



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

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PROGRAMME OF WORK ON MIGRATORY BIRDS AND FLYWAYS

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th Meeting (Quito, 4-9 November 2014)

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

Also recognizing that there are specific threats of particular significance to migratory birds along flyways that continue to have an impact on these species and their habitats including: inland wetland reclamation; destruction of coastal and inter-tidal habitats; loss of forests and grasslands; agricultural intensification and habitat modification through desertification and overgrazing; inappropriate wind turbine development (Resolution 11.27 on Renewable Energy and Migratory Species); collisions with power lines and electrocutions (Resolution 10.11 on Powerlines and Migratory Birds); illegal and/or unsustainable killing, taking and trade (Resolution 11.16 on the Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds); overfishing and the bycatch of seabirds; lead shot and other poisoning (Resolution 11.15 on Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds); invasive alien species (Resolution 11.28 on Future CMS Activities on Invasive Alien Species) and avian influenza and other disease; and marine debris (Resolution 11.30 on Management of Marine Debris);

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

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

Aware that Parties have endorsed a Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 (Resolution 11.2) with clearly defined goals and targets to promote actions to ensure the favourable conservation status of migratory species and their habitats, and that the present POW will make a significant contribution to delivering major parts of this Plan;

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

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

Noting with gratitude the work undertaken by the Working Group on Flyways at its meetings in Jamaica (11-14 March 2014) and Germany (30 June 2014) and during the whole intersessional period and *acknowledging* the generous financial contributions provided by the Government of Switzerland as well as the contribution of Working Group members towards the successful completion of these meetings and their outputs; and

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

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

1. *Adopts* the “Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways 2014-2023” (the POW) included as Annex 1 to this Resolution and *urges* Parties and signatories to CMS instruments, and *encourages* non-Parties organizations and stakeholders to implement the POW as a matter of priority;
2. *Adopts* the “Americas Flyways Framework” included as Annex 2 to this Resolution and *urges* CMS Parties and signatories to CMS instruments in the Americas, and *invites* non-Parties, organizations and stakeholders to implement the Framework in collaboration with WHMSI to protect migratory birds and their habitats throughout the Western Hemisphere;
3. *Calls* on the Flyways Working Group and on the CMS Secretariat to support the establishment of a Task Force, in conjunction with WHMSI, to coordinate the development and implementation of an action plan to achieve the global Programme of Work and Americas Flyways Framework including provisions for concerted conservation action for priority species, and to report to COP12 onwards and WHMSI;
4. *Instructs* the Secretariat, in collaboration with Parties and relevant stakeholders and subject to the availability of resources, to implement those activities assigned to it in the POW;
5. *Calls* on Parties to effectively implement the POW as applicable and in accordance to the circumstances of each Party and *invites* non-Parties and other stakeholders, with the

support of the Secretariat, to strengthen national and local capacity for flyway conservation including, *inter alia*, by developing partnerships with key stakeholders and organizing training courses; translating and disseminating documents, sharing protocols and regulations; transferring technology; designating and improving management of critically and internationally important sites; understanding the ecological functionality of flyways through research of migratory birds and their habitats; strengthening monitoring programmes; and promoting the conservation of migratory birds and ensuring any use of migratory birds is sustainable;

6. *Requests* Parties, GEF, UNEP and other UN organizations, bilateral and multilateral donors, the private sector and others to provide financial assistance for the implementation of this Resolution, the POW and the Americas Flyways Framework including to developing countries for relevant capacity building and conservation action;

7. *Further requests* the continuation of the open-ended Flyways Working Group to (a) monitor the implementation of the POW and the Americas Flyways Framework (b) review relevant scientific and technical issues, international initiatives and processes, (c) provide guidance on and input into the conservation and management of flyways at global and flyway level during the intersessional period until COP12 and (d) review and update the POW, as a basis for the continued prioritization of the CMS activities on flyways and *requests* Parties to provide the resources to ensure the timely implementation of this work;

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

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

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

11. *Calls* on Parties to report progress in their national reports in implementing this Resolution, including monitoring and efficacy of measures taken, to COPs 12, 13 and 14.

**PROGRAMME OF WORK
ON MIGRATORY BIRDS AND FLYWAYS (2014-2023)**

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1. Introduction

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

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

Moreover, to promote action for migratory birds and other migratory species, the CMS has developed a Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 (SPMS) with these following five goals:

- Goal 1: Address the underlying causes of decline of migratory species by mainstreaming relevant conservation and sustainable use priorities across government and society.
- Goal 2: Reduce the direct pressures on migratory species and their habitats.
- Goal 3: Improve the conservation status of migratory species and the ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.
- Goal 4: Enhance the benefits to all from the favourable conservation status of migratory species.
- Goal 5: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building.

These goals are based on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and its Aichi Targets approved by Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Two of the Aichi Targets (Targets 11 and 12) are particularly relevant to migratory birds.

All of the 16 targets of the SPMS are relevant to the Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways (POW).

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

2. Purpose

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

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

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

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

Planning and implementation of actions require close communication and consultation with local communities to ensure the plans and actions adequately take into consideration local needs and priorities and benefit to local livelihoods.

3. Main themes

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

- A. Ensuring Migratory Bird Conservation through Flyway/ Ecological Networks and Critical Sites and Habitats and Addressing Key Threats

- B. Flyway-specific Actions
- C. Enhancing knowledge to support flyway conservation
- D. Awareness raising
- E. Monitoring and reporting
- F. Resourcing implementation

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

4. Outcome targets – by 2023

All flyway Range States have:

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

CMS Secretariat has:

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

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

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No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵				Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others		
	<p>A. Ensuring Migratory Bird Conservation through Flyway/ Ecological Networks and Critical Sites and Habitats and Addressing Key Threats</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance effective management of important habitats and critical sites in the world's flyways to ensure life cycle conservation of all migratory birds 2. Promote stakeholders participation in implementing/supporting collaborative conservation action from within and outside the UN system 3. Implement actions to reduce or mitigate specific threats to migratory birds <p>(Cross-references to CMS Res 10.10 on flyways, operatives 1,2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 15, CMS Res 10.3 and Resolution 11.25 on ecological networks and Resolution 11.17 African-Eurasian Landbirds Action Plan, Aichi Targets 5, 6, 11 and 12)</p>								

¹ Cross references to relevant CMS resolutions and Aichi Targets included.

