



Side Events

Monday, 23 October 2017

Time	Event	Organizers	Room
LUNCH TIME - SESSION A			
12:45 – 13:30	<p style="text-align: center;">Marine Noise – Turning down the volume for marine life</p> <p>Marine migratory species live in a world of sound. It is essential to their survival; they need sound to communicate, navigate and feed. But human-made noise is threatening the marine environment and the marine life within it.</p> <p>This event will screen the multi-award winning documentary film, <i>Sonic Sea</i>, which explores some of the many diverse human activities creating noise and the solutions to protect marine life from the destructive effects of ocean noise pollution. The screening will be followed by a panel discussion featuring CMS Executive Secretary, Bradnee Chambers, and representatives from IFAW, NRDC and OceanCare. The discussion will include consideration of the need to empower governments with Guidelines for robust Environmental Impact Assessments prior to approving noise generating activities in the marine environment.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">OceanCare</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW)</p>	4
12:45 – 13:30	<p style="text-align: center;">Development of a New System to Describe Migratory Connectivity in the Ocean (MiCO)</p> <p>Marine areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ) encompass nearly half of the Earth’s surface but have lagged behind coastal areas in both conservation and governance. Recently, attention has focused on ABNJ as the CBD has progressed its Ecologically or Biologically Significant Area (EBSA) process, the UN General Assembly has been considering a new treaty to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity in ABNJ, and CMS has advanced work on ecological networks and the importance of connectivity to address the needs of migratory species across their range. These efforts seek to inform or provide a framework for the development of area-based management tools in ABNJ. Information on connectivity is vital for such initiatives, but has not been effectively synthesized as actionable knowledge. The Marine Geospatial Ecology Lab (MGEL) of Duke University is leading a consortium of partners to develop the Migratory Connectivity in the Ocean (MiCO) system to fill this gap for approximately 1,000 species utilizing ABNJ. MiCO seeks to support CMS’s work on ecological networks, connectivity and the CMS Global Atlas of Migratory Animal Movement.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Duke University</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CMS</p>	5

12:45 – 13:30	<p>Lion and Leopard listing proposals and role of CMS in African Carnivore Conservation</p> <p>Lion population status, major threats, transboundary nature of populations, status of existing regional and national conservation strategies, role of CMS.</p>	Governments of Togo and Kenya	6
12:45 – 13:30	<p>Using Defence Technologies and Other Hi-Tech Methods for Wildlife Conservation</p> <p>The talk will provide an overview showing how advanced hi-tech and military technology can be applied today more easily and with better cost-effectiveness in a wide variety of conservation projects. For example, wildlife poaching can be prevented with UAV's (drones), aerostats (tethered balloons) when combined with long-range and infra-red cameras. Advanced defence technologies like those used by the Israeli military, can be adapted for preventing perimeter penetration including active discovery as well as passive hidden detection; as well as eye-in-the-sky monitoring using satellite imagery.</p> <p>Similar technologies are also useful for preventing Human-Wildlife Conflict, as well as for Bird-Aircraft Strike Hazard management in airfields.</p> <p>Modern DNA technology can readily assist in identifying the source of bushmeat, and optical spectrometry is now possible with inexpensive hand-held devices for quick molecular identification.</p> <p>Besides wildlife crime prevention, hi-tech is easily applied for population monitoring with new LIDAR (laser scanners) and thermal imaging cameras.</p>	Wildlife Experts and Professionals (WEP)	7
12:45 – 13:30	<p>The Conservation of Migratory Species along “the Belt and Road”: A Case Study of Great Bustard</p> <p>This side event is aiming to incorporate the migratory species protection and the China-proposed “Belt and Road” Initiative, promoting the new concept of “the Ecological Belt and Road”. A typical migratory species, Great Bustard (<i>Otis tarda</i>), will be demonstrated as an example to show the consistent efforts CBCGDF's Great Bustard Action Group has made in the past on protecting migratory species.</p> <p>The expected outputs of this event are: 1) propagate the initiative of “the Ecological Belt and Road”, and encourage more institutes and organizations to get involved; 2) obtain support and suggestion for the protection of the great bustard and other migratory species from experts on site; 3) demonstrate what CBCGDF has been doing regarding biodiversity conservation and green development; 4) enhance publicity of CBCGDF and promote the cooperation with related organization.</p>	China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation (CBCGDF)	8

LUNCH TIME - SESSION B

13:45 – 14:30	<p style="text-align: center;">Follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity beyond 2020</p> <p>The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 provides a framework for action on biodiversity and has been reflected in the strategies of several biodiversity-related conventions as well as in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. CBD COP-13 called for a comprehensive and participatory preparatory process for the follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity. The side event will provide an opportunity to discuss options to facilitate the engagement of key partners in the process and implications of the post-2020 strategy for the processes and strategies of other processes.</p>	<p>CBD Secretariat</p> <p>CMS Secretariat</p> <p>Ramsar Secretariat</p> <p>CITES Secretariat</p>	4
13:45 – 14:30	<p style="text-align: center;">Migration Atlas of CAMI Species (Distribution and Movement Corridors) and Linear Infrastructure Threats Across Central Asia</p> <p>The side event will highlight the effects from increasing infrastructure development in the Central Asian region on migratory mammals, and ways to mitigate negative impacts. It will present the migration atlas which was developed by WCS under the CMS Central Asian Mammals Initiative featuring the distribution of ten most affected CAMI species in combination with threats from infrastructure (e.g. railways, roads, pipelines, border fences).</p>	<p>Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)</p> <p>CMS Secretariat</p>	5
13:45 – 14:30	<p style="text-align: center;">The West African Abidjan Aquatic Wildlife Partnership</p> <p>Aquatic wild meat harvest and trade is ‘falling through the cracks’ between environment and fisheries Ministries, agencies and international processes.</p> <p>This event launches a new multi-stakeholder Abidjan Aquatic Wildlife Partnership that will provide technical support to West African governments and build capacity to address this issue.</p> <p>We will present recent work to identify existing knowledge, gaps and priority interventions to address the illegal harvest, consumption and trade in aquatic species in West and Central Africa. We will also discuss the Partnership’s Action Plan and the contribution CMS can make through the Resolution on Aquatic Wild Meat (Doc 24.2.3).</p>	<p>OceanCare</p> <p>West Africa Biodiversity and Climate Change (WA BiCC) Program</p> <p>Wild Migration</p>	6
13:45 – 14:30	<p style="text-align: center;">Sustainable Land Use and the Abuja Declaration: Implementing African Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan (AEMLAP)</p> <p>This side event will bring together participants from governments, international institutions, NGOs and other stakeholders to discuss the CMS’ work on land use under African Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan (AEMLAP), and its implications for other taxonomic groups under CMS and the CMS contribution to the SDGs, in the context of “Draft Resolution COP12/Doc.24.1.2 Rev.1 Conservation</p>	<p>CMS African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Working Group</p>	7

