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# The Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023

## Draft Skeleton for consultation

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## Chapter 1. Rationale

### 1.1 Background

At the Tenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS COP10; November 2011; Bergen, Norway), Parties resolved to prepare a new Strategic Plan for the period 2015-2023. A Strategic Plan Working Group (SPWG) was established to take this forward.<sup>1</sup>

Two consultant reports on the issue were prepared during 2012<sup>2</sup>, which outlined lessons learned and recommendations for the future approach. After considering these at its first meeting (November 2012; Bonn, Germany), the SPWG agreed to some key parameters for shaping the next plan.

The first of these was that the new Strategic Plan should be for migratory species, rather than a plan simply for the CMS itself. This approach allows shifting the focus to the *issue* rather than the *institution*, thereby broadening relevance and “ownership” – among the CMS “family” of instruments and beyond. This approach is also consistent with observations made via the CMS “Future Shape” process, which identified the need for a coordinated and coherent approach to migratory species conservation among CMS and its daughter agreements.

The SPWG also agreed to use the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets as an overall framework when developing the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species.<sup>3</sup> This approach is based on the following rationale:

1. The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity has been an integral part of various UN General Assembly resolutions on biodiversity, in particular UNGA resolution 65/161 as well as resolution 67/212 where the General Assembly: “Notes the efforts to mainstream the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in the contribution of the United Nations system to support the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, and invites the United Nations system to continue facilitating cooperation among its members in support of the implementation of the Strategic Plan.”
2. Linking migratory species priorities to the Aichi Targets provides a fast-track method for these issues to be integrated into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), the principal instrument used toward implementation of policies related to conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (including migratory species and their habitats).
3. Matching migratory species priorities with Aichi Targets (and thereby facilitating their inclusion in NBSAPs) enhances their visibility at national level and hence facilitates their inclusion in funding proposals based on national priorities, such as during bilateral discussions with donor countries or the GEF. This will be particularly valuable for those countries where GEF funding is an essential element of biodiversity conservation activity.

Lastly, the SPWG decided that the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species will attract more political traction and visibility by restricting its content to *strategy*. Activities that concern *implementation* – an essential component of a successful and effective Strategic Plan – will be compiled in a separate companion volume to support the implementation of the Plan. Throughout the development of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species, relevant implementation elements will be identified for further development in the Companion Volume on Implementation.

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<sup>1</sup> CMS COP10 Resolution 10.5, CMS Strategic Plan 2015–2023.

<sup>2</sup> (i) Pritchard, D E (2012). Review of the CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2014. CMS Strategic Plan Review Stage 1. Consultant report for the Convention on Migratory Species. 29pp.

(ii) Pritchard, D E (2012). Proposals for the CMS Strategic Plan 2015-2023. CMS Strategic Plan Review Stage 2. Consultant report for the Convention on Migratory Species. 41pp.

<sup>3</sup> See Convention on Biological Diversity (2010). Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Annexed to CBD COP10 Decision X/2.

## **1.2 Scope**

The Plan is designed to apply to migratory species which in this context refers to the entire population or any geographically separate part of the population of any species or lower taxon of wild animals, a significant proportion of whose members cyclically and predictably cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries. It aims at engaging all stakeholders engaged in the conservation of migratory species – including CMS and its daughter instruments. This Strategic Plan does not preclude other CMS instruments from developing a strategic plan, but it is envisaged that the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species will be broad enough to harness all related conservation efforts in the same direction. Accordingly, there is a great opportunity for this Strategic Plan to facilitate increased coherence and visibility in policy and political terms for issues related to migratory species conservation.

When looking at migratory species issues, there are two main issues to cover: 1) the species and threats to them; and 2) the habitats/flyways/migratory routes used and threats to them. When developing possible migratory species targets, both elements were included as much as possible.

