



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

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Agenda Item 10.10

PROGRAMME OF WORK ON MIGRATORY BIRDS AND FLYWAYS

Summary:

Pursuant to Resolution 10.10 on Flyways, this document includes a cover note, a draft resolution, a Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways and a Flyways for the Americas Conservation Framework. These documents have been discussed during a CMS/WHMSI workshop that took place in Jamaica in March 2014 and subsequent meetings held in Washington DC and Bonn.

The ongoing CMS work on flyways is part of the Scientific Council Work Programme, the Strategic Plan 2006-2014 and the upcoming Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023.

PROGRAMME OF WORK ON MIGRATORY BIRDS AND FLYWAYS

(Prepared by the UNEP/CMS Secretariat)

1. For the first time, CMS has a strong basis for development of a Global Programme of Work on Migratory Birds (POW) based on the comprehensive CMS Resolution 10.10 on Guidance on Global Flyway Conservation and Options for Policy Arrangements that was unanimously approved by COP10 in Bergen (November 2011);
2. The POW has been prepared by the Flyways Working Group in order to provide Parties and stakeholders with a clear road map with timelines, priorities and indicators for the conservation of flyways and migratory birds;
3. In addition to CMS Resolution 10.10, a number of other CMS resolutions, directly or indirectly, are linked to supporting conservation and management actions for migratory birds and their habitats, monitoring, reducing threats and increasing resources for these activities. The aim is to bring together all the actions needed for migratory species and habitat conservation into one POW;
4. Resolution 10.10 also requested Parties to work in close partnership with existing flyway organizations and initiatives in the Americas, and in particular the Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative (WHMSI), to develop an overarching conservation Action Plan for migratory birds in the Americas, the Flyways of the Americas Framework, recognizing especially the established programmes of work and taking into account existing instruments;
5. A number of meetings have taken place to discuss the POW and the Americas Framework, in particular a CMS/WHMSI experts meeting that took place in Jamaica on 11-14 March 2014 and subsequent meetings held in Washington DC and Bonn. A meeting of the Flyways Working Group is foreseen on the 30th of June 2014, back to back with the Scientific Council meeting.

Action requested:

The 18th Meeting of the Scientific Council is invited to:

- a. Review and endorse the draft resolution included as an Annex to this cover note, the Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways included as Annex 1 to the draft resolution and the Flyways of the Americas Framework included as Annex 2, and agree on its submission to COP11 for discussion and adoption.
- b. Provide advice on scientific and technical issues relating to the draft resolution and its annexes and recommend priority research to address gaps in existing knowledge.

ANNEX

DRAFT RESOLUTION

PROGRAMME OF WORK ON MIGRATORY BIRDS AND FLYWAYS

Recognizing that a flyways approach is necessary to ensure adequate conservation and sustainable use of migratory birds throughout their ranges, combining species- and ecosystem-based approaches and promoting international cooperation and coordination among states, the private sector, local communities and other stakeholders;

Also recognizing that there are specific threats of particular significance to migratory birds along flyways that continue to have an impact on these species and their habitats including: inland wetland reclamation; destruction of coastal and inter-tidal habitats; loss of forests and grasslands; agricultural intensification and habitat modification through desertification and overgrazing; inappropriate wind turbine development; collisions with power lines and electrocutions; illegal and/or unsustainable trapping and shooting; overfishing and the bycatch of seabirds; lead shot and other poisoning ; invasive alien species and avian influenza and other disease; and marine debris;

Acknowledging that the very broad and comprehensive mandate of Resolution 10.10 on Guidance on Global Flyway Conservation and Options for Policy Arrangements needs to be streamlined and focused into a more detailed Programme of Work in order to provide Parties and stakeholders with a clear road map with timelines, priorities and indicators for the conservation of flyways and migratory birds;

Recalling that Resolution 10.10 requested CMS to work in close partnership with existing flyway organizations and initiatives in the Americas, and in particular the Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative (WHMSI), to develop an overarching conservation Action Plan for migratory birds in the Americas, recognizing especially the established programmes of work and taking into account existing instruments;

Acknowledging that Parties that are also Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity have endorsed its Strategic Plan 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets that commit them to *inter alia* preventing extinction of threatened species, increasing the overall area and improving the habitat quality of protected areas of terrestrial, coastal and marine habitats, as well other effective area-based conservation measures, integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes (Targets 11 & Target 12 respectively);

Also acknowledging the 2013 Resolution of Cooperation signed between the Secretariats of CMS and the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna Working Group (CAFF) of the Arctic Council and tripartite CAFF/CMS/AEWA joint work plan 2013-2015 to encourage information sharing to assist in the conservation of migratory species along all the world's flyways and to assist cooperation with non-Arctic countries on these issues, and *welcoming* the Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative and its associated Work Plan;

Noting with gratitude the work undertaken by the Working Group on Flyways at its meetings in Jamaica (11-14 March 2014) and Bonn (30 June 2014) and during the whole intersessional period and *acknowledging* the generous financial contributions provided by the

Government of Switzerland as well as the contribution of Working Group members towards the successful completion of these meetings and their outputs;

Thanking the Government of Jamaica for hosting the Flyways Meetings held on 11-14 March 2014 in Trelawny, and the Governments of Canada and Switzerland, the Organization of American States (OAS), WHMSI and the CMS Secretariat for co-organizing and sponsoring these meetings;

*The Conference of the Parties to the
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals*

1. *Adopts* the “Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways 2014-2020” (the POW) included as Annex 1 to this Resolution and *urges* Parties and signatories to CMS instruments, and *encourages* non-Parties organizations and stakeholders to implement the POW as a rolling Programme of the Convention as a matter of priority;
2. *Adopts* the “Flyways of the Americas Framework” (the Americas Framework) included as Annex 2 to this Resolution and *urges* CMS Parties and signatories to CMS instruments in the Americas, and *invites* non-Parties, organizations and stakeholders to implement the Framework in collaboration with WHMSI to protect migratory birds throughout the Western Hemisphere;
3. *Instructs* the Secretariat, in collaboration with Parties and relevant stakeholders and subject to the availability of resources, to implement those activities assigned to it in the POW, e.g. organizing regional or thematic workshops to address specific issues and promote the implementation of the POW and the Americas Framework, and sharing best practice and lessons learnt in the effective conservation of flyways and migratory birds and their habitats;
4. *Calls on* Parties to develop national action plans for implementation of the POW and *invites* non-Parties and other stakeholders, with the support of the Secretariat, to strengthen national and local capacity for flyway conservation including, *inter alia*, by developing partnerships with key stakeholders and organizing training courses; translating and disseminating documents, sharing protocols and regulations; transferring technology; designating and improving management of internationally important sites; understanding the ecological functionality of flyways through research of migratory birds and their habitats; strengthening monitoring programmes; and promoting the conservation and wise use of migratory birds as a basis for sustainable development and poverty alleviation;
5. *Requests* Parties, GEF, UNEP and other UN organizations, bilateral and multilateral donors, the private sector and others to provide financial assistance for the implementation of this Resolution, the POW and the Americas Framework including to developing countries for relevant capacity building and conservation action;
6. *Further requests* the continuation of the open-ended Flyways Working Group to (a) monitor the implementation of the POW and the Americas Framework (b) review relevant scientific and technical issues, international initiatives and processes, (c) provide guidance on and input into the conservation and management of flyways at global and flyway level during

the intersessional period until COP12 and (d) review and update the POW, as a basis for the continued prioritization of the CMS activities on flyways;

7. *Encourages* Parties to promote the POW and the Americas Framework as a global tool to contribute to achieving the Aichi Targets in relation to conservation of migratory species and their habitats and to ensure a strong level of support for its implementation by working closely with the Convention on Biological Diversity;

8. *Requests* the Secretariat to liaise with the secretariats of CMS instruments, relevant MEAs, international organizations, international conservation initiatives, NGOs and the private sector to promote synergies and coordinate activities related to the conservation of flyways and migratory birds including, where appropriate, the organization of back-to-back meetings and joint activities;

9. *Further requests* the Secretariat to strengthen links with the Secretariat of the Arctic Council's Working Group on the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF), in the framework of the existing Resolution of Cooperation, especially to ensure that the CAFF Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative (AMBI) has maximum synergies with the POW to capitalize on the flyway approach in gaining global support for the conservation of the arctic environment;

10. *Calls on* Parties and the Scientific Council to report progress in implementing this resolution, including monitoring and efficacy of measures taken, to COP12 in 2017.

