

Second Meeting of the Americas Flyways Task Force

Florianopolis, Brazil, 5 - 6 December 2024

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DRAFT UPDATE OF THE ACTION PLAN FOR THE AMERICAS FLYWAYS

(Prepared by the Secretariat)

Executive Summary

1. The Action Plan for the Americas Flyways aims at supporting the implementation of the global Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways and to fulfil the strategic goals identified in the Americas Flyways Framework, originally adopted at the 11th meeting of the CMS Conference of the Parties (COP11, Quito 2014) through Resolution 11.14¹. The Americas Flyways Framework is designed to support governments, non-profits, research institutions, corporations, and citizens in conserving migratory birds and their habitats across the Western Hemisphere.
2. To promote implementation of this framework for action, the Americas Flyways Framework (AFF) Task Force was established, based on a decision of COP11, with a focus on filling gaps and enacting conservation on the ground. To this purpose, the AFF Task Force engages with governments and multiple relevant stakeholders in the whole Americas Flyway region, including North America, Central America and the Caribbean, and South America.
3. The taxonomic scope of the Americas Flyways Framework and Action Plan covers all migratory birds in the Americas, including the austral migrants, with a special focus on endangered migratory species and declining species.
4. This Action Plan complements other flyway instruments developed by CMS including the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels ([ACAP](#)), Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds ([AEWA](#)) and other legally non-binding instruments such as the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Southern South American Migratory Grassland Bird Species and Their Habitats ([SSAGB](#)), the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of [High Andean Flamingos](#) and Their Habitats, and the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of the [Ruddy-headed Goose](#), among other CMS and non-CMS flyway-based instruments. It also complements the work of some of the CMS working groups such as the Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds, Working Group on Climate Change and task forces on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds Task Force, Energy Task Force, etc.
5. This Action Plan focuses on the following thematic areas: (1) critical sites and habitat conservation, (2) flyway specific: effective implementation of the Americas Flyways Framework, (3) enhancing knowledge to support flyway conservation, (4) awareness raising, (5) monitoring and reporting and (6) resourcing implementation.

¹ Superseded by [Resolution 12.11 \(Rev.COP14\)](#).

Introduction:

6. At the 11th Conference of the Parties (COP11, Quito, 2014) of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), Resolution 11.14² on the [Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways](#) was adopted. This document acknowledges the mandates of Resolution 10.10 urging CMS Parties to foster trans-boundary collaboration within flyway networks and requesting CMS Parties and other Range States to support the implementation of priority actions at each flyway.
7. The Americas Flyways Framework (AFF) Task Force was established based on a decision of COP11, through a joint effort of the CMS Flyways Working Group, the CMS Secretariat and the Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative (WHMSI). The Task Force has been set to coordinate engagement of partners throughout North, Central, and South America, and the Caribbean in the development and implementation of the Americas Flyways Action Plan as a tool to achieve and implement the goals and actions outlined in the AFF, including provisions for concerted conservation action for priority species. Actions include addressing conservation gaps and achieving on-the-ground results. Relevant hemispheric entities are involved with the aim of reinforcing their mandates.
8. In the [CMS-WHMSI Flyways Meetings](#) (Jamaica, 2014), the CMS Flyways Working Group and WHMSI Americas flyways experts discussed on progressing to develop an overarching conservation Action Plan for the Americas.
9. In 2014, a detailed review of current knowledge on Migratory Bird Flyways and Priorities for Management (CMS Technical Series No. 27) was prepared by the Flyways Working Group, pointing out strengths and weaknesses of flyways instruments, reviewing knowledge gaps and conservation priorities along bird flyways, and identifying policy options for those flyways.
10. [The Review of Migratory Bird Flyways and Priorities for Management](#) gathered information from a total of 2,274 migratory species at a global scale. According to this study, in 2010, of these migrants, 317 (14 per cent) were considered threatened or near threatened (17 Critically Endangered, 50 Endangered, 128 Vulnerable and 122 Near Threatened). Overall, the Americas account for 1,129 species of which 84 species are considered threatened. Population declines in the Americas are a critical issue for seabirds (44 species) and landbirds (34 species); however, reduction has also been reported in waterbirds, shorebirds and soaring birds from continent-wide monitoring efforts (CMS Technical Series No. 27, p. 64). For shorebirds, a recent study³ estimated rates of decline have accelerated during the last three generations for most species. Point estimates of trend were more negative for 18 species (64%) during the most recent three-generation period in comparison to the previous three-generation period.
11. The [Action Plan for the Americas Flyways 2018-2023](#) was adopted by the CMS Conference of the Parties at its 12th meeting (COP12, Manila, 2017).
12. The Conference of the Parties, at its 13th meeting (COP 13, held in Gandhinagar, February 2020), adopted Resolution 12.11 (Rev.COP13)⁴ [Flyways](#) in which it instructed

² Superseded by [Resolution 12.11 \(Rev.COP14\)](#).

³ Paul A Smith, Adam C Smith, Brad Andres, Charles M Francis, Brian Harrington, Christian Friis, R I Guy Morrison, Julie Paquet, Brad Winn, Stephen Brown, Accelerating declines of North America's shorebirds signal the need for urgent conservation action, *Ornithological Applications*, Volume 125, Issue 2, 1 May 2023, duad003, <https://doi.org/10.1093/ornithapp/duad003>

⁴ Superseded by [Resolution 12.11 \(Rev.COP14\)](#).

the Secretariat, in collaboration with Parties and stakeholders, to implement the activities assigned in the [Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways 2014-2023](#) (POW), which covers all major flyways. The Resolution also reaffirmed [Action Plan for the Americas Flyways](#).

The CMS COP, at its 14th meeting (COP14, held in Samarkand, Uzbekistan, 2024) adopted Resolution 14.1 [Samarkand Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024 - 2032](#), in which it requested the Secretariat to integrate the goals and targets of the SPMS into work programmes under the Convention, and to take action to raise awareness of the Plan (2). Additionally it requested the Secretariat to support the implementation of the SPMS, including by strengthening cooperation with relevant multilateral and regional bodies (6).

13. COP14 also adopted [Resolution 12.11 \(Rev.COP14\) Flyways](#), through which it agrees to continue the AFF Task Force, to coordinate the development and implementation of the Americas Flyways Framework and the Americas Flyways Action Plan, developed in full alignment to the CMS Samarkand Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (SPMS).
14. Through Resolution 12.11 (Rev.COP14), COP14 urges Parties and Signatories to CMS avian instruments, and encourages non-Parties, organizations and stakeholders to implement the Action Plan for the Americas Flyways and support efforts of the Americas Flyways Task Force to coordinate its implementation. Furthermore, through Decision 14.142, COP14 tasks the CMS Secretariat to support the Americas Flyway Task Force work in updating the Americas Flyways Framework and the Action Plan for the Americas.
15. The aim of this updated Action Plan is to improve the conservation status of migratory birds in the Americas Flyways through international planning, coordination and implementation of priority actions.
16. The overall goal is to contribute towards an overarching strategic conservation framework for migratory birds and their habitats for the Americas, which creates synergies among and delivers on implementing the CMS SPMS and relevant strategic frameworks of the partners and initiatives in the Americas region.