	<p>of Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region, Especially in Relation to Sustainable Land Use in Africa”.</p> <p>The side event intends to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Showcase CMS work on sustainable land use for migratory birds and potentially other taxonomic groups, including the Abuja Declaration on sustainable land use in Africa 2) Highlight synergies and opportunity for co-delivery with the Sustainable Development Goals, existing MEAs and sub-regional environmental commitments 3) Identify opportunities for supporting AEMLAP delivery, including implementation of Species Action Plans for AEMLAP species and monitoring 	<p>United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)</p> <p>BirdLife International</p>	
<p>13:45 – 14:30</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Cetaceans of the Red Sea: Launch of New Report</p> <p>The cetacean fauna of the Red Sea is among the world’s least known and even the species composition in the region is still somewhat shrouded in uncertainty. This study is the first comprehensive and up to date account of 16 species occurring in the region. It updates and expands preliminary work. The coordinated effort and the different expertise of the authors have contributed to drawing a fundamental baseline to inform conservation of cetaceans in the Red Sea. The geographic and climatic variates determine the Red Sea’s oceanographic conditions, making it one of the world’s hottest and saltiest bodies of seawater. They strongly affect the ecology of its inhabitants – cetaceans included. These unique features contribute to making the Red Sea vulnerable to human impact, and therefore an important research area. The authors hope that the findings will support conservation efforts and help secure a future for cetaceans in the Red Sea.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CMS Secretariat</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">8</p>
EVENING			
<p style="text-align: center;">TBD</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Welcome Dinner hosted by the Government of the Philippines</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">TBD</p>

Tuesday, 24 October 2017

Time	Event	Organizers	Room
LUNCH TIME - SESSION A			
12:45 – 13:30	<p style="text-align: center;">Conservation Breeding of Vultures and Protection of Amur Falcons through Community Participation</p> <p>Raptors are a common group of birds of prey found in India. The vultures, falcons, eagles, etc. are few among the raptors found in India. Among Indian raptors, nine species of vultures are recorded from India. Some of which migrate to Eurasia and Africa. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, therefore, initiated an Action Plan for the conservation of Vultures. Three species of Vultures, viz., White Rumped Vulture (<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>); Indian Vulture (<i>Gyps indicus</i>) and Slender Billed Vulture (<i>Gyps tenuirostris</i>) have been included in the Schedule-I of the Wild Life (protection) Act, thereby according them the highest degree of protection.</p> <p>On the other hand, large numbers of Amur falcons migrate from their breeding habitats in Northern China and Siberia to northeast India, <i>en route</i> to their final destination in Southern Africa. The Doyang reservoir in Wokha district of Nagaland is one of the most preferred site for these Falcons.</p> <p>In 2013, the State Forest Department of Nagaland also initiated community based wildlife protection for the conservation of Amur Falcons in the region. Satellite tagging of Amur Falcons was also initiated. 28 birds were ringed and three individuals (<i>Male bird named 'Naga' and two female birds named 'Wokha' and 'Pangti'</i>) from these were selected for Satellite tagging.</p> <p>With the coordinated efforts of the Forest Department, Government of Nagaland, NGO's, scientific institutes and local communities, killing of Amur Falcons have become 'Zero' since 2013.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Govt. of India/ Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change</p> <p style="text-align: center;">State Govt. of Nagaland</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BirdLife International Asia</p>	4
12:45 – 13:30	<p style="text-align: center;">Promoting Conservation of Critical Intertidal and Other Coastal Habitats for Migratory Species</p> <p>This side event will discuss how the Draft Resolution "Promoting conservation of critical intertidal and other coastal habitats for migratory species" can best support national implementation of CMS, hopefully by the end of 2018, in conjunction with Ramsar and CBD.</p> <p>Presentations will cover:</p> <p>a) Introduction to the Resolution, including the proposed Global Coastal Wetland Forum, the importance of coastal wetlands for migratory species and ecosystem services, and the threats they</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Govt. of the Philippines/ DENR-BMB</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ramsar Convention Secretariat</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative (AMBI)</p>	5

