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MEETING TO CONCLUDE AND ENDORSE THE
PROPOSED CENTRAL ASIAN FLYWAY ACTION
PLAN TO CONSERVE MIGRATORY
WATERBIRDS AND THEIR HABITATS
New Delhi, 10-13 June 2005
Agenda Item 6.0

**PROPOSED CENTRAL ASIAN FLYWAY ACTION PLAN TO CONSERVE MIGRATORY
WATERBIRDS AND THEIR HABITATS**

(Note prepared by the CMS Secretariat)

1. A two-day international workshop was organised in Tashkent, Uzbekistan (2001) to discuss the conceptual basis for developing a Central Asian Flyway Action Plan to Conserve Migratory Waterbirds and their Habitats (CAF Waterbird Action Plan)¹. The report from the Tashkent meeting (see Document CMS/CAF/Inf.5) notes that the official State delegates and representatives from various intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations reviewed and commented on the first draft of the Action Plan that was presented to the meeting.

2. The attached revised draft Action Plan was further developed by Wetlands International on behalf of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA) in order to facilitate further discussion at the Delhi meeting. The revision reflects comments and guidance received from the Tashkent meeting.

3. In addition to discussing the first draft of the CAF Waterbird Action Plan, the Tashkent meeting participants also discussed various options for legal and institutional frameworks to support its implementation. The advantages and disadvantages of the three options discussed in Tashkent are elaborated in document CMS/CAF/6. These options are:

- Extending the AEWA geographical area to include the entire CAF region² and incorporating the CAF Waterbird Action Plan under the Agreement;

¹ The Netherlands Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality funded this workshop under a three-year project (April 2001 to December 2004) entitled "Towards a Strategy for Wetland and Waterbird Conservation in the Central Asian Flyway" that was implemented by Wetlands International. CMS and the Dutch Embassy in Moscow also financially supported the meeting. The meeting was also supported with funding from the GEF/UNEP African Eurasian Flyway project that ran a concurrent workshop to identify primary needs and opportunities for capacity building to manage wetlands and waterbirds.

² CAF Range States that are not within the AEWA Agreement Area include: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, People's Republic of China, India, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Tajikistan and United Kingdom (Chagos Islands)).

- Developing a new Agreement for the CAF region under the auspices of CMS to which the CAF Waterbird Action Plan would be annexed; and
- Setting-up the CAF Waterbird Action Plan as an independent international cooperative conservation framework outside the CMS Framework.

4. The final content and form of the Action Plan will be determined by which legal and institutional option is endorsed by the Range States at the 2005 Delhi meeting. For purposes of discussion and simplicity, the current version of the draft Action Plan has been modelled on the existing AEWA Action Plan.

5. The three legal and institutional options all share a common theme: the need to establish appropriate bodies to help coordinate the Action Plan's implementation and oversight. Ideally the coordination process would facilitate interaction and regular involvement between the Range States and other key actors, while enabling technical oversight and input.

6. It is foreseen that the following bodies would be required:

- An appropriate supervisory body to coordinate and oversee the Action Plan's implementation;
- A supporting secretariat; and
- A technical committee to provide scientific and technical advice and information to the supervisory body. The committee could comprise an agreed number of experts representing different CAF sub-regions, a representative of relevant international organisations and experts on particular issues

The procedures to constitute and appoint these bodies would depend on the option chosen.³

7. For purposes of discussion references to a "Secretariat", "Technical Committee" and a "Meeting of the Parties" help to show the full extent of what the Action Plan could embody if a legal and institutional option to incorporate the Action Plan either under AEWA or a new CMS Agreement would be chosen. If either of these options were to be chosen the word "Parties" would be substituted for "Range States".

8. It is also noteworthy that the process to finalise the Action Plan will also depend upon which option is endorsed. For example:

- If the CAF region endorses and recommends extending the AEWA Agreement Area, the regionally endorsed Action Plan and the recommendation will be forwarded to AEWA's Third Meeting of the Parties (October 2005) for further

³ For example, if the Range States recommend extending the AEWA Agreement Area to cover the entire CAF region, the regular AEWA Meeting of the Parties would perform the role of the supervisory body. There may however be a need to expand representation in AEWA's Standing Committee and Technical Committee to ensure that the CAF region is adequately represented. If a new Agreement would be decided then its Meeting of the Parties would provide oversight and it is likely that a technical committee would be established. If a free standing Action Plan is selected, the supervisory body could be comprised of a number of representatives from the different regions covered by the Action Plan, representatives of relevant conventions and international organisations. In this option a stand-alone oversight body would need to be established with consequent financial implications needing to be considered and resolved.

consideration. If the Meeting of the Parties looks favourably upon the recommendation it will establish a process to bring the Action Plan under the Agreement.

- If the recommendation is to develop a new Agreement under the CMS framework, the recommendation and the regionally endorsed Action Plan would be forwarded to CMS's Eighth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (November 2005). If the Conference of the Parties looks favourably upon the recommendation it could recommend the development of an accompanying Agreement. A process would then be elaborated to develop the Agreement.
- If the recommendation is to develop a CAF Waterbird Action Plan as an independent international cooperative conservation framework, an independent coordinating and funding mechanism would need to be developed to support this work. Further consultation amongst the Range States and key actors would be required to organise this.

Action requested:

The Range States within the CAF region participating in the meeting are invited to:

- Consider the revised draft Action Plan, taking into consideration the region's preferred legal and institutional option to support its implementation, and provide comments with a view to concluding and endorsing it by the close of the meeting; and
- Consider the process and milestones to finalise the revised draft Action Plan taking into consideration the region's preferred legal and institutional option.

Proposed Central Asian Flyway Action Plan for the Conservation of Migratory Waterbirds and their Habitats

Version 2

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List of abbreviations

AEWA	Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds
APMWCS	Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy
AWC	Asian Waterbird Census
CAF	Central Asian Flyway
CAFF	Programme for the Conservation of Arctic Fauna and Flora (CAFF) of the Arctic Council
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
COP	Conference of the Parties of an international convention
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)
IBA	Important Bird Area
IWC	International Waterbird Census
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WI	Wetlands International
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
GEF	Global Environment Facility

Introduction

The Central Asian Flyway (CAF) covers a large continental area of Eurasia between the Arctic and Indian Oceans and the associated island chains. The Flyway⁴ comprises several important migration routes of waterbirds⁵, most of which extend from the northernmost breeding grounds in Russia (Siberia) to the southernmost non-breeding (wintering) grounds in West and South Asia, the Maldives and the British Indian Ocean Territory. The birds on their annual migration cross the borders of several countries. Geographically the flyway region covers 30 countries of North, Central and South Asia and Trans-Caucasus (Annex I).

There is an overlap between the CAF and the area of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA), which was concluded in 1995, at the Hague, The Netherlands. Sixteen out of the 30 countries encompassed by the CAF are located in the AEWA Agreement Area.

The Species

The Central Asian Flyway covers at least 274 migratory⁶ waterbird populations of 175 species, including 26 globally threatened and near-threatened species⁷ that breed, migrate and spend the non-breeding (winter period) within the region (Tables 1 and 2). Species such as the critically threatened Sociable Plover *Vanellus gregarious*, vulnerable Black-necked Crane *Grus nigricollis* and Indian Skimmer *Rynchops albicollis*, and Barheaded Goose *Anser indicus*, Ibisbill *Ibidorhyncha struthersii*, and Brownheaded Gull *Larus brunnicephalus* are completely (or largely) restricted to the Central Asian Flyway region. In addition, the breeding range of some species including the critically threatened Siberian Crane *Grus leucogeranus*, Slender-billed Curlew *Numenius tenuirostris*, endangered Spoon-billed Sandpiper *Eurynorhynchus pygmaeus*, vulnerable Spot-billed Pelican *Pelecanus philippensis* and Relict Gull *Larus relictus*, and Blackwinged Pratincole *Glareola nordmanni*, Caspian Plover *Charadrius asiaticus* and Asian Dowitcher *Limnodromus semipalmatus* are largely restricted to the region although the non-breeding ranges overlap with adjoining flyways.

Other migratory waterbird species pass through this region on their annual migrations within flyways that connect the northern Central Asian countries with South East Asia and Australasia (the East Asian-Australasian Flyway) and Africa and Europe (the East African Flyway) and the Indian Ocean to the south. These populations will benefit from the actions undertaken in this Action Plan, but are not the focus of the work and are not listed in Table 1.

Of the 175 species covered by the Action Plan, 15 and 103 are included in the CMS Appendix I and II respectively (Table 1). Besides geographical overlap there is also a substantial overlap in species between CAF and AEWA. Out of the 275 migratory waterbird populations in the CAF, over 50% (145 populations) are covered by AEWA (Table 2).

Rapid human population growth and development across the region has dramatically increased pressure on intertidal and freshwater wetlands, grasslands and other habitats which has resulted in their degradation and loss, their pollution and harvest of waterbirds. These pressures have resulted

⁴ A “flyway” is the total area used by (groups of) populations or species of birds, throughout their annual cycle, including the breeding areas, migration stop-over and non-breeding (wintering) sites. Many of these sites tend to be highly productive and are thus also of importance to non-migratory birds and other biodiversity. In the staging and non-breeding areas of the flyway, the high productivity also enable local people to benefit food, shelter and water.

⁵ “Waterbirds” means those species of birds that are ecologically dependent on wetlands for at least part of their annual cycle, have a range which lies entirely or partly with the Action Plan area and are listed in Table 1. In addition to these groups, there are other birds also dependent on wetlands such as the kingfishers, birds of prey and passerines. These birds benefit from efforts undertaken to conserve waterbirds.

⁶ Migratory populations include species in which the entire population or a significant proportion of the population cyclically and predictably crosses one or more national jurisdictional boundaries. *Based on the text of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Article 1)*. www.cms.int

⁷ Globally threatened status of critically threatened, endangered and vulnerable follow BirdLife International (2004) *Threatened Birds of the World*.

in the decline and local extinctions of waterbird populations. Management and conservation of waterbird populations requires precise and up to date information on populations and their trends. Information on the status and trends of waterbird populations in the CAF area is limited and outdated⁸. Actions to promote collection of data and their analysis at the flyway and national level will provide the basis for improving the knowledge base.

The Habitats

Waterbirds use a wide variety of habitats during their annual cycle, from the arctic tundra, forested wetlands of the temperate taiga, forest-steppe, steppe grasslands, deserts, inland and coastal wetlands, wet and dry agriculture croplands, rivers, floodplain wetlands, marshes, lakes, tanks, ponds, irrigation tanks, sewage and waste treatment farms. This continental flyway comprises extensive large semi-arid habitats with a limited number of wetlands⁹, particularly in the staging areas and different groups of migratory waterbirds appear to overlap considerably in the usage of important sites. The large coastal wetland areas and islands of South Asian countries provide good habitat for many species.

Many of the wetlands are situated in areas with dense human populations where they provide many goods and services to the people but where they are increasingly being unsustainably exploited¹⁰. Thus the management of these habitats requires coordinated multi-sectoral and participatory planning and implementation to realise the needs of local people and biodiversity conservation.

Many countries along the CAF have developing or transitional economies with only modest allocation of resources for research and conservation and for involvement of local stakeholders in sustainable management of wetlands, grasslands and other habitats. In addition, changes in political systems and instabilities in some countries, and language and other barriers have constrained the development of cooperation between agencies and organisations in all the flyway countries in areas such as information sharing, research and conservation activities.

The Need and Purpose of an Action Plan

As many waterbird populations are declining and the wetlands, grasslands and other habitats upon which waterbirds depend are seriously threatened along the CAF, there is an urgent need of science-based and internationally co-ordinated conservation measures, ensuring sustainable benefits to people as well as survival of species and habitats. The call for the development of an Action Plan for the Central Asian Flyway has been recognised by various conventions and meetings¹¹.

The Action Plan sets the agenda for enhanced regional environmental cooperation among the Central Asian Flyway states to promote the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

⁸ Information on population trends is summarised in the publication *Waterbird Population Estimates* (third edition, Wetlands International 2002).

⁹ "Wetlands" are defined as "areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres". Wetlands "may incorporate riparian and coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands or bodies of marine water deeper than six metres at low tide lying within the wetlands". *Based on the text of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar, Iran, 1971) (Articles 1.1 and 2.1)*. < www.ramsar.org/lib_manual2004e.htm >.

¹⁰ CBD COP Decision VII/4 (Biological diversity of inland water ecosystems) emphasizes the critical role of inland water biodiversity for sustainable development < www.biodiv.org/decisions/ >.

¹¹ CMS COP5 Resolution 5.4 called on Range States to take an active role in developing a conservation initiative for migratory waterbirds in the Central Asian-Indian Flyway. The Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy: 2001-2005, recommends development and implementation of an action plan for the CAF and establishment of a site network for conservation of migratory waterbirds and internationally important wetlands in the Central Asian Flyway. Edinburgh Declaration from the Global Flyway Conference *Waterbirds around the World* (2004) called for the establishment of an international framework and further development of an information base to promote migratory waterbird conservation in the Central Asian Flyway < www.wetlands.org/gfc >.

CAF Action Plan

The Action Plan builds on and complements actions that are being undertaken by national governments to promote conservation. In addition, it builds on and complements programmes and actions that are being undertaken by various international conventions (including CMS, AEWA, Ramsar and CBD)¹², development agencies (including UNEP, UNDP, World Bank and Asian Development Bank) and international NGOs (including BirdLife International, IUCN, WWF and WI) to promote regional and national cooperation and conservation action¹³.

¹² For a list of CAF Range States and their membership in these agreements, see document CMS/CAF/Inf.11.

¹³ For a preliminary list of regional and national activities that contribute to migratory waterbird and habitat conservation in the CAF region see document CMS/CAF/Inf.12.

1 Scope of Application

- 1.1 The Action Plan is applicable to the populations of migratory waterbirds listed in Table 2. Any reference to this Action Plan includes a reference to Table 2.

2 Species Conservation

2.1 Cooperation

- 2.1.1 Range States shall cooperate with relevant international conventions and agreements including CMS, AEWA, Ramsar Convention and Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and relevant international programmes including the Programme for the Conservation of Arctic Fauna and Flora (CAFF) of the Arctic Council (CAFF), Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy (APMWCS), International Waterbird Census (including the Asian Waterbird Census), Important Bird Area programme and others in developing and implementing international species action plans and other protection, monitoring and conservation measures for populations listed in Table 2, in particular for populations listed in the columns (b) and (c) of this Table.

2.2 Legal Measures

- 2.2.1 Range States with species listed in column (a) of Table 2 shall provide protection to those populations listed in accordance with this Action Plan. Such Range States shall in particular and subject to paragraph 2.2.3 below:
- (a) prohibit the taking of birds and eggs of those populations occurring in their territory;
 - (b) prohibit deliberate disturbance in so far as such disturbance would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned; and
 - (c) prohibit the possession or utilization of, and trade in, birds or eggs of those populations which have been taken in contravention of the prohibitions laid down pursuant to subparagraph (a) above, as well as the possession or utilization of, and trade in, any readily recognizable parts or derivatives of such birds and their eggs.

By way of exception for those populations listed in Categories 2 and 3 in Column A only and which are marked by an asterisk¹⁴ hunting may continue on a sustainable use basis¹⁵ where hunting of such populations is a long-established cultural practice. This sustainable use shall be conducted within the framework of special provisions of a species action plan at the appropriate international level.

- 2.2.2 Range States with populations listed in Table 2 shall regulate the taking of birds and eggs of all populations listed in column B of Table 2. The object of such legal measures shall be to maintain or contribute to the restoration of those populations to a favourable conservation status and to ensure, on the basis of the best available knowledge of population dynamics, that any taking or other use is sustainable. Such legal measures, subject to paragraph 2.2.3 below, shall in particular:
- (a) prohibit the taking of birds belonging to the populations concerned during their various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned;
 - (b) regulate the modes of taking;

¹⁴ To be completed after discussion at New Delhi CAF meeting.

¹⁵ CBD Decision VI.13 (Sustainable Use) provides guidelines for the sustainable use of species, including migratory species. < www.biodiv.org/decisions/ >.

- (c) establish limits on taking, where appropriate, and provide adequate controls to ensure that these limits are observed; and
 - (d) prohibit the possession or utilization of, and trade in, birds and eggs of the populations which have been taken in contravention of any prohibition laid down pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph, as well as the possession or utilization of and trade in, any parts of such birds and their eggs.
- 2.2.3 Range States may grant exemptions to the prohibitions laid down in paragraphs 2.2.1 and 2.2.2, where there is no other satisfactory solution, for the following purposes:
- (a) to prevent serious damage to crops, water and fisheries;
 - (b) in the interests of air safety or other overriding public interests;
 - (c) for the purpose of research and education, of re-establishment and for the breeding necessary for these purposes;
 - (d) to permit under strictly supervised conditions, on a selective basis and to a limited extent, the taking and keeping or other judicious use of certain birds in small numbers; and
 - (e) for the purpose of enhancing the propagation or survival of the population concerned.

Such exemptions shall be precise as to content and limited in space and time and shall not operate to the detriment of the populations listed in Table 2. Range States shall as soon as possible inform the Secretariat¹⁶ of any exemptions granted pursuant to this provision.

- 2.2.4 Range States shall promote, whenever they consider it necessary, to establish local or site based community organisations to promote enforcement of legislation for conservation of migratory waterbirds and wetlands.

2.3 Single Species Action Plans

- 2.3.1 Range States shall cooperate with each other, as well as with appropriate international technical specialist groups, in order to develop and implement, as a priority, international single species action plans for globally threatened migratory waterbirds, listed in column (a) of Table 2 with a view to improving their overall conservation status. The Secretariat shall coordinate the development, harmonization and implementation of such plans. When appropriate, the problem of accidental killing of birds by hunters as a result of incorrect identification of the species should be considered (also see paragraph 4.1.8).

2.4 Emergency Measures

- 2.4.1 Range States shall in close cooperation with each other whenever possible and relevant, develop and implement emergency measures for populations listed in Table 2, when exceptionally unfavourable or endangering conditions occur anywhere in the Action Plan Area.

2.5 Re-establishments

- 2.5.1 Range States shall exercise the greatest care when re-establishing populations listed in Table 2 into parts of their traditional range where they no longer exist. They shall endeavour to develop and follow a detailed re-establishment plan based on appropriate scientific studies. Re-establishment plans should constitute an integral part of national and, where appropriate, international single species action plans. A re-establishment plan should include assessment of the impact on the environment and shall be made widely available. Range States shall inform the

¹⁶ References to a "Secretariat" are dependent on which legal and institutional option to support the implementation of the Action Plan is chosen by the Range States at the New Delhi meeting. For example, the Secretariat could be the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat, a new Secretariat established under a new Agreement or a newly established CAF Action Plan Coordination Secretariat if the Action Plan will stand alone.

Secretariat, in advance, of all re-establishment programmes for populations listed in Table 2.

2.6 Introductions

- 2.6.1 Range States shall prohibit the introduction of non-native species of animals and plants, which could have a negative impact, directly or indirectly, on migratory waterbirds listed in column (a) of the Table 2. In case, when such undesirable introduction already took place in the past, the Range States shall take necessary measures to control non-native species.
- 2.6.2 Range States shall, if they consider it necessary, require the taking of appropriate precautions to avoid the accidental escape of captive birds belonging to non-native species.
- 2.6.3 Range States shall take measures to the extent feasible and appropriate, including taking, to ensure that when non-native species or hybrids thereof have already been introduced into their territory, those species or their hybrids do not pose a potential hazard to the populations listed in Table 2.

3 Habitat conservation and management

3.1 Habitat Inventories

- 3.1.1 Range States, in liaison where appropriate with competent national and international organizations, shall undertake and publish national inventories¹⁷ of the habitats within their territory, to identify all sites of international and national importance for populations listed in Table 2 and which hold internationally important numbers of waterbirds¹⁸. The inventories will provide a basis for designating additional sites under appropriate national and international conservation categories (as outlined in paragraph 3.2.3) and sites that may be considered for inclusion in the Central Asian Flyway Site Network (as outlined in section 3.1).

3.2 Conservation and Management of Habitats

- 3.2.1 Range States shall endeavour to take decisions and implement measures to ensure:
- (a) adequate and timely supply of water required to maintain natural functions of wetlands and other important habitats known to be of importance for migratory waterbirds (especially in arid areas), and
 - (b) maintain and sustainably manage other habitats important to migratory waterbirds (e.g. steppe grasslands).
- Relevant decisions should be widely announced and should assist obtaining national and international recognition and support.
- 3.2.2 Range States shall endeavour to make wise and sustainable use of all of habitats of importance for waterbirds in their territory. In particular they shall endeavour to avoid degradation and loss of habitats that support populations listed in Table 2

¹⁷ Ramsar Convention Res. VIII.6 (A Ramsar Framework for Wetland Inventory) promotes the Asian Wetland Inventory framework as an appropriate methodology. For more information see: < www.ramsar.org/key_guide_inventory_e.htm >.