CMS PROGRAMME OF WORK ON MIGRATORY BIRDS AND FLYWAYS (2014-2020)

(Prepared by the Flyways Working Group, Version 4: 1May 2014)

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1. Introduction

Migratory birds represent one of the great elements of world's biodiversity and genetic diversity. They are found in all terrestrial and marine ecosystems around the world and are adapted to using natural and manmade habitats. Migratory bird species are exposed to a range of different factors, both natural and anthropogenic, in their annual cycles and throughout their flyways. As a consequence, a significant proportion of migratory species are declining, with some species increasingly threatened with extinction. Besides their amazing beauty and variety, they also provide a wide range of ecosystem services. Their multidimensional connectedness gives them a special role as ecological keystone species and indicators of the linkages between ecosystems and of ecological change.

It is widely recognised that the completion of the annual cycle of these birds strongly depends on national action that can be supported and strengthened by international cooperation. Ensuring their conservation worldwide is a major focus of the Convention on Migratory Species. CMS Resolution 10.10 on *Guidance on Global Flyway Conservation and Options for Policy Arrangements* and a number of other CMS resolutions, directly or indirectly are linked to supporting/achieving conservation and management action for the migratory birds and their habitats, monitoring, reducing threats and increasing resources to implement these activities.

Moreover, to promote action for migratory birds and other migratory species, the CMS is developing a Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 with these following five goals:

Goal 1: Address the underlying causes of decline of migratory species by mainstreaming relevant conservation and sustainable use priorities across government and society

Goal 2: Reduce the direct pressures on migratory species and their habitats

Goal 3: Improve the conservation status of migratory species and the ecological connectivity

and resilience of their habitats

Goal 4: Enhance the benefits to all from the favourable conservation status of migratory species

Goal 5: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

These goals are based on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and its Aichi Targets approved by Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity; and of these, two targets are particularly relevant to migratory birds:

Target 11 - By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Target 12 - 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.

The aim here is to bring together all the major actions required to promote the conservation of migratory birds and their habitats into a single Programme of Work for the world's flyways. This POW aims to focus on the migratory birds rather than on the Convention itself, in keeping with the aim of the new Strategic Plan of Migratory Species. The aim is also to encourage cooperation and streamlining of actions as well to avoid unnecessary duplication with existing thematic work programmes and other ongoing/planned initiatives within and outside of the CMS family.

2. Purpose

The overall purpose of the POW is to identify and promote implementation of activities at the international and national levels that will effectively contribute to an improvement in the status of migratory birds and their habitats worldwide. This should also achieve an improvement in migratory bird species throughout the world's flyways by:

- (a) Providing a framework for effective protection of migratory birds throughout their life-cycles,
- (b) Enhancing synergies among relevant flyway-related instruments and programmes.

The POW is intended to assist Parties (and non-Parties) in establishing national programmes of work (action plans) through identifying priority actions, indicators, key stakeholders and time frames. At a national level, Parties may select from, adapt, and/or add to the activities suggested in the POW according to particular national and local conditions and their level of development.

The POW also aims to promote synergies and coordination with relevant programmes of various international organizations, NGOs and the wider public. It therefore outlines priority activities directed at a range of various stakeholders according to their responsibilities/mandates and interests to work in collaboration for achieving the required outcomes.

Planning and implementation of actions require close communication and consultation with

local communities to ensure the plans and actions adequately take into consideration local needs and priorities and benefit to local livelihoods.

3. Main themes

The POW is presented as six main themes; the first four themes are centred on improving conservation of birds and their habitats, while the latter two are to support their implementation.

- A. Ensuring Migratory Bird Conservation through Flyway/ Ecological Networks and Critical Sites and Addressing Key Threats
- B. Flyway-specific Actions
- C. Enhancing knowledge to support flyway conservation
- D. Awareness raising
- E. Monitoring and reporting
- F. Resourcing implementation of the POW

The accompanying Annex I provides details of the priority actions, indicators, key stakeholders, CMS family instruments (Agreements, MOUs, Action Plans and Working Groups) and proposed time frames.

4. Outcome targets – by 2020

All flyway range states have:

- Become signatories to MOUs and Agreements relevant to the POW in their flyways
- Strengthened capacity to implement the POW
- Raised awareness of target audiences on the importance of conservation measures for migratory birds and their habitats
- Developed plans to put the POW into effect (according to their national circumstances and needs) and incorporated these into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
- Secured the necessary finance and made substantial progress in POW implementation

CMS Secretariat has:

- Organized capacity building workshops to strengthen the Parties' capacity to implement the POW
- Facilitated securing of financial resources to enable Parties and other implementing partners to implement the POW
- Facilitated synergies with Secretariats/bodies of other Conventions and other partners and stakeholders to implement the POW at flyway and national levels

5. **Annex I: Details of the Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways**

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No	Actions Needed (Dec 2014 - Dec 2020) ³	Indicators	Timing	Stakeholders ¹					Priority ²	CMS bodies/ instruments ⁴
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
<p>A. Ensuring Migratory Bird Conservation through Flyway/ Ecological Networks and Critical Sites and Addressing Key Threats</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance effective management of important habitats and critical sites in the world's flyways to ensure life cycle conservation of all migratory birds 2. Promote stakeholders participation in implementing/supporting collaborative conservation action from within and outside the UN system 3. Implement actions in response to specific threats to migratory birds <p>(Cross-references to Res 10.10 operatives 1,2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 15 and CMS Res 10.3)</p>										
<p>Landscape/habitat-based conservation</p>										
1	<p>Implement actions to manage landscapes to meet requirements of migratory birds, including through integration into land-use policies, designation of protected trans-boundary habitat corridors and ecological networks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of a review to identify critically important landscapes that require management within each flyway for all species groups • Establish a Task Force to tackle land use change in Africa jointly with the development aid community. • No reduction over 30-50% of the present baseline of habitats used by migratory species (% will 	2014-2020	XX		XX	<p><i>Inter alia</i> BirdLife International, development aid community</p>	XX	<p>AEMLAP, AEWA, Raptors MOU</p>	

1 The main stakeholders are identified with a XX, with the lead stakeholder(s) identified in bold. In the category "Others" the additional key stakeholders required for implementation of the actions should be added.

