

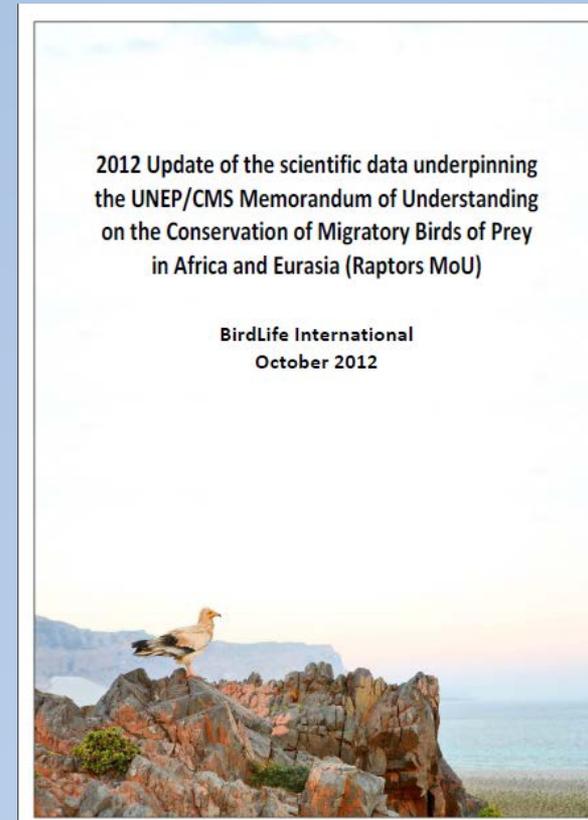
# Raptors MoU MoS2

**Technical Advisory Group –  
proposed updates to Annexes of  
the Raptors MoU**

Vicky Jones

# Background to proposed updates

- At MoS1 BirdLife presented proposed updates to the scientific information underpinning the MoU –MoS1 Inf. Doc13.3
- Received some feedback from MoS1 and interim TAG proceeded with update work tasks 1 and 2 under the workplan set by MoS1, building off MoS1 Inf. Doc 13.3
- Proposed updates to Annex 1, Annex 2 and Table 3 here derive from tasks set at MoS1 in the TAG workplan
- Working groups within TAG, two TAG meetings in Jan 2014 and March 2015
- Proposals for updates to Annex 1 and Table 3 circulated to Signatories by Coordination Unit in early August 2015
- Some comments gratefully received, considered and where appropriate, incorporated into revised documents posted for MoS2  
UNEP/CMS/Raptors/MOS2/13 rev1, 14 and 15 rev1



## **Activity 1 – MoU: Improvement of Protection**

- **Task 1.1 – Review species list and sites list of the MoU**
- **Task 1.2 – Consider raptor taxonomy and nomenclature**

# Review the content of Annex 1 species list (part of TAG task 1.1):

## Overview of proposed updates to Annex 1

- The Raptors MoU is intended to promote the conservation of migratory birds of prey in the African-Eurasian region and this is interpreted in the text of the MoU as meaning migratory Falconiformes and Strigiformes species occurring in Africa and Eurasia, listed in Annex 1 of the MoU.
- Species list Annex 1 – currently 76 species (see Annex A of UNEP/CMS/Raptors/MOS2/13)
- Species list Annex 1 - proposed 93 species, of which:
  - 18 species proposed for addition on emerging evidence of movement patterns fitting with the Raptors MoU (CMS) definition of 'migratory'
  - 2 species proposed to add and 3 species proposed to remove on basis of taxonomic change

## Review the content of Annex 1 species list (part of TAG task 1.1):

Review the definition of the term 'migratory' as used by the MoU and make recommendations (Task 1.1f)

- The text of the Raptors MoU cross-references to CMS definition of 'migratory'

**CMS** – 'the entire population or any geographically separate part of the population of any species or lower taxon of wild animals, a significant proportion of whose members cyclically and predictably cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries'

- TAG discussed whether this definition met the requirements of the Raptors MoU or whether any refinements were required
- As for some other species, the ecology and movement patterns shown by many raptors have some distinct characteristics – typically linked to their apical position in food chains and role as predators / scavengers.
- In particular to the extensive areas used by many species-ranges often cross national borders, highlighting the need for cooperative international actions for these wide-ranging birds.

## Review the content of Annex 1 species list (part of TAG task 1.1):

### Review the definition of the term 'migratory' as used by the MoU and make recommendations (Task 1.1f)

- In October 1988, at the 2<sup>nd</sup> COP to CMS, Resolution 2.2 was adopted, providing the following guidelines for the application of certain terms of the Convention:

'In the interpretation of the term "migratory species" in Article 1, paragraph 1 (a):

-The word "cyclically" in the phrase "cyclically and predictably" relates to a cycle of any nature, such as astronomical (circadian, annual etc.), life or climatic, and of any frequency;

-The word "predictably" in the phrase "cyclically and predictably" implies that a phenomenon can be anticipated to recur in a given set of circumstances, though not necessarily regularly in time.'

- **TAG felt that the CMS definition, along with clarification of terms provided in Resolution 2.2 met the requirements of the Raptors MoU**

# Review the content of Annex 1 species list (part of TAG task 1.1):

## Review existing and possible candidate Annex 1 species in the light of changes to their status (1.1a)

- Proposed updates to Annex 1:
  - Species thought to meet Raptors MoU (CMS) definition of ‘migratory’
  - Species qualifying or no longer qualifying as a result of changes to taxonomy/ nomenclature

Built list of species to consider on basis of movement ecology consistent with definition of ‘migratory’ from starting point of Annex 8b in Inf Doc. 13.3 presented at Raptors MoU MoS1

### Annex 8b from Raptors MoU MoS1 Inf Doc 13.3

<b>Scientific name</b>	<b>Vernacular name</b>
Falco cuvierii	African Hobby
Gyps africanus	White-backed Vulture
Gyps himalayensis	Himalayan Vulture
Gyps coprotheres	Cape Vulture
Circaetus pectoralis	Black-chested Snake-eagle
Circaetus beaudouini	Beaudouin's Snake-eagle
Circaetus cinereus	Brown Snake-eagle
Polyboroides typus	African Harrier-hawk
Hieraaetus ayresii	Ayres's Hawk-eagle
Asio capensis	Marsh Owl

# Review the content of Annex 1 species list (part of TAG task 1.1):

Review existing and possible candidate Annex 1 species in the light of changes to their status (1.1a)

- On basis of discussion during TAG1 and TAG2 10 additional species proposed for consideration (total 20)
- All African-Eurasian vultures except Palm-nut considered
- Evidence from literature and experts assessed for all candidate species

Common name	Scientific name
Bearded Vulture	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>
Hooded Vulture	<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>
White-backed Vulture	<i>Gyps africanus</i>
White-rumped Vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>
Indian Vulture	<i>Gyps indicus</i>
Slender-billed Vulture	<i>Gyps tenuirostris</i>
Rüppell's Vulture	<i>Gyps rueppelli</i>
Himalayan Griffon	<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>
Cape Vulture	<i>Gyps coprotheres</i>
Red-headed Vulture	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>
White-headed Vulture	<i>Trionoceps occipitalis</i>
Lappet-faced Vulture	<i>Torgos tracheliotos</i>
Black-chested Snake-eagle	<i>Circaetus pectoralis</i>
Beaudouin's Snake-eagle	<i>Circaetus beaudouini</i>
Brown Snake-eagle	<i>Circaetus cinereus</i>
African Harrier-hawk	<i>Polyboroides typus</i>
Ayres's Hawk-eagle	<i>Hieraaetus ayresii</i>
African Hobby	<i>Falco cuvierii</i>
Laggar Falcon	<i>Falco jugger</i>
Marsh Owl	<i>Asio capensis</i>

# Review the content of Annex 1 species list (part of TAG task 1.1):

Review existing and possible candidate Annex 1 species in the light of changes to their status (1.1a)

## General points on raptor movements

- Fast-developing area of research with understanding of the movements of some raptor species is increasing rapidly, for many others- huge knowledge gaps
- Usually only have part of the picture

## Process

- Preliminary discussion on candidate species at TAG1 and in depth discussion in working group at TAG2
- Section 2.4.2 of UNEP/CMS/Raptors/MOS2/13 rev 1 provides a paragraph of evidence of movements of candidate species from literature/ provided by researchers
- Information reviewed by TAG and decision made on whether to recommend for addition to Annex 1 or not

## **Review the content of Annex 1 species list (part of TAG task 1.1):**

**Review existing and possible candidate Annex 1 species in the light of changes to their status (1.1a)**

### **Context for TAG consideration of all African-Eurasian vulture species**

- Egyptian, Cinereous and Griffon Vulture already on Annex 1 – considering internal consistency of the list
- TAG made aware of increasing evidence of African-Eurasian vultures making very wide-ranging movements, with individuals crossing national boundaries
- Known to be a group of raptors under particular threat suffering alarming population declines across the African-Eurasian region (6 African species about to be uplisted in the 2015 IUCN Red List update – 4 CR, 2 EN and 4 Asian species already CR). Of the 12 vulture species under consideration 8 are CR, 2 EN and 2 NT on the IUCN Red List

