

**THIRD MEETING OF SIGNATORIES TO THE MEMORANDUM OF
UNDERSTANDING ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY BIRDS OF PREY
IN AFRICA AND EURASIA**

(Dubai, 3-6 July 2023)

UNEP/CMS/RAPTORS/MOS3/Doc.14.1

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE MOU TEXT AND ANNEXES

(Prepared by the Technical Advisory Group)

Summary: This document introduces amendments proposed by the TAG to the Raptors MOU Text and its three Annexes:

- (a) Annex 1, List of African-Eurasian Migratory Birds of Prey (“Species List”);
- (b) Annex 2, Map of the Area Included within this Memorandum of Understanding (“Geographical Scope”); and
- (c) Annex 3, Action Plan for the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia (“Action Plan”), including its three Tables:
 - Table 1: Categorisation of African-Eurasian Birds of Prey Covered by the Action Plan (“Species Categorisation”);
 - Table 2: Activities to be Done Under Paragraph 5 of the Action Plan (“Activities”); and
 - Table 3: Provisional List of Important Bird Areas that are Currently Known to be Important Congregatory Bird of Prey Sites in Africa and Eurasia (“Site List”).

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Overview of the MOU Text and Annexes Currently in Effect

1. The current Text of the Raptors MOU came into effect on 1 November 2008. It contains three Annexes, which form an integral part of the MOU:
 - Annex 1, List of African-Eurasian Migratory Birds of Prey (“Species List”);
 - Annex 2, Map of the Area Included within this Memorandum of Understanding (“Geographical Scope”); and
 - Annex 3, Action Plan for the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia (“Action Plan”).
2. The MOU’s Annex 3 (Action Plan) contains three tables:
 - Table 1: Categorisation of African-Eurasian Birds of Prey Covered by the Action Plan (“Species Categorisation”);
 - Table 2: Activities to be Done Under Paragraph 5 of the Action Plan (“Activities”); and
 - Table 3: Provisional List of Important Bird Areas that are Currently Known to be Important Congregatory Bird of Prey Sites in Africa and Eurasia (“Site List”).

Mandate and Rationale for Amendments

3. The present document introduces the Technical Advisory Group’s (TAG) proposed amendments to the MOU Text (Addendum 1 to the present document) and its Annexes 1 to 3 (Addenda 2 to 7 to the present document). Of note, the proposed amendments do not alter the current commitments of Signatories under the MOU.

Amendments to the MOU Text, the MOU’s Annex 3 (Action Plan) and Table 2 (Activities) of Annex 3

4. Paragraph 22 of the MOU Text provides for the Meeting of Signatories to amend the MOU, and Rule 16 of the Rules of Procedure for Meetings of Signatories to the Raptors MOU establishes the procedure for such (see Annex I to document [UNEP/CMS/Raptors/MOS2/Report](#)). Section 8 of the MOU’s Annex 3 (Action Plan) calls for this Annex to be revised at least two years before its expiry, and for such revision to be prepared for the approval of the Signatories.
5. The rationale for the current amendments proposed to the MOU Text, the MOU’s Annex 3 (Action Plan) and Table 2 (Activities) is explained in the Review of the Raptors MOU Action Plan (see document [UNEP/CMS/Raptors/MOS3/Inf.1](#), for which an executive summary is available in English as document [UNEP/CMS/Raptors/MOS3/Inf.2](#)). Although the Review focused primarily on the MOU’s Annex 3, it also addressed some concerns relating to the MOU Text to ensure alignment amongst all relevant elements. The Review drew on stakeholder consultations, lessons learnt from implementation, advice from the TAG, analysis of information gathered, and factual updates.

Amendments to the MOU’s Annex 1 (Species List)

6. At the First Meeting of Signatories to the Raptors MOU (MOS1, Abu Dhabi, December 2012), Signatories established a TAG (see paragraph 168 of document [UNEP/CMS/Raptors/MOS1/Report*](#)). The TAG Workplan for the period between the Second Meeting of Signatories (MOS2, Trondheim, October 2015) and the present Meeting was noted by the Signatories at MOS2 and is available in Annex III to document [UNEP/CMS/Raptors/MOS2/Report](#).
7. The TAG Workplan’s Activity 1.1.a calls for the TAG to consider the amendments adopted by MOS2 to Annex 1 (Species List) and amend Table 3 (Site List), and in particular to consider

further possible candidate Annex 1 species in light of changes to their status as placed under Categories 1, 2 and 3 on basis of global population trends, and categorisation of existing Annex 1 species. Furthermore, activity 1.2 of the Workplan calls for the TAG to consider any further changes on raptor taxonomy and nomenclature in relation to species listed under the MOU .

8. Document [UNEP/CMS/Raptors/MOS2/Doc.13/Rev.1](#) clarifies that species can be proposed for listing under, or de-listing from the MOU's Annex 1 on the basis of: i) updates to their taxonomy and/or nomenclature; or ii) an improved understanding of their movements that suggests that they are "migratory species" as per the MOU's definition of the term.
9. The Raptors MOU follows the standard taxonomic reference for non-passerine birds adopted by the CMS Conference of the Parties via [Resolution 12.27 on Taxonomy and Nomenclature](#), i.e.:
 - Del Hoyo, J. & Collar, N.J. (2014) Handbook of the Birds of the World and BirdLife International Illustrated Checklist of the Birds of the World. Volume 1: Non-passerines. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, and respective updated online versions.

The updated online version used as the basis for the amendments proposed in the present document is:

- HBW and BirdLife International (2021) Handbook of the Birds of the World and BirdLife International Digital Checklist of the Birds of the World. Version 6¹.
10. Since MOS2, two taxonomic changes relevant to the MOU have occurred (details are presented below). These have been discussed by the TAG, as has a proposal for the inclusion of a species in Annex 1 based on satellite tracking data (details are presented below).

Amendments to Table 1 (Species Categorisation) of Annex 3

11. Table 1 (Species Categorisation) classifies the MOU's Annex 1 species into one of three categories based on their conservation status. Species that are Globally Threatened and Near Threatened as per the latest IUCN Red List are included in Category 1. Species that are considered to have an Unfavourable Conservation Status at a regional level within the Range States and territories listed in the MOU's Annex 2 (Geographical Scope) are included in Category 2. All other species fall under Category 3. The footnotes of Table 1 provide further clarification on the criteria to be used for the categorisation of each species.
12. As mentioned in paragraph 7 above, the TAG Workplan calls for the consideration of possible candidate Annex 1 species in light of changes to their status as placed under Categories 1, 2 and 3 on the basis of global population trends, and categorisation of existing Annex 1 species.
13. Since MOS2, the conservation status of several species has been re-assessed by BirdLife International as the IUCN nominated authority on birds. At its Third and Fourth Meetings (TAG3, Sempach, December 2018, and TAG4, online, December 2021, respectively), the TAG considered a number of proposals to amend Table 1 (Species Categorisation). These proposals are discussed below.

Amendments to Table 3 (Site List) of Annex 3

14. At MOS1, a list of priority tasks for the TAG to address until MOS2 was agreed (see pages 48-49 of document [UNEP/CMS/Raptors/MOS1/Report](#)). Priority Task 1.1. called for the TAG to review the MOU's Annex 1 (Species List) and Table 3 (Site List). The priority list also calls for the TAG to consult with Signatories and submit recommendations to them for updating Table 3.

¹ http://datazone.birdlife.org/userfiles/file/Species/Taxonomy/HBW-BirdLife_Checklist_v6_Dec21.zip.

15. Recognising that Table 3, which includes only 135 sites in 36 territories, does not cover all sites of international importance for raptors across the geographical scope of the MOU and that many Signatories have no listed sites, the TAG circulated to Signatories a proposed update of Table 3 ahead of MOS2. Comments received were reviewed and taken into consideration in the proposal presented by the TAG at MOS2 (see document [UNEP/CMS/Raptors/MOS2/Doc.15/Rev.1](#)). The latter proposal comprised all sites known to be of international importance for Annex 1 species across all Range States and territories covered by the geographical scope of the MOU.
16. At MOS2, the European Union expressed its desire to further amend Table 3. Detail on the specific amendments proposed, which concerned the Special Protection Areas (SPA) component of the Table, were provided after the Meeting.
17. At MOS2, Signatories also requested the TAG to further review the proposed amendments to Table 3 (Site List) taking into consideration the amendments to the MOU's Annexes 1 (Species List) and 2 (Geographical Scope) adopted at MOS2.
18. The TAG Workplan adopted at MOS2 for the period between MOS2 and MOS3 (refer to paragraph 6 above) calls upon the TAG to consider the amendments adopted by MOS2 to the MOU's Annex 1 (Species List) and amend Table 3 (List of Sites), and in particular to consider further comments from the Signatories and make recommendations for updating Table 3 (refer to TAG Workplan Activity 1.1.d).

Consultation with, and input from the TAG

Amendments to the MOU Text, the MOU's Annex 3 (Action Plan), and Table 2 (Activities) of Annex 3

19. Based on the recommendations contained in the Review mentioned in paragraph 5 above, proposals for revisions to the MOU Text and its Annexes were prepared by the Coordinating Unit and shared with the TAG in May 2021.
20. The TAG provided comments on the proposed revisions to the MOU's Annex 3 (Action Plan) and a revised version of this Annex was prepared by the Coordinating Unit and re-shared with the TAG in September 2021. That version included changes to Table 2 (Activities) based on input from the TAG and the Coordinating Unit.
21. TAG4 endorsed the revisions to the MOU Text as shared in May 2021, and to Annex 3's Table 2 as shared in September 2021.

Amendments to the MOU's Annex 2 (Geographical Scope)

22. TAG4 discussed and endorsed the proposed amendments to Annex 2 (which are required following changes in the official names of two States), Since TAG4, a further country change was incorporated in Annex 2 following an online consultation with TAG.

Amendments to the MOU's Annex 1 (Species List)

23. TAG3 discussed the impact of splitting *Ninox scutulata* (Brown Boobook) into four species: *Ninox scutulata* (Brown Boobook), *N. japonica* (Northern Boobook), *N. randi* (Chocolate Boobook) and *N. obscura* (Hume's Boobook) (see document [UNEP/CMS/Raptors/TAG3/4.1a](#)). TAG agreed that of these, only the Northern Boobook (*N. japonica*) met the CMS definition of "migratory species".

24. Ahead of TAG3 members also considered ten species for inclusion in Annex 1 of species which may have met the CMS definition of “migratory species”. None of the species considered are currently proposed for inclusion in Annex 1.
25. TAG3 considered the proposal (see document [UNEP/CMS/Raptors/TAG3/4.1a](#)) for inclusion in Annex 1 of *Aquila fasciata* (Bonelli’s Eagle) but concluded that there was not enough evidence from movements of wild individuals that it met the definition of “migratory species”.
26. TAG3 endorsed the proposal to amend the MOU Text and its Annex 1 (Species List) in recognition of the establishment of the order Accipitriformes, as many of the species covered by the MOU are included in this new order (see document [UNEP/CMS/Raptors/TAG3/Doc.4.1d](#)).
27. TAG4 discussed the impact of splitting *Milvus migrans* (Black Kite) into *M. migrans* (Black Kite) and *M. aegyptius* (Yellow-billed Kite; see document [UNEP/CMS/Raptors/TAG4/Doc.6.2b/Rev.1](#)). The latter is a newly recognised raptor species within the geographical scope of the MOU. TAG members reviewed evidence of the species’ movements and considered that *M. aegyptius* met the definition of “migratory species”, being at least a partial intra-African migrant. The detailed assessment of all species considered by TAG since MOS2 is provided in Addendum 8.

Amendments to Table 1 (Species Categorisation) of Annex 3

28. TAG4 discussed the required amendments to the categories of a number of species as a result of the amendments proposed to the MOU’s Annex 1 (Species List; see paragraphs 23-27 and 33 of this document) and of the update of the IUCN Red List status of several migratory bird of prey (see document [UNEP/CMS/Raptors/TAG4/Doc. 6.2b/Rev.1](#)). The criteria described in the footnote of Table 1 (Species Categorisation) were used to identify the set of species qualifying for Category 2. TAG4 supported the proposal to amend the classification of 16 species listed in Annex 1 of the MOU (see document [UNEP/CMS/Raptors/TAG4/Report](#)).
29. All Annex 1 species were checked for subsequent IUCN Red List category changes in 2022, but no changes were identified.

Amendments to Table 3 (Site List) of Annex 3

30. TAG3 discussed the revised version of Table 3 (Site List) that took into consideration the inputs received at MOS2, and endorsed the approach taken as well as the proposed amendment to Table 3 currently proposed (see document [UNEP/CMS/Raptors/TAG3/Doc.4.1b/Rev.1](#)). TAG3 also considered proposals for listing sites of two Signatories. The sites proposed by the Syrian Arab Republic were endorsed by the TAG (see document [UNEP/CMS/Raptors/TAG3/Doc.4.1b/Rev.1/Annex2](#)).
31. TAG4 further considered the proposed amendments to Table 3 related to the change in the name of a few countries and taxonomic changes.

Proposed amendments to the MOU Text

32. Proposed amendments to the MOU Text are presented in Addendum 1 to the present document. These amendments concern the following:
 - (a) Adding reference to “Accipitriformes” in the second paragraph of the preamble and in the definition of the taxonomic scope of the MOU (paragraph 1[a]), as recommended by the TAG following a revision of the taxonomy of the Falconiformes (see paragraph 17.7 of the Review of the Raptors MOU Action Plan contained in document [UNEP/CMS/Raptors/MOS3/Inf.1](#));
 - (b) Revising the list of “general conservation measures” in paragraph 8 to follow the rationalisation recommendations of the mentioned Review (refer to its

paragraphs 17.22-17.31), and to align with the proposed revisions of the MOU's Annex 3 (Action Plan);

- (c) Adjusting some typographical and other minor issues as detailed in paragraph 17.39 of the mentioned Review, and others highlighted by the TAG; and
- (d) Implementing other small wording changes in paragraph 8, in response to comments from the TAG.

Proposed amendments to the MOU's Annex 1 (Species List)

33. Proposed amendments to the MOU's Annex 1 (Species List) are presented in Addendum 2 to the present document. These amendments concern the following:
- (a) Including the order Accipitriformes in the Species List;
 - (b) Adding the migratory *N. japonica* (Northern Boobook) into Annex 1 and removing *N. scutulata* (Brown Boobook), which is not a migrant;
 - (c) Adding *M. aegyptius* (Yellow-billed Kite) into Annex 1 while retaining *M. migrans* (Black Kite), which brings the number of the species listed in Annex 1 to 94.

Proposed amendments to the MOU's Annex 2 (Geographical Scope)

34. The TAG had previously discussed the possibility of extending the geographical scope of the MOU (see paragraphs 17.15-17.18 of the Review contained in document [UNEP/CMS/Raptors/MOS3/Inf.1](#)), but choice was made not to consider this further at present due to concerns for resource availability.
35. Proposed amendments to the MOU's Annex 2 (Geographical Scope) are presented in Addendum 3 to the present document. These amendments concern the following:
- (a) Amending the official name of Swaziland to Eswatini (see paragraph 17.39 of the above-mentioned Review);
 - (b) Amending the official name of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to North Macedonia (this change post-dated the above-mentioned Review); and
 - (c) Amending the official name of Turkey to Türkiye (this change post-dated the above-mentioned Review and TAG4).

Proposed Amendments to the MOU's Annex 3 (Action Plan)

36. The proposed amendments to the MOU's Annex 3 (Action Plan) affect the text of Annex 3 itself and the contents of Annex 3's Tables 1 (Species Categorisation), 2 (Activities) and 3 (Site List).

Proposed amendments to the MOU's Annex 3 (Action Plan)

37. Proposed amendments to Annex 3 are presented in Addendum 4 to the present document. These amendments are explained hereafter.
38. In the text of Annex 3, three sets of amendments are proposed:
- (a) Re-stating the list of "priority actions" in section 4 in a streamlined and revised form, to match the proposed rationalisation of the "general conservation measures" in the MOU (see paragraph 32[b] above) and the activities in Table 2 (see paragraphs 43-46 below; see also paragraphs 17.22-17.31 of the above-mentioned Review);
 - (b) Establishing in a clearer way the position of the strategies and action plans provided for by paragraph 12 of the MOU (supported by removal of a confusing duplication of references to these strategies/plans in Table 2); and

- (c) Adjusting some typographical and other minor issues as detailed in paragraph 17.39 of the above-mentioned Review, including one amendment suggestion by the TAG.

39. Section 5.3 of the text of the MOU's Annex 3 defines the schedules that were initially allocated to the activities in the MOU's Annex 3. These were framed in a context of the MOU initially entering into force, and they could now be read as mainly relevant to new Signatories. Whilst this section could be revised, such revision was not considered in the above-mentioned Review. Specific consultations would be required before proposing any relevant changes, hence no such amendments are currently proposed.

Proposed amendments to Table 1 (Species Categorisation) of Annex 3

40. Proposed amendments to Table 1 (Species Categorisation) are presented in Addendum 5 to the present document.
41. Reflecting the changes proposed to the MOU's Annex 1, the following amendments are proposed to Table 1:
- (a) Place Northern Boobook in Category 3;
 - (b) Place Yellow-billed Kite in Category 2; and
 - (c) Remove Brown Boobook from Table 1.
42. Based on the most recent (2022) update of the IUCN Red List, 16 species would move category within Table 1: 13 moving to a Category that would reflect worsening conservation status and 3 moving to a Category that would reflect improving conservation status. Overall this would result in the 94 proposed Annex 1 species being split as follows in Table 1: 31 species in Category 1, 29 species in Category 2 and 34 species in Category 3. Addendum 9 to the present document provides detailed explanation for each proposed change.

Proposed amendments to Table 2 (Activities) of Annex 3

43. Table 2 (Activities) is proposed to be replaced by a revised and updated version. This reflects the conclusions of the above-mentioned Review (see paragraphs 17.22-17.31) concerning rationalisation of the structure and streamlining/updating of the content of the action specifications, bearing in mind the existing "complex matrix of implementation objectives and expectations" including "12 objectives in paragraph 8 of the MOU, three objectives in section 2 of the Action Plan, nine objectives in section 4 of the Plan, a separate objective in the MOU for the development of raptor conservation strategies, and 34 activities in the Action Plan to be addressed through these strategies", one of which even confusingly relates to the establishment of the strategies themselves. The proposed amendments also ensure alignment with the proposals now being made (for the same reasons) for a rationalised list of topics in the introductory text of the MOU's Annex 3 and in the MOU Text itself.
44. With some consolidation and rearrangement, the 34 activities in Table 2 are now proposed to be reduced to 22; while a condensed scheme of 9 principal topics is now presented consistently across Table 2, the Annex 3's introductory section, and the MOU Text. The position of raptor conservation strategies is also framed more straightforwardly.
45. As well as a rationalised organisation of topics, some of the previous activity specifications have been merged, and a few have been deleted as no longer applicable. In other cases, the replacement table has simply imported the activity specifications from the existing table, sometimes with revised wording (mainly of the actions and the corresponding "target" column) to improve clarity or complementarity between actions, and to achieve some streamlining. Where possible and appropriate, account has also been taken of other issues highlighted in section 17 of the above-mentioned Review.

46. Comments on the resulting revision by the TAG (see paragraphs 19 and 20 above) led to further amendments, which have now been incorporated. Some of the information accompanying each action on priority level, timescale, responsible organisations and other aspects has also been revised in the course of further work in 2021 and inputs from the TAG.

Proposed amendments to Table 3 (Site List) of Annex 3

47. The proposed amendment to Table 3 is presented in Addendum 7 to this document and presents the changes proposed to Table 3 since it was discussed at MOS2 (see document [UNEP/CMS/Raptors/MOS2/15/Rev.1/Annex C](#)). The proposed amended Table 3 includes the following categories:
- (a) Important Bird Areas (IBAs) within Range States and territories that qualify due to their importance for a species of migratory raptor currently listed in Annex 1 of the MOU, or if it is identified as a “bottleneck” site for migrating raptors (under any IBA criterion);
 - (b) Other sites proposed by Signatories provided they meet the criteria of international importance used for the identification of IBAs; and
 - (c) For Member States of the European Union, SPAs defined under the [EC Birds Directive](#) that are relevant for migratory birds of prey. Some IBAs and SPAs overlap spatially, but the two site types are listed separately for clarity.
48. Eighteen species were added to Annex 1 at MOS2 (listed in Addendum 10 to this document) and as a result these species were added as qualifying populations to some sites of international importance already included in the draft Table 3 presented to MOS2 (see document [UNEP/CMS/Raptors/MOS2/Doc.15/Rev.1/Annex C](#)). In addition, some new sites were added to Table 3 for which one or more of the 18 species’ population met criteria of international importance. Some of the sites newly added to Table 3 meet IBA criteria of international importance and others are SPAs.
49. Insertions to the IBA element (new species or sites) in Table 3 are marked in yellow in Addendum 7. A total of 533 new qualifying species records at IBAs have been added. These involve the following 12 species: Bearded Vulture (95 records), Cape Vulture (46), Himalayan Griffon² (5), Hooded Vulture (1), Indian Vulture (85), Lappet-faced Vulture (18), Red-headed Vulture (14), Rüppell's Vulture (6), Slender-billed Vulture (68), White-backed Vulture (3), White-headed Vulture (1) and White-rumped Vulture (191). No other newly listed Annex 1 species were qualifying species at IBAs. These additions occurred in 34 countries (Afghanistan, Armenia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Burkina Faso, China, France, Georgia, Greece, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Syria, Tanzania, Türkiye, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe) and result in an additional 157 sites (IBAs) being added to Table 3.
50. To amend the SPA component of Table 3, for consistency with the rest of the existing list, the TAG used the same (May 2015) version of the Natura 2000 database used as the basis for creation of the draft Table 3 presented at MOS2. There are 150 cases where species have been added as qualifying populations to SPAs in Table 3. These cases involved Bearded Vulture in Austria, France, Greece, Italy and Spain, and are highlighted in blue in Addendum 7. No new SPAs qualified to be added to the list as a result. No other newly listed Annex 1 species had records in SPAs.

² Himalayan Griffon was prematurely listed as a qualifying species at some sites in the MOS2 version of draft Table 3 presented in document [UNEP/CMS/Raptors/MOS2/15](#). This anomaly concerned Afghanistan, Nepal, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and a footnote has been added to draft Table 3 to explain this. Since the recognised common name for the species is now “Himalayan Griffon” rather than “Himalayan Vulture” (del Hoyo & Collar 2014), the common names of all records of this species have been updated in draft Table 3 to “Himalayan Griffon” for consistency.

51. As outlined in document [UNEP/CMS/Raptors/TAG3/Doc.4.1b](#), the specific alteration the EU requested to the SPA component of the draft Table 3 presented at MOS2 was the removal of Category D populations from SPAs in the Table. Categories A-C are used to indicate the relative size or density of the population of a species occurring at an SPA in relation to the national population. Category D is used for non-significant populations “where a population of the species concerned is present on the site in question in a non-significant manner”.
52. Qualifying species with populations listed under category D at SPAs in Table 3 are highlighted in red in Addendum 7 and removed from Table 3. A total of 1,307 incidences of “Category D” populations at SPA’s have been deleted. This affects listings for 39 species and 7 countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark and Finland. It results in the removal of 48 SPA sites in 6 countries: Austria Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark and Finland.
53. A number of small amendments have been made to Table 3 to ensure consistency with the amendments to Annex 1 and with the taxonomy and nomenclature reference of the Raptors MOU (refer to paragraph 9 above). These amendments are shown as tracked changes in Addendum 7.
54. Since MOS2, there have been three country name changes (refer to paragraph 35 above). The names of North Macedonia and Türkiye have been amended in Table 3. Name amendment for Eswatini was not necessary because there are no sites of international importance listed for that country in Table 3.

Action requested

55. The Meeting is invited to review the following amendments in conjunction with the information reported above, and adopt them:
 - (a) The proposed amendment to the MOU Text, presented in Addendum 1;
 - (b) The proposed amendment to the MOU’s Annex 1, presented in Addendum 2;
 - (c) The proposed amendment to the MOU’s Annex 2, presented in Addendum 3;
 - (d) The proposed amendment to the MOU’s Annex 3, presented in Addendum 4;
 - (e) The proposed amendment to Table 1 of Annex 3, presented in Addendum 5;
 - (f) The proposed amendment to Table 2 of Annex 3, presented in Addendum 6;
 - and
 - (g) The proposed amendment to Table 3 of Annex 3, presented in Addendum 7.

ADDENDUM 1 - Proposed Amendments to the MOU Text

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY BIRDS OF PREY IN AFRICA AND EURASIA

(as adopted by the Third Meeting of Signatories to the Raptors MOU, July 2023)

Effective: 07/07/2023

The Signatories

Recalling that the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, signed at Bonn on 23 June 1979, calls for international co-operative action to conserve migratory species and that Article IV.4 of that Convention ~~convention~~ encourages Signatories to conclude agreements - including non-legally binding administrative agreements in respect of any populations of migratory species;

Noting that several species of Accipitriformes and Falconiformes are listed in Appendix I and all of these species in Appendix II of that Convention;

Considering that migratory birds of prey serve as high-level indicators of ecosystem health and climate change across their range;

Recognizing that many populations of birds of prey migrate between and within Africa and Eurasia, crossing the territory of different countries;

Concerned by the considerable number of African-Eurasian migratory species of birds of prey that presently have an unfavourable conservation status at a regional and/or global level and especially by the lack of knowledge of the status and trends of migratory birds of prey in Africa and Asia;

Aware that among the factors which contribute to the unfavourable conservation status of many African-Eurasian birds of prey species are the loss, degradation and fragmentation of habitats, increased mortality and reduced breeding success as a result of unlawful killing (including especially poisoning), unsustainable taking, human economic activities (damaging biodiversity) and land-use practices and that climate change is likely to cause further adverse effects on bird of prey populations;

Mindful that a range of existing multilateral environmental instruments can or do contribute to the conservation of migratory birds of prey but lack a unifying international plan of action;

Convinced of the need for immediate and concerted international actions to conserve African-Eurasian migratory species of birds of prey and to maintain and restore them in general to favourable conservation status;

Underlining the need to increase awareness to conserve migratory birds of prey in the African-Eurasian region;

Recalling Resolution No. 3 adopted by the VI World Conference on Birds of Prey and Owls held in Budapest, Hungary, 18-23 May 2003, and UNEP/CMS Recommendation 8.12 on Improving the Conservation Status of Birds of Prey and Owls in Africa and Eurasia;

Realising the importance of involving all Range States in the region as well as relevant intergovernmental, non-governmental and private sector organisations in cooperative conservation for migratory birds of prey and their habitats;

Acknowledging that effective implementation and enforcement of such actions will require cooperation between Range States and international and national non-governmental organisations in order to encourage research, training and awareness raising to maintain, restore, manage and monitor birds of prey.

HAVE DECIDED as follows:

Scope and Definitions

1. For the purpose of this Memorandum of Understanding:
 - a) “Birds of Prey” means migratory populations of Accipitriformes, Falconiformes and Strigiformes species occurring in Africa and Eurasia, listed in Annex 1 of this Memorandum of Understanding;
 - b) “Africa and Eurasia” means Range States and territories listed in Annex 2 of this Memorandum of Understanding;
 - c) “Conservation” means the protection and management, including sustainable use of birds of prey and their habitats, in accordance with the objectives and principles of this Memorandum of Understanding;
 - d) “Convention” means the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, signed at Bonn on 23 June 1979;
 - e) “Signatory” means a Signatory to this Memorandum of Understanding in accordance with ~~P~~paragraph ~~26~~23 below;
 - f) “Secretariat” means the Secretariat of the Convention; and
 - g) “Action Plan” means the Action Plan for the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory birds of prey contained in Annex 3.

In addition, the terms defined in Article I, sub-paragraphs 1 (a) to (i), of the Convention shall have the same meaning, *mutatis mutandis*, in this Memorandum of Understanding.

2. This Memorandum of Understanding is a legally non-binding agreement under Article IV, paragraph 4 of the Bonn Convention, as defined by Resolution 2.6 adopted at the Second ~~M~~meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention- (Geneva, 11-14 October 1988).

3. The interpretation of any term or provision of this Memorandum of Understanding will be made in accordance with the Convention and/or relevant Resolutions adopted by its ~~Conference~~Meeting of the ~~Parties~~Signatories, unless such a term or provision is defined or interpreted differently in this Memorandum of Understanding.

4. The three annexes form an integral part of this Memorandum of Understanding.

Fundamental Principles

5. The Signatories will aim to take co-ordinated measures to achieve and maintain the favourable conservation status of birds of prey throughout their range and to reverse their decline when and where appropriate. To this end, they will endeavour to take, within the limits of their jurisdiction and having regard to their international obligations, the measures specified in ~~p~~Paragraphs 7 and 8, together with the specific actions laid down in the Action Plan.

6. In implementing the measures specified in Paragraph 5 above, Signatories will apply the precautionary principle.

General Conservation Measures

7. The Signatories will strive to adopt, implement and enforce such legal, regulatory and administrative measures as may be appropriate to conserve birds of prey and their habitats.

8. To this end, the Signatories will endeavour to:

- a) develop and implement effective strategies and action plans for the conservation of birds of prey and their habitats, including primarily the strategies and plans specified in Paragraph 12 below;
- b) provide for and enforce adequate legal protection for birds of prey against unsustainable killing, taking, trade or other forms of exploitation that may impact negatively on the conservation status of the species, or where such impact is uncertain;
- c) take appropriate population conservation and recovery measures to maintain birds of prey at a favourable conservation status or to restore them to such status;
- d) identify important areas, significant routes, breeding and congregatory sites for birds of prey and promote their protection and/or appropriate management, rehabilitation and/or restoration;
- e) assess problems that are posed or are likely to be posed for birds of prey or their habitats by human activities or from other causes and endeavour to implement preventative or remedial measures;
- f) take into account and integrate where possible the needs of birds of prey conservation in sectors and related policies including agriculture, forestry, energy, transport, waste, tourism and others;
- g) promote and support research, assessment, monitoring and knowledge exchange concerning the biology, ecology and conservation of birds of prey;
- h) develop and maintain programmes to raise awareness and understanding of conservation issues relating to birds of prey as well as of the objectives and provisions of this Memorandum of Understanding;
- i) strengthen capacity in relevant institutions and local communities, including by training, for actions in support of the conservation of birds of prey and their habitats; and
- j) cooperate with a view to assisting each other to implement this Memorandum of Understanding in respect of research, monitoring, conservation of transboundary and international site networks, emergency situations that require concerted international responses, and other appropriate actions.
- ~~a) identify important habitats, significant routes and congregatory sites for birds of prey occurring within their territory and encourage their protection, and/or appropriate management, assessment, rehabilitation and/or restoration;~~
- ~~b) coordinate their efforts to ensure that a network of suitable habitats is maintained or, where appropriate, established *inter alia* where such habitats extend over the territory of more than one Signatory;~~
- ~~c) investigate problems that are posed or are likely to be posed by human activities or from other causes and will endeavour to implement remedial and preventative~~

- ~~measures, including *inter alia* habitat rehabilitation and habitat restoration, and compensatory measures for loss of habitat;~~
- ~~d) cooperate in emergency situations requiring concerted international action, in developing appropriate emergency procedures to improve the conservation of bird of prey populations and in preparing guidelines to assist individual Signatories in addressing such situations;~~
 - ~~e) ensure that any utilisation of birds of prey is based on an assessment using the best available knowledge of their ecology and is sustainable for the species as well as for the ecological systems that support them;~~
 - ~~f) take appropriate measures for the recovery of bird populations and re-introduction of birds of prey native to their territory provided that such actions will contribute to their conservation;~~
 - ~~g) take appropriate measures to prevent the introduction into their territory of non-native birds of prey, including hybrids where this would have an adverse effect on the conservation of native biodiversity;~~
 - ~~h) encourage research into the biology and ecology of birds of prey, including the harmonization of research and monitoring methods and, where appropriate, the establishment of joint or cooperative research and monitoring programmes;~~
 - ~~i) assess training requirements to implement conservation actions and, in cooperation with others where possible, develop appropriate priority training programmes;~~
 - ~~j) develop and maintain programmes to raise awareness and understanding of conservation issues relating to birds of prey and their habitat as well as of the objectives and provisions of this Memorandum of Understanding;~~
 - ~~k) exchange information and the results from research, monitoring, conservation and education programmes; and~~
 - ~~l) cooperate with a view to assisting each other to implement this Memorandum of Understanding, particularly in the areas of research and monitoring.~~

9. With a view to promoting the conservation status of birds of prey, Signatories may encourage other Range States to sign this Memorandum of Understanding.

Implementation and Reporting

10. Each Signatory will designate a contact point for all matters relating to the implementation of this Memorandum of Understanding; and communicate the name and address of that contact point to the Coordinating ~~Unit~~ once established. Before the establishment of the Coordinating Unit such duties will be undertaken by an Interim Coordinating Unit designated by the Secretariat.

11. An Interim Coordinating Unit will be established, in collaboration with the authorities of the Environment Agency – Abu Dhabi, immediately after the conclusion of this Memorandum of Understanding. The Interim Coordinating Unit will operate until the establishment of a permanent Coordinating Unit under paragraph 16, and carry out similar functions.

12. Within two years of this Memorandum of Understanding becoming effective, Signatories will aim to prepare and submit to the Interim Coordinating Unit where appropriate a national or regional (e.g. EU) strategy or equivalent documents (e.g. Single Species Action Plans) for category 1 and, where appropriate, category 2 species in Table 1 in the Action Plan.

13. The Meeting of the Signatories will be the decision-making body of this Memorandum of Understanding. The Meeting will elect a Chairman and will consider for adoption the rules of procedure recommended by the Secretariat at the first session of the Meeting, and by the Coordinating Unit at any subsequent session if a revision is required. Meetings will be arranged wherever possible to coincide with other appropriate gatherings where the relevant representatives would be present. Any agency or body technically qualified in such matters may be represented at sessions of the Meeting of the Signatories by observers, unless at least one third of the Signatories present object. Participation will be subject to the rules of procedure adopted by the Meeting.

14. The first session of the Meeting of the Signatories will be convened as soon as possible after at least three quarters of those that are Signatories at the time this Memorandum of Understanding becomes effective have submitted their strategies or equivalent measures or, funds permitting, three years after the Memorandum of Understanding has become effective.

15. At the first session, the Interim Coordinating Unit will present an overview report compiled on the basis of all information at its disposal pertaining to birds of prey. The first session will also adopt a format for and schedule of regular progress reports on implementing the strategies or equivalent measures. At its first session the Meeting will adopt a procedure for amending the Annexes to the Memorandum of Understanding and it will also make such arrangements as may be necessary for convening subsequent sessions of the Meeting of Signatories.

16. At its first session, the Meeting of the Signatories in collaboration with the Secretariat will establish a Coordinating Unit which will assist communication, encourage reporting and facilitate activities between and among Signatories, other interested States and organisations. The Coordinating Unit will make available to all of the Signatories all of the strategies and equivalent documents it receives, prepare an overview of progress in implementation of the Action Plan six months before the second and subsequent sessions of the Meeting of Signatories, and perform such other functions as may be assigned by the Meeting of Signatories. The Coordinating Unit will be based in the office of an appropriate national, regional, or international organisation as agreed by consensus of the Signatories at the first session of their Meeting, after consideration of all offers received.

17. The Coordinating Unit will compile the national and international progress reports and make them available to all Signatories and Range States. In respect of the compilation of the first national and international progress reports, this function will be undertaken by the Interim Coordinating Unit.

18. Signatories that are also Parties to the Convention will in their national reports to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention make specific reference to activities undertaken in relation to this Memorandum of Understanding.

19. The Signatories will endeavour to exchange without undue delay the scientific, technical, legal and other information needed to co-ordinate conservation measures and cooperate with other Range States, appropriate international organisations, national non-governmental organisations and scientists with a view to developing co-operative research and facilitating the implementation of this Memorandum of Understanding.

20. The Signatories will endeavour to finance from national and other sources the implementation in their territory of the measures necessary for the conservation of birds of prey. In addition, they will endeavour to assist each other in the implementation and financing of key points of the Action Plan, and seek assistance from other sources for the financing and implementation of their strategies or equivalent measures.

Final Provisions

21. This Memorandum of Understanding is concluded for an indefinite period.
22. This Memorandum of Understanding may be amended at any Meeting of ~~the~~ Signatories. Any amendment adopted will become effective on the date of its adoption by the Meeting by consensus. The Secretariat will communicate the text of any amendment so adopted to all Signatories and to all other Range States.
23. Nothing in this Memorandum of Understanding will prevent any of the Signatories adopting stricter measures for the conservation of birds of prey ~~in~~ its territory.
24. The Signatories will review at each session of the Meeting of Signatories this Memorandum of Understanding, including the operational, administrative and institutional arrangements for implementation.
25. Nothing in this Memorandum of Understanding will bind any of the Signatories either jointly or severally.
26. This Memorandum of Understanding will be open for signature indefinitely at the seat of the CMS Secretariat to all Range States of African-Eurasian birds of prey and to any regional economic integration organisation.
27. Inter-Governmental and international and national non-governmental organisations may associate themselves with this Memorandum of Understanding through their signature as co-operating partners, in particular with the implementation of the Action Plan in accordance with Article VII, paragraph 9 of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species.
28. This Memorandum of Understanding will become effective on the first day of the month following the date on which there are at least eight Range State Signatories including at least two each from Europe, Asia and Africa. Thereafter, it will become effective for any other Signatory on the first day of the month following the date of signature by that Signatory.
29. Any Signatory may withdraw from this Memorandum of Understanding by written notification to the Secretariat. The withdrawal will take effect for that Signatory six months after the date on which the Secretariat has received the notification.
30. The Secretariat will be the Depositary of this Memorandum of Understanding.
31. The working languages for all matters relating to this Memorandum of Understanding, including meetings, documents and correspondence, will be English and French.

ADDENDUM 2 - Proposed Amendments to the MOU's Annex 1 (Species List)

Annex 1

LIST OF AFRICAN-EURASIAN MIGRATORY BIRDS OF PREY ("Species List")

(as adopted by the Third Meeting of Signatories to the Raptors MOU, July 2023)

Effective: 7 July 2023~~6 October 2015~~

~~FALCONIFORMES~~ ACCIPITRIFORMES

Pandionidae

Pandion haliaetus Osprey

Accipitridae

<i>Chelictinia riocourii</i>	Scissor-tailed Kite
<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	European Honey-buzzard
<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	Oriental Honey-buzzard
<i>Aviceda cuculoides</i>	African Cuckoo-hawk
<i>Aviceda jerdoni</i>	Jerdon's Baza
<i>Aviceda leuphotes</i>	Black Baza
<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	Bearded Vulture
<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Egyptian Vulture
<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	Short-toed Snake-eagle
<i>Circaetus beaudouini</i>	Beaudouin's Snake-eagle
<i>Circaetus pectoralis</i>	Black-chested Snake-eagle
<i>Circaetus cinereus</i>	Brown Snake-eagle
<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>	Red-headed Vulture
<i>Trionocephus occipitalis</i>	White-headed Vulture
<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>	Hooded Vulture
<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	Himalayan Griffon
<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	White-rumped Vulture
<i>Gyps africanus</i>	White-backed Vulture
<i>Gyps indicus</i>	Indian Vulture
<i>Gyps tenuirostris</i>	Slender-billed Vulture
<i>Gyps coprotheres</i>	Cape Vulture
<i>Gyps rueppelli</i>	Rüppell's Vulture
<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	Griffon Vulture
<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	Cinereous Vulture
<i>Torgos tracheliotos</i>	Lappet-faced Vulture
<i>Nisaetus nipalensis</i>	Mountain Hawk-eagle
<i>Clanga pomarina</i>	Lesser Spotted Eagle
<i>Clanga clanga</i>	Greater Spotted Eagle
<i>Aquila rapax</i>	Tawny Eagle
<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	Steppe Eagle
<i>Aquila adalberti</i>	Spanish Imperial Eagle

<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Eastern Imperial Eagle
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle
<i>Hieraaetus wahlbergi</i>	Wahlberg's Eagle
<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	Booted Eagle
<i>Hieraaetus ayresii</i>	Ayres's Hawk-eagle
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Western Marsh-harrier
<i>Circus spilonotus</i>	Eastern Marsh-harrier
<i>Circus maurus</i>	Black Harrier
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Hen Harrier
<i>Circus macrourus</i>	Pallid Harrier
<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	Pied Harrier
<i>Circus pygargus</i>	Montagu's Harrier
<i>Accipiter badius</i>	Shikra
<i>Accipiter brevipes</i>	Levant Sparrowhawk
<i>Accipiter soloensis</i>	Chinese Sparrowhawk
<i>Accipiter gularis</i>	Japanese Sparrowhawk
<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	Besra
<i>Accipiter ovampensis</i>	Ovambo Sparrowhawk
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Eurasian Sparrowhawk
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Northern Goshawk
<i>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</i>	Pallas's Fish-eagle
<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	White-tailed Sea-eagle
<i>Haliaeetus pelagicus</i>	Steller's Sea-eagle
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	<i>Black Kite</i>
<u><i>Milvus aegyptius</i></u>	<u><i>Yellow-billed Kite</i></u>
<i>Butastur rufipennis</i>	Grasshopper Buzzard
<i>Butastur indicus</i>	Grey-faced Buzzard
<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	Rough-legged Buzzard
<i>Buteo auguralis</i>	Red-necked Buzzard
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Eurasian Buzzard
<i>Buteo japonicus</i>	Japanese Buzzard
<i>Buteo trizonatus</i>	Forest Buzzard
<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	Long-legged Buzzard
<i>Buteo hemilasius</i>	Upland Buzzard

FALCONIFORMES

Falconidae

<i>Falco naumanni</i>	Lesser Kestrel
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Common Kestrel
<i>Falco alopex</i>	Fox Kestrel
<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	Red-footed Falcon
<i>Falco amurensis</i>	Amur Falcon
<i>Falco eleonora</i>	Eleonora's Falcon
<i>Falco concolor</i>	Sooty Falcon

<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Eurasian Hobby
<i>Falco cuvierii</i>	African Hobby
<i>Falco severus</i>	Oriental Hobby
<i>Falco biarmicus</i>	Lanner Falcon
<i>Falco cherrug</i>	Saker Falcon
<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	Gyr Falcon
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon

STRIGIFORMES

Strigidae

<i>Ninox scutulata</i>	Brown Boobook
<i>Ninox japonica</i>	Northern Boobook
<i>Surnia ulula</i>	Northern Hawk-owl
<i>Aegolius funereus</i>	Boreal Owl
<i>Otus scops</i>	Eurasian Scops-owl
<i>Otus brucei</i>	Pallid Scops-owl
<i>Otus sunia</i>	Oriental Scops-owl
<i>Asio otus</i>	Northern Long-eared Owl
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared Owl
<i>Asio capensis</i>	Marsh Owl
<i>Strix uralensis</i>	Ural Owl
<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	Great Grey Owl
<i>Bubo scandiacus</i>	Snowy Owl

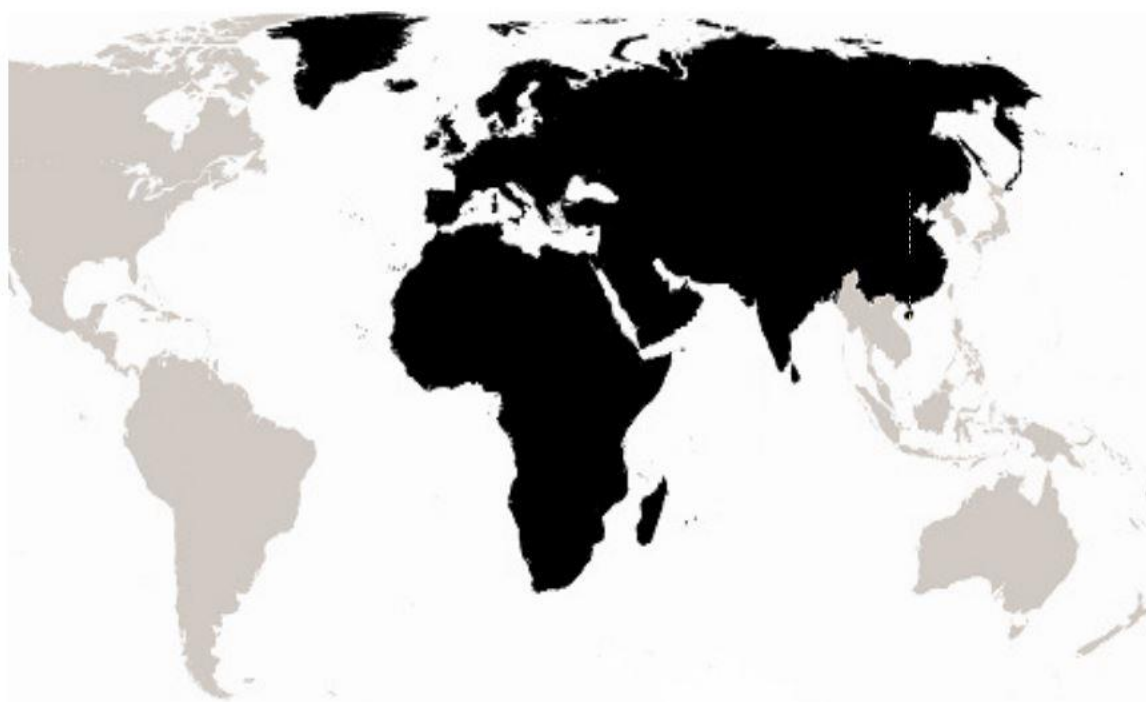
ADDENDUM 3 - Proposed Amendments to the MOU'S Annex 2 (Geographical Scope)

Annex 2

MAP OF THE AREA INCLUDED WITHIN THIS MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
Map of the Area Included Within this Memorandum of Understanding ("Geographical Scope")

(as adopted by the Third Meeting of Signatories to the Raptors MOU, July 2023)

Effective: 7 July 2023~~6 October 2015~~



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

Afrotropical realm		
▪ Angola	▪ <u>Eswatini</u>	▪ Nigeria
▪ Benin	▪ Ethiopia	▪ Rwanda
▪ Botswana	▪ Gabon	▪ <u>São Tomé and Príncipe</u>
▪ Burkina Faso	▪ Gambia	▪ Senegal
▪ Burundi	▪ Ghana	▪ Seychelles
▪ Cabo Verde	▪ Guinea	▪ Sierra Leone
▪ Cameroon	▪ Guinea-Bissau	▪ Somalia
▪ Central African Republic	▪ Kenya	▪ South Africa
▪ Chad	▪ Lesotho	▪ South Sudan
▪ Comoros	▪ Liberia	▪ Sudan
▪ Congo	▪ Madagascar	▪ Swaziland
▪ Côte d'Ivoire	▪ Malawi	▪ Togo
▪ Democratic Republic of the Congo	▪ Mali	▪ Uganda
▪ Djibouti	▪ Mauritius	▪ United Republic of Tanzania
	▪ Mozambique	
	▪ Namibia	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Equatorial Guinea ▪ Eritrea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Niger 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Zambia ▪ Zimbabwe
Palearctic realm		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Afghanistan ▪ Albania ▪ Algeria ▪ Andorra ▪ Armenia ▪ Austria ▪ Azerbaijan ▪ Bahrain ▪ Belarus ▪ Belgium ▪ Bosnia and Herzegovina ▪ Bulgaria ▪ China ▪ Croatia ▪ Cyprus ▪ Czech Republic ▪ Denmark, including Faroe Islands and Greenland ▪ Egypt ▪ Estonia ▪ Finland, including Åland Islands ▪ France, including Mayotte and Réunion ▪ Georgia ▪ Germany ▪ Greece ▪ Hungary ▪ Iceland ▪ Iran ▪ Iraq ▪ Ireland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Israel ▪ Italy ▪ Jordan ▪ Kazakhstan ▪ Kuwait ▪ Kyrgyzstan ▪ Latvia ▪ Lebanon ▪ Libyan Arab Jamahiriya ▪ Liechtenstein ▪ Lithuania ▪ Luxembourg ▪ Malta ▪ Mauritania ▪ Moldova ▪ Monaco ▪ Mongolia ▪ Montenegro ▪ Morocco ▪ Netherlands ▪ <u>North Macedonia</u> ▪ Norway, including Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands ▪ Oman ▪ Palestinian Authority Territories ▪ Poland ▪ Portugal ▪ Qatar ▪ Romania ▪ Russia ▪ San Marino 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Saudi Arabia ▪ Serbia ▪ Slovakia ▪ Slovenia ▪ Spain, including the Canary Islands ▪ Sweden ▪ Switzerland ▪ Syrian Arab Republic ▪ Tajikistan ▪ The former Yugoslav ▪ Republic of Macedonia ▪ Tunisia ▪ Turkey ▪ <u>Türkiye</u> ▪ Turkmenistan ▪ Ukraine ▪ United Arab Emirates ▪ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, including the Bailiwick of Guernsey, the Bailiwick of Jersey, the Isle of Man, Gibraltar and the Sovereign Base Areas in Cyprus (Akrotiri and Okeheia) ▪ Uzbekistan ▪ Vatican City ▪ Yemen
Indo-Malayan realm		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bangladesh ▪ Bhutan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ India ▪ Nepal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pakistan ▪ Sri Lanka

ADDENDUM 4 - Proposed Amendments to the MOU's Annex 3 (Action Plan)

Annex 3

ACTION PLAN FOR THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY BIRDS OF PREY IN AFRICA AND EURASIA ("Action Plan")

(as adopted by the Third Meeting of Signatories to the Raptors MOU, July 2023)

1. General Aim

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

2. Objectives

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

- a) To halt and reverse the population declines³ of globally threatened (Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable) and Near Threatened birds of prey and alleviate threats to them such that they are no longer globally threatened or Near Threatened;
- b) To halt and reverse the population declines of other birds of prey with an Unfavourable Conservation Status within Africa and Eurasia and alleviate threats to them in order to return their populations to Favourable Conservation Status; and
- c) To anticipate, reduce and avoid potential and new threats to all bird of prey species, especially to prevent the populations of any species undergoing long-term decline.

3. Species Categories

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

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

Category 2: Species considered to have Unfavourable Conservation Status at a regional level within the Range States and territories listed in Annex 2 to the MoU; and

Category 3: all other migratory raptor species.

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

4. Priority Actions

³ Population decline is taken to mean a reduction in abundance or range.

Taking into account the predicted impacts of threats and opportunities for reducing them, in accordance with paragraph 8 of the Memorandum of Understanding and supported by the strategies and action plans provided for in paragraph 12 of the Memorandum of Understanding, the priority categories of action for achieving the objectives given in paragraph 2 above are considered to be:

- a. legal protection of species against killing and unsustainable exploitation;
 - b. species population management and recovery programmes;
 - c. conservation and management of habitats and sites;
 - d. assessing and responding to threats and pressures;
 - e. action/integration across sectors;
 - f. research, monitoring and information management;
 - g. raising awareness;
 - h. strengthening capacity; and
 - i. international cooperation.
- ~~a. Protecting all species from unlawful killing, including poisoning, shooting, persecution, and unsustainable exploitation;~~
 - ~~b. Promoting, as far as possible, high environmental standards, including through Environmental Impact Assessments, in the planning and construction of structures to minimise their impact on species, particularly by collision and electrocution, and seeking to minimise the impact of existing structures where it becomes evident that they constitute a negative impact for the species concerned;~~
 - ~~c. Conserving bird of prey habitats by encouraging an Ecosystem Approach to sustainable development and sectoral land use practices, as envisaged in the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Ecosystem Approach (CBD V/6 and VII/11);~~
 - ~~d. Protecting and/or appropriately managing important sites: especially where Category 1 species breed, and all migration bottlenecks (known important sites are listed in Table 3);~~
 - ~~e. Taking into account the needs of bird of prey conservation in sectors and related policies such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, industries, tourism, energy, chemicals and pesticides;~~
 - ~~f. Raising awareness about birds of prey, their current plight and the threats that they face, and the measures that need to be taken to conserve them;~~
 - ~~g. Assessing and monitoring of populations throughout the Range States to establish reliable population trends; conducting research to establish the impacts of threats on them and the measures that are needed to alleviate them; and, sharing information between Signatories and other Range States;~~
 - ~~h. Conducting research on species ecology and migratory behaviour, including analysing available data in order to describe flyway boundaries and migratory patterns, and routes, at the level of species' populations; and~~

- i. ~~Building capacity for conservation actions (in relevant institutions and local communities) by developing knowledge and monitoring of birds of prey.~~

5. Implementation Framework

5.1. **Activities** The principal activities Signatories ought to undertake in order to implement the general provisions of the ~~MoU~~MOU and the specific issues addressed in this Action Plan are set out in Table 2. These activities will be addressed by the strategies, or equivalent documents, as envisaged by paragraph 12 of the ~~MoU~~MOU. The Coordinating Unit as envisaged by paragraph 16 of the ~~MoU~~MOU will assist Signatories with implementation.

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

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

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

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

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

These priorities ought to be taken into account in the preparation and implementation of strategies, or equivalent documents, for birds of prey as envisaged under paragraph 12 of the MoU.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Synergy with MEAs

Insofar as a Range State or a Regional Economic Integration Organisation (REIO)-Signatory which is represented as a Signatory to this Memorandum of Understanding is also a

Contracting Party to one or more Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) that has or have provisions that achieve or otherwise assist the aims, objectives and activities of this Action Plan, such MEAs will be applied as appropriate and to their full extent in the first instance.

7. Progress Reports

Taking advice from Signatories on their progress in implementing this Action Plan as envisaged in paragraphs 12 and 14 of the MoU, the Coordinating Unit Secretariat will report on progress with implementing the Action Plan in accordance with paragraph 15 of the MoU.

8. Period of Effectiveness

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

ADDENDUM 5 - Proposed Amendments to Table 1 (Species Categorisation) of Annex 3

Table 1: Categorisation of African-Eurasian Birds of Prey Covered by the Action Plan⁴ (“Species Categorisation”)

(as amended by the Second Meeting of Signatories in 2015 adopted by the Third Meeting of Signatories to the Raptors MOU, July 2023)

Effective: 7 July 2023~~6 October 2015~~

Category 1

Scientific name	Vernacular name	Global Red List status ⁵
<u><i>Chelictinia riocourii</i></u>	<u>Scissor-tailed Kite</u>	<u>VU</u>
<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	Bearded Vulture	NT
<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Egyptian Vulture	EN
<i>Circaetus beaudouini</i>	Beaudouin's Snake-eagle	VU
<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>	Red-headed Vulture	CR
<i>Trionocephs occipitalis</i>	White-headed Vulture	CR
<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>	Hooded Vulture	CR
<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	Himalayan Griffon	NT
<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	White-rumped Vulture	CR
<i>Gyps africanus</i>	White-backed Vulture	CR
<i>Gyps indicus</i>	Indian Vulture	CR
<i>Gyps tenuirostris</i>	Slender-billed Vulture	CR
<i>Gyps coprotheres</i>	Cape Vulture	EN <u>VU</u>
<i>Gyps rueppelli</i>	Rüppell's Vulture	CR
<i>Aegyptius monachus</i>	Cinereous Vulture	NT
<i>Torgos tracheliotos</i>	Lappet-faced Vulture	EN
<u><i>Nisaetus nipalensis</i></u>	<u>Mountain Hawk-eagle</u>	<u>NT</u>
<i>Clanga clanga</i>	Greater Spotted Eagle	VU
<u><i>Aquila rapax</i></u>	<u>Tawny Eagle</u>	<u>VU</u>
<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	Steppe Eagle	EN
<i>Aquila adalberti</i>	Spanish Imperial Eagle	VU
<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Eastern Imperial Eagle	VU
<i>Circus maurus</i>	Black Harrier	VU <u>EN</u>
<i>Circus macrourus</i>	Pallid Harrier	NT
<i>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</i>	Pallas's Fish-eagle	VU <u>EN</u>
<i>Haliaeetus pelagicus</i>	Steller's Sea-eagle	VU
<u><i>Buteo trizonatus</i></u>	<u>Forest Buzzard</u>	<u>NT</u>

⁴ Based on Annex 1 as amended by the ~~Second~~Third Meeting of Signatories in 2015~~23~~ and effective on ~~6 October~~ 7 July 2023.

⁵ Globally threatened and Near Threatened species according to the Global Red List (~~2015~~2022) defined by IUCN and listed on BirdLife International's World Bird and Biodiversity Database (CR =Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable; NT = Near Threatened).

<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite	NT
<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	Red-footed Falcon	NT/VU
<i>Falco concolor</i>	Sooty Falcon	NT/VU
<i>Falco cherrug</i>	Saker Falcon	EN
<i>Bubo scandiacus</i>	Snowy Owl	VU

Category 2⁶

Scientific name	Vernacular name
<i>Chelictinia riocourii</i>	Scissor-tailed Kite
<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	European Honey-buzzard
<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	Oriental Honey-buzzard
<i>Aviceda jerdoni</i>	Jerdon's Baza
<i>Aviceda leuphotes</i>	Black Baza
<i>Circaetus cinereus</i>	Brown Snake-eagle
<i>Hieraaetus ayresii</i>	Ayres's Hawk-eagle
<i>Nisaetus nipalensis</i>	Mountain Hawk-eagle
<i>Aquila rapax</i>	Tawny Eagle
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Hen Harrier
<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	Pied Harrier
<i>Circus pygargus</i>	Montagu's Harrier
<i>Accipiter badius</i>	Shikra
<i>Accipiter brevipes</i>	Levant Sparrowhawk
<i>Accipiter soloensis</i>	Chinese Sparrowhawk
<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	Besra
<i>Milvus aegyptius</i>	Yellow-billed Kite
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite
<i>Butastur rufipennis</i>	Grasshopper Buzzard
<i>Butastur indicus</i>	Grey-faced Buzzard
<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	Rough-legged Buzzard
<i>Falco naumanni</i>	Lesser Kestrel
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Common Kestrel
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Eurasian Hobby
<i>Falco cuvierii</i>	African Hobby
<i>Falco severus</i>	Oriental Hobby
<i>Falco biarmicus</i>	Lanner Falcon

⁶ Species that are considered to have Unfavourable Conservation Status at a regional level within the area (defined in Annex 2) of the MoU/MOU. Effectively this comprises Annex 1 species which are Least Concern on the Global IUCN Red List, but are either:

- Listed as threatened or Near Threatened on the European Red List of Birds (20212015); or,
- On the basis of BirdLife International data 2021015, would meet criteria to be considered as Species of European Conservation Concern -SPEC1, SPEC2 or SPEC 3 (as in BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International Conservation Series No.12); or
- Have a declining global population trend according to the Birdlife International database 20152022.

<u><i>Falco rusticolus</i></u>	<u>Gyr Falcon</u>
<i>Ninox scutulata</i>	Brown Boobook
<i>Otus scops</i>	Eurasian Scops-owl
<i>Otus brucei</i>	Pallid Scops-owl
<i>Asio otus</i>	Northern Long-eared Owl
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared Owl
<u><i>Strix nebulosa</i></u>	<u>Great Grey Owl</u>
<i>Bubo scandiacus</i>	Snowy Owl

Category 3⁷

Scientific name	Vernacular name
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey
<u><i>Pernis apivorus</i></u>	<u>European Honey-buzzard</u>
<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	Oriental Honey-buzzard
<i>Aviceda cuculoides</i>	African Cuckoo-hawk
<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	Short-toed Snake-eagle
<i>Circaetus pectoralis</i>	Black-chested Snake-eagle
<i>Circaetus cinereus</i>	Brown Snake-eagle
<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	Griffon Vulture
<i>Clanga pomarina</i>	Lesser Spotted Eagle
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle
<i>Hieraaetus wahlbergi</i>	Wahlberg's Eagle
<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	Booted Eagle
<i>Hieraaetus ayresii</i>	Ayres's Hawk-eagle
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Western Marsh-harrier
<i>Circus spilonotus</i>	Eastern Marsh-harrier
<i>Accipiter brevipes</i>	Levant Sparrowhawk
<i>Accipiter gularis</i>	Japanese Sparrowhawk
<i>Accipiter ovampensis</i>	Ovambo Sparrowhawk
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Eurasian Sparrowhawk
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Northern Goshawk
<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	White-tailed Sea-eagle
<u><i>Milvus milvus</i></u>	<u>Red Kite</u>
<u><i>Milvus migrans</i></u>	<u>Black Kite</u>
<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	Rough-legged Buzzard
<i>Buteo auguralis</i>	Red-necked Buzzard
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Eurasian Buzzard
<i>Buteo japonicus</i>	Japanese Buzzard
<i>Buteo trizonatus</i>	Forest Buzzard
<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	Long-legged Buzzard
<i>Buteo hemilasius</i>	Upland Buzzard

⁷ All other migratory species.

<i>Falco alopex</i>	Fox Kestrel
<i>Falco amurensis</i>	Amur Falcon
<i>Falco eleonora</i>	Eleonora's Falcon
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin
<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	Gyrfalcon
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon
<i>Ninox japonica</i>	<u>Northern Boobook</u>
<i>Surnia ulula</i>	Northern Hawk-owl
<i>Aegolius funereus</i>	Boreal Owl
<i>Otus sunia</i>	Oriental Scops-owl
<i>Asio capensis</i>	Marsh Owl
<i>Strix uralensis</i>	Ural Owl
<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	Great Grey Owl

ADDENDUM 6 - Proposed Amendments to Table 2 (Activities) of Annex 3

Table 2: Activities to be done under Paragraph 5 of the Action Plan (“Activities”)

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Countries</u>	<u>Priority Level</u>	<u>Time-scale</u>	<u>Main actors</u>	<u>Target</u>
Activity 1: Legal protection of species against killing and unsustainable exploitation						
<u>(Provide for and enforce adequate legal protection for birds of prey against unsustainable killing, taking, trade or other forms of exploitation that may impact negatively on the conservation status of the species, or where such impact is uncertain).</u>						
<u>1.1. Update CMS Appendix I to include all Category 1 species</u>	<u>Cat. 1</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>Second</u>	<u>Short</u>	<u>CMS Secretariat / COP</u>	<u>CMS Appendix I amended</u>
<u>1.2. Review and where possible adapt relevant legislation to ensure that it protects all birds of prey from all forms of a) deliberate killing; b) disturbance where this is considered detrimental to the conservation of the species; c) egg-collection and taking of birds from the wild; and d) trade, unless this is authorised by the competent body and only where the action is sustainable and not detrimental to the conservation status of the species concerned.</u>	<u>All</u>	<u>All</u>	<u>First</u>	<u>Immediate</u>	<u>Governments</u>	<u>All birds of prey given full protection in the relevant legislation of all Range State Signatories; including prohibition of unsustainable taking and trade.</u> <u>Indicator: Proportion of Signatories giving full legal protection to all raptor species for which they are a Range State.</u> <u>Data source: National Reports; legislation reviews.</u> <u>Indicator: Proportion of MOU-listed species fully protected throughout the MOU area.</u> <u>Data source: Analysis of data from first indicator above against national species lists,</u>

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Countries</u>	<u>Priority Level</u>	<u>Time-scale</u>	<u>Main actors</u>	<u>Target</u>
						<u>commissioned by Coordinating Unit (to be developed).</u>
<u>1.3. Review and where possible adapt relevant legislation to ensure that it bans the use of exposed poison baits and other toxic chemical methods of predator or pest control where these have been shown to cause significant avian mortalities.</u>	<u>All</u>	<u>All</u>	<u>First</u>	<u>Immediate</u>	<u>Governments</u>	<p><u>The relevant legislation of all Signatories bans the use of exposed poison baits and other toxic chemical methods of predator or pest control where these have been shown to cause significant avian mortalities.</u></p> <p><u>Indicator: Proportion of Signatories with legislation containing the relevant prohibitions.</u></p> <p><u>Data source: National Reports: legislation reviews.</u></p>
<u>1.4. Ensure that legislation protecting birds of prey and controlling the factors that may threaten them is effectively implemented and enforced.</u>	<u>All</u>	<u>All</u>	<u>First</u>	<u>Short</u>	<u>Governments; statutory agencies; law enforcement bodies; judiciary</u>	<p><u>Implementation, monitoring and enforcement adequately resourced and delivered, and violators prosecuted.</u></p> <p><u>Indicator: Country-by-country scores in self-assessment scorecard.</u></p> <p><u>Data source: Periodic self-assessment exercise (to be determined); prosecution data.</u></p>
Activity 2: Species population management and recovery programmes						

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Countries</u>	<u>Priority Level</u>	<u>Time-scale</u>	<u>Main actors</u>	<u>Target</u>
<u>(Take appropriate population conservation and recovery measures to maintain birds of prey at a favourable conservation status or to restore them to such status).</u>						
<u>2.1. Prepare and implement single species, or, if more appropriate, multispecies, action plans for all globally threatened species, taking account of existing international plans and where necessary extending them to cover the entire African-Eurasian range of each species.</u>	<u>Cat. 1 species</u>	<u>All Range States of Cat. 1 species</u>	<u>First</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Governments, BirdLife International, IUCN SSC Specialist Groups, national ornithological & relevant research organisations</u>	<u>Conservation action plans developed, adopted and being implemented for all globally threatened species.</u> <u>Indicator: Proportion of globally threatened species covered by an actively implemented action plan.</u> <u>Data source: National Reports; TAG Action Plan status review.</u>
<u>2.2. Where appropriate, based on the best available science and taking account of prevailing international guidelines, implement programmes for reintroduction to the wild or restocking (with or without support from captive breeding) of species whose [unfavourable] conservation status is shown to benefit from such action.</u>	<u>All relevant species</u>	<u>All relevant countries</u>	<u>Second</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Governments, NGOs and relevant conservation organisations</u>	<u>Reintroduction or restocking programmes implemented, where compliant with relevant standards such as IUCN's "Guidelines for reintroductions and other conservation translocations".</u> <u>Indicator: Number of compliant reintroduction and restocking programmes implemented.</u> <u>Data source: National Reports.</u> <u>Indicator: Number and identity of species covered by compliant reintroduction and restocking programmes in implementation.</u>

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Countries</u>	<u>Priority Level</u>	<u>Time-scale</u>	<u>Main actors</u>	<u>Target</u>
						<u>Data source: National Reports.</u>
<u>2.3. Endeavour to facilitate supplementary feeding opportunities for necrophagous birds of prey, taking account of relevant sanitary considerations.</u>	<u>All relevant species</u>	<u>All relevant countries</u>	<u>Second</u>	<u>Short</u>	<u>Governments in collaboration with relevant NGOs, landowners</u>	<u>Feeding stations established, as appropriate and feasible.</u> <u>Indicator: Number of supplementary feeding initiatives in operation for necrophagous birds of prey, where appropriate for their conservation.</u> <u>Data source: National reports.</u>
Activity 3: Conservation and management of habitats and sites						
<u>(Identify important habitats, significant routes, breeding and congregatory sites for birds of prey and promote their protection and/or appropriate management, rehabilitation and/or restoration).</u>						
<u>3.1. Assess the habitat requirements of species of birds of prey that have suffered particular loss of habitat, and develop and implement remedial measures, including restoration of suitable habitats where appropriate.</u>	<u>All relevant species</u>	<u>All relevant Range States</u>	<u>Second</u>	<u>Short</u>	<u>Governments, BirdLife International, other NGOs, national ornithological and relevant research organisations</u>	<u>Programmes of habitat improvement / restoration and management developed on the basis of a needs assessment and implemented.</u> <u>Indicator: Extent of area managed to restore or improve habitat to benefit specific raptor species.</u> <u>Data source: Periodic review of raptor-related restoration initiatives (to be determined).</u>

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Countries</u>	<u>Priority Level</u>	<u>Time-scale</u>	<u>Main actors</u>	<u>Target</u>
						<p><u>Indicator:</u> Number of sites of recognised importance for raptors restored or improved to benefit the raptor species concerned.</p> <p><u>Data source:</u> Periodic review of raptor-related restoration initiatives (to be determined).</p>
<p><u>3.2. Designate nationally and internationally important sites for birds of prey (including those sites listed in Table 3) as protected areas with management plans, or as areas subject to other effective area-based conservation/ restoration measures, including where appropriate at the landscape scale.</u></p>	<u>All</u>	<u>All countries</u>	<u>Second</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<p><u>Governments, site stakeholders, BirdLife International and other NGOs</u></p>	<p>All important sites have appropriate conservation measures in place and effectively implemented.</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Number and proportion of nationally and internationally important sites for birds of prey covered by protected areas or other effective area-based conservation/ restoration measures.</p> <p><u>Data source:</u> National Reports.</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Mean percentage of area of raptor-relevant IBAs/KBAs in each country covered by protected areas or other effective area-based conservation/ restoration measures.</p> <p><u>Data source:</u> KBA Partnership.</p>

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Countries</u>	<u>Priority Level</u>	<u>Time-scale</u>	<u>Main actors</u>	<u>Target</u>
						<p><u>Indicator: Number and proportion of nationally and internationally important sites for birds of prey covered by actively implemented management plans.</u></p> <p><u>Data source: Periodic self-assessment exercise (to be determined).</u></p>
<p><u>Activity 4: Assessing and responding to threats and pressures</u></p> <p><u>(Assess problems that are posed or are likely to be posed for birds of prey or their habitats by human activities or from other causes and endeavour to implement preventative or remedial measures).</u></p>						
<p><u>4.1. Undertake assessments at both the geographical and population level of the nature, likelihood, severity and potential consequences of threats facing birds of prey, whether anthropogenic or otherwise; and use the results to inform other activities in this table.</u></p>	<u>All</u>	<u>All</u>	<u>Third</u>	<u>Short</u>	<p><u>Appropriate government agencies, research organisations and qualified NGOs</u></p>	<p><u>Assessments of threats completed and updated at intervals of not less than every two Meetings of Signatories.</u></p> <p><u>Indicator: Number of raptor threat assessments completed.</u></p> <p><u>Data source: National Reports and Cooperating Partner reports.</u></p> <p><u>Indicator: Number of raptor threat assessment updates completed within six years of the initial assessment.</u></p> <p><u>Data source: National Reports and Cooperating Partner reports.</u></p>

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Countries</u>	<u>Priority Level</u>	<u>Time-scale</u>	<u>Main actors</u>	<u>Target</u>
<u>4.2. Ensure that applications for consent for relevant land use change, infrastructure development, hazardous substance use, waste management and other activities potentially having significant effects on birds of prey or their habitats are subject to Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) or Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) that adhere to CMS and other international best practice guidelines/make use of other available tools & expert groups, and that the results of these assessments are used to inform relevant consent decisions and (where consent is granted) to define effective mitigation measures where necessary.</u>	<u>All relevant species</u>	<u>All</u>	<u>Second</u>	<u>Ongoing</u>	<u>National governments, local governments and sectoral decision-making bodies, CMS Task Forces on Energy and on Illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds in the Mediterranean.</u>	<u>Robust and comprehensive EIA and SEA provisions are made in legislation, backed by relevant guidance/expertise and implemented effectively in all relevant cases.</u> <u>Indicator: Number and proportion of Signatories with legislation providing for robust and comprehensive EIA and SEA.</u> <u>Data source: National Reports.</u>
<u>Activity 5: Action/integration across sectors</u>						
<u>(Take into account and integrate where possible the needs of bird of prey conservation in sectors and related policies including agriculture, forestry, energy, transport, waste, tourism and others).</u>						
<u>5.1. Promote awareness, informed consideration and where possible integration of the needs of bird of prey</u>	<u>All</u>	<u>All</u>	<u>Second</u>	<u>Ongoing</u>	<u>Governments and relevant sectors and organisations</u>	<u>The conservation needs of birds of prey are understood and integrated into the policies</u>

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Countries</u>	<u>Priority Level</u>	<u>Time-scale</u>	<u>Main actors</u>	<u>Target</u>
<u>conservation into the policies and practices of relevant sectors such as agriculture, forestry, energy, transport, waste and tourism.</u>						<p><u>and practices of relevant sectors.</u></p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> <u>Number of Signatories reporting integration of raptor conservation into relevant sectors.</u> <i>Data source:</i> <u>National Reports.</u></p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> <u>Number of programmes implemented for informing decision makers in non-conservation sectors about the conservation needs of migratory birds of prey.</u> <i>Data source:</i> <u>National Reports.</u></p>
<p><u>Activity 6: Research, monitoring and information management</u></p> <p><u>(Promote and support research, assessment, monitoring and knowledge exchange concerning the biology, ecology and conservation of birds of prey).</u></p>						
<u>6.1. Assess, monitor and report on the status and trends of all aspects of the conservation of birds of prey.</u>	<u>All</u>	<u>All countries</u>	<u>First</u>	<u>Ongoing</u>	<u>Appropriate government agencies, research organisations and qualified NGOs</u>	<p><u>Status & trends reports completed, and repeated at intervals of not less than every two Meetings of Signatories.</u></p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> <u>Number of raptor status & trends assessments completed per MOS reporting period.</u></p>

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Countries</u>	<u>Priority Level</u>	<u>Time-scale</u>	<u>Main actors</u>	<u>Target</u>
						<u>Data source: National Reports.</u>
<u>6.2. Develop species and site monitoring protocols; and design and implement coordinated monitoring programmes.</u>	<u>All</u>	<u>All Range States</u>	<u>First</u>	<u>Ongoing</u>	<u>Governments, BirdLife International, other NGOs, national ornithological and relevant research organisations</u>	<u>Monitoring guidelines / manual prepared for national and transboundary data collection; coordinated monitoring programmes in place and operating.</u> <u>Indicator: Production of relevant monitoring protocols.</u> <u>Data source: National Reports; and overview research undertaken by MOU Coordinating Unit.</u> <u>Indicator: Number of relevant national/transboundary monitoring programmes in place and operating.</u> <u>Data source: National Reports.</u> <u>Indicator: Number of relevant international coordinated monitoring programmes in place and operating.</u> <u>Data source: Research undertaken by MOU Coordinating Unit.</u>
<u>6.3. Establish processes by which national and international priorities for</u>	<u>All</u>	<u>All</u>	<u>Third</u>	<u>Ongoing</u>	<u>Governments, BirdLife International,</u>	<u>Research priority frameworks agreed and updated as necessary.</u>

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Countries</u>	<u>Priority Level</u>	<u>Time-scale</u>	<u>Main actors</u>	<u>Target</u>
<u>research on issues of relevance to the conservation of birds of prey are agreed among relevant stakeholders, updated as necessary from time to time, and taken into account in relevant research funding programmes.</u>					<u>other NGOs, national ornithological and relevant research organisations</u>	<u>Indicator: Number of research priority frameworks and updates of them agreed.</u> <u>Data source: National Reports; ad hoc information from other main actors.</u>
<u>6.4. Establish and operate suitable platforms for exchange of knowledge, experience and information.</u>	<u>All</u>	<u>All</u>	<u>Second</u>	<u>Short</u>	<u>MOU Coordinating Unit and TAG, governments, BirdLife International, other NGOs, national ornithological and relevant research organisations</u>	<u>Relevant and up to date knowledge, experience and information is readily accessible and freely exchanged.</u> <u>Indicator: Number of platforms in operation for exchange of relevant data, knowledge and experience.</u> <u>Data source: National Reports (for national-level platforms); consultations undertaken by MOU Coordinating Unit (for other platforms).</u>
<u>Activity 7: Raising awareness</u>						
<u>(Develop and maintain programmes to raise awareness and understanding of conservation issues relating to birds of prey as well as of the objectives and provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding).</u>						
<u>7.1. Develop and implement a programme of public awareness, using electronic and print media, organised</u>	<u>All species</u>	<u>All countries</u>	<u>Second</u>	<u>Short</u>	<u>Governments in collaboration with NGOs</u>	<u>Programme implemented, and conservation needs of birds of prey widely understood</u>

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Countries</u>	<u>Priority Level</u>	<u>Time-scale</u>	<u>Main actors</u>	<u>Target</u>
<p><u>events and other methods, to publicise the migrations undertaken by birds of prey, their status, the threats they face and actions that can be taken to conserve them.</u></p>						<p><u>amongst local communities and the public at large.</u></p> <p><u>Indicator: Number of Signatories reporting implementation of relevant awareness programmes per reporting period.</u> <u>Data source: National Reports.</u></p> <p><u>Indicator: Raptor-specific sub-indicator of the BIP Biodiversity Barometer (to be developed).</u> <u>Data source: Commissioned consumer market research (UEBT) (would need raptor-specific enhancement).</u></p>
<p><u>7.2. Provide information notices, leaflets and/or other interpretation at important sites for birds of prey such as migration bottlenecks, informing people of their importance and the measures that can be taken to conserve the birds.</u></p>	<p><u>All species</u></p>	<p><u>All countries, particularly those with bottleneck sites</u></p>	<p><u>Second</u></p>	<p><u>Short</u></p>	<p><u>Governments and NGOs</u></p>	<p><u>Interpretation provided at key sites; importance and relevant conservation needs well understood by residents and visitors.</u></p> <p><u>Indicator: Number of relevant sites where interpretation about raptor conservation is provided.</u> <u>Data source: Commissioned survey (to be developed).</u></p>

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Countries</u>	<u>Priority Level</u>	<u>Time-scale</u>	<u>Main actors</u>	<u>Target</u>
<u>7.3. Develop and implement a schools education programme, supported by appropriate teaching resources, to inform school children of the migrations undertaken by birds of prey, their status, the threats to them and actions that can be taken to conserve them.</u>	<u>All species</u>	<u>All countries</u>	<u>Third</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Governments in collaboration with NGOs</u>	<p><u>Programme implemented, and conservation needs of birds of prey widely understood by teachers and taught in schools.</u></p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> <u>Number of Signatories reporting delivery of schools education programmes on migratory birds of prey, per reporting period.</u></p> <p><i>Data source:</i> <u>National Reports.</u></p>
<p><u>Activity 8: Strengthening capacity</u></p> <p><u>(Strengthen capacity in relevant institutions and local communities, including by training, for actions in support of the conservation of birds of prey and their habitats).</u></p>						
<u>8.1. Develop and deliver training and other support programmes to strengthen the capacity of agencies responsible for the application, monitoring, enforcement and reporting of relevant laws and regulations.</u>	<u>All</u>	<u>All</u>	<u>First</u>	<u>Ongoing</u>	<u>Governments, law enforcement agencies and collaborating NGOs</u>	<p><u>Training delivered; enforcement effectiveness increased.</u></p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> <u>Number of relevant training or other support programmes implemented per reporting period.</u></p> <p><i>Data source:</i> <u>National Reports.</u></p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> <u>Number of beneficiaries of relevant training or other support</u></p>

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Countries</u>	<u>Priority Level</u>	<u>Time-scale</u>	<u>Main actors</u>	<u>Target</u>
						<p>programmes per reporting period. <u>Data source:</u> In-country assessments for a sample of Signatory countries (to be developed).</p>
<p>8.2. <u>Develop and deliver training opportunities and other support for local communities, citizen science initiatives and volunteer networks to enhance their capacity for undertaking bird of prey surveys, monitoring, site protection work and related outreach.</u></p>	<u>All</u>	<u>All</u>	<u>Third</u>	<u>Ongoing</u>	<u>Governments and relevant NGOs</u>	<p><u>Training/other support delivered; coverage and quality of surveys, monitoring, site protection work and related outreach improved.</u></p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Number of relevant training or other support programmes implemented per reporting period. <u>Data source:</u> National Reports.</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Number of beneficiaries of relevant training or other support programmes per reporting period. <u>Data source:</u> In-country assessments for a sample of Signatory countries (to be developed).</p>
<p><u>Activity 9: International cooperation</u></p> <p><u>(Cooperate with a view to assisting each other to implement the Memorandum of Understanding in respect of research, monitoring, conservation of transboundary and international site networks, emergency situations that require concerted international responses, and other appropriate actions).</u></p>						

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Countries</u>	<u>Priority Level</u>	<u>Time-scale</u>	<u>Main actors</u>	<u>Target</u>
9.1. <u>Exploit and further develop opportunities to cooperate internationally through exchange of information and experience, transboundary collaboration agreements, resource mobilisation support, conferences, joint programmes of work, common emergency response protocols and other methods for coordinated implementation of the MOU.</u>	<u>All</u>	<u>All</u>	<u>Third</u>	<u>Ongoing</u>	<u>Governments</u>	<p><u>International cooperation arrangements operating effectively and with no significant gaps.</u></p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> <u>Number of relevant active international cooperation activities specifically described by Signatories.</u> <i>Data source:</i> <u>National Reports.</u></p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> <u>Number of Signatories to the MOU.</u> <i>Data source:</i> <u>Overview by Coordinating Unit.</u></p>

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Countries</u>	<u>Priority Level</u>	<u>Time-scale</u>	<u>Organisations</u>	<u>Target</u>
Activity 1: Improvement of legal protection						
1.1. <u>Update CMS Appendix I to include all Category 1 species</u>	<u>Cat. 1</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>Second</u>	<u>Short</u>	<u>CMS Secretariat / COP</u>	<u>CMS Appendix I amended</u>
1.2. <u>Review relevant legislation and take steps where possible to make sure that it protects all birds of prey from all forms of a) deliberate killing, b) deliberate disturbance at nest sites and communal roost sites (particularly in wintering</u>	<u>All</u>	<u>All</u>	<u>First</u>	<u>Immediate</u>	<u>Governments</u>	<u>All birds of prey given full protection in the relevant legislation of all Range State Signatories and unsustainable taking of birds is prohibited</u>

Activities	Species	Countries	Priority Level	Time-scale	Organisations	Target
grounds) where this is considered detrimental to the conservation of the species; and c) egg-collection and taking from the wild. Unless this is authorised by the competent body and only where the action is sustainable and not detrimental to the conservation status of the species concerned						
1.3 Review relevant legislation and take steps where possible to ban the use of exposed poison baits for predator control and those chemicals where they have been shown to cause significant avian mortalities	All	All	First	Immediate	Governments	The relevant legislation of all Signatories bans use of exposed poison baits and those chemicals that have been shown to cause significant avian mortalities
1.4 Review relevant legislation and take steps where possible to make sure that it requires all new power lines to be designed to avoid bird of prey electrocution	All	All	Second	Medium	Governments	The relevant legislation of all Signatories requires power line design to avoid electrocution
1.5 Strengthen the application of legal protection, and reporting of persecution, for birds of prey by ensuring appropriate penalties, training law enforcement authorities, and raising public awareness	All	All	Second	Ongoing	Governments, law enforcement agencies and NGOs	Effective, proportionate and dissuasive penalties are implemented and a strategy to tackle illegal activities against birds of prey is introduced. Details are relayed to Secretariat and included in national reports

Activities	Species	Countries	Priority Level	Time-scale	Organisations	Target
to boost surveillance and reporting of illegal activities						
1.6 Identify gaps in existing MEAs where bird of prey protection and conservation can be improved and draw these to the attention of the relevant Secretariat and other Parties	All	All	Third	Immediate	CMS Secretariat / Governments / NGOs	Provisions of existing MEAs strengthened with respect to bird of prey protection and conservation
Activity 2: Protect and/or manage important sites and flyways						
2.1 Designate nationally and internationally important sites (including those listed in Table 3) as protected areas with management plans or as appropriately managed sites taking bird of prey conservation requirements into account	All	All countries	Second	Medium	Governments, BirdLife International and site stakeholders	All important sites have conservation measures in place
2.2 Undertake EIAs in accordance with the CBD guidelines (CBD Decision VI/7A and any subsequent amendments) and CMS Resolution 7.2 on Impact Assessment and Migratory Species for any projects potentially adversely impacting sites listed in Table 3 and any other sites holding significant populations of Category 1 and 2 species	Cat 1 and 2	All	Third	Medium	Governments, forestry, energy and infrastructure sectors	National EIA regulations require EIAs for projects impacting bird of prey sites; results of specialist studies relating to the impacts on birds of prey in EIAs relayed to the Secretariat and included in national reports

Activities	Species	Countries	Priority Level	Time-scale	Organisations	Target
2.3 Conduct risk analysis at important sites (including those listed in Table 3) to identify and address actual or potential causes of significant incidental mortality from human causes (including fire, laying poisons, pesticide use, power lines, wind turbines)	Cat 1 and 2	All	Third	Ongoing	Governments and land managers	Incidental mortality of birds of prey reduced to insignificant levels
2.4 Conduct Strategic Environmental Assessments of planned significant infrastructure developments within major flyways to identify key risk areas	All	All countries with bottleneck sites	Third	Medium	Governments	SEAs carried out and results relayed to the Secretariat and included in national reports
Activity 3: Habitat conservation and sustainable management						
3.1 Survey, maintain and restore natural vegetation cover in former habitats (especially grasslands) in the range of globally threatened species	Cat. 1	All range states of Cat. 1 species	Third	Long	Government, land managers	Inventories of grassland areas supporting Cat. 1 species prepared and at least 30% of former grassland habitats having natural vegetation cover and under sustainable management
3.2 Where feasible, take necessary actions to ensure that existing power lines that pose the greatest risk to birds of prey are modified to avoid bird of prey electrocution	All species	All	Second	Medium	Governments, energy and infrastructure sectors	Highest risk power lines modified to avoid bird of prey electrocution
3.3 Endeavour to facilitate feeding opportunities for necrophagous birds of prey as far as it is possible taking into	All relevant species	All relevant countries	Second	Short	Governments in collaboration with relevant NGOs	Feeding stations established as appropriate and feasible

Activities	Species	Countries	Priority Level	Time-scale	Organisations	Target
account sanitary considerations						
3.4 Taking into account the needs of bird of prey conservation in sectors and related policies such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, industries, tourism, energy, chemicals and pesticides	All	All	Second	Ongoing	Governments and relevant sectors and organisations	Conservation of birds of prey is integrated in sectors and corresponding policies
Activity 4: Raise awareness of problems faced by birds of prey and measures needed to conserve them						
4.1 Develop a programme of public awareness, using electronic and print media to publicise the migrations undertaken by birds of prey, their current status, the threats to them and actions, including review of superstitions about them, that can be taken to conserve them	All species	All countries	Second	Short	Governments in collaboration with NGOs	Programme implemented, and conservation needs of birds of prey widely understood amongst public
4.2 Develop an awareness programme within forestry, agriculture, fisheries, energy, industry, transport and other relevant sectors to inform decision makers of the current status of birds of prey, the threats to them and the spectral actions that can be taken to conserve them	All species	All	Second	Medium	Governments in collaboration with NGOs	Programme implemented, and conservation needs of birds of prey widely understood amongst government departments
4.3 Develop a school educational programme and teaching resources to inform	All species	All countries	Third	Medium	Governments in collaboration with NGOs	Programme implemented, and conservation needs of birds of

Activities	Species	Countries	Priority Level	Time-scale	Organisations	Target
school children of the migrations undertaken by birds of prey, their current status, the threats to them and actions that can be taken to conserve them						prey widely understood by teachers and taught in schools
4.4 Establish information notices and provide leaflets at bottleneck sites informing people of their importance for birds of prey and the measures that they can take to conserve them	All species	All countries with bottleneck sites	Second	Short	Governments and NGOs	Programme implemented, and conservation needs of birds of prey known within bottleneck sites
4.5 Organise sub-regional and national training workshops to improve skills in the monitoring of birds of prey	All species	All countries	Second	Medium	Governments and relevant NGOs	Training programmes established
4.6 Educate and raise awareness of local communities to the importance of birds of prey, and the need to monitor and protect them	All species	All countries	Second	Medium	Governments and relevant NGOs	Training programmes established
Activity 5: Monitor bird of prey populations, carry out conservation research and take appropriate remedial measures						
5.1 Establish flyway-scale monitoring networks comprising a representative range of sites where systematic and coordinated monitoring of breeding populations, reproductive success and migration numbers (spring and autumn) can be undertaken	All	To be defined	First	Immediate	Governments, Birdlife International, national ornithological and relevant research organisations	Monitoring network established and adopted by Signatories

Activities	Species	Countries	Priority Level	Time-scale	Organisations	Target
5.2 Design and undertake a coordinated monitoring programme and develop monitoring protocols based on the monitoring network established under 5.1	All	To be defined	First	Ongoing	Governments, Birdlife International, national ornithological and relevant research organisations	Monitoring guidelines / manual prepared for national and transboundary data collection; data relayed to the Secretariat and included in national reports; breeding and migratory population trends reliably established
5.3 Assess and then address the impacts of habitat loss on breeding, passage and wintering populations of birds of prey, and identify required measures to maintain Favourable Conservation Status	Cat. 1 and 2 species	All countries	Second	Medium	Appropriate NGOs and research organisations	Habitat problems and required mitigation measures identified and addressed
5.4 Assess and then address the impacts of the use of toxic chemicals, including heavy metals (for example lead in shot pellets), on breeding, passage and wintering populations of birds of prey, and their survival, identify and then implement appropriate measures to assist in achieving and maintaining Favourable Conservation Status	Cat. 1 and 2 species	All countries	First	Medium	Governments, appropriate NGOs and research organisations	Toxic chemical and heavy metal problems assessed and mitigation measures identified if required and addressed
5.5 Monitor power line and wind farm impacts on birds of prey, including through analysis of existing data such as ringing data	All species	All relevant countries	First	Ongoing	Governments, NGOs, relevant research organisations,	Programmes established to monitor the impacts of power lines and wind farms

Activities	Species	Countries	Priority Level	Time-scale	Organisations	Target
					and energy sectors	
5.6. Undertake research into the desirability of reintroducing birds of prey, and implement appropriate conservation programmes (including those involving captive breeding), where this is shown to improve their conservation status in the wild, and where these are in accord with IUCN guidelines	All relevant species	All countries	Second	Short	Governments, NGOs and relevant conservation organisations	Re-introduction projects investigated and implemented where found to bring conservation benefit
5.7. Seek to promote appropriate programmes of captive breeding so as to alleviate the pressure of wild harvests on populations of birds of prey	Cat. 1 and 2 species	All relevant countries	Second	Long	Governments, NGOs and relevant conservation organisations	Appropriate programmes established
5.8. Assess the scale of harvests so as to evaluate the implications for the populations concerned	All species	All countries	Second	Medium	Governments, NGOs and relevant conservation organisations	Systems of recording and reporting harvests established
5.9 Undertake relevant surveillance for diseases which may pose a threat to birds of prey populations, so as to inform conservation and management responses	All species	All countries	Second	Medium	Governments and relevant research organisations	Effective disease surveillance programmes in place
5.10 Initiate collaborative research into the effects of climate change on birds of prey and their habitats, and	All species	All countries	Second	Medium	Governments, NGOs and relevant research organisations	Climate change impacts assessed and measures implemented to facilitate adaptation

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

Activities	Species	Countries	Priority Level	Time-scale	Organisations	Target
concerning monitoring, scientific research and conservation activities						

ADDEMDUM 8 – Species Considered by TAG Members for Inclusion in Annex 1 and TAG Recommendations

Scientific name	Common name	History	TAG recommendation
<i>Ninox japonica</i>	Northern Boobook	Newly recognised species resulting from taxonomic split. Information on movements reviewed by TAG at TAG3 (document UNEP/CMS/Raptors/TAG3/4.1a) ⁸	Consider for listing on Annex 1 – meets CMS definition of migratory species
<i>Milvus aegyptius</i>	Yellow-billed Kite	Newly recognised species resulting from taxonomic split. Information on movements reviewed by TAG at TAG4 (document UNEP/CMS/Raptors/TAG4/Doc. 6.2b/Rev1) ⁹	Consider for listing on Annex 1 – meets CMS definition of migratory species
<i>Aquila fasciata</i>	Bonelli's Eagle	Proposed for consideration by Israel between MOS2 and TAG3	TAG3 concluded that there was not currently enough evidence from movements of wild individuals that it meets the CMS definition of migratory species. It could be reconsidered in future on the basis of more information on movements of wild-hatched individuals.
<i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>	Collared Owlet	One of a group of species reviewed by TAG between MOS2 and TAG3 and identified as a raptor occurring within the MOU geography, not on Annex 1 and coded by BirdLife International as: full migrant, altitudinal migrant, nomadic or 'unknown' migratory status.	Not currently enough evidence it meets CMS definition of migratory species
<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	Asian Barred Owlet	One of a group of species reviewed by TAG between MOS2 and TAG3 and identified as a raptor occurring within the MOU geography, not on Annex 1 and coded by BirdLife	Not currently enough evidence it meets CMS definition of migratory species

⁸ [cms_raptors-tag3_doc4.1a_amendments-species-list.pdf](#).

⁹ [cms_raptors-tag4_doc_6.2b_Amendments_species_Rev1_0.pdf](#).

		International as: full migrant, altitudinal migrant, nomadic or 'unknown' migratory status.	
<i>Athene superciliaris</i>	White-browed Owl	One of a group of species reviewed by TAG between MOS2 and TAG3 and identified as a raptor occurring within the MOU geography, not on Annex 1 and coded by BirdLife International as: full migrant, altitudinal migrant, nomadic or 'unknown' migratory status.	Does not meet CMS definition of migratory species
<i>Otus semitorques</i>	Japanese Scops-owl	One of a group of species reviewed by TAG between MOS2 and TAG3 and identified as a raptor occurring within the MoU geography, not on Annex 1 and coded by BirdLife International as: full migrant, altitudinal migrant, nomadic or 'unknown' migratory status.	Migratory part of population occurs outside Raptors MOU geographic scope so does not meet criteria for listing.
<i>Otus lettia</i>	Collared Scops-owl	One of a group of species reviewed by TAG between MOS2 and TAG3 and identified as a raptor occurring within the MoU geography, not on Annex 1 and coded by BirdLife International as: full migrant, altitudinal migrant, nomadic or 'unknown' migratory status.	Not currently enough evidence it meets CMS definition of migratory species
<i>Otus bakkamoena</i>	Indian Scops-owl	One of a group of species reviewed by TAG between MOS2 and TAG3 and identified as a raptor occurring within the MoU geography, not on Annex 1 and coded by BirdLife International as: full migrant, altitudinal migrant, nomadic or 'unknown' migratory status.	Not currently enough evidence it meets CMS definition of migratory species
<i>Otus spilocephalus</i>	Mountain Scops-owl	One of a group of species reviewed by TAG between MOS2 and TAG3 and identified as a raptor occurring within the MoU geography, not on Annex 1 and coded by BirdLife International as: full migrant, altitudinal migrant, nomadic or 'unknown' migratory status.	Not currently enough evidence it meets CMS definition of migratory species
<i>Strix butleri</i>	Omani Owl	One of a group of species reviewed by TAG between MOS2 and TAG3 and identified as a raptor occurring within the MoU geography, not on Annex 1 and coded by BirdLife International as: full migrant, altitudinal migrant, nomadic or 'unknown' migratory status.	Too little information on this newly rediscovered species, but tiny areas of known range are geographically widely spaced. Recommend we review this species once more information is available.
<i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i>	Secretarybird	One of a group of species reviewed by TAG between MOS2 and TAG3 and identified as a raptor occurring within the MoU geography, not on Annex 1 and coded by BirdLife	Not currently enough evidence it meets CMS definition of migratory species. Initial information suggests

		International as: full migrant, altitudinal migrant, nomadic or 'unknown' migratory status.	movements are nomadic rather than cyclical/predictable
<i>Gypohierax angolensis</i>	Palm-nut Vulture	One of a group of species reviewed by TAG between MOS2 and TAG3 and identified as a raptor occurring within the MoU geography, not on Annex 1 and coded by BirdLife International as: full migrant, altitudinal migrant, nomadic or 'unknown' migratory status.	Not currently enough evidence it meets CMS definition of migratory species. Seems to sometimes make considerable movements, but have not yet found convincing evidence these are more than juvenile dispersal or nomadic movements

ADDENDUM 9 – List of Species Proposed for Changing Category in Table 1 (Species Categorisation) of Annex 3 since MOS2, including Rationale for Change

2021 Scientific name	2021 Common name	Table 1 Category (2015)	Table 1 Category (2021)	Table 1 Category change since MOS2?	Reason for Category change
<i>Chelictinia riocourii</i>	Scissor-tailed Kite	CAT2	CAT1	YES	Global RL status uplisted from LC to VU
<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	European Honey-buzzard	CAT2	CAT3	YES	Global population trend now stable
<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	Oriental Honey-buzzard	CAT3	CAT2	YES	Global population trend now declining
<i>Circaetus cinereus</i>	Brown Snake-eagle	CAT3	CAT2	YES	Global population trend declining
<i>Nisaetus nipalensis</i>	Mountain Hawk-eagle	CAT2	CAT1	YES	Global RL status uplisted from LC to NT
<i>Aquila rapax</i>	Tawny Eagle	CAT2	CAT1	YES	Global RL status uplisted from LC to VU
<i>Hieraaetus ayresii</i>	Ayres's Hawk-eagle	CAT3	CAT2	YES	Global population trend now declining
<i>Accipiter brevipes</i>	Levant Sparrowhawk	CAT3	CAT2	YES	Qualifies as SPEC
<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	Rough-legged Buzzard	CAT3	CAT2	YES	Qualifies as SPEC
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite	CAT1	CAT3	YES	Global RL status downlisted from NT to LC, global population trend now increasing, no longer qualifies as SPEC
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite	CAT2	CAT3	YES	No longer qualifies as SPEC
<i>Buteo trizonatus</i>	Forest Buzzard	CAT3	CAT1	YES	Global RL status uplisted from LC to NT
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin	CAT3	CAT2	YES	Now qualifies as SPEC
<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	Gyrfalcon	CAT3	CAT2	YES	Qualifies as SPEC
<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	Great Grey Owl	CAT3	CAT2	YES	Qualifies as SPEC
<i>Bubo scandiacus</i>	Snowy Owl	CAT2	CAT1	YES	Global RL status uplisted from LC to VU

ADDENDUM 10 – List of the 18 species added to the MOU’s Annex 1 (Species List) at MOS2

For further detail, see document [UNEP/CMS/Raptors/MOS2/Doc.13](https://www.unep.org/sites/default/files/2019/05/UNEP-CMS-Raptors-MOS2-Doc.13.pdf).

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	Bearded Vulture
<i>Circaetus beaudouini</i>	Beaudouin's Snake-eagle
<i>Circaetus pectoralis</i>	Black-chested Snake-eagle
<i>Circaetus cinereus</i>	Brown Snake-eagle
<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>	Red-headed Vulture
<i>Trionocephs occipitalis</i>	White-headed Vulture
<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>	Hooded Vulture
<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	Himalayan Griffon
<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	White-rumped Vulture
<i>Gyps africanus</i>	White-backed Vulture
<i>Gyps indicus</i>	Indian Vulture
<i>Gyps tenuirostris</i>	Slender-billed Vulture
<i>Gyps coprotheres</i>	Cape Vulture
<i>Gyps rueppelli</i>	Rüppell's Vulture
<i>Torgos tracheliotos</i>	Lappet-faced Vulture
<i>Hieraaetus ayresii</i>	Ayres's Hawk-eagle
<i>Falco cuvierii</i>	African Hobby
<i>Asio capensis</i>	Marsh Owl