

## Draft Action Plan

### Improving the Conservation Status of Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region

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### **List of Abbreviations**

AEWA	Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCD	Convention to Combat Desertification
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CoP	Conference of the Parties
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IBA	Important Bird Area
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
MoP	Meeting of the Parties
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Vision and Goals of the Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region

This action plan for the protection and conservation of migratory landbirds in the African-Eurasian region has been developed by the UNEP/CMS Secretariat and BirdLife International, in consultation with the working group on migratory landbirds established pursuant to resolution UNEP/CMS 10.27. It complements the work of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement and African-Eurasian Raptor Memorandum of Understanding. The goal of the action plan is to improve the conservation status of migratory landbirds in the African-Eurasian region through international coordination of action for these species, and to catalyse action at the national level. As a roadmap for CMS, it provides a framework for enhanced engagement in the region for the conservation and sustainable management of migratory landbirds with a strong focus on strengthening international and trans-boundary cooperation.

### 1.2 Definition of Migratory Landbirds

As defined by CMS, migratory species are those for which the entire population or a significant proportion of the population cyclically and predictably cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries (CMS, 2003). The BirdLife International definition follows an ecological approach, under which a substantial proportion of the global or regional population make regular or seasonal cyclical movements along flyways<sup>1</sup> beyond the breeding range, with predictable timing and destinations. This includes species that may be migratory only in part of their range or part of their population, short-distance migrants and migrants that occasionally may respond to unusual conditions in a semi-nomadic way. Both definitions are of importance in the determination of the list of species covered by this action plan.

The North American Landbirds Conservation Plan defines landbirds as ‘those species having principally terrestrial life cycles’ (Rich et al., 2004). This includes all non-soaring birds, non-waterfowls and non-seabirds. However, for the purposes of this action plan, migratory landbirds have been defined as those migratory populations of Galliformes, Gruiformes, Charadriiformes, Columbiformes, Caprimulgiformes, Apodiformes, Cuculiformes, Coraciiformes, Piciformes and Passeriformes and that are principally ecologically dependent on terrestrial habitats, have a range which lies entirely or partly within the Action Plan area (see 2.1 below), make regular seasonal inter- and intra-continental movements and are listed in Annex 2 of this Action Plan.

For sake of clarity, the CMS definition for waterbirds as ‘those species of birds that are ecologically dependent on wetlands for at least part of their annual cycle...’ (Range States of the Central Asian Flyway, 2005) and birds of prey as ‘migratory populations of Falconiformes and Strigiformes species...’ (CMS, 2008). This action plan sets out to particularly capture species that are not covered by either of the CMS instruments mentioned.

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<sup>1</sup> A flyway is the total area used by (groups of) populations or species of birds, throughout their annual cycle, including the breeding areas, migration stop-over and non-breeding (wintering) sites (Range States of the Central Asian Flyway, 2005).

## **2. Geographic and Taxonomic Scope**

### **2.1 Range States**

The geographic scope of this Action Plan is the area of the migration systems of African Eurasian landbirds, as defined in Annex 1 of this Action Plan, hereafter referred to as the 'Action Plan area'. This includes Africa, Central Asia, Middle East and Europe (AEWA MoP 4, 2008). Towards optimum representation of the status of migratory landbirds and the threats facing them in this region, the selection of members of the working group (charged with the development of this action plan) was from at least 30 countries representative of the network of countries along the African-Eurasian flyway. These members were drawn from government, inter-government, non-government, scientific and policy-based disciplines, and the national and technical background adequately captured conservation needs and priorities for action for migratory landbirds across the region.

### **2.2 Target Species and Selection Criteria**

Annex 2 lists the target species for this action plan. Presently, there are five species lists:

- migratory landbirds with populations in Africa and Europe,
- migratory landbirds with populations in Africa only (intra-African),
- migratory landbirds with populations in Europe only (intra-Eurasian),
- migratory landbirds with populations in Central Asia only or also in Africa, Europe or the Middle East, and
- migratory landbirds with populations in the Middle East only or also in Africa or Europe.

These lists were compiled using the BirdLife International species classification of full migrant landbirds and the species in each of these lists (Annex 2a-e) have been further classified based on whether they are covered by any CMS instrument.

## **3. Conservation Needs and Threats**

By their very nature, migratory bird populations' resource requirements, and the threats that they face are diverse and are spread across the migratory cycle. They may be affected by threats on the breeding grounds, in the wintering range and at stopover sites in between, making them vulnerable to the effects of environmental change on a particularly wide geographical scale (Bairlein, 2011; BirdLife International, 2011).

### **3.1 Habitat Conservation and Management**

#### **3.1.1 Habitat Loss and Degradation**

A recent review (Ewing, 2008) found that factors operating on the non-breeding grounds were important for a number of African-Eurasian migrants. Birds which winter under unfavourable conditions may survive but seem to be unable to build up body reserves required for successful subsequent breeding (Bairlein, 2011). Avian population declines in the 1960-70s were of species with non-breeding ranges encompassing arid Sahelian and Sudan savannah habitats, whereas more recent declines (1980s onwards) have been associated with the more humid Guinea savannah and forest zones further south (Zwarts et al., 2009). This is of particular concern as increasing human population pressure and allied rapid land use change are both likely to result in previously sustainable agricultural practices becoming drivers of land degradation and causing reductions in biodiversity. Desertification is

another concern, resulting from overgrazing and overcutting that leads to soil degradation and salinisation. These potentially lead to an expansion of ecological barriers, causing significant threats to trans-Saharan migrants. Medium- and large-scale damming projects, particularly in the sub-Saharan African area also has the potentially negative impact of reducing water availability downstream, and altering the landscape up- and down-stream of the dam.

On breeding grounds in Europe, agricultural intensification, changes in agricultural practises and the fallowing of agricultural land are a few of several threats caused by the unsustainable management of land and water resources. Sustainable use is defined as the use of components of biological diversity in a way and at a rate that does not lead to the long-term decline of biological diversity, thereby maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations (AEWA MoP 5, 2012). However, several papers showed that EU farming policy does not necessarily improve the status of farmland birds, so some changes to the current policy will need to be proposed. A global human population increase is creating greater demand for land and water resources, which if not monitored and managed will result in heightened human-wildlife conflict of interest from which it is the wildlife that more often draws the short stick.

## **3.2 Human-Wildlife Conflict/Management of Human Activities**

### **3.2.1 Hunting, Illegal Killing and Trade**

Illegal killing was the subject of the first European conference held July 2011 in Cyprus by the Council of Europe and the Game Fund of Cyprus (Ministry of Interior). This is different from both hunting and harvesting and could be referred to as a specific conservation problem, urgently requiring mitigating measures. In some European countries, the driver for such activities is mainly direct or indirect financial profit for individuals or organised crime, generating illegal (untaxed) benefits not related to basic survival needs (European Conference on Illegal Killing of Birds, 2011). However, the hunting of gamebirds as sport also does need to be considered, monitored and regulated to ensure the sustainable use of game. Hunting, illegal taking and trade is an issue right across the African-Eurasian region, irrespective of different continental drivers.