² A full list of acronyms and definitions is provided in Annex II.

³ One or more indicators are listed against an Action, the timings of achieving these vary. Indicative actions in italics.

⁴ Timing: A timeline to implement the action is proposed after each Action Needed. 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 the POW. Timing: S = results expected in short-term and actions that are already ongoing, (within one triennium); M = results expected in medium term, (within two triennia); L = results expected in long term, (within three triennia or more).

⁵ Main stakeholder(s) are identified with a XX, with the lead stakeholder(s) identified in bold. In the category "Others" the additional key stakeholders required for implementation of the actions are identified.

⁶ Prioritization of Emergency and Essential Actions (E) to be implemented at the earliest and completed no later than 2017.

⁷ A full list of CMS bodies and instruments is provided in Annex III.

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
Landscape/habitat-based conservation										
1	Implement actions to manage landscapes to meet requirements of migratory birds, including through integration of these requirements into land-use policies, designation of protected trans-boundary habitat corridors and ecological networks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Preparation of a review to identify critically important landscapes that require management within each flyway for all species groups •<i>Identify mechanisms under AEMLAP to address land use change jointly with the development aid community, agriculture and forestry sectors and others, initially in Africa by 2015.</i> •No reduction over 30% of the present baseline of habitats used by migratory species (% will depend on habitat types) by 2020. •No reduction in area of critical habitat types used by migratory species by 2020 •Global initiative established for coastal wetland restoration and management promoted through CBD and Ramsar 	L	XX		XX	<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, development aid community, IUCN Ecosystem Red List, Ramsar, CBD	XX	AEMLAP, AEWA, Raptors MoU	

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
Conservation of Flyway/ Ecological Networks and Critical Sites										
2	Promotion of formal designations (national protection categories, international site networks, Ramsar Sites, World Heritage Sites) and voluntary measures to effectively conserve and afford high priority to the conservation of sites and habitats of international importance to migratory birds (in line with Aichi Targets).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sites of critical importance for migratory birds have formal designations or have voluntary measures in place by 2020 Strengthen implementation of existing management plans for critical sites that address the needs of migratory birds (30% of sites by 2020). Development and implementation of management plans for all other critical sites that address the needs of migratory birds. 	M	XX	XX	XX	<i>Inter alia</i> , BLI Ramsar, WHC, EAAFP, WHSRN, CBD POWPA	XX	E	AEWA, Raptors MoU, AEMLAP
3	Identification of internationally important sites for priority species/populations of migratory birds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping of the network of sites through surveys of 50% under-reported areas, and 50 tracking studies of priority species/ populations with unknown staging areas/breeding/non-breeding (wintering) areas have been undertaken by 2020. 	M	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, IUCN SSC and WI/IUCN SSC Specialist Groups, GFN, WI, and other research consortiums, universities, NGOs, WHSRN		E	AEWA, Raptors MoU, AEMLAP, ACAP
4	Identify and promote designation and management of all critically important habitats in the Arctic linking to existing flyway site networks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All habitats of critical importance in the Arctic for migratory birds have formal designations and are effectively managed by 2020. 	M	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI UNEP, CAFF AMBI project, ICF, WHSRN			AEWA, Raptors MoU, AEMLAP

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designation of combination of all habitats of current importance and those of potential importance in the future (in response to changes in climate). 								
5	Support further development of existing flyway site networks (incl. East Asian - Australasian Flyway Site Network, West/Central Asian Flyway Site Network and Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to implementation of existing site networks is enhanced. • All sites of critical importance are included within site networks and are effectively managed by 2020. 	M	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, EAAFP, WHSRN, ICF		AEWA	
6	Prepare a comprehensive review of (a) the current coverage and protection status of existing international site networks (incl. EAAFSN, W/C Asian Site Network, WHSRN, Ramsar, Emerald, Natura 2000, WHS) and sites designated through national legislation (links to Aichi Target 12) for management of migratory birds; and (b) priorities for expansion of site networks to deal with current/future environment changes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of review and recommendations to the Parties of priorities for expansion of site networks as well as enhancing their legal and management status. 	S	XX		XX	<i>Inter alia</i> BLI Ramsar, EAAFP, WHSRN, WI, EU		AEWA	
7	Develop Pilot schemes for flyway-scale Net Positive Impact including offsetting approaches that involve corporates and governments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate the feasibility and develop a proposal for international NPI approaches to support flyway conservation. • Undertake and evaluate pilot schemes in 2-3 flyways. 	M	XX		XX	<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, WI, corporate sector, consultancies		AEWA	

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
Species-specific Conservation Actions										
8	Ensure improvement of species conservation status through continued implementation, and sharing of best practice between single species action plans (SSAP) and MoUs (see Annex III)	•Conservation status of all SSAP species improved (at least 50% of species have recovered and improved).	L	XX	XX	XX	<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, WWT IUCN SSC Specialist Groups, WI/ IUCN SSC Specialist Groups, ICF, EU and Bern Convention, BLI, EAAFP Secretariat, bilateral migratory bird agreements	XX	E	AEWA, AEMLAP, Raptors, High Andean Flamingos, Ruddy-headed Goose, Grasslands, Siberian Crane, Great Bustard, Aquatic Warbler and Slender-billed Curlew MoUs
9	Promote the development, adoption and implementation of species action plans for priority species in line with CMS priorities for concerted and cooperative action, including: a) Yellow-breasted Bunting (<i>Emberiza aureola</i>) in Asia b) Baer's Pochard (<i>Aythya baeri</i>) in Asia, with the EAAFP c) Far-eastern Curlew (<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>) in EAAF d) all African-Eurasian Vultures (except Palm Nut Vulture (<i>Gypohierax angolensis</i>) via the Raptors MoU	•Action plans adopted at COP12	S	XX	XX		<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, EAAFP, WWT, IUCN SSC, EAAFP, WHSRN, IUCN SSC Specialist Groups, WI/ IUCN SSC Specialist Groups,	XX	E	AEWA, Raptors MoU, AEMLWG

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
10	Develop criteria for prioritizing the development of new CMS species action plans for species recovery/conservation and guidelines for standardization and implementation of the plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criteria and guidelines for prioritising development of action plans developed in line with CMS processes for other migratory species and approved by the Scientific Council. 	S	XX	XX	XX		XX		All
11	Promote implementation of species-focused action for CMS priority species developed by partner institutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation enabling improvement in conservation status of species. Finalisation and implementation of a suite of concise conservation briefs of the International Wader Study Group for the world's 13 species of Numeniini (including CMS Appendix I and concerted action species). 	S	XX	XX	XX	<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, CAFF AMBI, EAAFP, IWSG	XX		AEWA
12	Promote streamlining of the process to ensure prompt IUCN Red List assessment of migratory birds that feed into the prioritization of CMS listings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated assessments for all migratory birds completed by 2017. 	S		XX	XX	<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, IUCN SSC, EAAFP			AEWA Raptors MoU
<p>Removing Barriers to Migration (Cross references to Res.10.11 on power lines, Res.11.27 on renewable energy)</p>										
13	Implement actions to minimize and reconcile the potential impacts of energy developments and related infrastructure on migratory birds, particularly at critical spots and through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines on renewable energy and powerlines are implemented (ScC18/Doc10.2.2/Annex: Guidelines). 	S	XX	XX	XX	<i>Inter alia</i> IUCN, BLI, Peregrine Fund, Endangered Wildlife Trust, UN instruments,	XX		Proposed CMS Energy Task Force, CMS Climate Working

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
	cumulative impacts of successive developments, along all flyways through promoting the implementation of IRENA/CMS/AEWA guidelines on renewable energy together with CMS/AEWA/Raptor MoU guidelines on Powerlines and other relevant guidance and tools by other MEAs and frameworks and other international best practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detrimental structures identified and removed or impacts mitigated at critical sites. • Measures implemented to ensure that critical sites are not being negatively impacted by powerlines or energy developments. • Sensitivity-mapping tool (as already developed for the Red Sea-Rift Valley flyway) further developed and expanded to indicate risk to migratory birds from potential infrastructure development at critical sites. 					including CBD, UNEP, UNFCC, UNCCD, Ramsar, WHC, World Bank, African Bank, Inter American Bank, Asian Development Bank, Regional Seas Programmes, and the private sector, IRENA, IUCN		Group, AEWA, Raptors MoU	
Preventing risk of poisoning										
14	Implement specific actions to prevent poisoning of migratory birds in all flyways as indicated by Res 11.15 on preventing poisoning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines implemented by Parties and stakeholders supported and facilitated by the Poisoning WG. • One pilot project in each flyway to reduce and ultimately prevent impacts of poisoning on migratory birds. 	M	XX	XX	XX	<i>Inter alia</i> IUCN, BLI, UN instruments, including CBD, Ramsar, WHC, World Bank, African Bank, Inter American Bank, Asian Development Bank, FAO, and the private sector	XX	AEWA, Raptors MoU, Poisoning WG	

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
Preventing illegal bird killing, taking and trade										
15	Implement actions (both focused and general) to prevent illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds along all flyways as indicated by Res.11.16 on preventing illegal killing, taking or trade.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range States are effectively communicating internally to improve understanding of legislation, implementing and enforcing laws to prevent illegal bird killing, taking and trade within their jurisdictions, including working collaboratively to reduce these crimes and ensuring socio-economic impacts are adequately addressed. • Focus on the Mediterranean coast/region (zero tolerance) with implementation of Multi-stakeholder Plan of Action for Egypt and Libya. • Pilot project implemented in the Caribbean and/or north-eastern South America to improve the sustainability of harvesting of shorebird populations. • Pilot projects implemented in Africa – to be identified (e.g. Ruff <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> in the Sahel). • Pilot projects implemented in Asia – coastal shorebirds e.g. Spoon-billed Sandpiper (<i>Eurynorhynchus pygmeus</i>), Yellow-breasted Bunting in China. 	S	XX	XX		<i>Inter alia</i> , BLI, FACE, Bern Convention, CITES, CIC, EAAFP, World Bank, Arctic Council's AMBI, Bilateral Migratory Birds Agreements, IUCN Sustainable Use and Livelihoods Specialist Group, WI Waterbird Harvest Specialist Group.	XX	E	AEWA, Raptors MoU, AEMLAP, CMS Action Plan for Egypt and Libya

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
Ensuring harvesting of migratory birds is sustainable										
16	Development of guidelines and actions implemented to ensure that any use of migratory birds is sustainable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Revision of AEWA Guidelines on the sustainable harvesting of migratory waterbirds. •Adapt and scaled up AEWA Guidelines on the sustainable harvesting of migratory waterbirds for all CMS migratory birds. •Strengthening/development and implementation of legislation to ensure sustainable use of migratory birds. •Development and implementation of projects on the sustainable harvesting of migratory waterbirds that ensure interdisciplinary approaches to livelihood needs/developing of alternative food resources/awareness raising. •Species Action/Management Plans that are employing an adaptive harvest management approach are developed in accordance with identified priority species and are implemented (see Annex III). 	M	XX	XX	XX	<i>Inter alia</i> , BLI, FACE, Bern Convention, CITES, CIC, EAAFP, World Bank, Arctic Council's AMBI, Bilateral Migratory Birds Agreements, IUCN Sustainable Use and Livelihoods Specialist Group, WI Waterbird Harvest Specialist Group.	XX	AEWA, Raptors MoU, AEMLAP, SSAPs	

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
General										
17	For particularly high priority or exemplar cases where a Party is facing problems in complying with CMS on a migratory bird conservation issue, seek to assist through advise to the country (Res 11.7 on enhancing implementation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CMS supporting Parties in responding to key issues through provision of timely advise and technical support. 	S	XX	XX	XX	<i>Inter-alia</i> Ramsar	XX		All CMS instruments