2 Prioritization of the actions is to be undertaken by the Flyway Working Group and finalized at the Flyway Working Group Meeting of 30 June 2014 in Bonn

3 A full list of acronyms and definitions is provided in Annex II

4 A full list of CMS bodies and instruments is provided in Annex III

No	Actions Needed (Dec 2014 - Dec 2020) ³	Indicators	Timing	Stakeholders ¹					Priority ²	CMS bodies/ instruments ⁴
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
		depend on habitat types) by 2020. • No reduction in area of critical habitat types								
Conservation of Flyway/ Ecological Networks and Critical Sites										
2	Promotion of formal designations (national protection categories, international site networks, Ramsar Sites, World Heritage Sites) and voluntary measures to afford high priority to the conservation of sites and habitats of international importance to migratory birds.	• Sites - 30-50% of sites of critical importance for migratory birds have formal designations by 2020	2014-2020	XX	XX	XX	<i>Inter alia</i> , BLI Ramsar, World Heritage Convention, EAAFP	XX		
3	Identification of internationally important sites for migratory birds	• # underreported areas have been surveyed and # tracking studies of populations with unknown staging areas/breeding/non-breeding (wintering) areas have been undertaken	Ongoing	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, IUCN SSC and WI/IUCN SSC Specialist Groups, GFN, WI, and other research consortiums, universities, NGOs			
4	Identify and promote designation and management of all critically important areas in the Arctic linking to existing flyway site networks.	• 30% of sites of critical importance in the Arctic for migratory birds have formal designations and are appropriately managed by 2020 • Designation of combination of sites of current importance and those of potential importance in the future (in response to changes in climate)	2014-2020	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BirdLife International UNEP, CAFF AMBI project			

No	Actions Needed (Dec 2014 - Dec 2020) ³	Indicators	Timing	Stakeholders ¹					Priority ²	CMS bodies/ instruments ⁴
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
5	Support further development of existing flyway site networks (incl. East Asian - Australasian Flyway Site Network, West/Central Asian Flyway Site Network and Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to implementation of existing site networks is enhanced. 30% of sites of critical importance are included within site networks and are appropriately managed by 2020 	2014-2020	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, EAAFP, WHRSN		AEWA	
6	Prepare a comprehensive review of (a) the current coverage and protection status of existing international site networks (incl. EAAFSN, W/C Asian Site Network, WHSRN, Ramsar, Emerald, Natura 2000, WHS) and sites designated through national legislation (links to CBD Target 12) for management of migratory birds; and (b) priorities for expansion of site networks to deal with current/future environment changes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of review and recommendations to the Parties of priorities for expansion of site networks as well as enhancing their legal and management status. 	2016	XX		XX	<i>Inter alia</i> BirdLife International, Ramsar, EAAFP, WHSRN, WI, EU		AEWA	
7	Pilot development of schemes for flyway-scale Net Positive Impact and offsetting approaches that involve corporates and governments to strengthen cooperation with the private sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake and evaluate pilot schemes in 2-3 flyways 	2015	XX		XX	<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, Wetlands International, corporate sector, consultancies			
8	Strengthen implementation of existing management plans for key sites and development and implementation of management plans for other important sites that meet the needs of migratory birds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of key/critical sites have effective management 	2015	XX	XX	XX	<i>Inter alia</i> BirdLife International, Ramsar, IUCN POWPA			
Species-specific Conservation Actions										

No	Actions Needed (Dec 2014 - Dec 2020) ³	Indicators	Timing	Stakeholders ¹					Priority ²	CMS bodies/ instruments ⁴
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
9	<p>Ensure improvement of species status through continued implementation, and sharing of best practice between single species action plans (SSAP) and MOUs, including:</p> <p>a) High Andean Flamingos, Ruddy-headed Goose, Grasslands MOUs b) Chinese Crested Tern, Black-faced Spoonbill, Spoon-billed Sandpiper SSAPs c) Siberian Crane, Great Bustard, Aquatic Warbler and Slender-billed Curlew MOUs d) joint AEWA/CMS SSAPs: Sociable Lapwing, Madagascar Pond Heron, White-winged Flufftail, Lesser Flamingo, White-headed Duck, Ferruginous Duck and additional AEWA SAPs e) Asian Houbara Bustard and Saker Falcon SSAPs (CMS Res 10.28 and Draft Res. 11.13)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation status of all SAP species improved 	2020	XX	XX	XX	<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust IUCN SSC, ICF	XX	AEWA, AEMLAP, Raptors, High Andean Flamingos, Ruddy-headed Goose, Grasslands, Siberian Crane, Great Bustard, Aquatic Warbler and Slender-billed Curlew MOUs	
10	<p>Promote the development, adoption and implementation of species action plans for priority species including:</p> <p>a) Yellow-breasted Bunting in Asia b) Baer's Pochard in Asia, with EAAFP c) Far-eastern Curlew in EAAF d) all African-Eurasian Vultures (except Palm Nut Vulture) via Raptors MOU</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action plans adopted at COP12 	2017	XX	XX		<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, EAAFP, WWT, IUCN SSC, EAAFP, WHSRN	XX	AEWA, Raptors MOU, AEMLWG	
11	<p>Develop criteria for prioritizing the development of new CMS species action plans for species recovery/conservation and guidelines for standardization of the plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criteria and guidelines for prioritising development of action plans developed and approved by the Standing Committee 	2015	XX	XX	XX		XX	All	

No	Actions Needed (Dec 2014 - Dec 2020) ³	Indicators	Timing	Stakeholders ¹					Priority ²	CMS bodies/ instruments ⁴
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
12	Promote implementation of species action plans for CMS priority species developed by partner institutions, including: a suite of concise action plans of the International Wader Study Group for the world's 13 species of Numeniini (including CMS Appendix I species Slender-billed Curlew (an MOU species), Bristle-thighed Curlew (a concerted action species), Far-eastern Curlew, and Eskimo Curlew) and AEWA Column A species Black-tailed Godwit and Eurasian Curlew (See Draft Res 11.8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation enabling improvement in conservation status of species 	2014	XX	XX	XX	<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, CAFF AMBI, EAAFP, IWWSG	XX	AEWA	
13	Promote streamlining of the process to ensure prompt Red List assessment of migratory birds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated assessments for all migratory birds completed 	2017		XX	XX	<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, IUCN SSC, EAAFP		AEWA Raptors MOU	
Removing Barriers to Migration										
14	Implementation of actions to minimize and reconcile the potential impacts of renewable and non-renewable energy developments and related infrastructure on migratory birds, particularly at critical spots and through cumulative impacts of successive developments, along all flyways through promoting the implementation of IRENA/CMS/AEWA guidelines on renewable energy (Draft Res. 11.21), together with CMS guidelines on Powerlines (Res 10.11) and other relevant guidance and tools by other MEAs and frameworks and other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Energy Task Force is established as a global TF (Draft Resolution 11.21). Ensure that work of the Energy TF to promote implementation of guidelines in AEWA region is prioritised, with first workshop held in Kenya in 2015 TF coordination and operation becomes self-funding Expansion of the Energy TF to take a global responsibility and ultimately potentially expanded to 	2014, 2015 2020	XX	XX	XX	<i>Inter alia</i> IUCN, BLI, Peregrine Fund, Endangered Wildlife Trust, others? <i>Inter alia</i> UN instruments, including CBD, UNEP, UNFCCC, UNCCD, Ramsar, World Heritage Convention, World Bank, African Bank, Inter American Bank, Asian Development Bank,	XX	Proposed CMS Energy Task Force, CMS Climate Working Group, AEWA, Raptors MOU	

No	Actions Needed (Dec 2014 - Dec 2020) ³	Indicators	Timing	Stakeholders ¹					Priority ²	CMS bodies/ instruments ⁴
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
	international best practices.	the overall energy sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detrimental structures removed/impacts mitigated at key sites • No further critical sites negatively impacted by powerlines or renewable energy developments • Sensitivity mapping tool expanded globally from that developed by BirdLife International for the Red Sea-Rift Valley flyway to indicate risk to migratory birds from infrastructure development 					Regional Seas Programmes, and the private sector, IRENA, IUCN			
Preventing risk of poisoning										
15	Implement specific actions to prevent poisoning of migratory birds in all flyways as indicated by CMS guidelines to prevent the risk of poisoning of migratory birds (Draft Res 11.10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poisoning WG facilitates implementation of guidelines, and the coordination becomes self-funding • Guidelines implemented by Parties and stakeholders • Regional specific guidelines developed and implemented in North East Africa and the Middle East • Implementation within Argentina/LAC rice fields • One pilot project in each flyway to 	Ongoing	XX	XX	XX	<i>Inter alia</i> IUCN, BLI, others NGOs? <i>Inter alia</i> UN instruments, including CBD, Ramsar, World Heritage Convention, World Bank, African Bank, Inter American Bank, Asian Development Bank, FAO, and the private sector	XX	AEWA, Raptors MOU, Poisoning WG	

