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ACTION PLAN FOR THE AMERICAS FLYWAYS

(Prepared by the Secretariat)

Summary

CMS Resolution 11.14 on a global Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways recommends the development and implementation of an Action Plan to achieve the Flyways Programme of Work and the Americas Flyways Framework.

The implementation of the Action Plan will contribute to targets 8, 9 and 10 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species.

This document should be read in conjunction with UNEP/CMSCOP12/Doc.21.2.8 concerning resolutions to be consolidated.

ACTION PLAN FOR THE AMERICAS FLYWAYS

Background

1. Resolution 11.14 adopted the Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways 2014-2023 and urged Parties and Signatories to CMS instruments, and encouraged non-Parties, organizations and stakeholders to implement the Programme of Work as a matter of priority.
2. This document focusses on two main issues related to that Programme of Work: the Action Plan for the Americas Flyways and the amended Resolution on flyways which is submitted to the Conference of Parties for adoption.

Action Plan for the Americas Flyways

3. Resolution 11.14 adopted the America's Flyways Framework and urged Parties and Signatories to CMS avian instruments in the Americas to implement the Framework to protect migratory birds and their habitats throughout the Western Hemisphere.
4. The Resolution further calls on the Flyways Working Group and the CMS Secretariat to support the establishment of a Task Force to coordinate the development and implementation of an Action Plan to achieve the aims of the Flyways Programme of Work and Americas Flyways Framework including provisions for concerted conservation action for priority species.
5. Based on the above premises, Ecuador has taken the lead in preparing a draft Action Plan for the Americas Flyways in consultation with the CMS Americas Regional Group and the Flyways Working Group.
6. The previous version of the Action Plan was endorsed by the 1st Meeting of the Sessional Committee of the Scientific Council in April 2016.

Draft Resolution

7. In order to incorporate recent developments and adopt the *Action Plan for the Americas Flyways*, revisions have been made to the consolidated resolution contained in Annex 2 of Document 21.2.8. For background on this process please refer to Documents UNEP/CMS/COP12/Doc.21 and UNEP/CMS/COP12/Doc.21.2.8.

Recommended actions

8. The Conference of the Parties is recommended to:
 - a) adopt the proposed amendments to the draft Resolution contained in Annex 1.
 - b) adopt the *Action Plan for the Americas Flyways* contained in Annex 2, which will form an Annex to the Resolution.

DRAFT RESOLUTION

**PROGRAMME OF WORK ON MIGRATORY BIRDS AND FLYWAYS
FLYWAYS**

NB: This document should be read in conjunction with Document 21.2.8, Annex 2
Proposed new text is underlined. Text to be deleted is ~~crossed-out~~.

Recalling Recommendation 7.7, Resolution 10.10, and Resolution 11.14 relating to flyways;

Recognizing that a flyways approach is necessary to ensure adequate conservation and sustainable use of migratory birds throughout their ranges, combining species- and ecosystem-based approaches and promoting international cooperation and coordination among states, the private sector, Multilateral Environmental Agreements, UN institutions, Non-Governmental Organizations, local communities and other stakeholders;

Also recognizing that there are specific threats of particular significance to migratory birds along flyways, as identified in ~~document UNEP/CMS/ScC17/Inf.4.3b (CMS Review 3)~~ A Review of Migratory Bird Flyways and Priorities for Management CMS Technical Series No. 27, that continue to have an impact on these species and their habitats including: inland wetland reclamation; destruction of coastal and inter-tidal habitats; loss of forests and grasslands; agricultural intensification and habitat modification through desertification and overgrazing; inappropriate wind turbine development (Resolution 11.27 on Renewable Energy and Migratory Species); collisions with power lines and electrocutions (Resolution 10.11 on Powerlines and Migratory Birds); illegal and/or unsustainable killing, taking and trade (Resolution 11.16 on the Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds); overfishing and the bycatch of seabirds (Resolutions 6.2, 7.2, 8.14, 9.18 and 10.14); lead shot and other poisoning (Resolution 11.15 on Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds); invasive alien species (Resolution 11.28 on Future CMS Activities on Invasive Alien Species) and avian influenza and other disease (Resolutions 8.27, 9.8 and 10.22 on Wildlife Disease); and marine debris (Resolution 11.30 on Management of Marine Debris);

Recognizing that flyways are to be considered as ecological networks, since although there may be no direct physical links between their component parts, the populations of birds using them provide an ecological link themselves, as recognized in ~~UNEP/CMS/Resolution 10.3~~;

Acknowledging that the very broad and comprehensive mandate of Resolution 10.10 on Guidance on Global Flyway Conservation and Options for Policy Arrangements needs to be streamlined and focused into a more detailed Programme of Work in order to provide Parties and stakeholders with a clear road map with timelines, priorities and indicators for the conservation of flyways and migratory birds;

Recalling that Resolution 10.10 requested CMS to work in close partnership with existing flyway organizations and initiatives in the Americas, and, in particular, the Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative (WHMSI), to develop an overarching conservation Action Plan for migratory birds in the Americas, recognizing especially the established programmes of work and taking into account existing instruments;

Taking note of Resolution 10.18, which includes guidelines on the integration of migratory species into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs);

Aware that Parties have endorsed a Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 (Resolution 11.2) with clearly defined goals and targets to promote actions to ensure the favourable conservation status of migratory species and their habitats, and that the present POW will make a significant contribution to delivering major parts of this Plan;

Acknowledging that Parties that are also Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity have endorsed its Strategic Plan 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets that commit them to *inter alia* preventing extinction of threatened species and increasing the overall area and improving the habitat quality of protected areas of terrestrial, coastal and marine habitats, as well other effective area-based conservation measures, integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes (Targets 11 and 12 respectively);

Recalling Target 11 of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2020 approved by the Convention on Biological Diversity in 2010, which states “by 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes”, is especially relevant for the conservation of migratory birds;

Further recalling Target 12 of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2020 approved by the Convention on Biological Diversity, which states “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”;

Acknowledging the relevance of the Wings over Wetlands (WOW) project, developed under the aegis of AEWA and implemented under the lead of Wetlands International and BirdLife International, as the largest initiative to date in the African-Eurasian region for the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats, and in particular its associated Critical Site Network Tool, an open-access web portal providing information about waterbird populations and the critical sites required through their annual cycle, and designed to support conservation decision-making at site, national and international levels;

Acknowledging with satisfaction the extensive monitoring and conservation work by Partners of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP) for migratory waterbirds and their habitats, including through the strengthening of the East Asian - Australasian Flyway Site Network;

Acknowledging the conservation work by the partners of the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network (WHSRN) for migratory shorebirds and their habitats throughout the Americas;

Recognizing the development of the Atlantic Flyway Shorebird Initiative Business Plan, and the Pacific Americas Shorebird Conservation Strategy which seek to implement strategies and actions for the conservation of priority migratory shorebirds and their habitats in the West Atlantic and East Pacific flyways;

Recognizing also the vital importance of the Arctic as the location of breeding and moulting areas of the world’s major flyways and that the region is undergoing rapid change driven by climate effects, development of activities of major extractive industry, land and water transportation routes and other threats;

Acknowledging the 2013 Resolution of Cooperation signed between the Secretariats of CMS and the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna Working Group (CAFF) of the Arctic Council and tripartite CAFF/CMS/AEWA joint work plan 2013-2015 to encourage information sharing to assist in the conservation of migratory species along all the world’s flyways and to assist

cooperation with non-Arctic countries on these issues, and welcoming the Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative and its associated 2015-2019 Work Plan;

Recognizing also that climate change is already having an adverse impact on migratory birds and their habitats as reflected in Resolution 11.26;

Acknowledging the contributions of the UNEP-GEF Siberian Crane Wetland Project implemented by the International Crane Foundation and the Governments of China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation to the protection and management of an ecological site network in Asia;

Recalling Resolution 11.14, which reaffirmed the global open-ended Working Group on Flyways within the framework of the Scientific Council to act as a think-tank on migratory bird flyways and frameworks;

Recalling further that the Working Group was given the task of reviewing scientific and technical issues concerning the conservation of migratory birds and their habitats, and relevant international instruments, initiatives and processes, as the basis for future CMS policy on flyways and contributing to work on the Future Shape of CMS;

Noting with appreciation the broad participation and work undertaken by the Scientific Council, the Secretariats of the Ramsar Convention and AEWA, international NGOs (BirdLife International, Wetlands International), the Americas Waterbird Conservation Council, the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network (WHSRN), WHMSI, EAAFP, the Federation of Associations for Hunting & Conservation of the EU and international experts as well as a wider consultative group contributing to the work of the Working Group on Flyways;

Further noting with satisfaction that in accordance with the terms of reference of the Working Group, three global reviews have been produced and published in 2014 as A Review of Migratory Bird Flyways and Priorities for Management (CMS Technical Series No. 27): the first one analyzing the existing CMS and non-CMS administrative arrangements (Review 1); the second regarding scientific and technical issues and priority issues related to flyways and management of migratory species and their habitats (Review 2); and the third regarding policy options (Review 3);