	<p>face. How the resolution could:</p> <p>b) support improved protection of key sites</p> <p>c) lead to improved conservation and management of working coastal wetlands</p> <p>d) facilitate coastal wetland restoration</p> <p>e) discussion on how best a Global Coastal Wetland Forum could support Parties to conserve migratory species dependent on coastal wetlands.</p>	<p>Convention on Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF)</p> <p>Wetlands International</p> <p>East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP)</p> <p>BirdLife International</p>	
12:45 – 13:30	<p>Leading Shark Conservation: Shark Species Proposals for CMS</p> <p>This lunchtime side event will highlight the six shark and ray species proposed for listing in the CMS appendices at CoP12. Representatives from the sponsoring governments of the proposals will each give a brief presentation on their proposed species as to why it meets the criteria for inclusion in either Appendix I or II of CMS. This event provides an opportunity for each of the governments to showcase why it is important for them to protect these species.</p>	<p>Shark Proponent Governments</p> <p>The PEW Charitable Trusts</p>	6
12:45 – 13:30	<p>How Could a CMS Instrument Aid the Conservation and Management of the European Eel?</p> <p>We will highlight the background behind, and the progress to date since, the listing of the European Eel on Appendix II. One of the primary mechanisms for improving the status of the European Eel via CMS being proposed by stakeholders is the development of an instrument. To determine the effectiveness of existing CMS instruments, and what one relating to the European Eel might look like, a review was carried out, the initial results of which will be presented.</p> <p>We hope to engage Range States of the species during the workshop and discuss how a CMS instrument would benefit the European Eel. These ideas would be taken to a European Eel Range State and stakeholder workshop proposed to take place in the first quarter of 2018. We would hope that any resulting mechanism could act as a template for collaborative conservation of anguillid eel species generally.</p>	<p>Sargasso Sea Commission</p> <p>Zoological Society of London</p> <p>IUCN Anguillid Eel Specialist Group</p>	7

<p>12:45 – 13:30</p>	<p align="center">Solutions for long standing poisoning problems: the value of the CMS Lead Task Force</p> <p>During the side event, a panel of experts will address the poisoning consequences of using lead ammunition, its regulatory legal framework, different lead-free alternatives, and the value of the CMS Lead Task Force for resolving this long standing problem. The aim is to generate a debate on the feasibility of a substitution of ammunition containing lead, to outline the characteristics of the lead-free alternatives and to solicit the opinion of different sectors, including the hunting associations. Speakers include representatives of FACE, AEWA, Azor Ambiental & the chair of CMS Scientific Council.</p>	<p align="center">Sociedad Española de Ornitología (SEO/BirdLife)</p>	<p align="center">8</p>
<p>LUNCH TIME - SESSION B</p>			
<p>13:45 – 14:45</p>	<p align="center">Conserving African-Eurasian Vultures for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services: the Role of the Multi-Species Action Plan</p> <p>Across Africa and Eurasia, many vulture populations are undergoing catastrophic declines. This represents a loss of biodiversity but also a significant ecological change as vultures are, among vertebrates, supremely adapted to scavenging and therefore play a unique role in ecosystem functioning. The event will (1) draw attention to the crisis facing African-Eurasian vulture populations, the causes, and consequences for ecosystems and people; (2) promote collaborative action to stop and reverse the declines, especially through the Multi-species Action Plan to Conserve African-Eurasian Vultures being considered for adoption at this COP (together with proposals for ten vulture species to be listed to CMS Appendix 1); and (3) demonstrate the relevance of action to conserve vultures to other CMS taxa, resolutions and thematic groups. Outputs will include sharing of experience between regions, and identification of needs for implementation of the Vulture MsAP.</p>	<p align="center">CMS Raptors MOU</p> <p align="center">BirdLife International</p> <p align="center">IUCN Species Survival Commission Vulture Specialist Group</p> <p align="center">Vulture Conservation Foundation</p> <p align="center">SAVE Consortium</p>	<p align="center">4</p>
<p>13:45 – 14:45</p>	<p align="center">High Seas MPAs: Options and Benefits of Establishing Protected Networks for Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction</p> <p>This side event will touch upon three different sub-topics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Domestic/Regional approach to MPA networks and lessons learned for ABNJ 2) High Seas MPA networks: Benefits to Highly Migratory Species and climate mitigation 3) Governing High Seas MPAs: Current Landscape and future opportunities 	<p align="center">The Pew Charitable Trusts</p>	<p align="center">5</p>

	<p>It is hoped that this side event will inform discussions at CMS, especially on the Role of Ecological Networks in the Conservation of Migratory Species, climate Change and Migratory Species, Promoting Marine Protected Area Networks in the ASEAN Region, and Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory Species.</p>		
13:45 – 14:30	<p>Making CMS Work for Sharks: Spotlight on Mako Sharks</p> <p>CMS has great potential to improve the outlook for threatened sharks and rays, yet concrete actions to conserve listed species are lacking. This side event will introduce a project to enhance CMS shark and ray listing implementation, and will highlight a key opportunity to protect the shortfin Mako shark, a species listed on Appendix II in 2008 that has since only become more threatened. Scientists affiliated with the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) are recommending multiple Mako conservation measures, including a retention ban for the North Atlantic, based on a new assessment that reveals serious overfishing. ICCAT will consider this advice, as well as recommendations for South Atlantic catch limits, in November. We will make a case for the 30 CMS Parties that are also ICCAT members to act toward cooperative regional Mako conservation, as pledged nearly a decade ago.</p>	Shark Advocates International	6
13:45 – 14:30	<p>Important Marine Mammal Areas (IMMAs) to support CMS goals</p> <p>Important Marine Mammal Areas (IMMAs) were developed by the IUCN Marine Mammal Protected Areas Task Force to support place-based conservation of marine mammals. IMMAs are defined as ‘discrete portions of habitat, important to marine mammal species, that have the potential to be delineated and managed for conservation’. They are an advisory, expert-based classification applied to the world’s oceans, coastal waters and shorelines, and relevant inland water bodies, consisting of areas that may merit area-based protection consideration in marine policy and management matters, e.g., marine spatial planning. IMMAs are the subject of a draft Resolution submitted for adoption by the CMS Parties at COP12. The goal of this side event is to illustrate methods, criteria, process and conservation potential of the IMMAs, with examples of their application to specific regions of the world’s oceans.</p>	IUCN Marine Mammal Protected Areas Task Force	7
13:45 – 14:30	<p>Roadmap for the Conservation of the African Wild Ass</p> <p>We invite all interested in wild equids to a presentation of the new Roadmap for the Conservation of the African Wild Ass, a document developed in concert with current and former Range States after a CMS-led stakeholder workshop.</p>	Govt. of Germany IUCN Equid Specialist Group CMS Secretariat	8

