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1. Tour du Valat Foundation (France)
2. Wetlands International Europe (Belgium)
3. Birdlife Europe and Central Asia (Belgium)
4. Euronatur Fondation (Germany)
5. Protection and Preservation of Natural Environment in Albania (Albania)
6. Albanian Ornithological Society (Albania)
7. WWF North Africa (Tunisia)
8. Center for Protection and Research of Birds (Montenegro)
9. Algerian National Association of Ornithology (Algeria)
10. Association "Les Amis des Oiseaux" (AAO/BirdLife in Tunisia)
11. Institute for Nature Conservation in Albania (Albania)
12. Mediterranean Institute for Nature and Anthropos - MedINA (Greece)
13. Society for the Protection of Nature in Lebanon (Lebanon)
14. Association Biom (BirdLife Croatia)
15. Society for the Protection of Prespa (Greece)
16. Rewilding Europe (The Netherlands)
17. Lithuanian Ornithological Society (Lithuania)
18. BirdLife Sweden (Sweden)
19. Czech Society for Ornithology (Czech Republic)
20. Romanian Ornithological Society (Romania)
21. Ornithological Society "Naše ptice" (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
22. natur&mwelt (Luxembourg)
23. Mediterranean Small Islands Initiative - PIM (France)
24. WWF Spain (Spain)
25. Ornithological Research Center (Turkey)
26. Mediterranean Sea and Coast Foundation - MEDSEA (Italy)
27. Grupo de Estudos de Ordenamento do Território e Ambiente - GEOTA (Portugal)
28. Fuglavernd / BirdLife Iceland (Iceland)
29. DOGA / BirdLife Turkey (Turkey)
30. The Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature - RSCN (Jordan)
31. BirdLife Finland (Finland)
32. Macedonian Ecological Society (Macedonia)
33. Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds (Bulgaria)

To:

Mrs. Ursula von der Leyen, President of the EU Commission
Mr. Maroš Šefčovič, Executive Vice-President of the EU Commission
Mr. Virginijus Sinkevičius, Commissioner for Environment, Oceans and Fisheries
Mr. Olivér Várhelyi, Commissioner for Neighbourhood and Enlargement

CC :

Mr. Kurt Vandenberghe, Director General, Directorate General for Climate Action (DG CLIMA)
Mrs. Florida Fink-Hooijer, Director General, Directorate General for Environment (DG ENVI)
Mr. Gert Jan Koopman, Director General, Directorate General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement
Negotiations (DG NEAR)

Object : Urgent intervention needed on Vlora International Airport construction

Dear President von der Leyen,
Dear Commissioner Sinkevičius,
Dear Commissioner Várhelyi,

On behalf of 33 nature conservation organisations, we are seeking your immediate attention and intervention regarding the construction of an international airport in the Vjosa-Narta Protected Area in Albania - one of Europe's last untouched and traditionally managed wetlands.

The Vjose-Narta area, an emblem of Mediterranean biodiversity on the Eastern Adriatic coast, is a crucial stop for birds that migrate between Europe and Africa and one of the most important wetlands in the whole Adriatic Flyway. This precious habitat is home to numerous species of both global and EU concern, making this area a valuable candidate for the Emerald Site designation, an Important Plant Area, an Important Bird Area, a Key Biodiversity Area, and a potential Natura 2000 site.

Unfortunately, in a decision that goes against the spirit of environmental conservation and sustainable development, the Albanian government has approved the hasty construction of the Vlora International Airport within this protected territory. The European Commission itself, in the country progress report of 2022¹, aptly captured the severity of this action by noting: "*Construction works for the new Vlora Airport within the Vjosa-Narta Protected Area started in December 2021, are in contradiction with national laws and international biodiversity protection conventions that have already been ratified*".

The recent position taken by the European Parliament in July 2023, as articulated in paragraph 83 of the Committee on Foreign Affairs report², echoes our concerns and those of other global conservation entities. It "*urges the Albanian Government to halt projects that risk violating national and international biodiversity protection norms, such as Vlora International Airport, and to stop*

¹ European Commission, Albania 2022 Report (SWD(2022) 332), 12 October 2022. Available at https://neighbourhood-enlargement.ec.europa.eu/albania-report-2022_en

² European Parliament, Resolution 83 on the 2022 Commission Report on Albania adopted by the Committee on Foreign Affairs on 12 July 2023 (A9-0204/2023), available at https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-9-2023-0204_EN.html

hydropower development in protected areas". This stance underlines the need for Albania to uphold both national and international biodiversity protection standards.

The Standing Committee of the Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats has also weighed in on the matter, stressing the importance of suspending the airport's construction. The recent recommendation n°219 (2023) adopted on the 5th of September 2023 by the Standing Committee asks the Albanian Government to: *"suspend the construction of Vlora International Airport until a new and sufficient Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedure will be conducted as well as a Proper/Appropriate Assessment."*³

Given the recent initiation of accession negotiations between the EU and Albania in July 2022, and the ongoing screening process, the timing is poignant. Albania's journey towards EU accession not only entails an alignment of political and economic systems but also embracing the values that the European Union stands for and progressively adapting its national laws with EU legislation, referred to as the "acquis". This includes rules on sustainable development and environmental conservation.

Therefore, it is pivotal for the Albanian government authorities to understand the preservation of natural heritage is non-negotiable and development should never come at the expense of irreplaceable biodiversity.

We appreciate the Commission's efforts in guiding Albania towards EU standards and norms. Aligning with these efforts, we respectfully request your prompt intervention against the construction of the Vlora International Airport. With this in mind, we ask the Commission to consider the following actions:

- To initiate high-level diplomatic discussions with the Albanian government. This might include meetings with key ministers or even the head of state to express the EU's concerns and seek amicable resolutions.
- To offer technical assistance, including expertise in environmental impact assessments (EIA) of the airport and sustainable development.
- To work closely with global conservation entities, like the Bern Convention's Standing Committee, to bolster their recommendations and calls for halting the project.
- To make further financial support conditional upon Albania halting the construction of the airport and potentially delaying the accession process until environmental concerns are addressed.

By strategically employing these actions, the Commission can exert substantial pressure on the Albanian government to reconsider its stance on the Vlora International Airport construction, aiming for a solution that prioritises environmental conservation and is in line with the goals of the European Green Deal, EU environmental law, EU Biodiversity Strategy and EU Nature Restoration Law.

Albania stands at the cusp of a transformative journey with the European Union. Together, let us ensure that this journey celebrates not only economic growth and political unity but also the safeguarding of our shared natural treasures for generations to come.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent matter. We look forward to your support and decisive action. Sincerely,

³ Bern Convention, [Recommendation 219 \(2023\)](#) on the possible impacts of infrastructure and urbanisation developments particularly Vlora International Airport, on the Vjosa-Narta Protected Area

Mr. Edi Rama, Prime Minister of Republic of
Albania
Kryeministria
Bulevardi Dëshmorët e Kombit 7 1010,
Tiranë, Albanie

CC:
Ms. Mirela Kumbaro, Minister of Tourism &
Environment of Albania

Ms. Ursula von der Leyen, President of the
European Commission

Ms. Luigi Soreca, EU Ambassador to
Albania

Ms. Isabel Santos, Member of the European
Parliament and rapporteur on the 2022
Commission Report on Albania

Mr. Mikaël Poutiers, Bern Convention
General Secretary

Object : Suspending the construction of Vlora International Airport in accordance with the decision of the Bern Convention

Dear Prime Minister Edi Rama,

On behalf of the 33 signatory organisations representing 26 countries of this letter, and following the last recommendation of the Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, we strongly invite you to reconsider current plans to build an international airport in Vjosë-Nartë in favour of other viable alternatives which allow the preservation of one of Albania's richest areas for biodiversity.

Scientists and conservation specialists, non-governmental organisations and international institutions have expressed a unanimous view on the irreversible impacts of building the airport in this area.

We firmly believe that there are alternative solutions to the construction of the airport in the Narta Lagoon, which make it possible to reconcile socioeconomic well-being with environmental preservation. With this letter, we are asking you to seriously consider the following alternatives supported by the environmental experts of the Albanian Ornithological Society (AOS) and Protection and Preservation of Natural Environment in Albania (PPNEA) :

- Enlarging Tirana International Airport and/or connecting Tirana and southern Albania with a high speed railway, instead of constructing the Vlora International airport

- **Identifying alternative locations (Risili, Kafaraj, Levan)** based on a proper assessment of the environmental and safety risks. (cf. Annex E)

Vjosë-Nartë is one of the most important wetlands along the Adriatic flyway and one of the two main wetlands in Albania. Constructing an international airport in the Narta Lagoon - or expanding the old military base - will force a high number of species to leave their natural habitats, including over 200 bird species and 70 potentially endangered species included on the IUCN Red List while impacting other protected species such as the Monk Seal (*Monachus monachus*). (Cf. Annex A and F)

The exceptional yet vulnerable biodiversity in the Vjosë-Nartë Protected Landscape is recognised both on a national and international scale, as reflected in its distinguished designations: Emerald Site Candidate, an Important Plant Area, an Important Bird Area, a Key Biodiversity Area, and a potential Natura 2000 site.

Considering the proposed alternatives in this letter would allow the Republic of Albania to comply with the latest recommendations of the Bern Convention as well as those of the European Union. The recent recommendation n°219 (2023) adopted on the 5th of September 2023 by the Standing Committee of Bern Convention stipulates that : “ *plans to construct an airport in the Vjosë-Nartë Protected Landscape should be suspended until a valid Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and a Proper/Appropriate Assessment are conducted, as required by the EIA law*”⁴

The recommendation of the Bern Convention is entirely in line with the position of the European institutions. The European Commission has stated that “*construction works for the new Vlora Airport (...), are in contradiction with national laws and international biodiversity protection conventions that have already been ratified*”⁵. Furthermore, the European Parliament has urged Albania “*to halt projects that risk violating national and international biodiversity protection standards, such as the Vlorë international airport*”⁶.

In the context of the negotiations for accession to the European Union, Albania must embrace the values that the EU stands for by adapting progressively its national laws to align with EU rules, including the environmental *acquis* laid out in Chapter 27.

By adopting one of the proposed alternatives to the construction of the Vlora Airport, Albania could demonstrate to the world its leadership in addressing the biodiversity crisis and promoting socio-economic development that complies with international and national laws and commitments.

We remain at your disposal to provide any further information you may require and to contribute, with our expertise, to support the protection of the Vjosë-Nartë Protected Landscape. Sincerely,

⁴ Bern Convention, [Recommendation 219 \(2023\)](#) on the possible impacts of infrastructure and urbanisation developments particularly Vlora International Airport, on the Vjosa-Narta Protected Area

⁵ European Commission, Albania 2022 Report (SWD(2022) 332), 12 October 2022. Available at https://neighbourhood-enlargement.ec.europa.eu/albania-report-2022_en

⁶ European Parliament, Resolution 83 on the 2022 Commission Report on Albania adopted by the Committee on Foreign Affairs on 12 July 2023 (A9-0204/2023), available at https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-9-2023-0204_EN.html

Mr. Rafael Schwartzman
IATA Regional Office, Europe, Torre Europa
Paseo de la Castellana, 95
28046 Madrid, Spain

CC:

Mr. Manuel Lanuza, Manager Airport Development at IATA

Mr. Mikaël Poutiers, Bern Convention General Secretary

Ms. Musonda Mumba, Ramsar Secretary General

Ms. Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission

Mr. Thomas Waitz, Member of the European Parliament

Ms. Isabel Santos, Member of the European Parliament

Object : International agreements compromised by airport plans in Albania

Dear Mr. Schwartzman,

As the Regional Vice President of IATA in Europe, we would like to bring your attention to the consequences on the construction of an international airport in the area of the Narta Lagoon in Albania. The construction of the Vlora Airport poses a direct threat to human security, severely impacts one of the most important areas for biodiversity in Albania and violates international agreements. On behalf of the 33 organizations who are signing this letter, we invite you to reconsider your support for this project.

Despite a clear lack of compliance with legal and transparency standards, works to build the airport started last year without the compulsory construction permit and inside the Vjosa-Narta Protected Landscape. Vjosa-Narta is a legally protected area, situated at a key spot on the Adriatic flyway. As such, it constitutes a major breeding site for migratory birds, including many protected birds listed on Annex I of the European Birds Directive⁷, but also a diversity of other remarkable species such as Loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*) or Monk seal (*Monachus monachus*)- (cf. Annex A and F).

⁷ Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds; European Parliament and European Council, Official Journal L 20 of 26.01.2010.

Environmental experts, including the Swiss Ornithological Centre, have expressed concerns over the risk of frequent bird strikes. *“The construction and the operation of the airport will not only threaten numerous birds but is also likely to have safety issues for passengers (...) the construction of an airport within such a bird rich area will create a severe risk of collisions of airplanes with birds. A collision with one of the biggest birds in the world, the Dalmatian Pelican (Pelecanus crispus), which is breeding in the surroundings of the planned airport, is likely to end in a catastrophe”*⁸. (cf. Annex C)

The Secretariat of the Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, hosted by the Council of Europe, has urged the Albanian government to suspend the construction of Vlora International Airport until a new and sufficient Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedure, as well as a Proper/Appropriate Assessment (as required by EIA law) are conducted.

In the context of Albania’s EU accession, the European Commission has been critical of the way in which the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was carried out for the Vlora airport project, and also has clearly stated that *“construction works for the new Vlora Airport (...) are in contradiction with national laws and international biodiversity protection conventions that have already been ratified”*⁹.

Likewise, the European Parliament has expressed its opposition to the project by *“urging the Albanian government to halt projects that risk violating national and international biodiversity protection standards, such as the Vlorë international airport”*¹⁰.

As a result, the construction project fails to comply with international conventions and ignores European recommendations.

Regarding user safety and air traffic efficiency, this geographical location also entails considerable risks. Vlora Airport is planned to be built in a flood zone. With sea level rise, modeling shows that it is certain that the airport will be subject to flooding. Technical advances will not be sufficient to ensure neither the safety of passengers nor the proper functioning of airlines on the site in the long term. (Cf. Annex B)

Last but not least, preserving and restoring coastal wetlands like the Narta Lagoon is key for sequestering the carbon emissions of the aviation industry and achieving net zero carbon by 2050. For all of these reasons, the Vlora Airport contradicts the principle of *“Nature-based planning approaches that maintain biodiversity without impacting safety”*, mentioned in your paper *“Airport Environmental Sustainability”* (November 2022)¹¹.

