



CMS



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.1.4/Rev.1
6 November 2014

Original: English

11th MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

Quito, Ecuador, 4-9 November 2014

Agenda Item 23.1.4

African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan (AEMLAP)

Improving the Conservation Status of Migratory Landbird Species in the African-Eurasian Region

(Prepared by the African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Working Group)

Version 6 November 2014

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan (AEMLAP) is aimed at improving the conservation status of migratory landbird species in the African-Eurasian region through the international coordination of action for these species, and catalysing action at the national level. The overall goal is to develop an initial overarching, strategic framework for action at the international level to conserve, restore and sustainably manage populations of migratory landbird species and their habitats.

This complements the work of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) and the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia (Raptor MoU) to restore the status of other African-Eurasian bird species.

This Action Plan covers 34 globally threatened migratory landbird species, 124 Least Concern migratory landbird species with decreasing global population trends and 346 Least Concern migratory landbird species with increasing, stable or unknown global population trends. Consult Annex 1 and 3 for the background information and species list, respectively.

The thematic areas of the AEMLAP focus are habitat conservation, taking and trade, research and monitoring, and education and information, as well as 'other issues' covering diseases and collision. The most important identified threat to migratory landbird species is **habitat loss and degradation** at breeding and non-breeding sites, as well as at the network of sites these species depend on during migration. **Taking and trade** for economic and cultural purposes can also negatively influence some populations. Other threats include the risk of **disease** and **collision**.

In response to these threats, there is an urgent need for **research and monitoring** as well as **education and information** to provide useful data that directs conservation efforts and increases public awareness and support, respectively. All of these threats and responses are covered by the various actions contained in this Action Plan.

AFRICAN-EURASIAN MIGRATORY LANDBIRD SPECIES ACTION PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), signed at Bonn on 23 June 1979, calls for international co-operative action to conserve migratory species. Article IV.4 of the Convention encourages Parties to conclude agreements, including non-legally binding administrative agreements, in respect of any populations of migratory species.

Accordingly, at the 10th Conference of the Parties (CoP) of CMS, Resolution 10.27 on *Improving the Conservation Status of Migratory Landbirds in the African Eurasian Region* was adopted. It urges Parties to develop an Action Plan for the conservation of African-Eurasian migrant landbird species and their habitats throughout the flyway, and calls for the establishment of a working group to steer the production and implementation of the Action Plan.

To this end, the African-Eurasian Migratory Landbird Working Group (AEML-WG) and Steering Group (AEML-SG) were set up. The AEML-WG is established under the CMS Scientific Council, and comprising technical and policy experts nominated by the Scientific Council, from across the African-Eurasian flyway region, contributing to the development and implementation of the Action Plan. The AEML-SG is a closed subset of the AEML-WG, coordinating the Action Plan development and implementation process.

Migratory landbird species constitute an important part of the global biological diversity which, in keeping with the spirit of the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) and Agenda 21, should be conserved for the benefit of present and future generations. Many populations of migratory landbird species that migrate over long distances between and within Africa and Eurasia are particularly vulnerable because they cross the territory of different countries, and make these annual and cyclic movements on a broad front – having a widely dispersed distribution across habitats.

There is increasing concern regarding the considerable number of African-Eurasian migratory landbird species, especially those that spend the non-breeding season south of the Sahara, that have declining population trends at a national, regional and/or global level. There is also concern over the lack of

knowledge of the status and trends of many migratory landbird species in Africa and Asia. Urgent action is needed to reverse significant and potentially significant population declines.

Among the factors which contribute to the unfavourable conservation status of many African-Eurasian migratory landbird species, the loss, degradation and fragmentation of habitats resulting from human economic activities and land-use practices with negative effects on biodiversity is of high priority. Climate change is likely to have an exacerbating effect, causing a temporal and spatial ecological dyssynchrony that adversely influences migratory landbird populations.

This document constitutes a unifying international plan of action to focus implementation and delivery to address the key pressures facing migratory landbird species within the African-Eurasian flyway. It details specific actions, however the mode of implementation is dependent on strategies and resource availability in and across Range States in the African-Eurasian flyway region. This Action Plan complements the work of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) and the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia (Raptor MoU), also encompassing the CMS MoUs on Aquatic Warbler and Middle European Great Bustard, as well as identify areas of synergy with other instruments that have the potential to contribute to the conservation of migratory bird species, such as the Bern Convention.

There is the need for immediate and concerted international actions to conserve African-Eurasian migratory landbird species and to maintain and/or restore their populations to a favourable conservation status. The effective implementation and enforcement of the actions listed in this Action Plan depends on the involvement of, and cooperation between, all Range States in the region, as well as relevant international and national intergovernmental, non-governmental and private sector organisations, with the aim of encouraging research, training and awareness-raising to maintain, restore, manage and monitor migratory landbird species. Consult Annex 1 for further details on the introduction and background information.

The aim of this Action Plan is to improve the conservation status of migratory landbird species in the African-Eurasian region through international coordination of action for these species, and catalysing necessary actions at the national level.

The overall goal is to develop an initial overarching and common strategic framework for action at the international level to protect, conserve, restore, and sustainably manage populations of migratory landbird species and their habitats in the African-Eurasian region.

SCOPE OF ACTION PLAN

The geographic scope of this Action Plan is the area of the migration systems of African-Eurasian landbird species, hereafter referred to as the 'Action Plan area'. This includes Africa, Europe, the Middle East, Central Asia, Afghanistan and the Indian sub-continent. Consult Annex 2 for the map of the Action Plan area and list of Range States.

The taxonomic scope comprises populations of Galliformes, Gruiformes, Charadriiformes, Columbiformes, Caprimulgiformes, Apodiformes, Cuculiformes, Coraciiformes, Piciformes and Passeriformes, which are principally ecologically dependent on terrestrial habitats and for which the entire population, or significant proportions of the population, cyclically and predictably cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries.

The migratory landbird species covered by this Action Plan are further classified into three categories:

- A (globally threatened and near-threatened),
- B (Least Concern, but with decreasing global population trends), and
- C (Least Concern, with increasing, stable or unknown global population trends).

Migratory landbird species covered by AEWA, the Raptor MoU or other instruments have been included, but indicated as such in Annex 3 of this Action Plan. Consult Annex 3 for the detailed species list.

THREATS TO MIGRATORY LANDBIRD SPECIES

Migratory landbird species depend on a variety of terrestrial habitats throughout the flyway. Factors that limit population trends may occur in breeding, stop-over or non-breeding sites and landscapes. Habitat loss and degradation poses the most important threat to migratory landbird species. Taking¹ and trade for economic, subsistence, recreational and cultural purposes may also negatively influence their populations. Other threats include the risk of disease and collision.

¹ 'Taking' means taking, hunting, fishing, capturing, harassing, deliberate killing, or attempting to engage in any such conduct – CMS Convention Text, 1979.

Besides direct action to address these pressures, there is an urgent need for research and monitoring as well as education and information to provide useful data that directs conservation efforts and increases public awareness and support, respectively.

All of these threats and responses to them are covered by the various actions contained hereafter. Consult Annex 4 for a matrix indicating how implementing each action can aid in the achievement of other policy frameworks and regulations.

LIST OF ACTIONS

Unless otherwise stated, the actions following are for implementation by the CMS Parties and other Range States (consult Annex 2 for list of Range States), in liaison with competent national and international organisations and other relevant stakeholders. Consult Annex 5 for a matrix highlighting parties and/or institutions responsible for the implementation of each action.

Actions are categorised into thematic groups, and though some actions are cross-cutting, effort has been made to limit the repetition in this Action Plan. Consult Annex 1 for further details under each thematic section and Annex 6 for a reference list of documents referred to in this Action Plan.

Classification key for actions

Anticipating immediate or early commencement of all actions, each is classified according to when results are expected (reporting timeline) and the priority for the action as determined by likely influence on the achievement of the overall goal of this Action Plan.

Timeline:

S = results expected in short-term and actions that are already ongoing, (within one CMS CoP intersessional period (i.e. three years));

M = results expected in medium term, (within two CoP intersessional periods (i.e. six years));

L = results expected in long term, (within three CoP intersessional periods or more (i.e. nine years or more)).

Priority:

- 1 = high (an activity needed to prevent the extinction of a migratory landbird species within the Action Plan area),
- 2 = medium (an activity needed to prevent or reverse population declines in any globally threatened or near threatened migratory landbird species, or the majority of other migratory landbird species with a declining population trend within the Action Plan area),
- 3 = low (an activity needed to restore populations of a globally threatened or near threatened migratory landbird species, or to prevent population declines in any migratory landbird species).

1.0 HABITAT CONSERVATION**1.1 Land-use changes****1.1.1 Agriculture****1.1.1.1 Intensive agriculture**

1. *Develop and implement new policies or review existing policies that maintain and manage natural and semi-natural habitats of value for migratory landbird species within otherwise wide-scale and/or intensively managed, or cropped, agricultural landscapes including the promotion of agri-environment schemes and, where these exist, the removal of perverse incentives and subsidies – [M / 1].*
2. *Promote types of biodiversity-friendly farming systems that are favourable to migratory landbird species – [S / 1].*
3. *Develop landscape design principles and guidance to mitigate the negative consequences of large-scale and/or intensive forms of agriculture on migratory landbird species and their habitats, and share relevant experiences and good practices through collaboration between Range States – [S / 2].*
4. *Undertake Strategic Environmental Assessments, as far as possible, to determine overall policies and plans for agriculture that fully consider migratory landbird species, their habitats and other biodiversity – [M / 2].*

5. *Develop land-use planning strategies, using an ecosystem approach, for the conservation of the habitats of importance to migratory landbird species, and ensure the integration of environmental considerations within national agricultural policies – [M / 1].*

1.1.1.2 Traditional agriculture including pastoralism and small-scale cropping systems

6. *Promote agricultural policies that support participatory, sustainable natural resource management practices, e.g. small-scale agriculture and traditional farming methods (including pastoralism), that benefit populations of migratory landbird species and other biodiversity, including the promotion of appropriate measures within agri-environment schemes and the removal of perverse incentives and subsidies, where these exist – [M / 1].*
7. *Work with and empower local communities to advocate, develop and implement participatory approaches and incentives aimed at integrated, sustainable management of natural resources. This should encourage sustainable small-scale agriculture and woodland management, zonation of grazing, alternative income generation including habitat restoration where appropriate, improving both human livelihoods and the quality of habitat for migratory landbird species – [M / 1].*
8. *Facilitate the sharing, internationally, of relevant pastoralist and small-scale agricultural experiences and good practices, which employ land-use systems that are ecologically sustainable and support populations of migratory landbird species. Support the documentation of case studies – [S / 2].*
9. *Endeavour to include migratory bird habitat requirements into existing initiatives that work with farmers and local communities, such as the World Initiative for Sustainable Pastoralism² (WISP) insofar as they cater for the needs of migratory landbird species, including by encouraging the development and implementation of interdisciplinary strategies for sustainable pastoralism based on traditional institutions for regulating resource use, but informed by seasonal or longer-term climatic forecasts – [M / 2].*

² The IUCN World Initiative for Sustainable Pastoralism (WISP) is a global initiative that supports the empowerment of pastoralists to sustainably manage drylands resources.

1.1.2 Timber and non-timber forest products

10. *Include the habitat requirements of migratory landbird species in the development and implementation of national integrated woodland management plans.* Where appropriate, woodlots or plantations of timber trees and/or sustainably-managed community forest initiatives should be promoted to reduce pressures on natural forest habitats. Contribute to the implementation of the Work Programme on Forests of the CBD – [M / 1].

1.1.3 Water management

11. *Implement, and promote widely, the Ramsar Convention's guidance on wetlands and river basin management (Resolution X.19),* especially, but not restricted to, the need to maintain natural river flows that maintain the ecological character of associated wetlands – [S / 1].
12. *Regulate anthropogenic threats liable to cause degradation and/or loss of wetlands important for migratory landbird species and initiate rehabilitation or restoration programmes, where feasible and appropriate.* This will involve the introduction or the enforcement of appropriate regulations or standards and control measures at important wetland sites, as well as at sites that have already suffered degradation as a result of the impacts of factors such as unsustainable use, agriculture, uncontrolled fires, spread of aquatic invasive non-native species, hydrological change, climate change, natural succession, eutrophication and pollution – [L / 1].

1.1.4 Energy

13. *Ensure that new energy developments likely to have a significant impact on migratory landbird species adopt early-stage and high-level strategic planning processes involving Strategic Environmental Impact Assessments (SEA) and stakeholder consultation and where possible and appropriate, advocate for alternative renewable energy sources –* [S / 1]
14. *Ensure that a strategic approach is adopted with respect to the location of alternative renewable energy developments.* This should include mapping renewable energy potential and overlaying this information with maps of key sites and habitats for

migratory landbird species and other relevant biodiversity, as well as migration corridors – [M / 1].

15. *Institute sustainable land-use and energy management policies* that consider biodiversity, including migratory landbird species, their habitats and other biodiversity – [L / 1].
16. *Seek to reduce the dependence on wood fuel*, as appropriate, through policies and by supporting initiatives that promote, and make available, alternative renewable sources of energy for heating, lighting and cooking – [S / 1].
17. *Ensure that planned new hydro-electric reservoirs and other schemes modifying natural hydrology are subject to rigorous Environmental Impact Assessments* to ensure that their design mitigates any harm to, and maximises the potential for environmental benefits for, migratory landbird species and their habitats – [S / 1].
18. *Mitigate effects of existing hydrodams by allowing well-managed, artificial discharge/flooding downstream*, which can be an effective way of restoring floodplain habitats (including flood forests, where necessary aided by replanting/regeneration) and local livelihoods such as rice and arable cultures – [L / 2].

1.1.5 Re-vegetation (including reforestation), and reducing desertification and carbon emissions from deforestation and degradation

19. *Encourage the use of indigenous trees or other plants that are of high value to migratory landbird species in appropriate afforestation or re-afforestation initiatives.* This action will require detailed monitoring and research into resource use by migratory landbird species to inform the most appropriate implementation – [L / 1].
20. *Incorporate into measures being taken to implement the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) considerations of migratory landbird species conservation*, and particularly the recommendations and actions contained within this Action Plan – [S / 1].

