Annex to Resolution 11.17 (Rev.COP14)

AFRICAN-EURASIAN MIGRATORY LANDBIRDS ACTION PLAN (AEMLAP)

IMPROVING THE CONSERVATION STATUS OF MIGRATORY LANDBIRD SPECIES IN THE AFRICAN-EURASIAN REGION

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

Adopted by the 11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CMS, November 2014[1].

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

This Action Plan covers 42 globally threatened migratory landbird species, 138 Least Concern migratory landbird species with decreasing global population trends and 373 Least Concern migratory landbird species with increasing, stable or unknown global population trends. Consult Annexes 1 and 3 for the background information and species list, respectively[1].

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

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

[1] In implementing Decision 12.22 c), the AEMLAP species lists in Annex 3 were updated by the 13th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties based on the relevant adopted taxonomic reference Handbook of the Birds of the World - BirdLife Version 3.0, November 2018, and IUCN Red List of birds (BirdLife International 2018) and the IUCN Species Information Service (SIS) database (2018). In the Executive Summary, the figures of species contained in each category A, B and C were updated accordingly in response to changes in the IUCN Red list status and global population trend.

AFRICAN-EURASIAN MIGRATORY LANDBIRD SPECIES ACTION PLAN

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

Among the factors that contribute to the unfavourable conservation status of many African-Eurasian migratory landbird species, the loss, degradation and fragmentation of habitats resulting from human economic activities and land-use practices with negative effects on biodiversity are of high priority. Climate change is likely to have an exacerbating effect, causing a temporal and spatial ecological asynchrony that adversely influences migratory landbird populations.

This document constitutes a unifying international plan of action to focus implementation and delivery to address the key pressures facing migratory landbird species within the African-Eurasian flyway. It details specific actions; however, the mode of implementation is dependent on strategies and resource availability in and across Range States in the African-Eurasian flyway region. This Action Plan complements the work of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) and the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia (Raptor MOU), also encompassing the CMS MOUs on Aquatic Warbler and Middle European Great Bustard, as

well as identify areas of synergy with other instruments that have the potential to contribute to the conservation of migratory bird species, such as the Bern Convention.

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

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

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

SCOPE OF ACTION PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

THREATS TO MIGRATORY LANDBIRD SPECIES

Migratory landbird species depend on a variety of terrestrial habitats throughout the flyway. Factors that limit population trends may occur in breeding, stop-over or non-breeding sites and landscapes. Habitat loss and degradation poses the most important threat to migratory landbird species. Taking[2] and trade for economic, subsistence, recreational and cultural purposes may also negatively influence their populations. Other threats include the risk of disease and collision.

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

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

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

LIST OF ACTIONS

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

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

Classification key for actions

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

Timeline:

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

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

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

Priority:

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

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

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

1.0 HABITAT CONSERVATION

1.1 Land-use changes

1.1.1 Agriculture

1.1.1.1 Intensive agriculture

1. *Develop and implement new policies or review existing policies that maintain and manage natural and semi-natural habitats of value for migratory landbird species within otherwise wide-scale and/or intensively managed, or cropped,*

agricultural landscapes including the promotion of agri-environment schemes and, where these exist, the removal of perverse incentives and subsidies – [M / 1].

2. *Promote types of biodiversity-friendly farming systems* that are favourable to migratory landbird species – [S / 1].

3. *Develop landscape design principles and guidance to mitigate the negative consequences of large-scale and/or intensive forms of agriculture on migratory landbird species and their habitats* and share relevant experiences and good practices through collaboration between Range States – [S / 2].

4. *Undertake Strategic Environmental Assessments,* as far as possible, to determine overall policies and plans for agriculture that fully consider migratory landbird species, their habitats and other biodiversity – [M / 2].

5. *Develop land-use planning strategies, using an ecosystem approach*, for the conservation of the habitats of importance to migratory landbird species, and ensure the integration of environmental considerations within national agricultural policies – [M / 1].

1.1.1.2 Traditional agriculture including pastoralism and small-scale cropping systems

6. *Promote agricultural policies that support participatory, sustainable natural resource management practices,* e.g. small-scale agriculture and traditional farming methods (including pastoralism), *that benefit populations of migratory landbird species and other biodiversity,* including the promotion of appropriate measures within agri-environment schemes and the removal of perverse incentives and subsidies, where these exist – [M / 1].

7. *Work with and empower local communities to advocate, develop and implement participatory approaches and incentives aimed at integrated, sustainable management of natural resources.* This should encourage sustainable small-scale agriculture and woodland management, zonation of grazing, alternative income generation including habitat restoration where appropriate, improving both human livelihoods and the quality of habitat for migratory landbird species – [M / 1].

8. *Facilitate the sharing, internationally, of relevant pastoralist and small-scale agricultural experiences and good practices*, which employ land-use systems that are ecologically sustainable and support populations of migratory landbird species. Support the documentation of case studies – [S / 2].

9. *Endeavour to include migratory bird habitat requirements into existing initiatives that work with farmers and local communities*, such as the World Initiative for Sustainable Pastoralism[3] (WISP) insofar as they cater for the needs of migratory landbird species, including by encouraging the development and implementation of interdisciplinary strategies for sustainable pastoralism based on traditional institutions for regulating resource use, but informed by seasonal or longer-term climatic forecasts – [M / 2].

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

1.1.2 Timber and non-timber forest products

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

1.1.3 Water management

11. *Implement, and promote widely, the Ramsar Convention's guidance on wetlands and river basin management (Resolution X.19),* especially, but not restricted to, the need to maintain natural river flows that maintain the ecological character of associated wetlands – [S / 1].

12. *Regulate anthropogenic threats liable to cause degradation and/or loss of wetlands important for migratory landbird species and initiate rehabilitation or restoration programmes, where feasible and appropriate*. This will involve the introduction or the enforcement of appropriate regulations or standards and control measures at important wetland sites, as well as at sites that have already suffered degradation as a result of the impacts of factors such as unsustainable use, agriculture, uncontrolled fires, spread of aquatic invasive non-native species, hydrological change, climate change, natural succession, eutrophication and pollution – [L / 1].

1.1.4 Energy

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

14. *Ensure that a strategic approach is adopted with respect to the location of alternative renewable energy developments*. This should include mapping renewable energy potential and overlaying this information with maps of key sites and habitats for migratory landbird species and other relevant biodiversity, as well as migration corridors – [M / 1].

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

16. *Seek to reduce the dependence on wood fuel,* as appropriate, through policies and by supporting initiatives that promote, and make available, alternative renewable sources of energy for heating, lighting and cooking – [S / 1].

17. *Ensure that planned new hydro-electric reservoirs and other schemes modifying natural hydrology are subject to rigorous Environmental Impact Assessments* to ensure that their design mitigates any harm to, and maximises the potential for environmental benefits for, migratory landbird species and their habitats – [S / 1].

18. *Mitigate effects of existing hydrodams by allowing well-managed, artificial discharge/flooding downstream*, which can be an effective way of restoring floodplain habitats (including flood forests, where necessary aided by replanting/regeneration) and local livelihoods such as rice and arable cultures – [L / 2].

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

19. *Encourage the use of indigenous trees or other plants that are of high value to migratory landbird species in appropriate afforestation or re-afforestation initiatives.* This action will require detailed monitoring and research into resource use by migratory landbird species to inform the most appropriate implementation – [L / 1].

20. *Incorporate into measures being taken to implement the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) considerations of migratory landbird species conservation,* and particularly the recommendations and actions contained within this Action Plan – [S / 1].

1.1.6 Integrated land-use management

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

1.2 Sites of national or international importance to migratory landbird species

22. *Undertake and publish national inventories of the sites of importance to migratory landbird species*, in liaison, where appropriate, with competent international conservation organisations – [S / 1].
23. *Facilitate and promote designation of sites important to migratory landbird species under appropriate national and international conservation categories* (e.g. as nature reserves, national parks, wildlife reserves, sanctuaries, non-hunting areas, and other relevant systems of protection), or other approaches that can lead to adequate management practices – [S / 1].

24. *Establish a Critical Site Network* taking into account the relationship between sites which may be ecologically linked to each other, in physical terms, for example as connecting habitat corridors, or in other ecological terms, for example as breeding areas related to non-breeding areas, stopover sites, feeding and/or resting places. Research into and information about migratory landbird species tracked during migratory movement will enable the accurate identification of these site networks – [S / 1].

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

26. *Promote participatory approaches in the planning, management and conservation of sites*, so as to enable the engagement of, and benefit-sharing with, local communities where these are present – [M / 1].

1.3 Climate change

27. *Implement measures outlined in AEWA Resolution 5.13 (Climate Change Adaptation Measures for Waterbirds), Ramsar Resolution X.24 (Climate Change and Wetlands) and CMS Resolutions 9.7 (Climate Change Impact on Migratory Species), 10.19 (Migratory Species Conservation in the Light of Climate Change) and COP11/Doc.23.4.2 (Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species)*, as well as actions outlined elsewhere in this Action Plan, in order to increase the resilience of migratory landbird species and their potential to adapt to climate change – [L / 3].

2.0 TAKING[4] AND TRADE

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

2.1 Regulation of legal taking

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.2 Illegal taking

35. *Promote international cooperation between enforcement authorities and other stakeholders* in the regulation, implementation and enforcement of the taking and trade of migratory landbird species, and implement measures outlined in CMS Resolution 11.16 on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds – [S / 1].

36. *Take action through existing legal instruments regulating domestic and/or international trade* (e.g. CITES) where there is evidence that trade (legal or illegal) is driving unsustainable taking of birds. Active participation with CITES by all Range States is encouraged. Where domestic instruments do not presently exist, explore processes for their introduction, implementation and enforcement – [M / 2].

2.3 Disturbance from human activities

37. *Promote studies to evaluate the effect of human disturbance at key sites* and use the results in management planning contexts to minimise negative effects – [L / 3].

38. *Encourage the development and implementation of effective management plans at sensitive sites*, including appropriate regulation of hunting and recreational activities to eliminate potentially damaging disturbance at critical periods during the annual cycle of migratory landbird species – [S / 2].

39. *Promote public experience of the wonder of migration and migratory landbird species by raising awareness and providing information*, and where appropriate regulate access to congregatory sites or bottlenecks – [S / 1].

2.4 Human-wildlife conflict

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

41. *Ensure adequate statutory controls are in place, relating to the use of control procedures*, and where practicable provide guidance for liaison with agriculture departments regarding appropriate control of pest bird species – [M / 2].

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

2.5 Poisoning

43. *Substitute, restrict or ban substances of high risk to migratory landbird species,* including insecticides, second generation anticoagulant rodenticides (SGARs) and veterinary pharmaceuticals for domestic ungulates causing lethal and sub-lethal effects to migratory landbird species, and implement measures outlined in CMS Resolution 11.15 on Guidelines to Prevent Poisoning of Migratory Birds – [M / 1].

44. *Include migratory landbird criteria in Rotterdam Convention* to reduce risk of imports of products highly toxic to migratory landbird species within Range States – [S / 2].

45. *Encourage national legislative mechanisms to monitor agricultural use of pesticide substances, and adoption of an integrated pest management (IPM) that incorporates a certification scheme for farmers*. IPM is a sustainable approach to crop production and protection that combines different management strategies and practices to grow healthy crops and minimise the use of pesticides, thereby limiting the risk of poisoning of non-target species, including birds. Incentives are needed to encourage current users of substances of risk to birds, particularly in agricultural crops (food and non-food crops), to move to an IPM approach – [M / 2].

46. *Discourage long-term or permanent baiting*, applying pesticides only when infestations are present, and followed by bait removal, reducing risk to non-target species – [S / 1].

47. *Promote the use of, and awareness of, lead ammunition-free hunting, fishing and wildlife management*. Given the rapid development of non-toxic alternatives to lead ammunition and fishing weights, legislation should be adopted to immediately substitute lead ammunition and fishing weights for non-toxic alternatives. To reduce problems with monitoring, compliance and enforcement, such processes should not be partially restrictive, and should involve restriction on both sale and possession of lead ammunition.

3.0 OTHER THREATS

3.1 Diseases

48. *In the event of a disease outbreak or mass mortality episode that may impact populations of migratory landbird species, conduct epidemiological and other research to inform mitigation, and response actions*. Based on this information, integrate prevention of disease transmission into the management planning of protected areas following a One Health approach. Guidance can be drawn from the Ramsar Wetland Disease Manual – [M / 2].

49. *Develop and implement emergency measures when exceptionally unfavourable or endangering conditions (e.g. pesticides, wildlife disease, harsh weather) occur anywhere in the Action Plan area*, ensuring close co-operation across the Action Plan area and with other stakeholders whenever possible and relevant – [M / 2].

3.2 Collisions

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

51. *Introduce appropriate mitigation measures for the various collision risks*, e.g. adapting types of light source to reduce light pollution where these result in incidences of window strikes by migratory landbird species, as well as introducing measures to reduce the collision risk posed by wind farms. Implement measures outlined in CMS Resolution 10.11 on *Power Lines and*

Migratory Birds that provides a framework for implementing one element of collision risk across CMS-signatory Range States – [S / 1].

4.0 RESEARCH AND MONITORING

4.1 Understanding migration patterns and connectivity along flyways

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

4.2 Monitoring of population trends

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

54. *Encourage, support and promote standardised bird monitoring programmes at sites*, *ecological research to understand the ecological importance of these areas*, *and the publication of data and information so obtained*. Produce regular national and/or regional reports detailing research at sites of importance for migratory landbird species – [S / 3].

55. *Encourage the active use of existing regional and sub-regional online databases by Range State*, as well as establish modalities for information sharing and linkage between existing databases – [L / 2].

4.3 Understanding causes of population change in migratory landbird species

56. *Diagnose the causes of population change and undertake targeted ecological studies of selected 'indicator species' and relevant associated habitats*, including comparative approaches with populations that are not declining – [M / 2].

57. *Understand the connections between ecological factors limiting migratory landbird populations and socio-economic issues and policies*, and changes therein, especially those relating to land use and energy - [M/1].

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

58. *Facilitate comprehensive gap analyses to identify and prioritise research needs, including an inventory of past and ongoing research within sub-regions of the Action Plan area* through encouraging engagement of national experts on migratory landbird species with the Action Plan coordinating bodies, such as the AEML-SG – [S / 1].

59. *Encourage the development of the Migrant Landbird species Study Group (MLSG)*, an international network of specialists and organisations involved in research, monitoring and conservation of migratory landbird species, and encourage participation by national experts in the MLSG. The MLSG will be run

on a voluntary basis by researchers and should consider having or contributing to a clearing house function (collect, consolidate and distribute migratory landbird conservation-related research and monitoring information in the Action Plan area) – [M / 1].

60. *Encourage researchers and funders to focus on the most important and urgent issues for migratory landbird species conservation* including through disseminating priority research needs, analysing existing data sets, establishing research consortia to address key conservation issues and identifying and supporting the development and geographical expansion of sub-regional research institutes – [M / 2].

61. *Support the provision of targeted research and monitoring training* to develop national skills, expertise and capacity to undertake research and monitoring to benefit the conservation of migratory landbird species – [S / 1].

5.0 EDUCATION AND INFORMATION

5.1 Improve public awareness and understanding about migratory landbird species

62. *Support and encourage public participation in 'Friends of the Landbirds Action Plan' (FLAP),* an initiative that will use online social media to provide a forum for all interested in and who care about migratory landbird species to follow, support and contribute to the work of the AEML-WG – [S / 1].

63. *Encourage local, national and international engagement with private organisations and public agencies, especially in the development sector*, particularly agriculture, energy and manufacturing. This is aimed at information sharing and the formulation of development strategies that are economic and ecologically sustainable – [M / 1].

Annex 1: Background information.

Annex 2: Geographical scope.

Annex 3: Species lists.

Annex 4: Conservation policy achievement matrix.

Annex 5: Action plan implementation matrix.

Annex 6: Reference list.

AFRICAN-EURASIAN MIGRATORY LANDBIRDS ACTION PLAN

ANNEX 1: BACKGROUND DOCUMENT TO THE ACTION PLAN

Version 28 April 2014

INTRODUCTION

The issue

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

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

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

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

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

Sustainable human development depends on the provision of ecosystem services by a healthy environment: the population status of birds provides an important indicator of this and a favourable conservation status of birds is also recognised as an important conservation goal in its own right[5]. Recognising continued human development needs, actions in this Plan seek

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

to combine development priorities with conservation actions targeted at migratory landbird species to ensure sustainable development.

Central to ultimate success is the need for integrated land-use policies across government structures and involving all relevant sectors. This will contribute to the CBD Strategic Plan for biodiversity, in particular Aichi target 12[6].

Action Plan mechanism

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

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

SCOPE OF ACTION PLAN

Range States

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

Species covered by this Action Plan

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

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

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

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

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

ACTION PLAN THEMES

1.0 HABITAT CONSERVATION

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

Priority habitats

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

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

1.1 Land-use changes

Despite the relatively wide and dispersed distribution of most migratory landbird species, which will usually require a wider countryside approach, several types of discrete sites[7] may be important for them and require targeted conservation. These include, but are not limited to, migratory staging areas (for example in coastal zones or at desert oases, as well as on islands), congregatory roosting areas, breeding sites where nesting birds are concentrated, sites on migratory routes where large numbers congregate in certain seasons and protected areas within a landscape of otherwise unsuitable habitat. Conservation of such sites will usually provide benefits not just for migratory landbird species but also for a range of other biodiversity and for people, through the continued reliable provision of ecological services.

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

[7] Defined as areas distinct in habitat and/or ornithological importance from the surroundings and which have definable and recognizable character.

1.1.1 Agriculture

1.1.1.1 Intensive agriculture

Throughout most of the African-Eurasian region, the trends are towards monocultural or near-monocultural agriculture over extensive areas, as this provides efficiencies of scale. Typically, such highly altered landscapes represent resource-poor environments for birds because of their limited structural and biological diversity.

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

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

1.1.1.2 Traditional agriculture including pastoralism and small-scale cropping systems

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

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

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

1.1.2 Timber and non-timber forest products

Global demand for timber for the manufacturing and construction industries is considerable and where indiscriminate, or if resources are not managed sustainably, may have significant impacts on forest and woodland habitats and ecosystems and the structural heterogeneity of the landscape. In particular, clear-felling or the selective

removal of timber or non-timber forest products (e.g. nuts and seeds, berries, foliage, medicinal plants and fuel wood) from native forest and woodland may lead to the loss of indigenous trees and plants that provide important resources for migratory landbird species.

1.1.3 Water management

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

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

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

1.1.4 Energy

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

In particular, energy policies should ensure that biomass production does not lead to the clearing of natural habitats, overexploitation of forests or unsustainable agriculture intensification. In many developing countries, a major cause of environmental degradation comes from the increasing demand for firewood – leading to a loss of trees from the environment and ultimately, deforestation. Policies that reduce this demand, for example through the provision of fuel-efficient cooking stoves or stoves powered by renewable sources of energy (such as small-scale wind or photovoltaic electricity production), will not only enhance human quality of life but also provide environmental benefits. Collaborative work on this issue with development agencies will be highly advantageous.

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

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

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

for birds varies widely, and simple modifications of tree-mixes planted may have significant benefits to birds.

1.1.6 Integrated land-use management

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

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

1.2 Sites of national or international importance to migratory landbird species

The identification of sites of importance to migratory landbird species within the African-Eurasian flyway, and the management of these sites facilitates successful conservation of migratory landbird species. A good network of sites enables the movement of a variety of migratory landbird species; long- and short-distance migrants that utilize different movements strategies.
Actions at any one site in this network will have an impact on populations of migratory landbird species that rely on this site, whether as a breeding or non-breeding site, as well as a stop-over site. It is essential, therefore, to coordinate the identification of sites, especially sites critical to migratory landbird species in category A of Annex 3. It is also necessary to ensure the protection and management of the complete network of sites that are important to migratory landbird species. Site management and the development of site management plans is expected to be specific and appropriate to the conditions prevalent at each site, however relevant and responsive to a flyway-scale approach to site management.

Information sharing is a key element in networking sites and the Critical Site Network (CSN) tool[8] developed by Wetlands International is a good example, making it easy to obtain information on the sites critical for waterbird species by accessing several independent databases and analysing information at the biogeographical population level, so providing a comprehensive basis for management and decision making. Such an information sharing tool is needed for networking sites important for migratory landbirds

1.3 Climate change

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

[8] Further information about the CSN tool is available at: http://wow.wetlands.org/Default.aspx?TabID=1349.

barriers such as deserts; and by changes in weather systems affecting migratory flights.

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

2.0 TAKING AND TRADE

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.1 Regulation of legal taking

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

2.2 Illegal taking

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

2.3 Disturbance from human activities

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

2.4 Human-wildlife conflict

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

2.5 Poisoning

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

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

3.0 OTHER THREATS

3.1 Diseases

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

3.2 Collisions

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

At a local scale, mortality due to collisions with power lines can be an important factor causing a decline in populations of certain migratory landbird species. Species

vulnerable to this threat tend to be long-lived species with a low reproductive rate, limited geographic distribution (even though migratory) and low numbers, e.g. bustards.

4.0 RESEARCH AND MONITORING

4.1 Understanding migration patterns and connectivity along flyways

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

4.2 Monitoring of population trends

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

4.3 Understand causes of population change in migratory landbird species

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

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

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

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

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

5.0 EDUCATION AND INFORMATION

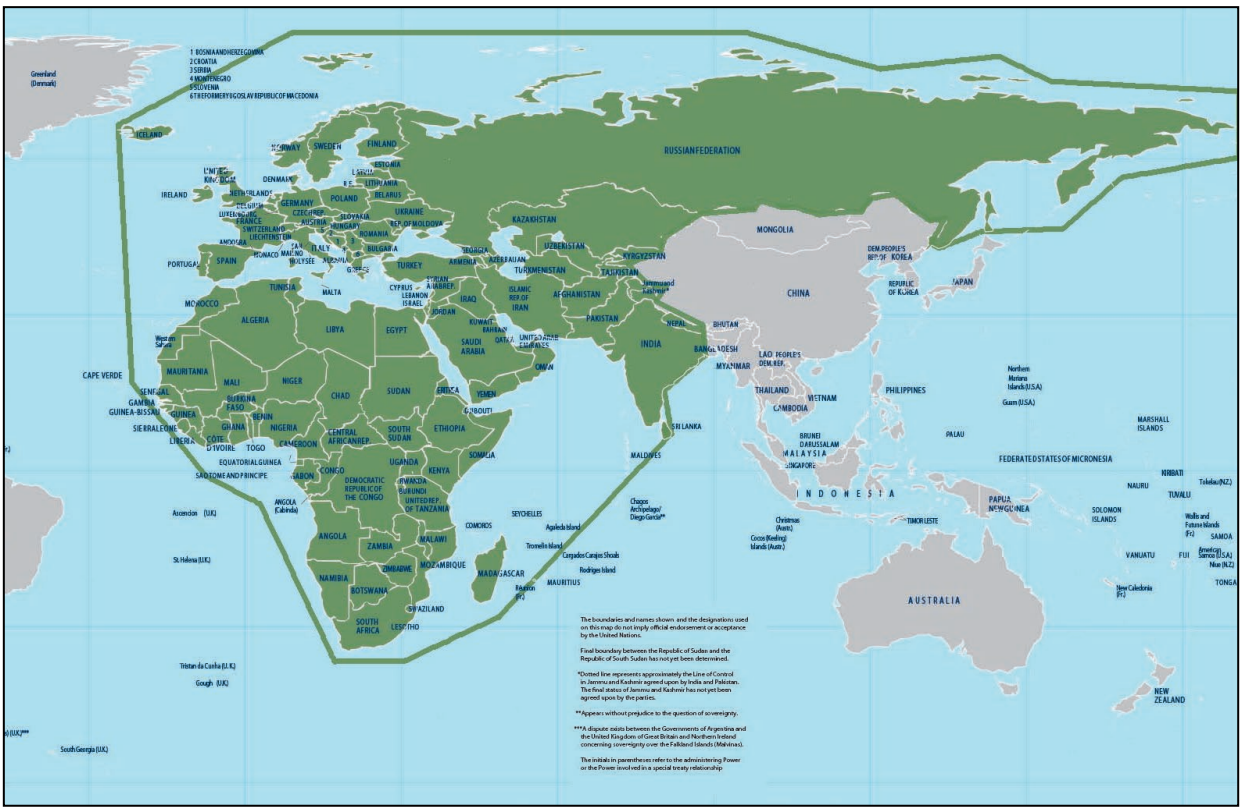
5.1 Improve public awareness and understanding about migratory landbird species

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

AFRICAN-EURASIAN MIGRATORY LANDBIRDS ACTION PLAN

ANNEX 2: MAP OF THE AREA INCLUDED WITHIN THE ACTION PLAN[9]

Version 28 April 2014



[9] The map shows country names at the time when the AEMLAP was originally adopted (version from 2014). The table has been updated, showing country names at April 2019.

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

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

AFRICAN-EURASIAN MIGRATORY LANDBIRDS ACTION PLAN

ANNEX 3: SPECIES LISTS

Version 12 December 2019

Attached is the dynamic[10] list of migratory landbird species that occur within the African Eurasian region according to the following definition:

1. Migratory is defined as those species recorded within the IUCN Species Information Service (SIS) and BirdLife World Bird Database (WBDB) as 'Full Migrant', i.e. species which have a substantial proportion of the global or regional population which makes regular or seasonal cyclical movements beyond the breeding range, with predictable timing and destinations:

    - with the omission of all single-country endemic migrants, in order to conform with the CMS definition of migratory which requires a species to 'cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries'; in reality, this has meant the removal of only one species, the Madagascar Blue-pigeon *Alectroenas madagascariensis*. However, it should be noted that removing single-country endemics is not strictly analogous with omitting species that do not cross political borders. It is quite possible for a migratory species whose range extends across multiple countries to contain no populations that actually cross national boundaries as part of their regular migration.

2. African-Eurasian is defined as Africa, Europe (including all of the Russian Federation and excluding Greenland), the Middle East, Central Asia, Afghanistan, and the Indian sub-continent.

3. Landbird is defined as those species not recorded in SIS and the WBDB as being seabirds, raptors or waterbirds, except for the following waterbird species that are recorded as not utilizing freshwater habitats: *Geronticus eremita*, *Geronticus calvus*, *Burhinus oedicnemus*, *Cursorius cursor* and *Tryngites subruficollis*.

At the time of adoption of the AEMLAP at the 11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CMS, the CMS Appendices for bird species followed the taxonomy and nomenclature of Morony *et al*. (1975) for orders and families and Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993) for genera and species. However, it was not possible to produce the necessary species list using these taxonomic treatments because BirdLife did not hold information on the geographical occurrence or migratory status of taxonomic entities not recognised by the BirdLife Taxonomic Working Group. Instead, the species list included a column indicating whether a species occurs on Sibley and Monroe and a column of synonyms used in Sibley and Monroe.

As adopted by the 11th and the 12th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CMS, the CMS Appendices for bird species follow now the taxonomy and nomenclature of Del Hoyo & Collar (2014, 2016). In accordance with CMS Decision 12.22 c), the Annex 3 species list was updated, reflecting this standard taxonomic reference (HBW-BirdLife Version 3.0, November 2018). In carrying out this update all entities originally listed on Annex 3 were retained and where species originally listed have since been split, all new species resulting from the split were also retained in Annex 3. Updates to the conservation status and global population trend of Annex 3 species were made using the IUCN Red List of birds (BirdLife International 2018) and the IUCN Species Information Service (SIS) database (2018).

[10] This species list is open to regular updates, based on review of the IUCN Species Information Service (SIS) and the latest version of the HBW and BirdLife taxonomic checklist.