Noting with gratitude the work undertaken by the Working Group on Flyways at its meeting in Edinburgh on 20-21 February 2011 and during the whole intersessional period and acknowledging the generous financial contributions provided by Germany, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and Wetlands International as well as the support of Working Group members towards the preparation and organization of the meeting and the drafting of reports;

Noting with gratitude the work undertaken by the Working Group on Flyways at its meetings in Jamaica (11-14 March 2014) and Germany (30 June 2014) and during the whole intersessional period and acknowledging the generous financial contributions provided by the Government of Switzerland as well as the contribution of Working Group members towards the successful completion of these meetings and their outputs;

Thanking the Government of Jamaica for hosting the Flyways Meetings held on 11-14 March 2014 in Trelawney, and the Governments of Canada and Switzerland, the Organization of American States (OAS), WHMSI and the CMS Secretariat for co-organizing and sponsoring these meetings;

Noting with appreciation the support and guidance provided by the Secretariat and the Standing Committee respectively to the operation of the Working Group throughout the intersessional periods;

Acknowledging other contributing parallel processes undertaken within CMS such as the Working Group on the Future Shape of CMS and *recalling* that, according to Resolution 11.12, the conclusion of instruments currently under development and the elaboration of new instruments under the aegis of CMS need to be linked to the outcome of the Future Shape process;

Further taking note of the report of the Global Waterbirds Flyways Workshop to promote exchange of Good Practice and Learning that took place in Seosan (Republic of Korea) on 17-20 October 2011, contained in document UNEP/CMS/Inf.10.41;

Taking note of “The Hague Action Statement” issued on the occasion of the 15th Anniversary of AEWA in June 2010;

Considering that policies that encourage environmentally-friendly economic growth and development would be highly beneficial for migratory birds, including bird-friendly agricultural practices that also improve local livelihoods, and that these practices should be promoted along all flyways;

Noting the various ongoing activities in the Central (~~Panama~~) and South American Region for the protection of migratory species of waterbirds, such as the WHSRN, the Neotropical Waterbird Census, as well as projects under the auspices of CMS such as those concerning Andean flamingoes and the Ruddy-headed goose;

Noting the original initiative by the late Lic. Pablo Canevari to bring many activities together and to establish an America Pacific Flyway Agreement under CMS;

Further noting the work undertaken by the Government of the Netherlands and Wetlands International to develop the original initiative further into a programme proposal: “Wetlands and Birds of the Americas” published as a draft in June 2001, also known as “The America Pacific Flyway Programme”;

Aware of the great importance of the region for migratory waterbirds and their habitats, as cited in “Wetlands of South America: An Agenda for Biodiversity Conservation and Policies Development” (Wetlands International, 2001) and of the great need for conservation of the entire flyway, preferably within the framework of a multilateral flyway Agreement on the basis of Article IV of the Convention;

Noting the important habitat changes in ~~wintering~~ non-breeding grounds, particularly for shorebirds, and the indications of a decrease in numbers for almost all species;

Aware also of the strong emphasis in the programme on capacity-building, community involvement, international co-operation and the gathering of important data for the management of waterbird populations and their habitats, such as the South American Wetland Assessment and the Neotropical Waterbird Census; and

Anxious to see the programme being implemented in due time as an important contribution to the general aims of CMS and with a view towards the possible development of a more formal flyway Agreement such as that developed for African-Eurasian migratory waterbirds;

*The Conference of the Parties to the
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals*

1. *Reaffirms* the “Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways 2014-2023” (the POW) included as Annex 1 to this Resolution and *urges* Parties and signatories to CMS instruments, and *encourages* non-Parties organizations and stakeholders to implement the POW as a matter of priority;
2. *Reaffirms* the “Americas Flyways Framework” included as Annex 2 to this Resolution and *urges* CMS Parties and signatories to CMS instruments in the Americas, and invites non-Parties, organizations and stakeholders to implement the Framework in collaboration with WHMSI to protect migratory birds and their habitats throughout the Western Hemisphere;
3. *Adopts the Action Plan for the Americas Flyways attached as Annex 3 to this Resolution, and developed under the Americas Flyways Framework, and urges Parties and Signatories to CMS instruments, and encourages non-Parties, organizations and stakeholders to implement the Action Plan and support efforts of the Americas Flyways Task Force to coordinate its implementation;*
4. ~~*Welcomes Calls on the Flyways Working Group and on the CMS Secretariat to support*~~ the establishment of a Task Force, in conjunction with WHMSI, to coordinate the development and implementation of ~~an~~ the Action Plan to achieve the global Programme of Work and Americas Flyways Framework including provisions for concerted conservation action for priority species, and to report to ~~COP12~~ COP13 onwards and WHMSI;
5. *Instructs* the Secretariat, in collaboration with Parties and relevant stakeholders and subject to the availability of resources, to implement those activities assigned to it in the POW;
6. *Calls* on Parties to effectively implement the POW as applicable and in accordance to the circumstances of each Party and invites non-Parties and other stakeholders, with the support of the Secretariat, to strengthen national and local capacity for flyway conservation including, *inter alia*, by developing partnerships with key stakeholders and organizing training courses; translating and disseminating documents, sharing protocols and regulations; transferring technology; designating and improving management of critically and internationally important sites; understanding the ecological functionality of flyways through research of migratory birds and their habitats; strengthening monitoring programmes; and promoting the conservation of migratory birds and ensuring any use of migratory birds is sustainable;
7. *Requests* Parties, GEF, UNEP and other UN organizations, bilateral and multilateral donors, the private sector and others to provide financial assistance for the implementation of this Resolution, the POW and the Americas Flyways Framework including to developing countries for relevant capacity building and conservation action;
8. *Further requests* the continuation of the open-ended Flyways Working Group and extending membership to incorporate expertise from geographical regions currently absent to (a) facilitate and monitor the implementation of the POW and the Americas Flyways Framework (b) review relevant scientific and technical issues, international initiatives and processes, and (c) review and update the POW, as a basis for the continued prioritization of the CMS activities on flyways and requests Parties to provide the resources to ensure the timely implementation of this work;

9. *Encourages* Parties to promote the POW and the Americas Flyways Framework as a global tool to contribute to achieving the Aichi Targets in relation to conservation of migratory species and their habitats and to ensure a strong level of support for its implementation by working closely with the Convention on Biological Diversity;
10. *Encourages* the Secretariat to liaise with the secretariats of CMS instruments, relevant MEAs, international organizations, international conservation initiatives, NGOs and the private sector to promote synergies and coordinate activities related to the conservation of flyways and migratory birds including, where appropriate, the organization of back-to-back meetings and joint activities;
11. *Requests* the Secretariat, Parties and all others involved with the CMS, to seek actively closer cooperation among those instruments, initiatives and partnerships within and outside the UN relating to migratory birds and the habitats upon which they depend, and as a priority to focus on and address specific threats to halt the decline in the populations of these birds;
12. *Calls upon* Parties and the CMS Secretariat to promote the collaborative conservation of migratory birds by working with other bodies whose prime objective is not wildlife conservation (governmental institutions, Multilateral Environmental Agreements, UN institutions, Non-Governmental Organizations and other organizations, including from the private sector), to ensure that the requirements of habitats of migratory birds are integrated into land-use policies, including protected areas but also especially outside protected areas;
13. *Urges Parties, invites* Range States and *calls upon* other partners and stakeholders, including the private sector, through formal designations and voluntary measures as appropriate, to afford high priority to the conservation of sites and habitats identified as being of importance to migratory birds (based on sound scientific information) expanding and strengthening existing flyway site networks (including *inter alia* the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Site Network, African-Eurasian Waterbirds Agreement Site Network, Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network, West/Central Asian Site Network, Emerald Network, Ramsar Sites and World Heritage Sites), and to carry out work to determine how best to manage landscapes, including the designation of protected trans-boundary habitat corridors and ecological networks with suitable and sufficient habitat in which to breed, forage and rest;
14. *Invites* Parties to continue taking action to mitigate the impacts of climate change on migratory bird species, including addressing immediate threats that might reduce adaptive potential, ensuring adequate environmental safeguards for renewable energy projects, monitoring the status of migratory birds and their habitats, developing indicators to identify the effects of climate change, promoting adaptive management, seeking new partnerships with other international bodies and considering how to assist species to adapt to climate change (e.g. through securing critical site networks);
15. *Requests* Parties to review the coverage and protection status of current site networks noting the need to make due allowance for any exploitation and degradation of sites, and to consider the resilience of sites to climate change, taking account of the potential for shifts in the range of species due to climate change, as well as other factors;
16. *Requests* Parties to ensure that known key migratory stop-over sites are all protected and managed and additional sites identified to form part of coherent site networks for migratory species and to continue to support the development of flyway-scale site networks, especially where they are least developed, to include the widest possible range of available habitat for migratory birds, giving particular attention to tidal flats;

