



Red-crested Bustard (*Lophotis ruficrista*)

Annex 1
Region 1: Southern Africa

BUSTARD
Multi-species Action Plan

COUNTRY: Angola

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Kori Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Resident	Unknown	Quando Cubango	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Ludwig's Bustard	Likely <5,000	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Possibly partial migrant. Possibly nomadic in some areas. Possibly resident in open shrubland and on plains (2000)	Dec-Jan (Namibe)	Namibe province, Iona NP	U: Poaching; Predation (Natural); Climate change (Desertification); Lack of awareness	Research population size and determine trends through coordinated and repeated surveys. Investigate connectivity between Angolan, Namibian and South African populations (GPS tracking and/or stable isotope analysis).
Denham's Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Probably not uncommon resident. No breeding records (2000)	Unknown	Across C plateau from Huíla to Bié N to Cuanza Sul; Malanje; Moxico; Lunda Northe and Lunda Sul	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
White-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Resident	Unknown	C Plateau from Cuando Cubango N through Moxico; Bié and Lunda Sol to Lunda Norte and W to Malanje	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Rüppell's Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Resident	Unknown	SW Angola; Iona NP	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Red-crested Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Possibly resident (2000)	Unknown	From S Namibe and W Huíla N to Catumbela; Benguela	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Black-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Likely resident	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.

References:

Dean, W.R.J. 2000. The Birds of Angola. British Ornithologists' Union 2000. The Natural History Museum, Tring, Herts HP23 6AP, UK. pp. 80–81.

del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J. 1996. *Handbook of the Birds of the World. Vol. 3. Hoatzin to Auks*. Lynx Editions, Barcelona, Spain.

COUNTRY: Botswana

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Kori Bustard	Unknown	Declining (1991-2005)	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N Tuli GR	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Ludwig's Bustard	Likely <5,000 ind.	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Protected	Unknown, Possibly breeding and partial migrant	Year-round, with a peak in Nov – Mar	Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park	U: Predation (Natural); Poaching; Climate change (Desertification); Lack of awareness	Research population size and determine trends through coordinated and repeated surveys, including remote parts of the Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park. Investigate presence outside the boundary of the Kgalagadi, including information on the species and its use from local tribes.
Denham's Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
White-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Red-crested Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Northern Black Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Black-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Likely resident	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.

COUNTRY: Eswatini

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Denham's Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	VU	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
White-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	VU	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Red-crested Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Black-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Likely resident	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.

COUNTRY: Lesotho

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Ludwig's Bustard	Likely <1,000 ind.	Declining	N/A	EN	Protected	Migrant	Nov – Mar	Unknown	U: Collision (Overhead cabling, Wind turbines); Poaching; Lack of awareness	Research population size and determine trends through coordinated and repeated surveys. Determine potential impact of proposed renewable energy development.
Denham's Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	VU	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Blue Bustard	<1,000	Unknown	N/A	VU	Not protected	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Northern Black Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.

COUNTRY: Malawi

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Denham's Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	NT	N/A	Protected within Nyika NP	Resident	Year-round	Nyika, South Viphya Plateaux, south S to Ntchisi District	U: Habitat loss (Pine afforestation)	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Black-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Likely resident	Breeding from Nov-Feb	Nyika, regular to 2,200 m; S Viphya; Malosa; Nyika and Kasangu NP; Vwaza Marsh and Nkhotakota WS; Liwonde; Lengwe NP and adjacent Reserves	U: Habitat loss (Extensive cultivation, Increasing human pressure, esp. in Shire Highlands and Lower Shire Valley); Anthropogenic disturbance (Human pressure)	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.

References:

Dowsett-Lemaire, F., Dowsett, R.J. 2006. *The Birds of Malawi*. Tauraco Press and Aves a.s.b.l. Liège, Belgium. pp. 184–187.

COUNTRY: Mozambique

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Kori Bustard	Unknown	Declining (1970-1999)	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Denham's Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
White-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Red-crested Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Black-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Likely resident	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.

COUNTRY: Namibia

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Kori Bustard	5,000 – 10,000 ind.	Unknown, possibly declining	NT	N/A	Protected	Resident	Year-round	Throughout Namibia	U: Collision (Overhead cabling, Wind turbines); Habitat loss and fragmentation (Energy infrastructure), Land-use change; Poaching	Ensure effective Electromagnetic Pulse Protocol (EMP) implementation, especially for marking and monitoring power lines. Promote strategic planning in renewable energy that accounts for bustard ecology. Collect data on wildlife-power line incidents and survey representative lines regularly. Train stakeholders on power line risks and support research on population trends and collision mitigation.
Ludwig's Bustard	Likely >10, 000 ind.	Possibly declining	EN	N/A	Protected	Breeding, partial migrant	Year-round, increasing in the W during winter and in the E during summer	Namib Desert, Tsau Khaeb NP, Namib-Naukluft Park	U: Collision (Overhead cabling); Predation (Natural); Poaching; Collision (Fencing); Climate change (Desertification); Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Corvids); Habitat loss (Mining); Lack of awareness	Ensure effective EMP implementation, especially for marking and monitoring power lines. Promote strategic planning in renewable energy that accounts for bustard ecology. Collect data on wildlife-power line incidents and survey representative lines regularly. Train stakeholders on power line risks and support research on population trends and collision mitigation.
Denham's Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	NT	N/A	Protected	Non-breeding; Migrant	Unknown	NE Namibia (Zambezi Region); Etosha (Andoni)	U: Collisions (Overhead cabling, Wind turbines); Habitat loss and fragmentation, and disturbance (Energy infrastructure, often in previously undisturbed areas); Poaching	Ensure effective EMP implementation, especially for marking and monitoring power lines. Promote strategic planning in renewable energy that accounts for bustard ecology. Collect data on wildlife-power line incidents and survey representative lines regularly. Train stakeholders on power line risks and support research on population trends and collision mitigation.
Karoo Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Protected	Resident	Year-round	Namib-Naukluft Park, Tsau Khaeb NP, S Namibia	U: Collision (Overhead cabling, Wind turbines); Habitat loss and fragmentation (Energy infrastructure, Land-use change) Anthropogenic disturbance (Infrastructure developments in previously undisturbed areas); Poaching	Ensure effective EMP implementation, especially for marking and monitoring power lines. Promote strategic planning in renewable energy that accounts for bustard ecology. Collect data on wildlife-power line incidents and survey representative lines regularly. Train stakeholders on power line risks and support research on population trends and collision mitigation.

Rüppell's Bustard	99,900 ind.	Unknown	LC	N/A	Protected	Resident (Near-endemic, 90% in Namibia)	Year-round	W Namibia; From the escarpment W to the coast; avoids the unvegetated dunes of the Namib sand sea S of Walvis Bay; Namib-Naukluft Park	U: Collision (Overhead cabling, Wind turbines); Habitat loss and fragmentation (Energy infrastructure); Disturbance; Poaching	Ensure effective EMP implementation, especially for marking and monitoring power lines. Promote strategic planning in renewable energy that accounts for bustard ecology. Collect data on wildlife-power line incidents and survey representative lines regularly. Train stakeholders on power line risks and support research on population trends and collision mitigation.
Red-crested Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Protected	Resident (S African near-endemic, 35% in Namibia)	Year-round	N and NE parts of Namibia, excluding coast	U: Collision (Overhead cabling, Wind turbines); Habitat loss and fragmentation (Energy infrastructure); Disturbance; Poaching	Ensure effective EMP implementation, especially for marking and monitoring power lines. Promote strategic planning in renewable energy that accounts for bustard ecology. Collect data on wildlife-power line incidents and survey representative lines regularly. Train stakeholders on power line risks and support research on population trends and collision mitigation.
Northern Black Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	LC	N/A	Protected	Resident breeder (S African endemic; 35% in Namibia)	Year-round	Throughout Namibia, excluding coast	U: Collision (Overhead cabling, Wind turbines); Habitat loss and fragmentation (Energy infrastructure); Anthropogenic disturbance; Poaching	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Black-bellied Bustard	Unknown (Low numbers)	Declining	LC	N/A	Protected	Resident	Unknown	NE Namibia	U: Collision (Overhead cabling, Wind turbines in Zambezi Region); Anthropogenic disturbance (Energy infrastructure); Habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation (Human settlement, Energy infrastructure, Overgrazing, Agriculture); Poaching; Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Dogs) M: Collision (Overhead cabling, E of Grootfontein-Tsumkwe Area)	Ensure effective EMP implementation, especially for marking and monitoring power lines. Promote strategic planning in renewable energy that accounts for bustard ecology. Collect data on wildlife-power line incidents and survey representative lines regularly. Train stakeholders on power line risks and support research on population trends and collision mitigation.

COUNTRY: South Africa

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Kori Bustard	2,000 - 5,000 ind. (2000)	Declining	N/A	NT	Protected	Resident	Year-round	N Cape: Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park; Meerkat NP Lowveld: Kruger NP N parts of the Bushveld (including Mapungubwe NP); S Nama Karoo (between Beaufort West and Aberdeen); Botsalano NR	H: Collision (Overhead cabling) M: Climate change (Habitat shifting and droughts); Habitat loss and degradation (Land-use change, Invasive alien plant species) U: Poaching	Expand protected areas in the species' range. Study movements and spatial ecology in relation to threats. Update population estimates using standard methods. Address knowledge gaps on breeding, population size, and movement to identify source and sink areas.
Ludwig's Bustard	52,290 – 99,160 ind.	Declining	N/A	EN	Protected	Breeding, Partial migrant	Year-round, increasing in W (Succulent Karoo) during winter and in E (Nama Karoo) during summer	Namaqua NP; Knersvlakte NR; Nieuwoudtville; Meerkat NP; Tankwa Karoo NP; Karoo NP; Mountain Zebra NP; Camdeboo NP; Augrabies Falls NP; Orange River Mouth Wetlands; Mattheus-Gat Conservation Area; Haramoep and Black Mountain Mine; Bitterputs Conservation Area; Platberg-Karoo Conservancy; Camdeboo NP; Olifants River Estuary; Benfontein; Upper Orange River Bushmanland Interior; Cambedoo; Gouritz Cluster – Towsberg; Hantam; Knersvlakte; N and S Namaqualand Hardeveld; Roggeveld	C: Collisions (Overhead cabling) H: Habitat loss and fragmentation (Mining, Energy infrastructure) M: Poaching; Climate change (Desertification); Collision (Wind turbines, Fencing) L: Lack of awareness U: Predation (Natural); Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Invasive raptors)	Locate and protect lek sites, especially in areas facing energy development. Explore options to underground or re-route powerlines near key sites and flyways. Complete bird diverter effectiveness study and share results with key stakeholders. Assess effectiveness of nocturnal diverters and make recommendations regarding national requirements. Improve population estimates and trends through repeated, coordinated surveys, including in remote areas. Use GPS tracking to study survival, migration, and flight behavior. Finalize research on breeding and demographics to support viability analysis. Assess predation by non-native Martial Eagles using pylons

										and model potential impacts. Study connectivity between South African, Namibian, and Botswanan populations.
Denham's Bustard	<10,000 ind.	Declining	N/A	VU	Protected	Resident breeder, Partial migrant	Year-round	Overberg; Highveld Grasslands; Grasslands near Utrecht; Natal Midlands; Foothills of Drakensberg Escarpment; Thicket Biome; KwaZulu-Natal Mistbelt Grasslands; iSimangaliso Wetland Park; Blyde River Canyon; Amatola – Katberg Mountain	C: Collisions (Overhead cabling) M: Collisions (Wind turbines); Agricultural intensification; Habitat loss (Afforestation); Climate change (habitat shifting and droughts) U: Poaching (scale and intensity unknown)	Expand protected areas in the species' range. Study movements and spatial ecology in relation to threats. Update population estimates using standard methods. Address knowledge gaps on breeding, population size, and movement to identify source and sink areas.
White-bellied Bustard	1,000 - 2,000 mature ind.	Declining	N/A	VU	Protected	Resident	Year-round	Grassland Biome (Gauteng, Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo); Eastern Cape	H: Habitat loss and degradation (Agriculture, Afforestation, Overgrazing) L: Habitat loss (Urbanization) U: Poaching; Collision (Wind turbines)	Protect larger areas of the Grassland Biome. Determine population size, density, and movement across sub-populations. Study life-history traits in different sub-populations. Clarify the taxonomic status of <i>E. s. barrowii</i> and <i>E. s. mackenziei</i> .
Blue Bustard	2,500 – 10,000	Declining	N/A	VU	Not protected	Resident	Year-round	Highveld Grasslands near Morgenzon and Daggakraal; Bethulie; Colesberg; Devon; Suikerbosrand NR; Golden Gate NP; Devon Grasslands; Wakkerstroom; Gariep Dam PA	C: Habitat loss; Agricultural intensification H: Habitat loss (Mining) M: Collision (Overhead cabling, Wind turbines) L: Habitat loss (Afforestation)	Expand protected areas in the species' range. Study movements and spatial ecology in relation to threats. Update population estimates using standard methods. Address knowledge gaps on breeding, population size, and movement to identify source and sink areas.
Karoo Bustard	76,000 - 130,203 mature ind.	Declining	N/A	N/A	Protected	Resident	Year-round	Nama Karoo (Karoo NP); Meerkat NP; Namaqua NP; Augrabies Falls NP; Mattheus-Gat Conservation	H: Collision (Overhead cabling); Climate change (Habitat shifting and	Monitor populations to detect declines and their causes. Assess and mitigate habitat loss from energy and

								Area; Haramoep and Black Mountain Mine; Bitterputs Conservation Area; Platberg-Karoo Conservancy; Camdeboo NP; Olifants River Estuary; Upper Orange River; Overberg	droughts); Habitat loss (Land-use change) M: Habitat loss (Mining); Collision (Wind turbines) U: Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Invasive raptors, Corvids)	mining projects. Reduce mortality from powerline and wind turbine collisions. Evaluate impacts of climate change and habitat changes. Quantify wind turbine collision mortality and its effect on population trends. Investigate impacts on bustard survival rates of predators incl. Martial Eagles & Pied Crows using novel habitats (pylons).
Red-crested Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Southern Black Bustard	Likely <10,000 ind.	Declining	N/A	VU	Protected	Resident	Year-round	Fynbos Biome; Overberg; Bokkeveld Escarpment; De Hoop; Gouritz Cluster (Canca Coast, Kammanassie, Touwsberg); Hantam; Knersvlakte; Namaqualand; Hardeveld South; Namaqualand Sandveld South; West Coast Sandveld; Steytlerville Karoo; Swartruggens; Touws River; West Coast Biosphere Reserve; Succulent Karoo; Nama Karoo; Aberdeen Basin; Albany Thicket; Addo Elephant NP	C: Habitat loss (Mining, Land-use change) H: Collision (Overhead cabling, Wind turbines) U: Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Corvids); Climate change	Protect critical habitats from mining on the West Coast. Protect remaining habitat in the Fynbos Biome from agricultural transformation Reduce mortality from powerline and wind turbine collisions. Quantify wind turbine collision mortality and its effect on population trends. Study movements and spatial ecology in relation to threats. Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Northern Black Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Protected within PAs	Resident	Unknown	Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park and other PAs	M: Collision (Overhead cabling) L: Habitat loss and fragmentation (Agricultural transformation, Mining, Solar energy) U: Anthropogenic disturbance; Poaching	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.

Black-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Likely resident	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
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References:

Low, C. 2009. Birds in the life of KhoeSan; With Particular Reference to Healing and Ostriches. *Alternation* 16(2): 64–90.

COUNTRY: Zambia

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Kori Bustard	Unknown	Slight increase (1997–2012)	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Apr-Nov	Range expansion in Zambia; Zambian side of Zambezi between Simungoma Plain and Kazungula; Tongabezi Area and Livingstone	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Denham's Bustard	400 ind.	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Resident	Year-round	Sumbu NP, Tondwa Game MA, E to Kafue Flats, Nyika Plateau; Possibly in Bangweulu and Sumbu area	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
White-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Resident	Unknown	From Kakoma area S in the Zambezi drainage to Masese (but commonly W of the river)	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Red-crested Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Resident, Partial migrant	Unknown	Kalahari Sand-Woodlands; Zambezi Valley to near Chavuma; E of the river to the Loma area; Rarely along Zambezi as far as Livingstone	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Black-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Likely resident	Year-round	Throughout Zambia	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.

References:

Dowsett, R.J., Aspinwall, D.R., Dowsett-Lemaire, F. 2008. *The Birds of Zambia*. Tauraco Press and Aves a.s.b.l. Liège, Belgium. pp. 174–177.

COUNTRY: Zimbabwe

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Kori Bustard	Unknown	Declining (1980-1990)	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Tuli Circle	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Denham's Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Red-crested Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Northern Black Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Black-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Likely resident	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.

References:

Dale, J. 1990. The kori bustard in central Zimbabwe. *Honeyguide* 36: 123-128



Arabian Bustard (*Ardeotis arabs*)

Annex 1
Region 2: Eastern Africa

BUSTARD
Multi-species Action Plan

COUNTRY: Burundi

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Denham's Bustard	Unknown	Declining	N/A	EN	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	C: Habitat loss; Poaching; Collision (Overhead cabling) L: Agricultural intensification (Chemical application)	Identify and address key knowledge gaps. Carry out frequent surveys to establish population trends. Research and work to reduce power-line collisions.
Black-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Declining	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Observed in breeding season when males display	Oct-Feb	Kibira NP; RusiziNP; Ruvubu NP	C: Habitat loss (Agricultural expansion); Poaching; Disturbance	Identify and address key knowledge gaps, through promotion of research and monitoring. Protect habitats. Mitigate threats from agriculture and hunting.

References:

Cramp, S., Perrins, C.M. 1977. *Handbook of the Birds of Europe, the Middle East and North Africa: The Birds of the Western Palearctic*. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

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

COUNTRY: Djibouti

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Arabian Bustard	A few hundred ind.	Probably declining	N/A	NT	No species-specific conservation laws	Resident	Year-round	Moulhoulé; Madgoul Area; Andabba; ‘Alta (Dôda, Dorra); Hanlé Plain (Yoboki); Djibouti-Loyada Area; Petit and Grand Baras; Djalélo; Lake Abhé Area (Alaylou); Goba’ad Plain (Dambillâli; Koûta Boûyya; As Ela, Diksa Dêre); Alaylou; Dambillali; Dorra, Petit Bara; Yoboki, As Eyla; Moul Holi	C: Habitat loss and degradation U: Poaching; Predation	Establish protected and conservation areas in suitable ecosystems for the species. Conduct regular surveys to understand population trends. Monitor rates of habitat degradation. Monitor hunting and its effects on the population. Undertake awareness-raising campaigns to help reduce hunting pressure.
Heuglin’s Bustard	Likely <100 ind.	Possibly declining	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Resident	Year-round except Jul, Aug and Sep (probably due to lack of data)	Dadda’to, Andabba (E); ‘Assa Gaïla area (N, S); ‘As Dora; Yaguer massif; Gamarré Plateau; Grand bara (N); Hanlé Plain (SW, Tew’o); Chekayti Wadi; Ali Sabieh - Assâmo; Waadi Siig (?); Giriyaad Plains (?)	U: Habitat loss and degradation; Predation	Identify and address key knowledge gaps. Create protected areas for species management and conservation.

References:

BirdLife International. 2025. Site factsheets. <https://datazone.birdlife.org/>

Collar, N.J., Wachter, T. 2025. A conservation status review of the Arabian Bustard *Ardeotis arabs*. *Endangered Species Research* 57: 341-364.

Welch, G., Welch, H. 1984. Birds seen on an expedition to Djibouti. *Sandgrouse* 6: 1–22.

COUNTRY: Eritrea

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Arabian Bustard	20 breeding ind. in vicinity of Buri peninsula; numbers in other areas unknown	Possibly stable	EN	N/A	Unknown	Resident. May undertake seasonal movements to Saudi Arabia	Year-round	Massawa Coast (Wengobo, Gela'elo subregion, Buri Peninsula, Dahlak Islands); SW Gash Barka (Mogolo, Lailay Gash esp. Setit, Golij, Shambiko subregions); NW Gash Barka (Forto Sawa, Akordet subregions); Barka River	M: Habitat loss and degradation (Agricultural expansion, Chemical use, Human settlement) U: Climate change (Rising temperatures, Changes in rainfall), Human disturbance (Livestock grazing, Transportation)	Provision scout network with equipment to undertake observations, including monitoring of seasonal shifts in population size and reproductive success. Assemble and monitor these population data at a national scale and identify key sites. Support communities stewarding population of these birds, including educational outreach. Proactively avoid routing powerlines near important sites for these birds. Evaluate establishment of protected areas in core habitats.
White-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Gash Barka, down and E of the Rift Valley as far as 45°E (Dhige, Monsura, Mogolo, Akordet subregions)	Unknown	Provision scout network with equipment to undertake observations, including monitoring of seasonal shifts in population size and any records of reproduction. Assemble and monitor these population data at a national scale and identify key sites. Evaluate establishment of protected areas in core habitats.
Black-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Dehub Region	Unknown	Provision scout network with equipment to undertake observations, including monitoring of seasonal shifts in population size and any records of reproduction. Provision scout network with equipment to undertake observations, including monitoring of seasonal shifts in population size and any records of reproduction. Assemble and monitor these population data at a national scale and identify key sites. Evaluate establishment of protected areas in core habitats.

References:

Ash, J., Atkins, J. *Birds of Ethiopia and Eritrea. An Atlas of Distribution*. 2009. Christopher Helm, London, UK. pp. 138–141.

Collar, N.J., Wacher, T. 2025. A conservation status review of the Arabian Bustard *Ardeotis arabs*. *Endangered Species Research* 57: 341-364.

COUNTRY: Ethiopia

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Arabian Bustard	Unknown	Declining, though may be common in reserves	NT	Protected in Parks	Unknown	Breeding	Unknown	Afar lowlands; Awas River Basin Network; Awash NP; Yangudi Rassa NP; Hallaydeghe Asebot NP; Mile Serdo WR; Lake Turkana	C: Poaching (Subsistence); Habitat loss and degradation (Pastoralism) M: Climate change; Human wildlife conflict	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Kori Bustard	Unknown	Declining (1980s–2009)	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Mar-Jun, Oct-Nov	Liben Plain	U: Agricultural intensification; Collision (Overhead cabling); Poaching	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Denham's Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Heuglin's Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Resident	Unknown	Awash NP; Negele woodlands; Lake Chew Bahir; Lower Wabi Shebelle River and Warder; Godere; Fejeje	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
White-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Declining	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Resident	Mar-Jun	Awash NP; Yabello-Mega Area; Ali Dege Plains	C: Habitat loss and degradation M: Agricultural intensification (Eucalyptus plantations); Habitat degradation and fragmentation (Overgrazing; Infrastructure developments)	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.

Little Brown Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Resident	Unknown	Mago NP; Yabello Sanctuary; Lower Wabi Shebelle river and Warder	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Buff-crested Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Resident	Year-round, Breeding from Mar-Jun	Awash NP; Ogaden; Negele Woodlands; Lake Chew Bahir; Yangudi-Rassa NP; Bogol Manyo – Dolo; Konso-Segen; Omo NP; Mago NP; Lower Wabi Shebelle River and Warder; Dawa; Wachile; E Hararghe (Harar-Wabi Shebelle)	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Black-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Likely resident	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Hartlaub's Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Uncommon resident	Recorded in Jan, Feb, Apr, Jun and Aug-Nov	Scattered distribution S of 13°N and W of 43°E; Awash NP; Negelle Area; Mui	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.

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COUNTRY: Kenya

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Arabian Bustard	Very rare species in Kenya having occurred or seen only five times	Declining	NT	N/A	No species-specific conservation laws	Given the span of records from Jan to Jul, it is possible that the species is present in Turkana all year (Wamiti et al. 2016), but numbers seem likely to be small	Jan, Feb, Apr, Jul	N border of Kenya; Sibiloi NP; W Turka; E Turkana	C: Habitat loss and degradation; Poaching; Human wildlife conflict M: Climate change; Habitat degradation (Livestock)	Establish suitable protected areas, including conservancies in Northern Kenya
Kori Bustard	1,500-4,000 ind.	Steep decline	N/A	N/A	Protected in Parks	Resident, Partial migrant	Year-round Breeding: Dec-Aug, Local movements with wet seasons.	Laikipia IBA; Samburu IBA; Nairobi NP; Amboseli NP; Masai Mara; Tsavo NP; Shimba NP; Masai Mara NR; Narok County	C: Collision (Overhead cabling, Fencing); Habitat loss and fragmentation (Energy infrastructure, Fencing); Habitat fragmentation (on private land in Kajiado) M: Habitat loss (Livestock, Overgrazing) U: Collision (Aircraft during landing or take off)	Continue conservation of protected areas by the Kenya Wildlife Service. Expand education, awareness and advocacy programs by the Nature Kenya (East African Natural History Society). Undertake regular surveys to establish current population and threats; involve National Museums of Kenya and expand citizen science efforts. Monitor distribution and population trends. Develop bustard-friendly policies concerning current and upcoming renewable energy developments, including solar and transmission lines.
Denham's Bustard	100-400 ind.	Steep decline	N/A	EN	Protected in Parks. No species-specific conservation laws	Year-round	Unknown	Laikipia (main stronghold); Masai Mara; Narok; Nairobi NP; Ol Ari Nyiro	C: Habitat loss; Climate change; Lack of awareness; Legal Obstacles H: Habitat fragmentation (Energy infrastructure) M: Collision (Overhead cabling); Habitat loss (Conversion of shrublands)	Develop bustard-friendly policies concerning current and upcoming renewable energy developments, including solar and transmission lines.

									Loc: Habitat loss (Overgrazing); Habitat fragmentation (Transportation network)	
									U: Poaching	
Heuglin's Bustard	Unknown	Steep decline	N/A	NT	Not protected	Resident, Partial migrant	Year-round	Lake Turkana; Dida Galgalu Desert; Tsavo East NP; Shaba NR	C: Collision (Wind turbines); Habitat degradation (Invasive alien plant species, esp. <i>Prosopis juliflora</i>)	Develop bustard-friendly policies concerning current and upcoming renewable energy developments, including solar and transmission lines.
									L: Climate change (Changes in rainfall)	
White-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Declining	N/A	N/A	No species-specific conservation laws besides PA management and regulations	Resident	Year-round	N and E Kenya, Nairobi NP, Amboseli NP, Masai Mara GR	C: Habitat loss and fragmentation; Collision (Overhead cabling)	Develop conservation strategies to address habitat protection & sustainable land management, e.g. protected areas and sanctuaries, reserves and conservancies.
									M: Habitat degradation (Overgrazing)	
Buff-crested Bustard	Unknown	Declining	N/A	N/A	Protected in Parks and Reserves	Resident	Year-round	Tsavo NP; Amboseli, Samburu NR; Lake Bogoria and Baringo	C: Habitat loss and degradation (Urbanization and human activities, Invasive alien plant species incl. <i>Prosopis juliflora</i> , Agricultural expansion)	Expand public awareness and advocacy.
									M: Poaching	
Black-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Declining	N/A	N/A	Protected in Parks, Reserves and IBAs	Resident	Year-round	NE Kenya; Laikipia; Nairobi NP; Masai Mara	C: Collision (Overhead cabling); Habitat fragmentation	Enforce policies & laws relevant to conservation of bustards within and beyond protected areas.
									M: Habitat loss (Overgrazing, Livestock from pastoral community)	
Hartlaub's Bustard	Unknown	Declining	N/A	NT	Protected in parks. No species-specific conservation laws	Resident	Year-round	Nairobi NP; Tsavo NP; Amboseli NP; Serengeti, Loita Plains; Kedong; Suswa; Athi Plains	C: Habitat loss (Urbanization, Overgrazing, Land-use change); Agricultural intensification (Mechanization)	Undertake monitoring and research to understand threats and population dynamics. Expand local community engagement in conservation efforts to reduce human-wildlife conflict, promote
									M: Poaching; Illegal trade; Pollution; Human-wildlife conflict	

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COUNTRY: Rwanda

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Denham's Bustard	Unknown	Declining/Locally extinct	N/A	EN	Protected	Resident, Partial migrant	Year-round	E Province of Rwanda (mostly Akagera NP); Huye; C Rwanda	L: Habitat loss (Unsustainable fire regimes) U: Poaching	Protect habitats where possible; develop habitat management plans particularly in regards to fire. Undertake community engagement and awareness. Assess extent of poaching and implement suitable measures to reduce its impact.
Black-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Declining	N/A	N/A	Protected in Parks	Resident	Year-round	Akagera NP; Akagera NP and E Province of Rwanda	C: Habitat loss (Urbanization, Overgrazing); Agricultural intensification (Mechanization) M: Poaching; Illegal trade L: Unsustainable fire regimes	Protect habitats where possible; develop habitat management plans particularly in regards to overgrazing, agricultural practices, and fire. Undertake community engagement and awareness. Assess extent of poaching and illegal trade and implement suitable measures to reduce their impact.

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COUNTRY: Somalia

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Arabian Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Legislation proposed within Somaliland	Likely resident, though nesting not yet reported	Unknown	Awdalland incl. Seylac; Huddisa; Geriyaad Plai	H: Poaching (For sport, in Somaliland) M: Trade (Medicinal use)	Establish regular monitoring. Outreach to communities at important sites. Reduce trade and poaching through public education and improved enforcement.
Kori Bustard	Unknown	Declining (1970s–1998)	N/A	N/A	Legislation proposed within Somaliland	Likely resident	Rainy Season	Jawaale; Qool-cade; Aroor Plain; Taagga Duudka; Bannaanka Saraar (Ban Ado Plain)	H: Poaching (For sport, in Somaliland) M: Poaching (Outside Somaliland); Trade (Medicinal use)	Establish regular monitoring. Reduce trade and poaching through public education and improved enforcement.
Heuglin's Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Legislation proposed within Somaliland	Resident	Unknown	Awdalland incl. Seylac; Taagga Duudka; Gacan Libaax; Bannaanka Saraar (Ban Ado Plain); Daalo; Hobyo; Xarardheere - Awale Rugno; Lower, Jowhar – Warsheikh; Wabi Shebelle incl. Buulobarde	H: Poaching (For sport, in Somaliland) M: Trade (Medicinal use)	Establish regular monitoring. Reduce trade and poaching through public education and improved enforcement.
White-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Legislation proposed within Somaliland	Resident	Year-round	Awdalland incl. Gabiley Region; Berbera; Taagga Duudka; Bannaanka Saraar (Ban Ado Plain); Laascanood; Haded Plain; Puntland; Galmudug; Hirshabelle; Southwest State; Jubaland State	H: Poaching (For sport, in Somaliland) U: Trade (International, for falconry)	Establish regular monitoring. Reduce trade and poaching through public education and improved enforcement.
Little Brown Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Legislation proposed within Somaliland	Resident	Unknown	Awdalland incl. Gabiley; Berbera; Taagga Duudka; Bannaanka Saraar (Ban Ado Plain); Laascanood; Haded Plain; Gacan Libaax; Daalo; Ceel Hammure; Lascaanod; Taleex; Ceel Chebet; Garawe-Eyle; Adaado; Dhusemareeb	H: Poaching (For sport, in Somaliland); Trade (International, for falconry & Domestic, for medicinal use)	Establish regular monitoring. Reduce trade and poaching through public education and improved enforcement.
Buff-crested Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Legislation proposed within Somaliland	Resident	Unknown	Awdalland incl. Seylac; Berbera; Taagga Duudka; Bannaanka Saraar (Ban Ado Plain); Laascanood; Haded Plain; Gacan Libaax; Xarardheere - Awale Rugno; Lower Wabi Shebelle River and Warder; Jowhar – Warsheikh; E Hararghe (Harar-Wabi	H: Poaching (For sport, in Somaliland) U: Trade (International, for falconry &	Establish regular monitoring. Reduce trade and poaching through public education and improved enforcement.

								Shebelle); Boorama Plains; Ceel Hammure; Xawaadley Reservoir; Balcad NR; Jasiira Lagoon and Muqdisho Islets; Boja Swamps; Aangole – Farbiito; Laag Dheere; Far Waamo; Laag Badaana; Buulobarde; Arbowerow	Domestic, Medicinal use)	
Black-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	One breeding record	Unknown	Lower and Middle Shabelle River, Juba River close to Kenyan border	H: Poaching (For sport, in Somaliland); Trade (International, for falconry & Domestic, for medicinal use)	Establish regular monitoring. Reduce trade and poaching through public education and improved enforcement.
Hartlaub's Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Legislation proposed within Somaliland	Unknown	Unknown	Lower and Middle Shabelle, Juba River, Qool-cade, Wajaale	Unknown	Establish regular monitoring. Reduce trade and poaching through public education and improved enforcement.

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COUNTRY: South Sudan

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Arabian Bustard	Two records in 21 st century (Nyingar 1 ind., 14.09.2021; Nanyangachor 1 ind., 7.12.2005)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Status unclear	Unknown	Along the White Nile; Nyingar; Nanyangachor	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Kori Bustard	Unknown	Declining (1976–1989)	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Denham's Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
White-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Resident	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Buff-crested Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	LC	N/A	Unknown	Resident	Unknown	Imatong Mountains, Kidepo	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Black-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Likely resident	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Hartlaub's Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.

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COUNTRY: Sudan

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Arabian Bustard	No record since 1977, Status unclear	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Breeding	Unknown	Malakal; Imatong Mountains IBA; Kidepo IBA; Namorpus	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Denham's Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Nubian Bustard	Unknown	Declining	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Jebel Marra; Um Badr Lake	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
White-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Savile's Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	En Nahud	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Black-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Likely resident	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Hartlaub's Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.

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COUNTRY: Tanzania

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Kori Bustard	Unknown	Declining (1970s–2012)	N/A	N/A	Protected	Resident	Year-round	Ngongoro NP; Serengeti NP; Kitulo NP; Occasional small numbers in the Mtera basin; No space S of Kibaya Ridge; Possible presence in Wembere Steppe, though Area is poorly known	C: Poaching; Habitat loss and degradation (Agriculture, Urbanization, Overgrazing, Land-use change); Collision (Overhead cabling) L: Predation; Climate change (Droughts)	Legally protected in protected areas (National Parks). Focus on proper land use systems habitat protection, mitigation on human-wildlife conflict by use of bustard-friendly fencing systems. Education and raising awareness on the importance of ecosystem-services and values of birds.
Denham's Bustard	Unknown	Declining	N/A	EN	Protected in Parks	Migrant	Jan-Mar, Jul, Nov	Kitulo Plateu NP; Ndutu NP; Tarangire NP	H: Habitat loss (Urbanization, Land-use change); Collision (Overhead cabling) M: Poaching L: Poisoning (Unintentional, from baits targeting other animals); Habitat degradation (Overgrazing)	Identify and address key knowledge gaps. Need for wildlife Act by the parliament in support of protection, management and sustainable conservation of all bustards, among other birds.
White-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Declining	N/A	N/A	No species-specific conservation laws, protected in PAs	Resident	Year-round	Serengeti NP	C: Habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation (Land-use change, Overgrazing) M: Poaching	Identify and address key knowledge gaps. Protection of National Parks.
Buff-crested Bustard	Unknown	Stable	N/A	N/A	Protected in PAs	Resident	Year-round	Mkomazi NP; Nyumba ya Mungu Reserve; Longido Game Controlled Area; Lake Natron and Engaruka Basin; Raandilen Wildlife	U: Habitat loss	Identify and address key knowledge gaps. Protection of National Parks.

								CA; Lake Mayara; Tarangire NP; Ruaha NP; Usangu flats; Ngorongoro CA		
Black-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Declining	N/A	N/A	Protected in PAs	Likely resident	Year-round	Tarangiri, Mikumi NP, Ngorongoro Conservation Area	C: Habitat loss and degradation; Agricultural intensification; Wildebeest migration route affects bustards M: Livestock; Climate change L: Poaching	Identify and address key knowledge gaps. Legal protection of National Parks.
Hartlaub's Bustard	Unknown	Stable	N/A	NT	No species-specific conservation laws	Resident	Year-round	Terangire NP, Ngorongoro Conservation Area, Arusha NP	C: Habitat loss and degradation, Poaching, Illegal trade L: Climate change	Identify and address key knowledge gaps. Community engagement in conservation, Need for community awareness on the importance of the species, Need for monitoring programs for better understanding of population.

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COUNTRY: Uganda

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Kori Bustard	Unknown	Declining, possibly locally extinct since 1970s	DD	N/A	Protected	Resident	Year-round	Kidepo NP; Queen Elizabeth NP	C: Poaching; Collision (Overhead cabling) M: Habitat loss and degradation (Agriculture, Invasive alien plant species incl. <i>Prosopis juliflora</i>) L: Natural predation (Large cats and birds of prey)	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Denham's Bustard	Unknown. Few records since 1970	Declining	CR	EN	Unknown	Resident, Occasional migrant	Year-round	Murchison Falls NP	M: Hunting U: Habitat loss and degradation (Urbanization, Land-use change)	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
White-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	LC	LC	Protected in PAs	Resident	Year-round	Kidepo Valley NP	M: Poaching U: Habitat loss and degradation (Agricultural expansion, Human settlements)	Identify and address key knowledge gaps. Increase resources for conservation within National Parks.
Buff-crested Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	DD	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Moroto Forest Reserve; Kidepo Valley NP; Karamoja sub-region	H: Habitat loss (Human settlement, Agricultural expansion) L: Hunting and poaching	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Black-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Declining	LC	N/A	Protected in PAs	Likely resident	Year-round	Queen Elizabeth NP, Lake Mburo NP, Murchison Falls NP, Kidepo Valley NP	C: Habitat loss due to oil and gas exploration around the park	Identify and address key knowledge gaps. Increase resources for conservation within National Parks.
Hartlaub's Bustard	Unknown	Declining, as indicated from few records from NE Uganda	EN	NT	No species-specific conservation laws	Resident	Year-round	Mount Moroto Forest Reserve; Murchison Falls NP; Queen Elizabeth NP; Kidepo Valley NP; S Karamoja	C: Habitat loss (Conversion of grasslands, Land-use change, Urbanization, Infrastructure developments)	Considering the species' relatively restricted range, prioritize monitoring and identification of the threats it faces.

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White-bellied Bustard (*Eupodotis senegalensis*)

Annex 1
Region 3: Western Africa

BUSTARD
Multi-species Action Plan

COUNTRY: Benin

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Denham's Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
White-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Resident	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Savile's Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Black-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	Unknown	Likely resident	Unknown	Unknown	U: Trade (Live birds for captive breeding)	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.

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COUNTRY: Burkina Faso

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Arabian Bustard	None recorded out of 2,500 bird records in WABDaB (2022-2023)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Jun	Sahel Reserve	H: Poaching	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Denham's Bustard	10 - 15 ind.	Declining	N/A	N/A	Protected	Breeding	May-Oct	Sahelian zone	L: Illegal trade (Live birds); Habitat loss (Unsustainable fire regimes); Lack of awareness U: Poaching; Agricultural intensification (Chemical application); Disturbance; Legal obstacles	Awareness and education; establish specific laws for bustards at national, regional, and global levels. Improve and strengthen anti-poaching efforts. Ban the use of harmful pesticides. Stop uncontrolled bushfires.
Nubian Bustard	<10 ind.	Declining	N/A	N/A	Protected	Breeding	Oct-Mar	C and SBurkina Faso	L: Illegal Trade (Live birds); Unsustainable fire regimes; Lack of awareness U: Poaching; Agricultural intensification (Chemical application); Disturbance; Legal obstacles	Awareness and education; establish specific laws for bustards at national, regional, and global levels. Improve and strengthen anti-poaching efforts. Ban the use of harmful pesticides. Stop uncontrolled bushfires.
White-bellied Bustard	<10 ind.	Declining	N/A	N/A	Protected	Breeding	Mar-Jun	C and S Burkina Faso	L: Illegal trade (Live birds); Unsustainable fire regimes; Lack of awareness U: Poaching; Agricultural intensification (Chemical application); Disturbance; Legal obstacles	Awareness and education; establish specific laws for bustards at national, regional, and global levels. Improve and strengthen anti-poaching efforts. Ban the use of harmful pesticides. Stop uncontrolled bushfires.

Savile's Bustard	<10 ind.	Declining	NT	N/A	Protected	Breeding	Jun, Sep-Dec	Extreme N, C and S Burkina Faso	H: Habitat loss (Conversion of tiger bush) L: Illegal Trade (live birds); Unsustainable fire regimes; Lack of awareness U: Poaching; Agricultural intensification (Chemical application); Disturbance; Legal obstacles	Awareness and education; establish specific laws for bustards at national, regional, and global levels. Improve and strengthen anti-poaching efforts. Ban the use of harmful pesticides. Stop uncontrolled bushfires.
Black-bellied Bustard	15 - 20 ind.	Declining	N/A	N/A	Protected	Breeding	Jun-Sep	C and S Burkina Faso	L: Unsustainable fire regimes; Lack of awareness U: Poaching; Agricultural intensification (Chemical application); Anthropogenic disturbance; Legal obstacles	Awareness and education; establish specific laws for bustards at national, regional, and global levels. Improve and strengthen anti-poaching efforts. Ban the use of harmful pesticides. Stop uncontrolled bushfires.

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COUNTRY: Cameroon

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Arabian Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Breeding	Unknown	Waza NP; Kalamaloué NP; Logone Floodplain; Lake Maga	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Denham's Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
White-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Savile's Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Waza NP; Logone Flood-Plain	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Black-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Likely resident	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.

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COUNTRY: Central African Republic

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Arabian Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Denham's Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Black-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Likely resident	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.

References:

Collar, N.J., Wacher, T. 2025. A conservation status review of the Arabian Bustard *Ardeotis arabs*. *Endangered Species Research* 57: 341–364.

COUNTRY: Chad

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Arabian Bustard	Unknown. Observed at an average density of 0.25 birds/km ² from large scale surveys conducted in a central 3,000 km ² zone of the Ouadi Rime-Ouadi Achim Faunal Reserve (RFOROA) since 2011)	Unknown. Repeated surveys (2011-2024) in RFOROA indicated seasonal density fluctuations; No evidence of a long-term trend	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Breeding (10 nests recorded (2016–2019), were all found Jul - Sep, with newly fledged young recorded on 5 occasions from Aug – Jan in RFOROA)	Year-round in C Chad; Ouadi Rimé-Ouadi Achim Faunal Reserve	Lake Chad; Ouadi Rimé - Ouadi Achim PA (RFOROA); Ennedi Natural and Cultural Reserve (RNCE)	M: intentional and non-intentional bushfires, increased pastoralism, habitat loss due to agriculture U: Unsustainable hunting; Poaching	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Denham's Bustard	Unknown. Observed at densities ranging from 0.2 to 0.3 birds/km ² from surveys in a central zone of RFOROA since 2011	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Wet season visitor in C Chad	Ouadi Rimé - Ouadi Achim PA (RFOROA)	M: Habitat degradation (Unsustainable fire regimes (Intentional and unintentional bushfires), Grazing); Habitat loss (Agriculture) U: Poaching	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Nubian Bustard	200 (dry season min.) - 2,000 ind. (wet season max.) Observed at an average density of 0.23 birds/km ² from surveys in a central zone of RFOROA since 2011	Declining	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Year-round in C Chad	Chad Mission Quad 129, 166, 167; Mourdi Depression; W Ennedi; Ouadi Negoka; Ouadi Rimé – Ouadi Achim Faunal Reserve	M: Unsustainable fire regime (Intentional and non-intentional bushfires); Habitat degradation (Grazing); Habitat loss (Agriculture) U: Poaching	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.

White-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Savile's Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Black-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Likely resident	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.

References:

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Collar, N.J., Wacher, T. 2023. The conservation status of the Nubian Bustard *Nubotis nuba*: a review and prognosis. *Bird Conservation International* 33: e76.

Collar, N.J., Wacher, T. 2025. A conservation status review of the Arabian Bustard *Ardeotis arabs*. *Endangered Species Research* 57: 341–364.

COUNTRY: Democratic Republic of the Congo

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Denham's Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
White-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Resident	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Black-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Likely resident	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.

References:

BirdLife International. 2025. Site factsheets. <https://datazone.birdlife.org/>.

COUNTRY: Congo

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Denham's Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
White-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Black-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Likely resident	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.

COUNTRY: Côte d'Ivoire

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Denham's Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Reported around Dec–Jan in Comoé NP	N regions; Comoé NP	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
White-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Resident	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Black-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Likely resident	Year-round	Yamoussoukro vicinity; Comoé NP	C: Lack of awareness H: Habitat loss (Conversion of grasslands, Unsustainable fire regimes); Agricultural intensification (Monocultures); Climate change; Legal obstacles L: Illegal trade (Dead birds)	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.

COUNTRY: Gabon

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
White-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Resident	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Black-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Likely resident	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.

References:

BirdLife International. 2025. Site factsheets. <https://datazone.birdlife.org/>.

COUNTRY: Gambia

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Denham's Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
White-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Resident	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Savile's Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Black-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Likely resident	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.

COUNTRY: Ghana

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Denham's Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Reported in Jan and Mar from Mole NP	Digya NP; Mole NP (Savannah Region)	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
White-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Resident	Unknown	Mole NP (Savannah Region)	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Black-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Likely resident	Jan (Reported from Mole NP)	Mole NP (Savannah Region)	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.

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BirdLife International. 2025. Site factsheets. <https://datazone.birdlife.org/>.

COUNTRY: Guinea

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Denham's Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
White-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Resident	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Black-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Likely resident	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.

References:

BirdLife International. 2025. Site factsheets. <https://datazone.birdlife.org/>.

COUNTRY: Guinea-Bissau

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Denham's Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Black-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Likely resident	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.

References:

BirdLife International. 2025. Site factsheets. <https://datazone.birdlife.org/>.

COUNTRY: Mali

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Arabian Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Falaise de Bandiagara; Reserve des Elephants	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Denham's Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Breeding	Jul-Oct	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Nubian Bustard	Possibly extinct	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
White-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Resident	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Savile's Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Black-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Likely resident	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.

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COUNTRY: Mauritania

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Arabian Bustard	Unknown	Declining	Unknown	Unknown	Protected	Resident	Year-round	Diawling NP; Chott Boul; Aftout Es Sâheli; Adrar; Wad Initi	C: Poaching	Protect key breeding areas (leks); strengthen anti-poaching efforts through increased patrols, stricter law enforcement, and awareness campaigns. Safeguard and restore critical habitats by mapping, protecting, and rehabilitating breeding, feeding, and resting zones, and regulating harmful land use. Launch a national monitoring program with seasonal counts and GPS tracking.
African Houbara	Likely extinct	Likely extinct	Unknown	Unknown	Not protected	Breeding not confirmed	Unknown	Inchiri; Adrar; Tiris Zemmour	C: Unsustainable hunting	Undertake monitoring at sites previously marked as important to the species to determine current species status. Increase protection for birds released for the purpose of reintroduction of the species to the country. Ensure that any captive breeding is undertaken sustainably, with consideration of appropriate genetic lineages and adaptive management to improve survival and reproduction in the wild.
Denham's Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Protect key breeding areas (leks); strengthen anti-poaching efforts through increased patrols, stricter law enforcement, and awareness campaigns. Safeguard and restore critical habitats by mapping, protecting, and rehabilitating breeding, feeding, and resting zones, and regulating harmful land use. Launch a national monitoring program with seasonal counts and GPS tracking.
Nubian Bustard	Possibly extinct	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Tamreikat; El Mréiti; El Ghallâouîya; Arâguîb el Jahfa; Kediet ej Jill; Banc d'Arguin NP; Ibi (Graret el Frass); Wagchogda; Tinigart; Wad Initi	Unknown	Undertake monitoring at sites previously marked as important to the species to determine current species status. Identify and address key knowledge gaps including threats.

White-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Declining	N/A	N/A	Protected	Resident	Year-round	Lekser Senegal Delta; Diawling	U: Poaching	Protect key breeding areas (leks); strengthen anti-poaching efforts through increased patrols, stricter law enforcement, and awareness campaigns. Safeguard and restore critical habitats by mapping, protecting, and rehabilitating breeding, feeding, and resting zones, and regulating harmful land use. Launch a national monitoring program with seasonal counts and GPS tracking.
Savile's Bustard	Unknown	Declining	N/A	N/A	Protected	Occasional breeder	Year-round	S of 18°N Rosso/Trazra; Afollé; Hodh El gharbi; Hodh Chargui	U: Poaching	Protect key breeding areas (leks); strengthen anti-poaching efforts through increased patrols, stricter law enforcement, and awareness campaigns. Safeguard and restore critical habitats by mapping, protecting, and rehabilitating breeding, feeding, and resting zones, and regulating harmful land use. Launch a national monitoring program with seasonal counts and GPS tracking.
Black-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Non-breeding	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.

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COUNTRY: Niger

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Arabian Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Breeding, partial migrant (Seasonal intra-African movements); Resident in some areas	Year-round	Termit and Tin-Toumma NR (RNNTT): Termit Massif; Taguedoufat Area; Dilia Achetinamou Air; Ténéré NR (RNNAT): Air Mountains; W Wadis and W border of Reserve; Makalondi district; “W” NP; Dilia de Lagané; Diffa-Kinzindi; Gadabedji Faunal Reserve	U: Trade (International, Commercial); Habitat loss and degradation; Hunting	Halt international exports of this species particularly for commercial and personal purposes until its current status, population trend, and threats can be determined. Develop standard monitoring protocol. Protect key sites and restore habitats.
Denham’s Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	U: Habitat loss and degradation; Hunting	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Nubian Bustard	Unknown	Declining	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Breeding	Year-round	Gadafaoua; Taguedoufat; Aguéliough; Dilia Achetinamou; Dangoumi; Termit Mountains; Dilia de Lagané; NNR Air - Ténéré; Diffa-Kinzindi Grassland and Wetlands	U: Disturbance; Habitat loss and degradation; Hunting	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
White-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Resident	Year-round	NNR Air - Ténéré; Termit Mountains; Diffa-Kinzindi grassland and wetlands; Dilia de Lagané	U: Disturbance, Habitat loss and degradation, Hunting	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Savile’s Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	“W” NP; Makalondi district; Dallol Boboye	U: Habitat loss and degradation; Hunting	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.

Black-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Likely resident	Unknown	Unknown	U: Habitat loss and degradation (Clearing of suitable tiger bush habitat); Hunting	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
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COUNTRY: Nigeria

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Arabian Bustard	Likely <100 ind. Likely rare in the country considering high monitoring effort. At least seven records via NiBAP (2015-2025), plus others outside, including Babban Gida (12.10.24)	Declining	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Jul-Nov	Nearly all recent reports from NE Nigeria. Gujba Forest Reserve; Yobe State; Chad Basin NP; Chingurmi - Duguma Sector; Sambisa GR (Borno State)	U: Habitat loss (Conversion of grasslands and scrublands); Habitat degradation (Overgrazing); Unsustainable hunting; Poaching; Climate change; Illegal trade; Agricultural intensification (Chemical application, Mechanization); Legal obstacles; Lack of awareness	Promote awareness of landbird conservation, ensure sustainable water use, prevent bush burning, secure conservation funding, and enforce anti-poaching and logging laws.
Denham's Bustard	<200 ind. (~20 observations recorded through NiBAP (2015-2025) mostly from sites in NE Nigeria)	Declining	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Breeding, Non-breeding	Year-round	Yankari GR (Bauchi State)	C: Unsustainable hunting; Poaching; Habitat loss (Conversion of grasslands and shrublands, Overgrazing) U: Climate change; Illegal trade; Agricultural intensification (Chemical application, Mechanization); Legal obstacles (Missing or ineffective policies, laws and enforcement); Lack of awareness	Promote awareness of landbird conservation, ensure sustainable water use, prevent bush burning, secure conservation funding, and enforce anti-poaching and logging laws.
White-bellied Bustard	<1000 Ind. <50 records via NiBAP (2015-2025), mostly from NC to NE Nigeria	Declining	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Resident	Year-round	Gujba Forest Reserve; Yankari GR	C: Unsustainable hunting; Poaching; Habitat loss (Conversion of grasslands and scrublands); Lack of awareness; Legal obstacles H: Illegal trade (dead and live birds); Habitat degradation (Overgrazing); Agricultural intensification (Chemical	Promote awareness of landbird conservation, ensure sustainable water use, prevent bush burning, secure conservation funding, and enforce anti-poaching and logging laws.

									application, Mechanization); Climate change	
									M: Unsustainable fire regimes; Agricultural intensification (Irrigation)	
									L: Anthropogenic disturbance	
									Loc: Collision (Overhead cabling, Traffic); Habitat loss and fragmentation (Conversion of cereal steppes, Transportation networks); Agricultural intensification (Monocultures); Predation (Other);	
Savile's Bustard	>200 ind. 60+ records via NiBAP, mostly from NE Nigeria; 200+ at YGR in 2008 - 2010 (Da'an 2010)	Declining, though population at YGR reportedly increasing	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Non-breeding	Apr-Sep, Nov- Dec, but likely year-round in YGR	Hadejia-Nguru Wetlands; Sambisa GR; Chad Basin NP; Chingurmi - Duguma Sector; Ngelzarma Forest Reserve; Fune Local Government Area; Yobe State; Yankari GR (YGR)	C: Habitat loss (Conversion of grasslands); Lack of awareness; Legal obstacles H: Poaching; Illegal trade (live birds) in NE Nigeria; Habitat degradation (Overgrazing); Agricultural intensification (Chemical application, Mechanization); Climate change M: Habitat loss (Conversion of shrublands); Agricultural intensification (Irrigation)	Promote awareness of landbird conservation, ensure sustainable water use, prevent bush burning, secure conservation funding, and enforce anti-poaching and logging laws.
Black- bellied Bustard	>200 ind. 80+ observations reported in	Declining	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Resident	Year-round	Yankari GR; Bauchi State; N Nigeria; recorded	C: Unsustainable hunting; Poaching; Habitat loss (Conversion of grasslands and scrublands);	Promote awareness of landbird conservation, ensure sustainable water use, prevent bush burning,

the NiBAP
database
between
2015-2025

from several
sites including
PAs north of 7°N

Lack of awareness; Legal
obstacles

secure conservation funding, and
enforce anti-poaching and logging
laws.

H: Illegal trade (Live and dead
birds); Habitat loss (Overgrazing);
Agricultural intensification
(Chemical application,
Mechanization), Climate change

M: Habitat loss (Unsustainable fire
regimes); Agricultural
intensification (Irrigation)

L: Habitat loss (Conversion of
cereal steppes); Anthropogenic
disturbance

Loc: Collision (Overhead cabling,
Automobiles, Trains); Habitat loss
and fragmentation (Transportation
networks); Agricultural
intensification (Monocultures);
Predation

References:

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COUNTRY: Senegal

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Arabian Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Recent observations at Djoudj NP & Reserve Animaliere d'Amboura (3 ind.); No other records (probably no observers in good habitats)	Unknown	Ntiagar to Richard-Toll; Ferlo North; Ferlo South; Djoudj NP; Reserve Animaliere d'Amboura	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Denham's Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
White-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Savile's Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Ferlo North; Ferlo South; River Sénégal (Ntiagar to Richard-Toll)	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Black-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Likely resident	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.

References:

BirdLife International. 2025. Site factsheets. <https://datazone.birdlife.org/>.

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COUNTRY: Sierra Leone

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Denham's Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Black-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Likely resident	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.

COUNTRY: Togo

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Denham's Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
White-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.
Black-bellied Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Likely resident	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.



African Houbara (*Chlamydotis undulata*)

Annex 1
Region 4: Northern Africa

BUSTARD
Multi-species Action Plan

COUNTRY: Algeria

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
African Houbara	2,720 ind. (2005)	Declining and precarious (wild lineages) Observations of released captive-bred birds have increased near border with Morocco	N/A	N/A	Hunting prohibited under Ordinance No. 06-05 of July 15, 2006. Certain authorizations are granted to hunt captive-bred ind.	Resident	Year-round	Biskra; Ouargla; Grand Erg Oriental (Béchar); Oued Mya; Grand Erg Occidental; M'Zab Region (Ghardaïa) Releases of captive-bred birds have been conducted from E (El M'Ghaier and Ouled Djellal) to W (El Bayadh; Nâama; Béchar; Béni Abbes)	C: Poaching; Unsustainable hunting H: Disturbance; Climate change (Aridification) M: Habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation (Overgrazing) U: Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Dogs)	Increase monitoring at critical areas, promote control of hunting.
Little Bustard	< 40 ind.	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Protected	Resident, Irregular wintering	Year-round	Macta Marsh and Lake Telamine (irregular breeding)	C: Habitat loss and degradation; Agricultural intensification (Chemical application) H: Poaching M: Disturbance L: Anthropogenically increased predation (Dogs)	Keep a long-term monitoring scheme for the population, strengthen the surveillance of the key sites especially at the “leks” by hiring more wardens from local communities, promote extensive agriculture and best farming practices, reduce the use of pesticides, awareness raising of hunting associations and farmers communities.
Great Bustard	Last known observation >60 years ago	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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COUNTRY: Egypt

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
African Houbara	Wild population likely extinct. Captive-bred birds released	Declining, likely extinct as wild species. No recent evidence confirms breeding	N/A	N/A	Legally protected under Egyptian Law 4/1994 (amended 2009) for the Environment. National Plan for Controlled Hunting concerns captive-bred released birds.	Formerly resident	Year-round	Siwa Oasis; BahariyaEl Alamein and Marsah Matruh (Release of captive-bred ind.) Note: Houbara in Sinai pertain to <i>Asian</i> species of Houbara; see "Asian Houbara"	C: Poaching; Unsustainable hunting H: Habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation (Infrastructure developments, Oil and gas exploration); Agricultural intensification; Disturbance (Off-road vehicles, Grazing); Climate change (Desertification, Resource scarcity)	Increase surveillance of critical areas. Promote sustainable hunting and hunting control.
Asian Houbara	~ 24 ind.	Declining	N/A	N/A	Legally protected under Egyptian Law 4/1994 (amended 2009) for the Environment. National Plan for Controlled Hunting concerns captive-bred released birds	Breeding, Irregular wintering	Resident Sinai birds: Year-round; Winter visitors: Oct-Mar	Sinai Peninsula: E border region; Nekhel Note: W of the Nile, <i>African</i> species of Houbara previously resided and captive bred birds have been released; see "African Houbara"	C: Poaching; Anthropogenic disturbance (Off-road vehicles, Grazing) H: Habitat loss and degradation (Land-use change, Infrastructure developments, Oil and gas exploration); Agricultural intensification; Climate change (Desertification, Resource scarcity)	Increase anti-poaching enforcement and reduce disturbance to preserve fragile remnant resident breeding population.

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COUNTRY: Libya

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
African Houbara	1,000 ind. (2004), wild population likely extinct	Declining, likely extinct as wild species	Unknown	N/A	Protected by Environmental Protection Law, Section 9 and Hunting Law	Resident	Year-round	Sirte Released captive-bred birds: 100 ind. S of Derna city, 280 ind. in Ashouba E to Tobruk city	C: Disturbance (Military actions) H: Unsustainable hunting; Habitat degradation	Carry out detailed, regular surveys to accurately determine the current population size, distribution, and breeding success of the African Houbara in Libya. Identify sites important to any remaining wild birds and designate as nature reserves or protected areas. These areas should be large enough to support viable populations and should be protected from human activities that lead to habitat degradation. Provide training and resources to government agencies, NGOs, and researchers to enhance their ability to effectively manage and protect the species. Work with falconers to promote sustainable practices and discourage illegal and unregulated hunting. Disallow hunting of released captive-bred birds in areas near remaining populations of wild Houbara.

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COUNTRY: Morocco

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
African Houbara	~5,000 ind. (incl. released birds and their offspring)	Likely extinct as wild species. Increasing numbers of released captive-bred birds with some offspring	N/A	N/A	Protected	Resident	Year-round	High Plateau of E Morocco; Zagora; Mhamid; Boulemane; La'ayoune;Missour; Tata; Goulmimine (captive-bred released birds)	C: Poaching H: Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Dogs);Genetic threats (Genetic swamping from lineages adapted to captivity, Hybrid swarms) L: Habitat degradation (Livestock)	Maintain a regular, long-term monitoring scheme for the population, with consistent methodology from year to year. Strengthen surveillance of key sites, especially "leks" (breeding sites) by hiring more wardens from local communities. Undertake awareness raising within hunting associations and farmers communities.
Little Bustard	< 20 ind.	Declining	N/A	N/A	Protected	Resident, Rare wintering	Year-round	Tleta Rissana; Araoua; Tendafel;Arba de Ayacha; Briech; Adarouch Plateau Extinct in Trifa and Maâmora forest since mid-80s	C: Agricultural intensification H: Anthropogenic disturbance L: Agricultural intensification (Chemical application) Loc: Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Dogs)	Maintain a regular, long-term monitoring scheme for the population, with consistent methodology from year to year. Strengthen surveillance of key sites, especially "leks" (breeding sites) by hiring more wardens from local communities. Promote extensive agriculture and bustard-friendly farming practices, including reduction of the use of pesticides. Undertake awareness raising within hunting associations and farmers communities.
Great Bustard	74 ind. (2024), 40-44 ind. (2015)	Stable	N/A	N/A	Protected	Breeding, Wintering	Year-round	Tleta de Rissana; Araoua; Kanaouat; Tendafel; Chekbouchan; Mrhihtane; Had Kourt; Oued Tahadart	C: Agricultural intensification H: Poaching M: Habitat loss and fragmentation (Infrastructure development) L: Agricultural intensification (Chemical application) Loc: Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Dogs)	Maintain a regular, long-term monitoring scheme for the population, with consistent methodology from year to year. Strengthen surveillance of key sites, especially "leks" (breeding sites) by hiring more wardens from local communities. Promote extensive agriculture and bustard-friendly farming practices, including reduction of the use of pesticides. Undertake awareness raising within hunting associations and farmers communities.

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COUNTRY: Tunisia

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
African Houbara	Small, relict populations	Declining	EN	N/A	Protected	Resident	Year-round	Gouvernorat de Mednine; Gouvernorat de Tataouine; Gouvernorat de Touzer; Gouvernorat de kebili et notamment Sidi Toui NP; El Ouara; Jbil NP; Oum Chiah; Le Daher	C: Poaching H: Disturbance (Off-road vehicles, Dogs) Loc: Habitat loss (Land-use change)	Increase monitoring at critical areas. Considering the fragile status of any remaining populations, establish protected areas and reduce disturbance at their key sites, especially breeding areas. Undertake awareness raising in hunting communities and ensure enforcement of relevant laws.

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Asian Houbara (*Chlamydotis macqueenii*)

Annex 1
Region 5: Southwest Asia

BUSTARD
Multi-species Action Plan

COUNTRY: Bahrain

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Asian Houbara	2 - 4 ind.	Unknown	N/A	CR	Protected	Wintering	Oct-Feb	S Bahrain	M: Disturbance; Poaching	Identify habitat most frequently visited by winter Houbara and provide protection from disturbance. When captive-bred Houbara are imported for hunting, release the birds only in time frames during which wild migrant Houbara will not be accidentally hunted. Engage hunters and run media campaigns against illegal hunting abroad.

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COUNTRY: Iraq

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Asian Houbara	<60 breeding ind.	Declining	N/A	CR	Protected	Rare breeding; Migrant, Wintering	Wintering: Oct-Apr Uncertain breeding dates	Darbandikhan; Erbil steppe, Al Najaf; Salman; Jazman; Shuweicha Marsh; Dalmaj Marsh; Hoshiya and Saaroot; Teeb Oasis and Zubaidaat; Suwaibaat; Shuweicha Marsh; Jazman (Zurbatia); Sawa Lake and Area; Teab Seasonal Wetlands	C: Poaching (Sport hunting); Illegal trade (Live birds for falconry) M: Habitat loss and degradation	Monitor both breeding and wintering populations. Establish protected areas and enhanced protection for fragile breeding populations. Iraq lies on a key migratory route for Houbara, with the some of the highest recorded hunting losses regionally. Protecting passage and wintering birds from hunting is critical to conserve Houbara populations across their range. In key sites, support habitat restoration and improve anti-poaching enforcement. Conduct outreach with hunter communities and other relevant communities.
Little Bustard	10-100 ind. (2025)	Unknown (Noted now in small numbers after period of absence)	N/A	N/A	Protected	Rare vagrant, Rare wintering	Mar-May	Tanjero River; Erbil, Dukan Lake IBA	C: Poaching M: Habitat loss and degradation; Agricultural intensification	Develop a monitoring program to detect wintering birds. Strengthen enforcement of hunting laws, especially during months of this species' presence in the countries. Undertake conservation measures at key habitats, and consider establishing protected areas at these.
Great Bustard	Unknown	Declining (Wintering), Breeding population extinct	N/A	N/A	Protected	Rare wintering, Extinct as breeder	Jan	Bred in NW Iraq; Mosul Stepp; Erbil Steppe	C: Poaching M: Habitat loss and degradation, Agricultural intensification	Monitor and provide protection for any individuals detected in the country.

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COUNTRY: Israel

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Asian Houbara	150 - 200 breeding ind., 400 - 600 wintering ind.	Stable/Declining (Breeding); Declining (Wintering)	EN	CR	Protected	Resident populations; also receives winter visitors	Year-round	Nizzana-Ezuz; N Negev Corridor; W Negev IBA; Hatzerim; Hameishar; Cliffs of Zin	H: Habitat loss (Afforestation, Infrastructure developments); Agricultural intensification; Anthropogenically subsidized predation; Collision (Overhead cabling) M: Habitat degradation (Overgrazing) Loc: Poaching	Improve sanitation at breeding sites to reduce anthropogenically increased levels of nest predators, such as corvids and canids. Underground or re-route powerlines in the northern Negev migratory corridor to reduce collisions and proactively route new lines away from sensitive areas. Maintain suitable habitat in northern Negev requires limiting conversion of land to intensive agriculture such as irrigated fields and orchards. Limit grazing at important sites for this species. Do not undertake afforestation in important habitat, and reverse any afforestation that has previously been undertaken in natural grass and scrubland habitat. Underground or reroute powerlines at which collisions have repeatedly occurred, such as Nizzana-Shivta.

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COUNTRY: Jordan

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Asian Houbara	1 - 5 ind. observed in winter, unclear whether these are birds from releases for hunting	Declining	N/A	CR	Protected	Rare wintering, Formerly breeding	Oct-Mar	Wadi Araba; Ruweished Desert; Wadi Sirhan; Wadi Bayer; Shaumari Reserve; Wadi Ghadaf; Azraq IBA; Burqu'	C: Poaching; Unsustainable take M: Habitat loss; Agricultural intensification; Habitat degradation (Overgrazing)	Establish a comprehensive plan to regulate hunting, including species monitoring, anti-poaching enforcement, and raising awareness of hunters. If captive-bred Houbara are imported for hunting, undertake hunting activities during times and in places where wild migrants will not be impacted. Establish strictly protected areas with habitat suitable for Houbara to allow the re-establishment of breeding populations.
Little Bustard	1-10 ind. (2025)	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Protected	Rare vagrant, Rare wintering	Oct-Dec	Burqu' Reserve	H: Poaching	Undertake hunter education programs. Monitor sites along NW borders for presence of wintering birds and provide protection.

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COUNTRY: Kuwait

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Asian Houbara	1 – 14 ind. recorded per winter; likely released from breeding centers). More unrecorded birds believed to cross Kuwait in passage	Extinct (Breeding); Declining (Migrant)	N/A	CR	Purchasable hunting permits in designated areas	Extinct as possible breeder. Declining numbers in winter	Oct-Feb	Sabah Al-Ahmad PA; Al-Liyah PA; Sandy and sparsely vegetated habitats across Kuwait	C: Poaching (Sport hunting) H: Collisions (Energy infrastructure) M: Illegal trade (Live birds for falconry); Habitat loss (Land-use change, Urbanization); Habitat degradation (Overgrazing)	In suitable habitats: 1) enhance anti-poaching enforcement during winter months; 2) reduce human disturbance from camping and grazing; 3) underground or reroute powerlines at key habitats and where mortalities occur. If captive-bred birds are used for sport hunting, conduct releases and hunting at locations and times of year when wild migrants will not be affected. Ensure that imports of houbara intended for hunting are labeled with appropriate CITES purpose codes. Engage hunters and run media campaigns against illegal hunting abroad.

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COUNTRY: Lebanon

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Little Bustard	5-50 ind.	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Protected	Rare migrant	Nov-Dec	N Beqaa Valley; Akkar Plain; N Coastal Plains; Lowland Plains	C: Poaching	Monitor for and record observances of this species, as well as bustard species which are noted as vagrants in Lebanon (Asian Houbara and Great Bustard). Undertake outreach in hunting community to raise awareness and identification of these rare birds. Improve enforcement of anti-hunting laws.

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COUNTRY: Oman

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Asian Houbara	Resident population may be extinct; wintering birds rare	Steep decline	N/A	CR	Protected	Rare wintering, Formerly common resident	Aug-Mar	Jiddat al Harasis IBA & central desert (Rare resident); NE Coast & Khawr Dhirif (Wintering birds)	Unknown	Field work to determine extent of remaining breeding population. Protect from hunting and overgrazing at most important sites.

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COUNTRY: Palestine

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Asian Houbara	Not observed	Unknown	N/A	CR	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	U: Habitat loss	Unknown

COUNTRY: Qatar

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Asian Houbara	Unknown, perhaps dozens of birds per winter	Declining	N/A	CR	Falconry permitted in pursuit of captive bred birds in winter	Wintering	Oct-Feb	Natural areas of the peninsula	C: Unsustainable hunting	Restrict hunting of released captive-bred birds to areas without wild migrants. Monitor and regulate captive breeding to ensure breeding stock is properly sourced. Strengthen customs to curb illegal imports. Ensure that imports of houbara intended for hunting are labeled with appropriate CITES purpose codes. Engage hunters and run media campaigns against illegal hunting abroad.

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COUNTRY: Saudi Arabia

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Little Bustard	5 ind. (2025)	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Protected	Rare wintering	Oct-Jan	N Borders Region; Umluj	C: Poaching	Undertake awareness raising among hunting community about conservation of these rare birds. Enforce existing hunting regulations, particularly in winter on northern borders.
Asian Houbara	~140 resident ind. of captive-bred lineages Wintering: >300 ind. wild and captive-bred birds	Declining (Migrant and Wintering); Wild breeding lineages may be extinct	N/A	CR	Wild birds protected by law; Hunting of captive bred birds in winter in designated areas	Migrant, Wintering, Formerly also wild residents. Currently, introduced resident population	Residents: year-round, Wintering: Nov-Jan	Breeding: Introduced population at Imam Saud bin Abdulaziz Royal NR (formerly Mahazat As-Sayd PA) Last known breeding sites of wild birds in Harrat A-Harrah; AlTaisyah in Imam Turki bin Abdullah Royal NR, and N border region Wintering: N border area and E coastline	C: Poaching (Falconry) H: Habitat degradation (Overgrazing, Off-road vehicle use) M: Habitat loss (Resource extraction)	Regulate hunting and releases of captive-bred birds to avoid impacts on wild and reintroduced populations. Engage with the falconry community to promote sustainable practices. Engage hunters and conduct media campaigns against illegal hunting abroad. Strengthen protection of the eastern coastal region by establishing a 20 km inland buffer to protect winter migrants. Ensure that imports of houbara intended for hunting are labeled with appropriate CITES purpose codes. Limit grazing and avoid afforestation in key habitats to support natural vegetation. Maintain habitat and protection in Imam Saud bin Abdulaziz RNR for the introduced population. Carefully site new powerlines to avoid disrupting movement between reintroduction areas. Avoid destruction of key habitats by carefully siting renewable energy installations. Establish a National Action Plan to coordinate conservation efforts at a national level.
Arabian Bustard	Last observation in 2018, on Farasan Island	Breeding likely extinct Non-breeding: Steep decline	N/A	CR	Protected	Formerly breeding on mainland; now only non-breeding	Irregular	Farasan Island: Al-Kabir; Tihama Coast: Al-Habrow al-Arabi' IBA; Faj Al Khail (E of Al Lith); Khabt Khamis Harb; Wadi Hali; Wadi Aramram; Jebel Lababa	C: Poaching (accelerated by road development); Illegal trade (Recipient) M: Habitat degradation (Overgrazing, Land-use change); Habitat loss (Infrastructure developments)	Urgently survey habitats and historical records to determine the status of the species and location of suitable remaining habitat. Reintroduce birds currently held in captivity to Farasan Island and monitor their survival and movements. In Tihama, establish protected area, ideally at the last areas inhabited by this species. Undertake active habitat restoration, restrict human activity, and greatly increase antipoaching patrols in preparation for a possible future reintroduction in this mainland area. Prevent trade of Arabian Bustards across the Saudi Arabia-Yemen border.

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COUNTRY: Syria

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Asian Houbara	Unknown	Steep decline	N/A	CR	Protected	Wintering, Breeding populations likely extinct	Sep-Mar	Al-Badia; Al-Jazira; Buhayrat al-Khatuniyah; Tadmur Desert; Jabal Sis	C: Poaching M: Habitat loss and degradation (Overgrazing; Land-use change); Lack of awareness	Undertake public awareness campaigns. Enforce existing strict penalties for illegal hunting, focusing on core habitats in winter months. Establish protected areas in key areas and restore habitat.
Little Bustard	10 - 100 ind. (2025)	Declining	N/A	N/A	Protected	Rare wintering, Rare migrant, Formerly breeding (until 1960)	Oct-Dec	Al-Jazira; Wadi al-Azib; Tadmur Desert; Bahrat Homs; S Coastal Region	C: Poaching H: Habitat loss (Land-use change) M: Habitat degradation (Overgrazing)	Undertake outreach in the hunting community to increase awareness of this species. Enforce existing strict penalties for illegal hunting, focusing on core habitats in winter months. Protect key grassland habitats from agricultural encroachment and intensification.
Great Bustard	Unknown	Steep decline	N/A	N/A	Protected	Rare wintering, Breeding population extinct	Oct-Feb	Al Jazira; Ras al-Ayn; Tual al-'Abba	C: Poaching	Monitor for any appearance of this species, particularly in winter. Strictly enforce hunting laws.

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COUNTRY: Türkiye

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	559-780 ind. (2021)	Declining	EN	LC (Europe)	Protected	Breeding, Wintering	Year-round	Aliken IBA; Acıgöl Basin; Dazkırı Basin; Polatlı TİGEM IBA; Tuz Gölü IBA; Seyfe Lake; Yüksekova; Altıntaş Plateau; Aliken; Çöl Lake; Çalıklüzü; Bulanık and Malazgirt Plains; Samsam Lake; Upper Murat Valley; Muş Plain; Sarayönü; Yenipazar; Ceylanpınar; Bismil Plain; Karasu Plain; Patnos; Kavuştuk Peninsula; Van Plains	<p>C: Poaching; Legal obstacles; Anthropogenic disturbance (Agriculture, Grazing)</p> <p>H: Agricultural intensification (Irrigation, Chemical application); Habitat loss (Conversion of grasslands); Habitat degradation (Unsustainable water use, Overgrazing); Climate change (Loss of freshwater, Desertification); Lack of awareness</p> <p>M: Collision (Overhead cabling); Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Dogs)</p> <p>Expected in coming years: Increased collision (Overhead cabling); Habitat loss (Energy infrastructure)</p>	Urgently monitor remaining breeding populations, some of which may be nearing extirpation. Establish protected areas and work with farming community to ensure agriculture is compatible with breeding success of bustards. Remove or underground power lines at key sites and avoid new energy infrastructure in important habitats or movement corridors. Strengthen anti-poaching efforts through increased wardening at key sites. Raise public awareness.
Little Bustard	10-20 breeding ind., 250-400 migrating ind., 100-200 wintering ind. (2025)	Declining, with rare irruptions bringing more winter visitors	CR	VU (Europe)	Protected	Breeding, Migrant, Wintering	Year-round, Breeding May-Aug	Aliken IBA, Polatlı TİGEM, Acıgöl Basin & Dazkırı IBA, and Tuz Gölü IBA, Muş Plain IBA, Göksu Delta IBA	<p>C: Poaching</p> <p>H: Habitat loss (Land-use change); Agricultural intensification</p> <p>M: Habitat degradation (Overgrazing and overuse of water resources)</p>	<p>Urgently monitor and assess threats at the few remaining breeding sites of this species. Restore and maintain suitable habitats at these breeding sites, and consider establishment of protected areas.</p> <p>For wintering birds, provide seasonal protection against hunting and disturbance at key sites.</p>

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COUNTRY: United Arab Emirates

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Asian Houbara	Wintering: 50 - 75 ind. Introduced breeding population reproduces with low levels of success; Population is supported by irrigation, plantations, and releases of captive-bred birds	Declining	CR (UAE); EN (Abu Dhabi Emirate)	CR	Falconry allowed by license using captive bred birds in winter in designated areas	Wintering, Introduced breeding population	Wintering: Nov-Feb	Coastal Areas; Khor; Dubai Desert; Al-Houbari IBA (Baynunah and Tawi Reserves); Al Marmoom Desert	C: Poaching M: Habitat loss and degradation (Infrastructure developments)	Enforce anti-hunting laws along the coast during winter migration season. Ensure that releases of captive-bred birds for hunting are conducted at locations and times of year such that wild migrant birds will not be affected. Engage hunters and run media campaigns against illegal hunting abroad.

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COUNTRY: Yemen

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Asian Houbara	40 - 100 ind.	Declining	N/A	CR	Not protected	Breeding, Migrant, Wintering	Breeding: Year-round, Wintering: Oct-Mar	Desert W of Al-Ghayda; Al Darw; E of Hadhramout; Shabwah; Maifa'a	H: Habitat loss and degradation M: Unsustainable hunting (Sport); Legal and illegal trade in live birds (For falconry and breeding facilities) U: Anthropogenically increased predation (Corvids)	Enhance law enforcement to curb bird hunting, capture, and egg collection, and trade in eggs and birds near the northern border. Promote community awareness in agricultural areas to support conservation and sustainable land use. Establish long-term monitoring of breeding populations and ensure the survival and genetic integrity of the distinct Yemen population.
Arabian Bustard	20 - 100 ind.	Declining	Unknown	CR	Not protected	Resident	Year-round	Al Kadan IBA; Bajel & Qetzumila; Al Qutay & Al Murah IBA; Al Marufiyah; Wadi Mawr - Al Zuhrah; Hiswat Al Hugayma	C: Illegal trade (Live birds and eggs); Agricultural intensification (Irrigation, Chemical application) M: Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Dogs)	Enhance law enforcement to curb bird hunting, capture, and egg collection, and trade in eggs and birds near the northern border. Promote community awareness and livelihoods in agricultural areas to support conservation and sustainable land use.

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Eastern Great Bustard (*O. t. dybowskii*)

Annex 1
Region 6: Central and East Asia

BUSTARD
Multi-species Action Plan

COUNTRY: Armenia

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Little Bustard	0-10 ind. (2025)	Unknown	VU	VU	Protected	Occasional migrant	Aug-Nov	Sardarapat; Vanand; Ararat Plain and adjacent border region	H: Poaching; Habitat loss (Urbanization, Land-use change); Agricultural intensification	Educate hunters on the identification and protection of this species and introduce a hunters' exam. Improve monitoring efforts and engage hunters in this work. Recognize the candidate Emerald Site 'Vanand' and develop a management plan to include birdwatching activities. Exclude key sites from public hunting lands, including the southwestern part of the Ararat plain.
Great Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	LC	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Sardarapat	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.

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COUNTRY: Azerbaijan

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Asian Houbara	<10 ind. (highly variable depending on reintroduction activity)	Increasing (Captive bred birds with unusual migration)	CR	N/A	Protected	Migrant, Wintering, Formerly breeding	Oct-Dec	Nakhchivan (historically)	C: Habitat loss (Nakhchivan) U: Genetic threats (Translocation of inappropriate lineages within Kazakhstan resulting in unusual migration observations in Azerbaijan)	Increased and more effective poaching control. Control entry to the country by falconers. Report aberrant migrants.
Little Bustard	65,650-175,296 ind. (2025)	Declining	NT	VU	Protected	Wintering	Oct-Mar	Shirvan NP; Kizilagach NP; Aghgol NP; Agjabadi; Korchay and surroundings; Jeyranchol; Ajinohur; Qobustan; Mughan Steppes; Sheki Upland; Lake Hajigabul	H: Poaching; Habitat loss and fragmentation (Conversion of grasslands, Energy infrastructure); Legal obstacles M: Illegal trade (live and dead); Collision; Habitat degradation (Overgrazing); Agricultural intensification (Chemical applications, Monocultures)	Increased and more effective poaching control, tighter border control for falconers. Carefully site new powerlines, particularly within important habitat and flyways for this species. Underground powerlines at important sites and employ best-practice bird diverters on lines that cannot be undergrounded.
Great Bustard	6-10 migrating ind., 3-5 wintering ind.	Declining	CR	LC	Protected	Wintering, Migrant	Oct-Mar	Shirvan NP, Ajinohur, Jeyranchol, Nakhchivan	C: Poaching H: Legal obstacles Expected in coming years: Increased collision (Overhead cabling); Habitat loss (Renewable energy)	Increased and more effective poaching control poaching. Carefully site new powerlines particularly within important habitat and flyways for this species. Underground powerlines at important sites and employ best-practice bird diverters on lines that cannot be undergrounded.

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COUNTRY: People's Republic of China

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Asian Houbara	Xinjiang: 60 - 500 breeding ind.; up to 1,500 migrating ind. Gansu: Unknown, fewer than Xinjiang	Steep decline	EN	N/A	Protected (National first-class protected status)	Breeding, Migrant	Mar-Oct	Altay; Mori Grassland IBA; Karamay Mountains IBA; Baytik Shan; Ebi Nur and Kuytun River; Burgen River Valley	C: Habitat loss (Energy infrastructure) H: Habitat fragmentation and degradation (Energy infrastructure, Overgrazing); Collision (Energy infrastructure) M: Collision (Fences) U: Poaching	Develop protected areas at breeding sites. Proactively avoid the development of new energy infrastructure within important habitats, and route power lines away from movement corridors of this species. Reduce fencing at sites used by this species. Ensure that captive breeding attempts do not deplete remaining wild breeding populations, and do not release inappropriate genetic lineages into these populations. Implement strict biosecurity protocols to prevent the spread of disease from captive breeding operations.
Little Bustard	Up to 200 ind. on migration	Declining	VU	N/A	Protected (national first-class protected status)	Non-breeding	Sep-Oct	Kurstai Grassland; Yumin County	C: Habitat loss (Conversion of cereal steppes) M: Habitat fragmentation (Energy infrastructure)	Changing the planting structure of crops, increasing the cultivated area of wheat and alfalfa, developing compatible agricultural mosaic. Strengthen the popularization of science, raise public awareness of wildlife protection, and create a good attitude for the protection of wildlife in the society.
Great Bustard	W China: Western subspecies (<i>O. t. tarda</i>) 25 breeding ind.; 300-400 migrating ind.	W China: Declining	EN	N/A	Protected (National first-class protected status)	W China: Breeding, Migrant	W China: Jun-Sep	W China: 163, 166, 167 Regiments; Oiaxia town; Yumin county; Burqin River and Kanas Lake; Altay forest and steppe; Ulungur Hu and Jili Hu (Fu Hai); Burgen River Valley; Tacheng (Qoqek) area; Karamay desert and lakes; Baytik Shan; Sayram	W China: C: Habitat loss (Conversion to cereal steppes) M: Habitat fragmentation (Energy infrastructure); Lack of awareness;	Changing the planting structure of crops, increasing the cultivated area of wheat and alfalfa, developing compatible agricultural mosaic. Conduct conservation campaigns to regulate bird photography and bird-watching tourism activities to reduce disturbance to Great

							Nur; Desert and Wetland from N Urumqi to Dabancheng; Mori Grassland; Qapqal Grassland and Wetland; Barkol Lake and Grassland; Ili River basin; Gongliu spruce forest; Oasis and Desert in Hami; Ayding Kol; Mount Tuomuer Nature Reserve; Ulugqat Grassland and Wetland; Markit-Yarkant Oasis	Collision (Overhead cabling)	Bustards during the breeding season.
E China: Eastern subspecies (<i>O. t. dybowskii</i>) 278-330 breeding ind.	E China: Declining				E China: Breeding, Wintering	E China: Year-round	E China: GB Community Conservation Areas (CCA) in Changyuan and Fengqiu; Henan Province; CCAs in Tumuji and Hulunbuir; Inner Mongolia; CCAs in Jinzhou; Liaoning Province; CCA in Bihnai New Area; Tianjin; CCA in Cangzhou; Hebei Province	E China: C: Lack of awareness; Collision (Overhead cabling, Fences) H: Habitat loss and degradation (Conversion of grasslands, Overgrazing) M: Poaching; Poisoning (Intentional and unintentional)	

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COUNTRY: Georgia

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Little Bustard	10,000-15,000 ind.; large annual fluctuations	Unknown	VU	VU	Protected	Wintering	Nov-Mar	Nugzar Zazanashvili Samukhi PA; Kotsakhura Emerald Network Site; Taribana Valley; Vashlovani PA; Shiraki Valley; Alazani Valley	<p>C: Habitat loss and degradation (Conversion of cereal steppes to olive tree plantations); Agricultural intensification</p> <p>H: Habitat degradation (Overgrazing, Livestock)</p> <p>M: Anthropogenic disturbance; Poaching</p> <p>L: Legal obstacles (No active monitoring)</p>	Extend protected area status to key wintering areas for Little Bustards (e.g. Taribana valley). Ensure suitable habitat and reduced disturbance in these areas during winter by raising awareness of landowners and shepherds and encouraging sustainable grazing. Ensure enforcement of anti-hunting laws, particularly during winter at key sites, and in protected areas.

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COUNTRY: Islamic Republic of Iran

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	32-36 ind.	Declining	CR	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Boukan: Sootav; Se Kanian; Qazlian and Yengija-Albolaq Plains	C: Habitat loss and degradation H: Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Eggs and chicks) M: Collisions (Overhead cabling)	Urgently implement National Action Plan for the Great Bustard. Expand awareness-raising programs for local landowners and shepherds.
Asian Houbara	3,797 ind. in winter (2017)	Declining (Breeding); Stable (Wintering)	N/A	N/A	Protected	Breeding, Wintering	Resident birds: Year-round Winter visitors: Oct-Feb	Bahram-e-Gour PA; Touran IBA; Hamoun-i Gabi IBA; Hormod PA; Lake Bakhtegan; Lake Tashk and Kamjan marshes IBA; Monde PA; Kavir region; Kalmand PA; Hamoun-i Gabi	H: Illegal trade (Live birds traded internationally for falconry and breeding centers); Poaching M: Habitat degradation (Overgrazing, Land-use change); Climate change; Legal obstacles; Translocations of captive bred birds of inappropriate lineages in C Asia (Resulting in unusual migration observations in Iran)	Establish protected areas for resident breeding populations and restrict the export of these birds to foreign captive breeding centers. Increase anti-poaching measures on breeding grounds, wintering areas, and at southern international borders. Safeguard the important wild resident breeding population from introgression with captive-bred lineages by disallowing import and release of these birds. Implement awareness-raising programs for local landowners and shepherds.
Little Bustard	0-10 breeding ind.; 18,775-40,580 wintering ind. (2025)	Increasing	Considered not at risk of extinction, but its hunting is punishable by law	N/A	Protected	Wintering	Oct-Mar	Ardebil; Gilan; Mazandaran; Golestan; Khorasan-e-Razavi; Khorasan-e-Shomali; Miankaleh Peninsula and Gorgan Bay; Lake Bibishervan; Lake Eymar; Golestan	H: Poaching; Habitat loss and fragmentation; Legal obstacles	Increase fines for poaching; establish protected areas.

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COUNTRY: Kazakhstan

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	Kostanai Province: 60-110 ind.	Kostanai Province: Stable	CR	N/A	Protected	Kostanai Province: Breeding	Kostanai Province: Apr-Oct	Kostanai Province: Naurzum, Kamysty, Arkalyk, Torgai, Amangeldy and Karasu districts	Kostanai Province: H: Genetic fragmentation; Poaching (Wintering grounds)	Conduct surveys to understand abundance and distribution of breeding birds. At important breeding sites, research threats posed by agricultural practices to successful reproduction and develop policies or programs to reduce these threats. Ensure protection of wintering flocks from poaching through creation of seasonal protected areas and mobile enforcement (seasonal patrols).
	Northern KZ and Pavlodar Provinces: 8-10 breeding ind., 18-70 migrating ind.	N KZ, Pavlodar Provinces: Unknown				N KZ, Pavlodar Provinces: Breeding, migrant	N KZ, Pavlodar Provinces: Apr-Oct	N KZ, Pavlodar Provinces: Irgiz-Turgay Lakes, Zhusandala, Arystandy, Tentek River Delta	N KZ, Pavlodar Provinces: H: Genetic fragmentation U: Habitat loss; Agricultural intensification (Chemical application); Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Dogs, Corvids)	
	Southern KZ: 50-70 breeding ind.; 180-200 migrating ind.; 400-500 wintering ind.	S KZ: Stable				S KZ: Breeding, Migrant, Wintering	S KZ: Year-round	S KZ: Agricultural areas along the SE foothills of Karatau mountains (Border between Zhambyl and Turkestan provinces)	S KZ: C: Poaching M: Agricultural intensification (Mechanization, Chemical application)	
	Eastern KZ: 60 breeding ind.; 80-90 migrating ind.; 180-500 wintering ind.	E KZ: Unstable				E KZ: Breeding, Migrant, Wintering	E KZ: Year-round	E KZ: Alakol Basin; Zaisan depression; Areas W of Kapchagai Reservoir	E KZ: C: Poaching M: Agricultural intensification	

									Expected in coming years: Increased collision (Overhead cabling); Habitat loss (Renewable energy infrastructure)	
	Western KZ: 5-26 breeding ind.; 20-40 migrating ind.	W KZ: Declining				W KZ: Breeding, Migrant, Wintering	W KZ: May-Oct	W KZ: Utva river valley in Borili District; Chingirlauskii (Shyngyrlau) district in W Kazakhstan province	W KZ: H: Genetic fragmentation; Poaching; Agricultural intensification Expected in coming years: Increased collision (Overhead cabling); Habitat loss (Renewable energy infrastructure)	
	Central KZ: 5-10 breeding ind.; 80-100 migrating ind.	C KZ: Declining				C KZ: Breeding, Migrant	C KZ: May-Oct	C KZ: Ulytau Province (Migration)	C KZ: H: Genetic fragmentation; Poaching (Wintering sites)	
Asian Houbara	49,000 ind. (2011)	Unknown	EN	N/A	Purchasable hunting permits	Breeding, Migrant	Apr-Nov	Betpak Dala and Balkhash Regions; Mangystau	H: Poaching; Unsustainable hunting M: Collisions (Overhead cabling); Habitat loss U: Genetic threats (Genetic swamping, Introgression of lineages adapted to captivity)	Regulate and strictly control releases of captive-bred birds, particularly from non-migratory populations. A more transparent reporting on the survival of captive-bred released birds is urgently needed. Understand the effects of green energy development on breeding and migratory birds, and take precautions to site renewable energy installations and powerlines outside of important habitats and major flyways.

Little Bustard	123,400 – 342,200 breeding ind. (2025)	Stable?	EN	N/A	Protected	Breeding, Migrant	Mar-Nov	Kostanai; Aktobe; W Kazakhstan	C: Land-use change M: Collision (Overhead cabling) L: Poaching	Conduct surveys across key sites to collect up to date information on densities, habitat use, and threats. Proactively route new powerlines away from important sites for this species.
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COUNTRY: Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	0-50 ind.	Declining	VU	N/A	Protected	Wintering	Dec-Apr	Mundok; Pakchon; Onchon County; near Nampo City. Includes Unha Ri: Natural Monument; Haeju	M: Habitat management	Increase research on distribution and habitat requirements of Great Bustards. Manage suitable habitats (both grassland and low-intensity agriculture) for overwintering Great Bustards. Reduce human disturbance in areas being used by Great Bustards.

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COUNTRY: Korea, Republic of

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	0-1 ind.	Declining	CR	N/A	Protected	Rare wintering	Nov-Feb	Saemangeum	<p>H: Anthropogenic disturbance (Photography)</p> <p>M: Habitat loss; Habitat fragmentation (Transportation networks)</p> <p>U: Agricultural intensification (Chemical application)</p> <p>Expected in coming years: Increased collision (Overhead cabling)</p>	<p>Ensure winter visiting Great Bustards are protected from disturbance. Preserve suitable habitats. Maintain safe flyways for overwintering Great Bustards through advance consideration of the recovery of this species' populations in ESIA's, and careful siting of new energy infrastructure, including powerlines and wind turbines. Support research at breeding grounds, including genetic analyses and movement tracking.</p>

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COUNTRY: Kyrgyzstan

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	4-10 Migrating ind., 2-5 wintering ind., Breeding population possibly extinct	Historical decline	CR	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Oct-April	Chui Valley; N border regions; Ysyk-Kol Province	H: Poaching M: Habitat loss and degradation (Overgrazing, Land-use change); Agricultural intensification	Improve public awareness and strengthen anti-poaching enforcement. Provide incentives to farmers for nest protection. Protect stopovers and wintering grounds.
Asian Houbara	Unknown	Unknown	CR	N/A	Unknown	Occasional migrant, Wintering	Unknown	Unknown	U: Poaching	Survey suitable habitats and provide protection to any wintering or passage birds. Captive breeding is not recommended as the country does not lie within the breeding range.
Little Bustard	1,500-2,000 breeding ind. (2025)	Moderate increase	NT	N/A	Protected	Breeding	Mar-Nov	Chuy; Talas; Toktogul Reservoir; Suusamyр Valley; Tulek Valley	M: Agricultural intensification (Mechanization); Poaching L: Agricultural intensification (Chemical application, Monoculture) Loc: Habitat loss and degradation (Conversion of grasslands, Overgrazing); Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Corvids, Dogs)	Expand hunter education and outreach to inform about the identification and protection of this species, which can look like pheasants, which are legal to hunt. Implement public awareness programs, especially around important habitats such as Tulek Valley IBA. Strengthen anti-poaching enforcement. Investigate compatibility of agricultural practices with reproductive success at lek sites; develop programs to harmonize sustainable agricultural production with successful bustard reproduction.

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COUNTRY: Mongolia

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	618-1,121 breeding ind., 50-200 wintering ind.	Declining	VU	N/A	Protected	Breeding, Wintering	Mar-Oct	Bulgan Tal; Selenge – Teel & Tarialan; Valleys of Khurkh-Khuiten Rivers; Onon-Balj, Mongol Daguur; Ugtam NR Uvs Lake Basin; Buir Lake; Nomrog; Khar Yamaat NR; Baruunturuun Wheatfield; Khalkhgol; Nomrog River Basin; Dornod Mongol SPA; Tsagaannuur Steppes of Selenge Province; Rashaant Wheatfields of Khovsgol; Bayan-Agt of Bulgan	H: Agricultural intensification (Mechanization); Poaching; Habitat loss (Unsustainable fire regime); Disturbance (Local people) M: Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Corvids); Genetic fragmentation; Habitat degradation (Overgrazing) L: Collisions (Overhead cabling); Anthropogenically subsidized predators (Dogs) Loc: Habitat fragmentation (Energy infrastructure, Transportation networks)	At remaining breeding sites, develop incentives for farmers to adopt bustard-friendly agricultural practices in order to improve reproductive rates. Undertake public awareness campaigns. Control free ranging dogs particularly at breeding sites during the breeding season. Reduce anthropogenically increased populations of nest predators such as corvids and foxes by improving waste disposal and removing high perches (overhead wires, pylons) by breeding sites. Avoid construction of artificial roosting platforms for falcons near breeding areas. Strengthen hunter and enforcement official awareness of this species. Increase anti-poaching enforcement, particularly during the migratory season; this will require flexible seasonal patrolling. Avoid construction of obstacles (overhead powerlines) along migratory pathways. Monitor existing lines for mortalities and undertake undergrounding or other mitigation as needed.
Asian Houbara	150 - 300 ind.	Stable	VU	N/A	Protected	Breeding	Apr-Oct	Galba Gobi IBA; Achit Lake IBA; Borzon Gobi IBA; Boon Tsagaan Lake; Khasagt Khairkhan Mountain; Uush Gobi; Ergeliin Zoo NP; Trans Altai Gobi; Valley of Lakes; Uws Lakes SPA; Great Lakes Depression	M: Collision (Overhead cabling); Habitat degradation (Overgrazing) U: Genetic threats (Translocation of inappropriate lineages)	Avoid construction of overhead powerlines in breeding habitat and along migratory pathways. Monitor existing powerlines for mortalities and undertake undergrounding and mitigation where needed. Reduce grazing at breeding sites, especially during the breeding season. Disallow introduction of inappropriate lineages or disease which could occur through release of captive-bred birds and strictly enforce existing regulations concerning operation of breeding or release centers. Continue to

										avoid trade or sport hunting of this species.
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COUNTRY: Russian Federation

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Little Bustard	European RU: 39,850-51,750 breeding ind. (2025)	European RU: Declining	National: VU	European RU: VU	Protected	European RU: Breeding	European RU: Apr-Oct	European RU: Volga-Ural interfluve; Volga-Don interfluve; Saratov; Volgograd; Astrakhan Oblast's; Kalmykia; Stavropol krai; Chechnya; Dagestan; Orenburg; Chelyabinsk; Kurgan; Omsk Oblasts; Trans-Urals part of Bashkortostan	European RU: H: Agricultural intensification (Chemical application); Habitat loss (Land-use change)	<p>Conserve key habitats, particularly natural steppe used for breeding. On agricultural lands used for breeding, improve reproductive success by incentivizing or regulating chemical use and timing of use of agricultural machinery. Avoid grazing on rangeland breeding grounds during the breeding season.</p> <p>Outreach to hunting community and hunting inspection system. Strengthen enforcement of anti-poaching laws, including improving funding for inspection units.</p> <p>Monitor existing powerlines at breeding sites and along migratory pathways for mortalities and mitigate or remove lines as necessary to reduce mortality. Avoid construction of new overhead powerlines through migratory pathways.</p>
	Kalmykia: 9,000 breeding ind.; 100-200 wintering ind. (2025)	Kalmykia: Declining (breeding); Increasing (wintering)	National: VU Kalmykia: VU	N/A		Kalmykia: Breeding, wintering	Kalmykia: Apr-Aug, Dec-Feb	Kalmykia: S and C Ergeny; Caspian Lowlands	Kalmykia: M: Habitat loss and degradation (Conversion of grasslands, Overgrazing) Loc: Poaching; Collision (Overhead cabling) U: Agricultural intensification (Chemical application)	
	Kurgan, Omsk and Altai Krai: 150-320 breeding ind.; 225-450 post-breeding ind.; 500-1,000 pre-migratory	Kurgan, Omsk and Altai Krai: Stable or slow increase	National: VU Kurgan: VU Omsk:			Kurgan, Omsk and Altai Krai: Breeding, Migrant	Kurgan, Omsk and Altai Krai: Apr-Oct	Kurgan, Omsk and Altai Krai: Zverinogolovsky; Zelinny; Kurtamyshsky; Pritobolny; Polovinsky Districts; Novovarshevsky;	Kurgan, Omsk and Altai Krai: H: Poaching; Habitat degradation and fragmentation (Unsustainable fire regimes, Overgrazing, Infrastructure)	

	congregations (2025)		Category 5, 'Recovering' Altai Krai: EX					Okoneshnikovsky; Pavlogradsky; Russian-Polyansky; Cherlaksy; Loktevsky; Uglovsky Districts	developments); Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Dogs, Foxes, Corvids)	
Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	European RU: 2,500-3,000 ind. (2024)	European RU: Steep decline	Western subspecies national listing: EN (Federal)	LC	Protected	European RU: Breeding, Wintering	European RU: Year-round	European RU: Trans-Volga region (Saratov and Volgograd), E Black Sea region	European RU: C: Agricultural intensification (Mechanization, Chemical application); Habitat loss (Conversion of cereal steppes) U: Collision (Overhead cabling)	Implement effective long-term conservation measures in important Great Bustard habitats. Promote extensification of agricultural practices and bustard-friendly agricultural technologies, restrict pesticide use and train farmers in appropriate application practices including for rodenticides.
	Tyva Republic: 50-60 ind.	Tyva: Stable	Eastern subspecies national listing: CR Tyva: CR	N/A		Tyva: Breeding	Tyva: Apr-Nov	Tyva: N part of the Uvs-Nur River basin, Agar-Dag, Tere-Khol' Lake	Tyva: H: Poaching L: Habitat degradation (Unsustainable fire regimes) Loc: Habitat degradation (Overgrazing); Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Canids)	Undertake measures to reduce anthropogenically increased numbers of predators especially near bustard breeding sites, e.g. by improving waste disposal practices. Require leashing of dogs. Strengthen measures for the prevention and suppression of steppe fires.
	Kalmykia: 1-5 breeding pairs; 3-50 migrating ind.,	Kalmykia: Stable (Breeding), Unknown (Migrating)	Western subspecies national listing: EN			Kalmykia: Breeding, Migrant, Wintering	Kalmykia: Year-round	Kalmykia: Gornovikovsly; Belozersk lakes	Kalmykia: Loc: Poaching; Agricultural intensification (Mechanization)	Strengthen and provide adequate resources for effective anti-poaching enforcement.

	3-100 wintering ind.		Kalmykia: EN						
	Northern Caucasus: 20-30 breeding ind., 100 migrating ind., 50 wintering ind.	Northern Caucasus: Declining	Western subspecies national listing: EN			Northern Caucasus: Breeding, Migrant, Wintering	Northern Caucasus: Unknown	Northern Caucasus: Taman' peninsula; E coast of the Sea of Azov; Zamanych'e, Svyatoi Nos area	Northern Caucasus: C: Poaching; Lack of awareness H: Agricultural intensification (Chemical application, Mechanization); Habitat loss (Human encroachment); Anthropogenic disturbance (Local people) M: Collision (Overhead cabling)
	Zabaikal'skii Krai: 250-380 ind.	Zabaikal'skii Krai: Declining	Zabaikal'skii Krai: CR			Zabaikal'skii Krai: Breeding	Zabaikal'skii Krai: Mar-Nov, some birds year-round	Zabaikal'skii Krai: Torey Lakes depression and adjacent Daurian steppes, including Aginsk territory and Argun' River basin; Middle Onon River basin	Zabaikal'skii Krai: H: Poaching; Unsustainable fire regimes; Habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation (Human encroachment); Anthropogenic disturbance (Local people, Agricultural activities, Grazing); Agricultural intensification (Mechanization causing destruction of clutches) M: Anthropogenically subsidized predators (Canids); Agricultural intensification (Monocultures, Chemical application); Anthropogenic

								disturbance; Climate change; Collision (Overhead cabling); Lack of public awareness		
	<p>Southwestern Siberia: Kurgan, Tumen, Omsk, Tomsk, Novosibirsk, Kemerovsk, Altai provinces:</p> <p>25-105 breeding ind., 25-35 post-breeding ind.</p>	<p>Southwestern Siberia: Kurgan, Tumen, Omsk, Tomsk, Novosibirsk, Kemerovsk, Altai:</p> <p>Stable</p>	<p>Southwestern Siberia: Kurgan, Tumen, Omsk, Tomsk, Novosibirsk, Kemerovsk, Altai:</p> <p>EN (Federal)</p>			<p>Southwestern Siberia: Kurgan, Tumen, Omsk, Tomsk, Novosibirsk, Kemerovsk, Altai:</p> <p>Breeding, Post-breeding</p>	<p>Southwestern Siberia: Kurgan, Tumen, Omsk, Tomsk, Novosibirsk, Kemerovsk, Altai:</p> <p>Apr-Oct</p> <p>Kurgan Oblast': Zverinogolvsly district Tyumen Oblast': Ishim and Kazan districts Omsk Oblast': Russko-Polyanski; Cherlaski; Okoneshnikovski; Novovarshavski; Odesskii; Pavlogradski; Isilkulski districts Novosibirsk Oblast': Chistoozerksi district Altai Krai: Uglovsky district</p>	<p>Southwestern Siberia: Kurgan, Tumen, Omsk, Tomsk, Novosibirsk, Kemerovsk, Altai:</p> <p>C: Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Canids, Others); Legal obstacles H: Genetic fragmentation; Poaching; Public awareness; Habitat degradation (Overgrazing, Unsustainable fire regimes) M: Habitat fragmentation (Transportation networks) L: Agricultural intensification (Chemical application)</p>		
Asian Houbara	~ 1 breeding female per year	N/A	CR	N/A	Protected through Red List status, however, official plans for sport hunting exist	Marginal breeding in Tyva, Extralimital introduction to Kalmykia	May-Jul	Tyva; Ubsunur Basin Biosphere Reserve	Expected in coming years: Genetic threats (Translocation of inappropriate lineages, Genetic swamping with lineages adapted to captivity)	Disallow import of genetically inappropriate lineages of this species to avoid compromising the survival of remaining wild breeding populations in adjacent countries. If releases of captive-bred birds are conducted for hunting purposes, carry out these activities at

COUNTRY: Tajikistan

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	2-14 ind.	Declining	CR	N/A	Protected	Migrant	Oct-Nov, Apr	Ganchi Region; Sogdy Province; Dangara Plateau; Sughd Region; Khatlon region; Kayrakkum Reservoir	C: Lack of awareness H: Legal obstacles M: Habitat loss (Conversion of shrublands); Anthropogenic disturbance L: Poaching; Habitat degradation (Overgrazing)	Create seasonal reserves at sites where birds congregate during migration and wintering, strengthen anti-poaching enforcement, and reduce disturbance.
Asian Houbara	3 - 45 ind.	Declining	VU	N/A	Protected	Breeding (2 - 3 'pairs'/year), Migrant, Wintering,	Year- round	Ashtskii Massif; Sogdi Province; Zapovednik "Tigrovaya Balka"; Sughd; Khatlon	H: Habitat loss (Development of virgin lands) M: Habitat degradation (Overgrazing); Poaching U: Genetic threats (Translocation of inappropriate lineages)	Create seasonal reserves at sites where birds congregate during migration and wintering, strengthen anti-poaching enforcement and reduce disturbance.
Little Bustard	535-2,270 wintering ind. (2025)	Increasing	NT	N/A	Protected	Migrant, Wintering	Oct-Apr	Gissar Valley; Yavan Valley; Tigrovaya balka; Pyandzh Settlement surroundings; Khatlon Region	C: Lack of awareness H: Habitat loss (Monocultures); Legal obstacles M: Habitat loss (Conversion of grasslands); Habitat degradation (Overgrazing) Loc: Poaching	Create seasonal reserves at sites where birds congregate during their migrations and wintering, particularly Yavan valley. Strengthen anti-poaching enforcement and reduce disturbance. Conduct transboundary surveys during migration and winter.

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COUNTRY: Turkmenistan

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	25 migrating ind., 25-50 wintering ind.	Declining	CR	N/A	Protected	Wintering	Oct-Apr	Foothills of NW Kopetdag range; Right bank of the Amudarya in Lebap Province; Chokrak-Tutly IBA	H: Poaching L: Habitat loss (Urbanization) Loc: Climate change (Increased frequency of extreme winter weather) U: Collision (Overhead cabling)	Strengthen protection and public awareness. Conduct winter surveys.
Asian Houbara	Breeding: <50 pairs Migration and wintering: 3,500 - 4,500 ind.	Declining	VU	N/A	Unknown	Breeding, Migrant, Wintering	Wintering: Feb-Nov	PAs and IBAs: Delili-Garajabatyr; Ersarybaba-Akkyr; Chokrak-Tutly; Kaplankyr; Sarygamysh (Coastal zone); Shasenem Reserve; Akchagaya, Badkhyz; Tejen (Meana-Chaacha) Unprotected sites: Tejen; NE Garabogaz; Mashat-Messirian	C: Poaching; Unsustainable hunting; Legal obstacles H: Habitat degradation (Overgrazing) M: Disturbance (at stopover and breeding sites); Climate change; Collision (Energy infrastructure) L: Natural predation U: Agricultural intensification (Chemical application); Genetic threats (Translocation of inappropriate lineages)	Strengthen protection. Identify and protect critical habitats, including breeding areas in the Karakum Desert, migration stopovers, and wintering areas in the southeast. Prevent habitat degradation caused by overgrazing, infrastructure development, and desertification. Protect the fragile breeding population from hunting pressure, including the release and hunting of captive-bred Houbara in its vicinity.

Little Bustard	4,360 - 7,560 migrating ind., 5,440 - 9,470 wintering ind.(2025)	Increasing	N/A	N/A	Not protected	Migrant, Wintering	Unknown	Piedmont Plain of W; IBA Chokrak-Tutly; C and E Kopet-Dag; Zeit-Kelif IBA; Tallymerjen IBA	U: Agricultural intensification, Poaching	Studies are needed to clarify the current factors in each key site, which may result in revised boundaries of these areas and the creation of a new, more detailed map showing migrating, wintering and breeding habitats. This should take into account the global and local movements of the Little Bustard and their relation to the network of protected areas and IBAs.
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COUNTRY: Uzbekistan

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	10-30 migrating ind. 50-500 wintering ind.	Stable?	CR	N/A	Protected	Wintering, Migrant	Oct-Mar	Gallaral and Forish Areas (Jizzakh Province)	H: Poaching; Habitat fragmentation (Energy infrastructure) Expected in coming years: Increased collision (Overhead cabling); Habitat loss (Energy infrastructure)	Protect key Great Bustard wintering sites from poaching and from energy development projects. Proactively underground or route new overhead powerlines away from important wintering areas and migratory routes. Assess the impact of existing infrastructure on mortality and mitigate where needed.
Asian Houbara	8,000 - 13,000 breeding ind., 40,000 migrating ind. <100 wintering ind. (rare)	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Protected. Hunting licenses issued on case-by-case basis	Breeding, Migrant, Wintering	Mar-Nov	Bukhara Province	H: Poaching (on wintering grounds); Genetic threats (Genetic swamping and hybrid swarms) M: Collision (Overhead cabling); Unsustainable hunting L: Habitat loss and fragmentation (Infrastructure developments)	Regulate releases and monitor survival of captive-bred released birds. Assess cumulative impact of active and planned green energy projects, including wind farms and overhead powerlines. Proactively underground or route new overhead powerlines away from important breeding areas and migratory routes. Assess the impact of existing infrastructure on mortality and mitigate where needed.
Little Bustard	2-10 breeding ind.; 6,500-7,500 wintering ind.	Declining (Breeding), Increasing (Wintering)	VU	N/A	Protected	Breeding, Migrant, Wintering	Year-round	Dashtobod; Jizzakh Province; S Uzbekistan	M: Poaching	Continue monitoring key wintering sites to better understand threats, such as poaching and collisions with powerlines. Undertake awareness programs with stakeholders at key sites, including agricultural land managers. Strengthen anti-poaching enforcement, particularly during migration and winter when birds gather in larger flocks.

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Great Indian Bustard (*Ardeotis nigriceps*)

Annex 1
Region 7: South Asia

BUSTARD
Multi-species Action Plan

COUNTRY: Afghanistan

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Asian Houbara	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Migrant, Wintering, Formerly resident in S, and breeding migrant in N near Mazar-e-Sharif	Year-round	Unknown	H: Unsustainable hunting (Sport hunting, foreign parties) U: Illegal trade (Live birds)	As security conditions allow, increase survey efforts for this species, particularly during the breeding season. Take measures to reduce hunting levels and trade in live birds.
Little Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Protected	Rare wintering, Breeding possible but unknown	Oct-Apr	Nangarhar	C: Unsustainable hunting	Conduct awareness activities at key sites during winter. As security conditions allow, increase survey efforts for this species, including during breeding months, and increase anti-poaching enforcement.

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COUNTRY: Cambodia

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Bengal Florican <i>(Houbaropsis bengalensis blandini)</i>	165 displaying males (2025), 140 displaying males (2024), 176 displaying males (2023), 147 displaying males (2022)	Steep decline, Only stable in PA's and nearby project-supported farmland	Listed as "rare" species by Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	CR	Protected	Breeding and non-breeding	Year-round Migrates locally to escape flooding during the wet season	Tonle Sap Floodplain Grasslands; Stung/Chi Kreng/Kampong Svay; Baray and Chung-doung; Ang Tropeang Thmor; Veal Srongae; Stung Sen/Santuk/Baray; N Santuk; Boeung Prek Lapouv	C: Habitat loss and degradation (Conversion to rice fields, Agricultural intensification, Overgrazing and nest trampling by domestic buffalo); Collision (Overhead cabling) M: Poaching; Agricultural intensification (Chemical application)	Prevent conversion of native grasslands. Bury or re-route powerlines from critical sites; install bird diverters; engage utilities and local stakeholders. Act with urgency to conserve the subspecies <i>H. b. blandini</i> , which now occurs only here.

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COUNTRY: India

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Asian Houbara	149 ind. in Gujarat state (2006-2007) Also observed in Rajasthan	Declining	N/A	N/A	Listed under Schedule 1 of Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act, 2022	Wintering	Oct-Mar	Gujarat: Kutch Desert WS; Great Rann of Kutch; Little Rann of Kutch; Coastal Grasslands of Kutch; Abdasa Grasslands; Naliya Grasslands; Konathiya; Khirsara; Dhufi; Jakhau; Banni Grasslands Reserve; Grasslands around Pingleshwar Beach; Khavda; Mandvi; Positra and Mithapur; Jamnagar; Bhal area around Velavadar, Coastal grasslands of Gariyadhar; Jafrabad; Suigam; Par Village of Santalpur Taluka Rajasthan: Desert NP; Pokhran Field Firing Range; Phulia; Poochina; Mehboob-ka-par; Gaiamata; Sorsan; Sonkhaliya; Gosabara Wetland Complex	C: Habitat loss (Salt production, Agricultural intensification and expansion, Plantations and invasion of exotic tree species); Habitat degradation (Overgrazing); Hunting and poaching (along migratory route) H: Habitat fragmentation (Salt production, Irrigation canals, Transportation networks, Energy infrastructure); Collision (Energy infrastructure) M: Disturbance (Tourism) U: Poaching (Local)	Habitat protection and restoration, undergrounding/rerouting of critical power lines, installation of effective bird diverters on power lines, education and awareness, policy reforms, research and monitoring.
Great Indian Bustard	<150 ind. in the wild Of these: ~100 - 140 ind. in Rajasthan, <4 ind. in Kutch (Gujarat), <2 ind. in Maharashtra, <5 ind. in Karnataka, <5	Declining	N/A	N/A	Schedule I of Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act, 2022 – Highest legal protection in India	Resident, may make seasonal movements	Year-round	Rajasthan: Thar Desert, particularly-Desert NP; Pokhran Field Firing Range; Rasla-Degrai Oran Area Gujarat: Abdasa and Mandvi talukas of Kutch District; Naliya Grassland; Kutch Bustard Sanctuary (KBS) & its Eco-sensitive Zone; Godhra-Dedhiya-	C: Collision (Overhead cabling, (electric) Fences); Habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation (Plantation of exotic tree species, Invasive alien plant species incl. <i>Zizyphus nummularia</i> in Naliya Grassland and <i>Prosopis juliflora</i> , Conversion of grasslands and cereal steppes, Overgrazing, Transportation networks, Energy infrastructure);	Undergrounding/rerouting/markings powerlines; habitat protection and restoration; dog control; community engagement through development or restoration of fodder plots/village pastures, promote bustard-friendly agriculture practices, Change in policy to remove grasslands from the wastelands list, Identify, protect and restore habitats for future release of captive-bred bustards from the

	ind. in Andhra Pradesh							Bayath-Jakhau Coastal Grasslands	Agricultural intensification (Irrigation, Mechanization); Anthropogenically increased predation (Dogs, Foxes); Legal obstacles (Lack of grasslands policy)	Conservation Breeding Centre, Removal of predators (natural and free-ranging dogs), especially from breeding enclosures.
								Historical records: from Banni Grasslands (1980s) in Kutch; Blackbuck NP (2005); Little Rann of Kutch (2008)	H: Agricultural intensification (Chemical application); Anthropogenic disturbance; Genetic fragmentation and inbreeding; Climate change M: Predation (Natural predation); Lack of awareness L: Collision (Traffic); Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Corvids)	
Bengal Florican <i>(Houbaropsis bengalensis bengalensis)</i>	~250 to 300 males	Steep decline	CR	CR	Schedule I of Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act, 2022	Breeding	Year-round	Assam: Manas NP; Koklabari farms; Kaziranga; Orang NP; Nizamghat; Amarpur; Sadiya Plains; Barnadi WS; Laokhowa WS; Burhachapori WS; Majuli; Nameri NP; Pabitora WS; Sonai-Rupai WS; Subansiri; Chirang Reserve Forest; Maguri and Motapung Beels; Ripu Reserve Forest Arunachal Pradesh: D'Ering Memorial WS; Dibang Reserve Forest and adjacent areas; Chapories of Lohit Reserve Uttar Pradesh: Dibru-Saikhowa NP; Dudhwa NP; Pilibhit Tiger Reserve;	C: Habitat degradation (Overgrazing in non-protected areas, Invasive alien plant species, incl. <i>Chromolaena odorata</i> , <i>Mikania micrantha</i> and <i>Lantana camara</i>) H: Habitat loss and fragmentation (Conversion of shrublands, Transportation networks, Dam construction upstream; Unsustainable fire regimes); Agricultural intensification (Mechanization); Anthropogenic disturbance; Lack of awareness; Legal obstacles (Lack of grasslands policy); Climate change (Heavy rainfall during breeding season) M: Poaching; Anthropogenically increased predation (Dogs, Jackals,	Habitat protection and improvement; installation of bird flight diverters; initiate conservation breeding, total control on poaching, revival of grasslands in Dibru-Saikhowa, Manas, and river islands of the Brahmaputra, particularly in north Assam and Arunachal.

								Katerniaghat WS; Girijapur Barrage; Kishanpur WS; Lagga - Bagga Reserve Forest IBA	Corvids); Natural predation (Monitor lizards; Mongoose)	
								West Bengal: Gorumara NP; Jaldapara WS; Mahananda WS	L: Habitat loss (Conversion of grasslands)	
									U: Illegal trade (Live and dead birds); Collision (Overhead cabling, Fences, Traffic); Habitat loss and fragmentation (Conversion of cereal steppes, Energy & Transportation infrastructure); Agricultural intensification (Chemical application, Irrigation, Monocultures); Genetic threats (Genetic fragmentation and inbreeding); Climate change	
Lesser Florican	< 300 ind. in the wild	Steep decline	CR	CR	Protected (Schedule I of Wildlife Protection, Amendment Act, 2022)	Breeding	Year-round	Abdasa and Mandvi talukas; Naliya Grassland Area; Kutch Bustard Sanctuary; Konathiya Grassland Area; Godhra-Bayath Grasslands; Jakhau and Daradvandh Coastal Grassland Area; Banni Grassland; Beyt (islands) with grasslands near Kala Dungar and Vighakot; Bhal region of Bhavnagar; Blackbuck NP; Velavadar; Forest Vidis of Saurashtra; Liliya-Krakach and Amreli Grasslands; Rampura Grassland-Dahod; Grassland Vidis near Chotila; Little Rann of Kutch; Chhari Dhand; Gir NP & WS Lateritic plateau areas in Ratnagiri; Tadoba NP; Ozar; Gangapur Dam and grasslands; Jawaharlal	C: Collisions (Overhead cabling, (Net) Fences); Habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation (Afforestation with exotic tree species, Conversion of grasslands, shrublands and cereal steppes, Overgrazing, Unsustainable fire regimes, Invasive alien plant species incl. <i>Prosopis juliflora</i> , Transportation networks, Energy infrastructure); Agricultural intensification (Chemical application, Irrigation, Monocultures, Mechanization); Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Dogs, Foxes); Legal obstacles (Lack of grassland policy)	Habitat protection and restoration; Undergrounding or rerouting of critical powerlines; Installation of effective bird diverters on powerlines; education and awareness; policy reforms; research and monitoring. Conservation breeding with concomitant identification, protection and restoration of habitats for future release of captive-bred floricans.
									H: Unsustainable hunting; Poaching; Anthropogenic disturbance; Climate change	

Nehru Bustard Sanctuary and adjoining grassland; Deccan; Open natural ecosystems of the districts of Yavatmal, Pune, Nashik, Akola, Solapur, Kolhapur, Buldhana, Washim, Chandrapur; Hesaraghatta Lak; Ajmer-kekri landscape; Gawana Arain; Mangaliyawas; Ramsar; Goyal; Ratakot; Badar; Sonkhaliya Closed Area
Telangana and Andhra; Rollapadu WS and nearby areas; Kanha NP; Sailana Kharmor Sanctuary; Sardarpur WS

M: Illegal trade (Live birds); Natural predation (Monitor lizards, Mongoose); Lack of awareness

L: Illegal trade (dead birds), Collisions (Automobile, Trains), Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Corvids)

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COUNTRY: Nepal

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Bengal Florican <i>(Houbaropsis bengalensis bengalensis)</i>	<100 ind.	Declining	CR	N/A	Strictly protected	Breeding	Year-round	Koshi Tappu WS; Koshi Barrage; Sukla Phanta NP; Chitwan NP; Bardia NP (incl. Buffer Zones of all NPs)	C: Habitat loss and degradation (Overgrazing) H: Invasive alien plant species L: Poaching	Implement Bengal Florican Action Plan (2024–2033); habitat restoration; enhance awareness; improve science-based monitoring. Strengthen anti-poaching enforcement.
Lesser Florican	<10 ind.	Declining	CR	N/A	Strictly protected	Breeding	Summer months	Koshi Tappu WR; Suklaphanta NP; Chitwan NP; Bardia NP (incl. Buffer Zones of all NPs)	C: Habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation (Overgrazing) H: Invasive alien plant species (e.g., <i>Mikania micrantha</i>) L: Poaching	Research and population monitoring. Enhance awareness and strengthen anti-poaching enforcement.

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COUNTRY: Pakistan

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Indian Bustard	27–35 ind.	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Protected	Likely resident, breeding is not confirmed, however chicks seen by locals in Cholistan	Year-round	GIB WS in Cholistan Desert and District; TharParkar in Thar Desert	C: Poaching H: Agricultural intensification (Chemical application during locust control in Cholistan Desert) L: Habitat degradation	Confirm population estimation and breeding through surveys; protect habitat; community-based conservation.
Lesser Florican	Unknown (1–10 ind., unconfirmed)	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Protected	Rare vagrant	Unknown	S Sindh; Lasbela in Balochistan; Border areas of district Kasur in Punjab	Unknown	Conduct population monitoring and distribution surveys; raise community awareness on conservation.
Asian Houbara	20 - 30 breeding 'pairs' in Nag Valley (1999); 4,800 - 6,200 wintering ind.	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Protected by wildlife acts but special hunting permits issued to foreign dignitaries	Wintering, Possibly residents remain	Nov-Mar, Possibly residents persist year-round in Chagai, Nushk	Wintering: Punjab; Sindh; Balochistan; Khyber; Pakhtunkhwa provinces Small resident populations may exist in Chagai; Nushki; Kharan; Washuk districts	C: Habitat degradation H: Habitat Loss (Land-use change); Agricultural intensification M: Unsustainable hunting L: Poaching	Population monitoring; strengthen wildlife departments; protect and restore habitats; raise awareness and follow IUCN best practices for conservation translocations. Ensure hunting is at sustainable levels.
Little Bustard	~1-10 ind.	Unknown	DD	N/A	Protected	Rare migrant, Rare wintering	Nov–Mar	Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	C: Poaching M: Habitat degradation (Overgrazing) U: Climate change	Community awareness campaigns in areas where the species is observed; inform hunters about species identification and protection measures.

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COUNTRY: Viet Nam

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Action
Bengal Florican (<i>Houbaropsis bengalensis blandini</i>)	~1-10 ind. (last recorded in 1994)	Declining, possibly extinct	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown, possibly extinct	Tram Chim NP; Ha Tien; historically in Plain of Reeds in the Mekong Delta & Tay Ninh Province; Tam Nông District	C: Habitat loss and degradation (Conversion to rice fields) H: Disturbance (Electro-fishing)	Monitor for remaining birds and assess any recently used habitat for protected area designation.

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Australian Bustard (*Ardeotis australis*)

Annex 1
Region 8: Southeast Asia and Australia

BUSTARD
Multi-species Action Plan

COUNTRY: Australia

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Australian Bustard	10,000 – 100,000 ind.	Stable in parts of the N; Scarce in S/Coastal regions	N/A	N/A	Protected under state/territory legislation; Not nationally listed	Resident (arid interior and tropical savanna regions)	Year-round	Mitchell Grass Downs; Great Victoria Desert; Kidman Springs & Daly River; Black Soil Plains; Channel Country; Tanami Desert; Arafura Swamp; Alligator Rivers Floodplains; Boodjamulla; Buckley River; Staaten River; Gulf Plains; Broad Sound; Diamantina and Astrebla Grasslands; Lake Yamma Yamma; Coongie Lakes; Lake Sylvester System; Lake Argyle; Lake Machattie Area; Mornington Sanctuary; Ord Irrigation Area; Fortescue Marshes; Lake Gregory/Paraku; Mandora Marsh and Anna Plains; Roebuck Bay; Diamantina Floodplain; Simpson Desert	U: Anthropogenically introduced predators (Foxes, Cats, Dogs); Unsustainable hunting; Habitat loss and fragmentation (Land-use change, Overgrazing, Invasive alien plant species, Unsustainable fire regimes); Collision (Fences, Overhead cabling); Lack of awareness	Focus on conservation in strongholds incl. Mitchell Grass Downs, Great Victoria Desert, Victoria River District, Channel Country, Tanami Desert; implement predator control (especially around breeding areas). Work with Aboriginal communities to regulate hunting, especially involving firearms and vehicles. Promote Indigenous-led conservation recognising cultural significance of bustards in food systems, Dreaming stories, and fire management.

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COUNTRY: Indonesia

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Australian Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Not protected; No species-specific conservation laws	Unknown (Suspected resident)	Year- round	Papua Province	U: Habitat loss and degradation (Land-use change); Unsustainable hunting; Lack of information	Survey border area near PNG; include bustards in biodiversity monitoring programs.

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COUNTRY: Papua New Guinea

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Australian Bustard	Likely <50 ind.	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Not protected; No species-specific conservation laws	Resident	Year- round	Bensbach River area; Trans-Fly region from Wuroi; Near the Oriomo River; W of Kurik; Irian Jaya	U: Habitat change; Unsustainable hunting; No formal assessment due to rarity	Conduct surveys in the Trans-Fly region. Gather local knowledge on sightings/cultural value. Assess potential threats incl. Hunting.

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Great Bustard (*Otis tarda*)

Annex 1
Region 9: Europe

BUSTARD
Multi-species Action Plan

COUNTRY: Albania*

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	EN	LC	Unknown	Rare wintering, Migrant	Dec-Feb	Bedati, Kopliku	H: Poaching; Disturbance M: Habitat loss and degradation (Conversion of suitable habitats); Lack of management L: Habitat fragmentation (Energy infrastructure, Transportation networks)	N/A

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COUNTRY: Austria*

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	398 – 524 breeding ind. (2024), 728 wintering ind. (entire West Pannonian population, 2025)	Increasing	VU	LC	Protected	Breeding; Wintering	Year-round	Parndorfer Platte-Heideboden; Sandboden und Praterterrasse; Westliches Weinviertel; Waasen-Hanság (West Pannonian population)	H: Climate change; Predation M: Agricultural intensification (Change in cultivation practices, Irrigation, Fertilization), Collision (Overhead cabling)	Continuation of successful habitat management in all bustard areas (including enhancing structural richness through installation of hedges and ponds as important climate change mitigation measure), Further development and subsidization of bustard-friendly agricultural technologies; inclusion of bustard-friendly measures in national CAP strategies. Continuation of underground cabling and power line marking. Further cooperation with hunting associations to enhance predator control. Awareness-raising among stakeholders (e.g. farmers, hunters, policy makers, energy operators).

*Signatory to the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of the Middle-European Population of the Great Bustard (*Otis tarda*)

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COUNTRY: Bulgaria*

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	Probably extinct	N/A	CR	LC	N/A	N/A	N/A	Zlatiata, Dobrudja	H: Habitat fragmentation, Agricultural intensification U: Agricultural intensification (Chemical application), Poaching	N/A

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COUNTRY: Croatia*

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	0-1 (1 ind. in 2018-2022 period)	N/A	RE	LC	Strictly protected	No breeding since 20th century. Once a rare winter visitor, now absent (due to suitable habitat management in Hungary)	N/A	N/A	C: Habitat loss (Conversion of steppe habitats in the early 20 th century due to agriculture)	N/A

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COUNTRY: Czechia*

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	1-3 ind.	N/A	RE	LC	Strictly protected	Straggler	Occasional occurrence, Jan-Nov (2020-2024)	South Moravia	<p>C: Agricultural intensification (Irrigation, Chemical application, Fertilization); Habitat loss (Conversion of cereal steppes and alfalfa to maize, rape and sunflower); Anthropogenic disturbance (Army helicopters)</p> <p>M: Anthropogenic disturbance (Local people)</p> <p>L: Collision (Overhead cabling), Predation (Wild Boar, Red Fox, Eagles)</p>	Approval of Great Bustard Action Plan by MoE and its implementation; Change of agriculture management including growing suitable crops for bustards. Starting a LIFE project for the return of the Great Bustard. Cooperation with hunting associations to enhance predator control. Awareness-raising among stakeholders (e.g. farmers, hunters, policy makers, energy operators).

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COUNTRY: France

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Little Bustard	2,397-2,508 males (2024)	Stable in last 8 years, Declining in last 16 years	EN	VU (Europe), EN (EU27+UK)	Protected	Breeding, wintering	Year-round	Vienne; Deux-Sèvres; Charente; Charente-Maritime; Maine et Loire; Indre et Loire; Alpes de Haute-Provence; Bouche du Rhône; Var; Vaucluse; Aude; Gard; Hérault; Pyrénées-Orientales; Drôme; Rhônes	C: Agricultural intensification (Chemical application, Monocultures, Conversion of fallow land, Speed of mowing, Mechanization) H: Habitat loss and fragmentation (Urbanization, Transportation networks, Energy infrastructure) U: Climate change; Collision (Airplanes)	Promote bustard-friendly farming via subsidies and CAP integration; use GPS-tagged females and drones to locate nests and protect zones before mowing. Build farmer partnerships for nest detection. Limit habitat fragmentation through SPA regulations and expand AEM contracts with delayed mowing. Without AEM, bustards would vanish from intensive farmland. Support population growth via captive breeding, GPS/drone research, and nest protection (delayed mowing, false eggs, fencing). Habitat management.