	We hope to hear updates from current and former Range States, discuss which activities they plan to carry out from the Conservation Roadmap, and discuss potential avenues for financing.		
EVENING			
18:15 – 20:15	<p style="text-align: center;">Year of the Whale in the Pacific Islands – Whales in a Changing Ocean</p> <p>Over 12 million km² of the Pacific islands region have been designated as whale sanctuaries and the 26 countries and territories who are Members of SPREP (Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment Programme) have designated 2017 as the Year of the Whale. This side event will review the key events, including the April conference in Tonga, Whales in a Changing Ocean, and propose a reinvigoration of the CMS MOU on cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific islands.</p>	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)	4
18:15 – 20:45	<p style="text-align: center;">Establishing a Network of Safe Havens for Green Turtle, <i>Chelonia mydas</i>, in Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape</p> <p>In Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape, the Governments of Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines adopted a design of a transboundary network of marine protected areas that included critical habitats across these countries that are ecologically-linked by way of the established migration of the endangered Green Turtle, <i>Chelonia mydas</i>. Under the Coral Triangle Initiative for Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF), the establishment of the MPA network has been initiated with the Philippines leading in the process of putting together its part of the transboundary network for Green Turtles. The Philippines as host of CMS-COP 12 is co-convening a side event with the CTI-CFF Threatened Species Working Group to highlight the progress made towards the establishment of Marine Turtle Protected Area Network (MTMPAN) in Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape, a priority seascape of CTI-CFF, showcase the partnership at work at the national and regional levels, and draw support for the sustainability of this globally significant initiative.</p>	<p>Govt. of the Philippines/ Department of Environment and Natural Resources- Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR-BMB)</p> <p>Conservation International Philippines</p> <p>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) Philippines</p>	5
18:15 – 19:45	<p style="text-align: center;">Climate Change impacts on migratory species: opportunities for mitigation and adaptation</p> <p>Climate change is a rapidly increasing stress on ecosystems and migratory species. How can the resilience of biodiversity to climate change be enhanced? This event outlines the recent work and plans of the CMS Working Group on Climate Change to facilitate adaptation of migratory species, with a particular focus on migratory waterbirds in the African-Eurasian and Asia-Pacific flyways.</p>	<p>CMS</p> <p>Wetlands International</p>	6

	<p>Climate change adaptation and mitigation measures will be discussed in light of the need to protect and sustainably manage migratory species and their habitats.</p> <p>Preliminary results on climate change impacts on critical sites in the African-Eurasian flyways will be presented.</p> <p>The Climate Resilient Flyways approach will be presented as an example of a landscape-level approach to deliver adaptation benefits to people and migratory waterbirds that is applicable to other regions and species groups.</p> <p>A panel and subsequent discussion will provide an opportunity to discuss funding opportunities and priorities for future action in the Asia – Pacific flyways.</p>		
<p>18:15 – 19:45</p>	<p align="center">CMS and partner action and plans for stopping illegal killing/hunting, taking and trade of migratory birds</p> <p>Illegal hunting¹ taking and trade threatens migratory birds across the East Asian-Australasian Flyway (EAAF), driving species such as yellow-breasted bunting and spoon-billed sandpiper to the brink of extinction. Urgent actions are needed from governments and other stakeholders to tackle illegal hunting of migratory birds throughout the EAAF.</p> <p>Drawing from outcomes of the AMBI, EAAFP meetings in Singapore in January 2017 and the CMS Mediterranean Illegal Killing of Birds Task Force, an intergovernmental task force to tackle this issue is being established for the EAAF and a situation analysis of the problem is proposed. This session will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Share experience from the Mediterranean Task Force (2) Launch the BirdLife review of illegal killing of birds in Europe and review the state of knowledge across regions (2) Build consensus towards the establishment of the proposed EAAF task force (3) Galvanise action to assess the scale of illegal bird hunting across the EAAF. <p>¹Note that there are important regional differences in the use of terminology; in Europe and the Mediterranean, the term is ‘illegal killing and taking’ to avoid confusion with hunting practices whereas in Asia, the term ‘illegal hunting’ is culturally and linguistically more appropriate.</p>	<p align="center">BirdLife International</p> <p align="center">East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP)</p> <p align="center">Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative (AMBI)</p> <p align="center">Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF)</p> <p align="center">European Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation</p> <p align="center">CMS Secretariat</p>	<p align="center">7</p>

