



# CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

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MEETING TO IDENTIFY AND ELABORATE AN  
OPTION FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION  
ON AFRICAN-EURASIAN MIGRATORY RAPTORS  
UNDER THE CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES  
Loch Lomond, Scotland, United Kingdom, 22-25 October 2007

## **DRAFT ACTION PLAN FOR THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY BIRDS OF PREY IN AFRICA AND EURASIA**

**IGM1 Draft as at 25 October 2007**

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**ACTION PLAN FOR THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY BIRDS OF PREY**  
**IN AFRICA AND EURASIA**

*(Draft as at 25 October 2007)*

**1. General Aim**

The general aim is to ensure that all populations of African-Eurasian migratory birds of prey (including owls) are maintained in, or returned to, Favourable Conservation Status within the meaning of Article 1(c) of the Convention.

**2. Objectives**

For the effective period of this Action Plan, the following objectives are set:

- a) To reverse the population declines<sup>1</sup> of globally threatened (Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable) and Near Threatened birds of prey and alleviate threats to them such that they are no longer globally threatened or Near Threatened;
- b) Where possible to halt and reverse the population declines of other birds of prey with an Unfavourable Conservation Status within Africa and Eurasia and alleviate threats to them in order to return their populations to Favourable Conservation Status;
- c) To anticipate, reduce and avoid potential and new threats to all bird of prey species, especially to prevent the populations of any species with a Favourable Conservation Status undergoing long-term decline.

**3. Species Categories**

- 3.1. The bird of prey species included in Annex 1 of this Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) are assigned within the following categories:

Category 1: Globally threatened and Near Threatened species as defined according to the latest IUCN Red List and listed as such in the BirdLife International World Bird Database;

Category 2: Species considered to have Unfavourable Conservation Status at a regional level within the area of the MoU (defined in Annex 2 of this MoU);

Category 3: all other migratory species.

- 3.2. The species in Annex 1 of this MoU are assigned to the categories provided for in paragraph 3.1 as given in Table 1, for the effective period of this Action Plan, unless Table 1 is amended in accordance with a procedure to be agreed by the Signatories at the first session of the Meeting of Signatories.

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<sup>1</sup> Population decline is taken to mean a reduction in abundance or range.

#### 4. Actions

Taking into account the predicted impacts of threats and opportunities for reducing them, the actions for achieving the objectives given in paragraph 2 are considered to be:

- Protecting all species from unlawful killing, including poisoning and shooting, and unsustainable exploitation;
- Protecting and/or appropriately managing important sites: especially where Category 1 species breed, and all migration bottlenecks (known important sites are listed in Table 3);
- Conserving bird of prey habitats by encouraging an Ecosystem Approach to sustainable development and sectoral land use practices, as envisaged in the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Ecosystem Approach (CBD V/6 and VII/11);
- Taking into account the needs of bird of prey conservation in sectors and related policies such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, industries, tourism, energy, chemicals and pesticides, *inter alia* in accordance with CBD Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (CBD VII/12);
- Promoting, as far as possible, high environmental standards in the planning and construction of structures to minimise their impact on species, and seeking to minimise the impact of existing structures where it becomes evident that they constitute a negative impact for the species concerned;
- Raising awareness about birds of prey, their current plight and the threats that they face, and the measures that need to be taken to conserve them;
- Assessing and monitoring of populations throughout the Range States to establish reliable population trends; conducting research to establish the impacts of threats on them and the measures that are needed to alleviate them; and, sharing information between Signatories and other Range States;
- Conducting research on species ecology and migratory behaviour, including analysing available data in order to describe flyway boundaries and migratory patterns, and routes, at the level of species' populations; and
- Building capacity for conservation actions (in relevant institutions and local communities) by developing knowledge and monitoring of birds of prey.

#### 5. Implementation Framework

5.1. **Activities** The principal activities Signatories ought to undertake in order to implement the general provisions of the MoU and the specific issues addressed in this Action Plan are set out in Table 2. These activities will be addressed by the strategies, or equivalent documents, as envisaged by paragraph 11 of the MoU.

5.2. **Priorities** The activities in Table 2 are accorded the following orders of priority:

First: an activity needed to prevent global extinction of a species.

