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T-PVS (2013) 9

CONVENTION RELATIVE A LA CONSERVATION DE LA VIE SAUVAGE
ET DU MILIEU NATUREL DE L'EUROPE

Comité permanent

33^e réunion
Strasbourg, 3-6 décembre 2013

**PROJET DE RECOMMANDATION SUR LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DE VINGT-ET-
UN PLANS D'ACTION NOUVEAUX OU REVISES POUR LES OISEAUX LES
PLUS MENACES SUR LE TERRITOIRE DE LA CONVENTION**

*Document
établi par la
Direction de la Gouvernance démocratique*



Convention relative à la conservation de la vie sauvage
et du milieu naturel de l'Europe

**Projet de Recommandation n° X (2013) du Comité permanent, adopté le X décembre 2013,
sur la mise en œuvre de vingt-et-un plans d'action nouveaux ou révisés pour les oiseaux les
plus menacés sur le territoire de la Convention**

Le Comité permanent de la Convention relative à la conservation de la vie sauvage et du milieu naturel de l'Europe, agissant en vertu de l'article 14 de la Convention;

Eu égard aux objectifs de la Convention, qui consistent à préserver la flore et la faune sauvages et leurs habitats naturels;

Rappelant que la Convention accorde une attention particulière à la conservation des espèces menacées d'extinction et vulnérables;

Rappelant que l'article 3 de la Convention exige des Parties contractantes qu'elles prennent les mesures nécessaires pour que soient mises en œuvre des politiques nationales de conservation de la flore et de la faune sauvages et des habitats naturels, en accordant une attention particulière aux espèces menacées d'extinction et vulnérables, surtout aux espèces endémiques, et aux habitats menacés;

Rappelant que l'article 4.1 de la Convention exige des Parties contractantes qu'elles prennent les mesures législatives et réglementaires appropriées et nécessaires pour protéger les habitats des espèces sauvages de la flore et de la faune, en particulier de celles énumérées dans les annexes I et II, et pour sauvegarder les habitats naturels menacés de disparition;

Gardant à l'esprit le Plan stratégique pour la diversité biologique 2011-2020, adopté par la dixième Conférence des Parties à la Convention sur la diversité biologique (CDB), et en particulier l'Objectif 12 d'Aichi relatif à la diversité biologique, qui vise à éviter l'extinction d'espèces menacées connues et à améliorer leur état de conservation à l'horizon 2020;

Rappelant la Stratégie de la biodiversité pour 2020 de l'UE (COM (2011) 244), qui vise à enrayer les pertes de diversité biologique et à améliorer la situation des espèces et des habitats d'Europe, des écosystèmes et des services qu'ils rendent en gardant à l'esprit son objectif 1^{er}, qui est la pleine application par les Etats membres Directives « Oiseaux » et « Habitats »;

Déplorant le déclin inexorable et rapide des populations des diverses espèces d'oiseaux en Europe;

Désireux d'enrayer ces pertes;

Conscient du fait que l'élaboration et l'application de plans de rétablissement peuvent être précieuses pour améliorer la condition des oiseaux d'Europe mondialement menacés et rappelant à ce propos la Recommandation n° 59 (1997) sur la rédaction et la mise en œuvre de plans d'action en faveur des espèces menacées d'animaux sauvages;

Rappelant ses Recommandations n° 48 (1996) sur la conservation des oiseaux d'Europe mondialement menacés, n° 60 (1997) sur la mise en œuvre des plans d'action pour la conservation en Europe des oiseaux mondialement menacés, n° 62 (1997) sur la conservation des oiseaux régionalement menacés en Macaronésie et dans le Bassin méditerranéen, n° 75 (1999) sur la mise en œuvre de nouveaux plans

d'action pour la conservation en Europe des oiseaux mondialement menacés, n° 88 (2001) sur la mise en œuvre de cinq nouveaux plans d'action pour la conservation en Europe des oiseaux mondialement menacés, n° 92 (2002) sur seize nouveaux plans d'action pour les oiseaux les plus menacés sur le territoire de la Convention, n° 103 (2003) sur cinq nouveaux plans d'action pour les oiseaux les plus menacés dans la région couverte par la Convention, n° 121 (2006) sur la mise en œuvre de six nouveaux plans d'action pour la conservation en Europe des oiseaux menacés, et n° 156 (2011) sur la mise en œuvre d'un Plan d'action pour la conservation du pygargue à queue blanche (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) le long du Danube;

Se référant au document T-PVS (2013) 14, élaboré par BirdLife International, qui dresse la liste des plans de rétablissement par espèces préparés ou actualisés depuis 2006, et que le Comité n'a pas encore approuvé;

Notant que les plans de rétablissement par espèces suivants ne concernent pas des espèces ou des sous-espèces d'intérêt pour la Convention: la spatule blanche (*Platalea leucorodia*), le milan royal (*Milvus milvus*), le vautour percnoptère (*Neophron percnopterus*), le faucon kobez (*Falco vespertinus*), la barge à queue noire (*Limosa limosa*), le rollet d'Europe (*Coracias garrulus*), le sirli de Dupont (*Chersophilus duponti*), le gobemouche à demi-collier (*Ficedula semitorquata*), le cygne de Bewick (*Cygnus columbianus bewickii*) et l'oie rieuse du Groenland (*Anser albifrons flavirostris*);

Conscient que plusieurs Plans d'action par espèces approuvés par le Comité permanent avant 2006, et notamment ceux qui concernent les espèces mentionnées ci-après, ont été révisés et actualisés: le puffin des Baléares (*Puffinus mauretanicus*), l'oie naine (*Anser erythropus*), la bernache à cou roux (*Branta ruficollis*), la sarcelle marbrée (*Marmaronetta angustirostris*), l'aigle ibérique (*Aquila adalberti*), le faucon crécerellette (*Falco naumanni*), l'outarde canepetière (*Tetrax tetrax*), l'outarde barbue (*Otis tarda*), le vanneau sociable (*Vanellus gregarius*), le phragmite aquatique (*Acrocephalus paludicola*) et le bouvreuil des Açores (*Pyrrhula murina*);

Rappelant que si les plans internationaux de rétablissement par espèces sont essentiellement produits par l'Union européenne, la Convention sur la conservation des espèces migratrices (CMS) et l'Accord sur la Conservation des oiseaux d'eaux migrateurs d'Afrique-Eurasie (AEWA), l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre des plans de rétablissement nationaux relèvent de la responsabilité des Parties, en vertu de la Convention sur la diversité biologique (CDB);

RECOMMANDE aux Parties contractantes et aux Etats observateurs:

1. d'élaborer et/ou de réviser et de mettre en œuvre des plans nationaux de rétablissement ou d'autres mesures pertinentes, selon les besoins, en faveur des espèces figurant dans les annexes 1 et 2 à la présente recommandation, en tenant en compte des plans d'action internationaux pertinents qui y sont mentionnés;
2. de prendre en compte les versions révisées des Plans d'action par espèces dans la mise en œuvre de mesures concernant les espèces citées à l'annexe 3 à la présente recommandation;
3. de prendre note du Plan international de gestion élaboré par l'AEWA en faveur de la population de Svalbard de l'oie à bec court (*Anser brachyrhynchus*);
4. de tenir le Comité permanent informé des mesures prises pour la mise en œuvre de cette recommandation.

Annexe 1

New Species Recovery Plan covering species listed in Appendix II (elaborated in 2006 – 2013)

Species: Eurasian Spoonbill (<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>)	
Global Red List status: Least Concern (LC) (2012) European Red List status: SPEC 2 , Rare (R) (2004)	
The Eurasian Spoonbill is a large wading bird, with long neck and legs. The bill is also long and spatulate. The species has a large discontinuous breeding range extending from the Netherlands to China, with wintering populations in Europe, Africa, the Middle East and Asia. The overall population trend is uncertain, as some populations are decreasing, while others are increasing or stable.	
International protection	
European Union (listed on annex I)	No Species action plan
CMS - AEWa	International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Eurasian Spoonbill published in 2008 (AEWA technical series no 35)
	Weblink: http://www.unep-aewa.org/publications/ssap/eurasian_spoonbill/index.htm
Status Bern Convention (May 2013): not endorsed by the convention	
Recommendation: endorsement of the 2008 AEWa SSAP	

Species: Red-footed Falcon (<i>Falco vespertinus</i>)	
Global Red List status: Near threatened (NT) (2012) European Red List status: SPEC 3 Vulnerable (VU) (2004)	
The Red-footed Falcon is a small, long-winged bird of prey. The male and female have a different plumage. The Red-footed Falcon breeds in eastern Europe and west, central and north-central Asia. It winters in southern Africa, from South Africa northwards to southern Kenya. This species is listed as Near Threatened because it is experiencing a moderately rapid population decline, owing to habitat loss and degradation.	
International protection	
European Union (listed on annex I)	Species Action plan published in 2010 Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/wildbirds/action_plans/docs/falco_vespertinus.pdf
Status Bern Convention (May 2013): not endorsed by the convention	
Recommendation: endorsement of the 2010 EU SAP	

Species: European Roller (<i>Coracias garrulus</i>)	
Global Red List status: Near threatened (NT) (2012) European Red List status: SPEC 2 Vulnerable (VU) (2004)	
The European Roller is a medium sized bird; it is mainly blue with an orange-brown back. The European Roller breeds from Morocco, south-west and south-central Europe and Asia Minor east through north-west Iran to south-west Siberia (Russia). The species overwinters in two distinct regions of Africa, from Senegal east to Cameroon and from Ethiopia west to Congo and south to South Africa. This species has apparently undergone moderately rapid declines across its global range and it is consequently considered Near Threatened. Declines have been most pronounced in northern populations.	
International protection	
European Union (listed on annex I)	Species action plan published in 2008 Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/wildbirds/action_plans/docs/coracias_garrulus_garrulus.pdf
Status Bern Convention (May 2013): not endorsed by the convention	
Recommendation: endorsement of the 2008 EU SAP	

Species: Dupont's Lark (<i>Chersophilus duponti</i>)	
Global Red List status: Near threatened (NT) (2012)	
European Red List status: SPEC 3, Depleted (H) (2004)	
Dupont's Lark is small songbird, with a long neck, long legs and a fine slightly curved bill. The species does not migrate. <i>Chersophilus duponti</i> has two subspecies: the nominate is found in Spain, Morocco and north Algeria; <i>margaritae</i> is found in Algeria, south-east Tunisia, northern Libya and coastal west Egypt. It is sparsely distributed and uncommon in most areas of its relatively small and fragmented range. This species has not been well studied across much of its range, but moderately rapid declines are known to have occurred in some areas and are suspected elsewhere.	
International protection	
European Union (listed on annex I)	Species action plan published in 2008 Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/wildbirds/action_plans/docs/chersophilus_duponti.pdf
Status Bern Convention (May 2013): not endorsed by the convention	
Recommendation: endorsement of the 2008 EU SAP	

Species: Semi-collared Flycatcher (<i>Ficedula semitorquata</i>)	
Global Red List status: Near threatened (NT) (2012)	
European Red List status: SPEC 2 Declining (D) (2004)	
The Semicollared Flycatcher is a small passerine bird. The breeding male is mainly black above and white below, with a white half-collar. Females have the black replaced by pale brown. The Semi-collared Flycatcher breeds in south-east Europe: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, FYR Macedonia, Russia and Turkey, as well as in north-eastern Iran. It winters in a comparatively small region of East Africa, from Sudan and South Sudan through western Kenya, eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi to Tanzania. This poorly-studied migratory species is estimated to be undergoing a moderately rapid population decline, probably as a result of habitat loss on its breeding grounds.	
International protection	
European Union (listed on annex I)	Species Action plan published in 2010 Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/wildbirds/action_plans/docs/ficedula_semitorquata.pdf
Status Bern Convention (May 2013): not endorsed by the convention	
Recommendation: endorsement of the 2010 EU SAP	

Species: Bewicks' Swan (<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>)	
Global Red List status: Least Concern (LC) (2012)	
European Red List status: SPEC 3W , Vulnerable (VU) (2004)	
The Tundra Swan is a small Holarctic swan, with Bewick's Swan occurring in the Palaearctic. This species has an extremely large range, breeding in the Arctic. This species is fully migratory and travels on a narrow front via specific routes using well-known stop-over sites between its Arctic breeding and temperate wintering grounds. The overall population trend is uncertain, as some populations are decreasing, while others are increasing, stable or have unknown trends.	
International protection	
European Union (listed on annex I)	No Species action plan
AEWA	International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the the Bewicks' Swan (AEWA technical series no 44) Weblink: http://www.unep-aewa.org/meetings/en/stc_meetings/stc7docs/pdf/stc7_12_draft_ssap_bewicks_swan.pdf
Status Bern Convention (May 2013): not endorsed by the convention	
Recommendation: endorsement of the 2011 AEWA SSAP	