1.1.6 Integrated land-use management

21. *Encourage local implementation of land-use management policies, potentially through appropriate incentive programmes. Provide national support for cross-cutting themes such as the CBD Ecosystem Approach, which is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in a fair and equitable way – [M / 1].*

1.2 Sites of national or international importance to migratory landbird species

22. *Undertake and publish national inventories of the sites of importance to migratory landbird species, in liaison, where appropriate, with competent international conservation organisations – [S / 1].*
23. *Facilitate and promote designation of sites important to migratory landbird species under appropriate national and international conservation categories (e.g. as nature reserves, national parks, wildlife reserves, sanctuaries, non-hunting areas, and other relevant systems of protection), or other approaches that can lead to adequate management practices – [S / 1].*
24. *Establish a Critical Site Network taking into account the relationship between sites which may be ecologically linked to each other, in physical terms, for example as connecting habitat corridors, or in other ecological terms, for example as breeding areas related to non-breeding areas, stopover sites, feeding and/or resting places. Research into and information about migratory landbird species tracked during migratory movement will enable the accurate identification of these site networks – [S / 1].*
25. *Review and where necessary, establish and implement appropriate and effective conservation site management plans that incorporate appropriate prescriptions for migrant landbird species – [M / 1].*

26. *Promote participatory approaches in the planning, management and conservation of sites, so as to enable the engagement of, and benefit-sharing with, local communities where these are present – [M / 1].*

1.3 Climate change

27. *Implement measures outlined in AEWA Resolution 5.13 (Climate Change Adaptation Measures for Waterbirds), Ramsar Resolution X.24 (Climate Change and Wetlands) and CMS Resolutions 9.7 (Climate Change Impact on Migratory Species), 10.19 (Migratory Species Conservation in the Light of Climate Change) and COP11/Doc.23.4.2 (Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species), as well as actions outlined elsewhere in this Action Plan, in order to increase the resilience of migratory landbird species and their potential to adapt to climate change – [L / 3].*

2.0 TAKING³ AND TRADE

28. *Identify migratory landbird species that are the subject of taking and trade, as well as determining the extent to which this exploitation is legal and regulated and, in consultation with other Range States, whether it is sustainable at a population level across the Action Plan area – [M / 2].*

2.1 Regulation of legal taking

29. *Ensure legal protection of migratory landbird species of greatest conservation concern, i.e. especially those listed in Category A of Annex 3 of this Action Plan – [S / 1].*
30. *Establish restrictions on the number and means of taking of migratory landbird species using, as appropriate, legislative and other mechanisms, and provide adequate controls to ensure that these restrictions are observed. This is to ensure any harvest is sustainable. Restrictions could be specified within the framework of national or other management plans for the harvest and exploitation of migratory landbird species, and will need to involve the prohibition of all indiscriminate means of taking – [S / 1].*

³ 'Taking' means taking, hunting, fishing, capturing, harassing, deliberate killing, or attempting to engage in any such conduct – CMS Convention Text, 1979.

31. *Give conservation priority to migratory landbird species with declining global population trends*, i.e. species listed in Category B of Annex 3 of this Action Plan. The adoption of appropriate monitoring systems and the production of adaptive management plans are suggested for species, especially legal quarry species, for which taking may be a significant contributory factor to population declines – [S / 1].
32. *Regulate all taking and trade of migratory landbird species with increasing, stable or unknown global population trends*, i.e. species listed in Category C of Annex 3 of this Action Plan, as well as institute their monitoring – [S / 1].
33. *Compile national lists of quarry migratory landbird species, hunting seasons and trade* across Range States, to ensure sustainability of taking at the flyway scale and an accurate determination of hunting pressure – [S / 1].
34. *Implement alternative livelihood programmes or captive breeding programmes for migratory landbird species utilised as food sources* where evidence suggests that subsistence hunting of migrant landbird species is unsustainable – [M / 1].

2.2 Illegal taking

35. *Promote international cooperation between enforcement authorities and other stakeholders* in the regulation, implementation and enforcement of the taking and trade of migratory landbird species, and implement measures outlined in CMS Resolution 11.16 on the Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds – [S / 1].
36. *Take action through existing legal instruments regulating domestic and/or international trade* (e.g. CITES) where there is evidence that trade (legal or illegal) is driving unsustainable taking of birds. Active participation with CITES by all Range States is encouraged. Where domestic instruments do not presently exist, explore processes for their introduction, implementation and enforcement – [M / 2].

2.3 Disturbance from human activities

37. *Promote studies to evaluate the effect of human disturbance at key sites and use the results in management planning contexts to minimise negative effects – [L / 3].*
38. *Encourage the development and implementation of effective management plans at sensitive sites, including appropriate regulation of hunting and recreational activities to eliminate potentially damaging disturbance at critical periods during the annual cycle of migratory landbird species – [S / 2].*
39. *Promote public experience of the wonder of migration and migratory landbird species by raising awareness and providing information, and where appropriate regulate access to congregatory sites or bottlenecks – [S / 1].*

2.4 Human-wildlife conflict

40. *Conduct a national review to identify those species of migratory landbird species for which human-wildlife conflict is a potential problem. This information should form the basis for all deliberations about the implementation of control or culling programmes nationally. Exceptions to, or derogations from, protective legislation to allow control and/or culling of migratory landbird species should only be given under strict conditions, and be subject to careful monitoring and reporting of outcomes– [S / 1].*
41. *Ensure adequate statutory controls are in place, relating to the use of control procedures, and where practicable provide guidance for liaison with agriculture departments regarding appropriate control of pest bird species – [M / 2].*
42. *Promote alternative, non-lethal means of avoiding conflict in liaison with agriculture departments and other relevant regulatory bodies – [S / 1].*

2.5 Poisoning

43. *Substitute, restrict or ban substances of high risk to migratory landbird species, including insecticides, second generation anticoagulant rodenticides (SGARs) and*

veterinary pharmaceuticals for domestic ungulates causing lethal and sub-lethal effects to migratory landbird species, and implement measures outlined in CMS Resolution 11.15 on Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds – [M / 1].

44. *Include migratory landbird criteria in Rotterdam Convention* to reduce risk of imports of products highly toxic to migratory landbird species within Range States – [S / 2].
45. *Encourage national legislative mechanisms to monitor agricultural use of pesticide substances, and adoption of an integrated pest management (IPM) that incorporates a certification scheme for farmers.* IPM is a sustainable approach to crop production and protection that combines different management strategies and practices to grow healthy crops and minimise the use of pesticides, thereby limiting the risk of poisoning of non-target species, including birds. Incentives are needed to encourage current users of substances of risk to birds, particularly in agricultural crops (food and non-food crops), to move to an IPM approach – [M / 2].
46. *Discourage long-term or permanent baiting,* applying pesticides only when infestations are present, and followed by bait removal, reducing risk to non-target species – [S / 1].
47. *Promote the use of, and awareness of, lead ammunition-free hunting, fishing and wildlife management.* Given the rapid development of non-toxic alternatives to lead ammunition and fishing weights, legislation should be adopted to immediately substitute lead ammunition and fishing weights for non-toxic alternatives. To reduce problems with monitoring, compliance and enforcement, such processes should not be partially restrictive, and should involve restriction on both sale and possession of lead ammunition.

3.0 OTHER THREATS

3.1 Diseases

48. *In the event of a disease outbreak or mass mortality episode that may impact populations of migratory landbird species, conduct epidemiological and other research to inform mitigation, and response actions.* Based on this information, integrate prevention of disease transmission into the management planning of protected areas

following a One Health approach. Guidance can be drawn from the Ramsar Wetland Disease Manual – [M / 2].

49. *Develop and implement emergency measures when exceptionally unfavourable or endangering conditions (e.g. pesticides, wildlife disease, harsh weather) occur anywhere in the Action Plan area, ensuring close co-operation across the Action Plan area and with other stakeholders whenever possible and relevant – [M / 2].*

3.2 Collisions

50. *Ensure appropriate legislation is in place and enforced to restrict construction of structures posing potential collision risks at known migration staging sites and along migration routes – [S / 1].*
51. *Introduce appropriate mitigation measures for the various collision risks, e.g. adapting types of light source to reduce light pollution where these result in incidences of window strikes by migratory landbird species, as well as introducing measures to reduce the collision risk posed by wind farms. Implement measures outlined in CMS Resolution 10.11 on *Power Lines and Migratory Birds* that provides a framework for implementing one element of collision risk across CMS-signatory Range States – [S / 1].*

4.0 RESEARCH AND MONITORING

4.1 Understanding migration patterns and connectivity along flyways

52. *Further develop existing and establish new international and local collaborative projects that potentially refine existing international standardised field protocols and data sets, and contribute to an improved flyway-scale understanding of migratory patterns, habitat use and carry-over effects – [S / 1].*

4.2 Monitoring of population trends

53. *Develop and implement standardised national monitoring schemes for migratory landbird species and their habitats. Consider following the successful model that exists in Europe and some countries in Africa, based on participatory schemes using volunteer observers, local conservation groups and Site Support Groups, co-ordinated*

as far as possible with international efforts, with harmonisation of monitoring protocols – [M / 1].

54. *Encourage, support and promote standardised bird monitoring programmes at sites, ecological research to understand the ecological importance of these areas, and the publication of data and information so obtained.* Produce regular national and/or regional reports detailing research at sites of importance for migratory landbird species – [S / 3].

55. *Encourage the active use of existing regional and sub-regional online databases by Range State,* as well as establish modalities for information sharing and linkage between existing databases – [L / 2].

4.3 Understanding causes of population change in migratory landbird species

56. *Diagnose the causes of population change and undertake targeted ecological studies of selected 'indicator species' and relevant associated habitats,* including comparative approaches with populations that are not declining – [M / 2].

57. *Understand the connections between ecological factors limiting migratory landbird populations and socio-economic issues and policies,* and changes therein, especially those relating to land use and energy - [M/1].

4.4 Build capacity and improve the exchange of information, collaboration and coordination between researchers studying migratory landbird species

58. *Facilitate comprehensive gap analyses to identify and prioritise research needs, including an inventory of past and ongoing research within sub-regions of the Action Plan area* through encouraging engagement of national experts on migratory landbird species with the Action Plan coordinating bodies, such as the AEML-SG – [S / 1].

59. *Encourage the development of the Migrant Landbird species Study Group (MLSG),* an international network of specialists and organisations involved in research, monitoring and conservation of migratory landbird species, and encourage participation by

national experts in the MLSG. The MLSG will be run on a voluntary basis by researchers, and should consider having or contributing to a clearing house function (collect, consolidate and distribute migratory landbird conservation-related research and monitoring information in the Action Plan area) – [M / 1].

60. *Encourage researchers and funders to focus on the most important and urgent issues for migratory landbird species conservation* including through disseminating priority research needs, analysing existing data sets, establishing research consortia to address key conservation issues and identifying and supporting the development and geographical expansion of sub-regional research institutes – [M / 2].

61. *Support the provision of targeted research and monitoring training* to develop national skills, expertise and capacity to undertake research and monitoring to benefit the conservation of migratory landbird species – [S / 1].

5.0 EDUCATION AND INFORMATION

5.1 Improve public awareness and understanding about migratory landbird species

62. *Support and encourage public participation in 'Friends of the Landbirds Action Plan' (FLAP)*, an initiative that will use online social media to provide a forum for all interested in and who care about migratory landbird species to follow, support and contribute to the work of the AEML-WG – [S / 1].

63. *Encourage local, national and international engagement with private organisations and public agencies, especially in the development sector*, particularly agriculture, energy and manufacturing. This is aimed at information sharing and the formulation of development strategies that are economic and ecologically sustainable – [M / 1].

Annex 1: Background information.

Annex 2: Geographical scope.

Annex 3: Species lists.

Annex 4: Conservation policy achievement matrix.

Annex 5: Action plan implementation matrix.

Annex 6: Reference list.

Annex 1

African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan

Annex 1: Background Document to the Action Plan

Version 28 April 2014

INTRODUCTION

The issue

Urgent action is needed to reverse significant population declines of many species of migratory landbirds within the African-Eurasian flyway region. It is also crucial to improve knowledge regarding their conservation status. Appropriate actions are of vital importance because these species are an ecologically, economically, culturally and intrinsically important component of biodiversity, which are shared across a huge geographical area comprising many Range States.

During the life cycle of migratory landbird species, many habitats are utilised across a geographic range that extends far beyond their breeding territory, often across many national boundaries. The network of sites of various habitats used by migratory birds is like a chain in which every link is hugely important; if one link is affected, adverse effects can carry over to other links and influence the population as a whole.

For some species, declines can be explained by changes in productivity in European breeding areas due to habitat deterioration, for others the bottleneck may be at spring refuelling sites in the Northern Mediterranean, and for others still, the declines may be driven by reduced survival due to changes in habitat in their Sub-Saharan African non-breeding areas. Also, reduced food availability in the non-breeding areas can have carry over effects leading to reduced productivity in the breeding areas. Thus for the conservation of these species flyway approach is necessary, taking into consideration the species requirements along the whole flyway. Additionally, climate change causes changes in breeding success due to loss of synchronisation of birds and their prey. Lastly, the current favourable conditions of certain species in breeding and stop-over areas need to be monitored in view of possible future changes.

Since many migratory landbird species are dispersed across the wider landscape rather than being confined to discrete sites, the conservation of most of them cannot be achieved through a site-based approach only, but is inextricably linked to human land use of the wider environment.

Population declines of migratory landbird species are primarily caused by changes to habitats and land use patterns, ultimately related to rapidly growing human populations seeking improvements in quality

of life and livelihoods. This is leading to increasing demands for water, food, land, energy and other resources. Together with climate-related environmental change, these pressures on the environment result in complex, inter-related modifications to landscapes, habitats, sites, and populations of the species they support.

Sustainable human development depends on the provision of ecosystem services by a healthy environment: the population status of birds provides an important indicator of this and a favourable conservation status of birds is also recognised as an important conservation goal in its own right⁴. Recognising continued human development needs, actions in this Plan seek to combine development priorities with conservation actions targeted at migratory landbird species to ensure sustainable development.

Central to ultimate success is the need for integrated land-use policies across government structures and involving all relevant sectors. This will contribute to the Strategic Plan for biodiversity of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), in particular Aichi target 12⁵.

Action Plan mechanism

The 10th Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNEP/CMS (Convention on Migratory Species) adopted Resolution 10.27 on *Improving the Conservation Status of Migratory Landbirds in the African Eurasian Region*. The Resolution urges Parties to develop an Action Plan for the conservation of African-Eurasian migratory landbird species and their habitats throughout the flyway, and calls for the establishment of a working group to steer the production and implementation of the Action Plan. The development of this action plan by the African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Working Group (AEML-WG), with support from the UNEP/CMS Secretariat and BirdLife International, is a consequence of the mandate of the CMS Resolution, which also requests the cooperation of Range States and other stakeholders.

This plan complements the work on migratory species of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA) and the African-Eurasian Raptor Memorandum of Understanding (Raptor MoU). It provides a framework for enhanced engagement in the region for the conservation and protection of migratory

4 Bennun *et al.* (2005) Monitoring Important Bird Areas in Africa: towards a sustainable and scalable system. *Biodiversity and Conservation* 14 (11) 2575-2590.

5 'By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained' (CBD, 2010).

landbird species. The main focus of the plan is on strengthening international cooperation, with capacity development at the national level.

SCOPE OF ACTION PLAN

Range States

The geographic scope of this Action Plan is the area of the migration systems of African-Eurasian migratory landbird species, hereafter referred to as the 'Action Plan area'. This includes Africa, Europe, the Middle East, Central Asia, Afghanistan and the Indian sub-continent. Consult Annex 2 for the map of the Action Plan area and list of Range States.

Species covered by this Action Plan

The species covered by this Action Plan include all migratory populations of Galliformes, Gruiformes, Charadriiformes, Columbiformes, Caprimulgiformes, Apodiformes, Cuculiformes, Coraciiformes, Piciformes and Passeriformes that are principally ecologically dependent on terrestrial habitats, have a range which lies entirely or partly within the Action Plan area, and make regular seasonal inter- and intra-continental movements within the geographical area covered by the Action Plan. Consult Annex 3 for the detailed species list.

