facilitate and promote the designation of important sites for migratory birds under appropriate national and international conservation categories.*
E.g. nationally as nature reserves, national parks, wildlife reserves, sanctuaries, and non-hunting areas; and internationally as Ramsar, World Heritage Sites and Flyway Network Sites.

34. *Refine the Working List of Internationally Important Sites for CAF Migratory Birds prepared for this review* by consulting with national experts and in-country information on their status (see list in Annex 6).

35. *Establish a CAF Critical Site Network* that connects sites and landscapes ecologically linked. These can be linked physically, such as by connecting habitat corridors, or in other ways. For example, breeding areas can be related to distant non-breeding, stopover, feeding and resting areas. Research on migratory movement is essential to inform these site networks since different species require different habitat types.

36. *Establish or review conservation site management plans incorporating prescriptions for migrant species.*
At least national protected areas, Ramsar Sites, WHS and Flyway Network Sites require management planning to meet national and international requirements to conserve migratory species.

E. LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

i. Land-use changes

37. *Encourage local implementation of land-use management policies through appropriate incentive programmes.*
Provide national support for cross-cutting themes such as the CBD Ecosystem Approach, a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes sustainable, fair, and equitable resource use.

38. *Enhance management (including restoration) to address the degradation and destruction of important migratory bird habitats and landscapes (including OECMs) caused by* encroachment and development activities, particularly those not currently covered in recommendations 32 to 36.

Intensive agriculture

39. *Develop and review policies* that maintain and manage natural and semi-natural habitats of value to migratory bird species within wide-scale and intensive agricultural landscapes, including the promotion of agri-environment schemes and the removal of perverse incentives and subsidies.

40. *Promote biodiversity-friendly farming systems that are favourable to migratory birds.*

41. *Undertake Strategic Environmental Assessments* to determine overall policies and plans for agriculture, industry, energy, infrastructure, urban and other developments that consider migratory birds, other biodiversity and their habitats.

42. *Develop landscape design principles and guidance to mitigate the negative consequences of large-scale and intensive agriculture* and share relevant experiences and best practices through collaboration between Range States.

43. *Develop land-use planning strategies using an ecosystem approach to* ensure the integration of environmental considerations within national agricultural policies.

Traditional agriculture, including pastoralism and small-scale cropping systems

44. *Promote agricultural policies that support participatory, sustainable natural resource management practices,* e.g. small-scale agriculture and traditional farming methods (including pastoralism),

the promotion of appropriate measures within agro-environment schemes, and the removal of perverse incentives and subsidies.

45. *Work with and empower local communities to advocate, develop and implement participatory approaches and incentives aimed at integrated, sustainable management of natural resources.* This should encourage sustainable small-scale agriculture and forest management, zonation of grazing, and alternative income generation, including habitat restoration, improving both human livelihoods and habitat quality for migratory bird species.

Grassland management

46. *Protect and restore grasslands to meet the specialised needs of open land migratory species. This* should encourage the management of *grasslands* that *are underrepresented in* the *Protected Areas* networks *and* are *at high risk of conversion, especially through afforestation and spread of invasive species.*

Timber and non-timber forest products

47. *Include the habitat requirements of migratory birds in developing and implementing national integrated forest and scrub forest management plans.* Where appropriate, woodlots or plantations of timber trees and sustainably managed community forest initiatives should be promoted to reduce pressures on natural forest habitats. Contribute to the implementation of the CBD's Work Programme on Forests.

ii. Water management

48. *Implement and promote the Ramsar Convention's guidance on wetlands and river basin management (Ramsar Res X.19),* particularly the need to maintain natural river flows that sustain the associated wetlands.

49. *Mitigate the effects of existing hydro-dams by allowing well-managed, artificial discharge and flooding downstream. This can restore* floodplain habitats (including flood forests) and local livelihoods that depend on rice and other arable crops.

50. *Regulate anthropogenic degradation and loss of wetlands important for migratory bird species and initiate rehabilitation or restoration programmes*
This will involve the enforcement of appropriate regulations and control measures at important wetland sites and those that have suffered degradation from unsustainable use, agriculture, uncontrolled fires, the spread of aquatic invasive species, hydrological change, climate change, natural succession, eutrophication and pollution.

51. *Conserve and promote the sustainable use of intertidal wetlands and other coastal habitats (CMS Res.12.25 and Ramsar Res 13.20) and active involvement in activities of the World Coastal Forum.*

52. *Identify priority issues for the conservation of seabirds in the Arabian Gulf, Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal,* including information on the current and future threats of bycatch, illegal killing and oil pollution.

iii. Energy

53. *Ensure that new energy developments likely to impact migratory bird species adopt early-stage and high-level planning processes involving Strategic Environmental Impact Assessments (SEA) and stakeholder consultation concerning the location of alternative renewable energy developments.* This should include mapping renewable energy potential and overlaying this information with maps of key sites, habitats and corridors for migratory bird species. Use sensitivity mapping to underpin strategic planning, including innovative tools (such as Avian Sensitivity Tool for Energy Planning https://avistep.birdlife.org/ and mitigation TransMiT http://datazone.birdlife.org/info/transmit).

54. *Reduce bird mortality caused by powerlines and wind farms.*
A range of well-tested measures include the underground burial of powerlines in areas of high impact and comprehensive retrofitting of powerlines to eliminate electrocution as a major cause of bird fatality. Adopt the mitigation prescriptions standards of Bird Flight Diverters for powerlines and the use of Shutdown on Demand and automated curtailment at wind farms.

55. *Institute sustainable land-use and energy management policies* that consider biodiversity, including migratory bird species and their habitats.

56. *Ensure that planned new hydroelectric reservoirs and other natural hydrology-modifying projects are subject to rigorous Environmental Impact Assessments* to mitigate impacts and maximise the benefits to migratory birds and their habitats.

57. *Institute policies to reduce the dependence on wood fuel* and support initiatives that promote alternative renewable energy sources for heating, lighting and cooking.

iv. Re-vegetation (including reforestation) and reducing desertification and carbon emissions from deforestation and degradation

58. *Encourage the use of indigenous trees or other plants of high value to migratory bird species in afforestation and re-afforestation initiatives.*
This action will require detailed monitoring and research into resource use by migratory species, including those that depend on grasslands, mudflats and open landscapes during their annual cycles.

59. *Incorporate into the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) measures the recommendations in* this review.

F. *RESEARCH AND MONITORING*

i. Understanding migration patterns and connectivity along the flyway

60. *Develop existing and establish new international and local collaborative projects* that refine existing field protocols and data sets and advance a flyway-scale understanding of migratory patterns of all bird species, habitat use and carry-over effects.

ii. Monitoring of population trends

61. *Implement standardised national monitoring schemes for migratory bird species and their habitats*.
For landbirds, consider following the successful models in Europe and some African countries that are based on a participatory approach that involves volunteer observers, local conservation groups and Site Support Groups, and synchronised monitoring protocols.
For Raptors, use the structure proposed by the Raptors MOU and Action Plans.
For waterbirds, use the International Waterbird Census structure.

62. *Promote and support standardised bird monitoring* and research on the ecology of relevant sites to migratory birds.
Produce regular national and regional reports detailing the findings of these studies.

63. *Encourage the use of existing regional and sub-regional online databases by Range States and establish modalities for information sharing and linkage between existing databases.*

iii. Understanding causes of population change in migratory species

64. *Understand the connections between ecological factors limiting migratory bird populations and socio-economic issues, policies, and changes, especially* land use and energy-related. These include

key threats and causes of mortality, such as infrastructure blackspots. Additionally, research from a social science perspective can help understand the human drivers of key threats and how to address them.

65. *Diagnose the causes of population change and undertake targeted ecological studies of selected 'indicator species' and associated habitats*, including comparative approaches with populations that are not declining.

iv. Habitat use and management

66. *Evaluate the effect of human disturbance at key sites* and use the results in the management of negative effects.

v. Build capacity and improve the exchange of information, collaboration and coordination between researchers studying migratory birds

67. *Facilitate comprehensive gap analyses to identify and prioritise research needs, including an inventory of past and ongoing research within sub-regions of the CAF by encouraging the engagement of national experts.*

68. *Promote the Migrant Landbird Species Study Group (MLSG), an international network of specialists and organisations involved in the research, monitoring and conservation of migratory landbird species.* The MLSG will be run voluntarily by researchers and should consider playing a clearing house function (collect, consolidate and distribute migratory landbird conservation-related research and monitoring information in the CAF).

69. *Encourage researchers and funders to focus on the priority issues for migratory species and habitat conservation. This includes promoting priority needs, analysing existing data, establishing research consortia and supporting the development of sub-regional research institutes.*

70. *Support the targeted development of migratory bird conservation research and monitoring skills and expertise within countries.*

G. *EDUCATION AND INFORMATION*

i. Improve public awareness and understanding of migratory bird species

71. *Promote public experience of the wonder of migration and migratory bird species by raising awareness, providing information*, and regulating access to congregatory sites or bottlenecks.

72. *Strengthen capacity to implement awareness-raising programmes.* Stakeholders include national (provincial and local) authorities responsible for habitat and migratory bird management, universities, research institutions, NGOs, volunteers, birding communities, local communities and youth groups (schools and colleges). Access to information to support the development of awareness-raising tools and resources (resources in local languages).

73. *Support and encourage public participation in migratory bird conservation awareness programmes.* These include World Migratory Bird Days for all migratory birds, World Wetlands Day and World Environment Day.
'*Friends of the Landbirds Action Plan' (FLAP)*, an initiative that will use online social media to provide a forum for all interested in and who care about migratory landbird species to follow, support and contribute to the work of the African Eurasian Migratory Landbird -Working Group.

74. *Encourage local, national and international engagement with private organisations and public agencies, particularly in the agriculture, energy and manufacturing sectors*, to share information and develop strategies that are economically and ecologically sustainable.

H. *INTEGRATING ACTION FOR CLIMATE AND MIGRATORY SPECIES*

75. *Review the most climate-vulnerable CAF states and assess the potential to apply landscape-scale restoration action.*
This may include mangrove restoration (while recognising the importance of maintaining open intertidal habitats); afforestation; increased number of reserves and protected areas; ecosystem restoration; construction of water holes; grassland management; forest fire controls; and forest and landscape restoration.
Any identified action must be delivered using a rights-based approach and the right species in the right place.[43]

76. *CAF range states should mainstream Nature-based Solutions in their national policies, planning and legislation to address the climate and biodiversity crises and contribute to the broader delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals.* NbS have the potential to provide benefits for migratory species through ecosystem protection, restoration, and conservation. The role of NbS must be recognised in migratory species conservation while integrating the needs of local livelihoods and climate adaptation actions[44].

77. *CAF range states to review the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Green Climate Fund (GCF) for opportunities to deliver landscape-scale NbS, benefiting migratory species through increased ecosystem connectivity and integrity while addressing local livelihoods and the climate emergency*[45].
Such actions must align and mainstream the conservation of migratory birds and their habitats with climate mitigation and adaptation measures, which presents a major opportunity to strengthen measures for grasslands, freshwater and coastal sites and landscapes and strengthen traditional agricultural and land use practices.

78. *CAF states to increase research assessing the impacts on and resilience of migratory species.*
Improved evidence of current and expected changes to migratory species behaviours, distribution and habitats would strengthen collaboration on multi-benefit actions, enable targeted landscape-scale actions in key vulnerable locations identified in each state, and provide maximum benefits for migratory species, climate, and people. Including such actions (e.g., NbS) in country NDCs and NAPs is recommended to integrate and access climate/biodiversity-related funding.[46]

I. *FINANCING*

79. *Identify innovative and sustainable financing from local, national and international sources from all stakeholders, including from the private sector,* to ensure support and sustain the wide range of long-term actions needed for species and habitat-related conservation.
There is a need for all Range States to develop national budget overviews from government and non-government sources.

80. *Approach major financiers to pitch the importance of a large-scale flyway financing effort.*

43 UNFCCC, CBD, UNCCD, and Ramsar Convention have recognised the value and multiple benefits of NbS for nature, climate, and people.

44 Parties to the UNFCCC and CBD have committed to mobilising billions of dollars for climate and biodiversity action. By reviewing the potential benefits for migratory species conservation through multi-benefit activities such as NbS it may be possible to access additional funding through sources such as the GEF or GCF (NbS framed through climate adaptation/mitigation lens). Although the GEF is not the financial mechanism for CMS and will not directly support countries' CMS implementation activities, the GEF-8 programme can indirectly contribute to the maintenance of ecological connectivity and wildlife health (Global Environment Facility 2022).

45 The limited recognition by the questionnaire respondents of their country's existing climate change policies demonstrated a disconnect between climate and biodiversity conservation management across the region. Increased integration between climate and migratory species conservation is needed if the climate impacts on migratory species are to be better understood, including identification of what action is needed.

46 The questionnaire results and review of State NDCs provided limited evidence that significant landscape-scale ecosystem restoration occurs across the CAF to deliver the much-needed multiple benefits for migratory species, climate, and people.

81. *Seek grant financing of several million dollars to fund the preparation of a sound large-scale flyway support programme.*
Preparation work for this would:
- Make an improved estimate of existing funding for flyway conservation efforts in each of the areas considered by the report,
- Estimate approximate additional financing needs to implement the report's recommendations over a medium-long term (10-15 year) period, and
- Refine this overall estimate into estimates for successive five-year phases, considering both conservation priorities (critical policy changes, critical species, critical sites) and range states' differing implementation capacity, which will determine how fast priority needs can be met.

J. *BUILDING CAPACITY*

82. *Initiate a comprehensive programme to strengthen national and local capacity to implement integrated interventions.*
Preparation work for such a programme would:
- Identify the set of capacities that will be needed to prepare and implement an order-of-magnitude increase in the conservation effort,
- Assess the current capacities of key potential implementing organisations in each range state, together with their capacity strengthening needs, which will vary substantially by country, by organisation and by intervention proposed under the CAF initiative, and
- Identify the potential sources/resources available to strengthen institutional capacity, locally and internationally.

83. *Consider the development of a regional centre or centres of excellence in capacity strengthening to provide inter-country technical assistance, and assess the needs such centres would have.*

Table 24: Recommended CAF flyway level priority species for conservation action (as listed under the CMS Appendix 1).

Priority for action - H – threatened species for which no action plans exist, M - species for which single/ multi-species action plans exist (see Annex 17 for details)

Common Name	Red List status (2022)	Pop Trend	Raptors MoU	AEMLAP	AEWA	CAF	Priority
Raptors							
Indian Vulture	CR	Dec	Y				M
Red-headed Vulture	CR	Dec	Y				M
Slender-billed Vulture	CR	Dec	Y				M
White-rumped Vulture	CR	Dec	Y				M
Egyptian Vulture	EN	Dec	Y				M
Lappet-faced Vulture	EN	Dec	Y				M
Pallas's Fish-eagle	EN	Dec	Y				M
Saker Falcon	EN	Dec	Y				M
Steppe Eagle	EN	Dec	Y				M
Eastern Imperial Eagle	VU	Dec	Y				M
Greater Spotted Eagle	VU	Dec	Y				M
Lesser Kestrel	LC	Sta	Y				M
White-tailed Sea-eagle	LC	Inc	Y				M
Waterbirds							
Baer's Pochard	CR	Dec				Y	H
Siberian Crane	CR	Dec			Y	Y	H
Slender-billed Curlew	CR	Dec			Y	Y	M

Common Name	Red List status (2022)	Pop Trend	Raptors MoU	AEMLAP	AEWA	CAF	Priority
Raptors							
Sociable Lapwing	CR	Dec			Y	Y	M
Spoon-billed Sandpiper	CR	Dec				Y	H
Great Knot	EN	Dec			Y	Y	H
Spotted Greenshank	EN	Dec				Y	H
White-headed Duck	EN	Dec			Y	Y	H
Great White Pelican	LC	Unk			Y	Y	H
Red-breasted Goose	VU	Dec			Y	Y	H
Lesser White-fronted Goose	VU	Dec			Y	Y	H
Relict Gull	VU	Dec				Y	H
Black-necked Crane	NT	Sta				Y	H
Dalmatian Pelican	NT	Dec			Y	Y	H
Ferruginous Duck	NT	Dec			Y	Y	M
Marbled Teal	NT	Dec			Y	Y	M
Red Knot	NT	Dec			Y	Y	M
Landbirds							
Bengal Florican	CR	Dec		Y			H
Great Indian Bustard	CR	Dec					H
Yellow-breasted Bunting	CR	Dec		Y			H
Great Bustard	VU	Dec					H
Asian Houbara	VU	Dec		Y			H
Little Bustard	NT	Dec		Y			M

Table 25. Priority species recommended to the CMS for listing under CMS Appendix I or II, as appropriate.

Common Name	Species Name	Red List Category (2022)	Trend
1. Dark-rumped Swift	*Apus acuticauda*	VU	Stable
2. Greater Adjutant	*Leptoptilos dubius*	EN	Decreasing
3. Lesser Adjutant	*Leptoptilos javanicus*	VU	Decreasing
4. Yellow-eyed Pigeon	*Columba eversmanni*	VU	Decreasing
5. Indian Skimmer [47]	*Rynchops albicollis*	EN	Decreasing
6. Lesser Florican	*Sypheotides indicus*	CR	Decreasing
7. Snowy Owl	*Bubo scandiacus*	VU	Decreasing
8. Matsudaira's Storm-petrel	*Hydrobates matsudairae*	VU	Unknown
9. Black-headed Ibis	*Threskiornis melanocephalus*	NT	Decreasing

Note: All these species are now included in the priority list being tabled at CMS COP14[48].

47 Prioritised for listing and development of a single species action plan as per UNEP/CMS/Resolution 12.12 (Rev.COP13).

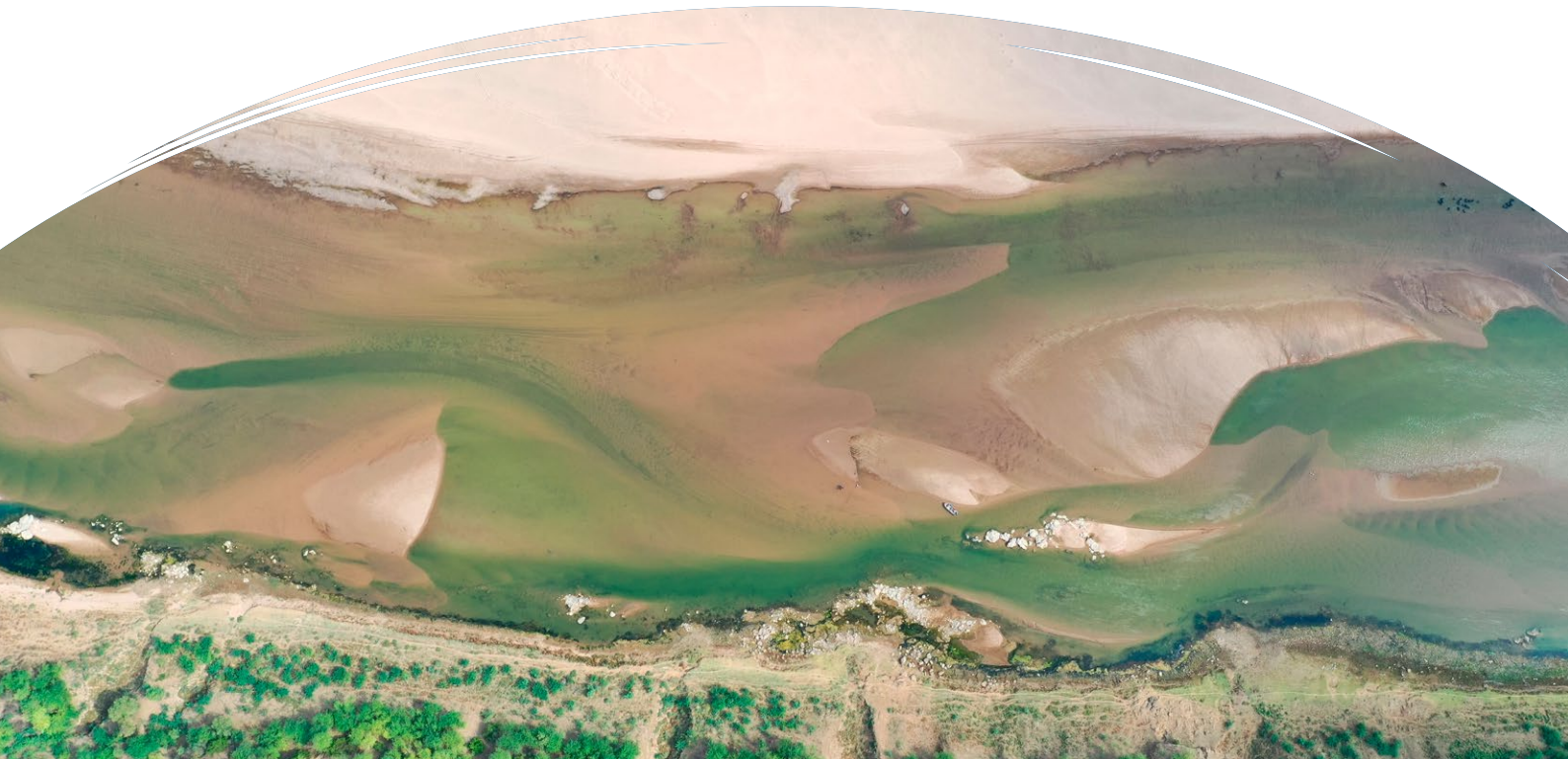
48 ScC-SC6/Doc.13.3 Potential Avian Taxa for Listing https://www.cms.int/en/document/potential-avian-taxa-listing

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AEMLAP	African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan
AEWA	African Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement
AMBI	Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative
CAF	Central Asian Flyway
CAFF	Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CHM	Clearing House Mechanism
CIC	International Council for Game & Wildlife Conservation
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
EAAFP	East Asian - Australasian Flyway Partnership
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FLAP	Friends of the Landbirds Action Plan linked to the African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan
FWG	CMS Flyways Working Group
GBF	Global Biodiversity Framework.
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFN	Global Flyways Network
ICF	International Crane Foundation
IPBES	Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
IUCN SSC	World Conservation Union Species Survival Commission
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MLSG	Migrant Landbird species Study Group linked to the African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan
NAP	National Adaptation Plans under UNFCCC
NBS	Nature-based Solutions
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan under UNFCCC
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution under UNFCCC

NGO	Non-Government Organization
POW	Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways
POWPA	Programme of Work on Protected Areas of the Convention on Biological Diversity
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organization
SSAP	Single Species Action Plan
SGAR	Second Generation Anticoagulant Rodenticides
SPMS	Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023
SSAP	Single Species Action Plan
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organisation
WCASN	West/Central Asian Site Network for Siberian Crane and other waterbirds
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WHC	World Heritage Convention
WHS	World Heritage Site
WI	Wetlands International
WMBD	World Migratory Bird Day
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

Aerial view of emerging sandbars in Chambal, India. (Photo: Sajal Sharma)



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Annexes

Greater Flamingo
(photo: Arnold Meijer / Agami)

Annexes

Annex 1. Overview of international cooperation frameworks within the CAF

Country[1]	Country code	Raptors MOU	AEWA	CAF Water bird AP	AEMLAP	EAAFP	Ramsar	CMS	CITES
Afghanistan	AF	R		R	R			C	C
Armenia	AM	C	C	R	R		C	C	C
Azerbaijan	AZ	R	R	R	R		C		C
Bahrain	BH	R	R	R	R		C	C	C
Bangladesh	BD	R		R		C	C	C	C
Bhutan	BT	R		R			C		C
BIOT (United Kingdom)	IO			R	R		C	C	C
China, People's Republic	CN	R		R		C	C		C
Georgia	GE	R	C	R	R		C	C	C
India	IN	C		R	R		C	C	C
Iran, Islamic Republic	IR	C	R	R	R		C	C	C
Iraq	IQ	R	R	R	R		C	C	C
Kazakhstan	KZ	R	R	R	R		C	C	C
Kuwait	KW	R	R	R	R		C		C
Kyrgyzstan	KG	R		R	R		C	C	C
Maldives	MV			R	R			C	C
Mongolia	MN	C		R		C	C	C	C
Myanmar	MM			R		C	C		C
Nepal	NP	C		R	R		C		C
Oman	OM	R	R	R	R		C	C	C
Pakistan	PK	C		R	R		C	C	C
Qatar	QA	R	R	R	R				C
Russian Federation	RU	R	R	R	R	C	C		C
Saudi Arabia	SA	C	C	R	R			C	C
Sri Lanka	LK	R		R	R		C	C	C
Tajikistan	TJ	R		R	R		C		C
Turkmenistan	TM	R	C	R	R		C	C	C
United Arab Emirates	AE	C	R	R	R		C	C	C
Uzbekistan	UZ	R	C	R	R		C	C	C
Yemen	YE	C	R	R	R		C	C	C
No. of Contracting Parties/ Partners/ Signatories		**9**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**26**	**22**	**29**
Total no. of Range States		**27**	**16**	**30**	**25**	**5**	**30**	**30**	**30**
%		**33.3**	**31.3**			**100.0**	**86.7**	**73.3**	**96.7**

Key - C- Contracting Party/Partner/Signatory; R - Range State

1 https://www.un.org/en/about-us/member-states

All 30 countries are party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and these are not included in the table above.

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United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) - https://www.unccd.int/our-work/country-profiles/countries-per-annex-of-the-convention; accessed on 01-07-2023

Annex 2. BirdLife International's CAF Situation Analysis Project plan 2022-2023

Objective
To advance conservation of migratory birds in the Central Asian Flyway, BirdLife International, under the current project and in line with CMS objectives, aims:

- To produce a concise situation analysis that serves as a generally accepted baseline for priority setting of migratory bird conservation actions in the (CMS-defined) geography of the Central Asian Flyway and places these priorities in the context of the wider development agenda for the region.
- The situation analysis will support the planning and work of the CMS CAF Secretariat and will be one of 5 outputs that will presented to the CMS Conference of Parties at CMS COP 14 in May 2023.
- On the basis of a literature review and consultation with national and international experts, the conservation status of migratory birds of the CAF will be summarized, the most important existing and emerging threats and opportunities affecting them will be identified and their impacts reviewed.

A Brown-headed gull being satellite-tagged at Mannar, Sri Lanka. (Photo: Hima Kumari)

Particular emphasis will be given to the development context within which these priorities will need to be addressed, particularly the pressing need for urgent action to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Governments and other key stakeholders are invited to join in information collection and review to ensure maximal alignment with ongoing policy, planning and conservation initiatives at national and international levels, and especially with the development of a programme of work for the CMS CAF secretariat and institutional framework.

Apart from providing crucial information for conservation planning, the development of the situation analysis is also an instrumental step in strengthening flyway-scale collaboration.

Content of the report

The report will summarize key information relevant for the conservation of migratory birds in the Central Asian Flyway, covering all taxonomic groups: waterbirds, seabirds, raptors and other land birds. The information gathered will be reviewed and aligned in the context of existing international commitments of countries, especially under the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS).

The report will cover the following aspects:

- Ecology and importance of Central Asian Flyway, including a comprehensive review of conservation status of migratory species, key habitats and sites, and knowledge gaps
- Critical Site Networks across the flyway for waterbirds, raptors and land birds
- Ranked list of threats to migratory birds and their drivers
- Measures in place to protect and conserve migratory birds, key sites and habitats, and identification of effectiveness and gaps
- Priorities for conservation action
- Opportunities to build on for successful conservation of migratory species and their habitats
- Opportunities to align these priorities with development agendas in the region particularly climate change mitigation and adaption measures

As much as possible the information will be presented at the level of the whole Flyway and per country.

Project components

1. Project definition: Project initiation to develop a comprehensive review of migratory birds of Central Asian Flyway as defined by CMS. Recruitment of consultants and creation of project team. Identification of sources of information (e.g. literature, datasets, organisations and experts). Strategies for data collection and analysis defined. Government and other key stakeholders will be informed through CMS and AEWA Secretariats about the scope, methodology and consultation/adoption/dissemination plans, and requested to participate.
2. Data collection: Data requests to BirdLife International, Wetlands International and other identified data holders. Review of scientific literature (including in English and Russian). Review of national reports to relevant treaties. Submitting questionnaires (with guidance notes) to national and international experts. Online consultation with stakeholders and experts.
3. **A.** Context assessment - Climate Change: Review of climate change scenarios for the flyway (IPCC report). Estimation implications for species, sites and habitats. Review planned national response to climate change as set out in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to combat climate change in the context of the UN Framework Convention on Combating Climate Change (UNFCCC). Identification of alignment opportunities for flyway conservation and Climate Change mitigation and adaption measures in the region (win-win opportunities).
   B. Context assessment - Institutional Resources: Review of institutional resources of key government agencies/institutions for the conservation of migratory bird species and their habitats. Review planned national response to biodiversity conservation, such as set out in National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans. Preliminary identification of alignment opportunities for flyway and biodiversity conservation measures in the region from major multilateral public and private sources.

4. Analysis: Data compilation and synthesis. Drafting of report for consultation.
5. Review: Consultation with key stakeholders, including government agencies, relevant MEAs, and international experts. Comments from the various consultations will be incorporated into the drafts as appropriate and where consensus cannot be reached, all key varying opinions (especially of governments) will be recorded in the report.
6. Communication: Final draft report and development, production, translation and dissemination of a summary leaflet.
7. Endorsement: As appropriate by first intergovernmental meeting of CAF institutional framework established under CMS, following consultation also with the CMS Scientific Council, sharing for information with CMS COP14 and relevant other parties.

Timelines
The project will start as soon as all necessary resources have been secured. The draft report for consultation will be ready by November 2022. Review process will be led by CMS Secretariat and will take place between November 2022 and May 2023.

A detailed planning will be developed in the first phase of the project.

Relevant project partners
While this project proposal is initiated and led by BirdLife International via its Central Asian Flyway Initiative (CAFI), it is intended to support the work of the CMS CAF Secretariat and be embraced also by the relevant intergovernmental processes and all key stakeholders involved in the conservation of the CAF, and to provide a common baseline for all conservation action to address threats along the flyway.

BirdLife Partners and associated non-governmental nature conservation organisations from throughout the Central Asian Flyway work together through the BirdLife Central Asian Flyway Initiative (CAFI), an inclusive collaborative effort led by BirdLife International Partners to conserve migratory species and natural habitats along the Central Asian Flyway. Key strategic objectives of CAFI include Scientific research & monitoring, Habitat conservation and restoration, Transboundary cooperation, National and international policy advocacy, and Capacity building.

Other organisations that will be consulted (and their expertise sought) in the project include:

- Government agencies dealing with migratory bird conservation in India and other CAF range states
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), including Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA), Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia (Raptors MoU), and African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan (AEMLAP)
- Wildlife Institute of India.
- Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative (AMBI) of the Council of the Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF), essentially with a bilateral Russia-India focus
- The East Asian - Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP)
- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- BirdLife Partner Organizations operating in Central Asian Flyway range states.
- Wetlands International
- International Crane Foundation (ICF)

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Countries included in the CAF Situation Analysis include:
Central/North Asia Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Russia, China West Asia/Middle East Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen South Asia Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, British Indian Ocean Territory, India, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

For some countries, such as China, Iraq, Georgia, Russia and Saudi Arabia, part of the country may be included, as defined by the migratory movements of the bird populations into the CAF.

Capacity building of young Omanis to conduct the annual International Waterbird Census, Barr Al Hikman, Oman, a newly designated Ramsar Site, January 2022 (Photo Taej Mundkur)

Annex 3. Overview of Migratory Birds of the CAF Region included in the Situation Analysis

Family	No of species
Accipitridae (Hawks, Eagles)	47
Acrocephalidae (Reed-warblers)	12
Aegithalidae (Long-tailed Tits)	2
Alaudidae (Larks)	12
Alcedinidae (Kingfishers)	3
Anatidae (Ducks, Geese, Swans)	38
Apodidae (Swifts)	4
Ardeidae (Herons)	17
Bombycillidae (Waxwings)	1
Burhinidae (Thick-knees)	1
Calcariidae (Longspurs)	2
Campephagidae (Cuckooshrikes)	5
Caprimulgidae (Nightjars)	3
Charadriidae (Plovers)	15
Ciconiidae (Storks)	6
Cinclidae (Dippers)	1
Cisticolidae (Cisticolas and allies)	1
Columbidae (Pigeons, Doves)	11
Coraciidae (Rollers)	1
Corvidae (Crows and jays)	5
Cuculidae (Cuckoos)	12
Dicruridae (Drongos)	3
Dromadidae (Crab-plover)	1
Emberizidae (Old World Buntings)	11
Falconidae (Falcons, Caracaras)	10
Fregatidae (Frigate birds)	1
Fringillidae (Finches)	17
Gaviidae (Loons/Divers)	1
Glareolidae (Coursers, Pratincoles)	5
Gruidae (Cranes)	5
Haematopodidae (Oystercatchers)	1
Hirundinidae (Swallows and martins)	9
Hydrobatidae (Storm-petrels)	2
Hypocoliidae (Hypocolius)	1

Family	No of species
Ibidorhynchidae (Ibisbill)	1
Jacanidae (Jacanas)	1
Laniidae (Shrikes)	8
Laridae (Gulls, Terns, Skimmers)	29
Locustellidae (Grasshopper-warblers and grassbirds)	9
Meropidae (Bee-eaters)	4
Monarchidae (Monarch-flycatchers)	2
Motacillidae (Pipits and Wagtails)	16
Muscicapidae (Old World Flycatchers and Chats)	61
Oceanitidae (Southern Storm-petrels)	3
Oriolidae (Old World Orioles)	5
Otididae (Bustards)	6
Pandionidae (Osprey)	1
Panuridae (Bearded Reedling)	1
Paridae (Tits and chickadees)	1
Passeridae (Old World Sparrows)	1
Pelecanidae (Pelicans)	3
Phaethontidae (Tropicbirds)	1
Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants)	3
Phasianidae (Pheasants, Partridges, Turkeys, Grouse)	1
Phoenicopteridae (Flamingos)	2
Phylloscopidae (Leaf-warblers)	27
Picidae (Woodpeckers)	5
Pittidae (Pittas)	1
Podicipedidae (Grebes)	5
Procellariidae (Petrels, Shearwaters)	6
Prunellidae (Accentors)	2
Psittacidae (Parrots)	2
Pteroclidae (Sandgrouse)	4
Pycnonotidae (Bulbuls)	2
Rallidae (Rails, Gallinules, Coots)	13
Recurvirostridae (Avocets, Stilts)	2
Regulidae (Kinglets and firecrests)	1
Remizidae (Penduline-tits)	1
Rhipiduridae (Fantails)	1
Scolopacidae (Sandpipers, Snipes, Phalaropes)	36
Scotocercidae (Bush-warblers)	13
Sittidae (Nuthatches)	1
Stenostiridae (Fairy Flycatcher and allies)	2
Stercorariidae (Skuas)	2

Family	No of species
Strigidae (Typical Owls)	11
Sturnidae (Starlings)	3
Sulidae (Gannets, Boobies)	2
Sylviidae (Old World Warblers)	5
Threskiornithidae (Ibises, Spoonbills)	4
Troglodytidae (Wrens)	1
Turdidae (Thrushes)	25
Turnicidae (Buttonquails)	1
Upupidae (Hoopoes)	1
Zosteropidae (White eyes)	1
Total number of species	**605**

A Sociable lapwing seen next to a Yellow wagtail in Uzbekistan. (Photo: Oleg Kashkarov)

Annex 4. Working List of Migratory Birds of the CAF Region included in the Situation Analysis

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Red List Category (2022)	Pop Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Raptors MoU	AEMLAP	AEWA	CAF Waterbird Action Plan
Accipitridae	*Accipiter badius*	Shikra	LC	Sta		Y	Y			
Accipitridae	*Accipiter gentilis*	Northern Goshawk	LC	Unk		Y	Y			
Accipitridae	*Accipiter nisus*	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	LC	Sta		Y	Y			
Accipitridae	*Accipiter virgatus*	Besra	LC	Dec		Y	Y			
Accipitridae	*Aegypius monachus*	Cinereous Vulture	NT	Dec		Y	Y			
Accipitridae	*Aquila chrysaetos*	Golden Eagle	LC	Sta		Y	Y			
Accipitridae	*Aquila fasciata*	Bonelli's Eagle	LC	Dec		Y				
Accipitridae	*Aquila heliaca*	Eastern Imperial Eagle	VU	Dec	Y	Y	Y			
Accipitridae	*Aquila nipalensis*	Steppe Eagle	EN	Dec	Y	Y	Y			
Accipitridae	*Aquila rapax*	Tawny Eagle	VU	Dec		Y	Y			
Accipitridae	*Aviceda jerdoni*	Jerdon's Baza	LC	Dec		Y	Y			
Accipitridae	*Aviceda leuphotes*	Black Baza	LC	Dec		Y	Y			
Accipitridae	*Butastur teesa*	White-eyed Buzzard	LC	Sta		Y				
Accipitridae	*Buteo buteo*	Eurasian Buzzard	LC	Inc		Y	Y			
Accipitridae	*Buteo hemilasius*	Upland Buzzard	LC	Sta		Y	Y			
Accipitridae	*Buteo japonicus*	Japanese Buzzard	LC	Unk		Y	Y			
Accipitridae	*Buteo lagopus*	Rough-legged Buzzard	LC	Sta		Y	Y			
Accipitridae	*Buteo rufinus*	Long-legged Buzzard	LC	Sta		Y	Y			
Accipitridae	*Circaetus gallicus*	Short-toed Snake-eagle	LC	Sta		Y	Y			
Accipitridae	*Circus aeruginosus*	Western Marsh-harrier	LC	Sta		Y	Y			
Accipitridae	*Circus cyaneus*	Hen Harrier	LC	Dec		Y	Y			
Accipitridae	*Circus macrourus*	Pallid Harrier	NT	Dec		Y	Y			
Accipitridae	*Circus melanoleucos*	Pied Harrier	LC	Dec		Y	Y			
Accipitridae	*Circus pygargus*	Montagu's Harrier	LC	Dec		Y	Y			
Accipitridae	*Circus spilonotus*	Eastern Marsh-harrier	LC	Sta		Y	Y			
Accipitridae	*Clanga clanga*	Greater Spotted Eagle	VU	Dec	Y	Y	Y			
Accipitridae	*Clanga pomarina*	Lesser Spotted Eagle	LC	Sta		Y	Y			
Accipitridae	*Gypaetus barbatus*	Bearded Vulture	NT	Dec		Y	Y			
Accipitridae	*Gyps bengalensis*	White-rumped Vulture	CR	Dec	Y	Y	Y			
Accipitridae	*Gyps fulvus*	Griffon Vulture	LC	Inc		Y	Y			

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Red List Category (2022)	Pop Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Raptors MoU	AEMLAP	AEWA	CAF Waterbird Action Plan
Accipitridae	*Gyps himalayensis*	Himalayan Griffon	NT	Dec		Y	Y			
Accipitridae	*Gyps indicus*	Indian Vulture	CR	Dec	Y	Y	Y			
Accipitridae	*Gyps tenuirostris*	Slender-billed Vulture	CR	Dec	Y	Y	Y			
Accipitridae	*Haliaeetus albicilla*	White-tailed Sea-eagle	LC	Inc	Y	Y	Y			
Accipitridae	*Haliaeetus leucoryphus*	Pallas's Fish-eagle	EN	Dec	Y	Y	Y			
Accipitridae	*Haliastur indus*	Brahminy Kite	LC	Dec		Y				
Accipitridae	*Hieraaetus pennatus*	Booted Eagle	LC	Sta		Y	Y			
Accipitridae	*Icthyophaga humilis*	Lesser Fish-eagle	NT	Dec		Y				
Accipitridae	*Ictinaetus malaiensis*	Black Eagle	LC	Dec		Y				
Accipitridae	*Milvus migrans*	Black Kite	LC	Sta		Y	Y			
Accipitridae	*Neophron percnopterus*	Egyptian Vulture	EN	Dec	Y	Y	Y			
Accipitridae	*Nisaetus nipalensis*	Mountain Hawk-eagle	NT	Dec		Y	Y			
Accipitridae	*Pernis apivorus*	European Honey-buzzard	LC	Sta		Y	Y			
Accipitridae	*Pernis ptilorhynchus*	Oriental Honey-buzzard	LC	Dec		Y	Y			
Accipitridae	*Sarcogyps calvus*	Red-headed Vulture	CR	Dec	Y	Y	Y			
Accipitridae	*Spilornis cheela*	Crested Serpent-eagle	LC	Sta		Y				
Accipitridae	*Torgos tracheliotos*	Lappet-faced Vulture	EN	Dec	Y	Y	Y			
Acrocephalidae	*Acrocephalus agricola*	Paddyfield Warbler	LC	Dec		Y		Y		
Acrocephalidae	*Acrocephalus bistrigiceps*	Black-browed Reed-warbler	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Acrocephalidae	*Acrocephalus concinens*	Blunt-winged Warbler	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Acrocephalidae	*Acrocephalus dumetorum*	Blyth's Reed-warbler	LC	Inc		Y		Y		
Acrocephalidae	*Acrocephalus melanopogon*	Moustached Warbler	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Acrocephalidae	*Acrocephalus orientalis*	Oriental Reed-warbler	LC	Dec		Y		Y		
Acrocephalidae	*Acrocephalus orinus*	Large-billed Reed-warbler	DD	Unk		Y		Y		
Acrocephalidae	*Acrocephalus scirpaceus*	Common Reed-warbler	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Acrocephalidae	*Acrocephalus stentoreus*	Clamorous Reed-warbler	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Acrocephalidae	*Arundinax aedon*	Thick-billed Warbler	LC	Dec		Y		Y		
Acrocephalidae	*Iduna caligata*	Booted Warbler	LC	Inc		Y		Y		
Acrocephalidae	*Iduna rama*	Sykes's Warbler	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Aegithalidae	*Aegithalos caudatus*	Long-tailed Tit	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Aegithalidae	*Leptopoecile sophiae*	White-browed Tit-warbler	LC	Sta		Y				
Alaudidae	*Alauda arvensis*	Eurasian Skylark	LC	Dec				Y		
Alaudidae	*Alauda gulgula*	Oriental Skylark	LC	Dec				Y		
Alaudidae	*Alauda leucoptera*	White-winged Lark	LC	Dec				Y		
Alaudidae	*Alaudala rufescens*	Lesser Short-toed Lark	LC	Dec				Y		
Alaudidae	*Calandrella acutirostris*	Hume's Lark	LC	Sta				Y		

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Red List Category (2022)	Pop Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Raptors MoU	AEMLAP	AEWA	CAF Waterbird Action Plan
Alaudidae	*Calandrella brachydactyla*	Greater Short-toed Lark	LC	Unk				Y		
Alaudidae	*Calandrella dukhunensis*	Eastern Short-toed Lark	LC	Unk						
Alaudidae	*Eremophila alpestris*	Horned Lark	LC	Dec				Y		
Alaudidae	*Galerida cristata*	Crested Lark	LC	Dec				Y		
Alaudidae	*Melanocorypha bimaculata*	Bimaculated Lark	LC	Sta				Y		
Alaudidae	*Melanocorypha mongolica*	Mongolian Lark	LC	Sta				Y		
Alaudidae	*Mirafra javanica*	Horsfield's Bushlark	LC	Sta				Y		
Alcedinidae	*Alcedo atthis*	Common Kingfisher	LC	Unk				Y		
Alcedinidae	*Ceyx erithaca*	Oriental Dwarf-kingfisher	LC	Dec				Y		
Alcedinidae	*Halcyon pileata*	Black-capped Kingfisher	LC	Dec				Y		

Oriental Skylark (photo: Ralph Martin / Agami)

