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|  | **CONVENTION ON****MIGRATORY****SPECIES**  | UNEP/CMS/COP13/Doc.26.1.2/Rev.1/Annex313 December 2019Original: English |

13th MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

Gandhinagar, India, 17 - 22 February 2020

Agenda Item 26.1

**ACTION PLAN FOR MIGRATORY LANDBIRDS**

**IN THE AFRICAN-EURASIAN REGION (AEMLAP)**

 *(Prepared by the Secretariat)*

Summary:

This document contains the *Action Plan for Migratory Land Birds in the African- Eurasian Region (AEMLAP)*. In line with Decision 12.22 c), the species list of the AEMLAP was updated according to the standard taxonomic references for birds adopted at COP12, and changes to the IUCN Red List. The new list has been approved by the Landbirds Working Group in consultation via email, and the changes have been incorporated into Annex 3 of the Action Plan. Changes in the numbers of species ranked in the AEMLAP Categories, A, B, and C, which result from changes in the IUCN Red List status, have been taken into account in the Executive Summary of the Action Plan. Editorial changes have been made to the main body of the Action Plan and Annexes 2, 3 and 6.

Rev.1 of this document includes a corrected version of the updated species list in Annex 3 of AEMLAP, with erroneously missed entities added and arranged in the taxonomic order. Consequently, the numbers of species of categories A, B and C were also revised in the Executive Summary.

**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 42 globally threatened migratory landbird species, 138 Least Concern migratory landbird species with decreasing global population trends and 373 Least Concern migratory landbird species with increasing, stable or unknown global population trends. Consult Annexes 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 comprises 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, Charadriformes, 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. Taking[[1]](#footnote-1) 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.

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**

1. *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].
2. *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].
3. *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].
4. *Endeavour to include migratory bird habitat requirements into existing initiatives that work with farmers and local communities*, such as the World Initiative for Sustainable Pastoralism[[2]](#footnote-2) (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**

1. *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**

1. *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].
2. *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**

1. *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. *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].
3. *Institute sustainable land-use and energy management policies* that consider biodiversity, including migratory landbird species, their habitats and other biodiversity – [L / 1].
4. *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].
5. *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].
6. *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**

1. *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].
2. *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**

1. *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**

1. *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].
2. *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].
3. *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].
4. *Review and where necessary, establish and implement appropriate and effective conservation site management plans that incorporate appropriate prescriptions for migrant landbird species* – [M / 1].
5. *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**

1. *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 TAKING**[[3]](#footnote-3) **AND TRADE**

1. *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**

1. *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].
2. *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].
3. *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].
4. *Regulate all taking and trade of migratory landbird* s*pecies 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].
5. *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].
6. *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**

1. *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].
2. *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**

1. *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].
2. *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].
3. *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**

1. *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].
2. *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].
3. *Promote alternative, non-lethal means of avoiding conflict* in liaison with agriculture departments and other relevant regulatory bodies – [S / 1].

**2.5 Poisoning**

1. *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].
2. *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].
3. *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].
4. *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].
5. *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**

1. *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].
2. *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**

1. *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].
2. *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**

1. *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**

1. *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].
2. *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].
3. *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**

1. *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].
2. *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**

1. *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].
2. *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].
3. *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].
4. *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**

1. *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].
2. *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 right[[4]](#footnote-4). 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 12[[5]](#footnote-5).

**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 (AEML-WG), 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, 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, Charadriformes, 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 sites[[6]](#footnote-6) 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, 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) tool[[7]](#footnote-7) 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.

**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.

**Annex 2**

**African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan**

**Annex 2: Map of the Area Included within the Action Plan[[8]](#footnote-8)**

Version 28 April 2014



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 | Republic of Moldova |
| Armenia | Iran, Islamic Republic of | Romania |
| Austria | Iraq  | Russian Federation |
| Azerbaijan | Ireland | Rwanda |
| Bahrain | Israel | San Marino |
| Belarus | Italy | Sâo Tomé and Principe  |
| Belgium | Jordan | Saudi Arabia |
| Benin | Kazakhstan | Senegal |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | Kenya | Serbia |
| Botswana | Kuwait | Seychelles  |
| Bulgaria | Kyrgyzstan | Sierra Leone |
| Burkina Faso | Latvia | Slovakia |
| Burundi | Lebanon | Slovenia |
| Cabo Verde | Lesotho | Somalia |
| Cameroon | Liberia | South Africa |
| Central African Republic | Libya | South Sudan |
| Chad | Liechtenstein | Spain, including the Canary Islands |
| Comoros  | Lithuania | Sri Lanka |
| Congo | Luxembourg | Sudan |
| Côte d’Ivoire | Madagascar | Sweden |
| Croatia | Malawi | Switzerland |
| Cyprus | Mali | Syrian Arab Republic |
| Czech Republic | Malta | Tajikistan |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Mauritania | Togo |
| Denmark, including Faroe Islands and Greenland | Mauritius  | Tunisia |
| Djibouti | Monaco | Turkey |
| Egypt | Montenegro | Turkmenistan |
| Equatorial Guinea | Morocco | Uganda |
| Eritrea | Mozambique | Ukraine |
| Estonia | Namibia | United Arab Emirates |
| Eswatini | Nepal | 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) |
| Ethiopia | Netherlands | United Republic of Tanzania |
| Finland, including Åland Islands | Niger | Uzbekistan |
| France, including Mayotte and Réunion | Nigeria | Vatican City |
| Gabon | North Macedonia | Yemen  |
| Gambia | Norway, including Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands | Zambia |
| Georgia | Oman | Zimbabwe |
| Germany | Pakistan |  |
| Ghana |  |  |
| Greece |  |  |

**ANNEX 3**

**African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan**

**Annex 3: Species Lists**

Version 12 December 2019

Attached is the dynamic[[9]](#footnote-9) 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*.

At the time of adoption of the AEMLAP at the 11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CMS, the CMS Appendices for bird species followed 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 was not possible to produce the necessary species list using these taxonomic treatments because BirdLife did 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 included a column indicating whether a species occurs on Sibley and Monroe and a column of synonyms used in Sibley and Monroe.

As adopted by the 11th and the 12th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CMS, the CMS Appendices for bird species follow now the taxonomy and nomenclature of Del Hoyo & Collar (2014, 2016). In accordance with CMS Decision 12.22 c), the species list was updated, reflecting this standard taxonomic reference and changes to the IUCN Red List as of April 2019.

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

| **Current Scientific Name** | **Old Scientific Name** | **Current English Name** | **2019 IUCN Red List Category** | **Global Population Trend** | **CMS Appx I** | **CMS Appx II** | **Member of a Family (Morony et al. 1975) Listed on CMS Ap II** | **Coverage by other CMS Instruments** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Coturnix japonica* | *Coturnix japonica* | Japanese Quail | NT | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Columba eversmanni* | *Columba eversmanni* | Yellow-eyed Pigeon | VU | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Streptopelia turtur* | *Streptopelia turtur* | European Turtle-dove | VU | Decreasing |  | Yes |  |  |
| *Apus acuticauda* | *Apus acuticauda* | Dark-rumped Swift | VU | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Tetrax tetrax* | *Tetrax tetrax* | Little Bustard | NT | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Otis tarda* | *Otis tarda* | Great Bustard | VU | Decreasing | Yes | Yes |  | Great Bustard MoU |
| *Chlamydotis undulata* | *Chlamydotis undulata* | African Houbara | VU | Decreasing | Yes | Yes |  |  |
| *Chlamydotis macqueenii* |  | Asian Houbara | VU | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Neotis ludwigii* | *Neotis ludwigii* | Ludwig's Bustard | EN | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Neotis denhami* | *Neotis denhami* | Denham's Bustard | NT | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Houbaropsis bengalensis* | *Houbaropsis bengalensis* | Bengal Florican | CR | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Sypheotides indicus* | *Sypheotides indicus* | Lesser Florican | EN | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Geronticus eremita* | *Geronticus eremita* | Northern Bald Ibis | EN | Stable |  |  |  | AEWA |
| *Geronticus calvus* | *Geronticus calvus* | Southern Bald Ibis | VU | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Calidris subruficollis* | *Tryngites subruficollis* | Buff-breasted Sandpiper | NT | Decreasing | Yes | Yes | Yes |  |
| *Turnix hottentottus* | *Turnix hottentottus* | Hottentot Buttonquail | EN | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Psittacula derbiana* | *Psittacula derbiana* | Lord Derby's Parakeet | NT | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Acrocephalus paludicola* | *Acrocephalus paludicola* | Aquatic Warbler | VU | Decreasing | Yes | Yes | Yes | Aquatic Warbler MoU |
| *Acrocephalus tangorum* | *Acrocephalus tangorum* | White-browed Reed-warbler | VU | Decreasing |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Acrocephalus griseldis* | *Acrocephalus griseldis* | Basra Reed-warbler | EN | Stable | Yes | Yes | Yes |  |
| *Locustella pryeri* | *Locustella pryeri* | Marsh Grassbird | NT | Decreasing |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Locustella pleskei* | *Locustella pleskei* | Pleske's Grasshopper-warbler | VU | Decreasing |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Locustella major* |  | Long-billed Grasshopper-warbler | NT | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Chaetornis striata* | *Chaetornis striata* | Bristled Grassbird | VU | Decreasing |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Hirundo atrocaerulea* | *Hirundo atrocaerulea* | Blue Swallow | VU | Decreasing | Yes | Yes |  |  |
| *Phylloscopus tytleri* | *Phylloscopus tytleri* | Tytler's Leaf-warbler | NT | Decreasing |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Zoothera major* | *Zoothera dauma* | Amami Thrush | NT | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Geokichla guttata* | *Zoothera guttata* | Spotted Ground-thrush | EN | Decreasing | Yes | Yes | Yes |  |
| *Turdus iliacus* | *Turdus iliacus* | Redwing | NT | Decreasing |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Turdus feae* | *Turdus feae* | Grey-sided Thrush | VU | Decreasing |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Cyanoptila cumatilis* |  | Zappey's Flycatcher | NT | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Calliope pectardens* | *Luscinia pectardens* | Firethroat | NT | Decreasing |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Ficedula subrubra* | *Ficedula subrubra* | Kashmir Flycatcher | VU | Decreasing |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Saxicola insignis* | *Saxicola insignis* | White-throated Bushchat | VU | Decreasing |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Bombycilla japonica* | *Bombycilla japonica* | Japanese Waxwing | NT | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Anthus pratensis* | *Anthus pratensis* | Meadow Pipit | NT | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Anthus hoeschi* | *Anthus hoeschi* | Mountain Pipit | NT | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Serinus syriacus* | *Serinus syriacus* | Syrian Serin | VU | Decreasing | Yes |  |  |  |
| *Emberiza cineracea* | *Emberiza cineracea* | Cinereous Bunting | NT | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Emberiza yessoensis* | *Emberiza yessoensis* | Ochre-rumped Bunting | NT | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Emberiza aureola* | *Emberiza aureola* | Yellow-breasted Bunting | CR | Decreasing | Yes |  |  |  |
| *Emberiza rustica* | *Emberiza rustica* | Rustic Bunting | VU | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |

**Category B: African-Eurasian Migratory Landbird Species Listed as IUCN Least Concern but with Globally Decreasing Population Trends**

| **Current Scientific Name** | **Old Scientific Name** | **Current English Name** | **2019 IUCN Red List Category** | **Global Population Trend** | **CMS Appx I** | **CMS Appx II** | **Member of a Family (Morony et al. 1975) Listed on CMS Ap II** | **Coverage by other CMS Instruments** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Coturnix coturnix* | *Coturnix coturnix* | Common Quail | LC | Decreasing |  | Yes |  |  |
| *Streptopelia tranquebarica* | *Streptopelia tranquebarica* | Red Turtle-dove | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Treron curvirostra* | *Treron curvirostra* | Thick-billed Green-pigeon | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Treron calvus* | *Treron calvus* | African Green-pigeon | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Treron apicauda* | *Treron apicauda* | Pin-tailed Green-pigeon | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Treron sieboldii* | *Treron sieboldii* | White-bellied Green-pigeon | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Ducula bicolor* | *Ducula bicolor* | Pied Imperial-pigeon | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Pterocles orientalis* | *Pterocles orientalis* | Black-bellied Sandgrouse | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Pterocles gutturalis* | *Pterocles gutturalis* | Yellow-throated Sandgrouse | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Caprimulgus ruficollis* | *Caprimulgus ruficollis* | Red-necked Nightjar | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Caprimulgus europaeus* | *Caprimulgus europaeus* | European Nightjar | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Caprimulgus aegyptius* | *Caprimulgus aegyptius* | Egyptian Nightjar | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Apus barbatus* | *Apus barbatus* | African Swift | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Chrysococcyx maculatus* | *Chrysococcyx maculatus* | Asian Emerald Cuckoo | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus* | *Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus* | Violet Cuckoo | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Surniculus lugubris* | *Surniculus lugubris* | Square-tailed Drongo-cuckoo | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Hierococcyx nisicolor* | *Cuculus fugax* | Whistling Hawk-cuckoo | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Cuculus micropterus* | *Cuculus micropterus* | Indian Cuckoo | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Cuculus canorus* | *Cuculus canorus* | Common Cuckoo | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Burhinus oedicnemus* | *Burhinus oedicnemus* | Eurasian Thick-knee | LC | Decreasing |  | Yes |  |  |
| *Turnix nanus* |  | Black-rumped Buttonquail | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Cursorius cursor* | *Cursorius cursor* | Cream-coloured Courser | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Upupa epops* | *Upupa epops* | Common Hoopoe | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Merops nubicus* | *Merops nubicus* | Northern Carmine Bee-eater | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Merops nubicoides* | *Merops nubicoides* | Southern Carmine Bee-eater | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Coracias naevius* | *Coracias naevia* | Purple Roller | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Coracias garrulus* | *Coracias garrulus* | European Roller | LC | Decreasing | Yes | Yes |  |  |
| *Eurystomus orientalis* | *Eurystomus orientalis* | Oriental Dollarbird | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Ceyx erithaca* | *Ceyx erithaca* | Oriental Dwarf-kingfisher | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Halcyon coromanda* | *Halcyon coromanda* | Ruddy Kingfisher | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Halcyon pileata* | *Halcyon pileata* | Black-capped Kingfisher | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Halcyon senegaloides* | *Halcyon senegaloides* | Mangrove Kingfisher | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Jynx torquilla* | *Jynx torquilla* | Eurasian Wryneck | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Dryobates minor* | *Dendrocopos minor* | Lesser Spotted Woodpecker | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Dendrocopos hyperythrus* | *Dendrocopos hyperythrus* | Rufous-bellied Woodpecker | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Agapornis pullarius* | *Agapornis pullarius* | Red-headed Lovebird | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Pitta angolensis* | *Pitta angolensis* | African Pitta | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Pitta brachyura* | *Pitta brachyura* | Indian Pitta | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Pitta moluccensis* | *Pitta moluccensis* | Blue-winged Pitta | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Pitta sordida* | *Pitta sordida* | Western Hooded Pitta | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Oriolus auratus* | *Oriolus auratus* | African Golden Oriole | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Oriolus chinensis* | *Oriolus chinensis* | Black-naped Oriole | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Oriolus tenuirostris* | *Oriolus tenuirostris* | Slender-billed Oriole | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Pericrocotus brevirostris* |  | Short-billed Minivet | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Pericrocotus ethologus* | *Pericrocotus ethologus* | Long-tailed Minivet | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Pericrocotus divaricatus* | *Pericrocotus divaricatus* | Ashy Minivet | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Pericrocotus roseus* | *Pericrocotus roseus* | Rosy Minivet | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Lalage melaschistos* | *Coracina melaschistos* | Black-winged Cuckooshrike | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Megabyas flammulatus* | *Megabyas flammulatus* | African Shrike-flycatcher | LC | Decreasing |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Platysteira peltata* | *Platysteira peltata* | Black-throated Wattle-eye | LC | Decreasing |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Lanius tigrinus* | *Lanius tigrinus* | Tiger Shrike | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Lanius bucephalus* | *Lanius bucephalus* | Bull-headed Shrike | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Lanius cristatus* | *Lanius cristatus* | Brown Shrike | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Lanius collurio* | *Lanius collurio* | Red-backed Shrike | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Lanius minor* | *Lanius minor* | Lesser Grey Shrike | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Lanius excubitor* | *Lanius excubitor* | Great Grey Shrike | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Lanius senator* | *Lanius senator* | Woodchat Shrike | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Lanius nubicus* | *Lanius nubicus* | Masked Shrike | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Corvus frugilegus* | *Corvus frugilegus* | Rook | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Periparus ater* | *Parus ater* | Coal Tit | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Remiz coronatus* | *Remiz coronatus* | White-crowned Penduline-tit | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Alaudala rufescens* | *Calandrella rufescens* | Lesser Short-toed Lark | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Melanocorypha calandra* | *Melanocorypha calandra* | Calandra Lark | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Melanocorypha yeltoniensis* | *Melanocorypha yeltoniensis* | Black Lark | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Eremophila alpestris* | *Eremophila alpestris* | Horned Lark | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Alauda leucoptera* | *Melanocorypha leucoptera* | White-winged Lark | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Alauda arvensis* | *Alauda arvensis (Alauda japonica, synonym)* | Eurasian Skylark | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Alauda gulgula* | *Alauda gulgula* | Oriental Skylark | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Galerida cristata* | *Galerida cristata* | Crested Lark | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Arundinax aedon* | *Acrocephalus aedon* | Thick-billed Warbler | LC | Decreasing |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Iduna opaca* | *Hippolais opaca* | Isabelline Warbler | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Hippolais icterina* | *Hippolais icterina* | Icterine Warbler | LC | Decreasing |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Acrocephalus agricola* | *Acrocephalus agricola* | Paddyfield Warbler | LC | Decreasing |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Acrocephalus arundinaceus* | *Acrocephalus arundinaceus* | Great Reed-warbler | LC | Decreasing |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Acrocephalus orientalis* |  | Oriental Reed-warbler | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Locustella certhiola* | *Locustella certhiola* | Pallas's Grasshopper-warbler | LC | Decreasing |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Locustella ochotensis* | *Locustella ochotensis* | Middendorff's Grasshopper-warbler | LC | Decreasing |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Locustella fluviatilis* | *Locustella fluviatilis* | River Warbler | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Pseudochelidon eurystomina* | *Pseudochelidon eurystomina* | African River Martin | DD | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Psalidoprocne pristoptera* | *Psalidoprocne pristoptera* | Black Saw-wing | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Delichon urbicum* | *Delichon urbicum* | Northern House Martin | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Delichon lagopodum* |  | Eastern House Martin | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Hirundo rustica* | *Hirundo rustica* | Barn Swallow | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Riparia paludicola* | *Riparia paludicola* | African Plain Martin | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Riparia chinensis* |  | Asian Plain Martin | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Riparia riparia* | *Riparia riparia* | Collared Sand Martin | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Phylloscopus sibilatrix* | *Phylloscopus sibilatrix* | Wood Warbler | LC | Decreasing |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Phylloscopus trochilus* | *Phylloscopus trochilus* | Willow Warbler | LC | Decreasing |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Sylvia borin* | *Sylvia borin* | Garden Warbler | LC | Decreasing |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Sylvia melanothorax* | *Sylvia melanothorax* | Cyprus Warbler | LC | Decreasing |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Sylvia ruppeli* | *Sylvia rueppelli* | Rüppell's Warbler | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Zosterops erythropleurus* | *Zosterops erythropleurus* | Chestnut-flanked White-eye | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Zosterops palpebrosus* | *Zosterops palpebrosus* | Oriental White-eye | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Cinclus cinclus* | *Cinclus cinclus* | White-throated Dipper | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Sturnus vulgaris* | *Sturnus vulgaris* | Common Starling | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Saroglossa spilopterus* | *Saroglossa spiloptera* | Spot-winged Starling | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Cinnyricinclus leucogaster* | *Cinnyricinclus leucogaster* | Violet-backed Starling | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Zoothera aurea* | *Zoothera dauma* | White’s Thrush | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Zoothera dauma* | *Zoothera dauma* | Scaly Thrush | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Geokichla sibirica* | *Zoothera sibirica* | Siberian Thrush | LC | Decreasing |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Geokichla wardii* | *Zoothera wardii* | Pied Thrush | LC | Decreasing |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Geokichla citrina* | *Zoothera citrina* | Orange-headed Thrush | LC | Decreasing |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Turdus viscivorus* | *Turdus viscivorus* | Mistle Thrush | LC | Decreasing |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Muscicapa ferruginea* | *Muscicapa ferruginea* | Ferruginous Flycatcher | LC | Decreasing |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Muscicapa muttui* | *Muscicapa muttui* | Brown-breasted Flycatcher | LC | Decreasing |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Muscicapa striata* | *Muscicapa striata* | Spotted Flycatcher | LC | Decreasing |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Larvivora brunnea* | *Luscinia brunnea* | Indian Blue Robin | LC | Decreasing |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Larvivora cyane* | *Luscinia cyane* | Siberian Blue Robin | LC | Decreasing |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Ficedula semitorquata* | *Ficedula semitorquata* | Semi-collared Flycatcher | LC | Decreasing |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Ficedula hypoleuca* | *Ficedula hypoleuca* | European Pied Flycatcher | LC | Decreasing |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Monticola saxatilis* | *Monticola saxatilis* | Rufous-tailed Rock-thrush | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Saxicola rubetra* | *Saxicola rubetra* | Whinchat | LC | Decreasing |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Oenanthe oenanthe* | *Oenanthe oenanthe* | Northern Wheatear | LC | Decreasing |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Oenanthe seebohmi* |  | Black-throated Wheatear | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Oenanthe hispanica* | *Oenanthe hispanica* | Black-eared Wheatear | LC | Decreasing |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Regulus regulus* | *Regulus regulus* | Goldcrest | LC | Decreasing |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Prunella modularis* | *Prunella modularis* | Dunnock | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Passer hispaniolensis* | *Passer hispaniolensis* | Spanish Sparrow | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Passer moabiticus* | *Passer moabiticus* | Dead Sea Sparrow | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Anthus trivialis* | *Anthus trivialis* | Tree Pipit | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Anthus rubescens* | *Anthus rubescens* | Buff-bellied Pipit | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Motacilla flava* | *Motacilla flava* | Western Yellow Wagtail | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Motacilla tschutschensis* |  | Eastern Yellow Wagtail | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Fringilla montifringilla* | *Fringilla montifringilla* | Brambling | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Carpodacus erythrinus* | *Carpodacus erythrinus* | Common Rosefinch | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Pinicola enucleator* | *Pinicola enucleator* | Pine Grosbeak | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Pyrrhula pyrrhula* | *Pyrrhula pyrrhula* | Eurasian Bullfinch | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Leucosticte arctoa* | *Leucosticte arctoa* | Asian Rosy-finch | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Linaria flavirostris* | *Carduelis flavirostris* | Twite | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Linaria cannabina* | *Carduelis cannabina* | Common Linnet | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Acanthis flammea* | *Carduelis flammea* | Redpoll | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Serinus serinus* | *Serinus serinus* | European Serin | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Spinus spinus* | *Carduelis spinus* | Eurasian Siskin | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Plectrophenax nivalis* | *Plectrophenax nivalis* | Snow Bunting | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Emberiza calandra* | *Miliaria calandra* | Corn Bunting | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Emberiza hortulana* | *Emberiza hortulana* | Ortolan Bunting | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Emberiza citrinella* | *Emberiza citrinella* | Yellowhammer | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Emberiza schoeniclus* | *Emberiza schoeniclus* | Reed Bunting | LC | Decreasing |  |  |  |  |

**Category C: African-Eurasian Migratory Landbird Species Listed as IUCN Least Concern with Increasing, Stable, or Unknown Population Trends**

| **Current Scientific Name** | **Old Scientific Name** | **Current English Name** | **2019 IUCN Red List Category** | **Global Population Trend** | **CMS Appx I** | **CMS Appx II** | **Member of a Family (Morony et al. 1975) Listed on CMS Ap II** | **Coverage by other CMS Instruments** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Columba leuconota* | *Columba leuconota* | Snow Pigeon | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Columba oenas* | *Columba oenas* | Stock Dove | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Columba palumbus* | *Columba palumbus* | Common Woodpigeon | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Columba hodgsonii* | *Columba hodgsonii* | Speckled Woodpigeon | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Streptopelia orientalis* | *Streptopelia orientalis* | Oriental Turtle-dove | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Streptopelia decaocto* | *Streptopelia decaocto* | Eurasian Collared-dove | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Streptopelia roseogrisea* | *Streptopelia roseogrisea* | African Collared-dove | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Streptopelia semitorquata* | *Streptopelia semitorquata* | Red-eyed Dove | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Streptopelia capicola* | *Streptopelia capicola* | Ring-necked Dove | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Streptopelia vinacea* | *Streptopelia vinacea* | Vinaceous Dove | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Spilopelia chinensis* | *Stigmatopelia chinensis* | Eastern Spotted Dove | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Spilopelia senegalensis* | *Stigmatopelia senegalensis* | Laughing Dove | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Macropygia unchall* | *Macropygia unchall* | Barred Cuckoo-dove | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Turtur abyssinicus* | *Turtur abyssinicus* | Black-billed Wood-dove | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Turtur afer* | *Turtur afer* | Blue-spotted Wood-dove | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Turtur tympanistria* | *Turtur tympanistria* | Tambourine Dove | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Oena capensis* | *Oena capensis* | Namaqua Dove | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Syrrhaptes paradoxus* | *Syrrhaptes paradoxus* | Pallas's Sandgrouse | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Pterocles namaqua* | *Pterocles namaqua* | Namaqua Sandgrouse | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Pterocles senegallus* | *Pterocles senegallus* | Spotted Sandgrouse | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Pterocles alchata* | *Pterocles alchata* | Pin-tailed Sandgrouse | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Caprimulgus indicus* | *Caprimulgus indicus* | Jungle Nightjar | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Caprimulgus jotaka* |  | Grey Nightjar | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Caprimulgus fraenatus* |  | Sombre Nightjar | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Caprimulgus rufigena* | *Caprimulgus rufigena* | Rufous-cheeked Nightjar | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Caprimulgus mahrattensis* | *Caprimulgus mahrattensis* | Sykes's Nightjar | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Caprimulgus inornatus* | *Caprimulgus inornatus* | Plain Nightjar | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Caprimulgus climacurus* | *Caprimulgus climacurus* | Long-tailed Nightjar | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Caprimulgus clarus* |  | Slender-tailed Nightjar | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Caprimulgus fossii* | *Caprimulgus fossii* | Mozambique Nightjar | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Caprimulgus longipennis* | *Macrodipteryx longipennis* | Standard-winged Nightjar | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Caprimulgus vexillarius* | *Macrodipteryx vexillarius* | Pennant-winged Nightjar | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Hirundapus caudacutus* | *Hirundapus caudacutus* | White-throated Needletail | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Hirundapus cochinchinensis* | *Hirundapus cochinchinensis* | Silver-backed Needletail | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Aerodramus brevirostris* | *Collocalia brevirostris* | Himalayan Swiftlet | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Tachymarptis melba* | *Tachymarptis melba* | Alpine Swift | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Tachymarptis aequatorialis* | *Tachymarptis aequatorialis* | Mottled Swift | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Apus pacificus* | *Apus pacificus* | Pacific Swift | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Apus caffer* | *Apus caffer* | White-rumped Swift | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Apus affinis* | *Apus affinis* | Little Swift | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Apus niansae* | *Apus niansae* | Nyanza Swift | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Apus berliozi* | *Apus berliozi* | Forbes-Watson's Swift | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Apus unicolor* | *Apus unicolor* | Plain Swift | LC | Unknown |  |  |  |  |
| *Apus pallidus* | *Apus pallidus* | Pallid Swift | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Apus apus* | *Apus apus* | Common Swift | LC | Stable (in Europe still decreasing) |  |  |  |  |
| *Clamator jacobinus* | *Clamator jacobinus* | Jacobin Cuckoo | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Clamator levaillantii* | *Clamator levaillantii* | Levaillant's Cuckoo | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Clamator coromandus* | *Clamator coromandus* | Chestnut-winged Cuckoo | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Clamator glandarius* | *Clamator glandarius* | Great Spotted Cuckoo | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Eudynamys scolopaceus* | *Eudynamys scolopaceus* | Western Koel | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Chrysococcyx klaas* | *Chrysococcyx klaas* | Klaas's Cuckoo | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Chrysococcyx cupreus* | *Chrysococcyx cupreus* | African Emerald Cuckoo | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Chrysococcyx caprius* | *Chrysococcyx caprius* | Diederik Cuckoo | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Cacomantis sonneratii* | *Cacomantis sonneratii* | Banded Bay Cuckoo | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Cacomantis merulinus* | *Cacomantis merulinus* | Plaintive Cuckoo | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Cacomantis passerinus* | *Cacomantis passerinus* | Grey-bellied Cuckoo | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Hierococcyx sparverioides* | *Cuculus sparverioides* | Large Hawk-cuckoo | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Hierococcyx varius* | *Cuculus varius* | Common Hawk-cuckoo | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Hierococcyx hyperythrus* |  | Northern Hawk-cuckoo | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Cuculus solitarius* | *Cuculus solitarius* | Red-chested Cuckoo | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Cuculus clamosus* | *Cuculus clamosus* | Black Cuckoo | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Cuculus gularis* | *Cuculus gularis* | African Cuckoo | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Cuculus saturatus* | *Cuculus saturatus* (*Cuculus optatus*, synonym) | Oriental Cuckoo | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Cuculus poliocephalus* | *Cuculus poliocephalus* | Lesser Cuckoo | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Cuculus rochii* | *Cuculus rochii* | Madagascar Cuckoo | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Turnix tanki* | *Turnix tanki* | Yellow-legged Buttonquail | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Ortyxelos meiffrenii* | *Ortyxelos meiffrenii* | Quail-plover | LC | Unknown |  |  |  |  |
| *Cursorius somalensis* |  | Somali Courser | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Merops albicollis* | *Merops albicollis* | White-throated Bee-eater | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Merops malimbicus* | *Merops malimbicus* | Rosy Bee-eater | LC | Unknown |  |  |  |  |
| *Merops orientalis* | *Merops orientalis* | Asian Green Bee-eater | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Merops leschenaulti* | *Merops leschenaulti* | Chestnut-headed Bee-eater | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Merops philippinus* | *Merops philippinus* | Blue-tailed Bee-eater | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Merops superciliosus* | *Merops superciliosus* | Olive Bee-eater | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Merops persicus* | *Merops persicus* | Blue-cheeked Bee-eater | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Merops apiaster* | *Merops apiaster* | European Bee-eater | LC | Stable |  | Yes |  |  |
| *Coracias abyssinicus* | *Coracias abyssinicus* | Abyssinian Roller | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Eurystomus glaucurus* | *Eurystomus glaucurus* | Broad-billed Roller | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Ispidina picta* | *Ceyx pictus* | African Pygmy-kingfisher | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Alcedo atthis* | *Alcedo atthis* | Common Kingfisher | LC | Unknown |  |  |  |  |
| *Halcyon leucocephala* | *Halcyon leucocephala* | Grey-headed Kingfisher | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Halcyon senegalensis* | *Halcyon senegalensis* | Woodland Kingfisher | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Dryocopus martius* | *Dryocopus martius* | Black Woodpecker | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Picoides tridactylus* | *Picoides tridactylus* | Three-toed Woodpecker | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Loriculus vernalis* | *Loriculus vernalis* | Vernal Hanging-parrot | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Oriolus traillii* | *Oriolus traillii* | Maroon Oriole | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Oriolus oriolus* | *Oriolus oriolus* | Eurasian Golden Oriole | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Campephaga phoenicea* | *Campephaga phoenicea* | Red-shouldered Cuckooshrike | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Lalage melanoptera* | *Coracina melanoptera* | Black-headed Cuckooshrike | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Artamus leucoryn* | *Artamus leucorynchus* | White-breasted Woodswallow | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Artamus fuscus* | *Artamus fuscus* | Ashy Woodswallow | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Batis dimorpha* |  | Malawi Batis | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Batis capensis* | *Batis capensis* | Cape Batis | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Batis pririt* | *Batis pririt* | Pririt Batis | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Dicrurus macrocercus* | *Dicrurus macrocercus* | Black Drongo | LC | Unknown |  |  |  |  |
| *Dicrurus leucophaeus* | *Dicrurus leucophaeus* | Ashy Drongo | LC | Unknown |  |  |  |  |
| *Dicrurus annectens* | *Dicrurus annectans* | Crow-billed Drongo | LC | Unknown |  |  |  |  |
| *Dicrurus hottentottus* | *Dicrurus hottentottus* | Hair-crested Drongo | LC | Unknown |  |  |  |  |
| *Dicrurus striatus* |  | Short-tailed Drongo | LC | Unknown |  |  |  |  |
| *Hypothymis azurea* | *Hypothymis azurea* | Black-naped Monarch | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Terpsiphone paradisi* | *Terpsiphone paradisi* | Indian Paradise-flycatcher | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Terpsiphone viridis* | *Terpsiphone viridis* | African Paradise-flycatcher | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Lanius phoenicuroides* |  | Red-tailed Shrike | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Lanius isabellinus* | *Lanius isabellinus* | Isabelline Shrike | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Lanius collurioides* | *Lanius collurioides* | Burmese Shrike | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Lanius vittatus* | *Lanius vittatus* | Bay-backed Shrike | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Lanius schach* | *Lanius schach* | Long-tailed Shrike | LC | Unknown |  |  |  |  |
| *Lanius tephronotus* | *Lanius tephronotus* | Grey-backed Shrike | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Lanius sphenocercus* | *Lanius sphenocercus* | Chinese Grey Shrike | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Lanius borealis* |  | Northern Grey Shrike | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Pica pica* | *Pica pica* | Eurasian Magpie | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Corvus dauuricus* | *Corvus dauuricus* | Daurian Jackdaw | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Corvus monedula* | *Corvus monedula* | Eurasian Jackdaw | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Corvus corax* | *Corvus corax* | Common Raven | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Corvus corone* | *Corvus corone* | Carrion Crow | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Stenostira scita* | *Stenostira scita* | Fairy Flycatcher | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Cephalopyrus flammiceps* | *Cephalopyrus flammiceps* | Fire-capped Tit | LC | Unknown |  |  |  |  |
| *Cyanistes caeruleus* | *Parus caeruleus* | Eurasian Blue Tit | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Cyanistes teneriffae* |  | African Blue Tit | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Remiz pendulinus* | *Remiz pendulinus* | Eurasian Penduline-tit | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Remiz macronyx* | *Remiz macronyx* | Black-headed Penduline-tit | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Remiz consobrinus* | *Remiz consobrinus* | Chinese Penduline-tit | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Pinarocorys nigricans* | *Pinarocorys nigricans* | Dusky Lark | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Pinarocorys erythropygia* | *Pinarocorys erythropygia* | Rufous-rumped Lark | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Mirafra javanica* | *Mirafra cantillans* | Horsfield's Bushlark | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Melanocorypha bimaculata* | *Melanocorypha bimaculata* | Bimaculated Lark | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Melanocorypha mongolica* | *Melanocorypha mongolica* | Mongolian Lark | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Calandrella acutirostris* | *Calandrella acutirostris* | Hume's Lark | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Calandrella cinerea* | *Calandrella cinerea* | Red-capped Lark | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Calandrella brachydactyla* | *Calandrella brachydactyla* | Greater Short-toed Lark | LC | Unknown |  |  |  |  |
| *Lullula arborea* | *Lullula arborea* | Woodlark | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Panurus biarmicus* | *Panurus biarmicus* | Bearded Reedling | LC | Unknown |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Cisticola juncidis* | *Cisticola juncidis* | Zitting Cisticola | LC | Increasing |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Iduna caligata* | *Hippolais caligata* | Booted Warbler | LC | Increasing |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Iduna rama* | *Hippolais rama* | Sykes's Warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Iduna pallida* | *Hippolais pallida* | Olivaceous Warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Hippolais languida* | *Hippolais languida* | Upcher's Warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Hippolais olivetorum* | *Hippolais olivetorum* | Olive-tree Warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Hippolais polyglotta* | *Hippolais polyglotta* | Melodious Warbler | LC | Increasing |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Acrocephalus bistrigiceps* | *Acrocephalus bistrigiceps* | Black-browed Reed-warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Acrocephalus melanopogon* | *Acrocephalus melanopogon* | Moustached Warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus* | *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus* | Sedge Warbler | LC | Stable |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Acrocephalus orinus* | *Acrocephalus orinus* | Large-billed Reed-warbler | DD | Unknown |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Acrocephalus dumetorum* | *Acrocephalus dumetorum* | Blyth's Reed-warbler | LC | Increasing |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Acrocephalus palustris* | *Acrocephalus palustris* | Marsh Warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Acrocephalus scirpaceus* | *Acrocephalus scirpaceus* | Common Reed-warbler | LC | Stable |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Acrocephalus concinens* | *Acrocephalus concinens* | Blunt-winged Warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Acrocephalus stentoreus* | *Acrocephalus stentoreus* | Clamorous Reed-warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Locustella fasciolata* | *Locustella fasciolata* | Gray's Grasshopper-warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Locustella amnicola* |  | Sakhalin Grasshopper-warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Locustella lanceolata* | *Locustella lanceolata* | Lanceolated Warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Locustella luscinioides* | *Locustella luscinioides* | Savi's Warbler | LC | Stable |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Locustella luteoventris* |  | Brown Grasshopper-warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Locustella tacsanowskia* | *Bradypterus tacsanowskius* | Chinese Grasshopper-warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Locustella naevia* | *Locustella naevia* | Common Grasshopper-warbler | LC | Stable |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Locustella davidi* | *Bradypterus davidi* | Baikal Grasshopper-warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Locustella kashmirensis* |  | Himalayan Grasshopper-warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Locustella thoracica* | *Bradypterus thoracicus* | Spotted Grasshopper-warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Locustella mandelli* |  | Russet Grasshopper-warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Psalidoprocne albiceps* | *Psalidoprocne albiceps* | White-headed Saw-wing | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Psalidoprocne obscura* | *Psalidoprocne obscura* | Fanti Saw-wing | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Delichon dasypus* | *Delichon dasypus* | Asian House Martin | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Petrochelidon rufigula* | *Hirundo rufigula* | Red-throated Swallow | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Petrochelidon spilodera* | *Hirundo spilodera* | South African Swallow | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Petrochelidon fluvicola* | *Hirundo fluvicola* | Streak-throated Swallow | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Cecropis abyssinica* | *Hirundo abyssinica* | Lesser Striped Swallow | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Cecropis semirufa* | *Hirundo semirufa* | Rufous-chested Swallow | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Cecropis senegalensis* | *Hirundo senegalensis* | Mosque Swallow | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Cecropis cucullata* | *Hirundo cucullata* | Greater Striped Swallow | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Cecropis daurica* | *Hirundo daurica* | Red-rumped Swallow | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Cecropis hyperythra* |  | Sri Lanka Swallow | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Hirundo albigularis* | *Hirundo albigularis* | White-throated Swallow | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Hirundo smithii* | *Hirundo smithii* | Wire-tailed Swallow | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Hirundo angolensis* | *Hirundo angolensis* | Angola Swallow | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Hirundo aethiopica* | *Hirundo aethiopica* | Ethiopian Swallow | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Hirundo leucosoma* | *Hirundo leucosoma* | Pied-winged Swallow | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Hirundo dimidiata* | *Hirundo dimidiata* | Pearl-breasted Swallow | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Ptyonoprogne rupestris* | *Hirundo rupestris* | Eurasian Crag Martin | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Ptyonoprogne obsoleta* | *Hirundo obsoleta* | Pale Rock Martin | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Ptyonoprogne rufigula* |  | Red-throated Rock Martin | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Ptyonoprogne fuligula* | *Hirundo fuligula* | Large Rock Martin | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Neophedina cincta* | *Riparia cincta* | Banded Martin | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Phedina borbonica* | *Phedina borbonica* | Mascarene Martin | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Riparia diluta* |  | Pale Sand Martin | LC | Unknown |  |  |  |  |
| *Hypsipetes amaurotis* | *Ixos amaurotis* | Brown-eared Bulbul | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Hypsipetes ganeesa* |  | Square-tailed Bulbul | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Hypsipetes leucocephalus* | *Hypsipetes leucocephalus* | Black Bulbul | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Pycnonotus leucogenys* | *Pycnonotus leucogenys* | Himalayan Bulbul | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Phylloscopus orientalis* |  | Eastern Bonelli's Warbler | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Phylloscopus bonelli* | *Phylloscopus bonelli* | Western Bonelli's Warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Phylloscopus inornatus* | *Phylloscopus inornatus* | Yellow-browed Warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Phylloscopus humei* | *Phylloscopus humei* | Hume's Leaf-warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Phylloscopus proregulus* | *Phylloscopus proregulus* | Pallas's Leaf-warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Phylloscopus fuscatus* | *Phylloscopus fuscatus* | Dusky Warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Phylloscopus ibericus* | *Phylloscopus ibericus* | Iberian Chiffchaff | LC | Increasing |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Phylloscopus collybita* | *Phylloscopus collybita* | Common Chiffchaff | LC | Increasing |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Phylloscopus tristis* |  | Siberian Chiffchaff | LC | Unknown |  |  |  |  |
| *Phylloscopus sindianus* | *Phylloscopus sindianus* | Mountain Chiffchaff | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Phylloscopus neglectus* | *Phylloscopus neglectus* | Plain Leaf-warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Phylloscopus griseolus* | *Phylloscopus griseolus* | Sulphur-bellied Warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Phylloscopus affinis* | *Phylloscopus affinis* | Tickell's Leaf-warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Phylloscopus armandii* |  | Yellow-streaked Warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Phylloscopus schwarzi* | *Phylloscopus schwarzi* | Radde's Warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Phylloscopus burkii* | *Seicercus burkii* | Green-crowned Warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Phylloscopus tephrocephalus* | *Seicercus tephrocephalus* | Grey-crowned Warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Phylloscopus valentini* |  | Bianchi's Warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Phylloscopus whistleri* |  | Whistler's Warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Phylloscopus coronatus* | *Phylloscopus coronatus* | Eastern Crowned Warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Phylloscopus nitidus* |  | Green Warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Phylloscopus trochiloides* | *Phylloscopus trochiloides* | Greenish Warbler | LC | Increasing |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus* |  | Two-barred Warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Phylloscopus borealis* | *Phylloscopus borealis* | Arctic Warbler | LC | Increasing |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Phylloscopus examinandus* |  | Kamchatka Leaf-warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Phylloscopus borealoides* | *Phylloscopus borealoides* | Sakhalin Leaf-warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Phylloscopus tenellipes* | *Phylloscopus tenellipes* | Pale-legged Leaf-warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Phylloscopus magnirostris* | *Phylloscopus magnirostris* | Large-billed Leaf-warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Phylloscopus claudiae* | *Phylloscopus claudiae* | Claudia's Leaf-warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Phylloscopus occipitalis* | *Phylloscopus occipitalis* | Western Crowned Leaf-warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Cettia cetti* | *Cettia cetti* | Cetti's Warbler | LC | Increasing |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Urosphena squameiceps* | *Urosphena squameiceps* | Asian Stubtail | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Horornis canturians* |  | Korean Bush-warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Horornis diphone* | *Cettia diphone* | Japanese Bush-warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Aegithalos caudatus* | *Aegithalos caudatus* | Long-tailed Tit | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Sylvia atricapilla* | *Sylvia atricapilla* | Eurasian Blackcap | LC | Increasing |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Sylvia deserti* |  | African Desert Warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Sylvia nana* | *Sylvia nana* | Asian Desert Warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Sylvia nisoria* | *Sylvia nisoria* | Barred Warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Sylvia hortensis* | *Sylvia hortensis* | Western Orphean Warbler | LC | Increasing |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Sylvia crassirostris* |  | Eastern Orphean Warbler | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Sylvia curruca* | *Sylvia curruca, Sylvia minula and Sylvia althaea* | Lesser Whitethroat | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Sylvia mystacea* | *Sylvia mystacea* | Menetries's Warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Sylvia melanocephala* | *Sylvia melanocephala* | Sardinian Warbler | LC | Increasing |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Sylvia cantillans* | *Sylvia cantillans* | Subalpine Warbler | LC | Increasing |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Sylvia subalpina* |  | Moltoni's Warbler | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Sylvia communis* | *Sylvia communis* | Common Whitethroat | LC | Increasing |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Sylvia conspicillata* | *Sylvia conspicillata* | Spectacled Warbler | LC | Unknown |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Sylvia sarda* | *Sylvia sarda* | Marmora's Warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Sylvia balearica* |  | Balearic Warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Sylvia deserticola* | *Sylvia deserticola* | Tristram's Warbler | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Tichodroma muraria* | *Tichodroma muraria* | Wallcreeper | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Troglodytes troglodytes* | *Troglodytes troglodytes* | Northern Wren | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Pastor roseus* | *Sturnus roseus* | Rosy Starling | LC | Unknown |  |  |  |  |
| *Agropsar sturninus* | *Sturnus sturninus* | Purple-backed Starling | LC | Unknown |  |  |  |  |
| *Agropsar philippensis* | *Sturnus philippensis* | Chestnut-cheeked Starling | LC | Unknown |  |  |  |  |
| *Sturnia sinensis* | *Sturnus sinensis* | White-shouldered Starling | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Sturnia pagodarum* | *Sturnus pagodarum* | Brahminy Starling | LC | Unknown |  |  |  |  |
| *Spodiopsar cineraceus* | *Sturnus cineraceus* | White-cheeked Starling | LC | Unknown |  |  |  |  |
| *Lamprotornis shelleyi* | *Lamprotornis shelleyi* | Shelley's Starling | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Lamprotornis splendidus* | *Lamprotornis splendidus* | Splendid Starling | LC | Unknown |  |  |  |  |
| *Catharus minimus* | *Catharus minimus* | Grey-cheeked Thrush | LC | Unknown |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Turdus philomelos* | *Turdus philomelos* | Song Thrush | LC | Increasing |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Turdus merula* | *Turdus merula* | Eurasian Blackbird | LC | Increasing |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Turdus simillimus* |  | Indian Blackbird | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Turdus cardis* | *Turdus cardis* | Japanese Thrush | LC | Unknown |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Turdus hortulorum* | *Turdus hortulorum* | Grey-backed Thrush | LC | Unknown |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Turdus unicolor* | *Turdus unicolor* | Tickell's Thrush | LC | Unknown |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Turdus obscurus* | *Turdus obscurus* | Eyebrowed Thrush | LC | Unknown |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Turdus chrysolaus* | *Turdus chrysolaus* | Brown-headed Thrush | LC | Unknown |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Turdus pallidus* | *Turdus pallidus* | Pale Thrush | LC | Unknown |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Turdus pilaris* | *Turdus pilaris* | Fieldfare | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Turdus torquatus* | *Turdus torquatus* | Ring Ouzel | LC | Stable |  |  | Yes |  |
| *Turdus naumanni* | *Turdus naumanni* | Naumann's Thrush | LC | Unknown |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Turdus eunomus* | *Turdus naumanni* | Dusky Thrush | LC | Unknown |  |  |  |  |
| *Turdus atrogularis* |  | Black-throated Thrush | LC | Unknown |  |  |  |  |
| *Turdus ruficollis* | *Turdus ruficollis* | Rufous-throated Thrush | LC | Unknown |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Cercotrichas galactotes* | *Erythropygia galactotes* | Rufous-tailed Scrub-robin | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Muscicapa griseisticta* | *Muscicapa griseisticta* | Grey-streaked Flycatcher | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Muscicapa sibirica* | *Muscicapa sibirica* | Dark-sided Flycatcher | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Muscicapa dauurica* | *Muscicapa dauurica* | Asian Brown Flycatcher | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Cyanoptila cyanomelana* | *Cyanoptila cyanomelana* | Blue-and-white Flycatcher | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Eumyias thalassinus* | *Eumyias thalassinus* | Verditer Flycatcher | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Cyornis magnirostris* | *Cyornis magnirostris* | Large Blue-flycatcher | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Cyornis rubeculoides* | *Cyornis rubeculoides* | Blue-throated Blue-flycatcher | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Erithacus rubecula* | *Erithacus rubecula* | European Robin | LC | Increasing |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Larvivora sibilans* | *Luscinia sibilans* | Rufous-tailed Robin | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Larvivora akahige* | *Erithacus akahige* | Japanese Robin | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Irania gutturalis* | *Irania gutturalis* | White-throated Robin | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Cyanecula svecica* | *Luscinia svecica* | Bluethroat | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Luscinia luscinia* | *Luscinia luscinia* | Thrush Nightingale | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Luscinia megarhynchos* | *Luscinia megarhynchos* | Common Nightingale | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Calliope calliope* | *Luscinia calliope* | Siberian Rubythroat | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Calliope pectoralis* | *Luscinia pectoralis* | Himalayan Rubythroat | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Calliope tschebaiewi* |  | Chinese Rubythroat | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Tarsiger cyanurus* | *Tarsiger cyanurus* | Orange-flanked Bush-robin | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Tarsiger rufilatus* |  | Himalayan Bush-robin | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Tarsiger chrysaeus* | *Tarsiger chrysaeus* | Golden Bush-robin | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Ficedula zanthopygia* | *Ficedula zanthopygia* | Yellow-rumped Flycatcher | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Ficedula narcissina* | *Ficedula narcissina* | Narcissus Flycatcher | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Ficedula mugimaki* | *Ficedula mugimaki* | Mugimaki Flycatcher | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Ficedula erithacus* | *Ficedula hodgsonii* | Slaty-backed Flycatcher | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Ficedula strophiata* | *Ficedula strophiata* | Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Ficedula superciliaris* | *Ficedula superciliaris* | Ultramarine Flycatcher | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Ficedula ruficauda* | *Muscicapa ruficauda* | Rusty-tailed Flycatcher | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Ficedula parva* | *Ficedula parva* | Red-breasted Flycatcher | LC | Increasing |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Ficedula albicilla* | *Ficedula albicilla* | Red-throated Flycatcher | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Ficedula albicollis* | *Ficedula albicollis* | Collared Flycatcher | LC | Increasing |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Phoenicurus erythronotus* | *Phoenicurus erythronotus* | Eversmann's Redstart | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Phoenicurus ochruros* | *Phoenicurus ochruros* | Black Redstart | LC | Increasing |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Phoenicurus phoenicurus* | *Phoenicurus phoenicurus* | Common Redstart | LC | Increasing |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Phoenicurus auroreus* | *Phoenicurus auroreus* | Daurian Redstart | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Phoenicurus erythrogastrus* | *Phoenicurus erythrogastrus* | White-winged Redstart | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Phoenicurus hodgsoni* | *Phoenicurus hodgsoni* | Hodgson's Redstart | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Monticola cinclorhyncha* | *Monticola cinclorhynchus* | Blue-capped Rock-thrush | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Monticola rufiventris* | *Monticola rufiventris* | Chestnut-bellied Rock-thrush | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Monticola gularis* | *Monticola gularis* | White-throated Rock-thrush | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Monticola solitarius* | *Monticola solitarius* | Blue Rock-thrush | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Saxicola caprata* | *Saxicola caprata* | Pied Bushchat | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Saxicola torquatus* | *Saxicola torquatus* | Common Stonechat | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Oenanthe isabellina* | *Oenanthe isabellina* | Isabelline Wheatear | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Oenanthe deserti* | *Oenanthe deserti* | Desert Wheatear | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Oenanthe cypriaca* | *Oenanthe cypriaca* | Cyprus Wheatear | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Oenanthe pleschanka* | *Oenanthe pleschanka* | Pied Wheatear | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Oenanthe picata* | *Oenanthe picata* | Variable Wheatear | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Oenanthe finschii* | *Oenanthe finschii* | Finsch's Wheatear | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Oenanthe chrysopygia* | *Oenanthe chrysopygia* | Red-tailed Wheatear | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Oenanthe xanthoprymna* | *Oenanthe xanthoprymna* | Kurdish Wheatear | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Regulus ignicapilla* | *Regulus ignicapilla* | Common Firecrest | LC | Stable |  |  |  | Yes |
| *Hypocolius ampelinus* | *Hypocolius ampelinus* | Hypocolius | LC | Unknown |  |  |  |  |
| *Bombycilla garrulus* | *Bombycilla garrulus* | Bohemian Waxwing | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Prunella collaris* | *Prunella collaris* | Alpine Accentor | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Prunella rubida* | *Prunella rubida* | Japanese Accentor | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Prunella montanella* | *Prunella montanella* | Siberian Accentor | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Prunella atrogularis* | *Prunella atrogularis* | Black-throated Accentor | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Carpospiza brachydactyla* | *Petronia brachydactyla* | Pale Sparrow | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Dendronanthus indicus* | *Dendronanthus indicus* | Forest Wagtail | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Anthus gustavi* | *Anthus gustavi* | Pechora Pipit | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Anthus hodgsoni* | *Anthus hodgsoni* | Olive-backed Pipit | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Anthus cervinus* | *Anthus cervinus* | Red-throated Pipit | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Anthus roseatus* | *Anthus roseatus* | Rosy Pipit | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Anthus spinoletta* | *Anthus spinoletta* | Water Pipit | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Anthus petrosus* | *Anthus petrosus* | Rock Pipit | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Anthus richardi* | *Anthus richardi* | Richard's Pipit | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Anthus godlewskii* | *Anthus godlewskii* | Blyth's Pipit | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Anthus campestris* | *Anthus campestris* | Tawny Pipit | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Anthus cinnamomeus* |  | African Pipit | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Tmetothylacus tenellus* | *Tmetothylacus tenellus* | Golden Pipit | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Motacilla cinerea* | *Motacilla cinerea* | Grey Wagtail | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Motacilla citreola* | *Motacilla citreola* | Citrine Wagtail | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Motacilla alba* | *Motacilla alba* | White Wagtail | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Fringilla coelebs* | *Fringilla coelebs* | Common Chaffinch | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Coccothraustes coccothraustes* | *Coccothraustes coccothraustes* | Hawfinch | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Eophona migratoria* | *Eophona migratoria* | Chinese Grosbeak | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Eophona personata* | *Eophona personata* | Japanese Grosbeak | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Carpodacus sibiricus* | *Uragus sibiricus* | Long-tailed Rosefinch | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Carpodacus roseus* | *Carpodacus roseus* | Pallas's Rosefinch | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Rhodopechys alienus* | *Rhodopechys alienus* | African Crimson-winged Finch | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Rhodopechys sanguineus* | *Rhodopechys sanguineus* | Eurasian Crimson-winged Finch | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Leucosticte nemoricola* | *Leucosticte nemoricola* | Plain Mountain-finch | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Leucosticte brandti* | *Leucosticte brandti* | Brandt's Mountain-finch | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Leucosticte tephrocotis* |  | Grey-crowned Rosy-Finch | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Chloris chloris* | *Carduelis chloris* | European Greenfinch | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Chloris sinica* | *Carduelis sinica* | Oriental Greenfinch | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Chloris spinoides* | *Carduelis spinoides* | Yellow-breasted Greenfinch | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Chloris ambigua* |  | Black-headed Greenfinch | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Carduelis carduelis* | *Carduelis carduelis* | European Goldfinch | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Carduelis caniceps* |  | Eastern Goldfinch | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Calcarius lapponicus* | *Calcarius lapponicus* | Lapland Longspur | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Emberiza melanocephala* | *Emberiza melanocephala* | Black-headed Bunting | LC | Unknown |  |  |  |  |
| *Emberiza bruniceps* | *Emberiza bruniceps* | Red-headed Bunting | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Emberiza fucata* | *Emberiza fucata* | Chestnut-eared Bunting | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Emberiza cia* | *Emberiza cia* | Rock Bunting | LC | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| *Emberiza buchanani* | *Emberiza buchanani* | Grey-necked Bunting | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Emberiza caesia* | *Emberiza caesia* | Cretzschmar's Bunting | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Emberiza stewarti* | *Emberiza stewarti* | White-capped Bunting | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Emberiza leucocephalos* | *Emberiza leucocephalos* | Pine Bunting | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Emberiza pallasi* | *Emberiza pallasi* | Pallas's Bunting | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Emberiza pusilla* | *Emberiza pusilla* | Little Bunting | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Emberiza spodocephala* | *Emberiza spodocephala* | Black-faced Bunting | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Emberiza personata* |  | Masked Bunting | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Emberiza rutila* | *Emberiza rutila* | Chestnut Bunting | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Emberiza chrysophrys* | *Emberiza chrysophrys* | Yellow-browed Bunting | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Emberiza tristrami* | *Emberiza tristrami* | Tristram's Bunting | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |
| *Emberiza variabilis* | *Emberiza variabilis* | Grey Bunting | LC | Stable |  |  |  |  |

**ANNEX 4**

**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[[10]](#footnote-10) (CBD) | CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020[[11]](#footnote-11) & associated decisions | Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan[[12]](#footnote-12) & associated decisions | EU Directive on the conservation of wild birds & related EU Directives and Regulations[[13]](#footnote-13) | AEWA Action Plan (AP)[[14]](#footnote-14) 2013-2015, Strategic Plan (SP)[[15]](#footnote-15) 2009-2017, & associated decisions | Convention on Migratory Species Strategic Plan (SP)[[16]](#footnote-16) 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 1Strategies 1.3 & 1.4 | ✓ | ✓AP para 3.2.4 | ✓SP Objective 2Target 2.7 |
| 2. Promote types of biodiversity-friendly farming systems | ✓Practical Principle 3 | ✓Programme of Work Agricultural BiodiversityAichi Targets 3 & 7 |  | ✓ | ✓AP para 3.2.4 | ✓SP Objective 2Target 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 |  |
| 4. Undertake Strategic Environmental Assessments |  |  | ✓Goal 1Strategy 1.3 | ✓ | ✓SP Target 1.3AP para 4.3.1 | ✓Resolution 7.2SP Objective 2Target 2.8 |
| 5. Develop land-use planning strategies, using an ecosystem approach | Practical Principle 11 | ✓Aichi Targets 5, 7 & 17 | ✓Goal 1Strategy 1.3 | ✓ | ✓AP para 3.2.4 | ✓SP Objective 2Target 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.22Aichi Targets 3, 5, 7, 17 & 18 | ✓Goal 1Strategy 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.22Aichi Targets 7 & 18 | ✓Goal 1Strategy 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 3Strategy 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11. Implement, and promote widely, the Ramsar Convention’s guidance on wetlands and river basin management (Resolution X.19) |  | ✓Decision XI.23 | ✓Resolution X.19Goal 1Strategy 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 BiodiversityAichi Targets 7 & 17Decision XI.16 | ✓Goal 1Goal 2Strategy 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 1Strategy 1.3 | ✓ | ✓Resolution 5.16AP para 4.3.5 |  |
| 14. Ensure that a strategic approach is adopted with respect to the location of alternative renewable energy developments |  |  | ✓Goal 1Strategy 1.3 | ✓ | ✓Resolution 5.16SP Target 1.3 |  |
| 15. Institute sustainable land-use and energy management policies | ✓Practical Principle 3 | ✓Aichi Targets 4 & 7 | ✓Goal 1Strategies 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 1Strategies 1.3 & 1.7 | ✓ | ✓Resolution 5.16SP Target 1.3AP para 4.3.1 | ✓Resolution 7.2SP Objective 2Target 2.8 |
| 18. Mitigate effects of existing hydrodams by allowing well-managed, artificial discharge/flooding downstream | ✓Practical Principle 9 |  | ✓Resolution X.19Goal 1Strategy 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 1Strategy 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 1Strategy 1.1 |  | ✓SP Target 1.2AP 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.24Programme of Work on Protected AreasAichi Target 11 | ✓Goal 2Strategy 2.1 | ✓ | ✓AP para 3.2.1 | ✓Resolution 10.3SP Objective 2Target 2.7 |
| 24. Establish a Critical Site Network |  | ✓Aichi Target 11 | ✓Goal 2 | ✓ | ✓SP Targets 1.2 & 3.2.1 | ✓Resolution 10.3SP Objective 2Target 2.7 |
| 25. Review and where necessary, establish and implement appropriate and effective conservation management regimes |  | ✓Aichi Target 3 | ✓Goal 2Strategies 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 2Strategies 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 9.7Resolution 10.19 |
| TAKING AND TRADE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 28. Identify migratory landbird species that are the subject of taking and trade |  | ✓Aichi Target 12 |  |  |  | ✓SP Objective 1Target 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 declining global population trends |  | ✓Aichi Target 12 |  | ✓ | ✓SP Target 2.3 |  |
| 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 3Strategy 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 2Strategies 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 2Strategies 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 4Strategy 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 conflict is a potential problem |  |  |  |  | ✓AP paras 4.3.1 & 4.3.3 |  |
| 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 & 10.22SP Objective 2Target 2.6 |
| 49. Develop and implement emergency measures when exceptionally unfavourable or endangering conditions occur anywhere in the Action Plan area |  |  | X.21 |  | ✓AP para 2.3 | ✓SP Objective 2Target 2.6 |
| 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 & 10.11SP Objective 2Target 2.6 |
| 51. Introduce appropriate mitigation measures for the various collision risks |  |  |  |  | ✓Resolution 5.11 | ✓Resolutions 7.4, 7.5 & 10.11SP Objective 2Target 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 1Strategy 1.6Goal 3Strategy 3.4 |  | ✓SP Target 3.5AP para 5.4 | ✓SP Objective 1Target 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 1Target 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 1Target 1.8 |
| Understand 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 |  | ✓Aichi Target 19 |  |  |  | ✓SP Objective 1Target 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 3Strategy 3.4 |  | ✓AP section 5 | ✓SP Objective 1Target 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 1Strategy 1.6Goal 3Strategy 3.4 |  | ✓Resolutions 4.2 & 5.2 | ✓SP Objective 1Target 1.6 |
| 61. Support the provision of targeted research and monitoring training | ✓Practical Principle 6 | ✓Aichi Target 19 |  |  | ✓Resolution 5.9SP Target 3.3AP para 6.1 | ✓Resolution 10.6SP Objective 1Target 1.6 |
| 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) | ✓Practical Principle 14 | ✓Aichi Target 1 | ✓Goal 4Strategy 4.1 |  | ✓SP Objective 4AP para 6.3 | ✓Resolution 10.7SP Objective 3Targets 3.4 & 3.5 |
| 63. Encourage local, national and international engagement with private organisations and public agencies, especially in the development sector |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**ANNEX 5**

**African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan**

**Annex 5: Action Plan Implementation Matrix**

Version 28 April 2014

| **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 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 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 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 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) | ✓ | ✓ |  | ✓ | ✓ |  |
| 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 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 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**ANNEX 6**

**African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan**

**Annex 6: Reference List of the Action Plan**

Version 30 April 2019

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CMS CoP 10 (2011c) Resolution 10.11. Power Lines and Migratory Birds. Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, Bergen, Norway.

CMS CoP 10 (2011d) Resolution 10.19. Migratory Species Conservation in the Light of Climate Change. Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, Bergen, Norway.

CMS CoP 10 (2011e) Resolution 10.22. Wildlife Disease and Migratory Species. Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, Bergen, Norway.

CMS CoP 10 (2011f) Resolution 10.26. Minimizing the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds. Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, Bergen, Norway.

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1. ‘Taking’ means taking, hunting, fishing, capturing, harassing, deliberate killing, or attempting to engage in any such conduct – CMS Convention Text, 1979. [↑](#footnote-ref-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. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. ‘Taking’ means taking, hunting, fishing, capturing, harassing, deliberate killing, or attempting to engage in any such conduct – CMS Convention Text, 1979. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Bennun *et al.* (2005) Monitoring Important Bird Areas in Africa: towards a sustainable and scalable system. Biodiversity and Conservation 14 (11) 2575-2590. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
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). [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Defined as areas distinct in habitat and/or ornithological importance from the surroundings and which have definable and recognisable character. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Further information about the CSN tool is available at: http://wow.wetlands.org/Default.aspx?TabID=1349. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. The map shows country names at the time when the AEMLAP was originally adopted (version from 2014). The table has been updated, showing country names at April 2019. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. 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). [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. <http://www.cbd.int/sustainable/addis-principles.shtml> [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-10/cop-10-dec-02-en.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. <http://www.ramsar.org/pdf/strat-plan-2009-e-adj.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. 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) [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. <http://www.unep-aewa.org/documents/agreement_text/eng/2012-2015/aewa_agreement_text_2013_2015_annex3_only.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. <http://www.unep-aewa.org/documents/strategic_plan/strategic_plan_2009-2017.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. <http://www.cms.int/bodies/COP/cop8/documents/proceedings/pdf/eng/CP8Res_8_02_CMS_StrategicPlan_2006_2011_E.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-16)