Wednesday, 25 October 2017

Time	Event	Organizers	Room
LUNCH TIME - SESSION A			
12:45 - 13:30	<p>African Elephant Action Plan: Safeguarding Africa's Elephants for Future Generations</p> <p>Strengthening CMS Parties and African Elephant Range States collaboration on the management of cross-border elephant populations.</p> <p>African Elephant Range States are executing a number of systematic methodologies for the effective conservation and management of elephants by implementing the African Elephant Action Plan (AEAP). The AEAP, an adopted prioritization of objectives, strategies and activities that urgently address threats to Africa's elephants has been adopted by 38 Range States and is open to CMS Parties.</p> <p>Enhanced collaboration by both the CMS Parties and the African Elephant Range States on the implementation of the AEAP will strengthen initiatives that serve to protect elephants and their habitats.</p>	<p>The African Elephant Fund Secretariat, UN Environment</p>	4
12:45 - 13:30	<p>Green Energy, and Conservation of Migratory Bats</p> <p>Bat species around the world face a myriad of threats, from climate change and habitat loss to infectious disease. Recently, a new threat to migratory bat species has emerged: wind energy production. Although a critical source of renewable energy, research from the last decade has shown that, in just the United States and Canada, over half a million bats are killed each year by wind turbines. New research indicates that mortality at wind turbines has the potential to cause dramatic population-level declines in hoary bats, the species most frequently killed at wind turbines. CMS Appendix II listing can catalyze protection for these species and encourage research into these migratory bat species and how best to protect them.</p>	<p>CMS EUROBATS</p>	5
12:45 - 13:30	<p>Implementation of Central Asian Flyway Action Plan– Conservation and Management Strategies for Crucial Wintering Sites in India and Releasing of Indian Bird Migration Atlas to Understand the Migratory Movements of Birds Wintering in India</p> <p>India has identified 29 wetland sites as critical bottleneck sites for migratory waterbirds. Science-based and nationally coordinated conservation measures are being carried out with the active participation of the local stakeholders for the management of the identified critical sites. The Indian Bird Migration Atlas, which is</p>	<p>Govt. of India/ Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change</p> <p>Bombay Natural History Society</p> <p>BirdLife International</p>	6

	<p>based on over 70 years' ringing recovery data, satellite tracking, neck collaring and colour flagging data available with BNHS, will be released. The movement of over 100 species obtained through recovery and re-sighting has been discussed in the publication. The actions taken by India, which are envisaged in the Central Asian Flyway (CAF) Action Plan to conserve the migratory waterbirds and their habitats and other CMS agreements, will be showcased. Other actions to be initiated by India on the CAF Action Plan and other CMS agreements in collaboration with other CAF range countries will be discussed.</p>		
12:45 - 13:30	<p>Conservation of Migratory Species in the ASEAN Region</p> <p>The ASEAN region hosts a variety of habitats that support migratory species that travel by land, water and air. However, 7 of the world's 25 biodiversity hotspots are in the region and it is projected that the region may lose three quarters of its forests and almost half of its biodiversity by 2100. This side event is being organized to present initiatives that conserve migratory species that move through land, water and air as well as their habitats. A discussion on the best ways forward on how to collaboratively conserve migratory species in the region, matching issues and recommended actions with biodiversity conservation financing commitments. It is expected that at the end of this session, participants will be aware of gaps in current conservation initiatives in the ASEAN region and be able to contribute ideas on how to address them.</p>	ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity	8
LUNCH TIME - SESSION B			
13:45 – 14:30	<p>The need to inclusion of Lappet-faced Vulture and Steppe Eagle on Appendix I of CMS</p> <p>Due to the dramatic decline of the Lappet-faced vulture <i>Torgos tracheliotos</i> and Steppe Eagle <i>Aquila nipalensis</i> populations. Recently both species has been listed in the IUCN red list as Endangered. Saudi Arabia is hosting one of the important breeding population of Lappet-faced Vulture in west Asia. On other hand, the Steppe Eagle is considered as winter visitor and passage migrants to Saudi Arabia. Preliminary observations indicate that Poisoning seems the main case of decline. Therefore, the aims of this event are 1) to draw attention to the crisis facing Lappet-faced Vultures and Steppe Eagles populations; 2) to get support to consider the proposals to for both species to be listed to Appendix 1. Of CMS; 3) Support the actions developed by the Multi-species Action Plan to Conserve African-Eurasian Vultures as an action being considered for adoption at this COP; 4) to encourage more collaborative work between range states and other international organizations to promote vulture and eagle conservation.</p>	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia/ Saudi Wildlife Authority	4

<p>13:45 – 14:30</p>	<p>The Great Apes Survival Partnership (GRASP) is Calling - Changing the Way We Do Great Ape Conservation in a Changing World</p> <p>The Great Apes Survival Partnership (GRASP) was founded in 2001 at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, in response to the need to address critical threats facing great apes and their habitats. GRASP is a unique mix of member nations, research institutions, United Nations agencies, conservation organizations, and private sector supporters. GRASP partners with Convention on Migratory Species for the implementation of the Gorilla Agreement which was concluded as under CMS Article IV(3) in 2007.</p> <p>This side event brings key partners in GRASP together to discuss new initiatives and ideas to promote GRASP and great ape conservation. This side event will also take the opportunity to launch the German-funded project on Transboundary Cross River Gorilla Conservation in Nigeria and Cameroon, which will be implemented in collaboration with CMS and the Cross River Gorilla Range States.</p>	<p>Govt. of France</p> <p>UN Environment/ Great Apes Survival Partnership (GRASP)</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>13:45 – 14:30</p>	<p>Illegal and Unsustainable Use of Marine Turtle Species in the Coral Triangle and Greater Asia-Pacific Region – The Issues and Actions</p> <p>Marine turtles in many parts of Asia Pacific are under threat from poaching and illegal trade of whole turtles and their products. Countries of the Coral Triangle are particularly targeted as a source of marine turtles. The Coral Triangle is home to six of the seven known species of marine turtles including Green, Hawksbill, Loggerhead, Flatback, Olive Ridley, and Leatherback. All species have been assessed at risk of extinction in the IUCN's Red List and are all listed as Vulnerable to Critically Endangered, except for Australia's data deficient endemic Flatback Turtle. Many populations are being driven to critically low levels by unsustainable capture and use, and demand for illegal trade.</p> <p>WWF advocates national and international action to address this crisis.</p> <p>This side event will present the urgency of illegal trade in Marine Turtles and their products from the Coral Triangle and Asia Pacific region, specifically the critical case of Hawksbill Turtles. It will hear from international leading experts in marine turtles, and provide a forum for Q&A discussion and a call to action, including a proposal to develop a single species action plan.</p> <p>This side event addresses the CMS COP12 theme - Sustainable Development for Wildlife and People</p>	<p>World Wide Fund For Nature –</p> <p>WWF Coral Triangle</p> <p>WWF Australia</p> <p>WWF International</p>	<p>6</p>

