



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

UNEP/CMS/COP14/Report

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12 February 2024

14th MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
Samarkand, Uzbekistan, 12 - 17 February 2024

DAILY MEETING REPORT – DAY 1 (12 February 2024)

I. OPENING OF THE MEETING AND ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE MEETING

1. The Opening Ceremony, held on Monday 12 February 2024, comprised ceremonial, cultural and official elements, and a welcome to Samarkand.
2. The ceremonial and cultural events comprised:
 - A video presentation showcasing migratory species and habitats of Uzbekistan and beyond, linked to the COP14 theme “Nature Knows No Borders”;
 - A cultural performance by Nachbahar / Nur Sultan Ballet group, which highlighted global threats to migratory species.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

3. COP14 was inaugurated through the delivery of a keynote address by the Prime - Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan, His Excellency (HE) Mr Abdulla Aripov.
4. Prime Minister Aripov expressed gratitude to the CMS Secretariat and UNEP for holding the conference in Uzbekistan and welcomed everyone to the ancient city of Samarkand, now becoming a global centre of dialogue on global issues. He emphasized that migratory species served as an integral part of the planet’s ecosystems yet faced serious threats such as climate change, habitat loss, illegal hunting and trafficking, resulting in species disappearing, including in Central Asia. He noted that in Uzbekistan, great attention was being paid to migratory wild animals, including the adoption of new legal documents and institutional strengthening, whilst the number of protected areas in the country had tripled. He highlighted efforts to improve the conservation of rare birds and mammals and their habitats and to combat desertification in the Aral Sea. He noted that Uzbekistan was ready to mobilize to protect migratory species and welcomed the approval of new strategic plans, the adoption of ecological corridors to enable animal movements, and impact assessments of infrastructural developments. He further noted Uzbekistan’s close cooperation with neighbouring countries for transboundary national parks, especially for Snow Leopard protection. He concluded that COP14 would serve to further improve the effectiveness of the conservation of wild animals.

WELCOMING ADDRESSES

5. Ms Inger Andersen, UN Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) noted that CMS had been instrumental in conserving migratory species for over forty years. A clear framework for migratory species conservation was needed, as the drivers for their demise were part of the wider

triple planetary crisis. Concluding that migratory species were in trouble, which put humanity in trouble, she encouraged all nations to live up to the COP14 theme and work together across borders.

6. Ms Amy Fraenkel, CMS Executive Secretary, expressing deep gratitude and appreciation to Uzbekistan for hosting COP14, highlighted that CMS had a unique and essential role as the only global UN treaty addressing the conservation of migratory species and their habitats. Implementing CMS directly contributed to achieving the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), combating desertification, and contributing to climate change mitigation. The theme of COP14 “Nature Knows No Borders” underscored the fundamental mission of the Convention to strengthen international cooperation, and she highlighted the launch at COP14 of the *State of the World's Migratory Species* report.
7. Mr Carlos Manuel Rodriguez, CEO and Chairperson of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) noted that the GEF-8 replenishment was all about integration across sectors, conventions and stakeholders and that joint and coordinated financial and policy work across sectors was mandatory and urgent. He stressed that if nature had no borders, the global conservation financial mechanisms should have no borders either. GEF projects had provided significant support to the conservation of migratory species, and the GEF-8 biodiversity strategy emphasized integrated conservation to strengthen ecosystem connectivity and integrity. GEF integrated programmes provided support contributing to the maintenance of intact and connected ecosystems critical to the survival of migratory species. GEF noted the constructive and forward-looking vision within the CMS COP14 document on Resource Mobilization related to enhancing engagement with the GEF and looked forward to strengthening this during the GEF-9 replenishment process as a strategic ally.
8. Ms Grethel Aguilar, Director General of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) considered that bold decisions were needed to safeguard nature. She considered that the “Nature Knows No Borders” theme of COP14 resonated strongly with IUCN, and concluded that solutions that transcended national borders were needed to address the enormous challenges faced and to ensure a future where migratory species thrived.
9. The opening plenary meeting of COP14 was chaired by Mr Jitendra Kumar, India. He noted Rule 12 of the Rules of Procedure that a representative of the current COP Presidency acted as Chair until the COP elected a new Chair at its first session.
10. The Chair conveyed appreciation to the Government of Uzbekistan and commended the efforts of the CMS Secretariat. He noted an emphasis in the Gandhinagar Declaration, which was adopted at COP13, on maintaining and restoring ecological connectivity as one of the top priorities for CMS.
11. The Chair then declared open the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CMS.

