**First Meeting of the Americas Flyways Task Force**

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**ACTION PLAN FOR THE AMERICAS FLYWAYS 2018-2023**

**Annex 3 to Resolution 12.11**

**ACTION PLAN FOR THE AMERICAS FLYWAYS 2018-2023**

**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 COP11 through Resolution 11.14. It also supports implementation of existing hemispheric instruments such as the Atlantic Flyway Shorebird Initiative, the Pacific Americas Shorebird Conservation Strategy, the Partners in Flight Landbirds Plan, etc.
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 an Americas Flyways Task Force, 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. It also complements the work of some of the CMS working groups and task forces, such as the Preventing Poisoning Working Group, Illegal Killing of Birds Task Force, Energy Task Force, etc.
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**

1. At the 11th Conference of the Parties (COP) of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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 an Americas Flyways 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.
5. The Americas Flyways Task Force mentioned above has been established and Terms of Reference agreed
6. 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 account for 1,129 species of which 84 species are considered threatened. Population declines in the Americas are 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 Series No. 27, p. 64).
7. Migratory bird species in the Americas are facing similar threats identified for other flyway regions. Among the most important threats identified are : 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, inadequately planned 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) overfishing and bycatch.
8. 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.
9. 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**

1. 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).
2. The migratory bird species covered in this Action Plan are classified into four categories, based on the IUCN Red List:
3. Globally Threatened (Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable)
4. Globally Near-threatened
5. Least Concern but with decreasing global population trends and
6. Least Concern with increasing, stable or unknown global population trends.
7. 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**

1. 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.
2. 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. Ensuring Migratory Bird Conservation through Flyway / Ecological Networks and Critical Sites and Habitats and Addressing Key Threats
		1. Landscape / habitat-based conservation
			1. Undertake a review to identify critically important landscapes that require management in the Americas flyways for key species groups of, inter alia, landbirds (*Parulidae*), birds of prey (*Accipitridae* and *Falconidae*) and waterbirds (*Anatidae, Scolopacidae* and *Charadriidae*). [L/2]
		2. Conservation of Flyway / Ecological Networks and Critical Sites
			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, taking into account BirdLife International’s Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas. [M/1]
			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]
			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]
			4. Map the western hemisphere network of sites through surveys of 50 per cent under-reported areas, and 50 tracking studies of priority species / populations with unknown staging areas / breeding / non-breeding (wintering) areas. [M/1]
			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]
			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), Atlantic Flyway Shorebird Initiative, Pacific Americas Shorebird Conservation Strategy and Partners in Flight Landbirds Plan. [M/1]
			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]
			8. Develop pilot schemes for flyway-scale Net Positive Impact including offsetting approaches for critically important sites that involve corporate and governments.
		3. Species-specific conservation actions
			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]
			2. Prepare a representative list of flagship species included in CMS Appendix I/II to elaborate single or multi-species Action Plans. [M/1]
			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]
		4. Removing barriers to migration
			1. Encourage implementation of national legislation, international conventions, and CMS guidelines on renewable energy (Resolution 11.27) and other sources of energy, to minimize impacts of energy technology deployment on migratory species and flyways. [S/1]
			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]
			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 and other sources of energy at a regional scale and to identify critical sites or high-risk areas to migratory species. [S/1]
			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]
		5. Preventing risk of poisoning
			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]
			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]
		6. Preventing illegal bird killing, taking and trade
			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]
			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]
			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]
			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]
			5. Develop Terms of Reference, including a clear mission and goals for an assessment of illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds in the Americas. [S/1]
			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 pyrrohpterus*), among other species of songbirds and parrots, and also consider species that are a priority for CITES. [S/1]
		7. Ensuring harvesting of migratory birds is sustainable
			1. Revise and adapt the AEWA Guidelines on the sustainable harvesting of migratory waterbirds to be applicable in the Americas Flyway. [M/2]
			2. Develop species action / management plans employing an adaptive harvest management approach when needed. [M/2]
			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**
	1. Effective implementation of the Americas Flyways Framework
		1. Legislation enforcement: Implementation of CMS instruments
			1. Ensure implementation of the MOU and the Action Plan for Southern South American Grassland Birds and their Habitats. [M/2]
			2. Ensure implementation of the MOU and the Action Plan for Andean Flamingos and their Habitats. [M/2]
			3. Ensure implementation of the MOU for the Conservation of Ruddy-headed Goose. (M/2)
		2. Development of new instruments
			1. Review requirements and feasibility for establishment of an instrument for western hemisphere migratory birds of prey. [M/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 the Americas. [M/2]
		3. Seabird conservation in the Americas
			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. Develop and implement a data collection mechanism to monitor compliance of these legal and non-legal instruments. [M/2]
			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. gadfly petrels, and promote transboundary cooperation to implement priority actions framed within CMS instruments. [S/1]
			4. Develop a seabird programme for the Caribbean region and incorporate it into broader planning for seabird conservation. [M/2]
3. **ENHANCING KNOWLEDGE TO SUPPORT FLYWAY CONSERVATION**
	1. Strengthen monitoring of migratory bird populations
		1. Research & Monitoring
			1. Review current bird monitoring programmes in the Americas to improve coordination, resource allocation, filling of gaps and enhance the information base available for conservation. [S/2]
			2. Standardize monitoring of waterbirds and other birds in the Americas, if appropriate. [S/2]
			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]
			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 socioeconomic and ecological studies to understand how to prevent or reduce impacts on species population declines; and, e) define management prescriptions. [S/2]
		2. Capacity-building and communication
			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**
	1. Improve public awareness and understanding of migratory birds
		1. Development and coordination of a Communications Strategy
			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]
			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]
			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]
		2. Coordination and implementation
			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]
		3. Information to the public
			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**
	1. Monitoring of the Action Plan
		1. The Americas Flyways Task Force will facilitate implementation of the Americas Flyways Framework (AFF) and associated Action Plan, with a focus on filling gaps and enacting conservation on the ground.
	2. Reporting on implementation of the global Programme of Work on Migratory Birds, Americas Flyways Framework and Action Plan, as facilitated by its Americas Task Force

 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).

1. **RESOURCING IMPLEMENTATION**
	1. Ensure resources are identified to implement the actions identified in this plan
		1. Parties, non-Parties and key stakeholders, with support of national and international NGOs, should allocate resources to implement the Action Plan following the timeline for each action and strengthen relationships with international donors (e.g., GEF). [S/1]
	2. Networks and partnerships
		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 February 2017)**

1. Antigua & Barbuda

2. Argentina

3. Bolivia

4. Brazil

5. Chile

6. Costa Rica

7. Cuba

8. Ecuador

9. Honduras

10. Panama

11. Paraguay

12. Peru

13. Uruguay

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**Action Plan Annex II**

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 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 (Malvinas)[[1]](#footnote-1)**
26. **French Guiana (France)**
27. Greenland (Denmark)
28. Grenada
29. **Guadeloupe (France)**
30. Guatemala
 | 1. Guyana
2. Haití
3. **Honduras**
4. Jamaica
5. **Martinique (France)**
6. Mexico
7. **Montserrat (United Kingdom)**
8. Navassa Island (United States)
9. Nicaragua
10. **Panama**
11. **Paraguay**
12. **Peru**
13. Puerto Rico (United States)
14. **Saba (Netherlands)**
15. **Saint Barthélemy (France)**
16. Saint Kitts & Nevis
17. Saint Lucia
18. **Saint Martin (France)**
19. **Saint Pierre and Miquelon (France)**
20. Saint Vincent & the Grenadines
21. **Sint Eustatius (Netherlands)**
22. **Sint Maarten (Netherlands)**
23. **South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands (Islas Georgias del Sur y Sandwich del Sur)**
24. Suriname
25. Trinidad & Tobago
26. **Turks and Caicos Islands (United Kingdom)**
27. United States of America
28. U.S. Virgin Islands (United States)
29. **Uruguay**
30. 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*** | ***Landbirds*** | ***Raptor*** |  ***CMS***  | ***Trend*** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *1* | *Phoebastria irrorata* | Waved Albatross | CR |   | 1 |   |   |   | Ap II/ACAP |  |
| *2* | *Diomedea dabbenena* | Tristan Albatross | CR |   | 1 |   |   |   | Ap II/ACAP |  |
| *3* | *Pterodroma phaeopygia* | Galapagos Petrel | CR |   | 1 |   |   |   | Ap I/ACAP |  |
| *4* | *Puffinus auricularis* | Townsend´s Shearwater | CR |   | 1 |   |   |   |  |  |
| *5* | *Numenius borealis* | Eskimo Curlew | CR |   |   | 1 |   |   |  Ap I/II |  |
| *6* | *Vermivora bachmanii* | Bachman´s Warbler | CR |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *7* | *Phoebastria nigripes* | Black-footed Albatross | EN |   | 1 |   |   |   | Ap II/ACAP |  |
| *8* | *Diomedea sanfordi* | Northern Royal Albatross | EN |   | 1 |   |   |   | Ap II/ACAP |  |
| *9* | *Phoebetria fusca* | Sooty Albatross | EN |   | 1 |   |   |   | Ap II/ACAP |  |
| *10* | *Thalassarche melanophrys* | Black-browed Albatross | EN |   | 1 |   |   |   | Ap II/ACAP |  |
| *11* | *Thalassarche chlororhynchos* | Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross | EN |   | 1 |   |   |   | Ap II/ACAP |  |
| *12* | *Pterodroma cahow* | Bermuda Petrel | EN |   | 1 |   |   |   | Ap I |  |
| *13* | *Pterodroma hasitata* | Black-capped Petrel | EN |   | 1 |   |   |   |  |  |
| *14* | *Pterodroma incerta* | Atlantic Petrel | EN |   | 1 |   |   |   |  |  |
| *15* | *Nesofregetta fuliginosa* | Polynesian Storm-petrel | EN |   | 1 |   |   |   |  |  |
| *16* | *Oceanodroma homochroa* | Ashy Storm-petrel | EN |   | 1 |   |   |   |  |  |
| *17* | *Pelecanoides garnotii* | Peruvian Diving-petrel | EN |   | 1 |   |   |   |  |  |
| *18* | *Podiceps gallardoi* | Hooded Grebe | EN |   | 1 |   |   |   |   |  |
| *19* | *Grus americana* | Whooping Crane | EN | 1 |   |   |   |   |   |  |
| *20* | *Sternula lorata* | Peruvian Tern | EN |   | 1 |   |   |   |  Ap I |  |
| *21* | *Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus* | Hyacinth Macaw | EN |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *22* | *Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha* | Thick-billed Parrot | EN |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *23* | *Aratinga solstitialis* | Sun Parakeet | EN |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *24* | *Brotogeris pyrrhoptera* | Grey-cheeked Parakeet | EN |   |   |   | 1 |   | Ap. I |  |
| *25* | *Amazona vinacea* | Vinaceous Amazon | EN |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *26* | *Tachycineta cyaneoviridis* | Bahama Swallow | EN |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *27* | *Dendroica chrysoparia* | Golden-cheeked Warbler | EN |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *28* | *Sporophila palustris* | Marsh Seedeater | EN |   |   |   | 1 |   | Ap I/II/MOU |  |
| *29* | *Polysticta stelleri* | Steller´s Eider | VU |   | 1 |   |   |   | Ap I/II/AEWA |  |
| *30* | *Eudyptes chrysocome* | Southern Rockhopper Penguin | VU |   | 1 |   |   |   |   |  |
| *31* | *Eudyptes chrysolophus* | Macaroni Penguin | VU |   | 1 |   |   |   |   |  |
| *32* | *Spheniscus humboldti* | Humboldt Penguin | VU |   | 1 |   |   |   | Ap I |  |
| *33* | *Phoebastria albatrus* | Short-tailed Albatross | VU |   | 1 |   |   |   | Ap I/ACAP |  |
| *34* | *Diomedea exulans* | Wandering Albatross | VU |   | 1 |   |   |   | Ap II/ACAP |  |
| *35* | *Diomedea antipodensis* | Antipodean Albatross | VU |   | 1 |   |   |   | Ap IIACAP |  |
| *36* | *Diomedea epomophora* | Southern Royal Albatross | VU |   | 1 |   |   |   | Ap IIACAP |  |
| *37* | *Thalassarche eremita* | Chatham Albatross | VU |   | 1 |   |   |   | Ap II/ACAP |  |
| *38* | *Thalassarche salvini* | Salvin´s Albatross | VU |   | 1 |   |   |   | Ap II/ACAP |  |
| *39* | *Thalassarche chrysostoma* | Grey-headed Albatross | VU |   | 1 |   |   |   | Ap II/ACAP |  |
| *40* | *Pterodroma externa* | Juan Fernandez Petrel | VU |   | 1 |   |   |   |   |  |
| *41* | *Pterodroma sandwichensis* | Hawaiian Petrel | VU |   | 1 |   |   |   |  Ap I |  |
| *42* | *Pterodroma solandri* | Providence Petrel | VU |   | 1 |   |   |   |   |  |
| *43* | *Pterodroma pycrofti* | Pycroft´s Petrel | VU |   | 1 |   |   |   |   |  |
| *44* | *Pterodroma longirostris* | Stejneger’s Petrel | VU |   | 1 |   |   |   |   |  |
| *45* | *Pterodroma leucoptera* | Gould´s Petrel | VU |   | 1 |   |   |   |   |  |
| *46* | *Pterodroma cookii* | Cook´s Petrel | VU |   | 1 |   |   |   |   |  |
| *47* | *Pterodroma cervicalis* | White-necked Petrel | VU |   | 1 |   |   |   |   |  |
| *48* | *Procellaria aequinoctialis* | White-chinned Petrel | VU |   | 1 |   |   |   | Ap II/ACAP |  |
| *49* | *Procellaria conspicillata* | Spectacled Petrel | VU |   | 1 |   |   |   | Ap II/ACAP |  |
| *50* | *Procellaria westlandica* | Westland Petrel | VU |   | 1 |   |   |   | Ap II/ACAP |  |
| *51* | *Procellaria parkinsoni* | Black Petrel | VU |   | 1 |   |   |   | Ap II/ACAP |  |
| *52* | *Ardenna bulleri* | Buller´s Shearwater | VU |   | 1 |   |   |   |   |  |
| *53* | *Ardenna creatopus* | Pink-footed Shearwater | VU |   | 1 |   |   |   |  Ap I/ACAP  |  |
| *54* | *Phoenicoparrus andinus* | Andean Flamingo | VU | 1 |   |   |   |   | Ap I/II/MOU |  |
| *55* | *Rallus antarcticus* | Austral Rail | VU | 1 |   |   |   |   |   |  |
| *56* | *Numenius tahitiensis* | Bristle-thighed Curlew | VU |   |   | 1 |   |   | Ap II |  |
| *57* | *Numenius madagascariensis* | Far Eastern Curlew | VU |   |   | 1 |   |   | Ap I/II |  |
| *58* | *Larus atlanticus* | Olrog´s Gull | VU |   | 1 |   |   |   | Ap I |  |
| *59* | *Rissa brevirostris* | Red-legged Kittiwake | VU |   | 1 |   |   |   |   |  |
| *60* | *Patagioenas oenops* | Peruvian Pigeon | VU |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *61* | *Leptotila ochraceiventris* | Ochre-bellied Dove | VU |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *62* | *Ara militaris* | Military Macaw | VU |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *63* | *Leptosittaca branickii* | Golden-plumed Parakeet | VU |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *64* | *Touit costaricensis* | Red-fronted Parrotlet | VU |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *65* | *Hapalopsittaca pyrrhops* | Red-faced Parrot | VU |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *66* | *Amazona pretrei* | Red-spectacled Amazon | VU |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *67* | *Piprites pileata* | Black-capped Piprites | VU |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *68* | *Procnias tricarunculatus* | Three-wattled Bellbird | VU |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *69* | *Procnias nudicollis* | Bare-throated Bellbird | VU |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *70* | *Cephalopterus glabricollis* | Bare-necked Umbrellabird | VU |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *71* | *Xolmis dominicanus* | Black-and-white Monjita | VU |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *72* | *Alectrurus tricolor* | Cock-tailed Tyrant | VU |   |   |   | 1 |   | Ap I/II/MOU |  |
| *73* | *Alectrurus risora* | Strange-tailed Tyrant | VU |   |   |   | 1 |   | Ap I/II/MOU |  |
| *74* | *Vireo atricapilla* | Black-capped Vireo | VU |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *75* | *Toxostoma bendirei* | Bendire´s Thrasher | VU |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *76* | *Catharus bicknelli* | Bicknell´s Thrush | VU |   |   |   | 1 |   | Ap II |  |
| *77* | *Cinclus schulzi* | Rufous-throated Dipper | VU |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *78* | *Anthus sprageii* | Sprague´s Pipit | VU |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *79* | *Setophaga cerulea* | Cerulean Warbler | VU |   |   |   | 1 |   |  Ap I |  |
| *80* | *Xanthopsar flavus* | Saffron-cowled Blackbird | VU |   |   |   | 1 |   | Ap I/II |  |
| *81* | *Euphagus carolinus* | Rusty Blackbird | VU |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *82* | *Sturnella defilippii* | Pampas meadowlark | VU |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *83* | *Sporophila cinnamomea* | Chestnut seedeater | VU |   |   |   | 1 |   | Ap I/II/MOU |  |
| *84* | *Conirostrum tamarugense* | Tamarugo Conebill | VU |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
|  |   | SUBTOTAL THREATENED |  | 3 | 44 | 3 | 34 | 0 |   |  |
| *1* | *Anser canagicus* | Emperor Goose | NT | 1 |   |   |   |   |  Ap II |  |
| *2* | *Speculanas specularis* | Spectacled Duck | NT | 1 |   |   |   |   |  Ap II |  |
| *3* | *Pygoscelis papua* | Gentoo Penguin | NT |   | 1 |   |   |   |   |  |
| *4* | *Spheniscus magellanicus* | Magellanic Penguin | NT |   | 1 |   |   |   |   |  |
| *5* | *Gavia adamsii* | Yellow-billed Loon | NT | 1 |   |   |   |   |  Ap II/AEWA |  |
| *6* | *Phoebastria inmutabilis* | Laysan Albatross | NT |   | 1 |   |   |   | Ap II/ACAP |  |
| *7* | *Phoebetria palpebrata* | Light-mantled Albatross | NT |   | 1 |   |   |   | Ap II/ACAP |  |
| *8* | *Thalassarche bulleri* | Buller´s Albatross | NT |   | 1 |   |   |   | Ap II/ACAP |  |
| *9* | *Pterodroma inexpectata* | Motled Petrel | NT |   | 1 |   |   |   |   |  |
| *10* | *Procellaria cinerea* | Grey Petrel | NT |   | 1 |   |   |   | Ap II/ACAP |  |
| *11* | *Puffinus griseus* | Sooty Shearwater | NT |   | 1 |   |   |   |   |  |
| *12* | *Puffinus ophistomelas* | Black-vented Shearwater | NT |   | 1 |   |   |   |   |  |
| *13* | *Phoenicopterus chilensis* | Chilean Flamingo | NT | 1 |   |   |   |   | Ap II |  |
| *14* | *Phoenicoparrus jamesi* | Puna Flamingo | NT | 1 |   |   |   |   | Ap I/II/MOU |  |
| *15* | *Egretta rufescens* | Reddish Egret | NT | 1 |   |   |   |   |   |  |
| *16* | *Pelecanus thagus* | Peruvian Pelican | NT |   | 1 |   |   |   |   |  |
| *17* | *Vultur gryphus* | Andean Condor | NT |   |   |   |   | 1 | Ap II |  |
| *18* | *Laterallus jamaiscensis* | Black Rail | NT | 1 |   |   |   |   |   |  |
| *19* | *Pluvianellus socialis* | Magellanic Plover | NT |   |   | 1 |   |   | Ap II |  |
| *20* | *Charadrius melodus* | Piping Plover | NT |   |   | 1 |   |   | Ap II |  |
| *21* | *Charadrius montanus* | Mountain Plover | NT |   |   | 1 |   |   | Ap II |  |
| *22* | *Phegornis mitchelli* | Diademed Plover | NT |   |   | 1 |   |   | Ap II |  |
| *23* | *Gallinago stricklandii* | Fuegian Snipe | NT |   |   | 1 |   |   | Ap II  |  |
| *24* | *Limosa limosa*  | Black-tailed Godwit | NT |   |   | 1 |   |   | Ap II/AEWA |  |
| *25* | *Numenius arquata* | Eurasian Curlew | NT |   |   | 1 |   |   | Ap II/AEWA |  |
| *26* | *Calidris subruficollis* | Buff-breasted Sandpiper | NT |   |   | 1 |   |   | Ap II/MOU |  |
| *27* | *Calidris pusilla*  | Semipalmated Sandpiper | NT |  |  | 1 |  |  | Ap I/II |  |
| *28* | *Larus heermanni* | Heermann´s Gull | NT |   | 1 |   |   |   |   |  |
| *29* | *Pagophila eburnea* | Ivory Gull | NT |   | 1 |   |   |   |   |  |
| *30* | *Sterna elegans* | Elegant Tern | NT |   | 1 |   |   |   |   |  |
| *31* | *Larosterna inca* | Inca Tern | NT |   | 1 |   |   |   |   |  |
| *32* | *Aratinga erythrogenys* | Red-masked Parakeet | NT |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *33* | *Nannopsittaca dachileae* | Amazonian Parrotlet | NT |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *34* | *Alipiopsitta xanthops* | Yellow-faced Amazon | NT |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *35* | *Amazona tucumana* | Tucuman Amazon | NT |   |   |   | 1 |   | Ap II |  |
| *36* | *Amazona dufresniana* | Black-cheeked Amazon | NT |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *37* | *Strix occidentalis* | Spotted Owl | NT |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *38* | *Eleothreptus anomalus* | Sickle-winged Nightjar | NT |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *39* | *Chaetura pelagica* | Chimney Swift | NT |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *40* | *Eriocnemis derbyi* | Black-thighed Puffleg | NT |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *41* | *Temnotrogon roseigaster* | Hispaniolan Trogon | NT |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *42* | *Pharomachrus mocino* | Resplendent Quetzal | NT |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *43* | *Andigena laminirostris* | Plate-billed Mountain Toucan | NT |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *44* | *Melanerpes erythrocephalus* | Red-headed Woodpecker | NT |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *45* | *Phibalura flavirostris* | Swallow-tailed Cotinga | NT |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *46* | *Polistictus pectoralis* | Bearded Tachuri | NT |   |   |   | 1 |   | Ap II/MOU |  |
| *47* | *Pseudocolapteryx dinelliana* | Dinelli´s Doradito | NT |   |   |   | 1 |   | Ap II |  |
| *48* | *Contopus cooperi* | Olive-sided Flycatcher | NT |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *49* | *Spartonoica maluroides* | Bay-capped Wren-Spinetail | NT |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *50* | *Vireo belli* | Bell´s Vireo | NT |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *51* | *Carpodacus cassini* | Cassin´s Finch | NT |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *52* | *Vermivora chrysoptera* | Golden-winged Warbler | NT |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *53* | *Vermivora crissalis* | Colima Warbler | NT |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *54* | *Setophaga kirtlandii* | Kirtland´s Warbler | NT |   |   |   | 1 |   | Ap I |  |
| *55* | *Calcarius ornatus* | Chestnut collared Longspur | NT |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *56* | *Ammnodramus henslowii* | Henslow´s Sparrow | NT |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
| *57* | *Sporophila ruficollis* | Dark-throated Seedeater | NT |   |   |   | 1 |   | Ap I/II/MOU |  |
| *58* | *Sporophila hypochroma*  | Rufous-rumped Seedeater | NT |   |   |   | 1 |   | Ap I/II/MOU |  |
| *59* | *Passerina ciris* | Painted Bunting | NT |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |  |
|  |   | SUBTOTAL NEAR-THREATENED |   | 7 | 14 | 9 | 28 | 1 |   |  |
| *1* | *Anas crecca* | Green-winged Teal | LC | 1 |  |  |  |  | Ap II/AEWA | DEC |
| *2* | *Anas acuta* | Northern Pintail | LC | 1 |  |  |  |  | Ap II/AEWA | INC |
| *3* | *Anas clypeata* | Northern Shoveler | LC | 1 |  |  |  |  | Ap II/AEWA | INC |
| *4* | *Anas platyrhynchos* | Mallard | LC | 1 |  |  |  |  | Ap II/AEWA | UNK |
| *5* | *Spatula discors* | Blue-winged Teal | LC | 1 |  |  |  |  | Ap II | DEC |
| *6* | *Spatula cyanoptera* | Cinnamon Teal | LC | 1 |  |  |  |  | Ap II | DEC |
| *7* | *Mareca americana* | American Wigeon | LC | 1 |  |  |  |  | Ap II | STA |
| *8* | *Mareca strepera* | Gadwall | LC | 1 |  |  |  |  | Ap II/AEWA | INC |
| *9* | *Anser rossii* | Ross´s Goose | LC | 1 |  |  |  |  | Ap II | INC |
| *10* | *Dendrocygna bicolor* | Fulvous Whistling-duck | LC | 1 |  |  |  |  | Ap II/AEWA | DEC |
| *11* | *Aythya marila* | Greater Scaup | LC |  |  | 1 |  |  | Ap II/AEWA | DEC |
| *12* | *Aythya affinis* | Lesser Scaup | LC |  |  | 1 |  |  | Ap II | DEC |
| *13* | *Branta bernicla* | Brent Goose | LC | 1 |  |  |  |  | Ap II/AEWA | UNK |
| *14* | *Branta canadensis* | Canadian Goose | LC | 1 |  |  |  |  | Ap II | INC |
| *15* | *Bucephala clangula* | Common Goldeneye | LC |  |  | 1 |  |  | Ap II/AEWA | STA |
| *16* | *Bucephala albeola* | Bufflehead | LC |  |  | 1 |  |  | Ap II | INC |
| *17* | *Ardea alba* | Great Egret | LC | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | STA |
| *18* | *Ardea herodias* | Great Blue Heron | LC | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | INC |
| *19* | *Plegadis falcinellus* | Glossy Ibis | LC | 1 |  |  |  |  | Ap II/AEWA | DEC |
| *20* | *Pandion haliaetus* | Osprey | LC |  |  |  |  | 1 | Ap II/MOU | INC |
| *21* | *Buteo platypterus* | Broad-winged Hawk | LC |  |  |  |  | 1 | Ap II | INC |
| *22* | *Buteo swainsoni* | Swainson´s Hawk | LC |  |  |  |  | 1 | Ap II | INC |
| *23* | *Ictinia mississippiensis* | Mississippi´s Kite | LC |  |  |  |  | 1 | Ap II | INC |
| *24* | *Falco columbarius* | Merlin | LC |  |  |  |  | 1 | Ap II | STA |
| *25* | *Falco peregrinus* | Peregrine Falcon | LC |  |  |  |  | 1 | Ap II | STA |
| *26* | *Accipiter cooperii* | Cooper´s Hawk | LC |  |  |  |  | 1 | Ap II | INC |
| *27* | *Porzana carolina* | Sora | LC | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | INC |
| *28* | *Pluvialis squatarola* | Black-bellied Plover | LC |  |  | 1 |  |  | Ap II/AEWA | DEC |
| *29* | *Pluvialis dominica* | American Golden Plover | LC |  |  | 1 |  |  | Ap II | UNK |
| *30* | *Charadrius semipalmatus* | Semipalmated Plover | LC |  |  | 1 |  |  | Ap II | STA |
| *31* | *Charadrius vociferus* | Killdeer | LC |  |  | 1 |  |  | Ap II | DEC |
| *32* | *Charadrius nivosus* | Snowy Plover | LC |  |  | 1 |  |  | Ap II | DEC |
| *33* | *Charadrius collaris* | Collared Plover | LC |  |  | 1 |  |  | Ap II | DEC |
| *34* | *Charadrius wilsonia* | Wilson´s Plover | LC |  |  | 1 |  |  | Ap II | UNK |
| *35* | *Gallinago gallinago* | Common Snipe | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  | Ap II/AEWA | DEC |
| *36* | *Numenius phaeopus* | Whimbrel | LC |  |  | 1 |  |  | Ap II/AEWA | DEC |
| *37* | *Arenaria interpres* | Ruddy Turnstone | LC |  |  | 1 |  |  | Ap II/AEWA | DEC |
| *38* | *Calidris canutus rufa* | Red Knot | NT |  |  | 1 |  |  | Ap I/II  | DEC |
| *39* | *Calidris alba* | Sanderling | LC |  |  | 1 |  |  | Ap II/AEWA | UNK |
| *40* | *Calidris alpina* | Dunlin | LC |  |  | 1 |  |  | Ap II/AEWA | DEC |
| *41* | *Calidris mauri* | Western Sandpiper | LC |  |  | 1 |  |  | Ap II | DEC |
| *42* | *Calidris bairdii* | Baird´s Sandpiper | LC |  |  | 1 |  |  | Ap II | DEC |
| *43* | *Calidris melanotos* | Pectoral Sandpiper | LC |  |  | 1 |  |  | Ap II | DEC |
| *44* | *Calidris minutilla* | Least Sandpiper | LC |  |  | 1 |  |  | Ap II | STA |
| *45* | *Calidris fuscicollis* | White-rumped Sandpiper | LC |  |  | 1 |  |  | Ap II | STA |
| *46* | *Calidris pugnax* | Ruff | LC |  |  | 1 |  |  | Ap II | DEC |
| *47* | *Limosa haemastica* | Hudsonian Godwit | LC |  |  | 1 |  |  | Ap II | STA |
| *48* | *Bartramia longicauda* | Upland Sandpiper | LC |  |  | 1 |  |  | Ap II | INC |
| *49* | *Tringa flavipes* | Lesser Yellowlegs | LC |  |  | 1 |  |  | Ap II | DEC |
| *50* | *Tringa melanoleuca* | Greater Yellowlegs | LC |  |  | 1 |  |  | Ap II | STA |
| *51* | *Tringa semipalmata* | Willet | LC |  |  | 1 |  |  | Ap II | STA |
| *52* | *Tringa solitaria* | Solitary Sandpiper | LC |  |  | 1 |  |  | Ap II | UNK |
| *53* | *Tringa incana* | Wandering Tattler | LC |  |  | 1 |  |  | Ap II | UNK |
| *54* | *Actitis macularius* | Spotted Sandpiper | LC |  |  | 1 |  |  | Ap II | STA |
| *55* | *Steganopus tricolor* | Wilson´s Phalarope | LC |  | 1 |  |  |  | Ap II | DEC? |
| *56* | *Phalaropus lobatus* | Red-necked Phalarope | LC |  | 1 |  |  |  | Ap II/AEWA | DEC |
| *57* | *Phalaropus fulicarius* | Red Phalarope | LC |  | 1 |  |  |  | Ap II/AEWA | UNK |
| *58* | *Limnodromus griseus* | Short-billed Dowitcher | LC |  |  | 1 |  |  | Ap II | UNK |
| *59* | *Catharacta maccormicki* | South Polar Skua | LC |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | STA |
| *60* | *Stercorarius pomarinus* | Pomarine Jaeger | LC |  | 1 |  |  |  | AEWA | STA |
| *61* | *Stercorarius parasiticus* | Arctic Jaeger | LC |  | 1 |  |  |  | AEWA | STA |
| *62* | *Stercorarius longicaudus* | Long-tailed Jaeger | LC |  | 1 |  |  |  | AEWA | STA |
| *63* | *Larus modestus* | Gray Gull | LC |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | DEC |
| *64* | *Larus atricilla* | Laughing Gull | LC |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | INC |
| *65* | *Larus pipixcan* | Franklin´s Gull | LC |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | INC |
| *66* | *Gelochelidon nilotica* | Gull-billed Tern | LC |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | DEC |
| *67* | *Hydroprogne caspia* | Caspian Tern | LC |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | INC |
| *68* | *Sternula antillarum* | Least Tern | LC |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | DEC |
| *69* | *Sternula superciliaris* | Yellow-billed Tern | LC |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | STA |
| *70* | *Chlidonias niger* | Black Tern | LC |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | DEC |
| *71* | *Sterna hirundo* | Common Tern | LC |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | UNK |
| *72* | *Sterna paradisaea* | Arctic Tern | LC |  | 1 |  |  |  | Ap II/AEWA | DEC |
| *73* | *Sterna dougallii* | Roseate Tern | LC |  | 1 |  |  |  | Ap II/AEWA | UNK |
| *74* | *Thalasseus sandvicensis* | Sandwich Tern | LC |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | STA |
| *75* | *Thallaseus maximus*  | Royal Tern | LC |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | STA |
| *76* | *Rynchops niger* | Black Skimmer | LC |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | DEC |
| *77* | *Coccyzus americanus* | Yellow-billed Cuckoo | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | DEC |
| *78* | *Coccyzus erythropthalmus* | Black-billed Cuckoo | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | DEC |
| *79* | *Chordeiles minor* | Common Nighthawk | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | DEC |
| *80* | *Megaceryle alcyon* | Belted Kingfisher | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | STA |
| *81* | *Elaenia parvirostris* | Small-billed Elaenia | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | DEC |
| *82* | *Empidonax virescens* | Acadian Flycatcher | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | STA |
| *83* | *Empidonax traillii* | Willow Flycatcher | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | DEC |
| *84* | *Empidonax alnorum* | Alder Flycatcher | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | STA |
| *85* | *Contopus sordidulus* | Western Wood Pewee | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | DEC |
| *86* | *Contopus virens* | Eastern Wood-pewee | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | DEC |
| *87* | *Lessonia rufa* | Austral Negrito | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | STA |
| *88* | *Myiodynastes luteiventris* | Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | STA |
| *89* | *Empidonomus varius* | Variegated Flycatcher | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | STA |
| *90* | *Tyrannus albogularis* | White-throated Kingbird | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | STA |
| *91* | *Tyrannus savana* | Fork-tailed Flycatcher | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | STA |
| *92* | *Tyrannus tyrannus* | Eastern Kingbird | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | DEC |
| *93* | *Tyrannus dominicensis* | Gray Kingbird | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | STA |
| *94* | *Myiarchus swainsoni* | Swainson's Flycatcher | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | STA |
| *95* | *Vireo flavoviridis* | Yellow-green Vireo | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | UNK |
| *96* | *Vireo altiloquus* | Black-whiskered Vireo | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | UNK |
| *97* | *Progne subis* | Purple Martin | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | STA |
| *98* | *Progne elegans* | Southern Martin | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | STA |
| *99* | *Riparia riparia* | Bank Swallow | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | DEC |
| *100* | *Hirundo rustica* | Barn Swallow | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | DEC |
| *101* | *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota* | Cliff Swallow | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | INC |
| *102* | *Catharus fuscescens* | Veery | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | DEC |
| *103* | *Catharus minimus* | Gray-cheeked Thrush | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | UNK |
| *104* | *Catharus ustulatus* | Russet-backed Thrush | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | UNK |
| *105* | *Sporophila bouvronides* | Lesson's Seedeater | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | STA |
| *106* | *Piranga rubra* | Summer Tanager | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | STA |
| *107* | *Piranga olivacea* | Scarlet Tanager | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | STA |
| *108* | *Pheucticus ludovicianus* | Rose-breasted Grosbeak | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | DEC |
| *109* | *Passerina cyanea* | Indigo Bunting | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | DEC |
| *110* | *Spiza americana* | Dickcissel | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | STA |
| *111* | *Seiurus aurocapilla* | Ovenbird | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | STA |
| *112* | *Leiothlypis peregrina* | Tennessee Warbler | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | STA |
| *113* | *Setophaga americana* | Northern Parula | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | INC |
| *114* | *Setophaga pensylvanica* | Chestnut-sided Warbler | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | DEC |
| *115* | *Setophaga petechia* | Yellow Warbler | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | STA |
| *116* | *Setophaga striata* | Blackpoll Warbler | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | DEC |
| *117* | *Setophaga castanea* | Bay-breasted Warbler | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | DEC |
| *118* | *Setophaga fusca* | Blackburnian Warbler | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | INC |
| *119* | *Setophaga magnolia* | Magnolia Warbler | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | INC |
| *120* | *Setophaga ruticilla* | American Redstart | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | DEC |
| *121* | *Mniotilta varia* | Black-and-White Warbler | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | DEC |
| *122* | *Protonotaria citrea* | Prothonotary Warbler | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | DEC |
| *123* | *Parkesia noveboracensis* | Northern Waterthrush | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | STA |
| *124* | *Parkesia motacilla* | Louisiana Waterthrush | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | INC |
| *125* | *Geothlypis formosa* | Kentucky Warbler | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | DEC |
| *126* | *Oporornis agilis* | Connecticut Warbler | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | DEC |
| *127* | *Geothlypis philadelphia* | Mourning Warbler | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | DEC |
| *128* | *Cardellina canadensis* | Canada Warbler | LC |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | DEC |
| *129* | *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* | 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 standardized 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 Programme[[2]](#footnote-2)).

**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 Corporation[[3]](#footnote-3)).

**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 waterbird 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 2006[[4]](#footnote-4)).

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 that 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 and quantified to cover other migratory birds.

**Landscape** - An area of land that contains a mosaic of ecosystems, including human-dominated ecosystems[[5]](#footnote-5).

**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, recognized, 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 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****AFF**  | African Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement Americas Flyways Framework |
| **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  |

1. A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and the surrounding maritime areas. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. http://bbop.forest-trends.org/ [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. 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 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. 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). [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Hassan R, Scholes R, Ash N (eds) (2005) Millenium Ecosystem Assessment: Ecosystems and Human Wellbeing, Volume 1, Current State and Trends. Island Press, Washington. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)