¹⁸ Ramsar Convention criteria to identify internationally important wetlands include: *Criterion 2*: A wetland should be considered internationally important if it supports vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species or threatened ecological communities; *Criterion 5*: A wetland should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds; and *Criterion 6*: A wetland should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbird. For more information: < www.ramsar.org/key_criteria.htm >.

through the introduction of appropriate regulations or standards and control measures. In particular, they shall endeavour to:

- (a) ensure, where practicable, that adequate statutory controls are in place, relating to the use of agricultural chemicals, pest control procedures and the disposal of waste water, which are in accordance with international norms, for the purpose of minimizing their adverse impacts on the populations listed in Table 2; and
- (b) prepare and distribute information material, in the appropriate languages, describing such regulations, standards and control measures in force and their benefits to people and wildlife.

3.2.3 Range States shall provide official support to designate, conserve and manage all important breeding, moulting, staging and non-breeding (wintering) sites for populations listed in Table 2, by establishing national networks¹⁹ of all important sites under appropriate national and international conservation categories (e.g. nature reserves, national parks, sanctuaries, non-hunting areas, Ramsar sites, World Heritage Sites, Important Bird Areas²⁰ and special conservation areas). These sites should be considered for inclusion within the Central Asian Flyway Site Network outlined in section 3.1.

3.2.4 Range States shall endeavour to give special protection to existing designated sites, including Ramsar Sites and World Heritage Sites, which meet internationally accepted criteria of international importance for populations listed in Table 2. Range States shall increase the capacity of local agencies and interest groups to support development and implementation of management plans of all internationally and nationally important sites to conserve the important sites for the populations listed in Table 2.

3.3 Establishment of CAF Site Network

3.3.1 Range States shall actively support the establishment of the Central Asian Flyway Site Network²¹, as a mechanism for linking national networks of waterbird sites of international importance across the Flyway²². Based on the principle of establishing an ecological network²³ of internationally important sites through promotion of conservation and sustainable management of wetlands and other habitats, it will also provide a mechanism to target actions to improve the well being of local people dependent on the sites. The Network will encourage

¹⁹ Ramsar Recommendation 4.4 (Establishment of Wetland Reserves), urges Contracting Parties to establish national networks of nature reserves covering both listed and non-listed wetlands. < www.ramsar.org/key_rec_4.4e.htm >.

²⁰ For information on IBAs see: < <http://www.birdlife.net/action/science/sites/index.html> >.

²¹ Other fora call for establishing and managing networks to conserve species, including: (a) CBD Decisions VII/28 (Protected Areas (Articles 8 (a) to e)) and VII/5 (Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity) call for network of protected areas, "with the objective of the establishment and maintenance by 2010 for terrestrial and by 2012 for marine areas of comprehensive, effectively managed, and ecologically representative national and regional systems of protected areas that collectively, *inter alia* through a global network contribute to achieving the three objectives of the Convention and the 2010 target to significantly reduce the current rate of biodiversity loss." < www.biodiv.org/decisions/ >; (b) Ramsar Resolution VII.11 (Strategic Framework and Guidelines for the Future Development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance of the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971) recognises the need "To develop and maintain an international network of wetlands which are important for the conservation of global biological diversity and for sustaining human life through the ecological and hydrological functions they perform." < www.ramsar.org/key_res_vii11e.htm >; and (c) Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy calls for the establishment of a site network for the CAF < www.wetlands.org/IWC/AWC/waterbirdstrategy/download >. The site networks operating under the framework of the Strategy in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway can provide a basis for developing such a Network < www.wetlands.org/IWC/awc/waterbirdstrategy/Network.htm >.

²² This Network would not be envisioned to have any authority or mandate over national or regional systems.

²³ A generic term used in some countries and regions, as appropriate, to encompass the application of the ecosystem approach that integrates protected areas into the broader land- and/or seascapes for effective conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use (as per CBD Decision VII/28. (Protected areas (Articles 8 (a) to (e)))) < www.biodiv.org/decisions/ >.

implementation of a range of actions including, (a) information sharing for conservation and management of waterbird populations with focus on increasing awareness, (b) training to improve monitoring and management, (c) research and monitoring of habitats and waterbirds and (d) study tours for site managers (as outlined in paragraph 3.2.4 and sections 4.4 and 4.5).

3.4 Rehabilitation and Restoration

- 3.4.1 Range States shall endeavour to rehabilitate or restore²⁴, where feasible and appropriate, sites which were previously important for the populations listed in Table 2.

4 Management of Human Activities

4.1 Hunting

- 4.1.1. Range States shall review their national policy and legislation in the field of hunting activities and waterbird protection with a view to implementing international guidelines to encourage harmonization, stricter protection of threatened species and sustainable exploitation of quarry species.
- 4.1.2. Range States shall cooperate to ensure that their hunting legislation implements the principle of sustainable use as envisaged in this Action Plan, taking into account the full geographical range of the waterbird populations concerned and their life history characteristics.
- 4.1.3. Range States shall develop and improve/modify their hunting legislation in terms of sustainable exploitation of quarry species and strict protection of threatened ones.
- 4.1.4. The Secretariat shall be kept informed by the Range States of their legislation relating to the hunting of populations listed in Table 2.
- 4.1.5. Range States shall provide measures of sustainable use in particular for species that are listed in any national/regional Red Data Book/Red Data List even if they are not globally or regionally threatened.
- 4.1.6. Range States shall develop and implement necessary measures to eliminate, or reduce, as far as possible, illegal taking and other unsustainable hunting practices, such as use of poisoned baits, mist netting, trapping, explosives, and control gun ownership to deter illegal taking.
- 4.1.7. Where appropriate, Range States shall encourage hunters to organise themselves into associations/societies (at local, national and international levels) to coordinate their activities and sharing their responsibilities for sustainable use of migratory waterbirds.
- 4.1.8. Range States shall promote the education and training of hunters, especially through hunting associations. Mandatory hunter proficiency tests should be considered as a condition for the issue of hunting licences, or such tests could be introduced on a voluntary basis. The proficiency test for hunters should include, among other things, bird identification.
- 4.1.9. Range States shall reduce as far as possible the lead poisoning in waterbirds by gradual phasing out of lead shot and its replacement by non-toxic shot. They

²⁴ Ramsar Resolution VIII.16 (Principles and Guidelines for Wetland Restoration) provides practical guidance on wetland restoration < http://ramsar.org/key_guide_restoration_e.htm >.

shall endeavour to phase out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands by the year 2015.²⁵

- 4.1.10. Range States shall initiate efforts to collect and publish harvest data/hunting statistics on migratory waterbirds, in order to be able to establish the international coordination of sustainable waterbird harvest in the future.
- 4.1.11. Range States shall cooperate with a view to developing a reliable and harmonized flyway wide system for the collection of harvest data in order to assess the annual harvest of populations listed in Table 2. They shall provide the Secretariat with estimates of the total annual take for each population, when available.

4.2 Eco-tourism

- 4.2.1. Range States shall support the development of sensitive and appropriate eco-tourism at wetlands and other habitats where and when such excursions do not impact harmfully on the waterbirds holding concentrations of populations listed in Table 2.
- 4.2.2. Range States, in cooperation with competent international agencies and organizations, shall endeavour to evaluate the costs, benefits and other consequences that can result from eco-tourism at selected wetlands with concentrations of populations listed in Table 2²⁶. They shall communicate the results of any such evaluations to the Secretariat.

4.3 Other Human Activities

- 4.3.1. Range States shall, with support of international organizations²⁷, review, develop and promote such kinds of traditional use and such management practices of wetland resources that are sustainable in regards of migratory waterbirds and their habitats.
- 4.3.2. Range States shall, as far as possible, undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment, adopting international best practice methodologies²⁸, of human activities that could have impact on migratory waterbird populations and their habitats.

²⁵ Please note that a target for phasing out lead shot was set for the year 2000 for AEWAs Contracting Parties. This target would continue to apply to Parties within the existing AEWAs Agreement Area if the CAF Action Plan is brought within AEWAs. AEWAs Resolution 2.2 requests Contracting Parties to enhance their efforts to phase out lead shot and also to report back to the Third Meeting of Parties (October 2005). CAF Range States that are outside the AEWAs Agreement Area would endeavour to meet the 2015 target.

²⁶ CBD COPVII called on Range States through Decision VII/14 (Biological Diversity and Tourism) which adopted the “Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development to use them for Sustainable Tourism Development” in vulnerable terrestrial, marine and coastal ecosystems and habitats of major importance for biological diversity and protected areas. < www.biodiv.org/decisions/default.asp >.

²⁷ Ramsar Resolution VIII.14 (New Guidelines for Management Planning for Ramsar Sites and other Wetlands) provides a useful framework for wetland management planning < www.ramsar.org/key_guide_mgt_new_e.htm >.

²⁸ CMS Resolution 7.10 (Impact Assessment on Migratory Species), the CBD Decision VI.7 adopting “Guidelines for Incorporating Biodiversity-related Issues into Environmental Impact Assessment Legislation and/or Processes and in Strategic Environmental Assessment” and “Recommendations for the conduct of cultural, environmental and social impact assessment regarding developments proposed to take place on, or which are likely to impact on, sacred sites and on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities” and Ramsar Resolution VIII.9 (Guidelines for Incorporating Biodiversity-related Issues into Environmental Impact Assessment Legislation and/or Processes and in Strategic Environmental Assessment’ Adopted by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and their Relevance to the Ramsar Convention) provides a useful framework for assessments of wetlands and other habitats and impacts on migratory species.

- 4.3.3. Range States shall assess the impact of proposed projects which are likely to lead to conflicts between populations listed in Table 2 that are in the areas referred to in paragraph 3.2 and human interests, and shall make the results of the assessment publicly available.
- 4.3.4. Range States shall, as far as possible, promote high environmental standards in the planning and construction of structures to minimize their impact on populations listed in Table 2. They should consider steps to minimize the impact of structures already in existence where it becomes evident that they constitute a negative impact for the populations concerned.
- 4.3.5. In cases where human disturbance threatens the conservation status of waterbird populations listed in Table 2, Range States shall endeavour to take measures to limit the level of threat. Special attention shall be given to the problem of human disturbance at breeding colonies of colonially nesting waterbirds, especially when they are situated in the areas, which are popular for outdoor recreation. Appropriate measures could include, *inter alia*, establishing of disturbance-free zones in protected areas where public access is not permitted.
- 4.3.6. Range States shall promote development and implementation of the management plans for migratory waterbird sites of international and national importance. These plans shall be developed in cooperation with authorities, non-government organizations and local communities.
- 4.3.7. Range States shall endeavour to gather information on the damage, in particular to crops and to fisheries, caused by populations listed in Table 2, and report the results to the Secretariat.
- 4.3.8. Range States shall cooperate with a view to identifying appropriate techniques to minimize damage, or to mitigate the effects of damage, in particular to crops and to fisheries, caused by populations listed in Table 2, drawing on the experience gained elsewhere in the world.
- 4.3.9. Range States shall cooperate with a view to developing single species action plans for populations, which cause significant damage, in particular to crops and fisheries. The Secretariat shall coordinate the development and harmonization of such plans.

4.4 Research and monitoring

- 4.4.1. Range States shall endeavour to establish an international network of specialists and organizations involved in research, monitoring and conservation of migratory waterbirds and wetlands. If necessary, these networks at the national levels shall be strengthened through appointment of national coordinators.
- 4.4.2. Range States shall endeavour, with international support, if necessary, to carry out survey work in remote and poorly investigated areas, which may encompass the important habitats of migratory waterbirds listed in Table 2, in particular, their breeding grounds. The results of such surveys shall be disseminated widely.
- 4.4.3. Range States shall support the international efforts to collect/collate available data and publish reviews on the level of understanding of migration strategies, routes, and important habitats of waterbird populations. In particular, they shall encourage the examination of the ringing/markings data.
- 4.4.4. Range States shall cooperate with a view to determining the migration routes of all populations listed in Table 2, using available knowledge of breeding and non-breeding season distributions and census results, and by participating in coordinated marking programmes.
- 4.4.5. Range States shall endeavour to undertake studies on the effects of wetland loss and degradation and disturbance on the carrying capacity of wetlands used by

the populations listed in Table 2 and on the migration patterns of such populations.

- 4.4.6. Range States shall, if they consider it acceptable, collect/collate and publish available data on threats to migratory waterbirds caused by legal and illegal harvest, habitat loss and other reasons. A study is needed to determine the importance of these forms of utilization to the local and national economy and biodiversity.
- 4.4.7. Range States shall support the development of new local, national and international research projects for better understanding of ecology, migratory strategies and population dynamics of waterbird species, and their use of important sites, in order to determine their specific requirements as well as the techniques which are the most appropriate for their conservation and management. Taking advantage of the advances in satellite telemetry to study the precise routes and sites of importance for populations shall be supported.
- 4.4.8. Range States shall endeavour to be involved in regular monitoring programmes, such as the International Waterbird Census, complemented by surveys of important breeding grounds, staging and non-breeding (wintering) sites. The results of such surveys shall be published and disseminated widely. The results will also be sent to appropriate international organizations, to enable reviews of population status and trends.
- 4.4.9. Range States shall cooperate to improve the measurement of bird population trends as a criterion for describing the status of such populations.

4.5 Training, Education and Public Awareness

- 4.5.1. Range States shall, where necessary, arrange for training programmes to ensure that personnel responsible for implementing this Action Plan have adequate knowledge to implement it effectively.
- 4.5.2. Range States shall cooperate with each other and international organizations in order to develop and arrange new appropriate training programs for national officials, stakeholders and experts on waterbird and habitat monitoring, protection and management.
- 4.5.3. Range States, with support of international organizations, shall develop their agencies responsible for waterbird and wetland management and conservation.
- 4.5.4. Range States shall cooperate with each other and the Secretariat with a view to exchanging resource materials²⁹ and developing training programmes.
- 4.5.5. Range States shall develop education and awareness activities, preferably in local languages, in order to improve the level of awareness of the general public with regard to the value of wetlands and other habitats and needs of waterbirds. Such activities shall include the producing CAF posters and leaflets, organizing outdoor excursions, designing a multi-lingual website, TV and radio programmes, and others. This activity should be firstly targeted to people living in and around important wetlands, to users of these wetlands (farmers, hunters, fishermen, tourists, etc.), to local authorities, to community leaders and other decision-makers. Support and guidance should be sought from national and international organizations to maximize efforts.

²⁹ Ramsar Resolution VIII.31 (The Convention's Programme on Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) 2003-2008) provides a basis for activities related to wetland sites.
< www.ramsar.org/key_res_viii31e.htm >

5 Implementation³⁰

- 5.1 When implementing this Action Plan, Range States shall, when appropriate, give priority to those populations listed in Column A of Table 2.
- 5.2 Where, in the case of populations listed in Table 2, more than one population of the same species occurs on the territory of a Range State, that Range State shall apply conservation measures appropriate to the population or populations that have the poorest conservation status.
- 5.3 The Secretariat, in coordination with the Technical Committee³¹ and with the assistance of experts from Range States, shall coordinate the development of an international network of sites of importance for migratory waterbirds in the Central Asian Flyway (as outlined in paragraph 3.3).
- 5.4 The Secretariat, in coordination with the Technical Committee and with the assistance of experts from Range States, shall coordinate the development of conservation guidelines to assist the Range States in the implementation of this Action Plan. The Secretariat shall ensure, where possible, coherence with guidelines approved under other international instruments³² and advice of the Secretariats of AEWA, CMS, Ramsar, CBD, APMWCS, etc will need to be sought. These conservation guidelines shall aim at introducing the principle of sustainable use. They shall cover, *inter alia*:
- (a) establishment of a site network for migratory waterbirds;
 - (b) single species action plans;
 - (c) emergency measures;
 - (d) preparation of site inventories and habitat management methods;
 - (e) hunting legislation and practices;
 - (f) trade in waterbirds;
 - (g) eco-tourism;
 - (h) reducing crop damage; and
 - (i) a waterbird monitoring protocol.
- 5.5 The Secretariat, in coordination with the Technical Committee and the Range States, shall prepare a series of international reviews necessary for the implementation of this Action Plan, including:
- (a) reports on the status and trends of populations;
 - (b) gaps in information from surveys;
 - (c) the networks of sites used by each population, including reviews of the protection status of each site as well as of the management measures taken in each case;

³⁰ The three legal and institutional options, presented in Document CMS/CAF/6, all share a common theme: the need to establish appropriate bodies to help coordinate the Action Plan's implementation and oversight. Ideally the coordination process would facilitate interaction and regular involvement between the Range States and other key actors, while enabling technical oversight and input. It is foreseen that the following bodies would be required: (a) an appropriate supervisory body to coordinate and oversee the Action Plan's implementation; (b) a supporting secretariat; and (c) a technical committee to provide scientific and technical advice and information to the supervisory body. The committee could comprise an agreed number of experts representing different CAF sub-regions, a representative of relevant international organisations and experts on particular issues. Regarding the supervisory body, if the Ranges States recommend extending the AEWA Agreement Area to cover the entire CAF region, the regular AEWA Meeting of the Parties would perform this role. If a new Agreement would be decided then its Meeting of the Parties would provide oversight. If a free standing Action Plan is selected, the supervisory body could comprise a number of representatives from the different regions covered by the Action Plan, representatives of relevant conventions, and international organisations.

³¹ Depending on which framework is preferred for the implementation of the CAF Action Plan, the Technical Committee established under AEWA could be expanded to deal with CAF issues. A new Technical Committee would need to be established linked to a new Agreement or to the stand alone Action Plan.

³² A range of guidelines developed by AEWA < unep-aewa.org/meetings/en/mop/mop1docs/pdf/1-8pdf > and < unep-aewa.org/meetings/en/mop/mop2docs/wrd/resolutions/res_2_3_guidelines.doc > and Ramsar Convention < www.ramsar.org/key_guidelines_index.htm > can provide a basis for implementation.

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- (d) pertinent hunting and trade legislation in each country relating to the species listed in Table 2 to this Action Plan;
 - (e) the stage of preparation and implementation of single species action plans;
 - (f) re-establishment projects; and
 - (g) the status of introduced non-native waterbird species and hybrids thereof.
- 5.6 The Secretariat shall endeavour to ensure that the reviews mentioned in paragraph 5.5 are updated at intervals of not more than three years.
- 5.7 The Technical Committee shall assess the guidelines and reviews prepared under paragraphs 5.4 and 5.5, [and shall formulate draft recommendations and resolutions relating to their development, content and implementation for consideration at sessions of the Meeting of the Parties]³³.
- 5.8 [The Secretariat shall regularly undertake a review of potential mechanisms for providing additional resources (funds and technical assistance) for the implementation of this Action Plan, and shall make a report to each ordinary session of the Meeting of the Parties]³⁴.

³³ Action will be dependent on whether AEWA or a new Agreement is selected to support implementation of the CAF Action Plan.

³⁴ Action will be dependent on whether AEWA or a new Agreement is selected to support implementation of the CAF Action Plan.