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Red List Category (2022)	Pop Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Raptors MoU	AEMLAP	AEWA	CAF Waterbird Action Plan
Anatidae	*Anas acuta*	Northern Pintail	LC	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Anatidae	*Anas crecca*	Common Teal	LC	Unk		Y			Y	Y
Anatidae	*Anas platyrhynchos*	Mallard	LC	Inc		Y			Y	Y
Anatidae	*Anas poecilorhyncha*	Indian Spot-billed Duck	LC	Dec		Y				Y
Anatidae	*Anser albifrons*	Greater White-fronted Goose	LC	Unk		Y			Y	Y
Anatidae	*Anser anser*	Greylag Goose	LC	Inc		Y			Y	Y
Anatidae	*Anser erythropus*	Lesser White-fronted Goose	VU	Dec	Y	Y			Y	Y
Anatidae	*Anser fabalis*	Bean Goose	LC	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Anatidae	*Anser indicus*	Bar-headed Goose	LC	Dec		Y				Y
Anatidae	*Aythya baeri*	Baer's Pochard	CR	Dec	Y	Y				Y
Anatidae	*Aythya ferina*	Common Pochard	VU	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Anatidae	*Aythya fuligula*	Tufted Duck	LC	Sta		Y			Y	Y
Anatidae	*Aythya marila*	Greater Scaup	LC	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Anatidae	*Aythya nyroca*	Ferruginous Duck	NT	Dec	Y	Y			Y	Y
Anatidae	*Branta ruficollis*	Red-breasted Goose	VU	Dec	Y	Y			Y	Y
Anatidae	*Bucephala clangula*	Common Goldeneye	LC	Sta		Y			Y	Y
Anatidae	*Clangula hyemalis*	Long-tailed Duck	VU	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Anatidae	*Cygnus columbianus*	Tundra Swan	LC	Unk		Y			Y	Y
Anatidae	*Cygnus cygnus*	Whooper Swan	LC	Unk		Y			Y	Y
Anatidae	*Cygnus olor*	Mute Swan	LC	Inc		Y			Y	Y
Anatidae	*Dendrocygna bicolor*	Fulvous Whistling-duck	LC	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Anatidae	*Dendrocygna javanica*	Lesser Whistling-duck	LC	Dec		Y				Y
Anatidae	*Mareca falcata*	Falcated Duck	NT	Dec		Y				Y
Anatidae	*Mareca penelope*	Eurasian Wigeon	LC	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Anatidae	*Mareca strepera*	Gadwall	LC	Inc		Y			Y	Y
Anatidae	*Marmaronetta angustirostris*	Marbled Teal	NT	Dec	Y	Y			Y	Y
Anatidae	*Melanitta fusca*	Velvet Scoter	VU	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Anatidae	*Mergellus albellus*	Smew	LC	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Anatidae	*Mergus merganser*	Goosander	LC	Unk		Y			Y	Y
Anatidae	*Mergus serrator*	Red-breasted Merganser	LC	Sta		Y			Y	Y
Anatidae	*Netta rufina*	Red-crested Pochard	LC	Unk		Y			Y	Y
Anatidae	*Nettapus coromandelianus*	Cotton Pygmy-goose	LC	Sta		Y				Y
Anatidae	*Oxyura leucocephala*	White-headed Duck	EN	Dec	Y	Y			Y	Y
Anatidae	*Sarkidiornis melanotos*	African Comb Duck	LC	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Anatidae	*Spatula clypeata*	Northern Shoveler	LC	Dec		Y			Y	Y

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Red List Category (2022)	Pop Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Raptors MoU	AEMLAP	AEWA	CAF Waterbird Action Plan
Anatidae	*Spatula querquedula*	Garganey	LC	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Anatidae	*Tadorna ferruginea*	Ruddy Shelduck	LC	Unk		Y			Y	Y
Anatidae	*Tadorna tadorna*	Common Shelduck	LC	Inc		Y			Y	Y
Apodidae	*Apus acuticauda*	Dark-rumped Swift	VU	Sta				Y		
Apodidae	*Apus affinis*	Little Swift	LC	Inc				Y		
Apodidae	*Apus pacificus*	Pacific Swift	LC	Sta				Y		
Apodidae	*Tachymarptis melba*	Alpine Swift	LC	Sta				Y		
Ardeidae	*Ardea alba*	Great White Egret	LC	Unk		Y			Y	Y
Ardeidae	*Ardea cinerea*	Grey Heron	LC	Unk					Y	Y
Ardeidae	*Ardea goliath*	Goliath Heron	LC	Sta						Y
Ardeidae	*Ardea intermedia*	Intermediate Egret	LC	Dec						
Ardeidae	*Ardea purpurea*	Purple Heron	LC	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Ardeidae	*Ardeola ralloides*	Squacco Heron	LC	Unk					Y	Y
Ardeidae	*Botaurus stellaris*	Eurasian Bittern	LC	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Ardeidae	*Bubulcus ibis*	Cattle Egret	LC	Inc					Y	Y
Ardeidae	*Butorides striata*	Green-backed Heron	LC	Dec						
Ardeidae	*Egretta garzetta*	Little Egret	LC	Inc					Y	Y
Ardeidae	*Egretta gularis*	Western Reef-egret	LC	Sta					Y	Y
Ardeidae	*Gorsachius melanolophus*	Malay Night-heron	LC	Unk						Y
Ardeidae	*Ixobrychus cinnamomeus*	Cinnamon Bittern	LC	Sta						Y
Ardeidae	*Ixobrychus flavicollis*	Black Bittern	LC	Dec						Y
Ardeidae	*Ixobrychus minutus*	Common Little Bittern	LC	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Ardeidae	*Ixobrychus sinensis*	Yellow Bittern	LC	Unk						
Ardeidae	*Nycticorax nycticorax*	Black-crowned Night-heron	LC	Dec					Y	Y
Bombycillidae	*Bombycilla garrulus*	Bohemian Waxwing	LC	Inc				Y		
Burhinidae	*Burhinus oedicnemus*	Eurasian Thick-knee	LC	Dec		Y		Y		
Calcariidae	*Calcarius lapponicus*	Lapland Longspur	LC	Inc				Y		
Calcariidae	*Plectrophenax nivalis*	Snow Bunting	LC	Dec				Y		
Campephagidae	*Lalage melanoptera*	Black-headed Cuckooshrike	LC	Sta				Y		
Campephagidae	*Lalage melaschistos*	Black-winged Cuckooshrike	LC	Dec				Y		
Campephagidae	*Pericrocotus divaricatus*	Ashy Minivet	LC	Dec				Y		
Campephagidae	*Pericrocotus ethologus*	Long-tailed Minivet	LC	Dec				Y		
Campephagidae	*Pericrocotus roseus*	Rosy Minivet	LC	Dec				Y		
Caprimulgidae	*Caprimulgus indicus*	Jungle Nightjar	LC	Sta				Y		

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Red List Category (2022)	Pop Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Raptors MoU	AEMLAP	AEWA	CAF Waterbird Action Plan
Caprimulgidae	*Caprimulgus jotaka*	Grey Nightjar	LC	Sta						
Caprimulgidae	*Caprimulgus mahrattensis*	Sykes's Nightjar	LC	Sta				Y		
Charadriidae	*Charadrius alexandrinus*	Kentish Plover	LC	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Charadriidae	*Charadrius asiaticus*	Caspian Plover	LC	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Charadriidae	*Charadrius dubius*	Little Ringed Plover	LC	Sta		Y			Y	Y
Charadriidae	*Charadrius hiaticula*	Common Ringed Plover	LC	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Charadriidae	*Charadrius leschenaultii*	Greater Sandplover	LC	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Charadriidae	*Charadrius mongolus*	Lesser Sandplover	LC	Unk		Y			Y	Y
Charadriidae	*Charadrius placidus*	Long-billed Plover	LC	Dec		Y				Y

Yellow Bittern (photo: Bas van den Bogaard / Agami)

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Red List Category (2022)	Pop Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Raptors MoU	AEMLAP	AEWA	CAF Waterbird Action Plan
Charadriidae	*Eudromias morinellus*	Eurasian Dotterel	LC	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Charadriidae	*Pluvialis apricaria*	Eurasian Golden Plover	LC	Inc		Y			Y	Y
Charadriidae	*Pluvialis fulva*	Pacific Golden Plover	LC	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Charadriidae	*Pluvialis squatarola*	Grey Plover	LC	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Charadriidae	*Vanellus cinereus*	Grey-headed Lapwing	LC	Dec		Y				Y
Charadriidae	*Vanellus gregarius*	Sociable Lapwing	CR	Dec	Y	Y			Y	Y
Charadriidae	*Vanellus leucurus*	White-tailed Lapwing	LC	Unk		Y			Y	Y
Charadriidae	*Vanellus vanellus*	Northern Lapwing	NT	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Ciconiidae	*Ciconia ciconia*	White Stork	LC	Inc		Y			Y	Y
Ciconiidae	*Ciconia nigra*	Black Stork	LC	Unk		Y			Y	Y
Ciconiidae	*Leptoptilos dubius*	Greater Adjutant	EN	Dec						Y
Ciconiidae	*Leptoptilos javanicus*	Lesser Adjutant	VU	Dec						Y
Ciconiidae	*Anastomus oscitans*	Asian Openbill	LC	Unk						Y
Ciconiidae	*Mycteria leucocephala*	Painted Stork	NT	Dec						
Cinclidae	*Cinclus cinclus*	White-throated Dipper	LC	Dec				Y		
Cisticolidae	*Cisticola juncidis*	Zitting Cisticola	LC	Inc				Y		
Columbidae	*Columba eversmanni*	Yellow-eyed Pigeon	VU	Dec				Y		
Columbidae	*Columba hodgsonii*	Speckled Woodpigeon	LC	Sta				Y		
Columbidae	*Columba leuconota*	Snow Pigeon	LC	Sta				Y		
Columbidae	*Columba oenas*	Stock Dove	LC	Inc				Y		
Columbidae	*Columba palumbus*	Common Woodpigeon	LC	Inc				Y		
Columbidae	*Spilopelia senegalensis*	Laughing Dove	LC	Sta				Y		
Columbidae	*Spilopelia suratensis*	Western Spotted Dove	LC	Inc						
Columbidae	*Streptopelia decaocto*	Eurasian Collared-dove	LC	Inc				Y		
Columbidae	*Streptopelia orientalis*	Oriental Turtle-dove	LC	Sta				Y		
Columbidae	*Streptopelia tranquebarica*	Red Turtle-dove	LC	Dec				Y		
Columbidae	*Treron apicauda*	Pin-tailed Green-pigeon	LC	Dec				Y		
Coraciidae	*Coracias benghalensis*	Indian Roller	LC	Inc	Y	Y		Y		
Corvidae	*Corvus corax*	Common Raven	LC	Inc				Y		
Corvidae	*Corvus corone*	Carrion Crow	LC	Inc				Y		
Corvidae	*Corvus frugilegus*	Rook	LC	Dec				Y		
Corvidae	*Corvus monedula*	Eurasian Jackdaw	LC	Sta				Y		
Corvidae	*Pica pica*	Eurasian Magpie	LC	Sta				Y		
Cuculidae	*Cacomantis merulinus*	Plaintive Cuckoo	LC	Sta						
Cuculidae	*Cacomantis passerinus*	Grey-bellied Cuckoo	LC	Sta				Y		
Cuculidae	*Cacomantis sonneratii*	Banded Bay Cuckoo	LC	Sta				Y		
Cuculidae	*Chrysococcyx maculatus*	Asian Emerald Cuckoo	LC	Dec				Y		

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Red List Category (2022)	Pop Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Raptors MoU	AEMLAP	AEWA	CAF Waterbird Action Plan
Cuculidae	*Clamator coromandus*	Chestnut-winged Cuckoo	LC	Sta				Y		
Cuculidae	*Clamator jacobinus*	Jacobin Cuckoo	LC	Sta				Y		
Cuculidae	*Cuculus micropterus*	Indian Cuckoo	LC	Dec				Y		
Cuculidae	*Cuculus poliocephalus*	Lesser Cuckoo	LC	Sta				Y		
Cuculidae	*Eudynamys scolopaceus*	Western Koel	LC	Sta				Y		
Cuculidae	*Hierococcyx sparverioides*	Large Hawk-cuckoo	LC	Sta				Y		
Cuculidae	*Hierococcyx varius*	Common Hawk-cuckoo	LC	Sta				Y		
Cuculidae	*Surniculus dicruroides*	Fork-tailed Drongo-cuckoo	LC	Dec						
Dicruridae	*Dicrurus hottentottus*	Hair-crested Drongo	LC	Unk				Y		
Dicruridae	*Dicrurus leucophaeus*	Ashy Drongo	LC	Unk				Y		
Dicruridae	*Dicrurus macrocercus*	Black Drongo	LC	Unk				Y		
Dromadidae	*Dromas ardeola*	Crab-plover	LC	Sta		Y			Y	Y

Crab Plover (photo: Arie Ouwerkerk / Agami)

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Red List Category (2022)	Pop Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Raptors MoU	AEMLAP	AEWA	CAF Waterbird Action Plan
Emberizidae	*Emberiza aureola*	Yellow-breasted Bunting	CR	Dec	Y			Y		
Emberizidae	*Emberiza bruniceps*	Red-headed Bunting	LC	Sta				Y		
Emberizidae	*Emberiza buchanani*	Grey-necked Bunting	LC	Sta				Y		
Emberizidae	*Emberiza calandra*	Corn Bunting	LC	Dec				Y		
Emberizidae	*Emberiza cia*	Rock Bunting	LC	Inc				Y		
Emberizidae	*Emberiza citrinella*	Yellowhammer	LC	Dec				Y		
Emberizidae	*Emberiza fucata*	Chestnut-eared Bunting	LC	Sta				Y		
Emberizidae	*Emberiza leucocephalos*	Pine Bunting	LC	Sta				Y		
Emberizidae	*Emberiza melanocephala*	Black-headed Bunting	LC	Unk				Y		
Emberizidae	*Emberiza schoeniclus*	Reed Bunting	LC	Dec				Y		
Emberizidae	*Emberiza stewarti*	White-capped Bunting	LC	Sta				Y		
Falconidae	*Falco biarmicus*	Lanner Falcon	LC	Dec		Y	Y			
Falconidae	*Falco cherrug*	Saker Falcon	EN	Dec	Y	Y	Y			
Falconidae	*Falco chicquera*	Red-headed Falcon	NT	Dec		Y				
Falconidae	*Falco columbarius*	Merlin	LC	Sta		Y	Y			
Falconidae	*Falco naumanni*	Lesser Kestrel	LC	Sta	Y	Y	Y			
Falconidae	*Falco peregrinus*	Peregrine Falcon	LC	Inc		Y	Y			
Falconidae	*Falco rusticolus*	Gyrfalcon	LC	Sta		Y	Y			
Falconidae	*Falco severus*	Oriental Hobby	LC	Dec		Y	Y			
Falconidae	*Falco subbuteo*	Eurasian Hobby	LC	Dec		Y	Y			
Falconidae	*Falco tinnunculus*	Common Kestrel	LC	Dec		Y	Y			
Fregatidae	*Fregata ariel*	Lesser Frigatebird	LC	Dec					Y	
Fringillidae	*Acanthis flammea*	Redpoll	LC	Dec				Y		
Fringillidae	*Carduelis caniceps*	Eastern Goldfinch	LC	Sta						
Fringillidae	*Carduelis carduelis*	European Goldfinch	LC	Dec				Y		
Fringillidae	*Carpodacus erythrinus*	Common Rosefinch	LC	Dec				Y		
Fringillidae	*Carpodacus roseus*	Pallas's Rosefinch	LC	Sta				Y		
Fringillidae	*Carpodacus sibiricus*	Long-tailed Rosefinch	LC	Sta				Y		
Fringillidae	*Chloris chloris*	European Greenfinch	LC	Sta				Y		
Fringillidae	*Chloris spinoides*	Yellow-breasted Greenfinch	LC	Sta				Y		
Fringillidae	*Coccothraustes coccothraustes*	Hawfinch	LC	Inc				Y		
Fringillidae	*Fringilla coelebs*	Common Chaffinch	LC	Inc				Y		
Fringillidae	*Fringilla montifringilla*	Brambling	LC	Dec				Y		
Fringillidae	*Leucosticte brandti*	Brandt's Mountain-finch	LC	Sta				Y		
Fringillidae	*Leucosticte nemoricola*	Plain Mountain-finch	LC	Sta				Y		

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Fringillidae	*Linaria flavirostris*	Twite	LC	Dec				Y		
Fringillidae	*Pinicola enucleator*	Pine Grosbeak	LC	Dec				Y		
Fringillidae	*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*	Eurasian Bullfinch	LC	Dec				Y		
Fringillidae	*Rhodopechys sanguineus*	Eurasian Crimson-winged Finch	LC	Sta				Y		
Gaviidae	*Gavia stellata*	Red-throated Loon	LC	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Glareolidae	*Cursorius cursor*	Cream-coloured Courser	LC	Dec				Y		
Glareolidae	*Glareola lactea*	Little Pratincole	LC	Unk						
Glareolidae	*Glareola maldivarum*	Oriental Pratincole	LC	Dec						Y
Glareolidae	*Glareola nordmanni*	Black-winged Pratincole	NT	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Glareolidae	*Glareola pratincola*	Collared Pratincole	LC	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Gruidae	*Anthropoides virgo*	Demoiselle Crane	LC	Inc		Y			Y	Y
Gruidae	*Grus antigone*	Sarus Crane	VU	Dec		Y				
Gruidae	*Grus grus*	Common Crane	LC	Inc		Y			Y	Y
Gruidae	*Grus nigricollis*	Black-necked Crane	NT	Sta	Y	Y				Y
Gruidae	*Leucogeranus leucogeranus*	Siberian Crane	CR	Dec	Y	Y			Y	Y
Haematopodidae	*Haematopus ostralegus*	Eurasian Oystercatcher	NT	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Hirundinidae	*Cecropis daurica*	Red-rumped Swallow	LC	Sta				Y		
Hirundinidae	*Delichon dasypus*	Asian House Martin	LC	Inc				Y		
Hirundinidae	*Hirundo rustica*	Barn Swallow	LC	Dec				Y		
Hirundinidae	*Hirundo smithii*	Wire-tailed Swallow	LC	Inc				Y		
Hirundinidae	*Petrochelidon fluvicola*	Streak-throated Swallow	LC	Inc				Y		
Hirundinidae	*Ptyonoprogne rupestris*	Eurasian Crag Martin	LC	Sta				Y		
Hirundinidae	*Riparia chinensis*	Asian Plain Martin	LC	Dec						
Hirundinidae	*Riparia diluta*	Pale Sand Martin	LC	Unk						
Hirundinidae	*Riparia riparia*	Collared Sand Martin	LC	Dec				Y		
Hydrobatidae	*Hydrobates matsudairae*	Matsudaira's Storm-petrel	VU	Unk						
Hydrobatidae	*Hydrobates monorhis*	Swinhoe's Storm-petrel	NT	Sta						
Hypocoliidae	*Hypocolius ampelinus*	Hypocolius	LC	Unk				Y		
Ibidorhynchidae	*Ibidorhyncha struthersii*	Ibisbill	LC	Unk		Y				Y
Jacanidae	*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*	Pheasant-tailed Jacana	LC	Dec						Y
Laniidae	*Lanius borealis*	Northern Grey Shrike	LC	Sta						
Laniidae	*Lanius cristatus*	Brown Shrike	LC	Dec				Y		
Laniidae	*Lanius excubitor*	Great Grey Shrike	LC	Dec		Y		Y		
Laniidae	*Lanius isabellinus*	Isabelline Shrike	LC	Sta				Y		
Laniidae	*Lanius phoenicuroides*	Red-tailed Shrike	LC	Sta						

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Red List Category (2022)	Pop Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Raptors MoU	AEMLAP	AEWA	CAF Waterbird Action Plan
Laniidae	*Lanius schach*	Long-tailed Shrike	LC	Unk				Y		
Laniidae	*Lanius tephronotus*	Grey-backed Shrike	LC	Sta				Y		
Laniidae	*Lanius vittatus*	Bay-backed Shrike	LC	Sta				Y		
Laridae	*Anous stolidus*	Brown Noddy	LC	Sta					Y	
Laridae	*Anous tenuirostris*	Lesser Noddy	LC	Sta					Y	
Laridae	*Chlidonias hybrida*	Whiskered Tern	LC	Sta					Y	Y
Laridae	*Chlidonias leucopterus*	White-winged Tern	LC	Sta		Y			Y	Y
Laridae	*Gelochelidon nilotica*	Common Gull-billed Tern	LC	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Laridae	*Hydrocoloeus minutus*	Little Gull	LC	Inc					Y	Y
Laridae	*Hydroprogne caspia*	Caspian Tern	LC	Inc		Y			Y	Y

Red-tailed Shrike (photo: Arend Wassink / Agami)

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Red List Category (2022)	Pop Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Raptors MoU	AEMLAP	AEWA	CAF Waterbird Action Plan
Laridae	*Larus armenicus*	Armenian Gull	LC	Inc		Y			Y	Y
Laridae	*Larus brunnicephalus*	Brown-headed Gull	LC	Sta						Y
Laridae	*Larus cachinnans*	Caspian Gull	LC	Inc					Y	
Laridae	*Larus canus*	Mew Gull	LC	Unk					Y	Y
Laridae	*Larus fuscus*	Lesser Black-backed Gull	LC	Inc					Y	Y
Laridae	*Larus genei*	Slender-billed Gull	LC	Unk		Y			Y	Y
Laridae	*Larus hemprichii*	Sooty Gull	LC	Dec		Y			Y	
Laridae	*Larus ichthyaetus*	Pallas's Gull	LC	Inc		Y			Y	Y
Laridae	*Larus michahellis*	Yellow-legged Gull	LC	Inc					Y	Y
Laridae	*Larus relictus*	Relict Gull	VU	Dec	Y					Y
Laridae	*Larus ridibundus*	Black-headed Gull	LC	Unk					Y	Y
Laridae	*Onychoprion anaethetus*	Bridled Tern	LC	Unk					Y	
Laridae	*Onychoprion fuscatus*	Sooty Tern	LC	Unk					Y	
Laridae	*Rynchops albicollis*	Indian Skimmer	EN	Dec						Y
Laridae	*Sterna dougallii*	Roseate Tern	LC	Unk		Y			Y	Y
Laridae	*Sterna hirundo*	Common Tern	LC	Unk		Y			Y	Y
Laridae	*Sterna repressa*	White-cheeked Tern	LC	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Laridae	*Sternula albifrons*	Little Tern	LC	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Laridae	*Sternula saundersi*	Saunders's Tern	LC	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Laridae	*Thalasseus bengalensis*	Lesser Crested Tern	LC	Sta		Y			Y	Y
Laridae	*Thalasseus bergii*	Greater Crested Tern	LC	Sta		Y			Y	Y
Laridae	*Thalasseus sandvicensis*	Sandwich Tern	LC	Sta		Y			Y	Y
Locustellidae	*Chaetornis striata*	Bristled Grassbird	VU	Dec		Y		Y		
Locustellidae	*Locustella certhiola*	Pallas's Grasshopper-warbler	LC	Dec		Y		Y		
Locustellidae	*Locustella davidi*	Baikal Grasshopper-warbler	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Locustellidae	*Locustella kashmirensis*	Himalayan Grasshopper-warbler	LC	Sta						
Locustellidae	*Locustella lanceolata*	Lanceolated Warbler	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Locustellidae	*Locustella major*	Long-billed Grasshopper-warbler	NT	Dec		Y				
Locustellidae	*Locustella naevia*	Common Grasshopper-warbler	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Locustellidae	*Locustella tacsanowskia*	Chinese Grasshopper-warbler	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Locustellidae	*Locustella thoracica*	Spotted Grasshopper-warbler	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Meropidae	*Merops apiaster*	European Bee-eater	LC	Sta		Y		Y		

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Red List Category (2022)	Pop Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Raptors MoU	AEMLAP	AEWA	CAF Waterbird Action Plan
Meropidae	*Merops leschenaulti*	Chestnut-headed Bee-eater	LC	Inc				Y		
Meropidae	*Merops orientalis*	Asian Green Bee-eater	LC	Inc				Y		
Meropidae	*Merops philippinus*	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	LC	Sta				Y		
Monarchidae	*Hypothymis azurea*	Black-naped Monarch	LC	Sta				Y		
Monarchidae	*Terpsiphone paradisi*	Indian Paradise-flycatcher	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Motacillidae	*Anthus campestris*	Tawny Pipit	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Motacillidae	*Anthus cervinus*	Red-throated Pipit	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Motacillidae	*Anthus godlewskii*	Blyth's Pipit	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Motacillidae	*Anthus hodgsoni*	Olive-backed Pipit	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Motacillidae	*Anthus pratensis*	Meadow Pipit	LC	Dec		Y		Y		
Motacillidae	*Anthus richardi*	Richard's Pipit	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Motacillidae	*Anthus roseatus*	Rosy Pipit	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Motacillidae	*Anthus rubescens*	Buff-bellied Pipit	LC	Dec		Y		Y		
Motacillidae	*Anthus spinoletta*	Water Pipit	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Motacillidae	*Anthus trivialis*	Tree Pipit	LC	Dec		Y		Y		
Motacillidae	*Dendronanthus indicus*	Forest Wagtail	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Motacillidae	*Motacilla alba*	White Wagtail	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Motacillidae	*Motacilla cinerea*	Grey Wagtail	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Motacillidae	*Motacilla citreola*	Citrine Wagtail	LC	Inc		Y		Y		
Motacillidae	*Motacilla flava*	Western Yellow Wagtail	LC	Dec		Y		Y		
Motacillidae	*Motacilla maderaspatensis*	White-browed Wagtail	LC	Sta		Y				
Muscicapidae	*Brachypteryx hyperythra*	Rusty-bellied Shortwing	NT	Dec		Y				
Muscicapidae	*Calliope calliope*	Siberian Rubythroat	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Muscicapidae	*Calliope pectardens*	Firethroat	NT	Dec		Y		Y		
Muscicapidae	*Calliope pectoralis*	Himalayan Rubythroat	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Muscicapidae	*Calliope tschebaiewi*	Chinese Rubythroat	LC	Sta		Y				
Muscicapidae	*Cinclidium frontale*	Blue-fronted Robin	LC	Dec		Y				
Muscicapidae	*Cyanecula svecica*	Bluethroat	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Muscicapidae	*Cyornis rubeculoides*	Blue-throated Blue-flycatcher	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Muscicapidae	*Cyornis tickelliae*	Tickell's Blue-flycatcher	LC	Sta		Y				
Muscicapidae	*Cyornis unicolor*	Pale Blue-flycatcher	LC	Dec		Y				
Muscicapidae	*Enicurus scouleri*	Little Forktail	LC	Sta		Y				
Muscicapidae	*Erithacus rubecula*	European Robin	LC	Inc		Y		Y		
Muscicapidae	*Eumyias thalassinus*	Verditer Flycatcher	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Muscicapidae	*Ficedula albicilla*	Red-throated Flycatcher	LC	Sta		Y		Y		

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Red List Category (2022)	Pop Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Raptors MoU	AEMLAP	AEWA	CAF Waterbird Action Plan
Muscicapidae	*Ficedula erithacus*	Slaty-backed Flycatcher	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Muscicapidae	*Ficedula hyperythra*	Snowy-browed Flycatcher	LC	Dec		Y				
Muscicapidae	*Ficedula hypoleuca*	European Pied Flycatcher	LC	Dec		Y		Y		
Muscicapidae	*Ficedula parva*	Red-breasted Flycatcher	LC	Inc		Y		Y		
Muscicapidae	*Ficedula ruficauda*	Rusty-tailed Flycatcher	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Muscicapidae	*Ficedula sapphira*	Sapphire Flycatcher	LC	Sta		Y				
Muscicapidae	*Ficedula strophiata*	Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Muscicapidae	*Ficedula subrubra*	Kashmir Flycatcher	VU	Dec		Y		Y		
Muscicapidae	*Ficedula superciliaris*	Ultramarine Flycatcher	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Muscicapidae	*Ficedula tricolor*	Slaty-blue Flycatcher	LC	Sta		Y				
Muscicapidae	*Ficedula westermanni*	Little Pied Flycatcher	LC	Dec		Y				
Muscicapidae	*Hodgsonius phaenicuroides*	White-bellied Redstart	LC	Sta		Y				
Muscicapidae	*Larvivora brunnea*	Indian Blue Robin	LC	Dec		Y		Y		
Muscicapidae	*Monticola cinclorhyncha*	Blue-capped Rock-thrush	LC	Sta		Y				
Muscicapidae	*Monticola rufiventris*	Chestnut-bellied Rock-thrush	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Muscicapidae	*Monticola solitarius*	Blue Rock-thrush	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Muscicapidae	*Muscicapa dauurica*	Asian Brown Flycatcher	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Muscicapidae	*Muscicapa muttui*	Brown-breasted Flycatcher	LC	Dec		Y		Y		
Muscicapidae	*Myophonus caeruleus*	Blue Whistling-thrush	LC	Unk		Y				
Muscicapidae	*Niltava grandis*	Large Niltava	LC	Sta		Y				
Muscicapidae	*Niltava macgrigoriae*	Small Niltava	LC	Sta		Y				
Muscicapidae	*Niltava oatesi*	Large Vivid Niltava	LC	Dec		Y				
Muscicapidae	*Niltava sundara*	Rufous-bellied Niltava	LC	Sta		Y				
Muscicapidae	*Oenanthe albonigra*	Hume's Wheatear	LC	Sta		Y				
Muscicapidae	*Oenanthe chrysopygia*	Red-tailed Wheatear	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Muscicapidae	*Oenanthe deserti*	Desert Wheatear	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Muscicapidae	*Oenanthe finschii*	Finsch's Wheatear	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Muscicapidae	*Oenanthe isabellina*	Isabelline Wheatear	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Muscicapidae	*Oenanthe picata*	Variable Wheatear	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Muscicapidae	*Oenanthe pleschanka*	Pied Wheatear	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Muscicapidae	*Phoenicurus auroreus*	Daurian Redstart	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Muscicapidae	*Phoenicurus coeruleocephala*	Blue-capped Redstart	LC	Sta		Y				
Muscicapidae	*Phoenicurus erythrogastrus*	White-winged Redstart	LC	Sta		Y		Y		

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Red List Category (2022)	Pop Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Raptors MoU	AEMLAP	AEWA	CAF Waterbird Action Plan
Muscicapidae	*Phoenicurus erythronotus*	Eversmann's Redstart	LC	Sta		Y				
Muscicapidae	*Phoenicurus frontalis*	Blue-fronted Redstart	LC	Sta		Y				
Muscicapidae	*Phoenicurus fuliginosus*	Plumbeous Water-redstart	LC	Sta		Y				
Muscicapidae	*Phoenicurus hodgsoni*	Hodgson's Redstart	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Muscicapidae	*Phoenicurus leucocephalus*	White-capped Water-redstart	LC	Sta		Y				
Muscicapidae	*Phoenicurus ochruros*	Black Redstart	LC	Inc		Y		Y		
Muscicapidae	*Phoenicurus phoenicurus*	Common Redstart	LC	Inc		Y		Y		
Muscicapidae	*Saxicola caprata*	Pied Bushchat	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Muscicapidae	*Saxicola ferreus*	Grey Bushchat	LC	Sta		Y				

Bluethroat (photo: Markus Varesvuo/ Agami)

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Red List Category (2022)	Pop Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Raptors MoU	AEMLAP	AEWA	CAF Waterbird Action Plan
Muscicapidae	*Saxicola insignis*	White-throated Bushchat	VU	Dec		Y		Y		
Muscicapidae	*Saxicola macrorhynchus*	White-browed Bushchat	VU	Dec		Y				
Muscicapidae	*Saxicola torquatus*	Common Stonechat	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Muscicapidae	*Tarsiger chrysaeus*	Golden Bush-robin	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Muscicapidae	*Tarsiger rufilatus*	Himalayan Bush-robin	LC	Sta		Y				
Oceanitidae	*Fregetta tropica*	Black-bellied Storm-petrel	LC	Dec						
Oceanitidae	*Oceanites oceanicus*	Wilson's Storm-petrel	LC	Sta						
Oceanitidae	*Pelagodroma marina*	White-faced Storm-petrel	LC	Dec						
Oriolidae	*Oriolus chinensis*	Black-naped Oriole	LC	Dec		Y		Y		
Oriolidae	*Oriolus kundoo*	Indian Golden Oriole	LC	Unk		Y				
Oriolidae	*Oriolus tenuirostris*	Slender-billed Oriole	LC	Dec		Y		Y		
Oriolidae	*Oriolus traillii*	Maroon Oriole	LC	Sta				Y		
Oriolidae	*Oriolus xanthornus*	Black-hooded Oriole	LC	Sta		Y				
Otididae	*Ardeotis nigriceps*	Great Indian Bustard	CR	Dec	Y					
Otididae	*Chlamydotis macqueenii*	Asian Houbara	VU	Dec		Y				
Otididae	*Houbaropsis bengalensis*	Bengal Florican	CR	Dec	Y			Y		
Otididae	*Otis tarda*	Great Bustard	VU	Dec	Y	Y				
Otididae	*Sypheotides indicus*	Lesser Florican	CR	Dec				Y		
Otididae	*Tetrax tetrax*	Little Bustard	NT	Dec	Y	Y		Y		
Pandionidae	*Pandion haliaetus*	Osprey	LC	Inc		Y	Y			
Panuridae	*Panurus biarmicus*	Bearded Reedling	LC	Unk		Y		Y		
Paridae	*Cephalopyrus flammiceps*	Fire-capped Tit	LC	Unk				Y		
Passeridae	*Passer hispaniolensis*	Spanish Sparrow	LC	Dec				Y		
Pelecanidae	*Pelecanus crispus*	Dalmatian Pelican	NT	Dec	Y	Y			Y	Y
Pelecanidae	*Pelecanus onocrotalus*	Great White Pelican	LC	Unk	Y	Y			Y	Y
Pelecanidae	*Pelecanus philippensis*	Spot-billed Pelican	NT	Dec						Y
Phaethontidae	*Phaethon aethereus*	Red-billed Tropicbird	LC	Dec					Y	
Phalacrocoracidae	*Microcarbo pygmaeus*	Pygmy Cormorant	LC	Inc		Y			Y	Y
Phalacrocoracidae	*Phalacrocorax carbo*	Great Cormorant	LC	Inc					Y	Y
Phalacrocoracidae	*Phalacrocorax nigrogularis*	Socotra Cormorant	VU	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Phasianidae	*Coturnix coturnix*	Common Quail	LC	Dec		Y		Y		
Phoenicopteridae	*Phoeniconaias minor*	Lesser Flamingo	NT	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Phoenicopteridae	*Phoenicopterus roseus*	Greater Flamingo	LC	Inc		Y			Y	Y
Phylloscopidae	*Phylloscopus affinis*	Tickell's Leaf-warbler	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Phylloscopidae	*Phylloscopus burkii*	Green-crowned Warbler	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Phylloscopidae	*Phylloscopus cantator*	Yellow-vented Warbler	LC	Sta		Y				

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Red List Category (2022)	Pop Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Raptors MoU	AEMLAP	AEWA	CAF Waterbird Action Plan
Phylloscopidae	*Phylloscopus castaniceps*	Chestnut-crowned Warbler	LC	Sta		Y				
Phylloscopidae	*Phylloscopus chloronotus*	Lemon-rumped Leaf-warbler	LC	Sta		Y				
Phylloscopidae	*Phylloscopus claudiae*	Claudia's Leaf-warbler	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Phylloscopidae	*Phylloscopus collybita*	Common Chiffchaff	LC	Inc		Y		Y		
Phylloscopidae	*Phylloscopus fuligiventer*	Smoky Warbler	LC	Sta		Y				
Phylloscopidae	*Phylloscopus fuscatus*	Dusky Warbler	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Phylloscopidae	*Phylloscopus griseolus*	Sulphur-bellied Warbler	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Phylloscopidae	*Phylloscopus humei*	Hume's Leaf-warbler	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Phylloscopidae	*Phylloscopus inornatus*	Yellow-browed Warbler	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Phylloscopidae	*Phylloscopus intermedius*	White-spectacled Warbler	LC	Sta		Y				
Phylloscopidae	*Phylloscopus maculipennis*	Ashy-throated Warbler	LC	Sta		Y				
Phylloscopidae	*Phylloscopus magnirostris*	Large-billed Leaf-warbler	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Phylloscopidae	*Phylloscopus neglectus*	Plain Leaf-warbler	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Phylloscopidae	*Phylloscopus nitidus*	Green Warbler	LC	Sta		Y				
Phylloscopidae	*Phylloscopus occipitalis*	Western Crowned Leaf-warbler	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Phylloscopidae	*Phylloscopus poliogenys*	Grey-cheeked Warbler	LC	Sta		Y				
Phylloscopidae	*Phylloscopus pulcher*	Buff-barred Warbler	LC	Sta		Y				
Phylloscopidae	*Phylloscopus reguloides*	Blyth's Leaf-warbler	LC	Sta		Y				
Phylloscopidae	*Phylloscopus sindianus*	Mountain Chiffchaff	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Phylloscopidae	*Phylloscopus subviridis*	Brooks's Leaf-warbler	LC	Sta		Y				
Phylloscopidae	*Phylloscopus tristis*	Siberian Chiffchaff	LC	Unk		Y				
Phylloscopidae	*Phylloscopus trochiloides*	Greenish Warbler	LC	Inc		Y		Y		
Phylloscopidae	*Phylloscopus tytleri*	Tytler's Leaf-warbler	NT	Dec		Y		Y		
Phylloscopidae	*Phylloscopus xanthoschistos*	Grey-hooded Warbler	LC	Sta		Y				
Picidae	*Dendrocopos hyperythrus*	Rufous-bellied Woodpecker	LC	Dec				Y		
Picidae	*Dryobates minor*	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	LC	Dec				Y		
Picidae	*Dryocopus martius*	Black Woodpecker	LC	Inc				Y		
Picidae	*Jynx torquilla*	Eurasian Wryneck	LC	Dec				Y		
Picidae	*Picoides tridactylus*	Three-toed Woodpecker	LC	Sta				Y		
Pittidae	*Pitta brachyura*	Indian Pitta	LC	Dec				Y		
Podicipedidae	*Podiceps auritus*	Horned Grebe	VU	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Podicipedidae	*Podiceps cristatus*	Great Crested Grebe	LC	Unk					Y	Y
Podicipedidae	*Podiceps grisegena*	Red-necked Grebe	LC	Dec		Y			Y	Y

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Red List Category (2022)	Pop Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Raptors MoU	AEMLAP	AEWA	CAF Waterbird Action Plan
Podicipedidae	*Podiceps nigricollis*	Black-necked Grebe	LC	Unk					Y	Y
Podicipedidae	*Tachybaptus ruficollis*	Little Grebe	LC	Dec					Y	Y
Procellariidae	*Ardenna carneipes*	Flesh-footed Shearwater	NT	Dec						
Procellariidae	*Ardenna pacifica*	Wedge-tailed Shearwater	LC	Dec						
Procellariidae	*Bulweria bulwerii*	Bulwer's Petrel	LC	Sta						
Procellariidae	*Bulweria fallax*	Jouanin's Petrel	NT	Unk						
Procellariidae	*Puffinus bailloni*	Tropical Shearwater	LC	Sta						
Procellariidae	*Puffinus persicus*	Persian Shearwater	LC	Dec						
Prunellidae	*Prunella atrogularis*	Black-throated Accentor	LC	Sta				Y		

Great Bustard (photo: Laurens Steijn / Agami)

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Red List Category (2022)	Pop Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Raptors MoU	AEMLAP	AEWA	CAF Waterbird Action Plan
Prunellidae	*Prunella collaris*	Alpine Accentor	LC	Sta				Y		
Psittacidae	*Loriculus vernalis*	Vernal Hanging-parrot	LC	Sta				Y		
Psittacidae	*Psittacula derbiana*	Lord Derby's Parakeet	NT	Dec				Y		
Pteroclidae	*Pterocles alchata*	Pin-tailed Sandgrouse	LC	Sta				Y		
Pteroclidae	*Pterocles orientalis*	Black-bellied Sandgrouse	LC	Dec				Y		
Pteroclidae	*Pterocles senegallus*	Spotted Sandgrouse	LC	Sta				Y		
Pteroclidae	*Syrrhaptes paradoxus*	Pallas's Sandgrouse	LC	Sta				Y		
Pycnonotidae	*Hypsipetes leucocephalus*	Black Bulbul	LC	Sta				Y		
Pycnonotidae	*Pycnonotus leucogenys*	Himalayan Bulbul	LC	Inc				Y		
Rallidae	*Amaurornis phoenicurus*	White-breasted Waterhen	LC	Unk						Y
Rallidae	*Crex crex*	Corncrake	LC	Sta		Y			Y	Y
Rallidae	*Fulica atra*	Common Coot	LC	Inc		Y			Y	Y
Rallidae	*Gallicrex cinerea*	Watercock	LC	Dec						
Rallidae	*Gallinula chloropus*	Common Moorhen	LC	Sta					Y	Y
Rallidae	*Porzana porzana*	Spotted Crake	LC	Sta		Y			Y	Y
Rallidae	*Rallina eurizonoides*	Slaty-legged Crake	LC	Dec						Y
Rallidae	*Rallus aquaticus*	Western Water Rail	LC	Dec					Y	Y
Rallidae	*Rallus indicus*	Eastern Water Rail	LC	Dec						
Rallidae	*Zapornia akool*	Brown Crake	LC	Unk						
Rallidae	*Zapornia fusca*	Ruddy-breasted Crake	LC	Dec						Y
Rallidae	*Zapornia parva*	Little Crake	LC	Sta		Y			Y	Y
Rallidae	*Zapornia pusilla*	Baillon's Crake	LC	Unk		Y			Y	Y
Recurvirostridae	*Himantopus himantopus*	Black-winged Stilt	LC	Inc		Y			Y	Y
Recurvirostridae	*Recurvirostra avosetta*	Pied Avocet	LC	Unk		Y			Y	Y
Regulidae	*Regulus regulus*	Goldcrest	LC	Dec		Y		Y		
Remizidae	*Remiz coronatus*	White-crowned Penduline-tit	LC	Dec				Y		
Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura albicollis*	White-throated Fantail	LC	Sta		Y				
Scolopacidae	*Actitis hypoleucos*	Common Sandpiper	LC	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Scolopacidae	*Arenaria interpres*	Ruddy Turnstone	LC	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Scolopacidae	*Calidris alba*	Sanderling	LC	Unk		Y			Y	Y
Scolopacidae	*Calidris alpina*	Dunlin	LC	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Scolopacidae	*Calidris canutus*	Red Knot	NT	Dec	Y	Y			Y	Y
Scolopacidae	*Calidris falcinellus*	Broad-billed Sandpiper	LC	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Scolopacidae	*Calidris ferruginea*	Curlew Sandpiper	NT	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Scolopacidae	*Calidris minuta*	Little Stint	LC	Inc		Y			Y	Y

