



**CONVENTION ON  
MIGRATORY  
SPECIES**

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Agenda Item 24.1.3

**THE PREVENTION OF BIRD POISONING**

*(Prepared by the Secretariat)*

Summary:

This document reports on the implementation of Resolution 11.15 on *Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds*, which mandates the Inter-sessional Working Group of CMS on Preventing Poisoning under the Scientific Council to continue its work under its Terms of Reference. It includes a draft Resolution which proposes the establishment of a Lead Task Force as a sub-group under the CMS Preventing Poisoning Working Group.

Implementation of the attached draft Resolution and Decisions will contribute towards the implementation of targets 1 - 11, 13, 15 and 16 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015 – 2023.

Rev.1 has clarified membership of the Lead Task Force, in Annex 3.

Rev.2 has deleted the word 'draft' from the title of the Resolution contained in Annex 1 of this document.

## THE PREVENTION OF BIRD POISONING

### Background

1. As mandated by Resolution 10.26 “Minimizing the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds”, in 2011, the ‘Preventing Poisoning Working Group (PPWG)’ of CMS was established to assess the severity and scope of poisoning for migratory birds, to identify significant knowledge gaps, and to recommend suitable responses to address the problems. These responses include potentially areas where enhanced legislation may be required, features of effective regulatory regimes, and understanding socio-economic drivers of poisoning.
2. A meeting of the PPWG took place in Tunis, from 27 to 28 May 2013, back to back with the Bern Convention’s 2<sup>nd</sup> Conference on Illegal Killing, Trapping and Trade of Wild Birds and the 4<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Group of Experts on Conservation of Birds. The Working Group assessed the severity of poisoning and discussed guidelines. This workshop was made possible thanks to voluntary contributions provided by the Government of Switzerland and the European Science Foundation.
3. Resolution 11.15 was adopted at the Conference of the Parties held in Quito in November 2014 together with its annexed “Guidelines to Prevent the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds” (the Guidelines), and the “Review of the ecological effects of poisoning on migratory birds” (UNEP/CMS/COP11/Inf.34), which had been prepared by the PPWG members and CMS Secretariat. Resolution 11.15 mandated the PPWG to continue its work under its Terms of Reference annexed to that resolution. It also requested the establishment of task groups in the context of the PPWG, addressing either thematic issues (e.g. for different poison types) and/or geographical regions to progress its work and organize regional workshops in high risk areas or flyways to promote the implementation of the Guidelines.
4. A Regional Workshop on Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds took place in Cape Town, South Africa, on 24 August 2015 at the invitation of the Government of South Africa in the framework of the Thematic Programme for Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources including Energy (ENRTP) Strategic Cooperation Agreement (SCA) between the European Commission - DG Environment and United Nations Environment (UNEP). The workshop adopted the “Sub-regional Implementation Plan to Prevent Poisoning of Migratory Birds in Southern African Countries 2017-2020”, providing guidance for national implementation of the Guidelines. The final draft of this implementation plan was disseminated by the Secretariat in November 2016.
5. From 19 to 21 February 2017, a meeting of the PPWG took place in Toledo, Spain, supported by the Regional Government of Castilla-La Mancha and the Coordinating Unit of the UNEP/CMS Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia (Raptors MOU), and organized by the Spanish Ornithological Society (SEO/BirdLife Spain) and the CMS Secretariat. At this meeting, the Working Group assessed that the overall progress of national implementation of the Guidelines had been insufficient since COP11 and proposed timelines had not been met. In order to promote the implementation of the Guidelines more effectively, the PPWG agreed on a Programme of Work (POW) and the establishment of a Task Force on lead as a thematic sub-group focusing on poisoning from lead ammunition, fishing weights and other sources of lead, and developed its Terms of Reference. It also made suggestions for amendments to Resolution 11.15.

### Coordination of the Preventing Poisoning Working Group

6. In the absence of funding for a Coordinator, SEO/BirdLife Spain agreed to coordinate the PPWG on an interim basis until COP12. However, as at the beginning of the triennium 2017-2020, resources for a Coordinator of the PPWG need to be identified urgently.

