

Agenda for the Pacific Flyway Shorebird Business Plan Session at PIFV

Breakout Session Schedule

Session 1: Mon., August 26 – 11:00-12:00 (1 hour)

Session 2: Mon., August 26- 1:30-5:00 (3.5 hours with 20-minute break)

Session 3: Tues., August 27– 9:30-12:00 (2.5 hours with 30-minute break)

Session 4: Wed., August 28 – 9:00-12:00 (3.0 hours with 15-minute break)

Session 5: Wed., August 28 – 1:30-5:00 (3.5 hours with 30-minute break)

Monday, 26 August

- 9:15 – 10:30 am General description of the business planning process (plenary).
- 11:00 am – 12:00 pm Introductions, process, ground rules, and agenda review for Pacific Shorebird breakout.
- 1:30 – 3:00 pm Discussion and “final” decision on shorebird targets and geographic scope.
- 3:00 – 3:15 pm Break
- 3:15 – 5:00 pm Review of the complete threats matrix and process. Do the resultant main threats capture the greatest concerns for shorebirds over the next 5-7 years. Where do monitoring and information gaps fit in?
- Review of standard actions/strategies to mitigate threats. Are all generalized actions appropriate for shorebirds identified?

Tuesday, 27 August

- 9:30 – 10:30 am Review yesterday’s work. Make any additions/changes to threats or actions. Review project template elements.
- 10:30 – 11:00 am Break
- 11:00 am – 12:00 pm Form groups focused on either specific threats or geographic areas. Review of project worked through the template.

Wednesday, 28 August

- 9:00 am – 10:30 pm Discuss progress from yesterday. Address any questions on process or element definitions. Re-form groups based on threats or geographies and develop specific projects.
- 10:30 – 10:45 pm Break

- 10:45 am – 12:00 pm Work on developing project templates in threat-based groups.
- 1:30 – 3:00 pm Continue work on project development. Discuss how to prioritize projects and fully develop templates for the top 3-5 projects.
- 3:00 – 3:15 pm Break
- 3:15 – 5:00 pm Discuss project results. Define next steps for review and completion of this portion of the plan.

Materials Needed for Discussion

Pacific Flyway Shorebird Business Plan Agenda (docx)
Pacific Flyway Shorebird Business Plan Approach (docx)
Pacific Shorebird Plans Priority Species (xlsx)
Standard Lexicon of Threats and Actions (docx)
Pacific Shorebird Populations Threat Assessment (xlsx)
Threats Actions Matrix (xlsx)

Regional Plans Available for Integration into the Pacific Flyway Shorebird Business Plan

U.S. Regional Shorebird Plans
(<http://www.shorebirdplan.org/regional-shorebird-conservation-plans/>)

Alaska
Northern Pacific Coast
Southern Pacific Coast

Joint Venture Implementation Plans

Pacific Coast (<http://www.pcjv.org/home/implementation/>)
San Francisco Bay
(http://www.sfbayjv.org/strategy.php#conservation_objectives)
Central Valley (<http://www.centralvalleyjointventure.org/science>)
Sonoran (<http://sonoranjv.org/plans/conservation-plan/>)

Focal Species Plans (<http://www.whsrn.org/conservation-plans>)

Black Oystercatcher
American Oystercatcher
Marbled Godwit
Hudsonian Godwit
Whimbrel
Western Sandpiper
Dunlin

Shorebird Recovery Plans
(<http://www.manomet.org/publications-tools/shorebird/shorebird-science-divison>)

Patagonia
Northwest Mexico

Colombia Shorebird Plan (http://calidris.org.co/?page_id=55)

Conservation Plan for Migratory Shorebirds in Chiloé
(http://www.whsrn.org/sites/default/files/file/Plan_de_Conservacion_Chiloe.pdf)

Attendees Indication Interest in the Pacific Flyway Shorebird Session

Brad Andres	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Susan Bonfield	Environment for the Americas
Stephen Brown	Manomet Center for Conservation Sciences
Melissa Burns	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Holly Freifeld	American Bird Conservancy
Michael Green	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Catherine Hickey	Point Blue Conservation Science
Andrea Jones	National Audubon Society
Anne Law	American Bird Conservancy
Marie McCarty	Kachemak Heritage Land Trust
Jason Mobley	AQUASIS - Associação de Pesquisa e Preservação de Ecossistemas Aquáticos
Merrie Morrison	American Bird Conservancy
John Neill	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources
Eduardo Palacios	CICESE and Manomet Center for Conservation Sciences
Cynthia Palmer	American Bird Conservancy
Todd Peterson	BirdNote
Mary Pfaffko	Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies
Mary Rose	Chirping Central
Grant Sizemore	American Bird Conservancy