Second: an activity needed to prevent or reverse population declines in any globally threatened or Near Threatened species, or the majority of other species with an Unfavourable Conservation Status.

Third: an activity needed to restore populations of a globally threatened or Near Threatened species, or to prevent population declines in any species with an Unfavourable Conservation Status.

Fourth: an activity needed to restore populations in any species with an Unfavourable Conservation Status, or to prevent population declines in any species with a Favourable Conservation Status.

These priorities ought to be taken into account in the preparation of strategies, or equivalent documents, for birds of prey as envisaged under paragraph 11 of the MoU.

5.3. **Time schedule** The activities in Table 2 are accorded the following time schedules:

Immediate: an activity expected to be completed within two years from the date that the MoU has become effective for that Signatory;

Short term: an activity expected to be completed within three years from the date that the MoU has become effective for that Signatory;

Medium: an activity expected to be completed within five years from the date that the MoU has become effective for that Signatory;

Long term: an activity expected to be completed within seven years from the date that the MoU has become effective for that Signatory; and

Ongoing: an activity expected to be undertaken throughout the period that the MoU is effective for that Signatory;

5.4. **Responsibilities** The organisations expected to lead on the various activities are indicated in Table 2. Signatories are urged to encourage the full range of necessary organisations to participate in the implementation of this Action Plan whether or not they are currently Signatories to the MoU.

5.5. **Targets** The Secretariat will monitor the progress and efficacy of this Action Plan according to the performance targets for certain activities given in Table 2.

## 6. Synergy with MEAs

Insofar as a Range State or a Regional Economic Integration Organisation (REIO) Signatory which is represented as a Signatory to this Memorandum of Understanding is also Contracting Party to one or more Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) that has or have provisions that achieve or otherwise assist the aims, objectives and activities of this Action Plan, such MEAs will be applied as appropriate and to their full extent in the first instance.

## 7. Progress Reports

Signatories and the Secretariat will report on progress with implementing the Action Plan in accordance with paragraphs 11 and 13 of the MoU.

## **8. Period of Effectiveness**

This Action Plan comes into effect on the same date as the MoU for a period of seven years. At least two years before the expiry of this period, a full review of the Action Plan will be undertaken and a revised version prepared for the approval of the Signatories.

**Table 1: Categorisation of African-Eurasian birds of prey covered by the Action Plan<sup>(1, 2)</sup>**

**Category 1<sup>(3)</sup>**

|                               |                        |    |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|----|
| <i>Falco naumanni</i>         | Lesser Kestrel         | VU |
| <i>Falco vespertinus</i>      | Red-footed Falcon      | NT |
| <i>Falco cherrug</i>          | Saker Falcon           | EN |
| <i>Milvus milvus</i>          | Red Kite               | NT |
| <i>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</i> | Pallas's Fish-eagle    | VU |
| <i>Haliaeetus pelagicus</i>   | Steller's Sea-eagle    | VU |
| <i>Aegypius monachus</i>      | Cinereous Vulture      | NT |
| <i>Circus maurus</i>          | Black Harrier          | VU |
| <i>Circus macrourus</i>       | Pallid Harrier         | NT |
| <i>Aquila clanga</i>          | Greater Spotted Eagle  | VU |
| <i>Aquila adalberti</i>       | Spanish Imperial Eagle | VU |
| <i>Aquila heliaca</i>         | Eastern Imperial Eagle | VU |
| <i>Neophron percnopterus</i>  | Egyptian Vulture       | EN |

