



Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

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African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan (AEMLAP) **Improving the Conservation Status of Migratory Landbird Species** **in the African-Eurasian Region**

(Prepared by the African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Working Group)

Adopted by the 11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CMS, November 2014

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan (AEMLAP) is aimed at improving the conservation status of migratory landbird species in the African-Eurasian region through the international coordination of action for these species, and catalysing action at the national level. The overall goal is to develop an initial overarching, strategic framework for action at the international level to conserve, restore and sustainably manage populations of migratory landbird species and their habitats.

This complements the work of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) and the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia (Raptor MoU) to restore the status of other African-Eurasian bird species.

This Action Plan covers 34 globally threatened migratory landbird species, 124 Least Concern migratory landbird species with decreasing global population trends and 346 Least Concern migratory landbird species with increasing, stable or unknown global population trends. Consult Annex 1 and 3 for the background information and species list, respectively.

The thematic areas of the AEMLAP focus are habitat conservation, taking and trade, research and monitoring, and education and information, as well as ‘other issues’ covering diseases and collision. The most important identified threat to migratory landbird species is **habitat loss and degradation** at breeding and non-breeding sites, as well as at the network of sites these species depend on during migration. **Taking and trade** for economic and cultural purposes can also negatively influence some populations. Other threats include the risk of **disease** and **collision**.

In response to these threats, there is an urgent need for **research and monitoring** as well as **education and information** to provide useful data that directs conservation efforts and increases public awareness and support, respectively. All of these threats and responses are covered by the various actions contained in this Action Plan.

AFRICAN-EURASIAN MIGRATORY LANDBIRD SPECIES ACTION PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), signed at Bonn on 23 June 1979, calls for international co-operative action to conserve migratory species. Article IV.4 of the Convention encourages Parties to conclude agreements, including non-legally binding administrative agreements, in respect of any populations of migratory species.

Accordingly, at the 10th Conference of the Parties (CoP) of CMS, Resolution 10.27 on *Improving the Conservation Status of Migratory Landbirds in the African Eurasian Region* was adopted. It urges Parties to develop an Action Plan for the conservation of African-Eurasian migrant landbird species and their habitats throughout the flyway, and calls for the establishment of a working group to steer the production and implementation of the Action Plan.

To this end, the African-Eurasian Migratory Landbird Working Group (AEML-WG) and Steering Group (AEML-SG) were set up. The AEML-WG is established under the CMS Scientific Council, and comprising technical and policy experts nominated by the Scientific Council, from across the African-Eurasian flyway region, contributing to the development and implementation of the Action Plan. The AEML-SG is a closed subset of the AEML-WG, coordinating the Action Plan development and implementation process.

Migratory landbird species constitute an important part of the global biological diversity which, in keeping with the spirit of the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) and Agenda 21, should be conserved for the benefit of present and future generations. Many populations of migratory landbird species that migrate over long distances between and within Africa and Eurasia are particularly vulnerable because they cross the territory of different countries, and make these annual and cyclic movements on a broad front – having a widely dispersed distribution across habitats.

There is increasing concern regarding the considerable number of African-Eurasian migratory landbird species, especially those that spend the non-breeding season south of the Sahara, that have declining population trends at a national, regional and/or global level. There is also concern over the lack of knowledge of the status and trends of many migratory landbird species in Africa and Asia. Urgent action is needed to reverse significant and potentially significant population declines.

Among the factors which contribute to the unfavourable conservation status of many African-Eurasian migratory landbird species, the loss, degradation and fragmentation of habitats resulting from human

economic activities and land-use practices with negative effects on biodiversity is of high priority. Climate change is likely to have an exacerbating effect, causing a temporal and spatial ecological dyssynchrony that adversely influences migratory landbird populations.

This document constitutes a unifying international plan of action to focus implementation and delivery to address the key pressures facing migratory landbird species within the African-Eurasian flyway. It details specific actions, however the mode of implementation is dependent on strategies and resource availability in and across Range States in the African-Eurasian flyway region. This Action Plan complements the work of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) and the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia (Raptor MoU), also encompassing the CMS MoUs on Aquatic Warbler and Middle European Great Bustard, as well as identify areas of synergy with other instruments that have the potential to contribute to the conservation of migratory bird species, such as the Bern Convention.

There is the need for immediate and concerted international actions to conserve African-Eurasian migratory landbird species and to maintain and/or restore their populations to a favourable conservation status. The effective implementation and enforcement of the actions listed in this Action Plan depends on the involvement of, and cooperation between, all Range States in the region, as well as relevant international and national intergovernmental, non-governmental and private sector organisations, with the aim of encouraging research, training and awareness-raising to maintain, restore, manage and monitor migratory landbird species. Consult Annex 1 for further details on the introduction and background information.

The aim of this Action Plan is to improve the conservation status of migratory landbird species in the African-Eurasian region through international coordination of action for these species, and catalysing necessary actions at the national level.

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

SCOPE OF ACTION PLAN

The geographic scope of this Action Plan is the area of the migration systems of African-Eurasian landbird species, hereafter referred to as the 'Action Plan area'. This includes Africa, Europe, the Middle East, Central Asia, Afghanistan and the Indian sub-continent. Consult Annex 2 for the map of the Action Plan area and list of Range States.

The taxonomic scope comprises populations of Galliformes, Gruiformes, Charadriiformes, Columbiformes, Caprimulgiformes, Apodiformes, Cuculiformes, Coraciiformes, Piciformes and Passeriformes, which are principally ecologically dependent on terrestrial habitats and for which the entire population, or significant proportions of the population, cyclically and predictably cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries.

The migratory landbird species covered by this Action Plan are further classified into three categories:

- A (globally threatened and near-threatened),
- B (Least Concern, but with decreasing global population trends), and
- C (Least Concern, with increasing, stable or unknown global population trends).

Migratory landbird species covered by AEWA, the Raptor MoU or other instruments have been included, but indicated as such in Annex 3 of this Action Plan. Consult Annex 3 for the detailed species list.

THREATS TO MIGRATORY LANDBIRD SPECIES

Migratory landbird species depend on a variety of terrestrial habitats throughout the flyway. Factors that limit population trends may occur in breeding, stop-over or non-breeding sites and landscapes. Habitat loss and degradation poses the most important threat to migratory landbird species. Taking¹ and trade for economic, subsistence, recreational and cultural purposes may also negatively influence their populations. Other threats include the risk of disease and collision.

Besides direct action to address these pressures, there is an urgent need for research and monitoring as well as education and information to provide useful data that directs conservation efforts and increases public awareness and support, respectively.

All of these threats and responses to them are covered by the various actions contained hereafter. Consult Annex 4 for a matrix indicating how implementing each action can aid in the achievement of other policy frameworks and regulations.

LIST OF ACTIONS

Unless otherwise stated, the actions following are for implementation by the CMS Parties and other Range States (consult Annex 2 for list of Range States), in liaison with competent national and international organisations and other relevant stakeholders. Consult Annex 5 for a matrix highlighting parties and/or institutions responsible for the implementation of each action.

¹ 'Taking' means taking, hunting, fishing, capturing, harassing, deliberate killing, or attempting to engage in any such conduct – CMS Convention Text, 1979.

Actions are categorised into thematic groups, and though some actions are cross-cutting, effort has been made to limit the repetition in this Action Plan. Consult Annex 1 for further details under each thematic section and Annex 6 for a reference list of documents referred to in this Action Plan.

Classification key for actions

Anticipating immediate or early commencement of all actions, each is classified according to when results are expected (reporting timeline) and the priority for the action as determined by likely influence on the achievement of the overall goal of this Action Plan.

Timeline:

S = results expected in short-term and actions that are already ongoing, (within one CMS CoP intersessional period (i.e. three years));

M = results expected in medium term, (within two CoP intersessional periods (i.e. six years));

L = results expected in long term, (within three CoP intersessional periods or more (i.e. nine years or more)).

Priority:

1 = high (an activity needed to prevent the extinction of a migratory landbird species within the Action Plan area),

2 = medium (an activity needed to prevent or reverse population declines in any globally threatened or near threatened migratory landbird species, or the majority of other migratory landbird species with a declining population trend within the Action Plan area),

3 = low (an activity needed to restore populations of a globally threatened or near threatened migratory landbird species, or to prevent population declines in any migratory landbird species).

1.0 HABITAT CONSERVATION

1.1 Land-use changes

1.1.1 Agriculture

1.1.1.1 Intensive agriculture

1. *Develop and implement new policies or review existing policies that maintain and manage natural and semi-natural habitats of value for migratory landbird species within otherwise wide-scale and/or intensively managed, or cropped, agricultural landscapes including the promotion of agri-environment schemes and, where these exist, the removal of perverse incentives and subsidies – [M / 1].*

2. *Promote types of biodiversity-friendly farming systems that are favourable to migratory landbird species – [S / 1].*
3. *Develop landscape design principles and guidance to mitigate the negative consequences of large-scale and/or intensive forms of agriculture on migratory landbird species and their habitats, and share relevant experiences and good practices through collaboration between Range States – [S / 2].*
4. *Undertake Strategic Environmental Assessments, as far as possible, to determine overall policies and plans for agriculture that fully consider migratory landbird species, their habitats and other biodiversity – [M / 2].*
5. *Develop land-use planning strategies, using an ecosystem approach, for the conservation of the habitats of importance to migratory landbird species, and ensure the integration of environmental considerations within national agricultural policies – [M / 1].*

1.1.1.2 Traditional agriculture including pastoralism and small-scale cropping systems

6. *Promote agricultural policies that support participatory, sustainable natural resource management practices, e.g. small-scale agriculture and traditional farming methods (including pastoralism), that benefit populations of migratory landbird species and other biodiversity, including the promotion of appropriate measures within agri-environment schemes and the removal of perverse incentives and subsidies, where these exist – [M / 1].*
7. *Work with and empower local communities to advocate, develop and implement participatory approaches and incentives aimed at integrated, sustainable management of natural resources. This should encourage sustainable small-scale agriculture and woodland management, zonation of grazing, alternative income generation including habitat restoration where appropriate, improving both human livelihoods and the quality of habitat for migratory landbird species – [M / 1].*
8. *Facilitate the sharing, internationally, of relevant pastoralist and small-scale agricultural experiences and good practices, which employ land-use systems that are ecologically sustainable and support populations of migratory landbird species. Support the documentation of case studies – [S / 2].*

9. *Endeavour to include migratory bird habitat requirements into existing initiatives that work with farmers and local communities, such as the World Initiative for Sustainable Pastoralism² (WISP) insofar as they cater for the needs of migratory landbird species, including by encouraging the development and implementation of interdisciplinary strategies for sustainable pastoralism based on traditional institutions for regulating resource use, but informed by seasonal or longer-term climatic forecasts – [M / 2].*

1.1.2 Timber and non-timber forest products

10. *Include the habitat requirements of migratory landbird species in the development and implementation of national integrated woodland management plans. Where appropriate, woodlots or plantations of timber trees and/or sustainably-managed community forest initiatives should be promoted to reduce pressures on natural forest habitats. Contribute to the implementation of the Work Programme on Forests of the CBD – [M / 1].*

1.1.3 Water management

11. *Implement, and promote widely, the Ramsar Convention's guidance on wetlands and river basin management (Resolution X.19), especially, but not restricted to, the need to maintain natural river flows that maintain the ecological character of associated wetlands – [S / 1].*
12. *Regulate anthropogenic threats liable to cause degradation and/or loss of wetlands important for migratory landbird species and initiate rehabilitation or restoration programmes, where feasible and appropriate. This will involve the introduction or the enforcement of appropriate regulations or standards and control measures at important wetland sites, as well as at sites that have already suffered degradation as a result of the impacts of factors such as unsustainable use, agriculture, uncontrolled fires, spread of aquatic invasive non-native species, hydrological change, climate change, natural succession, eutrophication and pollution – [L / 1].*

1.1.4 Energy

13. *Ensure that new energy developments likely to have a significant impact on migratory landbird species adopt early-stage and high-level strategic planning processes involving Strategic Environmental Impact Assessments (SEA) and stakeholder consultation and where possible and appropriate, advocate for alternative renewable energy sources – [S / 1]*

² The IUCN World Initiative for Sustainable Pastoralism (WISP) is a global initiative that supports the empowerment of pastoralists to sustainably manage drylands resources.

14. *Ensure that a strategic approach is adopted with respect to the location of alternative renewable energy developments.* This should include mapping renewable energy potential and overlaying this information with maps of key sites and habitats for migratory landbird species and other relevant biodiversity, as well as migration corridors – [M / 1].
15. *Institute sustainable land-use and energy management policies* that consider biodiversity, including migratory landbird species, their habitats and other biodiversity – [L / 1].
16. *Seek to reduce the dependence on wood fuel,* as appropriate, through policies and by supporting initiatives that promote, and make available, alternative renewable sources of energy for heating, lighting and cooking – [S / 1].
17. *Ensure that planned new hydro-electric reservoirs and other schemes modifying natural hydrology are subject to rigorous Environmental Impact Assessments* to ensure that their design mitigates any harm to, and maximises the potential for environmental benefits for, migratory landbird species and their habitats – [S / 1].
18. *Mitigate effects of existing hydrodams by allowing well-managed, artificial discharge/flooding downstream,* which can be an effective way of restoring floodplain habitats (including flood forests, where necessary aided by replanting/regeneration) and local livelihoods such as rice and arable cultures – [L / 2].

1.1.5 Re-vegetation (including reforestation), and reducing desertification and carbon emissions from deforestation and degradation

19. *Encourage the use of indigenous trees or other plants that are of high value to migratory landbird species in appropriate afforestation or re-afforestation initiatives.* This action will require detailed monitoring and research into resource use by migratory landbird species to inform the most appropriate implementation – [L / 1].
20. *Incorporate into measures being taken to implement the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) considerations of migratory landbird species conservation,* and particularly the recommendations and actions contained within this Action Plan – [S / 1].

1.1.6 Integrated land-use management

21. *Encourage local implementation of land-use management policies, potentially through appropriate incentive programmes.* Provide national support for cross-cutting themes such as the CBD Ecosystem Approach, which is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in a fair and equitable way – [M / 1].

1.2 Sites of national or international importance to migratory landbird species

22. *Undertake and publish national inventories of the sites of importance to migratory landbird species, in liaison, where appropriate, with competent international conservation organisations – [S / 1].*
23. *Facilitate and promote designation of sites important to migratory landbird species under appropriate national and international conservation categories (e.g. as nature reserves, national parks, wildlife reserves, sanctuaries, non-hunting areas, and other relevant systems of protection), or other approaches that can lead to adequate management practices – [S / 1].*
24. *Establish a Critical Site Network taking into account the relationship between sites which may be ecologically linked to each other, in physical terms, for example as connecting habitat corridors, or in other ecological terms, for example as breeding areas related to non-breeding areas, stopover sites, feeding and/or resting places. Research into and information about migratory landbird species tracked during migratory movement will enable the accurate identification of these site networks – [S / 1].*
25. *Review and where necessary, establish and implement appropriate and effective conservation site management plans that incorporate appropriate prescriptions for migrant landbird species – [M / 1].*
26. *Promote participatory approaches in the planning, management and conservation of sites, so as to enable the engagement of, and benefit-sharing with, local communities where these are present – [M / 1].*

1.3 Climate change

27. *Implement measures outlined in AEWA Resolution 5.13 (Climate Change Adaptation Measures for Waterbirds), Ramsar Resolution X.24 (Climate Change and Wetlands) and CMS Resolutions 9.7 (Climate Change Impact on Migratory Species), 10.19*

(Migratory Species Conservation in the Light of Climate Change) and COP11/Doc.23.4.2 (Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species), as well as actions outlined elsewhere in this Action Plan, in order to increase the resilience of migratory landbird species and their potential to adapt to climate change – [L / 3].

2.0 TAKING³ AND TRADE

28. *Identify migratory landbird species that are the subject of taking and trade, as well as determining the extent to which this exploitation is legal and regulated and, in consultation with other Range States, whether it is sustainable at a population level across the Action Plan area – [M / 2].*

2.1 Regulation of legal taking

29. *Ensure legal protection of migratory landbird species of greatest conservation concern, i.e. especially those listed in Category A of Annex 3 of this Action Plan – [S / 1].*

30. *Establish limits on the number and means of taking of migratory landbird species and provide adequate controls to ensure that these limits are observed. This can take the form of a national management plan for the harvest and exploitation of migratory landbird species, and will need to involve the prohibition of all indiscriminate means of taking – [S / 1].*

31. *Give conservation priority to migratory landbird species with declining global population trends, i.e. species listed in Category B of Annex 3 of this Action Plan. The adoption of appropriate monitoring systems and the production of adaptive management plans are suggested for species, especially legal quarry species, for which taking may be a significant contributory factor to population declines – [S / 1].*

32. *Regulate all taking and trade of migratory landbird species with increasing, stable or unknown global population trends, i.e. species listed in Category C of Annex 3 of this Action Plan, as well as institute their monitoring – [S / 1].*

33. *Compile national lists of quarry migratory landbird species, hunting seasons and trade across Range States, to ensure sustainability of taking at the flyway scale and an accurate determination of hunting pressure – [S / 1].*

³ 'Taking' means taking, hunting, fishing, capturing, harassing, deliberate killing, or attempting to engage in any such conduct – CMS Convention Text, 1979.

34. *Implement alternative livelihood programmes or captive breeding programmes for migratory landbird species utilised as food sources* where evidence suggests that subsistence hunting of migrant landbird species is unsustainable – [M / 1].

2.2 Illegal taking

35. *Promote international cooperation between enforcement authorities and other stakeholders* in the regulation, implementation and enforcement of the taking and trade of migratory landbird species, and implement measures outlined in CMS Resolution 11.16 on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds – [S / 1].
36. *Take action through existing legal instruments regulating domestic and/or international trade* (e.g. CITES) where there is evidence that trade (legal or illegal) is driving unsustainable taking of birds. Active participation with CITES by all Range States is encouraged. Where domestic instruments do not presently exist, explore processes for their introduction, implementation and enforcement – [M / 2].

2.3 Disturbance from human activities

37. *Promote studies to evaluate the effect of human disturbance at key sites* and use the results in management planning contexts to minimise negative effects – [L / 3].
38. *Encourage the development and implementation of effective management plans at sensitive sites*, including appropriate regulation of hunting and recreational activities to eliminate potentially damaging disturbance at critical periods during the annual cycle of migratory landbird species – [S / 2].
39. *Promote public experience of the wonder of migration and migratory landbird species by raising awareness and providing information*, and where appropriate regulate access to congregatory sites or bottlenecks – [S / 1].

2.4 Human-wildlife conflict

40. *Conduct a national review to identify those species of migratory landbird species for which human-wildlife conflict is a potential problem*. This information should form the basis for all deliberations about the implementation of control or culling programmes nationally. Exceptions to, or derogations from, protective legislation to allow control and/or culling of migratory landbird species should only be given under strict conditions, and be subject to careful monitoring and reporting of outcomes– [S / 1].

41. *Ensure adequate statutory controls are in place, relating to the use of control procedures, and where practicable provide guidance for liaison with agriculture departments regarding appropriate control of pest bird species – [M / 2].*
42. *Promote alternative, non-lethal means of avoiding conflict in liaison with agriculture departments and other relevant regulatory bodies – [S / 1].*

2.5 Poisoning

43. *Substitute, restrict or ban substances of high risk to migratory landbird species, including insecticides, second generation anticoagulant rodenticides (SGARs) and veterinary pharmaceuticals for domestic ungulates causing lethal and sub-lethal effects to migratory landbird species, and implement measures outlined in CMS Resolution 11.15 on Guidelines to Prevent Poisoning of Migratory Birds – [M / 1].*
44. *Include migratory landbird criteria in Rotterdam Convention to reduce risk of imports of products highly toxic to migratory landbird species within Range States – [S / 2].*
45. *Encourage national legislative mechanisms to monitor agricultural use of pesticide substances, and adoption of an integrated pest management (IPM) that incorporates a certification scheme for farmers. IPM is a sustainable approach to crop production and protection that combines different management strategies and practices to grow healthy crops and minimise the use of pesticides, thereby limiting the risk of poisoning of non-target species, including birds. Incentives are needed to encourage current users of substances of risk to birds, particularly in agricultural crops (food and non-food crops), to move to an IPM approach – [M / 2].*
46. *Discourage long-term or permanent baiting, applying pesticides only when infestations are present, and followed by bait removal, reducing risk to non-target species – [S / 1].*
47. *Promote the use of, and awareness of, lead ammunition-free hunting, fishing and wildlife management. Given the rapid development of non-toxic alternatives to lead ammunition and fishing weights, legislation should be adopted to immediately substitute lead ammunition and fishing weights for non-toxic alternatives. To reduce problems with monitoring, compliance and enforcement, such processes should not be partially restrictive, and should involve restriction on both sale and possession of lead ammunition.*

3.0 OTHER THREATS

3.1 Diseases

48. *In the event of a disease outbreak or mass mortality episode that may impact populations of migratory landbird species, conduct epidemiological and other research to inform mitigation, and response actions. Based on this information, integrate prevention of disease transmission into the management planning of protected areas following a One Health approach. Guidance can be drawn from the Ramsar Wetland Disease Manual – [M / 2].*
49. *Develop and implement emergency measures when exceptionally unfavourable or endangering conditions (e.g. pesticides, wildlife disease, harsh weather) occur anywhere in the Action Plan area, ensuring close co-operation across the Action Plan area and with other stakeholders whenever possible and relevant – [M / 2].*

3.2 Collisions

50. *Ensure appropriate legislation is in place and enforced to restrict construction of structures posing potential collision risks at known migration staging sites and along migration routes – [S / 1].*
51. *Introduce appropriate mitigation measures for the various collision risks, e.g. adapting types of light source to reduce light pollution where these result in incidences of window strikes by migratory landbird species, as well as introducing measures to reduce the collision risk posed by wind farms. Implement measures outlined in CMS Resolution 10.11 on *Power Lines and Migratory Birds* that provides a framework for implementing one element of collision risk across CMS-signatory Range States – [S / 1].*

4.0 RESEARCH AND MONITORING

4.1 Understanding migration patterns and connectivity along flyways

52. *Further develop existing and establish new international and local collaborative projects that potentially refine existing international standardised field protocols and data sets, and contribute to an improved flyway-scale understanding of migratory patterns, habitat use and carry-over effects – [S / 1].*

4.2 Monitoring of population trends

53. *Develop and implement standardised national monitoring schemes for migratory*

landbird species and their habitats. Consider following the successful model that exists in Europe and some countries in Africa, based on participatory schemes using volunteer observers, local conservation groups and Site Support Groups, co-ordinated as far as possible with international efforts, with harmonisation of monitoring protocols – [M / 1].

54. *Encourage, support and promote standardised bird monitoring programmes at sites, ecological research to understand the ecological importance of these areas, and the publication of data and information so obtained*. Produce regular national and/or regional reports detailing research at sites of importance for migratory landbird species – [S / 3].
55. *Encourage the active use of existing regional and sub-regional online databases by Range State*, as well as establish modalities for information sharing and linkage between existing databases – [L / 2].

4.3 Understanding causes of population change in migratory landbird species

56. *Diagnose the causes of population change and undertake targeted ecological studies of selected ‘indicator species’ and relevant associated habitats*, including comparative approaches with populations that are not declining – [M / 2].
57. *Understand the connections between ecological factors limiting migratory landbird populations and socio-economic issues and policies*, and changes therein, especially those relating to land use and energy - [M/1].

4.4 Build capacity and improve the exchange of information, collaboration and coordination between researchers studying migratory landbird species

58. *Facilitate comprehensive gap analyses to identify and prioritise research needs, including an inventory of past and ongoing research within sub-regions of the Action Plan area* through encouraging engagement of national experts on migratory landbird species with the Action Plan coordinating bodies, such as the AEML-SG – [S / 1].
59. *Encourage the development of the Migrant Landbird species Study Group (MLSG)*, an international network of specialists and organisations involved in research, monitoring and conservation of migratory landbird species, and encourage participation by national experts in the MLSG. The MLSG will be run on a voluntary basis by researchers, and should consider having or contributing to a clearing house function (collect, consolidate and distribute migratory landbird conservation-related research and monitoring

information in the Action Plan area) – [M / 1].

60. *Encourage researchers and funders to focus on the most important and urgent issues for migratory landbird species conservation* including through disseminating priority research needs, analysing existing data sets, establishing research consortia to address key conservation issues and identifying and supporting the development and geographical expansion of sub-regional research institutes – [M / 2].
61. *Support the provision of targeted research and monitoring training* to develop national skills, expertise and capacity to undertake research and monitoring to benefit the conservation of migratory landbird species – [S / 1].

5.0 EDUCATION AND INFORMATION

5.1 Improve public awareness and understanding about migratory landbird species

62. *Support and encourage public participation in 'Friends of the Landbirds Action Plan' (FLAP)*, an initiative that will use online social media to provide a forum for all interested in and who care about migratory landbird species to follow, support and contribute to the work of the AEML-WG – [S / 1].
63. *Encourage local, national and international engagement with private organisations and public agencies, especially in the development sector*, particularly agriculture, energy and manufacturing. This is aimed at information sharing and the formulation of development strategies that are economic and ecologically sustainable – [M / 1].

Annex 1: Background information.

Annex 2: Geographical scope.

Annex 3: Species lists.

Annex 4: Conservation policy achievement matrix.

Annex 5: Action plan implementation matrix.

Annex 6: Reference list.

Annex 1

African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan

Annex 1: Background Document to the Action Plan

Version 28 April 2014

INTRODUCTION

The issue

Urgent action is needed to reverse significant population declines of many species of migratory landbirds within the African-Eurasian flyway region. It is also crucial to improve knowledge regarding their conservation status. Appropriate actions are of vital importance because these species are an ecologically, economically, culturally and intrinsically important component of biodiversity, which are shared across a huge geographical area comprising many Range States.

During the life cycle of migratory landbird species, many habitats are utilised across a geographic range that extends far beyond their breeding territory, often across many national boundaries. The network of sites of various habitats used by migratory birds is like a chain in which every link is hugely important; if one link is affected, adverse effects can carry over to other links and influence the population as a whole.

For some species, declines can be explained by changes in productivity in European breeding areas due to habitat deterioration, for others the bottleneck may be at spring refuelling sites in the Northern Mediterranean, and for others still, the declines may be driven by reduced survival due to changes in habitat in their Sub-Saharan African non-breeding areas. Also, reduced food availability in the non-breeding areas can have carry over effects leading to reduced productivity in the breeding areas. Thus for the conservation of these species flyway approach is necessary, taking into consideration the species requirements along the whole flyway. Additionally, climate change causes changes in breeding success due to loss of synchronisation of birds and their prey. Lastly, the current favourable conditions of certain species in breeding and stop-over areas need to be monitored in view of possible future changes.

Since many migratory landbird species are dispersed across the wider landscape rather than being confined to discrete sites, the conservation of most of them cannot be achieved through a site-based approach only, but is inextricably linked to human land use of the wider environment.

Population declines of migratory landbird species are primarily caused by changes to habitats and land use patterns, ultimately related to rapidly growing human populations seeking improvements in quality of life and livelihoods. This is leading to increasing demands for water, food, land, energy and other resources. Together with climate-related environmental change, these pressures on the environment result in complex, inter-related modifications to landscapes, habitats, sites, and populations of the species they support.

Sustainable human development depends on the provision of ecosystem services by a healthy environment: the population status of birds provides an important indicator of this and a favourable conservation status of birds is also recognised as an important conservation goal in its own right⁴. Recognising continued human development needs, actions in this Plan seek to combine development priorities with conservation actions targeted at migratory landbird species to ensure sustainable development.

Central to ultimate success is the need for integrated land-use policies across government structures and involving all relevant sectors. This will contribute to the Strategic Plan for biodiversity of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), in particular Aichi target 12⁵.

Action Plan mechanism

The 10th Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNEP/CMS (Convention on Migratory Species) adopted Resolution 10.27 on *Improving the Conservation Status of Migratory Landbirds in the African Eurasian Region*. The Resolution urges Parties to develop an Action Plan for the conservation of African-Eurasian migratory landbird species and their habitats throughout the flyway, and calls for the establishment of a working group to steer the production and implementation of the Action Plan. The development of this action plan by the African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Working Group (AEMLWG), with support from the UNEP/CMS Secretariat and BirdLife International, is a consequence of the mandate of the CMS Resolution, which also requests the cooperation of Range States and other stakeholders.

This plan complements the work on migratory species of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA) and the African-Eurasian Raptor Memorandum of Understanding (Raptor MoU). It provides a framework for enhanced engagement in the region for the conservation and protection of migratory landbird species. The main focus of the plan is on strengthening international cooperation, with capacity development at the national level.

SCOPE OF ACTION PLAN

Range States

The geographic scope of this Action Plan is the area of the migration systems of African-Eurasian migratory landbird species, hereafter referred to as the ‘Action Plan area’. This includes Africa, Europe,

4 Bennun *et al.* (2005) Monitoring Important Bird Areas in Africa: towards a sustainable and scalable system. *Biodiversity and Conservation* 14 (11) 2575-2590.

5 ‘By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained’ (CBD, 2010).

the Middle East, Central Asia, Afghanistan and the Indian sub-continent. Consult Annex 2 for the map of the Action Plan area and list of Range States.

Species covered by this Action Plan

The species covered by this Action Plan include all migratory populations of Galliformes, Gruiformes, Charadriiformes, Columbiformes, Caprimulgiformes, Apodiformes, Cuculiformes, Coraciiformes, Piciformes and Passeriformes that are principally ecologically dependent on terrestrial habitats, have a range which lies entirely or partly within the Action Plan area, and make regular seasonal inter- and intra-continental movements within the geographical area covered by the Action Plan. Consult Annex 3 for the detailed species list.

This Action Plan sets out to particularly include species that are not covered by either the Agreement on the conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) and the Action Plan for the Central Asian Flyway (water birds) or the CMS Raptor Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). However, migratory landbird species that are covered by these instruments, and other policy instruments, have been indicated as such in Annex 3 of this Action Plan. CMS defines waterbirds (covered by AEWA) as ‘those species of birds that are ecologically dependent on wetlands for at least part of their annual cycle’ and birds of prey (covered by the Raptor MoU) as ‘migratory populations of Falconiformes and Strigiformes species’.

The migratory landbird species listed in Annex 3 are classified into three categories:

- Category A: comprising globally threatened (critically endangered, endangered and vulnerable) and near-threatened migratory landbird species which should be the subject of strict protection measures and subject to a flyway recovery plan;
- Category B: comprising migratory landbird species listed by IUCN as of Least Concern but with declining global population trends; and
- Category C: including all other migratory landbird species within the Action Plan area, with increasing, stable or unknown global population trends.

ACTION PLAN THEMES

1.0 HABITAT CONSERVATION

Landbird species migrate on a broad front and have a widely dispersed distribution across habitats, using breeding and non-breeding sites within diverse landscapes or biomes. Therefore conservation of suitable sites, habitats, and landscapes will depend on the adoption of appropriate land-use policies and practices at the international, national and local levels.

Priority habitats

In the context of this Action Plan, the priority habitats for African-Eurasian migratory landbird species are:

- aridlands and deserts,
- grassland and shrubland,
- forest and woodland,
- reed-beds and other natural wetland margins,
- riverine flood plains (which typically may include reed-bed and damp grassland),
- coastal habitats used as staging areas,
- oases, and
- islands.

1.1 Land-use changes

Despite the relatively wide and dispersed distribution of most migratory landbird species, which will usually require a wider countryside approach, several types of discrete sites⁶ may be important for them and require targeted conservation. These include, but are not limited to, migratory staging areas (for example in coastal zones or at desert oases, as well as on islands), congregatory roosting areas, breeding sites where nesting birds are concentrated, sites on migratory routes where large numbers congregate in certain seasons and protected areas within a landscape of otherwise unsuitable habitat. Conservation of such sites will usually provide benefits not just for migratory landbird species but also for a range of other biodiversity and for people, through the continued reliable provision of ecological services.

CMS Resolution 10.3 on *The Role of Ecological Networks in the Conservation of Migratory Species* calls on Parties to consider the network approach in the implementation of CMS instruments and initiatives, and invites Parties, Range States and other relevant organizations to identify, designate and maintain comprehensive and coherent ecological networks of protected sites and other adequately managed sites of international and national importance for migratory animals.

1.1.1 Agriculture

1.1.1.1 Intensive agriculture

Throughout most of the African-Eurasian region, the trends are towards monocultural or near-monocultural agriculture over extensive areas, as this provides efficiencies of scale. Typically,

⁶ Defined as areas distinct in habitat and/or ornithological importance from the surroundings and which have definable and recognisable character.

such highly-altered landscapes represent resource-poor environments for birds because of their limited structural and biological diversity.

Relatively small changes to the spatial and ecological patterning [heterogeneity] of intensively farmed areas, such as those advocated as options available in many European agri-environment schemes, can markedly enhance their importance for birds. Such changes can additionally provide enhancements to ecological services of particular importance to farmers, such as pest control, pollination, soil stabilisation and runoff control.

Conservation and/or design of such agricultural landscapes needs to be promoted through agricultural policy and advocacy, integrating considerations of biodiversity and the requirements of migratory landbird species with the provision of ecosystem services, and measures for combating poverty, desertification and the longer-term effects of climate change whilst taking account of food, water and energy security imperatives. Consideration of where to site new intensive agricultural development zones should therefore ideally be addressed by national or regional Strategic Environmental Assessments that bring together all of these sectors.

1.1.1.2 Traditional agriculture including pastoralism and small-scale cropping systems

Small-scale and/or traditional agricultural land management practises often contain a mosaic of habitats that are more-or-less transformed from a natural state and which may represent important landscapes for migratory landbird species.

The pressure of providing food security for an increasing human population can lead to the loss of small-scale and traditional forms of agricultural land management practises in favour of the development of more intensive arable agricultural systems, and ultimately to habitat degradation and a reduction in biodiversity. Similarly, in pastoral landscapes, overgrazing and excessive tree removal can ultimately lead to soil erosion and desertification. This renders landscapes relatively inhospitable to many species of migratory landbird species and has the effect of expanding the ecological barriers that they must pass in order to reach the resource-rich habitats that they rely on.

Policies that sustain small-scale and traditional systems of agriculture are not only of value for migratory landbird species, but will promote the provision of a wide range of associated ecosystem services important for human populations. Policies supportive of such farming systems, and implemented with the full participation of local communities, help to maintain culturally important landscapes. There are often opportunities to work with development and

other aid agencies in the application of policies that promote and support sustainable small-scale farming enterprises.

1.1.2 Timber and non-timber forest products

Global demand for timber for the manufacturing and construction industries is considerable and where indiscriminate, or if resources are not managed sustainably, may have significant impacts on forest and woodland habitats and ecosystems and the structural heterogeneity of the landscape. In particular, clear-felling or the selective removal of timber or non-timber forest products (e.g. nuts and seeds, berries, foliage, medicinal plants and fuel wood) from native forest and woodland may lead to the loss of indigenous trees and plants that provide important resources for migratory landbird species.

1.1.3 Water management

Wetland habitats, such as riparian fringes, reed-beds, seasonally flooded forest and floodplain grasslands, are important to migratory landbirds as well as waterbirds. Actions that promote the conservation and sustainable use of such habitats will benefit those species that use them.

Wetlands are the largest land-based store of carbon, serving a key ecological function. The draining and degradation of wetlands turn them into a source of greenhouse gas emissions. The restoration of damaged wetlands can reduce these emissions and potentially reverse the trend.

Medium- and large-scale damming projects along waterways can radically influence hydrological regimes at catchment scales, and also have the potential for wider-scale impact on both biodiversity and livelihoods by altered dynamics downstream.

1.1.4 Energy

Development of infrastructure to support energy production including those of renewable energy sources (for example, solar, wind, hydro or bio-energy) can have significant impacts on land-use and habitats important to migratory landbird species. It is imperative to incorporate early-stage and high-level strategic planning, Strategic Environmental Impact Assessments (SEA) and stakeholder consultation in order to ensure that the impact on ecosystems and biodiversity, including to migratory landbird species, is minimised.

In particular, energy policies should ensure that biomass production does not lead to the clearing of natural habitats, overexploitation of forests or unsustainable agriculture intensification. In many developing countries, a major cause of environmental degradation comes from the increasing demand for firewood – leading to a loss of trees from the environment and ultimately,

deforestation. Policies that reduce this demand, for example through the provision of fuel-efficient cooking stoves or stoves powered by renewable sources of energy (such as small-scale wind or photovoltaic electricity production), will not only enhance human quality of life but also provide environmental benefits. Collaborative work on this issue with development agencies will be highly advantageous.

Investing in solar energy is preferably to hydrodams, particularly in arid environments, since water is much better used for agriculture and nature than for energy. Similarly, using land and water to grow biofuels (currently mainly for the European market) is a perverse use of precious resources under such circumstances.

1.1.5 Re-vegetation (including reforestation), and reducing desertification and carbon emissions from deforestation and degradation

Carbon sequestration policies that encourage tree-planting or woodland conservation may give opportunities to provide benefits for migratory landbird species, through ensuring that indigenous tree species of relatively high value to migratory landbird species are planted or maintained. The ecological importance of different tree species for birds varies widely, and simple modifications of tree-mixes planted may have significant benefits to birds.

1.1.6 Integrated land-use management

The activities of nearly all sectors of the economy affect the quality and extent of habitat for migratory landbird species, either directly or indirectly. There is need for conservation awareness across all relevant sectors, and to include the needs of migratory landbird species and other biodiversity into decision-making processes. Ecologically and socio-economically viable policies and integrated land-management initiatives need to be developed that benefit the conservation of migratory landbird species and reverse population declines.

There is a need to establish the extent to which current public policy goals, particularly in relation to combating poverty, desertification and climate change, conflict with or are complementary to migratory landbird species conservation goals. It is also crucial to determine whether habitat changes that negatively impact on birds are the result of processes that policy is trying to promote (e.g. intensification) or stop (degradation). These will help to ensure that valuable ecosystem services are not lost, and that development is genuinely sustainable.

1.2 Sites of national or international importance to migratory landbird species

The identification of sites of importance to migratory landbird species within the African-Eurasian flyway, and the management of these sites facilitates successful conservation of

migratory landbird species. A good network of sites enables the movement of a variety of migratory landbird species; long- and short-distance migrants that utilise different movements strategies.

Actions at any one site in this network will have an impact on populations of migratory landbird species that rely on this site, whether as a breeding or non-breeding site, as well as a stop-over site. It is essential, therefore, to coordinate the identification of sites, especially sites critical to migratory landbird species in category A of Annex 3. It is also necessary to ensure the protection and management of the complete network of sites that are important to migratory landbird species. Site management and the development of site management plans is expected to be specific and appropriate to the conditions prevalent at each site, however relevant and responsive to a flyway-scale approach to site management.

Information sharing is a key element in networking sites and the Critical Site Network (CSN) tool⁷ developed by Wetlands International is a good example, making it easy to obtain information on the sites critical for waterbird species by accessing several independent databases and analysing information at the biogeographical population level, so providing a comprehensive basis for management and decision making. Such an information sharing tool is needed for networking sites important for migratory landbirds

1.3 Climate change

Climate change will affect migratory species in as yet uncertain ways. Climate change models predict considerable regional variation in the nature and extent of change, affecting different migratory species in different ways. Migratory landbird species may be affected by habitat changes affecting nesting, passage and non-breeding areas; by changes in the phenology of vegetation and food sources; by potential expansion of barriers such as deserts; and by changes in weather systems affecting migratory flights.

As the exact effects of climate change remain hard to predict, but are likely to put even more pressure on the intricate balance of migratory bird ecology, it is important (a) to build resilience in migratory landbird populations by minimising other stressors as far as possible, and (b) to increase the scope for future climate change adaptation, by protecting networks of key sites and expanding the landscape areas under sustainable management that creates favourable conditions for migratory landbird species.

⁷ Further information about the CSN tool is available at: <http://wow.wetlands.org/Default.aspx?TabID=1349>.

2.0 TAKING AND TRADE

Migratory landbird populations are impacted by various forms of taking, either legal or illegal. The motivation for taking may include:

- recreational, as sport for food, trophies or target practice;
- consumptive, for food or local utilisation, including for private subsistence and customs;
- use of live birds for bird trade or as decoys; or
- to control species in conflict with specific human interests.

Trade of birds as food, caged birds, and trophies or for traditional practices may be a driver for taking and may in itself be undertaken legally or illegally, while leading to either legal or illegal taking. It can be undertaken domestically or internationally.

Means of taking migratory landbird species include shooting, trapping, poisoning, explosives, falconry or egg collecting. Trapping and poisoning, together with a variety of means of luring birds, tend to be illegal as they are indiscriminate.

The unregulated taking of migratory landbird species as well as the associated trade are issues throughout the African-Eurasian region, irrespective of different continental drivers. Information is lacking about the levels and impact of taking of migratory landbird species throughout the region, but especially in Africa and in Central Asia.

As well as for subsistence or survival needs, the drivers for taking also include direct or indirect financial benefit for individuals or organised groups. Such activities continue due to the absence of, or inadequate enforcement of protection and hunting provisions within relevant conservation legislation.

2.1 Regulation of legal taking

The taking of game species of migratory landbird species may be sustainable where it is well regulated and monitored. However, where evidence suggests that a species population is declining, it may be a contributory cause of declines or prevent population recovery. It is particularly important to avoid hunting during periods of migration towards the breeding grounds and the breeding season as this may have a significantly greater population level impact.

2.2 Illegal taking

The drivers for illegal taking includes direct or indirect financial profit for individuals or organised crime, generating illegal (untaxed) benefits not related to basic survival needs. Such illegal activities continue due to inadequate enforcement of the protection and hunting provisions of conservation legislation.

2.3 Disturbance from human activities

There is the potential for functional loss of habitat at stop-over sites and staging areas used by migratory landbird species due to disturbance from hunting and other human activities, constraining the ecological use of those areas. Though not permanent, functional loss of habitat can represent a significant issue for migratory landbird species - where such species rely on this habitat for short periods, often while intensively refuelling, during their migratory journey.

2.4 Human-wildlife conflict

Control or culling of species that are perceived to be in conflict with certain human interests, e.g. by causing damage to crops, can take place either illegally or legally. Such activities may be regarded as unsustainable at a population level if evidence suggests that the species is declining or if permissions are given for an inappropriately large take.

2.5 Poisoning

Migratory landbird species suffer mortality from poisons, where they are deliberately targeted as the intended victim of poisoning, or the accidental (indirect) victims of either legal or illegal use of poisons. There are five poisoning areas with the most significant risk to migratory landbirds: *crop protection using insecticides and rodenticides, predator control for livestock and game estates using poison-baits, veterinary pharmaceuticals for domestic ungulates, and hunting/fishing using lead*. These five priority areas are classified under two key sectors; agriculture and hunting/fishing.

Sub-lethal effects of poisoning may also include impacts on survival and productivity, for example where organochlorines cause egg-shell thinning, even when such chemicals are ingested in the non-breeding areas. These physiological sub-lethal impacts are potentially significant, but poorly understood. CMS Resolution 10.26 on *Minimizing the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds* called for the establishment of a working group to undertake an assessment of the scope and severity of poisoning to migratory birds, and significant knowledge gaps and to recommend guidelines on combating poisoning. This working group operates under the Scientific Council with the title of *Minimising Poisoning Working Group*.

3.0 OTHER THREATS

3.1 Diseases

Migratory landbird species may be confronted by disease-related mortality and reduced productivity. Identification and understanding of migratory connectivity will add to a better assessment of the potential future role of disease as a population limiting factor for migratory landbird species.

3.2 Collisions

Migratory landbird species are susceptible to mortality from collisions with structures e.g. windows, lighthouses, tower blocks, gas flares, masts, especially when illuminated and when visibility is poor. In addition, species of migratory landbirds may be affected by collisions with power lines and wind-farms.

At a local scale, mortality due to collisions with power lines can be an important factor causing a decline in populations of certain migratory landbird species. Species vulnerable to this threat tend to be long-lived species with a low reproductive rate, limited geographic distribution (even though migratory) and low numbers, e.g. bustards.

4.0 RESEARCH AND MONITORING

4.1 Understanding migration patterns and connectivity along flyways

For populations to be effectively conserved it is important to know their distribution throughout their annual cycle and to understand the key sites or areas necessary for successful migration.

4.2 Monitoring of population trends

There is an urgent need to develop and implement new national monitoring schemes to provide data and population indices for migratory landbird species occurring in the Middle East, Central Asia, the Indian sub-continent and Africa. To understand the priorities for conservation action and the responses of the populations to pressures and conservation action, it is vital to monitor population trends, and where possible also changes in habitat. For each species it may be appropriate to agree at which stage of the life-cycle monitoring is best undertaken; often it will be during the breeding season.

4.3 Understand causes of population change in migratory landbird species

To focus conservation action effectively and efficiently it is necessary to accurately diagnose the factors that may be driving population declines, their relative impacts at different stages of the annual cycle and the interactions and carry-over effects that may operate. There is a need to understand the demographic mechanisms underlying population changes, i.e. whether declines are being driven by conditions in the breeding areas, staging grounds or non-breeding areas. This information is essential in developing habitat prescriptions that will guide conservation intervention at sites within the flyways.

Also, the linkages between the limiting ecological factors (e.g. insufficient food for refuelling due to habitat degradation) with socio-economic factors (e.g. intensification of agriculture) and drivers of change (e.g. agricultural policies, markets, subsidies) need to be better understood, in order to develop effective interventions that restore bird populations.

4.4 Build capacity and improve the exchange of information, collaboration and coordination between researchers studying migratory landbird species

In parts of Africa, Central Asia and the Middle East, there is need to build capacity of national agencies to collate data, and to develop or revive their own national database(s), particularly using online resources so that such data is accessible to a wider community.

Compared to other groups of birds, for which there exist various sorts of specialised international and national working groups, there has been less collaboration between experts on migratory landbird species. Furthermore, research and monitoring of these birds by non-European researchers is still limited. There is an urgent need for capacity building and exchange to fill these gaps, and for better dissemination of research outputs.

5.0 EDUCATION AND INFORMATION

5.1 Improve public awareness and understanding about migratory landbird species

For effective conservation of migratory landbird species, the general public, local communities in key areas and decision makers and donors need to be aware of the value of taking care of these birds for intrinsic as well as for cultural and economic reasons, and their conservation needs.

Only those Range States and territories listed below, and shown in green on this map, are included within the scope of this Action Plan.

Afghanistan	Guinea	Palestinian Authority Territories
Albania	Guinea-Bissau	Poland
Algeria	Hungary	Portugal
Andorra	Iceland	Qatar
Angola	India	Romania
Armenia	Iran	Russia
Austria	Iraq	Rwanda
Azerbaijan	Ireland	San Marino
Bahrain	Israel	São Tomé and Príncipe
Belarus	Italy	Saudi Arabia
Belgium	Jordan	Senegal
Benin	Kazakhstan	Serbia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Kenya	Seychelles
Botswana	Kuwait	Sierra Leone
Bulgaria	Kyrgyzstan	Slovakia
Burkina Faso	Latvia	Slovenia
Burundi	Lebanon	Somalia
Cameroon	Lesotho	South Africa
Cape Verde	Liberia	South Sudan
Central African Republic	Libya	Spain, including the Canary Islands
Chad	Liechtenstein	Sri Lanka
Comoros	Lithuania	Sudan
Congo	Luxembourg	Swaziland
Congo, Democratic Republic of	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Sweden
Côte d'Ivoire	Madagascar	Switzerland
Croatia	Malawi	Syrian Arab Republic
Cyprus	Mali	Tajikistan
Czech Republic	Malta	
Denmark, including Faroe Islands and Greenland	Mauritania	Togo
Djibouti	Mauritius	Tunisia
Egypt	Moldova	Turkey
Equatorial Guinea	Monaco	Turkmenistan
Eritrea	Montenegro	Uganda
Estonia	Morocco	Ukraine
Ethiopia	Mozambique	United Arab Emirates
Finland, including Åland Islands	Namibia	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, including the Bailiwick of Guernsey, the Bailiwick of Jersey, the Isle of Man, Gibraltar and the Sovereign Base Areas in Cyprus (Akrotiri and Okehelia)
France, including Mayotte and Réunion	Nepal	United Republic of Tanzania
Gabon	Netherlands	Uzbekistan
Gambia	Niger	Vatican City
Georgia	Nigeria	Yemen
Germany	Norway, including Svalbard and	Zambia

	Jan Mayen Islands	
Ghana	Oman	Zimbabwe
Greece	Pakistan	

African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan
Annex 3: Species Lists
 Version 28 April 2014

Attached is the dynamic⁸ list of migratory landbird species that occur within the African Eurasian region according to the following definition:

1. Migratory is defined as those species recorded within the IUCN Species Information Service (SIS) and BirdLife World Bird Database (WBDB) as ‘Full Migrant’, i.e. species which have a substantial (>50%) proportion of the global population which migrates:
 - with the addition of Great Bustard *Otis tarda* which is listed on CMS Appendix I and II and is probably erroneously recorded as an altitudinal migrant within SIS and the WBDB
 - with the omission of all single-country endemic migrants, in order to conform with the CMS definition of migratory which requires a species to ‘cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries’; in reality this has meant the removal of only one species, Madagascar Blue-pigeon *Alectroenas madagascariensis*. However, it should be noted that removing single-country endemics is not strictly analogous with omitting species that do not cross political borders. It is quite possible for a migratory species whose range extends across multiple countries to contain no populations that actually cross national boundaries as part of their regular migration.
2. African-Eurasian is defined as Africa, Europe (including all of the Russian Federation and excluding Greenland), the Middle East, Central Asia, Afghanistan, and the Indian sub-continent.
3. Landbird is defined as those species not recorded in SIS and the WBDB as being seabirds, raptors or waterbirds, except for the following waterbird species that are recorded as not utilising freshwater habitats: *Geronticus eremita*, *Geronticus calvus*, *Burhinus oedicnemus*, *Cursorius cursor* and *Tryngites subruficollis*.

The CMS Appendices for bird species follow the taxonomy and nomenclature of Morony *et al.* (1975) for orders and families and Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993) for genera and species. However, it is not possible to produce the necessary species list using these taxonomic treatments because BirdLife does not hold information on the geographical occurrence or migratory status of taxonomic entities not recognised by the BirdLife Taxonomic Working Group. Instead, the species list includes a column indicating whether a species occurs on Sibley and Monroe and a column of synonyms used in Sibley and Monroe.

As it is difficult to know if species that BirdLife does not recognise meet the above definitions, it would prove problematic to create a ‘Sibley and Monroe’ list for this Action Plan using this information. It is also important to note that simply substituting Sibley and Monroe synonyms for BirdLife names where the two differ would only result in a ‘hybrid’, and therefore potentially confusing, taxonomy and nomenclature.

⁸ This species list is open to regular updates, based on the review of IUCN Species Information Service (SIS) and the BirdLife World Bird Database (WBDB).

Category A: Globally threatened and near-threatened African-Eurasian migratory landbird species

Scientific name	Common name	2013 Red List	Global Population Trend	Sibley & Monroe (1990, 1993)	Sibley & Monroe Synonym	CMS Ap I	CMS Ap II	Member of a family (Morony et al. 1975) listed on CMS Ap II	Coverage by other CMS instruments
<i>Coturnix japonica</i>	Japanese Quail	NT	Decreasing	Y					
<i>Geronticus eremita</i>	Northern Bald Ibis	CR	Decreasing	Y					AEWA
<i>Geronticus calvus</i>	Southern Bald Ibis	VU	Decreasing	Y					
<i>Otis tarda</i>	Great Bustard	VU	Decreasing	Y		Yes	Yes		Great Bustard MoU
<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>	Houbara Bustard	VU	Decreasing	Y		Yes	Yes		
<i>Neotis denhami</i>	Denham's Bustard	NT	Decreasing	Y					
<i>Neotis ludwigii</i>	Ludwig's Bustard	EN	Decreasing	Y					
<i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i>	Bengal Florican	CR	Decreasing	Y	<i>Eupodotis bengalensis</i>				
<i>Sypheotides indicus</i>	Lesser Florican	EN	Decreasing	Y	<i>Eupodotis indica</i>				
<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>	Little Bustard	NT	Decreasing	Y					
<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	NT	Decreasing	Y		Yes	Yes	Yes	
<i>Columba eversmanni</i>	Pale-backed Pigeon	VU	Decreasing	Y					
<i>Psittacula derbiana</i>	Derbyan Parakeet	NT	Decreasing	Y					
<i>Apus acuticauda</i>	Dark-rumped Swift	VU	Stable	Y					
<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	European Roller	NT	Decreasing	Y			Yes		
<i>Bombycilla japonica</i>	Japanese Waxwing	NT	Decreasing	Y					
<i>Hirundo atrocaerulea</i>	Blue Swallow	VU	Decreasing	Y		Yes	Yes		
<i>Locustella pryeri</i>	Marsh Grassbird	NT	Decreasing	Y	<i>Megalurus pryeri</i>			Yes	
<i>Chaetornis striata</i>	Bristled Grassbird	VU	Decreasing	Y	<i>Chaetornis striatus</i>			Yes	
<i>Locustella pleskei</i>	Pleske's Grasshopper-warbler	VU	Decreasing	Y				Yes	
<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	Aquatic Warbler	VU	Decreasing	Y		Yes	Yes	Yes	Aquatic Warbler MoU
<i>Acrocephalus tangorum</i>	Manchurian Reed-warbler	VU	Decreasing					Yes	

Scientific name	Common name	2013 Red List	Global Population Trend	Sibley & Monroe (1990, 1993)	Sibley & Monroe Synonym	CMS Ap I	CMS Ap II	Member of a family (Morony et al. 1975) listed on CMS Ap II	Coverage by other CMS instruments
<i>Acrocephalus griseldis</i>	Basra Reed-warbler	EN	Decreasing	Y		Yes	Yes	Yes	
<i>Phylloscopus tyleri</i>	Tyler's Leaf-warbler	NT	Decreasing	Y				Yes	
<i>Zoothera guttata</i>	Spotted Ground-thrush	EN	Decreasing	Y		Yes	Yes	Yes	
<i>Turdus feae</i>	Grey-sided Thrush	VU	Decreasing	Y				Yes	
<i>Luscinia pectardens</i>	Firethroat	NT	Decreasing	Y				Yes	
<i>Saxicola insignis</i>	White-throated Bushchat	VU	Decreasing	Y				Yes	
<i>Ficedula semitorquata</i>	Semi-collared Flycatcher	NT	Decreasing	Y				Yes	
<i>Ficedula subrubra</i>	Kashmir Flycatcher	VU	Decreasing	Y				Yes	
<i>Serinus syriacus</i>	Syrian Serin	VU	Decreasing	Y		Yes			
<i>Emberiza cineracea</i>	Cinereous Bunting	NT	Decreasing	Y					
<i>Emberiza aureola</i>	Yellow-breasted Bunting	EN	Decreasing	Y		Yes			
<i>Emberiza yessoensis</i>	Ochre-rumped Bunting	NT	Decreasing	Y					

Category B: African-Eurasian migratory landbird species (IUCN classification of Least Concern) with decreasing global population trends

Scientific name	Common name	2013 Red List	Global Population Trend	Sibley & Monroe (1990, 1993)	Sibley & Monroe Synonym	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Member of a family (Morony <i>et al.</i> 1975) listed on CMS Appx II
<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Common Quail	LC	Decreasing	Y			Yes	
<i>Turnix hottentottus</i>	Hottentot Buttonquail	LC	Decreasing					
<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>	Eurasian Thick-knee	LC	Decreasing	Y			Yes	
<i>Pterocles gutturalis</i>	Yellow-throated Sandgrouse	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Pterocles orientalis</i>	Black-bellied Sandgrouse	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	European Turtle-dove	LC	Decreasing	Y			Yes	
<i>Treron calvus</i>	African Green-pigeon	LC	Decreasing	Y	<i>Treron calva</i>			
<i>Treron sieboldii</i>	White-bellied Green-pigeon	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Ducula bicolor</i>	Pied Imperial-pigeon	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Agapornis pullarius</i>	Red-headed Lovebird	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Common Cuckoo	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Surniculus lugubris</i>	Drongo Cuckoo	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Caprimulgus ruficollis</i>	Red-necked Nightjar	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	Eurasian Nightjar	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Caprimulgus aegyptius</i>	Egyptian Nightjar	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Apus apus</i>	Common Swift	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Coracias naevia</i>	Rufous-crowned Roller	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Asian Dollarbird	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Halcyon coromanda</i>	Ruddy Kingfisher	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Halcyon pileata</i>	Black-capped Kingfisher	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Halcyon senegaloides</i>	Mangrove Kingfisher	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Ceyx erithaca</i>	Black-backed Kingfisher	LC	Decreasing	Y	<i>Ceyx erithacus</i>			
<i>Merops apiaster</i>	European Bee-eater	LC	Decreasing	Y			Yes	
<i>Merops nubicus</i>	Northern Carmine Bee-eater	LC	Decreasing	Y				

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<i>Merops nubicoides</i>	Southern Carmine Bee-eater	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Upupa epops</i>	Eurasian Hoopoe	LC	Decreasing					
<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	Eurasian Wryneck	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Dendrocopos hyperythrus</i>	Rufous-bellied Woodpecker	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Pitta sordida</i>	Hooded Pitta	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Pitta angolensis</i>	African Pitta	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Pitta brachyura</i>	Indian Pitta	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Pitta moluccensis</i>	Blue-winged Pitta	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Megabyas flammulatus</i>	African Shrike-flycatcher	LC	Decreasing	Y	<i>Bias flammulatus</i>			Yes
<i>Platysteira peltata</i>	Black-throated Wattle-eye	LC	Decreasing	Y				Yes
<i>Campephaga phoenicea</i>	Red-shouldered Cuckooshrike	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Lanius tigrinus</i>	Tiger Shrike	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Lanius bucephalus</i>	Bull-headed Shrike	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Lanius collurio</i>	Red-backed Shrike	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	Brown Shrike	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Lanius minor</i>	Lesser Grey Shrike	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Lanius senator</i>	Woodchat Shrike	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Lanius nubicus</i>	Masked Shrike	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Rook	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Corvus corone</i>	Carrion Crow	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	Bohemian Waxwing	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Remiz coronatus</i>	White-crowned Penduline-tit	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Pseudochelidon eurystomina</i>	African River-martin	DD	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Psalidoprocne pristoptera</i>	Blue Saw-wing	LC	Decreasing					

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Scientific name	Common name	2013 Red List	Global Population Trend	Sibley & Monroe (1990, 1993)	Sibley & Monroe Synonym	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Member of a family (Morony <i>et al.</i> 1975) listed on CMS Appx II
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Sand Martin	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Riparia paludicola</i>	Plain Martin	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	Northern House-martin	LC	Decreasing	Y	<i>Delichon urbica</i>			
<i>Mirafra cantillans</i>	Singing Bushlark	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>	Calandra Lark	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Melanocorypha leucoptera</i>	White-winged Lark	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Melanocorypha yeltoniensis</i>	Black Lark	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>	Greater Short-toed Lark	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Calandrella rufescens</i>	Lesser Short-toed Lark	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Galerida cristata</i>	Crested Lark	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Eurasian Skylark	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Alauda gulgula</i>	Oriental Skylark	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Horned Lark	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Locustella naevia</i>	Common Grasshopper-warbler	LC	Decreasing	Y				Yes
<i>Locustella certhiola</i>	Pallas's Grasshopper-warbler	LC	Decreasing	Y				Yes
<i>Locustella ochotensis</i>	Middendorff's Grasshopper-warbler	LC	Decreasing	Y				Yes
<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>	Savi's Warbler	LC	Decreasing	Y				Yes
<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	Sedge Warbler	LC	Decreasing	Y				Yes
<i>Acrocephalus agricola</i>	Paddyfield Warbler	LC	Decreasing					Yes
<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	Eurasian Reed-warbler	LC	Decreasing					Yes
<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	Great Reed-warbler	LC	Decreasing	Y				Yes
<i>Acrocephalus aedon</i>	Thick-billed Warbler	LC	Decreasing	Y				Yes
<i>Hippolais icterina</i>	Icterine Warbler	LC	Decreasing	Y				Yes
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler	LC	Decreasing	Y				Yes

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<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	Wood Warbler	LC	Decreasing	Y				Yes
<i>Sylvia borin</i>	Garden Warbler	LC	Decreasing	Y				Yes
<i>Sylvia communis</i>	Common Whitethroat	LC	Decreasing	Y				Yes
<i>Sylvia hortensis</i>	Orphean Warbler	LC	Decreasing	Y				Yes
<i>Sylvia melanothorax</i>	Cyprus Warbler	LC	Decreasing	Y				Yes
<i>Sylvia conspicillata</i>	Spectacled Warbler	LC	Decreasing	Y				Yes
<i>Zosterops erythropleurus</i>	Chestnut-flanked White-eye	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	Oriental White-eye	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Goldcrest	LC	Decreasing					Yes
<i>Saroglossa spiloptera</i>	Spot-winged Starling	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster</i>	Violet-backed Starling	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Zoothera wardii</i>	Pied Thrush	LC	Decreasing	Y				Yes
<i>Zoothera citrina</i>	Orange-headed Thrush	LC	Decreasing	Y				Yes
<i>Zoothera sibirica</i>	Siberian Thrush	LC	Decreasing	Y				Yes
<i>Zoothera dauma</i>	Eurasian Scaly Thrush	LC	Decreasing					Yes
<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	Ring Ouzel	LC	Decreasing	Y				Yes
<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Redwing	LC	Decreasing	Y				Yes
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	LC	Decreasing	Y				Yes
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle Thrush	LC	Decreasing	Y				Yes
<i>Luscinia brunnea</i>	Indian Blue Robin	LC	Decreasing	Y				Yes
<i>Luscinia cyane</i>	Siberian Blue Robin	LC	Decreasing	Y				Yes
<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	Whinchat	LC	Decreasing	Y				Yes
<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Northern Wheatear	LC	Decreasing	Y				Yes
<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>	Black-eared Wheatear	LC	Decreasing	Y				Yes
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted Flycatcher	LC	Decreasing	Y				Yes
<i>Muscicapa muttui</i>	Brown-breasted Flycatcher	LC	Decreasing	Y				Yes

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<i>Muscicapa ferruginea</i>	Ferruginous Flycatcher	LC	Decreasing	Y				Yes
<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	European Pied Flycatcher	LC	Decreasing	Y				Yes
<i>Motacilla alba</i>	White Wagtail	LC	Decreasing					
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Tree Pipit	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Meadow Pipit	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	American Pipit	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Eurasian Chaffinch	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Brambling	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Serinus serinus</i>	European Serin	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	European Greenfinch	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	Eurasian Siskin	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Carduelis flammea</i>	Common Redpoll	LC	Decreasing					
<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	Eurasian Linnet	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Leucosticte arctoa</i>	Asian Rosy-finch	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>	Pine Grosbeak	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Eurasian Bullfinch	LC	Decreasing					
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer	LC	Decreasing					
<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>	Ortolan Bunting	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Emberiza rustica</i>	Rustic Bunting	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Emberiza melanocephala</i>	Black-headed Bunting	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Reed Bunting	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	Snow Bunting	LC	Decreasing	Y				
<i>Miliaria calandra</i>	Corn Bunting	LC	Decreasing					

Category C: African-Eurasian migratory landbird species (IUCN classification of Least Concern) with increasing, stable or unknown global population trends

Scientific name	Common name	2013 Red List	Global Population Trend	Sibley & Monroe (1990, 1993)	Sibley & Monroe Synonym	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Member of a family (Morony <i>et al.</i> 1975) listed on CMS Appx II
<i>Turnix tanki</i>	Yellow-legged Buttonquail	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Ortyxelos meiffrenii</i>	Lark Buttonquail	LC	Unknown	Y				
<i>Cursorius cursor</i>	Cream-coloured Courser	LC	Stable					
<i>Syrrhaptes paradoxus</i>	Pallas's Sandgrouse	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Pterocles alchata</i>	Pin-tailed Sandgrouse	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Pterocles namaqua</i>	Namaqua Sandgrouse	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Pterocles senegallus</i>	Spotted Sandgrouse	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Columba leuconota</i>	Snow Pigeon	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Columba oenas</i>	Stock Dove	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Common Wood-pigeon	LC	Increasing	Y				
<i>Columba hodgsonii</i>	Speckled Wood-pigeon	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	Oriental Turtle-dove	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Streptopelia vinacea</i>	Vinaceous Dove	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>	Ring-necked Dove	LC	Increasing	Y				
<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	Red Collared-dove	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>	Red-eyed Dove	LC	Increasing	Y				
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Eurasian Collared-dove	LC	Increasing	Y				
<i>Streptopelia roseogrisea</i>	African Collared-dove	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Stigmatopelia senegalensis</i>	Laughing Dove	LC	Stable	Y	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>			
<i>Stigmatopelia chinensis</i>	Spotted Dove	LC	Increasing	Y	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>			
<i>Macropygia unchall</i>	Barred Cuckoo-dove	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Turtur abyssinicus</i>	Black-billed Wood-dove	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Turtur afer</i>	Blue-spotted Wood-dove	LC	Stable	Y				

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<i>Turtur tympanistria</i>	Tambourine Dove	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Oena capensis</i>	Namaqua Dove	LC	Increasing	Y				
<i>Treron curvirostra</i>	Thick-billed Green-pigeon	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Treron apicauda</i>	Pin-tailed Green-pigeon	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Loriculus vernalis</i>	Vernal Hanging-parrot	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	Pied Cuckoo	LC	Stable	Y	<i>Oxylophus jacobinus</i>			
<i>Clamator levaillantii</i>	Levaillant's Cuckoo	LC	Stable	Y	<i>Oxylophus levaillantii</i>			
<i>Clamator coromandus</i>	Chestnut-winged Cuckoo	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Clamator glandarius</i>	Great Spotted Cuckoo	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Cuculus sparveroides</i>	Large Hawk-cuckoo	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Cuculus varius</i>	Common Hawk-cuckoo	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Cuculus fugax</i>	Hodgson's Hawk-cuckoo	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Cuculus solitarius</i>	Red-chested Cuckoo	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Cuculus clamosus</i>	Black Cuckoo	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	Indian Cuckoo	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Cuculus gularis</i>	African Cuckoo	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Cuculus saturatus</i>	Himalayan Cuckoo	LC	Stable					
<i>Cuculus optatus</i>	Oriental Cuckoo	LC	Stable					
<i>Cuculus poliocephalus</i>	Lesser Cuckoo	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Cuculus rochii</i>	Madagascar Cuckoo	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i>	Banded Bay Cuckoo	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Cacomantis passerinus</i>	Grey-bellied Cuckoo	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	Plaintive Cuckoo	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Chrysococcyx maculatus</i>	Asian Emerald Cuckoo	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus</i>	Violet Cuckoo	LC	Stable	Y				

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<i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i>	Klaas's Cuckoo	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Chrysococcyx cupreus</i>	African Emerald Cuckoo	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Chrysococcyx caprius</i>	Didric Cuckoo	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>	Asian Koel	LC	Stable	Y	<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i>			
<i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	Grey Nightjar	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Caprimulgus rufigena</i>	Rufous-cheeked Nightjar	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Caprimulgus mahrattensis</i>	Sykes's Nightjar	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Caprimulgus inornatus</i>	Plain Nightjar	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Caprimulgus climacurus</i>	Long-tailed Nightjar	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Caprimulgus fossii</i>	Square-tailed Nightjar	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Macrodipteryx longipennis</i>	Standard-winged Nightjar	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Macrodipteryx vexillarius</i>	Pennant-winged Nightjar	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Collocalia brevirostris</i>	Himalayan Swiftlet	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Hirundapus cochinchinensis</i>	Silver-backed Needletail	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Tachymarpis melba</i>	Alpine Swift	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Tachymarpis aequatorialis</i>	Mottled Swift	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Apus unicolor</i>	Plain Swift	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Apus niansae</i>	Nyanza Swift	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Apus pallidus</i>	Pallid Swift	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Apus barbatus</i>	African Black Swift	LC	Stable					
<i>Apus bertiozi</i>	Forbes-Watson's Swift	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Apus affinis</i>	Little Swift	LC	Increasing	Y				
<i>Apus caffer</i>	White-rumped Swift	LC	Increasing	Y				

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<i>Coracias abyssinicus</i>	Abyssinian Roller	LC	Increasing	Y	<i>Coracias abyssinica</i>			
<i>Eurystomus glaucurus</i>	Broad-billed Roller	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Halcyon leucocephala</i>	Grey-headed Kingfisher	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Halcyon senegalensis</i>	Woodland Kingfisher	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Ceyx pictus</i>	African Pygmy-kingfisher	LC	Stable	Y	<i>Ispidina picta</i>			
<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Common Kingfisher	LC	Unknown	Y				
<i>Merops albicollis</i>	White-throated Bee-eater	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Merops orientalis</i>	Little Green Bee-eater	LC	Increasing	Y				
<i>Merops persicus</i>	Blue-cheeked Bee-eater	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Merops superciliosus</i>	Madagascar Bee-eater	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Merops philippinus</i>	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Merops leschenaulti</i>	Chestnut-headed Bee-eater	LC	Increasing	Y				
<i>Merops malimbicus</i>	Rosy Bee-eater	LC	Unknown	Y				
<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>	Eurasian Three-toed Woodpecker	LC	Stable					
<i>Dryocopus martius</i>	Black Woodpecker	LC	Increasing	Y				
<i>Batis capensis</i>	Cape Batis	LC	Stable					Yes
<i>Batis pririt</i>	Pirit Batis	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Artamus fuscus</i>	Ashy Woodswallow	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	White-breasted Woodswallow	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Coracina melaschistos</i>	Black-winged Cuckooshrike	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Coracina melanoptera</i>	Black-headed Cuckooshrike	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Pericrocotus roseus</i>	Rosy Minivet	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Pericrocotus divaricatus</i>	Ashy Minivet	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>	Long-tailed Minivet	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Lanius isabellinus</i>	Rufous-tailed Shrike	LC	Stable	Y				

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<i>Lanius colluriooides</i>	Burmese Shrike	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Lanius vittatus</i>	Bay-backed Shrike	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Lanius schach</i>	Long-tailed Shrike	LC	Unknown	Y				
<i>Lanius tephronotus</i>	Grey-backed Shrike	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	Great Grey Shrike	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Lanius sphenocercus</i>	Chinese Grey Shrike	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	Eurasian Golden Oriole	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Oriolus auratus</i>	African Golden Oriole	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	Black-naped Oriole	LC	Unknown	Y				
<i>Oriolus tenuirostris</i>	Slender-billed Oriole	LC	Unknown	Y				
<i>Oriolus traillii</i>	Maroon Oriole	LC	Unknown	Y				
<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	Black Drongo	LC	Unknown	Y				
<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	Ashy Drongo	LC	Unknown	Y				
<i>Dicrurus annectans</i>	Crow-billed Drongo	LC	Unknown	Y				
<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	Hair-crested Drongo	LC	Unknown					
<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	Black-naped Monarch	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Terpsiphone viridis</i>	African Paradise-flycatcher	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	Asian Paradise-flycatcher	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Pica pica</i>	Black-billed Magpie	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Corvus monedula</i>	Eurasian Jackdaw	LC	Increasing	Y				
<i>Corvus dauuricus</i>	Daurian Jackdaw	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common Raven	LC	Increasing	Y				
<i>Hypocolius ampelinus</i>	Grey Hypocolius	LC	Unknown	Y				
<i>Parus ater</i>	Coal Tit	LC	Stable					
<i>Parus caeruleus</i>	Blue Tit	LC	Increasing	Y				
<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>	Eurasian Penduline-tit	LC	Increasing					

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<i>Remiz macronyx</i>	Black-headed Penduline-tit	LC	Stable					
<i>Remiz consobrinus</i>	Chinese Penduline-tit	LC	Increasing	Y				
<i>Cephalopyrus flammiceps</i>	Fire-capped Tit	LC	Unknown	Y				
<i>Psaldiprocne albiceps</i>	White-headed Saw-wing	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Psaldiprocne obscura</i>	Fanti Saw-wing	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Phedina borbonica</i>	Mascarene Martin	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Riparia cincta</i>	Banded Martin	LC	Increasing	Y				
<i>Hirundo rupestris</i>	Eurasian Crag-martin	LC	Increasing	Y				
<i>Hirundo obsoleta</i>	Pale Crag-martin	LC	Increasing	Y				
<i>Hirundo fuligula</i>	Rock Martin	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Hirundo aethiopica</i>	Ethiopian Swallow	LC	Increasing	Y				
<i>Hirundo angolensis</i>	Angola Swallow	LC	Increasing	Y				
<i>Hirundo albigularis</i>	White-throated Swallow	LC	Increasing	Y				
<i>Hirundo smithii</i>	Wire-tailed Swallow	LC	Increasing	Y				
<i>Hirundo leucosoma</i>	Pied-winged Swallow	LC	Increasing	Y				
<i>Hirundo dimidiata</i>	Pearl-breasted Swallow	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Hirundo cucullata</i>	Greater Striped-swallow	LC	Increasing	Y				
<i>Hirundo abyssinica</i>	Lesser Striped-swallow	LC	Increasing	Y				
<i>Hirundo semirufa</i>	Rufous-chested Swallow	LC	Increasing	Y				
<i>Hirundo senegalensis</i>	Mosque Swallow	LC	Increasing	Y				
<i>Hirundo daurica</i>	Red-rumped Swallow	LC	Increasing					
<i>Hirundo rufigula</i>	Red-throated Swallow	LC	Increasing	Y				
<i>Hirundo spilodera</i>	South African Swallow	LC	Increasing	Y				
<i>Hirundo fluvicola</i>	Streak-throated Swallow	LC	Increasing	Y				
<i>Delichon dasypus</i>	Asian House-martin	LC	Increasing	Y				
<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	Long-tailed Tit	LC	Stable	Y				

Scientific name	Common name	2013 Red List	Global Population Trend	Sibley & Monroe (1990, 1993)	Sibley & Monroe Synonym	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Member of a family (Morony <i>et al.</i> 1975) listed on CMS Appx II
<i>Pinarocorys erythropygia</i>	Rufous-rumped Lark	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Pinarocorys nigricans</i>	Dusky Lark	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Melanocorypha bimaculata</i>	Bimaculated Lark	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Melanocorypha mongolica</i>	Mongolian Lark	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Calandrella cinerea</i>	Red-capped Lark	LC	Increasing					
<i>Calandrella acutirostris</i>	Hume's Lark	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Calandrella cheleensis</i>	Asian Short-toed Lark	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Lullula arborea</i>	Wood Lark	LC	Unknown	Y				
<i>Alauda japonica</i>	Japanese Skylark	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Zitting Cisticola	LC	Increasing	Y				Yes
<i>Pycnonotus leucogenys</i>	Himalayan Bulbul	LC	Increasing	Y				
<i>Ixos amaurotis</i>	Brown-eared Bulbul	LC	Increasing	Y				
<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>	Asian Black Bulbul	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Urosphena squameiceps</i>	Asian Stubtail	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Cettia diphone</i>	Japanese Bush-warbler	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Cettia cetti</i>	Cetti's Warbler	LC	Increasing	Y				Yes
<i>Bradypterus thoracicus</i>	Spotted Bush-warbler	LC	Stable					Yes
<i>Bradypterus davidi</i>	David's Bush-warbler	LC	Stable					Yes
<i>Bradypterus tacsanowskii</i>	Chinese Bush-warbler	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Locustella lanceolata</i>	Lanceolated Warbler	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Locustella fluviatilis</i>	Eurasian River Warbler	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Locustella fasciolata</i>	Gray's Grasshopper-warbler	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Acrocephalus melanopogon</i>	Moustached Warbler	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Acrocephalus bistrigiceps</i>	Black-browed Reed-warbler	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Acrocephalus concinens</i>	Blunt-winged Warbler	LC	Stable	Y				Yes

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<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	Blyth's Reed-warbler	LC	Increasing	Y				Yes
<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>	Marsh Warbler	LC	Increasing	Y				Yes
<i>Acrocephalus orinus</i>	Large-billed Reed-warbler	DD	Unknown					Yes
<i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i>	Clamorous Reed-warbler	LC	Stable					Yes
<i>Hippolais caligata</i>	Booted Warbler	LC	Increasing	Y				Yes
<i>Hippolais rama</i>	Sykes's Warbler	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Hippolais pallida</i>	Eastern Olivaceous Warbler	LC	Stable					Yes
<i>Hippolais opaca</i>	Western Olivaceous Warbler	LC	Stable					Yes
<i>Hippolais languida</i>	Upcher's Warbler	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Hippolais olivetorum</i>	Olive-tree Warbler	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>	Melodious Warbler	LC	Increasing	Y				Yes
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Common Chiffchaff	LC	Increasing					Yes
<i>Phylloscopus ibericus</i>	Iberian Chiffchaff	LC	Stable					Yes
<i>Phylloscopus sindianus</i>	Mountain Chiffchaff	LC	Stable					Yes
<i>Phylloscopus neglectus</i>	Plain Leaf-warbler	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>	Bonelli's Warbler	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	Dusky Warbler	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Phylloscopus affinis</i>	Tickell's Leaf-warbler	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Phylloscopus griseolus</i>	Sulphur-bellied Warbler	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Phylloscopus schwarzi</i>	Radde's Warbler	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>	Lemon-rumped Warbler	LC	Stable					Yes
<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	Inornate Warbler	LC	Stable					Yes
<i>Phylloscopus humei</i>	Hume's Leaf-warbler	LC	Stable					Yes
<i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	Arctic Warbler	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	Greenish Warbler	LC	Increasing	Y				Yes
<i>Phylloscopus tenellipes</i>	Pale-legged Leaf-warbler	LC	Stable	Y				Yes

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<i>Phylloscopus borealoides</i>	Sakhalin Leaf-warbler	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Phylloscopus magnirostris</i>	Large-billed Leaf-warbler	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Phylloscopus occipitalis</i>	Western Crowned Warbler	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Phylloscopus coronatus</i>	Eastern Crowned Warbler	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Phylloscopus claudiae</i>	Claudia's Warbler	LC	Stable					Yes
<i>Seicercus burkii</i>	Green-crowned Warbler	LC	Stable					Yes
<i>Seicercus tephrocephalus</i>	Grey-crowned Warbler	LC	Stable					Yes
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Blackcap	LC	Increasing	Y				Yes
<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	Lesser Whitethroat	LC	Increasing	Y				Yes
<i>Sylvia minula</i>	Small Whitethroat	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Sylvia althaea</i>	Hume's Whitethroat	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Sylvia nana</i>	Desert Warbler	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Sylvia nisoria</i>	Barred Warbler	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Sylvia rueppelli</i>	Rueppell's Warbler	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	Sardinian Warbler	LC	Increasing	Y				Yes
<i>Sylvia cantillans</i>	Subalpine Warbler	LC	Increasing	Y				Yes
<i>Sylvia mystacea</i>	Menetries's Warbler	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Sylvia deserticola</i>	Tristram's Warbler	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Sylvia sarda</i>	Marmora's Warbler	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	Bearded Parrotbill	LC	Unknown	Y				Yes
<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	Firecrest	LC	Stable					Yes
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Winter Wren	LC	Unknown	Y				
<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>	Wallcreeper	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Sturnus pagodarum</i>	Brahminy Starling	LC	Unknown	Y				
<i>Sturnus sturninus</i>	Purple-backed Starling	LC	Unknown	Y				
<i>Sturnus philippensis</i>	Chestnut-cheeked Starling	LC	Unknown	Y				

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<i>Sturnus sinensis</i>	White-shouldered Starling	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Sturnus roseus</i>	Rosy Starling	LC	Unknown	Y				
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Common Starling	LC	Unknown	Y				
<i>Sturnus cineraceus</i>	White-cheeked Starling	LC	Unknown	Y				
<i>Lamprotornis splendidus</i>	Splendid Glossy-starling	LC	Unknown	Y				
<i>Lamprotornis shelleyi</i>	Shelley's Starling	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Catharus minimus</i>	Grey-cheeked Thrush	LC	Unknown					Yes
<i>Turdus hortulorum</i>	Grey-backed Thrush	LC	Unknown	Y				Yes
<i>Turdus unicolor</i>	Tickell's Thrush	LC	Unknown	Y				Yes
<i>Turdus cardis</i>	Japanese Thrush	LC	Unknown	Y				Yes
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Eurasian Blackbird	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Turdus obscurus</i>	Eyebrowed Thrush	LC	Unknown	Y				Yes
<i>Turdus pallidus</i>	Pale Thrush	LC	Unknown	Y				Yes
<i>Turdus chrysolaus</i>	Brown-headed Thrush	LC	Unknown	Y				Yes
<i>Turdus ruficollis</i>	Dark-throated Thrush	LC	Unknown	Y				Yes
<i>Turdus naumanni</i>	Dusky Thrush	LC	Unknown	Y				Yes
<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Fieldfare	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	European Robin	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Erithacus akahige</i>	Japanese Robin	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Luscinia sibilans</i>	Rufous-tailed Robin	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>	Thrush Nightingale	LC	Increasing	Y				Yes
<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	Common Nightingale	LC	Increasing	Y				Yes
<i>Luscinia calliope</i>	Siberian Rubythroat	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Luscinia pectoralis</i>	White-tailed Rubythroat	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	Bluethroat	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	Orange-flanked Bush-robin	LC	Stable	Y				Yes

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<i>Tarsiger chrysaeus</i>	Golden Bush-robin	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Irania gutturalis</i>	White-throated Robin	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Erythropygia galactotes</i>	Rufous-tailed Scrub-robin	LC	Stable	Y	<i>Cercotrichas galactotes</i>			Yes
<i>Phoenicurus erythronotus</i>	Rufous-backed Redstart	LC	Stable	Y	<i>Phoenicurus erythronota</i>			Yes
<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	Black Redstart	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	Common Redstart	LC	Increasing	Y				Yes
<i>Phoenicurus hodgsoni</i>	Hodgson's Redstart	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Phoenicurus aureus</i>	Daurian Redstart	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Phoenicurus erythrogastrus</i>	White-winged Redstart	LC	Stable	Y	<i>Phoenicurus erythrogaster</i>			Yes
<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	Common Stonechat	LC	Stable	Y	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>			Yes
<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	Pied Bushchat	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Oenanthe finschii</i>	Finsch's Wheatear	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Oenanthe picata</i>	Variable Wheatear	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Oenanthe pleschanka</i>	Pied Wheatear	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Oenanthe cypriaca</i>	Cyprus Wheatear	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Oenanthe xanthopyrna</i>	Kurdish Wheatear	LC	Stable					Yes
<i>Oenanthe chrysopygia</i>	Red-tailed Wheatear	LC	Stable					Yes
<i>Oenanthe deserti</i>	Desert Wheatear	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>	Isabelline Wheatear	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Monticola saxatilis</i>	Rufous-tailed Rock-thrush	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Monticola cinclorhynchus</i>	Blue-capped Rock-thrush	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Monticola gularis</i>	White-throated Rock-thrush	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Monticola rufiventris</i>	Chestnut-bellied Rock-thrush	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	Blue Rock-thrush	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Muscicapa griseisticta</i>	Grey-streaked Flycatcher	LC	Stable	Y				Yes

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<i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>	Dark-sided Flycatcher	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	Asian Brown Flycatcher	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Muscicapa ruficauda</i>	Rusty-tailed Flycatcher	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Stenostira scita</i>	Fairy Warbler	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>	Collared Flycatcher	LC	Increasing	Y				Yes
<i>Ficedula zanthopygia</i>	Yellow-rumped Flycatcher	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Ficedula narcissina</i>	Narcissus Flycatcher	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Ficedula mugimaki</i>	Mugimaki Flycatcher	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Ficedula hodgsonii</i>	Slaty-backed Flycatcher	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Ficedula strophilata</i>	Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Ficedula parva</i>	Red-breasted Flycatcher	LC	Stable					Yes
<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>	Taiga Flycatcher	LC	Stable					Yes
<i>Ficedula supercilialis</i>	Ultramarine Flycatcher	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Cyanoptila cyanomelana</i>	Blue-and-white Flycatcher	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>	Verditer Flycatcher	LC	Stable	Y	<i>Eumyias thalassina</i>			Yes
<i>Cyornis rubeculoides</i>	Blue-throated Flycatcher	LC	Stable	Y				Yes
<i>Cyornis magnirostris</i>	Large Blue-flycatcher	LC	Stable					Yes
<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>	Spanish Sparrow	LC	Stable					
<i>Passer moabiticus</i>	Dead Sea Sparrow	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Petronia brachydactyla</i>	Pale Rock Sparrow	LC	Stable	Y	<i>Carpospiza brachydactyla</i>			
<i>Prunella montanella</i>	Siberian Accentor	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Prunella atrogularis</i>	Black-throated Accentor	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Prunella collaris</i>	Alpine Accentor	LC	Stable					
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Hedge Accentor	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Prunella rubida</i>	Japanese Accentor	LC	Stable	Y				

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<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	Forest Wagtail	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	Citrine Wagtail	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Tmetothylacus tenellus</i>	Golden Pipit	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Anthus richardi</i>	Richard's Pipit	LC	Stable					
<i>Anthus hoeschi</i>	Mountain Pipit	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Anthus campestris</i>	Tawny Pipit	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Anthus godlewskii</i>	Blyth's Pipit	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	Olive-backed Pipit	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Anthus gustavi</i>	Pechora Pipit	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	Red-throated Pipit	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Anthus roseatus</i>	Rosy Pipit	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Anthus petrosus</i>	Rock Pipit	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	Water Pipit	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Carduelis sinica</i>	Grey-capped Greenfinch	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Carduelis spinoides</i>	Yellow-breasted Greenfinch	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	European Goldfinch	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Carduelis flavirostris</i>	Twite	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Leucosticte nemoricola</i>	Plain Mountain-finch	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Leucosticte brandti</i>	Black-headed Mountain-finch	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Rhodopechys sanguineus</i>	Asian Crimson-winged Finch	LC	Stable					
<i>Rhodopechys alienus</i>	African Crimson-winged Finch	LC	Stable					
<i>Uragus sibiricus</i>	Long-tailed Rosefinch	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	Common Rosefinch	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Carpodacus roseus</i>	Pallas's Rosefinch	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Coccothraustes</i>	Hawfinch	LC	Stable	Y				

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<i>coccothraustes</i>								
<i>Eophona migratoria</i>	Yellow-billed Grosbeak	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Eophona personata</i>	Japanese Grosbeak	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Emberiza leucocephalos</i>	Pine Bunting	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Emberiza stewarti</i>	Chestnut-breasted Bunting	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Emberiza buchanani</i>	Grey-necked Bunting	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Emberiza caesia</i>	Cretzschmar's Bunting	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Emberiza cia</i>	Rock Bunting	LC	Stable					
<i>Emberiza tristrami</i>	Tristram's Bunting	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Emberiza fucata</i>	Chestnut-eared Bunting	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	Little Bunting	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Emberiza chrysophrys</i>	Yellow-browed Bunting	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Emberiza rutila</i>	Chestnut Bunting	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Emberiza bruniceps</i>	Red-headed Bunting	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Emberiza spodocephala</i>	Black-faced Bunting	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Emberiza variabilis</i>	Grey Bunting	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Emberiza pallasi</i>	Pallas's Bunting	LC	Stable	Y				
<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	Lapland Longspur	LC	Increasing	Y				
<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	White-throated Dipper	LC	Stable					

African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan
Annex 4: Conservation Policy Achievement Matrix

Version 28 April 2014

AEMLAP Actions	International Policies					
	Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable use of Biodiversity ⁹ (CBD)	CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 ¹⁰ & associated decisions	Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan ¹¹ & associated decisions	EU Directive on the conservation of wild birds & related EU Directives and Regulations ¹²	AEWA Action Plan (AP) ¹³ 2013-2015, Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁴ 2009-2017, & associated decisions	Convention on Migratory Species Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁵ 2006-2011 & associated decisions
HABITAT CONSERVATION						
Land-use changes						
Intensive agriculture						
1. Develop and implement new policies or review existing policies that maintain and manage natural and semi-natural habitats of value for migratory landbird species within otherwise wide-scale and/or intensively managed, or cropped, agricultural landscapes	✓ Practical Principle 1	✓ Aichi Targets 5 & 7	✓ Goal 1 Strategies 1.3 & 1.4	✓	✓ AP para 3.2.4	✓ SP Objective 2 Target 2.7
2. Promote types of biodiversity-friendly farming systems	✓ Practical Principle 3	✓ Programme of Work Agricultural Biodiversity Aichi Targets 3 & 7		✓	✓ AP para 3.2.4	✓ SP Objective 2 Target 2.3
3. Develop landscape design principles and guidance to mitigate the negative consequences of large-scale and/or intensive forms of agriculture on migratory landbird species and their habitats	✓ Practical Principle 3	✓ Aichi Targets 5 & 7		✓	✓ AP para 3.2.4	

⁹ <http://www.cbd.int/sustainable/addis-principles.shtml>

¹⁰ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-10/cop-10-dec-02-en.pdf>

¹¹ <http://www.ramsar.org/pdf/strat-plan-2009-e-adj.pdf>

¹² inter alia, Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC); Directive on Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment (2001/42/EC); Habitats and Species Directive (92/43/EEC); Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (85/337/EEC)

¹³ http://www.unep-aewa.org/documents/agreement_text/eng/2012-2015/aewa_agreement_text_2013_2015_annex3_only.pdf

¹⁴ http://www.unep-aewa.org/documents/strategic_plan/strategic_plan_2009-2017.pdf

¹⁵ http://www.cms.int/bodies/COP/cop8/documents/proceedings/pdf/eng/CP8Res_8_02_CMS_StrategicPlan_2006_2011_E.pdf

AEMLAP Actions	International Policies					
	Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable use of Biodiversity ⁹ (CBD)	CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 ¹⁰ & associated decisions	Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan ¹¹ & associated decisions	EU Directive on the conservation of wild birds & related EU Directives and Regulations ¹²	AEWA Action Plan (AP) ¹³ 2013-2015, Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁴ 2009-2017, & associated decisions	Convention on Migratory Species Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁵ 2006-2011 & associated decisions
HABITAT CONSERVATION						
4. Undertake Strategic Environmental Assessments			✓ Goal 1 Strategy 1.3	✓	✓ SP Target 1.3 AP para 4.3.1	✓ Resolution 7.2 SP Objective 2 Target 2.8
5. Develop land-use planning strategies, using an ecosystem approach	Practical Principle 11	✓ Aichi Targets 5, 7 & 17	✓ Goal 1 Strategy 1.3	✓	✓ AP para 3.2.4	✓ SP Objective 2 Target 2.9
Traditional agriculture including pastoralism and small-scale cropping systems						
6. Promote agricultural policies that support participatory, sustainable natural resource management practices	✓ Practical Principles 2, 9 & 12	✓ Decision XI.22 Aichi Targets 3, 5, 7, 17 & 18	✓ Goal 1 Strategy 1.4			
7. Work with and empower local communities to advocate, develop and implement participatory approaches and incentives aimed at integrated, sustainable management of natural resources	✓ Practical Principles 2, 9, 10 & 12	✓ Decision XI.22 Aichi Targets 7 & 18	✓ Goal 1 Strategy 1.4			
8. Facilitate the sharing, internationally, of relevant pastoralist and small-scale agricultural experiences and good practices	✓ Practical Principle 6	✓ Aichi Targets 18 & 19	✓ Goal 3 Strategy 3.4			
9. Endeavour to include migratory bird habitat requirements into existing initiatives that work with farmers and local communities		✓ Aichi Target 7				
Timber and non-timber forest products						
10. Include the habitat requirements of migratory landbird species in the development and implementation of national integrated woodland management plans						
Water management						

AEMLAP Actions	International Policies					
	Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable use of Biodiversity ⁹ (CBD)	CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 ¹⁰ & associated decisions	Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan ¹¹ & associated decisions	EU Directive on the conservation of wild birds & related EU Directives and Regulations ¹²	AEWA Action Plan (AP) ¹³ 2013-2015, Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁴ 2009-2017, & associated decisions	Convention on Migratory Species Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁵ 2006-2011 & associated decisions
HABITAT CONSERVATION						
11. Implement, and promote widely, the Ramsar Convention's guidance on wetlands and river basin management (Resolution X.19)		✓ Decision XI.23	✓ Resolution X.19 Goal 1 Strategy 1.7	✓		
12. Regulate anthropogenic threats liable to cause degradation and/or loss of wetlands important for migratory landbird species and initiate rehabilitation or restoration programmes, where feasible and appropriate		✓ Programme of Work on Inland Waters Biodiversity Aichi Targets 7 & 17 Decision XI.16	✓ Goal 1 Goal 2 Strategy 1.8 & 2.7		✓ AP para 3.3 & 3.2.3	
Energy						
13. Ensure that new energy developments likely to have a significant impact on migratory landbird species adopt early-stage and high-level strategic planning processes involving Strategic Environmental Impact Assessments (SEA) and stakeholder consultation			✓ Goal 1 Strategy 1.3	✓	✓ Resolution 5.16 AP para 4.3.5	
14. Ensure that a strategic approach is adopted with respect to the location of alternative renewable energy developments			✓ Goal 1 Strategy 1.3	✓	✓ Resolution 5.16 SP Target 1.3	
15. Institute sustainable land-use and energy management policies	✓ Practical Principle 3	✓ Aichi Targets 4 & 7	✓ Goal 1 Strategies 1.3 & 1.4			
16. Seek to reduce the dependence on wood fuel		✓ Aichi Target 7				
17. Ensure that planned new hydro-electric reservoirs and other schemes modifying natural hydrology are subject to rigorous Environmental Impact Assessments			✓ Goal 1 Strategies 1.3 & 1.7	✓	✓ Resolution 5.16 SP Target 1.3 AP para 4.3.1	✓ Resolution 7.2 SP Objective 2 Target 2.8

AEMLAP Actions	International Policies					
	Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable use of Biodiversity ⁹ (CBD)	CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 ¹⁰ & associated decisions	Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan ¹¹ & associated decisions	EU Directive on the conservation of wild birds & related EU Directives and Regulations ¹²	AEWA Action Plan (AP) ¹³ 2013-2015, Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁴ 2009-2017, & associated decisions	Convention on Migratory Species Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁵ 2006-2011 & associated decisions
HABITAT CONSERVATION						
18. Mitigate effects of existing hydrodams by allowing well-managed, artificial discharge/flooding downstream	✓ Practical Principle 9		✓ Resolution X.19 Goal 1 Strategy 1.7			
Re-vegetation (including reforestation), and reducing desertification and carbon emissions from deforestation and degradation						
19. Encourage the use of indigenous trees or other plants that are of high value to migratory landbird species in appropriate afforestation or re-afforestation initiatives						
20. Incorporate into measures being taken to implement the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) considerations of migratory landbird species conservation	✓ Practical Principle 3					
Integrated land-use management						
21. Encourage local implementation of land-use management policies, potentially through appropriate incentive programmes	✓ Practical Principle 9, 10 & 11	✓ Aichi Targets 3 & 17	✓ Goal 1 Strategy 1.11			
Sites of national or international importance to migratory landbird species						
22. Undertake and publish national inventories of the sites of importance to migratory landbird species		✓ Aichi Target 19	✓ Goal 1 Strategy 1.1		✓ SP Target 1.2 AP para 3.1.1	
23. Facilitate and promote designation of sites important to migratory landbird species under appropriate national and international conservation categories		✓ Decision XI.24 Programme of Work on Protected Areas Aichi Target 11	✓ Goal 2 Strategy 2.1	✓	✓ AP para 3.2.1	✓ Resolution 10.3 SP Objective 2 Target 2.7
24. Establish a Critical Site Network		✓ Aichi Target 11	✓ Goal 2	✓	✓ SP Targets 1.2 &	✓ Resolution 10.3

AEMLAP Actions	International Policies					
	Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable use of Biodiversity ⁹ (CBD)	CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 ¹⁰ & associated decisions	Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan ¹¹ & associated decisions	EU Directive on the conservation of wild birds & related EU Directives and Regulations ¹²	AEWA Action Plan (AP) ¹³ 2013-2015, Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁴ 2009-2017, & associated decisions	Convention on Migratory Species Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁵ 2006-2011 & associated decisions
HABITAT CONSERVATION						
					3.2.1	SP Objective 2 Target 2.7
25. Review and where necessary, establish and implement appropriate and effective conservation management regimes		✓ Aichi Target 3	✓ Goal 2 Strategies 2.5 & 2.7	✓	✓ AP para 3.2.3	
26. Promote participatory approaches in the planning, management and conservation of sites	✓ Practical Principles 9 & 12	✓ Aichi Target 18	✓ Goal 2 Strategies 2.3 & 2.7			
Climate change						
27. Implement measures outlined in AEWA Resolution 5.13 (Climate Change Adaptation Measures for Waterbirds), Ramsar Resolution X.24 (Climate Change and Wetlands) and CMS Resolutions 9.7 (Climate Change Impact on Migratory Species) and 10.19 (Migratory Species Conservation in the Light of Climate Change)		✓ Aichi Target 15	Resolution X.24		Resolution 5.13	Resolution 9.7 Resolution 10.19
TAKING AND TRADE						
28. Identify migratory landbird species that are the subject of taking and trade		✓ Aichi Target 12				✓ SP Objective 1 Target 1.4
Regulation of legal taking						
29. Ensure legal protection of migratory landbird species of greatest conservation concern		✓ Aichi Target 12		✓	✓ SP Target 2.3	
30. Establish limits on the number and means of taking of migratory landbird species and provide adequate controls to ensure that these limits are observed	✓ Practical Principle 4	✓ Aichi Target 12			✓ SP Target 2.2	
31. Give conservation priority to migratory landbird species with		✓ Aichi Target 12		✓	✓ SP Target 2.3	

AEMLAP Actions	International Policies					
	Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable use of Biodiversity ⁹ (CBD)	CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 ¹⁰ & associated decisions	Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan ¹¹ & associated decisions	EU Directive on the conservation of wild birds & related EU Directives and Regulations ¹²	AEWA Action Plan (AP) ¹³ 2013-2015, Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁴ 2009-2017, & associated decisions	Convention on Migratory Species Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁵ 2006-2011 & associated decisions
HABITAT CONSERVATION						
declining global population trends						
32. Regulate all taking and trade of migratory landbird species with increasing, stable or unknown global population trends		✓ Aichi Target 12		✓	✓ SP Target 2.3	
33. Compile national lists of quarry migratory landbird species, hunting seasons and trade		✓ Aichi Target 19		✓	✓ SP Targets 2.2, 2.5 & 3.1	
34. Implement alternative livelihood programmes or captive breeding programmes for migratory landbird species utilised as food sources						
Illegal taking						
35. Promote international cooperation between enforcement authorities and other stakeholders	✓ Practical Principle 8	✓ Aichi Target 12	✓ Goal 3 Strategy 3.4	✓		
36. Take action through existing legal instruments regulating domestic and/or international trade		✓ Aichi Target 12		✓	✓ AP section 2	
Disturbance from human activities						
37. Promote studies to evaluate the effect of human disturbance at key sites			✓ Goal 2 Strategies 2.3 & 2.7		✓ AP paras 4.3.6 & 5.6	
38. Encourage the development and implementation of effective management plans at sensitive sites	✓ Practical Principle 9		✓ Goal 2 Strategies 2.3, 2.5 & 2.7			
39. Promote public experience of the wonder of migration and migratory landbird species by raising awareness and providing information	✓ Practical Principle 14	✓ Aichi Target 1	✓ Goal 4 Strategy 4.1		✓ SP Target 2.3 & Resolution 3.10	
Human-wildlife conflict						
40. Conduct a national review to identify those species of migratory landbird species for which human-wildlife					✓ AP paras 4.3.1 & 4.3.3	

AEMLAP Actions	International Policies					
	Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable use of Biodiversity ⁹ (CBD)	CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 ¹⁰ & associated decisions	Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan ¹¹ & associated decisions	EU Directive on the conservation of wild birds & related EU Directives and Regulations ¹²	AEWA Action Plan (AP) ¹³ 2013-2015, Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁴ 2009-2017, & associated decisions	Convention on Migratory Species Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁵ 2006-2011 & associated decisions
HABITAT CONSERVATION						
conflict is a potential problem						
41. Ensure adequate statutory controls are in place, relating to the use of control procedures				✓	✓ AP para 4.3.3	
42. Promote alternative, non-lethal means of avoiding conflict	✓ Practical Principle 9					
Poisoning						
43. Substitute, restrict or ban substances of high risk to migratory landbird species						
44. Include migratory landbird criteria in Rotterdam Convention						
45. Encourage national legislative mechanism to monitor agricultural use of pesticide substances, and adoption of an integrated pest management (IPM) that incorporates a certification scheme for farmers						
46. Discourage long-term or permanent baiting						
47. Promote the use of, and awareness of, lead ammunition-free hunting, fishing and wildlife management						
OTHER THREATS						
Diseases						
48. In the event of a disease outbreak or mass mortality episode that may impact populations of migratory landbird species, conduct epidemiological and other research to inform mitigation, and response actions			✓ Resolutions IX.23 & X.21		✓ Resolutions 3.18 & 4.15	✓ Resolutions 8.27, 9.8 & 10.22 SP Objective 2 Target 2.6
49. Develop and implement emergency measures when exceptionally			X.21		✓ AP para 2.3	✓ SP Objective 2 Target 2.6

AEMLAP Actions	International Policies					
	Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable use of Biodiversity ⁹ (CBD)	CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 ¹⁰ & associated decisions	Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan ¹¹ & associated decisions	EU Directive on the conservation of wild birds & related EU Directives and Regulations ¹²	AEWA Action Plan (AP) ¹³ 2013-2015, Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁴ 2009-2017, & associated decisions	Convention on Migratory Species Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁵ 2006-2011 & associated decisions
HABITAT CONSERVATION						
unfavourable or endangering conditions occur anywhere in the Action Plan area						
Collisions						
50. Ensure appropriate legislation is in place and enforce it to restrict construction of structures posing potential collision risks					✓ Resolution 5.11	✓ Resolutions 7.4, 7.5 & 10.11 SP Objective 2 Target 2.6
51. Introduce appropriate mitigation measures for the various collision risks					✓ Resolution 5.11	✓ Resolutions 7.4, 7.5 & 10.11 SP Objective 2 Target 2.6
RESEARCH AND MONITORING						
Understanding migration patterns and connectivity along flyways						
52. Further develop existing and establish new international and local collaborative projects		✓ Aichi Target 19	✓ Goal 1 Strategy 1.6 Goal 3 Strategy 3.4		✓ SP Target 3.5 AP para 5.4	✓ SP Objective 1 Target 1.8
Monitoring of population trends						
53. Develop and implement standardised national monitoring schemes for migratory landbird species and their habitats		✓ Aichi Target 19		✓	✓ AP paras 5.2 & 5.3	✓ SP Objective 1 Target 1.3
54. Encourage, support and promote standardised bird monitoring programmes at sites, ecological research to understand the ecological importance of these areas, and the publication of data and information so obtained						
55. Encourage the active use of existing regional and sub-regional online databases by Range State		✓ Aichi Target 19			✓ SP Target 3.5	✓ SP Objective 1 Target 1.8
Understand causes of population change						

AEMLAP Actions	International Policies					
	Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable use of Biodiversity ⁹ (CBD)	CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 ¹⁰ & associated decisions	Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan ¹¹ & associated decisions	EU Directive on the conservation of wild birds & related EU Directives and Regulations ¹²	AEWA Action Plan (AP) ¹³ 2013-2015, Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁴ 2009-2017, & associated decisions	Convention on Migratory Species Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁵ 2006-2011 & associated decisions
HABITAT CONSERVATION						
in migratory landbird species						
56. Diagnose the causes of population change and undertake targeted ecological studies of selected 'indicator species' and relevant associated habitats		✓ Aichi Target 19				✓ SP Objective 1 Target 1.6
57. Understand the connections between ecological factors limiting migratory landbird populations and socio-economic issues and policies						
Build capacity and improve the exchange of information, collaboration and coordination between researchers studying migratory landbird species						
58. Facilitate comprehensive gap analyses to identify and prioritise research needs, including an inventory of past and ongoing research within sub-regions of the Action Plan area	✓ Practical Principle 6	✓ Aichi Target 19	✓ Goal 3 Strategy 3.4		✓ AP section 5	✓ SP Objective 1 Target 1.6
59. Encourage the development of the Migrant Landbird species Study Group (MLSG)	✓ Practical Principles 6 & 7	✓ Aichi Target 19				✓ Resolution 10.7
60. Encourage researchers and funders to focus on the most important and urgent issues for migratory landbird species conservation	✓ Practical Principle 6	✓ Aichi Target 19	✓ Goal 1 Strategy 1.6 Goal 3 Strategy 3.4		✓ Resolutions 4.2 & 5.2	✓ SP Objective 1 Target 1.6
61. Support the provision of targeted research and monitoring training	✓ Practical Principle 6	✓ Aichi Target 19			✓ Resolution 5.9 SP Target 3.3 AP para 6.1	✓ Resolution 10.6 SP Objective 1 Target 1.6
EDUCATION AND INFORMATION						
Improve public awareness and understanding about migratory landbird species						
62. Support and encourage public	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓

AEMLAP Actions	International Policies					
	Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable use of Biodiversity ⁹ (CBD)	CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 ¹⁰ & associated decisions	Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan ¹¹ & associated decisions	EU Directive on the conservation of wild birds & related EU Directives and Regulations ¹²	AEWA Action Plan (AP) ¹³ 2013-2015, Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁴ 2009-2017, & associated decisions	Convention on Migratory Species Strategic Plan (SP) ¹⁵ 2006-2011 & associated decisions
HABITAT CONSERVATION						
participation in 'Friends of the Landbirds Action Plan' (FLAP)	Practical Principle 14	Aichi Target 1	Goal 4 Strategy 4.1		SP Objective 4 AP para 6.3	Resolution 10.7 SP Objective 3 Targets 3.4 & 3.5
63. Encourage local, national and international engagement with private organisations and public agencies, especially in the development sector						

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Annex 5: Action Plan Implementation Matrix
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AEMLAP Actions	Implementing Organisations					
	Range State governments	Range State conservation NGOs	International conservation NGOs	Research institutions	Development companies and agencies (e.g. agricultural and energy sectors)	AEML-WG and -SG
HABITAT CONSERVATION						
Land-use changes						
Intensive agriculture						
1. Develop and implement new policies or review existing policies that maintain and manage natural and semi-natural habitats of value for migratory landbird species within otherwise wide-scale and/or intensively managed, or cropped, agricultural landscapes	✓ Various national ministries of lands and natural resources management					
2. Promote types of biodiversity-friendly farming systems	✓ Particularly through the ministries of agriculture	✓ Through advocacy at the national level	✓	✓ Local research into biodiversity-friendly farming systems	✓	✓
3. Develop landscape design principles and guidance to mitigate the negative consequences of large-scale and/or intensive forms of agriculture on migratory landbird species and their habitats	✓			✓	✓	
4. Undertake Strategic Environmental Assessments	✓				✓	
5. Develop land-use planning strategies, using an ecosystem approach	✓					
Traditional agriculture including pastoralism and small-scale cropping systems						
6. Promote agricultural policies that support participatory, sustainable natural resource management practices						
7. Work with and empower local communities to advocate, develop and implement participatory approaches and incentives aimed at integrated, sustainable management of natural resources	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
8. Facilitate the sharing, internationally, of relevant pastoralist and small-scale agricultural experiences and good practices	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

AEMLAP Actions	Implementing Organisations					
	Range State governments	Range State conservation NGOs	International conservation NGOs	Research institutions	Development companies and agencies (e.g. agricultural and energy sectors)	AEML-WG and -SG
9. Endeavour to include migratory bird habitat requirements into existing initiatives that work with farmers and local communities	✓					
Timber and non-timber forest products						
10. Include the habitat requirements of migratory landbird species in the development and implementation of national integrated woodland management plans						
Water management						
11. Implement, and promote widely, the Ramsar Convention's guidance on wetlands and river basin management (Resolution X.19)						
12. Regulate anthropogenic threats liable to cause degradation and/or loss of wetlands important for migratory landbird species and initiate rehabilitation or restoration programmes, where feasible and appropriate						
Energy						
13. Ensure that new energy developments likely to have a significant impact on migratory landbird species adopt early-stage and high-level strategic planning processes involving Strategic Environmental Impact Assessments (SEA) and stakeholder consultation						
14. Ensure that a strategic approach is adopted with respect to the location of alternative renewable energy developments						
15. Institute sustainable land-use and energy management policies						
16. Seek to reduce the dependence on wood fuel						
17. Ensure that planned new hydro-electric reservoirs and other schemes modifying natural hydrology are subject to rigorous Environmental Impact Assessments						
18. Mitigate effects of existing hydrodams by allowing well-managed, artificial discharge/flooding downstream						
Re-vegetation (including reforestation), and reducing desertification and carbon emissions from deforestation and degradation						
19. Encourage the use of indigenous trees or other plants that are of high value to migratory landbird species in appropriate						

AEMLAP Actions	Implementing Organisations					
	Range State governments	Range State conservation NGOs	International conservation NGOs	Research institutions	Development companies and agencies (e.g. agricultural and energy sectors)	AEML-WG and -SG
afforestation or re-afforestation initiatives						
20. Incorporate into measures being taken to implement the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) considerations of migratory landbird species conservation						
Integrated land-use management						
21. Encourage local implementation of land-use management policies, potentially through appropriate incentive programmes	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Sites of national or international importance to migratory landbird species						
22. Undertake and publish national inventories of the sites of importance to migratory landbird species	✓	✓	✓	✓		
23. Facilitate and promote designation of sites important to migratory landbird species under appropriate national and international conservation categories	✓					
24. Establish a Critical Site Network	✓	✓	✓	✓		
257. Review and where necessary, establish and implement appropriate and effective conservation management regimes	✓	✓			✓	
26. Promote participatory approaches in the planning, management and conservation of sites	✓	✓			✓	
Climate change						
27. Implement measures outlined in AEW Resolution 5.13 (Climate Change Adaptation Measures for Waterbirds), Ramsar Resolution X.24 (Climate Change and Wetlands) and CMS Resolutions 9.7 (Climate Change Impact on Migratory Species) and 10.19 (Migratory Species Conservation in the Light of Climate Change)	✓	✓		✓	✓	
TAKING AND TRADE						
28. Identify migratory landbird species that are the subject of taking and trade	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Regulation of legal taking						
29. Ensure legal protection of migratory landbird species of greatest conservation concern						
30. Establish limits on the number and means of taking of migratory landbird species and provide adequate controls to ensure that these limits are observed	✓					
31. Give conservation priority to migratory landbird species	✓	✓	✓			

AEMLAP Actions	Implementing Organisations					
	Range State governments	Range State conservation NGOs	International conservation NGOs	Research institutions	Development companies and agencies (e.g. agricultural and energy sectors)	AEML-WG and -SG
with declining global population trends						
32. Regulate all taking and trade of migratory landbird species with increasing, stable or unknown global population trends	✓					
33. Compile national lists of quarry migratory landbird species, hunting seasons and trade	✓	✓		✓		
34. Implement alternative livelihood programmes or captive breeding programmes for migratory landbird species utilised as food sources	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Illegal taking						
35. Promote international cooperation between enforcement authorities and other stakeholders	✓	✓	✓			✓
36. Take action through existing legal instruments regulating domestic and/or international trade	✓					
Disturbance from human activities						
37. Promote studies to evaluate the effect of human disturbance at key sites	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
38. Encourage the development and implementation of effective management plans at sensitive sites	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
39. Promote public experience of the wonder of migration and migratory landbird species by raising awareness and providing information	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Human-wildlife conflict						
40. Conduct a national review to identify those species of migratory landbird species for which human-wildlife conflict is a potential problem	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
41. Ensure adequate statutory controls are in place, relating to the use of control procedures	✓					
42. Promote alternative, non-lethal means of avoiding conflict	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Poisoning						
43. Substitute, restrict or ban substances of high risk to migratory landbird species						
44. Include migratory landbird criteria in Rotterdam Convention						
45. Encourage national legislative mechanism to monitor agricultural use of pesticide substance, and adoption of an						

AEMLAP Actions	Implementing Organisations					
	Range State governments	Range State conservation NGOs	International conservation NGOs	Research institutions	Development companies and agencies (e.g. agricultural and energy sectors)	AEML-WG and -SG
integrated pest management (IPM) that incorporates a certification scheme for farmers						
46. Discourage long-term or permanent baiting						
47. Promote the use of, and awareness of, lead ammunition-free hunting, fishing and wildlife management						
OTHER THREATS						
Diseases						
48. In the event of a disease outbreak or mass mortality episode that may impact populations of migratory landbird species, conduct epidemiological and other research to inform mitigation, and response actions	✓	✓	✓	✓		
49. Develop and implement emergency measures when exceptionally unfavourable or endangering conditions occur anywhere in the Action Plan area	✓	✓	✓			
Collisions						
50. Ensure appropriate legislation is in place and enforce it to restrict construction of structures posing potential collision risks	✓					
51. Introduce appropriate mitigation measures for the various collision risks	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
RESEARCH AND MONITORING						
Understanding migration patterns and connectivity along flyways						
52. Further develop existing and establish new international and local collaborative projects	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Monitoring of population trends						
53. Develop and implement standardised national monitoring schemes for migratory landbird species and their habitats	✓	✓		✓		
54. Encourage, support and promote standardised bird monitoring programmes at sites, ecological research to understand the ecological importance of these areas, and the publication of data and information so obtained						
55. Encourage the active use of existing regional and sub-regional online databases by Range State	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Understand causes of population change in migratory landbird species						

AEMLAP Actions	Implementing Organisations					
	Range State governments	Range State conservation NGOs	International conservation NGOs	Research institutions	Development companies and agencies (e.g. agricultural and energy sectors)	AEML-WG and -SG
56. Diagnose the causes of population change and undertake targeted ecological studies of selected 'indicator species' and relevant associated habitats						
57. Understand the connections between ecological factors limiting migratory landbird populations and socio-economic issues and policies						
Build capacity and improve the exchange of information, collaboration and coordination between researchers studying migratory landbird species						
58. Facilitate comprehensive gap analyses to identify and prioritise research needs, including an inventory of past and ongoing research within sub-regions of the Action Plan area	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
59. Encourage the development of the Migrant Landbird species Study Group (MLSG)		✓	✓	✓		✓
60. Encourage researchers and funders to focus on the most important and urgent issues for migratory landbird species conservation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
61. Support the provision of targeted research and monitoring training	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
EDUCATION AND INFORMATION						
Improve public awareness and understanding about migratory landbird species						
62. Support and encourage public participation in 'Friends of the Landbirds Action Plan' (FLAP)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
63. Encourage local, national and international engagement with private organisations and public agencies, especially in the development sector						

**African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan
Annex 6: Reference List of the Action Plan**

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