13:45 – 14:30	<p align="center">Conservation of Migratory Waterbirds and Habitats in East Asian – Australasian Flyway, highlighting new species nominations by the Philippines and importance of the Philippines for waterbirds of the EAAF</p> <p>Migratory waterbirds are facing a crisis in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway (EAAF), primarily due to loss of habitat, notably coastal wetlands and intertidal areas. As a result, many species are declining rapidly and their status is likely to be uplisted according to IUCN Red List criteria. EAAFP, through its 35 Partners in 22 Flyway countries is promoting a Flyway Site Network to secure habitat for migratory waterbirds.</p> <p>This event will highlight the importance of the Philippines for EAAF waterbirds and the role of the Philippines in protecting migratory waterbirds and their habitats, and proposing three species to the CMS appendix:</p> <p>(1) Worchester's Black Noddy (<i>Anous minutus worcesteri</i>) (2) Christmas Island Frigatebird (<i>Fregata andrewsi</i>) (3) Yellow Bunting (<i>Emberiza sulphurata</i>)</p> <p>The event will conclude with recommendations on promoting migratory waterbird and habitat conservation in anticipation of future uplisting of species.</p> <p>Programme</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Time (mins)</th> <th>Presentation</th> <th>Speakers (provisional)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>00-10</td> <td>Opening and overview of the EAAF</td> <td>EAAFP (Tomoko Ichickawa)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10-25</td> <td>Role of the Philippines in migratory waterbirds conservation</td> <td>Wetlands International Philippines (Arne Jensen)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25-30</td> <td>Proposal of 3 species to the CMS Appendix</td> <td>Govt. of the Philippines (Anson Tagtag)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30-35</td> <td>Conservation actions in the Philippines</td> <td>Haribon Foundation (Maria Belinda E. de la Paz)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35-45</td> <td>Discussion</td> <td>EAAFP, Wetlands International Philippines, Government of the Philippines, Haribon Foundation</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Time (mins)	Presentation	Speakers (provisional)	00-10	Opening and overview of the EAAF	EAAFP (Tomoko Ichickawa)	10-25	Role of the Philippines in migratory waterbirds conservation	Wetlands International Philippines (Arne Jensen)	25-30	Proposal of 3 species to the CMS Appendix	Govt. of the Philippines (Anson Tagtag)	30-35	Conservation actions in the Philippines	Haribon Foundation (Maria Belinda E. de la Paz)	35-45	Discussion	EAAFP, Wetlands International Philippines, Government of the Philippines, Haribon Foundation	<p align="center">East Asian-Australasian Flyways Partnership (EAAFP)</p> <p align="center">Govt. of the Philippines/DENR-BMB</p>	7
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13:45 – 14:30	<p align="center">The Future of National Reporting</p> <p>National reporting & the Online Reporting System: unlocking the power of national reports to accomplish the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species</p>	<p align="center">UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre</p>	8																		
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18:15 – 19:00	<p align="center">Chimpanzees and the CMS</p> <p>An opportunity to discuss the urgent need for collaboration between neighbouring Chimpanzee Range States, and how CMS can help halt the decline in Chimpanzee numbers.</p>	<p align="center">Ape Alliance</p>	4																		

<p>18:15 – 19:00</p>	<p>International Icons: How Sharks Shape Lives Across the Globe</p> <p>This evening event will showcase the importance of whale sharks in the Philippines and the need for additional global protections. It will be the premiere of the “Migratory sharks – sustaining livelihoods/communities globally” video, which focuses on the ecotourism value of Whale Sharks within Donsol, The Philippines. The event will also briefly highlight the other shark and ray proposals being considered at CMS COP12.</p>	<p>Marine Wildlife Watch of the Philippines</p> <p>Save Philippines Seas</p> <p>The Pew Charitable Trusts</p>	<p>5</p>																		
<p>18:15 – 19:00</p>	<p>Single Species Action Plans for Migratory Waterbirds in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway</p> <p>Single Species Action Plans have been a key factor in improving the conservation status of threatened migratory waterbirds in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway (EAAF). This session, hosted by the Government of Australia, BirdLife International, the EAAF Partnership (EAAFP) and BirdLife Australia will bring together key stakeholders to:</p> <p>a) Share experience and knowledge from the implementation of existing migratory waterbird single species action plans in the EAAF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spoon-billed Sandpiper (<i>Calidris pygmaea</i>) • Chinese Crested Tern (<i>Thalasseus bernsteinim</i>) • Black-faced Spoonbill (<i>Platalea minor</i>) • Siberian Crane (<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>) <p>b) Introduce and build consensus towards the adoption of the two single species action plans to be presented at CoP12 for adoption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Far Eastern Curlew (<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>) • Baer’s Pochard (<i>Aythya baeri</i>) <p>c) Galvanise action and coordination for the continued implementation of Action Plans in Range States.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="349 1333 1144 1774"> <thead> <tr> <th>Time (mins)</th> <th>Presentation</th> <th>Speakers (provisional)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-5</td> <td>Introduction by Chair</td> <td>TBC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 – 15</td> <td>Single Species Action Plans for Migratory Waterbirds in the EAAF – successes and lessons</td> <td>EAAFP (Tomoko Ichickawa)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15-25</td> <td>Introduction to Baer’s Pochard SSAP</td> <td>Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust (Ruth Cromie)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25-35</td> <td>Introduction to Far Eastern Curlew SSAP</td> <td>Government of Australia (Dr. Mark Carey)/BirdLife Australia (Connie Warren)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35-45</td> <td>Discussion</td> <td>EAAFP Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust Government of Australia of Australia/BirdLife Australia BirdLife International Spoon-billed Sandpiper Task Force</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Time (mins)	Presentation	Speakers (provisional)	0-5	Introduction by Chair	TBC	5 – 15	Single Species Action Plans for Migratory Waterbirds in the EAAF – successes and lessons	EAAFP (Tomoko Ichickawa)	15-25	Introduction to Baer’s Pochard SSAP	Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust (Ruth Cromie)	25-35	Introduction to Far Eastern Curlew SSAP	Government of Australia (Dr. Mark Carey)/BirdLife Australia (Connie Warren)	35-45	Discussion	EAAFP Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust Government of Australia of Australia/BirdLife Australia BirdLife International Spoon-billed Sandpiper Task Force	<p>Govt. of Australia</p> <p>BirdLife Australia</p> <p>BirdLife International</p> <p>East Asian-Australasian Partnership (EAAF)</p>	<p>6</p>
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18:15 – 19:00	<p style="text-align: center;">Protecting migratory species in the Middle East and North Africa Region</p> <p>This event will showcase some of the conservation actions in the Middle East region over the last decade to protect migratory species. The UAE Government will highlight how the UAE is taking a lead in the region and launching initiatives country-wide to conserve migratory Species.</p> <p>The Environment Agency, Abu Dhabi, will provide an insight in its initiatives to protect CMS species.</p> <p>The CMS Secretariat and the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) will provide an overview of work in the region to build capacity in shark identification and conservation.</p> <p>IFAW’s Middle East and North Africa office will outline education campaigns to raise awareness in the countries located on the Birds Global Flyways.</p> <p>IFAW will also give an overview of their global conservation activities.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Govt. of the United Arab Emirates/ Ministry of Climate Changes and Environment (MOCC&E)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW)</p>	7
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Thursday, 26 October 2017