# Review the content of Annex 1 species list (part of TAG task 1.1):

Review existing and possible candidate Annex 1 species in the light of changes to their status (1.1a)

## General points on African-Eurasian vulture species movements

- Species by species detail in section 2.4.2 of UNEP/CMS/Raptors/MOS2/13)
- Their movement patterns are not well understood (Mondajem *et al.* 2012)
- Recent satellite tracking studies, particularly in Africa, are starting to indicate that vultures are moving over far larger areas than previously thought
- Foraging ranges tens to several hundred thousand km sq in many species with immature birds ranging the furthest
- Increasing evidence that in many of these species individuals are crossing between 2 countries or even between 6 countries!
- Comparatively sparse info on Asian vulture movements, but need to consider that population crashes of >95%, and significant reduction in suitable habitat/natural prey in Asia may also have perturbed their natural range of movements

# Review the content of Annex 1 species list (part of TAG task 1.1):

## Review existing and possible candidate Annex 1 species in the light of changes to their status (1.1a)

### General points on African-Eurasian vulture species movements

- Vultures can travel vast distances in a short space of time in response to a high degree of spatial and temporal variation in their carrion food resources; soaring flight allows them to maintain extremely large foraging ranges
- Increasing evidence that many vultures may undertake predictable, cyclical seasonal movements
  - eg/ clustering around migratory herds of ungulates during the dry season when herds experience highest mortality (Kendall *et al.* 2013) or
  - displaying predictable seasonal changes in foraging range driven by food availability and detectability (Phipps *et al.* 2013a; Cronje 2002; Schultz 2007).
- In many vulture species adults show different patterns of movement during the breeding and non-breeding seasons (ties of nest site)
- Tend not to breed in their first 3 years of life and immature birds tend to range over much larger areas than adults - increased exposure to risk

## Review the content of Annex 1 species list (part of TAG task 1.1):

Review existing and possible candidate Annex 1 species in the light of changes to their status (1.1a)

### TAG recommendation to add 12 additional African-Eurasian vulture species to the 3

- Given that these are relatively early days in satellite telemetry research on vulture movements, TAG felt sufficient emerging evidence of movements consistent with the inclusive CMS definition of 'migratory' for many species to list whole group – precautionary approach
- Sufficient evidence of individuals crossing national boundaries that TAG agreed that international measures and cooperation would be needed (Phipps *et al.* 2013a; Casey, 2007) and listing on Raptors MoU and CMS could help
- Type of threats facing vultures mean that even if tackling issues within country, they may not be successful in safeguarding population if neighbouring countries are not also taking action

# Review the content of Annex 1 species list (part of TAG task 1.1):

## Review existing and possible candidate Annex 1 species in the light of changes to their status (1.1a)

### Other raptor species TAG recommends to add to Annex 1

- **Black-chested Snake-eagle *Circaetus pectoralis*** Seasonally fluctuating numbers suggests part of population makes migratory movements in response to rains.
- **Beaudouin's Snake-eagle *Circaetus beaudouini*** Evidence of seasonal movements north during rains, south in dry season and following grass fires.
- **Brown Snake-eagle *Polyboroides typus*** Fluctuations in numbers in different parts of Africa suggestive of intra-African movements, supported by long-distance ring- recovery >2000 km.
- **Ayres's Hawk-eagle *Hieraaetus ayresii*** Evidence it may be partial migrant in parts of Africa, models showing it absent in winter in southern most part of range.
- **African Hobby *Falco cuvierii*** Evidence from pattern of records that species is partial migrant – part of the population spending the summer in southern Africa, but breeding further N.
- **Marsh Owl *Asio capensis*** Evidence it is partial intra-African migrant, leaving areas in wet season. Considerable fluctuation in reporting rates suggest there may be movements into South Africa from elsewhere in the region. Regular migration into Gambia in wet season, probably from Mali.

