**Objectives of international/multilateral species action or management plans applying to birds**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Version 1.0: 04/09/2023** |  |

**Notes:**

1. Some of the plans listed below are international plans that have been endorsed by the EC and cover a wider range than just the European Union.
2. The highest level of objective (sometimes called aims, goals or targets) is given here. More detailed specific targets or objectives are typically (though not always) listed in the plan itself, which is hyperlinked from the acronym of the plan type (‘BMS’ = Brief Management Statement; ‘MP’ = Management Plan; ‘SAP’ = Species Action Plan).
3. Listed plans have been developed under several international processes – including the Bern Convention (‘Bern’), the Convention on Migratory Species (‘CMS’) and the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (‘AEWA’) – over nearly thirty years, and so exist in a wide variety of formats and styles.
4. Scientific names reflect the taxon names used in the Article 12 checklist available on the Reference Portal (with the exception of *Anser leucopsis*, *Numenius arquata*, *Limosa limosa* and *Porphyrio porphyrio*, where the Article 12 checklist lists the EU subspecies / subspecific populations separately, but the plans are at the species level). In cases where the Article 12 reporting unit in question refers to a distinct (flyway) population, this name (as it appears in the Article 12 checklist) is provided in square brackets after the scientific name.
5. In cases where the current scientific name does not match that used in the plan the old name/synonym has been given in square brackets (following a '=' sign).

| **Species** |  | **Plan type** | **Date plan** | **Highest level plan target (variously called objectives, aims or goals)** | **Notes** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Accipiter gentilis arrigonii* | Corso-Sardinian Goshawk | [BMS](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/6a409b4b-5d6b-4415-a8d5-05e32af989d2/details) – EU | 1999 | In the short term the aim is to maintain the current population and distribution of *Accipiter gentilis arrigonii.* In the long term the aim is to promote an increase in population size and range within the two islands [Sardinia and Corsica]. |  |
| *Accipiter nisus granti* | Macaronesian Sparrowhawk | [BMS](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/97133c8c-2507-493a-ac90-a079428ca65b/details) – EU | 1999 | The aim of this plan is to maintain the current protection status for the subspecies and its habitat.  |  |
|  |  | [SAP](http://life-furabardos.spea.pt/fotos/editor2/macaronesian_sparrowhawk_sap_fura_bardos.pdf) – EU | 2017 | Goal: Set priorities for the conservation of the Macaronesian Sparrowhawk in the Madeira Island and the Canary Islands, ensuring these threats do not increase in the future, stimulating conservation efforts to prevent species from declining further in conservation status evaluated by the IUCN Red List.Objectives: Ensure positive population trend of the breeding populations of the Macaronesian Sparrowhawk in the Macaronesian archipelagos for the next 5 years. |  |
| *Acrocephalus paludicola* | Aquatic Warbler | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/6ea72dc9-3681-4a77-8f68-04f7335ead33/details) – Inter-national | 2008 | Goal: Achieve a species conservation status that justifies removing the Aquatic Warbler from the IUCN Red List of globally threatened species.Objectives: In the short-term the current size of all breeding populations of the Aquatic Warbler throughout its range is to be maintained. In the medium to long term, measures have to be implemented that allow the world population to increase and to expand to additional breeding sites (targets: by 2020, 20% population increase and an area of occupancy >1,500 km2.) |  |
| *Aegypius monachus* | Cinereous Vulture | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/58293fbe-eee3-48f7-85cd-e597e7b93105/details) – European | 1996 | 1. In the short term, to maintain and enhance the existing Cinereous Vulture populations in Europe. 2. In the long term, to encourage the recolonisation of the former range.  |  |
|  |  | [SAP](https://www.cms.int/raptors/sites/default/files/publication/vulture-msap_e.pdf) – Inter-national (CMS) | 2017 | *Included in the multi-species action plan for vultures developed by CMS.*Goal: To restore the populations of each of the 15 species of Old World vulture to a favourable conservation status by 2029.Purpose: To undertake concerted, collaborative and coordinated international actions to:1. Rapidly halt current population declines in all species covered by the Vulture MsAP;
2. Reverse recent population trends to bring the conservation status of each species back to a favourable level; and,
3. Provide conservation management guidelines applicable to all Range States covered by the Vulture MsAP.
 |  |
|  |  | [SAP](https://4vultures.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/3-Cinereous_Vulture_SAP_Final_Version.pdf) – Inter-national | 2018 | Goal: To restore the Cinereous Vulture (*Aegypius monachus*) population to its original distribution range and to maintain the current populations at favourable conservation status.High Level Objective: To enhance the recolonization of the former range by reducing the threats in all relevant range states and establish safe corridors and links between populations. |  |
| *Alauda arvensis* | Eurasian Skylark[=Skylark] | [MP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/a51a1089-85b0-4465-8996-cc375a937462/details) – EU | 2007 | The long-term objective (10 years) of the plan is to restore the Skylark to a favourable conservation status in the EU. The short term (3 years) objectives, which are outlined in this plan is to (1) improve management of farmland as breeding and wintering sites for Skylark, (2) to collect more robust data on hunting impact in the EU and (3) improve monitoring of winter populations in key Member States. |  |
| *Alectoris graeca whitakeri* | Sicilian Rock Partridge | [BMS](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/wildbirds/action_plans/docs/alectoris_graeca_whitakeri.pdf) – EU | 1999 | In the short term the aim is to maintain the current population and distribution of *Alectoris graeca whitakeri.* In the long term the aim is to promote an increase in population size and a range within the island [Sicily].  |  |
| *Anas acuta* | Northern Pintail[=Pintail] | [MP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/b2a74756-58d7-4000-83fc-144aada62bcf/details) – EU | 2007 | Recognising that the Pintail has an unfavourable conservation status in Europe due to a moderate continuing population decline the long-term objective (10 years) of this plan is: To restore the Pintail to a Favourable Conservation Status in EU. This plan aims to address the most urgent issues to halt the decline of the Pintail population in the EU but at the same time restrict the activities to be carried out to a realistic level. Thus, the short-term objectives outlined in the plan will focus on: * Assessment of potential impact of hunting and collection of annual bag data.
* Restoration and management of breeding and wintering sites
* Monitoring of population sizes and trends
* Collection of more robust data to identify population units, estimates of mortality and other types of population regulations.
 |  |
| *Anser albifrons flavirostris* | Greenland White-fronted Goose | [SAP](http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/ts45_issap_gwfg_2.pdf) – Inter-national (AEWA) | 2012 | The long-term goal of this plan (by 2020) is to establish and then maintain the favourable conservation status of the international population of Greenland White-fronted Geese throughout its global range. In the short term (by 2015), the aim is to identify the causes of current low productivity which is leading to a rapid decline of the population, and then put in place measures to address (to the extent that is feasible) these factors in order to halt and reverse the decline. |  |
| *Anser anser* [North‑west/South-west Europe] | Greylag Goose (Northwest/‌Southwest European population) | [MP](https://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/ts71_issmp_greylag%20goose_complete.pdf) – European (AEWA) | 2018 | The goal of this international species management plan is to maintain the Northwest/Southwest European population of Greylag Goose in a favourable conservation status while taking into account ecological, economic and recreational interests.The plan recognises seven "fundamental objectives" (expressed by, but not necessarily shared by all, stakeholders): 1. Maintain the population at a satisfactory level.
2. Minimise agricultural damage and conflicts.
3. Minimise the risk to public health and air safety.
4. Minimise the risk to other flora and fauna.
5. Maximise ecosystem goods and services.
6. Minimise costs of goose management.
7. Provide hunting opportunities that are consistent with maintaining the population at a satisfactory level.
 | New MP added for 2019–2024 reporting period. |
| *Anser brachyrhynchus* [Svalbard/North-west Europe] | Pink-footed Goose (Svalbard population) | [MP](http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/ts48_smp_pfg%281%29.pdf) – European (AEWA) | 2012 | The goal of this international species management plan is to maintain the favourable conservation status of the Svalbard Pink-footed Goose population at flyway level while taking into account economic and recreational interests. To achieve this goal the following set of objectives has been established, in consultation with national authorities and key stakeholders: 1. Maintain a sustainable and stable Pink-footed Goose population and its range.
2. Keep agricultural conflicts to an acceptable level.
3. Avoid increase in tundra vegetation degradation in the breeding range.
4. Allow for recreational use that does not jeopardise the population.
 |  |
| *Anser erythropus* | Lesser White-fronted Goose | [SAP](http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/lwfg_ssap_130109_0.pdf) – Inter-national (AEWA) | 2008 | Goal: To restore the Lesser White-fronted Goose to a favourable conservation status within the AEWA Agreement Area. Purpose: To stop and reverse the current population decline and range contraction. |  |
| *Anser fabalis fabalis* | Taiga Bean Goose | [SAP](http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/ts56_issap_tbg_0.pdf) – Inter-national (AEWA) | 2015 | Long-term Goal: To restore and maintain the population at the favourable conservation status of around 165 000–190 000 birds (5 000–10 000 individuals in Western, 60 000–80 000 individuals in Central and 100 000 individuals in Eastern 1 & 2 sub-populations, with stable or increasing trends).Targets for the next 20 years in each of the management units:* Western: 4 000 birds
* Central: 60 000 birds
* Eastern 1 & 2: 30 000 birds.