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Red List Category (2022)	Pop Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Raptors MoU	AEMLAP	AEWA	CAF Waterbird Action Plan
Scolopacidae	*Calidris pugnax*	Ruff	LC	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Scolopacidae	*Calidris pygmaea*	Spoon-billed Sandpiper	CR	Dec	Y	Y				Y
Scolopacidae	*Calidris ruficollis*	Red-necked Stint	NT	Dec		Y				Y
Scolopacidae	*Calidris subminuta*	Long-toed Stint	LC	Unk		Y				Y
Scolopacidae	*Calidris temminckii*	Temminck's Stint	LC	Unk		Y			Y	Y
Scolopacidae	*Calidris tenuirostris*	Great Knot	EN	Dec	Y	Y			Y	Y
Scolopacidae	*Gallinago gallinago*	Common Snipe	LC	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Scolopacidae	*Gallinago megala*	Swinhoe's Snipe	LC	Unk		Y				Y
Scolopacidae	*Gallinago nemoricola*	Wood Snipe	VU	Dec		Y				Y
Scolopacidae	*Gallinago solitaria*	Solitary Snipe	LC	Sta		Y				Y
Scolopacidae	*Gallinago stenura*	Pintail Snipe	LC	Unk		Y			Y	Y
Scolopacidae	*Limnodromus semipalmatus*	Asian Dowitcher	NT	Dec		Y				Y
Scolopacidae	*Limosa lapponica*	Bar-tailed Godwit	NT	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Scolopacidae	*Limosa limosa*	Black-tailed Godwit	NT	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Scolopacidae	*Lymnocryptes minimus*	Jack Snipe	LC	Sta		Y			Y	Y
Scolopacidae	*Numenius arquata*	Eurasian Curlew	NT	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Scolopacidae	*Numenius phaeopus*	Whimbrel	LC	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Scolopacidae	*Numenius tenuirostris*	Slender-billed Curlew	CR	Dec	Y	Y			Y	Y
Scolopacidae	*Phalaropus lobatus*	Red-necked Phalarope	LC	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Scolopacidae	*Scolopax rusticola*	Eurasian Woodcock	LC	Sta		Y			Y	Y
Scolopacidae	*Tringa erythropus*	Spotted Redshank	LC	Sta		Y			Y	Y
Scolopacidae	*Tringa glareola*	Wood Sandpiper	LC	Sta		Y			Y	Y
Scolopacidae	*Tringa guttifer*	Spotted Greenshank	EN	Dec	Y	Y				Y
Scolopacidae	*Tringa nebularia*	Common Greenshank	LC	Sta		Y			Y	Y
Scolopacidae	*Tringa ochropus*	Green Sandpiper	LC	Inc		Y			Y	Y
Scolopacidae	*Tringa stagnatilis*	Marsh Sandpiper	LC	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Scolopacidae	*Tringa totanus*	Common Redshank	LC	Unk		Y			Y	Y
Scolopacidae	*Xenus cinereus*	Terek Sandpiper	LC	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Scotocercidae	*Abroscopus schisticeps*	Black-faced Warbler	LC	Sta		Y				
Scotocercidae	*Abroscopus superciliaris*	Yellow-bellied Warbler	LC	Sta		Y				
Scotocercidae	*Cettia brunnifrons*	Grey-sided Bush-warbler	LC	Sta		Y				
Scotocercidae	*Cettia castaneocoronata*	Chestnut-headed Tesia	LC	Sta		Y				
Scotocercidae	*Cettia cetti*	Cetti's Warbler	LC	Inc		Y		Y		
Scotocercidae	*Cettia major*	Chestnut-crowned Bush-warbler	LC	Dec		Y				
Scotocercidae	*Hemitesia pallidipes*	Pale-footed Bush-warbler	LC	Sta		Y				
Scotocercidae	*Horornis brunnescens*	Hume's Bush-warbler	LC	Dec		Y				

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Red List Category (2022)	Pop Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Raptors MoU	AEMLAP	AEWA	CAF Waterbird Action Plan
Scotocercidae	*Horornis flavolivaceus*	Aberrant Bush-warbler	LC	Sta		Y				
Scotocercidae	*Horornis fortipes*	Brownish-flanked Bush-warbler	LC	Dec		Y				
Scotocercidae	*Scotocerca inquieta*	Streaked Scrub-warbler	LC	Dec		Y				
Scotocercidae	*Tesia cyaniventer*	Grey-bellied Tesia	LC	Sta		Y				
Scotocercidae	*Tesia olivea*	Slaty-bellied Tesia	LC	Sta		Y				
Sittidae	*Tichodroma muraria*	Wallcreeper	LC	Sta				Y		
Stenostiridae	*Chelidorhynx hypoxanthus*	Yellow-bellied Fairy-fantail	LC	Sta		Y				
Stenostiridae	*Culicicapa ceylonensis*	Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher	LC	Sta		Y				

Near threatened Asian Dowitcher (photo: Dani Lopez Velasco / Agami)

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Red List Category (2022)	Pop Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Raptors MoU	AEMLAP	AEWA	CAF Waterbird Action Plan
Stercorariidae (Skuas)	*Stercorarius parasiticus*	Arctic Jaeger	LC	Sta						
Stercorariidae (Skuas)	*Stercorarius pomarinus*	Pomarine Jaeger	LC	Sta						
Strigidae	*Aegolius funereus*	Boreal Owl	LC	Sta			Y			
Strigidae	*Asio flammeus*	Short-eared Owl	LC	Dec			Y			
Strigidae	*Asio otus*	Northern Long-eared Owl	LC	Dec			Y			
Strigidae	*Bubo scandiacus*	Snowy Owl	VU	Dec			Y			
Strigidae	*Ninox scutulata*	Brown Boobook	LC	Dec			Y			
Strigidae	*Otus brucei*	Pallid Scops-owl	LC	Sta			Y			
Strigidae	*Otus scops*	Eurasian Scops-owl	LC	Dec			Y			
Strigidae	*Otus sunia*	Oriental Scops-owl	LC	Sta			Y			
Strigidae	*Strix nebulosa*	Great Grey Owl	LC	Inc			Y			
Strigidae	*Strix uralensis*	Ural Owl	LC	Sta			Y			
Strigidae	*Surnia ulula*	Northern Hawk-owl	LC	Sta			Y			
Sturnidae	*Pastor roseus*	Rosy Starling	LC	Unk				Y		
Sturnidae	*Sturnia pagodarum*	Brahminy Starling	LC	Unk				Y		
Sturnidae	*Sturnus vulgaris*	Common Starling	LC	Dec				Y		
Sulidae	*Sula dactylatra*	Masked Booby	LC	Dec						
Sulidae	*Sula sula*	Red-footed Booby	LC	Dec						
Sylviidae	*Sylvia communis*	Common Whitethroat	LC	Inc		Y		Y		
Sylviidae	*Sylvia crassirostris*	Eastern Orphean Warbler	LC	Inc		Y				
Sylviidae	*Sylvia curruca*	Lesser Whitethroat	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Sylviidae	*Sylvia mystacea*	Menetries's Warbler	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Sylviidae	*Sylvia nana*	Asian Desert Warbler	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Threskiornithidae	*Platalea leucorodia*	Eurasian Spoonbill	LC	Unk		Y			Y	Y
Threskiornithidae	*Plegadis falcinellus*	Glossy Ibis	LC	Dec		Y			Y	Y
Threskiornithidae	*Threskiornis aethiopicus*	African Sacred Ibis	LC	Sta		Y			Y	Y
Threskiornithidae	*Threskiornis melanocephalus*	Black-headed Ibis	NT	Dec						Y
Troglodytidae	*Troglodytes troglodytes*	Northern Wren	LC	Inc				Y		
Turdidae	*Cochoa purpurea*	Purple Cochoa	LC	Dec		Y				
Turdidae	*Geokichla citrina*	Orange-headed Thrush	LC	Dec		Y		Y		
Turdidae	*Geokichla wardii*	Pied Thrush	LC	Dec		Y		Y		
Turdidae	*Grandala coelicolor*	Grandala	LC	Sta		Y				
Turdidae	*Turdus albocinctus*	White-collared Blackbird	LC	Unk		Y				
Turdidae	*Turdus atrogularis*	Black-throated Thrush	LC	Unk		Y				
Turdidae	*Turdus boulboul*	Grey-winged Blackbird	LC	Dec		Y				

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Red List Category (2022)	Pop Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Raptors MoU	AEMLAP	AEWA	CAF Waterbird Action Plan
Turdidae	*Turdus dissimilis*	Black-breasted Thrush	LC	Dec		Y				
Turdidae	*Turdus eunomus*	Dusky Thrush	LC	Unk		Y				
Turdidae	*Turdus feae*	Grey-sided Thrush	VU	Dec		Y		Y		
Turdidae	*Turdus iliacus*	Redwing	NT	Dec		Y		Y		
Turdidae	*Turdus merula*	Eurasian Blackbird	LC	Inc		Y		Y		
Turdidae	*Turdus obscurus*	Eyebrowed Thrush	LC	Unk		Y		Y		
Turdidae	*Turdus philomelos*	Song Thrush	LC	Inc		Y		Y		
Turdidae	*Turdus pilaris*	Fieldfare	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Turdidae	*Turdus rubrocanus*	Chestnut Thrush	LC	Unk		Y				
Turdidae	*Turdus ruficollis*	Rufous-throated Thrush	LC	Unk		Y		Y		
Turdidae	*Turdus torquatus*	Ring Ouzel	LC	Sta		Y		Y		
Turdidae	*Turdus unicolor*	Tickell's Thrush	LC	Unk		Y		Y		
Turdidae	*Turdus viscivorus*	Mistle Thrush	LC	Dec		Y		Y		
Turdidae	*Zoothera dauma*	Scaly Thrush	LC	Dec		Y		Y		
Turdidae	*Zoothera dixoni*	Long-tailed Thrush	LC	Unk		Y				
Turdidae	*Zoothera griseiceps*	Sichuan Forest Thrush	LC	Sta		Y				
Turdidae	*Zoothera monticola*	Long-billed Thrush	LC	Dec		Y				
Turdidae	*Zoothera salimalii*	Himalayan Forest Thrush	LC	Sta		Y				
Turnicidae	*Turnix tanki*	Yellow-legged Buttonquail	LC	Sta				Y		
Upupidae	*Upupa epops*	Common Hoopoe	LC	Dec				Y		
Zosteropidae	*Zosterops palpebrosus*	Indian White-eye	LC	Dec				Y		

Annex 5. Overview of Working List of Internationally Important Sites for Migratory Birds by CAF range state

Country	No. of IBAs identified as Important Sites	No. of additional sites proposed through consultation	Working total no. of important sites
Afghanistan	15		15
Armenia	13	6	19
Azerbaijan	36		36
Bahrain	4		4
Bangladesh	13	3	16
Bhutan	15		15
British Indian Ocean Territory	2		2
China	125		125
Georgia	7	14	21
India	422		422
Iran, Islamic Republic of	99		99
Iraq	12		12
Kazakhstan	127		127
Kuwait	6		6
Kyrgyzstan	7	41	48
Maldives	1		1
Mongolia	69	14	83
Myanmar	30		30
Nepal	27		27
Oman	29		29
Pakistan	40	1	41
Qatar	4		4
Russia	345		345
Saudi Arabia	6		6
Sri Lanka	35		35
Tajikistan	18		18
Turkmenistan	49		49
United Arab Emirates	29		29
Uzbekistan	51		51
Yemen	2		2
Grand Total	**1638**	**79**	**1717**

Annex 6. Working List of Important Sites for Migratory Birds in the CAF

Country	Site Name	Subnational unit(s)	IBA no	Latitude	Longitude	Site Area Reported (ha)	Source (IBA - Y, consultation C)
Afghanistan	Big Pamir	Badakhshan	AF003	37.17	73.00	67,938	Y
Afghanistan	Small Pamir	Badakhshan	AF004	37.08	74.33	200,000	Y
Afghanistan	North-western steppe	Badghis | Herat	AF006	35.17	62.00	80,000	Y
Afghanistan	Salang Kotal	Baghlan	AF005	35.43	68.99	2,000	Y
Afghanistan	Bande Amir	Bamian	AF008	34.87	67.17	41,000	Y
Afghanistan	Ab-i-Istada	Ghazni	AF015	32.50	67.92	27,000	Y
Afghanistan	Dashte Nawar	Ghazni	AF013	33.83	67.75	70,000	Y
Afghanistan	Hari Rud valley	Herat	AF011	34.35	62.63	35,000	Y
Afghanistan	Kole Hashmat Khan	Kabul	AF009	34.50	69.20	250	Y
Afghanistan	Registan desert	Kandahar	AF017	30.50	65.00	3,000,000	Y
Afghanistan	Pech and Waygal valleys	Konar	AF007	35.00	70.83	120,000	Y
Afghanistan	Imam Sahib	Kondoz	AF002	37.25	68.83	20,000	Y
Afghanistan	Safed Koh	Nangarhar | Paktia	AF012	34.00	70.33	200,000	Y
Afghanistan	Hamun-i-Puzak	Nimruz	AF016	31.60	61.80	35,000	Y
Afghanistan	Darqad	Takhar	AF001	37.42	69.50	20,000	Y
Armenia	Mount Ara	Aragatsotn	AM010	40.40	44.45	2,540	Y
Armenia	Armash fish-farm	Ararat	AM004	39.75	44.77	4,639	Y
Armenia	Gndasar	Ararat	AM013	39.86	45.17	2,345	Y
Armenia	Khosrov Reserve	Ararat	AM003	40.03	44.91	24,422	Y
Armenia	Lake Sevan and environs	Gegharkunik	AM005	40.35	45.34	154,627	Y
Armenia	Dsegh	Lori	AM008	40.87	44.69	18,508	Y
Armenia	Pombak mountain chain	Lori	AM002	40.69	44.59	56,675	Y
Armenia	Gorayk	Syunik	AM016	39.68	45.78	5,923	Y
Armenia	Meghri	Syunik	AM018	39.01	46.38	33,331	Y
Armenia	Zangezoor	Syunik	AM017	39.18	46.09	23,236	Y
Armenia	Haghartsin	Tavush	AM009	40.81	44.95	6,137	Y
Armenia	Jermook	Vayots Dzor	AM015	39.79	45.64	9,467	Y
Armenia	Noravank	Vayots Dzor	AM014	39.66	45.23	14,002	Y
Armenia	Amasia						C
Armenia	Arailer						C
Armenia	Lake Arpi						C
Armenia	Metsamor						C
Armenia	Sardarapat						C
Armenia	Tashir						C
Azerbaijan	Yashma Island	Absheron	AZ033	40.73	49.53	250	Y
Azerbaijan	Barda tugai forest	Agdash | Barda	AZ029	40.38	47.37	4,000	Y
Azerbaijan	Aggyol	Agjabedy	AZ030	40.07	47.63	17,924	Y
Azerbaijan	Lake Boz-Koba	Agjabedy | Beilagan | Imishli	AZ031	40.03	47.88	4,000	Y
Azerbaijan	Karayazi forest	Akstafa | Kazakh	AZ005	41.32	45.17	10,000	Y
Azerbaijan	Lake Hajigabul	Ali-Bayramli	AZ041	39.99	48.93	8,000	Y

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Azerbaijan	Astara-chai valley	Astara	AZ052	38.42	48.70	2,000	Y
Azerbaijan	Absheron archipelago (north) and Pirallahi bay	Baku	AZ034	40.47	50.33	140,000	Y
Azerbaijan	Alazani river valley	Belokany | Zakataly | Kakhi	AZ003	41.45	46.48	5,000	Y
Azerbaijan	Lake Mahmudchala	Bilasuvar | Neftchala | Jalilabad | Masally	AZ045	39.42	48.67	23,000	Y
Azerbaijan	Divichi liman (or Lake Akzibir)	Divichi	AZ024	41.32	49.08	7,000	Y
Azerbaijan	Red Lake	Garadag	AZ036	40.33	49.75	500	Y
Azerbaijan	Sahil settlement - Shelf factory	Garadag	AZ053	40.18	49.60	50,000	Y
Azerbaijan	Shahdidi spit	Garadag	AZ035	40.28	50.37	10,313	Y
Azerbaijan	Lake Sarysu	Imishli	AZ032	40.08	48.17	11,000	Y
Azerbaijan	Ismailly area	Ismailly	AZ026	40.93	48.17	5,778	Y
Azerbaijan	Glynanyi island	Karadag	AZ040	39.95	49.48	200	Y
Azerbaijan	Pirsagat Islands and Los Island	Karadag	AZ042	39.83	49.50	250	Y
Azerbaijan	Sangachal Bay	Karadag	AZ039	40.15	49.50	4,000	Y
Azerbaijan	Akstafa-chai valley	Kazakh	AZ006	41.13	45.43	200	Y
Azerbaijan	Lake Gey Gel	Khanlar	AZ012	40.43	46.32	7,131	Y
Azerbaijan	Korchai area	Khanlar | Mingechaur	AZ008	40.87	46.60	15,000	Y
Azerbaijan	Alty Agach area	Khizi	AZ027	40.83	48.90	5,500	Y
Azerbaijan	Mount Babadag	Kuba | Ismailly	AZ025	41.03	48.12	9,000	Y
Azerbaijan	Lachin area	Lachin	AZ015	39.78	46.42	20,000	Y
Azerbaijan	Gizilagach State Reserve	Lenkoran	AZ048	39.08	49.05	132,500	Y
Azerbaijan	Mount Kargabazar and Mount Gush-ga-ya	Maraza	AZ037	40.37	49.33	3,000	Y
Azerbaijan	Varvara Reservoir	Mingechaur	AZ009	40.73	47.05	4,000	Y
Azerbaijan	Kura Delta	Neftechala	AZ046	39.33	49.40	15,000	Y
Azerbaijan	Gekchai Bozdag mountains	Oguz (Vartashen) | Gabala (Kutgashen)	AZ011	40.70	47.62	5,000	Y
Azerbaijan	Lake Ych-chala (Novogolovka-chala)	Saliany | Massally	AZ047	39.23	48.72	2,500	Y
Azerbaijan	Shorgel lakes/Shirvan reserve	Saliany | Neftechala	AZ043	39.50	49.25	26,000	Y
Azerbaijan	Mugan steppe	Saliany | Pushkin | Imishli | Saatly | Sabirabad	AZ044	39.63	48.57	100,000	Y
Azerbaijan	Shamkhor area	Shamkhor	AZ007	40.93	46.25	10,000	Y
Azerbaijan	Sheki upland	Sheki	AZ004	41.20	47.17	10,400	Y
Azerbaijan	Zuvand upland	Yardymly | Lerik	AZ050	38.83	48.25	15,000	Y
Bahrain	Tubli Bay	Capital | Central	BH001	26.17	50.57	1,350	Y
Bahrain	Maqabah	Northern	BH002	26.20	50.49	200	Y
Bahrain	Hawar Islands	Southern	BH004	25.66	50.75	22,854	Y
Bahrain	South-west Coast	Southern	BH003	25.91	50.54	1,600	Y
Bangladesh	Aila Beel		BD003	24.88	91.20	160	Y
Bangladesh	Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna delta		BD011	22.30	91.17	75,000	Y
Bangladesh	Hail Haor		BD006	24.37	91.68	8,906	Y
Bangladesh	Hakaluki Haor		BD004	24.65	92.08	20,400	Y
Bangladesh	Jamuna-Brahmaputra river		BD009	24.50	89.67	200,000	Y
Bangladesh	Lawachara / West Bhanugach Reserved Forest		BD005	24.35	91.80	900	Y
Bangladesh	Muhuri Dam		BD012	22.85	91.47	500	Y
Bangladesh	Pablakhali Wildlife Sanctuary		BD014	23.18	92.28	42,087	Y
Bangladesh	Padma river and charlands, Bakhor Ali, Chapainawabgonj			24.53	88.17		C

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Bangladesh	Padma river and charlands, Rajshahi			24.36	88.73		C
Bangladesh	Patenga Beach		BD016	22.23	91.80	500	Y
Bangladesh	Rajshahi district			24.66	88.83	240701	C
Bangladesh	Sonadia Island		BD020	21.50	91.88	4,916	Y
Bangladesh	Sunderbans (East, South, West Wildlife Sanctuaries)		BD010	21.83	89.67	139,699	Y
Bangladesh	Tanguar Haor and Panabeel		BD002	25.13	91.03	1,566	Y
Bangladesh	Teknaf Game Reserve		BD019	21.00	92.23	11,615	Y
Bhutan	Bumthang wetlands	Bumthang	BT014	27.60	90.72	2,000	Y
Bhutan	Ada lake / Puna Tsangchu	Dagana | Punakha | Thimphu | Tsirang | Wangdi Phodrang	BT008	27.37	89.92	35,000	Y
Bhutan	Jigme Dorji National Park	Gasa | Paro | Punakha | Thimphu | Wangdi Phodrang	BT001	27.92	89.70	390,000	Y
Bhutan	Chele La	Ha | Paro	BT004	27.38	89.37	5,000	Y
Bhutan	Toorsa Strict Nature Reserve	Ha | Samtse	BT002	27.35	89.07	64,400	Y
Bhutan	Menji wetland	Lhuntshi	BT017	27.62	91.22	2,000	Y
Bhutan	Bumdelling Wildlife Sanctuary	Lhuntshi | Mongar | Yangtse	BT018	27.72	91.45	125,000	Y
Bhutan	Paro wetlands	Paro	BT005	27.35	89.48	2,000	Y
Bhutan	Deothang / Narphang / Samdrup Jongkhar	Pemagatsel | Samdrup Jongkhar | Tashigang	BT021	26.90	91.52	50,000	Y
Bhutan	Royal Manas National Park	Samdrup Jongkhar | Sarpang | Shemgang	BT015	26.85	90.77	97,500	Y
Bhutan	Jigme Singye Wangchuk National Park	Sarpang | Shemgang | Tongsa | Tsirang | Wangdi Phodrang	BT012	27.23	90.37	130,000	Y
Bhutan	Kanglung wetlands	Tashigang	BT020	27.33	91.62	1,000	Y
Bhutan	Thimphu wetlands	Thimphu	BT006	27.47	89.63	2,000	Y
Bhutan	Tshangkha	Tongsa	BT013	27.47	90.47	1,500	Y
Bhutan	Phopjika and Khatekha valleys	Wangdi Phodrang	BT009	27.47	90.18	3,500	Y
British Indian Ocean Territory	Eastern Diego Garcia island group		IO001	-7.33	72.47	3,300	Y
British Indian Ocean Territory	Nelson Island		IO007	-5.68	72.32	81	Y
China (mainland)	Dongling Shan	Beijing	CN324	40.03	115.42	13,000	Y
China (mainland)	Guanting Reservoir	Beijing	CN323	40.43	115.83	10,000	Y
China (mainland)	Song Shan Nature Reserve	Beijing	CN322	40.55	115.77	4,660	Y
China (mainland)	Baishui Jiang Nature Reserve	Gansu	CN169	32.77	104.75	213,750	Y
China (mainland)	Dunhuang Nature Reserve and Western Qilian Shan mountains	Gansu	CN159	39.00	96.42	7,280,000	Y
China (mainland)	Eastern Qilian Shan mountains	Gansu	CN161	38.25	101.00	4,284,000	Y
China (mainland)	Ganligahai-Zecha Nature Reserve	Gansu	CN165	34.23	102.32	247,431	Y
China (mainland)	Heshui	Gansu	CN172	36.00	108.33	290,000	Y
China (mainland)	Huang He Shouqu Nature Reserve	Gansu	CN166	33.50	102.25	37,500	Y
China (mainland)	Jinta	Gansu	CN160	40.50	99.20	1,800,000	Y
China (mainland)	Jonê	Gansu	CN167	34.47	103.35	250,000	Y
China (mainland)	Loess Plateau in western Gansu	Gansu	CN163	36.03	103.98	1,509,624	Y
China (mainland)	Minqin	Gansu	CN162	38.78	103.25	1,600,000	Y
China (mainland)	Pingliang	Gansu	CN171	35.50	106.83	190,000	Y
China (mainland)	Hala Hai	Heilongjiang	CN009	47.55	123.45	29,473	Y
China (mainland)	Huma He Nature Reserve	Heilongjiang	CN002	51.97	124.87	60,000	Y
China (mainland)	Huzhong Nature Reserve	Heilongjiang	CN001	51.62	123.05	167,213	Y

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China (mainland)	Keluo He Nature Reserve	Heilongjiang	CN004	49.13	125.87	3,577	Y
China (mainland)	Lianhuanhu Waterbird Nature Reserve	Heilongjiang	CN010	47.00	123.13	43,000	Y
China (mainland)	Maoshan Nature Reserve	Heilongjiang	CN005	48.70	125.83	26,641	Y
China (mainland)	Tailai Dongfanghong	Heilongjiang	CN012	46.43	123.47	32,000	Y
China (mainland)	Wuda Lianchi Nature Reserve	Heilongjiang	CN006	48.67	126.20	100,800	Y
China (mainland)	Zhalong Nature Reserve	Heilongjiang	CN011	47.20	124.20	210,000	Y
China (mainland)	Bayan Obo Nature Reserve	Inner Mongolia	CN080	43.55	117.18	13,862	Y
China (mainland)	Caimushan Nature Reserve	Inner Mongolia	CN083	42.37	116.78	42,477	Y
China (mainland)	Dalai Nur Nature Reserve	Inner Mongolia	CN070	49.00	117.38	740,000	Y
China (mainland)	Dali Nur Nature Reserve	Inner Mongolia	CN081	43.32	116.83	119,413	Y
China (mainland)	Damaoqi	Inner Mongolia	CN085	41.50	109.58	1,100,000	Y
China (mainland)	Ejin Qidaoqiao Nature Reserve	Inner Mongolia	CN090	42.00	101.17	26,253	Y
China (mainland)	Genhe	Inner Mongolia	CN066	51.00	122.00	40,900	Y
China (mainland)	Hasuhai Nature Reserve	Inner Mongolia	CN077	40.60	110.98	5,360	Y
China (mainland)	Holqin Nature Reserve	Inner Mongolia	CN074	44.90	121.95	126,987	Y
China (mainland)	Honggolj Nature Reserve	Inner Mongolia	CN072	48.17	120.22	20,085	Y
China (mainland)	Huihe Nature Reserve	Inner Mongolia	CN071	48.68	118.87	120,000	Y
China (mainland)	Mangui	Inner Mongolia	CN064	52.13	122.20	385,000	Y
China (mainland)	Nei Mongol Helan Shan Nature Reserve	Inner Mongolia	CN089	38.65	105.82	67,700	Y
China (mainland)	Nudeng	Inner Mongolia	CN088	42.23	106.52	28,040	Y
China (mainland)	Nuomin - Bila He - Dayangshu	Inner Mongolia	CN069	49.67	122.83	148,770	Y
China (mainland)	Ordos Taolimiao - Alashanwan Haizi	Inner Mongolia	CN087	39.80	109.33	8,800	Y
China (mainland)	Orqohan	Inner Mongolia	CN068	49.75	121.83	1,640,000	Y
China (mainland)	Saihan Ul Nature Reserve	Inner Mongolia	CN078	44.23	118.60	100,400	Y
China (mainland)	Tumuji Nature Reserve	Inner Mongolia	CN073	46.23	122.93	94,830	Y
China (mainland)	Ulansuhai Nur Nature Reserve	Inner Mongolia	CN086	41.10	108.83	29,333	Y
China (mainland)	Ulgai	Inner Mongolia	CN076	45.75	118.50	1,800,000	Y
China (mainland)	Xilin Gol Nature Reserve	Inner Mongolia	CN082	44.13	116.30	1,078,600	Y
China (mainland)	Beidagang	Jilin	CN038	45.92	122.92	48,600	Y
China (mainland)	Melmeg (Momege) Nature Reserve	Jilin	CN039	46.00	123.75	144,000	Y
China (mainland)	Xianghai Nature Reserve	Jilin	CN037	45.08	122.33	105,467	Y
China (mainland)	Helan Shan Nature Reserve (Ningxia)	Ningxia	CN174	38.58	106.00	157,000	Y
China (mainland)	Liupan Shan Nature Reserve	Ningxia	CN177	35.70	106.67	67,300	Y
China (mainland)	Qingtongxia reservoir and Yellow River wetlands in Zhongning and Zhongwei	Ningxia	CN175	37.60	105.67	60,000	Y
China (mainland)	Yinchuan plain	Ningxia	CN173	38.68	106.45	448,000	Y
China (mainland)	Area between Qinghai Hu and A'nyê-maqên	Qinghai	CN158	35.70	100.45	1,620,000	Y
China (mainland)	Qinghai Hu (Koko Nor)	Qinghai	CN156	37.00	100.83	495,200	Y
China (mainland)	Sanjiangyuan Nature Reserve	Qinghai	CN154	33.37	100.10	15,230,000	Y
China (mainland)	Xining	Qinghai	CN157	36.90	101.68	1,008,000	Y
China (mainland)	Hongjian Nur	Shaanxi	CN291	39.08	109.92	21,700	Y
China (mainland)	Pangquangou Nature Reserve	Shanxi	CN306	37.83	111.45	10,466	Y
China (mainland)	Xiaruyue Reservoir	Shanxi	CN304	39.22	113.37	267	Y
China (mainland)	Babso Nature Reserve	Sichuan	CN183	33.40	103.38	143,800	Y
China (mainland)	Baiyang Nature Reserve	Sichuan	CN192	32.27	104.00	76,710	Y
China (mainland)	Changshagongma Nature Reserve	Sichuan	CN178	33.58	98.00	669,759	Y
China (mainland)	Haizishan Nature Reserve	Sichuan	CN180	29.50	100.00	459,161	Y
China (mainland)	Heishuihe Nature Reserve (Dayi)	Sichuan	CN203	30.70	103.12	31,800	Y

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China (mainland)	Kasha Hu Nature Reserve	Sichuan	CN179	31.67	100.27	19,200	Y
China (mainland)	Labahe Nature Reserve	Sichuan	CN205	30.20	102.43	13,241	Y
China (mainland)	Têwo Nature Reserve	Sichuan	CN181	34.08	103.02	20,000	Y
China (mainland)	Wolong Nature Reserve	Sichuan	CN201	31.10	103.13	200,000	Y
China (mainland)	Xiaohegou Nature Reserve	Sichuan	CN188	32.58	104.33	28,227	Y
China (mainland)	Xuebaoding Nature Reserve	Sichuan	CN191	32.35	104.13	63,615	Y
China (mainland)	Zoigê (Ruo'ergai) Marshes	Sichuan	CN182	33.55	102.48	500,000	Y
China (mainland)	Bangong Co	Tibet	CN131	33.70	79.20	560,000	Y
China (mainland)	Changtang plateau	Tibet	CN132	35.17	88.00	33,792,000	Y
China (mainland)	Damxung	Tibet	CN140	30.48	91.13	20,000	Y
China (mainland)	Gongbo Nature Reserve	Tibet	CN149	29.55	93.97	2,212,833	Y
China (mainland)	Karze Reservoir	Tibet	CN142	29.90	91.17	4,000	Y
China (mainland)	Nam Co	Tibet	CN139	30.70	90.90	1,060,000	Y
China (mainland)	Siling Co Nature Reserve	Tibet	CN133	30.48	87.50	2,032,380	Y
China (mainland)	Yamdrok Co	Tibet	CN145	29.18	90.62	90,000	Y
China (mainland)	Yarlong Zangpo Middle Reaches Black-necked Crane Nature Reserve	Tibet	CN144	29.82	91.42	614,350	Y
China (mainland)	Yarlung Zangbo Daxiagu Nature Reserve	Tibet	CN148	29.62	95.32	961,800	Y
China (mainland)	Aksayqin Hu and alpine grassland	Xinjiang	CN130	35.37	79.93	495,200	Y
China (mainland)	Aksu River basin	Xinjiang	CN122	40.27	80.90	290,000	Y
China (mainland)	Altay forest and steppe	Xinjiang	CN092	47.83	88.67	120,000	Y
China (mainland)	Aqqik Kol and alpine grassland	Xinjiang	CN110	37.08	88.42	62,000	Y
China (mainland)	Ayark Kol and alpine grassland	Xinjiang	CN109	37.50	89.50	125,000	Y
China (mainland)	Ayding Kol	Xinjiang	CN105	42.83	89.08	64,000	Y
China (mainland)	Bachu Oasis	Xinjiang	CN123	39.75	78.75	50,000	Y
China (mainland)	Barkol Lake and grassland	Xinjiang	CN103	43.58	92.75	98,000	Y
China (mainland)	Bayanbulak and Kaidu River Valley	Xinjiang	CN114	42.75	84.33	136,894	Y
China (mainland)	Baytik Shan	Xinjiang	CN101	45.17	90.75	73,000	Y
China (mainland)	Bogda (Tian Chi)	Xinjiang	CN098	44.00	88.25	160,000	Y
China (mainland)	Bosten Lake	Xinjiang	CN106	42.00	87.00	190,000	Y
China (mainland)	Bulungkol grassland and wetland	Xinjiang	CN126	38.75	74.92	25,000	Y
China (mainland)	Burgen River Valley	Xinjiang	CN100	46.25	90.33	15,000	Y
China (mainland)	Burqin River and Kanas Lake	Xinjiang	CN091	48.33	87.00	210,000	Y
China (mainland)	Desert and wetland from Northern Urumqi to Dabancheng	Xinjiang	CN097	44.17	87.50	80,000	Y
China (mainland)	Ebi Nur and Kuytun River	Xinjiang	CN112	44.88	82.92	120,000	Y
China (mainland)	Gongliu spruce forest	Xinjiang	CN119	43.25	82.75	38,000	Y
China (mainland)	Hotan Oasis	Xinjiang	CN129	37.58	80.00	280,000	Y
China (mainland)	Ili River basin	Xinjiang	CN118	43.58	82.00	36,000	Y
China (mainland)	Jingyu Hu	Xinjiang	CN111	36.33	89.42	27,000	Y
China (mainland)	Karamay desert and lakes	Xinjiang	CN095	45.67	85.17	38,000	Y
China (mainland)	Karamay Mountains	Xinjiang	CN099	45.00	89.25	560,000	Y
China (mainland)	Kunes forest	Xinjiang	CN113	43.25	84.50	54,000	Y
China (mainland)	Lower reaches of Tarim River	Xinjiang	CN107	40.50	87.50	750,000	Y
China (mainland)	Markit-Yarkant Oasis	Xinjiang	CN127	38.67	77.50	240,000	Y
China (mainland)	Mori Grassland	Xinjiang	CN102	43.83	90.67	75,000	Y
China (mainland)	Mount Tuomuer Nature Reserve	Xinjiang	CN121	42.00	80.50	237,600	Y
China (mainland)	Oasis and Desert in Hami	Xinjiang	CN104	42.92	93.50	28,000	Y
China (mainland)	Oasis, Desert and Wetland at Mosuowan	Xinjiang	CN096	44.50	86.00	125,000	Y

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China (mainland)	Qapqal grassland and wetland	Xinjiang	CN117	43.83	81.00	75,000	Y
China (mainland)	Qiemo Oasis and Qarqan River	Xinjiang	CN108	38.50	85.83	85,000	Y
China (mainland)	Sayram Nur	Xinjiang	CN116	44.67	81.17	62,000	Y
China (mainland)	Tacheng (Qoqek) area	Xinjiang	CN094	46.83	83.00	45,000	Y
China (mainland)	Tarim Euphrates Poplar Forest Nature Reserve	Xinjiang	CN115	41.17	84.83	387,900	Y
China (mainland)	Uluggat grassland and wetland	Xinjiang	CN125	39.83	74.33	85,000	Y
China (mainland)	Ulungur Hu and Jili Hu (Fu Hai)	Xinjiang	CN093	47.25	87.33	110,000	Y
China (mainland)	Xayar forest and wetland	Xinjiang	CN120	41.00	83.08	280,000	Y
China (mainland)	Xekar Reservoir	Xinjiang	CN124	39.80	77.33	5,000	Y
China (mainland)	Baima Xueshan Nature Reserve	Yunnan	CN233	28.08	99.17	190,144	Y
China (mainland)	Dulong Jiang River Valley	Yunnan	CN232	27.73	98.42	337,585	Y
China (mainland)	Nagpag Co (Napa Hai) Nature Reserve	Yunnan	CN234	27.87	99.63	2,400	Y
China (mainland)	Nanweng He Nature Reserve	Yunnan	CN003	51.25	125.92	229,523	Y
China (mainland)	Tongbiguan	Yunnan	CN245	24.37	97.73	34,158	Y
Georgia	Alazani Valley	Kakheti	GE025	41.83	45.82	64,311	Y
Georgia	Iori Region	Kakheti	GE011	41.42	46.00	239,374	Y
Georgia	Kazbegi	Khevi	GE021	42.67	44.67	94,889	Y
Georgia	Jandari Lake	Kvemo Kartli	GE027	41.43	45.22	2,229	Y
Georgia	Lower Kura Valley	Kvemo Kartli	GE026	41.42	45.92	10,933	Y
Georgia	Eastern Caucasus mountains		GE032	42.08	45.92	37,370	Y
Georgia	Kvernaki Ridge		GE020	41.98	44.32	12,969	Y
Georgia	Kvernakis Kedi						C
Georgia	Liakhvi						C
Georgia	Madatafis Tba						C
Georgia	Meskheti						C
Georgia	Mesxetis Kedi						C
Georgia	Paravnis Tba						C
Georgia	Pskhu						C
Georgia	Racha						C
Georgia	Ritsa						C
Georgia	Sagamos Tba						C
Georgia	Shavshetis Kedi						C
Georgia	Svaneti						C
Georgia	Tabatskuris Tba						C
Georgia	Trialetis Kedi						C
India	Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary and Godavari estuary	Andhra Pradesh	IN215	16.83	82.34	23,570	Y
India	Horsley Hills	Andhra Pradesh	IN216	13.68	78.47	940	Y
India	Kolleru Lake Wildlife Sanctuary	Andhra Pradesh	IN218	16.79	81.39	67,300	Y
India	Manjira Wildlife Sanctuary	Andhra Pradesh	IN219	17.96	78.04	2,000	Y
India	Nelapattu Bird Sanctuary	Andhra Pradesh	IN221	13.84	79.99	440	Y
India	Noorukuppalakonda Reserve Forest	Andhra Pradesh		13.61	78.60	3,424	Y
India	Pakhal Lake Wildlife Sanctuary	Andhra Pradesh	IN222	17.90	80.08	87,930	Y
India	Pocharam Wildlife Sanctuary	Andhra Pradesh	IN223	18.17	78.20	13,000	Y
India	Pulicat Lake	Andhra Pradesh	IN224	13.67	80.18	60,000	Y
India	Rajiv Ghandi Wildlife Sanctuary (Nagarjunasagar - Srisailam Tiger Reserve)	Andhra Pradesh	IN220	16.53	79.32	356,809	Y
India	Rollapadu Wildlife Sanctuary	Andhra Pradesh	IN225	15.75	78.45	614	Y

Country	Site Name	Subnational unit(s)	IBA no	Latitude	Longitude	Site Area Reported (ha)	Source (IBA - Y, consultation C)
India	Sri Venkateswara Wildlife Sanctuary and National Park	Andhra Pradesh	IN228	13.84	79.41	50,694	Y
India	Telineelapuram	Andhra Pradesh	IN229	19.12	84.68	460	Y
India	Uppalapadu	Andhra Pradesh	IN230	16.27	80.37	15	Y
India	Chaglagaum - Denning	Arunachal Pradesh		27.83	96.00	150,000	Y
India	Chayang Tajo - Khenewa - Lada	Arunachal Pradesh	IN339	27.61	93.08	160,000	Y
India	D'Ering Memorial Wildlife Sanctuary	Arunachal Pradesh	IN340	27.94	95.45	19,000	Y
India	Dibang Reserve Forest and adjacent areas	Arunachal Pradesh	IN341	28.10	95.63	20,200	Y
India	Dichu Reserve Forest	Arunachal Pradesh	IN343	28.20	97.35	179,200	Y
India	Eaglenest Wildlife Sanctuary	Arunachal Pradesh		27.15	92.36	21,700	Y
India	Itanagar Wildlife Sanctuary	Arunachal Pradesh	IN345	27.09	93.50	14,030	Y
India	Kamlang Wildlife Sanctuary and Reserve Forest	Arunachal Pradesh		27.64	96.62	181,500	Y
India	Koloriang - Sarli - Damin area	Arunachal Pradesh	IN347	27.67	93.30	200,000	Y
India	Magu Thingbu	Arunachal Pradesh	IN348	27.67	92.17	82,000	Y
India	Mandla Phudung	Arunachal Pradesh		27.39	92.29	50,000	Y
India	Mehao Wildlife Sanctuary	Arunachal Pradesh	IN351	28.21	95.82	28,150	Y
India	Monigong - Jorgging - Tuting	Arunachal Pradesh		28.50	94.50	210,000	Y
India	Mouling National Park	Arunachal Pradesh	IN352	28.54	94.77	48,300	Y
India	Nacho - Limeking - Taksing - Majha	Arunachal Pradesh	IN353	28.58	93.52	200,000	Y
India	Namdapha National Park	Arunachal Pradesh		27.64	96.63	198,500	Y
India	Namsangmukh - Borduria	Arunachal Pradesh	IN356	27.22	95.50	8,000	Y
India	Pakhui or Pakke Wildlife Sanctuary	Arunachal Pradesh	IN357	27.32	92.87	86,195	Y
India	Sangti Valley	Arunachal Pradesh	IN359	27.45	92.08	500	Y
India	Sessa Orchid Sanctuary	Arunachal Pradesh		27.14	92.36	10,000	Y
India	Shergaon - Tenzinggang - Kalaktang	Arunachal Pradesh		27.40	92.30	50,000	Y
India	Taley Valley Wildlife Sanctuary	Arunachal Pradesh	IN361	27.69	93.85	51,587	Y
India	The Chapories of Lohit Reserve	Arunachal Pradesh	IN362	27.88	96.08	20,000	Y
India	Thungri - Chaglang - Poshingla Maji, Basti and Liak area	Arunachal Pradesh	IN363	27.53	92.37	50,000	Y
India	Walong	Arunachal Pradesh		27.83	96.83	100,000	Y
India	Zemithang - Nelya	Arunachal Pradesh	IN365	27.71	92.38	30,000	Y
India	Amchang Hills	Assam	IN366	26.10	91.75	7,400	Y
India	Barail Range forests	Assam		25.00	93.00	50,000	Y
India	Barail Wildlife Sanctuary	Assam		25.00	92.44	32,600	Y
India	Barnadi Wildlife Sanctuary	Assam	IN368	26.79	91.73	2,622	Y
India	Bauwwa Beel	Assam	IN369	24.63	92.58	70	Y
India	Behali Reserve Forest	Assam	IN370	26.92	93.38	14,000	Y
India	Bherjan-Borajan-Podumoni Wildlife Sanctuary	Assam	IN371	27.48	95.38	774	Y
India	Bordoibam-Bilmukh Bird Sanctuary	Assam	IN372	27.33	94.33	1,125	Y
India	Bordoloni - Sampora	Assam	IN373	27.42	94.38	3,000	Y
India	Chakrashila Complex	Assam	IN374	26.31	90.37	5,300	Y
India	Chandubi Lake and adjoining areas	Assam	IN375	25.87	91.42	2,000	Y
India	Chirang Reserve Forest	Assam		26.79	90.33	40,000	Y
India	Dadara-Pasariya-Singimari	Assam		26.25	91.67	300	Y
India	Deepor Beel Bird Sanctuary	Assam	IN379	26.12	91.67	414	Y
India	Deobali Jalah	Assam		26.25	92.58	1,000	Y
India	Dhansiri Reserve Forest	Assam	IN377	25.66	93.45	77,000	Y
India	Dibru - Saikhowa Complex	Assam	IN378	27.69	95.35	80,000	Y