7. In order to ensure the implementation of the proposed POW, the Coordinator will organize the meetings of the Working Group, prepare background documents, co-ordinate the PPWG's communications, facilitate fundraising and resource mobilization and facilitate engagement with stakeholders within and beyond the Working Group.

Synergies between the PPWG and the Vulture Working Group (VWG) and the Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean (MIKT)

8. Poisoning, in its various forms, is the most significant threat that affects the African-Eurasian vulture species that are in the focus of the CMS Multi-species Action Plan to Conserve African-Eurasian Vultures (Vulture MsAP), which will be considered at COP12.
9. As an overarching issue in its POW, the PPWG seeks to define the division of labour and to identify synergies with the Vulture Working Group (VWG) and other CMS initiatives. As appropriate, structural and conceptual similarities to and synergies with the Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean (MIKT) can be developed. In particular with regard to the VWG, the division of labour and development of synergies require the completion and adoption of the action framework of the Vulture MsAP. The PPWG agreed that the division of labour should be clearly reflected in the POWs of the avian working groups and task forces concerned.

Establishment of the Lead Task Force

10. At the meeting held in Toledo, the PPWG discussed Terms of Reference of a Lead Task Force to deal as a matter of priority with the issue of lead ammunition. Members of the Lead Task Force will include representatives of the participating MEAs, CMS and AEWA Parties, as well as academic institutions, NGOs, industry representatives, and other stakeholders, as appropriate.
11. The envisaged Lead Task Force is to identify targets, indicators, scope, responsible bodies, budgets, timelines and priorities of the actions contained in the POW of the PPWG.
12. Resources for funding of a Coordinator of the Lead Task Force need to be identified. According to the proposed TOR, the Coordinator will organize the meetings of the Task Force, prepare background documents, co-ordinate the Task Force's communications, facilitate fundraising and resource mobilization and facilitate engagement with stakeholders within and beyond the Working Group.

United Nations Environment Assembly

13. In December 2017, the meeting of the United Nations Environment Assembly, UNEA 3, will take place in Nairobi. The topic of this meeting being "Pollution", UNEA 3 provides an opportunity to promote the CMS Guidelines to Prevent the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds and make progress towards a global ban of lead ammunition.

Discussion and analysis

14. The interim coordination of the PPWG by SEO/BirdLife Spain is clearly limited to the period until COP12. Considering the high impact of poisoning on migratory birds, particularly with regard to specific poisoning sources and vulnerable bird taxa, e.g. birds of prey, and the limited progress of the implementation of Resolution 11.15 and the Guidelines, the promotion of synergies between the PPWG and VWG will be very important for implementing the PPWG's POW and achieving the goals of the proposed Vulture MsAP. Being aware that the target-oriented activity of the PPWG would be strongly supported by a qualified regular Coordinator, availability of funding resources for this position would be a significant step for the efficient accomplishment of the POW, generating higher

effectiveness in the national, regional and global implementation of both the Guidelines and the actions defined in the Vulture MsAP.

15. The strong initiative for the establishment of the Lead Task Force demands efficient implementation of its proposed actions in the framework of the POW of the PPWG, including the necessary negotiations between various strongly involved stakeholders, which can be only achieved by regular coordination. As a consequence, funding resources for a Coordinator of the PPWG, who will also cover the coordination of the Lead Task Force, would be an important factor enabling the Task Force to fulfil its proposed TOR.

#### Resolution 11.15

16. In order to incorporate recent developments and suggestions made by the Preventing Poisoning Working Group, new text has been inserted in Resolution 11.15.

#### Recommended actions

17. The Conference of the Parties is recommended to:

- a) adopt the amendments to Resolution 11.15 contained in Annex 1 of this document;
- b) adopt the draft Decisions contained in Annex 2 of this document;
- c) adopt the Terms of Reference of the Lead Task Force contained in Annex 3 of this document;
- d) repeal Resolution 10.26.