The Purpose of this Action Plan, is to stabilise the overall population size as well as the numbers in each sub-population at least at their current levels within 5 years, and to enable the sub-populations to start to recover and increase within 10 years. |  |
| *Aquila adalberti* | Spanish Imperial Eagle | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/669e0e73-f60e-4531-9ced-ccdf3686f3b7/details) – EU | 2008 | The goal of this action plan is the restoration of the population of the Spanish Imperial Eagle to a favourable conservation status. The objective to be achieved by 2018 is to remove the Spanish Imperial Eagle from the IUCN list of globally threatened species. The target for such down listing is to ensure a stable or increasing population of at least 1000 mature individuals. |  |
| *Aquila fasciata*[=*Hieraaetus fasciatus*] | Bonelli's Eagle | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/2eb21900-199f-4564-85f9-0ebe80cc99fd/details) – European | 1997 | In the short term, to maintain the existing populations of Bonelli’s Eagle in Europe. In the medium to long term, to increase the population size of the Bonelli’s Eagle and to encourage recolonization of the former range.  |  |
| *Aquila heliaca* | Eastern Imperial Eagle[=Imperial Eagle] | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/a8e4157e-f077-4891-a529-fc73f7adc3fb/details) – Inter-national | 1996 | 1. In the short term, to maintain the present numbers of the Imperial Eagle throughout its present range. 2. In the medium to long term to ensure range expansion. |  |
|  |  | SAP – Inter-national | 2016 | Updated Action Plan being developed with LIFE funding but not currently available on-line. |  |
| *Aythya marila* | Greater Scaup[=Scaup] | [MP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/4a91f547-fa21-468c-b9dd-7b1a6a37966f/details) – EU | 2009 | The long-term objective (10 years) of the plan is to restore the Scaup to a favourable conservation status in the EU. The short-term (3 year) objectives, which are outlined in this plan are to:1. protect the wintering, staging and moulting habitats through site safeguard and control of shell fisheries and disturbance,
2. identifying and address the causes of the decline of the breeding population e.g. disturbance,
3. take action to stop drowning in fishing nets,
4. avoid oil spills,
5. introduce voluntary temporary hunting ban if appropriate and
6. collect better data on size of winter population, mortality, breeding success and links between breeding and wintering populations.
 |  |
| *Aythya nyroca* | Ferruginous Duck | [SAP](https://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/ts7_ssap_ferruginous_duck_complete_1.pdf) – Inter-national (CMS‌/AEWA) | 2006 | The broad aim of this Action Plan will be to remove the Ferruginous Duck from the IUCN Red List of Threatened animals. In the short-term, the aim of the plan is to maintain the current population and range of the species throughout its range, and in the medium to long-term to promote increase in population size and range. |  |
| *Botaurus stellaris* | Eurasian Bittern[=Bittern] | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/5366b981-acb1-4d51-bd2d-3d4d08880fe2/details) – EU | 1999 | In the short term, to maintain population distribution in EU countries where the Bittern population is currently stable, and to halt declines where population size and distribution are currently diminishing. (It must be recognised that populations will fluctuate according to severe winter weather – this objective therefore relates to mean or weather-corrected figures). By the year 2000 to place the Bittern’s range on an upward trend across the EU, and enhance numbers in countries with small, fragmented or isolated populations at risk of extinction. |  |
| *Branta leucopsis* [all native populations] | Barnacle Goose | [MP](https://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/ts70_issmp_barnacle%20goose_complete.pdf) – European (AEWA) | 2018 | The goal of this international species management plan is to maintain each of the three native populations of Barnacle Goose in favourable conservation status while taking into account ecological, economic and recreational interests.The plan recognises seven "fundamental objectives" (expressed by, but not necessarily shared by all, stakeholders): 1. Maintain the populations at a satisfactory level.
2. Minimise agricultural damage and conflicts.
3. Minimise the risk to air safety.
4. Minimise the risk to other flora and fauna.
5. Maximise ecosystem goods and services.
6. Minimise costs of goose management.
7. Provide hunting opportunities that are consistent with maintaining the populations at a satisfactory level.
 | New MP added for 2019–2024 reporting period. |
| *Branta ruficollis* | Red-breasted Goose | [SAP](http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/ts46_ssap_rbg.pdf) – Inter-national (AEWA) | 2012 | The aim of the plan is to remove the Red-breasted Goose from the IUCN Red List. The objective is to down-list the IUCN Red-list status of Red-breasted Goose from Endangered to Vulnerable within the ten year lifetime of the plan. |  |
| *Calidris alpina schinzii* [Baltic/SW Europe & NW Africa] | Dunlin (Baltic population) | [SAP](https://d1c2gz5q23tkk0.cloudfront.net/assets/uploads/3455562/asset/Lowland_breeding_waders_MSAP_2018_Final_Version.pdf?1671103510) – Inter-national | 2018 | Goal:* to support the recovery of wet grassland breeding wader populations by maintaining or where necessary improving the habitat and management conditions at a coherent network of large-scale wet grassland areas across the EU. In order to ensure sufficient high-quality breeding habitats, support adequate habitat management activities within respective sites of the Natura 2000 network;
* to support public awareness campaigns and education by promoting wide-ranging stakeholder partnerships to influence consumer choice and increase demand for agricultural products produced on wet grassland habitats that are being managed in a ‘bird-friendly’ way.