No	Actions Needed (Dec 2014 - Dec 2020) ³	Indicators	Timing	Stakeholders ¹					Priority ²	CMS bodies/ instruments ⁴
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
		mitigate/reduce impacts of poisoning on migratory birds at key sites/areas								
Preventing illegal bird killing										
16	Implementation of actions to prevent illegal killing/taking of migratory birds, particularly at hot spots along all flyways (Draft Res 11.11).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range states are enforcing laws to prevent illegal bird killing within their jurisdictions and working in collaboration to reduce illegal take. • Focus on the Mediterranean coast/region (zero tolerance) with implementation of Action Plan in the Mediterranean region • Implement existing CMS Plan of Action for Egypt and Libya • Pilot project implemented in the Americas –Caribbean hunting of shorebirds • Pilot projects implemented in the Africa – to be identified (e.g. Ruff in the Sahel) • Pilot projects implemented in the Asia – Spoon-billed Sandpiper, Yellow-breasted Bunting in China 	2014-2017	XX	XX		<i>Inter alia</i> IUCN, BLI, FACE, UN instruments, including, CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD, UNEP, World Heritage Convention, Ramsar, Bern Convention, CITES, World Bank, African Bank, Inter American Bank, Asian Development Bank, Regional Seas Programmes, private sector Arctic Council's AMBI, Bilateral Migratory Birds Agreements, IUCN Sustainable Use Specialist Group, WI Waterbird Harvest Specialist Group.	XX		AEWAs, Raptors MOU, AEMLAP, CMS Action Plan for Egypt and Libya
Ensuring sustainable harvesting of migratory birds										

No	Actions Needed (Dec 2014 - Dec 2020) ³	Indicators	Timing	Stakeholders ¹					Priority ²	CMS bodies/ instruments ⁴
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
17	Development of guidelines and actions implemented to ensure that any harvest of migratory birds is undertaken in ways to ensure that their use is ecologically sustainable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMS Guidelines to promote sustainable harvest management of migratory birds updated/ developed for Parties and others • Strengthening/development and implementation of legislation to ensure sustainable management of migratory birds • Implementation of projects at key sites that ensure interdisciplinary approaches to livelihood needs/developing of alternative food resources/awareness raising. 	2014-2020	XX	XX	XX	Same as above	XX	AEWA, Raptors MOU, AEMLAP, SSAPs	
General										
18	For particularly high priority or exemplar cases where a Party is facing problems in complying with CMS on a migratory bird conservation issue, seek to assist through advisory missions to the country (Draft Res 11.5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMS supporting Parties in responding to key issues through provision of timely advise and technical support 	2014-2020	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		
B. Flyway-specific Actions										
(Cross references to Res 10.10 operatives 16.1.1-16.1.4)										
African-Eurasian Flyways region:										
Objectives:										
1. Review of extension of AEWA framework taxonomically and geographically										

No	Actions Needed (Dec 2014 - Dec 2020) ³	Indicators	Timing	Stakeholders ¹					Priority ²	CMS bodies/ instruments ⁴
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
	2. Implementation of Action Plan for migratory land birds and explore possibilities of placing it within a stronger institutional framework 3. Improve conservation status of migratory species through implementation of AEWA, MOUs and single species action plans									
19	Identify options for the development of a coherent site network in the African-Eurasian region, with a focus on Africa and West/Central Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of a review of need for a site network for Africa & West/Central Asia for strengthened management of critical sites 	2015	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, WI, Ramsar Secretariat			AEWA
20	Preparation of a review to explore options to extend AEWA as a framework for other migratory bird species/species groups in the Africa-Eurasian region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review prepared on options and implications for extension of AEWA framework taxonomically and geographically 	2015	XX		XX		XX		AEWA, Raptor MOU, AEMLAP
21	Implementation of Raptor MOU achieving management of migratory raptor species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work plan of the Raptor MOU implemented 	2014-2020	XX	XX	XX	<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, Peregrine Fund, Endangered Wildlife Trust, IUCN			Raptor MOU
22	Enhanced implementation of AEWA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AEWA Strategic Plan indicators achieved 	2014-2020	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, Wetlands International, WWF, ICF			AEWA

No	Actions Needed (Dec 2014 - Dec 2020) ³	Indicators	Timing	Stakeholders ¹					Priority ²	CMS bodies/ instruments ⁴
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
23	Implementation of existing Single species MOUs (Great Bustard Middle-European, Aquatic Warbler, Siberian Crane, Slender-billed Curlew) and SSAPs developed under CMS, AEWA, Raptors MOU (including Saker Falcon), Landbird Action Plan, as well as plans under preparation (see actions 10, 11 above).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOUs and SSAP indicators achieved , where appropriate, facilitated by species working groups European Coordination Group on Species Recovery Plans (CMS, AEWA, Raptors MOU, EU Bern Convention, BirdLife) to meet annually IUCN SSC linkage to be strengthened (Vultures, bustards) 	2014-2020	XX	XX	XX	<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, IUCN, Bern Convention	XX	AEWA, Raptors MOU, AEMLAP, MOUs SSAP Working Groups	
24	Implementation of the Action Plan for Landbirds in the AE region (AEMLAP) (Draft Res 11.12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Framework for facilitating implementation of action plan is developed, the working group fulfilling the role in the interim Implementation of the Action Plan Priority given to addressing land use in Africa (see also Action 1 above) Modular system for development/ implementation of single species/ groups of species 	2014-2015	XX			BLI, FACE, FAO, Development Aid community (e.g. Oxfam)		AEMLAP	
<p>Central Asian Flyway region:</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen formal framework for conservation of migratory waterbirds through increased synergies with AEWA Strengthen implementation of Western/Central Asian Site Network for the Siberian Crane and Other Migratory Waterbirds Establishment of Action Plan and formal implementation framework for conservation of land birds (as part of AE Land Bird Action Plan) Strengthen implementation of Raptor MOU in African-Eurasian region 										

No	Actions Needed (Dec 2014 - Dec 2020) ³	Indicators	Timing	Stakeholders ¹					Priority ²	CMS bodies/ instruments ⁴
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
(Cross references to Res 10.10 operatives 16.3.1, 16.3.2)										
25	Formalisation of implementation framework for CAF Waterbird Action Plan through a decision at AEWA MOP6 to enable conservation action for migratory waterbirds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formalization of implementation framework for CAF in accordance with outcomes of AEWA MOP6 Identification of resources within the CAF for coordination and implementation of priority actions 	2015	XX		XX		CMS, AEWA		
26	Improving monitoring waterbird populations (status and trends) in the CAF, including through capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated and accurate information on waterbird status and trends generated through strengthened capacity national and local involvement 	2014-2020	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, WI		AEWA, MOUs, SSAPs	
27	Implementation of Single species MOUs (Siberian Crane), and Single Species Action Plans (incl. Sociable Lapwing, White-headed Duck, Ferruginous Duck, Eurasian Spoonbill, Spoon-billed Sandpiper) , as well as plans under preparation (see actions 10, 11 above).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOUs and SSAP indicators achieved 	2014-2020	XX	XX	XX	<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, ICF, WI/ IUCN SSC Specialist Groups	XX	AEWA, MOUs, SSAPs	
28	Organization of a regional-level workshop to support/ promote implementation of Landbird Action Plan for African-Eurasian region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the Landbird AP achieved through strengthened national and local involvement 	2015?	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI		AEMLAP	
<p>East Asian - Australasian Flyway region:</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Review options for development of an overarching framework agreement for migratory birds in the EAAF Develop action plans for migratory birds to address priority habitats under threat (including coasts and forests) Strengthen implementation of existing initiatives and SSAPs for migratory bird conservation 										