## ANNEX 1

## RESOLUTION 11.15 (Rev.COP12)

**PREVENTING POISONING OF MIGRATORY BIRDS**

*NB: Proposed new text to the resolution is underlined. Text to be deleted is ~~crossed-out~~.*

*Recognizing that Article III (4)(b) of the Convention requires Parties that are Range States of migratory species listed in Appendix I to endeavour “to prevent, remove, compensate for or minimize, as appropriate, the adverse effects of activities or obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of the species”,*

*Recognizing that Article III (4)(c) of the Convention requires such Parties to endeavour, “to the extent feasible and appropriate, to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger such species”,*

*Concerned that very large numbers of migratory birds are killed annually as a result of poisoning and that this unnecessary mortality can severely affect the conservation status of vulnerable species, including many listed under CMS and its associated instruments, and that for some species poisoning is the primary cause of their unfavourable conservation status,*

*Highlighting the need to provide practical guidance on preventing, reducing or controlling poisoning from, inter alia, agriculture pesticides, poison bait, veterinary pharmaceutical treatments and use of lead for hunting and fishing, and potential synergistic effects of different poisons through ingestion from various food sources such as prey species,*

*Aware that international measures and concerted actions to address migratory bird poisoning are urgently needed and should involve CMS Parties, Range States, international and national organizations, the private sector and relevant stakeholders,*

*Further aware of the important role of industries involved in the manufacture of substances which can result in the poisoning of migratory birds; organizations involved in their sale and distribution; and representational bodies of those whose use of such substances can result in migratory bird mortality or morbidity,*

*Recalling Resolution 10.26 on minimizing the risk of poisoning to migratory birds, which called on the Scientific Council and the Secretariat to establish an intersessional working group, the Preventing Poisoning Working Group, to undertake a detailed assessment of the severity and scope of poisoning for migratory birds; significant knowledge gaps; and where sufficient knowledge exists to recommend suitable responses to address the problems potentially including areas where enhanced legislation may be required, features of effective regulatory regimes, and understanding socio-economic drivers of poisoning,*

*Acknowledging the positive actions undertaken by some Parties to the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) to phase out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands,*

*Further recalling that the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia highlights the many African-Eurasian migratory raptors with an unfavourable conservation status at a regional and/or global level as a result of poisoning,*

*Acknowledging the work of the Vulture Working Group and the development of the CMS Multi-species Action Plan to Conserve African-Eurasian Vultures (Vulture MsAP), which aims to provide a comprehensive strategic conservation Action Plan covering the geographic ranges of all 15 migratory Old World vultures and to promote concerted, collaborative and coordinated*

international actions towards the recovery of these populations to a favourable conservation status by 2029,

*Noting* the objectives of the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, which promotes the environmentally sound use of hazardous chemicals and shared responsibility to protect the environment from harm,

*Noting with satisfaction* Recommendation 164 (2013), adopted by the Standing Committee to the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention), which raises concern regarding the widespread use of poisons to kill protected species, and calls for a strengthened cooperation to enhance national and international actions to eliminate this damaging practice,

*Recalling* the Ramsar Convention's Resolution XI.12 on ecosystem approaches to wetlands and health which recognizes the interactions between disease - including poisoning - in wildlife, human and domestic animals, which stressed the urgent need to ensure that policy responses are better integrated in a 'One Health' approach across these sectors for most effective outcomes,

*Recalling* the Resolutions of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) World Conservation Congress WCC-2016-Res-014 on combatting the illegal poisoning of wildlife, WCC-2016-Res-022 on conservation measures for vultures, including banning the use of veterinary diclofenac, and WCC-2016-Res-082 on a path forward to address concerns over the use of lead ammunition in hunting,

*Noting* that poisoning is a problem affecting other taxa than birds as well, and *highlighting* the importance of a global analysis of the impact of this cause of mortality for wildlife,

*Recognizing* that whilst activities associated with some substances toxic to birds can have social and/or economic significance, such as the protection of agricultural crops from pests, experience shows that strategies to minimize and prevent the risk of poisoning of birds can be, nonetheless, sustainably implemented with benefits to the provision of wider ecosystem services,