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India	Dum Duma, Dangori and Kumsong Reserve Forests	Assam	IN380	27.66	95.73	6,050	Y
India	East and North Karbi Anglong Wildlife Sanctuaries	Assam	IN381	26.47	93.36	31,781	Y
India	Garampani, Nambor and Doigrung	Assam	IN382	26.42	93.73	15,000	Y
India	Gibbon (Hollongapar) Sanctuary	Assam	IN383	26.63	94.38	2,098	Y
India	Habang	Assam	IN384	25.80	92.25	1,000	Y
India	Innerline (East) and Barak Reserve Forests	Assam		24.18	92.50	62,300	Y
India	Innerline (West) and Katakhal Reserve Forests	Assam		24.18	92.50	75,000	Y
India	Jamjing and Sengajan	Assam	IN386	27.59	94.91	9,500	Y
India	Jatinga	Assam	IN387	25.10	92.98	1,000	Y
India	Jengdia Beel and Satgaon	Assam	IN388	26.27	91.77	500	Y
India	Jhanjimukh - Kokilamukh	Assam	IN389	26.86	94.32	2,500	Y
India	Kaziranga National Park	Assam	IN390	26.65	93.35	84,980	Y
India	Krungming Reserve Forest, Khorongma & Kopili-Umrangsu Reservoirs	Assam		25.50	91.68	15,000	Y
India	Kuarbari Dalani	Assam	IN391	27.23	94.31	15	Y
India	Laokhowa and Burhachapori Sanctuaries	Assam	IN393	26.55	92.77	11,417	Y
India	Lumding Reserve Forest	Assam		25.80	93.02	22,300	Y
India	Maguri and Motapung Beels	Assam		27.69	95.35	1,000	Y
India	Majuli	Assam	IN395	26.89	94.01	88,000	Y
India	Manas National Park	Assam	IN396	26.72	90.93	50,000	Y
India	Manas Reserve Forest	Assam		26.75	90.48	30,000	Y
India	Marat Longri Wildlife Sanctuary	Assam		25.79	93.02	45,100	Y
India	Nameri National Park	Assam	IN397	27.01	92.79	20,000	Y
India	Orang National Park	Assam	IN398	26.64	92.39	7,881	Y
India	Pabho Reserve Forest	Assam	IN399	27.05	94.00	4,900	Y
India	Pabitora Wildlife Sanctuary	Assam	IN400	26.16	92.18	3,883	Y
India	Pani-Dihing Bird Sanctuary	Assam	IN401	27.07	94.58	4,000	Y
India	Ripu Reserve Forest	Assam		26.79	90.33	50,000	Y
India	Sareswar Beel	Assam		26.16	89.92	200	Y
India	Sibsagar Tanks	Assam	IN403	26.98	94.63	150	Y
India	Son Beel	Assam	IN404	24.67	92.45	1,500	Y
India	Sonai-Rupai Wildlife Sanctuary	Assam	IN405	26.92	92.58	22,000	Y
India	Subansiri	Assam	IN406	27.56	94.29	18,000	Y
India	Tamaranga - Dalani - Bhairab Complex	Assam	IN407	26.25	90.50	4,600	Y
India	Tirap - Burhidihing	Assam	IN408	27.33	95.85	15,450	Y
India	Upper Dihing (East) Complex	Assam	IN409	27.40	95.63	19,200	Y
India	Upper Dihing (West) Complex	Assam	IN410	27.27	95.48	46,775	Y
India	Urpod Beel	Assam	IN411	26.08	90.60	1,000	Y
India	Chaurs of North Bihar	Bihar	IN292	26.13	86.17	2,200	Y
India	Danapur cantonment area	Bihar	IN293	25.64	85.04	400	Y
India	Gogabil Pakshi Vihar, Baghar Beel and Baldia Chaur	Bihar	IN294	25.40	87.75	200	Y
India	Jehanabad Administrative Area	Bihar		25.20	84.99	3,000	Y
India	Kachhudah Lake and Mahananda River Course	Bihar		26.38	88.11	1,650	Y
India	Kajra Dhar and Raniganj Protected Forest	Bihar		26.10	87.27	270	Y
India	Kawar (Kabar) Lake Wildlife Sanctuary	Bihar	IN295	25.62	86.13	6,311	Y

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India	Kurseala River Course and Diyara Floodplain	Bihar	IN296	25.45	87.25	220,000	Y
India	Kusheshwarsthan	Bihar	IN297	26.17	86.04	2,932	Y
India	Mokama Taal (Barah) Wetlands	Bihar	IN298	25.47	85.70	1,000	Y
India	Nagi Dam and Nakti Dam Bird Sanctuary	Bihar	IN299	24.81	86.41	1,123	Y
India	Reservoirs of Chota Nagpur Plateau	Bihar	IN300	24.17	84.52	15,500	Y
India	Valmiki Tiger Reserve and Saraiyaman Lake	Bihar	IN301	27.31	84.14	88,078	Y
India	Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary	Bihar	IN302	25.29	86.93	5,000	Y
India	Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary and Maniyari Reservoir	Chhattisgarh		22.48	81.75	55,755	Y
India	Barnawapara Wildlife Sanctuary	Chhattisgarh	IN306	21.42	82.44	24,466	Y
India	Gomarda Wildlife Sanctuary	Chhattisgarh	IN307	21.51	83.11	27,791	Y
India	Guru Ghasidas Tiger Reserve	Chhattisgarh		23.88	82.05	144,000	Y
India	Indravati National Park and Tiger Reserve	Chhattisgarh	IN308	19.11	80.49	125,837	Y
India	Udanti and Sitanadi Wildlife Sanctuaries	Chhattisgarh	IN309	20.17	82.08	80,096	Y
India	Okhla Bird Sanctuary	Delhi | Uttar Pradesh	IN057	28.55	77.30	400	Y
India	Bhagwan Mahavir Wildlife Sanctuary (including Molem)	Goa	IN174	15.30	74.22	14,852	Y
India	Bondla Wildlife Sanctuary	Goa		15.44	74.11	798	Y
India	Carambolim Wetlands	Goa	IN175	15.38	73.83	72	Y
India	Cotigao Wildlife Sanctuary	Goa	IN176	14.98	74.20	8,565	Y
India	Navelim wetland	Goa		15.53	74.00	82	Y
India	Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary	Goa		15.12	74.25	21,105	Y
India	Banni Grassland and Chhari Dhand	Gujarat	IN082	23.70	69.40	384,700	Y
India	Bhal area	Gujarat	IN083	22.33	72.00	259,000	Y
India	Bhashkarpara	Gujarat		22.93	72.05	200	Y
India	Charakla Saltworks	Gujarat	IN084	22.35	68.97	8,200	Y
India	Flamingo City	Gujarat	IN085	24.00	69.87	750,722	Y
India	Gir National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary	Gujarat	IN086	21.29	70.81	141,213	Y
India	Gosabara (Mokarsar) wetland complex	Gujarat		21.62	69.68	9,670	Y
India	Kaj Lake (Pipalava Bandharo)	Gujarat	IN087	20.81	70.81	720	Y
India	Khijadiya Lake and Bird Sanctuary	Gujarat	IN088	22.53	70.15	1,650	Y
India	Marine National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary	Gujarat	IN089	22.65	70.01	45,792	Y
India	Naliya Grassland (Lala Bustard Wildlife Sanctuary)	Gujarat	IN091	23.50	68.75	50,000	Y
India	Nalsarovar Wildlife Sanctuary	Gujarat	IN090	22.78	72.03	12,082	Y
India	Nikol-Samadhiyala-Malan Wetlands Complex	Gujarat		21.08	71.75	1,000	Y
India	Rampura Grassland	Gujarat	IN092	22.88	74.32	2,000	Y
India	Saltpans of Bhavnagar	Gujarat	IN093	21.67	72.26	357,540	Y
India	Thol Lake Wildlife Sanctuary	Gujarat	IN094	23.38	72.63	700	Y
India	Velavadar National Park	Gujarat	IN095	21.89	72.00	3,408	Y
India	Wetlands of Kheda	Gujarat	IN096	22.68	72.82	8,700	Y
India	Wild Ass Wildlife Sanctuary	Gujarat	IN097	23.71	71.02	495,371	Y
India	Basai wetlands	Haryana	IN052	28.48	76.98	100	Y
India	Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary	Haryana	IN053	28.62	76.68	412	Y
India	Dighal wetland	Haryana		28.75	76.62	81	Y
India	Kalesar Wildlife Sanctuary	Haryana	IN054	30.37	77.54	10,088	Y
India	Sultanpur National Park	Haryana	IN055	28.47	76.92	143	Y
India	Wetlands of Yamuna River	Haryana	IN056	28.87	77.18	20,000	Y

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India	Chail Wildlife Sanctuary	Himachal Pradesh	IN023	30.97	77.23	10,854	Y
India	Dhauludhar Wildlife Sanctuary and McLeod Gunj	Himachal Pradesh	IN026	32.25	76.32	94,398	Y
India	Gobind Sagar and Naina Devi Wildlife Sanctuaries	Himachal Pradesh	IN028	31.38	76.75	22,334	Y
India	Inderkilla National Park	Himachal Pradesh		32.24	77.29	9,400	Y
India	Majathal Wildlife Sanctuary	Himachal Pradesh	IN036	31.27	76.98	4,000	Y
India	Pong Dam Lake Wildlife Sanctuary	Himachal Pradesh	IN040	32.00	76.05	30,729	Y
India	Sarah Valley, Lower Dharamshala	Himachal Pradesh	IN043	32.20	76.34	5,045	Y
India	Simbalbara National Park	Himachal Pradesh		30.45	77.49	2,788	Y
India	Chushul marshes	Jammu & Kashmir	IN001	33.58	78.75	1,500	Y
India	Dachigam National Park	Jammu & Kashmir	IN002	34.20	74.85	17,125	Y
India	Dehra Gali (DKG) forest	Jammu & Kashmir	IN003	33.57	74.40	1,800	Y
India	Gharana Wetland Reserve	Jammu & Kashmir	IN021	32.84	74.58	300	Y
India	Gulmarg Wildlife Sanctuary	Jammu & Kashmir	IN004	34.27	74.22	13,925	Y
India	Haigam Rakh (marshes)	Jammu & Kashmir	IN005	34.28	74.60	1,400	Y
India	Hanle Plains (Hanle River marshes)	Jammu & Kashmir	IN006	32.80	79.00	8,000	Y
India	Hirapora Wildlife Sanctuary	Jammu & Kashmir	IN008	33.78	74.97	11,450	Y
India	Hokarsar	Jammu & Kashmir	IN009	34.00	74.93	1,375	Y
India	Mirgund Jheel and Reserve	Jammu & Kashmir	IN013	33.78	74.77	300	Y
India	Overa-Aru Wildlife Sanctuary	Jammu & Kashmir	IN014	34.19	75.31	51,100	Y
India	Pangong Tso	Jammu & Kashmir	IN015	33.83	78.58	65,000	Y
India	Ramnagar Wildlife Sanctuary	Jammu & Kashmir	IN016	32.75	74.87	1,275	Y
India	Shallabugh Conservation Reserve	Jammu & Kashmir	IN017	34.17	74.70	700	Y
India	Tso Kar Basin	Jammu & Kashmir	IN018	33.30	78.00	10,000	Y
India	Tso Morari Lake and adjacent marshes	Jammu & Kashmir	IN019	32.88	78.32	20,000	Y
India	Wular Lake and associated marshes	Jammu & Kashmir	IN020	34.43	74.70	2,400	Y
India	Dalma Wildlife Sanctuary	Jharkhand		22.87	86.27	19,322	Y
India	Hazaribagh Wildlife Sanctuary	Jharkhand		24.12	85.38	18,625	Y
India	North Karanpura Valley	Jharkhand		23.80	85.13	123,000	Y
India	Palamau Tiger Reserve	Jharkhand	IN304	23.66	84.16	79,433	Y
India	Tilaiya Dam	Jharkhand		24.32	85.52	5,921	Y
India	Topchanchi Wildlife Sanctuary	Jharkhand		23.88	86.17	1,281	Y
India	Udhuwa Lake Bird Sanctuary	Jharkhand	IN305	25.00	87.82	565	Y
India	Bandipur National Park	Karnataka	IN180	11.83	76.37	87,420	Y
India	Bannerghatta National Park	Karnataka	IN181	12.78	77.61	10,427	Y
India	Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary	Karnataka	IN182	13.56	75.60	49,246	Y
India	Bhimgad Forests	Karnataka	IN183	15.54	74.31	60,000	Y
India	Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple Wildlife Sanctuary and Hills	Karnataka	IN184	11.83	77.09	53,952	Y
India	Brahmagiri Wildlife Sanctuary	Karnataka	IN185	12.28	75.75	18,129	Y
India	Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary	Karnataka	IN186	12.31	77.45	52,696	Y
India	Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary	Karnataka	IN187	15.22	74.63	84,316	Y
India	Gudavi Bird Sanctuary	Karnataka	IN188	14.44	75.03	74	Y
India	Hesaraghatta Lake	Karnataka		13.16	77.49	450	Y
India	Hoskote Kere	Karnataka		13.08	77.77	400	Y
India	Jogimatti Reserve Forest	Karnataka	IN190	14.22	76.22	10,718	Y
India	Karanji Tank	Karnataka	IN191	12.30	76.60	65	Y
India	Kemmangundi and Bababudan Hills	Karnataka	IN192	13.48	75.74	10,292	Y
India	Kokkare Bellur	Karnataka	IN194	12.51	77.09	38	Y

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India	Krishnarajasagar Reservoir	Karnataka	IN195	12.40	76.43	12,500	Y
India	Kudremukh National Park	Karnataka	IN196	13.35	75.31	56,328	Y
India	Kukkarahalli Tank	Karnataka	IN197	12.31	76.63	58	Y
India	Kunthur - Kallur Lakes	Karnataka	IN198	12.13	77.03	460	Y
India	Lingambudhi Lake and environs	Karnataka	IN199	12.27	76.62	76	Y
India	Magadi and Shetikere Wetlands	Karnataka	IN200	15.23	75.52	192	Y
India	Melkote Temple Wildlife Sanctuary	Karnataka	IN201	12.71	76.64	4,982	Y
India	Nagarhole National Park	Karnataka	IN202	12.02	76.15	64,339	Y
India	Nandi Hills	Karnataka	IN203	13.36	77.68	890	Y
India	Narasambudhi Lake	Karnataka	IN204	12.08	76.72	809	Y
India	Ramanagara Reserve Forest	Karnataka	IN206	12.97	77.57	64,000	Y
India	Ranebennur Blackbuck Sanctuary	Karnataka	IN207	14.63	75.65	11,900	Y
India	Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary	Karnataka	IN208	12.38	76.65	68	Y
India	Sharavathi Valley Wildlife Sanctuary	Karnataka	IN209	14.16	74.89	43,123	Y
India	Shettihalli Wildlife Sanctuary	Karnataka	IN214	13.87	75.38	39,560	Y
India	Someshwara Wildlife Sanctuary	Karnataka	IN210	13.47	75.05	8,840	Y
India	Sulekere Lake	Karnataka	IN211	12.67	76.83	500	Y
India	Thippagondanahalli Reservoir	Karnataka		12.97	77.34	145	Y
India	Amarambalam Reserved Forest - Nil-ambur	Kerala	IN232	11.23	76.18	26,572	Y
India	Kattampally	Kerala	IN238	11.92	75.33	750	Y
India	Kole Wetland	Kerala	IN239	10.19	76.18	13,632	Y
India	Nelliyampathy (Nemmara Division)	Kerala	IN243	10.57	76.71	20,005	Y
India	Pampadum Shola National Park	Kerala		10.14	77.27	132	Y
India	Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary	Kerala	IN248	9.45	77.25	77,700	Y
India	Shendurney Wildlife Sanctuary	Kerala	IN250	8.99	77.14	10,032	Y
India	Vembanad Lake	Kerala	IN254	9.60	76.39	79,400	Y
India	Wynaad Wildlife Sanctuary	Kerala	IN255	11.91	76.08	34,444	Y
India	Pitti Island	Lakshadweep	IN231	11.00	72.08	5	Y
India	Bandhavgarh National Park	Madhya Pradesh	IN137	23.59	81.24	44,885	Y
India	Barna Reservoir	Madhya Pradesh	IN138	23.08	78.12	7,690	Y
India	Bhoj wetland	Madhya Pradesh	IN139	23.23	77.36	3,072	Y
India	Bori Wildlife Sanctuary	Madhya Pradesh	IN140	22.56	78.30	48,572	Y
India	Dihaila Jheel and other wetlands	Madhya Pradesh	IN141	25.70	78.17	371	Y
India	Gandhi Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary and reservoir	Madhya Pradesh	IN142	24.60	75.68	36,862	Y
India	Ghatigaon Bustard Sanctuary	Madhya Pradesh	IN143	26.03	77.86	51,100	Y
India	Halali Reservoir	Madhya Pradesh	IN144	23.50	77.50	2,528	Y
India	Kanha National Park	Madhya Pradesh	IN145	22.34	80.89	94,000	Y
India	Madhav National Park	Madhya Pradesh	IN146	25.48	77.69	37,522	Y
India	Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve	Madhya Pradesh		22.19	77.98	498,738	Y
India	Panna National Park	Madhya Pradesh	IN147	24.43	80.08	54,267	Y
India	Rangawa Reservoir	Madhya Pradesh	IN149	24.70	79.85	1,400	Y
India	Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary	Madhya Pradesh	IN150	23.12	77.88	82,384	Y
India	Sailana Kharmor Sanctuary	Madhya Pradesh	IN151	23.41	74.97	1,296	Y
India	Sardarpur Wildlife Sanctuary	Madhya Pradesh	IN152	22.60	75.21	34,812	Y
India	Sirpur Lake	Madhya Pradesh		22.73	75.87	260	Y
India	Yeshwantsagar Reservoir	Madhya Pradesh	IN153	22.82	75.68	14,000	Y
India	Pench Tiger Reserve	Madhya Pradesh | Maharashtra	IN148	21.85	79.46	75,789	Y

Country	Site Name	Subnational unit(s)	IBA no	Latitude	Longitude	Site Area Reported (ha)	Source (IBA - Y, consultation C)
India	Amboli-Tilari Reserve Forest	Maharashtra		15.85	74.07	51,802	Y
India	Bhimashankar Wildlife Sanctuary	Maharashtra	IN154	19.24	73.59	13,078	Y
India	Burnt Island (Bandra) Vengurla Rocks	Maharashtra	IN155	15.89	73.47	6	Y
India	Chandoli National Park	Maharashtra		17.20	73.76	31,767	Y
India	Gangapur Dam and grasslands	Maharashtra	IN156	20.05	73.68	4,000	Y
India	Hatnur Dam	Maharashtra		21.09	76.03	13,502	Y
India	INS - Shivaji and adjoining areas, Lonavla	Maharashtra	IN157	18.77	73.41	1,000	Y
India	Jaikwadi Wildlife Sanctuary	Maharashtra	IN158	19.50	75.29	34,105	Y
India	Jawaharlal Nehru Bustard Sanctuary	Maharashtra	IN159	18.35	75.19	849,644	Y
India	Karnala Bird Sanctuary	Maharashtra		18.88	73.12	1,896	Y
India	Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary	Maharashtra	IN160	17.64	73.71	42,652	Y
India	Mahendri Reserve Forest	Maharashtra		21.57	78.10	13,502	Y
India	Mahul - Sewree Creek	Maharashtra	IN161	19.02	72.88	1,000	Y
India	Melghat Tiger Reserve	Maharashtra	IN162	21.47	77.00	115,003	Y
India	Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary	Maharashtra	IN163	21.31	80.07	15,281	Y
India	Nandur Madhmeshwar Wildlife Sanctuary	Maharashtra	IN164	19.98	74.03	10,012	Y
India	Navegaon National Park	Maharashtra	IN165	20.95	80.18	13,388	Y
India	Ozar and adjoining grassland	Maharashtra	IN166	20.09	73.89	20,000	Y
India	Pench Tiger Reserve	Maharashtra		21.49	79.07	25,726	Y
India	Phansad Wildlife Sanctuary	Maharashtra		18.43	72.95	6,979	Y
India	Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary	Maharashtra	IN167	16.38	74.00	35,116	Y
India	Sanjay Gandhi National Park	Maharashtra	IN168	19.31	72.96	10,308	Y
India	Tadoba National Park and Andhari Tiger Reserve	Maharashtra	IN169	20.39	79.43	11,655	Y
India	Taloda Reserve Forest	Maharashtra	IN170	21.63	74.20	33,400	Y
India	Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary	Maharashtra	IN171	19.52	73.26	30,481	Y
India	Thane Creek	Maharashtra	IN172	19.13	72.96	12,200	Y
India	Toranmal Reserve Forest	Maharashtra	IN173	21.75	74.50	26,000	Y
India	Ujjani Reservoir	Maharashtra		18.07	75.12	35,700	Y
India	Dailong Rongku Forest	Manipur		25.02	93.52	2,000	Y
India	Dzuku Valley	Manipur	IN432	25.52	93.80	2,500	Y
India	Keibul Lamjao National Park	Manipur		24.58	93.83	4,000	Y
India	Loktak Lake	Manipur		24.58	93.83	20,000	Y
India	Balpakram Complex	Meghalaya	IN412	25.25	90.89	26,947	Y
India	Cherapunjee: cliffs, gorges and sacred groves	Meghalaya	IN420	25.28	91.72	1,000	Y
India	Nokrek National Park	Meghalaya	IN414	25.46	90.33	4,748	Y
India	Nongkhyllem and adjacent areas	Meghalaya	IN415	25.86	91.84	14,891	Y
India	Norpuh Reserve Forests	Meghalaya	IN416	25.15	92.46	16,110	Y
India	Riat Khwan - Umiam Lake	Meghalaya	IN417	25.62	91.82	1,500	Y
India	Upper Shillong	Meghalaya	IN419	25.53	91.83	1,296	Y
India	Blue Mountain (Phawngpui) National Park	Mizoram	IN441	22.65	93.03	5,000	Y
India	Dampa Tiger Reserve	Mizoram	IN442	23.65	92.42	50,000	Y
India	Lengteng Wildlife Sanctuary	Mizoram	IN443	23.83	93.22	12,000	Y
India	Murlen National Park	Mizoram	IN444	23.69	93.33	20,000	Y
India	Doyang Reservoir and Pangti Forest	Nagaland		26.22	94.29	8,440	Y
India	Khonoma Nature Conservation and Tragopan Sanctuary	Nagaland	IN423	25.66	94.03	2,500	Y

Country	Site Name	Subnational unit(s)	IBA no	Latitude	Longitude	Site Area Reported (ha)	Source (IBA - Y, consultation C)
India	Mount Ziphu	Nagaland	IN426	25.65	94.75	5,000	Y
India	Puliebadze-Dzukou-Zapfu	Nagaland	IN428	25.88	94.01	10,923	Y
India	Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary and National Park	Orissa	IN310	20.75	87.00	81,700	Y
India	Chandaka - Dampara Wildlife Sanctuary	Orissa	IN311	20.35	85.67	17,579	Y
India	Heerakund Reservoir and Debrigarh Wildlife Sanctuary	Orissa		21.67	83.78	74,600	Y
India	Mangal Jodi	Orissa	IN313	19.87	85.43	7,038	Y
India	Nalabana Bird Sanctuary (Chilika Lake)	Orissa	IN312	19.71	85.48	1,553	Y
India	Satkosia Gorge Wildlife Sanctuary	Orissa	IN314	20.55	84.95	79,552	Y
India	Simlipal National Park	Orissa	IN315	21.93	86.00	84,570	Y
India	Sunabeda Wildlife Sanctuary	Orissa	IN316	20.45	82.54	50,000	Y
India	Bahour Lake	Pondicherry	IN290	12.04	79.86	618	Y
India	Ousteri Lake	Pondicherry | Tamil Nadu	IN291	11.95	79.74	800	Y
India	Harike Lake Bird Sanctuary	Punjab	IN049	31.15	74.98	8,600	Y
India	Kanjli Lake	Punjab	IN050	31.57	75.41	490	Y
India	Keshopur Miani (or Chhamb) Community Reserve	Punjab		32.09	75.40	340	Y
India	Ropar Lake	Punjab	IN051	30.94	76.45	1,365	Y
India	Alniya Dam	Rajasthan	IN058	25.00	75.87	20,143	Y
India	Badopal Lake	Rajasthan		29.37	74.09	2,500	Y
India	Bagdarrah Closed Area	Rajasthan	IN081	24.47	73.87	342	Y
India	Bardha Dam	Rajasthan	IN059	25.24	75.69	300	Y
India	Desert National Park	Rajasthan	IN060	26.58	70.75	316,200	Y
India	Diyatra Closed Area	Rajasthan	IN061	27.67	72.92	5,019	Y
India	Gawana Arain, Mangaliyawas, Ramsar, Goyal, Ratakot, Badar	Rajasthan	IN062	26.43	74.62	3,269	Y
India	Jaisamand Lake and Wildlife Sanctuary	Rajasthan	IN063	24.27	73.88	7,300	Y
India	Jawahar Sagar Sanctuary	Rajasthan		25.02	75.64	15,341	Y
India	Jawai Dam Leopard Conservation Reserve	Rajasthan		25.15	73.08	20	Y
India	Jor Beer	Rajasthan		27.97	73.38	2,250	Y
India	Keoladeo National Park and Ajan Bande	Rajasthan	IN064	27.16	77.52	2,873	Y
India	Kharda Dam	Rajasthan		25.85	73.25	1,700	Y
India	Khichan	Rajasthan	IN065	27.12	72.40	2,200	Y
India	Kumbalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary	Rajasthan	IN066	24.56	73.90	57,825	Y
India	Menar Lake	Rajasthan		24.59	74.11	6,000	Y
India	Mount Abu Wildlife Sanctuary	Rajasthan	IN067	24.68	72.78	28,884	Y
India	National Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary (Bundi/Kota)	Rajasthan	IN068	26.67	78.08	5,200	Y
India	Phulwari Wildlife Sanctuary	Rajasthan	IN069	24.37	73.17	51,114	Y
India	Ramsagar Lake	Rajasthan	IN070	25.60	75.05	400	Y
India	Ranthambore National Park and Tiger Reserve	Rajasthan	IN071	26.04	76.48	39,200	Y
India	Sajjangarh Wildlife Sanctuary	Rajasthan	IN072	24.63	73.65	519	Y
India	Sambhar Lake	Rajasthan	IN073	26.95	75.07	19,000	Y
India	Sardar Samand Lake	Rajasthan		25.98	73.38	500	Y
India	Sareri Bandh	Rajasthan	IN074	25.71	75.64	300	Y
India	Sariska Tiger Reserve	Rajasthan	IN075	27.43	76.46	86,600	Y
India	Sei Dam reservoir and surrounding environs	Rajasthan	IN076	24.72	73.20	300	Y

Country	Site Name	Subnational unit(s)	IBA no	Latitude	Longitude	Site Area Reported (ha)	Source (IBA - Y, consultation C)
India	Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary	Rajasthan	IN077	23.92	74.42	42,294	Y
India	Sonkhaliya Closed Area	Rajasthan	IN078	26.30	74.77	17,134	Y
India	Tal Chhapar Wildlife Sanctuary	Rajasthan	IN079	27.87	74.51	790	Y
India	Udaipur Lakes Complex	Rajasthan	IN080	24.58	73.82	3,030	Y
India	Barsey Rhododendron Sanctuary	Sikkim	IN327	27.19	88.12	10,400	Y
India	Dombang Valley - Lachung - Lema - Tsungthang	Sikkim	IN328	27.63	88.75	60,000	Y
India	Fambong Lho Wildlife Sanctuary - Himalayan Zoological Park - Ratey Chu Reserve Forest	Sikkim	IN329	27.31	88.53	5,381	Y
India	Khangchendzonga National Park and Biosphere Reserve	Sikkim	IN330	27.63	88.20	84,950	Y
India	Kyongnosla Alpine Sanctuary - Tsomgo - Tamze - Chola Complex	Sikkim	IN331	27.38	88.74	3,100	Y
India	Lhonak Valley	Sikkim	IN332	27.92	88.42	50,000	Y
India	Lowland forests of South Sikkim (Mel-li-Baguwa-Kitam, Jorethang-Namchi, Sombarey)	Sikkim	IN333	27.15	88.33	2,000	Y
India	Maenam Wildlife Sanctuary - Tendong Reserve Forest	Sikkim	IN334	27.31	88.39	3,534	Y
India	Pangolakha Wildlife Sanctuary - Zuluk - Bedang Tso - Natula Complex	Sikkim	IN335	27.34	88.78	12,400	Y
India	Tso Lhamo Plateau - Lashar - Sebu La - Yumesamdong Complex	Sikkim	IN336	28.03	88.75	50,000	Y
India	Yumthang - Shingba Rhododendron Wildlife Sanctuary	Sikkim	IN337	27.84	88.74	4,300	Y
India	Avalanche (Nilgiri)	Tamil Nadu	IN256	11.30	76.59	7,846	Y
India	Big Tank (Peria Kanmai) and Sakkarakotai Kanmai	Tamil Nadu	IN258	9.37	78.87	2,541	Y
India	Chitragudi and Kanjirankulam Bird Sanctuary	Tamil Nadu	IN261	9.33	78.48	152	Y
India	Grass Hills	Tamil Nadu	IN263	10.50	76.83	65,700	Y
India	Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park	Tamil Nadu	IN264	8.67	78.17	623	Y
India	Kaliveli Tank and Yeduyanthittu estuary	Tamil Nadu	IN267	12.17	79.83	7,500	Y
India	Karaivetti Wildlife Sanctuary	Tamil Nadu	IN268	10.97	79.19	454	Y
India	Kullur Sandai Reservoir	Tamil Nadu	IN271	9.56	78.01	1,362	Y
India	Kunthangulam Bird Sanctuary	Tamil Nadu	IN269	8.47	77.73	129	Y
India	Megamalai Mountains	Tamil Nadu		9.68	77.33	49,000	Y
India	Melagiris	Tamil Nadu		12.31	77.75	115,310	Y
India	Mudumalai National Park	Tamil Nadu	IN272	11.65	76.49	32,100	Y
India	Naduvattam	Tamil Nadu	IN274	11.32	76.57	3,538	Y
India	Odiyur Lagoon	Tamil Nadu		12.17	80.05	1,000	Y
India	Pichavaram mangroves	Tamil Nadu		11.42	79.78	1,474	Y
India	Point Calimere Wildlife Sanctuary	Tamil Nadu	IN275	10.30	79.85	37,733	Y
India	Poomparai and Kukkal	Tamil Nadu	IN276	10.37	77.35	6,450	Y
India	Srivilliputhur Wildlife Sanctuary	Tamil Nadu	IN278	9.52	77.42	48,520	Y
India	Suchindram Therur, Vembanoor	Tamil Nadu	IN279	8.08	77.50	430	Y
India	Tirunelveli Reserve Forest	Tamil Nadu	IN281	8.58	77.30	22,000	Y
India	Tiruppadaimarudur Conservation Reserve	Tamil Nadu		8.73	77.50	3	Y
India	Vaduvoor Lake Bird Sanctuary	Tamil Nadu	IN283	10.71	79.31	128	Y
India	Vandivoorand Kunnathur Tanks (Mad-urai)	Tamil Nadu	IN282	9.92	78.15	278	Y
India	Vedanthangal and Karikili Bird Sanctuary	Tamil Nadu	IN284	12.53	79.87	80	Y
India	Veeranam Lake	Tamil Nadu	IN285	11.25	79.54	3,885	Y

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India	Vettangudi Bird Sanctuary	Tamil Nadu	IN286	10.10	78.54	38	Y
India	Watrap Periakulam and Virakasamuth-rakulam	Tamil Nadu	IN287	9.53	77.52	251	Y
India	Wellington Reservoir	Tamil Nadu	IN288	11.42	79.00	650	Y
India	Gumti Wildlife Sanctuary	Tripura	IN439	23.65	91.78	38,954	Y
India	Rudrasagar Lake	Tripura		23.48	90.02	240	Y
India	Amangarh Reserve Forest	Uttar Pradesh		29.40	78.85	9,542	Y
India	Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh	IN112	26.58	83.00	2,894	Y
India	Dhanauri wetland	Uttar Pradesh		28.34	77.61	110	Y
India	Dudhwa National Park	Uttar Pradesh	IN113	28.49	80.70	49,000	Y
India	Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh	IN114	29.54	78.15	207,300	Y
India	Katerniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary and Girijapur Barrage	Uttar Pradesh	IN115	28.24	81.19	40,069	Y
India	Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh	IN116	28.40	80.36	22,700	Y
India	Kudaiyya marshland	Uttar Pradesh	IN117	27.00	78.98	300	Y
India	Kurra Jheel	Uttar Pradesh	IN118	27.02	79.10	200	Y
India	Lagga - Bagga Reserve Forest	Uttar Pradesh	IN119	28.62	79.80	1,160	Y
India	Lakh-Bahosi Bird Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh	IN120	27.50	79.50	8,024	Y
India	Mahaveer Swami Wildlife Sanctuary (Lalitpur)	Uttar Pradesh		24.68	78.58	75,478	Y
India	Narora	Uttar Pradesh	IN121	28.21	78.55	12,700	Y
India	National Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary (Agra/Etawah)	Uttar Pradesh	IN122	26.71	78.71	63,500	Y
India	Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh	IN123	26.58	80.67	225	Y
India	Parvati Aranga Wildlife Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh	IN124	27.42	82.33	1,084	Y
India	Patna Bird Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh	IN125	27.58	78.75	109	Y
India	Pilibhit Tiger Reserve	Uttar Pradesh		28.82	80.08	71,288	Y
India	Pyagpur and Sitadwar Jheel	Uttar Pradesh	IN126	27.52	81.90	2,950	Y
India	Saman Bird Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh	IN127	27.08	79.00	525	Y
India	Samaspur Bird Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh	IN128	26.00	81.42	799	Y
India	Sandi Wildlife Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh	IN129	27.25	79.92	309	Y
India	Sarsai Nawar Lake	Uttar Pradesh	IN130	26.97	79.25	690	Y
India	Sauj Lake	Uttar Pradesh	IN131	27.02	79.18	400	Y
India	Sheikha Jheel	Uttar Pradesh	IN132	27.82	78.17	250	Y
India	Sohagibarwa Wildlife Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh	IN133	27.29	83.73	42,820	Y
India	Sur Sarovar Bird Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh	IN135	27.00	77.75	403	Y
India	Surajpur wetland	Uttar Pradesh		28.52	77.50	308	Y
India	Surha Tal Wildlife Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh	IN136	25.75	84.33	3,432	Y
India	Vijay Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh		25.29	79.91	262	Y
India	Asan Barrage	Uttaranchal	IN098	30.43	77.70	250	Y
India	Corbett Tiger Reserve	Uttaranchal	IN102	29.59	78.92	131,854	Y
India	Jhilmil Jheel Conservation Reserve	Uttaranchal		29.68	78.12	3,800	Y
India	Naina Devi Himalayan Bird Conservation Reserve	Uttaranchal		29.45	79.37	11,192	Y
India	Nandhour Wildlife Sanctuary	Uttaranchal		29.15	78.77	27,000	Y
India	Pawalgarh Conservation Reserve	Uttaranchal		29.70	79.35	5,825	Y
India	Rajaji National Park	Uttaranchal	IN107	30.06	78.06	82,000	Y
India	Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary	Uttaranchal	IN108	29.63	78.68	30,118	Y
India	Buxa Tiger Reserve (National Park)	West Bengal	IN317	26.68	89.74	76,087	Y
India	Farakka Barrage and adjoining area	West Bengal	IN318	25.10	87.81	2,000	Y

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India	Gorumara National Park	West Bengal	IN319	26.82	88.86	7,995	Y
India	Jaldapara Wildlife Sanctuary	West Bengal	IN320	26.52	89.47	21,651	Y
India	Kulik (Raiganj) Bird Sanctuary	West Bengal	IN321	25.97	87.88	130	Y
India	Lava - Neora Valley National Park	West Bengal	IN322	26.93	88.75	8,800	Y
India	Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary	West Bengal	IN323	26.86	88.41	12,772	Y
India	Naya Bandh Wetland Complex	West Bengal	IN324	24.92	88.33	400	Y
India	Singhalila National Park	West Bengal	IN325	27.14	88.04	7,860	Y
India	Sundarbans Biosphere Reserve (National Park)	West Bengal	IN326	22.18	88.97	133,010	Y
India	Beliyapani Island			12.35	71.91	5,000	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Dasht-e-Moghan	Ardebil	IR004	39.58	48.00	3,000	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Lisar Protected Area	Ardebil | Gilan	IR015	37.98	48.25	31,044	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Bushire Bay	Bushehr	IR091	29.00	50.88	27,000	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Hilleh Protected Area	Bushehr	IR090	29.17	50.83	41,642	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Kharku Wildlife Refuge	Bushehr	IR089	29.32	50.35	312	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Monde Protected Area	Bushehr	IR092	28.17	51.30	53,705	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Nakhilu, Morghu and Ummal Karam islands	Bushehr	IR093	27.83	51.50	2,045	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Cheghakor marsh	Chahar Mahal and Bakhtiari	IR066	31.83	50.83	1,600	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Gandoman marsh	Chahar Mahal and Bakhtiari	IR067	31.83	51.10	1,500	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Arasbaran Protected Area	East Azarbaijan	IR003	38.75	46.83	73,460	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Gori Gol	East Azarbaijan	IR005	37.92	46.70	120	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Gavekhoni lake, and marshes of the lower Zaindeh Rud	Esfahan	IR068	32.33	52.78	63,300	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Mooteh Protected Area	Esfahan	IR056	33.67	50.83	200,000	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Arjan Protected Area	Fars	IR074	29.57	51.88	59,784	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Bahram-e-Gour Protected Area	Fars	IR080	29.00	55.00	408,000	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Bamou National Park	Fars	IR075	29.67	52.67	48,678	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Dorudsan dam	Fars	IR071	30.25	52.33	4,500	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Haft Barm	Fars	IR073	29.67	52.17	70	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Harm lake	Fars	IR078	28.17	53.50	9,600	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Hormod Protected Area	Fars	IR079	27.67	54.83	196,191	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Kaftar lake	Fars	IR072	30.57	52.78	4,700	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Lake Bakhtegan, Lake Tashk and Kamjan marshes	Fars	IR077	29.67	53.50	338,000	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Lake Maharlu	Fars	IR076	29.50	52.80	21,600	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Abbas-abad dam	Gilan	IR014	38.38	48.83	45	Y

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Iran, Islamic Republic of	Amirkelayeh lake	Gilan	IR018	37.30	50.17	1,230	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Anzali Mordab complex	Gilan	IR016	37.42	49.47	15,000	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Bandar Kiashar lagoon and mouth of Sefid Rud	Gilan	IR017	37.33	49.92	500	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Lavandavil Wildlife Refuge	Gilan	IR013	38.33	48.83	949	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	South Caspian shore, from Astara to Gomishan	Gilan | Mazandaran | Golestan	IR012	36.60	52.11	65,000	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Golestan	Golestan	IR035	37.42	55.75	132,354	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Gomishan marshes and Turkoman steppes	Golestan	IR024	37.25	53.92	20,000	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Incheh Borun lake and marshes	Golestan	IR026	37.22	54.50	50	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Khosh-Yeilagh	Golestan	IR034	36.83	55.58	154,400	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Lake Alagol, Lake Ulmagol and Lake Ajigol	Golestan	IR025	37.38	54.63	1,540	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Lake Bibishervan and Lake Eymar	Golestan	IR028	37.15	54.87	550	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Voshmigir dam	Golestan	IR027	37.20	54.75	500	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Assadabad plain	Hamadan	IR051	34.70	48.03	20,000	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Plains near Ghorveh	Hamadan	IR050	35.08	47.90	5,000	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Faror islands	Hormozgan	IR095	26.25	54.52	3,080	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Hormoz island	Hormozgan	IR098	27.05	56.47	4,000	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Khouran Straits	Hormozgan	IR096	26.83	55.67	100,000	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Mehrouyeh Wildlife Refuge	Hormozgan	IR083	28.10	57.42	7,535	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Rud-i-Shur, Rud-i-Shirin and Rud-i-Minab deltas	Hormozgan	IR099	27.13	56.80	11,800	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Sheedvar island	Hormozgan	IR094	26.80	53.40	160	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Deh Bakhri area	Kerman	IR082	28.95	57.92	35,000	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Khabr-va-Rouchoon Wildlife Refuge	Kerman	IR081	28.85	56.47	173,750	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Hashelan marsh and Doh Tappeh plains	Kermanshah	IR052	34.55	46.92	10,050	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Oshtrankuh Protected Area	Kermanshah	IR055	33.33	49.25	99,250	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Telesm plain	Kermanshah	IR053	34.13	46.37	4,500	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Dez dam	Khuzestan	IR057	32.63	48.47	1,500	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Dez river marshes and plains	Khuzestan	IR059	31.83	48.63	22,834	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Hamidieh (Omidiyeh) plains	Khuzestan	IR062	31.33	48.33	20,000	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Horeh Bamdej	Khuzestan	IR061	31.75	48.60	12,000	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Izeh and Sheikho lakes	Khuzestan	IR065	31.87	49.90	1,400	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Karkheh river marshes	Khuzestan	IR058	31.75	48.42	19,021	Y

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Iran, Islamic Republic of	Karun river marshes	Khuzestan	IR060	31.75	48.90	2,500	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Shadegan marshes and tidal mudflats of Khor-al Amaya and Khor Musa	Khuzestan	IR064	30.17	48.67	425,140	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Susangerd marshes	Khuzestan	IR063	31.75	47.92	30,000	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Dasht-i Gaz	Kordestan	IR049	35.27	47.33	5,000	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Divandareh/Zarrineh Owbatu	Kordestan	IR046	35.88	47.12	5,000	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Lake Zaribar	Kordestan	IR047	35.53	46.12	1,550	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Western Zagros north of Nowsud	Kordestan	IR048	35.22	46.23	57,000	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Alborz-e Markazi Protected Area	Mazandaran	IR029	36.17	51.50	410,790	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Dasht-e Naz Wildlife Refuge	Mazandaran	IR021	36.70	53.20	56	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Fereidoonkenar marshes	Mazandaran	IR019	36.58	52.52	1,000	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Lapoo - Zargmarz ab-bandans	Mazandaran	IR022	36.83	53.28	950	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Miankaleh Peninsula and Gorgan Bay	Mazandaran	IR023	36.83	53.75	97,200	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Seyed Mohalli, Zarin Kola and Larim Sara	Mazandaran	IR020	36.75	53.00	1,600	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Lotfatabad and Darregaz area	North Khorasan	IR041	37.52	59.33	2,500	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Rud-i Jowin and Rud-i Kalshur	North Khorasan	IR037	36.75	57.33	250,000	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Sarani	North Khorasan	IR039	37.75	58.17	17,800	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Shirvan area	North Khorasan	IR038	37.42	57.83	5,000	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Tandoureh	North Khorasan	IR040	37.42	58.67	44,790	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Hari Rud valley near Sarrakhs	Razavi Khorasan	IR042	36.50	61.15	8,000	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Tayebad plains at Ghoomi and Sarhad	Razavi Khorasan	IR043	34.75	60.92	40,000	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Parvar Protected Area	Semnan	IR033	35.95	53.58	66,626	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Touran	Semnan	IR036	35.67	56.33	1,346,992	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Bahu Kalat (Gandu) Protected Area	Sistan and Baluch-estan	IR105	25.42	61.25	461,472	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Chahbahar Bay and Khor Konarak	Sistan and Baluch-estan	IR104	25.33	60.33	33,500	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Hamoun-i Gabi	Sistan and Baluch-estan	IR085	28.12	60.83	60,000	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Hamoun-i Sabari and Hamoun-i Hirmand	Sistan and Baluch-estan	IR087	31.17	61.17	293,030	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Khor Jask	Sistan and Baluch-estan	IR101	25.67	57.67	11,500	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Kuh-i Bazman	Sistan and Baluch-estan	IR084	28.08	60.00	324,688	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Kuh-i Taftan	Sistan and Baluch-estan	IR086	28.60	61.13	180,000	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Pozam - Maytab coast	Sistan and Baluch-estan	IR103	25.33	60.33	9,000	Y