## **1.3 Why are migratory species a global priority?**

Migratory species are a major component of biodiversity in general, underpinning ecological systems. Many different groups of animals are involved, from antelopes to fish, from whales to elephants, from bats to birds and even butterflies. They form a significant proportion of the world's genetic variety, having evolved in particularly intricate interrelationships with plant and other animal species; and they play essential roles in ecosystem functioning. Their multidimensional connectedness gives them a special role as indicators of the linkages between ecosystems and of ecological change.

These same attributes mean that migratory species have their own special vulnerabilities. Migratory journeys expose them to heightened survival risks, and habitat requirements are often a complex mix of different components in breeding areas, non-breeding areas, and the places in between. Concentrations of large numbers of individuals at traditionally-used sites, also concentrates the risk of serious impacts from negative pressures at those sites. Barriers to migration pose special challenges, whether in the form of physical obstacles causing direct mortality, or fragmentation of ecological resources disrupting movement from one place to another.

The seasonal cycles and trans-boundary ranges inherent to the phenomenon of migration itself are also fundamental to the ability of the planet to support humankind and other biodiversity. Migration is a key adaptation to natural rhythms and evolutionary changes; and by the same token both migratory species and their habitats can be affected/ disrupted by human impacts, including climate change.

Migratory species are of major importance for people's food security and livelihoods. Many human communities rely on the regular influx of migratory animals as a basis for subsistence, or for economically important hunting, fishing, tourism and recreation. Levels of use by one community can significantly affect availability of the resource to people in distant locations elsewhere. The conservation and sustainable management of migratory species populations is therefore a key contribution to wider aims of sustainable development and requires global attention.

Conservation of migratory species at the population level can only be achieved by coordinated and cooperative international action between the States that share these populations. These States, and all other stakeholders with a part to play, therefore also share a joint responsibility for agreeing coherent strategies (based on the best available science, including adequate baseline data) for getting this done.

## Chapter 2. Vision and Mission

The purpose of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species is to provide vision, leadership, and a driving force toward the full and effective implementation of commitments related to migratory species. The Strategic Plan for Migratory Species defines long-term and high-level outcomes in a way that allows progress towards them to be tracked and evaluated (and course-corrections to be applied if necessary).

The following Vision, adapted to migratory species directly from the vision of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, could be provided for this Plan:

*“Living in harmony with nature – where migratory species (along with all biodiversity) is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.”*

The following Mission could guide the implementation of this Plan:

*“To promote actions by all stakeholders so as to ensure the favourable conservation status of migratory species and the ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats, thereby contributing to global sustainability.”*

## Chapter 3. Strategic Goals and Targets

The goals and targets are derived from the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, without those being restrictive, so as to retain migratory species’ identity and added-value as well as integrating their particular needs.

The five goals below express the strategic outcomes that are expected to result from the implementation of this Plan. These include conservation outcomes and essential elements of the means for achieving them. More operational detail on the latter is given in the implementation companion volume (see section 4 below). In each case, the goal foresees an active and positive shift from the conditions existing at the start of the Plan period.

Under each goal are given the targets which specify the scale and nature of the main tangible shifts required in each case. Their purpose is to define priorities, and to make clear exactly what successful performance will look like. Where applicable this includes a quantifiable standard.

In some cases, a particular aspect of a given target may be sufficiently well-defined (for example in terms of an existing programme under one of the CMS daughter instruments) that it is useful to highlight it as a sub-target. Some initial examples of these are given in **Annex A**, and more will be developed during the early stages of the Plan period.

In order to track and account for progress towards the achievement of the targets (and to stimulate activity adjustments where necessary along the way), a core set of measurable indicators has also been defined. These are shown in **Annex B**. They are derived from the indicators devised for use with the corresponding Aichi Targets. Separate detail on the operation of these indicators (including achievement milestones) can be found in the implementation companion volume.

**Goal 1: Address the underlying causes of decline of migratory species by mainstreaming relevant conservation priorities across government and society**

Target 1: By 2023, at the latest, people are aware of the values of migratory species and their habitats, and the steps they can take to conserve and use them sustainably.