ITEM 2. ELECTION OF OFFICERS

12. The Chair recalled Rule 5 of the Rules of Procedure for the election of the Chair of the COP and the Chair of the Committee of the Whole (COW), who would also serve as Vice-Chair of the COP, and the Vice-Chair of the COW.

13. The Conference elected the following officers by acclamation:

Conference of the Parties

Chair: HE Mr Aziz Abdukhakimov (Uzbekistan)

Vice-Chair: Mr Colin Galbraith (United Kingdom)

Committee of the Whole

Chair: Mr Colin Galbraith (United Kingdom)

Vice-Chair: Ms Humbulani Mafumo (South Africa)

14. In accordance with Rule 6 of the Rules of Procedure, the Bureau of the Conference was complete and comprised all members of the Standing Committee (StC), the Chair of the Scientific Council (ScC), the Chair and Vice-Chair of the COP and the Vice-Chair of the COW. The Bureau would hold its first meeting during the evening of 12 February.
15. HE Mr Aziz Abdukhakimov took his seat as the new Chair of the COP.

ITEM 3. ADOPTION OF AGENDA AND MEETING SCHEDULE

Item 3.1 Provisional Agenda and Documents

Item 3.2 Provisional Annotated Agenda and Meeting Schedule

16. The Chair of the COP referred the meeting to documents UNEP/CMS/COP14/Doc.3.1/Rev.4 *Provisional Agenda and Documents* and UNEP/CMS/COP14/Doc.3.2/Rev.1 *Provisional Annotated Agenda and Meeting Schedule*.
17. Israel asked on the organization of work to ensure that small Parties could attend all the WG meetings.
18. In response, the Secretariat explained that, given the heavy agenda, some meetings would be taking place in parallel and encouraged delegations to coordinate.
19. There were no further comments, and the documents were adopted.

ITEM 4. RULES OF PROCEDURE

20. The Chair informed that no proposals to amend the Rules of Procedure had been received and that the applicable Rules of Procedure for this meeting would be those adopted by COP13.
21. There being no comments, the Rules of Procedure were adopted.

ITEM 5. ESTABLISHMENT OF IN-SESSION COMMITTEES

22. The Chair of the COP recalled that Rule 3.3 of the Rules of Procedure provided for the establishment of a Credentials Committee comprised of five members of at least 3 regions. In line with the practice of the COP to elect one representative from each of the five CMS regional groups, each region was called on to nominate their representatives.

23. At the invitation of the Chair, the following nominations were made:
- Oceania:** no nominations
 - Africa:** Kenya
 - Asia:** Saudi Arabia
 - Europe:** United Kingdom
 - Latin America & the Caribbean:** Costa Rica
24. There being no objections, the COP confirmed by consensus the constitution of the Credentials Committee as nominated.
25. In accordance with Rule 6 of the Rules of Procedure, the COP established the Committee of the Whole (COW). The Chair noted that the meeting may wish to establish further working groups to discuss the draft budget and other issues but that this would be taken up by the COW.

ITEM 6. ADMISSION OF OBSERVERS

26. The COP Chair referred the meeting to document UNEP/CMS/COP14/Doc.6 *Admission of Observers* and invited the Parties to admit the Observers as listed.
27. There being no objections, the Observers listed in COP14/Doc.6 were admitted by consensus.

II. REPORTS

ITEM 7. REPORT OF THE OUTGOING COP PRESIDENCY

28. Mr. R Raghu Prasad, India, presented the report of the outgoing COP Presidency, noting the “Gandhinagar Declaration”, which highlighted the need for ecological connectivity to enhance the conservation of migratory species and their habitats. Celebrating the 50th anniversary of Project Tiger in 2023, the Prime Minister of India launched the International Big Cat Alliance for the conservation of seven big cats. In adherence to CMS COP Decision 13.46, the Government of India had been collaborating with the Central Asian Flyway (CAF) Range States and the CMS Secretariat in order to establish an institutional framework for the CAF under the CMS umbrella. India also launched “Project Dolphin” to focus on the conservation of river and marine dolphins. As of 1 July 2022, India banned the manufacture, import, stocking, distribution, sale and use of single use plastic items. India also chaired the first Extraordinary Meeting of the CMS COP on 28 November 2023, where a resolution on Financial and Administrative matters was adopted.
29. He expressed his gratitude to all Parties, the CMS Secretariat, the StC and representatives of intergovernmental and civil society organizations for their support during India’s presidency of the CMS COP.