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
B. Flyway-specific Actions										
African-Eurasian Flyways region:										
Objectives:										
1. Review of extension of AEWA framework taxonomically and geographically										
2. Implementation of Action Plan for migratory land birds and explore possibilities of placing it within a stronger institutional framework										
3. Improve conservation status of migratory species through implementation of AEWA, MoUs and single species action plans										
(Cross references to Res.10.10 on flyways, operatives 16.1.1-16.1.4)										
18	Identify options for the development of coherent site networks (ecological networks) in the African-Eurasian region, with a focus on Africa and West/Central Asia	•Preparation of a review of need for a site network for Africa & West/Central Asia for strengthened management of critical sites	2015	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, WI, Ramsar Secretariat			AEWA, Raptor MoU, AEMLAP
19	Preparation of a review to explore options to extend AEWA as a framework for other migratory bird species/species groups in the Africa-Eurasian region	•Review prepared on options and implications for extension of AEWA so as to cover all African-Eurasian bird MoUs and Action Plans, including associated geographic extension (also see action 21).	2015	XX		XX		XX		AEWA, Raptors MoU, AEMLAP

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
20	Effective implementation of existing CMS instruments, namely AEWA, Raptors MoU and AEMLAP achieving management of migratory raptor species and other species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AEWA Strategic Plan indicators achieved • Action plan of the Raptors MoU implemented • Action plan of the AEMLAP implemented • Priority given to identifying mechanisms to address impacts of land use change on migratory species in Africa (see also Action 1 above) • Modular system for development/ implementation of single species/ groups of species for AEMLAP 	S	XX	XX	XX	<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, Peregrine Fund, Endangered Wildlife Trust, IUCN, WI, ICF, WWT, BLI, FACE, FAO, Development Aid community (e.g. Oxfam)		AEWA, Raptors MoU, AEMLAP	
<p>Central Asian Flyway region:</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen formal framework for conservation of migratory waterbirds through increased synergies with AEWA 2. Strengthen implementation of Western/Central Asian Site Network for the Siberian Crane and Other Migratory Waterbirds 3. Establishment of Action Plan and formal implementation framework for conservation of land birds (as part of AE Land Bird Action Plan) 4. Strengthen implementation of Raptor MoU in Central Asian flyway region <p>(Cross references to Res.10.10 on flyways, operatives 16.3.1, 16.3.2)</p>										

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
21	Formalisation of implementation framework for CAF Waterbird Action Plan through a decision at AEWA MOP6 to enable conservation action for migratory waterbirds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formalization of implementation framework for CAF in accordance with outcomes of AEWA MOP6 • Identification of resources within the CAF for coordination and implementation of priority actions 	2015	XX		XX		CMS		AEWA
22	Improving monitoring waterbird populations (status and trends) in the CAF, including through capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated and accurate information on waterbird status and trends generated through strengthened capacity and national and local involvement 	S	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, WI			AEWA, CAF-WCASN MoUs, SSAPs
23	Effective implementation of CMS instruments: Raptors MoU and AEMLAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action Plan of Raptors MoU implemented • AEMLAP implemented through strengthened national and local involvement • Organization of a regional-level workshop to support/ promote AEMLAP implementation 	S	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI			AEMLAP Raptors MoU

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
<p>East Asian - Australasian Flyway region:</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review options for development of an overarching framework agreement for migratory birds in the EAAF 2. Develop action plans for migratory birds focusing on priority habitats under threat (including coasts and forests) 3. Strengthen implementation of existing initiatives and SSAPs for migratory bird conservation <p>(Cross references to Res.10.10 on flyways, operatives 16.4.1- 16.4.3)</p>										
24	Explore possibilities to further develop conservation frameworks in the EAAF for all migratory birds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Organise a workshop to agree on conservation priorities for all migratory birds in the EAAF region •Action/Management Plans for selected priority species/species groups developed and implemented •Conservation framework for migratory birds (landbirds and raptors) identified. •Support through sharing experience from other flyways, an initiative to develop a landbird monitoring programme for Asia. 	S	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI EAAFP Secretariat, bilateral migratory bird agreements	XX		Landbird Action Plan, Raptors MoU
25	Support the implementation of IUCN World Conservation Congress 2012 Resolution 28 on the Conservation of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway and its threatened waterbirds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Policy recommendations delivered to highest level of government by 2015 following organisation of National meetings on Yellow Sea conservation held in China and South Korea in 2014 	S	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, IUCN, CAFF, EAAFP, ICF, WI, WWF, TNC, IPBES, CBD	XX	E	CMS-CAFF

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Yellow Sea and EAAF coastal habitat restoration and management promoted as an initial focus of a global initiative (see action 1) •Sub-regional assessment on ecosystem services of Asian coastal wetlands promoted via IPBES •No further important intertidal habitat is lost in the flyway 								
26	Promote and support the effective implementation of the EAAFP Implementation Strategy 2012-2016 and its action plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Effective implementation of the Strategy and its action plans. •Encourage finalization and adoption of the EAAF Shorebird Conservation Plan by EAAFP. 	S	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, EAAFP Secretariat, WWF, WCS, WI, bilateral migratory bird agreements,		SSAPs, Sib MoU	
<p>Pacific Flyway region:</p> <p>Objectives</p> <p>1. Identify mechanisms for promoting conservation of migratory birds in the Pacific flyway</p> <p>(Cross references to Res.10.10 on flyways, operative 16.5.1)</p>										
27	Develop a recommendation, potentially in association with SPREP and the IUCN Pacific Island Round Table, and in consultation with the EAAFP and WHMSI on the necessary action to develop an approach to Pacific flyway conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Review of priorities of migratory bird conservation in the Pacific flyways and mechanisms for their implementation identified 	S	XX	XX	XX	<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, SPREP, IUCN Pacific Island Round Table, EAAFP, WHMSI	CMS to seek EAAFP and WHMSI input to organize	ACAP	

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
<p>Americas Flyways region:</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of an overarching conservation framework for migratory birds in the Americas 2. Explore options for development of instruments for species groups to promote their conservation (incl. austral migrants in Neotropics, western hemisphere birds of prey) 3. Strengthen implementation of existing initiatives and SSAPs for migratory bird conservation <p>(Cross references to Res.10.10 on flyways, operatives 16.2.1-16.2.4)</p>										
28	Effective implementation of the Americas Flyways Framework (see Annex 2).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Americas Flyways Framework implemented •Ensure implementation of the MoU & Action Plan for southern South American grassland birds and their habitats •Ensure implementation of conservation of high Andean wetlands, including those covered by the MoU on flamingos 	M	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, WI, American Bird Conservancy, WHMSI, WHSRN, Partners In Flight, North American Bird Conservation Initiative, Waterbird Council for the Americas, Atlantic Flyway Shorebird Initiative, Aves Internacionales, Southcone Grassland Alliance, Grupo de Conservacion Flamencos Altoandinos	CMS and WHMSI to organise		ACAP, Ruddy headed Goose MoU, Grassland birds MoU and Andean Flamingos MoU

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
29	Review requirement and feasibility for establishment of an instrument for western hemisphere birds of prey.	• Review requirement and feasibility for establishment of an instrument for western hemisphere birds of prey (under the framework for the Americas)	S	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, Raptor Research Foundation, Neotropical Raptor Network, The World Working Group on Birds of Prey and Owls.	CMS and WHMSI		Raptors MoU
30	Consider the potential for an instrument covering migrants within the Neotropics, in particular austral migrants.	• Evaluate need for an instrument for austral migrants	M	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, Aves Internacionales, Southcone Grassland Alliance, Grupo de Conservacion Flamencos Altoandinos, WI			Ruddy headed Goose MoU, Grassland birds MoU and Andean Flamingos MoU
<p>Seabird Flyways</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen implementation of ACAP and AEWA for management of seabirds through stronger national actions and collaboration with Regional Fisheries Management Organizations 2. Develop mechanisms for management of the world's seabirds not currently covered under ACAP and AEWA. <p>(Cross references to Res.10.10 on flyways, operatives 16.6.1-16.1.3)</p>										

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
31	Ensure implementation of ACAP and AEWA to improve the conservation status of seabird species, including through implementation of appropriate mitigation measures in national fisheries, as well as putting in place data collection mechanisms to monitor compliance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation as per the AEWA Strategic Plan, ACAP Action Plan and CMS By-Catch WG work plan • Implementation of appropriate mitigation measures by Parties in their own fisheries • Development and implementation of place data collection mechanisms to monitor compliance by Parties 	2014-2020	XX			BirdLife Global Seabird Programme, CAFF AMBI, Regional seas programmes, RFMOs		ACAP, AEWA, CMS Bycatch WG	
32	Development of conservation actions for all gadfly petrels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop organised at World Seabird Conference to identify priorities and mechanisms for action. 	2015	XX		XX	<i>Inter alia</i> BirdLife Global Seabird Programme, WCS			
33	Undertake a review and make recommendations to CPs requesting actions using existing frameworks to conserve Antarctic and sub-Antarctic seabirds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antarctic and sub-Antarctic seabird conservation framework explored and actions developed to conserve species 	S	XX		XX	<i>Inter alia</i> BirdLife Global Seabird Programme, RFMOs, Antarctic Treaty system, CCAMLR	XX	ACAP	
34	Identify and implement additional actions required to promote conservation of seabird species not fully covered under ACAP and AEWA (see CMS ScC18 Doc 4.3).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional mechanisms identified for specific additional actions to be implemented to promote conservation of seabirds not covered by ACAP and AEWA • Seabird programme of the Caribbean incorporated into broader planning for seabird conservation 	M	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BirdLife Global Seabird Programme, WCS, EAAFP, AMBI, migratory bird agreements		ACAP, AEWA, CMS Bycatch WG	

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
<p>C. Enhancing knowledge to support flyway conservation</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen monitoring of migratory bird populations • Promote analyses of existing datasets on individual bird movements • Promote development and use of new tools and techniques to identify migration strategies <p>(Cross references to Re. 10.10 on flyways, operatives 10, 11, 12)</p>										
35	Review current monitoring of migratory birds worldwide, to identify and implement priorities for improved co-ordination, resourcing and filling of gaps so as to enhance the information base for conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review undertaken and priorities identified for improved co-ordination, resourcing and filling of gaps • Standardized monitoring established for one or more taxonomic groups within a flyway and between flyways, e.g. waterbirds • <i>Unify systems of data storage for bird monitoring data, e.g. incorporating existing datasets into the Avian Knowledge Network in the Western Hemisphere</i> • Capacity for implementing long-term monitoring strengthened/ developed to address geographic gaps and national networks. 	S	XX		XX	<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, European Bird Census Council, WI, researchers (species specialists) Global Interflyways Network, Global Biodiversity Information Facility		All CMS bodies/ instruments	

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
36	Implementation of analyses of existing data on bird migration strategies based on a prioritization of species and existing data sets to fill major gaps.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritization of species and pilot analysis of species data to identify migration strategies within one or more flyways • Recommendation to range states requesting support for research on migration strategies of birds based upon a prioritization of flyways and species • Improved understanding of the ecological functionality of flyways through a comparison of migration strategies of species between flyways 	2015	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, IUCN SSC Specialist Groups and WI/IUCN SSC Specialist Groups, GFN and other research consortiums, EAAFP, WHSRN, EURING, AFRING		All CMS bodies/instruments	
37	Promote and support research on priority species to a) diagnose the causes of population declines, b) determine ecological requirements, c) for major drivers of declines identified, undertake socio-economic research as necessary to understand how to prevent them from causing population declines, and d) define management prescriptions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects implemented to fill highest priority research gaps 	M	XX	XX	XX	<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, Universities, research institutions	XX	All CMS bodies/instruments	
38	Organisation of workshops aimed at sharing best practice and lessons learnt, and to promote flyway conservation and policy options (e.g. through Global Interflyways Network).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops held (e.g. on raptors, seabirds, arctic migrants, monitoring and tracking migrants, monitoring/ assessment of the effectiveness of site-based conservation action for migratory 	S	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, WI, CAFF/AMBI, Ramsar		AEWA, ACAP, MoUs SSAPs	

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
		birds) and publication of best practice and lessons learned.								
39	Develop a global support tool for decision making, management and information for flyways (building on the AEWA Critical Site Network Tool) to enable a coherent approach to identification of critically important sites for waterbirds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make available information on known key breeding, migratory stopover, and non-breeding (wintering) sites to Parties and other stakeholders through the development of a global decision support tool for waterbird flyways (based on the Critical Site Network Tool) • Assess the value of the tool for other bird groups 	M	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, WI, EAAFP, WHSRN, IUCN SSC Specialist Groups and WI/IUCN SSC Specialist Groups, GFN and other research consortiums, Atlantic Flyway Shorebird Initiative			AEWA, Raptors MoU, Landbirds
<p>D. Awareness raising</p> <p>Objectives</p> <p>1. Raise awareness and support for conservation of migratory birds and their habitats globally</p> <p>(Cross references to Res.10.7 on outreach and communication and Res 11.8 on communication and outreach)</p>										
40	Development of a Communication Strategy for migratory bird conservation that strategically seeks to promote priority conservation actions as well as general support for migratory birds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a targeted Communication Strategy that is being used by Parties and partners 	2015	XX	XX	XX	<i>Inter alia</i> BLI	XX		All
41	Implementation of a range of national and international actions to raise awareness and interest of the general	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of international, national and local actions to raise awareness of migratory birds and 	S	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, WI, EAAFP, CAFF, WTO	XX		All

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
	public and decision makers about the importance of flyways and management of species to fit in the CMS Strategic Plan and Communication Strategy (action 40).	<p>their conservation that demonstrate links between migratory species conservation and livelihoods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) and World Wildlife Day and other annual events are actively implemented as two global events to promote awareness raising by all Range States • A network of sustainable tourism destinations for migratory birds is developed in each Flyway to raise public awareness. • Enhance dissemination of existing case studies on mechanisms to enhance the conservation of migratory birds through site networks through various means (e.g. CBD Clearing House Mechanism, Conservationevidence.com) 								

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
E. Monitoring and reporting Objectives 1. Ensure implementation of POW by Parties through regular monitoring and updating of the POW 2. Enable FWG to continue providing support for review, provision of guidance and input to implementation and monitoring of POW (Cross reference to Res.10.10 on flyways, operatives 14, 17, Aichi Target 17)										
42	Effective implementation of the POW at national level, through close integration into NBSAPs and other national plans.	•All Parties to report on progress on implementation to each COP	S	XX			Stakeholders identified in above listed actions, Chairs of Scientific Advisory Bodies of the Biodiversity-related Conventions	Facilitate linkages through Convention Secretariats		All CMS bodies/instruments
43	Preparation of a review of implementation of the POW based on national reports to each COP	•Review of implementation presented to each COP	Each COP		XX	XX		XX		
44	Review of POW with priorities identified for the next triennium	•FWG to undertake review of implementation of POW and submit an updated version for COP12 consideration	2017	XX	XX	XX		XX		
45	FWG provides relevant advice on scientific and technical issues, international initiatives and processes, and provides guidance and input to the conservation and management of flyways at global and flyway level.	•FWG provides necessary level of guidance and support to SC, Parties and Range States.	S	XX	XX	XX	<i>Inter alia</i> FWG members	XX		All CMS bodies/instruments

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
F. Resourcing implementation of the POW Objectives 1. Ensure adequate and timely resources to implement the POW 2. Ensure adequate expertise and partnerships to implement the POW (Cross references to Res 10.10 on flyways, operative 13)										
Financial resources (Cross references to Res.10.25 on enhancing engagement with GEF)										
46	Parties and others to identify existing and new opportunities for financial resources to support implementation of the POW.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of POW demonstrates allocation of adequate and timely resources to POW as per reports to COP by Parties and partners New opportunities/mechanisms implemented for migratory species and habitat conservation (e.g directing fines from environment damage, offsetting , mitigation measures)) 	S	XX	XX	XX	<i>Inter alia</i> IUCN, BLI, WCS, WWF, other NGOs, UN instruments - including CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD, UNEP, Ramsar, WHC, multilateral donors (e.g. World Bank, African Bank, Inter American Bank, Asian Development Bank), bilateral donors, Regional Seas Programmes, and the private sector	Facilitate linkages through Convention Secretariats		All

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
47	Development of a stronger working relationship with GEF and other international donors to prioritise work to implement the POW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A portfolio of GEF and other international funded programmes are developed and implemented to support migratory bird conservation in each flyways 	S	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> GEF, other international donors?		All	
<p>Networks and partnerships (Cross references to Res.10.10 on flyways and Res.10.6 on capacity building)</p>										
48	Strengthen/create stronger linkages and working relationships with institutions, organizations and experts to implement joint research and conservation initiatives, including through supporting efforts to build their capacities to deliver.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of POW implemented through strong partnerships with a wide range of partners/ organizations in each flyway and addresses major conservation-based issues (e.g. Strong working relationship with CAFF ensures synergies for implementation of POW across flyways including through the Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative and its Plan of Action). Database of CMS implementation partners developed and updated 	S	XX	XX		Stakeholders identified in above listed actions, Chairs of Scientific Advisory Bodies of the Biodiversity-related Conventions	XX	All	

6. Annex II: Glossary of Definitions and Acronyms

Definitions

Explanatory notes:

1. The Programme of Work 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 standardised 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 Programme⁸).

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 Corporation⁹).

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 waterbirds populations during those stages of their annual cycles when the site-based conservation approach is effective. A site has been identified as 'critical' if it fulfils at least one of the two CSN criteria: CSN criterion 1: The site is known or thought regularly or predictably to hold significant numbers of a population of a globally threatened waterbird species. CSN criterion 2: The site is known or thought regularly or predictably to hold >1% of a flyway or other distinct population of a waterbird species (definition as per AEWA Wings over Wetlands project).

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

⁸ <http://bbop.forest-trends.org/>

⁹ 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 2006¹⁰).

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% 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 which 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 to cover and quantified to cover other migratory birds.

Landscape - An area of land that contains a mosaic of ecosystems, including human-dominated ecosystems¹¹.

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).

¹⁰ 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).

¹¹ Hassan R, Scholes R, Ash N (eds) (2005) Millenium Ecosystem Assessment: Ecosystems and Human Wellbeing, Volume 1, Current State and Trends. Island Press, Washington.

Net Positive Impact (NPI) - a target for project outcomes in which the impacts on biodiversity caused by the project are outweighed by the actions taken, in accordance with the Mitigation Hierarchy, to achieve net gains for biodiversity (Definition as per NPI Alliance). A net gain to biodiversity features measured in quality hectares (for habitats), number or percentage of individuals (for species), or other metrics appropriate to the feature¹².

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

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

Site – A geographical area on land or in water with defined ecological, physical, administrative, or management boundaries that it 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).

¹² <http://www.biodiversitya-z.org/content/net-positive-impact-npi>.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACAP	Agreement for the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels
AEMPLAP	African Eurasian Migratory Land Bird Action Plan
AEWA	African Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement
AFRING	African Bird Ringing Scheme
AMBI	Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative
BLI	BirdLife International
CAF	Central Asian Flyway
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
EAAFP	East Asian - Australasian Flyway Partnership
EURING	European Bird Ringing Scheme
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
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 of Understanding
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
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SSAP	Single Species Action Plan
SPMS	Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organisation
WCASN	West/Central Asian Site Network for Siberian Crane and other waterbirds

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

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

CMS family instruments	African - Eurasian Flyways	Central Asian Flyway	East Asian-Australasian Flyway	Pacific Flyway	Americas Flyways	Seabird Flyways
Agreements						
Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP)	X		X	X	X	X
Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA)	X	(X)				
Memoranda of Understanding						
Birds of Prey (Raptors)	X	X	(X)		X	
High Andean Flamingos (<i>Phoenicopterus andinus</i>)					X	
Southern South American Grassland Birds (SSAGB)					X	
Aquatic Warbler (<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>)	X					
Middle-European Great Bustard (<i>Otis tarda</i>)	X					
Ruddy-headed Goose (<i>Chloephaga rubidiceps</i>)					X	
Siberian Crane (<i>Leucogeranus leucogeranus</i>)	X	X	X			
Slender-billed Curlew (<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>)	X	X				
Single Species Action Plans (SSAP)						
Shoebill (<i>Balaeniceps rex</i>)	X					
Eurasian Spoonbill (<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>)	X	X				
Black-faced Spoonbill (<i>Platalea minor</i>)			X			
Slaty Egret (<i>Egretta vinaceigula</i>)	X					
Madagascar Pond Heron (<i>Ardeola idae</i>)	X					
Lesser Flamingo (<i>Phoeniconaias minor</i>)	X	X				
Asian Houbara Bustard (<i>Chlamydotis undulate</i>)	X	x				
Saker Falcon (<i>Falco cherrug</i>)	X	X	(x)			
Bewick's Swan (<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>)	X					
Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>)	X					
Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>)	X					
Red-breasted Goose (<i>Branta ruficollis</i>)	X					
White-headed Duck (<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>)	X	X				
Ferruginous Duck (<i>Aythya nyroca</i>)	X	X	X			
Maccoa Duck (<i>Oxyura maccoa</i>)	X					

CMS family instruments	African - Eurasian Flyways	Central Asian Flyway	East Asian-Australasian Flyway	Pacific Flyway	Americas Flyways	Seabird Flyways
AEWA Pink-footed Goose (<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>) Management Plan	X					
White-winged Flufftail (<i>Sarothrura ayresi</i>)	X					
Spoonbilled Sandpiper (<i>Eurynorhynchus pygmeus</i>)		X	X			
Sociable Lapwing (<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>)	X	X				
Great Snipe (<i>Gallinago media</i>)	X					
Black-winged Pratincole (<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>)	X					
Chinese Crested Tern (<i>Sterna bernsteini</i>)			x			
(in prep) AEWA Taiga Bean Goose (<i>Anser fabalis fabalis</i>) Action Plan	X					
Working Groups & Task Forces						
Minimizing the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds	X	X	X	X	X	X
Climate Change Working Group	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bycatch Working Group (noting there is also an AEWA Bycatch Working Group)	X	X	X	X	X	X
Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region	X	X	(X)			
Flyways Working Group	X	X	X	X	X	X
Energy Task Force	X	X	X	X	X	X

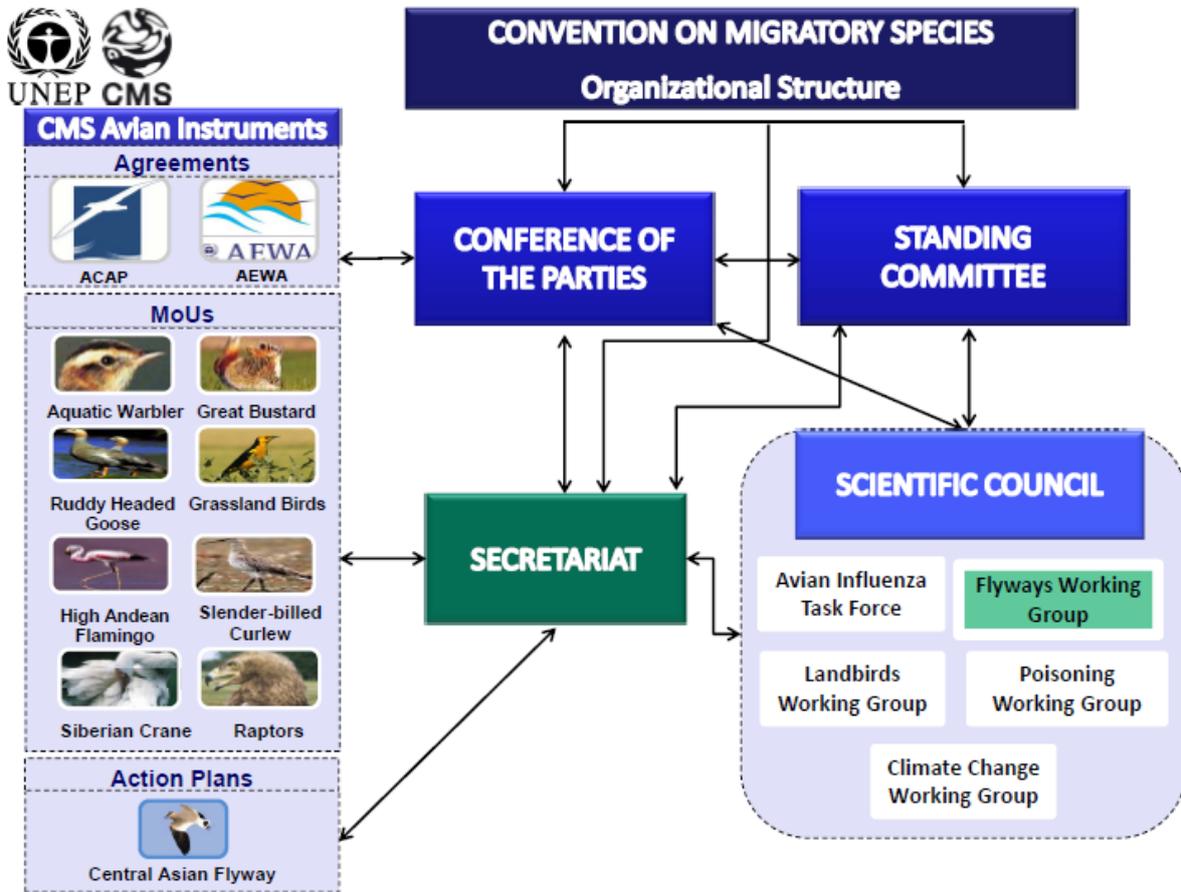
Notes:

X indicates the relevant flyway(s) of the Migratory Bird Related Instruments and Processes.

(X) indicates a partial coverage of the flyway.

A webpage on the CMS website (www.cms.int) is to be developed with links to all migratory bird Action Plans developed within and outside CMS family.

8. Diagrammatic representation of major CMS Family, avian related instruments



Annex 2 to Resolution 11.14

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

Preamble

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

Taking note of the CMS Flyways Working Group and WHMSI Americas flyways experts meeting (Jamaica, March 2014) to progress the development of an overarching conservation framework for migratory birds in the Americas;

Aware of the global Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways 2014-2023 being developed by CMS and that a framework for the Americas will make a significant contribution to delivering major parts of this Plan;

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

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

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

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

Taking note of the Atlantic Flyway Shorebird Conservation Business Strategy and an increasing number of other conservation business plans in development that have the potential to deliver effective flyway scale conservation of priority migratory birds;

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

Taking note of the Inter-American Program for Sustainable Development, which calls upon the Organization of American States (OAS) and member states “to explore the development of the Western Hemisphere Migratory Initiative (WHMSI), in a manner that reflects the interests and priorities of all member states”;

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

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

Americas Flyways Framework

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

The Americas Flyways Framework builds upon the five goals of the CMS Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023:

- Goal 1: Address the underlying causes of decline of migratory species by mainstreaming relevant conservation and sustainable use priorities across government and society
- Goal 2: Reduce the direct pressures on migratory species and their habitats
- Goal 3: Improve the conservation status of migratory species and the ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats
- Goal 4: Enhance the benefits to all from the favourable conservation status of migratory species
- Goal 5: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

These goals are based on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and its Aichi Targets approved by Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and in particular Aichi Targets 11 and 12.

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

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

Strategic Goal 1: Mainstream biodiversity and migratory bird protection and conservation across government and society

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

Encourage and facilitate closer cooperation among those instruments, initiatives and partnerships relating to migratory birds, and the habitats upon which they depend, seeking efficiencies, minimizing redundancies, and focusing on and addressing specific threats to halt the decline in the populations of migratory birds. Promote and integrate biodiversity values and the value of migratory birds into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and incorporate into national accounting, as appropriate and reporting systems.

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

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

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

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

- **Action 4. Build awareness**

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

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

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

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

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

Identify and assess the significant threats to migratory birds and promote and foster efforts to

reduce or eliminate these threats, especially in relation to enforcement regarding illegal killing, taking and trade, poisoning, and energy production, transmission and distribution.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **Action 15. Build capacity**

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

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

Seek new and expand existing funding sources (both public and private) to generate the funds needed to resource migratory bird conservation at the flyway scale. Mobilize financial resources for the effective implementation of the Americas Flyways Framework.

Implementation and Participation

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

All interested parties are encouraged to use the Americas Flyways Framework to guide their work to protect migratory birds. To establish a specific mechanism to advance the framework, WHMSI proposes to establish a voluntary, collaborative partnership: **“The Partnership for the Americas Flyways Framework”** (PAFF) and will formally invite the participation of

CMS and its signatories, the governments of the Western Hemisphere, and national and international non-profit organizations and other leading stakeholders to join this partnership.

The basic principles of PAFF are still under development, but are currently proposed as follows:

Legal Status: PAFF will be informal and voluntary.

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

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

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

CMS may join PAFF or adopt this Framework by endorsing the text and supporting the objectives and actions of the Americas Flyways Framework. Governments, NGOs, and other interested stakeholders may join this Partnership and Framework by endorsing the text, supporting the objectives and actions of the Americas Flyways Framework and notifying WHMSI. Membership is open to new participants and new members are encouraged. WHMSI will alert all existing Partners of any new applicants and if no issues or objections are raised within 60 days of the participant's application, the applicant will be added to the list of Partners.

Administration: Initially, WHMSI will oversee the establishment and administration of PAFF, including through the appointment of an initial team of coordinators to act on behalf of PAFF.

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

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

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

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

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