**Category 2<sup>(4)</sup>**

|                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>     | Common Kestrel              |
| <i>Falco eleonora</i>        | Eleonora's Falcon           |
| <i>Falco biarmicus</i>       | Lanner Falcon               |
| <i>Falco rusticolus</i>      | Gyr Falcon                  |
| <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>     | Osprey                      |
| <i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>  | Oriental Honey-buzzard      |
| <i>Chelictinia riocourii</i> | African Swallow-tailed Kite |
| <i>Milvus migrans</i>        | Black Kite                  |
| <i>Milvus lineatus</i>       | Black-eared Kite            |
| <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>  | White-tailed Eagle          |
| <i>Circaetus gallicus</i>    | Short-toed Snake-eagle      |
| <i>Circus spilonotus</i>     | Eastern Marsh-harrier       |
| <i>Circus cyaneus</i>        | Northern Harrier            |
| <i>Accipiter brevipes</i>    | Levant Sparrowhawk          |
| <i>Butastur indicus</i>      | Grey-faced Buzzard          |
| <i>Buteo rufinus</i>         | Long-legged Buzzard         |
| <i>Buteo hemilasius</i>      | Upland Buzzard              |
| <i>Aquila pomarina</i>       | Lesser Spotted Eagle        |
| <i>Aquila rapax</i>          | Tawny Eagle                 |
| <i>Aquila nipalensis</i>     | Steppe Eagle                |
| <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>     | Golden Eagle                |
| <i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>    | Booted Eagle                |
| <i>Otus brucei</i>           | Pallid Scops-owl            |
| <i>Otus scops</i>            | Common Scops-owl            |
| <i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>      | Snowy Owl                   |
| <i>Asio flammeus</i>         | Short-eared Owl             |

### Category 3<sup>(5)</sup>

|                             |                        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Falco alopex</i>         | Fox Kestrel            |
| <i>Falco amurensis</i>      | Amur Falcon            |
| <i>Falco concolor</i>       | Sooty Falcon           |
| <i>Falco columbarius</i>    | Merlin                 |
| <i>Falco subbuteo</i>       | Eurasian Hobby         |
| <i>Falco severus</i>        | Oriental Hobby         |
| <i>Falco peregrinus</i>     | Peregrine Falcon       |
| <i>Falco pelegrinoides</i>  | Barbary Falcon         |
| <i>Aviceda cuculoides</i>   | African Baza           |
| <i>Aviceda jerdoni</i>      | Jerdon's Baza          |
| <i>Aviceda leuphotes</i>    | Black Baza             |
| <i>Pernis apivorus</i>      | European Honey-buzzard |
| <i>Gyps fulvus</i>          | Griffon Vulture        |
| <i>Circus aeruginosus</i>   | Western Marsh-harrier  |
| <i>Circus melanoleucos</i>  | Pied Harrier           |
| <i>Circus pygargus</i>      | Montagu's Harrier      |
| <i>Accipiter badius</i>     | Shikra                 |
| <i>Accipiter soloensis</i>  | Chinese Goshawk        |
| <i>Accipiter gularis</i>    | Japanese Sparrowhawk   |
| <i>Accipiter virgatus</i>   | Besra                  |
| <i>Accipiter ovampensis</i> | Ovampo Sparrowhawk     |
| <i>Accipiter nisus</i>      | Eurasian Sparrowhawk   |
| <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>   | Northern Goshawk       |
| <i>Butastur rufipennis</i>  | Grasshopper Buzzard    |
| <i>Buteo buteo</i>          | Common Buzzard         |
| <i>Buteo oreophilus</i>     | Mountain Buzzard       |
| <i>Buteo lagopus</i>        | Rough-legged Hawk      |
| <i>Buteo auguralis</i>      | Red-necked Buzzard     |
| <i>Aquila wahlbergi</i>     | Wahlberg's Eagle       |
| <i>Spizaetus nipalensis</i> | Mountain Hawk-eagle    |
| <i>Otus sunia</i>           | Oriental Scops-owl     |
| <i>Strix uralensis</i>      | Ural Owl               |
| <i>Strix nebulosa</i>       | Great Grey Owl         |
| <i>Surnia ulula</i>         | Northern Hawk Owl      |
| <i>Aegolius funereus</i>    | Boreal Owl             |
| <i>Ninox scutulata</i>      | Brown Hawk-owl         |
| <i>Asio otus</i>            | Long-eared Owl         |

#### Notes

- 1: Listed in Annex 1 of this MoU
- 2: Some species have uncertain migratory status and are not currently included in Annex 1 of this MoU
- 3: Globally threatened and Near Threatened species as defined by IUCN and listed on BirdLife International's World Bird Database (EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable; NT = Near Threatened)
- 4: Species that are considered to have Unfavourable Conservation Status at a regional level within the area (defined in Annex 2) of the MoU
- 5: All other migratory species