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Iran, Islamic Republic of	Rud-i-Gaz and Rud-i-Hara deltas	Sistan and Baluch-estan	IR100	26.67	56.83	15,000	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Rud-i-Jagin and Rud-i-Gabrik deltas	Sistan and Baluch-estan	IR102	25.58	58.33	14,000	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	South end of the Hamoun-i Puzak	Sistan and Baluch-estan	IR088	31.33	61.75	14,900	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Kavir region	Tehran	IR032	34.75	52.17	686,598	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Lar River Protected Area	Tehran	IR030	35.95	51.60	28,000	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Lashgarak and Latian dam	Tehran	IR031	35.78	51.67	110	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Akh Gol	West Azarbaijan	IR001	39.55	44.78	600	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Ghara Gheshlaq No-Hunting Area	West Azarbaijan	IR009	37.17	45.83	400	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Gordeh Git and Mamiyand	West Azarbaijan	IR008	37.03	45.67	500	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Lake Kobi	West Azarbaijan	IR010	36.95	45.50	1,200	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Lake Uromiyeh	West Azarbaijan	IR006	37.50	45.50	483,000	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Nowruzlu and Ghazanlu	West Azarbaijan	IR011	36.92	46.17	17,000	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Shur Gol, Yadegarlu and Dorgeh Sangi lakes	West Azarbaijan	IR007	37.02	45.52	2,500	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Kalmand Protected Area	Yazd	IR069	31.50	54.67	232,326	Y
Iraq	East Hammar	Basrah	IQ077	30.78	47.39	82,968	Y
Iraq	Fao	Basrah	IQ082	29.93	48.60	16,909	Y
Iraq	Khawr Abdallah	Basrah		29.92	48.53	126,000	Y
Iraq	Hawizeh	Basrah | Missan	IQ073	31.58	47.68	164,023	Y
Iraq	Central Marshes	Basrah | Thi-Qar | Missan	IQ075	30.96	46.99	131,780	Y
Iraq	Hoshiya and Saaroot	Missan	IQ066	32.33	46.83	33,560	Y
Iraq	Sinnaf Seasonal Wetlands	Missan	IQ069	31.87	47.32	26,049	Y
Iraq	Teab Seasonal Wetlands	Missan	IQ068	32.17	47.38	14,827	Y
Iraq	Teeb Oasis and Zubaidaat	Missan	IQ067	32.38	47.37	28,578	Y
Iraq	Ahmed Awa	Sulaimani	IQ042	35.30	46.08	887	Y
Iraq	Hawraman Area	Sulaimani	IQ043	35.22	46.19	4,463	Y
Iraq	Penjween	Sulaimani	IQ032	35.76	45.94	4,035	Y
Kazakhstan	Alekseevskie steppe pine forests	Akmola region	KZ049	51.97	70.63	176,090	Y
Kazakhstan	Amangeldy	Akmola region	KZ052	50.57	69.85	5,536	Y
Kazakhstan	Iskrinskie Pine Forests	Akmola region	KZ083	52.13	72.02	63,055	Y
Kazakhstan	Korgalzhyn State Nature Reserve	Akmola region	KZ051	50.42	69.23	258,963	Y
Kazakhstan	Kumdykol-Zharlykol Lake System	Akmola region	KZ056	50.58	70.88	20,350	Y
Kazakhstan	Tuzashchy and Karasor Lakes	Akmola region	KZ058	50.35	70.28	8,582	Y
Kazakhstan	Uyalyshalkar Lake System	Akmola region	KZ055	50.63	70.37	20,360	Y
Kazakhstan	Vicinity of Korgalzhyn village	Akmola region	KZ054	50.58	70.05	10,280	Y
Kazakhstan	Zhumay-Mayshukyr Lake System	Akmola region	KZ053	50.72	69.88	12,490	Y
Kazakhstan	Ereymentau Mountains	Akmola region | Kara-ganda region	KZ084	51.40	73.28	364,580	Y
Kazakhstan	Zharkol Lakes	Akmola region | Kostanay region	KZ050	50.45	67.25	8,818	Y
Kazakhstan	Irgiz-Turgay Lakes	Aktobe region	KZ042	48.67	62.13	348,000	Y

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Kazakhstan	Mugodzhary	Aktobe region	KZ022	48.75	58.80	241,925	Y
Kazakhstan	Zhagabulak Forest	Aktobe region	KZ021	48.57	57.60	6,740	Y
Kazakhstan	Donyz-Tau cliff faces	Aktobe region | Atyrau region | Mangistau region	KZ019	46.48	56.63	387,110	Y
Kazakhstan	Almaty State Nature Reserve	Almaty region	KZ099	43.10	77.32	71,700	Y
Kazakhstan	Altyn-Emel National Park	Almaty region	KZ101	44.00	78.42	197,600	Y
Kazakhstan	Assy Plateau	Almaty region	KZ100	43.25	78.05	41,050	Y
Kazakhstan	Big Almaty Gorge	Almaty region	KZ098	43.07	76.98	22,305	Y
Kazakhstan	Ili River Delta	Almaty region	KZ092	45.42	74.83	574,300	Y
Kazakhstan	Kapchagay Canyon	Almaty region	KZ096	44.05	77.00	14,950	Y
Kazakhstan	Lower reaches of the Karatal River	Almaty region	KZ090	46.37	77.30	102,195	Y
Kazakhstan	Sorbulak Lake System	Almaty region	KZ097	43.67	76.60	18,540	Y
Kazakhstan	Tentek River Delta	Almaty region	KZ114	46.42	81.00	45,855	Y
Kazakhstan	Topar Lake System	Almaty region	KZ093	44.97	75.15	32,530	Y
Kazakhstan	Toraygyr Ridge	Almaty region	KZ102	43.30	78.75	38,565	Y
Kazakhstan	Tuzkol Lake	Almaty region	KZ104	43.00	79.98	3,194	Y
Kazakhstan	Upper Charyn	Almaty region	KZ103	43.22	79.25	4,700	Y
Kazakhstan	Ushkol Lake	Almaty region	KZ091	45.67	78.09	886	Y
Kazakhstan	Zheltoranga	Almaty region	KZ094	45.03	75.30	938	Y
Kazakhstan	Zhusandala	Almaty region	KZ095	44.45	74.95	217,135	Y
Kazakhstan	Lake Alakol Islands	Almaty region | East-Kazakhstan region	KZ115	46.17	81.82	7,400	Y
Kazakhstan	Caspian Sea shore between Volga and Ural River Deltas	Atyrau region		46.78	50.22	175,000	Y
Kazakhstan	Delta of the Ural River	Atyrau region	KZ009	46.92	51.68	67,115	Y
Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan portion of the river Volga's Delta - Zhambay	Atyrau region	KZ008	46.33	49.50	248,480	Y
Kazakhstan	Lower reaches of the Emba River	Atyrau region	KZ010	46.98	53.57	208,990	Y
Kazakhstan	Sagyz	Atyrau region	KZ020	48.28	54.68	11,280	Y
Kazakhstan	Uil River and Taysoygan Sands	Atyrau region	KZ007	48.83	53.52	32,285	Y
Kazakhstan	Arkaly Mountains	East-Kazakhstan region	KZ113	46.60	82.50	21,365	Y
Kazakhstan	Cherdoyak	East-Kazakhstan region	KZ118	49.82	83.82	29,620	Y
Kazakhstan	Cherniy (Black) Irtysh Delta	East-Kazakhstan region	KZ120	47.82	84.63	104,200	Y
Kazakhstan	Chingiztau Mountains	East-Kazakhstan region	KZ109	48.42	79.67	863,490	Y
Kazakhstan	Eastern Kazakhstan uplands	East-Kazakhstan region	KZ110	48.00	81.20	221,130	Y
Kazakhstan	Karabas Mountains	East-Kazakhstan region	KZ112	46.80	82.77	12,300	Y
Kazakhstan	Manyrak Mountains	East-Kazakhstan region	KZ121	47.50	84.15	259,460	Y
Kazakhstan	Markakol State Nature Reserve	East-Kazakhstan region	KZ119	48.73	85.78	75,048	Y
Kazakhstan	Paradise Valley mountain plateau	East-Kazakhstan region	KZ116	50.30	84.13	18,800	Y
Kazakhstan	Semey Ormany (Semipalatinsk Forest)	East-Kazakhstan region	KZ107	50.68	79.97	662,167	Y
Kazakhstan	Tortoise Islands	East-Kazakhstan region	KZ117	49.02	83.77	1,059	Y
Kazakhstan	Western and northern foothills of the Kalba Range	East-Kazakhstan region	KZ108	49.75	81.67	657,170	Y

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Kazakhstan	Zhagalbayly and Tuyemoynak Hills	East-Kazakhstan region	KZ111	47.82	82.22	83,125	Y
Kazakhstan	Aktubek	Karaganda region	KZ057	50.22	69.50	6,175	Y
Kazakhstan	Ashchykol and Barakkol Lakes	Karaganda region	KZ061	49.28	67.40	25,930	Y
Kazakhstan	Ayak-Bestau Hills	Karaganda region	KZ063	47.83	70.35	340,410	Y
Kazakhstan	Balyktykol Lake	Karaganda region	KZ089	49.79	75.93	10,430	Y
Kazakhstan	Irtysh-Karaganda Waterworks 10	Karaganda region	KZ085	50.79	73.67	5,159	Y
Kazakhstan	Irtysh-Karaganda Waterworks 9	Karaganda region	KZ086	50.79	73.83	3,782	Y
Kazakhstan	Karasor Lake	Karaganda region	KZ088	49.87	75.37	37,286	Y
Kazakhstan	Kultansor and Tatysor Lakes	Karaganda region	KZ060	49.77	71.47	6,204	Y
Kazakhstan	Ortau upland massif	Karaganda region	KZ064	47.72	72.25	1,071,750	Y
Kazakhstan	Saumalkol Lake	Karaganda region	KZ087	49.81	74.98	2,171	Y
Kazakhstan	Tassuat Lake	Karaganda region	KZ059	49.84	71.30	3,589	Y
Kazakhstan	Ulytau Mountains	Karaganda region	KZ062	48.40	66.68	186,100	Y
Kazakhstan	Western edge of the Karakoyin and Zhetikonyr Sands	Karaganda region	KZ067	46.50	68.33	49,690	Y
Kazakhstan	Lower reaches of the Sarysu River	Karaganda region | Kyzylorda region | South-Kazakhstan region	KZ066	46.47	67.17	331,330	Y
Kazakhstan	Akzhan Lake	Kostanay region	KZ024	54.18	65.70	3,026	Y
Kazakhstan	Amankaragay Forest	Kostanay region	KZ034	52.43	63.95	84,795	Y
Kazakhstan	Batpakkol lake	Kostanay region		51.42	62.65	2,690	Y
Kazakhstan	Kamyshovoe-Zhamankol Lakes	Kostanay region	KZ026	53.96	65.92	3,940	Y
Kazakhstan	Koybagar-Tyuntyugur Lake System	Kostanay region	KZ033	52.65	65.63	62,345	Y
Kazakhstan	Kulykol-Taldykol Lake System	Kostanay region	KZ036	51.39	61.90	11,960	Y
Kazakhstan	Kushmurun Lake	Kostanay region	KZ032	52.67	64.77	92,510	Y
Kazakhstan	Naurzum State Nature Reserve	Kostanay region	KZ040	51.52	64.28	191,381	Y
Kazakhstan	Russkiy Zharkol	Kostanay region		50.21	67.29	12,774	Y
Kazakhstan	Salmanykol lake	Kostanay region		51.52	63.47	1,813	Y
Kazakhstan	Sankebay Lakes	Kostanay region	KZ039	51.40	63.53	4,675	Y
Kazakhstan	Sarykopa Lake System	Kostanay region	KZ041	50.22	64.13	51,200	Y
Kazakhstan	Shagyrkol and Mamyrkol lakes	Kostanay region		51.68	62.67	1,875	Y
Kazakhstan	Shoshkaly Lake System	Kostanay region	KZ027	53.67	64.93	13,580	Y
Kazakhstan	Sulukol Lake	Kostanay region	KZ035	52.02	63.63	3,091	Y
Kazakhstan	Teniz-Karakamys Lakes	Kostanay region	KZ023	54.12	64.53	12,528	Y
Kazakhstan	Tounsor Hollow Lakes	Kostanay region	KZ037	51.27	62.38	35,000	Y
Kazakhstan	Zharsor-Urkash Salt Lakes	Kostanay region	KZ038	51.34	62.75	35,170	Y
Kazakhstan	Lesser Aral Sea	Kyzylorda region	KZ043	46.33	61.00	139,400	Y
Kazakhstan	Syrdarya Delta Lakes	Kyzylorda region	KZ044	46.07	61.70	144,165	Y
Kazakhstan	Telikol Lakes	Kyzylorda region	KZ068	45.07	66.82	159,320	Y
Kazakhstan	Aktau cliff faces	Mangistau region	KZ013	44.47	51.53	235,195	Y
Kazakhstan	Basgurly-Zhazgurly Depression	Mangistau region	KZ017	42.77	53.43	42,420	Y
Kazakhstan	Karagie Depression	Mangistau region	KZ015	43.57	51.73	215,420	Y
Kazakhstan	Karakol Lake	Mangistau region	KZ012	43.53	51.30	5,270	Y
Kazakhstan	Kaundy Depression	Mangistau region	KZ016	42.92	52.93	78,220	Y
Kazakhstan	North-western cliff faces of the Ustyurt Plateau	Mangistau region	KZ018	45.87	55.47	430,660	Y
Kazakhstan	Tyulen'i (Seal) Islands	Mangistau region	KZ011	44.92	50.37	166,880	Y
Kazakhstan	Western cliff faces of the Ustyurt Plateau	Mangistau region	KZ014	44.87	53.77	790,825	Y

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Kazakhstan	Aksuat Lake	North-Kazakhstan region	KZ029	53.67	66.45	4,589	Y
Kazakhstan	Balykty Lake	North-Kazakhstan region	KZ047	54.23	68.73	4,138	Y
Kazakhstan	Bolshoy Kak Lake	North-Kazakhstan region	KZ028	53.57	66.20	11,500	Y
Kazakhstan	Maliy Kak Lake	North-Kazakhstan region	KZ031	53.77	66.82	9,721	Y
Kazakhstan	Shaglyteniz Lake and marshes	North-Kazakhstan region	KZ048	54.10	69.87	34,750	Y
Kazakhstan	Sorbalyk-Maybalyk Lake System	North-Kazakhstan region	KZ025	54.27	66.72	3,400	Y
Kazakhstan	Teke Lake	North-Kazakhstan region	KZ080	53.83	72.93	70,370	Y
Kazakhstan	Terenkol Lake	North-Kazakhstan region	KZ045	54.40	69.21	835	Y
Kazakhstan	Zhaltyr Lake	North-Kazakhstan region	KZ030	53.98	67.27	2,594	Y
Kazakhstan	Zhylandy Lake	North-Kazakhstan region	KZ046	54.23	68.73	3,410	Y
Kazakhstan	Ertis Ormany (Shaldai Forest)	Pavlodar region	KZ105	51.83	78.83	277,961	Y
Kazakhstan	Karasuk	Pavlodar region	KZ082	53.50	77.13	19,610	Y
Kazakhstan	Korgankol Lake	Pavlodar region	KZ081	53.14	74.15	1,097	Y
Kazakhstan	Shcherbakty Lakes	Pavlodar region	KZ106	51.35	78.25	2,955	Y
Kazakhstan	Arys-Karaktau State Reserved Zone	South-Kazakhstan region	KZ075	42.33	68.00	404,000	Y
Kazakhstan	Arystandy	South-Kazakhstan region	KZ073	43.20	69.50	19,840	Y
Kazakhstan	Chardara Reservoir	South-Kazakhstan region	KZ076	41.17	68.18	96,010	Y
Kazakhstan	Kenshektau Mountains	South-Kazakhstan region	KZ070	43.75	68.80	10,915	Y
Kazakhstan	Kyzylkol Lake	South-Kazakhstan region	KZ072	43.75	69.49	4,160	Y
Kazakhstan	Lakes in the lower reaches of the Chu River	South-Kazakhstan region	KZ069	44.92	67.70	147,950	Y
Kazakhstan	Shoshkakol Lakes	South-Kazakhstan region	KZ074	43.03	69.52	53,460	Y
Kazakhstan	Aksu-Dzhabagly State Nature Reserve	South-Kazakhstan region | Zhambyl region	KZ078	42.33	70.58	131,934	Y
Kazakhstan	Akzhar Lakes	South-Kazakhstan region | Zhambyl region	KZ071	43.98	69.75	25,714	Y
Kazakhstan	Chokpak Pass	South-Kazakhstan region | Zhambyl region	KZ077	42.52	70.63	10,160	Y
Kazakhstan	Kamysh-Samarskie Lakes	West-Kazakhstan region	KZ006	48.88	49.85	114,860	Y
Kazakhstan	Kushum Lakes	West-Kazakhstan region	KZ004	49.33	50.42	175,315	Y
Kazakhstan	Lower reaches of the Ashchyozek River	West-Kazakhstan region	KZ002	49.17	48.30	217,400	Y
Kazakhstan	Sarshyganak Lake	West-Kazakhstan region	KZ003	49.44	49.85	2,978	Y
Kazakhstan	Shalkar Lake	West-Kazakhstan region	KZ001	50.55	51.67	27,530	Y
Kazakhstan	Ural River Valley	West-Kazakhstan region		49.68	51.48	234,226	Y
Kazakhstan	Urda Sands	West-Kazakhstan region	KZ005	48.62	48.50	954,830	Y

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Kazakhstan	Ters-Ashchibulak Reservoir	Zhambyl region	KZ079	42.68	70.90	3,310	Y
Kazakhstan	Middle reaches of the Sarysu River		KZ065	47.08	68.00	142,165	Y
Kuwait	Kubbar island	Al Ahmadi	KW008	29.07	48.49	18	Y
Kuwait	Dawhat Kazima	Al Jahrah	KW002	29.38	47.78	1,660	Y
Kuwait	Jal Az-Zor	Al Jahrah	KW001	29.55	47.78	25,000	Y
Kuwait	Ad-Doha Nature Reserve	Al Kuwayt	KW003	29.37	47.82	450	Y
Kuwait	Al-Jahra Pool Nature Reserve	Al Kuwayt	KW006	29.35	47.71	250	Y
Kuwait	Sulaibikhat Bay	Al Kuwayt	KW005	29.35	47.85	4,845	Y
Kyrgyzstan	Surmatash	Batken		N 39° 58′	E 071° 59′	66194	C
Kyrgyzstan	Ak-Suu	Chu		N 42° 28′	E 074° 07′	7862	C
Kyrgyzstan	Ala-Archa	Chu		N 42° 32′	E 074° 29′	19400	C
Kyrgyzstan	Chon-Kemin	Chu		N 42° 49′	E 076° 43′	123,654	C
Kyrgyzstan	Tokmak Pheasant Reserve	Chüy		42.77	75.24	3,000	Y
Kyrgyzstan	Tulek Valley	Chüy		43.17	74.08	5,000	Y
Kyrgyzstan	Water reservation of Northern Chu Valley	Chüy		43.02	74.11	2,000	Y
Kyrgyzstan	Kara-Kol	Issyk-Kul		N 42° 18′	E 078° 29′	38148	C
Kyrgyzstan	Sarychat-Ertash Nature Reserve	Issyk-Kul		N 41° 78′	E 078° 32′	134140	C
Kyrgyzstan	Sary-Djaz and Khan-Tengri	Issyk-Kul		N 41° 13′	E 079° 27′	2758003	C
Kyrgyzstan	Gorge Tash-Rabat	Naryn		40.94	75.25	2,250	Y
Kyrgyzstan	Karatal-Japaryk State Reserve	Naryn		N 41° 40′	E 075° 24′	36449	C
Kyrgyzstan	Salkyn-Tor	Naryn		N 41° 25′	E 076° 09′	10419	C
Kyrgyzstan	Ak-Bura	Osh		N 40° 19′	E 072° 57′	19561	C
Kyrgyzstan	Eastern Alai	Osh		39.50	73.00	10,000	Y
Kyrgyzstan	Gulcha	Osh		N 40° 14′	E 073° 28′	1955	C
Kyrgyzstan	Kara-Shoro	Osh		N 40° 44′	E 074° 01′	14340	C
Kyrgyzstan	Kulun-Ata	Osh		N 40° 32′	E 074° 19′	27434	C
Kyrgyzstan	Kyrgyz-Ata	Osh		N 40° 04′	E 072° 31′	11172	C
Kyrgyzstan	Western Alai, Kok-Suu river	Osh		39.60	72.19	10,000	Y
Kyrgyzstan	Besh-Tash	Talass		N 42° 11′	E 072° 30′	13650	C
Kyrgyzstan	Kara-Bura	Talass		N 42° 16′	E 071° 15′	59067	C
Kyrgyzstan	Talas River	Talass		N 42° 32	E 072° 14′	2511	C
Kyrgyzstan	Karkyra Valley	Ysyk-Köl		42.72	79.21	5,000	Y
Kyrgyzstan	Alatai	Zhalal-Abad		N 41° 58′	E 072° 13′	56826	C
Kyrgyzstan	Besh-Aral	Zhalal-Abad		N 41° 34′	E 070° 28′	112018	C
Kyrgyzstan	Chandalash	Zhalal-Abad		N 42° 02′	E 071° 06′	25270	C
Kyrgyzstan	Chychkan	Zhalal-Abad		N 42° 12′	E 072° 57′	65551	C
Kyrgyzstan	Dashman	Zhalal-Abad		N 41° 20′	E 073° 01′	7958	C
Kyrgyzstan	Kan-Achu	Zhalal-Abad		N 41° 23′	E 073° 33′	30496	C
Kyrgyzstan	Karasu	Zhalal-Abad		N 41° 34′	E 073° 14′	384	C
Kyrgyzstan	Saimaluu-Tash	Zhalal-Abad		N 41° 07′	E 073° 56′	32007	C
Kyrgyzstan	Sary-Chalek	Zhalal-Abad		N 41° 53′	E 071° 58′	23868	C
Kyrgyzstan	Ak-Sai						C
Kyrgyzstan	Alai-Kuu						C
Kyrgyzstan	Bazar-Korgon						C
Kyrgyzstan	Bekechal						C
Kyrgyzstan	Isfairam and Shakhimardan River Basins						C
Kyrgyzstan	Kassan-Say						C
Kyrgyzstan	Kavak-Too and Moldo-Too						C

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Kyrgyzstan	Kurpasay						C
Kyrgyzstan	Kyzyl-Unkur						C
Kyrgyzstan	Leilek						C
Kyrgyzstan	Nyldy						C
Kyrgyzstan	Sargata						C
Kyrgyzstan	Sumsar						C
Kyrgyzstan	Toktogul Reservoir						C
Kyrgyzstan	Torkent						C
Maldives	Haa Alifu Atoll		MV001	7.00	73.00	6,000	Y
Mongolia	Khunt Lake	Arkhangai		48.44	102.58		C
Mongolia	Ogii Lake	Arkhangai	MN042	47.77	102.70	15,200	Y
Mongolia	Terkhiin Tsagaan Lake	Arkhangai	MN031	48.17	99.75	26,800	Y
Mongolia	Khangain Nuruu National Park	Arkhangai | Bayankhongor | Ovorkhangai	MN030	47.28	101.25	897,840	Y
Mongolia	Gungaluut Lake	Baganuur		47.63	108.3		C
Mongolia	Binderyaa Khukh Lake	Bayankhongor		47.36	99.29		C
Mongolia	Boon Tsagaan Lake	Bayankhongor	MN026	45.58	99.18	54,800	Y
Mongolia	Orog Lake	Bayankhongor	MN028	45.07	100.75	28,000	Y
Mongolia	Dayan Lake	Bayan-Olgii	MN003	48.33	88.83	20,800	Y
Mongolia	Khoton-Khorgon Lakes	Bayan-Olgii	MN001	48.58	88.42	34,000	Y
Mongolia	Tolbo Lake	Bayan-Olgii	MN006	48.53	90.10	24,400	Y
Mongolia	Tsengel Khairkhan Mountain	Bayan-Olgii	MN002	48.60	89.15	52,726	Y
Mongolia	Khokh Serkhiin Nuruu	Bayan-Olgii | Khovd	MN005	48.15	90.78	74,502	Y
Mongolia	Achit Lake	Bayan-Olgii | Uvs	MN007	49.50	90.53	73,700	Y
Mongolia	Airkhan Lake	Bulgan	MN038	49.62	102.67	11,200	Y
Mongolia	Dashinchilen Bayan Lake	Bulgan	MN043	47.85	104.05	50,200	Y
Mongolia	Selenge - Teel	Bulgan	MN040	49.45	102.55	18,568	Y
Mongolia	Sharga Lake	Bulgan	MN041	48.92	101.95	2,118	Y
Mongolia	Teshigiin Olon Lakes	Bulgan	MN037	49.90	102.67	12,800	Y
Mongolia	Zed Khantai Nuruu	Bulgan		49.67	103.5		C
Mongolia	Buir Lake	Dornod	MN068	47.77	117.80	43,200	Y
Mongolia	Khukh Lake	Dornod	MN067	49.52	115.58	13,200	Y
Mongolia	Mongol Daguur	Dornod	MN066	49.72	115.25	65,000	Y
Mongolia	Nomrog	Dornod	MN070	46.62	119.55	378,097	Y
Mongolia	Tashgain Tavan Lakes	Dornod	MN069	47.37	118.45	31,200	Y
Mongolia	Tsengeleg Lakes	Dornod	MN063	48.45	113.47	25,000	Y
Mongolia	Turgen Tsagaan, Zegst, Tuulaitiyn Burd Lakes	Dornod	MN064	49.38	113.25	35,282	Y
Mongolia	Ugtam Nature Reserve	Dornod	MN065	49.28	113.73	46,162	Y
Mongolia	Valley Of Onon-Balj Rivers	Dornod, Khentii		49.07	111.08		C
Mongolia	Ikh Nartiin Chuluu Nature Reserve	Dornogobi	MN050	45.72	108.63	43,740	Y
Mongolia	Maikhant Mountain	Dornogobi | Khentii	MN057	46.67	109.92	42,015	Y
Mongolia	Ooshiin Gobi	Dornogovi		44.07	109.28		C
Mongolia	Ikh Gazriin Chuluu	Dundgobi	MN049	45.75	107.25	9,300	Y
Mongolia	Zagiin us	Dundgovi		44.61	107.56		C
Mongolia	Zavkhan River - Ereen Lake	Gobi Altai	MN023	47.16	96.00	65,735	Y
Mongolia	Gegeen Lake	Govi-Altai		46.7	96.77		C
Mongolia	Zarmangiin Gobi	Govi-Altai		44.87	97.17		C
Mongolia	Bayankhuree	Khentii		47.36	111.35		C

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Mongolia	Valleys of Khurkh-Khuiten Rivers	Khentii	MN058	48.32	110.37	42,900	Y
Mongolia	Onon-Balj	Khentii | Dornod	MN059	49.12	111.13	104,841	Y
Mongolia	Khan Khentii Strictly Protected Area	Khentii | Selenge | Tov	MN055	48.80	108.17	1,234,755	Y
Mongolia	Khar Yamaat Nature Reserve	Khentii | Sukhbaatar	MN060	47.63	112.12	51,404	Y
Mongolia	Bulgan River	Khovd	MN004	46.05	91.40	36,800	Y
Mongolia	Burgedtei Khairkhan Mountian	Khovd		47.5	91.3		C
Mongolia	Jargalant Khairkhan Mountain	Khovd	MN015	47.93	92.40	15,600	Y
Mongolia	Khar Lake	Khovd	MN016	48.17	93.08	25,200	Y
Mongolia	Khar Us Lake	Khovd	MN014	47.75	92.17	140,400	Y
Mongolia	Khongil	Khovd	MN013	47.85	91.82	6,027	Y
Mongolia	Zeregiin Lakes	Khovd		47.21	92.64		C
Mongolia	Bulgan Tal	Khovsgol	MN036	50.18	101.55	40,445	Y
Mongolia	Darkhad Depression	Khovsgol	MN034	51.02	99.45	109,900	Y
Mongolia	Erkhel Lake	Khovsgol	MN033	49.93	99.93	2,400	Y
Mongolia	Khovsgol Lake	Khovsgol	MN035	50.53	100.33	86,000	Y
Mongolia	Khovsgoliin Sangiin Dalai Lake	Khovsgol	MN032	49.25	99.00	16,500	Y
Mongolia	Tarialan	Khovsgol	MN039	49.52	101.92	31,630	Y
Mongolia	Baga Gazriin Chuluu	Omnogobi		46.2	106.04		C
Mongolia	Borzon Gobi	Omnogobi	MN047	42.33	105.50	399,467	Y
Mongolia	Galba Gobi	Omnogobi	MN048	43.08	107.67	828,328	Y
Mongolia	Govi Gurvan Saikhan Mountain	Omnogobi	MN046	43.75	102.92	544,794	Y
Mongolia	Ulaan Lake	Omnogobi		44.52	103.65		C
Mongolia	Taatsiin Tsagaan Lake	Ovorkhangai	MN029	45.13	101.43	15,600	Y
Mongolia	Ulziitiin Sangiin Dalai Lake	Ovorkhangai	MN045	46.70	103.28	4,000	Y
Mongolia	Delta of Orkhon and Selenge Rivers	Selenge	MN054	50.20	106.13	26,800	Y
Mongolia	Selengiin Tsagaan Lake	Selenge	MN053	49.95	105.35	18,000	Y
Mongolia	Ganga Lakes	Sukhbaatar	MN061	45.25	114.00	32,800	Y
Mongolia	Eej Khad	Tov	MN051	47.32	106.88	36,867	Y
Mongolia	Erdenesant Mountains	Tov	MN044	47.43	104.95	34,776	Y
Mongolia	Gorkhi-Terelj National Park	Tov	MN056	47.95	107.42	293,937	Y
Mongolia	Khustain Nuruu National Park	Tov	MN052	47.70	105.87	49,932	Y
Mongolia	Airag Lake	Uvs	MN012	48.90	93.43	34,800	Y
Mongolia	Baga and Bayan Lakes	Uvs	MN010	49.95	93.92	6,800	Y
Mongolia	Uureg Lake	Uvs	MN008	50.12	90.95	44,800	Y
Mongolia	Uvs Lake	Uvs	MN009	50.20	92.28	100,000	Y
Mongolia	Uvsiin Khar Lake	Uvs	MN011	49.08	91.92	13,601	Y
Mongolia	Khomiin Tal	Zavkhan	MN017	48.22	93.67	35,600	Y
Mongolia	Oigon Lake	Zavkhan	MN020	49.12	96.60	20,189	Y
Mongolia	Otgontenger Mountain	Zavkhan	MN022	47.67	97.50	95,500	Y
Mongolia	Santmargatsyn Bayan Lake	Zavkhan	MN018	48.45	95.12	14,800	Y
Mongolia	Telmen Lake	Zavkhan	MN021	48.93	99.35	51,600	Y
Mongolia	Ulaagchinii Khar Lake	Zavkhan	MN019	48.33	96.10	13,439	Y
Mongolia	Ikh Bogd Mountain		MN027	44.96	100.37	86,440	Y
Mongolia	Khasagt Khairkhan Mountain		MN024	46.75	95.80	28,309	Y
Mongolia	Taigam Lake		MN025	46.37	97.37	4,170	Y
Myanmar	Moyingyi	Bago	MM046	17.50	96.58	10,360	Y
Myanmar	Bwe Pa	Chin	MM036	22.17	93.42	40,000	Y
Myanmar	Zeihmu Range	Chin	MM035	22.75	93.58	4,050	Y

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Myanmar	Ayeyarwady River: Bhamo Section	Kachin	MM013	24.17	97.17	23,300	Y
Myanmar	Ayeyarwady River: Myitkyina to Sinbo Section	Kachin	MM009	25.17	97.25	135,000	Y
Myanmar	Bumphabum	Kachin	MM003	26.32	97.32	175,000	Y
Myanmar	Hponkanrazi	Kachin	MM002	27.53	97.12	270,396	Y
Myanmar	Hukaung Valley	Kachin	MM005	26.18	96.00	615,000	Y
Myanmar	Indawgyi Lake Wildlife Sanctuary and surroundings	Kachin	MM008	25.17	96.33	90,000	Y
Myanmar	Kamaing	Kachin	MM006	25.50	96.75	15,000	Y
Myanmar	Myitkyina-Nandebad-Talawagyi	Kachin	MM010	25.17	97.42	40,000	Y
Myanmar	Ninety-six Inns	Kachin	MM012	24.33	97.33	1,000	Y
Myanmar	Tanai River	Kachin	MM004	26.38	96.67	63,000	Y
Myanmar	Upper Mogaung Chaung basin	Kachin	MM007	25.33	96.92	20,000	Y
Myanmar	Ayeyarwady River: Sinbyugyun to Minbu Section	Magway	MM041	20.37	94.78	14,240	Y
Myanmar	Taung Kan at Sedawgyi	Magway	MM028	22.20	96.22	50	Y
Myanmar	Ayeyarwady River: Bagan Section	Mandalay	MM027	22.18	94.83	7,500	Y
Myanmar	Chaungmagyi Reservoir	Mandalay	MM032	20.60	95.88	850	Y
Myanmar	Kyee-ni Inn	Mandalay	MM033	20.42	96.15	617	Y
Myanmar	Myittha Lakes	Mandalay	MM030	21.38	95.97	10,000	Y
Myanmar	Nyaung Kan - Minhla Kan	Mandalay	MM031	20.85	96.02	2,033	Y
Myanmar	Peleik Inn	Mandalay	MM029	21.83	96.05	50	Y
Myanmar	Ayeyarwady River: Shwegu Section	Sagaing	MM016	24.32	96.52	37,300	Y
Myanmar	Ayeyarwady River: Singu Section	Sagaing	MM021	22.55	95.98	3,000	Y
Myanmar	Chatthin	Sagaing	MM018	23.53	95.65	26,936	Y
Myanmar	Htamanthi	Sagaing	MM014	25.43	95.62	215,074	Y
Myanmar	Mahanandar Kan	Sagaing	MM020	22.60	95.70	425	Y
Myanmar	Uyu River	Sagaing	MM015	25.00	95.67	200,000	Y
Myanmar	Yemyet Inn	Sagaing	MM022	22.02	95.88	5,180	Y
Myanmar	Nantha Island		MM057	20.24	92.73	1,107	Y
Nepal	Langtang National Park	Bagmati	NP013	28.17	85.63	171,000	Y
Nepal	Phulchoki Mountain forests	Bagmati	NP019	27.62	85.27	5,000	Y
Nepal	Shivapuri-Nagarjun National Park	Bagmati	NP024	27.80	85.33	15,900	Y
Nepal	Bardia National Park	Bheri	NP003	28.47	81.47	96,800	Y
Nepal	Dang Deukhuri foothill forests and west Rapti wetlands	Bheri | Lumbini | Rapti	NP005	27.83	82.42	150,000	Y
Nepal	Annapurna Conservation Area	Dhawalagiri | Gandaki	NP001	28.53	84.00	762,900	Y
Nepal	Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve	Dhawalagiri | Rapti	NP007	28.60	83.00	132,500	Y
Nepal	Rampur valley	Gandaki | Lumbini	NP020	27.85	83.90	3,000	Y
Nepal	Rara National Park	Karnali	NP021	29.57	82.08	10,600	Y
Nepal	Shey-Phoksundo National Park	Karnali	NP023	29.43	82.93	355,500	Y
Nepal	Dharan forests	Koshi	NP006	26.82	87.28	50,000	Y
Nepal	Makalu Barun National Park	Koshi	NP016	27.75	87.00	150,000	Y
Nepal	Tamur valley and watershed	Koshi	NP026	26.85	87.17	20,000	Y
Nepal	Urlabari forest groves	Koshi	NP027	26.66	87.60	100	Y
Nepal	Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve and Koshi Barrage	Koshi | Sagarmatha	NP012	26.58	87.07	21,000	Y
Nepal	Farmlands in Lumbini area	Lumbini	NP014	27.48	83.28	141,367	Y
Nepal	Jagdishpur Reservoir	Lumbini	NP009	27.62	83.10	225	Y
Nepal	Nawalparasi forests	Lumbini	NP017	27.55	83.00	4,000	Y
Nepal	Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve	Mahakali	NP025	28.88	80.18	30,500	Y

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Nepal	Kanchenjungha Conservation Area	Mechi	NP010	27.70	88.13	203,500	Y
Nepal	Mai Valley forests	Mechi	NP015	26.89	88.07	30,000	Y
Nepal	Barandabhar forests and wetlands	Narayani	NP002	27.67	84.17	12,300	Y
Nepal	Chitwan National Park	Narayani	NP004	27.47	84.33	93,200	Y
Nepal	Parsa Wildlife Reserve	Narayani	NP018	27.47	84.33	49,900	Y
Nepal	Sagarmatha National Park	Sagarmatha	NP022	27.93	86.80	114,800	Y
Nepal	Ghodaghodi Lake	Seti	NP008	28.68	80.93	5,000	Y
Nepal	Khaptad National Park	Seti	NP011	29.37	81.12	22,500	Y
Oman	Jabal al Akhdar	Ad Dakhliyah | Al Batinah	OM014	23.12	57.67	187,000	Y
Oman	Al Batinah coast	Al Batinah	OM006	24.05	57.03	9,000	Y
Oman	Khawr Shinas and Khawr Liwa	Al Batinah	OM004	24.65	56.52	4,400	Y
Oman	Sun Farms, Sohar	Al Batinah	OM005	24.32	56.75	500	Y
Oman	Duqm	Al Wusta	OM020	19.67	57.68	1,000	Y
Oman	Hamr an Nafur	Al Wusta	OM018	19.80	57.80	12	Y
Oman	Jiddat al Harasis	Al Wusta	OM019	19.75	56.50	2,750,000	Y
Oman	Khawr Ghawi	Al Wusta	OM023	18.57	56.63	1,000	Y
Oman	Khor Dirif	Al Wusta	OM021	18.93	57.35	100	Y
Oman	Barr al Hikman	Al Wusta | Ash Sharqiyah	OM016	20.63	58.43	290,000	Y
Oman	Masirah island	Ash Sharqiyah	OM017	20.42	58.78	109,500	Y
Oman	Ras al Hadd	Ash Sharqiyah	OM015	22.53	59.77	2,000	Y
Oman	Halaaniyaat Islands	Dhofar	OM024	17.50	55.97	10,200	Y
Oman	Jabal Qamar	Dhofar	OM033	16.80	53.33	65,100	Y
Oman	Jazirat Hino	Dhofar	OM031	16.95	54.73	50	Y
Oman	Khawr ad Dahariz	Dhofar	OM029	17.02	54.18	150	Y
Oman	Khawr Hassan	Dhofar	OM028	17.03	54.38	300	Y
Oman	Khawr Rouri	Dhofar	OM027	17.03	54.43	1,100	Y
Oman	Khor Mughsayl	Dhofar	OM032	16.88	53.78	100	Y
Oman	Salalah Bird Sanctuary	Dhofar	OM030	17.00	54.07	200	Y
Oman	Wadi Darbat	Dhofar	OM026	17.10	54.45	78,000	Y
Oman	Musandam (mainland)	Musandam	OM002	26.00	56.25	163,500	Y
Oman	Musandam islands	Musandam	OM001	26.22	56.48	1,000	Y
Oman	Bandar Jussah	Muscat	OM011	23.55	58.65	700	Y
Oman	Daymaniyat Islands	Muscat	OM007	23.85	58.08	20,300	Y
Oman	Fahl Island	Muscat	OM009	23.68	58.50	600	Y
Oman	Quriyat - Daghmar	Muscat	OM013	23.23	58.97	1,000	Y
Oman	Qurm Nature Reserve	Muscat	OM010	23.62	58.47	100	Y
Oman	Ra's Abu Da'ud	Muscat	OM012	23.32	58.92	1,500	Y
Pakistan	Miani Ho	Balochistan		25°24'N	066°06'E	55,000	C
Pakistan	Machiara National Park	Kashmir	PK017	34.52	73.62	13,593	Y
Pakistan	Mangla Lake	Kashmir	PK019	33.20	73.65	26,500	Y
Pakistan	Bijnote Bustard Game Reserve (proposed)		PK029	28.72	70.03	3,500	Y
Pakistan	Chashma Barrage Wildlife Sanctuary		PK025	32.42	71.37	32,700	Y
Pakistan	Deh Akro Wildlife Sanctuary		PK044	26.83	68.33	20,243	Y
Pakistan	Drigh Wildlife Sanctuary		PK038	27.50	67.83	182	Y
Pakistan	Haleji Wildlife Sanctuary		PK051	24.80	67.78	1,704	Y
Pakistan	Hammal Katchery Lake		PK039	27.38	67.92	1,000	Y
Pakistan	Head Qadirabad Game Reserve		PK022	32.32	73.65	2,816	Y

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Pakistan	Hingol National Park		PK036	25.55	65.08	699,088	Y
Pakistan	Indus Dolphin Reserve and Kandhkot wetlands		PK037	28.20	69.28	125,000	Y
Pakistan	Indus Waterfowl Refuge		PK015	31.83	70.90	3,774	Y
Pakistan	Jiwani Beaches and Dasht Kaur		PK035	25.05	61.75	4,600	Y
Pakistan	Jubo Ramsar Site		PK052	24.33	68.67	706	Y
Pakistan	Kargah Wildlife Sanctuary		PK005	35.93	74.10	44,308	Y
Pakistan	Keti Bundar North Wildlife Sanctuary		PK049	24.42	67.63	8,948	Y
Pakistan	Kinjhar (Kalri) Wildlife Sanctuary		PK048	24.93	68.05	13,468	Y
Pakistan	Kirthar National Park (including Hub Dam)		PK046	25.75	67.50	308,773	Y
Pakistan	Kurram River system		PK014	32.62	70.50	12,516	Y
Pakistan	Lal Sohanra National Park		PK028	29.37	71.95	51,588	Y
Pakistan	Manchar Lake		PK045	26.42	67.65	6,000	Y
Pakistan	Marala Game Reserve		PK020	32.75	74.52	5,400	Y
Pakistan	Mehboob Shah Lake		PK050	24.42	67.98	100	Y
Pakistan	Mehrano Reserve Lake and Rohri canal wetlands		PK041	27.42	68.62	200	Y
Pakistan	Naltar Wildlife Sanctuary		PK004	36.12	74.23	16,842	Y
Pakistan	Nara canal wetlands (including Soonhari, Sadhori and Sanghriaro lakes)		PK043	26.20	69.12	109,966	Y
Pakistan	Nara Desert Wildlife Sanctuary		PK042	27.13	69.32	223,590	Y
Pakistan	Naran Reserved Forest to Saif-ul-Maluk lake		PK010	34.90	73.67	3,000	Y
Pakistan	Nar-ri Ramsar Site		PK053	24.50	68.78	2,540	Y
Pakistan	Outer Indus delta		PK047	24.50	67.33	300,000	Y
Pakistan	Palas valley		PK009	35.10	73.30	141,301	Y
Pakistan	Phoosna Wetlands Complex		PK054	24.80	68.90	800	Y
Pakistan	Pugri Lake		PK040	27.30	68.05	500	Y
Pakistan	Rangla wetland complex		PK027	30.22	71.12	24,140	Y
Pakistan	Rann of Kutch Wildlife Sanctuary		PK055	24.60	69.93	566,375	Y
Pakistan	Rasool Barrage Wildlife Sanctuary		PK021	32.72	73.55	1,125	Y
Pakistan	Salkala Wildlife Sanctuary		PK018	34.55	73.90	1,000	Y
Pakistan	Taunsa Barrage Wildlife Sanctuary		PK026	30.70	70.83	6,567	Y
Pakistan	Ucchali Wetland Complex		PK024	32.55	72.02	1,243	Y
Pakistan	Zangi Nawar		PK033	29.43	65.77	2,070	Y
Qatar	Al-Aliyah island	Ad Dawhah	QA002	25.35	51.57	65	Y
Qatar	Shara'awh island	Ad Dawhah	QA003	25.03	52.25	22	Y
Qatar	Al-Ashat islands	Jariyan al Batnah	QA004	24.72	51.60	62	Y
Qatar	Khor al-Udeid	Jariyan al Batnah	QA005	24.63	51.28	12,000	Y
Russia (Asian)	Amur valley near Blagoveshensk	Amur	RU3151	49.93	127.62	34,000	Y
Russia (Asian)	Belozersk lakes	Buryatia	RU3049	50.59	105.77	6,780	Y
Russia (Asian)	North Baikal wetlands	Buryatia	RU3052	55.95	110.90	210,796	Y
Russia (Asian)	Northern slope of Khamar-Daban mountains	Buryatia	RU3048	51.37	105.23	169,100	Y
Russia (Asian)	Selenga delta	Buryatia	RU3050	52.27	106.46	56,561	Y
Russia (Asian)	Svyatoi Nos area	Buryatia	RU3051	53.64	109.07	53,085	Y
Russia (Asian)	Tunkin valley	Buryatia	RU3047	51.54	102.42	1,178,550	Y
Russia (Asian)	Valley of Barguzin	Buryatia	RU3054	54.08	110.28	45,000	Y
Russia (Asian)	Angara river source	Irkutsk	RU3044	52.37	104.20	29,965	Y
Russia (Asian)	Balaganskaya steppe	Irkutsk	RU3043	53.74	102.93	173,710	Y