### **3.2.2 Poisoning**

The CMS CoP 10 UNEP/CMS/Resolution 10.26 (2011a) notes that a considerable number of migratory bird species that are significantly affected by poisoning through poison baits, rodenticides, heavy metals (notably lead), aquatic poisons and agrochemicals are listed in the Appendices to the Convention. There is further concern at the information presented in document UNEP/CMS/Inf.10.40 to the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties regarding the worldwide impact of poisoning causing lethal and detrimental sub-lethal effects on wildlife, including migratory species. And though focused on human health, the Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants (UNEP, 2001) also raises concerns about the bioaccumulation of these chemicals in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.

### **3.2.3 Conservation versus Other Resource-Use Policies**

Changes in government policies and the very governments themselves do create an atmosphere that is not conducive for concerted and long-term effort for protection

or conservation action. This is particularly an issue when the aim is trans-boundary conservation of migratory species.

#### 3.2.4 Other Human Activities with Direct Impact/Other Anthropogenic Pressures

The development of cities and the spread of technology to main rural areas, landscapes are changing, with powerlines and windfarms becoming a growing concern as barriers to migration. Powerlines and windfarms are not only barriers to migration but also pose a direct risk of collision and displacement of habitat at breeding and wintering sites, as well as sites along the migration route.

### 3.3 Climate change

Identification of the major stopover sites and habitats as well as carry-over effects of stopover is crucial for understanding the consequences of future global climate change on migratory landbirds. Climate change models predict considerable regional variation that will have different effects on migrating species due to variation in migratory routes and/or spatial variation of species-specific and even population-specific stopover sites (Bairlein, 2011).

#### 3.3.1 Life-Cycle Mis-Matches

A changing global climate is already resulting in migrant birds returning to the breeding ground and nesting later than the insect boom required to feed their clutch.

#### 3.3.2 Distribution Range Changes

Identification of possible changes in migration phenology and distribution of breeding and wintering grounds as a consequence of the effects of climate change on the annual cycle of migrants (see Altwegg et al., 2012 for details about phenology changes in Barn Swallows).

### 3.4 Wildlife Diseases/ Emergency Measures

It is important to determine the extent of disease-related mortality of migratory landbirds in the region. Reference can be drawn from the Ramsar wetland disease manual (Cromie et al., 2012) and applied to migratory landbirds. Identification and understanding of migratory connectivity will further add to a better assessment of the future role of migratory species in the spread of avian borne emerging infectious diseases in the light of climate change. Namely tropical migrants wintering in wet and moist habitats are confronted with a wide range of infectious pathogens which are harmful to humans and/or wildlife. Ongoing climate change is likely to change distribution and abundance of vectors, and consequently the relationships between pathogens transported by tropical migratory species and their vectors. Again, these changes will be considerably determined by the spatial variation of predicted global warming (Bairlein 2011).

### 3.5 Information and Institutional Gaps

Identification of stopovers as well as the population-specific wintering grounds could be achieved by a more thorough and comparative analysis of the already existing data of ringed birds, and, in particular, by the extended use of recently developed new tools to study bird migrations and migratory connectivity. These methods include evaluated colour-ringing projects, satellite telemetry, geolocation loggers, and the analysis of stable isotopes in feathers moulted at non-breeding grounds. While the first two methods could currently only be applied to medium to large-sized species, and the use of geolocation loggers depends on the ability to re-catch birds when returned to their breeding grounds, the feather analysis is not restricted by the size of the species nor much by trapping capabilities however there a

severe methodological problems with its application (Bairlein, 2011). In addition, population models and/or analysis of existing ecological knowledge of a set of species (representing the major migratory strategies) are needed to reveal what the limiting factors are in their life cycles, and when and where in the migration these limiting factors occur. This is necessary to guide prioritization and design of conservation measures.

#### 3.5.1 Habitat Data (Flyways)

Need to undertake research in order to identify population-specific migratory routes, connectivity, wintering and staging areas and to understand the habitat requirements of, and threats to, African-Eurasian migrants during their annual cycle.

#### 3.5.2 Site Data

Though there is an abundance of data regarding the status and trends of European IBAs, a dearth of information still exists for African sites. Regular record of the state, pressure and appropriate response at each IBA is essential.

#### 3.5.3 Species Data

Data on population trends:

- compile existing information on population trends from the breeding grounds (get in touch with active schemes across Europe),
- compile existing information on trends from migration/wintering counts in Africa, and
- support and strengthen the network of long-term monitoring schemes across the Action Plan area, particularly in areas where little information is presently available on population dynamics of the migrating within or through the area.

## 4. Priorities for Conservation Action

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

### 4.1 Conservation of Habitats

To maintain, or where necessary restore, suitable and interconnected habitat in the African-Eurasian Region and improve sustainable natural resource management at the local, national and regional level, with full participation of local communities.

#### 4.1.1 Habitat Inventories

Investigate opportunities to conduct national inventories on habitat quality and usage in order to identify critical areas and migration routes of landbirds as the basis for targeting efforts to encourage improved land use management and, as appropriate, for designating additional sites and corridors under the appropriate national and international protection categories, where possible.

Actions include checking existence of data sets on migratory routes within the Action Plan area at the species and population level (e.g., ringing recovery data available at EURING Data Bank, <http://www.euring.org/edb/index.html>) out of already existing data, plan optimal analytical procedures to describe flyways from the perspective of:



- connectivity between breeding and wintering areas (analytical models already existing and successfully tested),
- connectivity en route (analytical models still to be adapted to be able to take into account also observations of individually marked birds at intermediate sites between the breeding and wintering areas),
- based on results of connectivity analyses, description of flyways at the population level,
- description of phenology (seasonality of movements) along flyway at the species and population level, and
- habitat use along flyways as described through analysis of existing data on conditions of migrants at departure, at stopover sites as well as on wintering grounds (data on conditions available at several European Ringing Centres).

#### 4.1.2 Conservation and Management of Habitats

Develop appropriate land use policies and practices, especially in relation to agriculture and forestry (e.g., maintaining natural tree species composition in forests, restoring farmland mosaic habitats), which takes into account the needs of migratory landbirds, and the benefits of land management that is beneficial for migratory birds, also for livelihoods and to combat desertification and climate change. The conservation and management of habitats for other land uses such as industry, housing and tourism will also need to be addressed. Such policies and practices should be developed in close consultation with authorities, non-government organizations and local communities and in conjunction with appropriate awareness raising. The capacity of local agencies and interest groups to support development and implementation of such practices needs to be strengthened.

