



**CONVENTION ON
MIGRATORY
SPECIES**

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**REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE NATIONAL REPORTS
OCEANIA**

(Prepared by the Secretariat)

Summary:

This document provides an analysis of the National Reports for the region of Oceania.

This regional analysis has been prepared by the Secretariat to inform Parties and as a basis for further discussions at the regional preparatory meetings for COP13 to be held in November 2019 in Bonn

REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE NATIONAL REPORTS OCEANIA

Background

National reporting is the principal means for understanding the state of implementation of CMS, and to guide future action. This analysis report summarizes the information provided by Parties from the region of Oceania for the period between COP12 (October 2017) and the deadline for reporting to COP13 (September 2019).

This regional analysis has been prepared in-house by the Secretariat to inform Parties and as a basis for discussions at the regional preparatory meetings for COP13 to be held in November 2019 in Bonn. Reports included in this analysis were received from 43 per cent of the Parties from the region (3 of the 7 Parties), including a number submitted past deadline, compared with a submission rate of 86 per cent at COP12. The global analysis of all National Reports submitted by parties before the deadline can be found in document UNEP/CMS/COP13/Doc.20.1.

Main findings

Parties noted enhanced and improved policy frameworks and legislation as well as to integration of migratory species into other strategies and planning processes. Collaboration between focal points occurs and these arrangements and agreements have improved conditions for migratory species and migration systems. Parties reported an increase in awareness programmes for migratory species, their habitats and migration systems and their prioritization in National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). Parties reported that harmful incentives to migratory species have been removed and positive incentives installed. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play a significant role in awareness programs as well as direct conservation efforts in the region. Most Parties have also made efforts to foster consideration of indigenous/local knowledge, innovations and practices as they relate to conservation and sustainable use to some extent. Most Parties also reported that collaboration between focal points occurs and arrangements and agreements have improved conditions for migratory species and migration systems. Increased funding for related activities and implementation of strategies, all benefitting migratory species, were noted by Parties. Parties, in the majority, implement conservation measures and dedicate finances and resources, both received and from within, that directly benefit relevant migratory species.

Threats and pressures in the region have notable adverse impacts, especially habitat destruction, disturbance and disruption and climate change. Limitations in the region primarily relate to research and innovation, and exchange of information. Further limitations in conducting assessments addressing ecosystem services and the needs of relevant CMS migratory species, their habitats and migration systems are problematic.

The main challenge in the analysis is due to the limited amount of national reports received from the region, which then do not provide enough information to give feedback on general trends in the region.

Next steps

Following the presentation and distribution of this analysis, the Secretariat will endeavour to receive feedback from Parties on the reporting process and current template with a view to making improvements towards the next reporting period that will be reflected in the COP Document COP13/Doc.20.2