Time	Event	Organizers	Room
LUNCH TIME - SESSION A			
12:45 - 13:30	<p>Environmental Change Through Capacity Building in Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific: the ACP MEAs Programme</p> <p>Many developing countries are unable to fulfill their obligations as signatories of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) as they tackle increasingly complex scientific and technical issues.</p> <p>In order to address this pressing issue, the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) have joined forces with the European Commission and the African, Caribbean, Pacific Group of States Secretariat (ACP Secretariat) and regional organizations, namely, the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), the Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM) and the African Union Commission (AUC) to enhance the capacity of African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries to improve the implementation of specific MEAs in the biodiversity cluster such as CMS as well as the chemicals and waste cluster.</p> <p>Francisco Rilla will present on the role of CMS in capacity-building as a whole for biodiversity MEAs and the approaches taken in the ACP MEAs programme to bring this to fruition.</p> <p>A short publication on the key successes of Phase 1 of ACP MEAs Programme will be launched.</p>	<p>ACP MEAs Programme (Capacity-building Related to Multilateral Environmental Agreements in Africa, Caribbean, and the Pacific)</p> <p>UN Environment</p>	4
12:45 – 13:30	<p>Mitigation of Impacts of Human-Elephant Conflicts in Eastern Region of India</p> <p>India is home to about 60% of Asian elephant (<i>Elephas maximus</i>) wild population and about 20% of the domesticated elephant population.</p> <p>Human Elephant Conflict (HEC) is a complex interaction between humans and elephants, and represents the detrimental impact both species have on each other. HEC adversely affects the people who live in and around elephant habitat. If elephant conservation is to succeed in Asia, then HEC will have to be resolved, or the conflict minimized to the point where it becomes tolerable to local communities.</p> <p>While HEC mitigation has been a major component of elephant conservation and wildlife management across the Asian range for</p>	<p>Govt. of India/ Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change</p> <p>Chief Wildlife Wardens of East Central Landscape of India</p> <p>Wildlife Trust of India</p> <p>International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW)</p>	5

	<p>the past several decades, the problem has not been resolved so far. The problem has not only persisted but has escalated over time.</p> <p>HEC mitigation efforts have been seriously hampered firstly by absence of a comprehensive guide on conflict mitigation that addresses all complexities of HEC and secondly by the absence of a critical review of various conflict mitigation methods that are available globally.</p> <p>India would bring together selected elephant range countries/experts to share, exchange and showcase successes in resolving human – elephant conflict in their countries.</p>		
12:45 – 13:30	<p>High Andean Wetlands Regional Initiative and High Andean Flamingos synergies of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals</p> <p>The Ramsar Regional Initiative on High Andean Wetlands under the Ramsar Convention and the MOU of High Andean Flamingos under CMS are one the mechanism to enhance synergies between both Conventions. Country members of both Conventions work together to increase synergies and avoid duplication of efforts.</p>	<p>Ramsar Convention Secretariat</p> <p>CMS Secretariat</p>	8
LUNCH TIME - SESSION B			
13:45 – 14:30	<p>Illegal Wildlife Trade and CMS-listed species: Opportunities for Action</p> <p>Illegal wildlife trade is a serious threat to many species on the CMS Appendices; it is the fourth largest global illegal trade behind drugs, guns and human trafficking, estimated to be worth up to \$20 billion annually. In addition to harming wildlife populations, it undermines sustainable development and the security of local communities. The UNGA has recognized the seriousness of wildlife trafficking, through adopting two resolutions (potentially three by CMS CoP12) on the issue, and Target 15.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) states: “Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.”</p> <p>Many CMS-listed species are also included on the CITES Appendices, and efforts to enhance collaboration between the two Conventions are underway. Only one of the 124 Parties to CMS is not a Party to CITES, creating excellent opportunities for synergies in the conservation of CMS-listed species subject to international trade.</p> <p>This side event will focus on opportunities in combatting wildlife trafficking for CMS-listed species. In light of the theme of CMS COP12 (Sustainable Development for Wildlife and People), this event will also discuss how efforts to combat wildlife trafficking can deliver on the SDGs, particularly Targets 15.5 and 15.7.</p>	<p>Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)</p> <p>WWF International</p> <p>European Union</p>	4

<p>13:45 – 14:30</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Unifying Our Voices for Bird Conservation</p> <p>This event will highlight the development of a unified recognition of migratory birds and their conservation across the globe, joining International Migratory Bird Day (IMBD) and World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) to better reach the public through educational programs and festivals. The primary output will be a signed Partnership Agreement to create a single programme that will provide the foundation for a global event.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Environment for the Americas (EFTA)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CMS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">6</p>
<p>13:45 – 14:30</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Conservation of Saker Falcon</p> <p>The Saker Falcon (<i>Falco cherrug</i>) is well-known migrant that is categorized Endangered in the IUCN Red List. The current Saker Falcon Global Action Plan (SakerGAP) 2015-2024 was commissioned by the Saker Falcon Task Force, under the auspices of the CMS Raptors MOU. The Saker Falcon is typical bird for falconry that is traditional hunting art by trained birds of prey. Falconers engage in the SakerGAP with their traditional knowledge, technique and global cooperation by International Association for Falconry & Conservation of Birds of Prey (IAF, www.iaf.org). The latest activities and results by falconers in Saker GAP will be introduced in the side event. Situation of Saker Falcon in China and Pakistan will be presented as well.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">International Association for Falconry & Conservation of Birds of Prey</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">7</p>
<p>13:45 – 14:30</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">From a Plastic Legacy to Healthy Living Oceans</p> <p>Plastic: part of our daily life and at the same time one of the biggest threats marine ecosystems face. Prevention, innovation, precaution, mitigation, imagination ... to find a progressive and positive way forward, all efforts will be needed to change towards a proper circular economy and protecting wildlife and their habitats.</p> <p>An Expert from the FAO will present their work at high-end policy level on Abandoned, Lost or Otherwise Discarded Fishing Gear (ALDFG).</p> <p>The Olive Ridley Project will be talking about their work in the Maldives to address the 'ghost gear' issue including their activities to rescue turtles impacted by this debris.</p> <p>In addition, OceanCare is speaking about their new I CARE campaign on plastics, presenting progressive solution oriented products, awareness raising initiatives, options for the private sector to engage, in promoting a decision to address plastic pollution of our oceans at the CMS COP12 properly.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">OceanCare</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Olive Ridley Project</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">8</p>

EVENING

18:15 – 19:00	<p style="text-align: center;">The “Sustainable Wildlife Management Program” (SWM)</p> <p>SWM is probably among the largest efforts undertaken in trying to achieve a more sustainable use of tropical wildlife funded by the EU and implemented by a FAO-led consortium with CIFOR, CIRAD and WCS.</p> <p>It directly addresses a growing important issue for CMS as stated in the document about “Addressing Unsustainable Use of Terrestrial and Avian Wild Meat” (UNEP/CMS/COP12/Doc.24.4.7)</p> <p>We will present the programme and seek inputs and collaboration to increase the relevance of planned actions to the CMS and other relevant organizations.</p>	<p>Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)</p> <p>The French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD)</p> <p>FAO</p> <p>WCS</p>	4
18:15 – 19:00	<p style="text-align: center;">Our Oceans, Our Sharks Future</p> <p>The theme will provide a platform to highlight the connection of the Pacific people with their oceans and their leadership in shark conservation by establishing large shark sanctuaries and putting into place strong legislative frameworks. The expected outputs are to engage the interest of other CMS Parties and to provide support to future proposals on shark conservation that are led by the Pacific.</p>	<p>Govt. of Samoa</p> <p>Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)</p>	5
18:15 – 19:45	<p style="text-align: center;">Reconciling Energy Developments with Migratory Species Conservation</p> <p>Scaling up renewable energy infrastructure is critical for sustaining global economic growth and ensuring universal access to energy, whilst limiting global temperature rise to 1.5 °C. However, the deployment of renewable energy infrastructure can have negative impacts on migratory species. The multi-stakeholder CMS Energy Task Force was established to ensure that all energy sector developments are undertaken in such a way that avoids these impacts. This event will highlight the recent and planned work of the task force. It will discuss the risks to migratory species posed by renewable energy developments; share best practices and latest technologies for governments, investors, and energy companies; and discuss barriers and opportunities for scaling up renewable energy in harmony with nature. Speakers will include representatives from governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations as well as international financial institutions.</p>	<p>BirdLife International, on Behalf of the CMS Energy Task Force</p>	6

<p>18:15 – 19:00</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Gangetic Dolphins-Conservation Challenges and Success Stories</p> <p>In India, Gangetic Dolphins (<i>Platanista gangetica</i>) are found only in the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna and Karnaphuli river systems. The species is also found in Nepal and Bangladesh as well. In India, the species has been given the status of 'India's National Aquatic Animal'.</p> <p>Anthropogenic disturbances are attributed to have negative impact on the populations of Gangetic Dolphins. Government of India has identified the species as one of the 17 species under the 'Recovery of Critically Endangered Species. As part of the programme, exploratory surveys have been carried out in the River Ganges and collaborative efforts for wider engagement of fisher community has also been initiated. It includes web based/mobile phone based reporting of dolphins. Suitable alternatives to dolphin oil are also being developed and promoted Weaning of fishers from such practices is also underway. A dedicated Action Plan for conservation of Gangetic River Dolphins has been adopted by the Government of India and is being implemented.</p> <p>The side event will focus on the major challenges in protection of the species and will share some success stories from India.</p>	<p>Govt. of India/ Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change</p>	<p>7</p>
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