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Russia (Asian)	Barluksko-Sayanskaya floodplain of Oka river and Kuitunskaya foreststeppe	Irkutsk	RU3172	54.42	101.80	116,150	Y
Russia (Asian)	Ol'khon area	Irkutsk	RU3046	53.16	107.20	206,040	Y
Russia (Asian)	South Baikal migratory corridor	Irkutsk	RU3045	51.79	104.28	8,095	Y
Russia (Asian)	Batanakovskiye swamps	Khakassia	RU3026	54.62	89.49	2,420	Y
Russia (Asian)	Trekhozerki lakes	Khakassia	RU3033	53.32	91.50	1,477	Y
Russia (Asian)	Ulukhkol' lake	Khakassia	RU3031	53.81	90.67	2,150	Y
Russia (Asian)	Bol'shoye Konoshchel'ye island and adjacent Yenisey river floodplain	Krasnoyarsk	RU3019	66.26	87.47	37,595	Y
Russia (Asian)	Kezhma archipelago, Angara river	Krasnoyarsk	RU3023	58.91	101.85	45,660	Y
Russia (Asian)	Kosogol' lake	Krasnoyarsk	RU3025	55.56	89.74	20,107	Y
Russia (Asian)	Perovo lake	Krasnoyarsk	RU3170	53.31	92.04	13,960	Y
Russia (Asian)	Sayanski canyon of the Enisey river	Krasnoyarsk	RU3171	52.24	92.32	109,000	Y
Russia (Asian)	Tyukhtet-Shadat marshes	Krasnoyarsk	RU3024	53.26	93.50	11,841	Y
Russia (Asian)	Upper and middle Nizhnyaya Baikha river	Krasnoyarsk	RU3018	64.87	86.70	538,500	Y
Russia (Asian)	Vorogovo archipelago, Yenisey river	Krasnoyarsk	RU3021	61.22	89.55	32,510	Y
Russia (Asian)	Yeloguy-Artyugina interfluve	Krasnoyarsk	RU3020	63.17	87.38	91,265	Y
Russia (Asian)	Abyy lowland	Sakha (Yakutia)	RU3073	68.11	144.49	1,185,865	Y
Russia (Asian)	Anabar	Sakha (Yakutia)	RU3059	70.57	112.96	212,300	Y
Russia (Asian)	Forty Islands	Sakha (Yakutia)	RU3064	64.61	125.47	457,072	Y
Russia (Asian)	Kytalyk	Sakha (Yakutia)	RU3072	71.34	146.86	5,336,800	Y
Russia (Asian)	Lena delta	Sakha (Yakutia)	RU3062	72.82	126.57	3,220,000	Y
Russia (Asian)	Muna-Besyuke	Sakha (Yakutia)	RU3063	69.10	124.28	565,900	Y
Russia (Asian)	Preobrazheniya island	Sakha (Yakutia)	RU3058	74.65	112.95	3,500	Y
Russia (Asian)	San-Yuryakh	Sakha (Yakutia)	RU3069	72.32	141.23	799,800	Y
Russia (Asian)	Terpyey-Tumus	Sakha (Yakutia)	RU3060	73.50	117.15	286,550	Y
Russia (Asian)	Yana delta	Sakha (Yakutia)	RU3067	71.38	139.09	2,112,150	Y
Russia (Asian)	Brekhovskiye islands	Taymyr	RU3004	70.56	82.16	940,000	Y
Russia (Asian)	Dudypta river plains	Taymyr	RU3007	71.53	93.52	1,260,000	Y
Russia (Asian)	Gorbita river	Taymyr	RU3010	72.94	95.11	160,450	Y
Russia (Asian)	Gusikha river basin and lower Balakhnya river	Taymyr	RU3015	73.90	106.35	320,000	Y
Russia (Asian)	Izvestiy Tsik islands	Taymyr	RU3003	75.92	82.35	69,896	Y
Russia (Asian)	Khara-Tumus peninsula and Nordvik bay	Taymyr	RU3016	73.78	110.96	182,500	Y
Russia (Asian)	Kurluska lake and middle Boganida valley	Taymyr	RU3009	71.48	97.04	800,000	Y
Russia (Asian)	Lower Nizhnyaya Taymyra river	Taymyr	RU3012	76.04	99.73	140,000	Y
Russia (Asian)	Lower Verkhnyaya Taymyra river	Taymyr	RU3013	74.31	100.32	142,020	Y
Russia (Asian)	Oleniy island and Yuratskaya bay	Taymyr	RU3001	72.32	77.91	297,500	Y
Russia (Asian)	Pura river basin	Taymyr	RU3005	72.14	87.25	2,530,500	Y
Russia (Asian)	Pyasina delta	Taymyr	RU3006	73.81	87.07	360,000	Y
Russia (Asian)	Sibiryakova island	Taymyr	RU3002	72.86	79.17	125,000	Y
Russia (Asian)	Volochanka river basin	Taymyr	RU3008	70.69	93.85	275,000	Y
Russia (Asian)	Agar-Dag	Tuva	RU3039	50.26	94.55	21,165	Y
Russia (Asian)	Artysh ridge	Tuva	RU3035	51.48	89.88	19,030	Y
Russia (Asian)	Azas Nature Reserve	Tuva	RU3042	52.53	97.50	353,300	Y
Russia (Asian)	Khadyn lake	Tuva	RU3038	51.33	94.53	3,320	Y
Russia (Asian)	Oruku-Shina	Tuva	RU3037	50.64	93.17	13,940	Y
Russia (Asian)	Sayan reservoir (Tuva part)	Tuva	RU3036	51.58	92.63	25,660	Y
Russia (Asian)	Tere-Khol' lake	Tuva	RU3040	50.06	95.08	5,575	Y
Russia (Asian)	Aginskiye lakes	Zabaykal'ye (Chita)	RU3173	50.74	115.01	201,630	Y

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Russia (Asian)	Argun' river	Zabaykal'ye (Chita)	RU3057	49.96	118.74	90,930	Y
Russia (Asian)	Bain-Tsaganskiye lakes	Zabaykal'ye (Chita)	RU3174	50.31	115.28	209,810	Y
Russia (Asian)	Lowland swamps in the valley of Tungur and Nenyuga rivers	Zabaykal'ye (Chita)	RU3176	54.81	121.12	394,000	Y
Russia (Asian)	Middle Onon	Zabaykal'ye (Chita)	RU3175	49.76	112.37	583,500	Y
Russia (Asian)	Torey lakes	Zabaykal'ye (Chita)	RU3055	50.11	115.67	203,000	Y
Russia (Asian)	Urul'guveem hollow	Zabaykal'ye (Chita)	RU3056	50.41	117.40	134,900	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Dzhulukul' depression	Altay Republic	RU2133	50.51	89.49	137,000	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Kanskaya Steppe	Altay Republic	RU2136	50.89	84.85	209,900	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Kurkure mountain	Altay Republic	RU2130	51.00	88.37	125,900	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Plateau Ukok	Altay Republic	RU2131	49.31	87.57	252,900	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Shapshal ridge	Altay Republic	RU2134	50.91	89.10	56,400	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Teletskoye lake	Altay Republic	RU2132	51.58	87.70	110,700	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Tundyt mountain	Altay Republic	RU2135	50.74	88.45	9,900	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Aleyskaya	Altayski kray	RU2128	50.90	82.13	75,500	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Anuyskaya	Altayski kray	RU2120	51.79	84.48	359,100	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Biyskiye pine forests	Altayski kray	RU2127	52.59	86.01	94,800	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Blagoveschenskaya (Kulunda lake and vicinity)	Altayski kray	RU2111	53.01	79.67	134,400	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Bobrovsko-Rasskazikhinskaya	Altayski kray	RU2115	53.08	83.79	42,000	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Bol'shoye Topol'noye lake	Altayski kray	RU2109	53.33	78.04	23,300	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Bystroistokskaya	Altayski kray	RU2113	52.50	84.42	23,500	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Charyshskaya	Altayski kray	RU2129	51.47	83.26	159,800	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Dresvyanskaya	Altayski kray	RU2118	53.95	81.39	9,300	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Gornaya Kolyvan'	Altayski kray	RU2124	51.33	82.24	52,800	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Kharitonovsky complex of lakes and marshes	Altayski kray	RU2121	53.07	81.01	32,200	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Korgonskaya	Altayski kray	RU2116	50.87	84.12	180,500	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Krasnoschekovskaya	Altayski kray	RU2125	51.87	82.72	94,600	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Kulundinskaya forest band	Altayski kray	RU2126	53.05	81.45	88,400	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Lebedinoye and Svetloye lakes	Altayski kray	RU2112	52.30	85.69	2,500	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Loktevskaya	Altayski kray	RU2122	51.15	81.63	52,800	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Nizhnechumyshskaya	Altayski kray	RU2114	53.54	83.12	10,900	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Ozersky pine forest	Altayski kray	RU2110	53.53	83.51	59,600	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Proslaukhinskaya	Altayski kray	RU2117	53.40	81.05	101,400	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Talduair mountain	Altayski kray	RU2137	49.91	89.36	206,100	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Uzkaya Steppe	Altayski kray	RU2119	51.63	80.28	1,200,000	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Yel'tsovskaya	Altayski kray	RU2108	53.39	86.69	27,300	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Burlinskaya forest band	Altayski kray | Novosibirsk region	RU2123	54.00	80.84	113,000	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Karakansky pine forest	Altayski kray | Novosibirsk region	RU2095	54.21	81.95	158,200	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Birsuat	Chelyabinsk region	RU2031	52.18	60.35	38,500	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Bol'shoy Sarykul' lake	Chelyabinsk region	RU2037	54.70	61.38	10,900	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Butash and Gor'koye lakes	Chelyabinsk region	RU2034	54.58	62.09	6,200	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Cheka mountain	Chelyabinsk region	RU2032	52.54	59.09	22,700	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Ilmensky zapovednik	Chelyabinsk region	RU2029	55.15	60.25	30,300	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Kocherdyksky goose zakaznik	Chelyabinsk region	RU2036	54.48	63.06	22,900	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Kurlady Lake	Chelyabinsk region	RU2030	55.08	61.71	4,400	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Mayan lake	Chelyabinsk region	RU2028	56.00	61.87	5,500	Y

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Russia (Central Asian)	Sources of the Bolshaya Karaganka and Syntasty rivers	Chelyabinsk region	RU2033	52.62	59.84	203,900	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Tirikul' and Kadkul' lakes	Chelyabinsk region	RU2038	55.58	62.25	3,400	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Tri Gusikhi	Chelyabinsk region	RU2027	52.29	59.09	27,700	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Tulak lake	Chelyabinsk region	RU2039	53.24	61.07	543	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Katai lake	Chelyabinsk region | Kurgan region	RU2035	55.25	62.05	800	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Kuznetsky Alatau Zapovednik	Kemerovo region	RU2104	54.54	88.35	412,900	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Shestakovskiye marshes	Kemerovo region	RU2105	55.83	87.91	15,500	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Taezhno-Mikhaylovsky	Kemerovo region	RU2107	56.42	87.63	30,800	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Ata-Anay Lake	Kemerovo region | Novosibirsk region	RU2106	54.77	85.02	2,600	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	East slope of the Northern Ural	Khanty-Mantymansi-yski region	RU2011	63.40	59.63	260,000	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Kondinskiye lakes	Khanty-Mantymansi-yski region	RU2008	60.90	63.58	43,900	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Upper streams of Ob' river	Khanty-Mantymansi-yski region	RU2009	61.67	67.46	479,500	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Verkhne-Kondinsky zakaznik	Khanty-Mantymansi-yski region	RU2012	61.11	63.45	241,600	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Watershed of the Mulym'ya and Bolshoy Tap rivers	Khanty-Mantymansi-yski region	RU2010	60.62	65.19	539,500	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Kondo-Alymskaya	Khanty-Mantymansi-yski region | Tyumen region	RU2013	59.18	67.69	256,230	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Atyazh lakes	Kurgan region	RU2061	56.42	63.37	2,700	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Bol'shiye and Maliye Donki lakes	Kurgan region	RU2042	54.56	64.37	14,300	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Bol'shoye Pustoye lake	Kurgan region	RU2045	55.12	63.05	4,400	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Burekesken Lake	Kurgan region	RU2058	54.78	63.25	920	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Bykovo lake	Kurgan region	RU2054	55.54	67.77	4,600	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Chuburat Lake	Kurgan region	RU2057	54.89	62.82	1,300	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Flood-plain of Tobol river between mouths of the Uya and Ubagan rivers	Kurgan region	RU2040	54.36	64.44	16,800	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Flood-plain of Tobol river near Lebedev-ka and Bugrovoye villages	Kurgan region	RU2041	54.59	64.87	6,500	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Gor'koye lake near Karas'ye village	Kurgan region	RU2052	55.39	68.28	7,700	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Gor'koye lake near Novotroitskoye village	Kurgan region	RU2044	55.39	67.95	5,100	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Krutali Lake	Kurgan region	RU2053	55.26	65.04	3,600	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Kuktibiz lake	Kurgan region	RU2060	55.12	62.31	2,000	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Kurtan Lake	Kurgan region	RU2056	55.75	67.14	16,600	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Makushinsky Zakaznik	Kurgan region	RU2046	55.25	67.38	8,712	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Man'yass lake	Kurgan region	RU2048	55.56	66.06	8,100	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Mouth of the Uy river	Kurgan region	RU2049	54.26	63.92	10,600	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Peschanokoledinskaya	Kurgan region	RU2063	55.93	62.80	2,600	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Redut' pine forest	Kurgan region	RU2051	54.69	64.87	11,600	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Saltosarayskoye lake	Kurgan region	RU2062	55.86	65.01	7,600	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Schuch'ye lake	Kurgan region	RU2064	55.62	67.49	8,600	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Stekleney Lake	Kurgan region	RU2055	55.87	67.24	5,300	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Tobol pine forests near Proryvnoye village	Kurgan region	RU2050	54.38	64.42	6,800	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Travykul' lake	Kurgan region	RU2047	55.48	67.10	5,000	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Uryadki Lake	Kurgan region	RU2059	54.69	63.53	570	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Chernoye Lake	Kurgan region | Tyu-men region	RU2043	55.78	67.44	27,400	Y

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Russia (Central Asian)	Abushkan lake	Novosibirsk region	RU2096	54.56	76.29	7,500	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Baganskiye Lakes	Novosibirsk region	RU2089	54.01	77.74	347,000	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Elbanskye islands (Obsky reservoir)	Novosibirsk region	RU2092	54.31	81.77	900	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Holes of the Karasuk river downstream	Novosibirsk region	RU2090	53.54	77.61	25,470	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Inder'	Novosibirsk region	RU2091	54.49	79.92	10,600	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Lake system near Lotoshnoye village	Novosibirsk region	RU2099	54.18	78.87	29,800	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Puchina area	Novosibirsk region	RU2101	53.69	77.56	10,300	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Schuch'i lakes	Novosibirsk region	RU2102	55.25	77.72	23,500	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Sibirskiye Lakes	Novosibirsk region	RU2098	54.56	77.15	12,400	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Suzunsky pine forest	Novosibirsk region	RU2100	53.73	82.74	355,500	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Ubinskoye Lake	Novosibirsk region	RU2097	55.44	80.11	111,900	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Valley of the Berd' river	Novosibirsk region	RU2093	54.56	83.86	75,300	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Wetlands of Karasuk town	Novosibirsk region	RU2088	53.76	78.08	42,800	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Yudinsky stretch	Novosibirsk region	RU2103	54.83	77.08	14,400	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Zdvinsky zakaznik	Novosibirsk region	RU2094	54.56	78.95	23,700	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Alabota lake	Omsk region	RU2079	53.98	73.99	6,200	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Busly lake	Omsk region	RU2071	56.44	72.72	11,400	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Ebeity lake	Omsk region	RU2074	54.64	71.74	21,400	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Flood-plain of the Tuy river	Omsk region	RU2078	57.82	73.99	57,700	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Kileinoye bog	Omsk region	RU2077	56.94	71.79	111,800	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Kurtaily lake	Omsk region	RU2080	55.89	73.19	11,200	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Nefed'yevo area and Chistogay lake	Omsk region	RU2076	56.09	73.22	13,400	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Saltaim-Tenis lake	Omsk region	RU2072	56.13	71.88	52,200	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Seketovo, Rakhtovo and Artevo lakes	Omsk region	RU2081	57.33	72.47	184,000	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Sibirskaya anabranch (Irtysh flood-plain)	Omsk region	RU2073	54.08	74.84	9,800	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Kurumbel'skaya steppe	Omsk region | Novosibirsk region	RU2075	54.41	75.46	112,300	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	North flood-plain of the Ishim river	Omsk region | Tyumen region	RU2070	56.67	70.52	163,000	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Bol'shaya Indra lake	Sverdlovsk region	RU2025	58.47	65.26	35,900	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Bol'shoy and Maly Akh lakes	Sverdlovsk region	RU2023	59.15	64.13	10,500	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Bol'shoy and Maly Vagilsky Tuman	Sverdlovsk region	RU2016	60.04	62.25	74,900	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Dikoye and Epanchino lakes	Sverdlovsk region	RU2024	58.41	64.39	52,800	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Istochnoye, Sredneye and Schuch'ye lakes	Sverdlovsk region	RU2026	57.85	65.14	27,000	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Molebny Kamen' ridge	Sverdlovsk region	RU2021	61.22	59.46	24,300	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Pelymsky Tuman	Sverdlovsk region	RU2015	59.94	63.32	230,600	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Poyasovy Kamen' ridge	Sverdlovsk region	RU2022	61.95	59.55	108,100	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Russkoye lake	Sverdlovsk region	RU2020	59.56	63.01	34,500	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Visimsky zapovednik and vicinity	Sverdlovsk region	RU2017	57.49	59.53	86,000	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Vizhay river	Sverdlovsk region	RU2019	61.24	60.22	30,900	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Zaikovo forest	Sverdlovsk region	RU2014	57.60	62.62	25,200	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Zapovednik "Denezhkin Kamen'"	Sverdlovsk region	RU2018	60.51	59.49	78,192	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Baturino-Simansky area	Tomsk region	RU2083	55.82	83.65	25,000	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Kataiginskiye bogs	Tomsk region	RU2085	58.75	87.40	13,000	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Middle reaches of the Chulym river	Tomsk region	RU2084	57.48	88.83	20,300	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Pershinsko-Manatkinsky area	Tomsk region	RU2082	57.31	84.22	16,100	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Ust'-Ozerninskiye bogs	Tomsk region	RU2086	58.96	87.70	6,300	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Vodorazdel'naya	Tomsk region	RU2087	59.10	88.49	23,200	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Bol'shoye Beloye lake	Tyumen region	RU2068	55.77	67.90	5,400	Y

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Russia (Central Asian)	Kaban'i lakes	Tyumen region	RU2066	55.80	69.22	4,000	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Kazanskaya flood-plain of the Ishim river	Tyumen region	RU2065	55.55	69.36	22,200	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Siverga lake	Tyumen region	RU2067	55.42	68.76	7,500	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Tundrovo lake	Tyumen region	RU2069	55.66	68.79	2,900	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Basins of the Schuchya and Khadytay-akha rivers	Tyumen region | Yamalo-Nenetsky region	RU2002	67.43	68.84	876,300	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Kunovatski	Yamalo-Nenetsky region	RU2003	65.09	66.91	222,300	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Lower Ob'	Yamalo-Nenetsky region	RU2005	66.71	69.37	593,300	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Lower Yuribey	Yamalo-Nenetsky region	RU2006	68.92	69.07	71,800	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Upper and Middle Yuribey	Yamalo-Nenetsky region	RU2007	68.37	71.51	400,000	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Valley of the Yorkutayakha river	Yamalo-Nenetsky region	RU2001	68.21	68.94	75,200	Y
Russia (Central Asian)	Dvuob'ye	Yamalo-Nenetsky region | Tyumen region | Khanty-Mantymansiyski region	RU2004	65.24	65.30	680,000	Y
Russia (European)	Bogdinsko-Baskunchakski	Astrakhan region	RU1182	48.17	46.94	92,650	Y
Russia (European)	Maly Zhemchuzhny island	Astrakhan region	RU1181	45.03	48.31	35	Y
Russia (European)	Volga Delta	Astrakhan region	RU1179	45.77	48.55	1,059,800	Y
Russia (European)	Western Ilmen area	Astrakhan region	RU1180	45.96	47.31	598,145	Y
Russia (European)	Aiskiye yary	Bashkortostan Republic	RU1231	55.48	58.29	8,010	Y
Russia (European)	Bakalinski forest	Bashkortostan Republic	RU1220	55.23	53.87	5,820	Y
Russia (European)	Bel'skaya flood-plain	Bashkortostan Republic	RU1209	55.05	55.66	118,290	Y
Russia (European)	Birskaya flood-plain of river Belaya	Bashkortostan Republic	RU1349	55.52	55.24	80,835	Y
Russia (European)	Buninski forest	Bashkortostan Republic	RU1469	54.03	54.03	7,905	Y
Russia (European)	Iremel'ski mountain	Bashkortostan Republic	RU1211	54.63	58.98	107,020	Y
Russia (European)	Irendyk ridge	Bashkortostan Republic	RU1212	53.19	58.54	445,670	Y
Russia (European)	Irnykshinskiye marshes	Bashkortostan Republic	RU1352	54.38	56.56	24,915	Y
Russia (European)	Kaltasinski forest	Bashkortostan Republic	RU1266	55.85	54.73	71,015	Y
Russia (European)	Kraka Mountain	Bashkortostan Republic	RU1204	53.55	57.90	156,035	Y
Russia (European)	Krasnokamski forest	Bashkortostan Republic	RU1268	56.12	54.19	19,590	Y
Russia (European)	Mishkinski forest	Bashkortostan Republic	RU1350	55.51	56.14	48,312	Y
Russia (European)	Mountain valley of Ai river	Bashkortostan Republic	RU1290	55.27	59.11	41,100	Y
Russia (European)	Mountain valley of Sakmara river	Bashkortostan Republic	RU1206	51.92	57.68	30,570	Y
Russia (European)	Mountain valley of Zilim river	Bashkortostan Republic	RU1293	54.01	57.01	80,640	Y
Russia (European)	Nikifarovski forest	Bashkortostan Republic	RU1207	53.87	54.82	23,110	Y
Russia (European)	Okhlebininskaya flood-plain of river Belaya	Bashkortostan Republic	RU1351	54.54	56.20	36,290	Y

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Russia (European)	Oktyabr'ski forest	Bashkortostan Republic	RU1205	54.36	53.61	41,510	Y
Russia (European)	Pavlovskoye reservoir	Bashkortostan Republic	RU1267	55.63	56.77	56,300	Y
Russia (European)	Prisyun'ski forest	Bashkortostan Republic	RU1458	54.97	53.80	3,220	Y
Russia (European)	Sharanski Bors	Bashkortostan Republic	RU1305	54.85	53.88	3,670	Y
Russia (European)	Tazlarovskiye hills	Bashkortostan Republic	RU1312	52.21	56.71	8,107	Y
Russia (European)	Ufimskoye plateau	Bashkortostan Republic	RU1313	55.51	57.59	91,770	Y
Russia (European)	Uryuk	Bashkortostan Republic	RU1314	53.31	56.69	33,225	Y
Russia (European)	Usen'-Ivanovski forest	Bashkortostan Republic	RU1315	54.20	54.39	14,990	Y
Russia (European)	Vedeneevsk pine forest	Bashkortostan Republic	RU1457	55.07	53.73	3,820	Y
Russia (European)	Watershed of Bel'skaya and Nugush rivers	Bashkortostan Republic	RU1208	53.08	56.96	182,270	Y
Russia (European)	Yamantau mountain	Bashkortostan Republic	RU1210	54.37	58.19	236,065	Y
Russia (European)	Zilairskoye Prisakmar'ye	Bashkortostan Republic	RU1322	52.20	57.82	23,445	Y
Russia (European)	Maly Nakas ridge	Bashkortostan Republic | Orenburg region	RU1213	52.59	56.29	137,090	Y
Russia (European)	Shaitan-Tau ridge	Bashkortostan Republic | Orenburg region	RU1304	51.70	57.43	52,315	Y
Russia (European)	Budary lakes	Chechenskaya Republic	RU1170	43.58	46.34	4,800	Y
Russia (European)	Floodplain of the Terek river near Staro-shchedrinskaya	Chechenskaya Republic	RU1432	43.45	46.22	9,150	Y
Russia (European)	Kezenoi-Am lake	Chechenskaya Republic	RU1433	42.77	46.16	1,030	Y
Russia (European)	Kissyk area	Chechenskaya Republic	RU1431	43.72	46.07	1,840	Y
Russia (European)	Achikol'skiye lakes	Dagestan Republic	RU1177	43.81	47.25	55,700	Y
Russia (European)	Adzhi Lake	Dagestan Republic	RU1174	42.33	48.07	3,600	Y
Russia (European)	Agrakhanski Bay (North Agrakhan)	Dagestan Republic	RU1171	43.74	47.49	21,100	Y
Russia (European)	Andreyaul'ski reserve	Dagestan Republic	RU1274	43.12	46.72	17,400	Y
Russia (European)	Barchan Sarykum and Narat-Tyube	Dagestan Republic	RU1275	43.01	47.16	22,700	Y
Russia (European)	Bazarduyzi and Shalbuzdag alpine mountains	Dagestan Republic	RU1175	41.27	47.78	23,900	Y
Russia (European)	Berkubinski forest	Dagestan Republic	RU1276	41.69	48.41	600	Y
Russia (European)	Buinakskaya depression	Dagestan Republic	RU1426	42.89	47.26	14,850	Y
Russia (European)	Chechen' Island and east seaside of Agrakhan peninsula	Dagestan Republic	RU1435	43.92	47.71	26,500	Y
Russia (European)	Gunibskoye plateau	Dagestan Republic	RU1427	42.41	46.90	8,500	Y
Russia (European)	Karakol'skiye lakes	Dagestan Republic	RU1176	44.26	46.80	23,600	Y
Russia (European)	Karanogaiskiye steppes	Dagestan Republic	RU1421	44.12	45.82	65,900	Y
Russia (European)	Kasumkentski reserve	Dagestan Republic	RU1281	41.63	47.98	26,000	Y
Russia (European)	Kayakentski reserve	Dagestan Republic	RU1282	42.34	47.81	14,500	Y
Russia (European)	Kebyaktepe ridge	Dagestan Republic	RU1284	41.48	47.45	30,100	Y
Russia (European)	Kosobo-Kelebski reserve	Dagestan Republic	RU1429	42.27	46.35	107,600	Y
Russia (European)	Krasnoarmeiskiye waste lands	Dagestan Republic	RU1425	43.02	47.37	2,050	Y
Russia (European)	Laman-Kam area	Dagestan Republic	RU1285	41.62	48.25	12,400	Y
Russia (European)	Lower reaches of Sulak river	Dagestan Republic	RU1424	43.30	47.33	9,100	Y

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Russia (European)	Manych salt lakes	Dagestan Republic	RU1420	44.44	46.35	1,600	Y
Russia (European)	Mekhteb reservoir	Dagestan Republic	RU1263	43.34	47.43	3,500	Y
Russia (European)	Mouth of Samur river	Dagestan Republic	RU1173	41.86	48.51	10,100	Y
Russia (European)	Nizhnekumskiye floods	Dagestan Republic	RU1419	44.81	46.77	7,500	Y
Russia (European)	Orota depression	Dagestan Republic	RU1299	42.59	46.95	4,750	Y
Russia (European)	Samurski ridge	Dagestan Republic	RU1303	41.51	47.74	17,300	Y
Russia (European)	Shur-Dere and Rubas foothills	Dagestan Republic	RU1307	41.85	48.24	25,300	Y
Russia (European)	Southern Agrakhan lake	Dagestan Republic	RU1422	43.53	47.42	18,100	Y
Russia (European)	Sulakskaya bay	Dagestan Republic	RU1423	43.33	47.52	5,200	Y
Russia (European)	Sulakskaya lagoon	Dagestan Republic	RU1260	43.23	47.52	2,000	Y
Russia (European)	Talginskaya Valley	Dagestan Republic	RU1385	42.87	47.44	11,200	Y
Russia (European)	Temirgoiskiye lakes	Dagestan Republic	RU1262	43.15	47.23	5,600	Y
Russia (European)	Tlyaratinski reserve	Dagestan Republic	RU1430	41.95	46.54	83,500	Y
Russia (European)	Turali lakes	Dagestan Republic	RU1259	42.83	47.69	3,600	Y
Russia (European)	Turalinskaya lagoon	Dagestan Republic	RU1261	42.93	47.59	323	Y
Russia (European)	Tyuleni island	Dagestan Republic	RU1434	44.47	47.50	11,600	Y
Russia (European)	Valley of Bashlychai river	Dagestan Republic	RU1428	42.26	47.90	6,850	Y
Russia (European)	Yangiyurtovski reserve and Bakas fen	Dagestan Republic	RU1320	43.30	47.05	31,800	Y
Russia (European)	Kizlyar Bay	Dagestan Republic | Kalmykiya Republic	RU1172	44.60	46.94	122,200	Y
Russia (European)	Shanskoye ravine	Ingushetiya Republic	RU1418	42.69	44.80	8,100	Y
Russia (European)	Targimskaya intermountain	Ingushetiya Republic	RU1417	42.82	44.94	7,200	Y
Russia (European)	Chonta	Kalmykiya Republic	RU1390	46.74	44.95	52,750	Y
Russia (European)	Erdniyevskaya area	Kalmykiya Republic	RU1280	46.91	46.42	200,810	Y
Russia (European)	Ivan-Karaul island	Kalmykiya Republic	RU1148	45.16	47.48	645	Y
Russia (European)	Oling area	Kalmykiya Republic	RU1256	46.29	45.24	14,430	Y
Russia (European)	Sostinskiye lakes	Kalmykiya Republic	RU1255	45.36	45.60	59,345	Y
Russia (European)	Uttinskaya area	Kalmykiya Republic	RU1149	46.25	46.13	87,745	Y
Russia (European)	Pechoro-Ilychski Nature Reserve	Komi Republic	RU1038	62.51	58.81	705,500	Y
Russia (European)	Yugyd Va	Komi Republic	RU1039	64.66	59.37	1,891,701	Y
Russia (European)	Floodplain of Ural and Kindeli rivers	Orenburg region	RU1474	51.53	52.91	10,610	Y
Russia (European)	Kulaksay lowland	Orenburg region	RU1216	50.88	55.92	18,700	Y
Russia (European)	Kupy area	Orenburg region	RU1215	51.29	53.72	21,950	Y
Russia (European)	Lake Ayke	Orenburg region	RU1269	50.97	61.55	11,725	Y
Russia (European)	Orenburgski Nature Reserve	Orenburg region	RU1218	50.99	61.21	21,644	Y
Russia (European)	Shalkaro-Zhetykol'ski lake system	Orenburg region	RU1217	50.94	60.85	151,190	Y
Russia (European)	Sources of Alimbet river and Aktykyl ridge	Orenburg region	RU1476	50.96	57.55	27,495	Y
Russia (European)	Steppe valley of Sakmara river	Orenburg region	RU1214	51.58	56.86	39,195	Y
Russia (European)	Buzulukski forest	Orenburg region | Samara region	RU1197	53.04	51.98	169,085	Y
Russia (European)	Kamsko-Yayvenski wetland	Perm region	RU1198	59.11	56.45	102,070	Y
Russia (European)	Kvarkush and Zolotoy Kamen' ridges	Perm region	RU1202	60.30	58.50	152,810	Y
Russia (European)	Verkhnevisherski mountain	Perm region	RU1199	61.21	59.12	219,895	Y
Russia (European)	Chapaevskie Limans	Samara region	RU1265	53.11	49.73	60,885	Y
Russia (European)	Samarskaya Luka	Samara region	RU1292	53.29	49.66	127,186	Y
Russia (European)	Zhigulevski Nature Reserve	Samara region	RU1193	53.40	49.78	23,157	Y
Russia (European)	Agriculture lands of south and east of Novouzenski district	Saratov region	RU1478	50.48	48.36	204,920	Y
Russia (European)	Algaiski	Saratov region	RU1135	50.06	48.79	12,270	Y

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Russia (European)	Balka Yablonya	Saratov region	RU1355	51.49	47.79	18,680	Y
Russia (European)	Estonka site	Saratov region	RU1366	50.90	47.39	1,688	Y
Russia (European)	Kholmanskiye feathergrass steppes	Saratov region	RU1479	51.66	50.62	62,400	Y
Russia (European)	Kumysni pond site	Saratov region	RU1364	50.94	47.13	2,120	Y
Russia (European)	Outskirts of village Il'inka	Saratov region	RU1365	50.93	46.60	2,105	Y
Russia (European)	Outskirts of village Lepekhinka	Saratov region	RU1369	50.71	46.97	2,112	Y
Russia (European)	Outskirts of village Pervomaiskoye	Saratov region	RU1367	50.86	46.76	2,730	Y
Russia (European)	Outskirts of village Rekord	Saratov region	RU1360	51.02	46.69	1,950	Y
Russia (European)	Outskirts of village Timofeevo	Saratov region	RU1368	50.81	47.17	2,100	Y
Russia (European)	Priyeruslanskiye sands	Saratov region	RU1129	50.75	46.59	24,430	Y
Russia (European)	Rovno area	Saratov region	RU1137	50.70	46.42	15,200	Y
Russia (European)	Siniye mountains	Saratov region	RU1128	51.07	49.42	12,595	Y
Russia (European)	Steppes in the vicinity of Kanavka village	Saratov region	RU1480	50.40	48.47	7,830	Y
Russia (European)	Valley of Safarovka river	Saratov region	RU1127	50.97	48.93	20,540	Y
Russia (European)	Varfolomeyevskiye saltmarshes	Saratov region	RU1130	50.00	48.27	3,870	Y
Russia (European)	Vicinity of Borisoglebovka (Saratovski [Semenovski] Reserve)	Saratov region	RU1126	51.06	47.65	72,290	Y
Russia (European)	Vicinity of Eruslan village	Saratov region	RU1357	51.19	47.16	53,300	Y
Russia (European)	Vicinity of Voznesensk village	Saratov region	RU1132	51.45	47.43	8,770	Y
Russia (European)	Yasnaya Polyana site	Saratov region	RU1361	51.02	47.29	4,070	Y
Russia (European)	Zhestyanka	Saratov region	RU1139	51.49	49.13	12,127	Y
Russia (European)	Valley of Terek River (Mozdokski District)	Severnaya Osetiya Republic	RU1383	43.71	44.64	9,600	Y
Russia (European)	Dadynskiye lakes	Stavropolski kray	RU1164	45.25	45.07	47,400	Y
Russia (European)	Irgaklinski forest	Stavropolski kray	RU1381	44.34	44.81	2,500	Y
Russia (European)	Outskirts of Arbali village	Stavropolski kray	RU1394	45.10	45.26	19,800	Y
Russia (European)	Prikumskiye steppes	Stavropolski kray	RU1380	45.00	45.58	21,700	Y
Russia (European)	Downstream of Ik river	Tatarstan Republic	RU1454	55.55	53.34	37,915	Y
Russia (European)	Kamsko-Ikski area	Tatarstan Republic	RU1190	55.79	53.36	56,255	Y
Russia (European)	Karabash-Kudashskaya forest-steppe	Tatarstan Republic	RU1460	54.75	52.63	16,740	Y
Russia (European)	Pis'myanskiye Gori area	Tatarstan Republic	RU1463	54.58	52.65	4,820	Y
Russia (European)	Rychkovskaya forest-steppe	Tatarstan Republic	RU1466	54.41	52.90	30,020	Y
Russia (European)	Shugurovskoye plateau	Tatarstan Republic	RU1462	54.66	52.13	80,115	Y
Russia (European)	Karakulinskaya flood-plain	Udmurtia Republic	RU1348	55.94	53.59	20,000	Y
Russia (European)	Pikhtovka fishponds	Udmurtia Republic	RU1447	57.14	54.16	1,245	Y
Russia (European)	Nizhnekamskaya flood-plain	Udmurtia Republic | Perm region	RU1203	56.72	53.88	40,850	Y
Russia (European)	Bulukhta area	Volgograd region	RU1247	49.34	46.07	61,222	Y
Russia (European)	Drofiny area	Volgograd region	RU1278	50.11	45.94	62,740	Y
Russia (European)	Lake El'ton	Volgograd region	RU1120	49.18	46.72	148,797	Y
Russia (European)	Lower Eruslan	Volgograd region	RU1249	50.29	46.37	49,790	Y
Russia (European)	Novokvasnikovski liman	Volgograd region	RU1121	50.56	46.52	1,128	Y
Russia (European)	Zolotarevskaya area	Volgograd region	RU1323	49.72	46.34	74,870	Y
Russia (European)	Sarpinskaya lake-system	Volgograd region | Kalmykiya Republic	RU1246	47.84	44.90	200,415	Y
Saudi Arabia	Abu Ali	Ash Sharqiyah	SA008	27.31	49.58	12,500	Y
Saudi Arabia	Al-Hasa lagoons	Ash Sharqiyah	SA012	25.53	50.00	7,500	Y
Saudi Arabia	Gulf coral islands	Ash Sharqiyah	SA007	27.37	49.90	2,000	Y
Saudi Arabia	Gulf of Salwah	Ash Sharqiyah	SA013	25.40	50.49	62,500	Y
Saudi Arabia	Sabkhat al-Fasl lagoons	Ash Sharqiyah	SA009	27.07	49.49	2,800	Y

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Saudi Arabia	Tarut Bay	Ash Sharqiyah	SA010	26.58	50.10	41,000	Y
Sri Lanka	Agrapatana-Bopaththalawa	Central	LK032	6.83	80.70	6,933	Y
Sri Lanka	Dikoya	Central	LK031	6.88	80.62	5,099	Y
Sri Lanka	Hakgala / Meepilimana	Central	LK030	6.90	80.78	1,195	Y
Sri Lanka	Horton plains / Ohiya / Pattipola-Ambewela	Central	LK033	6.83	80.80	6,409	Y
Sri Lanka	Nuwara Eliya	Central	LK029	6.95	80.75	57	Y
Sri Lanka	Peak Wilderness Sanctuary	Central	LK034	6.75	80.58	28,044	Y
Sri Lanka	Sigiriya	Central	LK025	7.97	80.77	5,099	Y
Sri Lanka	Udawattakele	Central	LK027	7.28	80.63	103	Y
Sri Lanka	Ampara	Eastern	LK023	7.30	81.60	1,375	Y
Sri Lanka	Kantale Tank	Eastern	LK020	8.37	80.98	3,750	Y
Sri Lanka	Madura Oya	Eastern	LK022	7.50	81.18	10,000	Y
Sri Lanka	Rugam Tank	Eastern	LK021	7.63	81.47	1,600	Y
Sri Lanka	Senanayake Samudraya / Nilgala	Eastern | Uva	LK024	7.22	81.37	20,202	Y
Sri Lanka	Amaipaddukkai	North	LK004	9.02	79.90	500	Y
Sri Lanka	Araly South-Punalai	North	LK002	9.68	79.93	550	Y
Sri Lanka	Giants Tank	North	LK006	8.85	80.03	2,500	Y
Sri Lanka	Jafna Lagoon	North	LK001	9.75	80.13	14,912	Y
Sri Lanka	Kayts Island-Mandathive	North	LK003	9.62	79.98	900	Y
Sri Lanka	Periyakalapuwa mouth	North	LK005	8.92	79.93	800	Y
Sri Lanka	Anuradhapura	North-Central	LK014	8.37	80.37	3,501	Y
Sri Lanka	Minneriya / Girithale / Kaudulla	North-Central	LK015	8.07	80.90	12,993	Y
Sri Lanka	Padaviya	North-Central	LK013	8.80	80.75	2,700	Y
Sri Lanka	Pimburettewa Tank	North-Central	LK019	7.72	81.18	2,100	Y
Sri Lanka	Polonnaruwa	North-Central	LK017	7.97	81.02	1,522	Y
Sri Lanka	Anaiwilundawa complex	North-Western	LK011	7.70	79.82	1,397	Y
Sri Lanka	Mundel Lake	North-Western	LK010	7.80	79.80	3,600	Y
Sri Lanka	Periyakadawela	North-Western	LK009	7.83	79.85	200	Y
Sri Lanka	Seguwantive mudflats	North-Western	LK008	8.08	79.78	625	Y
Sri Lanka	Udawalawa	Sabaragamuwa | Uva	LK044	6.50	80.88	30,821	Y
Sri Lanka	Bundala complex	Southern	LK068	6.18	81.20	7,686	Y
Sri Lanka	Wirawila Tank	Southern	LK069	6.30	81.23	900	Y
Sri Lanka	Yala	Southern | Eastern | Uva	LK070	6.50	81.48	47,053	Y
Sri Lanka	Haputale	Uva	LK051	6.77	80.97	141	Y
Sri Lanka	Bellanwila-Attidiya	Western	LK053	6.83	79.88	372	Y
Sri Lanka	Muturajawela	Western	LK052	7.03	79.87	6,232	Y
Tajikistan	Aktash massif		TJ002	40.88	70.40	47,421	Y
Tajikistan	Bulunkul and Yashilkul lakes and mountains		TJ014	37.83	73.01	149,590	Y
Tajikistan	Dangara massif		TJ010	37.97	69.48	69,441	Y
Tajikistan	Dashtidjum		TJ011	37.63	70.08	37,776	Y
Tajikistan	Drumkul Lake		TJ015	37.40	72.12	34,032	Y
Tajikistan	Dzhavshangoz		TJ016	37.43	72.49	34,477	Y
Tajikistan	Ishkashim		TJ017	37.00	72.23	113,623	Y
Tajikistan	Iskanderkul lake and mountains		TJ007	39.07	68.35	17,732	Y
Tajikistan	Karakul lake and mountains		TJ012	39.03	73.34	144,054	Y
Tajikistan	Kattasay and Daganasay Reservoirs		TJ004	39.86	69.07	9,811	Y