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Table 1: Migratory waterbirds of the Central Asian Flyway region included in the Action Plan

	Species	English name	Threatened species ¹	CMS Appendix ²
	GAVIIDAE	DIVERS		
1	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Red-throated Diver		
2	<i>Gavia arctica</i>	Black-throated Diver		II
	PODICIPEDIDAE	GREBES		
3	<i>Tachibaptus ruficollis</i> *	Little Grebe		
4	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Red-necked Grebe		II
5	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i> *	Great Grested Grebe		
6	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Slavonian Grebe		
7	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Grebe		
	PELECANIDAE	PELICANS		
8	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	Great White Pelican		I
9	<i>Pelecanus philippensis</i> *	Spot-billed Pelican	VU	
10	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Dalmatian Pelican	VU	I
	PHALACROCORACIDAE	CORMORANTS & DARTERS		
11	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> *	Great Cormorant		
12	<i>Phalacrocorax pygmaeus</i>	Pygmy Cormorant	nt	II
	ARDEIDAE	HERONS, EGRETS & BITTERNs		
13	<i>Ardea cinerea</i> *	Grey Heron		
14	<i>Ardea alba</i> *	Great (White) Egret		
15	<i>Ardea modesta</i>	Eastern Great Egret		
16	<i>Ardea purpurea</i> *	Purple Heron		
17	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i> *	Cattle Egret		
18	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	Squacco Heron		
19	<i>Egretta garzetta</i> *	Little Egret		
20	<i>Egretta garzetta schistacea</i> *	Western Reef Egret		
21	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> *	Black-crowned Night-heron		
22	<i>Gorsachius melanolophus</i> *	Malayan Night-heron		
23	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Eurasian Bittern		
24	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i> *	Little Bittern		
25	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i> *	Cinnamon Bittern		
26	<i>Ixobrychus (Dupetor) flavicollis</i> *	Black Bittern		
	CICONIIDAE	STORKS		
27	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	Asian Openbill Stork		
28	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stork		II
29	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	European White Stork		II
30	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	Lesser Adjutant	VU	
31	<i>Leptoptilos dubius</i>	Greater Adjutant	EN	
	THRESKIORNITHIDAE	IBISES & SPOONBILLS		
32	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i> *	Sacred Ibis		
33	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i> *	Black-headed (White) Ibis	nt	
34	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> *	Glossy Ibis		II

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	Species	English name	Threatened species ¹	CMS Appendix ²
35	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i> *	Eurasian Spoonbill		II
	PHOENICOPTERIDAE	FLAMINGOS		
36	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber roseus</i> *	Greater Flamingo		II
37	<i>Phoenicopterus minor</i> *	Lesser Flamingo	nt	II
	ANATIDAE	SWANS, GEES & DUCKS		
38	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i> *	Greater Whistling Duck		II
39	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i> *	Lesser Whistling Duck		II
40	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute Swan		II
41	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan		II
42	<i>Cygnus (columbianus) bewickii</i>	Bewick's Swan		
43	<i>Anser fabalis</i>	Bean Goose		II
44	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	White-fronted Goose		II
45	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser White-fronted Goose	VU	I
46	<i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag Goose		II
47	<i>Anser indicus</i> *	Bar-headed Goose		II
48	<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	Red-breasted Goose	VU	I
49	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> *	Ruddy Shelduck		II
50	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Common Shelduck		II
51	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotus</i>	Comb Duck		II
52	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i> *	Cotton Pygmy-goose		
53	<i>Anas penelope</i>	Eurasian Wigeon		II
54	<i>Anas falcata</i>	Falcated Teal		II
55	<i>Anas strepera</i>	Gadwall		II
56	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Green-winged Teal		II
57	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> *	Mallard		II
58	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i> *	Spot-billed Duck		II
59	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail		II
60	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Garganey		II
61	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler		II
62	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>	Marbled Teal	VU	I
63	<i>Netta rufina</i>	Red-crested Pochard		II
64	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Common Pochard		II
65	<i>Aythya baeri</i>	Baer's Pochard	VU	II
66	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Ferruginous Duck	nt	I
67	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck		II
68	<i>Aythya marila</i>	Greater Scaup		II
69	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed Duck		II
70	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	Velvet Scoter		II
71	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Common Goldeneye		II
72	<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	Smew		II
73	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser		II
74	<i>Mergus merganser</i> *	Goosander		II
75	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	White-headed Duck	EN	I
	GRUIDAE	CRANES		
76	<i>Grus virgo</i>	Demoiselle Crane		II
77	<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	Siberian Crane	CR	I
78	<i>Grus grus</i>	Common Crane		II
79	<i>Grus nigricollis</i> *	Black-necked Crane	VU	I

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	Species	English name	Threatened species ¹	CMS Appendix ²
	RALLIDAE	RAILS, GALLINULES & COOTS		
80	<i>Rallina eurizinoides</i> *	Banded Crake		
81	<i>Gallirallus striatus</i>	Slaty-breasted Rail		
82	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i> *	Water Rail		
83	<i>Crex crex</i>	Corncrake	VU	I
84	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i> *	White-breasted Waterhen		
85	<i>Porzana parva</i>	Little Crake		
86	<i>Porzana pusilla</i> *	Baillon's Crake		
87	<i>Porzana porzana</i>	Spotted Crake		
88	<i>Porzana fusca</i> *	Ruddy-breasted Crake		
89	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i> *	Moorhen		
90	<i>Fulica atra</i> *	Common Coot		
	HELIORNITHIDAE	FINFOOTS		
91	<i>Heliopais personata</i> *	Masked Finfoot	VU	
	JACANIDAE	JACANAS		
92	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i> *	Pheasant-tailed Jacana		
	DROMADIDAE	CRAB PLOVER		
93	<i>Dromas ardeola</i>	Crab Plover		II
	HEMATOPODIDAE	OYSTERCATCHERS		
94	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> *	Eurasian Oystercatcher		
	IBIDORHYNCHIDAE	IBISBILL		
95	<i>Ibidorhyncha struthersii</i>	Ibisbill		
	RECURVIROSTRIDAE	STILTS & AVOCETS		
96	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i> *	Black-winged Stilt		II
97	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> *	Pied Avocet		II
	GLAREOLIDAE	COURSERS & PRATINCOLES		
98	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	Collared Pratincole		II
99	<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	Oriental Pratincole		
100	<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>	Black-winged Pratincole	DD	II
	CHARADRIIDAE	PLOVERS		
101	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Northern Lapwing		II
102	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>	Grey-headed Lapwing		II
103	<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>	Sociable Plover	CR	I
104	<i>Vanallus leucurus</i> *	White-tailed Plover		II
105	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Eurasian Golden Plover		II
106	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific Golden Plover		II
107	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey Plover		II
108	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Common Ringed Plover		II
109	<i>Charadrius placidus</i>	Long-billed Plover		II
110	<i>Charadrius dubius</i> *	Little Ringed Plover		II
111	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i> *	Kentish Plover		II
112	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Lesser (Mongolian) Plover		II
113	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sandplover		II

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	Species	English name	Threatened species ¹	CMS Appendix ²
114	<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>	Caspian Plover		II
115	<i>Eudromias morinellus</i>	Eurasian Dotterel		II
	SCOLOPACIDAE	SNIPES, SANDPIPERS & PHALAROPES		
116	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Eurasian Woodcock		II
117	<i>Gallinago solitaria</i>	Solitary Snipe		II
118	<i>Gallinago nemoricola</i>	Wood Snipe	VU	I
119	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	Pintail Snipe		II
120	<i>Gallinago megala</i>	Swinhoe's Snipe		II
121	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe		II
122	<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	Jack Snipe		II
123	<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	Asian Dowitcher	nt	II
124	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit		II
125	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit		II
126	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel		II
127	<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>	Slender-billed Curlew	CR	I
128	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew		II
129	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Spotted Redshank		II
130	<i>Tringa totanus*</i>	Common Redshank		II
131	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper		II
132	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank		II
133	<i>Tringa guttifer</i>	Nordmann's Greenshank	EN	I
134	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Green Sandpiper		II
135	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper		II
136	<i>Tringa (Xenus) cinerea</i>	Terek Sandpiper		II
137	<i>Tringa (Actitis) hypoleucos*</i>	Common Sandpiper		II
138	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone		II
139	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot		II
140	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot		II
141	<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling		II
142	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Red-necked Stint		II
143	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	Little Stint		II
144	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	Temminck's Stint		II
145	<i>Calidris subminuta</i>	Long-toed Stint		II
146	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper		II
147	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin		II
148	<i>Eurynorhynchus pygmaeus</i>	Spoon-billed Sandpiper	EN	I
149	<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	Broad-billed Sandpiper		II
150	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Ruff		II
151	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope		II
	LARIDAE	GULLS & TERNS		
152	<i>Larus hemprichii</i>	White-eyed Gull	nt	II
153	<i>Larus canus</i>	Common Gull		
154	<i>Larus argentatus*</i>	Herring Gull		
155	<i>Larus heuglini*</i>	Heuglin's Gull		
156	<i>Larus armenicus*</i>	Armenian Gull		
157	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>	Yellow-legged Gull		
158	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull		
159	<i>Larus ichthyaetus</i>	Great Black-headed Gull		
160	<i>Larus brunnicephalus</i>	Brown-headed Gull		

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	Species	English name	Threatened species ¹	CMS Appendix ²
161	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull		
162	<i>Larus genei</i>	Slender-billed Gull		II
163	<i>Larus relictus</i>	Relict Gull	VU	I
164	<i>Larus minutus</i>	Little Gull		
165	<i>Sterna (Gelocheidon) nilotica*</i>	Gull-billed Tern		
166	<i>Sterna caspia*</i>	Caspian Tern		
167	<i>Sterna bengalensis*</i>	Lesser Crested Tern		II
168	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	Sandwich Tern		II
169	<i>Sterna bergii</i>	Crested Tern		II
170	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Roseate Tern		
171	<i>Sterna hirundo*</i>	Common Tern		
172	<i>Sterna albifrons*</i>	Little Tern		II
173	<i>Sterna saundersii</i>	Saunders' Tern		II
174	<i>Sterna repressa</i>	White-cheeked Tern		II
175	<i>Sterna fuscata</i>	Sooty Tern		
176	<i>Chlidonias hybridus*</i>	Whiskered Tern		
177	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	White-winged Tern		II
	RHYNCHOPIDAE	SKIMMERS		
178	<i>Rynchops albicollis</i>	Indian Skimmer	VU	

Notes:

1. Threatened species as identified by BirdLife International (2004): CR – Critically Endangered; EN – Endangered; VU – Vulnerable; nt - near threatened; DD - data deficient
2. CMS - Appendix I and II listed species (downloaded from CMS website on 1 Feb. 2005; effective from 23 Dec. 2002)
3. Species marked with asterisk (*) have some resident populations.

Table 2: Status of Populations of Migratory Waterbirds in the Central Asian Flyway Action Plan

KEY TO CLASSIFICATION

The key to the classification follows the AEWA Action Plan 2003-2005. The following key to Table 1 is a basis for implementation of the Action Plan:

Column A

Category 1:

- (a) Species which are included in Appendix I to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory species of Wild Animals;
- (b) Species which are listed as threatened in Threatened Birds of the World (BirdLife International 2004); or
- (c) Populations, which number less than around 10,000 individuals.

Category 2: Populations numbering between around 10,000 and around 25,000 individuals.

Category 3: Populations numbering between around 25,000 and around 100,000 individuals and considered to be at risk as a result of:

- (a) Concentration onto a small number of sites at any stage of their annual cycle;
- (b) Dependence on a habitat type, which is under severe threat;
- (c) Showing significant long-term decline; or
- (d) Showing extreme fluctuations in population size or trend.