Scope of the Action

17. The geographic scope of this Action Plan is the region covering the migration systems of western hemisphere bird species, hereafter referred to as the “Action Plan of the Americas”. This includes North America, Central America, the Caribbean Islands and South America. (Annex 1. List of Range States and CMS Parties and Annex 2. Map of the Action Plan of the Americas Flyways).
18. The migratory bird species covered in this Action Plan are classified into four categories, based on the IUCN Red List:
 - A. Globally Threatened (Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable)
 - B. Globally Near-threatened
 - C. Least Concern but with decreasing global population trends and
 - D. Least Concern with increasing, stable or unknown global population trends.
19. A total of 272 migratory bird species covered by CMS Appendix I/II, ACAP, and the MOUs for Southern South American Migratory Grassland Bird Species and Conservation of High Andean Flamingos and Their Habitats have been included in Annex 3 of the Action Plan.

List of Actions

20. The following actions are for implementation by CMS Parties, other Range States within the Americas Flyways and stakeholders such as international organizations, national NGOs, private enterprises and local communities.

Classification key for the actions

Timeline

- Short (S) = results expected in the short term and actions that are already ongoing (within one CMS COP intersessional period, i.e. three years)
- Medium (M) = results expected in the medium term (within two COP intersessional periods, i.e. six years)
- Long (L) = results expected in the long term (within three COP intersessional periods, i.e. three triennia or longer)

Priority

- 1 = High (an activity needed to prevent the extinction of a threatened migratory species within this Action Plan region)
- 2 = Medium (an activity needed to prevent or reverse population declines in any threatened or near threatened migratory species, or the majority of other migratory species with a declining population trend within the Action Plan region)

DRAFT UPDATE OF THE ACTION PLAN OF THE AMERICAS FLYWAYS

1. LANDSCAPE/HABITAT-BASED CONSERVATION ACTIONS

1.1 Landscape/Habitat-based conservation

- 1.1.1 Conduct a science-driven review of all important sites and landscapes that require management for key species groups of, inter alia, landbirds (Parulidae), birds of prey (Accipitridae and Falconidae), and waterbirds (Anatidae, Scolopacidae, and Charadriidae). [L2]
- 1.1.2 Categorize the set of critical sites in the Americas (New1)
- 1.1.3 Develop a critical site network tool for the Americas Flyway that identifies critical sites, and predictions of vulnerability to climate change to support site prioritization and conservation needs for migratory birds, taking into account BirdLife International's Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas. [M/1]
- 1.1.4 Evaluate effective management of critical sites for evaluation of management actions. [M/1]
- 1.1.5 Promote the formal designation of sites critical to migratory birds to national or international frameworks, including as Ramsar Sites and World Heritage Sites. [M/1]
- 1.1.6 Use best available scientific data to map the WH network of sites through surveys of 50% under-reported areas and conduct 50 tracking studies of priority species/populations with unknown staging areas, breeding, and non-breeding (wintering) areas. [M/1]
- 1.1.7 Promote cooperation among Range States, CMS and Ramsar Parties and stakeholders through joint actions and species listing proposals to develop management plans that protect migratory birds at Ramsar and World Heritage Sites. [S/1]
- 1.1.8 Support development of existing site networks within the Americas Flyway by encouraging CMS Parties and Range States to identify critical sites as for example within WHSRN (Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network), Atlantic Flyway Shorebird Initiative, Pacific Americas Shorebird Conservation Strategy and Partners in Flight Landbirds Plan. [M/1]
- 1.1.9 Conduct a scientific review of the current coverage and conservation status of site networks in the Americas Flyway and identify priority areas for expansion to address current and future climate change impacts. [S/1]
- 1.1.10 Develop pilot schemes for flyway-scale Net Positive Impact including offsetting approaches for critically important sites that involve corporate and governments. [S/1]

1.2 Species-specific conservation actions

- 1.2.1 Improve the conservation status of threatened species such as grassland birds - Buff-breasted Sandpiper (*Calidris subruficollis*) and Marsh Seed-eater (*Sporophila palustris*), and Andean Flamingo (*Phoenicoparrus*

andinus) and Puna Flamingo (*Phoenicoparrus jamesi*) and other CMS-listed species through implementation of the CMS respective MOUs and other relevant instruments, concerted actions and initiatives by 2029 using best available science. [L/1]

- 1.2.2 Prepare a representative list of flagship species included in CMS Appendix I/II to elaborate single or multi-species Action Plans. [M/1]
- 1.2.3 Support research on migratory birds identified as priority species listed in CMS (Appendix I/II) under IUCN Red List criteria. [S/1]

1.3 Removing barriers

- 1.3.1 Promote the development and enforcement of national legislation, international conventions, and CMS guidelines (Resolution 11.27 (Rev.COP13)) on renewable and other energy sources to minimize the impact of energy technologies on migratory species and flyways. [S/1]
- 1.3.2 Promote early energy planning with SEAs, EIAs, and research to monitor post-construction impacts on migratory birds and habitats. [S/1]
- 1.3.3 Implement a sensitivity mapping tool for the Americas Flyway (e.g. Avistep) to aid in renewable energy planning and identify critical sites or high-risk areas for migratory species. [S/1]
- 1.3.4 Ensure that planned hydroelectric dams especially in the Amazon and Andean regions, undergo rigorous EIAs to mitigate impacts on migratory species and protect critical habitats and ecosystem processes. [S/1]
- 1.3.5 Request that the CMS Energy Task Force (ETF) considers adding good practices guidelines for the extractive industry related to renewable energy storage devices (lithium) and support activities and necessary resourcing in the frame of the ETF (New2)

1.4 Preventing risk of poisoning

- 1.4.1 Quantify the risk of insecticides and rodenticides to migratory birds especially in northern hemisphere breeding areas. [M/2]
- 1.4.2 Take actions to monitor and reduce pollution impacts on migratory birds from poisoning, artificial lights, chemicals, noise, plastics, and other sources on species and habitats, considering existing guidance incl. under CMS. (New3)
- 1.4.3 Gather information on agrochemical use through questionnaires to identify toxic substances used and their impacts on migratory species and disseminate guidelines from resolution 11.15 (Rev.COP14). (New4)
- 1.4.4 Promote the development and enforcement of national legislation, international conventions, and CMS guidelines, including Resolution 11.15 (Rev.COP14) and the Rotterdam Convention, to assess the removal of toxic products from local markets and establish an effective pesticide regulatory framework