- Links to Aichi Target 1: By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.
- Links to AEWA Objective 4: To improve Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) about migratory waterbird species, their flyways, their role in alleviating poverty, threats to them and the need for measures to conserve them and their habitats

Target 2: By 2023, at the latest, values of migratory species and their habitats have been integrated into international, national, and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes, and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.

- Links to Aichi Target 2: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.

Target 3: By 2023, at the latest, governance affecting migratory species and their habitats has improved significantly, making relevant policy and implementation processes more coherent, accountable, transparent, participatory, equitable and inclusive.

- A new standalone target for migratory species.

Target 4: By 2023, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to migratory species, and/or their habitats are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation of migratory species and their habitats are developed and applied, consistent with engagements under the CMS and other relevant international obligations and commitments, taking into account national socio-economic conditions.

- Links to Aichi Target 3: By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio-economic conditions.

**Goal 2: Reduce the direct pressures on migratory species and their habitats**

Target 5: By 2023, at the latest, Governments, key sectors and stakeholders at all levels have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits to promote the favorable conservation status of migratory species and maintain the integrity, resilience, and connectivity of their habitats.

- Links to Aichi Target 4: By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.
- Links to Aichi Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.
- Possibly several sub-targets for different species/agreements?
- Links to AEWA SP targets 2.2: Internationally coordinated collection of harvest data is developed and implemented.
- Links to AEWA SP targets 2.5: Adaptive harvest management of quarry populations is ensured at international scale.

**Target 6: By 2023, at the latest, key habitats, sites and corridors for migratory species are protected, restored and effectively managed to maintain their integrity, resilience, and functioning. Where appropriate, these habitats, sites and corridors are integrated into protected area networks. Similarly, migration routes between habitats are maintained.**

- Links to Aichi Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.
- Links to Aichi Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.
- Adaptation of CMS SP targets 2.3 and 2.7.

**Target 7: By 2023, at the latest, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on migratory species and their migration routes, and impacts of fisheries are within safe ecological limits. Migratory fish are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem-based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided and recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species.**

- Links to Aichi Target 6: By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits

**Target 8: By 2023, multiple anthropogenic pressures – for example those relating to climate change, renewable energy developments, power lines, by-catch, poisoning, pollution, disease, invasive species, illegal and unsustainable take, and marine debris – have been brought to levels that are not significantly detrimental to migratory species or to the functioning, integrity, ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.**

- Links to Aichi Target 8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.
- Links to Aichi Target 9: By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.
- Links to Aichi target 10: By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.
- Adaptation of existing CMS Strategic Plan targets 1.4 and 2.6
- AEWA SP targets 1.3, 1.5, 2.1 and 2.3

**Goal 3: Improve the conservation status of migratory species and the ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats**

**Target 9: By 2023, at the latest, the conservation status of all known threatened migratory species has considerably improved throughout their range, and no species is in immediate threat of extinction.**

- Links to Aichi Target 12: By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.
- Links to AEWA SP targets 1.1, 1.4 and 2.4.
- Specific sub targets specified for Appendix I and/or II could be further added, and two suggestions are provided in **Annex A**.



Target 10: By 2020<sup>4</sup>, the implementation of Aichi Target 11 (which states that at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes) has included protection of all sites defined as being of critical importance for migratory species.

- Links to Aichi Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.
- Links to AEWA SP target 1.2: A comprehensive and coherent flyway network of protected and managed sites and other adequately managed sites, of international and national importance for water birds is established and maintained, while taking into account the existing networks and climate change;
- Overall migratory species target to be further supported by sub targets relevant for individual agreements/species:  
E.g. : AEWA Strategic Plan target 1.2: (by 2017) “A comprehensive and coherent flyway network of protected and managed sites, and other adequately managed sites, of international and national importance for waterbirds is established and maintained, while taking into account the existing networks and climate change”.