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

Current Scientific Name	Old Scientific Name	Current English Name	2019 IUCN Red List Category	Global Population Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Member of a Family (Morony et al. 1975) Listed on CMS Ap II	Coverage by other CMS Instruments
Coturnix japonica	*Coturnix japonica*	Japanese Quail	NT	Decreasing				
Columba eversmanni	*Columba eversmanni*	Yellow-eyed Pigeon	VU	Decreasing				
Streptopelia turtur	*Streptopelia turtur*	European Turtle-dove	VU	Decreasing		Yes		
Apus acuticauda	*Apus acuticauda*	Dark-rumped Swift	VU	Stable				
Tetrax tetrax	*Tetrax tetrax*	Little Bustard	NT	Decreasing				
Otis tarda	*Otis tarda*	Great Bustard	VU	Decreasing	Yes	Yes		Great Bustard MOU
Chlamydotis undulata	*Chlamydotis undulata*	African Houbara	VU	Decreasing	Yes	Yes		
Chlamydotis macqueenii		Asian Houbara	VU	Decreasing				
Neotis ludwigii	*Neotis ludwigii*	Ludwig's Bustard	EN	Decreasing				
Neotis denhami	*Neotis denhami*	Denham's Bustard	NT	Decreasing				
Houbaropsis bengalensis	*Houbaropsis bengalensis*	Bengal Florican	CR	Decreasing				
Sypheotides indicus	*Sypheotides indicus*	Lesser Florican	EN	Decreasing				
Geronticus eremita	*Geronticus eremita*	Northern Bald Ibis	EN	Stable				AEWA
Geronticus calvus	*Geronticus calvus*	Southern Bald Ibis	VU	Decreasing				
Calidris subruficollis	*Tryngites subruficollis*	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	NT	Decreasing	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Turnix hottentottus	*Turnix hottentottus*	Hottentot Buttonquail	EN	Decreasing				
Psittacula derbiana	*Psittacula derbiana*	Lord Derby's Parakeet	NT	Decreasing				
Acrocephalus paludicola	*Acrocephalus paludicola*	Aquatic Warbler	VU	Decreasing	Yes	Yes	Yes	Aquatic Warbler MOU
Acrocephalus tangorum	*Acrocephalus tangorum*	White-browed Reed-warbler	VU	Decreasing			Yes	
Acrocephalus griseldis	*Acrocephalus griseldis*	Basra Reed-warbler	EN	Stable	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Locustella pryeri	*Locustella pryeri*	Marsh Grassbird	NT	Decreasing			Yes	
Locustella pleskei	*Locustella pleskei*	Pleske's Grasshopper-warbler	VU	Decreasing			Yes	
Locustella major		Long-billed Grasshopper-warbler	NT	Decreasing				
Chaetornis striata	*Chaetornis striata*	Bristled Grassbird	VU	Decreasing			Yes	
Hirundo atrocaerulea	*Hirundo atrocaerulea*	Blue Swallow	VU	Decreasing	Yes	Yes		

Current Scientific Name	Old Scientific Name	Current English Name	2019 IUCN Red List Category	Global Population Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Member of a Family (Morony et al. 1975) Listed on CMS Ap II	Coverage by other CMS Instruments
Phylloscopus tytleri	*Phylloscopus tytleri*	Tytler's Leaf-warbler	NT	Decreasing			Yes	
Zoothera major	*Zoothera dauma*	Amami Thrush	NT	Increasing				
Geokichla guttata	*Zoothera guttata*	Spotted Ground-thrush	EN	Decreasing	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Turdus iliacus	*Turdus iliacus*	Redwing	NT	Decreasing			Yes	
Turdus feae	*Turdus feae*	Grey-sided Thrush	VU	Decreasing			Yes	
Cyanoptila cumatilis		Zappey's Flycatcher	NT	Decreasing				
Calliope pectardens	*Luscinia pectardens*	Firethroat	NT	Decreasing			Yes	
Ficedula subrubra	*Ficedula subrubra*	Kashmir Flycatcher	VU	Decreasing			Yes	
Saxicola insignis	*Saxicola insignis*	White-throated Bushchat	VU	Decreasing			Yes	
Bombycilla japonica	*Bombycilla japonica*	Japanese Waxwing	NT	Decreasing				
Anthus pratensis	*Anthus pratensis*	Meadow Pipit	NT	Decreasing				
Anthus hoeschi	*Anthus hoeschi*	Mountain Pipit	NT	Decreasing				
Serinus syriacus	*Serinus syriacus*	Syrian Serin	VU	Decreasing	Yes			
Emberiza cineracea	*Emberiza cineracea*	Cinereous Bunting	NT	Decreasing				
Emberiza yessoensis	*Emberiza yessoensis*	Ochre-rumped Bunting	NT	Decreasing				
Emberiza aureola	*Emberiza aureola*	Yellow-breasted Bunting	CR	Decreasing	Yes			
Emberiza rustica	*Emberiza rustica*	Rustic Bunting	VU	Decreasing				

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

Current Scientific Name	Old Scientific Name	Current English Name	2019 IUCN Red List Category	Global Population Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Member of a Family (Morony et al. 1975) Listed on CMS Ap II	Coverage by other CMS Instruments
Coturnix coturnix	*Coturnix coturnix*	Common Quail	LC	Decreasing		Yes		
Streptopelia tranquebarica	*Streptopelia tranquebarica*	Red Turtle Dove	LC	Decreasing				
Treron curvirostra	*Treron curvirostra*	Thick-billed Green-pigeon	LC	Decreasing				
Treron calvus	*Treron calvus*	African Green-pigeon	LC	Decreasing				
Treron apicauda	*Treron apicauda*	Pin-tailed Green-pigeon	LC	Decreasing				
Treron sieboldii	*Treron sieboldii*	White-bellied Green-pigeon	LC	Decreasing				
Ducula bicolor	*Ducula bicolor*	Pied Imperial-pigeon	LC	Decreasing				
Pterocles orientalis	*Pterocles orientalis*	Black-bellied Sandgrouse	LC	Decreasing				
Pterocles gutturalis	*Pterocles gutturalis*	Yellow-throated Sandgrouse	LC	Decreasing				
Caprimulgus ruficollis	*Caprimulgus ruficollis*	Red-necked Nightjar	LC	Decreasing				
Caprimulgus europaeus	*Caprimulgus europaeus*	European Nightjar	LC	Decreasing				
Caprimulgus aegyptius	*Caprimulgus aegyptius*	Egyptian Nightjar	LC	Decreasing				
Apus barbatus	*Apus barbatus*	African Swift	LC	Decreasing				
Chrysococcyx maculatus	*Chrysococcyx maculatus*	Asian Emerald Cuckoo	LC	Decreasing				
Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus	*Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus*	Violet Cuckoo	LC	Decreasing				
Surniculus lugubris	*Surniculus lugubris*	Square-tailed Drongo-cuckoo	LC	Decreasing				
Hierococcyx nisicolor	*Cuculus fugax*	Whistling Hawk-cuckoo	LC	Decreasing				
Cuculus micropterus	*Cuculus micropterus*	Indian Cuckoo	LC	Decreasing				
Cuculus canorus	*Cuculus canorus*	Common Cuckoo	LC	Decreasing				
Burhinus oedicnemus	*Burhinus oedicnemus*	Eurasian Thick-knee	LC	Decreasing		Yes		
Turnix nanus		Black-rumped Buttonquail	LC	Decreasing				
Cursorius cursor	*Cursorius cursor*	Cream-coloured Courser	LC	Decreasing				
Upupa epops	*Upupa epops*	Common Hoopoe	LC	Decreasing				
Merops nubicus	*Merops nubicus*	Northern Carmine Bee-eater	LC	Decreasing				
Merops nubicoides	*Merops nubicoides*	Southern Carmine Bee-eater	LC	Decreasing				

Current Scientific Name	Old Scientific Name	Current English Name	2019 IUCN Red List Category	Global Population Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Member of a Family (Morony et al. 1975) Listed on CMS Ap II	Coverage by other CMS Instruments
Coracias naevius	*Coracias naevia*	Purple Roller	LC	Decreasing				
Coracias garrulus	*Coracias garrulus*	European Roller	LC	Decreasing	Yes	Yes		
Eurystomus orientalis	*Eurystomus orientalis*	Oriental Dollarbird	LC	Decreasing				
Ceyx erithaca	*Ceyx erithaca*	Oriental Dwarf-kingfisher	LC	Decreasing				
Halcyon coromanda	*Halcyon coromanda*	Ruddy Kingfisher	LC	Decreasing				
Halcyon pileata	*Halcyon pileata*	Black-capped Kingfisher	LC	Decreasing				
Halcyon senegaloides	*Halcyon senegaloides*	Mangrove Kingfisher	LC	Decreasing				
Jynx torquilla	*Jynx torquilla*	Eurasian Wryneck	LC	Decreasing				
Dryobates minor	*Dendrocopos minor*	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	LC	Decreasing				
Dendrocopos hyperythrus	*Dendrocopos hyperythrus*	Rufous-bellied Woodpecker	LC	Decreasing				
Agapornis pullarius	*Agapornis pullarius*	Red-headed Lovebird	LC	Decreasing				
Pitta angolensis	*Pitta angolensis*	African Pitta	LC	Decreasing				
Pitta brachyura	*Pitta brachyura*	Indian Pitta	LC	Decreasing				
Pitta moluccensis	*Pitta moluccensis*	Blue-winged Pitta	LC	Decreasing				
Pitta sordida	*Pitta sordida*	Western Hooded Pitta	LC	Decreasing				
Oriolus auratus	*Oriolus auratus*	African Golden Oriole	LC	Decreasing				
Oriolus chinensis	*Oriolus chinensis*	Black-naped Oriole	LC	Decreasing				
Oriolus tenuirostris	*Oriolus tenuirostris*	Slender-billed Oriole	LC	Decreasing				
Pericrocotus brevirostris		Short-billed Minivet	LC	Decreasing				
Pericrocotus ethologus	*Pericrocotus ethologus*	Long-tailed Minivet	LC	Decreasing				
Pericrocotus divaricatus	*Pericrocotus divaricatus*	Ashy Minivet	LC	Decreasing				
Pericrocotus roseus	*Pericrocotus roseus*	Rosy Minivet	LC	Decreasing				
Lalage melaschistos	*Coracina melaschistos*	Black-winged Cuckooshrike	LC	Decreasing				
Megabyas flammulatus	*Megabyas flammulatus*	African Shrike-flycatcher	LC	Decreasing			Yes	
Platysteira peltata	*Platysteira peltata*	Black-throated Wattle-eye	LC	Decreasing			Yes	
Lanius tigrinus	*Lanius tigrinus*	Tiger Shrike	LC	Decreasing				

Current Scientific Name	Old Scientific Name	Current English Name	2019 IUCN Red List Category	Global Population Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Member of a Family (Morony et al. 1975) Listed on CMS Ap II	Coverage by other CMS Instruments
Lanius bucephalus	*Lanius bucephalus*	Bull-headed Shrike	LC	Decreasing				
Lanius cristatus	*Lanius cristatus*	Brown Shrike	LC	Decreasing				
Lanius collurio	*Lanius collurio*	Red-backed Shrike	LC	Decreasing				
Lanius minor	*Lanius minor*	Lesser Grey Shrike	LC	Decreasing				
Lanius excubitor	*Lanius excubitor*	Great Grey Shrike	LC	Decreasing				
Lanius senator	*Lanius senator*	Woodchat Shrike	LC	Decreasing				
Lanius nubicus	*Lanius nubicus*	Masked Shrike	LC	Decreasing				
Corvus frugilegus	*Corvus frugilegus*	Rook	LC	Decreasing				
Periparus ater	*Parus ater*	Coal Tit	LC	Decreasing				
Remiz coronatus	*Remiz coronatus*	White-crowned Penduline-tit	LC	Decreasing				
Alaudala rufescens	*Calandrella rufescens*	Lesser Short-toed Lark	LC	Decreasing				
Melanocorypha calandra	*Melanocorypha calandra*	Calandra Lark	LC	Decreasing				
Melanocorypha yeltoniensis	*Melanocorypha yeltoniensis*	Black Lark	LC	Decreasing				
Eremophila alpestris	*Eremophila alpestris*	Horned Lark	LC	Decreasing				
Alauda leucoptera	*Melanocorypha leucoptera*	White-winged Lark	LC	Decreasing				
Alauda arvensis	*Alauda arvensis (Alauda japonica, synonym)*	Eurasian Skylark	LC	Decreasing				
Alauda gulgula	*Alauda gulgula*	Oriental Skylark	LC	Decreasing				
Galerida cristata	*Galerida cristata*	Crested Lark	LC	Decreasing				
Arundinax aedon	*Acrocephalus aedon*	Thick-billed Warbler	LC	Decreasing			Yes	
Iduna opaca	*Hippolais opaca*	Isabelline Warbler	LC	Decreasing				Yes
Hippolais icterina	*Hippolais icterina*	Icterine Warbler	LC	Decreasing			Yes	
Acrocephalus agricola	*Acrocephalus agricola*	Paddyfield Warbler	LC	Decreasing			Yes	
Acrocephalus arundinaceus	*Acrocephalus arundinaceus*	Great Reed-warbler	LC	Decreasing			Yes	
Acrocephalus orientalis		Oriental Reed-warbler	LC	Decreasing				
Locustella certhiola	*Locustella certhiola*	Pallas's Grasshopper-warbler	LC	Decreasing			Yes	
Locustella ochotensis	*Locustella ochotensis*	Middendorff's Grasshopper-warbler	LC	Decreasing			Yes	

Current Scientific Name	Old Scientific Name	Current English Name	2019 IUCN Red List Category	Global Population Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Member of a Family (Morony et al. 1975) Listed on CMS Ap II	Coverage by other CMS Instruments
Locustella fluviatilis	*Locustella fluviatilis*	River Warbler	LC	Decreasing				Yes
Pseudochelidon eurystomina	*Pseudochelidon eurystomina*	African River Martin	DD	Decreasing				
Psalidoprocne pristoptera	*Psalidoprocne pristoptera*	Black Saw-wing	LC	Decreasing				
Delichon urbicum	*Delichon urbicum*	Northern House Martin	LC	Decreasing				
Delichon lagopodum		Eastern House Martin	LC	Decreasing				
Hirundo rustica	*Hirundo rustica*	Barn Swallow	LC	Decreasing				
Riparia paludicola	*Riparia paludicola*	African Plain Martin	LC	Decreasing				
Riparia chinensis		Asian Plain Martin	LC	Decreasing				
Riparia riparia	*Riparia riparia*	Collared Sand Martin	LC	Decreasing				
Phylloscopus sibilatrix	*Phylloscopus sibilatrix*	Wood Warbler	LC	Decreasing			Yes	
Phylloscopus trochilus	*Phylloscopus trochilus*	Willow Warbler	LC	Decreasing			Yes	
Sylvia borin	*Sylvia borin*	Garden Warbler	LC	Decreasing			Yes	
Sylvia melanothorax	*Sylvia melanothorax*	Cyprus Warbler	LC	Decreasing			Yes	
Sylvia ruppeli	*Sylvia rueppelli*	Rüppell's Warbler	LC	Decreasing				Yes
Zosterops erythropleurus	*Zosterops erythropleurus*	Chestnut-flanked White-eye	LC	Decreasing				
Zosterops palpebrosus	*Zosterops palpebrosus*	Oriental White-eye	LC	Decreasing				
Cinclus cinclus	*Cinclus cinclus*	White-throated Dipper	LC	Decreasing				
Sturnus vulgaris	*Sturnus vulgaris*	Common Starling	LC	Decreasing				
Saroglossa spilopterus	*Saroglossa spiloptera*	Spot-winged Starling	LC	Decreasing				
Cinnyricinclus leucogaster	*Cinnyricinclus leucogaster*	Violet-backed Starling	LC	Decreasing				
Zoothera aurea	*Zoothera dauma*	White's Thrush	LC	Decreasing				
Zoothera dauma	*Zoothera dauma*	Scaly Thrush	LC	Decreasing				
Geokichla sibirica	*Zoothera sibirica*	Siberian Thrush	LC	Decreasing			Yes	
Geokichla wardii	*Zoothera wardii*	Pied Thrush	LC	Decreasing			Yes	
Geokichla citrina	*Zoothera citrina*	Orange-headed Thrush	LC	Decreasing			Yes	
Turdus viscivorus	*Turdus viscivorus*	Mistle Thrush	LC	Decreasing			Yes	

Current Scientific Name	Old Scientific Name	Current English Name	2019 IUCN Red List Category	Global Population Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Member of a Family (Morony et al. 1975) Listed on CMS Ap II	Coverage by other CMS Instruments
Muscicapa ferruginea	*Muscicapa ferruginea*	Ferruginous Flycatcher	LC	Decreasing			Yes	
Muscicapa muttui	*Muscicapa muttui*	Brown-breasted Flycatcher	LC	Decreasing			Yes	
Muscicapa striata	*Muscicapa striata*	Spotted Flycatcher	LC	Decreasing			Yes	
Larvivora brunnea	*Luscinia brunnea*	Indian Blue Robin	LC	Decreasing			Yes	
Larvivora cyane	*Luscinia cyane*	Siberian Blue Robin	LC	Decreasing			Yes	
Ficedula semitorquata	*Ficedula semitorquata*	Semi-collared Flycatcher	LC	Decreasing			Yes	
Ficedula hypoleuca	*Ficedula hypoleuca*	European Pied Flycatcher	LC	Decreasing			Yes	
Monticola saxatilis	*Monticola saxatilis*	Rufous-tailed Rock-thrush	LC	Decreasing				Yes
Saxicola rubetra	*Saxicola rubetra*	Whinchat	LC	Decreasing			Yes	
Oenanthe oenanthe	*Oenanthe oenanthe*	Northern Wheatear	LC	Decreasing			Yes	
Oenanthe seebohmi		Black-throated Wheatear	LC	Decreasing				
Oenanthe hispanica	*Oenanthe hispanica*	Black-eared Wheatear	LC	Decreasing			Yes	
Regulus regulus	*Regulus regulus*	Goldcrest	LC	Decreasing			Yes	
Prunella modularis	*Prunella modularis*	Dunnock	LC	Decreasing				
Passer hispaniolensis	*Passer hispaniolensis*	Spanish Sparrow	LC	Decreasing				
Passer moabiticus	*Passer moabiticus*	Dead Sea Sparrow	LC	Decreasing				
Anthus trivialis	*Anthus trivialis*	Tree Pipit	LC	Decreasing				
Anthus rubescens	*Anthus rubescens*	Buff-bellied Pipit	LC	Decreasing				
Motacilla flava	*Motacilla flava*	Western Yellow Wagtail	LC	Decreasing				
Motacilla tschutschensis		Eastern Yellow Wagtail	LC	Decreasing				
Fringilla montifringilla	*Fringilla montifringilla*	Brambling	LC	Decreasing				
Carpodacus erythrinus	*Carpodacus erythrinus*	Common Rosefinch	LC	Decreasing				
Pinicola enucleator	*Pinicola enucleator*	Pine Grosbeak	LC	Decreasing				
Pyrrhula pyrrhula	*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*	Eurasian Bullfinch	LC	Decreasing				
Leucosticte arctoa	*Leucosticte arctoa*	Asian Rosy-finch	LC	Decreasing				
Linaria flavirostris	*Carduelis flavirostris*	Twite	LC	Decreasing				
Linaria cannabina	*Carduelis cannabina*	Common Linnet	LC	Decreasing				

Current Scientific Name	Old Scientific Name	Current English Name	2019 IUCN Red List Category	Global Population Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Member of a Family (Morony et al. 1975) Listed on CMS Ap II	Coverage by other CMS Instruments
Acanthis flammea	*Carduelis flammea*	Redpoll	LC	Decreasing				
Serinus serinus	*Serinus serinus*	European Serin	LC	Decreasing				
Spinus spinus	*Carduelis spinus*	Eurasian Siskin	LC	Decreasing				
Plectrophenax nivalis	*Plectrophenax nivalis*	Snow Bunting	LC	Decreasing				
Emberiza calandra	*Miliaria calandra*	Corn Bunting	LC	Decreasing				
Emberiza hortulana	*Emberiza hortulana*	Ortolan Bunting	LC	Decreasing				
Emberiza citrinella	*Emberiza citrinella*	Yellowhammer	LC	Decreasing				
Emberiza schoeniclus	*Emberiza schoeniclus*	Reed Bunting	LC	Decreasing				

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

Current Scientific Name	Old Scientific Name	Current English Name	2019 IUCN Red List Category	Global Population Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Member of a Family (Morony et al. 1975) Listed on CMS Ap II	Coverage by other CMS Instruments
Columba leuconota	*Columba leuconota*	Snow Pigeon	LC	Stable				
Columba oenas	*Columba oenas*	Stock Dove	LC	Increasing				
Columba palumbus	*Columba palumbus*	Common Woodpigeon	LC	Increasing				
Columba hodgsonii	*Columba hodgsonii*	Speckled Woodpigeon	LC	Stable				
Streptopelia orientalis	*Streptopelia orientalis*	Oriental Turtle-dove	LC	Stable				
Streptopelia decaocto	*Streptopelia decaocto*	Eurasian Collared-dove	LC	Increasing				
Streptopelia roseogrisea	*Streptopelia roseogrisea*	African Collared-dove	LC	Stable				
Streptopelia semitorquata	*Streptopelia semitorquata*	Red-eyed Dove	LC	Increasing				
Streptopelia capicola	*Streptopelia capicola*	Ring-necked Dove	LC	Increasing				
Streptopelia vinacea	*Streptopelia vinacea*	Vinaceous Dove	LC	Stable				
Spilopelia chinensis	*Stigmatopelia chinensis*	Eastern Spotted Dove	LC	Increasing				
Spilopelia senegalensis	*Stigmatopelia senegalensis*	Laughing Dove	LC	Stable				
Macropygia unchall	*Macropygia unchall*	Barred Cuckoo-dove	LC	Stable				
Turtur abyssinicus	*Turtur abyssinicus*	Black-billed Wood-dove	LC	Stable				
Turtur afer	*Turtur afer*	Blue-spotted Wood-dove	LC	Stable				
Turtur tympanistria	*Turtur tympanistria*	Tambourine Dove	LC	Stable				
Oena capensis	*Oena capensis*	Namaqua Dove	LC	Increasing				
Syrrhaptes paradoxus	*Syrrhaptes paradoxus*	Pallas's Sandgrouse	LC	Stable				
Pterocles namaqua	*Pterocles namaqua*	Namaqua Sandgrouse	LC	Stable				
Pterocles senegallus	*Pterocles senegallus*	Spotted Sandgrouse	LC	Stable				
Pterocles alchata	*Pterocles alchata*	Pin-tailed Sandgrouse	LC	Stable				
Caprimulgus indicus	*Caprimulgus indicus*	Jungle Nightjar	LC	Stable				
Caprimulgus jotaka		Grey Nightjar	LC	Stable				
Caprimulgus fraenatus		Sombre Nightjar	LC	Stable				
Caprimulgus rufigena	*Caprimulgus rufigena*	Rufous-cheeked Nightjar	LC	Stable				

Current Scientific Name	Old Scientific Name	Current English Name	2019 IUCN Red List Category	Global Population Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Member of a Family (Morony et al. 1975) Listed on CMS Ap II	Coverage by other CMS Instruments
Caprimulgus mahrattensis	*Caprimulgus mahrattensis*	Sykes's Nightjar	LC	Stable				
Caprimulgus inornatus	*Caprimulgus inornatus*	Plain Nightjar	LC	Stable				
Caprimulgus climacurus	*Caprimulgus climacurus*	Long-tailed Nightjar	LC	Stable				
Caprimulgus clarus		Slender-tailed Nightjar	LC	Stable				
Caprimulgus fossii	*Caprimulgus fossii*	Mozambique Nightjar	LC	Stable				
Caprimulgus longipennis	*Macrodipteryx longipennis*	Standard-winged Nightjar	LC	Stable				
Caprimulgus vexillarius	*Macrodipteryx vexillarius*	Pennant-winged Nightjar	LC	Stable				
Hirundapus caudacutus	*Hirundapus caudacutus*	White-throated Needletail	LC	Stable				
Hirundapus cochinchinensis	*Hirundapus cochinchinensis*	Silver-backed Needletail	LC	Stable				
Aerodramus brevirostris	*Collocalia brevirostris*	Himalayan Swiftlet	LC	Stable				
Tachymarptis melba	*Tachymarptis melba*	Alpine Swift	LC	Stable				
Tachymarptis aequatorialis	*Tachymarptis aequatorialis*	Mottled Swift	LC	Stable				
Apus pacificus	*Apus pacificus*	Pacific Swift	LC	Stable				
Apus caffer	*Apus caffer*	White-rumped Swift	LC	Increasing				
Apus affinis	*Apus affinis*	Little Swift	LC	Increasing				
Apus niansae	*Apus niansae*	Nyanza Swift	LC	Stable				
Apus berliozi	*Apus berliozi*	Forbes-Watson's Swift	LC	Stable				
Apus unicolor	*Apus unicolor*	Plain Swift	LC	Unknown				
Apus pallidus	*Apus pallidus*	Pallid Swift	LC	Stable				
Apus apus	*Apus apus*	Common Swift	LC	Stable (in Europe still decreasing)				
Clamator jacobinus	*Clamator jacobinus*	Jacobin Cuckoo	LC	Stable				
Clamator levaillantii	*Clamator levaillantii*	Levaillant's Cuckoo	LC	Stable				
Clamator coromandus	*Clamator coromandus*	Chestnut-winged Cuckoo	LC	Stable				
Clamator glandarius	*Clamator glandarius*	Great Spotted Cuckoo	LC	Stable				
Eudynamys scolopaceus	*Eudynamys scolopaceus*	Western Koel	LC	Stable				

Current Scientific Name	Old Scientific Name	Current English Name	2019 IUCN Red List Category	Global Population Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Member of a Family (Morony et al. 1975) Listed on CMS Ap II	Coverage by other CMS Instruments
Chrysococcyx klaas	*Chrysococcyx klaas*	Klaas's Cuckoo	LC	Stable				
Chrysococcyx cupreus	*Chrysococcyx cupreus*	African Emerald Cuckoo	LC	Stable				
Chrysococcyx caprius	*Chrysococcyx caprius*	Diederik Cuckoo	LC	Stable				
Cacomantis sonneratii	*Cacomantis sonneratii*	Banded Bay Cuckoo	LC	Stable				
Cacomantis merulinus	*Cacomantis merulinus*	Plaintive Cuckoo	LC	Stable				
Cacomantis passerinus	*Cacomantis passerinus*	Grey-bellied Cuckoo	LC	Stable				
Hierococcyx sparverioides	*Cuculus sparverioides*	Large Hawk-cuckoo	LC	Stable				
Hierococcyx varius	*Cuculus varius*	Common Hawk-cuckoo	LC	Stable				
Hierococcyx hyperythrus		Northern Hawk-cuckoo	LC	Stable				
Cuculus solitarius	*Cuculus solitarius*	Red-chested Cuckoo	LC	Stable				
Cuculus clamosus	*Cuculus clamosus*	Black Cuckoo	LC	Stable				
Cuculus gularis	*Cuculus gularis*	African Cuckoo	LC	Stable				
Cuculus saturatus	*Cuculus saturatus* (*Cuculus optatus*, synonym)	Oriental Cuckoo	LC	Stable				
Cuculus poliocephalus	*Cuculus poliocephalus*	Lesser Cuckoo	LC	Stable				
Cuculus rochii	*Cuculus rochii*	Madagascar Cuckoo	LC	Stable				
Turnix tanki	*Turnix tanki*	Yellow-legged Buttonquail	LC	Stable				
Ortyxelos meiffrenii	*Ortyxelos meiffrenii*	Quail-plover	LC	Unknown				
Cursorius somalensis		Somali Courser	LC	Stable				
Merops albicollis	*Merops albicollis*	White-throated Bee-eater	LC	Stable				
Merops malimbicus	*Merops malimbicus*	Rosy Bee-eater	LC	Unknown				
Merops orientalis	*Merops orientalis*	Asian Green Bee-eater	LC	Increasing				
Merops leschenaulti	*Merops leschenaulti*	Chestnut-headed Bee-eater	LC	Increasing				
Merops philippinus	*Merops philippinus*	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	LC	Stable				
Merops superciliosus	*Merops superciliosus*	Olive Bee-eater	LC	Stable				
Merops persicus	*Merops persicus*	Blue-cheeked Bee-eater	LC	Stable				

Current Scientific Name	Old Scientific Name	Current English Name	2019 IUCN Red List Category	Global Population Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Member of a Family (Morony et al. 1975) Listed on CMS Ap II	Coverage by other CMS Instruments
Merops apiaster	*Merops apiaster*	European Bee-eater	LC	Stable		Yes		
Coracias abyssinicus	*Coracias abyssinicus*	Abyssinian Roller	LC	Increasing				
Eurystomus glaucurus	*Eurystomus glaucurus*	Broad-billed Roller	LC	Stable				
Ispidina picta	*Ceyx pictus*	African Pygmy-kingfisher	LC	Stable				
Alcedo atthis	*Alcedo atthis*	Common Kingfisher	LC	Unknown				
Halcyon leucocephala	*Halcyon leucocephala*	Grey-headed Kingfisher	LC	Stable				
Halcyon senegalensis	*Halcyon senegalensis*	Woodland Kingfisher	LC	Stable				
Dryocopus martius	*Dryocopus martius*	Black Woodpecker	LC	Increasing				
Picoides tridactylus	*Picoides tridactylus*	Three-toed Woodpecker	LC	Stable				
Loriculus vernalis	*Loriculus vernalis*	Vernal Hanging-parrot	LC	Stable				
Oriolus traillii	*Oriolus traillii*	Maroon Oriole	LC	Stable				
Oriolus oriolus	*Oriolus oriolus*	Eurasian Golden Oriole	LC	Stable				
Campephaga phoenicea	*Campephaga phoenicea*	Red-shouldered Cuckooshrike	LC	Stable				
Lalage melanoptera	*Coracina melanoptera*	Black-headed Cuckooshrike	LC	Stable				
Artamus leucoryn	*Artamus leucorynchus*	White-breasted Woodswallow	LC	Stable				
Artamus fuscus	*Artamus fuscus*	Ashy Woodswallow	LC	Stable				
Batis dimorpha		Malawi Batis	LC	Stable				
Batis capensis	*Batis capensis*	Cape Batis	LC	Stable				Yes
Batis pririt	*Batis pririt*	Pririt Batis	LC	Stable				Yes
Dicrurus macrocercus	*Dicrurus macrocercus*	Black Drongo	LC	Unknown				
Dicrurus leucophaeus	*Dicrurus leucophaeus*	Ashy Drongo	LC	Unknown				
Dicrurus annectens	*Dicrurus annectans*	Crow-billed Drongo	LC	Unknown				
Dicrurus hottentottus	*Dicrurus hottentottus*	Hair-crested Drongo	LC	Unknown				
Dicrurus striatus		Short-tailed Drongo	LC	Unknown				
Hypothymis azurea	*Hypothymis azurea*	Black-naped Monarch	LC	Stable				Yes
Terpsiphone paradisi	*Terpsiphone paradisi*	Indian Paradise-flycatcher	LC	Stable				Yes

Current Scientific Name	Old Scientific Name	Current English Name	2019 IUCN Red List Category	Global Population Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Member of a Family (Morony et al. 1975) Listed on CMS Ap II	Coverage by other CMS Instruments
Terpsiphone viridis	*Terpsiphone viridis*	African Paradise-flycatcher	LC	Stable				Yes
Lanius phoenicuroides		Red-tailed Shrike	LC	Stable				
Lanius isabellinus	*Lanius isabellinus*	Isabelline Shrike	LC	Stable				
Lanius collurioides	*Lanius collurioides*	Burmese Shrike	LC	Stable				
Lanius vittatus	*Lanius vittatus*	Bay-backed Shrike	LC	Stable				
Lanius schach	*Lanius schach*	Long-tailed Shrike	LC	Unknown				
Lanius tephronotus	*Lanius tephronotus*	Grey-backed Shrike	LC	Stable				
Lanius sphenocercus	*Lanius sphenocercus*	Chinese Grey Shrike	LC	Stable				
Lanius borealis		Northern Grey Shrike	LC	Stable				
Pica pica	*Pica pica*	Eurasian Magpie	LC	Stable				
Corvus dauuricus	*Corvus dauuricus*	Daurian Jackdaw	LC	Stable				
Corvus monedula	*Corvus monedula*	Eurasian Jackdaw	LC	Stable				
Corvus corax	*Corvus corax*	Common Raven	LC	Increasing				
Corvus corone	*Corvus corone*	Carrion Crow	LC	Increasing				
Stenostira scita	*Stenostira scita*	Fairy Flycatcher	LC	Stable				Yes
Cephalopyrus flammiceps	*Cephalopyrus flammiceps*	Fire-capped Tit	LC	Unknown				
Cyanistes caeruleus	*Parus caeruleus*	Eurasian Blue Tit	LC	Increasing				
Cyanistes teneriffae		African Blue Tit	LC	Stable				
Remiz pendulinus	*Remiz pendulinus*	Eurasian Penduline-tit	LC	Increasing				
Remiz macronyx	*Remiz macronyx*	Black-headed Penduline-tit	LC	Stable				
Remiz consobrinus	*Remiz consobrinus*	Chinese Penduline-tit	LC	Increasing				
Pinarocorys nigricans	*Pinarocorys nigricans*	Dusky Lark	LC	Stable				
Pinarocorys erythropygia	*Pinarocorys erythropygia*	Rufous-rumped Lark	LC	Stable				
Mirafra javanica	*Mirafra cantillans*	Horsfield's Bushlark	LC	Stable				
Melanocorypha bimaculata	*Melanocorypha bimaculata*	Bimaculated Lark	LC	Stable				
Melanocorypha mongolica	*Melanocorypha mongolica*	Mongolian Lark	LC	Stable				

Current Scientific Name	Old Scientific Name	Current English Name	2019 IUCN Red List Category	Global Population Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Member of a Family (Morony et al. 1975) Listed on CMS Ap II	Coverage by other CMS Instruments
Calandrella acutirostris	*Calandrella acutirostris*	Hume's Lark	LC	Stable				
Calandrella cinerea	*Calandrella cinerea*	Red-capped Lark	LC	Increasing				
Calandrella brachydactyla	*Calandrella brachydactyla*	Greater Short-toed Lark	LC	Unknown				
Lullula arborea	*Lullula arborea*	Woodlark	LC	Increasing				
Panurus biarmicus	*Panurus biarmicus*	Bearded Reedling	LC	Unknown				Yes
Cisticola juncidis	*Cisticola juncidis*	Zitting Cisticola	LC	Increasing				Yes
Iduna caligata	*Hippolais caligata*	Booted Warbler	LC	Increasing				Yes
Iduna rama	*Hippolais rama*	Sykes's Warbler	LC	Stable				Yes
Iduna pallida	*Hippolais pallida*	Olivaceous Warbler	LC	Stable				Yes
Hippolais languida	*Hippolais languida*	Upcher's Warbler	LC	Stable				Yes
Hippolais olivetorum	*Hippolais olivetorum*	Olive-tree Warbler	LC	Stable				Yes
Hippolais polyglotta	*Hippolais polyglotta*	Melodious Warbler	LC	Increasing				Yes
Acrocephalus bistrigiceps	*Acrocephalus bistrigiceps*	Black-browed Reed-warbler	LC	Stable				Yes
Acrocephalus melanopogon	*Acrocephalus melanopogon*	Moustached Warbler	LC	Stable				Yes
Acrocephalus schoenobaenus	*Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*	Sedge Warbler	LC	Stable			Yes	
Acrocephalus orinus	*Acrocephalus orinus*	Large-billed Reed-warbler	DD	Unknown				Yes
Acrocephalus dumetorum	*Acrocephalus dumetorum*	Blyth's Reed-warbler	LC	Increasing				Yes
Acrocephalus palustris	*Acrocephalus palustris*	Marsh Warbler	LC	Stable				Yes
Acrocephalus scirpaceus	*Acrocephalus scirpaceus*	Common Reed-warbler	LC	Stable			Yes	
Acrocephalus concinens	*Acrocephalus concinens*	Blunt-winged Warbler	LC	Stable				Yes
Acrocephalus stentoreus	*Acrocephalus stentoreus*	Clamorous Reed-warbler	LC	Stable				Yes
Locustella fasciolata	*Locustella fasciolata*	Gray's Grasshopper-warbler	LC	Stable				Yes
Locustella amnicola		Sakhalin Grasshopper-warbler	LC	Stable				
Locustella lanceolata	*Locustella lanceolata*	Lanceolated Warbler	LC	Stable				Yes
Locustella luscinioides	*Locustella luscinioides*	Savi's Warbler	LC	Stable			Yes	
Locustella luteoventris		Brown Grasshopper-warbler	LC	Stable				

Current Scientific Name	Old Scientific Name	Current English Name	2019 IUCN Red List Category	Global Population Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Member of a Family (Morony et al. 1975) Listed on CMS Ap II	Coverage by other CMS Instruments
Locustella tacsanowskia	*Bradypterus tacsanowskius*	Chinese Grasshopper-warbler	LC	Stable				Yes
Locustella naevia	*Locustella naevia*	Common Grasshopper-warbler	LC	Stable			Yes	
Locustella davidi	*Bradypterus davidi*	Baikal Grasshopper-warbler	LC	Stable				Yes
Locustella kashmirensis		Himalayan Grasshopper-warbler	LC	Stable				
Locustella thoracica	*Bradypterus thoracicus*	Spotted Grasshopper-warbler	LC	Stable				Yes
Locustella mandelli		Russet Grasshopper-warbler	LC	Stable				
Psalidoprocne albiceps	*Psalidoprocne albiceps*	White-headed Saw-wing	LC	Stable				
Psalidoprocne obscura	*Psalidoprocne obscura*	Fanti Saw-wing	LC	Stable				
Delichon dasypus	*Delichon dasypus*	Asian House Martin	LC	Increasing				
Petrochelidon rufigula	*Hirundo rufigula*	Red-throated Swallow	LC	Increasing				
Petrochelidon spilodera	*Hirundo spilodera*	South African Swallow	LC	Increasing				
Petrochelidon fluvicola	*Hirundo fluvicola*	Streak-throated Swallow	LC	Increasing				
Cecropis abyssinica	*Hirundo abyssinica*	Lesser Striped Swallow	LC	Increasing				
Cecropis semirufa	*Hirundo semirufa*	Rufous-chested Swallow	LC	Increasing				
Cecropis senegalensis	*Hirundo senegalensis*	Mosque Swallow	LC	Increasing				
Cecropis cucullata	*Hirundo cucullata*	Greater Striped Swallow	LC	Increasing				
Cecropis daurica	*Hirundo daurica*	Red-rumped Swallow	LC	Stable				
Cecropis hyperythra		Sri Lanka Swallow	LC	Stable				
Hirundo albigularis	*Hirundo albigularis*	White-throated Swallow	LC	Increasing				
Hirundo smithii	*Hirundo smithii*	Wire-tailed Swallow	LC	Increasing				
Hirundo angolensis	*Hirundo angolensis*	Angola Swallow	LC	Increasing				
Hirundo aethiopica	*Hirundo aethiopica*	Ethiopian Swallow	LC	Increasing				
Hirundo leucosoma	*Hirundo leucosoma*	Pied-winged Swallow	LC	Increasing				
Hirundo dimidiata	*Hirundo dimidiata*	Pearl-breasted Swallow	LC	Stable				
Ptyonoprogne rupestris	*Hirundo rupestris*	Eurasian Crag Martin	LC	Stable				
Ptyonoprogne obsoleta	*Hirundo obsoleta*	Pale Rock Martin	LC	Increasing				

Current Scientific Name	Old Scientific Name	Current English Name	2019 IUCN Red List Category	Global Population Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Member of a Family (Morony et al. 1975) Listed on CMS Ap II	Coverage by other CMS Instruments
Ptyonoprogne rufigula		Red-throated Rock Martin	LC	Stable				
Ptyonoprogne fuligula	*Hirundo fuligula*	Large Rock Martin	LC	Stable				
Neophedina cincta	*Riparia cincta*	Banded Martin	LC	Increasing				
Phedina borbonica	*Phedina borbonica*	Mascarene Martin	LC	Stable				
Riparia diluta		Pale Sand Martin	LC	Unknown				
Hypsipetes amaurotis	*Ixos amaurotis*	Brown-eared Bulbul	LC	Increasing				
Hypsipetes ganeesa		Square-tailed Bulbul	LC	Stable				
Hypsipetes leucocephalus	*Hypsipetes leucocephalus*	Black Bulbul	LC	Stable				
Pycnonotus leucogenys	*Pycnonotus leucogenys*	Himalayan Bulbul	LC	Increasing				
Phylloscopus orientalis		Eastern Bonelli's Warbler	LC	Increasing				
Phylloscopus bonelli	*Phylloscopus bonelli*	Western Bonelli's Warbler	LC	Stable				Yes
Phylloscopus inornatus	*Phylloscopus inornatus*	Yellow-browed Warbler	LC	Stable				Yes
Phylloscopus humei	*Phylloscopus humei*	Hume's Leaf-warbler	LC	Stable				Yes
Phylloscopus proregulus	*Phylloscopus proregulus*	Pallas's Leaf-warbler	LC	Stable				Yes
Phylloscopus fuscatus	*Phylloscopus fuscatus*	Dusky Warbler	LC	Stable				Yes
Phylloscopus ibericus	*Phylloscopus ibericus*	Iberian Chiffchaff	LC	Increasing				Yes
Phylloscopus collybita	*Phylloscopus collybita*	Common Chiffchaff	LC	Increasing				Yes
Phylloscopus tristis		Siberian Chiffchaff	LC	Unknown				
Phylloscopus sindianus	*Phylloscopus sindianus*	Mountain Chiffchaff	LC	Stable				Yes
Phylloscopus neglectus	*Phylloscopus neglectus*	Plain Leaf-warbler	LC	Stable				Yes
Phylloscopus griseolus	*Phylloscopus griseolus*	Sulphur-bellied Warbler	LC	Stable				Yes
Phylloscopus affinis	*Phylloscopus affinis*	Tickell's Leaf-warbler	LC	Stable				Yes
Phylloscopus armandii		Yellow-streaked Warbler	LC	Stable				
Phylloscopus schwarzi	*Phylloscopus schwarzi*	Radde's Warbler	LC	Stable				Yes
Phylloscopus burkii	*Seicercus burkii*	Green-crowned Warbler	LC	Stable				Yes
Phylloscopus tephrocephalus	*Seicercus tephrocephalus*	Grey-crowned Warbler	LC	Stable				Yes
Phylloscopus valentini		Bianchi's Warbler	LC	Stable				

Current Scientific Name	Old Scientific Name	Current English Name	2019 IUCN Red List Category	Global Population Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Member of a Family (Morony et al. 1975) Listed on CMS Ap II	Coverage by other CMS Instruments
Phylloscopus whistleri		Whistler's Warbler	LC	Stable				
Phylloscopus coronatus	*Phylloscopus coronatus*	Eastern Crowned Warbler	LC	Stable				Yes
Phylloscopus nitidus		Green Warbler	LC	Stable				
Phylloscopus trochiloides	*Phylloscopus trochiloides*	Greenish Warbler	LC	Increasing				Yes
Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus		Two-barred Warbler	LC	Stable				
Phylloscopus borealis	*Phylloscopus borealis*	Arctic Warbler	LC	Increasing				Yes
Phylloscopus examinandus		Kamchatka Leaf-warbler	LC	Stable				
Phylloscopus borealoides	*Phylloscopus borealoides*	Sakhalin Leaf-warbler	LC	Stable				Yes
Phylloscopus tenellipes	*Phylloscopus tenellipes*	Pale-legged Leaf-warbler	LC	Stable				Yes
Phylloscopus magnirostris	*Phylloscopus magnirostris*	Large-billed Leaf-warbler	LC	Stable				Yes
Phylloscopus claudiae	*Phylloscopus claudiae*	Claudia's Leaf-warbler	LC	Stable				Yes
Phylloscopus occipitalis	*Phylloscopus occipitalis*	Western Crowned Leaf-warbler	LC	Stable				Yes
Cettia cetti	*Cettia cetti*	Cetti's Warbler	LC	Increasing				Yes
Urosphena squameiceps	*Urosphena squameiceps*	Asian Stubtail	LC	Stable				Yes
Horornis canturians		Korean Bush-warbler	LC	Stable				
Horornis diphone	*Cettia diphone*	Japanese Bush-warbler	LC	Stable				Yes
Aegithalos caudatus	*Aegithalos caudatus*	Long-tailed Tit	LC	Stable				
Sylvia atricapilla	*Sylvia atricapilla*	Eurasian Blackcap	LC	Increasing				Yes
Sylvia deserti		African Desert Warbler	LC	Stable				
Sylvia nana	*Sylvia nana*	Asian Desert Warbler	LC	Stable				Yes
Sylvia nisoria	*Sylvia nisoria*	Barred Warbler	LC	Stable				Yes
Sylvia hortensis	*Sylvia hortensis*	Western Orphean Warbler	LC	Increasing			Yes	
Sylvia crassirostris		Eastern Orphean Warbler	LC	Increasing				
Sylvia curruca	*Sylvia curruca, Sylvia minula and Sylvia althaea*	Lesser Whitethroat	LC	Stable				Yes
Sylvia mystacea	*Sylvia mystacea*	Menetries's Warbler	LC	Stable				Yes

Current Scientific Name	Old Scientific Name	Current English Name	2019 IUCN Red List Category	Global Population Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Member of a Family (Morony et al. 1975) Listed on CMS Ap II	Coverage by other CMS Instruments
Sylvia melanocephala	*Sylvia melanocephala*	Sardinian Warbler	LC	Increasing				Yes
Sylvia cantillans	*Sylvia cantillans*	Subalpine Warbler	LC	Increasing				Yes
Sylvia subalpina		Moltoni's Warbler	LC	Increasing				
Sylvia communis	*Sylvia communis*	Common Whitethroat	LC	Increasing			Yes	
Sylvia conspicillata	*Sylvia conspicillata*	Spectacled Warbler	LC	Unknown			Yes	
Sylvia sarda	*Sylvia sarda*	Marmora's Warbler	LC	Stable				Yes
Sylvia balearica		Balearic Warbler	LC	Stable				
Sylvia deserticola	*Sylvia deserticola*	Tristram's Warbler	LC	Stable				Yes
Tichodroma muraria	*Tichodroma muraria*	Wallcreeper	LC	Stable				
Troglodytes troglodytes	*Troglodytes troglodytes*	Northern Wren	LC	Increasing				
Pastor roseus	*Sturnus roseus*	Rosy Starling	LC	Unknown				
Agropsar sturninus	*Sturnus sturninus*	Purple-backed Starling	LC	Unknown				
Agropsar philippensis	*Sturnus philippensis*	Chestnut-cheeked Starling	LC	Unknown				
Sturnia sinensis	*Sturnus sinensis*	White-shouldered Starling	LC	Stable				
Sturnia pagodarum	*Sturnus pagodarum*	Brahminy Starling	LC	Unknown				
Spodiopsar cineraceus	*Sturnus cineraceus*	White-cheeked Starling	LC	Unknown				
Lamprotornis shelleyi	*Lamprotornis shelleyi*	Shelley's Starling	LC	Stable				
Lamprotornis splendidus	*Lamprotornis splendidus*	Splendid Starling	LC	Unknown				
Catharus minimus	*Catharus minimus*	Grey-cheeked Thrush	LC	Unknown				Yes
Turdus philomelos	*Turdus philomelos*	Song Thrush	LC	Increasing			Yes	
Turdus merula	*Turdus merula*	Eurasian Blackbird	LC	Increasing				Yes
Turdus simillimus		Indian Blackbird	LC	Stable				
Turdus cardis	*Turdus cardis*	Japanese Thrush	LC	Unknown				Yes
Turdus hortulorum	*Turdus hortulorum*	Grey-backed Thrush	LC	Unknown				Yes
Turdus unicolor	*Turdus unicolor*	Tickell's Thrush	LC	Unknown				Yes
Turdus obscurus	*Turdus obscurus*	Eyebrowed Thrush	LC	Unknown				Yes
Turdus chrysolaus	*Turdus chrysolaus*	Brown-headed Thrush	LC	Unknown				Yes

Current Scientific Name	Old Scientific Name	Current English Name	2019 IUCN Red List Category	Global Population Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Member of a Family (Morony et al. 1975) Listed on CMS Ap II	Coverage by other CMS Instruments
Turdus pallidus	*Turdus pallidus*	Pale Thrush	LC	Unknown				Yes
Turdus pilaris	*Turdus pilaris*	Fieldfare	LC	Stable				Yes
Turdus torquatus	*Turdus torquatus*	Ring Ouzel	LC	Stable			Yes	
Turdus naumanni	*Turdus naumanni*	Naumann's Thrush	LC	Unknown				Yes
Turdus eunomus	*Turdus naumanni*	Dusky Thrush	LC	Unknown				
Turdus atrogularis		Black-throated Thrush	LC	Unknown				
Turdus ruficollis	*Turdus ruficollis*	Rufous-throated Thrush	LC	Unknown				Yes
Cercotrichas galactotes	*Erythropygia galactotes*	Rufous-tailed Scrub-robin	LC	Stable				Yes
Muscicapa griseisticta	*Muscicapa griseisticta*	Grey-streaked Flycatcher	LC	Stable				Yes
Muscicapa sibirica	*Muscicapa sibirica*	Dark-sided Flycatcher	LC	Stable				Yes
Muscicapa dauurica	*Muscicapa dauurica*	Asian Brown Flycatcher	LC	Stable				Yes
Cyanoptila cyanomelana	*Cyanoptila cyanomelana*	Blue-and-white Flycatcher	LC	Stable				Yes
Eumyias thalassinus	*Eumyias thalassinus*	Verditer Flycatcher	LC	Stable				Yes
Cyornis magnirostris	*Cyornis magnirostris*	Large Blue-flycatcher	LC	Stable				Yes
Cyornis rubeculoides	*Cyornis rubeculoides*	Blue-throated Blue-flycatcher	LC	Stable				Yes
Erithacus rubecula	*Erithacus rubecula*	European Robin	LC	Increasing				Yes
Larvivora sibilans	*Luscinia sibilans*	Rufous-tailed Robin	LC	Stable				Yes
Larvivora akahige	*Erithacus akahige*	Japanese Robin	LC	Stable				Yes
Irania gutturalis	*Irania gutturalis*	White-throated Robin	LC	Stable				Yes
Cyanecula svecica	*Luscinia svecica*	Bluethroat	LC	Stable				Yes
Luscinia luscinia	*Luscinia luscinia*	Thrush Nightingale	LC	Stable				Yes
Luscinia megarhynchos	*Luscinia megarhynchos*	Common Nightingale	LC	Stable				Yes
Calliope calliope	*Luscinia calliope*	Siberian Rubythroat	LC	Stable				Yes
Calliope pectoralis	*Luscinia pectoralis*	Himalayan Rubythroat	LC	Stable				Yes
Calliope tschebaiewi		Chinese Rubythroat	LC	Stable				
Tarsiger cyanurus	*Tarsiger cyanurus*	Orange-flanked Bush-robin	LC	Stable				Yes

Current Scientific Name	Old Scientific Name	Current English Name	2019 IUCN Red List Category	Global Population Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Member of a Family (Morony et al. 1975) Listed on CMS Ap II	Coverage by other CMS Instruments
Tarsiger rufilatus		Himalayan Bush-robin	LC	Stable				
Tarsiger chrysaeus	*Tarsiger chrysaeus*	Golden Bush-robin	LC	Stable				Yes
Ficedula zanthopygia	*Ficedula zanthopygia*	Yellow-rumped Flycatcher	LC	Stable				Yes
Ficedula narcissina	*Ficedula narcissina*	Narcissus Flycatcher	LC	Stable				Yes
Ficedula mugimaki	*Ficedula mugimaki*	Mugimaki Flycatcher	LC	Stable				Yes
Ficedula erithacus	*Ficedula hodgsonii*	Slaty-backed Flycatcher	LC	Stable				Yes
Ficedula strophiata	*Ficedula strophiata*	Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher	LC	Stable				Yes
Ficedula superciliaris	*Ficedula superciliaris*	Ultramarine Flycatcher	LC	Stable				Yes
Ficedula ruficauda	*Muscicapa ruficauda*	Rusty-tailed Flycatcher	LC	Stable				Yes
Ficedula parva	*Ficedula parva*	Red-breasted Flycatcher	LC	Increasing				Yes
Ficedula albicilla	*Ficedula albicilla*	Red-throated Flycatcher	LC	Stable				Yes
Ficedula albicollis	*Ficedula albicollis*	Collared Flycatcher	LC	Increasing				Yes
Phoenicurus erythronotus	*Phoenicurus erythronotus*	Eversmann's Redstart	LC	Stable				Yes
Phoenicurus ochruros	*Phoenicurus ochruros*	Black Redstart	LC	Increasing				Yes
Phoenicurus phoenicurus	*Phoenicurus phoenicurus*	Common Redstart	LC	Increasing				Yes
Phoenicurus auroreus	*Phoenicurus auroreus*	Daurian Redstart	LC	Stable				Yes
Phoenicurus erythrogastrus	*Phoenicurus erythrogastrus*	White-winged Redstart	LC	Stable				Yes
Phoenicurus hodgsoni	*Phoenicurus hodgsoni*	Hodgson's Redstart	LC	Stable				Yes
Monticola cinclorhyncha	*Monticola cinclorhynchus*	Blue-capped Rock-thrush	LC	Stable				Yes
Monticola rufiventris	*Monticola rufiventris*	Chestnut-bellied Rock-thrush	LC	Stable				Yes
Monticola gularis	*Monticola gularis*	White-throated Rock-thrush	LC	Stable				Yes
Monticola solitarius	*Monticola solitarius*	Blue Rock-thrush	LC	Stable				Yes
Saxicola caprata	*Saxicola caprata*	Pied Bushchat	LC	Stable				Yes
Saxicola torquatus	*Saxicola torquatus*	Common Stonechat	LC	Stable				Yes
Oenanthe isabellina	*Oenanthe isabellina*	Isabelline Wheatear	LC	Stable				Yes
Oenanthe deserti	*Oenanthe deserti*	Desert Wheatear	LC	Stable				Yes

Current Scientific Name	Old Scientific Name	Current English Name	2019 IUCN Red List Category	Global Population Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Member of a Family (Morony et al. 1975) Listed on CMS Ap II	Coverage by other CMS Instruments
Oenanthe cypriaca	*Oenanthe cypriaca*	Cyprus Wheatear	LC	Stable				Yes
Oenanthe pleschanka	*Oenanthe pleschanka*	Pied Wheatear	LC	Stable				Yes
Oenanthe picata	*Oenanthe picata*	Variable Wheatear	LC	Stable				Yes
Oenanthe finschii	*Oenanthe finschii*	Finsch's Wheatear	LC	Stable				Yes
Oenanthe chrysopygia	*Oenanthe chrysopygia*	Red-tailed Wheatear	LC	Stable				Yes
Oenanthe xanthoprymna	*Oenanthe xanthoprymna*	Kurdish Wheatear	LC	Stable				Yes
Regulus ignicapilla	*Regulus ignicapilla*	Common Firecrest	LC	Stable				Yes
Hypocolius ampelinus	*Hypocolius ampelinus*	Hypocolius	LC	Unknown				
Bombycilla garrulus	*Bombycilla garrulus*	Bohemian Waxwing	LC	Increasing				
Prunella collaris	*Prunella collaris*	Alpine Accentor	LC	Stable				
Prunella rubida	*Prunella rubida*	Japanese Accentor	LC	Stable				
Prunella montanella	*Prunella montanella*	Siberian Accentor	LC	Stable				
Prunella atrogularis	*Prunella atrogularis*	Black-throated Accentor	LC	Stable				
Carpospiza brachydactyla	*Petronia brachydactyla*	Pale Sparrow	LC	Stable				
Dendronanthus indicus	*Dendronanthus indicus*	Forest Wagtail	LC	Stable				
Anthus gustavi	*Anthus gustavi*	Pechora Pipit	LC	Stable				
Anthus hodgsoni	*Anthus hodgsoni*	Olive-backed Pipit	LC	Stable				
Anthus cervinus	*Anthus cervinus*	Red-throated Pipit	LC	Stable				
Anthus roseatus	*Anthus roseatus*	Rosy Pipit	LC	Stable				
Anthus spinoletta	*Anthus spinoletta*	Water Pipit	LC	Stable				
Anthus petrosus	*Anthus petrosus*	Rock Pipit	LC	Stable				
Anthus richardi	*Anthus richardi*	Richard's Pipit	LC	Stable				
Anthus godlewskii	*Anthus godlewskii*	Blyth's Pipit	LC	Stable				
Anthus campestris	*Anthus campestris*	Tawny Pipit	LC	Stable				
Anthus cinnamomeus		African Pipit	LC	Stable				
Tmetothylacus tenellus	*Tmetothylacus tenellus*	Golden Pipit	LC	Stable				
Motacilla cinerea	*Motacilla cinerea*	Grey Wagtail	LC	Stable				

Current Scientific Name	Old Scientific Name	Current English Name	2019 IUCN Red List Category	Global Population Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Member of a Family (Morony et al. 1975) Listed on CMS Ap II	Coverage by other CMS Instruments
Motacilla citreola	*Motacilla citreola*	Citrine Wagtail	LC	Increasing				
Motacilla alba	*Motacilla alba*	White Wagtail	LC	Stable				
Fringilla coelebs	*Fringilla coelebs*	Common Chaffinch	LC	Increasing				
Coccothraustes coccothraustes	*Coccothraustes coccothraustes*	Hawfinch	LC	Increasing				
Eophona migratoria	*Eophona migratoria*	Chinese Grosbeak	LC	Stable				
Eophona personata	*Eophona personata*	Japanese Grosbeak	LC	Stable				
Carpodacus sibiricus	*Uragus sibiricus*	Long-tailed Rosefinch	LC	Stable				
Carpodacus roseus	*Carpodacus roseus*	Pallas's Rosefinch	LC	Stable				
Rhodopechys alienus	*Rhodopechys alienus*	African Crimson-winged Finch	LC	Stable				
Rhodopechys sanguineus	*Rhodopechys sanguineus*	Eurasian Crimson-winged Finch	LC	Stable				
Leucosticte nemoricola	*Leucosticte nemoricola*	Plain Mountain-finch	LC	Stable				
Leucosticte brandti	*Leucosticte brandti*	Brandt's Mountain-finch	LC	Stable				
Leucosticte tephrocotis		Grey-crowned Rosy-Finch	LC	Stable				
Chloris chloris	*Carduelis chloris*	European Greenfinch	LC	Stable				
Chloris sinica	*Carduelis sinica*	Oriental Greenfinch	LC	Stable				
Chloris spinoides	*Carduelis spinoides*	Yellow-breasted Greenfinch	LC	Stable				
Chloris ambigua		Black-headed Greenfinch	LC	Stable				
Carduelis carduelis	*Carduelis carduelis*	European Goldfinch	LC	Increasing				
Carduelis caniceps		Eastern Goldfinch	LC	Stable				
Calcarius lapponicus	*Calcarius lapponicus*	Lapland Longspur	LC	Increasing				
Emberiza melanocephala	*Emberiza melanocephala*	Black-headed Bunting	LC	Unknown				
Emberiza bruniceps	*Emberiza bruniceps*	Red-headed Bunting	LC	Stable				
Emberiza fucata	*Emberiza fucata*	Chestnut-eared Bunting	LC	Stable				
Emberiza cia	*Emberiza cia*	Rock Bunting	LC	Increasing				
Emberiza buchanani	*Emberiza buchanani*	Grey-necked Bunting	LC	Stable				
Emberiza caesia	*Emberiza caesia*	Cretzschmar's Bunting	LC	Stable				

Current Scientific Name	Old Scientific Name	Current English Name	2019 IUCN Red List Category	Global Population Trend	CMS Appx I	CMS Appx II	Member of a Family (Morony et al. 1975) Listed on CMS Ap II	Coverage by other CMS Instruments
Emberiza stewarti	*Emberiza stewarti*	White-capped Bunting	LC	Stable				
Emberiza leucocephalos	*Emberiza leucocephalos*	Pine Bunting	LC	Stable				
Emberiza pallasi	*Emberiza pallasi*	Pallas's Bunting	LC	Stable				
Emberiza pusilla	*Emberiza pusilla*	Little Bunting	LC	Stable				
Emberiza spodocephala	*Emberiza spodocephala*	Black-faced Bunting	LC	Stable				
Emberiza personata		Masked Bunting	LC	Stable				
Emberiza rutila	*Emberiza rutila*	Chestnut Bunting	LC	Stable				
Emberiza chrysophrys	*Emberiza chrysophrys*	Yellow-browed Bunting	LC	Stable				
Emberiza tristrami	*Emberiza tristrami*	Tristram's Bunting	LC	Stable				
Emberiza variabilis	*Emberiza variabilis*	Grey Bunting	LC	Stable				

AFRICAN-EURASIAN MIGRATORY LANDBIRDS ACTION PLAN

ANNEX 4: CONSERVATION POLICY ACHIEVEMENT MATRIX

Version 28 April 2014

AEMLAP Actions	International Policies					
	Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable use of Biodiversity[11] (CBD)	CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020[12] & associated decisions	Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan[13] & associated decisions	EU Directive on the conservation of wild birds & related EU Directives and Regulations[14]	AEWA Action Plan (AP)[15] 2013-2015, Strategic Plan (SP)[16] 2009-2017, & associated decisions	Convention on Migratory Species Strategic Plan (SP)[17] 2006-2011 & associated decisions
HABITAT CONSERVATION						
Land-use changes						
Intensive agriculture						
1. Develop and implement new policies or review existing policies that maintain and manage natural and semi-natural habitats of value for migratory landbird species within otherwise wide-scale and/or intensively managed, or cropped, agricultural landscapes	✓ Practical Principle 1	✓ Aichi Targets 5 & 7	✓ Goal 1 Strategies 1.3 & 1.4	✓	✓ AP para 3.2.4	✓ SP Objective 2 Target 2.7
2. Promote types of biodiversity-friendly farming systems	✓ Practical Principle 3	✓ Programme of Work Agricultural Biodiversity Aichi Targets 3 & 7		✓	✓ AP para 3.2.4	✓ SP Objective 2 Target 2.3
3. Develop landscape design principles and guidance to mitigate the negative consequences of large-scale and/or intensive forms of agriculture on migratory landbird species and their habitats	✓ Practical Principle 3	✓ Aichi Targets 5 & 7		✓	✓ AP para 3.2.4	

[11] http://www.cbd.int/sustainable/addis-principles.shtml
[12] https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-10/cop-10-dec-02-en.pdf
[13] http://www.ramsar.org/pdf/strat-plan-2009-e-adj.pdf
[14] inter alia, Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC); Directive on Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment (2001/42/EC); Habitats and Species Directive (92/43/EEC); Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (85/337/EEC)
[15] http://www.unep-aewa.org/documents/agreement_text/eng/2012-2015/aewa_agreement_text_2013_2015_annex3_only.pdf
[16] http://www.unep-aewa.org/documents/strategic_plan/strategic_plan_2009-2017.pdf
[17] http://www.cms.int/bodies/COP/cop8/documents/proceedings/pdf/eng/CP8Res_8_02_CMS_StrategicPlan_2006_2011_E.pdf

AEMLAP Actions	International Policies					
	Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable use of Biodiversity[11] (CBD)	CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020[12] & associated decisions	Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan[13] & associated decisions	EU Directive on the conservation of wild birds & related EU Directives and Regulations[14]	AEWA Action Plan (AP)[15] 2013-2015, Strategic Plan (SP)[16] 2009-2017, & associated decisions	Convention on Migratory Species Strategic Plan (SP)[17] 2006-2011 & associated decisions
4. Undertake Strategic Environmental Assessments			✓ Goal 1 Strategy 1.3	✓	✓ SP Target 1.3 AP para 4.3.1	✓ Resolution 7.2 SP Objective 2 Target 2.8
5. Develop land-use planning strategies, using an ecosystem approach	Practical Principle 11	✓ Aichi Targets 5, 7 & 17	✓ Goal 1 Strategy 1.3	✓	✓ AP para 3.2.4	✓ SP Objective 2 Target 2.9
Traditional agriculture including pastoralism and small-scale cropping systems						
6. Promote agricultural policies that support participatory, sustainable natural resource management practices	✓ Practical Principles 2, 9 & 12	✓ Decision XI.22 Aichi Targets 3, 5, 7, 17 & 18	✓ Goal 1 Strategy 1.4			
7. Work with and empower local communities to advocate, develop and implement participatory approaches and incentives aimed at integrated, sustainable management of natural resources	✓ Practical Principles 2, 9, 10 & 12	✓ Decision XI.22 Aichi Targets 7 & 18	✓ Goal 1 Strategy 1.4			
8. Facilitate the sharing, internationally, of relevant pastoralist and small-scale agricultural experiences and good practices	✓ Practical Principle 6	✓ Aichi Targets 18 & 19	✓ Goal 3 Strategy 3.4			
9. Endeavour to include migratory bird habitat requirements into existing initiatives that work with farmers and local communities		✓ Aichi Target 7				
Timber and non-timber forest products						
10. Include the habitat requirements of migratory landbird species in the development and implementation of national integrated woodland management plans						

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

AEMLAP Actions	International Policies					
	Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable use of Biodiversity[11] (CBD)	CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020[12] & associated decisions	Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan[13] & associated decisions	EU Directive on the conservation of wild birds & related EU Directives and Regulations[14]	AEWA Action Plan (AP)[15] 2013-2015, Strategic Plan (SP)[16] 2009-2017, & associated decisions	Convention on Migratory Species Strategic Plan (SP)[17] 2006-2011 & associated decisions
Impact Assessments						
18. Mitigate effects of existing hydrodams by allowing well-managed, artificial discharge/flooding downstream	✓ Practical Principle 9		✓ Resolution X.19 Goal 1 Strategy 1.7			
Re-vegetation (including reforestation), and reducing desertification and carbon emissions from deforestation and degradation						
19. Encourage the use of indigenous trees or other plants that are of high value to migratory landbird species in appropriate afforestation or re-afforestation initiatives						
20. Incorporate into measures being taken to implement the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) considerations of migratory landbird species conservation	✓ Practical Principle 3					
Integrated land-use management						
21. Encourage local implementation of land-use management policies, potentially through appropriate incentive programmes	✓ Practical Principle 9, 10 & 11	✓ Aichi Targets 3 & 17	✓ Goal 1 Strategy 1.11			
Sites of national or international importance to migratory landbird species						
22. Undertake and publish national inventories of the sites of importance to migratory landbird species		✓ Aichi Target 19	✓ Goal 1 Strategy 1.1		✓ SP Target 1.2 AP para 3.1.1	
23. Facilitate and promote designation of sites important to migratory landbird species under appropriate national		✓ Decision XI.24 Programme of	✓ Goal 2 Strategy 2.1	✓	✓ AP para 3.2.1	✓ Resolution 10.3 SP Objective 2

AEMLAP Actions	International Policies					
	Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable use of Biodiversity[11] (CBD)	CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020[12] & associated decisions	Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan[13] & associated decisions	EU Directive on the conservation of wild birds & related EU Directives and Regulations[14]	AEWA Action Plan (AP)[15] 2013-2015, Strategic Plan (SP)[16] 2009-2017, & associated decisions	Convention on Migratory Species Strategic Plan (SP)[17] 2006-2011 & associated decisions
and international conservation categories		Work on Protected Areas Aichi Target 11				Target 2.7
24. Establish a Critical Site Network		✓ Aichi Target 11	✓ Goal 2	✓	✓ SP Targets 1.2 & 3.2.1	✓ Resolution 10.3 SP Objective 2 Target 2.7
25. Review and where necessary, establish and implement appropriate and effective conservation management regimes		✓ Aichi Target 3	✓ Goal 2 Strategies 2.5 & 2.7	✓	✓ AP para 3.2.3	
26. Promote participatory approaches in the planning, management and conservation of sites	✓ Practical Principles 9 & 12	✓ Aichi Target 18	✓ Goal 2 Strategies 2.3 & 2.7			
Climate change						
27. Implement measures outlined in AEWA Resolution 5.13 (Climate Change Adaptation Measures for Waterbirds), Ramsar Resolution X.24 (Climate Change and Wetlands) and CMS Resolutions 9.7 (Climate Change Impact on Migratory Species) and 10.19 (Migratory Species Conservation in the Light of Climate Change)		✓ Aichi Target 15	Resolution X.24		Resolution 5.13	Resolution 9.7 Resolution 10.19
TAKING AND TRADE						
28. Identify migratory landbird species that are the subject of taking and trade		✓ Aichi Target 12				✓ SP Objective 1 Target 1.4
Regulation of legal taking						
29. Ensure legal protection of migratory landbird species of greatest conservation concern		✓ Aichi Target 12		✓	✓ SP Target 2.3	

AEMLAP Actions	International Policies					
	Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable use of Biodiversity[11] (CBD)	CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020[12] & associated decisions	Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan[13] & associated decisions	EU Directive on the conservation of wild birds & related EU Directives and Regulations[14]	AEWA Action Plan (AP)[15] 2013-2015, Strategic Plan (SP)[16] 2009-2017, & associated decisions	Convention on Migratory Species Strategic Plan (SP)[17] 2006-2011 & associated decisions
30. Establish limits on the number and means of taking of migratory landbird species and provide adequate controls to ensure that these limits are observed	✓ Practical Principle 4	✓ Aichi Target 12			✓ SP Target 2.2	
31. Give conservation priority to migratory landbird species with declining global population trends		✓ Aichi Target 12		✓	✓ SP Target 2.3	
32. Regulate all taking and trade of migratory landbird species with increasing, stable or unknown global population trends		✓ Aichi Target 12		✓	✓ SP Target 2.3	
33. Compile national lists of quarry migratory landbird species, hunting seasons and trade		✓ Aichi Target 19		✓	✓ SP Targets 2.2, 2.5 & 3.1	
34. Implement alternative livelihood programmes or captive breeding programmes for migratory landbird species utilised as food sources						
Illegal taking						
35. Promote international cooperation between enforcement authorities and other stakeholders	✓ Practical Principle 8	✓ Aichi Target 12	✓ Goal 3 Strategy 3.4	✓		
36. Take action through existing legal instruments regulating domestic and/or international trade		✓ Aichi Target 12		✓	✓ AP section 2	
Disturbance from human activities						
37. Promote studies to evaluate the effect of human disturbance at key sites			✓ Goal 2 Strategies 2.3 & 2.7		✓ AP paras 4.3.6 & 5.6	
38. Encourage the development and implementation of effective management plans at sensitive sites	✓ Practical Principle 9		✓ Goal 2 Strategies 2.3, 2.5 & 2.7			

AEMLAP Actions	International Policies					
	Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable use of Biodiversity[11] (CBD)	CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020[12] & associated decisions	Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan[13] & associated decisions	EU Directive on the conservation of wild birds & related EU Directives and Regulations[14]	AEWA Action Plan (AP)[15] 2013-2015, Strategic Plan (SP)[16] 2009-2017, & associated decisions	Convention on Migratory Species Strategic Plan (SP)[17] 2006-2011 & associated decisions
39. Promote public experience of the wonder of migration and migratory landbird species by raising awareness and providing information	✓ Practical Principle 14	✓ Aichi Target 1	✓ Goal 4 Strategy 4.1		✓ SP Target 2.3 & Resolution 3.10	
Human-wildlife conflict						
40. Conduct a national review to identify those species of migratory landbird species for which human-wildlife conflict is a potential problem					✓ AP paras 4.3.1 & 4.3.3	
41. Ensure adequate statutory controls are in place, relating to the use of control procedures				✓	✓ AP para 4.3.3	
42. Promote alternative, non-lethal means of avoiding conflict	✓ Practical Principle 9					
Poisoning						
43. Substitute, restrict or ban substances of high risk to migratory landbird species						
44. Include migratory landbird criteria in Rotterdam Convention						
45. Encourage national legislative mechanism to monitor agricultural use of pesticide substances, and adoption of an integrated pest management (IPM) that incorporates a certification scheme for farmers						
46. Discourage long-term or permanent baiting						
47. Promote the use of, and awareness of, lead ammunition-free hunting, fishing and wildlife management						

AEMLAP Actions	International Policies					
	Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable use of Biodiversity[11] (CBD)	CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020[12] & associated decisions	Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan[13] & associated decisions	EU Directive on the conservation of wild birds & related EU Directives and Regulations[14]	AEWA Action Plan (AP)[15] 2013-2015, Strategic Plan (SP)[16] 2009-2017, & associated decisions	Convention on Migratory Species Strategic Plan (SP)[17] 2006-2011 & associated decisions
OTHER THREATS						
Diseases						
48. In the event of a disease outbreak or mass mortality episode that may impact populations of migratory landbird species, conduct epidemiological and other research to inform mitigation, and response actions			✓ Resolutions IX.23 & X.21		✓ Resolutions 3.18 & 4.15	✓ Resolutions 8.27, 9.8 & 10.22 SP Objective 2 Target 2.6
49. Develop and implement emergency measures when exceptionally unfavourable or endangering conditions occur anywhere in the Action Plan area			X.21		✓ AP para 2.3	✓ SP Objective 2 Target 2.6
Collisions						
50. Ensure appropriate legislation is in place and enforce it to restrict construction of structures posing potential collision risks					✓ Resolution 5.11	✓ Resolutions 7.4, 7.5 & 10.11 SP Objective 2 Target 2.6
51. Introduce appropriate mitigation measures for the various collision risks					✓ Resolution 5.11	✓ Resolutions 7.4, 7.5 & 10.11 SP Objective 2 Target 2.6
RESEARCH AND MONITORING						
Understanding migration patterns and connectivity along flyways						
52. Further develop existing and establish new international and local collaborative projects		✓ Aichi Target 19	✓ Goal 1 Strategy 1.6 Goal 3 Strategy 3.4		✓ SP Target 3.5 AP para 5.4	✓ SP Objective 1 Target 1.8

AEMLAP Actions	International Policies					
	Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable use of Biodiversity[11] (CBD)	CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020[12] & associated decisions	Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan[13] & associated decisions	EU Directive on the conservation of wild birds & related EU Directives and Regulations[14]	AEWA Action Plan (AP)[15] 2013-2015, Strategic Plan (SP)[16] 2009-2017, & associated decisions	Convention on Migratory Species Strategic Plan (SP)[17] 2006-2011 & associated decisions
Monitoring of population trends						
53. Develop and implement standardised national monitoring schemes for migratory landbird species and their habitats		✓ Aichi Target 19		✓	✓ AP paras 5.2 & 5.3	✓ SP Objective 1 Target 1.3
54. Encourage, support and promote standardised bird monitoring programmes at sites, ecological research to understand the ecological importance of these areas, and the publication of data and information so obtained						
55. Encourage the active use of existing regional and sub-regional online databases by Range State		✓ Aichi Target 19			✓ SP Target 3.5	✓ SP Objective 1 Target 1.8
Understand causes of population change in migratory landbird species						
56. Diagnose the causes of population change and undertake targeted ecological studies of selected 'indicator species' and relevant associated habitats		✓ Aichi Target 19				✓ SP Objective 1 Target 1.6
57. Understand the connections between ecological factors limiting migratory landbird populations and socio-economic issues and policies						
Build capacity and improve the exchange of information, collaboration and coordination between researchers studying migratory landbird species						
58. Facilitate comprehensive gap analyses to identify and prioritise research needs, including an inventory of past and ongoing research within sub-regions of the Action Plan area	✓ Practical Principle 6	✓ Aichi Target 19	✓ Goal 3 Strategy 3.4		✓ AP section 5	✓ SP Objective 1 Target 1.6

AEMLAP Actions	International Policies					
	Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable use of Biodiversity[11] (CBD)	CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020[12] & associated decisions	Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan[13] & associated decisions	EU Directive on the conservation of wild birds & related EU Directives and Regulations[14]	AEWA Action Plan (AP)[15] 2013-2015, Strategic Plan (SP)[16] 2009-2017, & associated decisions	Convention on Migratory Species Strategic Plan (SP)[17] 2006-2011 & associated decisions
59. Encourage the development of the Migrant Landbird species Study Group (MLSG)	✓ Practical Principles 6 & 7	✓ Aichi Target 19				✓ Resolution 10.7
60. Encourage researchers and funders to focus on the most important and urgent issues for migratory landbird species conservation	✓ Practical Principle 6	✓ Aichi Target 19	✓ Goal 1 Strategy 1.6 Goal 3 Strategy 3.4		✓ Resolutions 4.2 & 5.2	✓ SP Objective 1 Target 1.6
61. Support the provision of targeted research and monitoring training	✓ Practical Principle 6	✓ Aichi Target 19			✓ Resolution 5.9 SP Target 3.3 AP para 6.1	✓ Resolution 10.6 SP Objective 1 Target 1.6
EDUCATION AND INFORMATION						
Improve public awareness and understanding about migratory landbird species						
62. Support and encourage public participation in 'Friends of the Landbirds Action Plan' (FLAP)	✓ Practical Principle 14	✓ Aichi Target 1	✓ Goal 4 Strategy 4.1		✓ SP Objective 4 AP para 6.3	✓ Resolution 10.7 SP Objective 3 Targets 3.4 & 3.5
63. Encourage local, national and international engagement with private organisations and public agencies, especially in the development sector						

AFRICAN-EURASIAN MIGRATORY LANDBIRDS ACTION PLAN

ANNEX 5: ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

Version 28 April 2014

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

AEMLAP Actions	Implementing Organizations					
	Range State governments	Range State conservation NGOs	International conservation NGOs	Research institutions	Development companies and agencies (e.g. agricultural and energy sectors)	AEML-WG and -SG
7. Work with and empower local communities to advocate, develop and implement participatory approaches and incentives aimed at integrated, sustainable management of natural resources	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
8. Facilitate the sharing, internationally, of relevant pastoralist and small-scale agricultural experiences and good practices	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9. Endeavour to include migratory bird habitat requirements into existing initiatives that work with farmers and local communities	✓					
Timber and non-timber forest products						
10. Include the habitat requirements of migratory landbird species in the development and implementation of national integrated woodland management plans						
Water management						
11. Implement, and promote widely, the Ramsar Convention's guidance on wetlands and river basin management (Resolution X.19)						
12. Regulate anthropogenic threats liable to cause degradation and/or loss of wetlands important for migratory landbird species and initiate rehabilitation or restoration programmes, where feasible and appropriate						
Energy						
13. Ensure that new energy developments likely to have a significant impact on migratory landbird species adopt early-stage and high-level strategic planning processes involving Strategic Environmental Impact Assessments (SEA) and stakeholder consultation						
14. Ensure that a strategic approach is adopted with respect to the location of alternative renewable energy developments						
15. Institute sustainable land-use and energy management policies						

AEMLAP Actions	Implementing Organizations					
	Range State governments	Range State conservation NGOs	International conservation NGOs	Research institutions	Development companies and agencies (e.g. agricultural and energy sectors)	AEML-WG and -SG
16. Seek to reduce the dependence on wood fuel						
17. Ensure that planned new hydro-electric reservoirs and other schemes modifying natural hydrology are subject to rigorous Environmental Impact Assessments						
18. Mitigate effects of existing hydrodams by allowing well-managed, artificial discharge/flooding downstream						
Re-vegetation (including reforestation), and reducing desertification and carbon emissions from deforestation and degradation						
19. Encourage the use of indigenous trees or other plants that are of high value to migratory landbird species in appropriate afforestation or re-afforestation initiatives						
20. Incorporate into measures being taken to implement the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) considerations of migratory landbird species conservation						
Integrated land-use management						
21. Encourage local implementation of land-use management policies, potentially through appropriate incentive programmes	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Sites of national or international importance to migratory landbird species						
22. Undertake and publish national inventories of the sites of importance to migratory landbird species	✓	✓	✓	✓		
23. Facilitate and promote designation of sites important to migratory landbird species under appropriate national and international conservation categories	✓					
24. Establish a Critical Site Network	✓	✓	✓	✓		
25. Review and where necessary, establish and implement appropriate and effective conservation management regimes	✓	✓			✓	
26. Promote participatory approaches in the planning, management and conservation of sites	✓	✓			✓	

AEMLAP Actions	Implementing Organizations					
	Range State governments	Range State conservation NGOs	International conservation NGOs	Research institutions	Development companies and agencies (e.g. agricultural and energy sectors)	AEML-WG and -SG
Climate change						
27. Implement measures outlined in AEWA Resolution 5.13 (Climate Change Adaptation Measures for Waterbirds), Ramsar Resolution X.24 (Climate Change and Wetlands) and CMS Resolutions 9.7 (Climate Change Impact on Migratory Species) and 10.19 (Migratory Species Conservation in the Light of Climate Change)	✓	✓		✓	✓	
TAKING AND TRADE						
28. Identify migratory landbird species that are the subject of taking and trade	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Regulation of legal taking						
29. Ensure legal protection of migratory landbird species of greatest conservation concern						
30. Establish limits on the number and means of taking of migratory landbird species and provide adequate controls to ensure that these limits are observed	✓					
31. Give conservation priority to migratory landbird species with declining global population trends	✓	✓	✓			
32. Regulate all taking and trade of migratory landbird species with increasing, stable or unknown global population trends	✓					
33. Compile national lists of quarry migratory landbird species, hunting seasons and trade	✓	✓		✓		
34. Implement alternative livelihood programmes or captive breeding programmes for migratory landbird species utilised as food sources	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Illegal taking						
35. Promote international cooperation between enforcement authorities and other stakeholders	✓	✓	✓			✓
36. Take action through existing legal instruments regulating domestic and/or international trade	✓					

AEMLAP Actions	Implementing Organizations					
	Range State governments	Range State conservation NGOs	International conservation NGOs	Research institutions	Development companies and agencies (e.g. agricultural and energy sectors)	AEML-WG and -SG
Disturbance from human activities						
37. Promote studies to evaluate the effect of human disturbance at key sites	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
38. Encourage the development and implementation of effective management plans at sensitive sites	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
39. Promote public experience of the wonder of migration and migratory landbird species by raising awareness and providing information	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Human-wildlife conflict						
40. Conduct a national review to identify those species of migratory landbird species for which human-wildlife conflict is a potential problem	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
41. Ensure adequate statutory controls are in place, relating to the use of control procedures	✓					
42. Promote alternative, non-lethal means of avoiding conflict	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Poisoning						
43. Substitute, restrict or ban substances of high risk to migratory landbird species						
44. Include migratory landbird criteria in Rotterdam Convention						
45. Encourage national legislative mechanism to monitor agricultural use of pesticide substance, and adoption of an integrated pest management (IPM) that incorporates a certification scheme for farmers						
46. Discourage long-term or permanent baiting						
47. Promote the use of, and awareness of, lead ammunition-free hunting, fishing and wildlife management						
OTHER THREATS						
Diseases						
48. In the event of a disease outbreak or mass mortality episode that may impact populations of migratory landbird species, conduct epidemiological and other research to	✓	✓	✓	✓		

AEMLAP Actions	Implementing Organizations					
	Range State governments	Range State conservation NGOs	International conservation NGOs	Research institutions	Development companies and agencies (e.g. agricultural and energy sectors)	AEML-WG and -SG
inform mitigation, and response actions						
49. Develop and implement emergency measures when exceptionally unfavourable or endangering conditions occur anywhere in the Action Plan area	✓	✓	✓			
Collisions						
50. Ensure appropriate legislation is in place and enforce it to restrict construction of structures posing potential collision risks	✓					
51. Introduce appropriate mitigation measures for the various collision risks	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
RESEARCH AND MONITORING						
Understanding migration patterns and connectivity along flyways						
52. Further develop existing and establish new international and local collaborative projects	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Monitoring of population trends						
53. Develop and implement standardized national monitoring schemes for migratory landbird species and their habitats	✓	✓		✓		
54. Encourage, support and promote standardised bird monitoring programmes at sites, ecological research to understand the ecological importance of these areas, and the publication of data and information so obtained						
55. Encourage the active use of existing regional and sub-regional online databases by Range State	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Understand causes of population change in migratory landbird species						
56. Diagnose the causes of population change and undertake targeted ecological studies of selected 'indicator species' and relevant associated habitats						
57. Understand the connections between ecological factors limiting migratory landbird populations and socio-economic issues and policies						

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

AFRICAN-EURASIAN MIGRATORY LANDBIRDS ACTION PLAN

ANNEX 6: REFERENCE LIST OF THE ACTION PLAN

Version 30 April 2019

AEWA MOP 4 (2008) Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA): Agreement Text and Action Plan. UNEP/AEWA Secretariat, Antananarivo, Madagascar.

AEWA MOP 5 (2012a) Adoption of Amendments to the AEWA Action Plan. UNEP/AEWA Secretariat, La Rochelle, France.

AEWA MOP 5 (2012b) Resolution 5.13. Climate Change Adaptation Measures For Waterbirds. UNEP/AEWA Secretariat, La Rochelle, France.

Bairlein F (2011) Proposal on Long-distance Landbirds in the African Eurasian Region. Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, Bergen, Norway.

Bennun L, Matiku P, Mulwa R, *et al*. (2005) Monitoring Important Bird Areas in Africa: Towards a Sustainable and Scaleable System. Biodiversity and Conservation 14 (11) 2575-2590.

Berlanga H, Kennedy JA, Rich TD, *et al*. (2010) Saving our Shared Birds: Partners in Flight Tri-national Vision for Landbird Conservation. Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, NY, USA.

BirdLife International (2006) Monitoring Important Bird Areas: A Global Framework. Cambridge, UK. BirdLife International. Version 1.2.

BirdLife International (2011) Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region. Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, Bergen, Norway.

CBD (2004a) Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity. Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Montreal, Canada.

CBD (2004b) The Ecosystem Approach (CBD Guidelines). Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Montreal, Canada.

CMS (1979) Convention Text. Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), Bonn, Germany.

CMS (2008) Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia. Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), Abu-Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.

CMS COP 9 (2008) Resolution 9.7. Climate Change Impact on Migratory Species. Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, Rome, Italy.

CMS COP 10 (2011a) Resolution 10.2. Modus Operandi for Conservation Emergencies. Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, Bergen, Norway.

CMS COP 10 (2011b) Resolution 10.3. The Role of Ecological Networks in the Conservation of Migratory Species. Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, Bergen, Norway.

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

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

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

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

CMS COP 10 (2011g) Resolution 10.27. Improving the Conservation Status of Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region. Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, Bergen, Norway.

Cromie RL, Lee R, Delahay RJ, *et al*. (2012) Ramsar Wetland Disease Manual: Guidelines for Assessment, Monitoring and Management of Animal Disease in Wetlands. Ramsar Technical Report No. 7. Ramsar Convention Secretariat, Gland, Switzerland.

Del Hoyo J, Collar NJ (2014) Handbook of the Birds of the World and BirdLife International Illustrated Checklist of the Birds of the World. Volume 1: Non-passerines. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona.

Del Hoyo J, Collar NJ (2016) Handbook of the Birds of the World and BirdLife International Illustrated Checklist of the Birds of the World. Volume 2: Passerines. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona.

European Conference on Illegal Killing of Birds (2011) Larnaca declaration. Council of Europe & Game Fund of Cyprus (Ministry of Interior), Eds., Larnaca, Cyprus.

IUCN (2005) World Initiative for Sustainable Pastoralism.

Ramsar Convention (2008a) Resolution X.19. Wetlands and River Basin Management: Consolidated Scientific and Technical Guidance. Changwon, Republic of Korea.

Ramsar Convention (2008b) Resolution X.24. Climate Change and Wetlands. Changwon, Republic of Korea.

United Nations (1992a) Agenda 21. United Nations Conference on Environment & Development. Rio de Janerio, Brazil.

United Nations (1992b) Convention on Biological Diversity. Rio Earth Summit, Brazil.

United Nations (1994) Convention to Combat Dessertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa. Paris, France.

Vickery JA, Ewing SR, Smith KW, Pain DJ, Bairlein F and Skorpilova J (2014). The decline of Afro-Palearctic migrants and an assessment of potential causes. Ibis, 156, 1-22.