This Action Plan sets out to particularly include species that are not covered by either the Agreement on the conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) and the Action Plan for the Central Asian Flyway (water birds) or the CMS Raptor Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). However, migratory landbird species that are covered by these instruments, and other policy instruments, have been indicated as such in Annex 3 of this Action Plan. CMS defines waterbirds (covered by AEWA) as 'those species of birds that are ecologically dependent on wetlands for at least part of their annual cycle' and birds of prey (covered by the Raptor MoU) as 'migratory populations of Falconiformes and Strigiformes species'.

The migratory landbird species listed in Annex 3 are classified into three categories:

- Category A: comprising globally threatened (critically endangered, endangered and vulnerable) and near-threatened migratory landbird species which should be the subject of strict protection measures and subject to a flyway recovery plan;

- Category B: comprising migratory landbird species listed by IUCN as of Least Concern but with declining global population trends; and
- Category C: including all other migratory landbird species within the Action Plan area, with increasing, stable or unknown global population trends.

ACTION PLAN THEMES

1.0 HABITAT CONSERVATION

Landbird species migrate on a broad front and have a widely dispersed distribution across habitats, using breeding and non-breeding sites within diverse landscapes or biomes. Therefore conservation of suitable sites, habitats, and landscapes will depend on the adoption of appropriate land-use policies and practices at the international, national and local levels.

Priority habitats

In the context of this Action Plan, the priority habitats for African-Eurasian migratory landbird species are:

- aridlands and deserts,
- grassland and shrubland,
- forest and woodland,
- reed-beds and other natural wetland margins,
- riverine flood plains (which typically may include reed-bed and damp grassland),
- coastal habitats used as staging areas,
- oases, and
- islands.

1.1 Land-use changes

Despite the relatively wide and dispersed distribution of most migratory landbird species, which will usually require a wider countryside approach, several types of discrete sites⁶ may be important for them and require targeted conservation. These include, but are not limited to, migratory staging areas (for example in coastal zones or at desert oases, as well as on islands), congregatory roosting areas, breeding sites where nesting birds are concentrated, sites on migratory routes where large numbers congregate in certain seasons and protected areas

⁶ Defined as areas distinct in habitat and/or ornithological importance from the surroundings and which have definable and recognisable character.

within a landscape of otherwise unsuitable habitat. Conservation of such sites will usually provide benefits not just for migratory landbird species but also for a range of other biodiversity and for people, through the continued reliable provision of ecological services.

CMS Resolution 10.3 on *The Role of Ecological Networks in the Conservation of Migratory Species* calls on Parties to consider the network approach in the implementation of CMS instruments and initiatives, and invites Parties, Range States and other relevant organizations to identify, designate and maintain comprehensive and coherent ecological networks of protected sites and other adequately managed sites of international and national importance for migratory animals.

1.1.1 Agriculture

1.1.1.1 Intensive agriculture

Throughout most of the African-Eurasian region, the trends are towards monocultural or near-monocultural agriculture over extensive areas, as this provides efficiencies of scale. Typically, such highly-altered landscapes represent resource-poor environments for birds because of their limited structural and biological diversity.

Relatively small changes to the spatial and ecological patterning [heterogeneity] of intensively farmed areas, such as those advocated as options available in many European agri-environment schemes, can markedly enhance their importance for birds. Such changes can additionally provide enhancements to ecological services of particular importance to farmers, such as pest control, pollination, soil stabilisation and runoff control.

Conservation and/or design of such agricultural landscapes needs to be promoted through agricultural policy and advocacy, integrating considerations of biodiversity and the requirements of migratory landbird species with the provision of ecosystem services, and measures for combating poverty, desertification and the longer-term effects of climate change whilst taking account of food, water and energy security imperatives. Consideration of where to site new intensive agricultural development zones should therefore ideally be addressed by national or regional Strategic Environmental Assessments that bring together all of these sectors.

1.1.1.2 Traditional agriculture including pastoralism and small-scale cropping systems

Small-scale and/or traditional agricultural land management practises often contain a mosaic of habitats that are more-or-less transformed from a natural state and which may represent important landscapes for migratory landbird species.

The pressure of providing food security for an increasing human population can lead to the loss of small-scale and traditional forms of agricultural land management practises in favour of the development of more intensive arable agricultural systems, and ultimately to habitat degradation and a reduction in biodiversity. Similarly, in pastoral landscapes, overgrazing and excessive tree removal can ultimately lead to soil erosion and desertification. This renders landscapes relatively inhospitable to many species of migratory landbird species and has the effect of expanding the ecological barriers that they must pass in order to reach the resource-rich habitats that they rely on.

Policies that sustain small-scale and traditional systems of agriculture are not only of value for migratory landbird species, but will promote the provision of a wide range of associated ecosystem services important for human populations. Policies supportive of such farming systems, and implemented with the full participation of local communities, help to maintain culturally important landscapes. There are often opportunities to work with development and other aid agencies in the application of policies that promote and support sustainable small-scale farming enterprises.

1.1.2 Timber and non-timber forest products

Global demand for timber for the manufacturing and construction industries is considerable and where indiscriminate, or if resources are not managed sustainably, may have significant impacts on forest and woodland habitats and ecosystems and the structural heterogeneity of the landscape. In particular, clear-felling or the selective removal of timber or non-timber forest products (e.g. nuts and seeds, berries, foliage, medicinal plants and fuel wood) from native forest and woodland may lead to the loss of indigenous trees and plants that provide important resources for migratory landbird species.

1.1.3 Water management

Wetland habitats, such as riparian fringes, reed-beds, seasonally flooded forest and floodplain grasslands, are important to migratory landbirds as well as waterbirds. Actions that promote the conservation and sustainable use of such habitats will benefit those species that use them.

Wetlands are the largest land-based store of carbon, serving a key ecological function. The draining and degradation of wetlands turn them into a source of greenhouse gas emissions. The restoration of damaged wetlands can reduce these emissions and potentially reverse the trend.

Medium- and large-scale damming projects along waterways can radically influence hydrological regimes at catchment scales, and also have the potential for wider-scale impact on both biodiversity and livelihoods by altered dynamics downstream.

1.1.4 Energy

Development of infrastructure to support energy production including those of renewable energy sources (for example, solar, wind, hydro or bio-energy) can have significant impacts on land-use and habitats important to migratory landbird species. It is imperative to incorporate early-stage and high-level strategic planning, Strategic Environmental Impact Assessments (SEA) and stakeholder consultation in order to ensure that the impact on ecosystems and biodiversity, including to migratory landbird species, is minimised.

In particular, energy policies should ensure that biomass production does not lead to the clearing of natural habitats, overexploitation of forests or unsustainable agriculture intensification. In many developing countries, a major cause of environmental degradation comes from the increasing demand for firewood – leading to a loss of trees from the environment and ultimately, deforestation. Policies that reduce this demand, for example through the provision of fuel-efficient cooking stoves or stoves powered by renewable sources of energy (such as small-scale wind or photovoltaic electricity production), will not only enhance human quality of life but also provide environmental benefits. Collaborative work on this issue with development agencies will be highly advantageous.

Investing in solar energy is preferably to hydrodams, particularly in arid environments, since water is much better used for agriculture and nature than for energy. Similarly, using land and water to grow biofuels (currently mainly for the European market) is a perverse use of precious resources under such circumstances.

1.1.5 Re-vegetation (including reforestation), and reducing desertification and carbon emissions from deforestation and degradation

Carbon sequestration policies that encourage tree-planting or woodland conservation may give opportunities to provide benefits for migratory landbird species, through ensuring that indigenous tree species of relatively high value to migratory landbird species are planted or maintained. The ecological importance of different tree species for birds varies widely, and simple modifications of tree-mixes planted may have significant benefits to birds.

1.1.6 Integrated land-use management

The activities of nearly all sectors of the economy affect the quality and extent of habitat for migratory landbird species, either directly or indirectly. There is need for conservation awareness across all relevant sectors, and to include the needs of migratory landbird species and other biodiversity into decision-making processes. Ecologically and socio-economically viable policies and integrated land-management initiatives need to be developed that benefit the conservation of migratory landbird species and reverse population declines.

There is a need to establish the extent to which current public policy goals, particularly in relation to combating poverty, desertification and climate change, conflict with or are complementary to migratory landbird species conservation goals. It is also crucial to determine whether habitat changes that negatively impact on birds are the result of processes that policy is trying to promote (e.g. intensification) or stop (degradation). These will help to ensure that valuable ecosystem services are not lost, and that development is genuinely sustainable.

1.2 Sites of national or international importance to migratory landbird species

The identification of sites of importance to migratory landbird species within the African-Eurasian flyway, and the management of these sites facilitates successful conservation of migratory landbird species. A good network of sites enables the movement of a variety of

migratory landbird species; long- and short-distance migrants that utilise different movements strategies.

Actions at any one site in this network will have an impact on populations of migratory landbird species that rely on this site, whether as a breeding or non-breeding site, as well as a stop-over site. It is essential, therefore, to coordinate the identification of sites, especially sites critical to migratory landbird species in category A of Annex 3. It is also necessary to ensure the protection and management of the complete network of sites that are important to migratory landbird species. Site management and the development of site management plans is expected to be specific and appropriate to the conditions prevalent at each site, however relevant and responsive to a flyway-scale approach to site management.

Information sharing is a key element in networking sites and the Critical Site Network (CSN) tool⁷ developed by Wetlands International is a good example, making it easy to obtain information on the sites critical for waterbird species by accessing several independent databases and analysing information at the biogeographical population level, so providing a comprehensive basis for management and decision making. Such an information sharing tool is needed for networking sites important for migratory landbirds

1.3 Climate change

Climate change will affect migratory species in as yet uncertain ways. Climate change models predict considerable regional variation in the nature and extent of change, affecting different migratory species in different ways. Migratory landbird species may be affected by habitat changes affecting nesting, passage and non-breeding areas; by changes in the phenology of vegetation and food sources; by potential expansion of barriers such as deserts; and by changes in weather systems affecting migratory flights.

As the exact effects of climate change remain hard to predict, but are likely to put even more pressure on the intricate balance of migratory bird ecology, it is important (a) to build resilience in migratory landbird populations by minimising other stressors as far as possible, and (b) to increase the scope for future climate change adaptation, by protecting networks of

⁷ Further information about the CSN tool is available at: <http://wow.wetlands.org/Default.aspx?TabID=1349>.

key sites and expanding the landscape areas under sustainable management that creates favourable conditions for migratory landbird species.

2.0 TAKING AND TRADE

Migratory landbird populations are impacted by various forms of taking, either legal or illegal. The motivation for taking may include:

- recreational, as sport for food, trophies or target practice;
- consumptive, for food or local utilisation, including for private subsistence and customs;
- use of live birds for bird trade or as decoys; or
- to control species in conflict with specific human interests.

Trade of birds as food, caged birds, trophies or for traditional practices may be a driver for taking and may in itself be undertaken legally or illegally, while leading to either legal or illegal taking. It can be undertaken domestically or internationally.

Means of taking migratory landbird species include shooting, trapping, poisoning, explosives, falconry or egg collecting. Trapping and poisoning, together with a variety of means of luring birds, tend to be illegal as they are indiscriminate.

The unregulated taking of migratory landbird species as well as the associated trade are issues throughout the African-Eurasian region, irrespective of different continental drivers. Information is lacking about the levels and impact of taking of migratory landbird species throughout the region, but especially in Africa and in Central Asia.

As well as for subsistence or survival needs, the drivers for taking also include direct or indirect financial benefit for individuals or organised groups. Such activities continue due to the absence of, or inadequate enforcement of protection and hunting provisions within relevant conservation legislation.

2.1 Regulation of legal taking

The taking of game species of migratory landbird species may be sustainable where it is well regulated and monitored. However, where evidence suggests that a species population is declining, it may be a contributory cause of declines or prevent population recovery. It is particularly important to avoid hunting during periods of migration towards the breeding grounds and the breeding season as this may have a significantly greater population level impact.

2.2 Illegal taking

The drivers for illegal taking includes direct or indirect financial profit for individuals or organised crime, generating illegal (untaxed) benefits not related to basic survival needs. Such illegal activities continue due to inadequate enforcement of the protection and hunting provisions of conservation legislation.

2.3 Disturbance from human activities

There is the potential for functional loss of habitat at stop-over sites and staging areas used by migratory landbird species due to disturbance from hunting and other human activities, constraining the ecological use of those areas. Though not permanent, functional loss of habitat can represent a significant issue for migratory landbird species - where such species rely on this habitat for short periods, often while intensively refuelling, during their migratory journey.

2.4 Human-wildlife conflict

Control or culling of species that are perceived to be in conflict with certain human interests, e.g. by causing damage to crops, can take place either illegally or legally. Such activities may be regarded as unsustainable at a population level if evidence suggests that the species is declining or if permissions are given for an inappropriately large take.

2.5 Poisoning

Migratory landbird species suffer mortality from poisons, where they are deliberately targeted as the intended victim of poisoning, or the accidental (indirect) victims of either legal or illegal use of poisons. There are five poisoning areas with the most significant risk to migratory

landbirds: *crop protection using insecticides and rodenticides, predator control for livestock and game estates using poison-baits, veterinary pharmaceuticals for domestic ungulates, and hunting/fishing using lead*. These five priority areas are classified under two key sectors; agriculture and hunting/fishing.

Sub-lethal effects of poisoning may also include impacts on survival and productivity, for example where organochlorines cause egg-shell thinning, even when such chemicals are ingested in the non-breeding areas. These physiological sub-lethal impacts are potentially significant, but poorly understood. CMS Resolution 10.26 on *Minimizing the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds* called for the establishment of a working group to undertake an assessment of the scope and severity of poisoning to migratory birds, and significant knowledge gaps and to recommend guidelines on combating poisoning. This working group operates under the Scientific Council with the title of *Minimising Poisoning Working Group*.

3.0 OTHER THREATS

3.1 Diseases

Migratory landbird species may be confronted by disease-related mortality and reduced productivity. Identification and understanding of migratory connectivity will add to a better assessment of the potential future role of disease as a population limiting factor for migratory landbird species.

3.2 Collisions

Migratory landbird species are susceptible to mortality from collisions with structures e.g. windows, lighthouses, tower blocks, gas flares, masts, especially when illuminated and when visibility is poor. In addition, species of migratory landbirds may be affected by collisions with power lines and wind-farms.

At a local scale, mortality due to collisions with power lines can be an important factor causing a decline in populations of certain migratory landbird species. Species vulnerable to this threat tend to be long-lived species with a low reproductive rate, limited geographic distribution (even though migratory) and low numbers, e.g. bustards.

4.0 RESEARCH AND MONITORING

4.1 Understanding migration patterns and connectivity along flyways

For populations to be effectively conserved it is important to know their distribution throughout their annual cycle and to understand the key sites or areas necessary for successful migration.

4.2 Monitoring of population trends

There is an urgent need to develop and implement new national monitoring schemes to provide data and population indices for migratory landbird species occurring in the Middle East, Central Asia, the Indian sub-continent and Africa. To understand the priorities for conservation action and the responses of the populations to pressures and conservation action, it is vital to monitor population trends, and where possible also changes in habitat. For each species it may be appropriate to agree at which stage of the life-cycle monitoring is best undertaken; often it will be during the breeding season.

4.3 Understand causes of population change in migratory landbird species

To focus conservation action effectively and efficiently it is necessary to accurately diagnose the factors that may be driving population declines, their relative impacts at different stages of the annual cycle and the interactions and carry-over effects that may operate. There is a need to understand the demographic mechanisms underlying population changes, i.e. whether declines are being driven by conditions in the breeding areas, staging grounds or non-breeding areas. This information is essential in developing habitat prescriptions that will guide conservation intervention at sites within the flyways.

Also, the linkages between the limiting ecological factors (e.g. insufficient food for refuelling due to habitat degradation) with socio-economic factors (e.g. intensification of agriculture) and drivers of change (e.g. agricultural policies, markets, subsidies) need to be better understood, in order to develop effective interventions that restore bird populations.

4.4 Build capacity and improve the exchange of information, collaboration and coordination between researchers studying migratory landbird species

In parts of Africa, Central Asia and the Middle East, there is need to build capacity of national agencies to collate data, and to develop or revive their own national database(s), particularly using online resources so that such data is accessible to a wider community.

Compared to other groups of birds, for which there exist various sorts of specialised international and national working groups, there has been less collaboration between experts on migratory landbird species. Furthermore, research and monitoring of these birds by non-European researchers is still limited. There is an urgent need for capacity building and exchange to fill these gaps, and for better dissemination of research outputs.

5.0 EDUCATION AND INFORMATION

5.1 Improve public awareness and understanding about migratory landbird species

For effective conservation of migratory landbird species, the general public, local communities in key areas and decision makers and donors need to be aware of the value of taking care of these birds for intrinsic as well as for cultural and economic reasons, and their conservation needs.

African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan
Annex 2: Map of the Area Included within the Action Plan
 Version 28 April 2014



Only those Range States and territories listed below, and shown in green on this map, are included within the scope of this Action Plan.

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Afghanistan | Guinea | Palestinian Authority Territories |
| Albania | Guinea-Bissau | Poland |
| Algeria | Hungary | Portugal |
| Andorra | Iceland | Qatar |
| Angola | India | Romania |
| Armenia | Iran | Russia |
| Austria | Iraq | Rwanda |
| Azerbaijan | Ireland | San Marino |
| Bahrain | Israel | São Tomé and Príncipe |
| Belarus | Italy | Saudi Arabia |
| Belgium | Jordan | Senegal |
| Benin | Kazakhstan | Serbia |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | Kenya | Seychelles |
| Botswana | Kuwait | Sierra Leone |
| Bulgaria | Kyrgyzstan | Slovakia |
| Burkina Faso | Latvia | Slovenia |
| Burundi | Lebanon | Somalia |
| Cameroon | Lesotho | South Africa |
| Cape Verde | Liberia | South Sudan |
| Central African Republic | Libya | Spain, including the Canary Islands |
| Chad | Liechtenstein | Sri Lanka |
| Comoros | Lithuania | Sudan |
| Congo | Luxembourg | Swaziland |
| Congo, Democratic Republic of | The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | Sweden |
| Côte d'Ivoire | Madagascar | Switzerland |
| Croatia | Malawi | Syrian Arab Republic |
| Cyprus | Mali | Tajikistan |
| Czech Republic | Malta | |
| Denmark, including Faroe Islands and Greenland | Mauritania | Togo |
| Djibouti | Mauritius | Tunisia |
| Egypt | Moldova | Turkey |
| Equatorial Guinea | Monaco | Turkmenistan |
| Eritrea | Montenegro | Uganda |
| Estonia | Morocco | Ukraine |
| Ethiopia | Mozambique | United Arab Emirates |
| Finland, including Åland Islands | Namibia | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, including the Bailiwick of Guernsey, the Bailiwick of Jersey, the Isle of Man, Gibraltar and the Sovereign Base Areas in Cyprus (Akrotiri and Okehelia) |
| France, including Mayotte and Réunion | Nepal | United Republic of Tanzania |
| Gabon | Netherlands | Uzbekistan |

| | | |
|---------|---|--------------|
| Gambia | Niger | Vatican City |
| Georgia | Nigeria | Yemen |
| Germany | Norway, including Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands | Zambia |
| Ghana | Oman | Zimbabwe |
| Greece | Pakistan | |

Annex 3

African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan

Annex 3: Species Lists

Version 28 April 2014

Attached is the dynamic⁸ list of migratory landbird species that occur within the African Eurasian region according to the following definition:

1. Migratory is defined as those species recorded within the IUCN Species Information Service (SIS) and BirdLife World Bird Database (WBDB) as 'Full Migrant', i.e. species which have a substantial (>50%) proportion of the global population which migrates:
 - with the addition of Great Bustard *Otis tarda* which is listed on CMS Appendix I and II and is probably erroneously recorded as an altitudinal migrant within SIS and the WBDB
 - with the omission of all single-country endemic migrants, in order to conform with the CMS definition of migratory which requires a species to 'cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries'; in reality this has meant the removal of only one species, Madagascar Blue-pigeon *Alectroenas madagascariensis*. However, it should be noted that removing single-country endemics is not strictly analogous with omitting species that do not cross political borders. It is quite possible for a migratory species whose range extends across multiple countries to contain no populations that actually cross national boundaries as part of their regular migration.
2. African-Eurasian is defined as Africa, Europe (including all of the Russian Federation and excluding Greenland), the Middle East, Central Asia, Afghanistan, and the Indian sub-continent.
3. Landbird is defined as those species not recorded in SIS and the WBDB as being seabirds, raptors or waterbirds, except for the following waterbird species that are recorded as not utilising freshwater habitats: *Geronticus eremita*, *Geronticus calvus*, *Burhinus oedipnemos*, *Cursorius cursor* and *Tryngites subruficollis*.

The CMS Appendices for bird species follow the taxonomy and nomenclature of Morony *et al.* (1975) for orders and families and Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993) for genera and species. However, it is not possible to produce the necessary species list using these taxonomic treatments because BirdLife does not hold information on the geographical occurrence or migratory status of taxonomic entities not recognised by the BirdLife Taxonomic Working Group. Instead, the species list includes a column indicating whether a species occurs on Sibley and Monroe and a column of synonyms used in Sibley and Monroe.

As it is difficult to know if species that BirdLife does not recognise meet the above definitions, it would prove problematic to create a 'Sibley and Monroe' list for this Action Plan using this information. It is also important to note that simply substituting Sibley and Monroe synonyms for BirdLife names where the two differ would only result in a 'hybrid', and therefore potentially confusing, taxonomy and nomenclature.

⁸ This species list is open to regular updates, based on the review of IUCN Species Information Service (SIS) and the BirdLife World Bird Database (WBDB).

Category A: Globally threatened and near-threatened African-Eurasian migratory landbird species

| Scientific name | Common name | 2013 Red List | Global Population Trend | Sibley & Monroe (1990, 1993) | Sibley & Monroe Synonym | CMS Ap I | CMS Ap II | Member of a family (Morony et al. 1975) listed on CMS Ap II | Coverage by other CMS instruments |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|-----------|---|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Coturnix japonica</i> | Japanese Quail | NT | Decreasing | Y | | | | | |
| <i>Geronticus eremita</i> | Northern Bald Ibis | CR | Decreasing | Y | | | | | AEWA |
| <i>Geronticus calvus</i> | Southern Bald Ibis | VU | Decreasing | Y | | | | | |
| <i>Otis tarda</i> | Great Bustard | VU | Decreasing | Y | | Yes | Yes | | Great Bustard MoU |
| <i>Chlamydotis undulata</i> | Houbara Bustard | VU | Decreasing | Y | | Yes | Yes | | |
| <i>Neotis denhami</i> | Denham's Bustard | NT | Decreasing | Y | | | | | |
| <i>Neotis ludwigii</i> | Ludwig's Bustard | EN | Decreasing | Y | | | | | |
| <i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i> | Bengal Florican | CR | Decreasing | Y | <i>Eupodotis bengalensis</i> | | | | |
| <i>Sypheotides indicus</i> | Lesser Florican | EN | Decreasing | Y | <i>Eupodotis indica</i> | | | | |
| <i>Tetrax tetrax</i> | Little Bustard | NT | Decreasing | Y | | | | | |
| <i>Tryngites subruficollis</i> | Buff-breasted Sandpiper | NT | Decreasing | Y | | Yes | Yes | Yes | |
| <i>Columba eversmanni</i> | Pale-backed Pigeon | VU | Decreasing | Y | | | | | |
| <i>Psittacula derbiana</i> | Derbyan Parakeet | NT | Decreasing | Y | | | | | |
| <i>Apus acuticauda</i> | Dark-rumped Swift | VU | Stable | Y | | | | | |
| <i>Coracias garrulus</i> | European Roller | NT | Decreasing | Y | | | Yes | | |
| <i>Bombicilla japonica</i> | Japanese Waxwing | NT | Decreasing | Y | | | | | |
| <i>Hirundo atrocaerulea</i> | Blue Swallow | VU | Decreasing | Y | | Yes | Yes | | |
| <i>Locustella pryeri</i> | Marsh Grassbird | NT | Decreasing | Y | <i>Megalurus pryeri</i> | | | Yes | |
| <i>Chaetornis striata</i> | Bristled Grassbird | VU | Decreasing | Y | <i>Chaetornis striatus</i> | | | Yes | |
| <i>Locustella pleskei</i> | Pleske's Grasshopper-warbler | VU | Decreasing | Y | | | | Yes | |
| <i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i> | Aquatic Warbler | VU | Decreasing | Y | | Yes | Yes | Yes | Aquatic Warbler MoU |
| <i>Acrocephalus tangorum</i> | Manchurian Reed-warbler | VU | Decreasing | | | | | Yes | |

| Scientific name | Common name | 2013 Red List | Global Population Trend | Sibley & Monroe (1990, 1993) | Sibley & Monroe Synonym | CMS Ap I | CMS Ap II | Member of a family (Morony et al. 1975) listed on CMS Ap II | Coverage by other CMS instruments |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|-----------|---|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Acrocephalus griseldis</i> | Basra Reed-warbler | EN | Decreasing | Y | | Yes | Yes | Yes | |
| <i>Phylloscopus tytleri</i> | Tytler's Leaf-warbler | NT | Decreasing | Y | | | | Yes | |
| <i>Zoothera guttata</i> | Spotted Ground-thrush | EN | Decreasing | Y | | Yes | Yes | Yes | |
| <i>Turdus feae</i> | Grey-sided Thrush | VU | Decreasing | Y | | | | Yes | |
| <i>Luscinia pectardens</i> | Firethroat | NT | Decreasing | Y | | | | Yes | |
| <i>Saxicola insignis</i> | White-throated Bushchat | VU | Decreasing | Y | | | | Yes | |
| <i>Ficedula semitorquata</i> | Semi-collared Flycatcher | NT | Decreasing | Y | | | | Yes | |
| <i>Ficedula subrubra</i> | Kashmir Flycatcher | VU | Decreasing | Y | | | | Yes | |
| <i>Serinus syriacus</i> | Syrian Serin | VU | Decreasing | Y | | Yes | | | |
| <i>Emberiza cineracea</i> | Cinereous Bunting | NT | Decreasing | Y | | | | | |
| <i>Emberiza aureola</i> | Yellow-breasted Bunting | EN | Decreasing | Y | | Yes | | | |
| <i>Emberiza yessoensis</i> | Ochre-rumped Bunting | NT | Decreasing | Y | | | | | |

Category B: African-Eurasian migratory landbird species (IUCN classification of Least Concern) with decreasing global population trends

| Scientific name | Common name | 2013 Red List | Global Population Trend | Sibley & Monroe (1990, 1993) | Sibley & Monroe Synonym | CMS Appx I | CMS Appx II | Member of a family (Morony <i>et al.</i> 1975) listed on CMS Appx II |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------|--|
| <i>Coturnix coturnix</i> | Common Quail | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | Yes | |
| <i>Turnix hottentottus</i> | Hottentot Buttonquail | LC | Decreasing | | | | | |
| <i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i> | Eurasian Thick-knee | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | Yes | |
| <i>Pterocles gutturalis</i> | Yellow-throated Sandgrouse | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Pterocles orientalis</i> | Black-bellied Sandgrouse | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Streptopelia turtur</i> | European Turtle-dove | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | Yes | |
| <i>Treron calvus</i> | African Green-pigeon | LC | Decreasing | Y | <i>Treron calva</i> | | | |
| <i>Treron sieboldii</i> | White-bellied Green-pigeon | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Ducula bicolor</i> | Pied Imperial-pigeon | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Agapornis pullarius</i> | Red-headed Lovebird | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Cuculus canorus</i> | Common Cuckoo | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Surniculus lugubris</i> | Drongo Cuckoo | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Caprimulgus ruficollis</i> | Red-necked Nightjar | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> | Eurasian Nightjar | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Caprimulgus aegyptius</i> | Egyptian Nightjar | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Apus apus</i> | Common Swift | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Coracias naevia</i> | Rufous-crowned Roller | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Eurystomus orientalis</i> | Asian Dollarbird | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Halcyon coromanda</i> | Ruddy Kingfisher | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Halcyon pileata</i> | Black-capped Kingfisher | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Halcyon senegaloides</i> | Mangrove Kingfisher | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Ceyx erithaca</i> | Black-backed Kingfisher | LC | Decreasing | Y | <i>Ceyx erithacus</i> | | | |
| <i>Merops apiaster</i> | European Bee-eater | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | Yes | |

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|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------|--|
| <i>Merops nubicus</i> | Northern Carmine Bee-eater | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Merops nubicoides</i> | Southern Carmine Bee-eater | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Upupa epops</i> | Eurasian Hoopoe | LC | Decreasing | | | | | |
| <i>Jynx torquilla</i> | Eurasian Wryneck | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Dendrocopos minor</i> | Lesser Spotted Woodpecker | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Dendrocopos hyperythrus</i> | Rufous-bellied Woodpecker | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Pitta sordida</i> | Hooded Pitta | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Pitta angolensis</i> | African Pitta | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Pitta brachyura</i> | Indian Pitta | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Pitta moluccensis</i> | Blue-winged Pitta | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Megabyas flammulatus</i> | African Shrike-flycatcher | LC | Decreasing | Y | <i>Bias flammulatus</i> | | | Yes |
| <i>Platysteira peltata</i> | Black-throated Wattle-eye | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Campephaga phoenicea</i> | Red-shouldered Cuckooshrike | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Lanius tigrinus</i> | Tiger Shrike | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Lanius bucephalus</i> | Bull-headed Shrike | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Lanius collurio</i> | Red-backed Shrike | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Lanius cristatus</i> | Brown Shrike | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Lanius minor</i> | Lesser Grey Shrike | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Lanius senator</i> | Woodchat Shrike | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Lanius nubicus</i> | Masked Shrike | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Corvus frugilegus</i> | Rook | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Corvus corone</i> | Carrion Crow | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Bombycilla garrulus</i> | Bohemian Waxwing | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Remiz coronatus</i> | White-crowned Penduline-tit | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Pseudochelidon eurystomina</i> | African River-martin | DD | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Psolidoprocne pristoptera</i> | Blue Saw-wing | LC | Decreasing | | | | | |

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|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------|--|
| <i>Riparia riparia</i> | Sand Martin | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Riparia paludicola</i> | Plain Martin | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Hirundo rustica</i> | Barn Swallow | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Delichon urbicum</i> | Northern House-martin | LC | Decreasing | Y | <i>Delichon urbica</i> | | | |
| <i>Mirafra cantillans</i> | Singing Bushlark | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Melanocorypha calandra</i> | Calandra Lark | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Melanocorypha leucoptera</i> | White-winged Lark | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Melanocorypha yeltoniensis</i> | Black Lark | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i> | Greater Short-toed Lark | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Calandrella rufescens</i> | Lesser Short-toed Lark | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Galerida cristata</i> | Crested Lark | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Alauda arvensis</i> | Eurasian Skylark | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Alauda gulgula</i> | Oriental Skylark | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Eremophila alpestris</i> | Horned Lark | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Locustella naevia</i> | Common Grasshopper-warbler | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Locustella certhiola</i> | Pallas's Grasshopper-warbler | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Locustella ochotensis</i> | Middendorff's Grasshopper-warbler | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Locustella luscinioides</i> | Savi's Warbler | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i> | Sedge Warbler | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Acrocephalus agricola</i> | Paddyfield Warbler | LC | Decreasing | | | | | Yes |
| <i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i> | Eurasian Reed-warbler | LC | Decreasing | | | | | Yes |
| <i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i> | Great Reed-warbler | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Acrocephalus aedon</i> | Thick-billed Warbler | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Hippolais icterina</i> | Icterine Warbler | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i> | Willow Warbler | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | Yes |

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| <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i> | Wood Warbler | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Sylvia borin</i> | Garden Warbler | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Sylvia communis</i> | Common Whitethroat | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Sylvia hortensis</i> | Orphean Warbler | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Sylvia melanothorax</i> | Cyprus Warbler | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Sylvia conspicillata</i> | Spectacled Warbler | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Zosterops erythroleurus</i> | Chestnut-flanked White-eye | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i> | Oriental White-eye | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Regulus regulus</i> | Goldcrest | LC | Decreasing | | | | | Yes |
| <i>Saroglossa spiloptera</i> | Spot-winged Starling | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster</i> | Violet-backed Starling | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Zoothera wardii</i> | Pied Thrush | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Zoothera citrina</i> | Orange-headed Thrush | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Zoothera sibirica</i> | Siberian Thrush | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Zoothera dauma</i> | Eurasian Scaly Thrush | LC | Decreasing | | | | | Yes |
| <i>Turdus torquatus</i> | Ring Ouzel | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Turdus iliacus</i> | Redwing | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Turdus philomelos</i> | Song Thrush | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Turdus viscivorus</i> | Mistle Thrush | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Luscinia brunnea</i> | Indian Blue Robin | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Luscinia cyane</i> | Siberian Blue Robin | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Saxicola rubetra</i> | Whinchat | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i> | Northern Wheatear | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Oenanthe hispanica</i> | Black-eared Wheatear | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Muscicapa striata</i> | Spotted Flycatcher | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Muscicapa muttui</i> | Brown-breasted Flycatcher | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | Yes |

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|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------|--|
| <i>Muscicapa ferruginea</i> | Ferruginous Flycatcher | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i> | European Pied Flycatcher | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Motacilla alba</i> | White Wagtail | LC | Decreasing | | | | | |
| <i>Motacilla flava</i> | Yellow Wagtail | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Anthus trivialis</i> | Tree Pipit | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Anthus pratensis</i> | Meadow Pipit | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Anthus rubescens</i> | American Pipit | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Fringilla coelebs</i> | Eurasian Chaffinch | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Fringilla montifringilla</i> | Brambling | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Serinus serinus</i> | European Serin | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Carduelis chloris</i> | European Greenfinch | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Carduelis spinus</i> | Eurasian Siskin | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Carduelis flammea</i> | Common Redpoll | LC | Decreasing | | | | | |
| <i>Carduelis cannabina</i> | Eurasian Linnet | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Leucosticte arctoa</i> | Asian Rosy-finch | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Pinicola enucleator</i> | Pine Grosbeak | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i> | Eurasian Bullfinch | LC | Decreasing | | | | | |
| <i>Emberiza citrinella</i> | Yellowhammer | LC | Decreasing | | | | | |
| <i>Emberiza hortulana</i> | Ortolan Bunting | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Emberiza rustica</i> | Rustic Bunting | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Emberiza melanocephala</i> | Black-headed Bunting | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i> | Reed Bunting | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i> | Snow Bunting | LC | Decreasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Miliaria calandra</i> | Corn Bunting | LC | Decreasing | | | | | |

Category C: African-Eurasian migratory landbird species (IUCN classification of Least Concern) with increasing, stable or unknown global population trends

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|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|-------------|--|
| <i>Turnix tanki</i> | Yellow-legged Buttonquail | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Ortyxelos meiffrenii</i> | Lark Buttonquail | LC | Unknown | Y | | | | |
| <i>Cursorius cursor</i> | Cream-coloured Courser | LC | Stable | | | | | |
| <i>Syrhaptes paradoxus</i> | Pallas's Sandgrouse | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Pterocles alchata</i> | Pin-tailed Sandgrouse | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Pterocles namaqua</i> | Namaqua Sandgrouse | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Pterocles senegallus</i> | Spotted Sandgrouse | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Columba leuconota</i> | Snow Pigeon | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Columba oenas</i> | Stock Dove | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Columba palumbus</i> | Common Wood-pigeon | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Columba hodgsonii</i> | Speckled Wood-pigeon | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Streptopelia orientalis</i> | Oriental Turtle-dove | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Streptopelia vinacea</i> | Vinaceous Dove | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Streptopelia capicola</i> | Ring-necked Dove | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i> | Red Collared-dove | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i> | Red-eyed Dove | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> | Eurasian Collared-dove | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Streptopelia roseogrisea</i> | African Collared-dove | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Stigmatopelia senegalensis</i> | Laughing Dove | LC | Stable | Y | <i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i> | | | |
| <i>Stigmatopelia chinensis</i> | Spotted Dove | LC | Increasing | Y | <i>Streptopelia chinensis</i> | | | |
| <i>Macropygia unchall</i> | Barred Cuckoo-dove | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Turtur abyssinicus</i> | Black-billed Wood-dove | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Turtur afer</i> | Blue-spotted Wood-dove | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |

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| <i>Turtur tympanistria</i> | Tambourine Dove | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Oena capensis</i> | Namaqua Dove | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Treron curvirostra</i> | Thick-billed Green-pigeon | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Treron apicauda</i> | Pin-tailed Green-pigeon | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Loriculus vernalis</i> | Vernal Hanging-parrot | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Clamator jacobinus</i> | Pied Cuckoo | LC | Stable | Y | <i>Oxylophus jacobinus</i> | | | |
| <i>Clamator levaillantii</i> | Levaillant's Cuckoo | LC | Stable | Y | <i>Oxylophus levaillantii</i> | | | |
| <i>Clamator coromandus</i> | Chestnut-winged Cuckoo | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Clamator glandarius</i> | Great Spotted Cuckoo | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Cuculus sparveroides</i> | Large Hawk-cuckoo | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Cuculus varius</i> | Common Hawk-cuckoo | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Cuculus fugax</i> | Hodgson's Hawk-cuckoo | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Cuculus solitarius</i> | Red-chested Cuckoo | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Cuculus clamosus</i> | Black Cuckoo | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Cuculus micropterus</i> | Indian Cuckoo | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Cuculus gularis</i> | African Cuckoo | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Cuculus saturatus</i> | Himalayan Cuckoo | LC | Stable | | | | | |
| <i>Cuculus optatus</i> | Oriental Cuckoo | LC | Stable | | | | | |
| <i>Cuculus poliocephalus</i> | Lesser Cuckoo | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Cuculus rochii</i> | Madagascar Cuckoo | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i> | Banded Bay Cuckoo | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Cacomantis passerinus</i> | Grey-bellied Cuckoo | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Cacomantis merulinus</i> | Plaintive Cuckoo | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Chrysococcyx maculatus</i> | Asian Emerald Cuckoo | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus</i> | Violet Cuckoo | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i> | Klaas's Cuckoo | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |

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| <i>Chrysococcyx cupreus</i> | African Emerald Cuckoo | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Chrysococcyx caprius</i> | Didric Cuckoo | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i> | Asian Koel | LC | Stable | Y | <i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i> | | | |
| <i>Caprimulgus indicus</i> | Grey Nightjar | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Caprimulgus rufigena</i> | Rufous-cheeked Nightjar | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Caprimulgus mahrattensis</i> | Sykes's Nightjar | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Caprimulgus inornatus</i> | Plain Nightjar | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Caprimulgus climacurus</i> | Long-tailed Nightjar | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Caprimulgus fossii</i> | Square-tailed Nightjar | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Macrodipteryx longipennis</i> | Standard-winged Nightjar | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Macrodipteryx vexillarius</i> | Pennant-winged Nightjar | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Collocalia brevirostris</i> | Himalayan Swiftlet | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> | White-throated Needletail | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Hirundapus cochinchinensis</i> | Silver-backed Needletail | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Tachymarptis melba</i> | Alpine Swift | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Tachymarptis aequatorialis</i> | Mottled Swift | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Apus unicolor</i> | Plain Swift | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Apus niansae</i> | Nyanza Swift | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Apus pallidus</i> | Pallid Swift | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Apus barbatus</i> | African Black Swift | LC | Stable | | | | | |
| <i>Apus berliozi</i> | Forbes-Watson's Swift | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Apus pacificus</i> | Fork-tailed Swift | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Apus affinis</i> | Little Swift | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Apus caffer</i> | White-rumped Swift | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Coracias abyssinicus</i> | Abyssinian Roller | LC | Increasing | Y | <i>Coracias abyssinica</i> | | | |
| <i>Eurystomus glaucurus</i> | Broad-billed Roller | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |

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| <i>Halcyon leucocephala</i> | Grey-headed Kingfisher | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Halcyon senegalensis</i> | Woodland Kingfisher | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Ceyx pictus</i> | African Pygmy-kingfisher | LC | Stable | Y | <i>Ispidina picta</i> | | | |
| <i>Alcedo atthis</i> | Common Kingfisher | LC | Unknown | Y | | | | |
| <i>Merops albicollis</i> | White-throated Bee-eater | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Merops orientalis</i> | Little Green Bee-eater | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Merops persicus</i> | Blue-cheeked Bee-eater | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Merops superciliosus</i> | Madagascar Bee-eater | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Merops philippinus</i> | Blue-tailed Bee-eater | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Merops leschenaulti</i> | Chestnut-headed Bee-eater | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Merops malimbicus</i> | Rosy Bee-eater | LC | Unknown | Y | | | | |
| <i>Picoides tridactylus</i> | Eurasian Three-toed Woodpecker | LC | Stable | | | | | |
| <i>Dryocopus martius</i> | Black Woodpecker | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Batis capensis</i> | Cape Batis | LC | Stable | | | | | Yes |
| <i>Batis pririt</i> | Pririt Batis | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Artamus fuscus</i> | Ashy Woodswallow | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i> | White-breasted Woodswallow | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Coracina melaschistos</i> | Black-winged Cuckooshrike | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Coracina melanoptera</i> | Black-headed Cuckooshrike | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Pericrocotus roseus</i> | Rosy Minivet | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Pericrocotus divaricatus</i> | Ashy Minivet | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i> | Long-tailed Minivet | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Lanius isabellinus</i> | Rufous-tailed Shrike | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Lanius collurioides</i> | Burmese Shrike | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Lanius vittatus</i> | Bay-backed Shrike | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Lanius schach</i> | Long-tailed Shrike | LC | Unknown | Y | | | | |

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|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------|--|
| <i>Lanius tephronotus</i> | Grey-backed Shrike | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Lanius excubitor</i> | Great Grey Shrike | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Lanius sphenocercus</i> | Chinese Grey Shrike | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Oriolus oriolus</i> | Eurasian Golden Oriole | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Oriolus auratus</i> | African Golden Oriole | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Oriolus chinensis</i> | Black-naped Oriole | LC | Unknown | Y | | | | |
| <i>Oriolus tenuirostris</i> | Slender-billed Oriole | LC | Unknown | Y | | | | |
| <i>Oriolus traillii</i> | Maroon Oriole | LC | Unknown | Y | | | | |
| <i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i> | Black Drongo | LC | Unknown | Y | | | | |
| <i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i> | Ashy Drongo | LC | Unknown | Y | | | | |
| <i>Dicrurus annectans</i> | Crow-billed Drongo | LC | Unknown | Y | | | | |
| <i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i> | Hair-crested Drongo | LC | Unknown | | | | | |
| <i>Hypothymis azurea</i> | Black-naped Monarch | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Terpsiphone viridis</i> | African Paradise-flycatcher | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i> | Asian Paradise-flycatcher | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Pica pica</i> | Black-billed Magpie | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Corvus monedula</i> | Eurasian Jackdaw | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Corvus dauuricus</i> | Daurian Jackdaw | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Corvus corax</i> | Common Raven | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Hypocolius ampelinus</i> | Grey Hypocolius | LC | Unknown | Y | | | | |
| <i>Parus ater</i> | Coal Tit | LC | Stable | | | | | |
| <i>Parus caeruleus</i> | Blue Tit | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Remiz pendulinus</i> | Eurasian Penduline-tit | LC | Increasing | | | | | |
| <i>Remiz macronyx</i> | Black-headed Penduline-tit | LC | Stable | | | | | |
| <i>Remiz consobrinus</i> | Chinese Penduline-tit | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Cephalopyrus flammiceps</i> | Fire-capped Tit | LC | Unknown | Y | | | | |

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| <i>Psolidoprocne albiceps</i> | White-headed Saw-wing | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Psolidoprocne obscura</i> | Fanti Saw-wing | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Phedina borbonica</i> | Mascarene Martin | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Riparia cincta</i> | Banded Martin | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Hirundo rupestris</i> | Eurasian Crag-martin | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Hirundo obsoleta</i> | Pale Crag-martin | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Hirundo fuligula</i> | Rock Martin | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Hirundo aethiopica</i> | Ethiopian Swallow | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Hirundo angolensis</i> | Angola Swallow | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Hirundo albigularis</i> | White-throated Swallow | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Hirundo smithii</i> | Wire-tailed Swallow | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Hirundo leucosoma</i> | Pied-winged Swallow | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Hirundo dimidiata</i> | Pearl-breasted Swallow | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Hirundo cucullata</i> | Greater Striped-swallow | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Hirundo abyssinica</i> | Lesser Striped-swallow | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Hirundo semirufa</i> | Rufous-chested Swallow | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Hirundo senegalensis</i> | Mosque Swallow | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Hirundo daurica</i> | Red-rumped Swallow | LC | Increasing | | | | | |
| <i>Hirundo rufigula</i> | Red-throated Swallow | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Hirundo spilodera</i> | South African Swallow | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Hirundo fluviicola</i> | Streak-throated Swallow | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Delichon dasypus</i> | Asian House-martin | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Aegithalos caudatus</i> | Long-tailed Tit | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Pinarocorys erythropygia</i> | Rufous-rumped Lark | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Pinarocorys nigricans</i> | Dusky Lark | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Melanocorypha bimaculata</i> | Bimaculated Lark | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |

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| <i>Melanocorypha mongolica</i> | Mongolian Lark | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Calandrella cinerea</i> | Red-capped Lark | LC | Increasing | | | | | |
| <i>Calandrella acutirostris</i> | Hume's Lark | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Calandrella cheleensis</i> | Asian Short-toed Lark | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Lullula arborea</i> | Wood Lark | LC | Unknown | Y | | | | |
| <i>Alauda japonica</i> | Japanese Skylark | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Cisticola juncidis</i> | Zitting Cisticola | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Pycnonotus leucogenys</i> | Himalayan Bulbul | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Ixos amaurotis</i> | Brown-eared Bulbul | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i> | Asian Black Bulbul | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Urosphena squameiceps</i> | Asian Stubtail | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Cettia diphone</i> | Japanese Bush-warbler | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Cettia cetti</i> | Cetti's Warbler | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Bradypterus thoracicus</i> | Spotted Bush-warbler | LC | Stable | | | | | Yes |
| <i>Bradypterus davidi</i> | David's Bush-warbler | LC | Stable | | | | | Yes |
| <i>Bradypterus tacsanowskii</i> | Chinese Bush-warbler | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Locustella lanceolata</i> | Lanceolated Warbler | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Locustella fluviatilis</i> | Eurasian River Warbler | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Locustella fasciolata</i> | Gray's Grasshopper-warbler | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Acrocephalus melanopogon</i> | Moustached Warbler | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Acrocephalus bistrigiceps</i> | Black-browed Reed-warbler | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Acrocephalus concinens</i> | Blunt-winged Warbler | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i> | Blyth's Reed-warbler | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Acrocephalus palustris</i> | Marsh Warbler | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Acrocephalus orinus</i> | Large-billed Reed-warbler | DD | Unknown | | | | | Yes |
| <i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i> | Clamorous Reed-warbler | LC | Stable | | | | | Yes |

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| <i>Hippolais caligata</i> | Booted Warbler | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Hippolais rama</i> | Sykes's Warbler | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Hippolais pallida</i> | Eastern Olivaceous Warbler | LC | Stable | | | | | Yes |
| <i>Hippolais opaca</i> | Western Olivaceous Warbler | LC | Stable | | | | | Yes |
| <i>Hippolais languida</i> | Upcher's Warbler | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Hippolais olivetorum</i> | Olive-tree Warbler | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Hippolais polyglotta</i> | Melodious Warbler | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Phylloscopus collybita</i> | Common Chiffchaff | LC | Increasing | | | | | Yes |
| <i>Phylloscopus ibericus</i> | Iberian Chiffchaff | LC | Stable | | | | | Yes |
| <i>Phylloscopus sindianus</i> | Mountain Chiffchaff | LC | Stable | | | | | Yes |
| <i>Phylloscopus neglectus</i> | Plain Leaf-warbler | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i> | Bonelli's Warbler | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i> | Dusky Warbler | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Phylloscopus affinis</i> | Tickell's Leaf-warbler | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Phylloscopus griseolus</i> | Sulphur-bellied Warbler | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Phylloscopus schwarzi</i> | Radde's Warbler | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i> | Lemon-rumped Warbler | LC | Stable | | | | | Yes |
| <i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i> | Inornate Warbler | LC | Stable | | | | | Yes |
| <i>Phylloscopus humei</i> | Hume's Leaf-warbler | LC | Stable | | | | | Yes |
| <i>Phylloscopus borealis</i> | Arctic Warbler | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i> | Greenish Warbler | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Phylloscopus tenellipes</i> | Pale-legged Leaf-warbler | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Phylloscopus borealoides</i> | Sakhalin Leaf-warbler | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Phylloscopus magnirostris</i> | Large-billed Leaf-warbler | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Phylloscopus occipitalis</i> | Western Crowned Warbler | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Phylloscopus coronatus</i> | Eastern Crowned Warbler | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |

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| <i>Phylloscopus claudiae</i> | Claudia's Warbler | LC | Stable | | | | | Yes |
| <i>Seicercus burkii</i> | Green-crowned Warbler | LC | Stable | | | | | Yes |
| <i>Seicercus tephrocephalus</i> | Grey-crowned Warbler | LC | Stable | | | | | Yes |
| <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i> | Blackcap | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Sylvia curruca</i> | Lesser Whitethroat | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Sylvia minula</i> | Small Whitethroat | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Sylvia althaea</i> | Hume's Whitethroat | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Sylvia nana</i> | Desert Warbler | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Sylvia nisoria</i> | Barred Warbler | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Sylvia rueppelli</i> | Rueppell's Warbler | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Sylvia melanocephala</i> | Sardinian Warbler | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Sylvia cantillans</i> | Subalpine Warbler | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Sylvia mystacea</i> | Menetries's Warbler | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Sylvia deserticola</i> | Tristram's Warbler | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Sylvia sarda</i> | Marmora's Warbler | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Panurus biarmicus</i> | Bearded Parrotbill | LC | Unknown | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Regulus ignicapilla</i> | Firecrest | LC | Stable | | | | | Yes |
| <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> | Winter Wren | LC | Unknown | Y | | | | |
| <i>Tichodroma muraria</i> | Wallcreeper | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Sturnus pagodarum</i> | Brahminy Starling | LC | Unknown | Y | | | | |
| <i>Sturnus sturninus</i> | Purple-backed Starling | LC | Unknown | Y | | | | |
| <i>Sturnus philippensis</i> | Chestnut-cheeked Starling | LC | Unknown | Y | | | | |
| <i>Sturnus sinensis</i> | White-shouldered Starling | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Sturnus roseus</i> | Rosy Starling | LC | Unknown | Y | | | | |
| <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> | Common Starling | LC | Unknown | Y | | | | |
| <i>Sturnus cineraceus</i> | White-cheeked Starling | LC | Unknown | Y | | | | |

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| <i>Lamprotornis splendidus</i> | Splendid Glossy-starling | LC | Unknown | Y | | | | |
| <i>Lamprotornis shelleyi</i> | Shelley's Starling | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Catharus minimus</i> | Grey-cheeked Thrush | LC | Unknown | | | | | Yes |
| <i>Turdus hortulorum</i> | Grey-backed Thrush | LC | Unknown | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Turdus unicolor</i> | Tickell's Thrush | LC | Unknown | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Turdus cardis</i> | Japanese Thrush | LC | Unknown | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Turdus merula</i> | Eurasian Blackbird | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Turdus obscurus</i> | Eye-browed Thrush | LC | Unknown | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Turdus pallidus</i> | Pale Thrush | LC | Unknown | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Turdus chrysolaus</i> | Brown-headed Thrush | LC | Unknown | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Turdus ruficollis</i> | Dark-throated Thrush | LC | Unknown | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Turdus naumanni</i> | Dusky Thrush | LC | Unknown | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Turdus pilaris</i> | Fieldfare | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Erithacus rubecula</i> | European Robin | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Erithacus akahige</i> | Japanese Robin | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Luscinia sibilans</i> | Rufous-tailed Robin | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Luscinia luscinia</i> | Thrush Nightingale | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i> | Common Nightingale | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Luscinia calliope</i> | Siberian Rubythroat | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Luscinia pectoralis</i> | White-tailed Rubythroat | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Luscinia svecica</i> | Bluethroat | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i> | Orange-flanked Bush-robin | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Tarsiger chrysaeus</i> | Golden Bush-robin | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Irania gutturalis</i> | White-throated Robin | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Erythropgia galactotes</i> | Rufous-tailed Scrub-robin | LC | Stable | Y | <i>Cercotrichas galactotes</i> | | | Yes |
| <i>Phoenicurus erythronotus</i> | Rufous-backed Redstart | LC | Stable | Y | <i>Phoenicurus erythronota</i> | | | Yes |

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| <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i> | Black Redstart | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i> | Common Redstart | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Phoenicurus hodgsoni</i> | Hodgson's Redstart | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Phoenicurus aureus</i> | Daurian Redstart | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Phoenicurus erythrogastrus</i> | White-winged Redstart | LC | Stable | Y | <i>Phoenicurus erythrogaster</i> | | | Yes |
| <i>Saxicola torquatus</i> | Common Stonechat | LC | Stable | Y | <i>Saxicola torquata</i> | | | Yes |
| <i>Saxicola caprata</i> | Pied Bushchat | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Oenanthe finschii</i> | Finsch's Wheatear | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Oenanthe picata</i> | Variable Wheatear | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Oenanthe pleschanka</i> | Pied Wheatear | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Oenanthe cyprica</i> | Cyprus Wheatear | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Oenanthe xanthopyrma</i> | Kurdish Wheatear | LC | Stable | | | | | Yes |
| <i>Oenanthe chrysopygia</i> | Red-tailed Wheatear | LC | Stable | | | | | Yes |
| <i>Oenanthe deserti</i> | Desert Wheatear | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Oenanthe isabellina</i> | Isabelline Wheatear | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Monticola saxatilis</i> | Rufous-tailed Rock-thrush | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Monticola cinclorhynchus</i> | Blue-capped Rock-thrush | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Monticola gularis</i> | White-throated Rock-thrush | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Monticola rufiventris</i> | Chestnut-bellied Rock-thrush | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Monticola solitarius</i> | Blue Rock-thrush | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Muscicapa griseisticta</i> | Grey-streaked Flycatcher | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Muscicapa sibirica</i> | Dark-sided Flycatcher | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Muscicapa dauurica</i> | Asian Brown Flycatcher | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Muscicapa ruficauda</i> | Rusty-tailed Flycatcher | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Stenostira scita</i> | Fairy Warbler | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Ficedula albicollis</i> | Collared Flycatcher | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | Yes |

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| <i>Ficedula zanthopygia</i> | Yellow-rumped Flycatcher | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Ficedula narcissina</i> | Narcissus Flycatcher | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Ficedula mugimaki</i> | Mugimaki Flycatcher | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Ficedula hodgsonii</i> | Slaty-backed Flycatcher | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Ficedula strophciata</i> | Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Ficedula parva</i> | Red-breasted Flycatcher | LC | Stable | | | | | Yes |
| <i>Ficedula albicilla</i> | Taiga Flycatcher | LC | Stable | | | | | Yes |
| <i>Ficedula superciliaris</i> | Ultramarine Flycatcher | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Cyanoptila cyanomelana</i> | Blue-and-white Flycatcher | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Eumyias thalassinus</i> | Verditer Flycatcher | LC | Stable | Y | <i>Eumyias thalassina</i> | | | Yes |
| <i>Cyornis rubeculoides</i> | Blue-throated Flycatcher | LC | Stable | Y | | | | Yes |
| <i>Cyornis magnirostris</i> | Large Blue-flycatcher | LC | Stable | | | | | Yes |
| <i>Passer hispaniolensis</i> | Spanish Sparrow | LC | Stable | | | | | |
| <i>Passer moabiticus</i> | Dead Sea Sparrow | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Petronia brachydactyla</i> | Pale Rock Sparrow | LC | Stable | Y | <i>Carpospiza brachydactyla</i> | | | |
| <i>Prunella montanella</i> | Siberian Accentor | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Prunella atrogularis</i> | Black-throated Accentor | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Prunella collaris</i> | Alpine Accentor | LC | Stable | | | | | |
| <i>Prunella modularis</i> | Hedge Accentor | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Prunella rubida</i> | Japanese Accentor | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Dendronanthus indicus</i> | Forest Wagtail | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Motacilla citreola</i> | Citrine Wagtail | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Motacilla cinerea</i> | Grey Wagtail | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Tmetothylacus tenellus</i> | Golden Pipit | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Anthus richardi</i> | Richard's Pipit | LC | Stable | | | | | |
| <i>Anthus hoeschi</i> | Mountain Pipit | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |

| Scientific name | Common name | 2013 Red List | Global Population Trend | Sibley & Monroe (1990, 1993) | Sibley & Monroe Synonym | CMS Appx I | CMS Appx II | Member of a family (Morony <i>et al.</i> 1975) listed on CMS Appx II |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------|--|
| <i>Anthus campestris</i> | Tawny Pipit | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Anthus godlewskii</i> | Blyth's Pipit | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Anthus hodgsoni</i> | Olive-backed Pipit | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Anthus gustavi</i> | Pechora Pipit | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Anthus cervinus</i> | Red-throated Pipit | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Anthus roseatus</i> | Rosy Pipit | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Anthus petrosus</i> | Rock Pipit | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Anthus spinoletta</i> | Water Pipit | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Carduelis sinica</i> | Grey-capped Greenfinch | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Carduelis spinoides</i> | Yellow-breasted Greenfinch | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> | European Goldfinch | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Carduelis flavirostris</i> | Twite | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Leucosticte nemoricola</i> | Plain Mountain-finch | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Leucosticte brandti</i> | Black-headed Mountain-finch | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Rhodopechys sanguineus</i> | Asian Crimson-winged Finch | LC | Stable | | | | | |
| <i>Rhodopechys alienus</i> | African Crimson-winged Finch | LC | Stable | | | | | |
| <i>Uragus sibiricus</i> | Long-tailed Rosefinch | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i> | Common Rosefinch | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Carpodacus roseus</i> | Pallas's Rosefinch | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i> | Hawfinch | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Eophona migratoria</i> | Yellow-billed Grosbeak | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Eophona personata</i> | Japanese Grosbeak | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Emberiza leucocephalos</i> | Pine Bunting | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Emberiza stewarti</i> | Chestnut-breasted Bunting | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Emberiza buchanani</i> | Grey-necked Bunting | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Emberiza caesia</i> | Cretzschmar's Bunting | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |

| Scientific name | Common name | 2013 Red List | Global Population Trend | Sibley & Monroe (1990, 1993) | Sibley & Monroe Synonym | CMS Appx I | CMS Appx II | Member of a family (Morony <i>et al.</i> 1975) listed on CMS Appx II |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------|--|
| <i>Emberiza cia</i> | Rock Bunting | LC | Stable | | | | | |
| <i>Emberiza tristrami</i> | Tristram's Bunting | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Emberiza fucata</i> | Chestnut-eared Bunting | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Emberiza pusilla</i> | Little Bunting | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Emberiza chrysophrys</i> | Yellow-browed Bunting | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Emberiza rutila</i> | Chestnut Bunting | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Emberiza bruniceps</i> | Red-headed Bunting | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Emberiza spodocephala</i> | Black-faced Bunting | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Emberiza variabilis</i> | Grey Bunting | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Emberiza pallasi</i> | Pallas's Bunting | LC | Stable | Y | | | | |
| <i>Calcarius lapponicus</i> | Lapland Longspur | LC | Increasing | Y | | | | |
| <i>Cinclus cinclus</i> | White-throated Dipper | LC | Stable | | | | | |

Annex 4

African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan
Annex 4: Conservation Policy Achievement Matrix
Version 28 April 2014

| AEMLAP Actions | International Policies | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| | Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable use of Biodiversity ⁹ (CBD) | CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 ¹⁰ & associated decisions | Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan ¹¹ & associated decisions | EU Directive on the conservation of wild birds & related EU Directives and Regulations ¹² | AEWA Action Plan (AP) ¹³ 2013-2015, Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁴ 2009-2017, & associated decisions | Convention on Migratory Species Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁵ 2006-2011 & associated decisions |
| HABITAT CONSERVATION | | | | | | |
| Land-use changes | | | | | | |
| Intensive agriculture | | | | | | |
| 1. Develop and implement new policies or review existing policies that maintain and manage natural and semi-natural habitats of value for migratory landbird species within otherwise wide-scale and/or intensively managed, or cropped, agricultural landscapes | ✓ Practical Principle 1 | ✓ Aichi Targets 5 & 7 | ✓ Goal 1 Strategies 1.3 & 1.4 | ✓ | ✓ AP para 3.2.4 | ✓ SP Objective 2 Target 2.7 |
| 2. Promote types of biodiversity-friendly farming systems | ✓ Practical Principle 3 | ✓ Programme of Work Agricultural Biodiversity Aichi Targets 3 & 7 | | ✓ | ✓ AP para 3.2.4 | ✓ SP Objective 2 Target 2.3 |
| 3. Develop landscape design principles and guidance to mitigate the negative consequences of large-scale and/or | ✓ Practical Principle 3 | ✓ Aichi Targets 5 & 7 | | ✓ | ✓ AP para 3.2.4 | |

⁹ <http://www.cbd.int/sustainable/addis-principles.shtml>

¹⁰ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-10/cop-10-dec-02-en.pdf>

¹¹ <http://www.ramsar.org/pdf/strat-plan-2009-e-adj.pdf>

¹² inter alia, Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC); Directive on Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment (2001/42/EC); Habitats and Species Directive (92/43/EEC); Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (85/337/EEC)

¹³ http://www.unep-aewa.org/documents/agreement_text/eng/2012-2015/aewa_agreement_text_2013_2015_annex3_only.pdf

¹⁴ http://www.unep-aewa.org/documents/strategic_plan/strategic_plan_2009-2017.pdf

¹⁵ http://www.cms.int/bodies/COP/cop8/documents/proceedings/pdf/eng/CP8Res_8_02_CMS_StrategicPlan_2006_2011_E.pdf

| AEMPLAP Actions | International Policies | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| | Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable use of Biodiversity ⁹ (CBD) | CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 ¹⁰ & associated decisions | Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan ¹¹ & associated decisions | EU Directive on the conservation of wild birds & related EU Directives and Regulations ¹² | AEWA Action Plan (AP) ¹³ 2013-2015, Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁴ 2009-2017, & associated decisions | Convention on Migratory Species Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁵ 2006-2011 & associated decisions |
| HABITAT CONSERVATION | | | | | | |
| intensive forms of agriculture on migratory landbird species and their habitats | | | | | | |
| 4. Undertake Strategic Environmental Assessments | | | ✓ Goal 1 Strategy 1.3 | ✓ | ✓ SP Target 1.3 AP para 4.3.1 | ✓ Resolution 7.2 SP Objective 2 Target 2.8 |
| 5. Develop land-use planning strategies, using an ecosystem approach | Practical Principle 11 | ✓ Aichi Targets 5, 7 & 17 | ✓ Goal 1 Strategy 1.3 | ✓ | ✓ AP para 3.2.4 | ✓ SP Objective 2 Target 2.9 |
| Traditional agriculture including pastoralism and small-scale cropping systems | | | | | | |
| 6. Promote agricultural policies that support participatory, sustainable natural resource management practices | ✓ Practical Principles 2, 9 & 12 | ✓ Decision XI.22 Aichi Targets 3, 5, 7, 17 & 18 | ✓ Goal 1 Strategy 1.4 | | | |
| 7. Work with and empower local communities to advocate, develop and implement participatory approaches and incentives aimed at integrated, sustainable management of natural resources | ✓ Practical Principles 2, 9, 10 & 12 | ✓ Decision XI.22 Aichi Targets 7 & 18 | ✓ Goal 1 Strategy 1.4 | | | |
| 8. Facilitate the sharing, internationally, of relevant pastoralist and small-scale agricultural experiences and good practices | ✓ Practical Principle 6 | ✓ Aichi Targets 18 & 19 | ✓ Goal 3 Strategy 3.4 | | | |
| 9. Endeavour to include migratory bird habitat requirements into existing initiatives that work with farmers and local communities | | ✓ Aichi Target 7 | | | | |

| AEMLAP Actions | International Policies | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| | Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable use of Biodiversity ⁹ (CBD) | CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 ¹⁰ & associated decisions | Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan ¹¹ & associated decisions | EU Directive on the conservation of wild birds & related EU Directives and Regulations ¹² | AEWA Action Plan (AP) ¹³ 2013-2015, Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁴ 2009-2017, & associated decisions | Convention on Migratory Species Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁵ 2006-2011 & associated decisions |
| HABITAT CONSERVATION | | | | | | |
| Timber and non-timber forest products | | | | | | |
| 10. Include the habitat requirements of migratory landbird species in the development and implementation of national integrated woodland management plans | | | | | | |
| Water management | | | | | | |
| 11. Implement, and promote widely, the Ramsar Convention's guidance on wetlands and river basin management (Resolution X.19) | | ✓ Decision XI.23 | ✓ Resolution X.19 Goal 1 Strategy 1.7 | ✓ | | |
| 12. Regulate anthropogenic threats liable to cause degradation and/or loss of wetlands important for migratory landbird species and initiate rehabilitation or restoration programmes, where feasible and appropriate | | ✓ Programme of Work on Inland Waters Biodiversity Aichi Targets 7 & 17 Decision XI.16 | ✓ Goal 1 Goal 2 Strategy 1.8 & 2.7 | | ✓ AP para 3.3 & 3.2.3 | |
| Energy | | | | | | |
| 13. Ensure that new energy developments likely to have a significant impact on migratory landbird species adopt early-stage and high-level strategic planning processes involving Strategic Environmental Impact Assessments (SEA) and stakeholder consultation | | | ✓ Goal 1 Strategy 1.3 | ✓ | ✓ Resolution 5.16 AP para 4.3.5 | |
| 14. Ensure that a strategic approach is adopted with respect to the location of alternative renewable energy developments | | | ✓ Goal 1 Strategy 1.3 | ✓ | ✓ Resolution 5.16 SP Target 1.3 | |

| AEMPLAP Actions | International Policies | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| | Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable use of Biodiversity ⁹ (CBD) | CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 ¹⁰ & associated decisions | Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan ¹¹ & associated decisions | EU Directive on the conservation of wild birds & related EU Directives and Regulations ¹² | AEWA Action Plan (AP) ¹³ 2013-2015, Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁴ 2009-2017, & associated decisions | Convention on Migratory Species Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁵ 2006-2011 & associated decisions |
| HABITAT CONSERVATION | | | | | | |
| 15. Institute sustainable land-use and energy management policies | ✓ Practical Principle 3 | ✓ Aichi Targets 4 & 7 | ✓ Goal 1 Strategies 1.3 & 1.4 | | | |
| 16. Seek to reduce the dependence on wood fuel | | ✓ Aichi Target 7 | | | | |
| 17. Ensure that planned new hydro-electric reservoirs and other schemes modifying natural hydrology are subject to rigorous Environmental Impact Assessments | | | ✓ Goal 1 Strategies 1.3 & 1.7 | ✓ | ✓ Resolution 5.16 SP Target 1.3 AP para 4.3.1 | ✓ Resolution 7.2 SP Objective 2 Target 2.8 |
| 18. Mitigate effects of existing hydrodams by allowing well-managed, artificial discharge/flooding downstream | ✓ Practical Principle 9 | | ✓ Resolution X.19 Goal 1 Strategy 1.7 | | | |
| Re-vegetation (including reforestation), and reducing desertification and carbon emissions from deforestation and degradation | | | | | | |
| 19. Encourage the use of indigenous trees or other plants that are of high value to migratory landbird species in appropriate afforestation or re-afforestation initiatives | | | | | | |
| 20. Incorporate into measures being taken to implement the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) considerations of migratory landbird species conservation | ✓ Practical Principle 3 | | | | | |
| Integrated land-use management | | | | | | |
| 21. Encourage local implementation of land-use management policies, potentially through appropriate incentive | ✓ Practical Principle 9, 10 & 11 | ✓ Aichi Targets 3 & 17 | ✓ Goal 1 Strategy 1.11 | | | |

| AEMPLAP Actions | International Policies | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| | Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable use of Biodiversity ⁹ (CBD) | CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 ¹⁰ & associated decisions | Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan ¹¹ & associated decisions | EU Directive on the conservation of wild birds & related EU Directives and Regulations ¹² | AEWA Action Plan (AP) ¹³ 2013-2015, Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁴ 2009-2017, & associated decisions | Convention on Migratory Species Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁵ 2006-2011 & associated decisions |
| HABITAT CONSERVATION | | | | | | |
| programmes | | | | | | |
| Sites of national or international importance to migratory landbird species | | | | | | |
| 22. Undertake and publish national inventories of the sites of importance to migratory landbird species | | ✓ Aichi Target 19 | ✓ Goal 1 Strategy 1.1 | | ✓ SP Target 1.2 AP para 3.1.1 | |
| 23. Facilitate and promote designation of sites important to migratory landbird species under appropriate national and international conservation categories | | ✓ Decision XI.24 Programme of Work on Protected Areas Aichi Target 11 | ✓ Goal 2 Strategy 2.1 | ✓ | ✓ AP para 3.2.1 | ✓ Resolution 10.3 SP Objective 2 Target 2.7 |
| 24. Establish a Critical Site Network | | ✓ Aichi Target 11 | ✓ Goal 2 | ✓ | ✓ SP Targets 1.2 & 3.2.1 | ✓ Resolution 10.3 SP Objective 2 Target 2.7 |
| 25. Review and where necessary, establish and implement appropriate and effective conservation management regimes | | ✓ Aichi Target 3 | ✓ Goal 2 Strategies 2.5 & 2.7 | ✓ | ✓ AP para 3.2.3 | |
| 26. Promote participatory approaches in the planning, management and conservation of sites | ✓ Practical Principles 9 & 12 | ✓ Aichi Target 18 | ✓ Goal 2 Strategies 2.3 & 2.7 | | | |
| Climate change | | | | | | |
| 27. Implement measures outlined in AEWA Resolution 5.13 (Climate Change Adaptation Measures for Waterbirds), Ramsar Resolution X.24 (Climate Change and Wetlands) and CMS Resolutions 9.7 (Climate Change Impact on Migratory Species) and 10.19 | | ✓ Aichi Target 15 | Resolution X.24 | | Resolution 5.13 | Resolution 9.7 Resolution 10.19 |

| AEMPLAP Actions | International Policies | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| | Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable use of Biodiversity ⁹ (CBD) | CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 ¹⁰ & associated decisions | Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan ¹¹ & associated decisions | EU Directive on the conservation of wild birds & related EU Directives and Regulations ¹² | AEWA Action Plan (AP) ¹³ 2013-2015, Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁴ 2009-2017, & associated decisions | Convention on Migratory Species Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁵ 2006-2011 & associated decisions |
| HABITAT CONSERVATION | | | | | | |
| (Migratory Species Conservation in the Light of Climate Change) | | | | | | |
| TAKING AND TRADE | | | | | | |
| 28. Identify migratory landbird species that are the subject of taking and trade | | ✓ Aichi Target 12 | | | | ✓ SP Objective 1 Target 1.4 |
| Regulation of legal taking | | | | | | |
| 29. Ensure legal protection of migratory landbird species of greatest conservation concern | | ✓ Aichi Target 12 | | ✓ | ✓ SP Target 2.3 | |
| 30. Establish limits on the number and means of taking of migratory landbird species and provide adequate controls to ensure that these limits are observed | ✓ Practical Principle 4 | ✓ Aichi Target 12 | | | ✓ SP Target 2.2 | |
| 31. Give conservation priority to migratory landbird species with declining global population trends | | ✓ Aichi Target 12 | | ✓ | ✓ SP Target 2.3 | |
| 32. Regulate all taking and trade of migratory landbird species with increasing, stable or unknown global population trends | | ✓ Aichi Target 12 | | ✓ | ✓ SP Target 2.3 | |
| 33. Compile national lists of quarry migratory landbird species, hunting seasons and trade | | ✓ Aichi Target 19 | | ✓ | ✓ SP Targets 2.2, 2.5 & 3.1 | |
| 34. Implement alternative livelihood programmes or captive breeding programmes for migratory landbird species utilised as food sources | | | | | | |
| Illegal taking | | | | | | |
| 35. Promote international cooperation between enforcement authorities and | ✓ Practical Principle 8 | ✓ Aichi Target 12 | ✓ Goal 3 Strategy 3.4 | ✓ | | |

| AEMPLAP Actions | International Policies | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| | Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable use of Biodiversity ⁹ (CBD) | CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 ¹⁰ & associated decisions | Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan ¹¹ & associated decisions | EU Directive on the conservation of wild birds & related EU Directives and Regulations ¹² | AEWA Action Plan (AP) ¹³ 2013-2015, Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁴ 2009-2017, & associated decisions | Convention on Migratory Species Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁵ 2006-2011 & associated decisions |
| HABITAT CONSERVATION | | | | | | |
| other stakeholders | | | | | | |
| 36. Take action through existing legal instruments regulating domestic and/or international trade | | ✓ Aichi Target 12 | | ✓ | ✓ AP section 2 | |
| Disturbance from human activities | | | | | | |
| 37. Promote studies to evaluate the effect of human disturbance at key sites | | | ✓ Goal 2 Strategies 2.3 & 2.7 | | ✓ AP paras 4.3.6 & 5.6 | |
| 38. Encourage the development and implementation of effective management plans at sensitive sites | ✓ Practical Principle 9 | | ✓ Goal 2 Strategies 2.3, 2.5 & 2.7 | | | |
| 39. Promote public experience of the wonder of migration and migratory landbird species by raising awareness and providing information | ✓ Practical Principle 14 | ✓ Aichi Target 1 | ✓ Goal 4 Strategy 4.1 | | ✓ SP Target 2.3 & Resolution 3.10 | |
| Human-wildlife conflict | | | | | | |
| 40. Conduct a national review to identify those species of migratory landbird species for which human-wildlife conflict is a potential problem | | | | | ✓ AP paras 4.3.1 & 4.3.3 | |
| 41. Ensure adequate statutory controls are in place, relating to the use of control procedures | | | | ✓ | ✓ AP para 4.3.3 | |
| 42. Promote alternative, non-lethal means of avoiding conflict | ✓ Practical Principle 9 | | | | | |
| Poisoning | | | | | | |
| 43. Substitute, restrict or ban substances of high risk to migratory landbird species | | | | | | |
| 44. Include migratory landbird criteria in Rotterdam Convention | | | | | | |

| AEMLAP Actions | International Policies | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| | Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable use of Biodiversity ⁹ (CBD) | CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 ¹⁰ & associated decisions | Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan ¹¹ & associated decisions | EU Directive on the conservation of wild birds & related EU Directives and Regulations ¹² | AEWA Action Plan (AP) ¹³ 2013-2015, Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁴ 2009-2017, & associated decisions | Convention on Migratory Species Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁵ 2006-2011 & associated decisions |
| HABITAT CONSERVATION | | | | | | |
| 45. Encourage national legislative mechanism to monitor agricultural use of pesticide substances, and adoption of an integrated pest management (IPM) that incorporates a certification scheme for farmers | | | | | | |
| 46. Discourage long-term or permanent baiting | | | | | | |
| 47. Promote the use of, and awareness of, lead ammunition-free hunting, fishing and wildlife management | | | | | | |
| OTHER THREATS | | | | | | |
| Diseases | | | | | | |
| 48. In the event of a disease outbreak or mass mortality episode that may impact populations of migratory landbird species, conduct epidemiological and other research to inform mitigation, and response actions | | | ✓ Resolutions IX.23 & X.21 | | ✓ Resolutions 3.18 & 4.15 | ✓ Resolutions 8.27, 9.8 & 10.22 SP Objective 2 Target 2.6 |
| 49. Develop and implement emergency measures when exceptionally unfavourable or endangering conditions occur anywhere in the Action Plan area | | | X.21 | | ✓ AP para 2.3 | ✓ SP Objective 2 Target 2.6 |
| Collisions | | | | | | |
| 50. Ensure appropriate legislation is in place and enforce it to restrict construction of structures posing potential collision risks | | | | | ✓ Resolution 5.11 | ✓ Resolutions 7.4, 7.5 & 10.11 SP Objective 2 Target 2.6 |
| 51. Introduce appropriate mitigation measures for the various collision risks | | | | | ✓ Resolution 5.11 | ✓ Resolutions 7.4, 7.5 & 10.11 |