*Noting* the Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food transmitted to the Human Rights Council of the UN General Assembly (A/HRC/34/48), which highlights the adverse impacts of pesticides used in agriculture on human rights, the negative consequences of pesticide practices on human health, environment and society, which were underreported and monitored in the shadow of a prevailing and narrow focus on "food security"; and its recommendations on the regulation of hazardous pesticides and promotion of agroecology as an alternative to the extensive use of pesticides,

*Recognizing* that under strictly supervised conditions and on a selective basis, the legal and regulated use of poison baits can have important conservation benefits through the control of alien invasive species,

*Concerned* that there is a serious geographical bias in relevant research and knowledge, and *emphasizing* that further research on and monitoring of migratory birds and sources of poisoning are urgently required for some poisoning sources, and that studies should be designed so as to better assist in formulating and monitoring policy,

*Acknowledging* that a number of Parties are already applying relevant policies, for example, removal of certain toxic agricultural insecticides from the market, implementing programmes of Integrated Pest Management, and promoting the use of non-toxic ammunition for hunting, and *commending* those Parties for such actions,

*Noting* the UNDP/GEF 'Migratory Soaring Birds Project' implemented by BirdLife International, and its document "Preventing the Risk to Migratory Birds from Poisoning by Agricultural Chemicals: Guidance for Countries on the Rift Valley/Red Sea Flyway", which aims to ensure that the conservation needs of migratory soaring birds are addressed by industry, including the agriculture sector, along the Red Sea/Rift Valley Flyway, and *recognizing* the potential this project has to promote the implementation of this Resolution and associated Guidelines nationally and locally,

*Further noting* the European Action Plan to Prevent Risk from Poison-Baits of the 'European Network on Environmental Crime' (ENEC), funded by the Criminal Justice Support Programme of the European Union to improve the implementation and application of the Directive 2008/99/EC on the protection of the environment through criminal law, and

*Stressing* that capacity building at national and regional level is of fundamental importance for the effective implementation of this Resolution,

~~*Acknowledging* with thanks the Government of Tunisia for hosting the workshop held in Tunis from 27-31 May 2013 to assess the severity of poisoning and to discuss guidelines, and the generous financial support provided by the Government of Switzerland and the European Science Foundation towards the organization of this workshop; and~~

~~*Taking note* of the "Review of the ecological effects of poisoning on migratory birds" (UNEP/CMS/COP11/Inf.34) and *thanking* the Preventing Poisoning Working Group members, the Coordinator and the CMS Secretariat for their contributions to the production of this document;~~

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

- 1 *Adopts* the "Guidelines to Prevent the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds" (the Guidelines) Annex 2 to document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.1.2, agreeing that it is for each Party to determine whether or how to implement the recommended actions, considering the extent and type of poisoning risk, whilst having regard to their international obligations and commitments, including those under the Convention;
1. *bis Adopts* the Terms of Reference (TOR) of the Lead Task Force included in Annex 3 of this Resolution, and *takes note* of the Report of it the 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Preventing Poisoning Working Group (UNEP/CMS/COP12/Inf.8) and its Programme of Work (POW: UNEP/CMS/COP12/Inf.9);
- 2 *Urges* Parties and *encourages* non-Parties to disseminate and implement these "Guidelines to Prevent the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds", as appropriate, across all flyways, where necessary translating the Guidelines into different languages for their wider dissemination and use;
- 3 *Encourages* CMS Parties and *invites* Parties and Signatories of CMS Family instruments to identify within flyways, those geographical areas where poisoning is causing significant migratory bird mortality or morbidity, and address these as a matter of priority applying the Guidelines as appropriate;
- 4 *Urges* the Secretariat to consult regularly with relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, scientific bodies, non-governmental organizations and the agricultural, pharmaceutical, hunting and fishing sectors, in order to monitor the impacts of poisoning on migratory birds and to support the elaboration of –national strategies and sector implementation plans as necessary;