#### 4.1.3 Safeguard Ecological Networks of Critical Sites

Develop measures, as appropriate, to enhance and protect ecological connectivity, critical sites and migration routes by strengthening and expanding protected areas but especially the wider countryside, along with enhancing their capacity and funding, improving management and ensuring enforcement. The restoration of habitats will also be important.

## 4.2 Species Conservation

To conserve and sustainably manage populations of migratory landbirds.

#### 4.2.1 Development of a Regional Monitoring System

The development of an active monitoring system that is based on citizen science, local conservation groups (LCGs) and site support groups (SSGs), conservation-oriented NGOs, with data being uploaded and shared via online databases like Worldbirds.

#### 4.2.2 Conserve and Restore Hotspots and Habitats

Implement action to restore and/or improve breeding, wintering and staging sites, stop-over sites and corridors, as well as habitat restoration, e.g. replanting/assisted regeneration guidelines (tree species, planting and protecting methods). There is the need to consider the habitat requirement of various focal species in maintaining a good quality habitat for breeding and wintering.

#### 4.2.3 Regulation of Hunting, Illegal Killing and Trade

Appropriate regulation will require accurate data on hunting pressure. For this, it will be necessary to compile existing information on official lists of quarry species and hunting seasons across range states, as well as information on European hunting tourism towards Africa and bag statistics on migratory birds across Europe and in Africa. The regulation of hunting, illegal killing and trade should also include action targeted at alternative, sustainable livelihoods to reduce the appeal of hunting/trade, overgrazing and wood-cutting, as well as ensuring sustainable use of game.

#### 4.2.4 Wildlife Disease Control and Emergency Response

Regarding wildlife diseases, improve the response capacity to emergencies involving wildlife diseases, through the CMS/FAO wildlife disease task force with the participation of governmental authorities, international organizations and local partnerships (CMS CoP 10, 2011c). Conduct epidemiological and other research on wildlife diseases to inform mitigation, control and action in the event of a disease outbreak or mass mortality episode. Based on this information, integrate prevention of disease transmission into the management of protected areas. Ensure close cooperation among range states and other stakeholders whenever possible and relevant, 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 (CMS CoP 10, 2011b). This should also link to the expert network database mentioned above.

### **4.3 Capacity Building**

To create an enabling legal and institutional environment as well as comprehensive capacity building for relevant national agencies and local communities based on conservation incentives such as sustainable use. In parts of Africa, Central Asia and the Middle East, there will be the need to build the capacity of national agencies to collate data and develop or revive their own national database(s), particularly using online resources (e.g. Worldbirds) so that the data is accessible to a wider community. There is also the need to enhance scientific and technical development of local experts. Sub-regional research institutions like the A.P. Leventis Ornithological Research Institute in Nigeria can be supported to expand their influence across the West African sub-region.

#### 4.3.1 Create Incentives for Conservation

Define appropriate incentives to ensure local implementation of land use management prescriptions by evaluating the various incentives utilized and study their benefits and limitations in the relevant local context.

Identify suitable sites for the development of sensitive and appropriate ecotourism, in order to provide direct benefits from the existence of wildlife as an incentive for local communities to conserve animals and their habitats.

Mitigation/smart design of intensification of agriculture.

Mitigation of window strikes due to lighted buildings posing a collision risk.

Mitigation against impacts of wind and solar energy facilities.

Mitigation of existing hydrodams flood regime, etc.

Advocacy for appropriate EIA processes and mitigation where necessary for infrastructural development.

#### **4.4 (Inter)national Cooperation**

Innovative cooperation at national and international level needed, e.g. between conservation NGOs, government agencies, development NGOs, donors or investors, agro-sector, power companies, to improve coordination of activities at all levels and between all stakeholders.

Improve the cooperation among the range states to determine and monitor the impacts of identified threats (e.g. hunting, climate change) on migratory landbirds and their habitats and develop appropriate adaptation strategies to mitigate the negative impact of the threat.

Promote the conservation of wildlife populations as an element of improved resilience of livelihood and ecosystems against climate change.

#### **5. Control Mechanisms**

Develop an international network of specialists and organizations involved in research, monitoring and conservation of migratory landbirds in order to build up a common data base which might be linked to existing ones such as MoveBank and Worldbirds.

Improve the knowledge about the species covered by this AP through coordinated research and monitoring, e.g. by agreeing on standardized methods for data collection and processing, mechanisms for information sharing, as well as on coordinated (simultaneous) timing of the population surveys to improve quality and reliability of data. This could link to the database/s above, which could also include standard or species-specific monitoring guidelines. The use of existing bird databases such as the Southern African Bird Atlas Project 2 in South Africa can be immensely important, as well as the use of satellite tracking of key species of crucial importance to get a better understanding of migration and to identify the threats to these species along their migration route. Also, the organisation of ringing camps in areas with gaps in knowledge about migration patterns (Western Asia, Middle East, some parts of Africa) – possibly through cooperation with existing European and South African Ringing Schemes.

Consider setting up a monitoring commission with representatives from all range states dealing with particular species to coordinate and arrange for joint, trans-boundary monitoring missions, and secure funds to provide appropriate equipment and international experts to join those missions in order to combine training, research and data collection. This will need to build on existing work of the likes of European Bird Census Council, EURING, AFRING, SAFRING and various long-term ringing sites.

#### **6. Stakeholders, Partnerships and Synergies**

International organizations, governmental institutions, local people as well as national and international NGOs are actively engaged in the protection of wildlife and habitats in the region in a variety of ways. This section aims at identifying conservation capacities as well as common objectives and synergies between the different mandates, programmes and initiatives. CMS promotes collaboration by acting as an international platform bringing together stakeholders that commit to a common goal, such as the implementation of a work programme, action plan or legal instrument. Analyzing the current landscape of stakeholders and activities in order to identify common interest and synergies constitutes a first step to harness these synergies and make efficient use of existing resources (see Annex 3).