**Table 2: Activities to be done under paragraph 5 of the Action Plan**

| Activities   | Species | Countries                       | Priority Level | Time-scale | Organisations   | Target   |
|--|---------|---------------------------------|----------------|------------|---|--|
| <b>Activity 1: Improvement of legal protection</b>   |         |                                 |                |            |   |  |
| 1.1. Update CMS Appendix 1 to include all Category 1 species   | Cat. 1  | –                               | Second         | Short      | CMS Secretariat / CoP                                     | CMS Appendix 1 amended   |
| 1.2. Review relevant legislation and take steps where possible to make sure that it protects all birds of prey from all forms of killing, and disturbance at nest sites and communal roost sites (particularly in wintering grounds), as well as from egg-collection and taking from the wild unless this can be shown to be sustainable | All     | All                             | First          | Immediate  | Governments   | All birds of prey given full protection in the relevant legislation of all Signatories and unsustainable taking of birds is prohibited                       |
| 1.3 Review relevant legislation and take steps where possible to ban the use of exposed poison baits for predator control and those chemicals that have been shown to cause significant avian mortalities  | All     | All                             | First          | Immediate  | Governments   | The relevant legislation of all Signatories bans use of exposed poison baits and those chemicals that have been shown to cause significant avian mortalities |
| 1.4 Review relevant legislation and take steps where possible to make sure that it requires all new power lines to be designed to avoid bird of prey electrocution   | All     | All                             | Second         | Short      | Governments   | The relevant legislation of all Signatories requires power line design to avoid electrocution  |
| 1.5 Strengthen the application of legal protection, and reporting of persecution, for birds of prey by ensuring appropriate penalties, training law enforcement authorities, and raising public awareness to boost surveillance and reporting of illegal activities  | All     | All                             | Second         | Ongoing    | Governments, law enforcement agencies and NGOs            | Individuals breaking protection laws are prosecuted; results of prosecutions relayed to Secretariat and included in national reports                         |
| 1.6 Identify gaps in existing MEAs where bird of prey protection and conservation can be improved and draw these to the attention of the relevant Secretariat and other Parties  | All     | All                             | Third          | Immediate  | CMS Secretariat / Governments / NGOs                      | Provisions of existing MEAs strengthened with respect to bird of prey protection and conservation  |
| <b>Activity 2: Protect and/or manage important sites and flyways</b>   |         |                                 |                |            |   |  |
| 2.1 Designate nationally and internationally important sites (including those listed in Table 3) as protected areas with management plans or as appropriately managed sites taking bird of prey conservation requirements into account   | All     | All countries listed in Table 3 | Second         | Medium     | Governments, BirdLife International and site stakeholders | All important sites have conservation measures in place  |



| Activities   | Species              | Countries                           | Priority Level | Time-scale | Organisations  | Target  |
|--|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------|--|---|
| 2.2 Require EIAs in accordance with the CBD guidelines (CBD Decision VI/7A and any subsequent amendments) and CMS Resolution 7.2 on Impact Assessment and Migratory Species for any projects potentially impacting sites listed in Table 3 and any other sites holding significant populations of Category 1 and 2 species | Cat 1 and 2          | All                                 | Third          | Medium     | Governments, forestry, energy and infrastructure sectors | National EIA regulations require EIAs for projects impacting bird of prey sites; results of specialist studies relating to the impacts on birds of prey in EIAs relayed to the Secretariat and included in national reports |
| 2.3 Conduct risk analysis at important sites (including those listed in Table 3) to identify and address actual or potential causes of incidental mortality from human causes (including fire, laying poisons, pest spraying, power lines, wind turbines)  | Cat. 1 and 2         | All                                 | Third          | Ongoing    | Governments and land managers                            | Incidental mortality of birds of prey reduced to insignificant levels   |
| 2.4 Conduct Strategic Environmental Assessments of planned infrastructure developments within major flyways to identify key risk areas   | All                  | All countries with bottleneck sites | Third          | Medium     | Governments  | SEAs carried out and results relayed to the Secretariat and included in national reports  |
| <b>Activity 3: Habitat conservation and sustainable management</b>   |                      |                                     |                |            |  |   |
| 3.1 Survey, maintain and restore natural vegetation cover in former habitats (especially grasslands) in the range of globally threatened species   | Cat. 1               | All range states of Cat. 1 species  | Third          | Long       | Government, land managers                                | Inventories of grassland areas supporting Cat. 1 species prepared and at least 30% of former grassland habitats having natural vegetation cover and under sustainable management  |
| 3.2 Where feasible, take necessary actions to ensure that existing power lines that pose the greatest risk to birds of prey are modified to avoid bird of prey electrocution   | All species          | All                                 | Second         | Medium     | Governments, energy and infrastructure sectors           | Highest risk power lines modified to avoid bird of prey electrocution   |
| 3.3 Endeavour to facilitate feeding opportunities for necrophagous birds of prey as far as it is possible taking into account sanitary considerations  | All relevant species | All relevant countries              | Second         | Short      | Governments in collaboration with relevant NGOs          | Feeding stations established as appropriate and feasible  |
| 3.4 Taking into account the needs of bird of prey conservation in sectors and related policies such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, industries, tourism, energy, chemicals and pesticides, <i>inter alia</i> in accordance with CBD Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (CBD VIII/12)   | All                  | All                                 | Second         | Ongoing    | Governments and relevant sectors and organisations       | Conservation of birds of prey is integrated in sectors and corresponding policies   |

| Activities  | Species     | Countries                           | Priority Level | Time-scale | Organisations  | Target   |
|---|-------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------|--|--|
| <b>Activity 4: Raise awareness of problems faced by birds of prey and measures needed to conserve them</b>  |             |                                     |                |            |  |  |
| 4.1 Develop a programme of public awareness, using electronic and print media to publicise the migrations undertaken by birds of prey, their current status, the threats to them and actions, including review of superstitions about them, that can be taken to conserve them          | All species | All countries                       | Second         | Short      | Governments in collaboration with NGOs   | Programme implemented, and conservation needs of birds of prey widely understood amongst public  |
| 4.2 Develop an awareness programme within forestry, agriculture, fisheries, energy, industry and transport and other relevant sectors to inform decision makers of the current status of birds of prey, the threats to them and the sectoral actions that can be taken to conserve them | All species | All                                 | Second         | Medium     | Governments in collaboration with NGOs   | Programme implemented, and conservation needs of birds of prey widely understood amongst government departments  |
| 4.3 Develop a school educational programme and teaching resources to inform school children of the migrations undertaken by birds of prey, their current status, the threats to them and actions that can be taken to conserve them   | All species | All countries                       | Third          | Medium     | Governments in collaboration with NGOs   | Programme implemented, and conservation needs of birds of prey widely understood by teachers and taught in schools   |
| 4.4 Establish information notices and provide leaflets at bottleneck sites informing people of their importance for birds of prey and the measures that they can take to conserve them  | All species | All countries with bottleneck sites | Second         | Short      | Governments and NGOs   | Programme implemented, and conservation needs of birds of prey known within bottleneck sites   |
| 4.5 Organise sub-regional and national training workshops to improve skills in the monitoring of birds of prey  | All species | All countries                       | Second         | Medium     | Governments and relevant NGOs  | Training programmes established  |
| 4.6 Educate and raise awareness of local communities to the importance of birds of prey, and the need to monitor and protect them   | All species | All countries                       | Second         | Medium     | Governments and relevant NGOs  | Training programmes established  |
| <b>Activity 5: Monitor bird of prey populations, carry out conservation research and take appropriate remedial measures</b>   |             |                                     |                |            |  |  |
| 5.1 Establish flyway-scale monitoring networks comprising a representative range of sites where systematic and coordinated monitoring of breeding populations and migration numbers (spring and autumn) can be undertaken   | All         | To be defined                       | First          | Immediate  | Governments, Birdlife International, national ornithological and relevant research organisations | Monitoring network established and adopted by Signatories  |
| 5.2 Design and undertake a coordinated monitoring programme and develop monitoring protocols based on the monitoring network established under 5.1  | All         | To be defined                       | First          | Ongoing    | Governments, Birdlife International, national ornithological and relevant research organisations | Monitoring guidelines / manual prepared for national and trans-boundary data collection; data relayed to the Secretariat and included in national reports; breeding and migratory population trends reliably established |

| Activities  | Species              | Countries              | Priority Level | Time-scale | Organisations  | Target  |
|---|----------------------|------------------------|----------------|------------|--|---|
| 5.3 Assess and then address the impacts of habitat loss on breeding, passage and wintering populations of birds of prey, and identify required measures to maintain Favourable Conservation Status  | Cat. 1 and 2 species | All countries          | Second         | Medium     | Appropriate NGOs and research organisations                            | Habitat problems and required mitigation measures identified and addressed                                    |
| 5.4 Assess and then address the impacts of the use of toxic chemicals, including heavy metals (for example lead in shot pellets), on breeding, passage and wintering populations of birds of prey, and their survival, identify and then implement appropriate measures to assist in achieving and maintaining Favourable Conservation Status | All species          | All countries          | First          | Medium     | Appropriate NGOs and research organisations                            | Toxic chemical and heavy metal problems assessed and mitigation measures identified if required and addressed |
| 5.5 Monitor power line and wind farm impacts on birds of prey, including through analysis of existing data such as ringing data   | Cat. 1 and 2 species | All relevant countries | First          | Ongoing    | Governments, NGOs, relevant research organisations, and energy sectors | Programmes established to monitor the impacts of power lines and wind farms                                   |
| 5.6. Undertake research into the desirability of re-introducing birds of prey, and implement appropriate conservation programmes (including those involving captive breeding), where this is shown to improve their conservation status in the wild, and where these are in accord with IUCN guidelines                                       | All species          | All countries          | Second         | Short      | Governments, NGOs and relevant conservation organisations              | Re-introduction projects investigated and implemented where found to bring conservation benefit               |
| 5.7. Seek to promote appropriate programmes of captive breeding so as to alleviate the pressure of wild harvests on populations of birds of prey  | All relevant species | All relevant countries | Second         | Long       | Governments, NGOs and relevant conservation organisations              | Appropriate programmes established  |
| 5.8. Assess the scale of harvests so as to evaluate the implications for the populations concerned  | All species          | All countries          | Second         | Medium     | Governments, NGOs and relevant conservation organisations              | Systems of recording and reporting harvests established   |
| 5.9 Undertake relevant surveillance for diseases which may pose a threat to birds of prey populations, so as to inform conservation and management responses  | All species          | All countries          | Second         | Medium     | Governments and relevant research organisations                        | Effective disease surveillance programmes in place  |
| 5.10 Initiate collaborative research into the effects of climate change on birds of prey and their habitats, and implement appropriate adaptation measures  | All species          | All countries          | Second         | Medium     | Governments, NGOs and relevant research organisations                  | Climate change impacts assessed and measures implemented to facilitate adaptation                             |

| Activities  | Species              | Countries                          | Priority Level | Time-scale | Organisations  | Target  |
|---|----------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|------------|--|---|
| <b>Activity 6: Supporting measures</b>  |                      |                                    |                |            |  |   |
| 6.1 Prepare National, Regional or Sub-Regional strategies, or equivalent documents, for birds of prey (taking into account the need for collaborative trans-boundary measures with adjacent Signatory States)             | Cat. 1 and 2 species | All                                | Second         | Immediate  | Governments, national ornithological organisations   | National, Regional or sub-regional strategies, or equivalent documents, describing how this Action Plan will be implemented with particular regard for Cat. 1 and Cat. 2 species submitted to the Secretariat before the first meeting of Signatories |
| 6.2 Prepare single species action plans for all globally threatened species, taking account of existing international plans and where necessary extending them to cover the entire African-Eurasian range of each species | Cat. 1 species       | All range states of Cat. 1 species | First          | Medium     | Governments, Birdlife International, national ornithological & relevant research organisations | Conservation plans developed, approved and being implemented for all globally threatened species  |
| 6.3 Update Tables 1 and 3 according to new information emerging from the monitoring programme   | All                  | All                                | Third          | Ongoing    | Secretariat  | On the basis of information collected and collated from the Signatories, the Secretariat proposes amendments to Tables 1 and 3 of this Action Plan for approval by the Signatories  |
| 6.4 Encourage Signatories to improve international cooperation through organising conferences, seminars and workshops concerning monitoring, scientific research and conservation activities                              | All                  | All                                | Second         | Ongoing    | Secretariat  | Effective programmes of international cooperation established   |

### **Table 3: Important Bird Areas that are currently known to be important congregatory bird of prey sites in Africa and Eurasia<sup>2</sup>**

These include sites that qualify according to global and regional criteria for Globally Threatened species and congregations of migratory birds.

This list should be treated as a minimum list of internationally important areas.

#### **Bulgaria**

Atanasovo lake  
Mandra-Poda complex

#### **China (mainland)**

Beidaihe  
Changdao Islands  
Changtang plateau  
Laotieshan Nature Reserve

#### **Denmark**

Gilleleje area  
Hellebæk  
Korshage, Hundested and surrounding sea area  
Marstal Bugt and the coast of south-west Langeland  
Skagen  
Stevns

#### **Djibouti**

Kadda Guéini - Douméra

#### **Egypt**

Ain Sukhna  
El Qa plain  
Gebel El Zeit  
Ras Mohammed National Park  
Suez

#### **Finland**

Merenkurkku archipelago

#### **France**

Basses Corbières  
Col de l'Escrinet  
Col de Lizarrieta  
Etangs de Leucate et Lapalme  
Etangs Narbonnais  
Gorges de la Dordogne  
Haute chaîne du Jura: défilé de l'écluse, Etournel et Mont Vuache  
Haute Soule : Forêt d'Irraty, Organbidexka et Pic des Escaliers  
Hautes Corbières  
Hautes garrigues du Montpelliérais  
Massif du Canigou-Carança  
Montagne de la Clape  
Montagne de la Serre  
Monts et Plomb du Cantal  
Pointe de Grave  
Val d'Allier : Saint-Yorre-Joze  
Val de Drôme: Les Ramières-printegarde  
Vallée de la Nive des Aldudes-Col de Lindux

#### **Georgia**

Kolkheti  
Meskheti

#### **Gibraltar (to UK)**

Rock of Gibraltar

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<sup>2</sup> Based on the identification by BirdLife International

**Greece**

North, east and south Kithira island

**Iraq**

Samara dam

**Israel**

Cliffs of Zin and the Negev highlands

Hula valley

Jezre'el, Harod and Bet She'an valleys

Judean desert

Judean foothills

Northern Arava valley

Northern lower Jordan valley

Southern Arava valley and Elat mountains

Western Negev

**Italy**

Aspromonte

Cape Otranto

Costa Viola

Maritime Alps

Mount Beigua

Mount Conero

Mount Grappa

Peloritani mountains

Piave river

**Jordan**

Aqaba mountains

Jordan valley

Petra area

Wadi Dana - Finan

Wadi Mujib

**Kuwait**

Al-Jahra Pool Nature Reserve

**Latvia**

Slitere Nature Reserve

**Lebanon**

Ammiq swamp

**Lithuania**

Kuronian spit

**Malta**

Buskett and Wied il-Luq

**Morocco**

Cap Spartel - Perdicaris

Jbel Moussa

**Palestinian Authority Territories**

Jericho

Northern Lower Jordan Valley

**Portugal**

South-west coast of Portugal

**Russia**

Caucasus Biosphere Reserve

Chudsko-Pskovski Lake and adjacent areas

Delta of the River Don

Irendyk ridge

South Baikal migratory corridor

Teberdinski Nature Reserve

**Saudi Arabia**

Taif escarpment

Wadi Jawwah

Wadi Rabigh springs

**Spain**

Bujeo, Ojén, del Niño and Blanquilla mountain ranges

Cabras, Aljibe and Montecoche mountain range

Cadí mountains

Ceuta

De la Plata mountain range

Guadalquivir marshes

La Janda

Roncesvalles-Irati-Abodi mountain range

Tarifa

**Sweden**

Bay of Skälderviken

Falsterbo-Bay of Foteviken

**Switzerland**

Pre-alpine region of Gurnigel

**Syria**

Jabal Slenfeh

**Tunisia**

Djebel el Haouaria

**Turkey**

Bosporus

North-east Turkey

Nur mountains

**Yemen**

Al-Kadan area

Bab al-Mandab - Mawza

Mafraq al-Mukha

Wadi Rijaf