- 5 *Encourages* CMS Parties to monitor and evaluate the impact of poisoning on migratory bird species regularly at national level, as well as the effectiveness of measures put in place to prevent, minimize, reduce, or control poisoning impacts, as appropriate;
  - 6 *Calls on* Parties and non-Parties, including inter-governmental organizations and other relevant institutions to elaborate strategies to address poisoning or to include measures contained in this Resolution and in the Guidelines in their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) or relevant legislation as appropriate to prevent, minimize, reduce or control the impact of poisoning on migratory bird species;
  - 7 *Instructs* the Secretariat, in close cooperation with relevant CMS instruments, to liaise with the Bern Convention Secretariat and other relevant international organizations in order to update the Guidelines as necessary, and *invites* Parties to contribute to the dissemination and updating of the Guidelines;
7. bis *Invites* the IUCN and its Species Survival Commission (SSC) to cooperate actively with CMS and the PPWG on a global analysis of the impact of poisoning on wildlife, resources permitting;
- 8 *Invites* the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade to cooperate actively with CMS on matters related to poisoning of migratory birds, and in particular on the question of clarifying existing guidelines used in decision-making processes under that Convention as appropriate;
  - 9 *Invites* the International Cooperation on Harmonization of Technical Requirements for Registration of Veterinary Medicinal Products (VICH) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to consider conducting an evaluation of the risk that veterinary medicinal products pose to scavenging migratory bird species through either lethal or sub-lethal impacts, and using the results to provide guidance to the veterinary sector;
  - 10 *Encourages* all those concerned with preventing poisoning of migratory birds to engage with such groups and create active partnerships – at appropriate scales – as a priority in implementing the Guidelines;
  - 11 *Invites* Parties to note that neonicotinoid insecticides have become a main replacement for the organophosphates and carbamates reviewed; and to consider conducting further research on and monitoring migratory bird mortality incidents associated with the use of these and other insecticides;
  - ~~12. *Instructs* the Secretariat, in collaboration with Parties and relevant international organizations, subject to the availability of funds, to organize regional workshops in high risk areas/flyways to promote the implementation of the Guidelines and to share best practice and lessons learnt;~~
  13. *Calls on* Parties and *invites* non-Parties and stakeholders, with the support of the Secretariat, to strengthen national and local capacity for the implementation of this Resolution including, inter alia, by developing training courses, translating and disseminating examples of best practice, sharing protocols and regulations, transferring technology, and promoting the use of online tools to address specific issues that are relevant to prevent, reduce, or control poisoning of migratory birds protected under the Convention;
  14. *Urges* Parties, UNEP/UN Environment and other relevant international organizations, as well as the industry, bilateral and multilateral donors and others, to consider supporting financially the implementation of this Resolution and the Guidelines, including through the coordination provided by the Preventing Poisoning Working Group, support of regional

workshops, and the provision of financial assistance to developing countries for relevant capacity building;

15. *Proposes* the continuation of the open-ended Preventing Poisoning Working Group until COP13~~2~~ under the Terms of Reference annexed to this Resolution, renewing its membership to incorporate expertise from geographical regions currently absent as well as representatives of industry and governments, to address the impact of other sources of poisoning, and geographic gaps, and to monitor the implementation of the Guidelines; and
16. *Calls on* Parties to report progress in implementing actions taken under this Resolution, and results achieved to future COPs through their National Reports.

**TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE PREVENTING POISONING WORKING GROUP**  
(for the intersessional period until COP12)

**1. Background and purpose**

This Working Group was established by Resolution 10.26<sup>1</sup> to assist the Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and its associated instruments, relevant MEAs and Conventions to review the causes and consequences of poisoning of migratory birds, and to recommend suitable responses to address the problems.

**2. Role and Scope**

The role of the Working Group is to facilitate concerted efforts, actions and procedures to prevent poisoning of migratory birds. Its geographical scope is global. The Working Group will cover all migratory bird taxa as identified by CMS and its relevant associated instruments.

**3. Remit**

The Working Group will:

**Support implementation of the Preventing Poisoning Guidelines**

- a. Facilitate implementation of the Preventing Poisoning Guidelines and other relevant Resolutions adopted by COP11 as well as other relevant frameworks for action;
- b. Set and implement priorities for its work;
- c. Keep the Guidelines actively under review in the light of developing research findings and other relevant information and report relevant developments to the Scientific Council;
- d. Assist in resource mobilization for priority actions;
- e. Actively seek engagement from and with relevant agrochemical, veterinary pharmaceutical industries, and companies manufacturing lead ammunition or fishing weights;
- f. Review, take account of, and communicate best practice when poisons are used as management tools in the protection of migratory birds and other biodiversity;
- g. Encourage the translation and dissemination of the Guidelines widely within relevant networks, as well as to end-users and others;
- h. Monitor the implementation of the relevant decisions and plans and their effectiveness and submit progress reports to the governing bodies of the participating MEAs;
- i. Stimulate internal and external communication and exchange of information, experience, best practice and know-how;
- j. Strengthen relevant regional and international networks; and

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<sup>1</sup> Under the name Minimising the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds Working Group.

## Assess other causes of migratory bird poisoning

- k. Resources permitting, consider the need for additional guidance for preventing impacts on migratory birds from other types of poison (for example pheromone-type substances) and geographic gaps, and how these might be developed.

For effective working, the Working Group will establish task groups addressing either thematic issues (e.g., for different poison types) and/or geographical regions to progress its work.

## 4. Membership

The membership of the Working Group will comprise the Secretariats of the participating MEAs, as well as academic institutions, NGOs and other stakeholders, as appropriate.

The following representatives will also be invited to contribute to the Working Group:

- Representatives of CMS Parties;
- Representatives of the CMS Scientific Council, AEWA Technical Committee, Raptors MOU Technical Advisory Group, Bern Convention Expert Group on Birds;
- Representatives of the CMS Mediterranean Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade Task Force, African-Eurasian Migratory Landbird Working Group and Flyways Working Group; and
- Independent experts on an ad hoc basis as necessary and appropriate.

## 5. Governance

The Working Group will elect a Chair and a Vice-Chair from amongst its members and will operate by seeking consensus among the Group. The Working Group will report to the Scientific Council on its actions, membership and other related issues.

## 6. Operation

Funding permitting, a coordinator will be appointed with the following functions:

- organizing the meetings of the Working Group and prepare the background documents;
- maintaining and moderating the Working Group's communications;
- facilitating fundraising and resource mobilization; and
- facilitating engagement with stakeholders within and beyond the Working Group.

Meetings of the Working Group will be convened at appropriate intervals, as considered necessary and funding permitting. Between meetings business will be conducted electronically which will provide the primary mode of communication.

The Working Group, in collaboration with Parties and relevant international organizations, subject to the availability of funds, will organize regional workshops in trouble spot areas to assist in developing appropriate local or regional solutions to prevent the poisoning of migratory birds.

DRAFT DECISIONS

**PREVENTING POISONING OF MIGRATORY BIRDS**

***Directed to Parties, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and donors***

12.AA Parties, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and donors are encouraged to

- a) Provide financial and technical support to the Secretariat for the appointment of a Coordinator of the Working Group for the triennium 2017-2020 and if possible beyond;
- b) Provide financial and technical support to the Secretariat for implementing the Programme of Work of the Preventing Poisoning Working Group, and particularly for the organization of regional workshops in high risk areas/flyways within the triennium 2017-2020;

***Directed to the Secretariat***

12.BB The Secretariat shall, subject to the availability of external resources,

- a) Appoint a Coordinator of the PPWG for the triennium 2017-2020 and if possible beyond, in collaboration with Parties and the PPWG;
- b) Establish the Lead Task Force in accordance with the TOR by the end of 2017, in collaboration with the PPWG;
- c) Organize regional workshops in high risk areas/flyways in collaboration with Parties, the PPWG and relevant international organizations, and in accordance with the POW of the PPWG, within the triennium 2017-2020 to promote the implementation of the Guidelines and to share best practice and lessons learnt;
- d) Report to the Scientific Council Sessional Committee and the Conference of Parties at its 13<sup>th</sup> meeting on the progress in implementing these decisions.

## DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE LEAD TASK FORCE

### A SUB-GROUP OPERATING UNDER THE PREVENTING POISONING WORKING GROUP OF CMS

#### 1. Background and purpose

The need for the Lead Task Force was identified by CMS COP 11 and proposed in the Terms of Reference of the Preventing Poisoning Working Group as a thematic sub-group (Annex to CMS Resolution 11.15<sup>2</sup>). The Task Force is foreseen as a means by which to take forward implementation of Resolution 11.15 Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds and the adopted Guidelines to Prevent the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds<sup>3</sup> (hereafter: “the Guidelines”). The Guidelines were originally published as CMS/COP11/Doc.23.1.2/Annex 2. The purpose is to minimize poisoning of migratory species from environmental sources of lead *inter alia* ammunition and fishing weights, recognizing the importance of working with relevant stakeholders.

The value of the Lead Task Force was subsequently highlighted in the lead poisoning side event at AEWA MOP6.

#### 2. Role and scope

The role of the Lead Task Force is to facilitate concerted efforts, knowledge and information sharing, actions and procedures including communication, education and public awareness raising to minimize poisoning of migratory birds from anthropogenic environmental sources of lead namely ammunition and fishing weights and also those identified in the Guidelines: leaded paint, discarded lead and that from industrial mining and smelting processes. The Task Force will address as a priority the issue of lead ammunition.

Its global geographical scope reflects that of the Preventing Poisoning Working Group. However, regional approaches may be used as appropriate e.g. an African Eurasian focused group may work regionally and provide lessons learned to other regions and *vice versa*.

#### 3. Remit

In the context of Resolution 11.15 on Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds, the Task Force will:

Support contracting Parties with the implementation of Resolution 11.15 and of the Guidelines to Prevent the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds as they relate to poisoning from lead ammunition and fishing weights, and other sources of lead

- a) Facilitate implementation of the Guidelines as they relate to lead poisoning as well as other relevant frameworks for action;
- b) Determine a work plan at the outset and set and implement priorities for its work, including prioritizing actions on different sources of lead;

<sup>2</sup>[http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/Res\\_11\\_15\\_Preventing\\_Bird\\_Poisoning\\_of\\_Birds\\_E\\_0.pdf](http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/Res_11_15_Preventing_Bird_Poisoning_of_Birds_E_0.pdf).

<sup>3</sup>[http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/COP11\\_Doc\\_23\\_1\\_2\\_Bird\\_Poisoning\\_Review\\_%26\\_Guidelines\\_E\\_0.pdf](http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/COP11_Doc_23_1_2_Bird_Poisoning_Review_%26_Guidelines_E_0.pdf)

- c) Keep the Guidelines, as they relate to lead actively under review in the light of developing research findings and other relevant information and report relevant developments to the CMS Scientific Council via the Preventing Poisoning Working Group;
- d) Assist in resource mobilization for priority actions;
- e) Actively seek engagement from and with relevant industries, organizations and companies manufacturing lead ammunition or fishing weights;
- f) Encourage the dissemination of the Guidelines, and other relevant resources as they relate to lead, widely within relevant networks, as well as to end-users and others;
- g) Monitor the implementation of the relevant decisions and plans and their effectiveness and submit progress reports to the Preventing Poisoning Working Group;
- h) Stimulate internal and external communication and exchange of information, alternatives, experience, best practice and know-how; and
- i) Strengthen relevant regional and international networks.

The Task Force will be kept purposefully relatively small so as to be effective but through its work will be involved with extensive information exchange and communication with wider relevant stakeholders.

#### **4. Membership**

The Task Force will operate in the science-policy interphase and its membership will comprise, as a minimum, the Coordinator of the Preventing Poisoning Working Group, members of the participating MEAs, as well as academic institutions, NGOs, industry representatives, and other stakeholders, as appropriate. The Task Force will be open-ended for CMS and AEWA Parties.

The following representatives will be invited to contribute to the Task Force:

- A member of the CMS Scientific Council
- A member of the AEWA Technical Committee
- A member of the Raptor MOU Technical Advisory Group
- A representative of UNEP
- A representative of IUCN
- A representative of an international NGO
- An expert on soil remediation of polluted environments
- A communication expert
- A lead poisoning scientist/technical expert
- An international hunting body representative
- An ammunition manufacturing stakeholder
- A gun trade/manufacturing stakeholder
- A technical shooting/ballistic expert
- Up to three invited experts on an ad hoc basis, as necessary and appropriate – noting that additional observers/experts could be asked to contribute to particular meetings or pieces of work as non-permanent members.

## **5. Governance**

The Task Force will elect a Chair and Vice-Chair from amongst its members and will operate by seeking consensus among the group. The Task Force will report annually to CMS Scientific Council via the Preventing Poisoning Working Group Coordinator on its actions, outputs, membership and other related issues.

## **6. Operation**

Resources permitting, a Coordinator will be appointed with the following functions:

- organizing the meetings of the Task Force and prepare the background documents;
- co-ordinating the Task Force's communications;
- facilitating fundraising and resource mobilisation; and
- facilitating engagement with stakeholders within and beyond the Task Force.

Meetings of the Task Force will be convened at appropriate intervals, as considered necessary and funding permitting. Between meetings business will be conducted electronically which will provide the primary mode of communication. The Task Force will meet at least once in the inter-sessional period.

As appropriate, the Task Force, in collaboration with Parties and relevant international organisations, subject to the availability of funds, will organize regional workshops to assist in developing appropriate local or regional solutions to prevent the poisoning of migratory species from lead.

## Appendix 1

### CMS and AEWA Resolutions and adopted guidance that address issues relating to lead poisoning from ammunition or fishing weights and other sources

Cause of additional unnecessary mortality	Strategic guidance and objectives agreed by AEWA Parties	Relevant AEWA & CMS Resolutions	Relevant AEWA & CMS Guidance
Poisoning through the use of lead ammunition	AEWA Action Plan para 4.1.4 Strategic Plan 2.1: "By 2017 the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands is phased out by all Contracting Parties."	AEWA Res. 1.14 Phasing out of lead shot in wetlands AEWA Res. 2.2 Phasing out lead shot for hunting in wetlands AEWA Res. 3.4 Submission of national reports to MOP3 and MOP4 and reports on the phase out of lead shot in wetlands AEWA Res. 4.1 Phasing out lead shot for hunting in wetlands AEWA Res. 5.23 AEWA's contribution to delivering the Aichi 2020 biodiversity targets AEWA Res. 6.4 Conservation and sustainable use of migratory waterbirds AEWA Res. 6.12 Avoiding additional and unnecessary mortality for migratory waterbirds CMS Res. 10.26 Minimizing the risk of poisoning to migratory birds CMS Res. 11.15 Preventing poisoning of migratory birds	AEWA Conservation Guidelines (No. 5) on sustainable harvest of migratory waterbirds (document AEWA/MOP 6.36) AEWA 2009. <i>Non-toxic shot. A pathway towards sustainable use of the waterbird resource.</i> AEWA Technical Series No. 3 AEWA 2009. <i>Phasing out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands. Experiences made and lessons learned by AEWA Range States.</i> 30 pp. CMS Res. 11.15 Guidelines to prevent the risk of poisoning to migratory birds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recommendations to prevent risk from lead ammunition</li> </ul>
Poisoning through the use of lead fishing weights	AEWA Action Plan para 4.3.12	CMS Res. 10.26 Minimizing the risk of poisoning to	CMS Res. 11.15 Guidelines to prevent the risk of poisoning to migratory birds

Cause of additional unnecessary mortality	Strategic guidance and objectives agreed by AEWA Parties	Relevant AEWA & CMS Resolutions	Relevant AEWA & CMS Guidance
		migratory birds CMS Res. 11.15 Preventing poisoning of migratory birds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recommendations to prevent risk from lead fishing weights</li> </ul>
Poisoning through other sources of lead		CMS Res. 11.15 Preventing poisoning of migratory birds	CMS Res. 11.15 Guidelines to prevent the risk of poisoning to migratory birds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recommendations to prevent risk from other sources of lead (industrial pollution, leaded paint and discarded lead)</li> </ul>