ITEM 8. REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODIES OF THE CONVENTION

Item 8.1. Standing Committee

30. The Chair of the StC, Mr R Raghu Prasad, India, presented this report, noting that India chaired three meetings between February 2020 and February 2024:
- 52nd meeting, held virtually from 21-29 September 2021;

- 53rd meeting, held from 19-20 October in Bonn 2022; and
 - 54th meeting, held on 11 February 2024 in Samarkand.
31. He mentioned that, on the margins of COP13, several Parties announced pledges under the Migratory Species Champion Programme. The total value of voluntary contributions received or pledged in 2020 and 2021 for implementing the Programme of Work (POW) was approximately €4.06 million. Contributions were received from the Governments of Australia, Germany, India, Japan, Monaco, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as from UNEP and the Mava Foundation. To improve the collection of information on Parties' actions to fulfil their commitments under the Convention, the National Reporting Format was revised. The StC published the status of arrears on the CMS website and noted some improvement in raising the arrears. The StC noted that financial constraints of the Convention had resulted in an understaffed Secretariat, affecting the health of some staff members. The positive progress towards achieving some of the targets of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (SPMS) 2015-2023 was noted, especially those relating to awareness-raising, improved governance arrangements and area-based conservation measures.
32. The StC52 endorsed a new CMS-CITES Joint Work Programme and an African Carnivore Initiative and agreed on the Terms of Reference for the Intergovernmental Task Force on phasing out lead. The StC53 discussed the SPMS 2024-2032 in terms of the type of product that could be developed and the process for undertaking the work required. Thus, the StC established an intersessional working group tasked to develop, with the Secretariat's support, a draft SPMS for consideration by COP14. He explained that the new SPMS set forth the key strategic priorities for CMS, while providing linkages with and responding to broader global priorities, notably the GBF.
33. The StC thanked the Secretariat for its dedicated work, alongside strong support from the wider CMS Family, the NGO community and other collaborative partners and donors, including in the organization of StC meetings.

Item 8.2. Scientific Council

34. The Chair of the CMS Scientific Council (ScC-SC), Ms Narelle Montgomery (Australia) summarized the activities of the ScC-SC since COP13, which included reviewing all COP14 papers. Two meetings of the Sessional Committee (ScC-SC) had been held:
- 5th meeting – June/July 2021, online
 - 6th meeting – July 2023, Bonn
35. Ms Montgomery highlighted the key items that the sessional meetings had focused on, including cooperation with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and the *State of the World's Migratory Species*, and noted the importance for CMS to further engage in work on climate change, including strengthening links with other frameworks. The ScC-SC worked to improve applicability of the light pollution guidelines, and its Working Groups (WGs) and Task Forces (TFs) addressed a wide range of issues such as illegal hunting, recreational in-water interactions, and a major work on disaggregation of avian families and genera listed on Appendix II. She recommended a greater use of online meetings, and urged Parties to support increasing the number of Party-appointed Councillors from three to four per region, in recognition of the substantial workload; the Secretariat had costed this increase at around \$40,000 per COP cycle. She thanked the hard-working ScC-SC members and Councillors and invited COP14 to recognize the significant contributions of three COP-appointed Councillors stepping down from the ScC-SC after many years

of service – Mr Rodrigo A. Medellín, Mr Giuseppe Notarbartolo di Sciara and Mr Colin Galbraith.

ITEM 9. REPORT OF THE DEPOSITARY AND HOST COUNTRY

36. The Depositary and Host Country, Germany, presented document UNEP/CMS/COP14/Doc.9 *Report of the Depositary*. Since the last Report of the Depositary, published at the 53rd Meeting of the StC in October 2022, no further countries had acceded to the Convention. There were now 133 Parties to the Convention, comprising 132 Member States and the European Union. Since the last Report of the Depositary, Germany, in its capacity as Depositary, had not received any notifications from Parties regarding objections, reservations or withdrawals.