No	Actions Needed (Dec 2014 - Dec 2020) ³	Indicators	Timing	Stakeholders ¹					Priority ²	CMS bodies/ instruments ⁴
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
(Cross references to Res 10.10 operatives 16.4.1- 16.4.3)										
29	Explore possibilities to further develop conservation frameworks in parallel to the EAAFP for other species/ species groups in the EAAF region, particularly all landbirds including raptors. This could be done through a workshop to agree on conservation priorities for all migratory birds in the EAAF region, (other than waterbirds), and determine the most effective frameworks for ensuring their conservation. Consideration should be given to whether appropriate conservation frameworks could sit under CMS for the EAAF region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans for selected priority species/species groups developed and implemented Conservation framework for migratory birds (landbirds and raptors) identified. 	2015	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI EAAFP Secretariat, bilateral migratory bird agreements	XX	Landbird Action Plan, Raptors MOU	
30	Support the implementation of IUCN World Conservation Congress 2012 Resolution 28 on the Conservation of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway and its threatened waterbirds, with particular reference to the Yellow Sea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National meetings on Yellow Sea conservation held in China and South Korea in 2015 and resulting policy recommendations delivered to highest level of government by 2016. Global initiative on coastal wetland restoration promoted through CBD Sub-regional assessment on ecosystem services of Asian coastal wetlands promoted via IPBES No further important intertidal 	2015	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, IUCN, CAFF, EAAFP, ICF, WI, WWF, TNC, IPBES, CBD	XX	CMS-CAFF	

No	Actions Needed (Dec 2014 - Dec 2020) ³	Indicators	Timing	Stakeholders ¹					Priority ²	CMS bodies/ instruments ⁴
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
		habitat is lost								
31	Support, including through sharing experience from other flyways, the initiative to develop international cooperation on study and protection of migratory land birds , including raptors, and yellow breasted bunting in Asia.	- To be defined	2015			XX	<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, Bilateral migratory bird agreements,			
32	Implementation of Single species MOUs (Siberian Crane), and Single Species Action Plans (incl. Black-faced Spoonbill, Chinese Crested Tern, Spoon-billed Sandpiper), as well as plans under preparation (see actions 10, 11 above).	• MOUs and SSAP indicators achieved	2014-2020	XX	XX	XX	<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, ICF, EAAFP Secretariat, bilateral migratory bird agreements	XX		MOUs SSAPs
33	Encourage implementation of the EAAF Shorebird Conservation Plan	• Plan implemented after adoption by EAAFP MOP in early 2015	2015-2020	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, EAAFP Secretariat, WWF, WI, bilateral migratory bird agreements,			SSAPs
<p>Pacific Flyway region: Objectives 1. Identify mechanisms for promoting conservation of migratory birds in the Pacific flyway (Cross references to Res 10.10 operatives 16.5.1)</p>										
34	Develop a recommendation, potentially in association with SPREP and the IUCN Pacific Island Round Table, and in consultation with the EAAFP and WHMSI on the necessary action to develop an approach to Pacific flyway conservation	• Review of priorities of migratory bird conservation in the Pacific flyways and mechanisms for their implementation identified	2015	XX	XX	XX	<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, IUCN, SPREP, Pacific Island Round Table, EAAFP, WHMSI	CMS to seek EAAFP and WHMSI input to organise		

No	Actions Needed (Dec 2014 - Dec 2020) ³	Indicators	Timing	Stakeholders ¹					Priority ²	CMS bodies/ instruments ⁴
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
<p>Americas Flyways region:</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of an overarching conservation strategy/framework for migratory birds in the Americas 2. Explore options for development of instruments for species groups to promote their conservation (incl. austral migrants in Neotropics, western hemisphere birds of prey) 3. Strengthen implementation of existing initiatives and SSAPs for migratory bird conservation <p>(Cross references to Res 10.10 operatives 16.2.1-16.2.4)</p>										
35	Develop an overarching strategic Framework for the Americas Flyways.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Framework for Americas implemented • Development of a road map for implementation and prioritization • Resources secured for coordination • Resources secured for implementation of priorities 	2014-2017	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, WI, American Bird Conservancy, WHMSI, WHSRN, Partners In Flight, North American Bird Conservation Initiative, Waterbird Council for the Americas	CMS and WHMSI to organise		
36	Review requirement and feasibility for establishment of an instrument for western hemisphere birds of prey.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review requirement and feasibility for establishment of an instrument for western hemisphere birds of prey (under the framework for the Americas) 	2015-2017	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, Raptor Research Foundation, Neotropical Raptor Network, The World Working Group on Birds of Prey and Owls.	CMS and WHMSI		Raptors MoU
37	Consider the potential for an instrument covering migrants within the Neotropics , in particular austral migrants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate need for an instrument for austral migrants • Ensure implementation of the MOU & Action Plan grasslands 	2014-2020	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI			

No	Actions Needed (Dec 2014 - Dec 2020) ³	Indicators	Timing	Stakeholders ¹					Priority ²	CMS bodies/ instruments ⁴
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
38	Implementation of MOUs and Single Species Action Plans as well as plans under preparation (see actions 10, 11 above).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOUs and SSAP indicators achieved 	2014-2020	XX	XX	XX	<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, ICF	XX		MOUs SSAPs
<p>Seabird Flyways</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen implementation of ACAP and AEWA for management of seabirds through stronger national actions and collaboration with Regional Fisheries Management Organizations Develop mechanisms for management of the world's seabirds not currently covered under ACAP and AEWA. <p>(Cross references to Res 10.10 operatives 16.6.1-16.1.3)</p>										
39	Ensure implementation of ACAP and AEWA to improve the conservation status of seabird species, including through implementation of appropriate mitigation measures in national fisheries, as well as putting in place data collection mechanisms to monitor compliance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation as per the AEWA Strategic Plan, ACAP Action Plan and CMS By-Catch WG work plan Implementation of appropriate mitigation measures by Parties in their own fisheries Development and implementation of place data collection mechanisms to monitor compliance by Parties 	2014-2020	XX			BirdLife Global Seabird Programme, CAFF AMBI			ACAP, AEWA, CMS Bycatch WG
40	Development of conservation actions of the gadfly petrels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop organised at World Seabird Conference 	2015	XX		XX	<i>Inter alia</i> BirdLife Global Seabird Programme, WCS			

No	Actions Needed (Dec 2014 - Dec 2020) ³	Indicators	Timing	Stakeholders ¹					Priority ²	CMS bodies/ instruments ⁴
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
41	Undertake a review and make recommendations to CPs requesting actions using existing frameworks to conserve Antarctic seabirds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antarctic seabird conservation framework explored and actions developed to conserve species 	2015?	XX		XX	BirdLife Global Seabird Programme, RFMOs, Antarctic Treaty system, CCAMLR	XX		
42	Identify and implement additional actions required to promote conservation of seabird species (e.g. frigatebirds) not covered under ACAP and AEWA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional mechanisms identified for specific additional actions to be implemented to promote conservation of seabirds not covered by ACAP and AEWA Seabird programme of the Caribbean incorporated into broader planning for seabird conservation 	2014-2020	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BirdLife Global Seabird Programme, WCS, EAAFP, AMBI		ACAP, AEWA, CMS Bycatch WG	
<p>C. Enhancing knowledge to support flyway conservation</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen monitoring of migratory bird populations Promote analyses of existing datasets on individual bird movements Promote development and use of new tools and techniques to identify migration strategies <p>(Cross references to Res 10.10 operatives 10, 11, 12)</p>										
43	Harmonization of bird monitoring established within and between flyways, and within and between taxonomic groups, e.g. waterbirds, raptors, landbirds, seabirds (possibly in the framework of the Global Interflyways Network).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standardised monitoring established for one or more taxonomic groups within a flyway and between flyways, e.g. waterbirds Capacity for implementing long- 	2015-2016	XX		XX	<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, European Bird Census Council, WI, researchers (species specialists)			

No	Actions Needed (Dec 2014 - Dec 2020) ³	Indicators	Timing	Stakeholders ¹					Priority ²	CMS bodies/ instruments ⁴
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
		term monitoring strengthened/developed to address geographic gaps and national networks.								
44	Implementation of analyses of existing data on bird migration strategies based on a prioritisation of species and existing data sets to fill major gaps.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritisation of species and pilot analysis of species data to identify migration strategies within one or more flyways 	2015				<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, IUCN SSC Specialist Groups and WI/IUCN SSC Specialist Groups, GFN and other research consortiums, EAAFP			
45	Recommendation to CPs requesting support for research on migration strategies of birds through provision of a prioritisation of flyways and species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on gap analysis of prioritised species for which information is lacking, undertake studies of migration strategies • Support for a major tracking project of EAAF shorebirds 	2015 2015	XX		XX	<i>Inter alia</i> IUCN SSC Specialist Groups and WI/IUCN SSC Specialist Groups, GFN and other research consortiums, EAAFP			
46	Promote and support research on migratory bird species of conservation concern to a) diagnose the causes of population declines, b) determine ecological requirements, c) for major drivers of declines identified, undertake socioeconomic research as necessary to understand how to prevent them from causing population declines, and d) define management prescriptions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMS has supported at least one research project in each of the four categories of research by COP12. 	2014-2020	XX	XX	XX	<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, Universities, research institutions	XX		

No	Actions Needed (Dec 2014 - Dec 2020) ³	Indicators	Timing	Stakeholders ¹					Priority ²	CMS bodies/ instruments ⁴
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
47	Improve understanding of the ecological functionality of flyways through comparison between flyways, e.g. where are the main bottlenecks, both geographically and in terms of the biology of migratory species, why does a species cluster in premigratory congregations in one flyway but not in another, etc.	- To be defined	2015-2017	XX		XX	<i>Inter alia</i> IUCN SSC and WI/IUCN SSC groups, GFN and other research consortiums			
48	Organisation of workshops aimed at sharing best practice and lessons learnt, and to promote flyway conservation and policy options (e.g. through Global Interflyways Network) . Themes for the next workshops could include: raptors, seabirds, arctic migrants, monitoring and tracking migrants, monitoring/assessment of the effectiveness of site-based conservation action for migratory birds.	• Workshops held and publication of best practice and lessons learned	2014-2020	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, WI, CAFF/AMBI, Ramsar		AEWA, ACAP, MOUs SSAPs	
49	Dissemination of existing case studies on mechanisms to enhance the conservation of migratory birds through site networks	• Dissemination of case studies on site networks through various means (e.g. CBD CHM, Conservationevidence.com)	Ongoing	XX	Bird Group		<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, WI, ICF, IUCN SSC, EAAFP, WHSRN			
50	Develop a global support tool for decision making, management and information for flyways (building on the AEWA Critical Site Network Tool tool) to enable a coherent approach to identification of critically important sites globally	• Development of a global decision support tool for flyways (based on the Critical Site Network Tool)	2015-2017	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, WI, EAAFP, WHSRN, IUCN SSC		AEWA	
51	Make available information on known	• Information made available	2015-	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, IUCN			

No	Actions Needed (Dec 2014 - Dec 2020) ³	Indicators	Timing	Stakeholders ¹					Priority ²	CMS bodies/ instruments ⁴
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
	key breeding, migratory stopover, and non-breeding (wintering) sites to Parties and other stakeholders	through global Critical Site Network Tool development	2017				SSC Specialist Groups and WI/IUCN SSC Specialist Groups, GFN and other research consortiums, EAAFP WI, WHSRN			
<p>D. Awareness raising</p> <p>Objectives</p> <p>1. Raise awareness and support for conservation of migratory birds and their habitats globally</p>										
52	Development and implementation of a communication and awareness raising plan for migratory bird conservation that strategically seeks to promote priority conservation actions as well as general support for migratory birds through dissemination of particular stories e.g. on tracking studies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a targeted communication and awareness-raising plan that is being used by Parties and partners 	2015	XX	XX	XX	<i>Inter alia</i> BLI	XX	All	
53	Implementation of a range of national and international actions to raise awareness and interest of the general public and decision makers about the importance of flyways and management of species to fit in the Strategic Plan and Communication Strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of international, national and local actions to raise awareness of migratory birds and their conservation that demonstrate links between migratory species conservation and livelihoods. World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) 	2014-2020	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, WI, EAAFP, CAFF, WTO	XX	All	

No	Actions Needed (Dec 2014 - Dec 2020) ³	Indicators	Timing	Stakeholders ¹					Priority ²	CMS bodies/ instruments ⁴
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
		and World Wildlife Day are actively implemented as two global events to promote awareness raising by all Range States • A network of sustainable tourism destinations for migratory birds is developed in each Flyway to raise public awareness.								
<p>E. Monitoring and reporting</p> <p>Objectives</p> <p>1. Ensure implementation of POW by Parties through regular monitoring and updating of POW</p> <p>2. Enable FWG to continue providing support review, provision of guidance and input to implementation and monitoring of POW</p> <p>(Cross references to Res 10.10 operatives 14, 17)</p>										
54	Preparation of national action plans for POW implementation and their execution, integrated as far as possible into NBSAPs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Parties have developed a national action plan by COP12. All Parties to report on progress on implementation to each COP 	2014-2020	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI			
55	Preparation of a review of implementation of the POW based on national reports to each COP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parties to report to each meeting 	Each COP	XX				XX		
56	FWG to provide relevant advice on scientific and technical issues, international initiatives and processes, and to provide guidance and input to the conservation and management of flyways at global and flyway level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FWG provides necessary level of guidance and support to SC and Parties. 	2014-2020	XX	XX	XX	<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, WI, ICF, WCS, IUCN SSC, Ramsar, EAAFP	XX		

No	Actions Needed (Dec 2014 - Dec 2020) ³	Indicators	Timing	Stakeholders ¹					Priority ²	CMS bodies/ instruments ⁴
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
57	Review of POW with priorities identified for COP12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FWG to undertake review of implementation of POW and submit an updated version for COP12 consideration 	2017	XX	XX	XX		XX		
<p>F. Resourcing implementation of the POW</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure adequate and timely resources to implement the POW Ensure adequate expertise to implement the POW <p>(Cross references to Res 10.10 operative 13)</p>										
<p>Financial resources</p>										
58	Parties and others to identify new opportunities for financial resources to support involvement of identified stakeholders for implementation of prioritized actions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of POW demonstrates allocation of adequate and timely resources to POW as per reports to COP Mechanisms for directing fines from environment damage directed for migratory species /habitat conservation at national level 	2014-2020	XX	XX	XX	<i>Inter alia</i> IUCN, BLI, WCS, WWF, other NGOs, UN instruments - including CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD, UNEP, Ramsar, World Heritage Convention, World Bank, African Bank, Inter American Bank, Asian Development Bank, Regional Seas Programmes, and the private sector	Facilitate linkages through Convention Secretariats	All	
59	Development of a stronger working relationship with GEF and other international donors to prioritise work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A portfolio of GEF funded programmes are developed and implemented to support migratory 	2014-2020	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, GEF, others?		All	

No	Actions Needed (Dec 2014 - Dec 2020) ³	Indicators	Timing	Stakeholders ¹					Priority ²	CMS bodies/ instruments ⁴
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
	to implement development of an information base on flyways consultation with GEF6 (CMS Res 10.25)	bird conservation in each flyways								
Technical expertise and networks										
60	Strengthen links with the Arctic Council's programme on the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna, in the framework of the CAFF Memoranda of Cooperation with CMS, AEWA and EAAFP especially to ensure that the CAFF Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative has maximum synergies with FWG and that CMS helps CAFF to capitalise on the flyway approach in gaining global support for the conservation of the arctic environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong working relationship with CAFF ensures synergies for implementation of POW across flyways including through the Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative and its Plan of Action 	2014-2020	XX		XX	<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, CAFF, EAAFP, WI			AEWA
61	Strengthen/create stronger linkages and working relationships with research institutions, organisations and experts to implement joint research and conservation initiatives, including through supporting efforts to build their capacities to deliver.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of migratory bird research related work being executed through strong partnerships with a wide range of partners/ organisations in each flyway and addresses major conservation-based research issues Database of CMS implementation partners developed and updated 	2014-2020	XX	XX		<i>Inter alia</i> IUCN SSC and WI/IUCN SSC groups, GFN and other research consortiums, universities, NGOs	XX		All

6. Annex II: Definitions and Acronyms

Critical site - Criteria have been developed by derived for the AEWAs region from the relevant Ramsar and IBA criteria in order to address the identification of networks of Critical Sites for populations during those stages of their annual cycles when the site-based conservation approach is effective. A site has been identified as ‘critical’ if it fulfils at least one of the two CSN criteria: CSN criterion 1: The site is known or thought regularly or predictably to hold significant numbers of a population of a globally threatened waterbird species. CSN criterion 2: The site is known or thought regularly or predictably to hold >1% of a flyway or other distinct population of a waterbird species (definition as per AEWAs Wings over Wetlands project).

Flyway - A flyway is taken to be a geographical region within which a single migratory species, a group of migratory species, or a distinct population of a given migratory species, completes all components of its annual cycle (breeding, moulting, staging, “wintering” etc.).

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

Internationally important site/habitat –

Landscape –

Migratory species - Migratory bird species means the entire population or any geographically separate part of the population of any bird species, a significant proportion of whose members cyclically and predictably cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries (definition as per CMS).

Protected area - is a clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values (IUCN definition 2008).

Site –

Management plans –

AMBI	Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative
BLI	BirdLife International
CAF	Central Asian Flyway
CAFF	Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna
CCAMLR	Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CHM	Clearing House Mechanism
EAAFP	East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FWG	CMS Flyways Working Group
GFN	Global Flyways Network

IUCN SSC	World Conservation Union Species Survival Commission
ICF	International Crane Foundation
IPBES	Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
IWSG	International Wader Study Group
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NGO	Non-Government Organization
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organization
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
POW	Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways
SSAP	Single Species Action Plan
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organisation
WHSRN	Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network
WI	Wetlands International
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WHMSI	Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative
WMBD	World Migratory Bird Day

7. Annex III: List of CMS Migratory Bird Related Instruments and Processes

Agreements

Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP)

Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA)

Memoranda of Understanding

Aquatic Warbler

Birds of Prey (Raptors)

High Andean Flamingos

Middle-European Great Bustard

Ruddy-headed Goose

Siberian Crane

Slender-billed Curlew

Southern South American Grassland Birds (SSAGB)

Action Plans

Central Asian Flyway Action Plan

Action Plan for Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region (AEMLAP)

Plan of Action for Egypt and Libya

Working Groups

Working Group on Climate Change

Minimizing the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds

Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region

Bycatch Working Group (noting there is also an AEWA Bycatch Working Group)

Taxonomic Working Group

Annex 2

**FLYWAYS OF THE AMERICAS FRAMEWORK
A CONSERVATION FRAMEWORK FOR THE CONSERVATION AND
PROTECTION OF MIGRATORY BIRDS IN THE AMERICAS**

(Prepared by the Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative, April 2014)

Preamble

Recalling CMS Resolution 10.10 to develop “in close partnership with existing flyway organizations and initiatives in the Americas, and in particular the Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative (WHMSI), an overarching conservation Action Plan for migratory birds in the Americas, recognizing especially the established programmes of work and taking into account existing instruments”;

Taking note of the CMS/WHMSI Americas flyways experts meeting (Jamaica, March 2014) to progress the development of an overarching conservation Action Plan for migratory birds in the Americas;

Recalling Article VII of the Convention on Nature Protection and Wild Life Preservation in the Western Hemisphere (the Western Hemisphere Convention) which states that “The Contracting Governments shall adopt appropriate measures for the protection of migratory birds of economic or aesthetic value or to prevent the threatened extinction of any given species.”;

Recalling the Ramsar Convention’s Resolution X.22 “Promoting international cooperation for the conservation of waterbird flyways” that “Strongly encourages Contracting Parties and other governments to actively support and participate in relevant international plans and programmes for the conservation of shared migratory waterbirds and their habitats”;

Acknowledging the work of the North American Bird Conservation Initiative (NABCI) and the Trilateral Committee for Wildlife and Ecosystem Conservation and Management to coordinate international efforts to conserve birds in North America; and acknowledging the increasing number of regional instruments for the conservation of migratory birds in Latin America and the Caribbean;

Acknowledging the large number of other initiatives that promote the conservation and management of migratory birds across the Americas, including the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network, Partners in Flight, Joint Ventures and other collaborative efforts to protect migratory birds;

Taking note of the Plan of Action adopted by the Heads of State and Government at the III Summit of the Americas (Quebec City, 2001) that calls for “the development of a hemispheric strategy to support the conservation of migratory wildlife throughout the Americas, with the active engagement of civil society”;

Taking note of the Inter-American Program for Sustainable Development, which calls upon the Organization of American States (OAS) and member states “to explore the

development of the Western Hemisphere Migratory Initiative (WHMSI), in a manner that reflects the interests and priorities of all member states”;

Acknowledging the work of the Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative (WHMSI) to bring together governments and civil society from throughout the Americas to advance the conservation of shared migratory species, and in particular the action plan developed for “Integrating Migratory Bird Conservation Initiatives in the Americas”;

Therefore it is recommended by the WHMSI Steering Committee that the following framework be adopted by the relevant Parties of CMS and other interested stakeholders, and pursued by them in collaboration with WHMSI to protect migratory birds throughout the Western Hemisphere.

The Flyways of the Americas Framework

The Flyways of the Americas Framework is provided to assist governments, non-profit organizations, research institutions, corporations and citizens in the conservation and protection of migratory birds and their habitats in the Western hemisphere.

The Flyways of the Americas Framework is built upon the Convention on Biological Diversity’s 2011-2020 Strategic Plan and the five key Strategies and the 20 Targets adopted by the Convention, known as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The five Strategic Goals are:

Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

The Strategic Goals of the Flyways of the Americas Framework comprise both aspirations for achievement at the hemispheric level, and a flexible framework for the establishment of national and regional targets. Governments and other stakeholders are invited to set their own targets within this flexible framework to advance the conservation of migratory birds in the Western Hemisphere, taking into account the interconnectedness of migratory bird life cycles and also bearing in mind national contributions to the achievement of hemispheric targets.

Flyways of the Americas seeks to harmonize the conservation efforts of governments and all relevant partners and stakeholders by advancing the following:

Strategic Migratory Bird Goal 1. Mainstream biodiversity and migratory bird protection and conservation across government and society.

- **Action 1. Ensure active cooperation and reporting among migratory bird instruments, initiatives and partnerships.**

Encourage and facilitate closer cooperation among those instruments, initiatives and partnerships relating to migratory birds, and the habitats upon which they depend, seeking

efficiencies, minimizing redundancies, and focusing on and addressing specific threats to halt the decline in the populations of migratory birds. Promote and integrate biodiversity values and the value of migratory birds into natural and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and incorporate into national accounting, as appropriate and reporting systems.

- **Action 2. Promote collaboration with other environmental instruments.**

Encourage and facilitate closer collaboration with other environmental instruments (not focused on migratory birds), to build upon synergies and ensure that the requirements of migratory birds are integrated within appropriate policies, tools and initiatives. Develop and apply positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and migratory bird, consistent and in harmony with relevant international obligations.

- **Action 3. Promote collaboration with other sectors.**

Promote the collaborative conservation of migratory birds by working with other bodies whose prime objective is not wildlife conservation, including the private sector, to ensure that the requirements of migratory birds are integrated into land-use and maritime policies, operational guidance, safeguard and mitigation policies, and to identify and promote best practices in protection, management and sustainable use.