High-level objective: to halt further population declines so that, at a minimum, current population levels are maintained, to achieve sustainable breeding success (within local populations) and to restore (parts) of their distribution range by strengthening and expanding the Natura 2000 network during the coming ten years. Most importantly, structures need to be established to coordinate the implementation of the MSAP at the level of the EU. |  |
| *Calidris pugnax*[=*Philomachus pugnax*] | Ruff | [SAP](https://d1c2gz5q23tkk0.cloudfront.net/assets/uploads/3455562/asset/Lowland_breeding_waders_MSAP_2018_Final_Version.pdf?1671103510) – Inter-national | 2018 | Goal:* to support the recovery of wet grassland breeding wader populations by maintaining or where necessary improving the habitat and management conditions at a coherent network of large-scale wet grassland areas across the EU. In order to ensure sufficient high-quality breeding habitats, support adequate habitat management activities within respective sites of the Natura 2000 network;
* to support public awareness campaigns and education by promoting wide-ranging stake-holder partnerships to influence consumer choice and increase demand for agricultural products produced on wet grassland habitats that are being managed in a ‘bird-friendly’ way.

High-level objective: to halt further population declines so that, at a minimum, current population levels are maintained, to achieve sustainable breeding success (within local populations) and to restore (parts) of their distribution range by strengthening and expanding the Natura 2000 network during the coming ten years. Most importantly, structures need to be established to coordinate the implementation of the MSAP at the level of the EU. |  |
| *Chersophilus duponti* | Dupont's Lark | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/6fe87cc8-e2f1-44a4-ab75-3460a557ba44/details) – EU | 2008 | The goal of the action plan is to improve the conservation status of the Dupont’s Lark in Europe to favourable. The objectives of the action plan are to: 1. Stop the decline of the Spanish population by 2015. 2. Ensure that conditions for population growth and range consolidation are in place by 2018. |  |
| *Chlamydotis undulata* | African Houbara (Canary Islands population)[=Houbara Bustard] | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/eec946a5-12f5-49d5-8ba7-677336d17124/details) – EU | 1995 | In the short term to maintain the range and population of the Canary Islands Houbara Bustard at no less than the 1994 levels. In the medium to long term to promote an increase in the population and an expansion of its range.  |  |
| *Circus macrourus*  | Pallid Harrier | [SAP](https://rm.coe.int/0900001680928c17) – Inter-national (Bern) | 2003 | 1. To conserve the Pallid Harrier throughout its breeding and winter range, and on migration. 2. To promote breeding range and population recovery to a level at which the Pallid Harrier no longer qualifies as a Near Threatened species at global level. |  |
| *Clanga clanga*[=*Aquila clanga*] | Greater Spotted Eagle | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/0552b825-b037-43aa-a108-7ee2b54a332f/details) – Inter-national | 1997 | In the short term, to halt the decline in the population and safeguard all existing breeding, roosting and wintering habitat. In the long term, to safeguard the distribution and numbers of the European population of the Greater Spotted Eagle, restoring the range to what it was in 1920. |  |
| *Clanga pomarina*[=*Aquila pomarina*] | Lesser Spotted Eagle | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/4fe8c330-0b53-4b07-8993-063d87e2bc45/details) – Inter-national | 1997 | In short term, to halt the population decrease and safeguard all existing breeding habitat. In the medium to long term, to safeguard the distribution and numbers of the European population of the Lesser Spotted Eagle, restoring the range to what it was in 1920. |  |
| *Clangula hyemalis* | Long-tailed Duck | [SAP](http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/aewa_ts57_issap_ltd.pdf) – Inter-national (AEWA) | 2015 | The long-term goal is to restore the populations of the Long-tailed Duck to favourable conservation status within the Agreement area and to remove the species from the threatened categories of the IUCN Red List.The purpose of this plan is to significantly reduce direct anthropogenic mortality and understand the drivers of decline by 2025.  |  |
| *Columba bollii* | Dark-tailed Laurel-pigeon | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/74f201d3-2f75-4e41-a99d-008175f6f37d/details) – EU | 1995 | In the short term to conserve the Dark-tailed Laurel Pigeon population at no less than its 1993 level and in the medium term to promote the expansion of its range.  |  |
| *Columba junoniae* | White-tailed Laurel-pigeon | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/f6d01afa-91ff-4c4a-a7c6-618309f0b5b8/details) – EU | 1995 | In the short term to conserve the White-tailed Laurel Pigeon population at no less than its 1985 level and in the medium to long term to promote the expansion of its range.  |  |
| *Columba trocaz* | Madeira Laurel-pigeon | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/46ca0892-ede6-430e-a294-4da5df7b1819/details) – EU | 1995 | In the short term, to maintain the population of Madeira Laurel Pigeon at no fewer than 3,500 individuals. In the medium term, to ensure its continued increase towards occupying all suitable habitats in Madeira. In the long term, to enable the recolonisation of areas of its former range through habitat restoration. |  |
| *Coracias garrulus* | European Roller | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/a934dc5e-e043-4a3e-9c1f-672c1e247e66/details) – European | 2008 | To restore the European population of the Roller to a favourable conservation status. The target for favourable conservation status of the Roller in the EU is to: * maintain a population larger than 10,000 breeding pairs;
* restore the area of the distribution to 1990 levels (cf. EBCC Atlas of European Breeding Birds, Hagemeijer & Blair, 1997);
* In the short term, halt the decline of the species. In the long term, maintain overall stable population trend for at least 3 generations (15 years).
 |  |
|  |  | [SAP](https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/cms_cop12_ap.12.4_e.pdf) – Inter-national (CMS) | 2017 | The overall goal of the Flyway Action Plan for the European Roller (ERFAP), in the long term, is to improve the conservation status of the European Roller in the ERFAP range, achieving a favourable conservation status of the species across its range. |  |
| *Coturnix coturnix* | Common Quail | [MP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/26d9455b-05c4-408d-a38f-d584c2b43555/details) – EU | 2009 | To restore the species to a favourable conservation status[[1]](#footnote-1) including through reversing the declines in SE Europe and maintaining its natural genetic diversity.  |  |
| *Crex crex* | Corncrake | [SAP](http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/ts9_ssap_corncrake_complete_0.pdf) – Inter-national (CMS/AEWA) | 2006 | Overall goal: Restore ‘Least Concern’ status on the global Red List.Purpose: Maintain current population level of the species throughout its breeding range, and increase population by 20% in those parts of the breeding range where large declines were reported in the second half of the 20th century.Objectively Verifiable Indicators of Purpose:* Corncrake population remains at 2000 level in the eastern part of the breeding range (especially Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Belarus; Ukraine, Russia (European & Asian parts)
* Corncrake population size increases by 20% in the next 10 years in countries with long-term declines in the 2nd half of the 20th century.
* Occupied breeding range expands with 20% in countries with long-term declines in the 2nd half of the 20th century
 |  |
| *Cursorius cursor* | Cream-coloured Courser | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/68297f3c-7101-4613-a2a8-6db562e7f05c/details) – EU | 1999 | To identify and avoid limiting factors affecting survival of the Cream-coloured Courser. In the medium to long term to promote that the species has a sufficient population level to ensure its survival in all its natural distribution area of the Canary Islands.  |  |
| *Cygnus columbianus bewickii* | Bewick's Swan (Northwest European population) | [SAP](http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/ts44_ssap_bewicks_swan.pdf) – European (AEWA) | 2012 | Goal: Maintain the population minimally at its 2000 level (i.e. 23,000 birds) in the long-term. [*Indicator:* The five year minimum of counts exceeds 23,000 individuals.]Purpose: Halt ongoing decline and, if necessary, begin recovery of the population to its 2000 level. [*Indicator:* Average population size by 2015 exceeds 21,500 individuals (i.e. the 2005 levels).] |  |
| *Dendrocopos major canariensis* | Tenerife Great Spotted Woodpecker | [BMS](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/f77196be-b9bf-4a0b-ae18-0a78a3ec9558/details) – EU | 1999 | The aim of this management statement is to maintain the current protection status for the species and improve its habitat. |  |
| *Dendrocopos major thanneri* | Gran Canaria Great Spotted Woodpecker | [BMS](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/378a5766-f180-4325-8858-79cb4b3e9a16/details) – EU | 1999 | The aim of this management statement is to maintain the current protection status for the species and improve its habitat. |  |
| *Emberiza cineracea* | Cinereous Bunting | [SAP](https://rm.coe.int/090000168074687f) – Inter-national (Bern) | 2002 | 1. In the short term to improve knowledge of the breeding distribution and population size of the species and prevent habitat loss at breeding sites. 2. In the medium term to determine the species’ complete range and migration routes and legally protect the species across that range. 3. In the medium to long term to conserve suitable habitats in order to promote an increase in the species’ numbers and to broaden its distribution. |  |
| *Falco biarmicus* | Lanner Falcon | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/6af4479a-50c2-4ee9-a6f5-b72d1e300e49/details) – Inter-national | 1999 | In the short term, to halt the decline of the species, and in the long term, to promote population increase and expansion. |  |
| *Falco cherrug* | Saker Falcon | [SAP](http://www.cms.int/raptors/sites/default/files/document/SakerGAP_e.pdf) – Inter-national (CMS) | 2014 | The overall goal of Saker Global Action Plan is to re-establish a healthy and self-sustaining wild Saker Falcon population throughout its range, and to ensure that any use is sustainable.  |  |
| *Falco eleonorae* | Eleonora's Falcon | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/3a07376c-78d9-4f51-bbc0-7360a8a9ad10/details) – Inter-national | 1999 | To maintain and enhance the Eleonora’s Falcons’ colonies especially through preserving the uninhabited islets for their importance as breeding sites and their biodiversity value. |  |
| *Falco naumanni* | Lesser Kestrel | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/648e897a-74db-4054-89d3-c6dc271087b0/details) – European | 2011 | The goal of Action Plan is to improve the status of the lesser kestrel to a point which would allow it to be down listed to Least Concern on the IUCN Red List. Objective 1: Ensure positive population trend of the breeding populations of the species in the EU for the next 10 years. Objective 2: Maintain the present and begin to restore the former breeding range by ensuring suitable habitat and reinforcing populations. |  |
| *Falco rusticolus* | Gyrfalcon | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/b2d403ee-2293-41d5-af30-27ccc134dafb/details) – Inter-national | 1999 | In the short term, to maintain the present numbers of the Gyrfalcon throughout its present range. In the medium to long term to ensure range expansion and population growth in areas where the species has disappeared due to human factors. |  |
| *Falco vespertinus* | Red-footed Falcon | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/af5f67eb-fa4e-449c-8d5f-2d0ffbbc0d72/details) – European | 2010 | Goal: To move the Red-footed Falcon from the IUCN Red List from Near Threatened to Least Concern category. Objective 1: By 2015, maintain the current range in the European Union countries, Serbia and Ukraine and increase the population of European Union countries and Serbia to 3,500 pairs. Objective 2: By 2015, fill in knowledge gaps in distribution, population size and trends, ecology and life-style throughout the entire species’ range. Objective 3: By 2020, maintain a population of 3,500 pairs in the European Union countries and Serbia of which at least 2,000 pairs breeding in natural nests, therefore no longer conservation dependent. |  |
| *Ficedula semitorquata* | Semi-collared Flycatcher | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/7edd50e5-c7e5-4544-a236-24c782f7c41e/details) – European | 2010 | The aim of the action plan is to remove the semi-collared flycatcher from the IUCN Red List category ‘Near Threatened’ by 2019. Objective 1: To maintain favourable habitat conditions throughout the species’ range with the most important breeding sites effectively protected. Objective 2: To obtain precise population estimates and trend data by 2014 from a representative population sample and monitor the trend onwards. |  |
| *Fringilla polatzeki*[=*Fringilla teydea polatzeki*] | Gran Canaria Blue Chaffinch | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/3d6d2755-f69e-4267-bb73-73ccac0ed77e/details) – EU | 1995 | In the short term to conserve the Blue Chaffinch [*sensu lato*] range and populations in the Canary Islands at no less than the present level and in the medium to long term to increase the Gran Canaria population to the level where it is no longer classified as an endangered subspecies. |  |
| *Fringilla teydea*[=*Fringilla teydea teydea*] | Tenerife Blue Chaffinch | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/3d6d2755-f69e-4267-bb73-73ccac0ed77e/details) – EU | 1995 | In the short term to conserve the Blue Chaffinch [*sensu lato*] range and populations in the Canary Islands at no less than the present level. |  |
| *Fulica cristata* | Red-knobbed Coot[=Crested Coot] | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/33dda64e-1b3f-4410-b6f0-1fe70d5a027a/details) – Inter-national | 1999 | In the short term, to maintain the current population and area of distribution of the Crested Coot throughout its range. In the medium term, to promote the population increase of the species within its current range. In the long term, to promote the expansion of the breeding population to other suitable areas. |  |
| *Gallinago gallinago* | Common Snipe | [SAP](https://d1c2gz5q23tkk0.cloudfront.net/assets/uploads/3455562/asset/Lowland_breeding_waders_MSAP_2018_Final_Version.pdf?1671103510) – Inter-national | 2018 | Goal:* to support the recovery of wet grassland breeding wader populations by maintaining or where necessary improving the habitat and management conditions at a coherent network of large-scale wet grassland areas across the EU. In order to ensure sufficient high-quality breeding habitats, support adequate habitat management activities within respective sites of the Natura 2000 network;
* to support public awareness campaigns and education by promoting wide-ranging stake-holder partnerships to influence consumer choice and increase demand for agricultural products produced on wet grassland habitats that are being managed in a ‘bird-friendly’ way.

