

Form to propose internationally important sites for addition to Table 3 of the Raptors MoU (in advance of MoS3)

Completed Forms (including associated maps) should be returned electronically to the Coordinating Unit of the Raptors MoU at: cmsoffice.ae@cms.int .

Sites proposed for addition to Table 3 should meet criteria for international importance such as those used for identification of Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas¹ or EC Birds Directive Special Protection Areas². Signatories considering proposing sites of national (as opposed to international) importance should do so in their National Raptor Conservation Strategy or contact the Coordinating Unit for advice.

Compiler's Details

Name	
Role/ job title	
Department name	
Address	
Country	
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Date form submitted	

Proposed Site(s) for addition to Table 3 (For more information see explanatory notes below).

Site Name (International) ^a	Site Type(s) ^b	Site Code ^c	Geographic Coordinates ^d	Site Boundary Provided? ^e	Annex 1 of Raptors MoU species ^f for which site is important	Season ^g	Supporting Count Data ^h	International Criteria Met ⁱ	Comments

¹ <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/info/ibacriteria>

² http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/sites_birds/index_en.htm and example of UK interpretation of SPA criteria at <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-162>

Explanatory notes:

- a) Site Name (International)** Internationally used site name.
- b) Site Type(s)** Statutory and non-statutory designations e.g. National Park, Nature Reserve, Community Management Area, Important Bird Area with international importance for raptors.
- c) Site Code(s)** If applicable. If multiple site types apply, specify which site type relates to which code.
- d) Geographic Coordinates** Provide the coordinates of the approximate centre of the site expressed in degrees, minutes, and seconds of latitude and longitude (e.g., in the format: 01°24'15''S 104°16'12''E or 010°30'15''N 084°51'28''W).
- e) Site Boundary Provided?** If available please provide in electronic format (e.g. JPEG), GIS file with attribute table or scanned hard copy of boundary on map. Specify in this column Y=yes or N=no and if Y describe how it has been provided (e.g. 'e-mailed to Coordination Unit with this form').
- f) Species listed in Annex 1 of the Raptors MoU for which site is important** For multiple species, use a separate row for each, repeating the site name / code in each row.
- g) Season** Is this species breeding/ non-breeding/ passage/ resident at the site? Where for example a resident and passage population of the same species is present, repeat the species name in another row and fill in separate season and count data.
- h) Supporting Count Data** Please provide count data (no. of individuals) for Raptors MoU Annex species at the site and date of count.
- i) International Criteria Met** Specify which international criteria^{9,10} are met by Raptors MoU Annex 1 species at the site.

Categories and criteria used to select Important Bird Areas (sites may qualify for multiple categories and criteria)**A: Global****A1. Species of global conservation concern**

The site regularly holds significant numbers of a globally threatened species, or other species of global conservation concern.

A2. Restricted-range species

The site is known or thought to hold a significant component of the restricted-range species whose breeding distributions define an Endemic Bird Area (EBA) or Secondary Area (SA).

A3. Biome-restricted species

The site is known or thought to hold a significant assemblage of the species whose breeding distributions are largely or wholly confined to one biome.

A4. Congregations

- i. The site is known or thought to hold, on a regular basis, $\geq 1\%$ of a biogeographic population of a congregatory waterbird species.
- ii. The site is known or thought to hold, on a regular basis, $\geq 1\%$ of the global population of a congregatory seabird or terrestrial species.
- iii. The site is known or thought to hold, on a regular basis, $\geq 20,000$ waterbirds or $\geq 10,000$ pairs of seabird of one or more species.
- iv. The site is known or thought to be a 'bottleneck' site where at least 20,000 storks (Ciconiidae), raptors (Accipitriformes and Falconiformes) or cranes (Gruidae) regularly pass during spring or autumn migration.

B: European**B1. Congregations**

- i. The site is known or thought to hold $\geq 1\%$ of a flyway or other distinct population of a waterbird species.
- ii. The site is known or thought to hold $\geq 1\%$ of a distinct population of a seabird species.
- iii. The site is known or thought to hold $\geq 1\%$ of a flyway or other distinct population of other congregatory species.
- iv. The site is a 'bottleneck' site where over 5,000 storks, or over 3,000 raptors or cranes regularly pass on spring or autumn migration.

B2. Species with an unfavourable conservation status in Europe

The site is one of the 'n' most important in the country for a species with an unfavourable conservation status in Europe (SPEC 2, 3) and for which the site-protection approach is thought to be appropriate.

B3. Species with a favourable conservation status in Europe

The site is one of the 'n' most important in the country for a species with a favourable conservation status in Europe but concentrated in Europe (SPEC 4) and for which the site-protection approach is thought to be appropriate.

B: Middle East**B1: Regionally important congregations**

The site may qualify on any one of the three criteria listed below:

- i. The site is known or thought to hold $\geq 1\%$ of a flyway or other distinct population of a waterbird species.
- ii. The site is known or thought to hold $\geq 1\%$ of a distinct population of a seabird species.
- iv. The site is a 'bottleneck' site where over 5,000 storks, or over 3,000 raptors or cranes regularly pass on spring or autumn migration.

B2: Species with an unfavourable conservation status in the Middle East

The site is one of the five most important sites in the country/territory for a species with an unfavourable conservation status in the Middle East (threatened or declining throughout all or part of their range in the region) and for which the site-protection approach is thought to be appropriate.

B3: Species with a favourable conservation status but concentrated in the Middle East

The site is one of the five most important sites in the country/territory for a species with a favourable conservation status in the Middle East but with its global range concentrated in the Middle East, and for which the site-protection approach is thought to be appropriate.

C: European Union**C1. Species of global conservation concern**

The site regularly holds significant numbers of a globally threatened species, or other species of global conservation concern.

C2. Concentrations of a species threatened at the European Union level

The site is known to regularly hold at least 1% of a flyway population or of the EU population of a species threatened at the EU level (listed on Annex I and referred to in Article 4.1 of the EC Birds Directive).

C3. Congregations of migratory species not threatened at the EU level

The site is known to regularly hold at least 1% of a flyway population of a migratory species not considered threatened at the EU level (as referred to in Article 4.2 of the EC Birds Directive) (not listed on Annex I).

C4. Congregatory – large congregations

The site is known to regularly hold at least 20,000 migratory waterbirds and/or 10,000 pairs of migratory seabirds of one or more species.

C5. Congregatory – bottleneck sites

The site is a 'bottleneck' site where at least 5,000 storks (Ciconiidae) and/or at least 3,000 raptors (Accipitriformes and Falconiformes) and/or 3,000 cranes (Gruidae) regularly pass on spring or autumn migration.

C6. Species threatened at the European Union level

The site is one of the five most important in the European region (NUTS region) in question for a species or subspecies considered threatened in the European Union (i.e. listed in Annex I of the EC Birds Directive).

C7. Other ornithological criteria

The site has been designated as a Special Protection Area (SPA) or selected as a candidate SPA based on ornithological criteria (similar to but not equal to C1–C6) in recognized use for identifying SPAs.