# Review the content of Annex 1 species list (part of TAG task 1.1):

Review existing and possible candidate Annex 1 species in the light of changes to their status (1.1a)

Other raptor species TAG considered, but does not recommend to add to Annex 1 on basis of current evidence

- African Harrier-hawk *Circaetus cinereus*
- Laggar Falcon *Falco jugger*
- Huge gaps in knowledge about movements of many raptor species, especially in Africa
- Worth considering TAG carrying out full review of whether other raptor species might meet the Raptors MoU (CMS) definition

Common name	Scientific name
Bearded Vulture	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>
Hooded Vulture	<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>
White-backed Vulture	<i>Gyps africanus</i>
White-rumped Vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>
Indian Vulture	<i>Gyps indicus</i>
Slender-billed Vulture	<i>Gyps tenuirostris</i>
Rüppell's Vulture	<i>Gyps rueppelli</i>
Himalayan Griffon	<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>
Cape Vulture	<i>Gyps coprotheres</i>
Red-headed Vulture	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>
White-headed Vulture	<i>Trigonoceps occipitalis</i>
Lappet-faced Vulture	<i>Torgos tracheliotos</i>
Black-chested Snake-eagle	<i>Circaetus pectoralis</i>
Beaudouin's Snake-eagle	<i>Circaetus beaudouini</i>
Brown Snake-eagle	<i>Circaetus cinereus</i>
African Harrier-hawk	<i>Polyboroides typus</i>
Ayres's Hawk-eagle	<i>Hieraaetus ayresii</i>
African Hobby	<i>Falco cuvierii</i>
Laggar Falcon	<i>Falco jugger</i>
Marsh Owl	<i>Asio capensis</i>

# Recommendation on raptor taxonomy and nomenclature

## Consider and make recommendations on the issue of raptor taxonomy and nomenclature in relation to species listings within the MoU, having regard to CMS Res.10.13 and the desirability of harmonized approaches across MEAs (Task 1.2)

- Original Goriup & Tucker work (2005) followed the taxonomy, scientific nomenclature and English names used by BirdLife International as the IUCN Red List Authority for birds
- Meeting on the Harmonization of Bird Taxonomy between MEAs– Formia 2013 Move towards BirdLife taxonomy.
- COP 11 resolution 11.19 on TAXONOMY AND NOMENCLATURE OF BIRDS LISTED ON THE CMS APPENDICES
- In it, CMS adopted del Hoyo & Collar (2014) *Handbook of the Birds of the World/BirdLife International Illustrated Checklist of the Birds of the World, Volume 1: Non-passerines* as standard reference for non-passerines and anticipated consideration of *Volume 2: Passerines* for adoption when it is published in 2016.
- TAG felt that the Raptors MoU should continue to align its taxonomy and nomenclature with that of BirdLife International's taxonomic checklist [www.birdlife.org/datazone/info/taxonomy](http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/info/taxonomy) for all the world's birds, as reflected in del Hoyo & Collar (2014)

Recommended updates to Annex 1  
on basis of changes in raptor  
taxonomy and nomenclature

# Review the content of Annex 1 species list (part of TAG task 1.1):

## Return to overview of proposed updates to Annex 1

- The Raptors MoU is intended to promote the conservation of migratory birds of prey in the African-Eurasian region and this is interpreted in the text of the MoU as meaning migratory Falconiformes and Strigiformes species occurring in Africa and Eurasia, listed in Annex 1 of the MoU.
- Species list Annex 1 – currently 76 species (see Annex A of UNEP/CMS/Raptors/MOS2/13)
- Species list Annex 1 - proposed 93 species, of which:
  - 18 species proposed for addition on emerging evidence of movement patterns fitting with the Raptors MoU (CMS) definition of ‘migratory’
  - 2 species proposed to add and 3 species proposed to remove on basis of taxonomic change

# Review the content of Annex 1 species list (part of TAG task 1.1)

Review existing and possible candidate Annex 1 species in the light of changes to their status (1.1a)

## Taxonomy and nomenclature updates from MoU coming into force to MoS1

Updates to BirdLife taxonomy since the MoU came into force already presented at MoS1 and in MoS1 Inf Doc13.3:

- **No longer recognised:** *Milvus lineatus* has been combined with *M. migrans* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) following the Association of European Rarities Committees Taxonomic Advisory Committee (AERC TAC), a treatment supported by review by the BTWG of the *Milvus* phylogeny presented by Johnson *et al.* (2005) which nests *lineatus* within the *migrans* clade. It is therefore suggested that *Milvus lineatus* be removed from Annex 1.
- **Nomenclature change:** *Nyctea scandiaca* has been transferred to the genus *Bubo* following Wink and Heidrich (1999). It is therefore suggested that in Annex 1 of the MoU the scientific name used for this species be changed to '*Bubo scandiaca*'
- **Nomenclature change:** *Spizaetus nipalensis* has been transferred to the genus *Nisaetus* following Haring *et al.* (2007). It is therefore suggested that in Annex 1 of the MoU the scientific name used for this species be changed to '*Nisaetus nipalensis*'.

# Review the content of Annex 1 species list (part of TAG task 1.1)

Review existing and possible candidate Annex 1 species in the light of changes to their status (1.1a)

## Taxonomy and nomenclature updates since MoS1

- **Split:** *Buteo buteo* Common Buzzard → *B. buteo* Eurasian Buzzard (migrant), *B. japonicus* Japanese Buzzard (migrant) and *B. refectus* (not a migrant)
- **Split:** *Buteo oreophilus* Mountain Buzzard → *B. oreophilus* Mountain Buzzard (not a migrant) & *B. trizonatus* Forest Buzzard (migrant)
- **No longer recognised:** *Falco pelegrinoides* Barbary Falcon → *Falco peregrinus* Peregrine Falcon
- **Nomenclature changes:** 3 changes of genus, 11 minor changes to common names, 2 minor changes to scientific name spellings

## Overview of proposed additions and removals

- **Add:** Japanese Buzzard and Forest Buzzard
- **Remove:** Black-eared Kite, Mountain Buzzard, Barbary Falcon

Changes detailed in Table 1 of  
UNEP/CMS/Raptors/MOS2/13  
rev1

Recommendation on Annex 3  
Table 1 Categorisation

# Update Annex 3 Table 1 Categorisation (Task 1.1 a,b,c)

## Reminder of purpose of Table 1

- In Table 1 of the MoU, Annex 1 species of the MoU are divided into three categories depending on their global and regional conservation status:
  - **Category 1** Globally threatened and Near Threatened species as defined according to the latest IUCN Red List and listed as such in the BirdLife International World Bird Database
  - **Category 2** Species considered to have Unfavourable Conservation Status at a regional level within the Range States and territories listed in Annex 2 to the MoU
  - **Category 3**—all other migratory species

## Update Annex 3 Table 1 Categorisation (Task 1.1 a,b,c)

*SPEC 1*—Species of Global Conservation Concern, i.e. classified as globally threatened, or Near Threatened

*SPEC 2*—Species that are concentrated in Europe and have an unfavourable conservation status in Europe

*SPEC 3*—Species that are not concentrated in Europe but have an unfavourable conservation status in Europe

- Species of European Conservation Concern (SPEC) according to BirdLife International (2004)
  - Other non-European species which were deemed through expert review to have unfavourable conservation status in the African-Eurasian region.
- Update Category 2 using the 2015 European Red List of Birds data
    - SPEC status has not yet been officially reassessed on the basis of the European Red List of Birds, but BirdLife used the European Red List data to SPEC-assess the ‘European’ Raptors MoU Annex 1 species; this identified Table 1 Category 2 species
    - Following proposal from MoS1 Inf doc. 13.3 we also included in Category 2 any ‘non-European’ Raptors MoU Annex 1 species which had decreasing global population trend (BirdLife WBDB updated 2015)
    - Provisional Table 1 categorisation reviewed by TAG – regional expertise

# Update Annex 3 Table 1 Categorisation (Task 1.1 a,b,c)

## Process

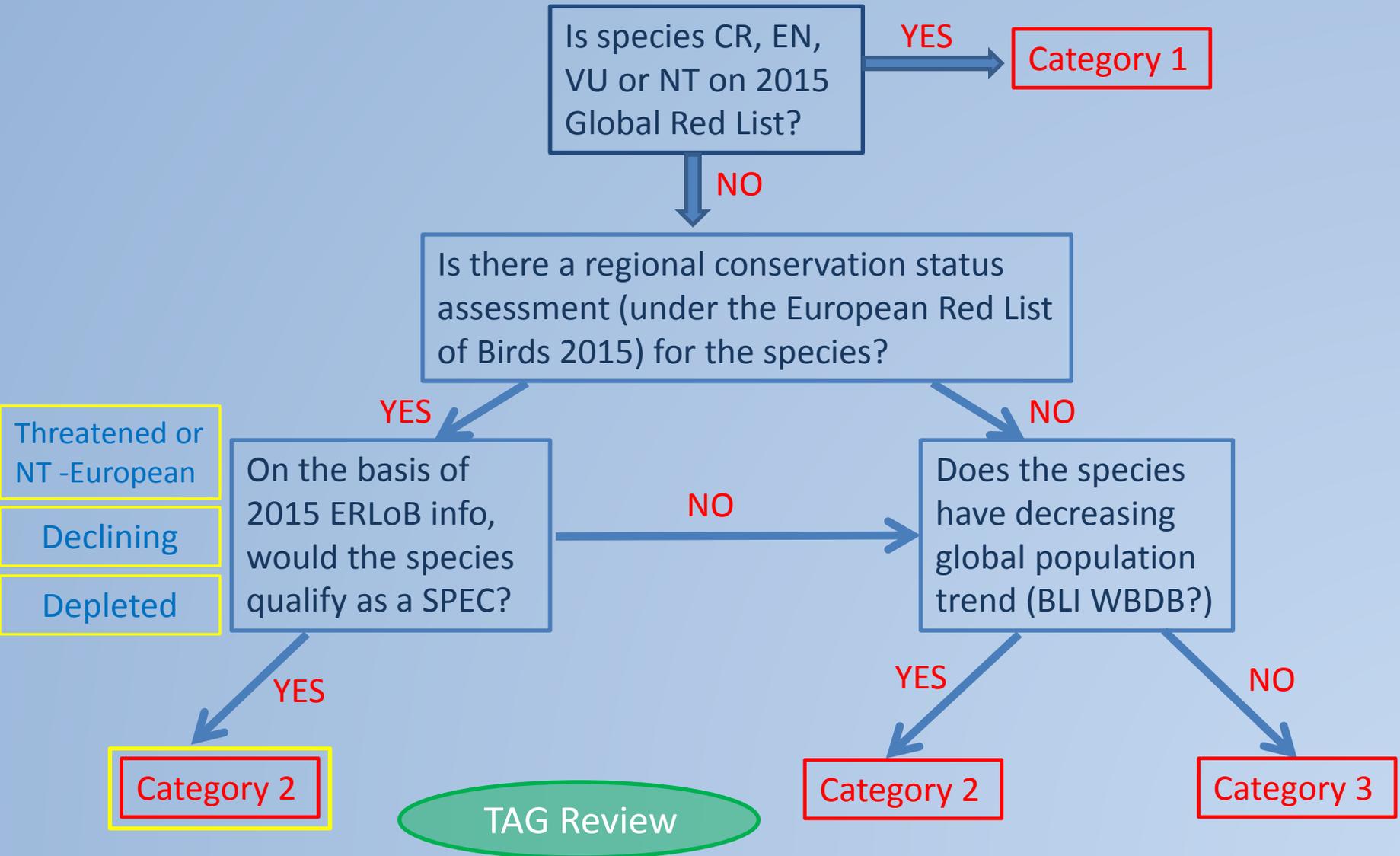


Table 1  
Proposed  
Category 1

Scientific name	Vernacular name	Global Red List status	Notes
<b>Milvus milvus</b>	Red Kite	NT	
<b>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</b>	Pallas's Fish-eagle	VU	
<b>Haliaeetus pelagicus</b>	Steller's Sea-eagle	VU	
<b>Gypaetus barbatus</b>	Bearded Vulture	NT	new
<b>Neophron percnopterus</b>	Egyptian Vulture	EN	
<b>Necrosyrtes monachus</b>	Hooded Vulture	<del>CR</del> EN	new
<b>Gyps africanus</b>	White-backed Vulture	<del>CR</del> EN	new
<b>Gyps bengalensis</b>	White-rumped Vulture	CR	new
<b>Gyps indicus</b>	Indian Vulture	CR	new
<b>Gyps tenuirostris</b>	Slender-billed Vulture	CR	new
<b>Gyps rueppelli</b>	Rüppell's Vulture	<del>EN</del> CR	new
<b>Gyps himalayensis</b>	Himalayan Griffon	NT	new
<b>Gyps coprotheres</b>	Cape Vulture	<del>VU</del> EN	new
<b>Sarcogyps calvus</b>	Red-headed Vulture	CR	new
<b>Trigonoceps occipitalis</b>	White-headed Vulture	<del>VU</del> CR	new
<b>Aegypius monachus</b>	Cinereous Vulture	NT	-
<b>Torgos tracheliotos</b>	Lappet-faced Vulture	<del>VU</del> EN	new

2015

Notes

new

-

new

Continued next  
page....