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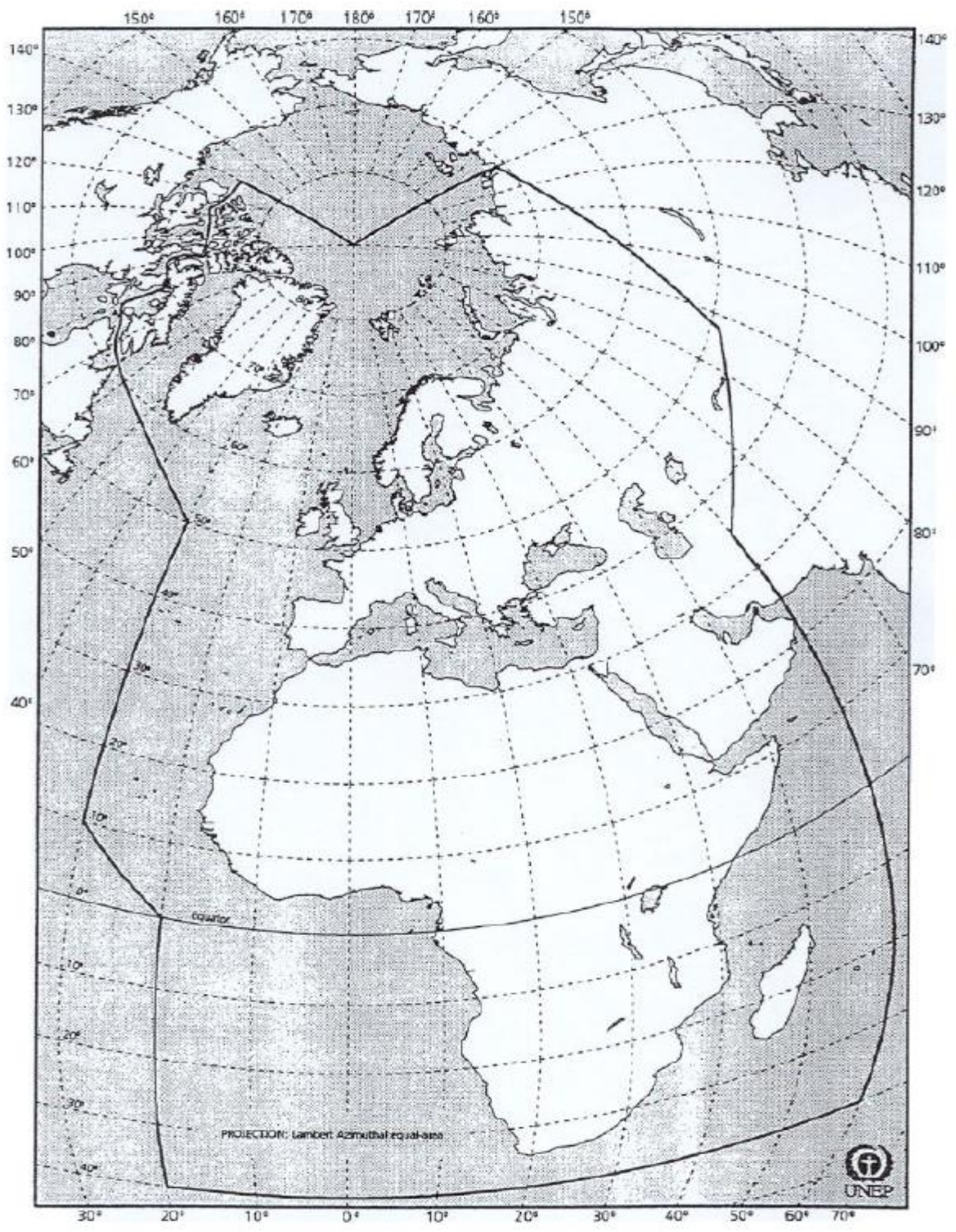
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## Annexes

### **Annex 1: Definition of the Action Plan area**

The boundary of the Action Plan area is defined as follows: from the North Pole south along the 130°W line of longitude to 75°N; thence east and southeast through Viscount Melville Sound, Prince Regent Inlet, the Gulf of Boothia, Foxe Basin, Foxe Channel and Hudson Strait to a point in the northwest Atlantic at 60°N, 60°W; then southeast through the northwest Atlantic to a point at 50°N, 30°W; then south along the 30°W line of longitude to 10°N; then southeast to the equator at 20°W; then south along the 20°W line of longitude to 40°S; then east along the 40°S line of latitude to 60°E; then north along the 60°E line of longitude to 35°N; then east-northeast on a great circle to a point in the western Altai at 49°N, 87°27'E; then northeast on a great circle to the coast of the Arctic Ocean at 130°E; then north along the 130°E line of longitude to the North Pole. The outline of the Action Plan area is illustrated on the following map (AEWA MoP 4, 2008).

Map of the Agreement Area (Source: AEWA MoP 4, 2008)



**Annex 2a: List of Migratory Landbirds with Populations in Africa and Europe.**

Scientific name	Common name	2012 Red List	Africa	Central Asia	Europe	Middle East	CMS Instrument
<i>Otis tarda</i>	Great Bustard	VU	1	1	1	1	CMS I & II
<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>	Houbara Bustard	VU	1	1	1	1	CMS I & II
<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	Aquatic Warbler	VU	1	1	1	0	CMS I & II
3 migrant landbirds on CMS Appendix I							
<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Common Quail	LC	1	1	1	1	CMS II
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	European Turtle-dove	LC	1	1	1	1	CMS II
<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	European Roller	NT	1	1	1	1	CMS II
<i>Merops apiaster</i>	European Bee-eater	LC	1	1	1	1	CMS II
4 migrant landbirds on CMS Appendix II only							
<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>	Little Bustard	NT	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Pterocles alchata</i>	Pin-tailed Sandgrouse	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Pterocles orientalis</i>	Black-bellied Sandgrouse	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Columba oenas</i>	Stock Dove	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Common Wood-pigeon	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Eurasian Collared-dove	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Stigmatopelia senegalensis</i>	Laughing Dove	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Clamator glandarius</i>	Great Spotted Cuckoo	LC	1	0	1	1	None
<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Common Cuckoo	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Caprimulgus ruficollis</i>	Red-necked Nightjar	LC	1	0	1	0	None
<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	Eurasian Nightjar	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>	Alpine Swift	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Apus apus</i>	Common Swift	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Apus unicolor</i>	Plain Swift	LC	1	0	1	0	None
<i>Apus pallidus</i>	Pallid Swift	LC	1	0	1	1	None
<i>Apus affinis</i>	Little Swift	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Apus caffer</i>	White-rumped Swift	LC	1	0	1	0	None
<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Common Kingfisher	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Merops persicus</i>	Blue-cheeked Bee-eater	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Upupa epops</i>	Eurasian Hoopoe	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	Eurasian Wryneck	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Lanius collurio</i>	Red-backed Shrike	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Lanius minor</i>	Lesser Grey Shrike	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	Great Grey Shrike	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Lanius senator</i>	Woodchat Shrike	LC	1	0	1	1	None
<i>Lanius nubicus</i>	Masked Shrike	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	Eurasian Golden Oriole	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Corvus monedula</i>	Eurasian Jackdaw	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Rook	LC	1	1	1	1	None