**Goal 4: Enhance the benefits to all from the favorable conservation status of migratory species**

Target 11: By 2023, at the latest, migratory species and their habitats which ensure that important ecosystem services (such as ecosystem structure and function and cultural services, food and socio-economic benefits, that contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being) are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

- Links to Aichi Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.
- Link to Aichi Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

Target 12: By 2023, at the latest, the genetic diversity of migratory species – including those that are captive-born for re-introduction into the wild and other purposes, or are otherwise of socio-economic as well as cultural value – is safeguarded and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion.

- Links to Aichi Target 13: By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.

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<sup>4</sup> To coincide with Aichi Target 11

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

Target 13: By 2020<sup>5</sup>, priorities for effective management and conservation of migratory species have been included in the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

- Links to Aichi Target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

Target 14: By 2023, at the latest, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species and their habitats, and their customary sustainable use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, thereby contributing to the favorable conservation status of migratory species and the ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.

- Links to Aichi Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.
- Links to AEWA target 3.4: Best practices, including, in particular, traditional knowledge for waterbird conservation programmes, are collated and incorporated

Target 15: By 2023, at the latest, the science base, information, awareness, understanding and technologies relating to migratory species and their habitats, their value, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of their loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and effectively applied.

- Links to Aichi Target 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.
- Link to AEWA SP targets 3.2, 3.3 and 3.5

Target 16: By 2023, at the latest, the mobilization of adequate resources from all sources, in particular the flow to developing countries, to least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species, has increased substantially from the current levels.

- Links to Aichi Target 20: By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels.
- Link to AEWA targets 3.1, 5.6 and possible 5.4.
- Link to the CBD Resource Mobilization Strategy (COP9/11§7) and the resource mobilization target (COPXI/4): *"Double total biodiversity-related international financial resource flows to developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, by 2015 and at least maintaining this level until 2020, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to contribute to the achievement of the Convention's three objectives, including through a country-driven prioritization of biodiversity within development plans in recipient countries, using the preliminary baseline referred to in paragraph 6;*

<sup>5</sup> The shorter deadline for this target is in line with the relevant Aichi Target as the integration in national strategies and action plans will be necessary to reach the other targets.

## **Chapter 4. Enabling Conditions**

*This Chapter is also not the prime focus of the current review as it will be further developed after the overall direction and content of **Chapters 2 and 3** of the Strategic Plan have been widely consulted.*

The successful impact of the Strategic Plan depends on a range of organizational arrangements and implementation measures being actively pursued. This Chapter should give the overall guidance for the implementation but in order to keep the Strategic Plan on a higher political and strategic level, the Companion Volume on Implementation will elaborate on the elements included in Chapter 4 to identify the implementation tools in more detail. This could include the following:

- Outreach, promotion and uptake of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species;
- The specific role of the CMS Family as a primary delivery framework for the Plan, including the role of subsidiary bodies, national focal points and others;
- Relevant CMS Family decisions, sub-strategies, guidelines and programmes supporting the Plan, including priorities for development of future CMS instruments and initiatives;
- Key partnerships and other supporting delivery frameworks, (including those of other Conventions, civil society, the private sector, national biodiversity plans, etc.);
- Capacity development (in addition to the aspects of information, awareness, knowledge and understanding covered in the strategic targets);
- Resources (in addition to the aspect of financial resources covered in the strategic targets);
- Monitoring and evaluation; including indicators, milestones and feedback to the sub-strategies, as well as headline measures of success by which overall success of the SP may be judged;
- Reporting on and review of progress at national level and by COP.

## Annex A – Sub-Targets

It is envisaged to include sub-targets under many of the targets to focus and support implementation of those targets. The approach to developing sub-targets is on-going, and may be phased to allow for subsequent adding of sub-targets, upon their adoption through the CMS and of the daughter agreements, after adoption of the Strategic Plan.

As an illustration, a small number of indicative sub-targets are provided below. Comments are welcomed.

### **Goal 2: Reduce the direct pressures on migratory species and their habitats**

Target 5: By 2023, at the latest, Governments, key sectors and stakeholders at all levels have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits to promote the favorable conservation status of migratory species and maintain the integrity, resilience, and connectivity of their habitats.

Sub-target 5A: By 2023 areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of migratory species and their habitats

Sub-target 5B: By 2023 the use of lead shot or any contaminant munitions for hunting in wetlands to be phased out.

### **Goal 3: Improve the conservation status of migratory species and the ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats**

Target 9: By 2023, at the latest, the conservation status of all known threatened migratory species has considerably improved throughout their range, and no species is in immediate threat of extinction.

Sub-target 9A: By 2017, the conservation status of all CMS Appendix I and Appendix II species has been assessed according to internationally agreed criteria.

Sub-target 9B: by 2023, 50% of CMS Appendix I species are the subject of concerted actions including targeted conservation activities.

Target 10: By 2020, the implementation of Aichi Target 11 (which states that at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes) has included protection of all sites defined as being of critical importance for migratory species.

Sub-target 10A (on flyways): By 2023, a coherent flyway network of protected and managed sites, and other adequately managed sites, of international and national importance for migratory bird species is established and maintained, while taking into account the existing networks and climate change. [Note – there could also be additional sub-targets developed for specific other types of migratory routes for certain other taxa.]

Sub-target 10B (on adaptation): By 2023, the systems of protected areas and other area-based conservation measures for migratory species under Target 10 are maintained in such a way as to adapt where necessary, in terms of their extent and/or management, to changing needs of migratory species in response to climate change and other pressures.

## Annex B – Indicative Strategic Plan Indicators

This initial set of indicative indicators is selected from existing indicators and is adapted to migratory species<sup>6</sup>.

These indicators will be the subject of much more work during the Strategic Plan development process, before the Plan is adopted. One challenge for developing these indicators is the many gaps in baseline data and information for migratory species.

Target	Indicator(s)
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trends in awareness and attitudes to migratory species.</li> </ul>
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trends in integration of migratory species values in national and sectoral policies.</li> </ul>
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(No existing indicators are available at present).</li> </ul>
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(No existing indicators are available at present, however incentives may be an issue covered by indicators for policy as for Target 2 above, i.e. Trends in integration of migratory species values in national and sectoral policies).</li> </ul>
5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Status of migratory species in trade.</li> <li>Wild Commodities Index for migratory animals.</li> </ul>
6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trends in conservation status, including connectivity, of identified habitats of key importance for migratory species.</li> </ul>
7.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of migratory fish stocks in safe biological limits.</li> </ul>
8.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trends in threats to migratory species.</li> </ul>
9.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coverage of key habitats for migratory species in protected areas.</li> <li>Management effectiveness of areas protected specifically for migratory species.</li> </ul>
10.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Red List Index for migratory species.</li> <li>Living Planet Index for migratory species.</li> <li>Wild Bird Index for migratory birds.</li> <li>Trends in distribution of migratory species.</li> </ul>
11.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trends in delivery of ecosystem services directly dependent on migratory species.</li> </ul>
12.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trends in genetic diversity of selected species.</li> </ul>
13.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trends in integration of migratory species concerns in National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans.</li> </ul>
14.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trends in the degree to which traditional knowledge and practices are respected through: full integration, participation and safeguards in national implementation of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species.</li> </ul>
15.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of validated publications on migratory species conservation actively disseminated for policy-relevant use.</li> </ul>
16.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aggregated international flows of funding, per annum, for achieving the goals of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species.</li> <li>Amount of domestic financial support provided, per annum, to support those domestic activities which are intended to achieve the goals of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species.</li> </ul>

<sup>6</sup> An analysis of the approach to indicators in the existing CMS Strategic Plan provided an important starting-point for this. Given that the new Strategic Plan is based substantially on an adapted version of the Aichi Targets, the indicators proposed here are adapted from relevant indicators identified for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (97 indicators defined in 2011 by an Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and 34 defined by the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership).