ADDENDUM 1

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL COMMENTS

(arising from ScC-SC6)

FLYWAYS

UNEP/CMS/COP14/Doc.28.4.1

RECOMMENDATIONS TO COP14

Recommended for adoption.

GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE DOCUMENT

The Scientific Council noted the issue of sub-regional flyways, such as in the case of the Turtle Dove migration between the Arabian Peninsula and Africa, and the need to consider these within this document.

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC SECTIONS/ INCLUDING POSSIBLE PROPOSALS FOR TEXT REVISION

- Page 14, operative paragraph 15 of the Draft Resolution: the Scientific Council proposed modifying this paragraph as follows:
 - "Urges Parties, invites Range States and calls upon other partners and stakeholders, including the private sector, through formal designations and voluntary measures as appropriate, to afford high priority to the conservation of sites and habitats identified as being of importance to migratory birds (based on sound scientific information) expanding and strengthening existing flyway site networks (including inter alia the East Asian Australasian Flyway Site Network, Raptors MOU Site Network (Table 3), African-Eurasian Waterbirds Agreement Site Network, Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network, West/Central Asian Site Network, Emerald Network, Ramsar Sites and World Heritage Sites, BirdLife International's Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas), and to carry out work to determine how best to manage landscapes, including the designation of protected transboundary habitat corridors and ecological networks with suitable and sufficient habitat in which to breed, forage and rest; and, too this end, make active use of the information and analytical modules offered by the African-Eurasian Bird Migration atlas to better understand the role of existing networks of protected areas at the species/population flyway scale and to contribute to identifying gaps in these networks;"
- Page 15, operative paragraph 21 of the Draft Resolution: the Scientific Council proposed modifying this paragraph as follows:
 - "Requests Parties to support analyses of existing datasets on individual bird movements, and to support the development and use of new tools and techniques, including geolocators, radio and satellite tracking, remote sensing, and genetic and connectivity analyses, in order to help identify migration strategies, and important sites and routes, whether of regular or occasional importance, covering the entire life cycle of species, and including the routes taken via sites ranging from those used most regularly to those of occasional importance and to compile and analyse multi-species datasets to understand the relative importance and geographical distribution of threats;"