Development of a Pacific Flyway Shorebird Business Plan – August 2013

Purpose: Develop a tactical implementation strategy to reverse declines and maintain populations of shorebirds and their habitats along the Pacific coast of the Western Hemisphere. The steps below suggest a procedure for development of the business strategy. Several workshops will be used to generate a draft strategy, including the Partners in Flight V meeting in Utah (August 2013) and the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Group meeting in Colombia (September 2013). An effort has been started for the western Atlantic coast, and results can be found at http://www.manomet.org/sites/manomet.org/files/shorebird_bus_strat_phase_1.pdf. To quote from the Atlantic plan: “Business strategies differ from standard conservation plans by focusing on a set of well-developed actions that link funding to specific, measurable conservation outcomes, rather than producing long lists of possible actions, some of which may not be clearly defined. Typically, a conservation plan describes the natural history of species, lists conservation threats and needs, and presents a painstaking approach that applies objective criteria to determine high priority species. A business strategy builds on the scientific foundation of conservation plans by presenting strategic conservation solutions as actionable investment opportunities.” The outline below generally follows the *Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation*.

Overall Goal – Restore and maintain stable and self-sustaining populations of all species of shorebirds along the Pacific coast of the Western Hemisphere.

Core Team – Identify a core team to develop the business strategy. Input and review will be sought from a larger group of stakeholders.

Ana Ágreda – Aves y Conservación (Ecuador)
Brad Andres – U.S. Shorebird Conservation Plan
Jim Chu – USDA Forest Service, International Programs
Garry Donaldson – Canadian Wildlife Service
Catherine Hickey – Point Blue Conservation Science
Rosabel Miró – Panama Audubon Society
Eduardo Palacios – Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network, Northwest Mexico
Vanessa Loverti – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 1
Nils Warnock – Audubon Alaska

Target Audiences – The business strategy will be used to market shorebird conservation projects to foundations (e.g., David and Lucille Packard Foundation, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation), NGOs (Birdlife International, National Audubon Society), and government agencies.

Geographic Scope – Define the geographic scope that the plan will cover.

Northern Breeding Areas (non-coastal)

Wrangel Island and Chukchi Peninsula Tundra

Brooks Foothills and Brooks Range

Bering Sea Islands, Kotzebue Sound Lowlands, Seward Peninsula

Ahklun Mountains, Bristol Bay Lowlands, Nulato Hills, Yukom-Kuskokwim Delta

Southern Breeding Areas (non-coastal)

Patagonian Steppe

Passage, Wintering, Breeding (coastal)

Areas within 25 km of the eastern Pacific Ocean coast between Cape Lisburne, Alaska, and the southern extent of the Valdivian Temperate Forests in Chile. Aleutian Islands are not included. Also included in the U.S. are the Willamette (Oregon), Central (California), and Imperial (California) Valleys.

Focal Geographies (how to package projects)

Northeastern Russia/Northern and Western Alaska/Northwestern Canada (breeding)

South-central Alaska to northern California

Southern California and Northwest Mexico (Baja, Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit)

Southwest Mexico, Guatemala to Costa Rica

Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, northern Peru

Galapagos Islands

Central Peru to central Chile

Southern Chile/Argentina

Focal Species – Define conservation targets as shorebirds species and populations as representative of coastal habitats along the Pacific coast, are populations of conservation concern, or have species conservation plans in place. There is a primary focus on North American-breeding species but also identify other shorebirds and waterbirds that overlap in habitat use across the Flyway. Some species/populations are grouped to make a suggested focal group of congeners. Number of species should be adequate to address the range of shorebird conservation within the Flyway but not too unwieldy.

Species	Populations	Season	Range	Reason
“Ringed” Plovers (<i>Charadrius</i>)				
Snowy Plover (<i>C. nivosus</i>)	<i>C. n. nivosus</i> (Pacific Coast)	Breeding Nonbreeding	Washington to Baja California Sur	Conservation concern; beaches
	<i>C. n. nivosus</i> (Interior)	Breeding Nonbreeding	Sonora to Oaxaca	Conservation concern; beaches
	<i>C. n. occidentalis</i>	Breeding Nonbreeding	Ecuador to Chile	small population; beaches
Wilson’s Plover (<i>C. wilsonia</i>)	<i>C. w. beldingi</i>	Breeding Nonbreeding	Mexico to Peru	small population; beaches
Rufous-chested Dotterel	<i>C. modestus</i>	Nonbreeding	Central to northern Chile; southern Chile/Argentina	Austral coastal migrant
Oystercatchers (<i>Haematopus</i>)				
Black Oystercatcher	<i>H. bachmani</i>	Breeding Nonbreeding	South-central Alaska to Baja California	conservation concern, rocky coasts
American Oystercatcher (<i>H. palliatus</i>)	<i>H. p. frazari</i>	Breeding Nonbreeding	Mexico	conservation concern
	<i>H. p. pitanay</i>	Breeding Nonbreeding	Ecuador to Chile	common; beaches
	<i>H. p. galapagensis</i>	Breeding Nonbreeding	Galapagos Islands	small population
Blackish Oystercatcher	<i>H. ater</i>	Breeding Nonbreeding	Peru to Chile	
Magellanic Oystercatcher	<i>H. leucopodus</i>	Breeding Nonbreeding	southeastern Argentina, coastal southern Chile	Threatened breeding ecoregion; coastal overlap
Godwits (<i>Limosa</i>)				
Hudsonian Godwit	<i>L. haemastica</i>	Breeding Nonbreeding	Western Alaska Chiloé Island, Chile	Conservation concern; planning done
Marbled Godwit (<i>L. fedoa</i>)	<i>L. f. fedoa</i>	Nonbreeding	Mexico to Peru	Conservation concern
	<i>L. f. beringiae</i>	Breeding Passage Nonbreeding	Alaska Peninsula to Mexico	small population
Stints (<i>Calidris</i>)				
Rock Sandpiper	<i>C. ptilocnemis ptilocnemis</i>	Breeding Nonbreeding	Alaska	small population; limited distribution
Dunlin	<i>C. alpina pacifica</i>	Breeding Passage Nonbreeding	Northwestern Alaska to Baja California	some concern, widespread
Red Knot	<i>C. canutus roselaari</i>	Breeding Passage Nonbreeding	Northwestern Alaska, Russia to southern Mexico	conservation concern
Western Sandpiper	<i>C. mauri</i>	Breeding Passage Nonbreeding	Western Alaska to Peru	widespread; monitoring target

Species	Populations	Season	Range	Reason
Black Turnstone	<i>Arenaria melanocephala</i>	Breeding Passage Nonbreeding	Western Alaska to Baja California	some concern; limited breeding distribution
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus rufiventris</i>	Breeding Nonbreeding	Western Alaska to Chile	widespread; conservation concern
Short-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus griseus caurinus</i>	Breeding Passage Nonbreeding	Western Alaska to Peru	widespread; some concern

Other Species – Identify other waterbird species that could benefit from actions taken for shorebird conservation. Maybe fill this out after the range of actions and projects are identified.

Species	Populations	Season	Range	Reason
Chilean Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus chilensis</i>	Nonbreeding	Ecuador-Chile	NT. Population decline. Tidal flats, coastal lagoons
Brown Wood-Rail	<i>Aramides wolfi</i>	Resident	Colombia-Ecuador	VU. Habitat loss and suspected population decline. Mangroves
Humboldt Penguin	<i>Spheniscus humboldti</i>	Resident	Peru-Chile	VU. Habitat loss and population decline. Rocky coasts
Elegant Tern	<i>Sterna elegans</i>	Nonbreeding	Mexico-Chile	NT. Climate change (ENSO), overfishing. Estuaries, coastal areas
Peruvian Tern	<i>Sterna lorata</i>	Breeding	Ecuador-Chile	EN. Habitat loss and disturbance. Sandy beaches, coastal desert
Inca Tern	<i>Larosterna inca</i>	Breeding	Peru-Chile	NT. Apparent declines. Rocky coasts
Waved albatros	<i>Phoebastria irrorata</i>	Breeding	Ecuador-Galapagos Island	CR. Population decline. Intentional harvesting for human consumption and incidental bycatch
Peruvian Pelican	<i>Pelecanus tagus</i>	Breeding	Peru-Chile	NT. Susceptible to disturbance at breeding colonies

Threats – Working through the standard lexicon of threats, the following threats were considered to potentially affect shorebird populations (those with numbers).

1. Residential and Commercial Development

Agriculture and Aquaculture

2.1/2.2 Annual and Perennial Nontimber Crops; Wood and Pulp Plantations

2.3 Livestock Farming and Ranching

2.4 Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture

Energy Production and Mining

3.1 Oil and Gas Drilling

3.3 Renewable Energy

Biological Resource Use

5.1 Hunting and Collecting Terrestrial Animals

5.3 Logging and Wood Harvesting

Human Intrusions and Disturbance

6.1/6.3 Recreational, Work, and Other Activities

Natural System Modifications

7.2 Dams and Water Management/Use

7.3 Other Ecosystem Modifications

Invasive and Other Problematic Species and Genes

8.1/8.2 Non-native/Alien Species and Problematic Native Species

9. Pollution

Climate Change and Severe Weather

11.1 Habitat Shifting and Alteration

11.2 Droughts

11.4 Storms and Flooding

From the threats analysis of Focal Shorebird Species breeding in North America on the **breeding** grounds, the main threats included:

Residential and Commercial Development

Oil and Gas Drilling

Human Intrusions and Disturbance from Recreation, Work, and Other Activities

Invasive Non-native/Alien Species and Problematic Native Species

Climate Change influences on Habitat Shifting and Alteration and Storms and Flooding

Patterns for all species were similar to those of the Focal Species, with the exception of logging (boreal breeders) and drought being more important.

From the threats analysis of Focal Shorebird Species breeding in North America on the **nonbreeding** grounds, the main threats included:

Residential and Commercial Development

Oil and Gas drilling

Human Intrusions and Disturbance from Recreation, Work, and Other Activities

Invasive Non-native/Alien Species and Problematic Native Species

Pollution

Climate Change influences on Habitat Shifting and Alteration

There was more variability among threats when all species were considered.

The table below summarizes the actions that might be applied to mitigate the main threats on the breeding and nonbreeding grounds of North American breeding shorebirds.

	Development	Oil & Gas Drilling	Disturbance	Invasive/Problem Spp.	Pollution	Habitat Shifts	Storms and Flooding
1. Land/water Protection							
1.1 Site/area protection	X		X			X	
1.2 Resource and habitat protection	X	X	X			X	
2. Land/water Management							
2.1 Site/area management			X				
2.2 Invasive/problematic species control			X	X			
2.3 Habitat and natural process restoration				X			
4. Education and Awareness							
4.3 Awareness and communications	X	X	X	X	X	X	
5. Law and Policy							
5.1 Legislation	X	X			X	X	X
5.2 Policies and regulations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5.3 Private sector standards and codes	X						
5.4 Compliance and enforcement	X	X	X		X		
6. Livelihood, Economic and other Incentives							
6.1 Linked enterprises and livelihood alternatives					X		
6.2 Substitution					X		
6.3 Market forces					X		
6.4 Conservation payments					X	X	X
6.5 Nonmonetary values					X		
7. External Capacity							
7.1 Institutional and civil society development			X				
7.2 Alliance and partnership development					X		

Project Development – After working through general threats and the action needed to mitigate the threats, the team and other stakeholders will develop specific projects. Projects may be grouped by threat, geography, or actions. Development of individual projects should contain the following components:

Objectives. Make objectives as specific and quantifiable as possible. Objectives may be rolled up across projects. As an example from the Atlantic plan, there is an objective to *reduce hunting mortality to 4% of adult populations of shorebirds in the Caribbean.*

Focal Species/Seasons. Identify the applicable focal species and seasons.

Threat. From the list of the most important threats, identify which threat the activities will address.

Project Activities. Describe the specific activities to be undertaken to reduce threats to shorebirds. Include information on the scale of the activities (e.g., site, region, or hemisphere). Characterize the activities from the list of action types.

Results/Success. Describe the expected results to be obtained when the proposed activities are implemented. Also describe how success will be measured.

Stakeholders. Identify the organization of the primary project leader and other organizations that will be involved in the project.

Duration/Costs. Indicate the duration of the project and provide an estimate of the total annual cost of the project. Consider costs of staff salaries, transportation, equipment and supplies, land acquisition/management, administrative overhead. Provide just a single estimate for each year of the project.