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COUNTRY: Germany*

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	302 ind. (2024)	Increasing	CR; Brandenburg (2019) Cat. 1, Sachsen-Anhalt Cat. 2 (2020)	LC	Strictly protected	Breeding, Wintering	Year-round	Havelländisches Luch; Belziger Landschaftswiesen; Fiener Bruch; Zerbster Land	C: Habitat loss (Conversion of suitable habitats, Wind turbines, Infrastructure, Recreational use); Agricultural intensification (Chemical application, Monocultures), Anthropogenically increased predation (Corvids, Red foxes, Racoons, Raccoon dogs; Avian predators) H: Collision (Overhead cabling); Insect decline	Protection, development and management of the bustard habitats, population stabilizing (rescue of endangered clutches, artificial breeding, hand rearing and release), predation management, reintroduction project, land purchase, monitoring, public relations.

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COUNTRY: Greece*

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Little Bustard	15-500 ind. (2025)	Unknown	CR	VU (Europe), EN (EU27+UK)	Protected	Wintering	Oct-Feb	Evros Delta; Lakes Vistonis; Ismaris - lagoons; Porto Lagos; Salines Ptelea; Xirolimni; Karatza; Kitros; Salt pans; Kopaida Plain; Thessaly Plain	Loc: Poaching; Collision (Overhead cabling); Habitat loss (Conversion of grasslands and cereal steppes) U: Illegal trade (Dead birds); Collision (Fencing, Traffic, Other); Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Canids); Anthropogenic disturbance	Development and subsidization of bustard-friendly agricultural technologies; inclusion of bustard-friendly measures in national CAP strategies.

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COUNTRY: Hungary*

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	1,600 - 1,700 breeding ind., ~1,900 wintering ind. (2025)	Increasing	VU	LC	Strictly protected	Breeding, Wintering	Year-round	Mosoni-sík, Hanság (West Pannonian population); Duna-völgyi síkság, Tiszántúl (Dévaványai-sík, Csanádi puszták, Kis-Sárrét, Bihar, Hortobágy), Borsodi Mezőség, Dél-Heves (East Pannonian population)	<p>C: Habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation (Conversion of grasslands); Agricultural intensification (Irrigation, Mechanization, Loss of small-scale agriculture)</p> <p>H: Collisions (Overhead cabling), Anthropogenically subsidized predators (Canids, Corvids)</p> <p>M: Anthropogenic disturbance; Legal obstacle (Ineffective enforcement of policies)</p> <p>L: Climate change</p>	Continuation of successful habitat management in all bustard areas. Further development and subsidization of bustard-friendly agricultural technologies; inclusion of bustard-friendly measures in national CAP strategies. Continuation of underground cabling and power line marking. Further cooperation with hunting associations to enhance predator control. Awareness-raising among stakeholders (e.g. farmers, hunters, policy makers, energy operators).

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COUNTRY: Italy

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Little Bustard	~350 males (2023-2025)	Decreasing (Declined by 33% and 27% at Bolotana and Campeda plains in 14 years)	EN	VU (Europe), EN (EU27+UK)	Protected	Resident, Extinct on the mainland and Sicily	Year-round	Ozieri; Bolotana-Birori; C and N Campidano; Giave-Torralba-Bonorva; Olbia; Bultei; Plains of Campeda; Nula-Bitti; Assolo-Albagiara Formely breeding in C (Marche) and S Peninsula (Abruzzo, Molise); Apulia; Sicily; irregularly in the N (Po Plain); No breeding records since 1990s	H: Agricultural intensification (Mechanization) M: Collision (Overhead cabling, Fencing); Habitat loss and fragmentation (Energy infrastructure, Irrigation, Monocultures) Genetic fragmentation and inbreeding; Lack of awareness; Legal obstacles L: Poaching; Habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation (Conversion of cereal steppes, Overgrazing, Transportation networks); Agricultural intensification (Chemical application); Climate change Loc: Habitat loss and degradation (Conversion of grasslands, Unsustainable fire regimes, Invasive alien plant species); Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Dogs, Corvids, Foxes, Other) U: Anthropogenic disturbance (Photographers); Massive chemical campaigns against <i>Dociostaurus maroccanus</i> have been carried out regularly since 2020 and remain to be monitored	Better protect the existing sites, including IBAs, SPAs and legally protected areas, from downsizing, as occurred in Abbasanta, and expand protection to additional key sites. A new IBA inventory completed by LIPU in Italy (including Sardinia) identified further essential areas for the species (e.g. Piana Usellus-Assolo, Nule-Bitti, Milis-Zerfaliu), which should be proposed for SPA designation. Enforce more stringent EIAs for development in key sites where the species occurs. Study threats, their drivers and how to tackle them. Ensure the maintenance of traditional extensive livestock (mainly sheep) farming.

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COUNTRY: North Macedonia*

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	Extinct	N/A	N/A	LC	N/A	Rare wintering	Dec-Feb	Unknown	Unknown	Carry out a Great Bustard population survey and winter census, and provide wardens to protect the population. Identify and register all Great Bustard habitats and migration routes. Develop projects for habitat conservation in cooperation with international experts. Collaborate with hunting organizations to prevent illegal hunting in the wintering sites in the relevant season. Establish and maintain contact with neighboring countries. Establish and maintain communication and cooperation with international organizations including BirdLife and IUCN SSC Bustard Specialist Group.

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COUNTRY: Portugal

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	939 ind. (2021)	Steep decline (50% in 10 years)	EN	LC	Protected	Breeding, Wintering	Year-round	Alentejo, particularly within Special PAs	<p>C: Agricultural intensification (Irrigation); Habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation (Conversion of cereal steppes to permanent pastures for beef production, with increase in early-cut fodder crops); Conversion of annual crops to perennial crops, principally in post-breeding habitat; Collision (Overhead cabling)</p> <p>M: Habitat loss (Infrastructure developments)</p> <p>U: Climate change; Predation</p>	<p>Conservation of key areas; development and subsidization of bustard-friendly agricultural technologies; inclusion of bustard-friendly measures in national CAP strategies.</p> <p>Ensure careful and strategic planning for solar farm installations to prevent the loss of valuable habitats. Promote underground cabling and power line marking. Awareness-raising among stakeholders (e.g. farmers, hunters, policy makers, energy operators). Restore rotational cereal field cultivation.</p>
Little Bustard	8,900 breeding males (2016), 3,944 breeding males (2022)	Steep decline (Crash, 56% in 6 years)	CR	VU (Europe), EN (EU27+UK)	Protected	Resident	Year-round	Special PAs of Alentejo Region	<p>C: Agricultural intensification (Irrigation); Habitat loss and degradation (Conversion of grasslands, Conversion of cereal crops to permanent pastures for beef production with an accompanying increase in fodder (early cut) crops, Conversion from annual crops to perennial crops, principally in (post-) breeding habitat, Overgrazing); Collision (Overhead cabling)</p> <p>H: Climate change</p> <p>M: Habitat degradation (Energy infrastructure - solar panels leading to reduction of food resources); Poaching</p> <p>U: Predation</p>	<p>Conservation of key areas; development and subsidization of bustard-friendly agricultural technologies; inclusion of bustard-friendly measures in national CAP strategies. Ensure careful and strategic planning for solar farm installations to prevent the loss of valuable habitats. Promote underground cabling and power line marking. Awareness-raising among stakeholders (e.g. farmers, hunters, policy makers, energy operators); restore rotational cereal field cultivation; Strategic planning for power lines</p>

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COUNTRY: Republic of Moldova*

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	1 ind. (2024), First observation since 2015	N/A	CR	LC	Protected	Straggler	Aug	Dumbravita	C: Poaching; Habitat loss (Conversion of cereal steppes)	Halting illegal take, Restoring natural habitats

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COUNTRY: Romania*

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	6-7 breeding ind., 73 -118 wintering ind. (2024)	Increasing (Wintering), breeding unknown	CR	LC	Protected	Breeding, Wintering	Year-round	Microregion of Salonta; Oradea Metropolitan Area (East Pannonian population)	<p>H: Habitat loss (Conversion of grasslands); Habitat degradation (Overgrazing); Agricultural intensification (Chemical application, Mechanization)</p> <p>M: Agricultural intensification (Monocultures); Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Dogs); Disturbance; Climate change</p> <p>U: Collision (Overhead cabling, Fences); Habitat fragmentation (Transportation networks, Energy infrastructure); Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Corvids, Others); Public awareness; Legal obstacles</p> <p>Loc: Poaching (Accidental, due to misidentification)</p>	Identify and apply adequate compulsory restrictions at breeding sites on agricultural practices, inclusion of bustard-friendly measures in national CAP strategies; Apply nest-safeguarding and egg-rescue measures; Restrict grazing on key breeding areas; Support extensive agricultural practices; Reduce human disturbance caused by grazing; Reduce collision with power lines; Designate all sites holding populations of Great Bustards; Halt grassland conversion; Reduce predation caused by domestic dogs; Improve water retention and reduce draining
Little Bustard	0-23 ind.	Unknown	RE (breeding), N/A (migrant, wintering)	VU (Europe), EN (EU27+UK)	Not protected	Migrant, Wintering	Nov-Mar	Saele Spit; Razelm-Sinoe Lagoon Area Black Sea Coastal Region, Dobrudja; Romanian Plain	<p>H: Legal obstacles (Species is not listed as protected species); Habitat loss (Conversion of grasslands, Overgrazing)</p> <p>M: Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Dogs)</p> <p>Loc: Poaching due to misidentification</p>	Modify national legislation by introducing the species within the list of protected species. Identify and apply adequate compulsory restrictions at potential breeding sites on agricultural practices, inclusion of bustard-friendly measures in national CAP strategies; Support extensive agricultural practices; Reduce human disturbance caused by grazing; Halt grassland conversion; Reduce predation caused by domestic dogs.

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COUNTRY: Serbia*

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	10 ind. (9 females, 1 young male) (2025)	Declining	CR	LC	Strictly protected	Breeding, Wintering	Year-round	N Banat (East Pannonian population); Pašnjaci Velike Droplje	<p>H: Habitat degradation (Lack of management); Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Eggs and chicks)</p> <p>M: Agricultural intensification (Loss of small-scale agriculture especially on the wintering site)</p> <p>L: Habitat loss (Conversion of grasslands, Agricultural expansion)</p>	Establishing an artificial nest incubation and release program; Importing eggs from Hungary from endangered nests and releasing inside the enclosed, fenced area to ensure the successful rearing, on condition that bustard-friendly habitat management is implemented.

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COUNTRY: Slovakia*

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	10-12 breeding ind., 300-620 wintering ind.	Declining (fluctuating)	EN	LC	Protected	Breeding, wintering	Year-round	SPA Sysľovské polia (99 % of observations); W part of Žitný ostrov (Tomášov, Lehnice) (West Pannonian population)	U: Agricultural intensification (Lack of management); Anthropogenic disturbance; Habitat loss (Land-use change, Urbanization); Collision (Overhead cabling)	Further development and subsidization of bustard-friendly agricultural technologies; inclusion of bustard-friendly measures in CAP; Limiting disturbance by regulating visits and infrastructure development to divert visitors from the core habitat; Resolving land ownership issues and utilizing all state-owned land in the core area for habitat restoration; Initiating habitat restoration measures east of the Danube to secure safe expansion areas for the species.

*Signatory to the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of the Middle-European Population of the Great Bustard (*Otis tarda*)

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COUNTRY: Spain

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	22,000-24,000 ind. (2022)	Declining (30% in less than one decade)	VU	LC	Strictly protected; Supplementary protection regimes on subnational level: EN (Andalusía, Aragón, Murcia and Navarra), VU (Castilla La Mancha and Comunidad Valenciana), EX (Catalonia) & Strictly Protected (rest of Spanish autonomous communities)	Breeding, Wintering	Year-round	Castilla y León, Castilla La Mancha, Extremadura, Madrid. Smaller populations in Andalusía, Aragón and Navarra	C: Habitat loss (Energy infrastructure, Transportation networks, Urbanization); Agricultural intensification H: Collision (Overhead cabling, Fencing) U: Poaching; Predation; Climate change	Conservation of key areas; development and subsidization of bustard-friendly agricultural technologies; inclusion of bustard-friendly measures in national CAP strategies. Ensure careful and strategic planning for solar farm installations to prevent the loss of valuable habitats. Promote underground cabling and power line marking. Awareness-raising among stakeholders (e.g. farmers, hunters, policy makers, energy operators).
Little Bustard	39,744-86,930 (2018)	Steep decline (Crash, 48% in 11 years)	EN	VU (Europe), EN (EU27+UK)	Strictly protected	Resident	Year-round	Castilla la Mancha; Extremadura; Andalusia; Castilla y León; Aragón; Catalan; Madrid; Valencia; Galicia; La Rioja; Murcia; Navarra	C: Habitat loss (Land-use change, Decrease of fallow land, field margins, Conversion to woody crops); Agricultural intensification (Chemical application, Changes in agricultural calendar, Irrigation) M: Habitat fragmentation (Energy infrastructure) L: Habitat degradation (Changes in grazing systems); Collision (Traffic); Predation Loc: Poaching U: Climate change; Anthropogenic disturbance	Conservation of key areas; development and subsidization of bustard-friendly agricultural technologies; inclusion of bustard-friendly measures in national CAP strategies. Designation of new SPAs or extension of existing ones to accommodate a higher percentage of the breeding and post-reproductive areas. Ensure careful and strategic planning for solar farm installations to prevent the loss of valuable habitats. Promote underground cabling and power line marking. Awareness-raising among stakeholders (e.g. farmers, hunters, policy makers, energy operators).

African Houbara	85 - 109 ind. on Fuerteventura (2021), 440 - 452 ind. on Lanzarote (2018), 11 - 16 ind. on La Graciosa (2020)	Declining (50% in the last 15 years)	EN	VU	Strictly protected	Resident	Year-round	Lanzarote: El Jable; Famara; Zonzamas; Plains of La Corona; Plains of Mareta-Hoya de la Yegua Fuerteventura: Llano Laguna; Taca; Time; Majanicho Tindaya Plains; Corralejo; Matas Blancas; Isthmus of Jandía Sandy Plain; Lajares Sandy Plain-Cotillo-Ezquinzo; Morro Tabaiba-Morro de los Rincones-Vallebrón Mountains; Los Molinos Gully-Plain of La Laguna; Cuchillete de Buenavista-Gully of La Torre-Los Alares; Cabras gully; Llano Grande - Malpaís; Grande - Malpaís Chico	C: Habitat loss (Destruction of <i>Launaea</i> shrubland, Sand extraction); Collisions (Overhead cabling); Habitat fragmentation (Tourism development, Urban sprawl) H: Collisions (Traffic); Habitat loss (Abandonment of traditional agriculture “gavias”, Energy developments (Wind and solar farms)) M: Climate change; Habitat degradation (Agricultural intensification) Predation (Cats); Anthropogenic disturbance (Tourism) L: Collisions (Fences) Loc: Disturbance (Truffle collectors) U: Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Corvids)	Enforce prohibitions on the extraction of sand in areas of the Natura Network 2000, and specifically in El Jable. Locate dangerous points of mortality due to collisions with power lines and telephone lines and proceed to bury them. Implementation of corrective measures in sections of roads with a higher probability of collisions. Designation of new SPAs or extension of existing ones to accommodate a higher percentage of the breeding and post-reproductive areas. Maintain traditional low-intensity agricultural areas (gavias) or alfalfa plots for food availability during summer. Improve public environmental protection services and ensure proper monitoring of the habitat, especially during the breeding season. Develop a feral cat population control plan and remove cats from breeding areas. Regulate urbanisation and tourism in a sustainable way with the conservation of biodiversity.
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COUNTRY: Ukraine*

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	500 - 650 breeding ind. incl. 120 - 150 females (2014), 1,500 - 2,000 wintering ind. (2014 – 2018)	Declining	EN	LC	Protected	Breeding, Migrant Wintering	Year-round	Crimea (All year in the Steppe parts); Kherson Regions (All year in S part); Zaporizhzhia Regions (Migrates and winters in C and S parts); Donetsk Region (Migrates in the S)	H: Habitat loss; Anthropogenic disturbance (Military activity); Agricultural intensification (Mechanization, Irrigation) L: Agricultural intensification (Chemical application) Loc: Collision (Overhead cabling) U: Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Eggs and chicks); Poaching	Assessment of the population status, threats and conservation needs in Crimea, Kherson and Zaporizhzhia regions after cessation of hostilities in the species range. Enforcement of poaching control at key wintering sites.
Little Bustard	30–50 breeding ind., 70–80 wintering ind. (2014)	Declining	EN	VU	Strictly protected	Breeding, Migrant, Wintering	Year-round	Crimea (Migrates and winters in the steppe part); Kerch peninsula; Kherson and Zaporizhzhia Regions (Migrates and winters in S parts), Donetsk Regions (Migrates in S parts)	M: Habitat loss and degradation (Lack of management and overgrowth of pastures with high, desne gras, Overgrazing) Loc: Collision (Overhead cabling) U: Anthropogenic disturbance (Military activity); Poaching	New protected areas should be created (southern part of the Kerch Peninsula), to strengthen control over hunting in the species' habitats (North-Western Azov Sea, Prysyvash, Kerch Peninsula), and prevent the removal of clutches and broods, relevant enforcement measures. Assessment of the population status, threats and conservation needs in Crimea, Kherson and Zaporizhzhia regions after cessation of hostilities in the species range. Enforcement of poaching control at key wintering sites.

*Signatory to the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of the Middle-European Population of the Great Bustard (*Otis tarda*)

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COUNTRY: United Kingdom

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	50-60 ind. (2024)	Slight increase	N/A (National); CR (Wiltshire County)	LC	Protected	Breeding, Wintering	Year-round	S Wiltshire, Salisbury Plain	<p>H: Agricultural intensification (Mechanization)</p> <p>M: Collision (Power lines); Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Canids)</p> <p>L: Habitat degradation (Monocultures); Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Corvids); Disturbance</p> <p>Loc: Collision (Fences)</p> <p>U: Habitat fragmentation; Climate change; Legal obstacles</p>	Continue providing financial incentives for farmers to implement bustard-friendly land management. Survey silage fields to prevent nest destruction. Rescue endangered clutches and hand-rear chicks for release. Raise awareness among stakeholders (e.g. farmers, hunters, policy makers, energy operators), Control foxes via legal methods (especially night shooting), negotiate large no-mow zone.

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