Table 1  
Proposed  
Category 1  
continued

Scientific name	Vernacular name	Global Red List status	Notes
<b>Circaetus beaudouini</b>	Beaudouin's Snake-eagle	VU	new
<b>Circus maurus</b>	Black Harrier	VU	-
<b>Circus macrourus</b>	Pallid Harrier	NT	
<b>Clanga clanga</b>	Greater Spotted Eagle	VU	-
<b>Aquila nipalensis</b>	Steppe Eagle	<u>EN</u> LC	Used to be 2
<b>Aquila adalberti</b>	Spanish Imperial Eagle	VU	-
<b>Aquila heliaca</b>	Eastern Imperial Eagle	VU	-
<b>Falco vespertinus</b>	Red-footed Falcon	NT	-
<b>Falco concolor</b>	Sooty Falcon	NT	-
<b>Falco cherrug</b>	Saker Falcon	EN	-

Table 1  
Proposed  
Category 2

Scientific name	Vernacular name	Notes
<b>Milvus migrans</b>	Black Kite	-
<b>Circus cyaneus</b>	Hen Harrier	-
<b>Accipiter badius</b>	Shikra	Used to be 3
<b>Falco naumanni</b>	Lesser Kestrel	Used to be 1 – now LC
<b>Falco tinnunculus</b>	Common Kestrel	-
<b>Falco biarmicus</b>	Lanner Falcon	-
<b>Otus brucei</b>	Pallid Scops-owl	-
<b>Otus scops</b>	Eurasian Scops-owl	-
<b>Asio flammeus</b>	Short-eared Owl	-
<b>Aviceda jerdoni</b>	Jerdon's Baza	Used to be 3
<b>Aviceda leuphotes</b>	Black Baza	Used to be 3
<b>Pernis apivorus</b>	European Honey-buzzard	Used to be 3
<b>Chelictinia riocourii</b>	Scissor-tailed Kite	-
<b>Circus melanoleucos</b>	Pied Harrier	Used to be 3
<b>Circus pygargus</b>	Montagu's Harrier	Used to be 3
<b>Accipiter soloensis</b>	Chinese Sparrowhawk	Used to be 3 (Chinese Goshawk)
<b>Accipiter virgatus</b>	Besra	Used to be 3

Continued next page....

Table 1  
Proposed  
Category 2  
continued

Scientific name	Vernacular name	Notes
<b>Butastur rufipennis</b>	Grasshopper Buzzard	Used to be 3
<b>Butastur indicus</b>	Grey-faced Buzzard	-
<b>Aquila rapax</b>	Tawny Eagle	-
<b>Nisaetus nipalensis</b>	Mountain Hawk-eagle	Used to be 3
<b>Falco subbuteo</b>	Eurasian Hobby	Used to be 3
<b>Falco cuvierii</b>	African Hobby	new
<b>Falco severus</b>	Oriental Hobby	Used to be 3
<b>Bubo scandiacus</b>	Snowy Owl	-
<b>Ninox scutulata</b>	Brown Boobook	Used to be 3 Brown Hawk-owl
<b>Asio otus</b>	Northern Long-eared Owl	Used to be 3

Table 1  
Proposed  
Category 3

Scientific name	Vernacular name	Notes
<b>Pandion haliaetus</b>	Osprey	Used to be 2
<b>Aviceda cuculoides</b>	African Cuckoo-hawk	
<b>Pernis ptilorhynchus</b>	Oriental Honey-buzzard	Used to be 2
<b>Haliaeetus albicilla</b>	White-tailed Sea-eagle	Used to be 2
<b>Gyps fulvus</b>	Griffon Vulture	
<b>Circaetus gallicus</b>	Short-toed Snake-eagle	Used to be 2
<b>Circaetus pectoralis</b>	Black-chested Snake-eagle	new
<b>Circaetus cinereus</b>	Brown Snake-eagle	new
<b>Circus aeruginosus</b>	Western Marsh-harrier	
<b>Circus spilonotus</b>	Eastern Marsh-harrier	Used to be 2
<b>Accipiter brevipes</b>	Levant Sparrowhawk	Used to be 2
<b>Accipiter gularis</b>	Japanese Sparrowhawk	
<b>Accipiter ovampensis</b>	Ovambo Sparrowhawk	
<b>Accipiter nisus</b>	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	
<b>Accipiter gentilis</b>	Northern Goshawk	
<b>Buteo buteo</b>	Eurasian Buzzard	
<b>Buteo japonicus</b>	Japanese Buzzard	new
<b>Buteo trizonatus</b>	Forest Buzzard	new
<b>Buteo hemilasius</b>	Upland Buzzard	Used to be 2

Continued next page....

Table 1  
Proposed  
Category 3  
continued

Scientific name	Vernacular name	Notes
<b>Buteo rufinus</b>	Long-legged Buzzard	Used to be 2
<b>Buteo lagopus</b>	Rough-legged Buzzard	
<b>Buteo auguralis</b>	Red-necked Buzzard	
<b>Clanga pomarina</b>	Lesser Spotted Eagle	Used to be 2
<b>Aquila chrysaetos</b>	Golden Eagle	Used to be 2
<b>Hieraaetus wahlbergi</b>	Wahlberg's Eagle	
<b>Hieraaetus pennatus</b>	Booted Eagle	Used to be 2
<b>Hieraaetus ayresii</b>	Ayres's Hawk-eagle	new
<b>Falco alopex</b>	Fox Kestrel	
<b>Falco amurensis</b>	Amur Falcon	
<b>Falco eleonora</b>	Eleonora's Falcon	Used to be 2
<b>Falco columbarius</b>	Merlin	
<b>Falco rusticolus</b>	Gyr Falcon	Used to be 2
<b>Falco peregrinus</b>	Peregrine Falcon	
<b>Otus sunia</b>	Oriental Scops-owl	
<b>Strix uralensis</b>	Ural Owl	
<b>Strix nebulosa</b>	Great Grey Owl	
<b>Surnia ulula</b>	Northern Hawk-owl	
<b>Aegolius funereus</b>	Boreal Owl	
<b>Asio capensis</b>	Marsh Owl	new

## Annex 2 Geopolitical coverage

## Review the geographic/geopolitical coverage of Annex 2 of the MoU (1.1e)

- The geographical area defined in Annex 2 of the MoU, includes all Afrotropical and Palearctic countries and territories, and Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka
- Identified the need for one amendment to Annex 2 detailed in UNEP/CMS/Raptors/MOS2/15
- On 14 July 2011, the United Nations (UN) General Assembly admitted the Republic of South Sudan as the 193rd member of the UN.
- Geographically South Sudan already falls within the area encompassed by the annotated map at Annex 2 in the original text of the MoU.
- Revised table of Range States and territories within the Afrotropical realm, amended to include South Sudan, is presented in the Annex of UNEP/CMS/Raptors/MOS2/15 and meeting is asked to adopt

Annex 3 Table 3 updates  
recommended

## Review the content of Annex 1 species list (part of TAG task 1.1):

Following consultations with the Signatories, make recommendations as to the updating of Table 3 of the Action Plan listing internationally important sites for raptors (1.1 d)

- In original text of the Raptors MoU, Table 3 (2008) is entitled ‘Provisional list of Important Bird Areas that are currently known to be important congregatory bird of prey sites in Africa and Eurasia’.
- The list comprises 135 Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) that qualified according to global and regional criteria for globally threatened species (IBA criterion A1) and congregations (IBA criteria A4iv or B1iv) of species listed on Annex 1 of the MoU. These sites were located in 36 range states
- This list of 135 IBAs was intended to be indicative rather than comprehensive and is prefaced by the clarification ‘This indicative list should be treated as a minimum list of internationally important areas’.

## Following consultations with the Signatories, make recommendations as to the updating of Table 3 of the Action Plan listing internationally important sites for raptors (1.1 d)

### MoS 1 progress

- Need for update since 2008 recognised - MoS1 Inf. Doc 13.3 and presentation at MoS1 proposed an updated Table 3 which included all IBAs of international importance identified for Annex 1 raptor species or as raptor bottleneck sites
  - Longer because Annex 1 Raptor IBAs identified under any IBA criterion were included
  - And because a lot of progress on IBA identification in intervening period
- At MoS1 -Signatory comment that all SPAs for Annex 1 raptors should also be included in Table 3.

## Following consultations with the Signatories, make recommendations as to the updating of Table 3 of the Action Plan listing internationally important sites for raptors (1.1 d)

### Process for update of Table 3 since MoS1

- Updates made between MoS1 and MoS2 to bring list up-to-date with current IBA list and to add in SPAs for EU Member States (two site types kept separate).
- Proposed update to table 3 circulated and Signatory comment welcomed from 6 Signatories, considered and incorporated into..
- UNEP/CMS/Raptors/MOS2/15 rev1 Annex C (updated Table 3) contains 7518 sites on the draft Table 3 (3014 IBAs, 4500 SPAs, 4 other sites meeting criteria of international importance)
- 103 range states have sites listed on proposed update to Table 3, compared with 36 range states on existing Table 3.