

## First Meeting of the Americas Flyways Task Force

(26 – 27 July 2018, Florianopolis, Brazil)

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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 as 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

7. At the 11<sup>th</sup> 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.
8. In 2014 a detailed review of current knowledge on Migratory Bird Flyways and Priorities for Management (CMS Technical Series No. 27) was prepared by the Flyways Working Group, pointing out strengths and weaknesses of flyways instruments, reviewing knowledge gaps and conservation priorities along bird flyways, and identifying policy

options for those flyways.

9. Parties have endorsed the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015 – 2023 (Resolution 11.2) and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 – 2020 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Implementation of priority actions in Resolution 11.14 on a global *Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways* and in this Action Plan will contribute significantly to their fulfilment.
10. Resolution 11.14 (Annex 2) adopted the “Americas Flyways Framework” urging Parties and signatories to CMS instruments in the Americas to work in close partnership with existing flyway organizations to implement the framework and to develop an overarching conservation Action Plan for migratory species. Simultaneously, the Flyways Working Group and the CMS Secretariat should establish 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.
11. The Americas Flyways Task Force mentioned above has been established and Terms of Reference agreed
12. The *Review of Migratory Bird Flyways and Priorities for Management* gathered information from a total of 2,274 migratory species at a global scale. According to this study, in 2010, of these migrants, 317 (14 per cent) were considered threatened or near threatened (17 Critically Endangered, 50 Endangered, 128 Vulnerable and 122 Near Threatened). Overall, the Americas 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).
13. 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.
14. The aim of this Action Plan is to improve the conservation status of migratory birds in the Americas Flyways through international planning, coordination and implementation of priority actions.
15. The overall goal is to contribute towards an overarching strategic conservation framework for migratory birds and their habitats for the Americas.

### **Scope of the Action Plan**

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

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

### List of Actions

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

### Classification key for the actions

#### Timeline

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

#### Priority

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

## 1. CRITICAL SITES & HABITAT CONSERVATION

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

#### 1.1.1. Landscape / habitat-based conservation

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

#### 1.1.2. Conservation of Flyway / Ecological Networks and Critical Sites

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

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

alterations of their habitats and ecosystem processes. [S/1]

#### 1.1.5. Preventing risk of poisoning

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

#### 1.1.6. Preventing illegal bird killing, taking and trade

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

#### 1.1.7. Ensuring harvesting of migratory birds is sustainable

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

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

### 2.1. Effective implementation of the Americas Flyways Framework

#### 2.1.1. Legislation enforcement: Implementation of CMS instruments

- 2.1.1.1. Ensure implementation of the MOU and the Action Plan for Southern South American Grassland Birds and their Habitats. [M/2]
  - 2.1.1.2. Ensure implementation of the MOU and the Action Plan for Andean Flamingos and their Habitats. [M/2]
  - 2.1.1.3. Ensure implementation of the MOU for the Conservation of Ruddy-headed Goose. (M/2)
- 2.1.2. Development of new instruments
- 2.1.2.1. Review requirements and feasibility for establishment of an instrument for western hemisphere migratory birds of prey. [M/2]
  - 2.1.2.2. Noting that several migratory landbirds are not covered by the MOU for South American grassland birds, consider developing an instrument to promote the conservation of tropical and austral breeding migrants in the Americas. [M/2]
- 2.1.3. Seabird conservation in the Americas
- 2.1.3.1. Ensure implementation of ACAP, species-specific action plans and CMS Bycatch work plan as well as national legislation and mitigation measures developed by Parties and Range States in the Americas. [M/2]
  - 2.1.3.2. Develop and implement a data collection mechanism to monitor compliance of these legal and non-legal instruments. [M/2]
  - 2.1.3.3. Undertake a review on the conservation status of Antarctic and Sub-Antarctic seabirds, focusing on globally threatened species that are not fully covered under ACAP, e.g. gadfly petrels, and promote transboundary cooperation to implement priority actions framed within CMS instruments. [S/1]
  - 2.1.3.4. 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

- 3.1. Strengthen monitoring of migratory bird populations
- 3.1.1. Research & Monitoring
- 3.1.1.1. 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]
  - 3.1.1.2. Standardize monitoring of waterbirds and other birds in the Americas, if appropriate. [S/2]
  - 3.1.1.3. Identify flagship species for pilot analysis to study migration strategies within one or more flyways in the Americas and compare migration strategies of species between flyways to understand ecological functionality of flyways. [S/2]
  - 3.1.1.4. Support research on priority species to: a) diagnose the causes of population declines; b) determine ecological requirements; c) identify major drivers of declines; d) undertake socioeconomic and ecological studies to understand how to prevent or reduce impacts on species population declines; and, e) define management prescriptions. [S/2]
- 3.1.2. Capacity-building and communication
- 3.1.2.1. Organize regional workshops to share best practices, lessons learnt on action planning and site management and to promote flyway conservation and integrated policy solutions. [S/2]

## **4. AWARENESS RAISING**

### 4.1. Improve public awareness and understanding of migratory birds

#### 4.1.1. Development and coordination of a Communications Strategy

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

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

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

#### 4.1.2. Coordination and implementation

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

#### 4.1.3. Information to the public

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

## **5. MONITORING AND REPORTING**

### 5.1. Monitoring of the Action Plan

5.1.1. The 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.

### 5.2. 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).

## **6. RESOURCING IMPLEMENTATION**

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

6.1.1. Parties, non-Parties and key stakeholders, with support of national and



international NGOs, should allocate resources to implement the Action Plan following the timeline for each action and strengthen relationships with international donors (e.g., GEF). [S/1]

## 6.2. Networks and partnerships

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

Action Plan Annex I. Parties and their representatives

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

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

Action Plan Annex IV. Glossary of Definitions and Acronyms

## Action Plan Annex I

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

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

### CMS Parties

as of 1 February 2017



1000 0 1000 KM

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



## Action Plan Annex II

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

1. Anguilla (United Kingdom)	31. Guyana
<b>2. Antigua &amp; Barbuda</b>	32. Haití
<b>3. Argentina</b>	<b>33. Honduras</b>
<b>4. Aruba (Netherlands)</b>	34. Jamaica
5. Bahamas	<b>35. Martinique (France)</b>
6. Barbados	36. Mexico
7. Belize	<b>37. Montserrat (United Kingdom)</b>
<b>8. Bermuda (United Kingdom)</b>	38. Navassa Island (United States)
<b>9. Bolivia</b>	39. Nicaragua
<b>10. Bonaire (Netherlands)</b>	<b>40. Panama</b>
<b>11. Brazil</b>	<b>41. Paraguay</b>
<b>12. British Virgin Islands (United Kingdom)</b>	<b>42. Peru</b>
13. Canada	43. Puerto Rico (United States)
<b>14. Cayman Islands (United Kingdom)</b>	<b>44. Saba (Netherlands)</b>
<b>15. Chile</b>	<b>45. Saint Barthélemy (France)</b>
<b>16. Clipperton Island (France)</b>	46. Saint Kitts & Nevis
17. Colombia	47. Saint Lucia
<b>18. Costa Rica</b>	<b>48. Saint Martin (France)</b>
<b>19. Cuba</b>	<b>49. Saint Pierre and Miquelon (France)</b>
<b>20. Curaçao (Netherlands)</b>	50. Saint Vincent & the Grenadines
21. Dominica	<b>51. Sint Eustatius (Netherlands)</b>
22. Dominican Republic	<b>52. Sint Maarten (Netherlands)</b>
<b>23. Ecuador</b>	<b>53. South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands (Islas Georgias del Sur y Sandwich del Sur)</b>
24. El Salvador	54. Suriname
<b>25. Falkland Islands (Malvinas)<sup>1</sup></b>	55. Trinidad & Tobago
<b>26. French Guiana (France)</b>	<b>56. Turks and Caicos Islands (United Kingdom)</b>
27. Greenland (Denmark)	57. United States of America
28. Grenada	58. U.S. Virgin Islands (United States)
<b>29. Guadeloupe (France)</b>	<b>59. Uruguay</b>
30. Guatemala	60. Venezuela

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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	Raptors	CMS	Trend
1	<i>Phoebastria irrorata</i>	Waved Albatross	CR		1				Ap II/ACAP	
2	<i>Diomedea dabbenena</i>	Tristan Albatross	CR		1				Ap II/ACAP	
3	<i>Pterodroma phaeopygia</i>	Galapagos Petrel	CR		1				Ap I/ACAP	
4	<i>Puffinus auricularis</i>	Townsend's Shearwater	CR		1					
5	<i>Numenius borealis</i>	Eskimo Curlew	CR			1			Ap I/II	
6	<i>Vermivora bachmanii</i>	Bachman's Warbler	CR				1			
7	<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>	Black-footed Albatross	EN		1				Ap II/ACAP	
8	<i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>	Northern Royal Albatross	EN		1				Ap II/ACAP	
9	<i>Phoebastria fusca</i>	Sooty Albatross	EN		1				Ap II/ACAP	
10	<i>Thalassarche melanophrys</i>	Black-browed Albatross	EN		1				Ap II/ACAP	
11	<i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i>	Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross	EN		1				Ap II/ACAP	
12	<i>Pterodroma cahow</i>	Bermuda Petrel	EN		1				Ap I	
13	<i>Pterodroma hasitata</i>	Black-capped Petrel	EN		1					
14	<i>Pterodroma incerta</i>	Atlantic Petrel	EN		1					
15	<i>Nesofregatta fuliginosa</i>	Polynesian Storm-petrel	EN		1					
16	<i>Oceanodroma homochroa</i>	Ashy Storm-petrel	EN		1					
17	<i>Pelecanoides garnotii</i>	Peruvian Diving-petrel	EN		1					
18	<i>Podiceps gallardoi</i>	Hooded Grebe	EN		1					
19	<i>Grus americana</i>	Whooping Crane	EN	1						
20	<i>Sternula lorata</i>	Peruvian Tern	EN		1				Ap I	
21	<i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i>	Hyacinth Macaw	EN				1			
22	<i>Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha</i>	Thick-billed Parrot	EN				1			

No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	IUCN	Water bird	Marine	Coastal	Landbirds	Raptor	CMS	Trend
23	<i>Aratinga solstitialis</i>	Sun Parakeet	EN				1			
24	<i>Brotogeris pyrrhoptera</i>	Grey-cheeked Parakeet	EN				1		Ap. I	
25	<i>Amazona vinacea</i>	Vinaceous Amazon	EN				1			
26	<i>Tachycineta cyaneoviridis</i>	Bahama Swallow	EN				1			
27	<i>Dendroica chrysoparia</i>	Golden-cheeked Warbler	EN				1			
28	<i>Sporophila palustris</i>	Marsh Seed-eater	EN				1		Ap I/II/MOU	
29	<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>	Steller's Eider	VU		1				Ap I/II/AEWA	
30	<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i>	Southern Rockhopper Penguin	VU		1					
31	<i>Eudyptes chrysolophus</i>	Macaroni Penguin	VU		1					
32	<i>Spheniscus humboldti</i>	Humboldt Penguin	VU		1				Ap I	
33	<i>Phoebastria albatrus</i>	Short-tailed Albatross	VU		1				Ap I/ACAP	
34	<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Wandering Albatross	VU		1				Ap II/ACAP	
35	<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>	Antipodean Albatross	VU		1				Ap II/ACAP	
36	<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	Southern Royal Albatross	VU		1				Ap II/ACAP	
37	<i>Thalassarche eremita</i>	Chatham Albatross	VU		1				Ap II/ACAP	
38	<i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	Salvin's Albatross	VU		1				Ap II/ACAP	
39	<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Grey-headed Albatross	VU		1				Ap II/ACAP	
40	<i>Pterodroma externa</i>	Juan Fernandez Petrel	VU		1					
41	<i>Pterodroma sandwichensis</i>	Hawaiian Petrel	VU		1				Ap I	
42	<i>Pterodroma solandri</i>	Providence Petrel	VU		1					
43	<i>Pterodroma pycrofti</i>	Pycroft's Petrel	VU		1					
44	<i>Pterodroma longirostris</i>	Stejneger's Petrel	VU		1					
45	<i>Pterodroma leucoptera</i>	Gould's Petrel	VU		1					
46	<i>Pterodroma cookii</i>	Cook's Petrel	VU		1					
47	<i>Pterodroma cervicalis</i>	White-necked Petrel	VU		1					
48	<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	White-chinned Petrel	VU		1				Ap II/ACAP	
49	<i>Procellaria conspicillata</i>	Spectacled Petrel	VU		1				Ap II/ACAP	
50	<i>Procellaria westlandica</i>	Westland Petrel	VU		1				Ap II/ACAP	
51	<i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i>	Black Petrel	VU		1				Ap II/ACAP	
52	<i>Ardenna bulleri</i>	Buller's Shearwater	VU		1					
53	<i>Ardenna creatopus</i>	Pink-footed Shearwater	VU		1				Ap I/ACAP	

No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	IUCN	Water bird	Marine	Coastal	Landbirds	Raptors	CMS	Trend
54	<i>Phoenicoparrus andinus</i>	Andean Flamingo	VU	1					Ap I/II/MOU	
55	<i>Rallus antarcticus</i>	Austral Rail	VU	1						
56	<i>Numenius tahitiensis</i>	Bristle-thighed Curlew	VU			1			Ap II	
57	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Far Eastern Curlew	VU			1			Ap I/II	
58	<i>Larus atlanticus</i>	Olog's Gull	VU		1				Ap I	
59	<i>Rissa brevirostris</i>	Red-legged Kittiwake	VU		1					
60	<i>Patagioenas oenops</i>	Peruvian Pigeon	VU				1			
61	<i>Leptotila ochraceiventris</i>	Ochre-bellied Dove	VU				1			
62	<i>Ara militaris</i>	Military Macaw	VU				1			
63	<i>Leptosittaca branickii</i>	Golden-plumed Parakeet	VU				1			
64	<i>Touit costaricensis</i>	Red-fronted Parrotlet	VU				1			
65	<i>Hapalopsittaca pyrrhops</i>	Red-faced Parrot	VU				1			
66	<i>Amazona pretrei</i>	Red-spectacled Amazon	VU				1			
67	<i>Piprites pileata</i>	Black-capped Piprites	VU				1			
68	<i>Procnias tricarunculatus</i>	Three-wattled Bellbird	VU				1			
69	<i>Procnias nudicollis</i>	Bare-throated Bellbird	VU				1			
70	<i>Cephalopterus glabricollis</i>	Bare-necked Umbrellabird	VU				1			
71	<i>Xolmis dominicanus</i>	Black-and-white Monjita	VU				1			
72	<i>Alectrurus tricolor</i>	Cock-tailed Tyrant	VU				1		Ap I/II/MOU	
73	<i>Alectrurus risora</i>	Strange-tailed Tyrant	VU				1		Ap I/II/MOU	
74	<i>Vireo atricapilla</i>	Black-capped Vireo	VU				1			
75	<i>Toxostoma bendirei</i>	Bendire's Thrasher	VU				1			
76	<i>Catharus bicknelli</i>	Bicknell's Thrush	VU				1		Ap II	
77	<i>Cinclus schulzi</i>	Rufous-throated Dipper	VU				1			
78	<i>Anthus sprageii</i>	Sprague's Pipit	VU				1			
79	<i>Setophaga cerulea</i>	Cerulean Warbler	VU				1		Ap I	
80	<i>Xanthopsar flavus</i>	Saffron-cowled Blackbird	VU				1		Ap I/II	
81	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	Rusty Blackbird	VU				1			
82	<i>Sturnella defilippii</i>	Pampas meadowlark	VU				1			
83	<i>Sporophila cinnamomea</i>	Chestnut seedeater	VU				1		Ap I/II/MOU	
84	<i>Conirostrum tamarugense</i>	Tamarugo Conebill	VU				1			

No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	IUCN	Water bird	Marine	Coastal	Landbirds	Raptors	CMS	Trend
		SUBTOTAL THREATENED		3	44	3	34	0		
1	<i>Anser canagicus</i>	Emperor Goose	NT	1					Ap II	
2	<i>Speculanas specularis</i>	Spectacled Duck	NT	1					Ap II	
3	<i>Pygoscelis papua</i>	Gentoo Penguin	NT		1					
4	<i>Spheniscus magellanicus</i>	Magellanic Penguin	NT		1					
5	<i>Gavia adamsii</i>	Yellow-billed Loon	NT	1					Ap II/AEWA	
6	<i>Phoebastria inmutabilis</i>	Laysan Albatross	NT		1				Ap II/ACAP	
7	<i>Phoebetria palpebrata</i>	Light-mantled Albatross	NT		1				Ap II/ACAP	
8	<i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>	Buller's Albatross	NT		1				Ap II/ACAP	
9	<i>Pterodroma inexpectata</i>	Mottled Petrel	NT		1					
10	<i>Procellaria cinerea</i>	Grey Petrel	NT		1				Ap II/ACAP	
11	<i>Puffinus griseus</i>	Sooty Shearwater	NT		1					
12	<i>Puffinus ophistomelas</i>	Black-vented Shearwater	NT		1					
13	<i>Phoenicopterus chilensis</i>	Chilean Flamingo	NT	1					Ap II	
14	<i>Phoenicoparrus jamesi</i>	Puna Flamingo	NT	1					Ap I/II/MOU	
15	<i>Egretta rufescens</i>	Reddish Egret	NT	1						
16	<i>Pelecanus thagus</i>	Peruvian Pelican	NT		1					
17	<i>Vultur gryphus</i>	Andean Condor	NT					1	Ap II	
18	<i>Laterallus jamaiscensis</i>	Black Rail	NT	1						
19	<i>Pluvianellus socialis</i>	Magellanic Plover	NT			1			Ap II	
20	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Piping Plover	NT			1			Ap II	
21	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	Mountain Plover	NT			1			Ap II	
22	<i>Phegornis mitchelli</i>	Diademmed Plover	NT			1			Ap II	
23	<i>Gallinago stricklandii</i>	Fuegian Snipe	NT			1			Ap II	
24	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	NT			1			Ap II/AEWA	
25	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	NT			1			Ap II/AEWA	
26	<i>Calidris subruficollis</i>	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	NT			1			Ap II/MOU	
27	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	Semipalmated Sandpiper	NT			1			Ap I/II	
28	<i>Larus heermanni</i>	Heermann's Gull	NT		1					
29	<i>Pagophila eburnea</i>	Ivory Gull	NT		1					
30	<i>Sterna elegans</i>	Elegant Tern	NT		1					
31	<i>Larosterna inca</i>	Inca Tern	NT		1					

No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	IUCN	Water bird	Marine	Coastal	Landbirds	Raptors	CMS	Trend
32	<i>Aratinga erythrogenys</i>	Red-masked Parakeet	NT				1			
33	<i>Nannopsittaca dachileae</i>	Amazonian Parrotlet	NT				1			
34	<i>Alipiopsitta xanthops</i>	Yellow-faced Amazon	NT				1			
35	<i>Amazona tucumana</i>	Tucuman Amazon	NT				1		Ap II	
36	<i>Amazona dufresniana</i>	Black-cheeked Amazon	NT				1			
37	<i>Strix occidentalis</i>	Spotted Owl	NT				1			
38	<i>Eleothreptus anomalus</i>	Sickle-winged Nightjar	NT				1			
39	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	Chimney Swift	NT				1			
40	<i>Eriocnemis derbyi</i>	Black-thighed Puffleg	NT				1			
41	<i>Temnotrogon roseigaster</i>	Hispaniolan Trogon	NT				1			
42	<i>Pharomachrus mocino</i>	Resplendent Quetzal	NT				1			
43	<i>Andigena laminirostris</i>	Plate-billed Mountain Toucan	NT				1			
44	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	Red-headed Woodpecker	NT				1			
45	<i>Phibalura flavirostris</i>	Swallow-tailed Cotinga	NT				1			
46	<i>Polistictus pectoralis</i>	Bearded Tachuri	NT				1		Ap II/MOU	
47	<i>Pseudocolaptes dinelliana</i>	Dinelli's Doradito	NT				1		Ap II	
48	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Olive-sided Flycatcher	NT				1			
49	<i>Spartonoica maluroides</i>	Bay-capped Wren-Spintail	NT				1			
50	<i>Vireo belli</i>	Bell's Vireo	NT				1			
51	<i>Carpodacus cassini</i>	Cassin's Finch	NT				1			
52	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	Golden-winged Warbler	NT				1			
53	<i>Vermivora crissalis</i>	Colima Warbler	NT				1			
54	<i>Setophaga kirtlandii</i>	Kirtland's Warbler	NT				1		Ap I	
55	<i>Calcarius ornatus</i>	Chestnut collared Longspur	NT				1			
56	<i>Ammnodramus henslowii</i>	Henslow's Sparrow	NT				1			
57	<i>Sporophila ruficollis</i>	Dark-throated Seedeater	NT				1		Ap I/II/MOU	
58	<i>Sporophila hypochroma</i>	Rufous-rumped Seedeater	NT				1		Ap I/II/MOU	
59	<i>Passerina ciris</i>	Painted Bunting	NT				1			
		<b>SUBTOTAL NEAR-THREATENED</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1</b>		
1	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Green-winged Teal	LC	1					Ap II/AEWA	DEC
2	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail	LC	1					Ap II/AEWA	INC



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

No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	IUCN	Water bird	Marine	Coastal	Landbirds	Raptors	CMS	Trend
35	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe	LC				1		Ap II/AEWA	DEC
36	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	LC			1			Ap II/AEWA	DEC
37	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	LC			1			Ap II/AEWA	DEC
38	<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>	Red Knot	NT			1			Ap I/II	DEC
39	<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	LC			1			Ap II/AEWA	UNK
40	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin	LC			1			Ap II/AEWA	DEC
41	<i>Calidris mauri</i>	Western Sandpiper	LC			1			Ap II	DEC
42	<i>Calidris bairdii</i>	Baird's Sandpiper	LC			1			Ap II	DEC
43	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper	LC			1			Ap II	DEC
44	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	Least Sandpiper	LC			1			Ap II	STA
45	<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>	White-rumped Sandpiper	LC			1			Ap II	STA
46	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	Ruff	LC			1			Ap II	DEC
47	<i>Limosa haemastica</i>	Hudsonian Godwit	LC			1			Ap II	STA
48	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	Upland Sandpiper	LC			1			Ap II	INC
49	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Lesser Yellowlegs	LC			1			Ap II	DEC
50	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	Greater Yellowlegs	LC			1			Ap II	STA
51	<i>Tringa semipalmata</i>	Willet	LC			1			Ap II	STA
52	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	Solitary Sandpiper	LC			1			Ap II	UNK
53	<i>Tringa incana</i>	Wandering Tattler	LC			1			Ap II	UNK
54	<i>Actitis macularius</i>	Spotted Sandpiper	LC			1			Ap II	STA
55	<i>Steganopus tricolor</i>	Wilson's Phalarope	LC		1				Ap II	DEC?
56	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope	LC		1				Ap II/AEWA	DEC
57	<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	Red Phalarope	LC		1				Ap II/AEWA	UNK
58	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	Short-billed Dowitcher	LC			1			Ap II	UNK
59	<i>Catharacta maccormicki</i>	South Polar Skua	LC		1					STA
60	<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	Pomarine Jaeger	LC		1				AEWA	STA
61	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Arctic Jaeger	LC		1				AEWA	STA
62	<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	Long-tailed Jaeger	LC		1				AEWA	STA
63	<i>Larus modestus</i>	Gray Gull	LC		1					DEC
64	<i>Larus atricilla</i>	Laughing Gull	LC		1					INC
65	<i>Larus pipixcan</i>	Franklin's Gull	LC		1					INC
66	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Gull-billed Tern	LC		1					DEC

No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	IUCN	Water bird	Marine	Coastal	Landbirds	Raptors	CMS	Trend
67	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	LC		1					INC
68	<i>Sternula antillarum</i>	Least Tern	LC		1					DEC
69	<i>Sternula superciljaris</i>	Yellow-billed Tern	LC			1				STA
70	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern	LC		1					DEC
71	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	LC		1					UNK
72	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern	LC		1				Ap II/AEWA	DEC
73	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Roseate Tern	LC		1				Ap II/AEWA	UNK
74	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	Sandwich Tern	LC			1				STA
75	<i>Thalasseus maximus</i>	Royal Tern	LC			1				STA
76	<i>Rynchops niger</i>	Black Skimmer	LC			1				DEC
77	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	LC				1			DEC
78	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	Black-billed Cuckoo	LC				1			DEC
79	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Common Nighthawk	LC				1			DEC
80	<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>	Belted Kingfisher	LC				1			STA
81	<i>Elaenia parvirostris</i>	Small-billed Elaenia	LC				1			DEC
82	<i>Empidonax virescens</i>	Acadian Flycatcher	LC				1			STA
83	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	Willow Flycatcher	LC				1			DEC
84	<i>Empidonax alorum</i>	Alder Flycatcher	LC				1			STA
85	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	Western Wood Pewee	LC				1			DEC
86	<i>Contopus virens</i>	Eastern Wood-pewee	LC				1			DEC
87	<i>Lessonia rufa</i>	Austral Negrito	LC				1			STA
88	<i>Myiodynastes luteiventris</i>	Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher	LC				1			STA
89	<i>Empidonax varius</i>	Variiegated Flycatcher	LC				1			STA
90	<i>Tyrannus albogularis</i>	White-throated Kingbird	LC				1			STA
91	<i>Tyrannus savana</i>	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	LC				1			STA
92	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	Eastern Kingbird	LC				1			DEC
93	<i>Tyrannus dominicensis</i>	Gray Kingbird	LC				1			STA
94	<i>Myiarchus swainsoni</i>	Swainson's Flycatcher	LC				1			STA
95	<i>Vireo flavoviridis</i>	Yellow-green Vireo	LC				1			UNK
96	<i>Vireo altiloquus</i>	Black-whiskered Vireo	LC				1			UNK
97	<i>Progne subis</i>	Purple Martin	LC				1			STA
98	<i>Progne elegans</i>	Southern Martin	LC				1			STA

No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	IUCN	Water bird	Marine	Coastal	Landbirds	Raptor	CMS	Trend
99	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Bank Swallow	LC				1			DEC
100	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	LC				1			DEC
101	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Cliff Swallow	LC				1			INC
102	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	Veery	LC				1			DEC
103	<i>Catharus minimus</i>	Gray-cheeked Thrush	LC				1			UNK
104	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Russet-backed Thrush	LC				1			UNK
105	<i>Sporophila bouvronides</i>	Lesson's Seedeater	LC				1			STA
106	<i>Piranga rubra</i>	Summer Tanager	LC				1			STA
107	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	Scarlet Tanager	LC				1			STA
108	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	LC				1			DEC
109	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	Indigo Bunting	LC				1			DEC
110	<i>Spiza americana</i>	Dickcissel	LC				1			STA
111	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>	Ovenbird	LC				1			STA
112	<i>Leiothlypis peregrina</i>	Tennessee Warbler	LC				1			STA
113	<i>Setophaga americana</i>	Northern Parula	LC				1			INC
114	<i>Setophaga pensylvanica</i>	Chestnut-sided Warbler	LC				1			DEC
115	<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	Yellow Warbler	LC				1			STA

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

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<sup>2</sup>).

**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<sup>3</sup>).

**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<sup>4</sup>).

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<sup>2</sup> <http://bbop.forest-trends.org/>

<sup>3</sup> 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](http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/bff0a28049a790d6b835faa8c6a8312a/PS6_English_2012.pdf?MOD=AJPERES)

<sup>4</sup> 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](http://www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/pub07_waterbirds_part1_flywayconcept.pdf)).

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

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

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

**Internationally important site** – A site should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 1 per cent of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbird or if it regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds (definition as per the Ramsar Convention). This criterion identifies those wetlands 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<sup>5</sup>.

**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.

<sup>5</sup> Hassan R, Scholes R, Ash N (eds) (2005) Millenium Ecosystem Assessment: Ecosystems and Human Wellbeing, Volume 1, Current State and Trends. Island Press, Washington.

**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

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