High-level objective* to halt further population declines so that, at a minimum, current population levels are maintained, to achieve sustainable breeding success (within local populations) and to restore (parts) of their distribution range by strengthening and expanding the Natura 2000 network during the coming ten years. Most importantly, structures need to be established to coordinate the implementation of the MSAP at the level of the EU.
 |  |
| *Gallinago media* | Great Snipe | [SAP](http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/ts5_great_snipe_0.pdf) – Inter-national (AEWA) | 2004 | In the short term (3 years) (International (AEWA): 1. To maintain the population of the Great Snipe at a level that will guarantee it long-term conservation in all its present range.
2. To increase knowledge about the Great Snipe (e.g. habitat use, breeding range and population size particularly for the eastern population, and migration and wintering conditions), in order to increase the effectiveness of the reviewed version of the Great Snipe Action Plan to be produced in 2005.

In the long-term (15 years): 1. To restore the population to a level that will remove the species from the “Near Threatened” category.
 |  |
| *Glareola nordmanni* | Black-winged Pratincole | [SAP](http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/ts4_bw_pratincole_0.pdf) – Inter-national (AEWA) | 2004 | The general objective of the Plan is to ensure that the population of the Black-winged Pratincole becomes stable or increases as a result of conservation initiatives, which take into account habitat requirements of the species (primarily in breeding areas) as well as the interests of local agricultural communities. The overall objectives of the Action Plan are:In the short-term (3 years)1. To define the main factors affecting the population of the Black-winged Pratincole in the breeding, staging and wintering areas and to undertake actions to reduce their negative impact.
2. To optimise relationships between man and birds in agricultural habitats used by the Black-winged Pratincole.
3. To ensure that all appropriate actions defined in this Action Plan are undertaken in order to stop further decline of the Black-winged Pratincole throughout its breeding range.

In the long-term (20 years)1. To protect the Black-winged Pratincole from extinction.
2. To ensure stability of the Black-winged Pratincole population within its breeding and wintering range.
 |  |
| *Gulosus aristotelis desmarestii*[=*Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii*] | Mediterranean Shag | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/ce8aec7e-5d80-4b4e-9ef5-2051db9654b3/details) – EU | 1999 | In the short term to maintain all the current populations of the subspecies. In the medium to long term to conserve suitable habitats in order to promote the restoration of its numbers and its distribution range. |  |
| *Gypaetus barbatus* | Bearded Vulture[=Lammergeier] | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/168eb52d-d032-474e-a2cb-82b008778d28/details) – European | 1997 | In the short term, to maintain and enhance the existing Lammergeier populations in Europe. In the long term, to encourage the recolonisation of the former range.  |  |
|  |  | [SAP](https://4vultures.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Bearded-Vulture-EuroSAP_2017_v2.pdf) – Inter-national | 2018 | Goal: This Action Plan aims to restore the Palearctic subpopulations of Bearded Vulture to similar numbers to those preceding the general population crash in the 20th century, and improve its conservation status to the category of Least Concern (lost in 2014).Purpose: The purpose is to increase the population size, viability and breeding range of the species, and connect currently isolated populations into a meta-population. In order to achieve this, the plan’s main objectives are:* 1. Maintain or increase productivity of breeding populations sufficiently to warrant up-listing in the European IUCN Red List;
	2. Preserve and protect breeding sites and manage sufficient habitat to accommodate population growth; and
	3. Tackle population threats and decrease mortality throughout the distribution range.
 |  |
|  |  | [SAP](https://www.cms.int/raptors/sites/default/files/publication/vulture-msap_e.pdf) – Inter-national (CMS) | 2017 | *Included in the multi-species action plan for vultures developed by CMS.*Goal: To restore the populations of each of the 15 species of Old World vulture to a favourable conservation status by 2029.Purpose: To undertake concerted, collaborative and coordinated international actions to:1. Rapidly halt current population declines in all species covered by the Vulture MsAP;
2. Reverse recent population trends to bring the conservation status of each species back to a favourable level;
3. Provide conservation management guidelines applicable to all Range States covered by the Vulture MsAP.
 |  |
| *Gyps fulvus* | Griffon Vulture | [SAP](https://www.cms.int/raptors/sites/default/files/publication/vulture-msap_e.pdf) – Inter-national (CMS) | 2017 | *Included in the multi-species action plan for vultures developed by CMS.*Goal: To restore the populations of each of the 15 species of Old World vulture to a favourable conservation status by 2029.Purpose: To undertake concerted, collaborative and coordinated international actions to:1. Rapidly halt current population declines in all species covered by the Vulture MsAP;
2. Reverse recent population trends to bring the conservation status of each species back to a favourable level;
3. Provide conservation management guidelines applicable to all Range States covered by the Vulture MsAP.
 | SAP added (species included in 2017 CMS mSAP for African–Eurasian vultures, but omitted from table for 2013–2018 reporting period). |
| *Haematopus ostralegus* | Eurasian Oystercatcher | [SAP](https://d1c2gz5q23tkk0.cloudfront.net/assets/uploads/3455562/asset/Lowland_breeding_waders_MSAP_2018_Final_Version.pdf?1671103510) – Inter-national | 2018 | Goal:* to support the recovery of wet grassland breeding wader populations by maintaining or where necessary improving the habitat and management conditions at a coherent network of large-scale wet grassland areas across the EU. In order to ensure sufficient high-quality breeding habitats, support adequate habitat management activities within respective sites of the Natura 2000 network;
* to support public awareness campaigns and education by promoting wide-ranging stake-holder partnerships to influence consumer choice and increase demand for agricultural products produced on wet grassland habitats that are being managed in a ‘bird-friendly’ way.

High-level objective* to halt further population declines so that, at a minimum, current population levels are maintained, to achieve sustainable breeding success (within local populations) and to restore (parts) of their distribution range by strengthening and expanding the Natura 2000 network during the coming ten years. Most importantly, structures need to be established to coordinate the implementation of the MSAP at the level of the EU.
 |  |
| *Haliaeetus albicilla* | White-tailed Sea-eagle(Danube population) | [SAP](https://rm.coe.int/16807466fc) – Inter-national (Danube Parks) | 2011 | The goal of this Action Plan is to secure a viable population of the White-tailed Sea Eagle along the Danube. Through national action and international cooperation, White-tailed Sea Eagle habitats are to be secured and major man-made threats are to be eliminated. The Danube is to be protected as the backbone for White-tailed Sea Eagles in South-Eastern Europe, acting as a source breeding subpopulation as well as an important wintering place for eagles coming from the north-east of the continent.The saving of the flagship and umbrella species White-tailed Sea Eagle along the Danube should be a best practice example for transnational conservation of species and habitats. Based on the recovery of this species, transnational cooperation of stakeholders should be built up. |  |
| *Hydrobates monteiroi*[=*Oceanodroma monteiroi*] | Monteiro's Storm-petrel | [SAP](http://www.trackingactionplans.org/SAPTT/downloadDocuments/openDocument?idDocument=27) – EU | 2018 | Goal: To have Monteiro's Storm-petrel (*Hydrobates monteiroi*) down-listed to "Near Threatened" status in the IUCN Red List. [*Indicator*: Breeding population size, population trend, number of locations or subpopulations and breeding range extent.]Purpose: Increasing breeding population size and range. |  |
| *Larus audouinii* | Audouin's Gull | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/9c24a3d7-4370-40bb-951b-569c5e7bd3e3/details) – Inter-national | 1996 | 1. In the short term to maintain the current population of Audouin’s Gull throughout its range. 2. In the medium to long term, to conserve suitable habitats in order to promote the expansion of the species’ range and numbers particularly in smaller colonies. |  |
| *Larus canus* | Mew Gull[=Common Gull] | [MP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/4b649c87-0919-4797-b02b-2b3adfcde86e/details) – EU | 2009 | The long-term objective (10 years) of the plan is to restore the Common Gull to an appropriate (conservation) status in the EU. The short-term (3 year) objectives, which are outlined in this plan, are to (1) better protect breeding sites, (2) implement control of terrestrial predators at large colonies exposed to nest predation, (3) acquire quantitative data on population regulation for impact assessment and (4) improve the population monitoring scheme. |  |
| *Limosa limosa*[all subspecies / populations] | Black-tailed Godwit | [MP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/8733a0b1-9eb9-413d-807c-836d2fc83354/details) – EU | 2007 | The long-term objective (10 years) of the plan is to restore the Black-tailed Godwit to a favourable conservation status in the EU. The short-term (3 year) objectives, which are outlined in this plan is to (1) improve management and protection of breeding and wintering sites, (2) collection of up to date information on hunting (3) collection of more robust data on breeding ecology and staging and wintering population numbers and a better understanding of the population units that occur in Europe. |  |
|  |  | [SAP](http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/black-tailed_godwit_internet_0.pdf) – Inter-national (AEWA) | 2008 | The goal of this plan is to restore the 'Least Concern' status of the Black-tailed Godwit on the IUCN Global Red List of Threatened Species. The short term objective is therefore to halt the current decline and contraction of distribution while the long-term objective is to restore all Western Palaearctic populations to a favourable conservation status. [*Indicators:* Decline of western population *L. l. limosa* has stopped; Eastern population of *L. l. limosa* remains at 2000 level.]In addition, the plan aims at maintaining the favourable status of the *islandica* population by addressing the most urgent issues in a specific, measurable, agreed, realistic and time-bound process.  |  |
|  |  | [SAP](https://d1c2gz5q23tkk0.cloudfront.net/assets/uploads/3455562/asset/Lowland_breeding_waders_MSAP_2018_Final_Version.pdf?1671103510) – Inter-national | 2018 | Goal:* to support the recovery of wet grassland breeding wader populations by maintaining or where necessary improving the habitat and management conditions at a coherent network of large-scale wet grassland areas across the EU. In order to ensure sufficient high-quality breeding habitats, support adequate habitat management activities within respective sites of the Natura 2000 network;
* to support public awareness campaigns and education by promoting wide-ranging stake-holder partnerships to influence consumer choice and increase demand for agricultural products produced on wet grassland habitats that are being managed in a ‘bird-friendly’ way.

High-level objective* to halt further population declines so that, at a minimum, current population levels are maintained, to achieve sustainable breeding success (within local populations) and to restore (parts) of their distribution range by strengthening and expanding the Natura 2000 network during the coming ten years. Most importantly, structures need to be established to coordinate the implementation of the MSAP at the level of the EU.
 |  |
| *Marmaronetta angustirostris* | Marbled Teal | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/9635d50b-bccb-43b6-af95-72add81b3ce1/details) – Inter-national | 2008 | The Goal of this Action Plan is to improve the conservation status of the Western Mediterranean population of the Marbled Teal to favourable. The overall Objective is to down-list the EU population threat status to Near Threatened in 20 years. Objectives: 1. In the short term (3 years), to maintain the current population, range size and area of occupancy of the species.
2. In the medium term (10 years), to down list the EU population to Vulnerable by bringing the EU breeding population to 250 pairs, therefore similar to the 1980s population level.
3. In the long term (20 years), to promote the expansion of the breeding to other suitable breeding sites and the EU population to 1,000 mature individuals. This would result in the down listing the species to Near Threatened.
 |  |
| *Melanitta fusca* | Velvet Scoter | [MP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/992c529f-8985-45ce-9bed-9368c2c992cf/details) – EU | 2007 | The long-term objective (10 years) of the plan is to restore the Velvet Scoter to a favourable conservation status in the EU. The short-term (3 year) objectives, which are outlined in this plan is to (1) halt degradation of breeding and wintering habitats, (2) take action to stop drowning in fishing nets, (3) avoid oil spills, (4) reduce disturbance in breeding and wintering areas and (5) collect better data on size of winter population and breeding success. In addition, there is also a need for examining critically the May date for hunting in Finland (Åland) to avoid hunting of Velvet Scoter on spring migration and in the breeding period). |  |
|  |  | [SAP](https://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/velvet_scoter_11022020.pdf) – Inter-national (AEWA) | 2018 | Goal: To restore the Western Siberia & Northern Europe/North-western Europe population of the Velvet Scoter (*Melanitta fusca*) to a favourable conservation status and remove it from the threatened categories on the global IUCN Red List.Purpose: Significantly reduce negative anthropogenic impacts on survival and breeding success and understand the drivers of decline by 2028. |  |
| *Microcarbo pygmaeus*[=*Phalacrocorax pygmeus*] | Pygmy Cormorant | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/8f648532-7cf6-4433-b17d-a881069da0a9/details) – European | 1996 | 1. In the short term to prevent any further declines below 1994 levels in the population size and distribution of the Pygmy Cormorant. 2. In the medium to long term to increase the population size of the Pygmy Cormorant to a level at which it no longer qualifies as Near Threatened. |  |
| *Milvus milvus* | Red Kite | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/d10b66b4-4713-4e66-9998-d793d68a7cc9/details) – European | 2010 | The goal of the EU red kite Action Plan is to improve the conservation status of the red kite within the EU, leading to its down listing to Least Concern and eventually achieving an improved conservation status of the species across its range. Objective 1: Ensure that by 2018 populations of the red kite in all EU range countries have increased in comparison to the 2013 figures (international census planned for both years) or most accurate available population estimate of survey completed/planned shortly before 2013. Red kites should maintain an increasing trend in countries where the population is currently stable/positive, especially in countries neighbouring those with declining populations. Over the same time, actions should be taken to help stop the decline in countries where the current trend is negative. Objective 2: Ensure that the current range is maintained and the population continues to colonize new areas. |  |
| *Neophron percnopterus* | Egyptian Vulture | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/d5eac7b6-7538-4659-bf9a-bce1b86c324f/details) – European | 2008 | The overall Goal of the European Species Action Plan is to improve the conservation status of the Egyptian Vulture globally and in Europe leading to the down listing from current threat classification category in the Red List (Endangered) to Least Concern and eventually achieving a favourable conservation status of the species across its European range. The Objective of the present action plan is to achieve the down listing of the European population to Vulnerable at European level by 2018 following a population increase after 2015. |  |
|  |  | [SAP](https://www.cms.int/raptors/sites/default/files/publication/vulture-msap_e.pdf) – Inter-national (CMS) | 2017 | *Included in the multi-species action plan for vultures developed by CMS.*Goal: To restore the populations of each of the 15 species of Old World vulture to a favourable conservation status by 2029.Purpose: To undertake concerted, collaborative and coordinated international actions to:1. Rapidly halt current population decline in all species covered by the Vulture MsAP;
2. Reverse recent population trends to bring the conservation status of each species back to a favourable level; and,
3. Provide conservation management guidelines applicable to all Range States covered by the Vulture MsAP.
 |  |
| *Netta rufina* | Red-crested Pochard | [MP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/8be978e4-dfd2-477b-8e38-fe2adc54358c/details) – EU | 2007 | Recognising that the current population level (BirdLife International 2004a) represents a minimum, the plan aims to maintain the European population size and distribution of red-crested pochard at no less than the levels in 2004 ensuring the declining trends in Hungary, Romania and Turkey are reversed by 2009. |  |
| *Numenius arquata*[*N. a. arquata* and *N. a. orientalis*] | Eurasian Curlew | [SAP](https://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/ts58_eurasian_curlew_issap_website_version.pdf) – Inter-national (AEWA) | 2015 | The long-term goal of this plan is to restore the AEWA populations of the Eurasian Curlew to favourable conservation status[[2]](#footnote-2), as demonstrated by its assessment as Least Concern against IUCN Red List criteria.The purpose (i.e. over the next ten years) of this plan is to conserve important breeding and non-breeding habitats, increase breeding success, maximise juvenile and adult survival, and address key knowledge gaps. |  |
|  |  | [SAP](https://d1c2gz5q23tkk0.cloudfront.net/assets/uploads/3455562/asset/Lowland_breeding_waders_MSAP_2018_Final_Version.pdf?1671103510) – Inter-national | 2018 | Goal:* to support the recovery of wet grassland breeding wader populations by maintaining or where necessary improving the habitat and management conditions at a coherent network of large-scale wet grassland areas across the EU. In order to ensure sufficient high-quality breeding habitats, support adequate habitat management activities within respective sites of the Natura 2000 network;
* to support public awareness campaigns and education by promoting wide-ranging stake-holder partnerships to influence consumer choice and increase demand for agricultural products produced on wet grassland habitats that are being managed in a ‘bird-friendly’ way.

High-level objective* to halt further population declines so that, at a minimum, current population levels are maintained, to achieve sustainable breeding success (within local populations) and to restore (parts) of their distribution range by strengthening and expanding the Natura 2000 network during the coming ten years. Most importantly, structures need to be established to coordinate the implementation of the MSAP at the level of the EU.
 |  |
| *Numenius tenuirostris* | Slender-billed Curlew | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/c7e2614e-14d6-4112-bec8-5fbcfd294351/details) – Inter-national | 1996 | 1. In the short term to prevent the extinction of the Slender-billed Curlew. 2. In the medium term to prevent any further decrease in the Slender-billed Curlew population caused by threats in either the breeding, passage or wintering grounds. 3. In the long term to secure a significant increase the number of Slender-billed Curlews. |  |
| *Otis tarda* | Great Bustard | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/86df7401-c80b-40fc-a8a6-31ba2cd4754a/details) –Inter-national | 2010 | Aim: To recover the species from its Vulnerable status in Europe to at least the population levels in 1979. Objective 1: Within 10 years, each biogeographic population increased by at least 10%.Objective 2: Within 30 years, part of the species’ former range restored to improve the viability of existing isolated populations. |  |
| *Oxyura leucocephala* | White-headed Duck | [SAP](http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/ts8_ssap_white-headed-duck_complete_0.pdf) – Inter-national (CMS‌/AEWA) | 2006 | The long-term Goal of this Action Plan will be to remove the White-headed Duck from the IUCN Red List of Threatened Animals. In the short-term, the aim of the plan is to maintain the current population and range of the species throughout its range, and in the medium to long-term to promote increase in population size and range.Goal: Restoration of the White-headed Duck to favourable conservation status.Project Purpose: Maintain global population and range of the White-headed Duck [*Objectively Verifiable Indicators*: White-headed Duck global population stable by 2015 and White-headed Duck global range stable by 2015]. |  |
|  |  | [SAP](https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/cms_stc48_doc.18_annex1_ssap-conservation-white-headed-duck_e.pdf) – Inter-national | 2018 | Goal: Restore the White-headed Duck to a favourable conservation status and remove it from the threatened categories of the IUCN Red List.Purpose: The purpose of this Single Species Action Plan is to maintain the current global population and range of the White-headed Duck during the next 10 years (2018-2027). [Population target indicators (minimum) for the 10-year lifetime of this revised Action Plan include: West Mediterranean population size: 2,100 winter counts/wintering individuals (Morocco & Spain); Eastern population size: 10,000 individuals (based on 2016 autumn counts in Kazakhstan)]. |  |
| *Pandion haliaetus* | Osprey | [SAP](https://rm.coe.int/1680746604) – European (Bern) | 2016 | The objectives of this action plan are: 1. To allow the continued growth and expansion of the osprey populations in northern Europe, the Baltic countries, Germany and France.
2. To assure the survival of the small relict populations in different areas of the Mediterranean and South-east Europe.
3. In the medium to long term to allow a range expansion in southern Europe.
 |  |
| *Pelecanus crispus* | Dalmatian Pelican | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/b911eeff-0fd6-433d-8a86-fb901c7b6213/details) – European | 1996 | 1. In the short term, to prevent any further declines below 1994 levels in the population size and distribution of the Dalmatian Pelican.
2. In the medium to long term, to increase the population size of the Dalmatian Pelican to a level at which it no longer qualifies as a globally threatened species.
 |  |
|  |  | [SAP](https://tourduvalat.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Dalmatian_Pelican_SAP_2018_Final_Version.pdf) – Inter-national | 2018 | Goal: Downlist the Dalmatian Pelican to the “Least Concern” category of the IUCN Red List and from Column A, Category 1 of the AEWA Table 1.Purpose [includes]:* South-Eastern Europe (SEE): Keep the increasing trend, achieve 10% increase of population size and establish 3-4 new colonies.
 |  |
| *Perdix perdix italica* | Italian Grey Partridge | [BMS](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/de20b9cb-05ea-4a29-8144-418a2b1da84e/details) – EU | 1999 | In the short term, the aim is to maintain the current population and distribution of *Perdix perdix italica.* In the long term, the aim is to promote population increase and expansion. |  |
| *Platalea leucorodia* | Eurasian Spoonbill | [SAP](http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/ssap_eurasian_spoonbill_ts35_complete_0.pdf) – Inter-national (AEWA) | 2008 | The aim of this Action Plan is to improve the conservation status of the different populations of Spoonbills and in particular to meet the measures below [including for]...*Atlantic breeding population*:Long-term target: Maintain and increase current population size and promote conditions which will help expansion in Western Europe towards former breeding range or expansion of the breeding range in Central Europe, taking account of any possible effect on the *balsaci* subspecies. Short-term target: The combination of survival and reproduction rates is sufficient to maintain a growing population.*Central and South-East European breeding population*:Long-term target: Increase the breeding population in order to recolonise all suitable wetlands. Short-term target: The combination of survival and reproduction rates is sufficient to maintain a growing population. |  |
| *Pluvialis apricaria* | Eurasian Golden Plover[=Golden Plover] | [MP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/4d4cd34e-bb24-4970-b496-eca70e489af7/details) – EU | 2009 | The Management Plan aims at restoring the depleted and declining populations of the nominate subspecies, especially in Britain and Ireland and maintaining breeding population levels of the *altifrons* race while, maintaining favourable staging and wintering conditions along the flyway. |  |
| *Polysticta stelleri* | Steller's Eider | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/0e2ec0a3-0e6d-429f-a4b6-ef47f6268a16/details) – European | 1997 | The short-term aims are (i) to maintain the current population of Steller’s Eider in known areas throughout its range, (ii) to locate and assess the existing unknown breeding and moulting areas for the species and (iii) to remove the current threats. In the medium to long term, the aim is to conserve and manage all major sites and ultimately sustain a population recovery. |  |
| *Porphyrio porphyrio porphyrio* | Purple Swamphen[=Purple Gallinule] | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/4948b12a-39e7-4174-8d5b-13fc93684f3f/details) – EU | 1999 | In short term, to maintain the current rate of increase of numbers and expansion of the distribution range in the EU countries where the species occurs. In medium to long term, to increase the population size of the species and to encourage the re-colonisation of the former distribution range. |  |
| *Pterodroma deserta*[=*Pterodroma feae*] | Desertas Petrel[=Fea's Petrel] | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/25ee0e8d-cd7c-486d-adc2-779903c5042a/details) – EU | 1996 | To protect and maintain the breeding population of Fea’s Petrel and to promote its expansion to all the available habitat on the island of Bugio and, eventually, to Deserta Grande. |  |
| *Pterodroma madeira* | Zino's Petrel | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/38d856ce-854a-41c4-ba36-97bd7aa1c38c/details) – EU | 1995 | To increase the breeding population to at least 40 pairs by the year 2000, by eliminating the factors which are adversely affecting the species. |  |
| *Puffinus mauretanicus* | Balearic Shearwater | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/c6565baf-8c3d-414b-a6bb-ab44e4960802/details) – Inter-national | 2011 | Aim: Stop the negative population trend of the Balearic shearwater, and revert it if possible, while ensuring the conservation of its habitat. Objective 1. Within 10 years, stop or reverse population decline such that population growth rate is positive (λ≥1). Objective 2. Within 5 years, keep or improve the good environmental status of the current breeding colonies and main marine hotspots. |  |
| *Puffinus yelkouan* | Yelkouan Shearwater | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/42e42961-60a8-42cc-a834-62c60e0a49bd/details) – Inter-national | 2018 | The general goal of the action plan is to prevent the further decline of the Yelkouan Shearwater breeding population and accomplish a significant and measurable improvement in the species status.Goal: Restore the species/population to Least Concern status (global IUCN Red List) Objective 1: Increase adult survival to ≥ 92%and breeding success to ≥ 75%.Objective 2: Improve breeding habitat quality within 10 years and foraging habitat quality in the long term.Objective 3: Acquire more information on the species’ distribution and numbers in order to be more confident about its status. |  |
| *Pyrrhula murina* | Azores Bullfinch | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/3c9cd55b-bf38-441f-8433-ac1ab8f7b95f/details) – EU | 2010 | Aim: To remove the Azores bullfinch *Pyrrhula murina* from the IUCN Red List of threatened species. Objective: To increase and maintain the population of Azores bullfinch *Pyrrhula murina* on the Island of San Miguel to at least 1,000 breeding pairs within the next 10 years. |  |
| *Saxicola dacotiae* | Fuerteventura Stonechat[=Fuerteventura Chat] | [SAP](http://www.planetofbirds.com/ns/sap/Fuerteventura%20Chat.pdf) – EU (Bern) | 2002 | The aim of this action plan is to maintain the Chat population in Fuerteventura island, favouring the enlargement of the distribution range through the elimination or reduction of the limiting factors affecting the species. |  |
| *Somateria mollissima* | Common Eider[migratory populations] | [SAP](https://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/technical_series_75_ce.pdf) – European (AEWA) | 2022 | *Recently adopted AEWA ISSAP included in table for information. Reporting for section 10 of species-report format not mandatory.*Goal: To restore the three AEWA-listed migratory populations [including the Baltic, North & Celtic Seas population] of the Common Eider (*Somateria mollissima*) to a favourable conservation status.Purpose: To halt the decline of these populations and to start their recovery by 2032. | Recent AEWA SAP added for information. |
| *Sterna dougallii* | Roseate Tern(East Atlantic population) | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/d951d9d7-d889-439b-86b0-952f69179a9e/details) – Inter-national | 1999 | In the long term, by the year 2010 to increase the eastern Atlantic Roseate Tern population to 2,000 pairs. To maintain or increase the current distribution of Roseate Tern colonies in the eastern Atlantic. To ensure that Roseate Tern productivity in the north-west Europe population regularly exceeds 1.2 fledged young per pair and in the Azores population exceeds 1.0 fledged young per pair. |  |
| *Streptopelia turtur* | European Turtle-dove[=Turtle Dove] | [MP](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/wildbirds/hunting/docs/turtle_dove.pdf) – EU | 2007 | The long-term objective (10 years) of this plan is to restore the Turtle Dove to a favourable conservation status in the EU.This plan aims to address the most urgent issues to halt the decline of the Turtle Dove population in the EU but at the same time restrict the activities to be carried out to a realistic level. Thus, the short-term objectives outlined in the plan will focus on:* The implementation of improved management, (including restoration) of breeding habitats.
* The collection of scientific data about population trend, the ecology and dynamic of population of the species (incl. data about competition with Collared Dove).
* The collections of more robust scientific data to better understand the potential importance of hunting on the populations of Turtle Dove.
 |  |
|  |  | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/a2ed6c6e-6c5e-48b7-b08f-e1038c0a473c/details) – Inter-national | 2018 | Goal: To restore the European turtle-dove (*Streptopelia turtur*) to a favourable population status so it can be safely removed from the threatened categories of the IUCN Red List.High level objective: To halt the population decline of the European turtle-dove throughout most of its range, preparing the way for an increase in population sizes within each flyway during the period of the next version of the Action Plan (2028 to 2038). |  |
| *Tetrax tetrax* | Little Bustard | [SAP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/58ea7664-13e4-4885-a7ae-2da6efa89875/details) – EU | 2011 | The goal of the action plan is to turn the population trend of the EU little bustard population to positive by 2020. Objectives of the plan: Increase the productivity of the breeding populations to more than 1 chick per female. Maintain the current distribution of the little bustard and prevent local extinctions. |  |
| *Tringa totanus* | Common Redshank[=Redshank] | [MP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/4f94f7a3-55ce-4b0f-ae05-5889d1032977/details) – EU | 2009 | The long-term objective (10 years) of the plan is to restore the Redshank to a favourable conservation status in the EU. This plan aims to address the most urgent issues to halt the decline of the Redshank population in the EU but at the same time restricts the activities to be carried out to a realistic level. Thus, the short-term objectives outlined in the plan will focus on (1) improved management and protection of breeding sites across the EU, (2) improved management and protection of staging and wintering sites and (3) collection of better data on the impact of hunting and more robust data on population dynamics across the EU. |  |
|  |  | [SAP](https://d1c2gz5q23tkk0.cloudfront.net/assets/uploads/3455562/asset/Lowland_breeding_waders_MSAP_2018_Final_Version.pdf?1671103510) – Inter-national | 2018 | Goal:* to support the recovery of wet grassland breeding wader populations by maintaining or where necessary improving the habitat and management conditions at a coherent network of large-scale wet grassland areas across the EU. In order to ensure sufficient high-quality breeding habitats, support adequate habitat management activities within respective sites of the Natura 2000 network;
* to support public awareness campaigns and education by promoting wide-ranging stake-holder partnerships to influence consumer choice and increase demand for agricultural products produced on wet grassland habitats that are being managed in a ‘bird-friendly’ way.

High-level objective* to halt further population declines so that, at a minimum, current population levels are maintained, to achieve sustainable breeding success (within local populations) and to restore (parts) of their distribution range by strengthening and expanding the Natura 2000 network during the coming ten years. Most importantly, structures need to be established to coordinate the implementation of the MSAP at the level of the EU.
 |  |
| *Vanellus vanellus* | Northern Lapwing[=Lapwing] | [MP](https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/89d15a34-94c7-420d-9f65-82775de657a7/details) – EU | 2009 | The Goal (long-term objective) of the Management Plan is to restore the Lapwing to a Favourable Conservation Status in Europe. A reversal of the population trend is unlikely to occur before Lapwing-friendly management options have been implemented on a large scale for some years in a majority of Member States holding important Lapwing populations. Recognizing this, the purposes (short-term objectives) of the Management Plan are (i) to put into force regulations, incentives and other initiatives that will contribute to restoring the Lapwing to a Favourable Conservation Status in Europe and (ii) to collect more robust data on key population parameters such as population size, trends, productivity and survival (including bag statistics). |  |
|  |  | [SAP](https://d1c2gz5q23tkk0.cloudfront.net/assets/uploads/3455562/asset/Lowland_breeding_waders_MSAP_2018_Final_Version.pdf?1671103510) – Inter-national | 2018 | Goal:* to support the recovery of wet grassland breeding wader populations by maintaining or where necessary improving the habitat and management conditions at a coherent network of large-scale wet grassland areas across the EU. In order to ensure sufficient high-quality breeding habitats, support adequate habitat management activities within respective sites of the Natura 2000 network;
* to support public awareness campaigns and education by promoting wide-ranging stake-holder partnerships to influence consumer choice and increase demand for agricultural products produced on wet grassland habitats that are being managed in a ‘bird-friendly’ way.

High-level objectiveto halt further population declines so that, at a minimum, current population levels are maintained, to achieve sustainable breeding success (within local populations) and to restore (parts) of their distribution range by strengthening and expanding the Natura 2000 network during the coming ten years. Most importantly, structures need to be established to coordinate the implementation of the MSAP at the level of the EU. |  |

1. The EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) states that a species’ conservation status will be taken as Favourable when:

• Population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats;

• The natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future; and

• There is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large area of habitat to maintain its population on a long-term basis. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. as defined by Article 1 of the Convention on Migratory Species [↑](#footnote-ref-2)