17. *Urges* Parties to foster trans-boundary collaboration within flyway networks and to implement existing site management plans and develop new ones where needed at key sites, supporting the development of a Global Critical Site Network Tool modelled on the redeveloped Critical Site Network Tool for the African-Eurasian region;
18. *Recommends* that Parties enhance and strengthen monitoring of migratory bird populations and the important sites they rely upon (including surveying new sites to fill information gaps), and to increase capacity for and sustainability of such monitoring in the long term, where appropriate by institutionalizing it as an ongoing activity within government, in partnership with other organizations, in order to present to key stakeholders with up-to-date information on the distribution, status and trends of migratory birds and the sites and habitats that they need;
19. *Requests* Parties to support analyses of existing datasets on individual bird movements and to support the development and use of new tools and techniques, including geo-locators, radio and satellite tracking, remote sensing, and genetic and connectivity analyses, in order to help identify migration strategies, covering the entire life cycle of species, and including the routes taken via sites ranging from those used most regularly to those of occasional importance;
20. *Calls upon* the Secretariat, in collaboration with Parties and relevant international organizations, to strengthen cooperation with the Arctic Council and other bodies focused on the Arctic in order to improve understanding of the ongoing and predicted changes to the environment and impacts on breeding and moulting distributions of species, and to ensure designation and management of all critically important areas;
21. *Requests* the Secretariat to strengthen links with the Secretariat of the Arctic Council's Working Group on the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF), in the framework of the existing Resolution of Cooperation, especially to ensure that the CAFF Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative (AMBI) has maximum synergies with the POW to capitalize on the flyway approach in gaining global support for the conservation of the arctic environment;
22. *Calls upon* the Secretariat, in collaboration with Parties and relevant international organizations, to strengthen cooperation with the private sector to promote development and inclusion of flyway considerations into their operational guidance, to take up stewardship of areas directly linked to or associated with their footprint and beyond, to consider compensation for residual impacts along flyways, to strive for Net Positive Impact, and to be pro-active in using international best practice;
23. *Calls upon* the Secretariat, in collaboration with Parties and relevant international organizations (subject to the availability of funds) to organize regional workshops aimed at sharing best practice and lessons learnt, and to promote flyway conservation and policy options in all flyways/regions, including for American Flyways, the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, the Central Asian Flyway, seabird flyways and birds of prey of the Americas and land birds in the African-Eurasian region;
24. *Requests* Parties, the GEF, UN and other international organizations, bilateral and multilateral donors, the private sector and others to provide financial assistance to developing and the least developed countries, countries with economies in transition, the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and NGO partners for the implementation of this Resolution;
25. *Requests* the Scientific Council to produce guidelines and/or case studies on mechanisms to enhance the conservation of migratory birds through site networks;
26. *Calls on* Parties to report progress in their national reports in implementing this Resolution,

including monitoring and efficacy of measures taken, to COPs 12, 13 and 14; and

27. *Repeals*

- a) Recommendation 7.7, *American Pacific Flyway Programme*
- b) Resolution 10.10, *Guidance on Global Flyway Conservation and Options for Policy Arrangements*, and
- c) Resolution 11.14, *Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways*.

Annex 1 to the Resolution

PROGRAMME OF WORK ON MIGRATORY BIRDS AND FLYWAYS (2014-2023)

Not included due to its length. It can be found in full [here](http://www.cms.int/en/document/programme-work-migratory-birds-and-flyways-6),
<http://www.cms.int/en/document/programme-work-migratory-birds-and-flyways-6>

Annex 2 to the Resolution

AMERICAS FLYWAYS FRAMEWORK: A FRAMEWORK FOR THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY BIRDS IN THE AMERICAS

Not included due to its length. It can be found in full [here](http://www.cms.int/en/document/programme-work-migratory-birds-and-flyways-6),
<http://www.cms.int/en/document/programme-work-migratory-birds-and-flyways-6>

ANNEX 2**ACTION PLAN FOR THE AMERICAS FLYWAYS 2018-2023***(Prepared by Ecuador)***Executive Summary**

1. The Action Plan for the Americas Flyways 2018-2023 is aimed at supporting the implementation of the global Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways and to fulfil the strategic goals identified in the Americas Flyways Framework adopted at COP 11 through Resolution 11.14.
2. The Americas Flyways Framework is intended to assist governments, non-profit organizations, research institutions, corporations and citizens in the conservation of migratory birds and their habitats in the Western Hemisphere. Recalling Resolution 11.14, the CMS open-ended Flyways Working Group and the CMS Secretariat are called upon to support the establishment of a Task Force, in conjunction with the Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative (WHMSI), to coordinate the development and implementation of an action plan to achieve the goals of the global Programme of Work and the Americas Flyways Framework.
3. The taxonomic scope of the Americas Flyways Framework and Action Plan covers all migratory birds in the Americas, including the austral migrants, with a special focus on threatened and declining species.
4. This Action Plan complements other flyway instruments developed by CMS including the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP) and other legally non-binding instruments such the Memorandum of Understanding Concerning the Conservation of the Southern South American Migratory Grassland Bird Species, the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of High Andean Flamingos and Their Habitats, and the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of the Ruddy-headed Goose, among other CMS and non-CMS flyway-based instruments.
5. This Action Plan focuses on the following thematic areas: (a) critical sites and habitat conservation, (b) reducing pressure from key threats such as illegal killing and poisoning, minimization of detrimental impacts from energy deployments and, (c) resourcing implementation.
6. This Action Plan also sets out in detail the needs for research, monitoring, reporting, education and awareness raising related to these threats.

Introduction

7. At the 11th Conference of the Parties (COP) of the Convention for the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), Resolution 11.14 on the *Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways* was adopted. This document acknowledges the mandates of Resolution 10.10 urging CMS Parties to foster trans-boundary collaboration within flyway networks and requesting CMS Parties and other Range States to support the implementation of priority actions at each flyway.
8. In 2014 a detailed review of current knowledge on Migratory Bird Flyways and Priorities for Management (CMS Technical Series No. 27) was prepared by the Flyways Working Group, pointing out strengths and weaknesses of flyways instruments, reviewing knowledge gaps and conservation priorities along bird flyways, and identifying policy options for those flyways.

9. Parties have endorsed the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015 – 2023 (Resolution 11.2) and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 – 2020 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Implementation of priority actions in Resolution 11.14 on a global *Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways* and in this Action Plan will contribute significantly to their fulfilment.
10. Resolution 11.14 (Annex 2) adopted the “Americas Flyways Framework” urging Parties and signatories to CMS instruments in the Americas to work in close partnership with existing flyway organizations to implement the framework and to develop an overarching conservation Action Plan for migratory species. Simultaneously, the Flyways Working Group and the CMS Secretariat should establish a Task Force to coordinate and monitor the implementation of this Action Plan to assure achievement of goals of the global POW and Americas Flyways Framework and to report to COP12 onwards.
11. The Task Force mentioned above has been established and Terms of Reference agreed by its members.
12. The *Review of Migratory Bird Flyways and Priorities for Management* gathered information from a total of 2,274 migratory species at a global scale. According to this study, in 2010, of these migrants, 317 (14 per cent) were considered threatened or near threatened (17 Critically Endangered, 50 Endangered, 128 Vulnerable and 122 Near Threatened). Overall, the Americas accounts for 1,129 species of which 84 species are considered threatened. Population declines in the Americas is a critical issue for seabirds (44 species) and landbirds (34 species); however, reduction has also been reported in waterbirds, shorebirds and soaring birds from continent-wide monitoring efforts (CMS Technical Report No. 27, Pp. 64).
13. Migratory bird species in the Americas are facing similar threats identified for other flyway regions. Among the most important threats identified are (NABCI 2009): a) detrimental land use from agricultural activities including wetland degradation and loss of vegetation/forest cover; b) climate change; c) pollution; d) energy production (biofuel production, unplanned wind energy infrastructure, etc.); e) industrial and urban development specially along coastal areas, in grasslands and arid lands; f) illegal hunting and trapping; g) invasive non-native animals and plant species; and, h) over fishing and bycatch.
14. The aim of this Action Plan is to improve the conservation status of migratory birds in the Americas Flyways through international planning, coordination and implementation of priority actions.
15. The overall goal is to contribute towards an overarching strategic conservation framework for migratory birds and their habitats for the Americas.

Scope of the Action Plan

16. The geographic scope of this Action Plan is the region covering the migration systems of western hemisphere bird species, hereafter referred to as the “Action Plan of the Americas”. This includes North America, Central America, the Caribbean Islands and South America. (Annex 1. List of Range states and CMS Parties and Annex 2. Map of the Action Plan of the Americas Flyways).
17. The migratory bird species covered in this Action Plan are classified into four categories, based on the IUCN Red List:
 - A. Globally Threatened (Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable)

- B. Globally Near-threatened
 - C. Least Concern but with decreasing global population trends and
 - D. Least Concern with increasing, stable or unknown global population trends.
18. A total of 272 migratory bird species covered by CMS Appendix I/II, ACAP, and the MOUs for Southern South American Migratory Grassland Bird Species and Conservation of High Andean Flamingos and Their Habitats have been included in Annex 3 of the Action Plan.

List of Actions

19. The following actions are for implementation by CMS Parties, other Range States within the Americas Flyways and stakeholders such as international organizations, national NGOs, private enterprises and local communities.
20. These actions align neatly with the Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways and the Americas Flyways Framework Resolution 11.14 adopted at COP11.

Classification key for the actions

Timeline

- Short (S) = results expected in the short-term and actions that are already ongoing (within one CMS COP intersessional period, i.e. three years)
- Medium (M) = results expected in the medium term (within two COP intersessional periods, i.e. six years)
- Long (L) = results expected in the long term (within three COP intersessional periods, i.e. three triennia or longer)

Priority

- 1 = High (an activity needed to prevent the extinction of a threatened migratory species within this Action Plan region)
- 2 = Medium (an activity needed to prevent or reverse population declines in any threatened or near threatened migratory species, or the majority of other migratory species with a declining population trend within the Action Plan region)

1. CRITICAL SITES & HABITAT CONSERVATION

1.1. Ensuring Migratory Bird Conservation through Flyway / Ecological Networks and Critical Sites and Habitats and Addressing Key Threats

1.1.1. Landscape / habitat-based conservation

- 1.1.1.1. Undertake a review to identify critically important landscapes that require management in the Americas flyways for key species groups of landbirds (*Parulidae*), birds of prey (*Accipitridae* and *Falconidae*) and waterbirds (*Anatidae*, *Scolopacidae* and *Charadriidae*). [L/2]

1.1.2. Conservation of Flyway / Ecological Networks and Critical Sites

- 1.1.2.1. Develop a critical site network tool for the Americas Flyway (as in the African-Eurasian Flyway) that identifies critical sites, and predictions of vulnerability to climate change to support site prioritization and conservation needs for migratory birds. [M/1]
- 1.1.2.2. Evaluate effective management of critical sites that address the needs for migratory birds to strengthen implementation of management plans or

- establish effective management plans where needed. [M/1]
- 1.1.2.3. Promote the formal designation of sites critical to migratory birds according to national or international frameworks, including as Ramsar Sites and World Heritage Sites. [M/1]
 - 1.1.2.4. Map the western hemisphere network of sites through surveys of 50% under-reported areas, and 50 tracking studies of priority species / populations with unknown staging areas / breeding / non-breeding (wintering) areas. [M/1]
 - 1.1.2.5. Promote collaborative work within and between Range States, CMS and Ramsar Parties with support of stakeholders, to develop and implement management plans to strengthen conservation of migratory birds at Ramsar Sites and World Heritage Sites. [S/1]
 - 1.1.2.6. Support development of existing site networks within the Americas Flyway by encouraging CMS Parties and Range States to identify critical sites as for example within WHSRN (Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network). [M/1]
 - 1.1.2.7. Prepare a comprehensive review and establish conservation recommendations on current coverage and conservation status of site networks in the Americas Flyway, and identify where possible priorities for expansion of those site networks in order to deal with current and future climate change effects. [S/1]
 - 1.1.2.8. Develop pilot schemes for flyway-scale Net Positive Impact including offsetting approaches for critically important sites that involve corporate and governments.
- 1.1.3. Species-specific conservation actions
- 1.1.3.1. Improve the conservation status of threatened species such as grassland birds - Buff-breasted Sandpiper (*Calidris subruficollis*) and Marsh Seedeater (*Sporophila palustris*) and Andean Flamingo (*Phoenicoparrus andinus* and Puna Flamingo (*Phoenicoparrus jamesi*) through implementation of the CMS respective MOUs. [L/1]
 - 1.1.3.2. Prepare a representative list of flagship species included in CMS Appendix I/II to elaborate single or multi-species Action Plans. [M/1]
 - 1.1.3.3. Promote the evaluation of conservation status of migratory birds identified as priority species by CMS (Appendix I/II) under IUCN Red List criteria. [S/1]
- 1.1.4. Removing barriers to migration
- 1.1.4.1. Encourage implementation of national legislation, international conventions, and CMS guidelines on renewable energy (Resolution 11.27), to minimize impacts of energy technology deployment on migratory species and flyways. [S/1]
 - 1.1.4.2. Ensure early planning of energy deployment through careful preparation of Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs) as well as Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and research to monitor post-construction impact on migratory birds and their habitats. [S/1]
 - 1.1.4.3. Develop a sensitivity mapping tool for the Americas Flyway (as in the Red Sea Rift Valley Flyway) in order to assist the strategic planning of renewable energy technology at a regional scale and to identify critical sites or high risk areas to migratory species. [S/1]
 - 1.1.4.4. Considering the increasing need for alternative energy developments in the Americas, and that construction of hydroelectric dams is increasing in Latin America, particularly in the Amazon River Basin and all its tributaries in the Andean Region, ensure that planned new hydroelectric dams are

subject to rigorous EIAs to mitigate impacts on migratory species and avoid critical alterations of their habitats and ecosystem processes. [S/1]

1.1.5. Preventing risk of poisoning

- 1.1.5.1. Undertake a study to evaluate the risk to migratory birds from insecticides and rodenticides used to protect crops within the America Flyways, including particular focus on land bird breeding areas in the northern hemisphere. [M/2]
- 1.1.5.2. Review the application of legislative recommendations as indicated in the adopted Review and Guidelines to prevent the risk of poisoning of migratory birds (Resolution 11.15), Rotterdam Convention and other relevant international legislation by Parties in the Americas Flyway, to determine to what extent toxic and highly toxic products have been removed from the local market and to establish an effective pesticide regulatory framework. [S/1]

1.1.6. Preventing illegal bird killing, taking and trade

- 1.1.6.1. Review the national legislation of all countries covered by this Action Plan to ensure that each state has a minimum level of legal protection to migratory species and their habitats. [S/1]
- 1.1.6.2. Ensure adequate enforcement of the existent national and international legislation among CMS Parties and non-parties within the Americas Flyways to prevent illegal bird killing, taking and trade through public awareness campaigns and implement actions as indicated in Resolution 11.16. [S/1]
- 1.1.6.3. Promote collaborative work within and between Range States, CMS Parties with support of stakeholders, to implement and enforce legal instruments such as CITES to effectively control international illegal trade. [S/1]
- 1.1.6.4. Strengthen national and local capacities of CMS Parties, non-parties and stakeholders to address illegal killing, taking and trade, for example, by developing and sharing protocols and regulations to be implemented by police and customs authorities at national or multinational level (to prevent illegal trade). [S/1]
- 1.1.6.5. Develop Terms of Reference, including a clear mission and goals for an intergovernmental Task Force to address illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds in the Americas. [S/1]
- 1.1.6.6. Develop pilot projects to be implemented in the Americas to prevent illegal killing, taking and trade of the Marsh Seedeater and the Gray-cheeked Parakeet (*Brotogeris pyrropterus*). [S/1]

1.1.7. Ensuring harvesting of migratory birds is sustainable

- 1.1.7.1. Revise and adapt the AEWA Guidelines on the sustainable harvesting of migratory waterbirds to be applicable in the Americas Flyway. [M/2]
- 1.1.7.2. Develop species action / management plans employing an adaptive harvest management approach when needed. [M/2]
- 1.1.7.3. Develop and implement projects on the sustainable harvest or use of migratory waterbirds, and ensure an interdisciplinary approach to livelihood needs / alternative food sources and awareness raising. [M/2]

2. FLYWAY SPECIFIC ACTIONS: Effective implementation of the Americas Flyways Framework

2.1. Effective implementation of the Americas Flyways Framework

2.1.1. Legislation enforcement: Implementation of CMS instruments

- 2.1.1.1. Ensure implementation of the MOU and the Action Plan for Southern South American Grassland Birds and their Habitats. [M/2]
- 2.1.1.2. Ensure implementation of the MOU and the Action Plan for Andean Flamingos and their Habitats. [M/2]
- 2.1.1.3. Ensure implementation of the MOU for the Conservation of Ruddy-headed Goose. (M/2)

2.1.2. Development of new instruments

- 2.1.2.1. Review requirements and feasibility for establishment of an instrument for western hemisphere migratory birds of prey. [M/2]
- 2.1.2.2. Noting that several migratory landbirds are not covered by the MOU for South American grassland birds, consider developing an instrument to promote the conservation of tropical and austral breeding migrants in America. [M/2]

2.1.3. Seabird conservation in the Americas

- 2.1.3.1. Ensure implementation of ACAP, species specific action plans and CMS Bycatch work plan as well as national legislation and mitigation measures developed by Parties and Range States in the Americas. [M/2]
- 2.1.3.2. Develop and implement a data collection mechanism to monitor compliance of these legal and non-legal instruments. [M/2]
- 2.1.3.3. Undertake a review on the conservation status of Antarctic and Sub-Antarctic seabirds, focusing on globally threatened species that are not fully covered under ACAP, e.g. gadflies and petrels, and promote transboundary cooperation to implement priority actions framed within CMS instruments. [S/1]
- 2.1.3.4. Develop a seabird program for the Caribbean region and incorporate it into broader planning for seabird conservation. [M/2]

3. ENHANCING KNOWLEDGE TO SUPPORT FLYWAY CONSERVATION

3.1. Strengthen monitoring of migratory bird populations

3.1.1. Research & Monitoring

- 3.1.1.1. Review current bird monitoring programs in the Americas to improve coordination, resource allocation, filling of gaps and enhance the information base available for conservation. [S/2]
- 3.1.1.2. Standardize monitoring of waterbirds and other birds in the Americas, if appropriate. [S/2]
- 3.1.1.3. Identify flagship species for pilot analysis to study migration strategies within one or more flyways in the Americas and compare migration strategies of species between flyways to understand ecological functionality of flyways. [S/2]
- 3.1.1.4. Support research on priority species to: a) diagnose the causes of population declines; b) determine ecological requirements; c) identify major drivers of declines; d) undertake socio-economic studies to understand how

to prevent or reduce impacts on species population declines; and, e) define management prescriptions. [S/2]

3.1.2. Capacity-building and communication

3.1.2.1. Organize regional workshops to share best practices, lessons learnt on action planning and site management and to promote flyway conservation and integrated policy solutions. [S/2]

4. AWARENESS RAISING

4.1. Improve public awareness and understanding of migratory birds

4.1.1. Development and coordination of a Communications Strategy

4.1.1.1. Develop a targeted Communication Strategy to raise awareness and encourage national and international participation to support conservation of migratory birds and their habitats, particularly at critical sites (Ramsar/WHSRN/Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas) in the Americas. [S/1]

4.1.1.2. Organize a regional workshop to prepare the Communications Strategy, including assessing the current situation (SWOT analysis), and to define objectives, key communication methods and goals for the next intersessional period. [S/1]

4.1.1.3. Define mechanisms to financially support the Communications Strategy (e.g. through implementation of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species and Communication Strategy). [S/1]

4.1.2. Coordination and implementation

4.1.2.1. In accordance with the Communication Strategy, implement actions at regional, national and local scales, to raise awareness of migratory birds and critical habitats (e.g., mangroves, grasslands), taking advantage of international events such as the International Migratory Bird Day, World Wildlife Day and others. [M/2]

4.1.3. Information to the public

4.1.3.1. Enhance dissemination of existing case studies on mechanisms to enhance the conservation of migratory birds, e.g. site networks through various channels (e.g. CBD Clearing House Mechanism, Conservationevidence.com). [M/2]

5. MONITORING AND REPORTING

5.1. Monitoring of the Action Plan

5.1.1. The AFF Task Force will facilitate implementation of the AFF and associated Action Plan, with a focus on filling gaps and enacting conservation on the ground.

5.2. Reporting on implementation of the global Programme of Work on Migratory Birds, Americas Flyways Framework and Action Plan

5.2.1. Prepare a review of the implementation of this Action Plan based on national reports presented by Parties and invite reports from non-Parties and other stakeholders to COP 13.

5.2.2. Integrate provisions of the Action Plan in National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs).

6. RESOURCING IMPLEMENTATION

6.1. Ensure resources are identified to implement the actions identified in this plan

6.1.1. Parties, non-Parties and key stakeholders, with support of national and international NGOs, should allocate resources to implement the Action Plan following time guideline for each action and strengthen relationships with international donors (e.g., GEF). [S/1]

6.2. Networks and partnerships

6.2.1. Strengthen linkages and working relationships with institutions, organizations and experts to implement joint research and conservation initiatives, including through supporting efforts to build their capacities to deliver (e.g., strong working relationship with Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna Working Group (CAFF) to secure synergies with the Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative (AMBI) and its Action Plan). [S/1]

Action Plan Annex I. Parties and their representatives

Action Plan Annex II. Threatened and near-threatened migratory bird species of the Americas Flyway and CMS Instruments. (Excel file)

Action Plan Annex III. List of Threatened, Near Threatened and least concern migratory birds present in the Americas Flyway and CMS avian instruments in the region.

Action Plan Annex IV. Glossary of Definitions and Acronyms

Action Plan Annex I

LIST OF PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS IN THE AMERICAS AND MAP OF THE REGION OF THE ACTION PLAN (as at 1 Feb 2017)

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------|-----|----------|
| 1. | Antigua & Barbuda | 8. | Ecuador |
| 2. | Argentina | 9. | Honduras |
| 3. | Bolivia | 10. | Panama |
| 4. | Brazil | 11. | Paraguay |
| 5. | Chile | 12. | Peru |
| 6. | Costa Rica | 13. | Uruguay |
| 7. | Cuba | | |

CMS Parties

as of 1 February 2017



1000 0 1000 KM

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



Action Plan Annex II

RANGE STATES OF THE AMERICAS (IN BOLD THOSE TO WHICH THE CONVENTION APPLIES)

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anguilla (United Kingdom) 2. Antigua & Barbuda 3. Argentina 4. Aruba (Netherlands) 5. Bahamas 6. Barbados 7. Belize 8. Bermuda (United Kingdom) 9. Bolivia 10. Bonaire (Netherlands) 11. Brazil 12. British Virgin Islands (United Kingdom) 13. Canada 14. Cayman Islands (United Kingdom) 15. Chile 16. Clipperton Island (France) 17. Colombia 18. Costa Rica 19. Cuba 20. Curaçao (Netherlands) 21. Dominica 22. Dominican Republic 23. Ecuador 24. El Salvador 25. Falkland Islands/Islas Malvinas (United Kingdom) 26. French Guiana (France) 27. Greenland (Denmark) 28. Grenada 29. Guadeloupe (France) 30. Guatemala 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 31. Guyana 32. Haïti 33. Honduras 34. Jamaica 35. Martinique (France) 36. Mexico 37. Montserrat (United Kingdom) 38. Navassa Island (United States) 39. Nicaragua 40. Panama 41. Paraguay 42. Peru 43. Puerto Rico (United States) 44. Saba (Netherlands) 45. Saint Barthélemy (France) 46. Saint Kitts & Nevis 47. Saint Lucia 48. Saint Martin (France) 49. Saint Pierre and Miquelon (France) 50. Saint Vincent & the Grenadines 51. Saint Eustatius (Netherlands) 52. Saint Maarten (Netherlands) 53. South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands (United Kingdom) 54. Suriname 55. Trinidad & Tobago 56. Turks and Caicos Islands (United Kingdom) 57. United States of America 58. U.S. Virgin Islands (United States) 59. Uruguay 60. Venezuela
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Action Plan Annex III

LIST OF THREATENED, NEAR THREATENED AND LEAST CONCERN MIGRATORY BIRDS PRESENT IN THE AMERICAS FLYWAY AND CMS AVIAN INSTRUMENTS IN THE REGION.

IUCN refers to IUCN Red List of 2017

No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	IUCN	Water bird	Marine	Coastal	Terrestrial	Raptor	CMS	Trend
1	<i>Phoebastria irrorata</i>	Waved Albatross	CR		1				Ap II/ACAP	
2	<i>Diomedea dabbenena</i>	Tristan Albatross	CR		1				Ap II/ACAP	
3	<i>Pterodroma phaeopygia</i>	Galapagos Petrel	CR		1				Ap I/ACAP	
4	<i>Puffinus auricularis</i>	Townsend's Shearwater	CR		1					
5	<i>Numenius borealis</i>	Eskimo Curlew	CR			1			Ap I/II	
6	<i>Vermivora bachmanii</i>	Bachman's Warbler	CR				1			
7	<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>	Black-footed Albatross	EN		1				Ap II/ACAP	
8	<i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>	Northern Royal Albatross	EN		1				Ap II/ACAP	
9	<i>Phoebetria fusca</i>	Sooty Albatross	EN		1				Ap II/ACAP	
10	<i>Thalassarche melanophrys</i>	Black-browed Albatross	EN		1				Ap II/ACAP	
11	<i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i>	Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross	EN		1				Ap II/ACAP	
12	<i>Pterodroma cahow</i>	Bermuda Petrel	EN		1				Ap I	
13	<i>Pterodroma hasitata</i>	Black-capped Petrel	EN		1					
14	<i>Pterodroma incerta</i>	Atlantic Petrel	EN		1					
15	<i>Nesofregetta fuliginosa</i>	Polynesian Storm-petrel	EN		1					
16	<i>Oceanodroma homochroa</i>	Ashy Storm-petrel	EN		1					
17	<i>Pelecanoides garnotii</i>	Peruvian Diving-petrel	EN		1					
18	<i>Podiceps gallardoi</i>	Hooded Grebe	EN		1					
19	<i>Grus americana</i>	Whooping Crane	EN	1						
20	<i>Sternula lorata</i>	Peruvian Tern	EN		1				Ap I	

No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	IUCN	Water bird	Marine	Coastal	Terrestrial	Raptor	CMS	Trend
21	<i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i>	Hyacinth Macaw	EN				1			
22	<i>Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha</i>	Thick-billed Parrot	EN				1			
23	<i>Aratinga solstitialis</i>	Sun Parakeet	EN				1			
24	<i>Brotogeris pyrrhoptera</i>	Grey-cheeked Parakeet	EN				1		Ap. I	
25	<i>Amazona vinacea</i>	Vinaceous Amazon	EN				1			
26	<i>Tachycineta cyaneoviridis</i>	Bahama Swallow	EN				1			
27	<i>Dendroica chrysoparia</i>	Golden-cheeked Warbler	EN				1			
28	<i>Sporophila palustris</i>	Marsh Seedeater	EN				1		Ap I/II/MOU	
29	<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>	Steller's Eider	VU		1				Ap I/II/AEWA	
30	<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i>	Southern Rockhopper Penguin	VU		1					
31	<i>Eudyptes chrysolophus</i>	Macaroni Penguin	VU		1					
32	<i>Spheniscus humboldti</i>	Humboldt Penguin	VU		1				Ap I	
33	<i>Phoebastria albatrus</i>	Short-tailed Albatross	VU		1				Ap I/ACAP	
34	<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Wandering Albatross	VU		1				Ap II/ACAP	
35	<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>	Antipodean Albatross	VU		1				Ap IIACAP	
36	<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	Southern Royal Albatross	VU		1				Ap IIACAP	
37	<i>Thalassarche eremita</i>	Chatham Albatross	VU		1				Ap II/ACAP	
38	<i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	Salvin's Albatross	VU		1				Ap II/ACAP	
39	<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Grey-headed Albatross	VU		1				Ap II/ACAP	
40	<i>Pterodroma externa</i>	Juan Fernandez Petrel	VU		1					
41	<i>Pterodroma sandwichensis</i>	Hawaiian Petrel	VU		1				Ap I	
42	<i>Pterodroma solandri</i>	Providence Petrel	VU		1					
43	<i>Pterodroma pycrofti</i>	Pycroft's Petrel	VU		1					
44	<i>Pterodroma longirostris</i>	Stejneger's Petrel	VU		1					

No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	IUCN	Water bird	Marine	Coastal	Terrestrial	Raptor	CMS	Trend
45	<i>Pterodroma leucoptera</i>	Gould's Petrel	VU		1					
46	<i>Pterodroma cookii</i>	Cook's Petrel	VU		1					
47	<i>Pterodroma cervicalis</i>	White-necked Petrel	VU		1					
48	<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	White-chinned Petrel	VU		1				Ap II/ACAP	
49	<i>Procellaria conspicillata</i>	Spectacled Petrel	VU		1				Ap II/ACAP	
50	<i>Procellaria westlandica</i>	Westland Petrel	VU		1				Ap II/ACAP	
51	<i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i>	Black Petrel	VU		1				Ap II/ACAP	
52	<i>Ardena bulleri</i>	Buller's Shearwater	VU		1					
53	<i>Ardena creatopus</i>	Pink-footed Shearwater	VU		1				Ap I/ACAP	
54	<i>Phoenicoparrus andinus</i>	Andean Flamingo	VU	1					Ap I/II/MOU	
55	<i>Rallus antarcticus</i>	Austral Rail	VU	1						
56	<i>Numenius tahitiensis</i>	Bristle-thighed Curlew	VU			1			Ap II	
57	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Far Eastern Curlew	VU			1			Ap I/II	
58	<i>Larus atlanticus</i>	Olrog's Gull	VU		1				Ap I	
59	<i>Rissa brevirostris</i>	Red-legged Kittiwake	VU		1					
60	<i>Patagioenas oenops</i>	Peruvian Pigeon	VU				1			
61	<i>Leptotila ochraceiventris</i>	Ochre-bellied Dove	VU				1			
62	<i>Ara militaris</i>	Military Macaw	VU				1			
63	<i>Leptosittaca branickii</i>	Golden-plumed Parakeet	VU				1			
64	<i>Touit costaricensis</i>	Red-fronted Parrotlet	VU				1			
65	<i>Hapalopsittaca pyrrhops</i>	Red-faced Parrot	VU				1			
66	<i>Amazona pretrei</i>	Red-spectacled Amazon	VU				1			
67	<i>Piprites pileata</i>	Black-capped Piprites	VU				1			
68	<i>Procnias tricarunculatus</i>	Three-wattled Bellbird	VU				1			
69	<i>Procnias nudicollis</i>	Bare-throated Bellbird	VU				1			
70	<i>Cephalopterus glabricollis</i>	Bare-necked Umbrellabird	VU				1			

No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	IUCN	Water bird	Marine	Coastal	Terrestrial	Raptor	CMS	Trend
71	<i>Xolmis dominicanus</i>	Black-and-white Monjita	VU				1			
72	<i>Alectrurus tricolor</i>	Cock-tailed Tyrant	VU				1		Ap I/II/MOU	
73	<i>Alectrurus risora</i>	Strange-tailed Tyrant	VU				1		Ap I/II/MOU	
74	<i>Vireo atricapilla</i>	Black-capped Vireo	VU				1			
75	<i>Toxostoma bendirei</i>	Bendire's Thrasher	VU				1			
76	<i>Catharus bicknelli</i>	Bicknell's Thrush	VU				1		Ap II	
77	<i>Cinclus schulzi</i>	Rufous-throated Dipper	VU				1			
78	<i>Anthus sprageii</i>	Sprague's Pippit	VU				1			
79	<i>Setophaga cerulea</i>	Cerulean Warbler	VU				1		Ap I	
80	<i>Xanthopsar flavus</i>	Saffron-cowled Blackbird	VU				1		Ap I/II	
81	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	Rusty Blackbird	VU				1			
82	<i>Sturnella defilippii</i>	Pampas meadowlark	VU				1			
83	<i>Sporophila cinnamomea</i>	Chestnut seedeater	VU				1		Ap I/II/MOU	
84	<i>Conirostrum tamarugense</i>	Tamarugo Conebill	VU				1			
		SUBTOTAL THREATENED		3	44	3	34	0		
1	<i>Anser canagicus</i>	Emperor Goose	NT	1						
2	<i>Speculanas specularis</i>	Spectacled Duck	NT	1						
3	<i>Pygoscelis papua</i>	Gentoo Penguin	NT		1					
4	<i>Spheniscus magellanicus</i>	Magellanic Penguin	NT		1					
5	<i>Gavia adamsii</i>	Yellow-billed Loon	NT	1					Ap II/AEWA	
6	<i>Phoebastria inmutabilis</i>	Laysan Albatross	NT		1				Ap II/ACAP	
7	<i>Phoebetria palpebrata</i>	Light-mantled Albatross	NT		1				Ap II/ACAP	
8	<i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>	Buller's Albatross	NT		1				Ap II/ACAP	
9	<i>Pterodroma inexpectata</i>	Mottled Petrel	NT		1					
10	<i>Procellaria cinerea</i>	Grey Petrel	NT		1				Ap II/ACAP	

No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	IUCN	Water bird	Marine	Coastal	Terrestrial	Raptor	CMS	Trend
11	<i>Puffinus griseus</i>	Sooty Shearwater	NT		1					
12	<i>Puffinus ophistomelas</i>	Black-vented Shearwater	NT		1					
13	<i>Phoenicopterus chilensis</i>	Chilean Flamingo	NT	1					Ap II	
14	<i>Phoenicoparrus jamesi</i>	Puna Flamingo	NT	1					MOU	
15	<i>Egretta rufescens</i>	Reddish Egret	NT	1						
16	<i>Pelecanus thagus</i>	Peruvian Pelican	NT		1					
17	<i>Vultur gryphus</i>	Andean Condor	NT					1	Ap II	
18	<i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>	Black Rail	NT	1						
19	<i>Pluvianellus socialis</i>	Magellanic Plover	NT			1				
20	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Piping Plover	NT			1			Ap II	
21	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	Mountain Plover	NT			1			Ap II	
22	<i>Phegornis mitchelli</i>	Diademed Plover	NT			1				
23	<i>Gallinago stricklandii</i>	Fuegian Snipe	NT			1				
24	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	NT			1			Ap II/AEWA	
25	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	NT			1			Ap II/AEWA	
26	<i>Calidris subruficollis</i>	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	NT			1			MOU	
27	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	Semipalmated Sandpiper	NT			1			Ap I/II	
28	<i>Larus heermanni</i>	Heermann's Gull	NT		1					
29	<i>Pagophila eburnea</i>	Ivory Gull	NT		1					
30	<i>Sterna elegans</i>	Elegant Tern	NT		1					
31	<i>Larosterna inca</i>	Inca Tern	NT		1					
32	<i>Aratinga erythrogenys</i>	Red-masked Parakeet	NT				1			
33	<i>Nannopsittaca dachileae</i>	Amazonian Parrotlet	NT				1			
34	<i>Alipiopsitta xanthops</i>	Yellow-faced Amazon	NT				1			
35	<i>Amazona tucumana</i>	Tucuman Amazon	NT				1		Ap II	
36	<i>Amazona dufresniana</i>	Black-cheeked Amazon	NT				1			
37	<i>Strix occidentalis</i>	Spotted Owl	NT				1			
38	<i>Eleothreptus anomalus</i>	Sickle-winged Nightjar	NT				1			
39	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	Chimney Swift	NT				1			
40	<i>Eriocnemis derbyi</i>	Black-thighed Puffleg	NT				1			
41	<i>Temnotrogon roseigaster</i>	Hispaniolan Trogon	NT				1			

No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	IUCN	Water bird	Marine	Coastal	Terrestrial	Raptor	CMS	Trend
42	<i>Pharomachrus mocino</i>	Resplendent Quetzal	NT				1			
43	<i>Andigena laminirostris</i>	Plate-billed Mountain Toucan	NT				1			
44	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	Red-headed Woodpecker	NT				1			
45	<i>Phibalura flavirostris</i>	Swallow-tailed Cotinga	NT				1			
46	<i>Polistictus pectoralis</i>	Bearded Tachuri	NT				1		Ap II/MOU	
47	<i>Pseudocolaptes dinelliana</i>	Dinelli's Doradito	NT				1		Ap II	
48	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Olive-sided Flycatcher	NT				1			
49	<i>Spartonoica maluroides</i>	Bay-capped Wren-Spinetail	NT				1			
50	<i>Vireo belli</i>	Bell's Vireo	NT				1			
51	<i>Carpodacus cassinii</i>	Cassin's Finch	NT				1			
52	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	Golden-winged Warbler	NT				1			
53	<i>Vermivora crissalis</i>	Colima Warbler	NT				1			
54	<i>Setophaga kirtlandii</i>	Kirtland's Warbler	NT				1		Ap I	
55	<i>Calcarius ornatus</i>	Chestnut collared Longspur	NT				1			
56	<i>Ammnodramus henslowii</i>	Henslow's Sparrow	NT				1			
57	<i>Sporophila ruficollis</i>	Dark-throated Seedeater	NT				1		Ap I/II/MOU	
58	<i>Sporophila hypochroma</i>	Rufous-rumped Seedeater	NT				1		Ap I/II/MOU	
59	<i>Passerina ciris</i>	Painted Bunting	NT				1			
		SUBTOTAL NEAR-THREATENED		7	14	9	28	1		
1	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Green winged Teal	LC	1					Ap II/AEWA	DEC
2	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail	LC	1					Ap II/AEWA	INC
3	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler	LC	1					Ap II/AEWA	INC
4	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	LC	1					Ap II/AEWA	UNK
5	<i>Spatula discors</i>	Blue-winged Teal	LC	1						DEC

No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	IUCN	Water bird	Marine	Coastal	Terrestrial	Raptor	CMS	Trend
6	<i>Spatula cyanoptera</i>	Cinnamon Teal	LC	1						DEC
7	<i>Mareca americana</i>	American Wigeon	LC	1						STA
8	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	Gadwall	LC	1					Ap II	INC
9	<i>Anser rossii</i>	Ross's Goose	LC	1					Ap II	INC
10	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	Fulvous Whistling-duck	LC	1					Ap II/AEWA	DEC
11	<i>Aythya marila</i>	Greater Scaup	LC			1			Ap II/AEWA	DEC
12	<i>Aythya affinis</i>	Lesser Scaup	LC			1				DEC
13	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	Brent Goose	LC	1					Ap II/AEWA	UNK
14	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canadian Goose	LC	1						INC
15	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Common Goldeneye	LC			1			Ap II/AEWA	STA
16	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	Bufflehead	LC			1				INC
17	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret	LC	1					Ap II/AEWA	STA
18	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Great Blue Heron	LC	1						INC
19	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis	LC	1					Ap II/AEWA	DEC
20	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	LC					1	Ap II/MOU	INC
21	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	Broad-winged Hawk	LC					1	Ap II	INC
22	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's Hawk	LC					1	Ap II	INC
23	<i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i>	Mississippi's Kite	LC					1	Ap II	INC
24	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin	LC					1	Ap II	STA
25	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	LC					1	Ap II	STA
26	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's Hawk	LC					1	Ap II	INC
27	<i>Porzana carolina</i>	Sora	LC	1						INC
28	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Black-bellied Plover	LC			1			Ap II/AEWA	DEC
29	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	American Golden Plover	LC			1			Ap II	UNK
30	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	Semipalmated Plover	LC			1			Ap II	STA
31	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Killdeer	LC			1			Ap II	DEC

No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	IUCN	Water bird	Marine	Coastal	Terrestrial	Raptor	CMS	Trend
32	<i>Charadrius nivosus</i>	Snowy Plover	LC			1			Ap II	DEC
33	<i>Charadrius collaris</i>	Collared Plover	LC			1			Ap II	DEC
34	<i>Charadrius wilsonia</i>	Wilson's Plover	LC			1			Ap II	UNK
35	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe	LC				1		Ap II/AEWA	DEC
36	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	LC			1			Ap II/AEWA	DEC
37	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	LC			1			Ap II/AEWA	DEC
38	<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>	Red Knot	LC			1			Ap IIAEWA	DEC
39	<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	LC			1			Ap II/AEWA	UNK
40	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin	LC			1			Ap II/AEWA	DEC
41	<i>Calidris mauri</i>	Western Sandpiper	LC			1			Ap II	DEC
42	<i>Calidris bairdii</i>	Baird's Sandpiper	LC			1			Ap II	DEC
43	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper	LC			1			Ap II	DEC
44	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	Least Sandpiper	LC			1			Ap II	STA
45	<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>	White-rumped Sandpiper	LC			1			Ap II	STA
46	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	Ruff	LC			1			Ap II	DEC
47	<i>Limosa haemastica</i>	Hudsonian Godwit	LC			1				STA
48	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	Upland Sandpiper	LC			1				INC
49	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Lesser Yellowlegs	LC			1				DEC
50	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	Greater Yellowlegs	LC			1				STA
51	<i>Tringa semipalmata</i>	Willet	LC			1				STA
52	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	Solitary Sandpiper	LC			1				UNK
53	<i>Tringa incana</i>	Wandering Tattler	LC			1				UNK
54	<i>Actitis macularius</i>	Spotted Sandpiper	LC			1				STA
55	<i>Steganopus tricolor</i>	Wilson's Phalarope	LC		1					DEC?
56	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope	LC		1				Ap II/AEWA	DEC
57	<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	Red Phalarope	LC		1				Ap II	UNK

No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	IUCN	Water bird	Marine	Coastal	Terrestrial	Raptor	CMS	Trend
58	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	Short-billed Dowitcher	LC			1				UNK
59	<i>Catharacta maccormicki</i>	South Polar Skua	LC		1					STA
60	<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	Pomarine Jaeger	LC		1					STA
61	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Arctic Jaeger	LC		1					STA
62	<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	Long-tailed Jaeger	LC		1					STA
63	<i>Larus modestus</i>	Gray Gull	LC		1					DEC
64	<i>Larus atricilla</i>	Laughing Gull	LC		1					INC
65	<i>Larus pipixcan</i>	Franklin's Gull	LC		1					INC
66	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Gull-billed Tern	LC		1				Ap II/AEWA	DEC
67	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	LC		1				Ap II/AEWA	INC
68	<i>Sternula antillarum</i>	Least Tern	LC		1					DEC
69	<i>Sternula superciliaris</i>	Yellow-billed Tern	LC			1				STA
70	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern	LC		1				Ap II/AEWA	DEC
71	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	LC		1				Ap II/AEWA	UNK
72	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern	LC		1				Ap II/AEWA	DEC
73	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Roseate Tern	LC		1				Ap II/AEWA	UNK
74	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	Sandwich Tern	LC			1			Ap II	STA
75	<i>Thalasseus albidorsalis</i>	Royal Tern	LC			1			Ap II/AEWA	STA
76	<i>Rynchops niger</i>	Black Skimmer	LC			1				DEC
77	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	LC				1			DEC
78	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	Black-billed Cuckoo	LC				1			DEC
79	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Common Nighthawk	LC				1			DEC
80	<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>	Belted Kingfisher	LC				1			STA
81	<i>Elaenia parvirostris</i>	Small-billed Elaenia	LC				1			DEC
82	<i>Empidonax vireescens</i>	Acadian Flycatcher	LC				1			STA
83	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	Willow Flycatcher	LC				1			DEC

No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	IUCN	Water bird	Marine	Coastal	Terrestrial	Raptor	CMS	Trend
84	<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>	Alder Flycatcher	LC				1			STA
85	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	Western Wood Pewee	LC				1			DEC
86	<i>Contopus virens</i>	Eastern Wood-pewee	LC				1			DEC
87	<i>Lessonia rufa</i>	Austral Negrito	LC				1			STA
88	<i>Myiodynastes luteiventris</i>	Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher	LC				1			STA
89	<i>Empidonomus varius</i>	Variigated Flycatcher	LC				1			STA
90	<i>Tyrannus albogularis</i>	White-throated Kingbird	LC				1			STA
91	<i>Tyrannus savana</i>	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	LC				1			STA
92	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	Eastern Kingbird	LC				1			DEC
93	<i>Tyrannus dominicensis</i>	Gray Kingbird	LC				1			STA
94	<i>Myiarchus swainsoni</i>	Swainson's Flycatcher	LC				1			STA
95	<i>Vireo flavoviridis</i>	Yellow-green Vireo	LC				1			UNK
96	<i>Vireo altiloquus</i>	Black-whiskered Vireo	LC				1			UNK
97	<i>Progne subis</i>	Purple Martin	LC				1			STA
98	<i>Progne elegans</i>	Southern Martin	LC				1			STA
99	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Bank Swallow	LC				1			DEC
100	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	LC				1			DEC
101	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Cliff Swallow	LC				1			INC
102	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	Veery	LC				1			DEC
103	<i>Catharus minimus</i>	Gray-cheeked Thrush	LC				1			UNK
104	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Russet-backed Thrush	LC				1			UNK
105	<i>Sporophila bouvronides</i>	Lesson's Seedeater	LC				1			STA
106	<i>Piranga rubra</i>	Summer Tanager	LC				1			STA
107	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	Scarlet Tanager	LC				1			STA
108	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	LC				1			DEC
109	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	Indigo Bunting	LC				1			DEC
110	<i>Spiza americana</i>	Dickcissel	LC				1			STA
111	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>	Ovenbird	LC				1			STA
112	<i>Leiothlypis peregrina</i>	Tennessee Warbler	LC				1			STA
113	<i>Setophaga americana</i>	Northern Parula	LC				1			INC
114	<i>Setophaga pensylvanica</i>	Chestnut-sided Warbler	LC				1			DEC
115	<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	Yellow Warbler	LC				1			STA
116	<i>Setophaga striata</i>	Blackpoll Warbler	LC				1			DEC