ITEM 10. STATEMENTS

37. The Chair of the COP invited Parties to make brief statements under Item 10.1 and encouraged providing written statements.
38. New Zealand, speaking on behalf of the Oceania region, highlighted regional work including the 11th Meeting of Partners of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAF) in March 2023 hosted by Australia, which made progress on a range of issues that supported the work of CMS, including hosting the first meeting of the CMS Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Hunting, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway and the development of its programme of work; and the 4th Meeting of the Signatories to the Pacific Islands Cetaceans MOU in 2021 and the regional Whale and Dolphin Action Plan 2022-2026.
39. Saudi Arabia referred to its close work with the CMS Secretariat and confirmed its commitment to continue supporting the work on the conservation of migratory species and in particular on the South-West Asia initiative against illegal killing of birds.
40. Belgium, speaking on behalf of the European Union, highlighted the preparation of the new Strategic Programme and coordination with IPBES on ecological connectivity. They urged strengthening regional and global coordination among all stakeholders, and welcomed the first-ever report on the State of the World's Migratory Species.
41. Uruguay, speaking on behalf of the Latin America and Caribbean region recalled the common but differentiated responsibilities, the need for supporting developing nations in capacity building and implementation, and reiterated their commitment for a successful COP14.
42. Zimbabwe, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, advised that synergies must be recognized and duplication of efforts avoided with other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) to deliver for migratory species. They requested Parties to support Africa's proposals at the COP, which sought to protect migratory species and their habitats. They looked forward to seeing many COP participants at the upcoming meeting of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) in Kenya in February 2024.
43. The Chair of the COW invited non-parties to give statements under item 10.2 but received no intervention.

Item 10.3. CMS Agreements

44. Representatives of the following CMS agreements gave short presentations summarizing progress made during the inter-sessional period: Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP); Agreement on the Conservation of

Small Cetaceans of the Baltic, North East Atlantic, Irish and North Seas (ASCOBANS); Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area (ACCOBAMS); Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA); Agreement on the Conservation of Populations of European Bats (EUROBATS); and Agreement on the Conservation of Gorillas and their Habitats (Gorilla Agreement).

Item 10.4. IGOs and NGOs

45. Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs) and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) were invited to provide written statements to the Secretariat for incorporation into the COP14 Proceedings. The oral statements made are summarized below:
BirdLife International made a statement on behalf of Bat Conservation International, Benin Environment and Education Society, BirdLife International, Born Free Foundation, Conservation Without Borders, Deep Sea Conservation Coalition, Defenders of Wildlife, Fauna and Flora International, Humane Society International, HSI Australia, International Fund for Animal Welfare, Law of the Wild, OceanCare, Pan African Sanctuary Alliance, Panthera, TRAFFIC, Vulture Conservation Foundation, Wetlands International, Whale and Dolphin Conservation, Wildlife Conservation Society and WWF.
46. BirdLife highlighted the Status of the World's Migratory Species report launched at COP14 mentioning that CMS was the key global mechanism through which governments and stakeholders could deliver actions to bring GBF targets to life for migratory species and their habitats.
47. The Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) highlighted the increasing prominence of biodiversity within ASEAN's agenda, and the need for robust cross-sectoral and transboundary cooperation. ACB established the ASEAN Flyway Network to promote conservation of migratory waterbirds along the EAAF, while the ASEAN Biodiversity Plan promoted synergies among MEAs under GBF, including the relevant targets of the SPMS 2024-2032.
48. The International Whaling Commission (IWC) highlighted that the changing threats to cetaceans required more complex challenges based on strong science. IWC considered that bycatch as the most serious threat, in addition to ship strikes, pollution, climate change, underwater noise and whale watching. Collaboration with CMS and its daughter agreements ASCOBANS and ACCOBAMS was essential to combat these growing threats. Highlights of collaboration included a *Whale Watching Handbook*, a conservation management plan for the Mediterranean Fin Whale, work focused on small cetaceans and Concerted Actions.