<i>Corvus corone</i>	Carrion Crow	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common Raven	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Parus ater</i>	Coal Tit	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Parus caeruleus</i>	Blue Tit	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Sand Martin	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Hirundo rupestris</i>	Eurasian Crag-martin	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Hirundo daurica</i>	Red-rumped Swallow	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	Northern House-martin	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>	Calandra Lark	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Melanocorypha bimaculata</i>	Bimaculated Lark	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>	Greater Short-toed Lark	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Calandrella rufescens</i>	Lesser Short-toed Lark	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Galerida cristata</i>	Crested Lark	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Lullula arborea</i>	Wood Lark	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Eurasian Skylark	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Horned Lark	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Zitting Cisticola	LC	1	0	1	1	None
<i>Cettia cetti</i>	Cetti's Warbler	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Locustella naevia</i>	Common Grasshopper-warbler	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Locustella fluviatilis</i>	Eurasian River Warbler	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>	Savi's Warbler	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Acrocephalus melanopogon</i>	Moustached Warbler	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	Sedge Warbler	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	Eurasian Reed-warbler	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>	Marsh Warbler	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	Great Reed-warbler	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Hippolais pallida</i>	Eastern Olivaceous Warbler	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Hippolais opaca</i>	Western Olivaceous Warbler	LC	1	0	1	0	None
<i>Hippolais languida</i>	Upcher's Warbler	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Hippolais olivetorum</i>	Olive-tree Warbler	LC	1	0	1	1	None
<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>	Melodious Warbler	LC	1	0	1	0	None
<i>Hippolais icterina</i>	Icterine Warbler	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Common Chiffchaff	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Phylloscopus ibericus</i>	Iberian Chiffchaff	LC	1	0	1	0	None
<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>	Bonelli's Warbler	LC	1	0	1	1	None
<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	Wood Warbler	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Blackcap	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Sylvia borin</i>	Garden Warbler	LC	1	1	1	1	None



<i>Sylvia communis</i>	Common Whitethroat	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	Lesser Whitethroat	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Sylvia nana</i>	Desert Warbler	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Sylvia nisoria</i>	Barred Warbler	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Sylvia hortensis</i>	Orphean Warbler	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Sylvia rueppelli</i>	Rueppell's Warbler	LC	1	0	1	1	None
<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	Sardinian Warbler	LC	1	0	1	1	None
<i>Sylvia melanothorax</i>	Cyprus Warbler	LC	1	0	1	1	None
<i>Sylvia cantillans</i>	Subalpine Warbler	LC	1	0	1	1	None
<i>Sylvia mystacea</i>	Menetries's Warbler	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Sylvia conspicillata</i>	Spectacled Warbler	LC	1	0	1	1	None
<i>Sylvia sarda</i>	Marmora's Warbler	LC	1	0	1	0	None
<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Goldcrest	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	Firecrest	LC	1	0	1	0	None
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Winter Wren	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Common Starling	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	Ring Ouzel	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Eurasian Blackbird	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Fieldfare	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Redwing	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle Thrush	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	European Robin	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>	Thrush Nightingale	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	Common Nightingale	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	Bluethroat	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Irania gutturalis</i>	White-throated Robin	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Erythropgia galactotes</i>	Rufous-tailed Scrub-robin	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	Black Redstart	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	Common Redstart	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	Whinchat	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	Common Stonechat	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Northern Wheatear	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Oenanthe finschii</i>	Finsch's Wheatear	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>	Black-eared Wheatear	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Oenanthe pleschanka</i>	Pied Wheatear	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Oenanthe cyriaca</i>	Cyprus Wheatear	LC	1	0	1	1	None
<i>Oenanthe xanthopyrna</i>	Kurdish Wheatear	LC	1	0	1	1	None
<i>Oenanthe deserti</i>	Desert Wheatear	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>	Isabelline Wheatear	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Monticola saxatilis</i>	Rufous-tailed Rock-thrush	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	Blue Rock-thrush	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted Flycatcher	LC	1	1	1	1	None

<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	European Pied Flycatcher	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>	Collared Flycatcher	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Ficedula semitorquata</i>	Semi-collared Flycatcher	NT	1	0	1	1	None
<i>Ficedula parva</i>	Red-breasted Flycatcher	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Passer moabiticus</i>	Dead Sea Sparrow	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Petronia brachydactyla</i>	Pale Rock Sparrow	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Hedge Accentor	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Motacilla alba</i>	White Wagtail	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	Citrine Wagtail	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Anthus richardi</i>	Richard's Pipit	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Anthus campestris</i>	Tawny Pipit	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Tree Pipit	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Meadow Pipit	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	Red-throated Pipit	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Eurasian Chaffinch	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Brambling	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Serinus serinus</i>	European Serin	LC	1	0	1	1	None
<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	European Greenfinch	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	Eurasian Siskin	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	European Goldfinch	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	Eurasian Linnet	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	Common Rosefinch	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	Hawfinch	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Emberiza cineracea</i>	Cinereous Bunting	NT	1	0	1	1	None
<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>	Ortolan Bunting	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Emberiza caesia</i>	Cretzschmar's Bunting	LC	1	0	1	1	None
<i>Emberiza melanocephala</i>	Black-headed Bunting	LC	1	1	1	1	None
<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Reed Bunting	LC	1	1	1	1	None
143 migrant landbirds not covered by any CMS instrument							

#### Annex 2b: List of Migratory Landbirds with Populations in Africa only (intra-African).

Scientific name	Common name	2012 Red List	Africa	Central Asia	Europe	Middle East	CMS Instrument
<i>Hirundo atrocaerulea</i>	Blue Swallow	VU	1	0	0	0	CMS I & II
<i>Zoothera guttata</i>	Spotted Ground-thrush	EN	1	0	0	0	CMS I & II
2 migrant landbirds on CMS Appendix I							
<i>Neotis denhami</i>	Denham's Bustard	NT	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Neotis ludwigii</i>	Ludwig's Bustard	EN	1	0	0	0	None

<i>Turnix hottentottus</i>	Hottentot Buttonquail	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Ortyxelos meiffrenii</i>	Lark Buttonquail	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Pterocles namaqua</i>	Namaqua Sandgrouse	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Pterocles gutturalis</i>	Yellow-throated Sandgrouse	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Streptopelia vinacea</i>	Vinaceous Dove	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>	Ring-necked Dove	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Turtur abyssinicus</i>	Black-billed Wood-dove	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Turtur afer</i>	Blue-spotted Wood-dove	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Turtur tympanistria</i>	Tambourine Dove	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Treron calvus</i>	African Green-pigeon	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Alectroenas madagascariensis</i>	Madagascar Blue-pigeon	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Agapornis pullarius</i>	Red-headed Lovebird	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Clamator levaillantii</i>	Levaillant's Cuckoo	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Cuculus solitaries</i>	Red-chested Cuckoo	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Cuculus clamosus</i>	Black Cuckoo	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Cuculus gularis</i>	African Cuckoo	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Cuculus poliocephalus</i>	Lesser Cuckoo	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Cuculus rochii</i>	Madagascar Cuckoo	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Chrysococcyx cupreus</i>	African Emerald Cuckoo	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Caprimulgus rufigena</i>	Rufous-cheeked Nightjar	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Caprimulgus climacurus</i>	Long-tailed Nightjar	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Caprimulgus fossii</i>	Square-tailed Nightjar	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Macrodipteryx longipennis</i>	Standard-winged Nightjar	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Macrodipteryx vexillarius</i>	Pennant-winged Nightjar	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Tachymarpis aequatorialis</i>	Mottled Swift	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Apus niansae</i>	Nyanza Swift	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Apus barbatus</i>	African Black Swift	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Coracias naevia</i>	Rufous-crowned Roller	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Eurystomus glaucurus</i>	Broad-billed Roller	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Halcyon senegalensis</i>	Woodland Kingfisher	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Halcyon senegaloides</i>	Mangrove Kingfisher	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Ceyx pictus</i>	African Pygmy-kingfisher	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Merops superciliosus</i>	Madagascar Bee-eater	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Merops malimbicus</i>	Rosy Bee-eater	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Merops nubicus</i>	Northern Carmine Bee-eater	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Merops nubicoides</i>	Southern Carmine Bee-eater	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Pitta angolensis</i>	African Pitta	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Megabyas flammulatus</i>	African Shrike-flycatcher	LC	1	0	0	0	None

<i>Batis capensis</i>	Cape Batis	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Batis pririt</i>	Pririt Batis	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Platysteira peltata</i>	Black-throated Wattle-eye	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Campephaga phoenicea</i>	Red-shouldered Cuckooshrike	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Oriolus auratus</i>	African Golden Oriole	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Pseudochelidon eurystomina</i>	African River-martin	DD	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Psalidoprocne albiceps</i>	White-headed Saw-wing	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Psalidoprocne pristoptera</i>	Blue Saw-wing	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Psalidoprocne obscura</i>	Fanti Saw-wing	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Phedina borbonica</i>	Mascarene Martin	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Riparia cincta</i>	Banded Martin	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Hirundo fuligula</i>	Rock Martin	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Hirundo aethiopica</i>	Ethiopian Swallow	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Hirundo angolensis</i>	Angola Swallow	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Hirundo albigularis</i>	White-throated Swallow	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Hirundo leucosoma</i>	Pied-winged Swallow	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Hirundo dimidiata</i>	Pearl-breasted Swallow	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Hirundo cucullata</i>	Greater Striped-swallow	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Hirundo abyssinica</i>	Lesser Striped-swallow	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Hirundo semirufa</i>	Rufous-chested Swallow	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Hirundo senegalensis</i>	Mosque Swallow	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Hirundo rufigula</i>	Red-throated Swallow	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Hirundo spilodera</i>	South African Swallow	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Pinarocorys erythropygia</i>	Rufous-rumped Lark	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Pinarocorys nigricans</i>	Dusky Lark	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Sylvia deserticola</i>	Tristram's Warbler	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Lamprotornis splendidus</i>	Splendid Glossy-starling	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Lamprotornis shelleyi</i>	Shelley's Starling	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Stenostira scita</i>	Fairy Warbler	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Tmetothylacus tenellus</i>	Golden Pipit	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Anthus hoeschi</i>	Mountain Pipit	LC	1	0	0	0	None
<i>Rhodopechys alienus</i>	African Crimson-winged Finch	LC	1	0	0	0	None
72 migrant landbirds not covered by any CMS instrument							

#### Annex 2c: List of Migratory Landbirds with Populations in Europe only (intra-Eurasian).

Scientific name	Common name	2012 Red List	Africa	Central Asia	Europe	Middle East	CMS Instrument
<i>Anthus petrosus</i>	Rock Pipit	LC	0	0	1	0	None
1 migrant landbirds not covered by any CMS instrument							

**Annex 2d: List of Migratory Landbirds with Populations in Central Asia only or also in Africa, Europe or the Middle East.**

Scientific name	Common name	2012 Red List	Africa	Central Asia	Europe	Middle East	CMS Instrument
<i>Emberiza aureola</i>	Yellow-breasted Bunting	VU	0	1	1	1	CMS I
1 migrant landbird on CMS Appendix I							
<i>Syrrhaptes paradoxus</i>	Pallas's Sandgrouse	LC	0	1	0	1	None
<i>Pterocles senegallus</i>	Spotted Sandgrouse	LC	1	1	0	1	None
<i>Columba leuconota</i>	Snow Pigeon	LC	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Columba eversmanni</i>	Pale-backed Pigeon	VU	0	1	0	1	None
<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	Oriental Turtle-dove	LC	0	1	0	1	None
<i>Cuculus optatus</i>	Oriental Cuckoo	LC	0	1	1	0	None
<i>Caprimulgus aegyptius</i>	Egyptian Nightjar	LC	1	1	0	1	None
<i>Caprimulgus mahrattensis</i>	Sykes's Nightjar	LC	0	1	0	1	None
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	LC	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift	LC	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>	Eurasian Three-toed Woodpecker	LC	0	1	1	0	None
<i>Dryocopus martius</i>	Black woodpecker	LC	0	1	1	1	None
<i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>	Long-tailed Minivet	LC	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Lanius isabellinus</i>	Rufous-tailed Shrike	LC	1	1	0	1	None
<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	Brown Shrike	LC	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Lanius vittatus</i>	Bay-backed Shrike	LC	0	1	0	1	None
<i>Lanius schach</i>	Long-tailed Shrike	LC	0	1	0	1	None
<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	Black Drongo	LC	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	Ashy Drongo	LC	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	Asian Paradise-flycatcher	LC	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	Bohemian Waxwing	LC	0	1	1	1	None
<i>Hypocolius ampelinus</i>	Grey Hypocolius	LC	0	1	0	1	None
<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>	Eurasian Penduline-tit	LC	0	1	1	1	None
<i>Remiz coronatus</i>	White-crowned Penduline-tit	LC	0	1	0	1	None
<i>Remiz macronyx</i>	Black-headed Penduline-tit	LC	0	1	0	1	None
<i>Riparia paludicola</i>	Plain Martin	LC	1	1	0	1	None
<i>Hirundo smithii</i>	Wire-tailed Swallow	LC	1	1	0	1	None
<i>Hirundo fluvicola</i>	Streak-throated Swallow	LC	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	Long-tailed Tit	LC	0	1	1	1	None
<i>Melanocorypha leucoptera</i>	White-winged Lark	LC	0	1	1	1	None
<i>Melanocorypha yeltoniensis</i>	Black Lark	LC	0	1	1	1	None
<i>Calandrella acutirostris</i>	Hume's Lark	LC	0	1	0	1	None
<i>Calandrella cheleensis</i>	Asian Short-toed Lark	LC	0	1	0	1	None

<i>Alauda gulgula</i>	Oriental Skylark	LC	0	1	0	1	None
<i>Pycnonotus leucogenys</i>	Himalayan Bulbul	LC	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>	Asian Black Bulbul	LC	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Locustella lanceolata</i>	Lanceolated Warbler	LC	0	1	1	0	None
<i>Locustella certhiola</i>	Pallas's Grasshopper-warbler	LC	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Locustella fasciolata</i>	Gray's Grasshopper-warbler	LC	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Locustella pleskei</i>	Pleske's Grasshopper-warbler	VU	0	0	1	0	None
<i>Acrocephalus agricola</i>	Paddyfield Warbler	LC	0	1	1	1	None
<i>Acrocephalus concinens</i>	Blunt-winged Warbler	LC	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	Blyth's Reed-warbler	LC	0	1	1	1	None
<i>Acrocephalus orinus</i>	Large-billed Reed-warbler	DD	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i>	Clamorous Reed-warbler	LC	1	1	0	1	None
<i>Acrocephalus aedon</i>	Thick-billed Warbler	LC	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Hippolais caligata</i>	Booted Warbler	LC	0	1	1	1	None
<i>Hippolais rama</i>	Sykes's Warbler	LC	0	1	0	1	None
<i>Phylloscopus sindianus</i>	Mountain Chiffchaff	LC	0	1	1	1	None
<i>Phylloscopus neglectus</i>	Plain Leaf-warbler	LC	0	1	0	1	None
<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	Dusky Warbler	LC	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Phylloscopus griseolus</i>	Sulphur-bellied Warbler	LC	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Phylloscopus schwarzi</i>	Radde's Warbler	LC	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>	Lemon-rumped Warbler	LC	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	Inornate Warbler	LC	0	1	1	1	None
<i>Phylloscopus humei</i>	Hume's Leaf-warbler	LC	0	1	0	1	None
<i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	Arctic Warbler	LC	0	1	1	0	None
<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	Greenish Warbler	LC	0	1	1	1	None
<i>Phylloscopus magnirostris</i>	Large-billed Leaf-warbler	LC	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Phylloscopus tytleri</i>	Tytler's Leaf-warbler	NT	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Phylloscopus occipitalis</i>	Western Crowned Warbler	LC	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Sylvia minula</i>	Small Whitethroat	LC	0	1	0	1	None
<i>Sylvia althaea</i>	Hume's Whitethroat	LC	0	1	0	1	None
<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	Bearded Parrotbill	LC	0	1	1	1	None
<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	Oriental White-eye	LC	0	1	0	1	None
<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>	Wallcreeper	LC	0	1	1	1	None
<i>Sturnus pagodarum</i>	Brahminy Starling	LC	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Sturnus roseus</i>	Rosy Starling	LC	0	1	1	1	None

<i>Zoothera sibirica</i>	Siberian Thrush	LC	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Zoothera dauma</i>	Eurasian Scaly Thrush	LC	0	1	1	0	None
<i>Turdus obscurus</i>	Eyebrowed Thrush	LC	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Turdus ruficollis</i>	Dark-throated Thrush	LC	0	1	1	1	None
<i>Turdus naumanni</i>	Dusky Thrush	LC	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Luscinia sibilans</i>	Rufous-tailed Robin	LC	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Luscinia calliope</i>	Siberian Rubythroat	LC	0	1	1	0	None
<i>Luscinia pectoralis</i>	White-tailed Rubythroat	LC	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Luscinia cyane</i>	Siberian Blue Robin	LC	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	Orange-flanked Bush-robin	LC	0	1	1	0	None
<i>Phoenicurus erythronotus</i>	Rufous-backed Redstart	LC	0	1	1	1	None
<i>Phoenicurus erythrogasterus</i>	White-winged Redstart	LC	0	1	1	0	None
<i>Saxicola insignis</i>	White-throated Bushchat	VU	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	Pied Bushchat	LC	0	1	0	1	None
<i>Oenanthe picata</i>	Variable Wheatear	LC	0	1	0	1	None
<i>Oenanthe chrysopygia</i>	Red-tailed Wheatear	LC	0	1	1	1	None
<i>Monticola cinclorhynchus</i>	Blue-capped Rock-thrush	LC	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>	Dark-sided Flycatcher	LC	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	Asian Brown Flycatcher	LC	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Muscicapa ruficauda</i>	Rusty-tailed Flycatcher	LC	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Ficedula mugimaki</i>	Mugimaki Flycatcher	LC	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>	Taiga Flycatcher	LC	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Ficedula superciliaris</i>	Ultramarine Flycatcher	LC	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Prunella montanella</i>	Siberian Accentor	LC	0	1	1	0	None
<i>Prunella atrogularis</i>	Black-throated Accentor	LC	0	1	1	1	None
<i>Anthus godlewskii</i>	Blyth's Pipit	LC	0	1	0	1	None
<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	Olive-backed Pipit	LC	0	1	1	1	None
<i>Anthus gustavi</i>	Pechora Pipit	LC	0	1	1	1	None
<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	American Pipit	LC	0	1	1	1	None
<i>Carduelis flammea</i>	Common Redpoll	LC	0	1	1	0	None
<i>Carduelis flavirostris</i>	Twite	LC	0	1	1	1	None
<i>Leucosticte nemoricola</i>	Plain Mountain-finch	LC	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Leucosticte brandti</i>	Black-headed Mountain-finch	LC	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Leucosticte arctoa</i>	Asian Rosy-finch	LC	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Rhodopechys sanguineus</i>	Asian Crimson-winged Finch	LC	0	1	1	1	None
<i>Uragus sibiricus</i>	Long-tailed Rosefinch	LC	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Carpodacus roseus</i>	Pallas's Rosefinch	LC	0	1	1	0	None
<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>	Pine Grosbeak	LC	0	1	1	0	None
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Eurasian Bullfinch	LC	0	1	1	1	None
<i>Emberiza leucocephalos</i>	Pine Bunting	LC	0	1	1	1	None

<i>Emberiza stewarti</i>	Chestnut-breasted Bunting	LC	0	1	0	1	None
<i>Emberiza buchanani</i>	Grey-necked Bunting	LC	0	1	1	1	None
<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	Little Bunting	LC	0	1	1	1	None
<i>Emberiza rustica</i>	Rustic Bunting	LC	0	1	1	1	None
<i>Emberiza bruniceps</i>	Red-headed Bunting	LC	0	1	1	1	None
<i>Emberiza spodocephala</i>	Black-faced Bunting	LC	0	1	0	0	None
<i>Emberiza pallasi</i>	Pallas's Bunting	LC	0	1	1	0	None
<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	Lapland Longspur	LC	0	1	1	0	None
<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	Snow Bunting	LC	0	1	1	0	None
117 migrant landbirds not covered by any CMS instrument							

**Annex 2e: List of Migratory Landbirds with Populations in the Middle East only or also in Africa or Europe.**

Scientific name	Common name	2012 Red List	Africa	Central Asia	Europe	Middle East	CMS Instrument
<i>Acrocephalus griseldis</i>	Basra Reed-warbler	EN	1	0	0	1	CMS I & II
<i>Serinus syriacus</i>	Syrian Serin	VU	1	0	0	1	CMS I
2 migrant landbirds on CMS Appendix I							
<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>	Red-eyed Dove	LC	1	0	0	1	None
<i>Streptopelia roseogrisea</i>	African Collared-dove	LC	1	0	0	1	None
<i>Oena capensis</i>	Namaqua Dove	LC	1	0	0	1	None
<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	Pied Cuckoo	LC	1	0	0	1	None
<i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i>	Klaas's Cuckoo	LC	1	0	0	1	None
<i>Chrysococcyx caprius</i>	Didric Cuckoo	LC	1	0	0	1	None
<i>Eudynamis scolopaceus</i>	Asian Koel	LC	0	0	0	1	None
<i>Caprimulgus inornatus</i>	Plain Nightjar	LC	1	0	0	1	None
<i>Apus berliozi</i>	Forbes-Watson's Swift	LC	1	0	0	1	None
<i>Coracias abyssinicus</i>	Abyssinian Roller	LC	1	0	0	1	None
<i>Halcyon leucocephala</i>	Grey-headed Kingfisher	LC	1	0	0	1	None
<i>Merops albicollis</i>	White-throated Bee-eater	LC	1	0	0	1	None
<i>Merops orientalis</i>	Little Green Bee-eater	LC	1	0	0	1	None
<i>Terpsiphone viridis</i>	African Paradise-flycatcher	LC	1	0	0	1	None
<i>Hirundo obsoleta</i>	Pale Crag-martin	LC	1	0	0	1	None
<i>Mirafra cantillans</i>	Singing Bushlark	LC	1	0	0	1	None
<i>Calandrella cinerea</i>	Red-capped Lark	LC	1	0	0	1	None
<i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster</i>	Violet-backed Starling	LC	1	0	0	1	None
18 migrant landbirds not covered by any CMS instrument							





### Annex 3: Synergies between stakeholders

Stakeholder	Programme/Activity	Synergies
National Governments	National Governments and their relevant ministries and agencies are responsible for all legal and policy related matters related to wildlife conservation; they decide and lead on development and implementation of activities.	The implementation of CMS and this Action Plan entirely relies on the governmental support and political will of the range states.
Local communities	Agricultural practices have a direct impact on ecosystems and it is necessary to understand and address the incentives (e.g. market forces/subsidies) that drive unsustainable behaviour.	Without the support, acceptance and participation of local people, conservation activities are likely to fail and lose their credibility especially if they have negative effects on local people's livelihoods.
International/Regional initiatives and platforms		
International Biodiversity Conventions		
CBD	The Convention on Biological Diversity, whose 193 Parties are required to regulate or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity, promote the recovery of threatened species, and the protection and restoration of habitats as well as promotion of sustainable use. Relevant programmes are the Programme of Work on protected areas, the revision of the National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plans (NBSAPs), and the Dry and Sub-humid Land Work Programme. The last of these aims at identifying best practices to address conflicts between biodiversity conservation, sustainable use, pastoralism and agriculture in dry and sub-humid lands.	Are range states Parties to CBD?. CMS has a formal joint programme of work with CBD, who recognizes CMS as the lead partner for migratory species. Both are members of the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions, aimed to enhance coherence and cooperation. Collaboration exists in revising the NBSAPs for which CMS has developed guidelines about how to integrate CMS strategic targets and the conservation of migratory species into the NBSAPs.
CCD	The Convention to Combat Desertification addresses land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas. Priority areas of its National Action Programmes and Sub-Regional Action Programmes include monitoring and evaluation of desertification processes, improvement of water use in agriculture, management of forest resources, agroforestry, pasture management, conservation of biodiversity and nature protection, economic capacity building of local communities.	Are range states Parties to UNCCD? Common issues include habitat degradation, biodiversity conservation and sustainable land and water management. A Memorandum of Cooperation between CMS and UNCCD Secretariats was signed in 2003 in order to pursue joint activities.
CITES	The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,	Are range states Parties to CITES?. CITES is an important ally

	with 175 Parties, aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. Each Party to the Convention must designate one or more Management Authorities in charge of administering a licensing system and one or more Scientific Authorities to advise them on the effects of trade on the status of the species. CITES developed training and capacity building material for customs and border control. Many CMS species are also listed on the CITES Appendices.	in addressing illegal and unsustainable hunting, illegal trade and poaching. Joint activities of CMS and CITES are outlined in a formal joint work programme and include harmonization of taxonomy and nomenclature, joint actions for the conservation and sustainable use of shared species and administrative and fundraising cooperation.
International Organizations (bi- and multilateral development cooperation)		
FAO	The Food and Agriculture Organization is a specialized UN agency whose aim is to achieve food security by improving agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices and acting as a knowledge network. FAO works on many livestock and wildlife health issues. In its various departments (e.g. on natural resources and environment), FAO inter alia examines issues related to land, water and genetic resources, and the access to and tenure of these resources.	CMS and FAO have jointly launched the Scientific Task Force on Wildlife and Ecosystem Health;
IUCN	IUCN coordinates a range of environmental activities including water, biodiversity, and protected areas management, and environmental legislation. Relevant programmes include the Regional Water Resources & Drylands and Protected Areas Programme	IUCN works to enhance the development of adequate regional approaches and models for effective protected area management, with a focus on community participation and involvement at all levels.
UNEP	The United Nations Environment Programme helps decision-makers in governments, the private sector, NGOs and the MEA Secretariats to make informed choices in relation to sustainable land management. The project on Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands (LADA) develops tools and methods to assess and quantify the nature, extent, severity and impacts of land degradation on dryland ecosystems, watersheds and river basins.	Especially the project on mitigation of land degradation and sustainable land use of drylands contributes to the objectives under this AP. The CMS Secretariat itself is administered by UNEP, ensuring close cooperation.
UNDP	The United Nations Development Programme operates various projects in the region.	Projects includes forests conservation and management, , integrated water management and efficiency plans for various river basins, mainstreaming biodiversity into oil-and-gas sector policies and operations, strengthening national capacities to implement biodiversity

		conventions, strengthening of protected area systems
World Bank	The World Bank aims to improve diagnostics and analytical tools to support the countries of the region in well-informed decision-making to manage their water and energy resources, strengthen regional institutions, and stimulate investments. It focusses on energy development, energy-water linkages and water productivity.	The World Bank is an important stakeholder to address infrastructure issues and integrate EIA and migratory species concerns in the planning and construction processes of their projects.
International Non-Governmental Organizations		
Private Sector		
Tourism companies	Tourism companies, outfitters, associations organizing Bird watching and wildlife tours/tourism are interested in high wildlife abundance and appropriate tourism infrastructure.	The private sector engaged in tourism is key for creation of socio-economic incentives for nature conservation.