

**NATIONAL SURVEY OF
TODAY SITUATION IN RUSSIAN FEDERATION
WITHIN CENTRAL ASIAN FLYWAY REGION**

A. Brief Introduction

Central-Asian Flyway covers about half a territory of Russian Federation. The main concentrations of wintering birds nesting in Russia distribute over China, India and adjacent countries. This region is considered as rather poorly studied and treated as unfavourable in regards to conditions on wintering habitats, that corresponds with the growth of human activity and countries' economical developments around the CAF.

Among 176 CAF species, 143 (85 %) are located (and mostly breed) in Russian territory. The most of the species are presented by Anatidae and Wader groups. 37 species that inhabit CAF area are included in Russian Red Data Book; more than 40 species are hunting objects.

B. National administrative structures for migratory waterbirds and wetlands

The environment management and protection are provided by three levels of power structures: federal, Subjects of Federation and municipal.

Tasks for realization and regulation for maintaining of ecological laws, ecological standards and methods, environment protection, natural resources sustainable exploitation, among these, conservation and sustainable management of waterbirds' resources are divided through different Ministries and Authorities.

One of the two key Ministries is the Ministry of Natural Resources RF (MNR of Russia) which provides governmental policy at the field of sustainable exploitation, development and protection of natural resources and i.e. fauna (with the exception of hunting objects). There are four organizations under jurisdiction of MNR of Russia which are responsible for the control and surveillance of environmental legislation at the field of fauna (with the exception of hunting objects) and their habitats protection: the Russian Federal Service for control and surveillance at the sphere of nature management (Rosprirodnadzor), the Federal Agency for water resources (including control of wetlands quality), Federal Forestry Agency and Federal Committee for Fishery.

Questions concerned management and protection of hunting fauna objects (among them the international cooperation at this sphere) are covered by competence of the second key Ministry - Ministry for Agriculture RF and services within its jurisdiction: Federal Agency for agriculture (Rossel'khoz) and Federal Service for veterinary and phyto - hygienic surveillance (Rossel'khoznadzor).

Some of the questions at the field of governmental ecological control and regulations are covered by the Federal Service for ecological, technological and atomic control and surveillance (Rostekhnadzor), among them, licensing and governmental impact assessment (due to adapted procedures and within the limits of its competence). Other Federal Authorities that also regulate, work or influence to the problems at the sphere of environmental protection or relate to this field are:

- Ministry for economical development;
- Financial Ministry;
- Governmental Committee for land law.

Table 1: National administrative structures responsible for managing migratory waterbirds and wetlands

Name of Agency (with contact details)	Geographic scope	Authorities	Principle outputs on waterbirds and wetlands (authorities at the sphere of waterbirds and wetlands)
Ministry of Natural Resources RF (MNR of Russia) 123995, Russia, Moscow, Bol'shaya Gruzinskaya, 4/6	Federal executive body	Development of governmental policy, standard and normative regulations in the sphere of natural resources studying, use, reproduction and protection, that includes using of fauna objects and their habitats (with the exception of objects belong to hunting species) and in the field of regulations the protected areas in the scope of it's competence.	MNR Russia is developing laws, standards and regulations at the determined sphere concerned procedures for fauna objects regulations (with the exception of hunting objects), strictly protected areas, measures and requirements for conservation of rare and endangered fauna species. It also regulates questions at the field of exploitation of fauna objects (with the exception of hunting objects) and management of strictly protected areas at the sphere of it's competence.
Federal Service for control and surveillance at the sphere of nature management (Rosprirodnadzor) 123995, Russia, Moscow, Bol'shaya Gruzinskaya, 4/6	Federal executive body	Control and surveillance for environment laws and governmental policy compliances at the field natural resources, among them, fauna species and their habitats conservation and sustainable use (with the exception of hunting and fishery objects)	Control and surveillance at the sphere of conservation and sustainable exploitation of fauna objects and their habitats (with the exception of hunting and fishery objects); issuing licenses (permissions) due to determined order for: - gathering, catching or any sustainable use of the fauna and plant species, that are included in Russian Red Data Book; - catching of fauna species that are not belonged to the hunting or fishery objects; - keeping and reproduction in captivity and semi-natural conditions of fauna objects that are not belonged to hunting or fishery species and their using. In the sphere of it's competence is also control and management of strictly protected areas and providing ecological expertise at the field.
Territorial organs Committee for control and surveillance at the sphere of nature management (under jurisdiction of Rosprirodnadzor)	Federal organs within the borders of Subjects of Federation Subject of Federation which territories coincide or partly coincide with CAF: Yamalo-Nentskiy (except for the north-west part); Khanty-Mansiiskiy (except for the north-west part); Sverdlovskaya oblast; Permskaya oblast (half a territory); Bashkiriya; Orenburgskaya oblast; Volgogradskaya oblast (exclude north-west part); Rostovskaya oblast (exclude north-west part); Krasnodarskiy Krai (exclude south-west part); Adygeya; Kalmykiya; Stavropolskiy Krai; Dagestan; Astrakhanskaya Oblast; Chelyabinskaya	Control and surveillance for environment laws and governmental policy compliances at the field natural resources, among them, fauna species and their habitats conservation and sustainable uses (with the exception of hunting objects) <i>within the borders of Subjects of Federation</i>	Control and surveillance at the sphere of conservation and sustainable exploitation of fauna objects and their habitats (with the exception of hunting and fishery objects); issuing licenses (permissions) due to determined order for: - gathering, catching or any sustainable use of the fauna and plant species, that are included in Russian Red Data Book; - catching of fauna species that are not belonged to the hunting or fishery objects; - keeping and reproduction in captivity and semi-natural conditions of fauna objects that are not belonged to hunting or fishery species and their using; control of strictly protected areas and ecological expertise at the field of competences <i>within the borders of Subjects of Federation</i>

	Oblast; Kurganskaya Oblast; Novosibirskaya Oblast; Altaiskiy Krai; Khakasiya; Altai Republic; Kemerovskaya Oblast; Tomskaya Oblast; Tuva; Buryatiya; Ust'-Ordynskiy Buryatskiy Autonomous Okrug (AO); Oginskiy Buryatskiy AO; Krasnoyarskiy Krai; Evenkiiskiy AO Sakha (exclude east sea shore); Irkutskaya Oblast; Chitinskaya Oblast		
Ministry of Agriculture Russian Federation (Minsel'khoz of Russia) (Russia, Moscow, Orlikov pereulok, 1/11)	Federal executive body	Development of governmental policy and standard legislation at the sphere of agricultural complexes, including protection, studying and reproduction of fauna objects which attribute to hunting objects, water biological resources and their habitats	At the sphere of waterbirds management is carrying out the following authorities: - to determine the hunting rulers and protection of hunting fauna objects (hunting species of waterbirds); - to determine the methods to impose a fine for illegal hunting to waterbirds; - to develop the position at the field of international cooperation in accordance with it's competence.
Federal Agency for agriculture (Rossel'khoz) Russia, Moscow, Orlikov pereulok, 1/11	Federal executive body under jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture RF	Management of state property at the sphere of agricultural complexes, including protection, studying and reproduction of fauna objects which attribute to hunting objects. In accordance with it's sphere of the competence carries out: monitoring of fauna objects attributed to hunting species, management of Federal zakazniks (hunting reserves) and state experimental hunting reserves	State monitoring of the main hunting species, among them, migratory waterbirds, gathering and publishing of monitoring data, providing measures for protection, reproduction, exploitation and acclimatization of fauna objects, among them, waterbirds.
Federal Service for veterinary and phyto-hygienic surveillance (Rossel'khoz nadzor) Russia, Moscow, Orlikov pereulok, 1/11	Federal executive body under jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture RF	Control and surveillance at the sphere of protection, exploitation and reproduction of fauna objects, which attributed to hunting species, water biological resources and their habitats; governmental monitoring and governmental cadastre of fauna objects which attributed to hunting species	Licensing the actions for acclimatization and reproduction of migratory waterbirds species which attributed to hunting objects; issuing the permission for catching of these species. Responsibility for international cooperation at the determined sphere.
Territorial organs of Rossle'khoz in Subjects of Federation	Subject of federation (see above)	Maintaining control and surveillance at the sphere determined for Rossel'khoz <i>within the borders of Subject of Federation</i>	Supporting control and surveillance at the determined sphere <i>within the borders of Subjects of Federation</i>