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Tajikistan	Kayrakkum Reservoir		TJ003	40.39	70.18	115,216	Y
Tajikistan	Kondara Gorge		TJ008	38.81	68.78	1,077	Y
Tajikistan	Kulikalon Lakes		TJ006	39.26	68.16	9,753	Y
Tajikistan	Mogoltau massif		TJ001	40.88	70.40	26,767	Y
Tajikistan	Rangkul valley (Rangkul & Shorkul Lakes)		TJ013	38.50	74.46	161,206	Y
Tajikistan	Sarazm		TJ005	39.51	67.57	4,280	Y
Tajikistan	Tigrovaya Balka Nature Reserve		TJ009	37.32	68.44	45,943	Y
Tajikistan	Zorkul Nature Reserve (Lake Victoria)		TJ018	37.43	73.77	160,972	Y
Turkmenistan	Deryatakyr	Akhal	TM030	38.36	58.87	6,871	Y
Turkmenistan	Dushakerekdag	Akhal	TM024	37.94	57.92	13,003	Y
Turkmenistan	Gurtli	Akhal	TM028	38.17	58.37	1,421	Y
Turkmenistan	Gurykhovudan	Akhal	TM029	37.77	58.62	19,031	Y
Turkmenistan	Kopetdagkhovudan	Akhal	TM023	38.24	57.87	4,407	Y
Turkmenistan	Kurtusuv - Khovudan	Akhal	TM027	37.75	58.33	37,305	Y
Turkmenistan	Mergen	Akhal	TM031	37.92	58.94	289	Y
Turkmenistan	Tejen	Akhal	TM034	36.79	60.79	162,909	Y
Turkmenistan	Chokrak-Tutly	Balkan		39.23	56.11	147,962	Y
Turkmenistan	Delili - Garajabatyr	Balkan	TM010	37.54	54.45	39,785	Y
Turkmenistan	Depmechay	Balkan		41.22	55.47	65,820	Y
Turkmenistan	Ekerem - Esenguly	Balkan	TM009	37.50	53.90	18,724	Y
Turkmenistan	Ersarybaba - Akkyr	Balkan	TM013	40.97	54.74	157,613	Y
Turkmenistan	Garabogaz - Garshy	Balkan	TM002	40.79	52.88	2,461	Y
Turkmenistan	Garadashly - Ekerem	Balkan	TM008	37.97	53.83	6,458	Y
Turkmenistan	Garadegish	Balkan	TM011	37.42	54.49	2,466	Y
Turkmenistan	Garashor	Balkan	TM021	40.83	56.81	92,513	Y
Turkmenistan	Garshy - Tarta	Balkan	TM001	40.34	52.71	13,672	Y
Turkmenistan	Karabogaz	Balkan	TM003	41.05	52.91	1,227	Y
Turkmenistan	Koymat - Begarslan	Balkan		40.35	55.92	38,764	Y
Turkmenistan	Kurendag - Garagoz	Balkan	TM014	39.50	55.45	119,562	Y
Turkmenistan	Ogurjaly island	Balkan	TM004	38.95	53.50	7,466	Y
Turkmenistan	South Cheleken Bay	Balkan	TM005	39.34	53.27	29,752	Y
Turkmenistan	Sumbar	Balkan	TM020	38.40	56.42	211,421	Y
Turkmenistan	Tekejik - Biynekyr	Balkan		40.19	55.59	15,275	Y
Turkmenistan	Turkmen Bay	Balkan	TM007	39.84	53.76	54,858	Y
Turkmenistan	Turkmenbashy Bay	Balkan	TM006	39.79	53.36	267,124	Y
Turkmenistan	Uly Balkan	Balkan	TM012	39.67	54.62	177,916	Y
Turkmenistan	Uzboy	Balkan		39.82	55.62	61,411	Y
Turkmenistan	Akjagaya	Dashoguz	TM026	41.08	58.25	16,508	Y
Turkmenistan	Goyungyrlan	Dashoguz	TM025	41.39	58.12	3,514	Y
Turkmenistan	Muskinata	Dashoguz	TM033	42.29	59.84	901	Y
Turkmenistan	Sarygamysh	Dashoguz	TM022	41.74	57.42	503,647	Y
Turkmenistan	Ketteshor - Ramankol	Lebap	TM044	39.10	62.92	12,123	Y
Turkmenistan	Koytendag	Lebap	TM050	37.74	66.47	75,289	Y
Turkmenistan	Nargyz	Lebap	TM043	39.71	62.77	76,286	Y
Turkmenistan	Repetek	Lebap	TM045	38.60	63.25	73,247	Y
Turkmenistan	Soltandag - Gyzylburun	Lebap	TM047	38.79	64.19	11,695	Y
Turkmenistan	Soltansanjar - Duyeboyun	Lebap	TM037	41.67	61.57	54,632	Y
Turkmenistan	Tallymerjen	Lebap	TM049	37.99	65.52	167,701	Y
Turkmenistan	Zeyit - Kelif	Lebap	TM048	37.53	65.10	85,488	Y

Country	Site Name	Subnational unit(s)	IBA no	Latitude	Longitude	Site Area Reported (ha)	Source (IBA - Y, consultation C)
Turkmenistan	Badhyz	Mary	TM038	35.72	61.60	200,700	Y
Turkmenistan	Garabil	Mary	TM046	35.92	63.27	140,594	Y
Turkmenistan	Garachop	Mary	TM041	35.29	62.54	35,036	Y
Turkmenistan	Jarsay - Khangui	Mary	TM035	38.62	61.07	93,573	Y
Turkmenistan	Khankhovuz	Mary	TM036	37.17	61.32	39,032	Y
Turkmenistan	Saryyazy	Mary	TM042	36.37	62.64	7,601	Y
Turkmenistan	Ayrakly – Garadzhaovlak		TM032	38.63	59.84	55,977	Y
Turkmenistan	Gorelde		TM039	40.65	62.84	23,546	Y
United Arab Emirates	Abu Al Abyad Island	Abu Dhabi	AE017	24.25	53.75	60,000	Y
United Arab Emirates	Abu Al Sayayif	Abu Dhabi		24.34	54.35	14,500	Y
United Arab Emirates	Al Houbara	Abu Dhabi	AE020	23.95	52.65	180,000	Y
United Arab Emirates	Al Rafiq	Abu Dhabi		24.21	54.01	3	Y
United Arab Emirates	Al Ushsh Island	Abu Dhabi		24.31	52.88	40	Y
United Arab Emirates	Al Wathba	Abu Dhabi		24.26	54.60	500	Y
United Arab Emirates	Ba Al Ghaylam	Abu Dhabi		24.57	54.55	680	Y
United Arab Emirates	Bu Tinah	Abu Dhabi		24.63	53.05	1,000	Y
United Arab Emirates	Dayyinah Island (Diynah)	Abu Dhabi		24.95	52.40	200	Y
United Arab Emirates	Ghagha Island	Abu Dhabi	AE014	24.42	51.58	800	Y
United Arab Emirates	Jebel Hafeet	Abu Dhabi	AE019	24.08	55.75	1,600	Y
United Arab Emirates	Marawah Island	Abu Dhabi		24.30	53.29	3,500	Y
United Arab Emirates	Muhaimat Island	Abu Dhabi		24.51	51.72	282	Y
United Arab Emirates	Qarnain Island	Abu Dhabi	AE012	24.93	52.85	300	Y
United Arab Emirates	Salahah Island	Abu Dhabi		24.19	53.52	13	Y
United Arab Emirates	Sir Bani Yas Islands	Abu Dhabi	AE015	24.38	52.72	205	Y
United Arab Emirates	Umm Amim	Abu Dhabi	AE018	24.24	53.39	50	Y
United Arab Emirates	Yasat Island	Abu Dhabi	AE016	24.25	52.00	2,000	Y
United Arab Emirates	Al Zorah (Khor Ajman)	Ajman		25.43	55.49	196	Y
United Arab Emirates	Al Marmoom Desert	Dubai		24.86	55.37	95,000	Y
United Arab Emirates	Mushrif Park	Dubai	AE007	25.22	55.45	600	Y
United Arab Emirates	Ras Al Khor Wildlife Sanctuary (Khor Dubai)	Dubai	AE009	25.19	55.32	620	Y
United Arab Emirates	Wadi Wurayah	Fujayrah		25.42	56.26	22,100	Y
United Arab Emirates	Khor Al Jazirah	Ras al Khaymah	AE001	25.73	55.87	500	Y
United Arab Emirates	Alqurm Wa Lehfeiyah (Khor Kalba)	Sharjah	AE010	25.01	56.37	1,607	Y
United Arab Emirates	Sir Bu Na'air Island	Sharjah		25.23	54.22	5,040	Y
United Arab Emirates	Dubai Desert	Sharjah | Dubai		24.83	55.67	22,695	Y
United Arab Emirates	Khor Al Beidah	Umm al Qaywayn	AE005	25.56	55.60	5,000	Y
United Arab Emirates	Siniyah Island	Umm al Qaywayn	AE003	25.61	55.63	1,000	Y
Uzbekistan	Ayakaghytma lake and surrounding desert	Bukhoro	Uz051	40.61	64.54	32,854	Y
Uzbekistan	Dengizkul Lake	Bukhoro	UZ021	39.13	64.11	49,658	Y
Uzbekistan	Dzheiran Ecocentre	Bukhoro	UZ017	39.61	64.65	32,709	Y
Uzbekistan	Kagan Fish Farm	Bukhoro	UZ016	39.78	64.68	1,763	Y
Uzbekistan	Karakyr Lakes	Bukhoro	UZ012	40.40	63.49	64,242	Y
Uzbekistan	Khodzha-Davlet	Bukhoro	UZ019	39.31	63.72	4,242	Y
Uzbekistan	Zekry Lake	Bukhoro	UZ020	39.25	64.67	1,555	Y
Uzbekistan	Arnasay Lake System	Jizzakh	UZ030	40.85	67.83	31,706	Y
Uzbekistan	Dzhum-Dzhum	Jizzakh	UZ040	39.66	67.94	41,517	Y
Uzbekistan	Tuzkan Lake	Jizzakh	UZ035	40.66	67.53	107,732	Y
Uzbekistan	Northern shore of Aydarkul Lake	Jizzakh | Navoi	UZ029	40.98	66.86	158,198	Y

Country	Site Name	Subnational unit(s)	IBA no	Latitude	Longitude	Site Area Reported (ha)	Source (IBA - Y, consultation C)
Uzbekistan	Nuratau Range	Jizzakh | Samarkand	UZ037	40.51	66.78	34,681	Y
Uzbekistan	Akpetky lakes and surrounding Aralkum Desert	Karakalpakstan autonomous region	Uz049	43.65	60.37	39,146	Y
Uzbekistan	Mashankul and Khojakul lake complex	Karakalpakstan autonomous region	UZ052	43.26	58.86	5,070	Y
Uzbekistan	Northern part of the Assake-Audan depression	Karakalpakstan autonomous region	UZ004	42.59	56.31	5,288	Y
Uzbekistan	Saiga Nature Sanctuary	Karakalpakstan autonomous region	UZ001	44.78	57.78	511,028	Y
Uzbekistan	Sarykamysh lake and surrounding Ustyurt Plateau	Karakalpakstan autonomous region	Uz050	42.20	57.35	95,974	Y
Uzbekistan	Sudochye Lake	Karakalpakstan autonomous region	UZ002	43.48	58.52	46,467	Y
Uzbekistan	Zholdyrbas Lake	Karakalpakstan autonomous region	UZ003	43.50	59.82	29,723	Y
Uzbekistan	Achinskoe Lake	Kashkadarya	UZ022	38.68	65.06	6,363	Y
Uzbekistan	Chimkurgan Reservoir	Kashkadarya	UZ041	38.97	66.41	4,189	Y
Uzbekistan	Gissar State Nature Reserve	Kashkadarya	UZ042	38.91	67.43	110,105	Y
Uzbekistan	South-west Gizzar Foothills	Kashkadarya	UZ043	38.35	66.11	19,928	Y
Uzbekistan	Talimardzhan Reservoir	Kashkadarya	UZ023	38.42	65.55	85,989	Y
Uzbekistan	Khorezm Fish Farm and adjacent lakes	Khorezm	UZ011	41.27	60.55	22,060	Y
Uzbekistan	Angren Plateau	Namangan	UZ027	41.22	70.67	25,310	Y
Uzbekistan	Mirzaaral Tugay	Namangan	UZ034	40.81	71.04	1,862	Y
Uzbekistan	Aksay Lake and surrounding desert	Navoi	UZ007	42.08	63.00	2,033	Y
Uzbekistan	Bukantau Mountain Range	Navoi	UZ006	42.65	63.57	8,927	Y
Uzbekistan	Buzaubay	Navoi	UZ009	41.76	62.65	285,376	Y
Uzbekistan	Mount Aktau	Navoi	UZ010	41.67	64.48	4,306	Y
Uzbekistan	Rogatoe Lake	Navoi	UZ008	41.95	63.32	3,861	Y
Uzbekistan	Sarmysh Nature Park	Navoi	UZ013	40.32	65.66	5,769	Y
Uzbekistan	The desert around Kurkuduk village	Navoi	UZ005	42.98	63.52	117,240	Y
Uzbekistan	Tudakul and Kuymazar Reservoirs	Navoi	UZ015	39.85	64.83	33,648	Y
Uzbekistan	Karnabchul Steppe	Samarkand	UZ018	39.61	65.40	177,156	Y
Uzbekistan	Kattakurgan Reservoir	Samarkand	UZ038	39.78	66.26	14,249	Y
Uzbekistan	Zarafshan State Nature Reserve	Samarkand	UZ039	39.60	67.24	2,712	Y
Uzbekistan	Aktepe Reservoir and Three Lakes	Surkhandarya	UZ048	37.42	67.49	2,987	Y
Uzbekistan	Amudarya floodlands near Termez	Surkhandarya	UZ047	37.38	67.00	10,693	Y
Uzbekistan	Darasay Gorge	Surkhandarya	UZ045	38.06	67.47	638	Y
Uzbekistan	Middle reaches of the Sherabad River	Surkhandarya	UZ044	37.98	67.09	22,576	Y
Uzbekistan	Yuzhno-Surkhan (South-Surkhan) Reservoir	Surkhandarya	UZ046	37.84	67.64	1,208	Y
Uzbekistan	Balykchi Fish Farm	Tashkent	UZ031	40.88	68.76	4,446	Y
Uzbekistan	Bashkyzylsay Unit of the Chatkal Mountains Biosphere Reserve	Tashkent	UZ028	41.20	69.89	11,431	Y
Uzbekistan	Central section of the Kurama Mountain Range	Tashkent	UZ033	40.89	70.22	34,693	Y
Uzbekistan	Dalverzin State Forestry and Hunting Management Area	Tashkent	UZ036	40.53	69.11	1,185	Y
Uzbekistan	Oygaing River Valley	Tashkent	UZ024	42.07	70.85	138,896	Y
Uzbekistan	Pulatkhan Gorge	Tashkent	UZ025	41.44	70.16	2,323	Y
Uzbekistan	Tereklisay section of the Chatkal Mountains Biosphere Reserve	Tashkent	UZ026	41.30	70.28	5,294	Y
Uzbekistan	Tuyabuguz Reservoir	Tashkent	UZ032	40.97	69.32	1,450	Y
Yemen	Falang - Momi coast and cliffs (Socotra)	'Adan	YE051	12.53	54.48	5,000	Y
Yemen	Hamaderoh plateau and scarp (Socotra)	'Adan	YE045	12.60	54.28	10,000	Y

Annex 7. Overview of information on sites/habitats of critical importance for migratory birds in the CAF

As per the national questionnaires

Black-throated Thrush (photo: Vincent Legrand/ Agami)

Country	National list or database of sites/ habitats of critically importance for migratory birds	Critically important sites/habitats are officially designated as protected areas
Afghanistan	List provided, Band-i-Amir National Park, Wakhan National Park, Shah Foladi Natural Landscape, Bamyan Plato, Kol-i-Hashmat Khan Waterfowl Sanctuary, Nooristan Natural Forests, Dasht-i-Nawar Sanctuary, Darqad PA, Imam Sahib Tugai Forests, Mandahir Natural Forests, Admammad PA, Pozak and Sabiri Lakes, Dara-i-Noor PA, Panjpiran PA, Dahla Dame, Dawlat Shah Natural Forests, Azra Natural Forests, Rig-i-Rawan Landscape, and Shah Foladi Second Part (Maidan Wardak).	Wakhan National Park, Shah Foladi Natural Landscape, Bamyan Plato, Kol-i-Hashmat khan Waterfowl Sanctuary, Nooristan Natural Forests, Dasht-i-Nawar Sanctuary, Darqad PA, and Imam Sahib Tugai Forests.
Armenia	List on http://rbcu.ru/programs/78/27222/ and for forestry IBA https://hcvf.ru/ru/maps	only state PAs
Bahrain	https://criticalsites.wetlands.org/en/countries/BHR?zoom=9&lat=25.93087163227338&lng=50.5496405374916&view=map	Hawar Islands, Arad Island, Tubli Bay, Jarem Islands, Areen protected Area, Buhair Valley

Country	National list or database of sites/ habitats of critically importance for migratory birds	Critically important sites/habitats are officially designated as protected areas
Bangladesh	The Department of Environment has declared Tanguar Haor and Sonadia Island Ecologically Critical Area. Other sites are Baikka Beel, Hakaluki Haor, Hail Haor, St.Martins Island, Muhuri Dam, Domarchar, Ganguirar Char, Thangar Char, Hatia Beach, Nijhum-Dwip, JaijjarChar, Muktaria Channel, Inani beach, Patenga Beach, Choroil Beel, Bakor Ali, Godagari, Bidirpur, Premtoli, Godagari, Char Shajalal, Char Birbira, Char Kukri Kukri, Char Momutaz, Char Monpura North, Char Pial, Sonar Char, Khidirpur, Alatuli Char, Homar Char, Boyalmari Char, Khorchaka, Kajla Char and Pakhimara. The IBA list is old and has not been updated since 2012. eBird has a list of bird hotspots: https://ebird.org/region/BD/hotspots	Many important sites are not protected and not all Ecologically Critical Areas are recognized as protected areas. For example, Nijhum Dweep and Tanguar Hoar were declared a protected area by the government and a few others are being processed or listed as important areas (Baikka beel, Hakaluki Haor, Sonadia Island, St. Martins Island, Sonar Char, and Char Kukri Kukri). The UNEP-WCMC (2020) has a list of protected areas. Altadighi National Park, Bangabandhu Safari Park Cox Bazar, Bangabandhu Safari Park Gazipur, Baroiyadhala National Park, Barshijora Eco-Park, Bhawal National Park, Chadpai Wildlife Sanctuary, Char Kukri-Mukri Wildlife Sanctuary, Chunati Wildlife Sanctuary, Dhangmari Wildlife Sanctuary, Dudhmukhi Wildlife Sanctuary, Dudpukuria-Dhopachari Wildlife Sanctuary, Fasiakhali Wildlife Sanctuary, Hazarikhil Wildlife Sanctuary, Himchari National Park, Inani National Park, Kadigarh National Park, Kaptai National Park, Khadim Nagar National Park, Kuakata Ecopark, Lawachara National Park,Madhupur National Park, Madhutila Eco Park, Marine Reserve, Medhakachhapia National Park, Mirpur Botanic Garden, Nagarbari-Mohanganj Dolphin Sanctuary, Nawabganj National Park, Nazirganj Dolphin Sanctuary, Nijhum Dweep National Park, Pablakhali Wildlife Sanctuary, Rajeshpur Eco-Park, Ramsagar National Park, Rema-Kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary, Sangu Matamuhari, Satchari National Park, Shilanda-Nagdemra Dolphin Sanctuary, Singra National Park Sitakunda Eco-Park, Sonarchar Wildlife Sanctuary, The Sundarbans Sundarbans East Wildlife Sanctuary, Sundarbans South Wildlife Sanctuary, Sundarbans West Wildlife Sanctuary, Sundarbans Reserved Forest, Swatch of No Ground Marine Protected Area, Tanguar Haor Teknaf Game Reserve, Tengragiri Wildlife Sanctuary, Tilagor Eco Park.
Bhutan	Phobjikha, Khotokha, Gaytsa, Tang, Bumdeling, Lhamoizhingkha, Bajo, Longakhola, Toorsa Amochu, and Babesa Sewage Pond.	Bumdeling, Lhamouzhingkha, Longakhola, and Phobjikha (park buffer).
British Indian Ocean Territory	http://www.datazone.birdlife.org/site/results?cty=31&fam=0&gen=0	http://www.datazone.birdlife.org/site/results?cty=31&fam=0&gen=0
China	A list of important habitats is being formulated.	All important bird habitats in China have been designated as protected areas.
Georgia		

Country	National list or database of sites/ habitats of critically importance for migratory birds	Critically important sites/habitats are officially designated as protected areas
India	A list of sites prioritised in CAF National Action Plan in Annex 2. http://moef.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/CAF_NAP_Final-with-CL.pdf ; http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/results?thrlev1=&thrlev2=&kw=&reg=2&cty=99&snm=&fam=0&gen=0&spc=&cmn=	Annex 5. Protected wetlands, wetland clusters and land bird sites prioritized for conservation of migratory birds in India under CAF-National Action Plan
Kazakhstan	List of wetlands of intranational (Ramsar sites - 10 sites) and national importance (47); List of Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (127 sites)	39 IBAs are fully protected as PAs and hunting concessions
Kyrgyzstan	A list of IBAs and Protected Areas is available, an evaluation of sites of importance for migratory birds is needed.	
Maldives	Important sites such as the environmentally sensitive areas are listed by the Environment Protection Agency	
Mongolia	Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (wscc.org.mn); There is a Ramsar database at the Ministry of Environment and Tourism	Of these, 18 areas are included in the Strictly Protected Area, 26 in the National Park, 20 in the Nature Reserve, and 8 in the Historical monuments (Nyambayar, Tseveenmyadag, 2009).
Myanmar	Davidson, N.C., McInnes, R.J. & Rodda, H.J.E. 2019. Conservation of biodiversity and improved management of protected areas in Myanmar: Provisional working list of Myanmar wetlands potentially qualifying as internationally important under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. Report to NWCD, Naw Pyi Taw, Myanmar. This report identifies up to 99 wetlands which may qualify for Ramsar designation, but not all are identified for migratory waterbirds. The report is not available for download, can be provided on request.	Myanmar has designated 6 Ramsar Sites, each of which qualifies for migratory waterbirds. All 6 are also designated as EAAFP Flyway Network Sites. These are: Nanthar Island & Mayyu Estuary Inlay Lake Indawgyi Meinmahla Kyun Gulf of Mottama Moeyungyi

Country	National list or database of sites/ habitats of critically importance for migratory birds	Critically important sites/habitats are officially designated as protected areas
Nepal	Important Birds and Biodiversity Area in Nepal are identified and published (Baral and Inskipp 2005). Biodiversity Profiles of Nepal produced by Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation. National Red List of Birds (2016; https://www.zsl.org/conservation/regions/asia/national-red-lists-of-nepals-birds-and-mammals). eBird's IBA hotspots https://ebird.org/hotspots Corridors and bottlenecks protected through different conservation projects such as Terai Arc Landscapes are also listed. A list of Ramsar sites is also available (Shrestha et al.2020).	All of Nepal's protected areas are listed as IBAs (Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve, Chitwan National Park, Jagdishpur Bird Sanctuary, Ghodaghodi Bird Sanctuary, Rara National Park, Suklaphata National Park, Bardia National Park, Langtang National Park, Sagarmatha National Park, Shey-Phoksundo National Park etc.). Some Ramsar sites are protected.
Oman	A general list for biodiversity, birds, and maps by the Environment Authority supervised by the Ministry of housing and urban planning.	more than 60% of important birds area considered as protected areas.
Pakistan	No database available. A system of protected areas including National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Game Reserves, Waterfowl Refuge, and Community-Managed Conservation Areas exist which provide safe habitat including for migratory species. All Ramsar sites, all barrages and headworks, and all prominent lakes across country. https://pakistandata.net/protected-areas-of-pakistan/ https://rsis.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/rsiswp_search/exports/Ramsar-Sites-annotated-summary-Pakistan.pdf?1566478226	Important habitat areas are designated as National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Waterfowl Refuge, Game Reserves and Community-Managed Conservation Areas which provide safe habitat for wildlife including migratory species. There are 19 Ramsar Sites in Pakistan which are important habitats for the migratory species.
Qatar		https://www.protectedplanet.net/country/QAT
Russia	http://rbcu.ru/programs/78/27222/ and here for forestry IBA https://hcvf.ru/ru/maps	only state PA
Saudi Arabia	The list of IBAs is being updated.	
Sri Lanka	http://datazone.birdlife.org/userfiles/file/IBAs/AsiaCntryPDFs/Sri_Lanka.pdf	18 sites are protected
Tajikistan	Needs to be produced	

Country	National list or database of sites/ habitats of critically importance for migratory birds	Critically important sites/habitats are officially designated as protected areas
Turkmenistan	A list of 51 IBAs and Protected Areas is available, an evaluation of sites of importance for migratory birds is needed.	
United Arab Emirates	Not aware of any centralised database, however the IBAs and KBAs inventory will provide some of this information	A majority of important sites within AD Emirate are covered within a network of 19 terrestrial and marine protected areas in the Emirate
Uzbekistan	A list of 51 IBAs and Protected Areas is available, an evaluation of sites of importance for migratory birds is needed. IBA do not have a legal status.	
Yemen	http://datazone.birdlife.org/country/yemen/ibas	Socotra Island

A flock of Great white pelicans as seen in Bharatpur, India. (Photo: Dr. Nisha Singh)

Annex 8. Migratory bird and habitat data management, analysis and use in the CAF

As per the national questionnaires

Country	Identification of important areas for designation and protection	Management (restoration) of Protected areas for migratory birds	Management (restoration) of Ramsar Sites for migratory birds	Management (restoration) of World Heritage site for migratory birds	Management (restoration) of Flyway Network sites	Management (restoration) of Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas	Management (restoration) of Privately managed areas	Species Conservation Plans	National Reports to Conventions, Agreements, regional initiatives	National Biodiversity Strategies & Action Plans	Decisions concerning utilisation of migratory bird populations through a legalised hunting system
Afghanistan	-	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Armenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Partly	Yes	Yes	No
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bangladesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partly
Bhutan	Partly-Yes	Yes	Yes	Partly	Partly	Yes	Partly	Yes	Partly	Yes	No
BIOT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	Partly	Partly	Partly-Yes	Partly	Partly	Partly	Partly	Partly	Partly	Partly	Partly
Georgia	Partly	No	Partly	Partly	No	Partly	No	Partly	No	No	No
India	Partly	Partly	Partly	Partly	Partly	Yes	Partly	Yes	Partly	Partly	Partly
Iran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	Yes	Partly	Partly	Partly		Partly	Partly	Partly	Partly	Partly	Yes
Kuwait	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Mongolia	Partly-Yes	Yes	Yes	Partly	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Myanmar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partly-No	Yes	Partly-Yes	Part-ly-No	Yes	Yes	Partly-Yes	Yes
Nepal	Partly	Partly	Partly	Partly	No	Partly	No	Yes	Yes	Partly	No
Oman	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pakistan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partly-Yes	Yes	Part-ly-Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	Yes	Partly	No	No	Partly	No	Yes	Yes	Partly	Partly	No
Saudi Arabia	Yes	-	No	No	Partly	Partly	Partly	Partly	Partly	Partly	Yes

Country	Identification of important areas for designation and protection	Management (restoration) of Protected areas for migratory birds	Management (restoration) of Ramsar Sites for migratory birds	Management (restoration) of World Heritage site for migratory birds	Management (restoration) of Flyway Network sites	Management (restoration) of Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas	Management (restoration) of Privately managed areas	Species Conservation Plans	National Reports to Conventions, Agreements, regional initiatives	National Biodiversity Strategies & Action Plans	Decisions concerning utilisation of migratory bird populations through a legalised hunting system
Sri Lanka	Yes	Partly-Yes	Yes	Partly-Yes	Partly	Partly-Yes	Partly	Yes	Yes	Yes	Do not know
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	Yes	Partly	Yes	NA	Yes	Partly	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partly
United Arab Emirates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Uzbekistan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partly	Yes	No	Yes	Partly	Partly	Partly
Yemen	Partly	Partly	Partly	Partly	Partly	Partly	No	Partly	Partly	Partly	Partly
Yes	**15**	**13**	**13**	**7**	**6**	**11**	**7**	**16**	**14**	**13**	**8**
Partly	**5**	**7**	**5**	**8**	**8**	**7**	**6**	**6**	**8**	**8**	**6**
Yes-partly	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**
No	**0**	**1**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**3**	**7**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**8**
Total	**22**	**22**	**23**	**21**	**21**	**23**	**21**	**23**	**23**	**23**	**22**
% Yes	**68.2**	**59.1**	**56.5**	**33.3**	**28.6**	**47.8**	**33.3**	**69.6**	**60.9**	**56.5**	**36.4**

Annex 9. Summary of main threats to habitats important for migratory birds in the CAF

As per the national questionnaires

Country	Habitat loss/ destruction	Habitat degra-dation	Mineral explora-tion/ extraction	Sand mining from rivers	Unsustainable land/ resource use	Urbanization	Marine/ coastal debris (includ-ing plastics)	Other forms of solid or liquid pollution	Too much/too little water	Fire	Road/highway construction
Afghanistan	Severe	Moderate	Not known	Moderate	Severe	Moderate			Severe	Not known	Not known
Armenia	Moderate	Moderate	Severe	Severe	Moderate	Moderate	Severe	Moderate	Severe	Moderate	Moderate
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	Moderate	Moderate	Not known	Not known	Not known	Severe		Moderate	Not known	-	Severe
Bangladesh	Severe	Severe	Moderate	Low	Severe	Severe	Moder-ate-Severe	Severe	Severe	Low	Moderate
Bhutan	Moderate	Low	Low-Mod-erate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low-Mod-erate
BIOT	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	NA	Not known	Low	Low	Low	NA
China	Severe	Severe	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Severe	Moderate	Moderate
Georgia	Moderate	Moderate	-	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	-	Low	Low	Moderate
India	Severe	Severe	Not known	Severe	Severe	Severe	Not known	Not known	Severe	Not known	Not known
Iran	Severe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not known			Low	Low	Severe	Moderate	
Kazakhstan	Moderate	Moderate	Not known	Not known	Moderate	Moderate	Not known	Not known	Not known	Moderate	Not known
Kuwait	Severe	Severe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	Severe	Moderate	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	NA	Not known	Moderate	Not known	Not known
Maldives	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known			
Mongolia	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Moderate	Low	NA	Not known	Moderate	Low	Low
Myanmar	Severe	Severe	Severe	Severe	Moder-ate-Severe	Moderate	Moderate	NA	Moderate	NA	Moderate
Nepal	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Moderate	Low	Moderate	NA	Moderate	Low	Moderate	Moderate
Oman	Severe	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Pakistan	Moderate-Severe	Moderate-Severe	Moderate-Severe	Moderate-Severe	Moderate-Severe	Moderate-Severe	Moderate-Severe	Severe	Severe	Moderate	Severe
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	Moderate	Severe	Severe	Severe	Severe	Severe	Low	Moderate	Severe	Severe	Severe
Saudi Arabia	-	Low	Not known	Not known	Low	Moderate	Low	Moderate	Not known	Not known	Low
Sri Lanka	Severe	Severe	Low	Low	Moderate-Severe	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Low-Moderate	Low	Moderate
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	Low	Moderate	Low	Low	Not known	Moderate	NA	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Low
United Arab Emirates	Low	Moderate	-	-	-	Moderate	Low	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	Low	Low	Moderate	Severe	Severe	Moderate	Moderate	Not known	Moderate	Low	Low

Country	Habitat loss/ destruction	Habitat degra-dation	Mineral explora-tion/ extraction	Sand mining from rivers	Unsustainable land/ resource use	Urbanization	Marine/ coastal debris (includ-ing plastics)	Other forms of solid or liquid pollution	Too much/too little water	Fire	Road/highway construction
Yemen	Moderate-Severe	Moderate-Severe	Moderate-Severe	Moderate-Severe	Moderate-Severe	Moderate-Severe	Moderate-Severe	Moderate-Severe	Moderate-Severe	Moderate-Severe	Moderate-Severe
Severe	**11**	**8**	**4**	**6**	**6**	**5**	**2**	**3**	**9**	**1**	**3**
Moderate-Severe	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Moderate	**9**	**11**	**4**	**4**	**6**	**13**	**5**	**7**	**5**	**8**	**8**
Moder-ate-Low	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**
Low	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**4**	**2**	**6**	**5**	**5**	**8**	**5**
Total	**26**	**26**	**17**	**19**	**20**	**22**	**16**	**16**	**21**	**18**	**18**

Black-necked Crane (Photo: Thinley Wangchuk)

Annex 10. Overall level of general awareness amongst major stakeholders in the CAF

As per the national questionnaires

Country	National authorities responsible for habitat and migratory bird management	Local authorities responsible for habitat and migratory bird management	General urban adult population	General rural adult population	School and college children
Afghanistan	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Armenia	Mod	Low	Low	Low	Mod
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	High	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod
Bangladesh	Mod	Low	Low	Low	Low
Bhutan	Mod	Mod	Low	Low	Mod
BIOT	High	High	NA	NA	NA
China	High	High	Mod	Mod	Mod
Georgia	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
India	Mod	Mod	Mod	Low	Low
Iran	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	Mod	Mod	Low	Low	Low
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	Mod	Low	Low	Low	Low
Maldives	High	Mod	Not known	Not known	Not known
Mongolia	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Myanmar	Mod	Mod	Mod	Low	Low
Nepal	Mod	Low	Low	Low	Low
Oman	High	High	Mod	Mod	low
Pakistan	High	High	Mod - Low	Low	Mod - Low
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	Mod	Mod	Low	Low	Mod
Saudi Arabia	High	Mod	Mod	High	High
Sri Lanka	Mod	Mod	Low	Low	Low
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	Mod	Low	Low	Low	Low
United Arab Emirates	Mod	Mod	High	-	Mod
Uzbekistan	Mod	Low	Low	Low	Low
Yemen	Mod	High	Low	Mod	Low
High	**7**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Moderate-High	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Moderate	**14**	**10**	**6**	**4**	**6**
Moderate-Low	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Low	**3**	**9**	**14**	**16**	**14**
Do not know	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Total	**24**	**24**	**22**	**22**	**22**

Annex 11. Summary of success of awareness raising activities implemented in the last three years

As per the national questionnaires

Country	Public awareness-raising campaigns	Teaching programmes in schools or colleges	Community-based celebrations, exhibitions and other events	Press & media publicity, including social media	Interpretation at nature visitor centres, reserves and other sites	Dissemination of special publications, information resources
Afghanistan	Strongly pos	Do not know	Do not know	Mod pos	Do not know	Do not know
Armenia	Mod pos	-	Mod pos	Mod pos	Slightly pos	Mod pos
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	Mod pos	Mod pos	Mod pos	Mod pos	Mod pos	Mod pos
Bangladesh	Mod pos	Strongly pos	Mod pos	Strongly pos	Mod pos	Slightly pos
Bhutan	Slightly pos-Strongly pos	Mod pos-Strongly pos; two each.	Mod pos	Strongly pos	Mod pos	Strongly pos
BIOT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
China	Highly pos	Mod pos	Mod pos	Highly pos - Mod pos	Mod pos	-
Georgia	Slightly pos	Slightly pos	Slightly pos	Slightly pos	Slightly pos	Slightly pos
India	Mod pos	Mod pos	Mod pos	Mod pos	Mod pos	Slightly pos
Iran	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	Do not know	Do not know	Do not know	Do not know	Do not know	Do not know
Kuwait	Highly pos	low	low	Mod pos	low	Low
Kyrgyzstan	Do not know	Do not know	Do not know	Do not know	Do not know	Do not know
Maldives	Do not know	Do not know	Do not know	Do not know	Do not know	Do not know
Mongolia	Mod pos	Mod pos	Highly pos	Highly pos	Highly pos	Mod pos
Myanmar	Mod pos	Mod pos	Mod pos	Mod pos	Mod pos	Slightly pos
Nepal	Mod pos	Mod pos	Mod pos	Mod pos	Slightly pos	Mod pos
Oman	Mod pos	Mod pos	Slightly pos	Highly pos	No impact	Highly pos
Pakistan	Strongly pos	Strongly pos	Mod pos-Strongly pos	Slightly pos-Mod pos	Mod pos-Strongly pos	Mod pos-Strongly pos
Qatar	Highly pos	Highly pos	Highly pos	Highly pos	Highly pos	Highly pos
Russia	Highly pos	Mod pos	Mod pos	Highly pos	Mod pos	Mod pos
Saudi Arabia	-	Do not know	Do not know	Highly pos	Do not know	Do not know
Sri Lanka	Mod pos	Mod pos-Strongly pos; one each	Slightly pos-Strongly pos; one each	Strongly pos	Mod pos-Strongly pos; one vote each	Slightly pos-Strongly pos; one vote each

Country	Public awareness-raising campaigns	Teaching programmes in schools or colleges	Community-based celebrations, exhibitions and other events	Press & media publicity, including social media	Interpretation at nature visitor centres, reserves and other sites	Dissemination of special publications, information resources
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	Mod pos	Do not know	Highly pos	Do not know	Do not know	Do not know
United Arab Emirates	Strongly pos	Mod pos	-	Strongly pos	Strongly pos	-
Uzbekistan	Mod pos	Do not know	Do not know	Mod pos	Do not know	Do not know
Yemen	No impact	Slightly pos	Slightly pos	No impact	No impact	Slightly pos

A flock of Bar-headed Goose taking to the sky in India. (Photo: Sathiyaselvam P.)