- **Action 4. Build awareness**

Promote, communicate and raise awareness of the ecological, economic and cultural importance of migratory birds throughout the hemisphere among all governments and society as a whole. Ensure that people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use them sustainably. Promote public awareness campaigns and other relevant activities to increase the participation of civil society in the conservation of migratory birds.

Strategic Migratory Bird Goal 2. Reduce the direct pressures and threats on migratory birds and promote sustainable and productive landscapes, seascapes, land use and ocean use that benefit migratory bird populations.

- **Action 5. Promote sustainable and productive landscapes and seascapes that are compatible and beneficial to migratory bird populations.**

Work with private landowners, governments, producers and land and marine use planning to promote sustainable and compatible land and seascapes. Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, forestry and fisheries are managed sustainably, ensuring the conservation of biodiversity and migratory birds. Develop regulations, ecosystem service payment mechanisms, corporate engagement and beneficial incentives to promote bird-friendly landscapes.

- **Action 6. Assess and mitigate significant human-caused threats to bird migration.**

Identify and assess the significant threats to migratory birds and promote and foster efforts to reduce or eliminate these threats.

- **Action 7. Promote sustainability of hunting harvests and other uses and takes of migratory birds, when they may occur.**

Develop sustainable and controlled hunting management when hunting is permitted, and ensure other takes of migratory birds, eggs, and bird resources are sustainable and guided by sound scientific research and regulations.

- **Action 8. Mitigate impacts of climate change on migratory bird species**

Support efforts to reduce emissions and capture carbon, and take action to mitigate the impacts of climate change on migratory bird species, including enhancing the resilience of sites to climate change and planning for the potential for shifts in the range of bird species.

Strategic Migratory Bird Goal 3. Protect migratory birds and the phenomenon of migration by safeguarding species, genetic diversity, ecosystems and critical habitat areas.

- **Action 9. Halt extinctions by addressing the needs of the most imperiled migratory bird species.**

Prevent the extinction or extirpation of migratory bird species by developing conservation programs and initiatives for those species most known to be threatened, including bird species on the IUCN Red List, Alliance for Zero Extinction species and other species in dramatic decline.

- **Action 10. Foster the conservation of high priority sites and habitats, including networks of protected areas.**

Identify and protect effective networks of sites and habitats critical for the conservation of migratory bird species. Ensure that information on migratory bird species, high-priority sites and habitats is readily available. Encourage the use of formal designations and voluntary measures as appropriate to protect and manage all critical sites. Foster trans-boundary collaboration, flyway networks, effective coalitions of partners and sound and effective site management. Work with conservation initiatives and conservation business plans to guide conservation and deliver results to key sites and habitats. Recognize the interconnectedness and transnational nature of migratory bird conservation and encourage coordination between countries and all parties.

Strategic Migratory Bird Goal 4. Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity, ecosystem services and migratory birds.

- **Action 11. Promote livelihoods that are consistent with and enhance migratory bird conservation.**

Promote the development of livelihoods (for example: ecotourism, sustainable and bird-friendly agriculture, agroforestry, etc.) that will lead to a productive economy and contribute positively to the protection and preservation of migratory bird populations and the phenomenon of hemispheric-wide migration. Encourage governments, businesses and other stakeholders to take steps to implement plans for sustainable production and consumption of natural resources. Ensure that ecosystems that provide essential services, including services relating to water and climate regulation, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable

- **Action 12. Empower local communities to conserve their resources.**

Empower local people and communities (including indigenous and traditional peoples) and provide them with the tools, knowledge and means to enable them to protect and manage their natural resources for the benefit of mankind, their communities, birds, and biodiversity as a whole.

Strategic Migratory Bird Goal 5. Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building.

- **Action 13. Promote comprehensive biological planning.**

Promote the identification of priority bird species and sites for conservation action; develop/update full lifecycle conservation business plans as appropriate; foster the building of coalitions of partners to implement priority actions.

- **Action 14. Improve/increase and share knowledge**

Ensure that knowledge, the science-base and technologies relating to migratory birds, their values, functions, status and trends, and the consequences of their loss, are improved, widely shared, transferred, and applied. Enhance and strengthen monitoring of the status of migratory bird populations and migratory bird habitats and sites; ensure that regular reporting is made widely available. Support targeted research to understand the ecology of priority migrants throughout their lifecycles, identifying the limiting factors barriers and threats.

- **Action 15. Build capacity**

Strengthen collaboration and support between local, national and regional partners and build capacity for flyway-scale conservation including the strengthening of local and national capacity along critical points on the flyways. Share best practices, lessons learnt, relevant scientific and technical issues, international initiatives and processes, and provide guidance and input to the conservation and management of flyways at local, national, regional and flyways levels.

- **Action 16. Help guide funding to priority needs**

Build new and expand existing funding sources (both public and private) to generate the funds needed to fund migratory bird conservation, at the flyway scale. Mobilize financial resources for effectively implementing the Flyways of the Americas Framework.

Implementation and Participation

The Flyways of the Americas Framework is being promoted by the Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative (WHMSI), an overarching framework to guide and coordinate conservation effort for the protection of migratory birds and the phenomenon of migration in the Americas. The framework will require cooperation and collaboration of governments, corporations, non-profits and other interested stakeholders.

All interested parties are encouraged to use the Flyways of the Americas Framework to guide their work to protect migratory birds. To establish a specific mechanism to advance the framework, WHMSI proposes to establish a voluntary, collaborative partnership: **“The Partnership for the Flyways of the Americas”** and will formally invite the participation of CMS and its signatories, the governments of the Western Hemisphere, and national and international non-profit organizations and other leading stakeholders to join this partnership.

The basic principles of the Partnership for the Flyways of the Americas are still under development, but are currently proposed as follows:

Legal Status: The Partnership will be informal and voluntary.

Purpose, Goals and Objectives: The Partnership will provide a mechanism to promote dialogue, cooperation and collaboration among a wide range of stakeholders, both public and private, to advance the Strategies and Actions of the Framework. Such actions will include sharing information, developing strategies and collaborative work efforts to advance the Framework, and report on successes, needs and opportunities over time.

The Partnership will develop an implementation document that outlines periodic priorities. Additionally, governments can be invited to develop national implementation plans; NGOs can be invited to participate and develop plans as appropriate; Convention Secretariats can be invited to update their joint work plan and other frameworks to support its implementation; International initiatives could be invited to develop implementation plans; and Corporations can be invited to develop plans, either individually or jointly.

Membership: Membership and participation in this Partnership is voluntary and Partners can withdraw with notice.

CMS may join this Partnership or adopt this Framework by endorsing the text and supporting the objectives and actions of the Flyways of the Americas Framework.

Governments, NGOs, and other interested stakeholders may join this Partnership and Framework by endorsing the text, supporting the objectives and actions of the Flyways of the Americas Framework and notifying WHMSI.

Membership is open to new participants and new members are encouraged. WHMSI will alert all existing Partners of any new applicants and if no issues or objections are raised within 60 days of the participant's application, the applicant will be added to the list of Partners.

Administration: Initially, WHMSI will oversee the establishment and administration of the Partnership. A Steering Committee will be formed to assist WHMSI and oversee the operations of the Partnership. The Steering Committee will be composed of representatives from governments as well as the non-profit and private sectors, as determined by the Partnership in its initial meeting.

Communication between and among Partners will be encouraged, and an annual meeting, will be organized either virtual or in-person, by WHSMI and the Steering committee.

The Partners will elect a Chair and Vice-chair to a term of two years. Positions for other officers may be identified and created by the Steering Committee.

The Partnership will establish advisory groups and ad hoc working groups to develop action plans and address issues as needed. These advisory and working groups will provide a key mechanism for implementing action, recruiting new participants and supporters to the Framework, communicating among Partners, and identify new needs and opportunities to protect migratory birds in the Western Hemisphere.

Finance: Partners are encouraged to provide or secure resources to support the activities of the Partnership and to advance the Framework.