C. National policy and legislation relating to migratory waterbirds and wetlands

There are three spheres of legislations: environmental, environmental – resources and other, which determine the character of regulations and standards at the field of protection and exploitation of natural resources (particularly, resources of waterbirds). The basic law of the first group is Federal law “About environment

protection”; the second – Water Code RF, Land Code RF; the third – Tax Code RF (in example, the chapter concerned taxes for fauna objects’ exploitations). The financing of governmental activity for environmental protection is determined at the base of standards and regulations of Budget Code RF.

The legislation at the environmental sphere includes laws, among them, Federal law (FL), Codes, Presidential Decrees, State Decree and standards at the Federal and Subjects of Federation levels. There are more than 30 Federal laws and 200 by-laws at this field.

The main Federal legislative documents that regulate the questions at the field of protection and sustainable use of waterbirds and their habitats are:

- FL “About environment protection”;
- FL “About animals ”;
- FL “About strictly protected natural areas”;
- FL “About governmental ecological expertise”;
- Water Code RF;
- Forestry Code RF;
- Land Code RF;
- Tax Code RF.

The special FL “About International Treaties of Russian Federation” is based the principles and procedures for international treaty preparation and adoption.

The modern FL “About environment protection” was adopted 10 January 2002 (N 7FZ). It includes the main positions which determine the principles and approaches for development and implementing of governmental policy at the field of environmental and natural resources protection, among them, protection of migratory species. The protection and management of migratory waterbirds have been carried out at the base of FL “About animals” and by-laws. The Tax Code RF and the system of taxes for exploitation of fauna objects determine the principals for implementing the procedures for sustainable use of natural resources (including waterbirds). The tasks of wetlands protection are implemented at the frame of management and development of strictly protected areas. Almost all wetlands that include in Ramsar List have governmental protection status (or this status is planning to be presented). The different questions concerned management and protection are determined by number of legislative documents, among them, Water Code RF, Forestry Code RF, FL “About animals”, “About governmental ecological expertise” and some others concerned impact assessment.

Due to aims of the fulfilment of national obligations to Ramsar Convention and importance of supporting and implementing of wetlands protection, the Strategy for wetlands protection was prepared. The Strategy contains the basic principles for protection measures and management of wetlands, prevention and reduction of negative impacts, education and awareness raising for local communities, the requirements for transition to sustainable use and optimal management of wetlands. The requirements for migratory waterbird species inventory is declared, among these, the inventory of widely migrated species, which areas cover different Subjects of Federation and countries, is stressed. The need of inter-regional and international coordination of migratory fauna bags’ quotation with the aim to provide the equal access for every user is outlined.

The National Strategy of the conservation of biological diversity was adopted. It determines the aims of biodiversity conservation at different levels: genetic, population, species and ecosystems. Among them, it outlines the tasks of rare and endangered species’ and unique ecosystems’ conservation, development of scientific base for regulations, quotation (per volumes, dates, regions and objects) for intake of individual species (especially, migratory ones).

The National Action Plan of biodiversity conservation (priority directions) determined the following requirements at the sphere of waterbirds' protection:

- protection and restoration of flyways;
- inter-regional and international coordination for species conservation at all stages of life cycle (including migrating, wintering, etc.).

D. National government institutions involved in migratory waterbirds and wetlands research/management

Among governmental institutes that carry out studying, managements, awareness raising and conservation of migratory waterbirds and wetlands there are different ministerial organizations, in example, the studying and management of waterbirds and their habitats are fulfilling the most of the strictly protected areas that incorporated wetlands within their borders. The listing of all governmental institutions involved to this sphere would be possible at the frame of special studying therefore here the only two examples of the institutions are describes.

Table 2: National government institutions involved in migratory waterbirds and wetlands research/management

Name of Institution (with contact details)	Geographic scope	Thematic Focus or programmes	Principle outputs on waterbirds and wetlands
All-Russian Research Institute for nature protection (FGU VNIIPriroda) 117628, Russia, Moscow, Znamenskoye-Sadki, VNIIPriroda	Federal level, under Rosprirodnadzor jurisdiction	Scientific-methodical, standard – legislative and informative support for governmental actions at the field of nature protection, among them: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - rare and endangered animal and plant species conservation; - rational bio-resources exploitation; - Russian Red Data Book conducting; - development of strictly protected areas normative regulations, management, scientific studies, etc.; - scientific and organizational support of national obligations' fulfilment at the field of environmental; Conventions and treaties (among them, Ramsar, CITES, Convention on biodiversity, etc.); - other projects at the field of biodiversity conservation. 	Gathered and published data concerned 35 Ramsar wetlands and wetlands recommended for nomination to Ramsar List with support and cooperation with Wetlands International (Russian Office). Works for scientific support for Ramsar Convention, CITES (Scientific Authority for CITES is organized in the Institute), Convention on biodiversity, etc. The scientific and organizational support of implementing of Action Plan under MoU for Siberian Crane Conservation (under jurisdiction of Bonn Convention). Scientific support for gathering material concerned following the states of Russian-Indian Convention on migratory birds protection.
Governmental Authority "Monitoring and informative-analytical Center of hunting animal and their habitats" (GU Centrokhotcontrol) Russia, Moscow, Teterinskiy pereulok, d. 18, str. 8	Federal level under jurisdiction of Rossel'khoz	Scientific control for protection and use of hunting animals and their habitats, including carrying out of governmental monitoring and cadastre.	Gathering and analysis of data concerned hunting catches of migratory birds species at the level of administrative regions and flyways.

E. Main non-government organizations and academic institutions involved in migratory waterbirds and wetlands research/management

Table 3: Main non-government organizations and academic institutions involved in migratory waterbirds and wetlands research/management

Name of non-government organization/ University (with contact details)	Geographic scope	Thematic Focus or programmes	Principle outputs on waterbirds and wetlands
Wetlands International - Russian office (109240, Moscow, Nikoloyamskaya Ulitsa, 19, str. 3)	Federal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - providing middle-winter counts of waterbirds (due to program of International counts (IWC)) - coordination of the work together with BirdLife International for rare and endangered waterbirds conservation. - participation at the project for Asian wetlands inventory. 	<p>Due to results of middle-winter counts: in 2003-2005 within the borders of all regions (8-9 countries of former USSR, till 50 specialists and amateurs), 3,5 mln and about 100 speices were registered. In Russia were surveyed rivers, lakes, wetlands within territories of Dahestan, Kalmykiya, Astrakhanskaya Oblast, Krasnodarskiy Krai and Irkutskaya Oblast. The important data concerned numbers of rare and endangered species – Dalmatian Pelican, Red-breasted Goose, Lesser White-Fronted Goose, White-headed Duck and Marbled Teal were gathered. The analytical review is planning. There was the training for the “Studying and protection of migratory waterbirds in Central Asia: questions of coordination and cooperation”, November 2003. Under the Program of Asian Wetlands Inventory the requirements for training in the field of the wetlands inventory were assessed for Russia and Central Asian countries (Turkmenistan)</p>
Bird Ringing Center of Russia (119313, Russia, Moscow, Leninskiy pr., 86-310)	Federal	Coordination of studying and monitoring research at the field of birds’ ringing.	<p>Coordination of studying at the field of ringing for all birds, including waterbirds. Carrying out the Data Base on ringing and rings’ returns for waterbirds.</p>
Russian Union for Birds Conservation (111123, Russia, Moscow, shosse Enthusiastov, d 60, k.1)	Federal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inventory, protection and management of different categories of IBA , including international IBAs; - Development of public network for IBA management and protection; - Awareness raising concerned importance of protection of birds and their habitats. 	<p>The IBA having international importance inventory has been prepared for East Siberia. The inventory for IBA having international importance is near finishing for West Siberia. There are also other works for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - organization of strictly protected areas at the base of IBA; - including IBA to regional development plans for environment protection. <p>The special actions have been carried out for protection of key birds’ species (among these waterbirds) and optimization of their</p>

			habitats. The network of public IBA caretakers is developing. The annual mass actions, among them at the CAF territory within Russia borders, are carrying out – “Bird Watching Day”, company “Bird of the year”.
The Goose Study Group of Northern Eurasia (RGG) Russia, Moscow, Leninskiy pr., 33, IPEE RAN, RGG	Federal	Development of scientifically based measures for conservation and sustainable use of hunting waterbirds resources in Russia. The support and development of Russian school of fundamental investigations of waterbirds. Development of international cooperation at the field of studying and protection of migratory waterbirds. Carrying out the educational and awareness raising activities, among them, publishing of “Kazarka” magazine. Organization of special projects and expeditions for studying and conservation of waterbirds and their habitats.	Within CAF limits RGG fulfils the following projects: 1) Development of the Strategy for Lesser White-Fronted Goose conservation, it’s habitats inventory and propaganda of the species conservation; 2) Coordination of information’s exchange between experts of Geese species; 3) Population’s and area dynamic studying for Ruddy Shelduck at the boundary of two centuries.
The scientific Center “Biodiversity Conservation” (former Centre for migratory animals’ studying) General Director – academ. V.G. Krivenko 117628, Russia, Moscow, Znamenskoye-Sadki, VNIIPriroda, Centre “Biodiversity Conservation”	Federal	Monitoring of waterbirds populations in Russia	During 1996-2001 the Program “Preparation of the monitoring and protection system for waterbirds species in Russia” was prepared. During 2002-2003 the results of this program was presented in the Data Base “Modern status of waterbirds populations and their exploitation in Russia” and analytical review “Problems of waterbirds protection in Russia”.
Research Institute for Ecological and Evolution Problems Russian Academy of Science (IPEE) Russia, Moscow, Leninskiy pr., 33	Federal	Fundamental and practical researches at the field of waterbirds ecology and evolution	New data concerned ecology of waterbirds, among them, for birds, which nest, migrate or winter within CAF in Russian territory. These data have been published at the magazines of Academy of Science.

F. International Instruments

Table 4: Main International Instruments (Treaties/Agreements) that are relevant to the migratory waterbirds and wetlands of the country

Instruments – formal	Geographic scope	Thematic Focus	Implementing Strategy or Action Plan
Convention on biodiversity conservation	Global convention (Russia joined to the Convention 04.07.1995)	Biodiversity conservation - in-situ and ex-situ, share of advantages of biodiversity between countries	The Strategy and National Action Plan of biodiversity conservation have been implemented within different governmental programs and projects for conservation of rare and endangered species, support of strictly protected areas, etc.

Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention)	Global convention (Russia joined to the Convention 11.02.1977)	The studying, protection and sustainable management of wetlands' complexes in Russia, inventory of wetlands, preparation of management plans for wetlands having international importance	35 sites (10,3 mln ha) are enlisted in Ramsar List of wetlands having international importance. There are several programs for their sustainable management
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora(CITES)	Global Convention (Russia joined to the Convention 09.09.1976)	Control measures under procedures of coordinated international efforts for exchange or other use of rare and endangered species (or their derivatives), which include in Attachments of Convention – List of rare and endangered species which should be damage due to trades.	State control for any exchange of waterbirds migratory species included in CITES Attachments
Convention between Government of USSR (now Russia as assign) and Government of India on migratory birds protection.	USSR (Russia), India 08.10.1984.	The system of limiting measures for conservation of migratory birds, which flight between two countries during their life cycle. In Attachment there is a List of migratory species.	The regular meetings and discussion of migratory birds conservation problems and coordination activities at this field.
Memorandum of Understanding on Siberian Crane Conservation.	Regional Convention (Azerbaijan, Afganistan, India, Iran, kazakhsatn, China, Pakistan, Russia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan).	To support the measures for Siberian Crane protection and it's habitats conservation which have a great value for the species survival. The Action Plan that was prepared in the frame of Memorandum is revised on two-years basis. It determine the measures that should be undertaken for Siberian Crane conservation, restoration and habitats protection	The Action Plan under the Memorandum (for two years) is prepared from 1996. Memorandum are covered west, central and eastern parts of Siberian Crane populations since 1998. Russia plays an active role for the implementation of the Action Plan, among them, through different projects concerned introducing of birds from semi-captivity to nature, developing of protected areas network, etc.
Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbirds Conservation Strategy	54 countries within Asia-Pacific region relevant to the conservation of waterbirds migrating through Asia-Pacific Flyway	Conservation of waterbirds and their habitats within Asia-Pacific Flyway. The work is carrying out under conditions of Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy and Action Plans	The text of the Strategy (2001-2005) was published by Wetlands International (Russian Office) in Russian. Russian specialists are taking part on different projects which concerned birds using the Russian territory during their life cycle (in example, project for studying and conservation of Swan Goose).

G. International Programs and Activities

Table 5: International activities involving the countries migratory waterbirds (initiated in or since 2000, earlier programmes may also be included)

Activity	Waterbird Group	International partners	Principle outputs
International Waterbirds Counts (IWC) are carrying out by Wetlands International (Russian Office)	All groups	IWC	During 2003-2005 it was counted 3,5 mln birds and about 100 species (within CAF borders). All results were reported to IWC and WI
Projects of coordination of ringing studying Bird Ringing Centre of Russia	All groups	Different NGOs and international organizations which deal with ringing studying	Coordination of studying at the field of ringing for all birds, including waterbirds at the international level (procedures, exchange of information, etc.) The CAF region is included. Data Base is shared with interested organizations.
«Conservation of Important Bird Areas in Russia 1999-2002» Russian Union for Bird Conservation	All groups	BirdLife/ Vogelbescherming Nederland	The inventory of IBA having international importance is starting in the territory of West Siberia. CAF area is partly covered. Results was published.
“Conservation of Important Bird Areas in Russia and Ukraine: towards ecological networks and on-the-ground site conservation actions 2003-2006» Russian Union for Bird Conservation	All groups	BirdLife/ Vogelbescherming Nederland, Ukrainian Society for bird conservation	The finishing of IBA inventory at the territory of West Siberia. Organization of network of public IBA caretakers, actions for birds and their habitats protection on IBAs. CAF area is partly covered. Results will be published.
“Inventory of the IBAs in Russian Far East and East Siberia 2000-2004” Russian Union for Bird Conservation	All groups	BirdLife International	Preparation of Asian IBA catalogue. The IBA catalogue will be published.
GEF/UNEP Project “Development of protected wetland network having key values for Siberian Cranes and other waterbirds of Asia” Coordination group is formed under All-Russian Research Institute for Nature Protection	Siberian Crane	GEF/UNEP Project via ICF	The key wetlands are described for considering of their nomination.
“Program of Spoon-billed Sandpiper Recovery Team” The Goose Study Group of Northern Eurasia (RGG)	Spoon-billed Sandpiper	Birdlife International и Wetlands International	The work has been started in early 2005, there was the expedition in India

H. List of Regular Breeding and Migratory Waterbirds

Table 6. Migratory waterbirds of the Central-Asian Flyway region, included in the Action Plan, which breed or migrate in the territory of Russian Federation

	Species	English name	Threatened species ¹	CMS Appendix ²	Species status in Russia ³
	GAVIIDAE				
1	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Red-throated Diver			Bre, Win
2	<i>Gavia arctica</i>	Black-throated Diver**		II	Bre, Win
	PODICIPEDIDAE				
3	<i>Tachibaptus ruficollis*</i>	Little Grebe			Bre
4	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Red-necked Grebe		II	Bre
5	<i>Podiceps cristatus*</i>	Great Crested Grebe			Bre
6	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Slavonian Grebe			Bre
7	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Grebe			Bre
	PELECANIDAE				
8	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	Great White Pelican		I	Bre; RDbrF
9	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Dalmatian Pelican	VU	I	Bre; RDbrF
	PHALACROCORACIDAE				
10	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo*</i>	Great Cormorant			Bre
11	<i>Phalacrocorax pygmaeus</i>	Pygmy Cormorant	nt	II	Bre; RDbrF
	ARDEIDAE				
12	<i>Ardea cinerea*</i>	Grey Heron			Bre
13	<i>Ardea alba*</i>	Great (White) Egret			Bre
14	<i>Ardea purpurea*</i>	Purple Heron			Bre
15	<i>Bubulcus ibis*</i>	Cattle Egret			Bre; RDbrF
16	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	Squacco Heron			Bre
17	<i>Egretta garzetta*</i>	Little Egret			Win
18	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax*</i>	Black-crowned Night-heron			Bre
19	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Eurasian Bittern			Bre
20	<i>Ixobrychus minutus*</i>	Little Bittern			Bre
	CICONIIDAE				
21	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stork		II	Bre; RDbrF
22	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	European White Stork		II	Bre
	THRESKIORNITHIDAE				
23	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus*</i>	Sacred Ibis			Oc. migr.
24	<i>Plegadis falcinellus*</i>	Glossy Ibis		II	Bre; RDbrF
25	<i>Platalea leucorodia*</i>	Eurasian Spoonbill		II	Bre; RDbrF
	PHOENICOPTERIDAE				
26	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber roseus*</i>	Greater Flamingo		II	Migr; RDbrF
	ANATIDAE				
27	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute Swan		II	Bre, Win
28	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan		II	Bre, Win
29	<i>Cygnus (columbianus) bewickii</i>	Bewick's Swan			Bre, Win; RDbrF
30	<i>Anser fabalis</i>	Bean Goose		II	Bre; Hunt Obj (except subspecies <i>middendorffii</i> ?)
31	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	White-fronted Goose		II	Bre, Migr; Hunt Obj

	Species	English name	Threatened species ¹	CMS Appendix ²	Species status in Russia ³
32	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser White-fronted Goose	VU	I	Bre; RDbrF
33	<i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag Goose		II	Bre
34	<i>Anser indicus</i> *	Bar-headed Goose		II	Bre; RDbrF
35	<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	Red-breasted Goose	VU	I	Bre, Win; RDbrF
36	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> *	Ruddy Shelduck		II	Bre; Hunt Obj
37	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Common Shelduck		II	Bre, Win; Hunt Obj
38	<i>Anas penelope</i>	Eurasian Wigeon		II	Bre; Hunt Obj
39	<i>Anas falcata</i>	Falcated Teal		II	Bre; Hunt Obj
40	<i>Anas strepera</i>	Gadwall		II	Bre; Hunt Obj
41	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Green-winged Teal		II	Bre; Hunt Obj
42	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> *	Mallard		II	Bre; Hunt Obj
43	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i> *	Spot-billed Duck		II	Bre; Hunt Obj
44	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail		II	Bre; Hunt Obj
45	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Garganey		II	Bre; Hunt Obj
46	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler		II	Bre; Hunt Obj
47	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>	Marbled Teal	VU	I	Bre; RDbrF
48	<i>Netta rufina</i>	Red-crested Pochard		II	Bre; Hunt Obj
49	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Common Pochard		II	Bre, Win; Hunt Obj
50	<i>Aythya baeri</i>	Baer's Pochard	VU	II	Bre; RDbrF
51	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Ferruginous Duck	nt	I	Bre; RDbrF
52	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck		II	Bre; Hunt Obj
53	<i>Aythya marila</i>	Greater Scaup		II	Bre, Win; Hunt Obj
54	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed Duck		II	Bre; Hunt Obj
55	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	Velvet Scoter		II	Bre; Hunt Obj
56	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Common Goldeneye		II	Bre, Win; Hunt Obj
57	<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	Smew		II	Bre; Hunt Obj
58	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser		II	Bre; Hunt Obj
59	<i>Mergus merganser</i> *	Goosander		II	Bre; Hunt Obj
60	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	White-headed Duck	EN	I	Bre, Win; RDbrF
	GRUIDAE				
61	<i>Grus virgo</i>	Demoiselle Crane		II	Bre; RDbrF
62	<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	Siberian Crane	CR	I	Bre; RDbrF
63	<i>Grus grus</i>	Common Crane		II	Bre
	RALLIDAE				
64	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i> *	Water Rail			Bre; Hunt Obj
65	<i>Crex crex</i>	Corncrake	VU	I	Bre
66	<i>Porzana parva</i>	Little Crake			Bre
67	<i>Porzana pusilla</i> *	Baillon's Crake			Bre
68	<i>Porzana porzana</i>	Spotted Crake			Bre; Hunt Obj
69	<i>Porzana fusca</i> *	Ruddy-breasted Crake			Not present in CAF region; RDbrF
70	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i> *	Moorhen			Bre; Hunt Obj
71	<i>Fulica atra</i> *	Common Coot			Bre; Hunt Obj
	HEMATOPODIDAE				
72	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> *	Eurasian Oystercatcher			Bre; RDbrF
	IBIDORHYNCHINAE				

	Species	English name	Threatened species ¹	CMS Appendix ²	Species status in Russia ³
73	<i>Ibidorhyncha struthersi</i>	Ibisbill			Oc.migr.
	RECURVIROSTRIDAE				
74	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i> *	Black-winged Stilt		II	Bre; RDbRF
75	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> *	Pied Avocet		II	Bre; RDbRF
	GLAREOLIDAE				
76	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	Collared Pratincole		II	Bre
77	<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	Oriental Pratincole			Bre
78	<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>	Black-winged Pratincole	DD	II	Bre; RDbRF
	CHARADRIIDAE				
79	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Northern Lapwing		II	Bre, Win; Hunt Obj
80	<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>	Sociable Plover	CR	I	Bre; RDbRF
81	<i>Vanellus leucurus</i> *	White-tailed Plover		II	Bre
82	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Eurasian Golden Plover***		II	Bre; RDbRF
83	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific Golden Plover		II	Bre
84	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey Plover		II	Bre; Hunt Obj
85	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Common Ringed Plover		II	Bre
86	<i>Charadrius placidus</i>	Long-billed Plover		II	Not present in CAF region; RDbRF
87	<i>Charadrius dubius</i> *	Little Ringed Plover		II	Bre
88	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i> *	Kentish Plover		II	Bre
89	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Lesser (Mongolian) Plover		II	Oc.mig.
90	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sandplover		II	Bre
91	<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>	Caspian Plover		II	Bre; RDbRF
92	<i>Eudromias morinellus</i>	Eurasian Dotterel		II	Bre; Hunt Obj
	SCOLOPACIDAE				
93	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Eurasian Woodcock		II	Bre, Win; Hunt Obj
94	<i>Gallinago solitaria</i>	Solitary Snipe		II	Bre, Win
95	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	Pintail Snipe		II	Bre; Hunt Obj
96	<i>Gallinago megala</i>	Swinhoe's Snipe		II	Bre; Hunt Obj
97	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe		II	Bre, Win; Hunt Obj
98	<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	Jack Snipe		II	Bre; Hunt Obj
99	<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	Asian Dowitcher	nt	II	Bre; RDbRF
100	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit		II	Bre
101	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit		II	Bre; Hunt Obj
102	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel		II	Bre; Hunt Obj
103	<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>	Slender-billed Curlew	CR	I	Bre; RDbRF
104	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew		II	Bre; RDbRF
105	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Spotted Redshank		II	Bre; Hunt Obj
106	<i>Tringa totanus</i> *	Common Redshank		II	Bre; Hunt Obj
107	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper		II	Bre
108	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank		II	Bre; Hunt Obj
109	<i>Tringa guttifer</i>	Nordmann's Greenshank	EN	I	Not present in CAF region; RDbRF
110	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Green Sandpiper		II	Bre; Hunt Obj
111	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper		II	Bre; Hunt Obj
112	<i>Tringa (Xenus) cinerea</i>	Terek Sandpiper		II	Bre; Hunt Obj

	Species	English name	Threatened species ¹	CMS Appendix ²	Species status in Russia ³
113	<i>Tringa (Actitis) hypoleucos*</i>	Common Sandpiper		II	Bre; Hunt Obj
114	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone		II	Bre; Hunt Obj
115	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot		II	Bre
116	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot		II	Bre
117	<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling		II	Bre
118	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Red-necked Stint		II	Bre
119	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	Little Stint		II	Bre
120	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	Temminck's Stint		II	Bre
121	<i>Calidris subminuta</i>	Long-toed Stint		II	Bre
122	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper		II	Bre
123	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin****		II	Bre; RDbrf
124	<i>Eurynorhynchus pygmaeus</i>	Spoon-billed Sandpiper	EN	I	Not present in CAF region; RDbrf
125	<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	Broad-billed Sandpiper		II	Bre
126	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Ruff		II	Bre; Hunt Obj
127	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope		II	Bre
	LARIDAE				
128	<i>Larus canus</i>	Common Gull			Bre, Win
129	<i>Larus argentatus*</i>	Herring Gull			Bre, Win
130	<i>Larus heuglini*</i>	Heuglin's Gull			Bre, Win
131	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>	Yellow-legged Gull			Bre, Win
132	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull			Win
133	<i>Larus ichthyaetus</i>	Great Black-headed Gull			Bre, Win; RDbrf
134	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull			Bre, Win
135	<i>Larus genei</i>	Slender-billed Gull		II	Bre
136	<i>Larus relictus</i>	Relict Gull	VU	I	Bre; RDbrf
137	<i>Larus minutus</i>	Little Gull			Bre
138	<i>Sterna (Gelocheidon) nilotica*</i>	Gull-billed Tern			Bre
139	<i>Sterna caspia*</i>	Caspian Tern			Bre; RDbrf
140	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	Sandwich Tern		II	Bre, Win
141	<i>Sterna hirundo*</i>	Common Tern			Bre
142	<i>Sterna albifrons*</i>	Little Tern		II	Bre; RDbrf
143	<i>Chlidonias hybridus*</i>	Whiskered Tern			Bre
144	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	White-winged Tern		II	Bre

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 status in Russia (in the region of the Central-Asian Flyway): Bre – breeding; Win – wintering; Oc.migr. – migrate to Russian territory occasionally; RDbrf – the species is listed in the Red Data Book of Russian Federation (2001); Hunt Obj – species which are hunting objects according to the legislation of Russian Federation;
4. Species marked with an asterisk (*) have resident populations;
5. ** Black-throated Diver – only Central-European population (*Gavia arctica arctica*) is listed in the Red Data Book of Russian Federation (2001);
6. *** Eurasian Golden Plover – only subspecies *Pluvialis apricaria apricaria* is listed in the Red Data Book of Russian Federation (2001);
7. **** Dunlin – only subspecies *Calidris alpina schinzii* and *C.a.actitis* are listed in the Red Data Book of Russian Federation (2001)

8. Divers, cormorants, squas, gulls and turns are used as hunting objects of tradition use of local people at North, Siberia and Far East, with the exception of species, subspecies or populations which are included in Russian Red Data Book or Red Data Books of Subjects of Federation

Table 7: Type of Life Cycle and Protection Status of Populations of Migratory Waterbirds in the Central Asian Flyway Action Plan inhabit Russia within CAF borders

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
 () Population status unknown. Conservation status estimated.

non-bre: non-breeding (wintering)
 E: East
 W: West
 NW: North-west
 SW: South-west

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.

	Species	A	B	C	Pop. Incl. in AEWA	Status of the population during it's staging in Russia ¹
	GAVIIDAE					
	<i>Gavia stellata</i> – Red-throated Diver					
1	~ Caspian, Black Sea & Eastern Mediterranean (non-br)		(1)		#	Win
	<i>Gavia arctica arctica</i> – Black-throated Diver					
2	~ Coastal NW Europe, Mediterranean, Black & Caspian Seas (non-br)		2c		#	Win
	<i>Gavia arctica suschkini</i> – Black-throated Diver					
3	~ Central Siberia / Caspian			(1)	#	Bre, Win
	PODICIPEDIDAE					
	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis ruficollis</i> * – Little Grebe					
4	~ Europe & North-west Africa			1		Bre, Win
	<i>Podiceps grisegena grisegena</i> – Red-necked Grebe					
5	~ Caspian (non-br)	2			#	Win
	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i> * <i>cristatus</i> – Great Grested Grebe					
6	~ Caspian Sea (non-br)	1c			#	Win
	<i>Podiceps auritus auritus</i> – Slavonian Grebe					
7	~ Caspian & S Asia (non-br)	2			#	Win
	<i>Podiceps nigricollis nigricollis</i> – Black-necked Grebe					
8	~ SW/S Asia (non-br)		1		#	Win
	PELECANIDAE					
	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i> * – Great White Pelican					

	Species	A	B	C	Pop. Incl. in AEWA	Status of the population during it's staging in Russia ¹
9	~ Europe & Western Asia (br) <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> – Dalmatian Pelican	1a 3c			#	Bre; RDbrF
10	~ Black Sea & Med (non-br)	1a 1c			#	Win; RDbrF
	PHALACROCORACIDAE					
	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> * <i>sinensis</i> – Great Cormorant					
11	~ Black Sea/Mediterranean			1	#	Win
12	~ Southwestern Asia (non-br) <i>Phalacrocorax pygmaeus</i> – Pygmy Cormorant			(1)	#	Migr
13	~ Black Sea & Mediterranean		1		#	Bre; RDbrF
	ARDEIDAE					
	<i>Ardea cinerea cinerea</i> * – Grey Heron					
14	~ E Black Sea & W/SW Asia (br) <i>Egretta garzetta garzetta</i> * – Little Egret			(1)	#	Bre
15	~ Black Sea/Med (br)			1	#	Bre
16	~ Western Asia (br) <i>Ardea purpurea purpurea</i> * – Purple Heron		(1)		#	Bre
17	~ E Europe & SW Asia (br) <i>Ardeola ralloides ralloides</i> – Squacco Heron		(2c)		#	Bre
18	~ S, SW Asia & Black Sea (br) <i>Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax</i> * – Black-crowned Night-heron		(1)		#	Bre
19	~ Western Asia / SW Asia & NE Africa (br) <i>Botaurus stellaris stellaris</i> – Eurasian Bittern		(1)		#	Bre
20	~ W & Central Asia (br) <i>Ixobrychus minutus minutus</i> * – Little Bittern	3c			#	Bre
21	~ W & SW Asia (br)		(1)		#	Bre
	CICONIIDAE					
	<i>Ciconia nigra</i> – Black Stork					
22	~ Central & Eastern Europe (br) <i>Ciconia ciconia ciconia</i> – European White Stork	2			#	Bre; RDbrF
23	~ C & E Europe (br)			1	#	Bre
24	~ W Asia and Caucasus (br)	2			#	Bre
	PHOENICOPTERIDAE					
	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber roseus</i> * – Greater Flamingo					
25	~ Eastern Med, SW Asia & S Asia		2a		#	Migr; RDbrF
	ANATIDAE					
	<i>Cygnus olor</i> – Mute Swan					
26	~ W Central Asia, Caspian <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> – Whooper Swan		2a 2d		#	Bre, Win
27	~ Caspian, Central Asia (non-br) <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i> – Bewick's Swan		2		#	Win
28	~ Caspian (non-br) <i>Anser fabalis johanseni</i> – Bean Goose	1c			#	Win; RDbrF

	Species	A	B	C	Pop. Incl. in AEWA	Status of the population during it's staging in Russia ¹
29	~ Urals to Lake Baikal / Central Asia (Turkmenistan to west China) <i>Anser albifrons albifrons</i> – White-fronted Goose		1		#	Bre
30	~ Caspian, Iraq, Iran (non-br) <i>Anser erythropus</i> – Lesser White-fronted Goose	2			#	Migr
31	~ N Eur & W Sib / B Sea & Caspian <i>Anser anser rubrirostris</i> – Greylag Goose	1a 1b 2			#	Bre, Migr; RDbrRF
32	~ W Siberia / Caspian & Iraq (non-br) <i>Anser indicus*</i> – Bar-headed Goose			1	#	Bre
33	~ Central/Southern Asia <i>Branta ruficolis</i> – Red-breasted Goose		1			Bre; RDbrRF
34	~ N Siberia / Black Sea & Caspian <i>Tadorna ferruginea*</i> – Ruddy Shelduck	1a 1b 3a			#	Bre, Win; RDbrRF
35	~ W Asia, Caspian, Iran, Iraq <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> – Common Shelduck		1		#	Bre
36	~ Caspian, SW Asia (non-br) <i>Anas crecca crecca</i> – Green-winged Teal		1		#	Bre, Win
37	~ W Sib / SW Asia & NE Africa <i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i> – Marbled Teal			1	#	Bre
38	~ Southwest Asia <i>Aythya baeri</i> – Baer's Pochard	1a 1b 2			#	Bre; RDbrRF
39	~ C, E, SE & S Asia <i>Aythya nyroca</i> – Ferruginous Duck	1b 2				Oc.migr. to CAF Russia; RDbrRF
40	~ SW Asia & NE Africa (non-br)	1a 3c			#	Bre; RDbrRF
41	~ S, E & SE Asia (non-br) <i>Aythya marila marila</i> – Greater Scaup	1a 3a 3c				Bre; RDbrRF
42	~ B & Caspian Seas (incl. S Asia, non-br) <i>Clangula hyemalis</i> – Long-tailed Duck			1	#	Win
43	~ Western Siberia, N Europe (br) <i>Bucephala clangula clangula</i> – Common Goldeneye			1	#	Bre
44	~ Caspian Sea (non-br) <i>Mergus merganser merganser*</i> – Goosander	2			#	Win
45	~ Caspian Sea (non-br) <i>Oxyura leucocephala</i> – White-headed Duck	2			#	Migr
46	~ E Med & SW Asia	1a 1b 1c			#	Win; RDbrRF
	GRUIDAE					
	<i>Grus virgo</i> – Demoiselle Crane					
47	~ W Central Asia (br) / Indian Subcontinent		3b			Bre; RDbrRF

	Species	A	B	C	Pop. Incl. in AEWA	Status of the population during it's staging in Russia ¹
	<i>Grus leucogeranus</i> - Siberian Crane					
48	~ Iran (non-br)	1a 1b 1c			#	Migr; RDbrF
49	~ India (non-br)	1a 1b 1c				Migr; RDbrF
	RALLIDAE					
	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i> * – Water Rail					
50	~ indicus NE India, N, SE & E Asia (non-br)			(1)		Bre
	<i>Crex crex</i> – Corncrake					
51	~ W&NW Europe E to NW China & Central Siberia	1a 3d				Bre
	<i>Porzana parva</i> – Little Crane					
52	~ (<i>illustris</i>) Central Asia / W Pakistan, NW India (non-br)		(1)			Bre
	<i>Porzana pusilla</i> * – Baillon's Crane					
53	~ C & E Russia, Central Asia / S, SE Asia			(1)		Bre
	<i>Porzana porzana</i> – Spotted Crane					
54	~ Europe & W Asia (br)		2c		#	Bre
	RECURVIROSTRIDAE					
	<i>Himantopus himantopus himantopus</i> * – Black-winged Stilt					
55	~ Southwest Asia (non-br)		(1)		#	Migr; RDbrF
	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> * – Pied Avocet					
56	~ W, SW Asia & Eastern Africa	2			#	Bre; RDbrF
	GLAREOLIDAE					
	<i>Glareola pratincola pratincola</i> – Collared Pratincole					
57	~ SW Asia (br)	1			#	Bre
	<i>Glareola maldivarum</i> – Oriental Pratincole					
58	~ South Asia (non-br)			1		Bre
	<i>Glareola nordmanni</i> – Black-winged Pratincole**					
59	~ E Europe – Central Asia	2!				Bre; RDbrF
	CHARADRIIDAE					
	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i> – Northern Lapwing					
60	~ West Asia (br)			(1)	#	Bre
	<i>Vanellus gregarius</i> – Sociable Plover					
61	~ Western Asia / NE Africa	1a 1b 1c			#	Bre; RDbrF
62	~ South Asia (non-br)	1a 1b 1c			#	Bre; RDbrF
	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> – Eurasian Golden Plover					
63	~ N-Central Siberia (br) / Caspian Region, Asia Minor		(1)		#	Bre; RDbrF
	<i>Charadrius dubius curonicus</i> * – Little Ringed Plover					

	Species	A	B	C	Pop. Incl. in AEWA	Status of the population during it's staging in Russia ¹
64	~ W & SW Asia, E Africa <i>Charadrius asiaticus</i> – Caspian Plover			(1)	#	Bre
65	~ W N & E Caspian E to E Kazakstan, NW China (br) <i>Eudromias morinellus</i> – Eurasian Dotterel	3				Bre; RDbrF
66	~ Siberia, Cenral Asia (br) / SW Asia E to W Iran		(1)		#	Bre
	SCOLOPACIDAE					
	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i> – Eurasian Woodcock					
67	~ W Asia (br) / SW Asia (Caspian region) <i>Gallinago solitaria solitaria</i> – Solitary Snipe			(1)	#	Bre, Win
68	~ Northern S/SE Asia <i>Gallinago gallinago gallinago</i> – Common Snipe		1			Bre, Win
69	~ West Siberia (br) <i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i> – Jack Snipe		2c		#	Bre, Win
70	~ W Siberia (br) <i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i> – Asian Dowitcher		(1)		#	Bre
71	~ C & E Asia (br) / E India, SE Asia <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> – Whimbrel	2				Bre; RDbrF
72	~ <i>phaeopus</i> , W Siberia (br), E & S Africa (via Caspian, SW Asia) <i>Numenius tenuirostris</i> – Slender-billed Curlew	1c			#	Bre
73	~ Mediterranean pop (non-br), Morocco, Persian Gulf <i>Calidris ruficollis</i> * – Red-necked Stint	1a 1b 1c			#	Bre; RDbrF
74	~ NE Siberia (br) / E India, Sri Lanka, SE & E Asia to Australasia <i>Eurynorhynchus pygmaeus</i> – Spoon-billed Sandpiper			1		Bre
75	~ NE Siberia (br) / SE India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar? (non-br) <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> – Ruff	1a 1b 1c				Bre; RDbrF
76	~ SW Asia, E & S Africa (win) <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i> – Red-necked Phalarope		(2c)		#	Bre
77	~ NW Eurasia (br) / Pelagic, NW Arabian Sea			1	#	Bre
	LARIDAE					
	<i>Larus canus heinei</i> – Common Gull					
78	~ SE Eur, Caspian and Black Sea (non-br) <i>Larus heuglini</i> (or <i>L. argentatus heuglini</i>) – Heuglin's Gull		(1)		#	Bre, Win
79	~ SW Asia, S to E Afr & NW India, Sri Lanka (non-br) <i>Larus cachinnans cachinnans</i> – Yellow-legged Gull			(1)	#	Bre
80	~ SE Europe, SW Asia <i>Larus ichthyaetus</i> – Great Black-headed Gull			1	#	Bre, Win
81	~ E Europe, W Asia <i>Larus genei</i> – Slender-billed Gull	3a			#	Bre Win; RDbrF
82	~ W, SW & S Asia (br)		2a		#	Bre

	Species	A	B	C	Pop. Incl. in AEWA	Status of the population during it's staging in Russia ¹
	<i>Larus minutus</i> – Little Gull					
83	~ Black, Caspian & E Med. Sea (non-br)		(1)		#	Bre
	<i>Sterna nilotica nilotica</i> – Gull-billed Tern					
84	~ SW Asia (non-br)	2			#	Bre
	<i>Sterna caspia caspia</i> * – Caspian Tern					
85	~ Caspian (br) / SW Asia & NE Africa	2			#	Bre; RDbrRF
	<i>Sterna sandvicensis sandvicensis</i> – Sandwich Tern					
86	~ Caspian (br) / coastal Persian Gulf & S Red Sea to S Asia (non-br)		2a		#	Bre, Win
	<i>Sterna hirundo hirundo</i> – Речная крачка					
87	~ W Asia (br)			(1)	#	Bre
	<i>Sterna albifrons albifrons</i> * – Малая крачка					
88	~ E Europe (br) / Red Sea, Arabia, E Africa	3c			#	Bre; RDbrRF
	<i>Chlidonias hybridus hybridus</i> * – Белошекая крачка					
89	~ Central Asia (br) / Iran-Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka (non-br)		(1)		#	Bre
	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i> – Белокрылая крачка					
90	~ S & E Europe (br) / sub-Saharan Africa, Persian Gulf			(1)	#	Bre

The legend see in Table 6.

** Due to BirdLife International Action Plan the Black-winged Pratincole population is 10-15 thousand ind., therefore the status should be 3.

I. Migration Routes, Staging Sites, and Non-breeding Areas

Due to today situation, the most reliable and comprehensive inventory for wetlands within CAF borders in Russian territory is prepared in frame of fulfilment obligations of Ramsar Convention. Among described wetlands, which were included in Ramsar List and Shadow List, about 60 territories should be included in the CAF network of wetlands having importance for migratory waterbirds. About 50 IBAs having international importance should be proposed for CAF network, the full inventory for West Siberia IBAs is under preparation now. The full descriptions of about 100 sites should be the aim of the special studying dedicated to the establishment of CAF network.

J. Waterbirds of CAF Conservation Concern (WCC)

In Russian Federation the priorities for conservation have species which included in Russian Red Data Book and their conservation status had been determined.

Table 8. Migratory waterbirds of the Central Asian Flyway region included in the Action Plan and in Russian Red Data Book

	Species	English name	Threatened species ¹	CMS Appendix ²	Species protection status in Russia ³
	PELECANIDAE				
1	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	Great White Pelican		I	Bre, Win; RDbrRF
2	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Dalmatian Pelican	VU	I	Bre, Win;

	Species	English name	Threatened species ¹	CMS Appendix ²	Species protection status in Russia ³
					RDbrF
	PHALACROCORACIDAE				
3	<i>Phalacrocorax pygmaeus</i>	Pygmy Cormorant	nt	II	Bre; RDbrF
	ARDEIDAE				
4	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i> *	Cattle Egret			Bre; RDbrF
	CICONIIDAE				
5	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stork		II	Bre; RDbrF
	THRESKIORNITHIDAE				
6	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> *	Glossy Ibis		II	Bre; RDbrF
7	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i> *	Eurasian Spoonbill		II	Bre; RDbrF
	PHOENICOPTERIDAE				
8	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber roseus</i> *	Greater Flamingo		II	Migr; RDbrF
	ANATIDAE				
9	<i>Cygnus (columbianus) bewickii</i>	Bewick's Swan			Bre, Win; RDbrF
10	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser White-fronted Goose	VU	I	Bre; RDbrF
11	<i>Anser indicus</i> *	Bar-headed Goose		II	Bre; RDbrF
12	<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	Red-breasted Goose	VU	I	Bre, Win; RDbrF
13	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>	Marbled Teal	VU	I	Bre; RDbrF
14	<i>Aythya baeri</i>	Baer's Pochard	VU	II	Bre; RDbrF
15	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Ferruginous Duck	nt	I	Bre; RDbrF
16	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	White-headed Duck	EN	I	Bre, Win; RDbrF
	GRUIDAE				
17	<i>Grus virgo</i>	Demoiselle Crane		II	Bre; RDbrF
18	<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	Siberian Crane	CR	I	Bre; RDbrF
	RALLIDAE				
19	<i>Porzana fusca</i> *	Ruddy-breasted Crake			Not present in CAF region; RDbrF
	HEMATOPODIDAE				
20	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> *	Eurasian Oystercatcher			Bre; RDbrF
	RECURVIROSTRIDAE				
21	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i> *	Black-winged Stilt		II	Bre; RDbrF
22	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> *	Pied Avocet		II	Bre; RDbrF
	GLAREOLIDAE				
23	<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>	Black-winged Pratincole	DD	II	Bre; RDbrF
	CHARADRIIDAE				
24	<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>	Sociable Plover	CR	I	Bre; RDbrF
25	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Eurasian Golden Plover		II	Bre; RDbrF
26	<i>Charadrius placidus</i>	Long-billed Plover		II	Not present in CAF region; RDbrF
27	<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>	Caspian Plover		II	Bre; RDbrF
	SCOLOPACIDAE				
28	<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	Asian Dowitcher	nt	II	Bre; RDbrF
29	<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>	Slender-billed Curlew	CR	I	Bre; RDbrF
30	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew		II	Bre; RDbrF
31	<i>Tringa guttifer</i>	Nordmann's Greenshank	EN	I	Not present in CAF region;

	Species	English name	Threatened species ¹	CMS Appendix ²	Species protection status in Russia ³
					RDbRF
32	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin		II	Bre; RDbRF
33	<i>Eurynorhynchus pygmaeus</i>	Spoon-billed Sandpiper	EN	I	Not present in CAF region; RDbRF
	LARIDAE				
34	<i>Larus ichthyaetus</i>	Great Black-headed Gull			Bre, Win; RDbRF
35	<i>Larus relictus</i>	Relict Gull	VU	I	Bre; RDbRF
36	<i>Sterna caspia</i> *	Caspian Tern			Bre; RDbRF
37	<i>Sterna albifrons</i> *	Little Tern		II	Bre; RDbRF

K. Recommendations to Improve International Migratory Waterbird Conservation

Russian experts believe that it is important to strengthen the international cooperation between CAF countries. Among priority directions at the sphere of cooperation there are considered following:

- studying of migratory waterbird populations and species, especially, rare and endangered species, precise description of their migratory routes using new techniques of monitoring;
- developing of the protected areas network for conservation of rare and endangered migratory waterbirds
- developing of the joint monitoring study using compatible approaches for migratory waterbirds;
- implementing of the coordinated actions for rare and endangered migratory waterbirds species conservation;
- developing of the system for hunting bags' regulation between countries which share the hunting migratory waterbirds resources.

The implementation of the measures for sustainable and rational use, conservation and monitoring should be realized at the best available level using the modern techniques and approaches with involvement of Russian institutions and organizations and experiences which described at the Tables above. Also, it should be very important to include experiences and results gained through activities in frame of different Conventions, Treaties, Agreements and Guidelines which passed the approbations.

Experts agreed that in principal the most effective way as it follow from the document "A legal and institutional framework to support the implementation of the proposed Central Asian Flyway action plan to conserve migratory waterbirds and their habitats: options for consideration" is the extending of the AEWA geographical area to include the entire CAF area. One of the main positive sides is the technical one: existence of comprehensive and working structure for organizational management - very well worked and approved documents, working Secretariat and other structures, etc. These details determine the principal support the extending of AEWA to CAF region. But, Authorities of Federal Executive Power, that fulfil the determination of governmental policy for conservation and rational use of waterbirds that belong to hunting objects, have raised principal questions, which should be considered in future, concerned development of general system of waterbirds bags' regulation (first of all during wintering), i.e. questions about equal access for sharing resources.

Furthermore, Russian experts outline the high specific of international cooperation between countries within CAF region and point out the requirement for development of special approaches and methods for CAF in frame of the AEWA.

2. Development of new Agreement in frame of region under Bonn Convention, even taking into account positive sides (aim to specific region, development of a number of obligations that possibly would be accepted at governmental level, etc.), pertains the largest number of negative features: very long period of preparation (till 4-5 years), the requirements of special assignments even at the preparation stage, need to provide the serious income for realization of organizational management (management structure as Secretariat, technical Committee, etc.).

3. The Action Plan as an independent instrument for international cooperation can not be considered, because it has no determined juridical status. Due to FL “About International Treaties of Russian Federation” the document “Action Plan” is not included in international documents, which may be adapted at governmental level.

The Proposed Central Asian Flyway Action Plan to conserve migratory waterbirds and their habitats (version 2) (Action Plan) were assessed and evaluated by different experts from Ministries, Authorities, Institutions, and NGOs.

1. Action Plan for CAF region was developed taking into account modern international approaches for assessing of populations status (the key to the classification to the Table 2 follows the AEWA Action Plan 2003-2005). The main positions, which were considered in Action Plan, had been implemented and approved in frames of different Conventions and Agreements at the field of biodiversity conservation (Bonn Convention, AEWA, Ramsar Convention, Convention on Biodiversity). In example, the inventory of wetlands especially as waterfowl habitat is the main task of Ramsar Convention and Russia has been taking an active part at this work. Action Plan also includes references to work for IBA developments (this work is undertaken within CAF region by Russian Union for Bird Conservation), to the activity of Convention on biodiversity (development of sustainable tourism) and others. Therefore, the positive features of the Action Plan are it’s complexity and incorporation of existing and working international instruments and instruments and projects within CAF. This approach should be the very good base for Action Plan.

2. At the same time, some positions of the Action Plan should be revised and some new tasks should be incorporate to the text of Action Plan, among these, including the positions, that very important for RF as the country with the most prominent legal hunting activity: to develop governmental structure for control and management of hunting resources, to support the transition to hunting regulation at the level of individual species (species level hunting), to provide the special monitoring for migratory hunting species resources; revising the population level approach, because Russian laws apply mainly to the species level and the transition to population level will require special studying, time, etc.; and other questions, in example, the ambiguity of geographic terms usages, checking and moderating the Table 2 with the aim to specify the Russian populations status and include data of Russian scientific experts.

Due to mentioned above, experts agreed that the Proposed Central Asian Flyway Action Plan to conserve migratory waterbirds and their habitats (version 2) is the perspective document in principal and, if the proper revision, correction of population list and including the questions of Russian interests are provided, it can be serve as the basis of the Attachment to the legitimate Agreement.