Annexe 2

New Species Recovery Plan covering species falling under the protection of Appendix III (elaborated in 2006 – 2013)

Species: Red Kite (<i>Milvus milvus</i>)	
Global Red List status: Near threatened (NT) (2012)	
European Red List status: SPEC 2 , declining (D) (2004)	
The Red Kite is a medium-large bird of prey, endemic to the Western Palearctic. It is an elegant rufous colored bird, soaring on long wings, with a long forked tail, twisting as it changes direction. It breeds from Spain and Portugal east through central Europe to Ukraine, north to southern Sweden, Latvia and the UK, and south to southern Italy. Populations winter within the western breeding range, and formerly in isolated patches south and east to eastern Turkey. This species is listed as Near Threatened because it is experiencing a moderately rapid population decline, owing mostly to poisoning from pesticides and persecution, and changes in land-use amongst other threats. Despite the current rapid declines in southern Europe, it increases in northern range states.	
International protection	
European Union (listed on annex I)	Species action plan published in 2010 Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/wildbirds/action_plans/docs/milvus_milvus.pdf
Status Bern Convention (May 2013): not endorsed by the convention	
Recommendation: endorsement of the 2010 EU SAP	

Species: Egyptian Vulture (<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>)	
Global Red List status: Endangered (EN) (2012)	
European Red List status: SPEC 3 Endangered (EN) (2004)	
The Egyptian Vulture is a small vulture with a typical contrasting black and white underwing pattern and wedge-shaped tail. It is widely distributed from southwestern Europe and Africa to India. The European birds winter throughout the Sahel region of Africa. This long-lived species qualifies as Endangered owing to a recent and extremely rapid population decline in India, combined with severe long-term declines in Europe (>50% over the last three generations [42 years]) and West Africa, plus ongoing declines through much of the rest of its African range.	
International protection	
European Union (listed on annex I)	Single species Action plan published in 2008 Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/wildbirds/action_plans/docs/neophron_percnopterus.pdf
Status Bern Convention (May 2013): not endorsed by the convention	
Recommendation: endorsement of the 2008 EU SAP	

Species: Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>)	
Global Red List status: Near threatened (NT) (2012)	
European Red List status: SPEC 2 Vulnerable (VU) (2004)	
Large wader, with long bill on a relatively small head, long neck and long legs. <i>Limosa limosa</i> has a large discontinuous breeding range extending from Iceland to the Russian far east, with wintering populations in Europe, Africa, the Middle East and Australasia. This species is highly gregarious and migrates on a broad front, making long-distance flights, often overland between relatively few staging and wintering areas. The available information suggests that the global population has probably declined by between 14% and 33% over the past 15 years (=3 generations).	
International protection	
European Union (listed on annex II/B)	Management plan published in 2007 Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/wildbirds/hunting/docs/black_tail_d_godwit.pdf

CMS - AEWA	International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Black-tailed Godwit published in 2008 (AEWA technical series no 37)
	Weblink: http://www.unep-awea.org/publications/ssap/bt_godwit/black-tailed_godwit_internet.pdf
Status Bern Convention (May 2013): not endorsed by the convention	
Recommendation: endorsement of the 2008, AEWA SSAP	

Species: Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>)	
Global Red List status: Least concern (LC) (2012)	
European Red List status: not assessed (2004)	
The Greater White-fronted Goose is a medium sized goose species. The species is divided into four subspecies. The Greenland White-fronted Goose breeds in western Greenland and winters in Ireland and western Scotland.	
International protection	
European Union (listed on annex I)	No Species Action Plan
AEWA	International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Greenland White-fronted Goose published in 2009 (AEWA technical series no 45)
	Weblink: http://www.unep-awea.org/meetings/en/stc_meetings/stc7docs/pdf/stc7_13_draft_ssap_gwgs.pdf
Status Bern Convention (May 2013): not endorsed by the convention	
Recommendation: endorsement of the 2009 AEWA SSAP	

Annexe 3

Species Action Plans revised after the endorsement of the Standing Committee (2006-2013)

Species: Balearic Shearwater (<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>)	
Global Red List status: Critical Endangered (CR) (2012)	
European Red List status: SPEC 1 Critical (CR) (2004)	
The Balearic Shearwater is a medium-sized shearwater, occurring at sea. The species breeds in the Balearic Islands, Spain. In winter, it occurs in the Balearic Sea and off the north-east Spanish coast with most of the population traditionally concentrated between Valencia and Catalonia from November to February, although recent data suggest that some birds remain in the Atlantic. This species has a tiny breeding range and a small population which is undergoing an extremely rapid population decline owing to a number of threats, in particular predation at breeding colonies by introduced mammals and at-sea mortality as a result of fisheries by-catch.	
International protection	
European Union (listed on annex I)	Species Action Plan published in 1996 and revised in 2011 Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/wildbirds/action_plans/docs/puffinus_puffinus_mauretanicus.pdf
Status Bern Convention (May 2013): previous plan endorsed by the convention in 2002 (92)	
Recommendation: endorsement of the revised 2011 EU SAP	

Species: Lesser White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser erythropus</i>)	
Global Red List status: Vulnerable (2012)	
European Red List status: SPEC 1 Endangered (2004)	
The Lesser White-fronted Goose is a small goose closely related to the larger Greater White-fronted Goose. The Fennoscandinavian population which breeds in the Nordic countries (Norway, Finland, Sweden) and the Kola Peninsula in Russia. The Fennoscandinavian and west Asian breeders winter around the Black and Caspian Seas, in Azerbaijan, the Evros Delta between Greece and Turkey, Iraq and possibly Iran. This species is listed as Vulnerable because it has suffered a rapid population reduction in its key breeding population in Russia, and equivalent declines are predicted to continue. The Fennoscandinavian population has undergone a severe historical decline, and has not yet recovered.	
International protection	
European Union (listed on annex I)	Species Action Plan published in 1996 and revised in 2008. Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/wildbirds/action_plans/docs/anse_r_erythropus.pdf
AEWA	International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Lesser White-fronted Goose (Western Palearctic Population), published in October 2008 (AEWA technical series no 36) Weblink: http://www.unep-awea.org/activities/working_groups/lwfg/lwfg_ssap_130109.pdf
Status Bern Convention (May 2013): previous plan endorsed by the convention in 1996 (48)	
Recommendation: endorsement of the 2008 AEWA SSAP	

Species: Red-breasted Goose (<i>Branta ruficollis</i>)	
Global Red List status: Endangered (EN) (2012)	
European Red List status: SPEC 1 Vulnerable (VU) (2004)	
Unmistakable red, black and white small goose species. Red-breasted Goose breeds on the Taimyr Gydan and Yamal peninsulas, Russia. In winter, it congregates at the western Black Sea coast in Bulgaria, Romania, and in the coastal area in Ukraine. Small numbers also winter in Azerbaijan. This species has a moderately small population which appears to have declined rapidly over a short time period.	
International protection	
European Union (listed on annex I)	Species action plan published in 1996 and revised in 2010 Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/wildbirds/action_plans/docs/branta_ruficollis.pdf
AEWA	International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Red-breasted Goose published in 2010 (AEWA technical series no 46) Weblink: http://www.unep-aewa.org/meetings/en/stc_meetings/stc7docs/pdf/stc7_14_draft_ssap_rbg.pdf
Status Bern Convention (May 2013): previous plan endorsed by the convention in 1996	
Recommendation: endorsement of the revised 2010 EU-AEWA SAP	

Species: Marbled Teal (<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>)	
Global Red List status: Vulnerable (VU) (2012)	
European Red List status: SPEC 1 Vulnerable (VU) (2004)(Western Mediterranean population)	
The Marbled Teal is a small, grey-brown dabbling duck. Brownish body flecked with creamy-brown. This species has a fragmented distribution in the western Mediterranean (Spain, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, wintering in north and sub-Saharan West Africa), the eastern Mediterranean (Turkey, Israel, Jordan, Syria, wintering south to Egypt) and western and southern Asia. This species appears to have suffered a rapid population decline, evidenced in its core wintering range, as a result of widespread and extensive habitat destruction. The western Mediterranean population has suffered a long-term decline and widespread loss of habitat.	
International protection	
European Union (listed on annex I)	Species action plan published in 1996 and revised in 2008 Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/wildbirds/action_plans/docs/marmaronetta_angustirostris.pdf
Status Bern Convention (May 2013): previous plan endorsed by the convention in 1996	
Recommendation: endorsement of the revised 2008 EU SAP	

Species: Spanish Imperial Eagle (<i>Aquila adalberti</i>)	
Global Red List status: Vulnerable (VU) (2012)	
European Red List status: SPEC 1 Endangered (EN) (2004)	
The Spanish Imperial Eagle is a large, dark eagle. Generally dark brownish-black with prominent white "shoulders" on forewing and scapulars. The species breeds in Spain in the Sierras of Guadarrama and Gredos, the plains of the Tajo and Tiétar rivers, the central hills of Extremadura, Montes de Toledo, the Alcudia valley, Sierra Morena and the Guadalquivir marshes, with occasional nesting in Salamanca and Málaga. It does not migrate. This species qualifies as Vulnerable because it has a very small population, which is dependent on ongoing intensive management measures to mitigate the impact of threats such as poisoning, electrocution and insufficient food availability.	
International protection	
European Union (listed on annex I)	Species action plan published in 1996 and revised in 2008 Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/wildbirds/action_plans/docs/aquila_adalberti.pdf
Status Bern Convention (May 2013): previous plan endorsed by the convention in 1996	
Recommendation: endorsement of the revised 2008 EU SAP	

Species: Lesser Kestrel (<i>Falco naumanni</i>)	
Global Red List status: Least Concern (LC) (2012)	
European Red List status: SPEC 1 Depleted (H) (2004)	
<p>The Lesser Kestrel is a small falcon. Male has grey head, uniform rusty upperparts, buff underparts with black spots. Grey band from carpal to tertials and black flight feathers. Grey tail with black subterminal band. The species breeds in southwestern and southern Europe, North Africa, Middle East and from Central Asia to Mongolia and China. Birds winter in southern Spain, southern Turkey, Malta and across much of Africa, particularly South Africa. This species underwent rapid declines in western Europe, equivalent to c.46% in each decade since 1950, on its wintering grounds in South Africa, equivalent to c.25% in each decade since 1971, and possibly in parts of its Asian range; however, recent evidence indicates a stable or slightly positive population trend overall during the last three generations. Consequently it has been downlisted from Vulnerable.</p>	
International protection	
European Union (listed on annex I)	Species action plan published in 1996 and revised in 2011
	Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/wildbirds/action_plans/docs/falco_naumanni.pdf
Status Bern Convention (May 2013): previous plan endorsed by the convention in 1996 (48)	
Recommendation: endorsement of the revised 2011 EU SAP	

Species: Little Bustard (<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>)	
Global Red List status: Near Threatened (NT) (2012)	
European Red List status: SPEC 1 Vulnerable (VU) (2004)	
<p>The Little Bustard is a large bird in the bustard family. The breeding male is brown above and white below, with a grey head and a black neck bordered above and below by white. The Little Bustard has two widely separated breeding populations. In its eastern range it occurs in Russia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, north-west China, northern Iran and Turkey. Its western range covers Spain and Portugal, with smaller populations in Italy, France and Morocco. Eastern populations winter from Turkey and the Caucasus to Iran, and erratically elsewhere in south Asia, with Azerbaijan holding the main wintering quarters. Western populations winter in the Mediterranean zone, with the Iberian peninsula holding the most important wintering population. This species is listed as Near Threatened because it is probably experiencing a moderately rapid overall population decline, driven by rapid declines in the west of its range, owing mainly to habitat loss and degradation, as well as low-level hunting pressure.</p>	
International protection	
European Union (listed on annex I)	Species action plan published in 1999 and revised in 2011
	Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/wildbirds/action_plans/docs/tetrax_tetrax.pdf
Status Bern Convention (May 2013): previous plan endorsed by the convention in 2001 (88)	
Recommendation: endorsement of the revised 2011 EU SAP	

Species: Great Bustard (<i>Otis tarda</i>)	
Global Red List status: Vulnerable (VU) (2012)	
European Red List status: SPEC 1 Vulnerable (VU) (2004)	
Large, grey-and-brown bustard. Grey head and neck, brown barred black above. White underparts with reddish-brown breast-band, developing with age in males. The Great Bustard breeds in Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Slovakia, Hungary, Serbia and Montenegro, Romania, Turkey, Iran, Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Mongolia and China. Most populations are partially migratory. This species has suffered rapid population reductions across most of its range owing to the loss, degradation and fragmentation of its habitat, as well as hunting. Although populations in its Iberian stronghold have stabilised and possibly increased, hunting in Central Asia results in high rates of adult mortality, and land-use changes in eastern Europe, Russia and central Asia may have a significant impact on this species's population and the extent of its remaining habitat, such that it is likely to continue declining at a rapid rate over the next three generations.	
International protection	
European Union (listed on annex I)	Species action plan published in 1996 and revised in 2010 Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/wildbirds/action_plans/docs/otis_tarda.pdf
Status Bern Convention (May 2013): previous plan endorsed by the convention in 1996 (48)	
Recommendation: endorsement of the revised 2010 EU SAP	

Species: Sociable Lapwing (<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>)	
Global Red List status: Critical Endangered (CR) (2012)	
European Red List status: SPEC 1 Critical Endangered (CR) (2004)	
Strikingly patterned plover. Adult greyish with black and chestnut belly. White supercilium and black crown and eye-stripe. The Sociable Lapwing breeds in northern and central Kazakhstan and south-central Russia, migrating to key wintering sites in Eritrea, Sudan and north-west India. This species is listed as Critically Endangered because its population has undergone a very rapid reduction, for reasons that are poorly understood; this decline is projected to continue and increase in the future.	
International protection	
AEWA	International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Sociable Lapwing published in 2011 (AEWA technical series no 47) Weblink: http://www.unep-awea.org/meetings/en/stc_meetings/stc7docs/pdf/stc7_15_draft_ssap_sociable_lapwing.pdf
Status Bern Convention (May 2013): previous plan endorsed by the convention in 2003 (103).	
Recommendation: endorsement of the 2011 AEWA SSAP	

Species: Aquatic Warbler (<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>)	
Global Red List status: Vulnerable (VU) (2012)	
European Red List status: SPEC 1 Vulnerable (VU) (2004)	
The Aquatic Warbler is a small, heavily streaked, buff-and-black passerine. It has a pale coronal stripe with black border. The species breeds across a highly fragmented range at fewer than 50 regular breeding sites in Poland, Belarus, Ukraine, Germany and Lithuania. It winters in the Sahelian belt of sub-Saharan West Africa in Senegal and in south-west Mauritania and Mali. The species probably declined rapidly until the late 1990s, as a result of the destruction of its habitat, at a rate equivalent to 40% in 10 years. It therefore qualifies as Vulnerable. The decline in the central-European core population has recently been stopped owing to intensive management and conservation projects, but the population is still widely conservation-dependent.	
International protection	
European Union (listed on annex I)	Species Action Plan revised in 2008 (first plan published in 1996) Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/wildbirds/action_plans/docs/acrocephalus_paludicola.pdf
Status Bern Convention (May 2013): previous plan endorsed by the convention in 1996 (48)	
Recommendation: endorsement of the revised 2008 EU SAP	

Species: Azores Bullfinch (<i>Pyrrhula murina</i>)	
Global Red List status: Endangered (EN) (2012)	
European Red List status: SPEC 1 Endangered (EN) (2004)	
This songbird is a medium-sized, plump, short-winged, long-tailed, dull coloured finch. Black cap and facial area, tail and wings. The Azores Bullfinch is endemic to the Azores, Portugal, where it is confined to the east of the island of São Miguel. This species is listed as Endangered as it occurs at only one locality and has a very small range, within which the quality of habitat is thought to be decreasing due the spread of invasive plant species.	
International protection	
European Union (listed on annex I)	Species action plan published in 1996 and revised in 2010
	Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/wildbirds/action_plans/docs/pyrrhula_murina.pdf
Status Bern Convention (May 2013): previous plan endorsed by the convention in 1996 (48)	
Recommendation: endorsement of the revised 2010 EU SAP	