Annex 12. Overview of capacity of different stakeholders for migratory bird research in the CAF

As per the national questionnaires

Country	National authorities responsible for habitat and migratory bird management	Local authorities responsible for habitat & migratory bird management	Research Institutions	Universities	Schools	NGOs	Volunteers / birding community	Local communities
Afghanistan	Mod	Low	Mod	Mod	Low	Low	Do not know	Low
Armenia	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Mod	Low
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Low	Low	
Bangladesh	Low	Low	Mod-High	Mod	Low	Mod-Low	Mod	Low
Bhutan	Mod	Low-Mod	Mod	Mod-Low	Low	Mod	Low	Low
BIOT	High	High	Mod	Low	Low	Low	Low	-
China	Low	Mod	High	Mod-High	High	Mod	Low-Mod	Mod
Georgia	Low	Low	Low	Mod	Do not know	High	Low	Low
India	Low	Low	High	Mod	Low	High	Low	Mod
Iran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	Low	Low	Mod	Low	Low	Mod	Low	Low
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	Low	Low	Mod	Low	Low	Mod	Low	Low
Maldives	Low	Low	Mod	Mod	Low	Mod	Do not know	Low
Mongolia	Low	Low	Mod	Low	Low	High	Low	Low
Myanmar	Low	Low	Mod-Low	Mod-Low	Low	High	Low	Low
Nepal	Mod	Low	Mod	Mod-Low	Low	Mod	Mod-Low	Low
Oman	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod
Pakistan	Mod-High	Mod-High	Mod-High	Mod-High	Low	Mod-High	Mod	Mod
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	Low	Low	Low	Mod	Low	Mod	Low	Low
Saudi Arabia	Mod	Mod	Do not know	Do not know	Do not know	Do not know	High	-
Sri Lanka	Low	Low		High	Low	Low	Mod	Low
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	Low	Low	Low	Do not know	Do not know	Low		
United Arab Emirates	Mod	High	-	Mod	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	Mod	Low	High	Low	Low	Mod	Mod	Low
Yemen	Mod-High	Mod	Mod	Mod	Low	Mod	Mod	Mod

Country	National authorities responsible for habitat and migratory bird management	Local authorities responsible for habitat & migratory bird management	Research Institutions	Universities	Schools	NGOs	Volunteers / birding community	Local communities
High	1	2	3	1	1	5	1	0
Moderate-High	2	1	2	2	0	1	0	0
Moderate	8	5	11	10	2	10	7	5
Moderate-Low	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Low	13	15	4	6	17	5	10	14
Not known	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	0
Total	24	24	21	21	23	22	19	19

A soaring Egyptian vulture as seen in Uzbekistan. (Photo: Oleg Kashkarov)

Annex 13. Overview of capacity of different stakeholders to monitor migratory birds in the CAF

As per the national questionnaires

Country	National authorities responsible for habitat and migratory bird management	Local authorities responsible for habitat and migratory bird management	Research Institutions	Universities	Schools	NGOs	Volunteers / birding community	Local communities
Afghanistan	Low	Low	Mod	Mod	Low	Low	Not known	Low
Armenia	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Mod	Low
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Low	Low	-
Bangladesh	Low	Low	Mod	Mod	Low	Mod	Mod	Low
Bhutan	Mod	Mod	Mod	Low	Low	Mod	Mod	Low
BIOT	High	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	-
China	Mod	Low	High	Mod-High	High	Mod	Mod-High	Mod
Georgia	Low	Low	Low	Mod	Not known	High	Low	Low
India	Low	Mod	High	Mod	High	High	Mod	Mod
Iran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	Low	Low	Mod	Low	Low	Mod	Low	Low
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	Mod	Low	Mod	Low	Low	Mod	Low	Low
Maldives	Mod	Low	Mod	Mod	Low	Mod	Not known	Low
Mongolia	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	High	Low	Low
Myanmar	Low	Low	Mod-Low	Low	Low	Mod-High	High	Mod-Low
Nepal	Mod	Low	Mod	Mod	Low	Mod	Low	Low
Oman	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod
Pakistan	Mod-High	Mod-High	Mod	Mod	Low	Mod-High	Mod-High	Mod
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	Low	Low	Low	Mod	Low	Mod	Low	Low
Saudi Arabia	Mod	Mod	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	High	-
Sri Lanka	Mod-Low	Mod-Low		High	Low	Low	High	Low
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	Low	Low	Low	Not known	Not known	Low	-	-
United Arab Emirates	Mod	High	-	Low	-	-	Mod	-
Uzbekistan	Mod	Low	High	Low	Low	Mod	Mod	Low

Country	National authorities responsible for habitat and migratory bird management	Local authorities responsible for habitat and migratory bird management	Research Institutions	Universities	Schools	NGOs	Volunteers / birding community	Local communities
Yemen	Mod-High	Mod-Low	Mod-Low	Mod-Low	Low	Mod	Mod	Low
High	**1**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**3**	**0**
Moder-ate-High	**2**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**
Moderate	**10**	**5**	**10**	**10**	**2**	**11**	**8**	**4**
Moder-ate-Low	**1**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Low	**10**	**14**	**5**	**9**	**16**	**5**	**8**	**14**
Not Known	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**0**
Total	**24**	**24**	**22**	**24**	**23**	**23**	**23**	**19**

A researcher from FOGSL, Sri Lanka talking to school children about the importance of migratory birds. (Photo: Nimasha Samarasinghe)

Annex 14. Overview of capacity of stakeholders to implement conservation action in the CAF

As per the national questionnaires

Country	National authorities responsible for habitat and migratory bird management	Local authorities responsible for habitat and migratory bird management	Research Institutions	Universities	Schools	NGOs	Volunteers / birding community	Local communities
Afghanistan	Mod	Low	Mod	Mod	Low	Low	Not known	Low
Armenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	-
Bangladesh	Low	Low	Mod	Mod	Low	Low	Low	Low
Bhutan	Mod	Mod	Mod	Low	Low	Mod	Low	Low
BIOT	High	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
China	Mod	Mod	Mod-High	Mod-High	High	Mod	Mod	Mod
Georgia	Low	Low	Low	Mod	Not known	High	Low	Low
India	Mod	Mod	Mod	Low	Low	Mod	Low	Mod
Iran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	Mod	Mod	Mod	Low	Low	Mod	Low	Low
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	Mod	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Maldives	Mod	Low	Mod	Mod	Low	Mod	Not known	Low
Mongolia	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Mod-High	Low	Low
Myanmar	Mod-Low	Low	Mod-Low	Low	Low	Mod	Low	Mod-Low
Nepal	High	Low	Mod	Mod	Low	Mod	Low	Low
Oman	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Mod
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Mod	Low	Low
Saudi Arabia	High	High	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	-	-
Sri Lanka	Mod-High	Mod-High	-	Mod-High	Low	High	Mod-High	Mod
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	Low	Low	Low	Not known	Not known	Low	-	-
United Arab Emirates	Mod	High	-	Not known	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	Mod	Low	High	Low	Low	Mod	Mod	Low
Yemen	Mod-High	Mod-Low	Mod-Low	Low	Low	High	High	High
High	**4**	**3**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**1**
Moderate-High	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**
Moderate	**10**	**5**	**7**	**5**	**0**	**9**	**3**	**4**
Moderate-Low	**1**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Low	**6**	**13**	**8**	**13**	**18**	**7**	**13**	**12**
Not known	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total	**23**	**23**	**20**	**20**	**19**	**21**	**18**	**18**

Annex 15. Overview of CMS resolutions addressing direct and indirect threats to migratory birds relevant for the CAF

Direct and Indirect Threats to migratory birds	CMS resolutions
• Loss of forests and grasslands; agricultural intensification and habitat modification through desertification and overgrazing	11.17 (Rev.COP12) Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region (AEMLAP)[2]
• Conservation of coastal habitats	12.25 Promoting Conservation of Critical Intertidal and other Coastal Habitats for Migratory Species[3]
• Inappropriate wind turbine development	11.27 (Rev.COP12) Renewable Energy and Migratory Species[4]
• Collisions with power lines and electrocutions	10.11 (Rev.COP12) Powerlines and Migratory Birds[5]
• Illegal and/or unsustainable killing, taking and trade	11.16 (Rev.COP12) The Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds[6]
• Overfishing and the bycatch of seabirds	12.22 Bycatch[7]
• Lead shot and other poisoning	11.15 (Rev.COP12) Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds[8]
• Tackling Invasive alien species	11.28 Future CMS Activities related to Invasive Alien Species[9]
• Avian influenza and other disease	12.06 Wildlife Disease and Migratory Species[10]
• Tackling Marine debris	12.20 Management of Marine Debris[11]
• Tackling artificial light pollution	13.5 Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife[12]
• Tackling decline of insects	13.6 Insect Decline and its Threat to Migratory Insectivorous Animal Populations[13]

2 https://www.cms.int/en/document/action-plan-migratory-landbirds-african-eurasian-region-aemlap-6

3 https://www.cms.int/en/document/promoting-conservation-critical-intertidal-and-other-coastal-habitats-migratory-species-1

4 https://www.cms.int/en/document/renewable-energy-and-migratory-species-7

5 https://www.cms.int/en/document/power-lines-and-migratory-birds-3

6 https://www.cms.int/en/document/prevention-illegal-killing-taking-and-trade-migratory-birds-8

7 https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/cms_cop12_res.12.22_bycatch_e.pdf

8 https://www.cms.int/en/document/preventing-poisoning-migratory-birds-5

9 https://www.cms.int/en/document/future-cms-activities-related-invasive-alien-species

10 https://www.cms.int/en/document/wildlife-disease-and-migratory-species-0

11 https://www.cms.int/en/document/management-marine-debris-5

12 https://www.cms.int/en/document/light-pollution-guidelines-wildlife-0

13 https://www.cms.int/en/document/insect-decline-and-its-threat-migratory-insectivorous-animal-populations-2

Annex 16. Overview of international migratory bird frameworks that cover the CAF

Waterbird group and Frameworks	Priorities areas and number of listed actions (Time frame)	Implementing organisations/ partners
African Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan[14]	• Land-use changes – 27 • Taking and trade and other threats – 24 • Research And Monitoring -10 • Education and information – 2 (Results expected within 9 years)	Range State governments, Range State conservation NGOs, International conservation NGOs, Research institutions, Development companies and agencies (e.g. agricultural and energy sectors), bodies of the Action Plan.
Raptors African Eurasian Raptors MOU	• Improvement of legal protection – 6 • Protect and/or manage important sites and flyways – 4 • Habitat conservation and sustainable management – 4 • Awareness raising and measures – 6 • Monitoring populations, research and taking action – 10 • Supporting actions -4 (Seven years, following which a review would be undertaken and revised.)	Range State governments, Range State governments, Range State conservation NGOs, International conservation NGOs, Research institutions, Development companies and agencies, bodies of the Agreement.
Waterbirds AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027	• Strengthen species conservation and recovery and reduce causes of unnecessary mortality – 6 • Sustainable use/management of migratory waterbird populations – 6 • Establish and sustain a coherent and comprehensive flyway network of protected areas and other sites – 5 • Habitat conservation and management in the wider environment - 4 • Strengthen knowledge, capacity, recognition, awareness and resources required – 6 (10 years, 2019-2027)	Range States, Secretariats and technical/ scientific bodies of other MEAs and their projects/ programmes/ initiatives, notably those within the CMS Family, but also others, conservation NGOs, EAAFP, International conservation NGOs, Research institutions, universities, international hunting organisations, development organisations, bodies of the agreement.
CAF Waterbird Action Plan	• Species Conservation – 12 • Habitat Conservation and Management – 9 • Management of Human Activities – 20 • Training, Education and Public Awareness - 5 • (3 year review cycle proposed)	Range State governments, Range State conservation NGOs, MEAs, International conservation NGOs, universities, experts

14 Version 28 April 2014 UNEP/CMS/Res.11.17 (Rev.COP13)/Rev.1/Annex

Annex 17. Overview of current international conservation action plans for migratory birds that cover the CAF

Species / group	Conservation/action plans for single or multiple species	Implementation frameworks / mechanisms
Landbirds	All migratory landbirds (2014)[15]	A Programme Of Work (PoW) for the Working Group (WG) of the African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan (AEMLAP) 2021-2026 has been developed to guide the work of implementation of the Action Plan[16]
	Bengal Florican (2020) [17]	Concerted Action under CMS
	Great Bustard (2017)	Concerted Action under CMS[18]
	Great Indian Bustard (2023)[19] [20]	Concerted Action under CMS
	Yellow-breasted Bunting (2021)[21]	Single Species Action Plan under preparation under AEMLAP
Waterbirds	All migratory waterbirds: - AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027[22] - CAF Waterbird Action Plan (2006)[23] - EAAFP Implementation Strategy 2019-2028[24]	AEWA Technical Committee provides technical guidance to work of its implementation. Developed under CMS with no mechanism to implement the CAF Action Plan EAAFP Technical Sub Committee provides technical guidance to its implementation
	Baer's Pochard (2019)[25]	CMS & EAAFP, EAAFP Task Force
	Black-necked Crane (2019)[26]	IUCN SSC Crane Specialist Group
	Dalmatian Pelican (2018)[27]	CMS, AEWA, EU & EAAFP

15 https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/Landbirds_Action_Plan_e.pdf

16 https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/AEML%20WG%20POW%202021-2026%20Final%20version.pdf

17 https://www.cms.int/en/document/concerted-action-bengal-florican-houbaropsis-bengalensis-bengalensis

18 https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/cms_cop13_ca.12.8_rev.cop13_e.pdf

19 https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/cms_cop14_doc.28.5.3_action-plan-for-great-bustard-in-asia_e.pdf

20 https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/cms_cop13_ca.13.10_e.pdf

21 https://www.cms.int/raptors/sites/default/files/document/cms_scc-sc5_doc.6.1.1_action-plan-for-yellow-breasted-bunting_e.pdf

22 https://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/basic_page_documents/aewa_strategic_plan_2019-2027_final.pdf

23 https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/CAF_action_plan_e_0.pdf

24 https://www.eaaflyway.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/MOP10_D01_Strategic-Plan-2019-2028_r_MJ.pdf

25 https://www.cms.int/en/publication/international-single-species-action-plan-conservation-baers-pochard-aythya-baeri-cms

26 https://savingcranes.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/crane_conservation_strategy_black-necked_crane.pdf

27 https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/cms_stc48_doc.18_annex3_ssap-conservation-dalmatian-pelican_e.pdf

Species / group	Conservation/action plans for single or multiple species	Implementation frameworks / mechanisms
	Eurasian Spoonbill 2008)[28]	AEWA & CMS
	Ferruginous Duck (2006)[29]	CMS
	Lesser Flamingo (2008)[30]	AEWA & CMS Working Group
	Lesser White-fronted Goose (2008)[31]	AEWA
	Red-breasted Goose (2012)[32]	AEWA
	Siberian Crane (2011)[33]	CMS MOU and Working Group
	Slender-billed Curlew (1994)[34]	AEWA & CMS
	Sociable Lapwing (2012)[35]	AEWA
	Spoon-billed Sandpiper (2010)[36]	CMS & EAAFP, EAAFP Task Force
	White-headed Duck (2018)[37]	CMS, AEWA & EU
Raptors	All migratory birds of prey (including owls) & vultures	Raptor MOU Technical Committee, with a major review in 2020 and an update (Pritchard 2020)
	Vulture MsAP Strategic Implementation Plan (2020)[38]	Raptor MOU
	Blueprint for the Recovery of South Asia's Critically Endangered Gyps Vultures[39]	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (SAVE Vultures)
	Cinereous Vulture[40]	CMS

28 https://www.unep-aewa.org/en/publication/international-single-species-action-plan-conservation-eurasian-spoonbill-complete-ts

29 https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/publication/ts12_ssap_ferruginous_duck_complete_3_0_0.pdf

30 https://www.unep-aewa.org/en/publication/international-single-species-action-plan-conservation-lesser-flamingo-ts-no-34cms-no-18

31 https://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/lwfg_ssap_130109_0.pdf

32 https://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/ts46_ssap_rbg.pdf

33 https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/publication/CMS_pub_Conservation-Measures_SiberianCrane_TS25_e.pdf

34 https://www.cms.int/en/document/action-plan-conservation-slender-billed-curlew-numenius-tenuirostris-july-1994

35 https://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/ts_47_ssap_sola.pdf

36 https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/publication/ts23_spoon_billed_sandpiper_3_0_0.pdf

37 https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/cms_stc48_doc.18_annex1_ssap-conservation-white-headed-duck_e.pdf

38 https://www.cms.int/en/publication/vulture-msap-strategic-implementation-plan-report-implementation-date

39 https://www.cms.int/en/publication/blueprint-recovery-south-asias-critically-endangered-gyps-vultures-save-blueprint

40 https://www.cms.int/raptors/en/publication/flyway-action-plan-conservation-cinereous-vulture-aegypius-monachus-cvfap

Species / group	Conservation/action plans for single or multiple species	Implementation frameworks / mechanisms
	Egyptian Vulture[41]	CMS
	Saker Falcon	Saker Falcon Task Force[42] to bring together Range States, Partners and interested parties, to develop a coordinated Global Action Plan, including a management and monitoring system

41 https://www.cms.int/raptors/en/publication/flyway-action-plan-conservation-balkan-and-central-asian-populations-egyptian-vulture

42 https://www.cms.int/raptors/en/workinggroup/saker-falcon-task-force

A Point Calimere/ South Indian leg-flagged Great Knot spotted in Mannar, Sri Lanka. (Photo: Gayomini Panagoda)

Annex 18. Legislation and policies for protection of migratory species in the CAF

As per the national questionnaires; information from some range states is not available.

Range state	Legislation and policies for protection of migratory species, with links and notes
Afghanistan	There is national legislation that is adequate for the protection of migratory birds,
Armenia	The government currently undertakes a process of harmonizing the national environmental legislation to EU directives. One issue is related lack of a mechanism of creating any type of protected area on the community lands with many areas important for migratory birds being owned by the community.
Bahrain	All wildlife is protected as per Law (2) of 1995 Regarding the Protection of Wildlife
Bangladesh	All bird species (resident and migratory) are protected by the Wildlife (Conservation and Security) Act, 2012.
Bhutan	Protection and management of migratory bird species is covered under national legislation and policies. Forest and Nature Conservation Act of Bhutan 1995. Prohibits the killing, hunting, and keeping of wildlife as pets: providing a measure of protection for all migratory bird species in the country.
BIOT	There are a number of generic wildlife protection measures (Ordinances and regulations) but they do not specify migratory species. They protect all species of bird from activities within the territory. There are no policies or national legislation that protect individual bird species.
China	Law on the protection of Wildlife, List of Wildlife under National key Protection, List of Nationally Protected Terrestrial Wild Animals with Important Ecological, Scientific and Social Values
India	All migratory species of birds have been accorded high protection level under Wild Life (Protection) Act of India, 1972. Latest amendment 2021 is expected to be notified.
Iran	Legislation includes detailed hunting and trapping regulations, which were used to define activities that are illegal there. In Iran, the hunting is well regulated.
Iraq	The Iraq government issued Law No. 17 of 2010 (Law of Protecting Wild Animals) to update and abolish an older law (Law No. 21 of 1979) but, as yet, is still working out the specific regulations and instructions that will implement the law. The law, which is composed of 23 articles and is provided in Annex 1, focuses on the regulation of hunting. Hunting of wildlife is not regulated thoroughly. The Iraqi national legislation relevant to wildlife protection and trade regulation has not been fully implemented.
Kazakhstan	Migratory birds are protected under the Law on fauna, Law on Protected areas, Hunting rules, limits for hunting are calculated according to the Rules for implementing scientific justification
Kuwait	All killing of birds in this Kuwait is illegal. In 2014, Kuwait protected fauna and flora by passing New Environment Protection Law No 42
Kyrgyzstan	In most legislative acts, migratory birds are not distinguished from other species. The issues of protection of migratory species are partially reflected in the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated April 1, 2021 No. 127 "On Approval of the Procedure for Organizing Environmental Corridors in the Kyrgyz Republic" and the Regulation on the Procedure for Environmental Impact Assessment in the Kyrgyz Republic (Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated February 13, 2015 No. 60).
Maldives	All migratory birds are protected under Environment Protection and Preservation Act of Maldives and Protected Species Regulation.
Myanmar	Most migratory birds are protected by the Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Area Law of 2018.

Range state	Legislation and policies for protection of migratory species, with links and notes
Mongolia	Migratory birds are mainly protected by following legislation: Most migratory birds are protected by the Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Area Law of 2018. Law on Fauna legalinfo.mn. Mongolian Red Book, Mongolian Red List of Birds, Law on Fauna. https://1drv.ms/x/s!AkyEgLoGI6CImzxegwWrdveCq8Ed?e=6PJM2W,
Nepal	All bird species are protected by law. National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1973 lists nine species of birds with priority protection Tragopan satyra (Satyr Tragopan), Lophophorus impejanus (Danphe), Catreus wallichi (Cheer), Buceros bicornis (Great Hornbill), Houbaropsis bengalensis (Bengal Florican), Sypheotides indica (Lesser Florican), Grus antigone (Crane), Ciconia ciconia (White Stork) and C. nigra (Black Stork). https://dnpwc.gov.np/en/aves/.
Oman	Strict penalties imposed against those who hunt or smuggle animals as part of a national strategy to protect its flora and fauna. Ministerial Decision (101/2002) on the prohibition of hunting or killing or captured of wild animals and birds.
Pakistan	Detail of provincial/territorial wildlife laws of Pakistan is as under: 1.Azad Jammu and Kashmir Wildlife (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) Act, 2014. https://law.ajk.gov.pk/assets/lawlibrary/2019-02-13-5c6464173753e1550083095.pdf [link doesn't work] 2. Balochistan (Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) Act, 2014 https://www.cms.int/huemul/sites/default/files/document/cms_nlp_pak_act_XV_2014.pdf 37 waterfowl (max 10), 10 pheasants and grouses (max 3 to 15 depending on species), all pigeons and doves (max 5) during certain seasons. 3. Gilgit-Baltistan (Northern Areas) Wildlife Protection Act, 1975 https://www.cms.int/ruddy-headed-goose/sites/default/files/document/cms_nlp_pak_act_1975.pdf Some species are huntable and listed in Schedule I. 4. Islamabad Wildlife (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) Ordinance, 1979 https://www.cms.int/ruddy-headed-goose/sites/default/files/document/cms_nlp_pak_ordinance_1979.pdf Some species are huntable and listed in Schedule I. 5. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Wildlife and Biodiversity (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) Act, 2015. https://www.cms.int/ruddy-headed-goose/sites/default/files/document/cms_nlp_pak_act_I_2015.pdf Huntable birds include 10 species of Anatidae, 3 species of Rallidae, 5 species of Charadriidae, 6 species of sandgrouse, all pigeons and doves, and 6 species of Pheasants, partridges and quails. 6. Punjab Wildlife (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) Act, 1974 https://www.cms.int/ruddy-headed-goose/sites/default/files/document/cms_nlp_pak_act_II_1974.pdf 7. Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act, 2020 http://sindhlaws.gov.pk/setup/Publications/PUB-20-000055.pdf [link error]
Qatar	Law No. 4 of 2002 Regulation of the Hunting of Wild Animals including Mammals, Birds and Reptiles 4 / 2002 Until now no hunting and trapping legislation in place, just articles within the National Environmental law no.26 of 1995
Russia	https://docs.cntd.ru/document/565612496 Hunting rules https://docs.cntd.ru/document/901732262 Low on the rights of native communities https://docs.cntd.ru/document/9011346 Low on fauna https://docs.cntd.ru/document/902167488 Low on hunting https://docs.cntd.ru/document/9010833 Low on PA
Saudi Arabia	Environmental regulation (Law); Executive regulation for hunting wildlife for the Environmental law; Executive regulation for trade in wildlife and their product; Executive regulation for protected area system plan
Sri Lanka	National Legislation cover protection for migratory species. The Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance (FFPO) is the overarching law that protects migrants in Sri Lanka's political territory. It covers all the species reported in Sri Lanka including the species to be reported and discovered in the future.
Tajikistan	To date 21 IBAs have been described and action is needed to finalize and approve their legal protection status.

Range state	Legislation and policies for protection of migratory species, with links and notes
Turkmenistan	Protection of migratory birds is covered in the National Constitution (26 September 2008), Law on the protection of nature (1 March 2014), Law on hunting (15 September 1998), The code on land (25 October 2004), The code on water (25 October 2004), Law on fishing and protection of water biodiversity (21 May 2011), Law on protected areas (31 March 2012), Law on fauna (2 March 2013)
UAE	A Federal decree (Law No. 9) of 1983 'Regulating the Hunting of Birds and Animals' is another piece of legislation to protect migratory and resident birds. As per Article 1 of the law 'hunting, gathering or destruction of eggs' of land and seabirds is banned except for cormorants. Provisions for the protection of the country's marine environment are made in Federal Law No. 23 of 1999, regulating the exploitation, protection and development of marine biological resources, which indirectly also protect birds and in particular shorebirds and breeding seabirds. The Federal Law No. 11 of 2002 deals with the regulation and control of international trade in endangered species
Uzbekistan	The list of species of wild plants and vertebrates subject to state registration, accounting for the volume of their use and inclusion in the state cadastre of objects of flora and fauna dated 05/25/2020. The list contains, among other things, rare and endangered species of wild animals, hunting species, economically significant species and near-water and waterfowl that are not included in the categories of "rare" and "hunting" species. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, dated 20.10.2014 No. 290 https://lex.uz/docs/2485767. Order of the Chairman of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Nature Protection, registered 02.05.2006, reg. number 1569 https://lex.uz/docs/1004486 Rules of hunting and fishing on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan http://old.regulation.gov.uz/ru/documents/120 The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on weapons dated 29.07.2019. No. ZRU-550 https://lex.uz/docs/4445290
Yemen	Until now no hunting and trapping legislation in place, just articles within the National Environmental law no.26 of 1995

Egyptian Vulture (photo: Sylvain Reyt / Agami)

Annex 19. Legislation and management of legal hunting/taking of migratory species in the CAF

As per the national questionnaires. information from some range states is not available

Range state	Whether protection & management of migratory bird species are covered under national legislation and/or policies?	Whether there are existing national and local legislation measures adequate to protect migratory birds?	Is there a specific list of huntable migratory species?	Whether hunting quotas are set at sustainable levels for population/ species?	Legal collection of eggs of migratory species for food or other purposes	Adequacy of regulation of hunting legislation?	Adequacy of local enforcement of hunting legislation?	Adequacy of system for hunters to report their catch/ hunting bag and use of system by hunters?
Afghanistan	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Armenia	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Bangladesh	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Bhutan	Yes	No	No	Yes-No	No	Yes	Yes	No
BIOT	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
China	Yes	No	No	-	No	Yes-No	No	No
Georgia	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
India	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Iran	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	No	-
Iraq	Yes	Yes		No	yes	Yes	Yes	No
Kazakhstan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Kuwait	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Kyrgyzstan	No	No	Yes	No	No	-	No	Yes
Maldives	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	NA	-
Mongolia	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
Myanmar	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Nepal	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes-No	No	No
Oman	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Pakistan	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Qatar	Yes	Yes					Yes	
Russia	Yes	Yes-No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes-No	Yes
Saudi Arabia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	-	Yes	Yes
Sri Lanka	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No

Range state	Whether protection & management of migratory bird species are covered under national legislation and/or policies?	Whether there are existing national and local legislation measures adequate to protect migratory birds?	Is there a specific list of huntable migratory species?	Whether hunting quotas are set at sustainable levels for population/ species?	Legal collection of eggs of migratory species for food or other purposes	Adequacy of regulation of hunting legislation?	Adequacy of local enforcement of hunting legislation?	Adequacy of system for hunters to report their catch/ hunting bag and use of system by hunters?
United Arab Emirates	Yes	-	No	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	NA
Yemen	No	No	Yes-No	No	yes	No	No	No
Totals - Yes	**26**	**14**	**7**	**7**	**7**	**11**	**9**	**5**
No	**2**	**11**	**17**	**17**	**19**	**10**	**16**	**18**
Yes-No	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**0**
Total	**28**	**26**	**25**	**25**	**26**	**23**	**26**	**23**
Total Yes %	**92.9**	**53.8**	**28.0**	**28.0**	**26.9**	**47.8**	**34.6**	**21.7**

Steppe Eagle (Photo: Markus Varesvuo)

Annex 20. Overview of responses of management practices being used to benefit migratory birds at protected areas in the CAF

As per the national questionnaires; information from some range states is not available

Country	Regulation of water levels to provide appropriate habitat conditions for the birds	Eradication or control of invasive species of plants and animals	Regulation of use of certain fish nets / tackle that can lead to bycatch of birds	Tourism activities (control on numbers, access to areas at certain times of year)	Control on selected sports within sensitive areas that are known to harm birds or disturb their daily activities[1]	Use of drones for filming at feeding, roosting or nesting areas	Seasonal restrictions on cattle grazing	Control on feral dogs or domestic cats
Afghanistan	Not known	Not known	No	Not known	No	No	Not known	No
Armenia	Partly	No	No	No	No	No	No	Partly
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	Partly	Partly	Yes	Partly	Yes	No	No	Partly
Bangladesh	No	No	Partly	Partly	Partly	No	Partly	No
Bhutan	No	Yes	Partly	Yes	Partly	Yes	No	Partly
British Indian Ocean Territory	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	No	Partly	Partly	Partly	Partly	No	Partly	-
Georgia	No	No	Not known	Yes	Not known	Not known	Partly	No
India	Partly	Partly	Partly	Partly	Yes	Partly	Partly	No
Iran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	Partly	No	Yes	Partly	Partly	Not known	Partly	Partly
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	No	No	No	Partly	Partly	No	Yes	Partly
Maldives	No	No	Yes	Partly	No	No	No	No
Mongolia	Partly	Partly	No	Partly	Partly	Partly	Partly	Partly
Myanmar	Partly	Partly	Partly	Partly	Partly	Partly	No	No
Nepal	No	Partly	Partly	No	No	Yes	No	No
Oman	-	-	Partly	Partly	Partly	-	-	-
Pakistan	Partly	Partly	Partly	Partly	Partly	No	No-Partly	No-Partly
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	Partly	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Saudi Arabia	Partly	Partly	Partly	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known
Sri Lanka	Partly	Partly	Partly	Partly	No	Partly	Partly	No
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	Yes	Partly	Partly	-	Partly	No	Yes	Partly
Uzbekistan	No	Partly	Not known	No	No	No	Partly	No

Country	Regulation of water levels to provide appropriate habitat conditions for the birds	Eradication or control of invasive species of plants and animals	Regulation of use of certain fish nets / tackle that can lead to bycatch of birds	Tourism activities (control on numbers, access to areas at certain times of year)	Control on selected sports within sensitive areas that are known to harm birds or disturb their daily activities[1]	Use of drones for filming at feeding, roosting or nesting areas	Seasonal restrictions on cattle grazing	Control on feral dogs or domestic cats
Yemen	Partly	Partly	Yes	Partly	Yes	No	No	Partly
Yes	**1**	**2**	**5**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**
Partly	**11**	**12**	**11**	**13**	**10**	**4**	**8**	**8**
No-Partly	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**
No	**8**	**6**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**9**	**7**	**9**
Do not know	**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**1**
Total	**21**	**21**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**19**	**20**	**20**

1 – Activities that may disturb birds include motor boats, jet skis, off road vehicles, wind surfing, parasailing and kite flying

An information billboard on migratory birds in Koraikulam Tank, Mannar, Sri Lanka. (Photo: Gayomini Panagoda)

Annex 21. Legislation and policies relating to climate change in the CAF

Individual national policy documents under the UNFCCC and CBD can be found at the following registries:

- UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs): https://unfccc.int/NDCREG
- UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans (NAPs): https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/national-adaptation-plans.aspx
- UNFCCC Least Developed Countries (LDCs) National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs): https://unfccc.int/topics/resilience/workstreams/national-adaptation-programmes-of-action/napas-received
- UNFCCC National Communication (NC) submissions from Non-Annex I Parties: https://unfccc.int/non-annex-I-NCs
- UNFCCC NC submissions from Annex I parties: https://unfccc.int/NC8
- CBD National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plans (NBSAPs) and National Reports: https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/search/

For national legislation, confirmation of the status of each legislative process would be required to determine relevance. NDCs, NAPAs, NAPs, NCs, and NBSAPs need to be reviewed for further assessment regarding specific benefits to individual migratory species. However, climate mitigation and adaptation action will have systemic benefits for ecosystem function, with risks from specific actions, e.g., clearing intact habitat for mitigation infrastructure or monoculture plantations, destroying potentially endangered species.

Range state	Legislation and policies for climate change, with links and notes
Afghanistan	Submitted NDC, NAP and NBSAP. The only known species conservation plan is for the Snow Leopard, none for migratory species.
Armenia	Submitted NDC, NAP and NBSAP. Implementation plan for Restoration_of_Khor_Virap_Wetlands. Project for Adaptation to Climate Change in Mountain Forest Ecosystems of Armenia Implementing a community-based reforestation project by Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets (FPWC); Armenia Tree Project to reforest the country; reports for 2020 and 2021.
Bahrain	Submitted NDC, NC and NBSAP. A site management plan has been drafted for Hawar Island Protected Area.
Bangladesh	Submitted NDC, NAPA, and NBSAP. NDC includes some references to nature. The Bangladesh climate change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) was established in 2009. Plans for different protected areas (under consultations from external consultants) including but not limited to: Tanguar Haor Management Plan; Hakaluki Hoar Management Plan; Lawachara National Park Management Plan; Nishorgo Project Management plans for 5 Pas. Spoon-billed Sandpiper Conservation Action Plan is ongoing. Additional policies relating to climate and biodiversity and River Water Quality are available from the Ministry of Environment and Forest.
Bhutan	Submitted NDC, NAPA, and NBSAP. NDC includes reference to nature. Black-necked Crane Conservation Action Plan 2021-2024; Wildlife Habitat Management Plan Bhutan, 2022; CC adaptation plan for Protected Areas (site specific) under development.
China	Submitted NDC, NBSAP, Xinjiang Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan, and Local wildlife protection and development planning.
BIOT	No legislation or policies identified
Iraq	Submitted NDC and NBSAP
Iran	Submitted NDC and NBSAP
India	Submitted NDC, NBSAP, NC. Some states have included separate climate policies, e.g. Tamil Nadu state has launched state climate change mission in 2022, and site management plan for the Himalayas.
Kazakhstan	Submitted NDC, NBSAP

Range state	Legislation and policies for climate change, with links and notes
Kyrgyzstan	Submitted NDC and NBSAP
Kuwait	Submitted NDC, NAP, and NBSAP. NDC includes some references to nature.
Maldives	Submitted NDC, NBSAP, and NAPA. There are some references to nature regarding adaptation. The Maldives Climate Change Policy Framework 2015 outlines full details. There are existing management plans for protected areas which are also important areas for migratory birds.
Mongolia	Submitted NDC, NAP, NBSAP, with further details outlined in The National Action Programme on Climate Change and the National Biodiversity Programme and Regional climate assessments have been published. The NDC has some reference to nature. Mongolia has also developed a National Program on the Protection of Very Rare and Rare Species and all of the protected areas have a biodiversity conservation management plan in place.
Myanmar	Submitted NDC, NAPA and NBSAP. NDC includes reference to nature.
Nepal	Submitted NDC, NAPA, NAP, NBSAP and has a Local Adaptation Plan for Action, National Environment Policy, National Forest Policy, and National Ramsar Strategy and Action Plan. NDC includes reference to nature. Site specific management plans for different national parks are available here and also include: Management plan for Jagadishpur Bird Sanctuary; Ghodhaghodi Lake Bird Sanctuary Integrated Basin Management; Plan of Lake Cluster of Pokhara Valley 2016, National Ramsar Strategy and Action Plan. Protected Area Management Plans, species conservation action plans. Other projects and documents include BCN's Darwin Initiatives project documents, Terai Arc Landscape Strategic Plan, Chitwan-Annapurna Linkage Strategic Plan, and Ghodaghodi Lake Management Master Plan.
Oman	Submitted NDC and NBSAP.
Pakistan	Submitted NDC, NAP currently under development, and NBSAP. NDC includes some reference to nature. Has specific climate legislation in place: Pakistan Climate Change Act, 2017. Other relevant national policies include the National Climate Change Policy, National Forest Policy: National Wildlife Policy under process.
Russia	Submitted NDC. NDC includes some reference to nature.
Saudi Arabia	Submitted NDC and NBSAP. Protected Areas management plans for Al Jubail Marine Protected Area which include four IBAs (Abu Ali, Gulf coral islands & Sabkhat Al-Fasl), Al Hassa lagoon is declared as national park managed by the National Centre for Vegetation and Desertification.
Sri Lanka	Submitted NDC, NAP, and NBSAP. NDC includes reference to nature. Sri Lanka has also set up a National Climate Change Panel attached to the Ministry of Environment
Turkmenistan	Submitted NDC with a NBSAP currently under development.
United Arab Emirates	Submitted NDC and NBSAP. NDC includes reference to nature. UAE has implemented a National Climate Change Plan of the UAE.
Uzbekistan	Submitted NDC and NBSAP. Has climate related legislation: Strategy of long-term use of non-irrigated dry lands of Uzbekistan, On ratification of Paris Agreement
Qatar	NDC . NDC only includes reference to nature for adaptation. Qatar has a long-standing commitment to addressing global environmental challenges. Qatar is an active partner in the international community's campaign to confront the climate crisis.
Yemen	Intended NDC (not submitted), NAPA and NBSAP. Relevant legislation includes: National Strategic Plan, Environmental Protection Law No. 95 of 1995, and Resolution 275 of 2000 to protect and divide the Socotra Archipelago into areas of protection and development. There has been poor implementation of all polices, legislation and planning due to war activities and security issues.

Information from some range states is not available

Annex 22. Summary of priority actions related to legislation and policy to enhance the conservation of migratory birds in the CAF based on the national questionnaires

As per the national questionnaires; information from some range states is not available

Country	Review or update to strengthen current legislation and policies	Implementation and enforcement of legislation and policies	Awareness raising of existing legislation and policies	Migratory species considerations have been specifically integrated into national sectoral legislation (incl. energy, agriculture, forestry, climate policy)
Afghanistan		Moderate		
Armenia	Moderate	High	High	High
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	High	High	High	High
Bangladesh	Moderate	High	High	M-H
Bhutan	High	High	High	High
BIOT	High	-	-	-
China	Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate
Georgia	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
India	Moderate	High	High	High
Iran	-	High	High	-
Iraq	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	Moderate	High	Moderate	High
Kuwait	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	Moderate	High	High	Moderate
Maldives	Moderate	High	High	High
Mongolia	Moderate	High	High	Moderate
Myanmar	High	High	High	High
Nepal	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Oman	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	
Pakistan	Moderate	High	High	Moderate
Qatar	-	-	-	-
Russia	Moderate	High	Moderate	High
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	Moderate	High	Moderate	High
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	Moderate	High	High	High
United Arab Emirates	High	Moderate	-	-
Uzbekistan	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High
Yemen	High	High	High	High
High	**7**	**18**	**14**	**13**
Moderate	**16**	**6**	**8**	**6**
Moderate-High	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total	**23**	**24**	**22**	**19**

Annex 23. Summary of priority actions to enhance the conservation of migratory birds in the CAF

As per the national questionnaires; information from some range states is not available

Country	Reduction or elimination of illegal direct killing and taking	Reduction or elimination of bycatch (accidental killing in fish or other nets or fishing lines)	Collisions with man-made structures	Electrocution by powerlines	Mortality from other causes	Disturbance and disruption to migratory birds or their habitats, that affects their use of these areas	Addressing habitat degradation/ destruction	Reducing scale of legal hunting take through improved regulation/ enforcement
Afghanistan	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	
Armenia	High	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	High	High	High
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Bangladesh	High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	High
Bhutan	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High	Moderate
BIOT	NA	Moderate	-	-	-	High	High	NA
China	High	High-Moderate	Moderate	High	Moderate	High	High	Moderate
Georgia	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
India	High	Moderate	High	High	Moderate	High	High	High
Iran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High	Moderate	High	High	High
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	High	High	Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate	High	Moderate
Maldives	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	NA	Moderate	Moderate	High	NA
Mongolia	High	Moderate	High	High	Moderate	High	High	High
Myanmar	High	High	High	High	Moderate	High	High	High
Nepal	High	Moderate	High	High	High	High	High	NA
Oman	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Pakistan	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate-High	Moderate-High	High
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	Moderate	High	High	High
Saudi Arabia	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	High	High	-	-
Sri Lanka	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	High	High	High	NA
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	High	Moderate	High	High		Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	High	High	High	Moderate
Yemen	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High

Country	Reduction or elimination of illegal direct killing and taking	Reduction or elimination of bycatch (accidental killing in fish or other nets or fishing lines)	Collisions with man-made structures	Electrocution by powerlines	Mortality from other causes	Disturbance and disruption to migratory birds or their habitats, that affects their use of these areas	Addressing habitat degradation/ destruction	Reducing scale of legal hunting take through improved regulation/ enforcement
High	11	4	11	15	7	15	17	10
Moderate	11	18	11	6	14	7	4	7
Moderate-high	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
NA (Not Applicable)	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Total	23	22	22	22	21	23	22	21

School children designated as “Guardians of Birds” for their enthusiasm and commitment to protect migratory birds in Mannar, Sri Lanka. (Photo: Isuru Anuradha)

Annex 24. Summary of priority actions to enhance conservation/ management/restoration of important habitats for migratory birds in the CAF

As per the national questionnaires; information from some range states is not available

Country	Creation/ update of a national list or database of sites/ habitats of critically importance for migratory birds	Better enforcement of existing laws	Improved management of protected areas for migratory birds in the country	Strengthen capacity of stakeholders in enhancing management (incl. restoration) of protected areas	Improved management (incl. restoration) of OECMs	Strengthen capacity of stakeholders in enhancing management (incl. restoration) of OECMs	Ensure adequate resourcing to undertake conservation / management action
Afghanistan	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Armenia	High	High	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	High
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Bangladesh	Moderate	High	High	Moderate-High	High	High	High
Bhutan	High	High	High	Moderate-High	High	Moderate-High	High
BIOT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Georgia	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
India	High	High	High	High	High	Moderate-High	High
Iran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	-	-	High	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	High	High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	Moderate	High	High	Moderate	High	Moderate	High
Maldives	-	Moderate	High	Moderate-High	High	Moderate-High	High
Mongolia	High	High	High	Moderate-High	Moderate-High	High	High
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Oman	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Pakistan	Moderate	Moderate-High	Moderate-High	Moderate-High	Moderate	High	Moderate
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	Moderate	High	High	High	-	Moderate-High	-
Saudi Arabia	High	High	High	Moderate	High	High	High
Sri Lanka	High	High	Moderate	High	High	High	High
Tajikistan	High	-	High	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	High	Moderate	High	High	Moderate	-	-

Country	Creation/ update of a national list or database of sites/ habitats of critically importance for migratory birds	Better enforcement of existing laws	Improved management of protected areas for migratory birds in the country	Strengthen capacity of stakeholders in enhancing management (incl. restoration) of protected areas	Improved management (incl. restoration) of OECMs	Strengthen capacity of stakeholders in enhancing management (incl. restoration) of OECMs	Ensure adequate resourcing to undertake conservation / management action
UAE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Yemen	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
High	**14**	**16**	**18**	**10**	**14**	**11**	**16**
Moderate	**7**	**4**	**4**	**6**	**5**	**5**	**3**
Moderate-high	**0**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**1**	**4**	**0**
Total	**21**	**21**	**23**	**21**	**20**	**20**	**19**
% high	**66.7**	**76.2**	**78.3**	**47.6**	**70.0**	**55.0**	**84.2**

Steppe Eagle (photo: Daniele Occhiato)

Annex 25. Summary of priority awareness-raising related actions to enhance conservation of migratory birds and important habitats in the CAF

As per the national questionnaires; information from some range states is not available

Country	Awareness raising	Building/ strengthening capacity to implement awareness raising programmes	Access to information materials to support development of awareness raising tools & resources	Ensuring adequate resourcing to implement awareness actions for migratory birds and their habitats at local/national level	Identifying innovative financing to support awareness raising activities, including from the private sector
Afghanistan	High	High	High	High	High
Armenia	High	High	High	High	High
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	High	High	High	High	High
Bangladesh	High	High	High	High	High
Bhutan	High	High	High	High	High
BIOT	-	-	-	-	-
China	High	High	High	High	High
Georgia	High	High	High	High	High
India	High	High	Moderate	High	High
Iran	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	High	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	High	High	High	High	High
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	High	High	High	High	High
Maldives	High	Moderate	Moderate	High	High
Mongolia	High	Moderate-High	Moderate-High	Moderate-High	Moderate-High
Myanmar	High	High	High	High	High
Nepal	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	High
Oman	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Pakistan	High	Moderate-High	Moderate-High	Moderate-High	Moderate
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	-	High	Moderate	High	High
Saudi Arabia	High	High	High	High	High
Sri Lanka	High	High	High	High	High
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	High	Moderate	Moderate	High	Moderate
UAE	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	High	High	High	High	High
Yemen	High	High	High	High	High
High	**20**	**16**	**15**	**19**	**18**
Moderate	**2**	**4**	**5**	**1**	**3**
Moderate-high	**0**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**
Total	**22**	**22**	**22**	**22**	**22**
% high	**90.9**	**72.7**	**68.2**	**86.4**	**81.8**

Annex 26. Summary of priority capacity building actions to enhance conservation of migratory birds and important habitats in the CAF

As per the national questionnaires; information from some range states is not available

Country	Better use of existing knowledge/ information on migratory strategies, habits and movements of migratory birds to support national planning	Enhancing knowledge/ information on migratory strategies, habits and movements of different migratory birds in the country	Enhancing monitoring of migratory birds	Strengthen capacity of stakeholders to enhance knowledge on migratory birds and their habitats	Strengthen capacity of stakeholders to enhance conservation / management action for migratory birds	Ensure adequate resourcing to undertake research and monitoring of migratory birds and their habitats	Ensure adequate resourcing to undertake conservation / management action for migratory birds and their habitats
Afghanistan	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Armenia	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Bangladesh	High	Moderate	High	High	Moderate-High	High	High
Bhutan	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
British Indian Ocean Territory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	High	High	Moderate	Moderate-High	Moderate-High	Moderate	Moderate-High
Georgia	High	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	-	-
India	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Iran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	High	High	High	Moderate	Moderate	High	High
Maldives	Moderate	High	High	Moderate-High	Moderate	High	High
Mongolia	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Myanmar	High	High	High	Moderate-High	Moderate-High	High	High
Nepal	High	High	High	Moderate-High	High	High	High
Oman	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Pakistan	High	High	Moderate-High	Moderate-High	Moderate-High	Moderate-High	Moderate-High
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	High	High	High	Moderate	Moderate	High	High
Saudi Arabia	Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High	High

Country	Better use of existing knowledge/ information on migratory strategies, habits and movements of migratory birds to support national planning	Enhancing knowledge/ information on migratory strategies, habits and movements of different migratory birds in the country	Enhancing monitoring of migratory birds	Strengthen capacity of stakeholders to enhance knowledge on migratory birds and their habitats	Strengthen capacity of stakeholders to enhance conservation / management action for migratory birds	Ensure adequate resourcing to undertake research and monitoring of migratory birds and their habitats	Ensure adequate resourcing to undertake conservation / management action for migratory birds and their habitats
Sri Lanka	High	High	High	Moderate-High	Moderate-High	High	High
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	High	High	High	Moderate-High	-	High	High
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Yemen	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
High	**18**	**18**	**17**	**10**	**11**	**17**	**17**
Moderate	**4**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**6**	**3**	**2**
Moderate-high	**0**	**0**	**1**	**7**	**5**	**1**	**2**
Total	**22**	**22**	**23**	**22**	**22**	**21**	**21**

Annex 27. Summary of priority international cooperation actions to enhance conservation of migratory birds and important habitats in the CAF

As per the national questionnaires; information from some range states is not available

Country	Initiate / implement international cooperative actions to achieve conservation of migratory birds and their habitats at local and national level	Build/strengthen capacity of national agencies to engage in international agreements/ initiatives	Build/strengthen capacity of stakeholders to engage in migratory bird and habitat related research, monitoring and conservation actions implemented through international agreements or co-operative programmes
Afghanistan	High	High	High
Armenia	High	High	High
Azerbaijan	-	-	-
Bahrain	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Bangladesh	High	Moderate-High	Moderate-High
Bhutan	High	High	High
BIOT	-	-	-
China	High	High	High
Georgia	High	High	High
India	High	High	Moderate
Iran	-	-	-
Iraq	High	-	High
Kazakhstan	High	High	Moderate-High
Kuwait	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	High	Moderate	Moderate
Maldives	High	High	High
Mongolia	High	High	High
Myanmar	High	High	Moderate-High
Nepal	High	High	High
Oman	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Pakistan	Moderate-High	High	Moderate-High
Qatar	-	-	-
Russia	High	Moderate	High
Saudi Arabia	High	High	High
Sri Lanka	High	High	High
Tajikistan	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	High	High	Moderate-High
United Arab Emirates	Moderate	High	High
Uzbekistan	High	High	High
Yemen	High	High	High
High	**20**	**18**	**15**
Moderate	**3**	**4**	**4**
Moderate-high	**1**	**1**	**5**
Total	**24**	**23**	**24**
%high	**83.3**	**78.3**	**62.5**

Steppe Eagle
(photo: Daniele Occhiato / Agami)

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