For species listed in categories 2 and 3 above, see paragraph 2.1.1 of the Action Plan.

Column B

Category 1: Populations numbering between around 25,000 and around 100,000 individuals and which do not fulfil the conditions in respect of column A, as described above.

Category 2: Populations numbering more than around 100,000 individuals and considered to be in need of special attention as a result of:

- (a) Concentration onto a small number of sites at any stage of their annual cycle;
- (b) Dependence on a habitat type, which is under severe threat;
- (c) Showing significant long-term decline; or
- (d) Showing extreme fluctuations in population size or trend.

Column C

Category 1: Populations numbering more than around 100,000 individuals which could significantly benefit from international cooperation and which do not fulfil the conditions in respect of either column A or column B, above.

DEFINITION OF GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS USED IN RANGE DESCRIPTIONS

Western Palearctic	As defined in <i>Handbook of the Birds of Europe, the Middle East and North Africa</i> (Cramp & Simmons 1977).
Western Siberia	The Russian Federation east of the Urals to the Yenisey River and south to the Kazakhstan border.
Central Siberia	The Russian Federation from the Yenisey River to the eastern boundary of the Taimyr Peninsula and south to the Altai Mountains.
Caspian	Azerbaijan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.
South-west Asia	Bahrain, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, eastern Turkey, Turkmenistan, the United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Yemen.
Western Asia	Western parts of the Russian Federation east of the Urals and the Caspian countries.
Central Asia	Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.
Southern Asia	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

bre: breeding
 N: North
 S: South
 NE: North-east
 SE: South-east
 non-bre: non-breeding (wintering)
 E: East
 W: West
 NW: North-west
 SW: South-west
 () Population status unknown. Conservation status estimated.

NOTES

1. The populations identified and brief descriptions are based on the descriptions used in the third edition of *Waterbird Population Estimates*.
2. The sequence of populations follows the third edition of *Waterbird Population Estimates*.
3. The population data used to compile Table 2 as far as possible correspond to the number of individuals in the potential breeding stock in the Action Plan area. Status of populations of waterbirds is based on the third edition of *Waterbird Population Estimates*.
4. Status of populations of waterbirds included in the AEWA is as listed in the AEWA Action Plan 2003-2005.
5. Slash signs (/) are used to separate breeding areas from non-breeding (wintering) areas.
6. Suffixes (bre) or (non-bre) in population listings are solely aids to population identification. They do not indicate seasonal restrictions to actions in respect of these populations under the Action Plan.
7. Where a species' population is listed in Table 2 with multiple categorisation, the obligations of the Action Plan relate to the strictest category listed.
8. Species marked with asterisk (*) have resident populations.

REVIEW OF TABLE 2

The Table shall be reviewed regularly by a Technical/Scientific Committee established to provide guidance to the Action Plan.

	Species	A	B	C	Pop. Incl. in AEWA
	GAVIIDAE				
	<i>Gavia stellata</i>				
1	~ Caspian, Black Sea & Eastern Mediterranean (non-br)		(1)		#
	<i>Gavia arctica arctica</i>				
2	~ Coastal NW Europe, Mediterranean, Black & Caspian Seas (non-br)		2c		#
	<i>Gavia arctica suschkini</i>				
3	~ Central Siberia/Caspian			(1)	#
	PODICIPEDIDAE				
	<i>Tachibaptus ruficollis ruficollis*</i>				
4	~ Europe & North-west Africa			1	
	<i>Tachibaptus ruficollis capensis*</i>				
5	~ Southwestern/Southern Asia			1	
	<i>Podiceps grisegena grisegena</i>				
6	~ Black Sea & Med (non-br)		(1)		#
7	~ Caspian (non-br)	2			#
	<i>Podiceps grisegena (balchashensis)</i>				
8	~ Southern Asia (non-br)	1c			
	<i>Podiceps cristatus* cristatus</i>				
9	~ Black Sea & Med (non-br)			1	#

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	Species	A	B	C	Pop. Incl. in AEWA
10	~ Caspian Sea (non-br)	1c			#
11	~ Southern Asia	2			#
	<i>Podiceps auritus auritus</i>				
12	~ Caspian & S Asia (non-br)	2			#
	<i>Podiceps nigricollis nigricollis</i>				
13	~ SW/S Asia (non-br)		1		#
	PELECANIDAE				
	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus*</i>				
14	~ Europe & Western Asia (br)	1a 3c			#
15	~ Southern Asia (non-br)	1a 3c			
	<i>Pelecanus philippensis*</i>				
16	~ Southern Asia	1(b)			
	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>				
17	~ Black Sea & Med (non-br)	1a 1c			#
18	~ SW & S Asia (non-br)	1a 2			#
	PHALACROCORACIDAE				
	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo* sinensis</i>				
19	~ Black Sea/Mediterranean			1	#
20	~ Southwestern Asia (non-br)			(1)	#
21	~ Southern Asia (non-br)			1	
	<i>Phalacrocorax pygmaeus</i>				
22	~ Black Sea & Mediterranean		1		#
23	~ South-west Asia		1		#
	ARDEIDAE				
	<i>Ardea cinerea cinerea*</i>				
24	~ E Black Sea & W/SW Asia (br)			(1)	#
	<i>Ardea cinerea rectirostris*</i>				
25	~ South Asia (non-br)	2			
	<i>Egretta garzetta garzetta*</i>				
33	~ Black Sea/Med (br)			1	#
34	~ Western Asia (br)		(1)		#
35	~ South Asia		1		
	<i>Egretta garzetta schistacea*</i>				
36	~ Southwestern/Southern Asia	2			#
	<i>Ardea purpurea purpurea*</i>				
29	~ E Europe & SW Asia (br)		(2c)		#
	<i>Ardea purpurea manilensis*</i>				
30	~ South Asia	2			
	<i>Ardea alba alba*</i>				
26	~ Black Sea & Med (non-br)	2			#
27	~ Southwestern Asia (non-br)		(1)		#
	<i>Ardea modesta*</i>				
28	~ South Asia (non-br)	3c			
	<i>Ardea (Bubulcus) ibis ibis*</i>				
31	~ E Mediterranean/SW Asia	2			#
	<i>Ardeola ralloides ralloides</i>				
32	~ S, SW Asia & BlackSea (br)		(1)		#
	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax*</i>				
37	~ Western Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa (br)		(1)		#

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	Species	A	B	C	Pop. Incl. in AEWA
	<i>Gorsachius melanolophus melanolophus</i> *				
38	~ South Asia	(1)			
	<i>Botaurus stellaris stellaris</i>				
39	~ W & Central Asia (br)	3c			#
40	~ Southwestern Asia (non-br)	2			#
41	~ Southern Asia (non-br)	(1)			
	<i>Ixobrychus minutus minutus</i> *				
42	~ W & SW Asia (br)		(1)		#
43	~ South Asia	2			
	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i> *				
44	~ South Asia		2b		
	<i>Ixobrychus (Dupetor) flavicollis flavicollis</i> *				
45	~ South Asia				
	CICONIIDAE				
	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>				
46	~ South & Southeast Asia			1	
	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>				
47	~ Central & Eastern Europe (br)	2			#
48	~ SW & S Asia (non-br)	1c			
	<i>Ciconia ciconia ciconia</i>				
49	~ C & E Europe (br)			1	#
50	~ W Asia and Causasus (br)	2			#
	<i>Ciconia ciconia asiatica</i>				
51	~ Southern Asia (non-br)	1c			
	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>				
52	~ South & Southeast Asia	1b 1c			
	<i>Leptoptilos dubius</i>				
53	~ Assam (India, br) / Nepal, Bangladesh	1b 1c			
	THRESKIORNITHIDAE				
	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>				
54	~Iraq/Iran	1c			#
	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i> *				
55	~ Southern Asia	1b			
	<i>Plegadis falcinellus falcinellus</i> *				
56	~ SW Asia (br)		(1)		#
57	~ S & SE Asia (non-br)	2			
	<i>Platalea leucorodia major</i> *				
58	~ SW & S Asia (non-br)	2			#
	PHOENICOPTERIDAE				
	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber roseus</i> *				
59	~ Eastern Med, SW Asia & S Asia		2a		#
	<i>Phoenicopterus minor</i> *				
60	~ South Asia		2a		
	ANATIDAE				
	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i> *			1	
61	~ South Asia				
	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i> *			1	
62	~ South Asia				

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	Species	A	B	C	Pop. Incl. in AEWA
	<i>Cygnus olor</i>				
63	~ W Central Asia, Caspian		2a 2d		#
64	~ Central Asia/S Central Asia		2a 2d		#
	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>				
65	~ Caspian, Central Asia (non-br)		2		#
	<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>				
66	~ Caspian (non-br)	1c			#
	<i>Anser fabalis johanseni</i>				
67	~ Urals to Lake Baikal/Central Asia (Turkmenistan to west China)		1		#
	<i>Anser albifrons albifrons</i>				
68	~ Caspian, Iraq, Iran (non-br)	2			#
	<i>Anser erythropus</i>				
69	~ N Eur & W Sib/B Sea & Caspian	1a 1b 2			#
	<i>Anser anser rubrirostris</i>				
70	~ W Siberia/Caspian & Iraq (non-br)			1	#
71	~ South Asia (non-br)	2			
	<i>Anser indicus*</i>				
72	~ Central/Southern Asia		1		
	<i>Branta ruficollis</i>				
73	~ N Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian	1a 1b 3a			#
	<i>Tadorna ferruginea*</i>				
74	~ W Asia, Caspian, Iran, Iraq		1		#
75	~ S & SE Asia (non-br)		1		
	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>				
76	~ Caspian, SW Asia (non-br)		1		#
77	~ South Asia (non-br)		1		
	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotus melanotus</i>				
78	~ S & SE Asia	1c			
	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus coromandelianus*</i>				
79	~ South Asia		2		
	<i>Anas penelope</i>				
80	~ SW Asia & NE Africa (non-br)		2c		#
81	~ South Asia (non-br)			1	
	<i>Anas falcata</i>				
82	~C & E Asia (NE India)	3c			
	<i>Anas strepera strepera</i>				
83	~ SW Asia & NE Africa (non-br)			(1)	#
84	~ South Asia (non-br)			1	
	<i>Anas crecca crecca</i>				
85	~ W Sib/SW Asia & NE Africa			1	#
86	~ South Asia (non-br)			1	
	<i>Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos*</i>				
87	~ Southwest Asia (non-br)		2c		#
88	~ South Asia (non-br)		2		
	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha poecilorhyncha*</i>				
89	~ Southern Asia		2		
	<i>Anas acuta</i>				
90	~ SW Asia & NE Africa (non-br)			(1)	#
91	~ South Asia (non-br)			(1)	

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	Species	A	B	C	Pop. Incl. in AEWA
	<i>Anas querquedula</i>				
92	~ SW Asia & NE Africa (non-br)			(1)	#
93	~ South Asia (non-br)			(1)	
	<i>Anas clypeata</i>				
94	~ SW Asia, NE & E Africa (non-br)		2c		#
95	~ South Asia (non-br)			(1)	
	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>				
96	~ Southwest Asia	1a 1b 2			#
97	~ South Asia	1a 1b 2			
	<i>Netta rufina</i>				
98	~ Central & SW Asia (non-br)			(1)	#
99	~ South Asia (non-br)		1		
	<i>Aythya ferina</i>				
100	~ Southwest Asia (non-br)		2c		#
101	~ South Asia (non-br)			(1)	
	<i>Aythya baeri</i>				
102	~ C, E, SE & S Asia	1b 2			
	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>				
103	~ SW Asia & NE Africa (non-br)	1a 3c			#
104	~ S, E & SE Asia (non-br)	1a 3a 3c			
	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>				
105	~ SW Asia & NE Africa (non-br)			(1)	#
106	~ S & C Asia (non-br)			(1)	
	<i>Aythya marila marila</i>				
107	~ B & Caspian Seas (incl. S Asia, non-br)			1	#
	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>				
108	~ Western Siberia, N Europe (br)			1	#
	<i>Melanitta fusca fusca</i>				
109	~ Black Sea (non-br)	1c			#
	<i>Bucephala clangula clangula</i>				
110	~ Caspian Sea (non-br)	2			#
	<i>Mergellus albellus</i>				
111	~ C & SW Asia	3c			#
	<i>Mergus serrator serrator*</i>				
112	~ SW & Central Asia	1c			#
	<i>Mergus merganser merganser*</i>				
113	~ Caspian Sea (non-br)	2			#
	<i>Mergus merganser orientalis (comatus)*</i>				
114	~ South Asia (non-br)	1c			
	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>				
115	~ E Med & SW Asia	1a 1b 1c			#
116	~ South Asia (non-br)	1a 1b 1c			
	GRUIDAE				
	<i>Grus virgo</i>				
117	~ W Central Asia (br) /Indian Subcontinent		3b		
118	~ E Asia (br)/Indian Subcontinent		3b		
	<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>				
119	~ Iran (non-br)	1a 1b 1c			#
120	~ India (non-br)	1a 1b 1c			

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	Species	A	B	C	Pop. Incl. in AEWA
	<i>Grus grus grus</i>				
121	~ SW Asia & NE Africa (non-br)	1b 3c			#
122	~ (lifordi) India (non-br)	1b 3c			
	<i>Grus nigricollis</i> *				
123	~ C & S Asia (Yunnan/Tibet/Bhutan/N India)	1b 1c 3a 3c			
	RALLIDAE				
	<i>Rallina eurizinoides</i> *				
124	~ <i>amauroptera</i> S Asia		(1)		
	<i>Gallirallus striatus</i>				
125	~ <i>albiventer</i> S Asia		(1)		
	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i> *				
126	~ <i>aquaticus</i> W Europe, N Africa, SW Asia to Turkmenistan (non-br)			(1)	
127	~ <i>korejewi</i> C Asia/Arabia, NW India (non-br)		(1)		
128	~ <i>indicus</i> NE India, N, SE & E Asia (non-br)		(1)		
	<i>Crex crex</i>				
129	~ W&NW Europe E to NW China & Central Siberia	1a 3d			
	<i>Amauornis phoenicurus</i> *				
130	~ S, E & SE Asia/SW Asia			(1)	
	<i>Porzana parva</i>				
131	~ <i>parva</i> SW Asia, E & W Africa, Mediteranean (non-br)		2c		
132	~ (<i>illustris</i>) Central Asia/W Pakistan, NW India (non-br)		(1)		
	<i>Porzana pusilla</i> *				
133	~ C & E Russia, Central Asia/S, SE Asia			(1)	
	<i>Porzana porzana</i>				
134	~ Europe & W Asia (br)		2c		#
135	~ S Asia (non-br)			(1)	
	<i>Porzana fusca</i> *				
136	~ Pakistan, N India to Yunnan, SE Asia		(1)		
	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i> *				
137	~ SW Asia (non-br)			(1)	#
138	~ S Asia (non-br)			(1)	
	<i>Fulica atra atra</i> *				
139	~ SW Asia (non-br)			1	#
140	~ S Asia (non-br)			(1)	
	HELIORNITHIDAE				
	<i>Heliopais personata</i>				
141	~ S & SE Asia (NE India, Bangladesh, SE to Vietnam, Malaysia, Sumatra)	1b 1c			
	JACANIDAE				
	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i> *		1		
142	~ S & SE Asia to China				
	DROMADIDAE				
	<i>Dromas ardeola</i>				
143	~ NW Ind Ocean, Red Sea & Gulf	3a			#

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	Species	A	B	C	Pop. Incl. in AEWA
	HEMATOPODIDAE				
	<i>Haematopus ostralegus longipes</i> *				
144	~ SW, S Asia & NE Africa (non-br)			1	#
	IBIDORHYNCHIDAE				
	<i>Ibidorhyncha struthersii</i>				
145	~Central Asia				
	RECURVIROSTRIDAE				
	<i>Himantopus himantopus himantopus</i> *				
146	~ Southwest Asia (non-br)		(1)		#
147	~ Southern Asia			1	
	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> *				
148	~ W, SW Asia & Eastern Africa	2			#
149	~ Central & South Asia		1		
	GLAREOLIDAE				
	<i>Glareola pratincola pratincola</i>				
150	~ SW Asia (br)	1			#
	<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>				
151	~ South Asia (non-br)			1	
	<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>				
152	~E Europe-Central Asia	3			
	CHARADRIIDAE				
	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>				
153	~ West Asia (br)			(1)	#
154	~ South Asia (non-br)	2			
	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>				
155	~ E, SE and S Asia (NE India, Bangladesh, Nepal, SE and E Asia - non-br)	2			
	<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>				
156	~ Western Asia/NE Africa	1a 1b 1c			#
157	~ South Asia (non-br)	1a 1b 1c			#
	<i>Vanellus leucurus</i> *				
158	~ SW Asia & NE Africa (non-br)	2			#
159	~ S Asia (non-br)		(1)		#
	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>				
160	~ N-Central Siberia (br)/Caspian Region, Asia Minor		(1)		#
	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>				
161	~ SW, S Asia & E Africa (non-br)		(1)		#
	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>				
162	~ SW, S Asia & Eastern Africa (non-br)		1		#
163	~ South Asia (non-br)		1		
	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>				
164	~ <i>tundrae</i> SW Asia & East Africa (non-br)			(1)	#
	<i>Charadrius placidus</i>				
165	~ E, S & SE Asia	1c			
	<i>Charadrius dubius curonicus</i> *				
166	~ W & SW Asia, E Africa			(1)	#
167	~ C & E Asia			(1)	

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	Species	A	B	C	Pop. Incl. in AEWA
	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus alexandrinus*</i>				
168	~ SW Asia & Africa (non-br)		(1)		#
169	~ S Asia (non-br)		(1)		
	<i>Charadrius mongolus mongolus</i>				
170	~ E Asia, S & SE Asia (non-br)		(1)		
	<i>Charadrius mongolus pamirensis</i>				
171	~ Central Asia/India, SW Asia & SE Africa (non-br)		(1)		#
	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii leschenaultii</i>				
172	~ South Asia (non-br)		1		
	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii crassirostris</i>				
173	~ Asia & Eastern Africa (non-br)	1c			#
	<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>				
174	~ W N & E Caspian E to E Kazakstan, NW China (br)	3			
	<i>Eudromias morinellus</i>				
175	~ Siberia, Cenral Asia (br)/SW Asia E to W Iran		(1)		#
	SCOLOPACIDAE				
	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>				
176	~ W Asia (br)/SW Asia (Caspian region)			(1)	#
177	~ C & E Asia (br)/ N India, Indochina-SE China			(1)	
	<i>Gallinago solitaria solitaria</i>				
178	~ Northern S/SE Asia		1		
	<i>Gallinago nemoricola</i>				
179	~ S & SE Asia (NW India eastwards)	1b 1c			
	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>				
180	~ S Asia & East Africa (non-br)			(1)	#
	<i>Gallinago megala</i>				
181	~ S, SE & E Asia & N Australia (non-br)		1		
	<i>Gallinago gallinago gallinago</i>				
182	~ West Siberia (br)		2c		#
183	~ South Asia (non-br)			1	
	<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>				
184	~ W Siberia (br)		(1)		#
185	~ South Asia (non-br)		?		
	<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>				
186	~ C & E Asia (br) / E India, SE Asia	2			
	<i>Limosa limosa</i>				
187	~ <i>limosa</i> SW Asia & E C Africa (non-br)		(1)		#
188	~ <i>limosa</i> South Asia (non-br)			1	
189	~ <i>melanuroides</i> South Asia, SE Asia, Australasia (non-br)			1	
	<i>Limosa lapponica menzbieri</i>				
190	~ SW, S Asia & E Africa (non-br)			(1)	#
	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>				
191	~ <i>variegatus</i> South Asia (non-br)		1		
192	~ <i>phaeopus</i> , W Siberia (br), E & S Africa (via Caspian, SW Asia)	1c			#
	<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>				
193	~ Mediterranean pop (non-br), Morocco, Persian Gulf	1a 1b 1c			#
	<i>Numenius arquata</i>				
194	~ <i>arquata</i> W Europe, NW Africa, Med, E to Persian Gulf (non-br)			1	#

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	Species	A	B	C	Pop. Incl. in AEWA
195	~ <i>orientalis</i> SW Asia & E Africa (non-br)	3c			#
196	~ <i>orientalis</i> South Asia (non-br)		1		
	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>				
197	~ SW Asia & E Africa (non-br)			(1)	#
198	~ South Asia (non-br)	2			
	<i>Tringa totanus</i>				
199	~ <i>ussuriensis</i> SW Asia & E Africa (non-br)			(1)	#
200	~ <i>ussuriensis</i> S & SE Asia (non-br)		1		
201	~ <i>eurhinus</i> India, Sri Lanka (non-br)			1	
	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>				
202	~ SW Asia, E & S Africa (non-br)		(1)		#
203	~ South Asia (non-br)			1	
	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>				
204	~ SW Asia, E & S Africa (non-br)			(1)	#
205	~ South Asia (non-br)		1		
	<i>Tringa guttifer</i>				
206	~ India, SE & E Asia (non-br)	1a 1b 1c			
	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>				
207	~ SW Asia & East Africa (non-br)			(1)	#
208	~ South Asia (non-br)		1		
	<i>Tringa glareola</i>				
209	~ SW Asia, E & S Africa (non-br)			(1)	#
210	~ South Asia (non-br)		1		
	<i>Tringa (Xenus) cinerea</i>				
211	~ SW Asia & Africa (non-br)			1	#
212	~ India (non-br)		1		
	<i>Tringa (Actitis) hypoleucos*</i>				
213	~ SW Asia, E & S Africa (non-br)			1	#
214	~ South Asia (non-br)		1		
	<i>Arenaria interpres interpres</i>				
215	~ SW Asia, E & S Africa (non-br)			(1)	#
216	~ South Asia (non-br)		1		
	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>				
217	~ SW Asia & W S Asia (non-br)	1c			#
	<i>Calidris canutus canutus</i>				
218	~ SW & S Africa, Sri Lanka (non-br)		2a 2c		#
	<i>Calidris alba</i>				
219	~ SW Asia, E & S Africa (non-br)			1	#
220	~ South Asia (non-br)		1		
	<i>Calidris ruficollis*</i>				
221	~ NE Siberia (br)/ E India, Sri Lanka, SE & E Asia to Australasia			1	
	<i>Calidris minuta</i>				
222	~ SW Asia, E & S Africa (non-br)			(1)	#
223	~ South Asia (non-br)		1		
	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>				
224	~ SW Asia, E Africa (non-br)			(1)	#
225	~ South Asia (non-br)				
	<i>Calidris subminuta</i>				
226	~ E India, Sri Lanka, SE & E Asia to Australia (non-br)		1		
	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>				
227	~ E & S Africa, SW Asia (non-br)			1	#

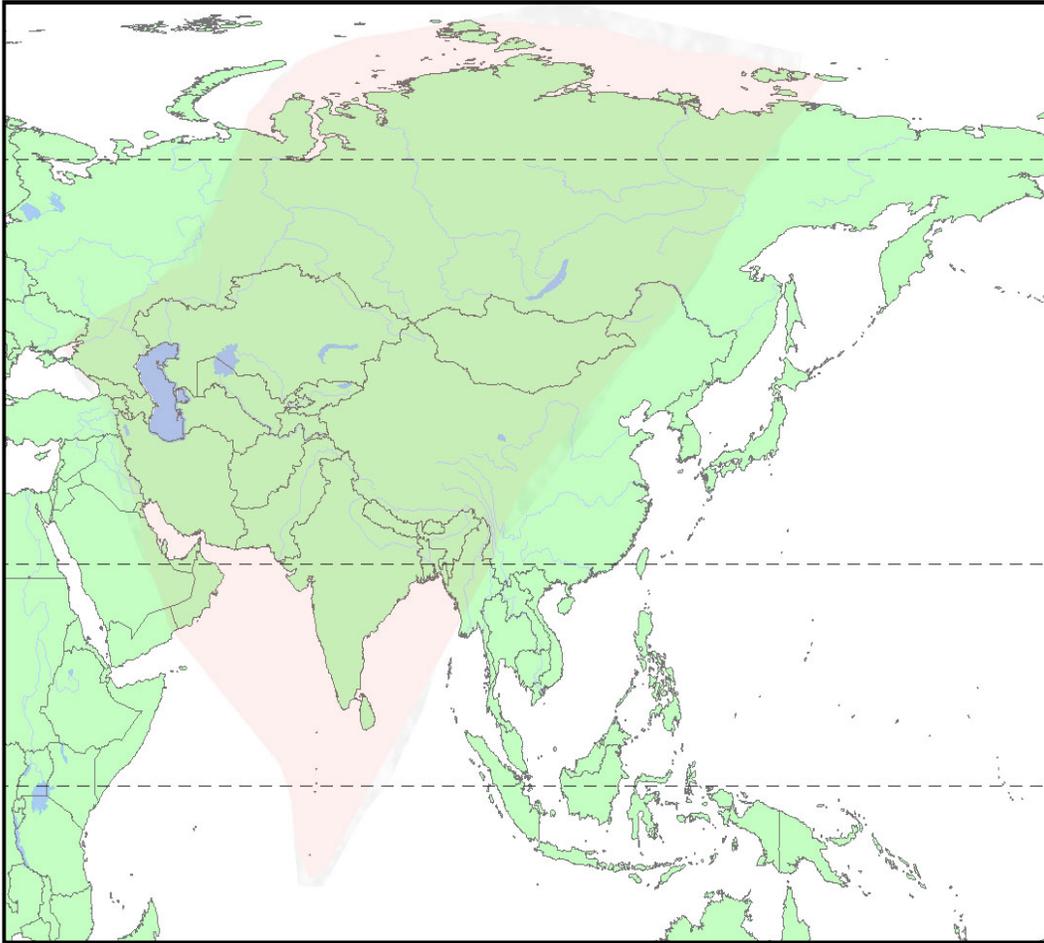
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	Species	A	B	C	Pop. Incl. in AEWA
228	~ South Asia (non-br) <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>			1	
229	~ SW Asia & NE Africa (win)				#
230	~ South Asia (non-br) <i>Eurynorhynchus pygmaeus</i>				
231	~ NE Siberia (br)/ SE India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar? (non-br) <i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	1a 1b 1c			
232	~ <i>falcinellus</i> Coasts of Arabian Pen., E & S Africa, India, Sri Lanka <i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	3c			#
233	~ <i>sibirica</i> NE India, N, SE & E Asia (non-br) <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>		1		
234	~ SW Asia, E & S Africa (win)		(2c)		#
235	~ South Asia (non-br) <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>		1		
236	~ NW Eurasia (br)/ Pelagic, NW Arabian Sea			1	#
	LARIDAE				
	<i>Larus hemprichii</i>				
237	~ SW Asia, Gulfs of Persia, Oman, Aden, Red Sea & Eastern Africa (non-br) <i>Larus canus heinei</i>		2a		#
238	~ SE Eur, Caspian and Black Sea (non-br) <i>Larus argentatus</i>		(1)		#
239	~ <i>mongolicus</i> China and India <i>Larus heuglini argentatus</i>		(1)		
240	~ SW Asia, S to E Afr & NW India, Sri Lanka (non-br) <i>Larus heuglini barbensis</i>			(1)	#
241	~ SW Asia, mainly shores of Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea (non-br) <i>Larus armenicus</i>			(1)	#
242	~ SE Europe, SW Asia <i>Larus cachinnans cachinnans</i>	3a			#
243	~ SE Europe, SW Asia <i>Larus fuscus fuscus</i>			1	#
244	~ E Africa S to Tanzania (+few SW Asia) <i>Larus ichthyaetus</i>		(2c)		#
245	~ E Europe, W Asia	3a			#
246	~ Central Asia (br) /coastal S Asia & Myanmar (non-br) <i>Larus brunnicephalus</i>		1		
247	~ Coasts of Arabian Peninsula, E to S Asia Indochina & S China (non-br) <i>Larus ridibundus</i>		1		
248	~ SW Asia & Eastern Africa (non-br)			(1)	#
249	~ S Asia (non-br) <i>Larus genei</i>			1	
250	~ W, SW & S Asia (br) <i>Larus minutus</i>		2a		#
251	~ Black, Caspian & E Med. Sea (non-br) <i>Sterna nilotica nilotica</i>		(1)		#
252	~ SW Asia (non-br)	2			#
253	~ S Asia (non-br)		1		

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	Species	A	B	C	Pop. Incl. in AEWA
	<i>Sterna caspia caspia</i> *				
254	~ Europe (br)/Med., W,N&E Africa, SW Asia	1c			
255	~ Caspian (br) / SW Asia & NE Africa	2			#
256	~ South Asia (non-br)		1		
	<i>Sterna bengalensis bengalensis</i>				
257	~ Gulf/Southern Asia		2a		#
	<i>Sterna sandvicensis sandvicensis</i>				
258	~ Caspian(b)/ coastal Persian Gulf & S Red Sea to S Asia (non-br)		2a		#
	<i>Sterna bergii velox</i>				
259	~ Arabian Gulf & Indian Ocean (br)/ Indian Ocean Kenya to Myanmar			(1)	#
	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>				
260	~ bangsi Arabian Sea (islands of Oman) br /Indian Ocean (non-br)	1c			#
261	~ korustes Sri Lanka & Indian Islands (br)	1c			
	<i>Sterna hirundo hirundo</i>				
262	~ W Asia (br)			(1)	#
	<i>Sterna hirundo tibetana</i> *				
263	~ Turkestan & Tibet (br)		1		
264	~ Central Asia, N Mongolia & S.Tibet (br)/mostly E Indian Ocean			1	
	<i>Sterna albifrons albifrons</i> *				
265	~ E Europe (br) / Red Sea, Arabia, E Africa	3c			#
266	~ SW & S Asia (br) / Arabian Gulf & Indian Ocean	3b			
	<i>Sterna albifrons pusilla</i> *				
267	~ Indian Ocean & SE Asia (non-br)	3c			#
	<i>Sterna saundersii</i>				
268	~ N & W Indian Ocean, Red Sea (br)	3b	(1)		#
	<i>Sterna repressa</i>				
269	~ N & W Indian Ocean, Red Sea (br)		2c		#
	<i>Chlidonias hybridus hybridus</i> *				
270	~ Central Asia (br)/ Iran-Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka (non-br)		(1)		#
271	~ <i>indicus</i> E Iran, Pakistan, N India (br)	(3a)			
	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>				
272	~ S & E Europe (br) / sub-Saharan Africa, Persian Gulf			(1)	#
273	~ Asia, Australasia - India, Sri Lanka, Indochina, to Australasia		(1)		
	RHYNCHOPIDAE				
	<i>Rynchops albicollis</i>				
274	~ S & SE Asia	1c			

Annex I: Indicative Map of the Central Asian Flyway Region



The boundaries depicted on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by UNEP/CMS