As a group of 33 international environmental organizations, from 26 countries, including members of the Mediterranean Alliance for Wetlands and BirdLife International partners, we firmly believe in finding a solution that reconciles socioeconomic well-being with environmental preservation. In the specific case of the Vjosa-Narta Protected landscape, we endorse the following alternatives

⁸ Werner S. 2023. Construction of the Vlora International Airport in the Vjosa-Narta Protected Area (letter)

⁹ European Commission, Albania 2022 Report (SWD(2022) 332), 12 October 2022. Available at https://neighbourhood-enlargement.ec.europa.eu/albania-report-2022_en

¹⁰ European Parliament, Resolution 83 on the 2022 Commission Report on Albania adopted by the Committee on Foreign Affairs on 12 July 2023 (A9-0204/2023), available at https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-9-2023-0204_EN.html

¹¹ [IATA. Airport Environmental Sustainability – Nov 2022](#)

supported by the environmental experts Albanian Ornithological Society (AOS) and Protection and Preservation of Natural Environment in Albania (PPNEA):

- **Enlarging Tirana International Airport and/or connecting Tirana and southern Albania with a high speed railway**, instead of constructing Vlora International airport
- **Identifying alternative locations** (Risili, Kafaraj, Levan) based on a proper assessment of the environmental and safety risks (*cf. Annex E*)

With this letter, we are asking you to actively engage in negotiations with aviation operators in support of the recommendations of the European Union and the Bern Convention and of the proposed alternatives.

We consider that your organization has a unique opportunity to publicly demonstrate your leadership in addressing the environmental crisis and promoting sustainability in aviation.

We remain at your disposal to provide any further information required and to contribute our expertise to support the protection and preservation of the Vjosa-Narta Protected Landscape.

Sincerely,

ANNEXES

Annex A : List of Potential protected species present on the site from the IUCN Red List

Phylum	Scientific_Name	Common name in English	Red List category
ARTHROPODA	<i>Buprestis splendens</i>	The Goldstreifiger	EN
	<i>Astacus astacus</i>	The European crayfish	VU
BASIDIOMYCOTA	<i>Tricholoma acerbum</i>	The Bitter Knight	VU
CHORDATA	<i>Sardinella maderensis</i>		VU
	<i>Oxynoemacheilus pindus</i>		VU
	<i>Valencia letourneuxi</i>	The Corfu toothcarp	CR
	<i>Dentex dentex</i>	The Common Dentex	VU
	<i>Epinephelus marginatus</i>	The Dusky grouper	VU
	<i>Labrus viridis</i>	The Green wrasse	VU
	<i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i>	The bluefish	VU
	<i>Trachurus trachurus</i>	The Atlantic horse mackerel	VU
	<i>Umbrina cirrosa</i>	The shi drum	VU
	<i>Balistes caprisicus</i>	The gray triggerfish	VU
	<i>Mola mola</i>	The ocean sunfish	VU
	<i>Pelophylax shqipericus</i>	The Albanian water frog	VU
	<i>Clanga clanga</i>	The Greater Spotted Eagle	VU
	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	The Lesser White-fronted Goose	VU
	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	The Common pochard	VU
	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	The white-headed duck	EN
	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	The Turtle Dove	VU
	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	The horned grebe	VU
	<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>	The Balearic shearwater	CR

<i>Puffinus yelkouan</i>	The Yelkouan Shearwater	VU
<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>	The Silky shark	VU
<i>Carcharhinus limbatus</i>	The Blacktip shark	VU
<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>	The Oceanic whitetip shark	CR
<i>Carcharhinus plumbeus</i>	The Sandbar shark	EN
<i>Galeorhinus galeus</i>	The School shark	CR
<i>Mustelus mustelus</i>	The common smooth-hound	EN
<i>Mustelus punctulatus</i>	The Blackspotted smooth-hound	VU
<i>Scyliorhinus stellaris</i>	The nursehound	VU
<i>Sphyrna mokarran</i>	The Great hammerhead shark	CR
<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>	The smooth hammerhead shark	VU
<i>Alopias vulpinus</i>	The Common thresher shark	VU
<i>Carcharias taurus</i>	The Sand tiger shark	CR
<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	The Great white shark	VU
<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	The Basking shark	EN
<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	The Shortfin mako shark	EN
<i>Isurus paucus</i>	The Longfin mako shark	EN
<i>Lamna nasus</i>	The porbeagle	VU
<i>Odontaspis ferox</i>	The smalltooth sand tiger	VU
<i>Aetomylaeus bovinus</i>	The Bull ray	CR
<i>Bathytoshia lata</i>	The Broad stingray	VU
<i>Dasyatis pastinaca</i>	The Common stingray	VU
<i>Gymnura altavela</i>	The Spiny butterfly ray	EN
<i>Mobula mobular</i>	The Devil ray	EN
<i>Myliobatis aquila</i>	The Common eagle ray	CR
<i>Rhinoptera marginata</i>	The Lusitanian cownose ray	CR
<i>Leucoraja circularis</i>	The Sandy ray	EN
<i>Leucoraja fullonica</i>	The Shagreen ray	VU

	<i>Raja radula</i>	The Rough ray	EN
	<i>Raja undulata</i>	The Undulate ray	EN
	<i>Rostroraja alba</i>	The white skate	EN
	<i>Glaucostegus cemiculus</i>	The Blackchin guitarfish	CR
	<i>Rhinobatos rhinobatos</i>	The Common Guitarfish	CR
	<i>Echinorhinus brucus</i>	The Bramble shark	EN
	<i>Oxynotus centrina</i>	The Angular rough shark	EN
	<i>Squalus acanthias</i>	The Spiny dogfish	VU
	<i>Torpedo marmorata</i>	The Marbled electric ray	VU
	<i>Torpedo torpedo</i>	The Common torpedo	VU
	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	The Fin whale	VU
	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	The Sperm Whale	VU
	<i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i>	The Bent-winged bat	VU
	<i>Myotis capaccinii</i>	The Long-fingered bat	VU
	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	The Green sea turtle	EN
	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	The Leatherback sea turtle	VU
	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	The Hawksbill turtle	CR
CNIDARIA	<i>Cladocora caespitosa</i>	The Cushion coral	EN
MOLLUSCA	<i>Haliotis tuberculata</i>	The Green ormer	VU
	<i>Codringtonia neocrassa</i>		VU

Annex B : Submersion map of the Narta Lagoon

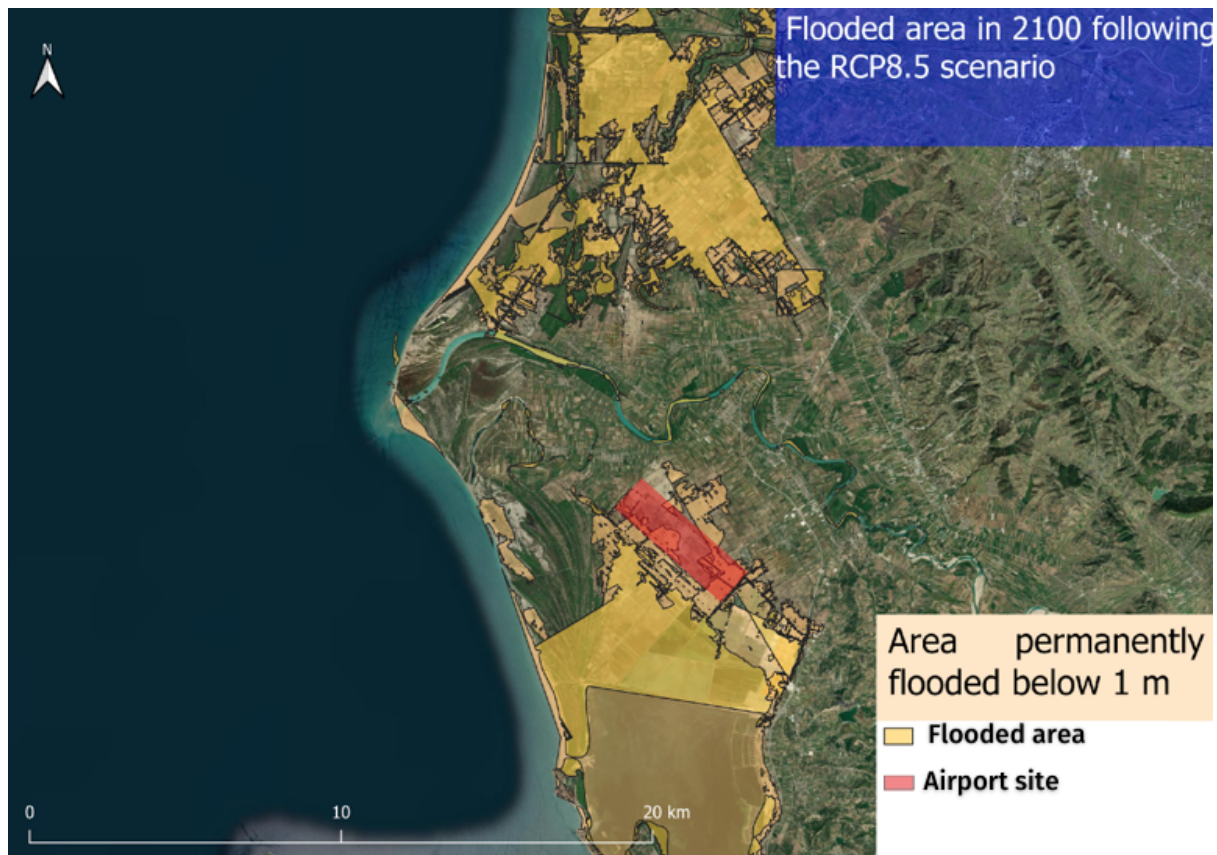


Figure 1: Submersion map +1m in 2100, RCP8.5 scenario © Emanuele Ingrassia - A coastal morpho-dynamic evolution in south of Albania from the project GREEN and BLUE CoAL-ITion (NATURALBANIA) - 2023

Taking into account also the value of Sea Rise Level (SRL) of RCP 8,5 provided by the IPCC report, permanent flooded area maps were obtained for the minimum and maximum value of mean sea level, being SRL equal to : $SRL = 0,8 \pm 0,2m$

SRL of 1m = 151,02 km²

Annex C : Flow movement of birds in the migration period in Narta Lagoon

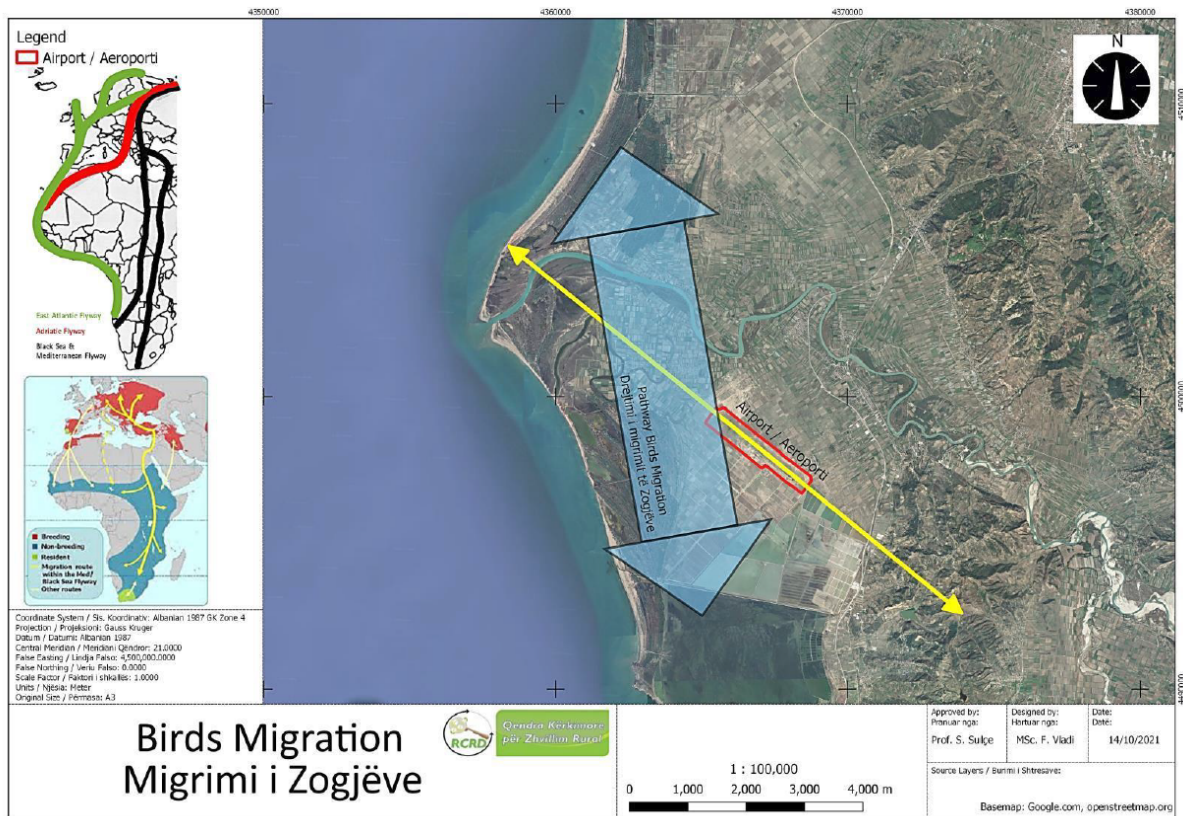


Figure 2 : Flow movement of the birds during the migration period. © F. Vladi & S. Sulçe, 2021 – from Non-technical summary of in-depth report of EIA Vlora International Airport -

Annex D : Noise Map of the Vlora airport with noise influence zones of north part of Narta Salina and the Delta zone of Vjosa River

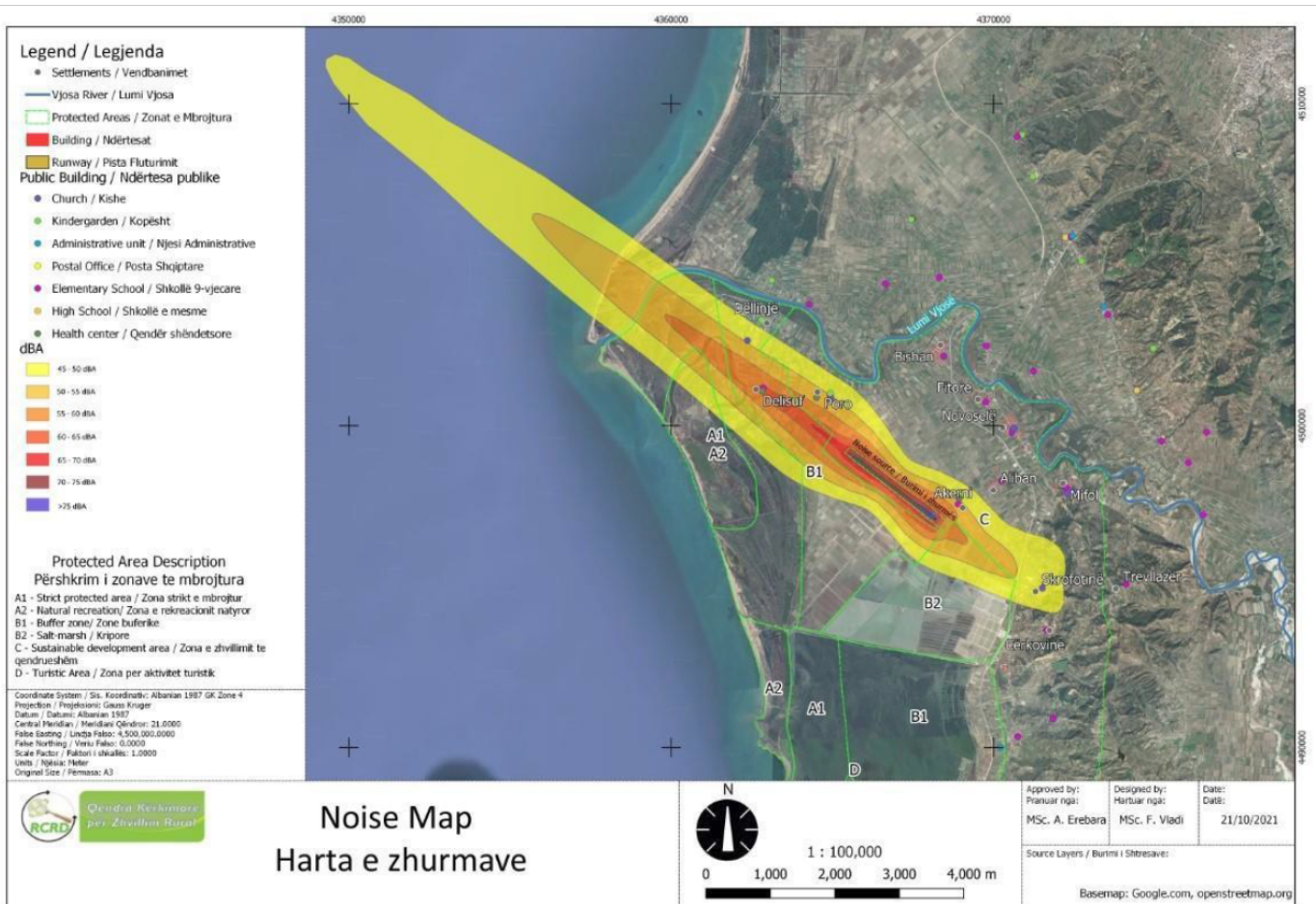


Figure 3 : Noise Map of the Vlora Airport © F. Vladi & S. Sulçe, 2021 – from Non-technical summary of in-depth report of EIA Vlora International Airport

Annex E : Alternative locations proposed

Legend

- Vjosa Narta Protected Landscape
- Current location of Vlora Airport
- Alternative 2 (Levan) *
- Alternative 3 (Kafaraj) *
- Alternative 4 (Risili) *

*All these alternatives locations would require a proper Environmental Impact Assessment.

The first alternative to consider is to expand Tirana International airport and/or connect Tirana and southern Albania by a high-speed railway, instead of building Vlora International airport.



Maps of alternative locations for Vlora Airport

Figure 4 : Alternative locations proposed for the Vlora Airport - © Elisa Tuillon based on Non-technical summary of in-depth report of EIA Vlora International Airport (F. Vladi & S. Sulçe, 2021)

ANNEXE F : Reduced list of bird species (contacted on the site between 2016 and 2020) with their conservation status

*Please, note that the conservation status of this list may have evolved.

Legend of the column:

- 1 - Bern Convention Appendixes II-III
- 2 - Emerald Network Appendixes
- 3 - RAMSAR
- 4 - IUCN Red List Europe
- 5 - IUCN Red List Europe 27

- 6 - IUCN Red List Global
- 7 - IUCN Red List Albania
- 8 - Annex I-II EU Birds Directive
- 9 - CMS Appendixes
- 10 - AEWA
- 11 - Cites Appendixes

Scientific name	Albanian name	English name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Gjeraqina e shkurtës	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	III			LC	LC	LC	EN	I*	II		II
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Kllinza e vogël	Common Sandpiper	II		X	LC	NT	LC			II	X	
<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Drenja e livadhit	Meadow Pipit	II			NT	VU	NT					
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Çafka e bardhë e madhe	Great White Egret	II	I	X	LC	LC	LC	EN	I	II*	X	
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Çafka e përhime	Grey Heron	III		X	LC	LC	LC	VU			X	
<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Çafka e kuqërreme	Purple Heron	II	I	X	LC	LC	LC	EN	I	II*	X	
<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	Çafka e verdhë	Squacco Heron	II	I	X	LC	LC	LC	EN	I		X	
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Gjelëza laramane	Ruddy Turnstone	II		X	LC	EN	LC			II	X	
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Çafka e gjedhit	Cattle Egret	II		X	LC	LC	LC				X	
<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>	Gjelaci symadh	Eurasian Thick-knee	II	I	X	LC	LC	LC	CR	I	II		
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Huta	Eurasian Buzzard	III			LC	LC	LC	VU		II		II
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Gjelëza e madhe	Red Knot	III		X	LC	LC	NT		II/B	II	X	
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Gjelëza gushëkuqe	Curlew Sandpiper	II		X	VU	VU	NT			II	X	

<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	Luftëtari	Ruff	III	I	X	LC	EN	LC		III/ B	II	X	
<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>	Lajmëtari i madh i furtunës	Scopoli's Shearwater	II	I	X	LC	LC	LC	EN	I			
<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	Dallëndyshja e natës	European Nightjar	II	I		LC	LC	LC	LR	I			
<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	Shqiponja gjarpërngrënëse	Short-toed Snake-eagle	III	I		LC	LC	LC	VU	I	II		II
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Shqipja e fushës	Hen Harrier	III	I		NT	LC	LC		I	II		II
<i>Circus macrourus</i>	Shqipja e hirtë	Pallid Harrier	III	I		NT	EN ^o	NT		I	II		II
<i>Circus pygargus</i>	Shqipja e baltakëve	Montagu's Harrier	III	I		LC	LC	LC	EN	I	II		II
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Çafka e bardhë e vogël	Little Egret	II	I	X	LC	LC	LC	VU	I		X	
<i>Falco naumanni</i>	Skifteri kthetraverdhë	Lesser Kestrel	II	I		LC	LC	LC	VU	I	I/I		II
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Skifteri i drurëve	Eurasian Hobby	II			LC	LC	LC	VU		II		II
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Skifteri kthetrazi	Common Kestrel	II			LC	LC	LC	VU		II		II
<i>Fulica atra</i>	Bajza	Common Coot	III		X	NT	LC	LC		II/A; III/ B	II *	X	
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Laraska e detit	Eurasian Oystercatcher	III		X	VU	VU	NT		II/B		X	
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Kalorësi	Black-winged Stilt	II	I	X	LC	LC	LC	EN	I	II	X	
<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	Pulëbardha e vogël	Little Gull	II	I	X	NT	LC	LC		I		X	
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Dallëndyshja e detit e madhe	Caspian Tern	II	I	X	LC	NT	LC		I	II *	X	
<i>Larus michahellis</i>	Pulëbardha këmbëverdhë	Yellow-legged Gull	III		X	LC	LC	LC		II/B *		X	
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Gjelëza e madhe bishtvijëzuar	Bar-tailed Godwit	III	I	X	LC	LC	NT		III/ B	II	X	

<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Gjelëza e madhe bisht zezë	Black-tailed Godwit	III		X	VU	EN	N T		II/B	II	X	
<i>Mareca penelope</i>	Kryekuqja e madhe	Eurasian Wigeon	III		X	LC	VU	LC		II/A; III/ B	II	X	
<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>	Drenja e madhe qafëzezë	Calandra Lark	II			LC	VU	LC		I			
<i>Merops apiaster</i>	Bregca	European Bee-eater	II			LC	LC	LC	EN		II		
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Kojliku i madh	Eurasian Curlew	III		X	VU	VU	N T		II/B	II	X	
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Çafka e natës	Black-crowned Night-heron	II		X	LC	LC	LC	VU	I		X	
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Shqiponja peshkngrënëse	Osprey	III			LC	LC	LC	VU	I	II		II
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Pelikani kaçurrel	Dalmatian Pelican	II		X	LC	LC	N T	CR	I	I/I	X	I
<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	Huta grenxangrënëse	European Honey-buzzard	III			LC	LC	LC	EN	I	II		II
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Çafka sqeplugë	Eurasian Spoonbill	II		X	LC	LC	LC	EN	I	II	X	II
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Kojliku i zi	Glossy Ibis	II		X	LC	LC	LC	EN	I	II	X	
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Sqepbiza	Pied Avocet	II		X	LC	LC	LC	EN	I	II	X	
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Dallëndyshja e detit e zakonshme	Common Tern	II		X	LC	LC	LC	EN	I	II *	X	
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Turtulli	European Turtle-dove	III			VU	NT	V U		II/B	II *		
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Qyrylyku sqepbollë	Marsh Sandpiper	II		X	LC	EN	LC			II	X	
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Qyrylyku këmbëqirizë	Common Redshank	III		X	LC	VU	LC		II/B	II	X	
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Kukuvajka mjekroshe	Common Barn-owl	II			LC	LC	LC	VU				II
<i>Upupa epops</i>	Pupëza	Eurasian Hoopoe	II			LC	LC	LC	VU				