No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	IUCN	Water bird	Marine	Coastal	Terrestrial	Raptor	CMS	Trend
117	<i>Setophaga castanea</i>	Bay-breasted Warbler	LC				1			DEC
118	<i>Setophaga fusca</i>	Blackburnian Warbler	LC				1			INC
119	<i>Setophaga magnolia</i>	Magnolia Warbler	LC				1			INC
120	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	American Redstart	LC				1			DEC
121	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	Black-and-White Warbler	LC				1			DEC
122	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	Prothonotary Warbler	LC				1			DEC
123	<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>	Northern Waterthrush	LC				1			STA
124	<i>Parkesia motacilla</i>	Louisiana Waterthrush	LC				1			INC
125	<i>Geothlypis formosa</i>	Kentucky Warbler	LC				1			DEC
126	<i>Oporornis agilis</i>	Connecticut Warbler	LC				1			DEC
127	<i>Geothlypis philadelphia</i>	Mourning Warbler	LC				1			DEC
128	<i>Cardellina canadensis</i>	Canada Warbler	LC				1			DEC
129	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Bobolink	LC				1			DEC
		SUBTOTAL LEAST CONCERNED		17	17	35	53	7		
		TOTAL		27	75	47	115	8		

DEC = Declining; INC = Increasing; UNK = Unknown; STA = Stable

Action Plan Annex IV. Glossary of Definitions and Acronyms

Adapted from CMS Resolution 11.14 on a Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways

Definitions

Explanatory notes:

1. The Action Plan uses specific terms related to migratory species and habitat conservation for which definitions and explanatory notes are considered useful.
2. The definitions are drawn from existing documentation from within the CMS family having been developed for one or more migratory bird groups. In the absence of a comprehensive and standardised set of CMS definitions, some of these definitions and guidance have been adapted from other international processes.
3. It is noted that a number of these terms have also been defined at a national level. As these may vary within and between national jurisdictions, their application at the global/international level needs to be agreed.
4. There remains a need for these terms to be defined and standardised for the CMS purposes.
5. The following definitions and explanatory notes are provided to explain various terms related to migratory species and habitat conservation used in the Programme of Work are not aimed at being definitive.

Biodiversity Offsets - measurable conservation outcomes of actions designed to compensate for significant residual adverse biodiversity impacts arising from project development after appropriate prevention and mitigation measures have been taken (definition as per Business and Biodiversity Offsets Programme¹).

Critical habitat - Any area of the planet with high biodiversity conservation significance based on the existence of habitat of significant importance to critically endangered or endangered species, restricted range or endemic species, globally significant concentrations of migratory and/or congregatory species, highly threatened and/or unique ecosystems and key evolutionary processes (definition as per International Finance Corporation²).

Critical site - Criteria have been developed for the AEWA region from the relevant Ramsar and IBA criteria in order to address the identification of networks of Critical Sites for waterbirds populations during those stages of their annual cycles when the site-based conservation approach is effective. A site has been identified as 'critical' if it fulfils at least one of the two CSN criteria: CSN criterion 1: The site is known or thought regularly or predictably to hold significant numbers of a population of a globally threatened waterbird species. CSN criterion 2: The site is known or thought regularly or predictably to hold >1 per cent of a flyway or other distinct population of a waterbird species (definition as per AEWA Wings over Wetlands project).

Note: the critical site definition developed for migratory waterbirds will need to be expanded to cover other migratory birds.

Flyway - A flyway is taken to be a geographical region within which a single migratory species, a group of migratory species, or a distinct population of a given migratory species, completes all components of its annual cycle (breeding, moulting, staging, non-breeding "wintering" etc.) (Boere & Stroud 2006³).

1 <http://bbop.forest-trends.org/>

2 International Finance Corporation (2012) Performance Standard 6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources:

http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/bff0a28049a790d6b835faa8c6a8312a/PS6_English_2012.pdf?MOD=AJPERES

3 Boere, G.C. & Stroud, D.A. 2006. The flyway concept: what it is and what it isn't. *Waterbirds around the world*. Eds. G.C. Boere, C.A. Galbraith & D.A. Stroud. The Stationery Office, Edinburgh, UK. Pp. 40-49. (www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/pub07_waterbirds_part1_flywayconcept.pdf).

Each individual species and population migrates in a different way and uses a different suite of breeding, migration staging and non-breeding (wintering) sites. Hence a single flyway is composed of many overlapping migration systems of individual bird populations and species, each of which has different habitat preferences and migration strategies. From knowledge of these various migration systems it is possible to group the migration routes used by birds into broad flyways, each of which is used by many species, often in a similar way, during their annual migrations. Recent research into the migrations of many wader or shorebird species, for example, indicates that the migrations of waders can broadly be grouped into eight flyways: the East Atlantic Flyway, the Mediterranean/Black Sea Flyway, the West Asia/Africa Flyway, the Central Asian Flyway, the East Asia/Australasia Flyway, and three flyways in the Americas and the Neotropics.

There are no clear separations between flyways, and the use of the term is not intended to imply major biological significance; rather it is a valuable concept for permitting the biology and conservation of birds, as well as other migratory species, to be considered in broad geographical units into which the migrations of species and populations can be more or less readily grouped (definition adapted from Ramsar Resolution XI.8. Annex 2).

Habitat - means any area in the range of a migratory species which contains suitable living conditions for that species (definition as per CMS).

Internationally important site – A site should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 1 per cent of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbird or if it regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds (definition as per the Ramsar Convention). This Criterion identifies those wetlands which are of numerical importance for waterbirds through their support of internationally important numbers, either of one or more species, and often the total numbers of the waterbird species assemblage. Note: the definition has been developed for waterbirds and there is a need for it to be expanded to cover and quantified to cover other migratory birds.

Landscape - An area of land that contains a mosaic of ecosystems, including human-dominated ecosystems⁴.

Migratory species - Migratory bird species means the entire population or any geographically separate part of the population of any bird species, a significant proportion of whose members cyclically and predictably cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries (definition as per CMS).

Priority species – migratory bird species included under CMS Appendix I.

Protected area - is a clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values (IUCN definition 2008).

Site – A geographical area on land or in water with defined ecological, physical, administrative, or management boundaries that it is actually or potentially manageable as a single unit (e.g. a protected area or other managed conservation unit).

For this reason, large-scale conservation priority regions such as Ecoregions, Endemic Bird Areas, and Biodiversity Hotspots, which often span multiple countries, are not considered to be sites. In the context of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA), “site” and “area” are used interchangeably.

Site Network/Ecological Network – A collection of individual sustainably managed sites operating cooperatively and synergistically, both ecologically and administratively, to achieve

⁴ Hassan R, Scholes R, Ash N (eds) (2005) Millenium Ecosystem Assessment: Ecosystems and Human Wellbeing, Volume 1, Current State and Trends. Island Press, Washington.

ecological and governance benefits for migratory birds that single protected sites cannot achieve in isolation (Modified from the CMS IOSEA guidance document; see also CMS/ScC18/Doc.10.3.1 for further information).

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACAP	Agreement for the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels
AEWA	African Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement
AMBI	Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative
BLI	BirdLife International
CAFF	Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCAMLR	Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
CHM	Clearing House Mechanism
CIC	International Council for Game & Wildlife Conservation
EAAFP	East Asian - Australasian Flyway Partnership
FWG	CMS Flyways Working Group
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFN	Global Flyways Network
ICF	International Crane Foundation
IOSEA	CMS Indian Ocean and South-East Asia Marine Turtle Memorandum of Understanding
IPBES	Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
IUCN SSC	World Conservation Union Species Survival Commission
IWSG	International Wader Study Group
KBA	Key Biodiversity Areas
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NGO	Non-Government Organization
POW	Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways
POWPA	Programme of Work on Protected Areas of the Convention on Biological Diversity
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organization
SSAP	Single Species Action Plan
SPMS	Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme/UN Environment
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WHC	World Heritage Convention
WHS	World Heritage Site
WHMSI	Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative
WHSRN	Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network
WI	Wetlands International
WMBD	World Migratory Bird Day
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature