

African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan (AEMLAP)

**Improving the Conservation Status of Migratory Landbird Species
in the African-Eurasian Region**

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 African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA) and African-Eurasian Raptor Memorandum of Understanding (Raptor MoU) to restore the status of other African-Eurasian bird species. This Action Plan covers 34 globally threatened migratory landbird species, 122 Least Concern migratory landbird species with declining global population trends and 342 Least Concern migratory landbird species with increasing, stable or unknown global population trends. Consult Annex 1 and 3 for the background information and species list, respectively.

The thematic areas of the AEMLAP focus are habitat conservation, taking and trade, research and monitoring, and education and information, as well as 'other issues' covering diseases and collision. The most important identified threat 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 also negatively influences the populations of these migratory landbird species. Other threats include the risk of **disease** and **collision**. In response to these threats, there is an urgent need for **research and monitoring** actions 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 that convention encourages Parties to conclude agreements – including non-legally binding administrative agreements in respect of any populations of migratory species. In addition to this, 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. This resolution 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 an open group of technical and policy experts from across the African-Eurasian flyway region contributing to the development of the Action Plan, while the AEML-SG is a closed group 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. The biological importance of migratory landbird species is underscored by the economic, social, cultural and recreational benefits that accrue from the taking¹ of certain species of migratory landbird species and of the environmental, ecological, genetic, scientific, aesthetic, recreational, cultural, educational, social and economic values of migratory landbird species in general. As such, it is imperative that any taking of migratory landbird species must be conducted on a sustainable basis, taking into account the conservation status of the species concerned over their entire range as well as their biological characteristics.

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

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 justifiable concern regarding the considerable number of African-Eurasian migratory landbird species that presently have declining population trends at a national, regional and/or global level and especially by the lack of knowledge of the status and trends of migratory landbird species in Africa and Asia, all for which urgent action is needed to reverse significant and potentially significant population trends. Among the factors which contribute to the unfavourable conservation status of many African-Eurasian migratory landbird species are the loss, degradation and fragmentation of habitats, human economic activities and land-use practices with negative effects on biodiversity, as well as unregulated and unsustainable taking (including poisoning) resulting in increased mortality and reduced breeding success. Climate change is likely to have an exacerbating effect, causing a temporal and spatial ecological dyssynchrony that adversely influences migratory landbird populations.

It is noted that a range of existing multilateral environmental instruments can or do contribute to the conservation of migratory bird species, but some of these lack a unifying international plan of action across taxa and themes to focus implementation and delivery. As such, this Action Plan aims to complement the work on migratory bird species by the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA) and the African-Eurasian Raptor Memorandum of Understanding (Raptor MoU), as well as identify areas of synergy with other instruments. There is the need for immediate and concerted international actions to conserve African-Eurasian migratory landbird species and to maintain and restore them all to favourable conservation status. This is in tandem with the need to increase awareness about conserving migratory landbird species in the African-Eurasian region. To achieve this, it is essential to involve all Range States in the region, as well as relevant intergovernmental, non-governmental and private sector organisations, in cooperative conservation for migratory landbird species and their habitats. Acknowledging that effective implementation and enforcement of such actions listed in this Action Plan will require cooperation between Range States, and international and national non-governmental organisations, in order to encourage 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.

SCOPE OF ACTION PLAN

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

The taxonomic scope comprises populations of Galliformes, Gruiformes, Charadriiformes, Columbiformes, Caprimulgiformes, Apodiformes, Cuculiformes, Coraciiformes, Piciformes and Passeriformes, which are principally ecologically dependent on terrestrial habitats and for which the entire population, or significant proportions of the population, cyclically and predictably cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries. The migratory landbird species covered by this Action Plan are further classified into three categories: A (globally threatened and near-threatened), B (Least Concern, but with declining global population trends), and C (Least Concern, with increasing, stable or unknown global population trends). Consult Annex 3 for the detailed species list.

THREATS TO MIGRATORY LANDBIRD SPECIES

As migratory landbird species move across a broad range, utilising myriad habitats, the most important threat 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 also negatively influences the populations of these migratory landbird species. Other threats include the risk of disease and collision. In response, 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 3 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 objective 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 Land-use changes involving 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, 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 experience and good practice including 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].

1.1.2 Land-use changes involving traditional agriculture including pastoralism and small-scale cropping systems

6. *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].

7. *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].

8. *Endeavour to support the World Initiative for Sustainable Pastoralism² (WISP) 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].

9. *Promote agricultural policies that support participatory, sustainable natural resource management practices,* e.g. small-scale agriculture and traditional farming methods (including pastoralism), and that benefit and sustain 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 The IUCN World Initiative for Sustainable Pastoralism (WISP) is a global initiative that supports the empowerment of pastoralists to sustainably manage drylands resources.

1.2 Integrated land-use management

10. *Institute appropriate incentive programmes to encourage and ensure local implementation of land-use management policies.* 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].

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

11. *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 is a long-term action that will require detailed monitoring and research into resource use by migratory landbird species to inform the most appropriate implementation – [L / 1].
12. *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].

1.2.2 Water management

13. *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, which also act as a spawning ground for fish) and local livelihoods such as rice and arable cultures and fisheries – [L / 2].
14. *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].

15. *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].*
16. *Investigate problems in wetland habitats that are posed or are likely to be posed by human activities and endeavour to implement remedial measures, including habitat rehabilitation and restoration, and compensatory measures for loss of habitat – [S / 1].*
17. *Endeavour to avoid the degradation and loss of wetlands important for migratory landbird species through wise and sustainable use, in particular by the introduction of appropriate regulations or standards and control measures – [S / 1].*
18. *Endeavour to rehabilitate or restore, where feasible and appropriate, areas which were previously important for migratory landbird species, including areas that suffer degradation as a result of the impacts of factors such as climate change, hydrological change, agriculture, spread of aquatic invasive non-native species, natural succession, uncontrolled fires, unsustainable use, eutrophication and pollution – [L / 1].³*

1.2.3 Energy

19. *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*

³ Actions 18-20 modified from AEWA and made relevant to migratory landbird conservation.

where possible and appropriate, advocate for alternative renewable energy sources – [S / 1].

20. *Institute sustainable land-use and energy management policies* that consider biodiversity, including migratory landbird species, their habitats and other biodiversity – [L / 1].
21. *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].
22. *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].

1.2.4 **Timber and non-timber forest products**

23. *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].

1.3 **Sites of national or international importance to migratory landbird species**

24. *Undertake and publish national inventories of the sites of importance to migratory landbird species,* in liaison, where appropriate, with competent international

conservation organisations. As migratory landbird species utilise myriad terrestrial habitats, it is also expedient to develop minimum criteria for the identification of sites of importance for migratory landbird species by Range States in collaboration with competent international conservation organisations. Both the development of site selection criteria and the national inventories should begin with a review of existing Important Bird Areas⁴, and potentially result in the publication of a national or regional document listing all sites of importance for migratory landbird species – [S / 1].

25. *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].

26. *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].

27. *Review and where necessary, establish and implement appropriate and effective conservation management regimes* to mitigate the degradation and loss of habitats

⁴ Important Bird Areas (IBAs) are key sites for conservation, small enough to be conserved in their entirety and often already part of a protected-area network. They hold significant numbers of one or more globally threatened species, are one of a set of sites that together hold a suite of restricted-range species or biome-restricted species, and have exceptionally large numbers of migratory or congregatory species.

supporting migratory landbird species. Encourage the institutionalisation of site-based monitoring schemes⁵ into national conservation management actions – [M / 1].

28. *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].*
29. *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].*

1.4 **Climate change**

30. *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), 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 **TAKING⁶ AND TRADE**

31. *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*

⁵ Site-based monitoring schemes such as the BirdLife International ‘Pressure, State and Response’ model offer a standardized scoring system for threats to biodiversity at a site, the current status of focal species or habitats, and level of appropriate action.

⁶ ‘Taking’ means taking, hunting, fishing, capturing, harassing, deliberate killing, or attempting to engage in any such conduct.

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

32. *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].
33. *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].*
34. *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 production of adaptive management plans is suggested for certain species for which taking may be a significant contributory factor to population declines – [S / 1].*
35. *Regulate all taking and trade of migratory landbird species with increasing, stable or unknown global population trends, i.e. species listed in Category C of Annex 3 of this Action Plan, as well as institute their monitoring – [S / 1].*
36. *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].*

37. *Adopt appropriate monitoring systems for legal quarry species population trends and undertake adaptive management action where declining population trends indicate unsustainability of taking – [S / 1].*
38. *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].*
39. *Regulate the recreational taking of migratory landbird species, particularly where evidence suggests that populations of targeted species are declining, or the activities result in the functional loss of important sites and staging areas of migratory landbird species – [M / 1].*

2.2 **Illegal taking**

40. *Promote international cooperation between enforcement authorities and other stakeholders in the regulation, implementation and enforcement of the taking and trade of migratory landbird species – [S / 1].*
41. *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**

42. *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].*

43. *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].*
44. *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**

45. *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].*
46. *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].*
47. *Promote alternative, non-lethal means of avoiding conflict in liaison with agriculture departments and other relevant regulatory bodies – [S / 1].*

2.5 **Poisoning**

48. *Raise public awareness of the poisoning risk migratory landbird species face from direct and indirect targeting by hunters, farmers, developers and other land users – [S / 1].*
49. *Engage in co-operative activities to address poisoning of migratory landbird species through:*
- collaboration of Range States with relevant international organisations to enhance synergies,
 - improve enforcement of existing legislation,
 - identify Range States within the Action Plan area, as well as thematic areas where legislative gaps exist, and
 - develop and promote voluntary schemes to reduce the drivers of poisoning – [S / 1].

3.0 **RESEARCH AND MONITORING**

3.1 **Understanding migration patterns and connectivity along flyways**

50. *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 – [S / 1].*

3.2 **Monitoring of population trends**

51. *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].*

52. *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].*

3.3 **Understand causes of population change in migratory landbird species**

53. *Establish population models, diagnose the causes of population change and undertake targeted ecological studies of selected ‘indicator species’, including comparative approaches with populations that are not declining – [M or L / 2].*

4.0 **EDUCATION AND INFORMATION**

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

54. *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].*

55. *Encourage the development of the Migratory 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].*

56. *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].

57. *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].*

4.2 **Improve public awareness and understanding about migratory landbird species**

58. *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].*

5.0 **OTHER THREATS**

5.1 **Diseases**

59. *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].*
60. *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].*

5.2 Collisions

61. *Ensure appropriate legislation is in place and enforce it to restrict construction of structures posing potential collision risks at known migration staging sites and along migration routes – [S / 1].*

62. *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. The CMS Resolution 10.11 on *Power Lines and Migratory Birds* provides a framework for implementing this across CMS-signatory Range States – [S / 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.