ITEM 11. REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

49. UNEP briefly summarized the Report of the Executive Director of UNEP, as contained in document UNEP/CMS/COP14/Doc.11. The report highlighted the long-standing collaboration between UNEP and CMS and welcomed the contributions of CMS to the GBF. UNEP looked forward to further cooperation with CMS, including in the GEF Early Action Support Project and roll-out of the Data Reporting Tool for MEAs (DaRT). The Secretariat of the Great Apes Survival Partnership (GRASP) hosted by UNEP contributed to the implementation of the CMS Gorilla Agreement. UNEP further noted collaboration with CMS through the African Elephant Fund (AEF), established to support the implementation of the African Elephant Action Plan (AEAP), and the regional strategy for the conservation of Monk Seals in the Mediterranean.

50. The UN Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (DOALOS), serving as Secretariat of the Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), highlighted the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreements for the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. Additionally, highlighted the third World Ocean Assessment was set to include migratory marine species and the role of the international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction in the conservation of marine migratory species.
51. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) stated that it worked closely with CMS and other biodiversity-related conventions, including through the GBF, which provided an overall plan for action on biodiversity. This ambitious plan aimed to protect and restore nature, to prosper with nature, to share the benefits fairly and to invest and collaborate for nature. The updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans undertaken by Parties to the CBD to align their national targets with the GBF provided an important opportunity for the integration of activities under CMS and other biodiversity-related conventions.

ITEM 12. REPORT OF THE SECRETARIAT

ITEM 22. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK 2020-2023

52. Items 12 and 22 were taken together. The Executive Secretary made a presentation summarizing the Secretariat's activities during the 2020-2023 quadrennium, including the information contained in document UNEP/CMS/COP14/Doc.22 *Implementation of the Programme of Work 2020-2023*.
53. Nearly all high-priority activities adopted by COP13 were completed, including strengthened science-based activities, noting the publication of *Climate change and migratory species* and the launch of the State of the World's Migratory Species. Synergies were advanced at the international level through productive engagements, and CMS developed a number of guidelines, including the CMS Light Pollution Guidelines. Other key areas for CMS were the Energy Task Force (ETF), addressing illegal and unsustainable taking of migratory species, and enhancing range-wide cooperation for species through regional initiatives and MOUs.
54. High-priority activities that needed funding included preventing migratory bird poisoning, phasing out lead ammunition and fishing weights, and improving communications.
55. The Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (SPMS) 2024-2032 was a key output, which should serve as a roadmap for addressing priorities for migratory species conservation.
56. The POW 2024-2026 would be finalized immediately after COP14, enabling the Secretariat to accurately reflect and cost the new mandates adopted at COP14.
57. The COP Chair thanked the meeting for the work done and adjourned the Plenary.

OPENING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE (COW)

58. The Chair of the COW, Mr Colin Galbraith (United Kingdom), opened the first session of the COW and noted that the results of the COP needed to support the implementation of migratory species.
59. The Chair recalled Rule 6 of the Rules of Procedure and proposed Parties to agree on Working Groups (WGs). He noted that any comments on documents would be referred to the relevant WG for bringing to the COW. He invited small delegations to feed any comments through the working programme.
60. The Parties agreed on the conformation of the following working groups:
 - Budget.
 - Institutional and Cross-cutting issues (to meet when necessary)
 - Aquatic
 - Avian
 - Terrestrial

III. ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY MATTERS

ITEM 13 BUDGET AND ADMINISTRATION

Item 13.1. Execution of CMS Budget 2021-2023

61. The Secretariat introduced this item outlining the status of contributions to the Trust Fund as of 31 October 2023. The Secretariat provided an overview of the implementation of the CMS budget from 2021 to 2023. Of the total assessed contributions of €8,751,747 for 2021-2023: €6,731,984 in contributions had been paid by 31 October 2023; €979,823 were paid after 31 October 2023; and €1,039,940 in contributions were still owed. Sixty Parties had paid their contributions, and 70 Parties still had contributions due, excluding the three new Parties.
62. On the status of prior year contributions in arrears, 33 Parties still owed a combined contribution of €355,557, bringing the total of unpaid contributions to €1,408,485, as of 31 December 2023, including the three new Parties. She noted a request for approval to move funds was adopted at StC53, emphasizing that it does not change the bottom line. She said the Trust Fund balance as of 31 December 2023 was €2,821,891.
63. The Secretariat highlighted that requested actions were to take note of the report on the execution of the budget for 2021-2023 and to urge Parties to pay their outstanding contributions in accordance with CMS Resolution 13.2.
64. Israel questioned how priority levels were determined. In response, the Secretariat called attention to an extensive review and consultation process on ranking, noting that the COP made final decisions.
65. The COW noted document UNEP/CMS/COP13/Doc.13.1.

Item 13.2. Budget 2024-2026 and Programme of Work for the intersessional period between COP14 and COP15

66. Ms Amy Fraenkel, Executive Secretary of CMS, introduced document UNEP/CMS/COP14/Doc.13.2/Rev1 *Budget 2024-2026 and Programme of Work for the intersessional period between COP14 and COP15*, which described budget scenarios for 2024–2026.
67. Under Scenario 1 (zero nominal growth), no increase was foreseen with respect to the approved budget for the triennium 2021–2023. This option provided funding for all regular Secretariat staff positions currently filled (or under recruitment), using the standard salary scale from COP13 with a 2 per cent increase per annum. The figures for the remaining budget items remained as adopted by COP13. Under Scenario 1, the total budget to be shared by Parties was €8,751,749.
68. Scenario 2 (zero real growth) would see an 11.56 per cent increase from the 2021–2023 budget. It included increased meeting costs for the StC and ScC and Umoja costs, plus 2 per cent inflation across all budget items from the COP13 budget. Additional Party-appointed Councillors would also be added (one per region), as was discussed by the ScC. Under Scenario 2, the total budget would be €9,763,014.
69. Scenario 3 assumed moderate growth and included the addition of funds for strengthening the capacity of the Secretariat by adding several new positions and increasing the amount of technical and information materials and services. Scenario 3 foresaw an increase of 17.09 per cent with respect to the zero real growth budget scenario (Scenario 2), with a total budget of €11,431,361.
70. Brazil thanked the Secretariat for preparing the document. Noting difficulties faced by developing countries in complying with their contributions given increasing prices and to avoid overburdening Parties. Brazil expressed a preference for Scenario 1 and expressed disagreement with a previous version of the agenda item but acknowledged it was revised afterwards.
71. Ms Fraenkel explained there had been a mistake in the agenda item before it was revised. Furthermore, Ms Fraenkel explained that the StC addressed potential consequences for being in arrears and also noted the need for clarification on what “holding office” meant and what constituted a CMS body. The conclusion was that the issue needed to be discussed by the COP.
72. The COW took note of the document, which would be discussed in detail by the Budget WG.
73. The COP adopted document UNEP/CMS/COP14/CRP13.2 and its Annexes.

Item 13.3. Resource Mobilization

Committee of the Whole (12 February)

74. The Chair welcomed the participation of GEF at COP14 and invited the Secretariat to introduce document UNEP/CMS/COP14/Doc.13.3 *Resource Mobilization*.
75. The Executive Secretary of CMS reported on resources mobilized for implementation of the POW 2020-2023 and outlined activities carried out to raise support for funding needs for the inter-sessional period between COP14 and COP15, reporting on the funds received, indirect financial contributions and in-kind contributions, enabled support from other sources, and submissions to grant proposals. The document also reported on

CMS inputs relating to the eighth replenishment period of the GEF Trust Fund (GEF-8, 2022-2026). Amendments to Resolution 10.25 reflected necessary updates, which include priorities for migratory species to fully benefit from GEF funding available.

76. COP14 was recommended to provide guidance to the Secretariat on resource mobilization and further engagement with the GEF, and adopt the draft amendments to Resolution 10.25 (Rev. COP12) contained in Annex 1 of the document.
77. The Chair opened the floor for comments or interventions on resource mobilization.
78. The United Kingdom supported the text prepared for this session with its amendments and proposed the following additional paragraph, which it considered would support the work of CMS and its Parties: *“Welcomes CBD COP Decision 15/7 on Resource Mobilisation and the establishment of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund under the GEF and encourages Parties to utilize this mechanism to support the delivery of their national priorities for CMS.”*
79. There being no other comments, the Chair closed the COW for the day.