| AEMPLAP Actions | International Policies | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| | Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable use of Biodiversity ⁹ (CBD) | CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 ¹⁰ & associated decisions | Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan ¹¹ & associated decisions | EU Directive on the conservation of wild birds & related EU Directives and Regulations ¹² | AEWA Action Plan (AP) ¹³ 2013-2015, Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁴ 2009-2017, & associated decisions | Convention on Migratory Species Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁵ 2006-2011 & associated decisions |
| HABITAT CONSERVATION | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | SP Objective 2 Target 2.6 |
| RESEARCH AND MONITORING | | | | | | |
| Understanding migration patterns and connectivity along flyways | | | | | | |
| 52. Further develop existing and establish new international and local collaborative projects | | ✓ Aichi Target 19 | ✓ Goal 1 Strategy 1.6 Goal 3 Strategy 3.4 | | ✓ SP Target 3.5 AP para 5.4 | ✓ SP Objective 1 Target 1.8 |
| Monitoring of population trends | | | | | | |
| 53. Develop and implement standardised national monitoring schemes for migratory landbird species and their habitats | | ✓ Aichi Target 19 | | ✓ | ✓ AP paras 5.2 & 5.3 | ✓ SP Objective 1 Target 1.3 |
| 54. Encourage, support and promote standardised bird monitoring programmes at sites, ecological research to understand the ecological importance of these areas, and the publication of data and information so obtained | | | | | | |
| 55. Encourage the active use of existing regional and sub-regional online databases by Range State | | ✓ Aichi Target 19 | | | ✓ SP Target 3.5 | ✓ SP Objective 1 Target 1.8 |
| Understand causes of population change in migratory landbird species | | | | | | |
| 56. Diagnose the causes of population change and undertake targeted ecological studies of selected 'indicator species' and relevant associated habitats | | ✓ Aichi Target 19 | | | | ✓ SP Objective 1 Target 1.6 |
| 57. Understand the connections between ecological factors limiting migratory | | | | | | |

| AEMLAP Actions | International Policies | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| | Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable use of Biodiversity ⁹ (CBD) | CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 ¹⁰ & associated decisions | Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan ¹¹ & associated decisions | EU Directive on the conservation of wild birds & related EU Directives and Regulations ¹² | AEWA Action Plan (AP) ¹³ 2013-2015, Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁴ 2009-2017, & associated decisions | Convention on Migratory Species Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁵ 2006-2011 & associated decisions |
| HABITAT CONSERVATION | | | | | | |
| landbird populations and socio-economic issues and policies | | | | | | |
| Build capacity and improve the exchange of information, collaboration and coordination between researchers studying migratory landbird species | | | | | | |
| 58. Facilitate comprehensive gap analyses to identify and prioritise research needs, including an inventory of past and ongoing research within sub-regions of the Action Plan area | ✓ Practical Principle 6 | ✓ Aichi Target 19 | ✓ Goal 3 Strategy 3.4 | | ✓ AP section 5 | ✓ SP Objective 1 Target 1.6 |
| 59. Encourage the development of the Migrant Landbird species Study Group (MLSG) | ✓ Practical Principles 6 & 7 | ✓ Aichi Target 19 | | | | ✓ Resolution 10.7 |
| 60. Encourage researchers and funders to focus on the most important and urgent issues for migratory landbird species conservation | ✓ Practical Principle 6 | ✓ Aichi Target 19 | ✓ Goal 1 Strategy 1.6 Goal 3 Strategy 3.4 | | ✓ Resolutions 4.2 & 5.2 | ✓ SP Objective 1 Target 1.6 |
| 61. Support the provision of targeted research and monitoring training | ✓ Practical Principle 6 | ✓ Aichi Target 19 | | | ✓ Resolution 5.9 SP Target 3.3 AP para 6.1 | ✓ Resolution 10.6 SP Objective 1 Target 1.6 |
| EDUCATION AND INFORMATION | | | | | | |
| Improve public awareness and understanding about migratory landbird species | | | | | | |
| 62. Support and encourage public participation in 'Friends of the Landbirds Action Plan' (FLAP) | ✓ Practical Principle 14 | ✓ Aichi Target 1 | ✓ Goal 4 Strategy 4.1 | | ✓ SP Objective 4 AP para 6.3 | ✓ Resolution 10.7 SP Objective 3 Targets 3.4 & 3.5 |
| 63. Encourage local, national and | | | | | | |

| AEM LAP Actions | International Policies | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| | Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable use of Biodiversity ⁹ (CBD) | CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 ¹⁰ & associated decisions | Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan ¹¹ & associated decisions | EU Directive on the conservation of wild birds & related EU Directives and Regulations ¹² | AEWA Action Plan (AP) ¹³ 2013-2015, Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁴ 2009-2017, & associated decisions | Convention on Migratory Species Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁵ 2006-2011 & associated decisions |
| HABITAT CONSERVATION | | | | | | |
| international engagement with private organisations and public agencies, especially in the development sector | | | | | | |

Annex 5

African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan
Annex 5: Action Plan Implementation Matrix
Version 28 April 2014

| AEMLAP Actions | Implementing Organisations | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---------------------------------|--|---|-----------------|
| | Range State governments | Range State conservation NGOs | International conservation NGOs | Research institutions | Development companies and agencies (e.g. agricultural and energy sectors) | AEML-WG and -SG |
| HABITAT CONSERVATION | | | | | | |
| Land-use changes | | | | | | |
| Intensive agriculture | | | | | | |
| 1. Develop and implement new policies or review existing policies that maintain and manage natural and semi-natural habitats of value for migratory landbird species within otherwise wide-scale and/or intensively managed, or cropped, agricultural landscapes | ✓ Various national ministries of lands and natural resources management | | | | | |
| 2. Promote types of biodiversity-friendly farming systems | ✓ Particularly through the ministries of agriculture | ✓ Through advocacy at the national level | ✓ | ✓ Local research into biodiversity-friendly farming systems | ✓ | ✓ |
| 3. Develop landscape design principles and guidance to mitigate the negative consequences of large-scale and/or intensive forms of agriculture on migratory landbird species and their habitats | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 4. Undertake Strategic Environmental Assessments | ✓ | | | | ✓ | |
| 5. Develop land-use planning strategies, using an ecosystem approach | ✓ | | | | | |
| Traditional agriculture including pastoralism and small-scale cropping systems | | | | | | |
| 6. Promote agricultural policies that support participatory, sustainable natural resource management practices | | | | | | |
| 7. Work with and empower local communities to advocate, develop and implement participatory approaches and incentives aimed at integrated, sustainable management of natural resources | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 8. Facilitate the sharing, internationally, of relevant pastoralist | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

| AEMLAP Actions | Implementing Organisations | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---|-----------------|
| | Range State governments | Range State conservation NGOs | International conservation NGOs | Research institutions | Development companies and agencies (e.g. agricultural and energy sectors) | AEML-WG and -SG |
| and small-scale agricultural experiences and good practices | | | | | | |
| 9. Endeavour to include migratory bird habitat requirements into existing initiatives that work with farmers and local communities | ✓ | | | | | |
| Timber and non-timber forest products | | | | | | |
| 10. Include the habitat requirements of migratory landbird species in the development and implementation of national integrated woodland management plans | | | | | | |
| Water management | | | | | | |
| 11. Implement, and promote widely, the Ramsar Convention's guidance on wetlands and river basin management (Resolution X.19) | | | | | | |
| 12. Regulate anthropogenic threats liable to cause degradation and/or loss of wetlands important for migratory landbird species and initiate rehabilitation or restoration programmes, where feasible and appropriate | | | | | | |
| Energy | | | | | | |
| 13. Ensure that new energy developments likely to have a significant impact on migratory landbird species adopt early-stage and high-level strategic planning processes involving Strategic Environmental Impact Assessments (SEA) and stakeholder consultation | | | | | | |
| 14. Ensure that a strategic approach is adopted with respect to the location of alternative renewable energy developments | | | | | | |
| 15. Institute sustainable land-use and energy management policies | | | | | | |
| 16. Seek to reduce the dependence on wood fuel | | | | | | |
| 17. Ensure that planned new hydro-electric reservoirs and other schemes modifying natural hydrology are subject to rigorous Environmental Impact Assessments | | | | | | |
| 18. Mitigate effects of existing hydrodams by allowing well-managed, artificial discharge/flooding downstream | | | | | | |
| Re-vegetation (including reforestation), and reducing desertification and carbon emissions from deforestation and | | | | | | |

| AEMLAP Actions | Implementing Organisations | | | | | |
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| degradation | | | | | | |
| 19. Encourage the use of indigenous trees or other plants that are of high value to migratory landbird species in appropriate afforestation or re-afforestation initiatives | | | | | | |
| 20. Incorporate into measures being taken to implement the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) considerations of migratory landbird species conservation | | | | | | |
| Integrated land-use management | | | | | | |
| 21. Encourage local implementation of land-use management policies, potentially through appropriate incentive programmes | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| Sites of national or international importance to migratory landbird species | | | | | | |
| 22. Undertake and publish national inventories of the sites of importance to migratory landbird species | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 23. Facilitate and promote designation of sites important to migratory landbird species under appropriate national and international conservation categories | ✓ | | | | | |
| 24. Establish a Critical Site Network | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 257. Review and where necessary, establish and implement appropriate and effective conservation management regimes | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | |
| 26. Promote participatory approaches in the planning, management and conservation of sites | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | |
| Climate change | | | | | | |
| 27. Implement measures outlined in AEWA Resolution 5.13 (Climate Change Adaptation Measures for Waterbirds), Ramsar Resolution X.24 (Climate Change and Wetlands) and CMS Resolutions 9.7 (Climate Change Impact on Migratory Species) and 10.19 (Migratory Species Conservation in the Light of Climate Change) | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| TAKING AND TRADE | | | | | | |
| 28. Identify migratory landbird species that are the subject of taking and trade | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Regulation of legal taking | | | | | | |
| 29. Ensure legal protection of migratory landbird species of | | | | | | |

| AEMLAP Actions | Implementing Organisations | | | | | |
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| | Range State governments | Range State conservation NGOs | International conservation NGOs | Research institutions | Development companies and agencies (e.g. agricultural and energy sectors) | AEML-WG and -SG |
| greatest conservation concern | | | | | | |
| 30. Establish limits on the number and means of taking of migratory landbird species and provide adequate controls to ensure that these limits are observed | ✓ | | | | | |
| 31. Give conservation priority to migratory landbird species with declining global population trends | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| 32. Regulate all taking and trade of migratory landbird species with increasing, stable or unknown global population trends | ✓ | | | | | |
| 33. Compile national lists of quarry migratory landbird species, hunting seasons and trade | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| 34. Implement alternative livelihood programmes or captive breeding programmes for migratory landbird species utilised as food sources | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| Illegal taking | | | | | | |
| 35. Promote international cooperation between enforcement authorities and other stakeholders | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| 36. Take action through existing legal instruments regulating domestic and/or international trade | ✓ | | | | | |
| Disturbance from human activities | | | | | | |
| 37. Promote studies to evaluate the effect of human disturbance at key sites | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 38. Encourage the development and implementation of effective management plans at sensitive sites | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 39. Promote public experience of the wonder of migration and migratory landbird species by raising awareness and providing information | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Human-wildlife conflict | | | | | | |
| 40. Conduct a national review to identify those species of migratory landbird species for which human-wildlife conflict is a potential problem | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 41. Ensure adequate statutory controls are in place, relating to the use of control procedures | ✓ | | | | | |
| 42. Promote alternative, non-lethal means of avoiding conflict | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Poisoning | | | | | | |

| AEMLAP Actions | Implementing Organisations | | | | | |
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| | Range State governments | Range State conservation NGOs | International conservation NGOs | Research institutions | Development companies and agencies (e.g. agricultural and energy sectors) | AEML-WG and -SG |
| 43. Substitute, restrict or ban substances of high risk to migratory landbird species | | | | | | |
| 44. Include migratory landbird criteria in Rotterdam Convention | | | | | | |
| 45. Encourage national legislative mechanism to monitor agricultural use of pesticide substance, and adoption of an integrated pest management (IPM) that incorporates a certification scheme for farmers | | | | | | |
| 46. Discourage long-term or permanent baiting | | | | | | |
| 47. Promote the use of, and awareness of, lead ammunition-free hunting, fishing and wildlife management | | | | | | |
| OTHER THREATS | | | | | | |
| Diseases | | | | | | |
| 48. In the event of a disease outbreak or mass mortality episode that may impact populations of migratory landbird species, conduct epidemiological and other research to inform mitigation, and response actions | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 49. Develop and implement emergency measures when exceptionally unfavourable or endangering conditions occur anywhere in the Action Plan area | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| Collisions | | | | | | |
| 50. Ensure appropriate legislation is in place and enforce it to restrict construction of structures posing potential collision risks | ✓ | | | | | |
| 51. Introduce appropriate mitigation measures for the various collision risks | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| RESEARCH AND MONITORING | | | | | | |
| Understanding migration patterns and connectivity along flyways | | | | | | |
| 52. Further develop existing and establish new international and local collaborative projects | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Monitoring of population trends | | | | | | |
| 53. Develop and implement standardised national monitoring schemes for migratory landbird species and their habitats | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | |

| AEMLAP Actions | Implementing Organisations | | | | | |
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| | Range State governments | Range State conservation NGOs | International conservation NGOs | Research institutions | Development companies and agencies (e.g. agricultural and energy sectors) | AEML-WG and -SG |
| 54. Encourage, support and promote standardised bird monitoring programmes at sites, ecological research to understand the ecological importance of these areas, and the publication of data and information so obtained | | | | | | |
| 55. Encourage the active use of existing regional and sub-regional online databases by Range State | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Understand causes of population change in migratory landbird species | | | | | | |
| 56. Diagnose the causes of population change and undertake targeted ecological studies of selected 'indicator species' and relevant associated habitats | | | | | | |
| 57. Understand the connections between ecological factors limiting migratory landbird populations and socio-economic issues and policies | | | | | | |
| Build capacity and improve the exchange of information, collaboration and coordination between researchers studying migratory landbird species | | | | | | |
| 58. Facilitate comprehensive gap analyses to identify and prioritise research needs, including an inventory of past and ongoing research within sub-regions of the Action Plan area | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 59. Encourage the development of the Migrant Landbird species Study Group (MLSG) | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 60. Encourage researchers and funders to focus on the most important and urgent issues for migratory landbird species conservation | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 61. Support the provision of targeted research and monitoring training | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| EDUCATION AND INFORMATION | | | | | | |
| Improve public awareness and understanding about migratory landbird species | | | | | | |
| 62. Support and encourage public participation in 'Friends of the Landbirds Action Plan' (FLAP) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 63. Encourage local, national and international engagement with private organisations and public agencies, especially in the | | | | | | |

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| development sector | | | | | | |

Annex 6

**African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan
Annex 6: Reference List of the Action Plan**

Version 28 April 2014

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