1.5 Preventing illegal bird killing, taking and trade

- 1.5.1 Review national legislation in all countries under this action plan to ensure minimum legal protection for migratory species and habitats. [S/1]
- 1.5.2 Ensure enforcement of national and international legislation among CMS Parties and non-Parties in the Americas Flyways to prevent illegal bird killing, taking, and trade, through public awareness campaigns and actions outlined in Resolution 11.16 (Rev.COP14), in line with CMS provisions. [S/1]
- 1.5.3 Promote cooperation among Range States, CMS and stakeholders through joint actions and species listing proposals to implement and enforce legal instruments such as CITES to effectively control international illegal trade. [S/1]
- 1.5.4 Identify and address the drivers of illegal and unsustainable take for migratory species, in consultation with stakeholders, to protect CMS Appendix I species through legislation, enforcement, and management measures. Eliminate unsustainable take of Appendix II species and reduce bycatch, pathogen spillover, and other threats to CMS-listed species. [S/1]
- 1.5.5 Develop TOR with clear goals for assessing illegal killing, taking, and trade of migratory birds in the Americas, ensuring findings guide management and conservation actions. [S/1]
- 1.5.6 Develop pilot projects in the Americas to prevent illegal killing, taking, and trade of species of songbirds and parrot, including Marsh Seedeater and the Grey-cheeked Parakeet (*Brotogeris pyrrhoptera*), and also consider species that are a priority for CITES. [S/1]
- 1.5.7 Request relevant partners, for example BirdLife International, in cooperation with relevant entities to prepare an assessment of the illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds in the Americas. (New5)
- 1.5.8 Organize regional workshop(s) to train on implementing and managing CMS Preventing Poisoning guidelines, targeting key stakeholders for participation. (New6)

1.6 Ensuring harvesting of migratory birds is sustainable

- 1.6.1 Adapt the AEWA guidelines on sustainable harvesting of migratory waterbirds for the Americas Flyway. [M/2]
- 1.6.2 Develop guidelines on sustainable harvest of migratory waterbirds for the Americas Flyways building from existing approaches. (New7)
- 1.6.3 Develop species action plans using adaptive harvest management, considering pathogen spillover risks, and minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems. [M/2]
- 1.6.4 Develop and implement sustainable harvest projects for migratory waterbirds, focusing on livelihood needs, alternative food sources, and awareness-raising. [M/2]

2. FLYWAY SPECIFIC ACTIONS: EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AMERICAS FLYWAYS FRAMEWORK

2.1 Legislation enforcement: Implementation of CMS instruments

- 2.1.1 Ensure implementation of the MOU and the Action Plan for Southern South American Grassland Birds and their Habitats incl. through joint concerted actions within the Americas Flyways Framework. [M/2]
- 2.1.2 Ensure implementation of the MOU and the Action Plan for Andean Flamingos and their Habitats through joint concerted actions. [M/2]
- 2.1.3 Ensure implementation of the MOU for the Conservation of Ruddy-headed Goose through joint concerted actions. [M/2]
- 2.1.4 Create a working group to analyze the legal framework of the countries of the region on the issues of illegal killing, taking, poisoning and trade. **(New8)**

2.2 Development of new instruments

- 2.2.1 Review feasibility for establishing birds of prey instrument for western hemisphere migratory birds of prey. [M/2]
- 2.2.2 Consider developing an instrument for conservation of tropical and austral breeding migrants in the Americas. [M/2]

2.3 Seabird conservation

- 2.3.1 Ensure implementation of ACAP, species action plans, CMS Bycatch work plan, national legislation, and mitigation measures in the Americas through joint concerted action. [M/2]
- 2.3.2 Create a data system to monitor compliance with legal and non-legal instruments. [M/2]
- 2.3.3 Using the best available science, review the conservation status of Antarctic and Sub-Antarctic seabirds, focusing on globally threatened species not fully covered by ACAP, e.g. gadfly petrels, and promote transboundary cooperation to implement priority actions under CMS and its instruments. [S/1]
- 2.3.4 Develop a seabird programme for the Caribbean region and incorporate it into broader planning for seabird conservation. [M/2]

3. ENHANCE KNOWLEDGE TO SUPPORT FLYWAY CONSERVATION

3.1 Research & Monitoring

- 3.1.1 Review bird monitoring programs in the Americas to enhance coordination, optimize resources, address gaps, and strengthen the data needed for conservation priorities. [S/2]
- 3.1.2 Standardize bird monitoring in the Americas using the best science and

evidence-based guidance to support CMS implementation. [S/2]

3.1.3 Using the best available science, identify flagship species for pilot studies to analyse and compare migration strategies across flyways. [S/2]

3.1.4 Using the best available science, support research on priority species to diagnose population declines, determine ecological needs, identify key drivers, conduct socioeconomic studies, and define management actions. [S/2]

3.2 Capacity Building

3.2.1 Carry out regional workshops to share best practices in action planning, site management, and promote flyway conservation and integrated policy solutions. [S/2]

3.2.2 Face-to-face training in each signatory country for the purpose of the trained staff becoming co-facilitators promoting the organization of face-to-face or online workshops on the species listed in CMS and CITES Appendices. Aimed at enforcement institutions involved in cross-border issues such as customs, NGOs, police, prosecutors, government officials. **(New9)**

4. RAISE AWARENESS

4.1 Development and coordination of a Communications Strategy

4.1.1 Develop a targeted Communication Strategy to raise awareness of the importance of migratory birds and critical habitats at key sites, particularly at critical sites (Ramsar/WHSRN/Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas) in the Americas. [S/1]

4.1.2 Organize a regional workshop to prepare the Communications Strategy, conduct a SWOT analysis, and define objectives, methods, and goals for the next intersessional period. [S/1]

4.1.3 Define mechanisms to fund the Communications Strategy, including through the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species. [S/1]

4.1.4 Use relevant platforms such as the CMS Energy Task Force for distributing information e.g. on reconciling renewable energy infrastructure with migratory bird conservation, among countries and engagement with multilateral entities. **(New10)**

4.2 Coordination and implementation

4.2.1 Using the best available science, implement actions at regional, national, and local levels, in line with the Communication Strategy, to raise awareness of migratory birds and critical habitats (e.g., mangroves, grasslands) during international events like International Migratory Bird Day and World Wildlife Day. [M/2]

4.3 Information to the public

4.3.1 Enhance dissemination of existing case studies on mechanisms to enhance

the conservation of migratory birds, e.g. site networks through various channels (e.g. CBD Clearing House Mechanism, Conservationevidence.com). [M/2]

- 4.3.2 Leverage World Migratory Bird Day campaigns to raise public awareness and connect organizations along main flyways, ensuring broader stakeholder involvement and broaden the campaign to disseminate specific CMS conservation strategies. (New11)

5. MONITORING AND REPORTING

5.1 Monitoring of the Action Plan

- 5.1.1 The Americas Flyways Task Force will facilitate implementation of the Americas Flyways Framework (AFF) and Action Plan, starting with the use of best available science and through joint concerted actions, prioritizing gap-filling and on-the-ground conservation.
- 5.1.2 Request that during the monitoring of migratory bird population also the emerging threats be identified following the Horizon Scanning concept and new threats (mining and aquaculture, among others) as well as the need of a rapid response. (New12)

5.2 Reporting on implementation of the global POW, AFF and Action Plan, as facilitated by its Americas Taskforce

- 5.2.1 Review the action plan's implementation at regular intervals and meetings of the AFF Task Force, including making use of national reports from Parties to CMS, and invite reports from non-Parties and stakeholders
- 5.2.2 Integrate action plan provisions into NBSAPs, as well as into mechanisms for effective legislation and enforcement to implement CMS.

6. RESOURCING IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 Ensure resources are identified to implement the actions identified in this plan

- 6.1.1 Parties, non-Parties, and key stakeholders, with support from national and international NGOs, should allocate resources to implement the action plan according to the action timeline, estimate costs for each action, and strengthen relationships with international donors. [S/1]

6.2 Networks and partnerships

- 6.2.1 Strengthen partnerships with institutions, organizations, and experts to implement joint research and conservation initiatives, including capacity-building efforts, such as collaborating with the CAFF to align with the Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative (AMBI) and its Action Plan. [S/1]

Action Plan Annex I

LIST OF PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS IN THE AMERICAS AND MAP OF THE REGION OF THE ACTION PLAN

Figure 1: List of CMS Parties (as per November 2024)



Action Plan Annex II

RANGE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE AMERICAS (IN BOLD THOSE TO WHICH THE CONVENTION APPLIES)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Anguilla (United Kingdom) | 31. Guyana |
| 2. Antigua & Barbuda | 32. Haïti |
| 3. Argentina | 33. Honduras |
| 4. Aruba (Netherlands) | 34. Jamaica |
| 5. Bahamas | 35. Martinique (France) |
| 6. Barbados | 36. Mexico |
| 7. Belize | 37. Montserrat (United Kingdom) |
| 8. Bermuda (United Kingdom) | 38. Navassa Island (United States) |
| 9. Bolivia | 39. Nicaragua |
| 10. Bonaire (Netherlands) | 40. Panama |
| 11. Brazil | 41. Paraguay |
| 12. British Virgin Islands (United Kingdom) | 42. Peru |
| 13. Canada | 43. Puerto Rico (United States) |
| 14. Cayman Islands (United Kingdom) | 44. Saba (Netherlands) |
| 15. Chile | 45. Saint Barthélemy (France) |
| 16. Clipperton Island (France) | 46. Saint Kitts & Nevis |
| 17. Colombia | 47. Saint Lucia |
| 18. Costa Rica | 48. Saint Martin (France) |
| 19. Cuba | 49. Saint Pierre and Miquelon (France) |
| 20. Curaçao (Netherlands) | 50. Saint Vincent & the Grenadines |
| 21. Dominica | 51. Sint Eustatius (Netherlands) |
| 22. Dominican Republic | 52. Sint Maarten (Netherlands) |
| 23. Ecuador | 53. South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands (Islas Georgias del Sur y Sandwich del Sur) |
| 24. El Salvador | 54. Suriname |
| 25. Falkland Islands (Malvinas)⁵ | 55. Trinidad & Tobago |
| 26. French Guiana (France) | 56. Turks and Caicos Islands (United Kingdom) |
| 27. Greenland (Denmark) | 57. United States of America |
| 28. Grenada | 58. U.S. Virgin Islands (United States) |
| 29. Guadeloupe (France) | 59. Uruguay |
| 30. Guatemala | 60. Venezuela |

1 A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and the surrounding maritime areas.

⁵ A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and the surrounding maritime areas.

Action Plan Annex III

LIST OF THREATENED, NEAR THREATENED AND LEAST CONCERN MIGRATORY BIRDS PRESENT IN THE AMERICAS FLYWAY AND CMS AVIAN INSTRUMENTS IN THE REGION.

IUCN refers to IUCN Red List of 2021

No	Scientific Name	Common Name	IUCN	Water bird	Marine	Coastal	Landbird	Raptor	CMS	Trend
1	<i>Phoebastria irrorata</i>	Waved Albatross	CR		1				AP II/ACAP	
2	<i>Diomedea dabbenena</i>	Tristan Albatross	CR		1				AP II/ACAP	
3	<i>Pterodroma phaeopygia</i>	Galapagos Petrel	CR		1				AP I	
4	<i>Puffinus auricularis</i>	Townsend's Shearwater	CR		1					
5	<i>Numenius borealis</i>	Eskimo Curlew	CR (PE)			1			AP I/AP II/AP II-Agg/MOU/SSAGB	
6	<i>Vermivora bachmanii</i>	Bachman's Warbler	CR (PE)				1			
7	<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>	Black-footed Albatross	NT		1				AP II/ACAP	
8	<i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>	Northern Royal Albatross	EN		1				AP II/ACAP	
9	<i>Phoebastria fusca</i>	Sooty Albatross	EN		1				AP II/ACAP	
10	<i>Thalassarche melanophrys</i>	Black-browed Albatross	LC		1				AP II/ACAP	
11	<i>Thalassarche chlororhynchus</i>	Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross	EN		1				AP II/ACAP	
12	<i>Pterodroma cahow</i>	Bermuda Petrel	EN		1				AP I	
13	<i>Pterodroma hasitata</i>	Black-capped Petrel	EN		1					
14	<i>Pterodroma incerta</i>	Atlantic Petrel	EN		1					
15	<i>Nesofregatta fuliginosa</i>	Polynesian Storm-petrel	EN		1					
16	<i>Hydrobates homochroa</i>	Ashy Storm-petrel	EN		1					
17	<i>Pelecanoides garnotii</i>	Peruvian Diving-petrel	NT		1				AP I	
18	<i>Podiceps gallardoi</i>	Hooded Grebe	CR		1					
19	<i>Grus americana</i>	Whooping Crane	EN	1					AP II-Agg	
20	<i>Sternula lorata</i>	Peruvian Tern	EN			1			AP I	
21	<i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i>	Hyacinth Macaw	VU				1			

22	<i>Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha</i>	Thick-billed Parrot	EN				1			
23	<i>Aratinga solstitialis</i>	Sun Parakeet	EN				1			
24	<i>Brotogeris pyrrhoptera</i>	Grey-cheeked Parakeet	VU				1		AP I	
25	<i>Amazona vinacea</i>	Vinaceous Amazon	EN				1			
26	<i>Tachycineta cyaneoviridis</i>	Bahama Swallow	EN				1			
27	<i>Setophaga chrysoparia</i>	Golden-cheeked Warbler	EN				1			
28	<i>Sporophila palustris</i>	Marsh Seedeater	EN				1		AP I/AP II/SSA GB	
29	<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>	Steller's Eider	VU		1				AP I/AP II/AP II-Agg/A EWA	
30	<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i>	Southern Rockhopper Penguin	VU		1					
31	<i>Eudyptes chrysolophus</i>	Macaroni Penguin	VU		1					
32	<i>Spheniscus humboldti</i>	Humboldt Penguin	VU		1				AP I	
33	<i>Phoebastria albatrus</i>	Short-tailed Albatross	VU		1				AP I/ACA P	
34	<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Wandering Albatross	VU		1				AP II/ACA P	
35	<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>	Antipodean Albatross	EN		1				AP II/ACA P	
36	<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	Southern Royal Albatross	VU		1				AP II	
37	<i>Thalassarche eremita</i>	Chatham Albatross	VU		1				AP II/ACA P	
38	<i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	Salvin's Albatross	VU		1				AP II/ACA P	
39	<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Grey-headed Albatross	EN		1				AP II/ACA P	
40	<i>Pterodroma externa</i>	Juan Fernandez Petrel	VU		1					
41	<i>Pterodroma sandwichensis</i>	Hawaiian Petrel	EN		1				AP I	
42	<i>Pterodroma solandri</i>	Providence Petrel	VU		1					
43	<i>Pterodroma pycrofti</i>	Pycroft's Petrel	VU		1					
44	<i>Pterodroma longirostris</i>	Stejneger's Petrel	VU		1					
45	<i>Pterodroma leucoptera</i>	Gould's Petrel	VU		1					
46	<i>Pterodroma cookii</i>	Cook's Petrel	VU		1					
47	<i>Pterodroma cervicalis</i>	White-necked Petrel	VU		1					

48	<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	White-chinned Petrel	VU		1				AP II/ACA P	
49	<i>Procellaria conspicillata</i>	Spectacled Petrel	VU		1				AP II/ACA P	
50	<i>Procellaria westlandica</i>	Westland Petrel	EN		1				AP II/ACA P	
51	<i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i>	Black Petrel	VU		1				AP II/ACA P	
52	<i>Ardenna bulleri</i>	Buller's Shearwater	VU		1					
53	<i>Ardenna creatopus</i>	Pink-footed Shearwater	VU		1				AP I/ACA P	
54	<i>Phoenicoparrus andinus</i>	Andean Flamingo	VU	1					AP I/AP II/AP II-Agg/H AF	
55	<i>Rallus antarcticus</i>	Austral Rail	VU	1						
56	<i>Numenius tahitiensis</i>	Bristle-thighed Curlew	NT			1			AP I/AP II/AP II-Agg	
57	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Far Eastern Curlew	EN			1			AP I/AP II/AP II-Agg	
58	<i>Larus atlanticus</i>	Olrog's Gull	NT		1				AP I	
59	<i>Rissa brevirostris</i>	Red-legged Kittiwake	VU		1					
60	<i>Patagioenas oenops</i>	Peruvian Pigeon	VU				1			
61	<i>Leptotila ochraceiventris</i>	Ochre-bellied Dove	VU				1			
62	<i>Ara militaris</i>	Military Macaw	VU				1			
63	<i>Leptosittaca branickii</i>	Golden-plumed Parakeet	LC				1			
64	<i>Touit costaricensis</i>	Red-fronted Parrotlet	NT				1			
65	<i>Hapalopsittaca pyrrhops</i>	Red-faced Parrot	LC				1			
66	<i>Amazona pretrei</i>	Red-spectacled Amazon	VU				1			
67	<i>Piprites pileata</i>	Black-capped Piprites	NT				1			
68	<i>Procnias tricarunculatus</i>	Three-wattled Bellbird	VU				1			
69	<i>Procnias nudicollis</i>	Bare-throated Bellbird	NT				1			
70	<i>Cephalopterus glabricollis</i>	Bare-necked Umbrellabird	EN				1			
71	<i>Xolmis dominicanus</i>	Black-and-white Monjita	VU				1			
72	<i>Alectrurus tricolor</i>	Cock-tailed Tyrant	VU				1		AP I/AP II/SSA GB	
73	<i>Alectrurus risora</i>	Strange-tailed Tyrant	VU				1		AP I/AP	

									II/SSA GB	
74	<i>Vireo atricapilla</i>	Black-capped Vireo	NT				1		AP II- Agg	
75	<i>Toxostoma bendirei</i>	Bendire's Thrasher	VU				1			
76	<i>Catharus bicknelli</i>	Bicknell's Thrush	VU				1		AP II- Agg	
77	<i>Cinclus schulzi</i>	Rufous-throated Dipper	VU				1			
78	<i>Anthus sprageii</i>	Sprague's Pipit	VU				1		AP II- Agg	
79	<i>Setophaga cerulea</i>	Cerulean Warbler	NT				1		AP I	
80	<i>Xanthopsar flavus</i>	Saffron-cowled Blackbird	EN				1		AP I/AP II/SSA GB	
81	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	Rusty Blackbird	VU				1			
82	<i>Sturnella defilippii</i>	Pampas meadowlark	VU				1			
83	<i>Sporophila cinnamomea</i>	Chestnut seedeater	VU				1		AP I/AP II/SSA GB	
84	<i>Coniostoma tamarugense</i>	Tamarugo Conebill	LC				1			
		SUBTOTAL THREATENED		3	43	4	34	0		
No	Scientific Name	Common Name	IUCN	Water bird	Marine	Coastal	Landbirds	Raptor	CMS	Trend
1	<i>Anser canagicus</i>	Emperor Goose	NT	1					AP II- Agg	
2	<i>Speculanas specularis</i>	Spectacled Duck	NT	1					AP II- Agg	
3	<i>Pygoscelis papua</i>	Gentoo Penguin	LC		1					
4	<i>Spheniscus magellanicus</i>	Magellanic Penguin	LC		1					
5	<i>Gavia adamsii</i>	Yellow-billed Loon	NT	1					AEWA	
6	<i>Phoebastria immutabilis</i>	Laysan Albatross	NT		1				AP II/ACA P	
7	<i>Phoebetria palpebrata</i>	Light-mantled Albatross	NT		1				AP II/ACA P	
8	<i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>	Buller's Albatross	NT		1				AP II/ACA P	
9	<i>Pterodroma inexpectata</i>	Mottled Petrel	NT		1					
10	<i>Procellaria cinerea</i>	Grey Petrel	NT		1				AP II/ACA P	
11	<i>Puffinus griseus</i>	Sooty Shearwater	NT		1					
12	<i>Puffinus ophistomelas</i>	Black-vented Shearwater	NT		1					
13	<i>Phoenicopterus chilensis</i>	Chilean Flamingo	NT	1					AP II- Agg/H AF	

									AP I/AP II/AP II- Agg/H AF	
14	<i>Phoenicoparrus jamesi</i>	Puna Flamingo	NT	1						
15	<i>Egretta rufescens</i>	Reddish Egret	NT	1						
16	<i>Pelecanus thagus</i>	Peruvian Pelican	NT		1					
17	<i>Vultur gryphus</i>	Andean Condor	VU					1	AP II- Agg	
18	<i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>	Black Rail	EN		1					
19	<i>Pluvianellus socialis</i>	Magellanic Plover	NT			1			AP II- Agg	
20	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Piping Plover	NT			1			AP II- Agg	
21	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	Mountain Plover	NT			1			AP II- Agg	
22	<i>Phegornis mitchelli</i>	Diademed Plover	NT			1			AP II- Agg	
23	<i>Gallinago stricklandii</i>	Fuegian Snipe	NT			1			AP II- Agg	
24	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	NT			1			AP II- Agg/A EWA	
25	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	NT			1			AP II- Agg/A EWA	
26	<i>Calidris subruficollis</i>	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	NT			1			AP I/AP II/AP II- Agg/S SAGB	
27	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	Semipalmated Sandpiper	NT			1			AP I/AP II/AP II- Agg	
28	<i>Larus heermanni</i>	Heermann's Gull	NT		1					
29	<i>Pagophila eburnea</i>	Ivory Gull	NT		1					
30	<i>Sterna elegans</i>	Elegant Tern	NT		1					
31	<i>Larosterna inca</i>	Inca Tern	NT		1					
32	<i>Aratinga erythrogenys</i>	Red-masked Parakeet	NT				1			
33	<i>Nannopsittaca dachyleae</i>	Amazonian Parrotlet	LC				1			
34	<i>Alipiopsitta xanthops</i>	Yellow-faced Amazon	NT				1			
35	<i>Amazona tucumana</i>	Tucuman Amazon	VU				1		AP II	
36	<i>Amazona dufresniana</i>	Black-cheeked Amazon	NT				1			
37	<i>Strix occidentalis</i>	Spotted Owl	NT				1			
38	<i>Eleothreptus anomalus</i>	Sickle-winged Nightjar	VU				1			
39	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	Chimney Swift	VU				1			
40	<i>Eriocnemis derbyi</i>	Black-thighed Puffleg	NT				1			

41	<i>Temnotrogon roseigaster</i>	Hispaniolan Trogon	LC				1			
42	<i>Pharomachrus mocino</i>	Resplendent Quetzal	NT				1			
43	<i>Andigena laminirostris</i>	Plate-billed Mountain Toucan	NT				1			
44	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	Red-headed Woodpecker	LC				1			
45	<i>Phibalura flavirostris</i>	Swallow-tailed Cotinga	NT				1			
46	<i>Polistictus pectoralis</i>	Bearded Tachur	NT				1		SSAG B	
47	<i>Pseudocolaptes yx dinelliana</i>	Dinelli's Doradito	NT				1		AP II	
48	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Olive-sided Flycatcher	NT				1			
49	<i>Spartonoica maluroides</i>	Bay-capped Wren-Spinetail	NT				1			
50	<i>Vireo belli</i>	Bell's Vireo	LC				1		AP II-Agg	
51	<i>Carpodacus cassinii</i>	Cassin's Finch	LC				1			
52	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	Golden-winged Warbler	NT				1			
53	<i>Vermivora crissalis</i>	Colima Warbler	LC				1			
54	<i>Setophaga kirtlandii</i>	Kirtland's Warbler	NT				1		AP I	
55	<i>Calcarius ornatus</i>	Chestnut collared Longspur	VU				1			
56	<i>Ammnodramus henslowii</i>	Henslow's Sparrow	LC				1			
57	<i>Sporophila ruficollis</i>	Dark-throated Seedeater	NT				1		AP II/SSA GB	
58	<i>Sporophila hypochroma</i>	Rufous-rumped Seedeater	NT				1		AP I/AP II/SSA GB	
59	<i>Passerina ciris</i>	Painted Bunting	LC				1			
		SUBTOTAL NEARTHREATENED		6	15	9	28	1		
No	Scientific Name	Common Name	IUCN	Water bird	Marine	Coastal	Landscape birds	Raptor	CMS (AP I,II & ACAP)	Trend
1	Anas crecca	Green-winged Teal	LC	1					AP II-Agg/A EWA	DEC
2	Anas acuta	Northern Pintail	LC	1					AP II-Agg/A EWA	INC
3	Anas clypeata	Northern Shoveler	LC	1					AP II-Agg/A EWA	INC
4	Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard	LC	1					AP II-Agg/A EWA	UNK
5	Spatula discors	Blue-winged Teal	LC	1					AP II-Agg	DEC
6	Spatula cyanoptera	Cinnamon Teal	LC	1					AP II-Agg	DEC

7	<i>Mareca americana</i>	American Wigeon	LC	1					AP II- Agg	STA
8	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	Gadwall	LC	1					AP II- Agg/A EWA	INC
9	<i>Anser rossii</i>	Ross's Goose	LC	1					AP II- Agg	INC
10	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	Fulvous Whistling-duck	LC	1					AP II- Agg/A EWA	DEC
11	<i>Aythya marila</i>	Greater Scaup	LC			1			AP II- Agg/A EWA	DEC
12	<i>Aythya affinis</i>	Lesser Scaup	LC			1			AP II- Agg	DEC
13	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	Brent Goose	LC	1					AP II- Agg/A EWA	UNK
14	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canadian Goose	LC	1					AP II- Agg	INC
15	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Common Goldeneye	LC			1			AP II- Agg/A EWA	STA
16	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	Bufflehead	LC			1			AP II- Agg	INC
17	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret	LC	1						STA
18	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Great Blue Heron	LC	1						INC
19	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis	LC	1					AP II- Agg/A EWA	DEC
20	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	LC					1	AP II/AP II-Agg	INC
21	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	Broad-winged Hawk	LC					1	AP II- Agg	INC
22	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's Hawk	LC					1	AP II- Agg	INC
23	<i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i>	Mississippi's Kite	LC					1	AP II- Agg	INC
24	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin	LC					1	AP II- Agg	STA
25	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	LC					1	AP II- Agg	STA
26	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's Hawk	LC					1	AP II- Agg	INC
27	<i>Porzana carolina</i>	Sora	LC	1						INC
28	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Black-bellied Plover	LC			1			AP II- Agg/A EWA	DEC
29	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	American Golden Plover	LC			1			AP II- Agg	UNK
30	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	Semipalmated Plover	LC			1			AP II- Agg	STA
31	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Killdeer	LC			1			AP II- Agg	DEC
32	<i>Charadrius nivosus</i>	Snowy Plover	NT			1			AP II- Agg	DEC
33	<i>Charadrius collaris</i>	Collared Plover	LC			1			AP II- Agg	DEC
34	<i>Charadrius wilsonia</i>	Wilson's Plover	LC			1			AP II- Agg	UNK
35	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe	LC				1		AP II- Agg/A EWA	DEC

36	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	LC			1			AP II- Agg/A EWA	DEC
37	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	LC			1			AP II- Agg/A EWA	DEC
38	<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>	Red Knot	NT			1			AP I/AP II/AEW A	DEC
39	<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	LC			1			AP II- Agg/A EWA	UNK
40	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin	LC			1			AP II- Agg/A EWA	DEC
41	<i>Calidris mauri</i>	Western Sandpiper	LC			1			AP II- Agg	DEC
42	<i>Calidris bairdii</i>	Baird's Sandpiper	LC			1			AP II- Agg	DEC
43	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper	LC			1			AP II- Agg	DEC
44	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	Least Sandpiper	LC			1			AP II- Agg	STA
45	<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>	White-rumped Sandpiper	LC			1			AP II- Agg	STA
46	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	Ruff	LC			1			AEWA	DEC
47	<i>Limosa haemastica</i>	Hudsonian Godwit	LC			1			AP II- Agg	STA
48	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	Upland Sandpiper	LC			1			AP II- Agg	INC
49	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Lesser Yellowlegs	LC			1			AP II- Agg	DEC
50	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	Greater Yellowlegs	LC			1			AP II- Agg	STA
51	<i>Tringa semipalmata</i>	Willet	LC			1			AP II- Agg	STA
52	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	Solitary Sandpiper	LC			1			AP II- Agg	UNK
53	<i>Tringa incana</i>	Wandering Tattler	LC			1			AP II- Agg	UNK
54	<i>Actitis macularius</i>	Spotted Sandpiper	LC			1			AP II- Agg	STA
55	<i>Steganopus tricolor</i>	Wilson's Phalarope	LC		1				AP II- Agg	DEC?
56	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope	LC		1				AP II- Agg/A EWA	DEC
57	<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	Red Phalarope	LC		1				AP II- Agg/A EWA	UNK
58	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	Short-billed Dowitcher	LC			1			AP II- Agg	UNK
59	<i>Catharacta maccormicki</i>	South Polar Skua	LC		1					STA
60	<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	Pomarine Jaeger	LC		1					STA
61	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Arctic Jaeger	LC		1					STA
62	<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	Long-tailed Jaeger	LC		1				AEWA	STA
63	<i>Larus modestus</i>	Gray Gull	LC		1					DEC
64	<i>Larus atricilla</i>	Laughing Gull	LC		1					INC
65	<i>Larus pipixcan</i>	Franklin's Gull	LC		1					INC

66	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Gull-billed Tern	LC	1					AEWA	DEC
67	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	LC	1					AEWA	INC
68	<i>Sternula antillarum</i>	Least Tern	LC	1						DEC
69	<i>Sternula supercilialis</i>	Yellow-billed Tern	LC		1					STA
70	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern	LC	1					AEWA	DEC
71	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	LC	1					AEWA	UNK
72	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern	LC	1					AEWA	DEC
73	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Roseate Tern	LC	1					AEWA	UNK
74	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	Sandwich Tern	LC		1				AEWA	STA
75	<i>Thalasseus maximus</i>	Royal Tern	LC		1				AEWA	STA
76	<i>Rynchops niger</i>	Black Skimmer	LC		1					DEC
77	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	LC			1				DEC
78	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	Black-billed Cuckoo	LC			1				DEC
79	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Common Nighthawk	LC			1				DEC
80	<i>Megasceryle alcyon</i>	Belted Kingfisher	LC			1				STA
81	<i>Elaenia parvirostris</i>	Small-billed Elaenia	LC			1				DEC
82	<i>Empidonax virescens</i>	Acadian Flycatcher	LC			1				STA
83	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	Willow Flycatcher	LC			1				DEC
84	<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>	Alder Flycatcher	LC			1				STA
85	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	Western Wood Pewee	LC			1				DEC
86	<i>Contopus virens</i>	Eastern Wood-pewee	LC			1				DEC
87	<i>Lessonia rufa</i>	Austral Negrito	LC			1				STA
88	<i>Myiodynastes luteiventris</i>	Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher	LC			1				STA
89	<i>Empidonax varius</i>	Variiegated Flycatcher	LC			1				STA
90	<i>Tyrannus albogularis</i>	White-throated Kingbird	LC			1				STA
91	<i>Tyrannus savana</i>	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	LC			1				STA
92	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	Eastern Kingbird	LC			1				DEC
93	<i>Tyrannus dominicensis</i>	Gray Kingbird	LC			1				STA
94	<i>Myiarchus swainsoni</i>	Swainson's Flycatcher	LC			1				STA
95	<i>Vireo flavoviridis</i>	Yellow-green Vireo	LC			1			AP II-Agg	UNK
96	<i>Vireo altiloquus</i>	Black-whiskered Vireo	LC			1			AP II-Agg	UNK
97	<i>Progne subis</i>	Purple Martin	LC			1				STA
98	<i>Progne elegans</i>	Southern Martin	LC			1				STA
99	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Bank Swallow	LC			1				DEC
##	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	LC			1				DEC

##	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Cliff Swallow	LC				1			INC
##	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	Veery	LC				1		AP II-Agg	DEC
##	<i>Catharus minimus</i>	Gray-cheeked Thrush	LC				1		AP II-Agg	UNK
##	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Russet-backed Thrush	LC				1		AP II-Agg	UNK
##	<i>Sporophila bouvionides</i>	Lesson's Seedeater	LC				1			STA
##	<i>Piranga rubra</i>	Summer Tanager	LC				1			STA
##	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	Scarlet Tanager	LC				1			STA
##	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	LC				1			DEC
##	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	Indigo Bunting	LC				1			DEC
##	<i>Spiza americana</i>	Dickcissel	LC				1			STA
##	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>	Ovenbird	LC				1			STA
##	<i>Leiothlypis peregrina</i>	Tennessee Warbler	LC				1			STA
##	<i>Setophaga americana</i>	Northern Parula	LC				1			INC
##	<i>Setophaga pensylvanica</i>	Chestnut-sided Warbler	LC				1			DEC
##	<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	Yellow Warbler	LC				1			STA
##	<i>Setophaga striata</i>	Blackpoll Warbler	NT				1			DEC
##	<i>Setophaga castanea</i>	Bay-breasted Warbler	LC				1			DEC
##	<i>Setophaga fusca</i>	Blackburnian Warbler	LC				1			INC
##	<i>Setophaga magnolia</i>	Magnolia Warbler	LC				1			INC
##	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	American Redstart	LC				1			DEC
##	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	Black-and-White Warbler	LC				1			DEC
##	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	Prothonotary Warbler	LC				1			DEC
##	<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>	Northern Waterthrush	LC				1			STA
##	<i>Parkesia motacilla</i>	Louisiana Waterthrush	LC				1			INC
##	<i>Geothlypis formosa</i>	Kentucky Warbler	LC				1			DEC
##	<i>Oporornis agilis</i>	Connecticut Warbler	LC				1			DEC
##	<i>Geothlypis philadelphia</i>	Mourning Warbler	LC				1			DEC
##	<i>Cardellina canadensis</i>	Canada Warbler	LC				1		AP II	DEC
##	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Bobolink	LC				1		AP II/SSA GB	DEC
		SUBTOTAL LEAST CONCERNED		16	17	35	54	7		
		TOTAL		25	75	48	116	8		

DEC = Declining; INC = Increasing; UNK = Unknown; STA = Stable

Action Plan Annex IV. Glossary of Definitions and Acronyms

Adapted from CMS Resolution 12.11 on a Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways

Definitions

Explanatory notes:

1. The Action Plan uses specific terms related to migratory species and habitat conservation for which definitions and explanatory notes are considered useful.
2. The definitions are drawn from existing documentation from within the CMS Family having been developed for one or more migratory bird groups. In the absence of a comprehensive and standardized set of CMS definitions, some of these definitions and guidance have been adapted from other international processes.
3. It is noted that a number of these terms have also been defined at a national level. As these may vary within and between national jurisdictions, their application at the global/international level needs to be agreed.
4. There remains a need for these terms to be defined and standardised for the CMS purposes.
5. The following definitions and explanatory notes are provided to explain various terms related to migratory species and habitat conservation used in the Programme of Work are not aimed at being definitive.

Biodiversity Offsets - measurable conservation outcomes of actions designed to compensate for significant residual adverse biodiversity impacts arising from project development after appropriate prevention and mitigation measures have been taken (definition as per Business and Biodiversity Offsets Programme⁶).

Critical habitat - Any area of the planet with high biodiversity conservation significance based on the existence of habitat of significant importance to critically endangered or endangered species, restricted range or endemic species, globally significant concentrations of migratory and/or congregatory species, highly threatened and/or unique ecosystems and key evolutionary processes (definition as per International Finance Corporation⁷).

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

Note: the critical site definition developed for migratory waterbirds will need to be expanded to cover other migratory birds.

⁶ <http://bbop.forest-trends.org/>

⁷ International Finance Corporation (2012) Performance Standard 6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources:
http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/bff0a28049a790d6b835faa8c6a8312a/PS6_English_2012.pdf?MOD=AJPERES

Flyway - A flyway is taken to be a geographical region within which a single migratory species, a group of migratory species, or a distinct population of a given migratory species, completes all components of its annual cycle (breeding, moulting, staging, non-breeding “wintering” etc.) (Boere & Stroud 2006⁸).

Each individual species and population migrates in a different way and uses a different suite of breeding, migration staging and non-breeding (wintering) sites. Hence a single flyway is composed of many overlapping migration systems of individual bird populations and species, each of which has different habitat preferences and migration strategies. From knowledge of these various migration systems, it is possible to group the migration routes used by birds into broad flyways, each of which is used by many species, often in a similar way, during their annual migrations. Recent research into the migrations of many wader or shorebird species, for example, indicates that the migrations of waders can broadly be grouped into eight flyways: the East Atlantic Flyway, the Mediterranean/Black Sea Flyway, the West Asia/Africa Flyway, the Central Asian Flyway, the East Asia/Australasia Flyway, and three flyways in the Americas and the Neotropics.

There are no clear separations between flyways, and the use of the term is not intended to imply major biological significance; rather it is a valuable concept for permitting the biology and conservation of birds, as well as other migratory species, to be considered in broad geographical units into which the migrations of species and populations can be more or less readily grouped (definition adapted from Ramsar Resolution XI.8. Annex 2).

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

Internationally important site – A site should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 1 per cent of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbird or if it regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds (definition as per the Ramsar Convention). This criterion identifies those wetlands that are of numerical importance for waterbirds through their support of internationally important numbers, either of one or more species, and often the total numbers of the waterbird species assemblage. Note: the definition has been developed for waterbirds and there is a need for it to be expanded and quantified to cover other migratory birds.

Landscape - An area of land that contains a mosaic of ecosystems, including human-dominated ecosystems⁵

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

Priority species – migratory bird species included under CMS Appendix I.

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

⁸ Boere, G.C. & Stroud, D.A. 2006. The flyway concept: what it is and what it isn't. Waterbirds around the world. Eds. G.C. Boere, C.A. Galbraith & D.A. Stroud. The Stationery Office, Edinburgh, UK. Pp. 40-49. (www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/pub07_waterbirds_part1_flywayconcept.pdf).

Site – A geographical area on land or in water with defined ecological, physical, administrative, or management boundaries that is actually or potentially manageable as a single unit (e.g. a protected area or other managed conservation unit).

For this reason, large-scale conservation priority regions such as Ecoregions, Endemic Bird Areas, and Biodiversity Hotspots, which often span multiple countries, are not considered to be sites. In the context of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA), “site” and “area” are used interchangeably.

Site Network/Ecological Network – A collection of individual sustainably managed sites operating cooperatively and synergistically, both ecologically and administratively, to achieve ecological and governance benefits for migratory birds that single protected sites cannot achieve in isolation (Modified from the CMS IOSEA guidance document; see also CMS/ScC18/Doc.10.3.1 for further information).

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACAP	Agreement for the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels
AEWA	African Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement
AFF	Americas Flyways Framework
AMBI	Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative
BLI	BirdLife International
CAFF	Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCAMLR	Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
CHM	Clearing House Mechanism
CIC	International Council for Game & Wildlife Conservation
EAAPF	East Asian - Australasian Flyway Partnership
FWG	CMS Flyways Working Group
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFN	Global Flyways Network
ICF	International Crane Foundation
IOSEA	CMS Indian Ocean and South-East Asia Marine Turtle Memorandum
IPBES	Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
IUCN SSC	World Conservation Union Species Survival Commission
IWSG	International Wader Study Group
KBA	Key Biodiversity Areas
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NGO	Non-Government Organization
POW	Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways
POWPA	Programme of Work on Protected Areas of the Convention on Biological Diversity
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organization
SSAP	Single Species Action Plan
SPMS	Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme/UN Environment
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society

WHC	World Heritage Convention
WHS	World Heritage Site
WHMSI	Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative
WHSRN	Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network
WI	Wetlands International
WMBD	World Migratory Bird Day
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature