



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

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ANNEX VIII

Original: English

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON THE
CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS
11TH MEETING
Quito, Ecuador, 4-9 November 2014

Proceedings of the 11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties Part I

RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY THE 11th MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

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CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

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FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th Meeting (Quito, 4-9 November 2014)

Recalling Article VII, paragraph 4, of the Convention, which reads as follows:

“The Conference of the Parties shall establish and keep under review the financial regulations of this Convention. The Conference of the Parties shall, at each of its ordinary meetings, adopt the budget for the next financial period. Each Party shall contribute to this budget according to a scale to be agreed upon by the Conference”;

Acknowledging with appreciation the financial and other support provided by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and giving special thanks to the Host Government (Germany) and other donors for their substantial additional contributions in support of the implementation of the Convention, as well as other support offered to the organs of the Convention during the previous triennium;

Appreciating the importance of all Parties being able to participate in the implementation of the Convention and related activities;

Noting the increased number of Parties, other countries and also organisations attending the meeting of the Conference of Parties as observers, and the resulting additional expenditure to Parties so incurred; and

Noting that the current level of the Trust Fund balance and the rising trend in year-end balances of Parties' arrears, make it impossible to drawdown on the Trust Fund balance to contribute to the financing of the current budget as this could adversely affect the liquidity of the fund;

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

1. *Confirms* that all Parties should contribute to the budget adopted at the scale agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties in accordance with Article VII, paragraph 4, of the Convention;
2. *Adopts* the budget for 2015 to 2017 attached as Annex I to the present Resolution and the Program of Work attached as Annex V;

3. *Adopts* the scale of contributions of Parties to the Convention, based on the UN Scale of Assessment, as listed in Annex II to the present Resolution and *decides* to apply that scale *pro rata* to new Parties;
4. *Requests* Parties, in particular those that are required to pay small contributions, to consider paying for the whole triennium in one instalment;
5. *Urges* all Parties to pay their contributions as promptly as possible preferably not later than the end of March in the year to which they relate and, if they so wish, to inform the Secretariat whether they would prefer to receive a single invoice covering the whole triennium;
6. *Notes* with concern that a number of Parties have not paid their contributions to the core budget for 2014 and prior years which were due on 1 March of each year, thus affecting adversely the implementation of the Convention;
7. *Urges* all Parties with arrears to co-operate with the Secretariat in arranging for the payment of their outstanding contributions without delay;
8. *Decides* to set the threshold of eligibility for funding delegates to attend the Convention's meetings at 0.200 per cent on the United Nations scale of assessment, and as a general rule furthermore to exclude from such eligibility countries from the European Union, European countries with strong economies and/or countries that have payments in arrears of more than three years;
9. *Decides* that representatives from countries with contributions in arrears three years or more should be excluded from holding office in Convention bodies and denied the right to vote; and *requests* the Executive Secretary to explore with these Parties innovative approaches for the identification of possible funding to resolve their arrears prior to the next meeting;
10. *Decides* that Resolutions adopted by this Conference of the Parties that establish, *inter alia*, bodies, mechanisms or activities that have financial implications not provided for in Annex I, are subject to available funds from voluntary contributions;
11. *Encourages* all Parties to make voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund to support requests from developing countries to participate in and implement the Convention throughout the triennium;
12. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to provide Parties with a detailed list of core ongoing and future activities and projects not covered by the core budget, to assist Parties to identify those they intend to fund;
13. *Encourages* States not Parties to the Convention, governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other sources to consider contributing to the Trust Fund or to special activities;
14. *Decides* that the Executive Secretary, subject to the approval of the Standing Committee and in urgent cases with the approval of the Chair, shall have the authority to spend or to apply funds saved from implementation of the core budget and funds from new

parties joining the convention to activities in the approved costed program of work not covered in the core budget;

15. *Encourages* the Executive Secretary, with the approval of the Standing Committee and in line with UN rules, to use opportunities provided by vacancies to explore ways to strengthen the capacity of the Secretariat within its assigned budget, including through structural change;

16. *Approves* the creation of:

- a) one part-time (50%) P-2 position of Associate Programme Officer, Central Asian Mammals Initiative (CAMI);
- b) one part-time (50%) P-2 position of Associate Information Officer;

17. *Requests* the Executive Director of UNEP to assist the Secretariat to undertake a review of the grading of the Secretariat's posts, in line with the functions of the Secretariat, taking into account the outcome of the Working Group on Future Shape of CMS, to enable decisions on the grading of the posts to be taken by Parties at COP12;

18. *Invites* Parties to consider the feasibility of financing Junior Professional Officers and / or providing gratis personnel or technical experts to the Secretariat to increase its technical capacity in line with UN Rules and Regulations;

19. *Instructs* the Finance and Budget Subcommittee of the Standing Committee to:

- i) meet one day prior to the start of every regular meeting of the Standing Committee, and to work intersessionally by electronic or other means;
- ii) work with the Secretariat to prepare all financial and budgetary documents for consideration by the Standing Committee; and
- iii) operate under the terms of reference attached as Annex III to this Resolution;

20. *Confirms* that the CMS Secretariat will continue to provide Secretariat services to ASCOBANS and to the Gorilla Agreement in the next triennium;

21. *Requests* the Executive Director of UNEP to continue to incorporate aspects of the Convention's programme of work into the programme of work of UNEP and consider, as appropriate, providing financial support to specific CMS activities in this context;

22. *Requests* the Executive Director of UNEP to extend the duration of the Convention Trust Fund to 31 December 2017;

23. *Approves* the terms of reference for the administration of the Trust Fund, as set forth in Annex IV to the present Resolution, for the period 2015 to 2017;

24. *Decides* that all contributions to the Trust Fund shall be paid in Euros;

25. *Requests* the Secretariat to carefully monitor exchange rate fluctuations and adjust levels of expenditure, where necessary; and *decides* that the Secretariat, as a last resort, can request the Standing Committee to drawdown from the Trust Fund balance on an exceptional basis;
26. *Further decides* that there should be maintained a working capital at a constant level of at least 15 per cent of estimated annual expenditure or US\$500,000, whichever is higher;
27. *Requests* the Secretariat to give due attention to the recommendations from the Future Shape process while preparing the budget for the next triennium; and
28. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare budget proposals in the same format for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its 12th Meeting, including, as a minimum, a zero nominal growth budget scenario, a zero real growth budget scenario and, in consultation with the Finance and Budget Subcommittee, if necessary, a third scenario.

ANNEX I TO RESOLUTION 11.1

BUDGET FOR THE TRIENNIUM 2015-2017

(All figures in Euros)

	2015	2016	2017	Total
Executive Direction and Management				
1 Executive Secretary ¹ , 97%	169 794	173 190	176 653	519 637
2 Deputy Executive Secretary	157 059	160 200	163 404	480 663
3 Personal Assistant to the Executive Secretary	82 775	84 430	86 119	253 324
4 Secretary to Deputy Executive Secretary, 50%	32 155	32 798	33 454	98 407
5 Strategic Plan (Indicators, Companion Volume etc.)	15 000	15 000	15 000	45 000
6 Independent analysis of synergies in the CMS family	50 000			50 000
Subtotal	506 783	465 618	474 630	1 447 031
Implementation Support				
Aquatic Species				
7 Head, Aquatic Species ¹ , 85%	121 774	124 210	126 694	372 678
8 Associate Marine Mammals Officer ¹ , 25%	22 551	23 002	23 463	69 016
9 Senior Advisor and Head of IOSEA, approx 12.5%	20 376	20 376	20 376	61 128
Avian Species				
10 Head, Avian Species	143 264	146 129	149 051	438 444
Terrestrial Species				
11 Head ² , Terrestrial Species				
12 Associate Programme Officer	90 203	92 007	93 847	276 057
13 Associate Programme Officer, CAMI 50%	45 102	46 004	46 924	138 030
Subtotal	443 270	451 728	460 355	1 355 353
Scientific Advisory Services				
14 Scientific Advisor	143 264	146 129	149 051	438 444
Subtotal	143 264	146 129	149 051	438 444
Conferences and Support Services				
15 Head ²				
16 Programme Assistant	64 310	65 596	66 908	196 814
17 Secretary, 50%	32 155	32 798	33 454	98 407
18 Clerk, 50%	32 155	32 798	33 454	98 407
19 Secretary, 50%	32 155	32 798	33 454	98 407
20 Secretary, 50%	32 155	32 798	33 454	98 407
Subtotal	192 930	196 788	200 724	590 442
Resource Mobilization and Interagency Affairs				
21 Associate Partnerships and Fundraising Officer	90 203	92 007	93 847	276 057
22 Associate Programme Officer, Western Hemisphere, 50%	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	90 203	92 007	93 847	276 057
Information Management, Communication and Outreach				
23 Associate Information Officer, 50%	45 102	46 004	46 924	138 030
24 Senior Information Assistant	82 775	84 430	86 119	253 324
25 Administrative Assistant	64 310	65 596	66 908	196 814
26 ICT Tools, Website Development and Maintenance	6 500	6 500	6 500	19 500
Subtotal	198 687	202 530	206 451	607 668
Capacity Building				
27 Head, Capacity Building	143 264	146 129	149 051	438 444
28 Secretary, 50%	32 155	32 798	33 454	98 407
Subtotal	175 419	178 927	182 505	536 851
Servicing of Governing Bodies				
29 Contractual Services (translation, interpretation, etc.)			289 710	289 710
30 COP-12 travel of CMS Staff			53 061	53 061
31 Standing Committee Meetings (delegates etc.)	21 649	22 082		43 731
32 Scientific Council (delegates, intergov processes etc.)	50 408	50 408		100 815
Subtotal	72 057	72 490	342 771	487 317

	2015	2016	2017	Total
Operating Costs				
33 Contractual Services (translation etc.)	70 000	70 000	88 400	228 400
34 Secretariat Travel	66 300	66 300	63 700	196 300
35 Staff Development (training, retreats etc.)	15 400	10 000	10 000	35 400
36 Office Supplies	5 500	5 800	5 800	17 100
37 Non-expendable Equipment	10 000	10 500	10 500	31 000
38 Information Technology Services	70 000	70 000	70 000	210 000
39 Office Automation Services (printer leases, hosting etc.)	10 000	10 000	10 000	30 000
40 Information Material and Document Production	12 000	12 000	12 500	36 500
41 Communication and Courier Services	16 900	17 100	17 500	51 500
42 Miscellaneous	3 553	3 742	3 738	11 033
Subtotal	279 653	275 442	292 138	847 233
Total	2 102 266	2 081 659	2 402 472	6 586 396
Programme Support Costs	273 295	270 616	312 322	856 233
Grand Total	2 375 561	2 352 275	2 714 794	7 442 629

¹ Posts cost shared with the ASCOBANS Secretariat

² Functions performed by the Deputy Executive Secretary

ANNEX II TO RESOLUTION 11.1

CONTRIBUTIONS OF PARTIES TO FUND THE 2015-2017 BUDGET

<i>Party / Economic Integration Area</i>	<i>UN Scale</i>	<i>Adjusted Scale</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
Albania	0.010	0.0219	520	515	595	1 630
Algeria	0.137	0.2997	7 119	7 050	8 136	22 305
Angola	0.010	0.0219	520	515	595	1 630
Antigua and Barbuda	0.002	0.0044	105	103	119	327
Argentina	0.432	0.9451	22 451	22 231	25 657	70 339
Armenia	0.007	0.0153	363	360	415	1 138
Australia	2.074	4.5373	107 785	106 729	123 177	337 691
Austria	0.798	1.7458	41 472	41 066	47 394	129 932
Bangladesh	0.010	0.0219	520	515	595	1 630
Belarus	0.056	0.1225	2 910	2 882	3 326	9 118
Belgium	0.998	2.1833	51 865	51 357	59 271	162 493
Benin	0.003	0.0066	157	155	179	491
Bolivia	0.009	0.0197	468	463	535	1 466
Bulgaria	0.047	0.1028	2 442	2 418	2 791	7 651
Burkina Faso	0.003	0.0066	157	155	179	491
Burundi	0.001	0.0022	52	52	60	164
Cabo Verde	0.001	0.0022	52	52	60	164
Cameroon	0.012	0.0263	625	619	714	1 958
Chad	0.002	0.0044	105	103	119	327
Chile	0.334	0.7307	17 358	17 188	19 837	54 383
Congo, Republic of	0.005	0.0109	259	256	296	811
Cook Islands		0.0022	52	52	60	164
Costa Rica	0.038	0.0831	1 974	1 955	2 256	6 185
Côte d'Ivoire	0.011	0.0241	573	567	654	1 794
Croatia	0.126	0.2757	6 549	6 485	7 485	20 519
Cuba	0.069	0.1510	3 587	3 552	4 099	11 238
Cyprus	0.047	0.1028	2 442	2 418	2 791	7 651
Czech Republic	0.386	0.8445	20 061	19 865	22 926	62 852
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.003	0.0066	157	155	179	491
Denmark	0.675	1.4767	35 080	34 736	40 089	109 905
Djibouti	0.001	0.0022	52	52	60	164
Ecuador	0.044	0.0963	2 288	2 265	2 614	7 167
Egypt	0.134	0.2932	6 965	6 897	7 960	21 822
Equatorial Guinea	0.010	0.0219	520	515	595	1 630
Eritrea	0.001	0.0022	52	52	60	164
Estonia	0.040	0.0875	2 079	2 058	2 375	6 512
Ethiopia	0.010	0.0219	520	515	595	1 630
European Union		2.5000	59 388	58 806	67 869	186 063
Fiji	0.003	0.0066	157	155	179	491
Finland	0.519	1.1354	26 972	26 707	30 823	84 502
France	5.593	12.2359	290 669	287 819	332 176	910 664
Gabon	0.020	0.0438	1 040	1 030	1 189	3 259
Gambia	0.001	0.0022	52	52	60	164
Georgia	0.007	0.0153	363	360	415	1 138
Germany	7.141	15.6225	371 119	367 480	424 114	1 162 713
Ghana	0.014	0.0306	727	720	831	2 278

<i>Party / Economic Integration Area</i>	<i>UN Scale</i>	<i>Adjusted Scale</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
Greece	0.638	1.3958	33 158	32 833	37 893	103 884
Guinea	0.001	0.0022	52	52	60	164
Guinea-Bissau	0.001	0.0022	52	52	60	164
Honduras	0.008	0.0175	416	412	475	1 303
Hungary	0.266	0.5819	13 823	13 688	15 797	43 308
India	0.666	1.4570	34 612	34 272	39 554	108 438
Ireland	0.418	0.9145	21 724	21 511	24 827	68 062
Islamic Republic of Iran	0.356	0.7788	18 501	18 319	21 143	57 963
Israel	0.396	0.8663	20 579	20 378	23 518	64 475
Italy	4.448	9.7310	231 164	228 898	264 174	724 236
Jordan	0.022	0.0481	1 143	1 131	1 306	3 580
Kazakhstan	0.121	0.2647	6 288	6 226	7 186	19 700
Kenya	0.013	0.0284	675	668	771	2 114
Kyrgyzstan	0.002	0.0044	105	103	119	327
Latvia	0.047	0.1028	2 442	2 418	2 791	7 651
Liberia	0.001	0.0022	52	52	60	164
Libya	0.142	0.3107	7 381	7 308	8 435	23 124
Liechtenstein	0.009	0.0197	468	463	535	1 466
Lithuania	0.073	0.1597	3 794	3 757	4 335	11 886
Luxembourg	0.081	0.1772	4 209	4 168	4 811	13 188
Madagascar	0.003	0.0066	157	155	179	491
Mali	0.004	0.0088	209	207	239	655
Malta	0.016	0.0350	831	823	950	2 604
Mauritania	0.002	0.0044	105	103	119	327
Mauritius	0.013	0.0284	675	668	771	2 114
Monaco	0.012	0.0263	625	619	714	1 958
Mongolia	0.003	0.0066	157	155	179	491
Montenegro	0.005	0.0109	259	256	296	811
Morocco	0.062	0.1356	3 221	3 190	3 681	10 092
Mozambique	0.003	0.0066	157	155	179	491
Netherlands	1.654	3.6185	85 959	85 116	98 234	269 309
New Zealand	0.253	0.5535	13 149	13 020	15 026	41 195
Niger	0.002	0.0044	105	103	119	327
Nigeria	0.090	0.1969	4 677	4 632	5 345	14 654
Norway	0.851	1.8617	44 225	43 792	50 541	138 558
Pakistan	0.085	0.1860	4 419	4 375	5 049	13 843
Palau	0.001	0.0022	52	52	60	164
Panama	0.026	0.0569	1 352	1 338	1 545	4 235
Paraguay	0.010	0.0219	520	515	595	1 630
Peru	0.117	0.2560	6 081	6 022	6 950	19 053
Philippines	0.154	0.3369	8 003	7 925	9 146	25 074
Poland	0.921	2.0149	47 865	47 396	54 700	149 961
Portugal	0.474	1.0370	24 634	24 393	28 152	77 179
Republic of Moldova	0.003	0.0066	157	155	179	491
Romania	0.226	0.4944	11 745	11 630	13 422	36 797
Rwanda	0.002	0.0044	105	103	119	327
Samoa	0.001	0.0022	52	52	60	164
Sao Tome and Principe	0.001	0.0022	52	52	60	164
Saudi Arabia	0.864	1.8902	44 902	44 462	51 314	140 678
Senegal	0.006	0.0131	311	308	356	975

<i>Party / Economic Integration Area</i>	<i>UN Scale</i>	<i>Adjusted Scale</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
Serbia	0.040	0.0875	2 079	2 058	2 375	6 512
Seychelles	0.001	0.0022	52	52	60	164
Slovakia	0.171	0.3741	8 887	8 800	10 156	27 843
Slovenia	0.100	0.2188	5 198	5 147	5 940	16 285
Somalia	0.001	0.0022	52	52	60	164
South Africa	0.372	0.8138	19 332	19 143	22 093	60 568
Spain	2.973	6.5041	154 507	152 993	176 571	484 071
Sri Lanka	0.025	0.0547	1 299	1 287	1 485	4 071
Swaziland	0.003	0.0066	157	155	179	491
Sweden	0.960	2.1002	49 891	49 402	57 016	156 309
Switzerland	1.047	2.2905	54 412	53 878	62 182	170 472
Syrian Arab Republic	0.036	0.0788	1 872	1 854	2 139	5 865
Tajikistan	0.003	0.0066	157	155	179	491
The FYR of Macedonia	0.008	0.0175	416	412	475	1 303
Togo	0.001	0.0022	52	52	60	164
Tunisia	0.036	0.0788	1 872	1 854	2 139	5 865
Uganda	0.006	0.0131	311	308	356	975
Ukraine	0.099	0.2166	5 145	5 095	5 880	16 120
United Kingdom	5.179	11.3302	269 153	266 515	307 588	843 256
United Republic of Tanzania	0.009	0.0197	468	463	535	1 466
Uruguay	0.052	0.1138	2 703	2 677	3 089	8 469
Uzbekistan	0.015	0.0328	779	772	890	2 441
Yemen	0.010	0.0219	520	515	595	1 630
Zimbabwe	0.002	0.0044	105	103	119	327
	44.566	100.001	2 375 561	2 352 275	2 714 794	7 442 630

ANNEX III TO RESOLUTION 11.1
REVISED TERMS OF REFERENCE
OF THE FINANCE AND BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE

1. *Composition of the Subcommittee:*

- a) The Finance and Budget Subcommittee shall be composed, from among the members of the Standing Committee, of one country representative from each of the CMS regions, nominated by the region; and
- b) The Subcommittee shall elect a Chairman from among its members.

2. *Meetings and mode of operation of the Subcommittee:*

- a) The Subcommittee shall meet in closed session (i.e. attended only by members of the Subcommittee, Party observers and the Secretariat) one day prior to each meeting of the Standing Committee; and
- b) The members of the Subcommittee shall communicate by electronic means between meetings of the Standing Committee. For this purpose, the Secretariat shall establish a forum on its website for communications among the members and for the sharing of documents, which may be read by non-members, who would communicate their views to their regional representative on the Subcommittee.

3. *Responsibilities of members of the Subcommittee:*

Members of the Subcommittee shall seek and represent the views of their region in carrying out their duties, and shall report back to their regions.

4. *Responsibilities of the Subcommittee:*

To fulfil the mandate of Resolution Conf.9.14, the Subcommittee shall:

- a) Broadly, consider all aspects of the financing and budgeting of the Convention and develop recommendations to the Standing Committee. The Subcommittee should focus on keeping the Convention fiscally solvent while providing for essential support services for the efficient and effective functioning of the Convention;
- b) Evaluate the programme of work of the Secretariat and other documents with budgetary implications relative to:
 - i) The duties and responsibilities of the Secretariat mandated in the text of the Convention; and
 - ii) Ensuring that the activities undertaken by the Secretariat under the approved budget are consistent with Resolutions and Decisions of the Conference of the Parties;
- c) Consider administrative procedures and other aspects of the financing and budgeting of the Convention, and make recommendations for improving the efficiency with which funds are expended;

- d) Using the information developed through the processes described in paragraphs a)-c):
 - i) work with the Secretariat to prepare all financial and budgetary documents for consideration by the Standing Committee;
 - ii) further develop the report format to ensure that the financial reports are easily understood and transparent, and that they enable informed decisions to be taken in relation to the financial performance of the Convention;
 - iii) make recommendations to the Standing Committee on all financial and budgetary documents and proposals developed through this process; and
 - iv) otherwise assist the Standing Committee in providing oversight of financial and budgetary matters, including the preparation of documents for meetings of the Conference of the Parties;
- e) The Secretariat shall issue to all Standing Committee members a report, every six months, to be sent electronically, which identifies and explains any projected expenditure that differs from the approved budget by more than 20 % for total staff costs or, in the case of non-staff costs, for each activity, together with the proposed approach for managing any such projected over-expenditure.

ANNEX IV TO RESOLUTION 11.1

TERMS OF REFERENCE

FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRUST FUND FOR THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS

1. The Trust Fund for the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (hereinafter referred to as the Trust Fund) shall be continued for a period of three years to provide financial support for the aims of the Convention.
2. The financial period shall be three calendar years beginning 1 January 2015 and ending 31 December 2017, subject to the approval of the Governing Council of UNEP.
3. The Trust Fund shall continue to be administered by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).
4. The administration of the Trust Fund shall be governed by the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and other administrative policies or procedures promulgated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
5. In accordance with United Nations rules, UNEP shall deduct from the expenditure of the Trust Fund an administrative charge equal to 13 per cent of the expenditure charged to the Trust Fund in respect of activities financed under the Trust Fund.
6. The financial resources of the Trust Fund for 2015-2017 shall be derived from:
 - (a) The contributions made by the Parties by reference to Annex II, including contributions from any new Parties; and
 - (b) Further contributions from Parties and contributions from States not Parties to the Convention, other governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other sources.
7. All contributions to the Trust Fund shall be paid in Euros. For contributions from States that become Parties after the beginning of the financial period, the initial contribution (from the first day of the third month after deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession till the end of the financial period) shall be determined pro rata based on the contributions of other States Parties on the same level as the United Nations scale of assessment, as it applies from time to time. However, if the contribution of a new Party determined on this basis were to be more than 22 per cent of the budget, the contribution of that Party shall be 22 per cent of the budget for the financial year of joining (or pro rata for a partial year). The scale of contributions for all Parties shall then be revised by the Secretariat on 1 January of the next year. Contributions shall be paid in annual instalments. Contributions shall be due on 1 January 2015, 2016 and 2017.

8. Contributions shall be paid into the following accounts:

Contributions in Euros:

UNEP Euro Account
Account No. 6161603755
J.P. Morgan AG
Junghofstrasse 14
60311 Frankfurt/Main, Germany
Bank code number 501 108 00
SWIFT No. CHASDEFX
IBAN: DE 565011080061616 03755

Contributions in US Dollars:

UNEP Trust Fund
Account No. 485 002 809
J.P. Morgan Chase
International Agencies Banking Division
270 Park Avenue 43rd Floor
New York, N.Y. 10017, USA
Wire transfers: Chase ABA number 021000021
SWIFT number BIC-CHASUS33, or
CHIPS participant number 0002

9. For the convenience of the Parties, for each of the years of the financial period the Executive Director of UNEP shall as soon as possible notify the Parties to the Convention of their assessed contributions.

10. Contributions received into the Trust Fund that are not immediately required to finance activities shall be invested at the discretion of the United Nations, and any income shall be credited to the Trust Fund.

11. The Trust Fund shall be subject to audit by the United Nations Board of Auditors.

12. Budget estimates covering the income and expenditure for each of the three calendar years constituting the financial period, prepared in Euros, shall be submitted to the meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention.

13. The estimates for each of the calendar years covered by the financial period shall be divided into sections and objects of expenditure, shall be specified according to budget lines, shall include references to the programmes of work to which they relate, and shall be accompanied by such information as may be required by or on behalf of the contributors and such further information as the Executive Director of UNEP may deem useful and advisable. In particular, estimates shall also be prepared for each programme of work for each of the calendar years, with expenditures itemized for each programme so as to correspond to the sections, objects of expenditure and budget lines described in the first sentence of the present paragraph.

14. The proposed budget, including all necessary information, shall be dispatched by the Secretariat to all Parties at least 90 days before the date fixed for the opening of the ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties at which they are to be considered.

15. The budget shall be adopted by unanimous vote of the Parties present and voting at that Conference of the Parties.
16. In the event that the Executive Director of UNEP anticipates that there might be a shortfall in resources over the financial period as a whole, the Executive Director shall consult with the Secretariat, which shall seek the advice of the Standing Committee as to its priorities for expenditure.
17. Commitments against the resources of the Trust Fund may be made only if they are covered by the necessary income of the Convention.
18. Upon the request of the Secretariat of the Convention, after seeking the advice of the Standing Committee, the Executive Director of UNEP should, to the extent consistent with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, make transfers from one budget line to another. At the end of the first calendar year of the financial period, the Executive Director of UNEP may proceed to transfer any unspent balance of appropriations to the second calendar year, provided that the total budget approved by the Parties shall not be exceeded, unless specifically sanctioned in writing by the Standing Committee.
19. At the end of each calendar year of the financial period¹ the Executive Director of UNEP shall submit to the Parties, through the UNEP/CMS Secretariat, the year-end accounts. The Executive Director shall also submit, as soon as practicable, the audited accounts for the financial period. Those accounts shall include full details of actual expenditure compared to the original provisions for each budget line.
20. Those financial reports required to be submitted by the Executive Director of UNEP shall be transmitted simultaneously by the Secretariat of the Convention to the members of the Standing Committee.
21. The Secretariat of the Convention shall provide the Standing Committee with an estimate of proposed expenditures over the coming year simultaneously with, or as soon as possible after, distribution of the accounts and reports referred to in the preceding paragraphs.
22. The present terms of reference shall be effective from 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2017.

¹ The calendar year 1 January to 31 December is the accounting and financial year, but the accounts official closure date is 31 March of the following year. Thus, on 31 March the accounts of the previous year must be closed, and, it is only then that the Executive Director may submit the accounts of the previous calendar year.

ANNEX V TO RESOLUTION 11.1

PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR THE TRIENNIUM 2015 – 2017

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT

Activity No.	Activities	Priority ranking	2015			2016			2017		
			Source of funding		Total funding	Source of funding		Total funding	Source of funding		Total funding
			Core	Volycon		Core	Volycon		Core	Volycon	
1	Providing overall management of the Secretariat, including regular Management meetings	Core									
2	Supervising the administrative and financial management of the Secretariat	Core									
3	Representing CMS and/or CMS Family; raising awareness, visibility, etc.	Core									
4	Independent analysis of synergies in the CMS family	Core	50.000		50.000						
	Total		50.000		50.000						
	Staff costs: D-1 (0.3), P-5 (0.4), G-6 (0.85), G-4 (0.35)		208.204		208.204	212.368		212.368	216.615		216.615
	Grand total		258.204		258.204	212.368		212.368	216.615		216.615

STRATEGIC PLAN

Activity No.	Activities	Priority ranking	2015			2016			2017		
			Source of funding		Total funding	Source of funding		Total funding	Source of funding		Total funding
			Core	Volycon		Core	Volycon		Core	Volycon	
1	Strategic Plan Working Group	High	15.000	15.000	30.000	15.000	15.000	30.000	15.000	15.000	30.000
2	Further development of the Strategic Plan (Indicators, Companion Volume)	High		25.000	25.000		25.000	25.000		25.000	25.000
	Total		15.000	40.000	55.000	15.000	40.000	55.000	15.000	40.000	55.000
	Staff costs: P-2 (0.25)		22.551		22.551	23.002		23.002	23.462		23.462
	Grand total		37.551	40.000	77.551	38.002	40.000	78.002	38.462	40.000	78.462
SCENARIO 2											
<u>3</u>	Development of the Companion Volume	High	10.000	25.000	35.000	10.000	15.000	15.000		25.000	25.000
<u>4</u>	Development of the Indicators	High		25.000	25.000		15.000	15.000		10.000	10.000
SCENARIO 3											
<u>5</u>	Development of the Indicators	High	15.000	10.000	25.000	25.000	25.000	50.000		10.000	10.000

IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT

Activity No.	Activities	Priority ranking	2015			2016			2017		
			Source of funding		Total funding	Source of funding		Total funding	Source of funding		Total funding
			Core	Volycon		Core	Volycon		Core	Volycon	
	AQUATIC SPECIES TEAM										
1	Supporting implementation activities	High									
2	Implementation of the several Resolutions adopted at COP11 and where relevant COP10 e.g. on Marine Debris, Boat-based Wildlife watching, Bycatch, etc.	High		50.000	50.000		50.000	50.000		50.000	50.000
	<i>Coordinate, promote and facilitate the implementation of:</i>										
3	The Atlantic Turtle MoU										
	Revitalisation of the MoU by organizing a brainstorming meeting in conjunction with Western African Aquatic Mammals MoU	High		35.000	35.000						
	Supporting implementation	High		40.000	40.000		50.000	50.000		50.000	50.000
	Organizing Third Meeting of Signatories	High					50.000	50.000			
4	The Western African Aquatic Mammal MoU										
	Revitalisation of the MoU by organizing a brainstorming meeting in conjunction with Atlantic Turtle MoU	High		35.000	35.000						
	Supporting implementation	High		40.000	40.000		50.000	50.000		50.000	50.000
	Organizing First Meeting of Signatories	High					50.000	50.000			
5	The Pacific Islands Cetaceans MoU										
	Outsourcing of the technical coordination	High		25.000	25.000		25.000	25.000		25.000	25.000
	Supporting implementation	Medium		50.000	50.000		50.000	50.000		50.000	50.000
	Organizing Fourth Meeting of Signatories	High					50.000	50.000			
6	The Mediterranean Monk Seal MoU										
	Organising meeting to revise the Action Plan	Low								10.000	10.000
7	The Sharks MoU										
	Providing in kind support from the CMS Secretariat	High									
	Organizing the 2 nd Meeting of Signatories (<i>costs of the meeting to be covered by MoU Trust Fund</i>)	High									

Activity No.	Activities	Priority ranking	2015			2016			2017		
			Source of funding		Total funding	Source of funding		Total funding	Source of funding		Total funding
			Core	Volycon		Core	Volycon		Core	Volycon	
8	The Pacific Loggerhead Turtle Action Plan										
	Initiating and stimulating the implementation of the Action Plan.	Medium		50.000	50.000		50.000	50.000		50.000	50.000
9	Senior Advisor/IOSEA 12.5 %	High	20.376		20.376	20.376		20.376	20.376		20.376
	AVIAN SPECIES TEAM										
10	Supporting implementation activities	High									
11	Implementation of the several Resolutions adopted at COP11 and where relevant COP10 e.g. on illegal hunting and trapping, Bird Poisoning, Landbird Action Plan, etc.	High/ Medium		50.000	50.000		50.000	50.000		50.000	50.000
	<i>Coordinate, promote and facilitate the implementation of:</i>										
12	The Aquatic Warbler MoU										
	Outsourcing of the technical coordination.	High		10.000	10.000		10.000	10.000		10.000	10.000
	Supporting implementation.	Medium		50.000	50.000		50.000	50.000		50.000	50.000
	Organizing the 3 rd Meeting of Signatories.	Medium					50.000	50.000			
13	The Great Bustard MoU										
	Organizing the 4 th Meeting of Signatories.	Medium					50.000	50.000			
14	The Ruddy-headed Goose MoU	Low									
15	The Slender-billed Curlew MoU	Low									
16	The Siberian Crane MoU										
	Outsourcing of the technical coordination	High		10.000	10.000		10.000	10.000		10.000	10.000
	Supporting implementation.	Medium		50.000	50.000		50.000	50.000		50.000	50.000
	Organizing the 8 th Meeting of Signatories.	Medium					50.000	50.000			
17	The Andean Flamingos MoU										
	Organizing Meeting of Signatories	High		30.000	30.000						
	Supporting implementation	High		50.000	50.000		50.000	50.000		50.000	50.000
18	The South American Grassland Birds MoU										
	Organizing Meeting of Signatories	High					50.000	50.000			
	Supporting implementation	High		50.000	50.000		50.000	50.000		50.000	50.000
19	The Programme of Work for Migratory Birds and Flyways including organizing meeting of the Working Group	High		50.000	50.000		15.000	15.000		15.000	15.000

Activity No.	Activities	Priority ranking	2015			2016			2017		
			Source of funding		Total funding	Source of funding		Total funding	Source of funding		Total funding
			Core	Volycon		Core	Volycon		Core	Volycon	
	TERRESTRIAL SPECIES TEAM										
20	Supporting implementation activities	High									
	Implementation of the several Resolutions adopted at COP11 and where relevant COP10 e.g. Argali Action Plan, Guidelines on Mitigating the Impact of Linear Infrastructure and Related Disturbance on Mammals in Central Asia, etc.	Medium		50.000	50.000		50.000	50.000		50.000	50.000
	<i>Coordinate, promote and facilitate the implementation of:</i>										
21	The Saiga MoU										
	Finalization of the National Report Forma.	High		15.000	15.000						
	Outsourcing of the technical coordination	High		10.000	10.000		10.000	10.000		10.000	10.000
	Supporting implementation	High		50.000	50.000		50.000	50.000		50.000	50.000
	Organizing Third Meeting of Signatories	High		50.000	50.000						
22	The Bukhara Deer MoU										
	Supporting implementation.	Medium		50.000	50.000		50.000	50.000		50.000	50.000
	Organizing technical workshop and 2 nd Meeting of Signatories	Medium					50.000	50.000			
23	The Western African Elephant MoU										
	Updating the Medium Term International Work Programme	High		20.000	20.000						
	Supporting implementation	High		50.000	50.000		50.000	50.000		50.000	50.000
	Organizing Third Meeting of Signatories	High					50.000	50.000			
24	The Huemul Deer MoU	Low									
25	The Gorilla Agreement										
	Outsourcing of the technical coordination	High		25.000	25.000		25.000	25.000		25.000	25.000
	Supporting implementation	High		50.000	50.000		50.000	50.000		50.000	50.000
	Organizing the 3 rd Meeting of Parties	High		50.000	50.000						
26	The Central Asian Mammals Initiative										
	Associate Programme Officer for CAMI (full-time)	High	45.102	50.000	96.102	46.004	52.000	98.004	46.924	53.000	99.924
	Organize workshops and support implementation of relevant activities on specific issues outlined in the POW	High		100.000	100.000		50.000	50.000		5.000	5.000
27	The Sahelo/Saharan Mega Fauna Action Plan	Medium									
	Organising meeting to update the Action Plan	Medium		60.000	60.000						

Activity No.	Activities	Priority ranking	2015			2016			2017		
			Source of funding		Total funding	Source of funding		Total funding	Source of funding		Total funding
			Core	Volycon		Core	Volycon		Core	Volycon	
	SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY SERVICES										
	Implementation of the several Resolutions adopted at COP11 and where relevant COP10 e.g. Wildlife Crime, Renewable Energy, etc.	High		50.000	50.000		50.000	50.000		50.000	50.000
28	Providing scientific advice to the Secretariat and Subsidiary bodies of the Convention	Core									
29	Facilitating the work of the Scientific Council.	Core									
30	Coordinating preparations of review report on the conservation status of species listed on CMS Appendices	High		100.000	100.000		75.000	75.000		25.000	25.000
31	Coordinating implementation of the Small Grant Programme	High		100.000	100.000		100.000	100.000		100.000	100.000
32	Development of Atlas on Animal Migration • Starting with the African Eurasian region migratory birds atlas taking into consideration of already existent ones	High		750.000	750.000		750.000	750.000		500.000	500.000
33	Facilitate the implementation of the Programme of Work on Climate Change and prepare progress report to COP12	High									
	Organizing 1 st and 2 nd meeting	High		50.000	50.000					50.000	50.000
34	Stimulating the implementation of the Resolution on Ecological Networks particularly in Africa by programme planning in 2015 and a kick-start meeting in 2016	High		50.000	50.000		200.000	200.000		100.000	100.000
	Total		65.478	2.406.000	2.471.478	66.380	2.572.000	2.63.8380	67.300	1.738.000	1.805.300
	Staff costs: D-1 (0.1), P-5 (0.255), P-4 (1.85), P-2 (0.8), G-4/5 (1.2)		440.738		440.738	449.552		449.552	458.542		458.542
	Grand total		506.216	2.406.000	2.912.216	515.932	2.572.000	3.087.932	525.842	1.738.000	2.263.842

	SCENARIO 2										
	<i>Supporting implementation activities for:</i>										
35	Aquatic Species		10.000		10.000	10.000		10.000	10.000		10.000
36	Avian Species		10.000		10.000	10.000		10.000	10.000		10.000
37	Terrestrial Species		10.000		10.000	10.000		10.000	10.000		10.000

Activity No.	Activities	Priority ranking	2015			2016			2017		
			Source of funding		Total funding	Source of funding		Total funding	Source of funding		Total funding
			Core	Volycon		Core	Volycon		Core	Volycon	
	SCENARIO 3										
	<i>Supporting implementation activities for:</i>										
38	Aquatic Species		10.000			10.000		10.000	10.000		10.000
39	Avian Species		10.000			10.000		10.000	10.000		10.000
40	Terrestrial Species		10.000			10.000		10.000	10.000		10.000

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND INTERAGENCY AFFAIRS

Activity No.	Activities	Priority ranking	2015			2016			2017		
			Source of funding		Total funding	Source of funding		Total funding	Source of funding		Total funding
			Core	Volycon		Core	Volycon		Core	Volycon	
	RESOURCE MOBILIZATION										
1	Developing a CMS Resource Assessment and Mobilization Plan	Core		25.000	25.000		25.000	25.000			
2	Implementing the Migratory Species Champion Programme	Core		2.000	2.000		2.000	2.000		2.000	2.000
3	Developing project proposals	Core									
4	Identifying potential donors, liaise with them on new proposals and/ or report to them ongoing/finalised projects	Core									
5	Pursue partnerships with the Private Sector incl. the development of a strategy as part of the Champion Programme	High									
	PROMOTE CMS ISSUES IN UN SYSTEM										
	<i>Participating in meetings of / with e.g.:</i>										
6	Biodiversity Liaison Group (BLG)	High									
7	EMG and IMG Biodiversity Group	Low									
8	UNEP 2015 Strategic Group and Post 2015 process of Sustainable Development Goals	Medium									
9	UNEP MEA Management Team meetings	Medium									
10	Participating in NBSAPs Forum (UNEP, UNDP, CBD led) to provide information on behalf of the CMS Family	High									
11	Global Programme on Oceans (GPO)	Medium									
12	UNEP MEA Focal Points	High									
	STRENGTHEN EXISTING COLLABORATION WITH MEAs										
13	Coordinating and overseeing the implementation of the Joint Work Plans with CBD, Ramsar and CITES	High									
14	Strengthening the collaboration with UNESCO-WHC, UNFCCC, UNCCD and IWC	Medium									

Activity No.	Activities	Priority ranking	2015			2016			2017		
			Source of funding		Total funding	Source of funding		Total funding	Source of funding		Total funding
			Core	Volycon		Core	Volycon		Core	Volycon	
15	Maintaining collaboration with other MEAs e.g. Bern Convention, Cartagena Convention, etc.	Low									
	STRENGTHEN EXISTING COLLABORATION WITH IGOs AND CIVIL SOCIETY										
16	Strengthening the relationship with e.g. EU, SPREP, IUCN and Civil Society, where appropriate	Medium									
	ENGAGEMENT IN NEW STRATEGIC COOPERATIONS										
17	Continuing cooperation with IRENA building on results of our joint project.	High									
18	Pursuing joint interests and activities with WWF in the contact of the partnerships agreement	High									
19	Exploring possible engagement of GEF, UNDP, World Bank and others in implementation of CMS.	Medium									
	STRENGTHENING REGIONAL PRESENCE IMPLEMENTATION OF CMS										
20.1	African Regional Coordinator for raising awareness, building partnerships, mobilizing resources and the recruitment of new Parties to enhance visibility and general implementation of the Convention in the Africa region.	High		100.000	100.000		102.000	102.000		104.000	104.000
20.2	Western Hemisphere Regional Coordinator for raising awareness, building partnerships, mobilizing resources and the recruitment of new Parties to enhance visibility and general implementation of the Convention in the LAC region.	High		100.000	100.000		102.000	102.000		104.000	104.000
20.3	Pacific Regional Coordinator for raising awareness, building partnerships, mobilizing resources and the recruitment of new Parties to enhance visibility and general implementation of the Convention in the Pacific region.	High		100.000	100.000		102.000	102.000		104.000	104.000

Activity No.	Activities	Priority ranking	2015			2016			2017		
			Source of funding		Total funding	Source of funding		Total funding	Source of funding		Total funding
			Core	Volycon		Core	Volycon		Core	Volycon	
	CMS AMBASSADORS										
21	Continuing to liaise with the CMS Ambassadors to expand their programme to support CMS and identifying new Ambassadors, as appropriate.	Medium		10.000	10.000		10.000	10.000		10.000	10.000
	Total			337.000	337.000		343.000	343.000		324.000	324.000
	Staff costs: D-1 (0.1), P-5 (0.12); P-4 (0.35), P-2 (0.9); G-4/5 (0.05)		159.898		159.898	163.096		163.096	166.357		166.357
	Grand total		159.898	337.000	496.898	163.096	343.000	506.096	166.357	324.000	490.357

INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH

Activity No.	Activities	Priority ranking	2015			2016			2017		
			Source of funding		Total funding	Source of funding		Total funding	Source of funding		Total funding
			Core	Volycon		Core	Volycon		Core	Volycon	
	COMMUNICATION STRATEGY										
1	Developing a common Communication Strategy for AEWA and CMS; a first step toward a CMS Family-wide strategy	Core		25.000	25.000		25.000	25.000			
	Organising workshops to develop and discuss the Strategy	Core		50.000	50.000		50.000	50.000			
	Developing a common branding for the CMS Family	Medium					40.000	40.000		40.000	40.000
	COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS (CEPA)										
2	Initiating the development of a common CEPA Programme for AEWA and CM	Medium									
	Organizing CEPA Workshops to ensure a participatory process	Medium					50.000	50.000		50.000	50.000
	Developing the CEPA Programme	Medium								80.000	80.000
	Developing a CEPA Toolkit	Medium					100.000	100.000		100.000	100.000
	ELECTRONIC INFORMATION TOOLS										
3	Maintaining and further developing the CMS Family Website	Core	6.500	3.500	10.000	6.500	3.500	10.000	6.500	3.500	10.000
4	Maintaining and/ or developing other websites e.g. World Migratory Bird Day	Core		5.000	5.000		5.000	5.000		5.000	5.000
5	Maintaining and further developing online Workspaces e.g. for the Scientific Council	Core		10.000	10.000		10.000	10.000		10.000	10.000
5.1	Programme Officer to maintain and further develop electronic information tools	Core	45.102	51.000	96.102	46.004	52.000	98.004	46.924	53.000	99.924
	CAMPAIGNS										
6	Organizing the campaigns e.g. World Migratory Bird Day World Wildlife Day, etc.	High		35.000	35.000		35.000	35.000		35.000	35.000

Activity No.	Activities	Priority ranking	2015			2016			2017		
			Source of funding		Total funding	Source of funding		Total funding	Source of funding		Total funding
			Core	Volycon		Core	Volycon		Core	Volycon	
	PRESS AND MEDIA										
7	Drafting of Press Releases, Op-Eds, Articles, etc. including responding to Media requests	Core									
8	Furthering the use of Social Media to increase the visibility of the CMS Family	High		50.000	50.000		50.000	50.000		50.000	50.000
9	Improving the use of Multi Media	Medium		10.000	10.000		10.000	10.000		10.000	10.000
	PUBLICATIONS										
10	Organising and supervising the printing of Publications	Core		20.000	20.000		20.000	20.000		20.000	20.000
	INFORMATION MANAGEMENT										
11	Analysing and synthesizing of National Reports	Core								50.000	50.000
12	Further developing and maintaining the Online Reporting System incl. Analytical Tool	High		50.000	50.000		50.000	50.000	50.000		50.000
13	Managing in- and outgoing mail and keeping the contact database up to date	Core									
	Total		51.602	309.500	361.102	52.504	500.500	553.004	53.424	506.500	559.924
	Staff Costs: D-1(0.2), P-5 (0.05), P-4 (0.11), P-2 (0.04), G-7 (0.85), G 4 (0.5)		164.743		164.743	168.037		168.037	171.398		171.398
	Grand total		216.345	309.500	525.845	220.541	500.500	721.041	224.822	506.500	731.322

Please note that Staff time of AEWA has not been included in the Staff Costs.

	SCENARIO 2										
15	Programme Officer 25 %					29.784		29.784	30.380		30.380
16	Analysis of National Reports								50.000		50.000
17	Communication and Outreach activities		5.800		5.800						

	SCENARIO 3										
18	Communication and Outreach activities		10.000		10.000	10.000		10.000	10.000		10.000

CAPACITY BUILDING

Activity No.	Activities	Priority ranking	2015			2016			2017		
			Source of funding		Total funding	Source of funding		Total funding	Source of funding		Total funding
			Core	Volycon		Core	Volycon		Core	Volycon	
	CAPACITY BUILDING										
1	Implementing the Capacity Building Strategy 2015-2017 by identifying specific needs, training the Trainers, developing materials and organizing capacity building workshops in particularly African, Asia, Latin America and the Pacific, etc.	Core		200.000	200.000		150.000	150.000		150.000	150.000
2	Stimulating the use of E-community to increase communication between National Focal Points.	Core									
3	Evaluating the usefulness of the existing capacity building tool e.g. National Focal Point Manual, E-community, etc.	High									
4	REGIONAL MEETINGS										
	Organizing and servicing preparatory meeting for COP12 in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Pacific.	High					100.000	100.000		100.000	100.000
	RECRUITMENT OF NEW PARTIES										
5	Developing a Strategy to recruit new Parties.	Core									
6	Liaising with non-Party Range States to provide them with the necessary information to make an informed decision to join CMS and/or one or more of its instruments.	Core									
	Assisting countries to accede to CMS.	Core		30.000	30.000		30.000	30.000		30.000	30.000
	Total			230.000	230.000		280.000	280.000		280.000	280.000
	Staff Costs: D-1(0.1), P-5(0.05), P-4(0.74), P-2 (0.06), G-4 (0.4)		162.509		162.509	165.759		165.759	169.074		169.074
	Grand total		162.509	230.000	392.509	165.759	280.000	445.759	169.074	280.000	449.074
	SCENARIO 2										
7	Capacity building activities		5.000		5.000	5.000		5.000	5.000		5.000
	SCENARIO 3										
8	Capacity building activities		5.800		5.800	5.800		5.800	5.800		5.800

SERVICING OF GOVERNING BODIES AND OTHER CMS MEETINGS

Activity No.	Activities	Priority ranking	2015			2016			2017		
			Source of funding		Total funding	Source of funding		Total funding	Source of funding		Total funding
			Core	Volycon		Core	Volycon		Core	Volycon	
	<i>Servicing and organising (logistically as well as substantively) meetings of the following bodies:</i>										
1	The 12 th Meeting of the Conference of Parties (including hiring Conference Officer, support for funded delegates, contracting ENB and organization of High Level Segment).	Core							342.771	500.000	842.771
2	The Standing Committee including maintaining regular contact.	Core	21.649		21.649	22.082		22.082			
3	The Scientific Council including maintaining regular contact.	Core	50.408	10.000	60.408	50.408	10.000	60.408		60.000	60.000
4	Servicing and organizing (logistically) of any other CMS meeting e.g. Meeting of Signatories to MoUs, Meeting of Parties to the Gorilla Agreement, Workshops, etc.	Core									
	Total		72.057	10.000	82.057	72.490	10.000	82.490	342.771	560.000	902.771
	Staff costs: D1 (0.17), P5 (0.25), P4 (0.8), P2 (0.45) and GS 6/7 (0.3); GS 4/5 (2.5)		409.832		409.832	418.028		418.028	426.388		426.388
	Grand total		481.889	1.0000	491.889	490.518	1.0000	500.518	769.159	560.000	1.329.159

OPERATING COSTS

Activity No.	Activities	Priority ranking	2015			2016			2017		
			Source of funding		Total funding	Source of funding		Total funding	Source of funding		Total funding
			Core	Volycon		Core	Volycon		Core	Volycon	
1	Contractual services (translation etc.).	Core	70.000	15.000	85.000	70.000	15.000	85.000	88.400	20.000	108.400
2	Secretariat Travel	Core	66.300	15.000	81.300	66.300	15.000	81.300	63.700	10.000	73.700
3	Staff development (training / retreats)	Core	15.400		15.400	10.000		10.000	10.000		10.000
	Office Supplies	Core	5.500		5.500	5.800		5.800	5.800		
4	Non-expendable Equipment	Core	10.000	15.000	25.000	10.500	15.000	25.500	10.500	15.000	25.500
5	Information Technology Services	Core	70.000		70.000	70.000		70.000	70.000		70.000
6	Information and document production	Core	12.000	15.000	27.000	12.000	15.000	27.000	12.500	60.000	72.500
	Office Automation Services (printer leasing, hosting etc.)	Core	10.000		10.000	10.000		10.000	10.000		10.000
7	Communication and Courier Services	Core	16.900		16.900	17.100		17.100	17.500		17.500
8	Miscellaneous expenses and hospitality	Core	3.553		3.553	3.742		3.742	3.738		3.738
	Total		279.653	60.000	339.653	275.442	60.000	335.442	292.138	105.000	391.338
	Staff costs										
	Grand total		279653	60000	339653	275442	60000	335442	292138	105000	391338

SUMMARY OF TOTAL COSTS

Activities	2015			2016			2017		
	Source of funding		Total funding	Source of funding		Total funding	Source of funding		Total funding
	Core	Volycon		Core	Volycon		Core	Volycon	
Executive Direction and Management	258204		258.204	212.368		212.368	216.615		216.615
Strategic Plan	37551	40.000	7.7551	3.8002	40.000	7.8002	3.8462	4.0000	7.8462
Implementation Support	506216	2.406.000	2.912.216	515.932	2.572.000	3.087.932	525.842	1.738.000	2.263.842
Servicing governing bodies and other meetings	481889	10.000	491.889	490.518	1.0000	500.518	769.159	560.000	1.329.159
Resource Mobilization and Interagency Affairs	159898	337.000	496.898	163096	343.000	506.096	166.357	324.000	490.357
Information Management Communication and Outreach	216345	309.500	525.845	220.541	500.500	721.041	224.822	506.500	731.322
Capacity building	162509	230.000	392.509	165.759	280.000	445.759	169.074	280.000	449.074
Operating costs	279653	60.000	339.653	275.442	60.000	335.442	292.138	105.000	391.338
Total	2102265	3.392.500	5.494.765	2.081.658	3.805.500	5.887.158	2.402.469	3.553.500	5.950.169
Programme support costs	273294	441025	714319	270616	494715	765331	312321	461955	773522
Grand total	2375559	3833525	6209084	2352274	4300215	6652489	2714790	4015455	6723691

Please note that the figures presented here are slightly deviating from those of the budget proposal due to the fact that figures are rounded up.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.2

Original: English

STRATEGIC PLAN FOR MIGRATORY SPECIES 2015-2023

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th Meeting (Quito, 4-9 November 2014)

Recalling CMS Resolution 10.5 which welcomed the updated version of the Strategic Plan for the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (2006-2011) to cover the next three-year period (2012-2014) without making substantive changes;

Taking into account that CMS Resolution 10.5 also established a Working Group to draft a new Strategic Plan for the period 2015-2023 to be submitted to the 11th Meeting of the CMS Conference of the Parties in 2014;

Recalling Decision X/20 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in which CMS is recognized as the lead partner in the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species over their entire range;

Further recalling Decision X/2 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity by which the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets were adopted, and which invited the UN Environment Management Group (EMG) to identify measures for effective and efficient implementation of the Strategic Plan across the United Nations system;

Noting the EMG senior officials' agreement in November 2012 to support the implementation of the strategic planning processes of the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements, such as for migratory species;

Noting that Decision X/2 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity urged Parties and other governments to support the updating of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) as effective instruments to promote the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and mainstreaming of biodiversity at the national level, taking into account synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions in a manner consistent with their respective mandates;

Noting that UNGA Resolution 65/161 paragraph 19 decided to declare 2011–2020 the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, with a view to contributing to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, to lead the coordination of the activities of the Decade on behalf of the United Nations system, with the support of the secretariat of the Convention on

Biological Diversity, the secretariats of other biodiversity-related conventions and relevant United Nations funds, programmes and agencies;

Noting the report of the Chair of the CMS Strategic Plan Working Group (document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.15.2);

Grateful for the work undertaken by that Working Group in preparing the new Plan, including taking account of lessons learned from experience in implementing the Strategic Plan 2006-2014, considering the outcomes of the Future Shape process and the strategic planning processes in other multilateral environmental agreements; and providing substantial opportunities for making contributions to the drafting of the Plan;

Welcoming contributions to the Strategic Plan's development by Parties and stakeholders, including the report *A Natural Affiliation: Developing the Role of NGOs in the Convention on Migratory Species Family*¹; and *acknowledging* that key partnerships to support delivery of the Strategic Plan will include those with other Conventions, civil society, the private sector, and regional bodies; and

Mindful of the need to avoid creating additional reporting burdens that risk diverting action from implementation;

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

Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023

1. *Adopts* the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 as appended in Annex 1 to this Resolution;
2. *Requests* the Secretariat to integrate the goals and targets of the Strategic Plan into work programmes under the Convention, and to take action to raise awareness of the Plan;
3. *Urges* Parties and invites other States, the CMS Family of instruments, relevant multilateral bodies, intergovernmental organizations, and civil society organizations working towards the conservation of migratory species to integrate the goals and targets of the Strategic Plan within relevant policy and planning instruments, and also to take action to raise awareness of the Plan;
4. *Invites* the decision-making bodies of CMS instruments to consider the Strategic Plan for adoption at their next meetings;

Sub-targets to support the Strategic Plan targets

5. *Encourages* the decision-making bodies of CMS instruments, as well as other partners and stakeholders working for the conservation of migratory species, as appropriate, to identify existing or develop new sub-targets for the species and issues relevant to those instruments

¹ Prideaux, M., (2013) *A Natural Affiliation: Developing the Role of NGOs in the Convention on Migratory Species Family*, Wild Migration, Australia.

and organizations that support the achievement of the targets in the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species; and to inform the CMS Secretariat of such sub-targets;

6. *Requests* the Secretariat to maintain a register of sub-targets as a “living” document able to be supplemented and updated by contributions from the CMS Family of instruments and from other partners and stakeholders wishing to contribute, and to provide updates on additions to the register to future meetings of the Conference of the Parties for the duration of the Strategic Plan;

Indicators and Companion Volume

7. *Notes* the indicative headline indicators and Companion Volume outline presented in document UNEP/CMS/Conf.11/Doc.15.2;

8. *Confirms* the need for additional inter-sessional work to strengthen the suite of materials to support implementation of the Strategic Plan, including:

- a) indicators for the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species, drawing as far as possible from existing work, such as that under the global Biodiversity Indicators Partnership; and
- b) a Companion Volume on Implementation for the new Strategic Plan, based on available tools, to provide guidance on implementation of the Plan;

Extension of the Strategic Plan Working Group mandate

9. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Strategic Plan Working Group to include the tasks of elaborating the indicators and Companion Volume during the triennium 2015-2017, and *requests* the Working Group to submit progress reports to the Standing Committee for approval of their progressive implementation. The new Terms of Reference for the Strategic Plan Working Group are appended as Annex 2 to this Resolution;

10. *Requests* the Secretariat to undertake the necessary background compilation of material to feed in to the efforts of the Working Group, including:

- a) The work being undertaken by relevant specialist international fora on indicators, such as the global Biodiversity Indicators Partnership; and
- b) Analysis of programmes of work and action plans adopted under the Convention and CMS Family instruments, along with their own indicators, for synergies;

Implementation

11. *Further requests* the Secretariat to consider amendments to the format for National Reports, where necessary, in respect of assessing implementation of the Strategic Plan and those indicators for which such reports are identified as a potentially important source of information, and the scope for streamlining existing reporting processes to reduce reporting burdens, and to submit any proposed amendments to the Standing Committee for its consideration and transmission to the 12th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

12. *Decides* to keep the implementation of the Strategic Plan under review at its 12th, 13th and 14th Meetings in the light of the Plan's stated goals, targets and indicators and in line with chapter 4 section 7 of the Strategic Plan;
13. *Recognizes* that a wide range of civil society organizations and other stakeholders make an invaluable contribution to implementing the Convention and to conserving migratory species, and encourages these organizations to report on this work to meetings of the Conference of the Parties; and
14. *Invites* UNEP, Parties, multilateral donors and others to provide financial assistance for the implementation of this Resolution.

Annex 1 to Resolution 11.2



**The Strategic Plan for Migratory Species
2015-2023**

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Chapter 1: Rationale

1.1 Background to the SPMS

At the Tenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS COP10; November 2011; Bergen, Norway), Parties resolved to prepare a new Strategic Plan for the period 2015-2023. COP8 had previously adopted a Plan for the period 2006-2011, which was extended by COP10 with minor changes to 2014.

The end-date of the present Plan was agreed because it coincides with the CMS COP cycle and, more importantly, it allows time for a review of progress during the UN Decade on Biodiversity (see Figure 1, with CMS milestones shaded). It also provides an opportunity to assess how the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 (SPMS) has supported the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets.² The SPMS targets are more specific and continue in effect for longer than the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (most of which have a 2020 end-date).

Milestone event	Date
Adoption of Strategic Plan for Biodiversity / Aichi Biodiversity Targets	2010
Adoption of Strategic Plan for Migratory Species	2014
CBD COP 13	2016
CMS COP 12 (tentative)	2017
CBD COP 14 (tentative)	2018
Completion date for Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and Aichi Biodiversity Targets	2020
CBD COP 15, including evaluation of progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Targets (tentative)	2020
CMS COP 13 (tentative) ³	2020
CBD COP 15 (tentative)	
CBD COP 16 (tentative)	2022
Completion date for Strategic Plan for Migratory Species	2023
CMS COP 14 (tentative)	2023
CBD COP 17 (tentative)	2024

Figure 1: Timeline for Biodiversity and Migratory Species Strategic Plans

A Strategic Plan Working Group (SPWG) was established with the task of drafting the Strategic Plan 2015-2023 for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th Meeting⁴. The Working Group commissioned a review of implementation experience to date, and took account of strategic planning processes in other multilateral environmental agreements. Two key recommendations emerged from its discussions:

- (1) The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets should be used as a framework when developing the SPMS. This approach was taken to: keep the SPMS

² See Convention on Biological Diversity (2010). Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Annexed to CBD COP10 Decision X/2.

³ CMS COP13 will not be able to assess the evaluation of SPMS towards the Aichi Targets given that the evaluation of achievement of the Aichi Targets will only take place right before CMS COP 13. The integration of that evaluation will therefore only be possible at CMS COP14, hence the 2023 end date of the SPMS.

⁴ CMS COP10 Resolution 10.5, CMS Strategic Plan 2015–2023.

consistent with UN General Assembly resolutions on biodiversity⁵; link migratory species priorities to the relevant Aichi Targets; and provide a logical and effective way for migratory species targets to be integrated into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), thereby ensuring they are part of national planning and priority-setting processes.

- (2) The new plan should be a Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (the SPMS) and should focus on the conservation of migratory animals (populations, species or lower taxonomic levels, as the context requires), rather than on the Convention itself. This approach shifted the focus from the *institution* to the *issue*, thereby broadening relevance and “ownership” among the CMS “Family” of instruments and beyond. This approach is also consistent with COP decisions regarding the CMS “Future Shape” process, which identified the need for a coordinated and coherent approach to migratory species conservation among CMS and its daughter agreements.

Migratory species have distinct conservation needs, associated in particular with their temporal cycles and transboundary migration patterns. Conservation of migratory species at the population level can only be achieved by coordinated and cooperative international action between the Range States that share these populations on their migration routes. These States and other relevant stakeholders therefore share a joint responsibility to develop and implement coherent strategies. That responsibility may include activities such as collaboration to, *inter alia*, ensure free and open access to relevant data, information and models, so as to provide sound scientific grounding for decisions relating to migratory species.

Overall it demands the taking of a *migration systems approach*, which by its very nature is a strategic consideration. “Migration systems” is a concept which reflects the interdependent complexes of places, routes between places, populations, ecological factors and temporal cycles involved. A “migration systems approach” therefore implies conservation strategies which give holistic attention not only to populations, species and habitats, but to the entire span of migration routes and the functioning of the migration process.

Since 1979, the Convention on Migratory Species has provided the primary specialized intergovernmental framework for these cooperative efforts⁶, through its agreements, action plans and other systematic instruments.

This SPMS therefore does not duplicate the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, but complements it by adding the necessary specificity for and focus on migratory species conservation, including within the context of the CMS Family.

The close interaction between the SPMS and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, furthermore facilitates national coordination on and integration of issues related to migratory species into national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), given that those are based on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and its Aichi Targets.

1.2 Why are migratory species a global priority?

Migratory species are a significant component of biodiversity in general, underpinning ecological systems. Many different groups of animals are involved, from antelopes to fish, from whales to elephants, from bats to birds and even butterflies. They form a substantial proportion of the world’s genetic variety, having evolved in particularly intricate interrelationships with plant and other animal species; and they play essential roles in ecosystem functioning and dynamics. Their multi-dimensional

⁵ For example, Resolution 67/212 where the General Assembly: “Notes the efforts to mainstream the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in the contribution of the United Nations system to support the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, and invites the United Nations system to continue facilitating cooperation among its members in support of the implementation of the Strategic Plan.” This also has relevance, among other things, to the UN’s post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals.

⁶ Recognition of this is enshrined for example in cooperation agreements with other Conventions; and in the case of the CBD also by CBD COP Decision VI/20 (2002) which recognizes CMS as “the lead partner in conserving and sustainably using migratory species”.

connectedness gives them a special role as ecological keystone species and indicators of the linkages between ecosystems and of ecological change.

These same attributes mean that migratory species have their own special vulnerabilities. Migration journeys expose them to heightened survival risks, and habitat requirements are often a complex mix of different components in breeding areas, non-breeding areas, and the places in between. Concentrations of large numbers of individuals during specific periods at specific sites, also increases the risk of serious impacts from negative pressures at those sites. Barriers to migration pose special challenges, whether or not in the form of physical obstacles, which may cause direct mortality, or fragmentation of ecological resources disrupting movement from one place to another.

Many of the actions defined in this Plan are accordingly directed towards “migration systems”, as described in section 1.1 above.

The repeating cycles and trans-boundary ranges inherent to the phenomenon of migration, as well as the massive scale of animal movements often involved, are fundamental to the ability of the planet to support humankind and biodiversity overall. Migration is a key adaptation to natural rhythms and evolutionary changes; and by the same token both migratory species and their habitats can be affected/disrupted by human impacts, including climate change.

A great many migratory species are of major direct and indirect importance for human well-being, including people’s food security and livelihoods. Many human communities rely on the regular influx of migratory animals: as a basis for subsistence; for economically and/or culturally important hunting, fishing, tourism and recreation; or to maintain ecosystem function in a way that allows another resource to be harvested. Levels of use (of species or their habitats) by one community can significantly affect availability of the resource to communities in different, possibly distant, locations. The conservation and sustainable use of migratory species is therefore a key contribution to wider aims of sustainable development and requires global attention.

1.3 Scope of the SPMS

The Working Group considered that the SPMS would have more political impact and visibility when providing guidance at a strategic level. Enabling activities or instruments that concern *implementation* – an essential component of a successful and effective Strategic Plan – are addressed in a separate Companion Volume to support the implementation of the Plan.

The SPMS defines long-term and high-level outcomes in a way that allows progress toward them to be tracked and evaluated, and adaptive changes to be made as necessary.

The migration systems approach taken is reflected in the SPMS by clear references to: (1) migratory species; (2) their habitats and migration routes; and (3) threats to both. All elements are included in the targets to the extent possible.

The SPMS is designed to apply to **migratory species as defined by the Convention, i.e. the entire population or any geographically separate part of the population of any species or lower taxon of wild animals, a significant proportion of whose members cyclically and predictably cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries**. This definition reflects the importance of concerted international action necessary to address trans-boundary challenges associated with the conservation of migratory species. In addition, it invites meaningful engagement by all interested stakeholders – including CMS and its daughter instruments. The word “species” where it occurs in this Plan should be interpreted in line with the same definition, meaning that such references may apply to lower taxonomic levels when the context so requires.

The SPMS provides a broad framework that is capable of harnessing all related migratory species conservation efforts by the international community as a whole in the same direction (see Figure 2, which shows the scope and the context of the SPMS). In doing so it creates opportunities for greater coherence and visibility at national, regional and global levels in policy and political terms for these issues.

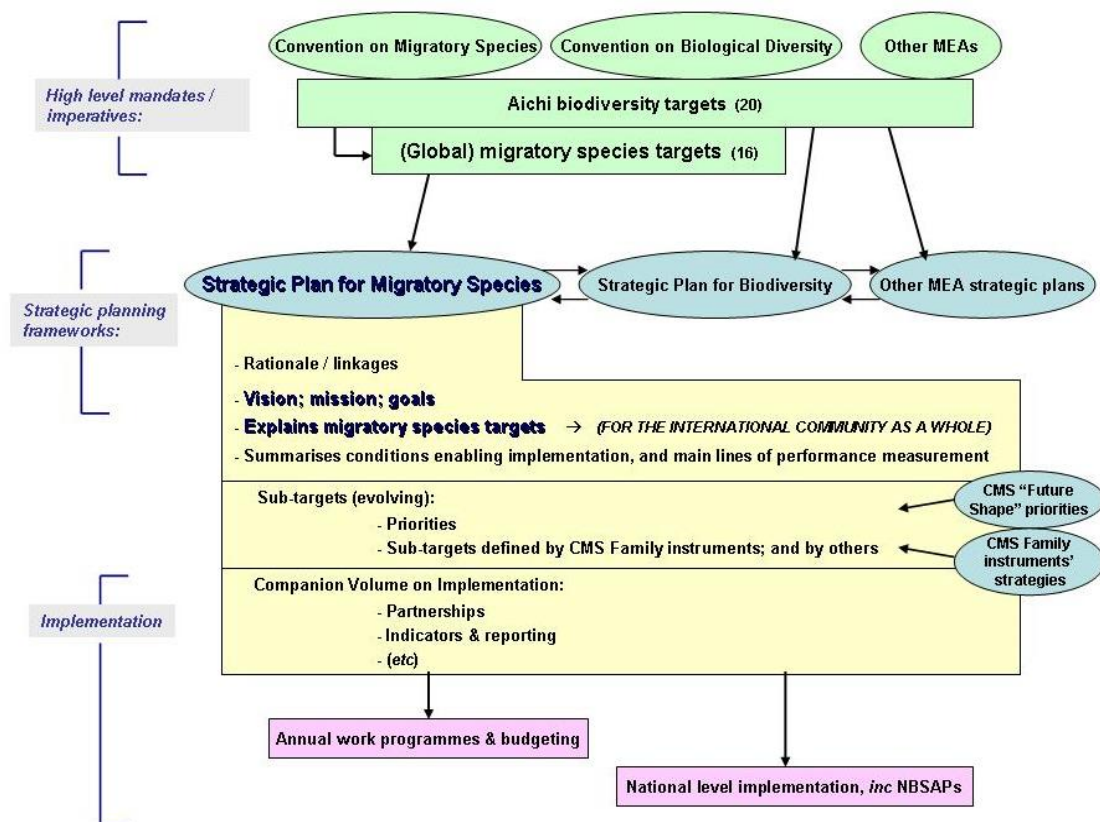


Figure 2: The Strategic Plan for Migratory Species: its scope and the context

Chapter 2: Vision and Mission

The purpose of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species is to provide vision, leadership, and a driving force toward the full and effective implementation of goals and targets related to migratory species.

This SPMS aims to achieve the following vision:

“Living in harmony with nature – where populations and habitats of migratory species (along with all biodiversity) are valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, thereby contributing to global sustainability.”

The following Mission guides the implementation of this Plan:

"To promote actions to ensure the favourable conservation status of migratory species and their habitats, and to ensure the ecological integrity, connectivity and resilience of migration systems."

Chapter 3: Strategic Goals and Targets

Goals

The five goals articulated below express strategic outcomes of this Plan. These include conservation outcomes and ways to measure them. Operational detail to support implementation is provided in a Companion Volume (see also chapter 4 below).

Targets

Under each goal, performance targets are provided that specify the scale and nature of the main tangible shifts required in each case. The purpose of the targets is to define priorities and to clarify what constitutes successful performance. Where applicable, this includes a quantifiable standard. Broadly derived from the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity – so as to facilitate coherence with biodiversity-related activities (see **Annex A**) and support efforts during the UN Decade of Biodiversity – the SPMS goals and targets have been drafted to contribute to the objectives of the CMS instruments, retain a clear identity, and reflect the needs of migratory species. This means that each one has been independently re-examined in the context of conditions existing in 2014, and is based on judgements about achievability and the specific priority needs of migratory species in this context.

Nothing in this Plan shall be taken to dilute or reduce the commitments represented by the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. In general, each target should be achieved at global level within the timeframe set for the corresponding Aichi Target (see Annex A), where applicable. Individual governments may wish to set earlier deadlines for some or all of the targets according to their national circumstances. Adoption of specific national plans of action may assist in elaborating such matters.

Sub-targets

Certain key contributions to the delivery of the targets in this Plan can be defined in the form of subsidiary targets, addressing specific issues. In some cases, more specific aspects of a given target may be sufficiently well-defined (e.g., under one of the CMS daughter instruments, or another international process) so it is possible to distil specific sub-targets.

One important category of sub-targets relates to actions or processes which will be or are being undertaken in the context of one or more of the CMS “Family” of Agreements, Memoranda of Understanding and Action Plans. Each governing body of those instruments can adopt such sub-targets where considered appropriate. This can for example take the form of specific targets on a particular species or an Action Plan, or Conservation & Management Plan with its own targets, which are

considered supportive of - but distinguished from - the rest of the Strategic Plan in that respect. They are noted in a separate register maintained by the CMS Secretariat, and encourage an integrated approach to implementation of the Plan across the Family of instruments.

This picture will evolve, and further sub-targets are likely to be agreed in their own contexts. The register of sub-targets is therefore designed to be an open-ended list which will be updated from time to time. There is no implication that a sub-target necessarily needs to be defined in respect of any particular SPMS target or any particular instrument. Conversely, the sub-targets given at any one time do not necessarily represent the totality of commitments that may exist or may further need to be defined at this level.

Indicators

Core measurable indicators are included to track and account for progress towards the achievement of the targets. These are shown in **Annex B**, and are based on indicators devised for use with the corresponding Aichi Targets. Details on indicators (including achievement milestones) can be found in the implementation Companion Volume.

Goal 1: Address the underlying causes of decline of migratory species by mainstreaming relevant conservation and sustainable use priorities across government and society

Target 1: People are aware of the multiple values of migratory species and their habitats and migration systems, and the steps they can take to conserve them and ensure the sustainability of any use.

Note: “Awareness” here is intended to be more than passive, and to include positive support and engagement at political levels, as well as among the public. It includes awareness of the values represented by the phenomenon of migration itself. The values concerned may be socio-economic, including cultural, as well as ecological.

Target 2: Multiple values of migratory species and their habitats have been integrated into international, national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes, including on livelihoods, and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.

Note: Actions towards this SPMS target may also contribute to SPMS target 13.

Target 3: National, regional and international governance arrangements and agreements affecting migratory species and their migration systems have improved significantly, making relevant policy, legislative and implementation processes more coherent, accountable, transparent, participatory, equitable and inclusive.

Note: Reference to governance “affecting” migratory species here indicates that this is not limited only to conservation governance, but extends to other levels/sectors that may also have an effect.

Target 4: Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to migratory species, and/or their habitats are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation of migratory species and their habitats are developed and applied, consistent with engagements under the CMS and other relevant international and regional obligations and commitments.

Note: The precise approach to this will vary, in some cases sub-nationally, according to specific local circumstances.

Goal 2: Reduce the direct pressures on migratory species and their habitats

Target 5: Governments, key sectors and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption, keeping the impacts of use of natural

resources, including habitats, on migratory species well within safe ecological limits to promote the favourable conservation status of migratory species and maintain the quality, integrity, resilience, and ecological connectivity of their habitats and migration routes.

Note: Where there is uncertainty about what constitutes a “safe ecological limit” in a given case, a precautionary approach should be taken.

Target 6: Fisheries and hunting have no significant direct or indirect adverse impacts on migratory species, their habitats or their migration routes, and impacts of fisheries and hunting are within safe ecological limits.

Note: Achievement of this target will require that migratory species are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and through the use of ecosystem-based approaches. Overexploitation of migratory species must be avoided, and recovery plans and measures should be in place for all depleted species. Where there is uncertainty about what constitutes a “safe ecological limit” in a given case, a precautionary approach should be taken.

Target 7: Multiple anthropogenic pressures have been reduced to levels that are not detrimental to the conservation of migratory species or to the functioning, integrity, ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.

Note: The pressures concerned may include those relating to climate change, renewable energy developments, power lines, by-catch, underwater noise, ship strikes, poisoning, pollution, disease, invasive species, illegal and unsustainable take and marine debris.

Goal 3: Improve the conservation status of migratory species and the ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats

Target 8: The conservation status of all migratory species, especially threatened species, has considerably improved throughout their range.

Note: Actions towards this SPMS target may also contribute to SPMS target 11.

Target 9: International and regional action and cooperation between States for the conservation and effective management of migratory species fully reflects a migration systems approach, in which all States sharing responsibility for the species concerned engage in such actions in a concerted way.

Note: The Convention on Migratory Species, being “concerned particularly with those species of wild animals that migrate across or outside national jurisdictional boundaries”, emphasizes that “conservation and effective management of migratory species of wild animals require the concerted action of all States within the national jurisdictional boundaries of which such species spend any part of their life cycle”. This would include the necessary capacity building as a key component of trans-boundary cooperation. Target 9 seeks more complete engagement by all of the States who share joint responsibility in such circumstances.

Target 10: All critical habitats and sites for migratory species are identified and included in area-based conservation measures so as to maintain their quality, integrity, resilience and functioning in accordance with the implementation of Aichi Target 11, supported where necessary by environmentally sensitive land-use planning and landscape management on a wider scale.

Note: Aichi Target 11 states that “at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes”.

Goal 4: Enhance the benefits to all from the favourable conservation status of migratory species

Target 11: Migratory species and their habitats which provide important ecosystem services are maintained at or restored to favourable conservation status, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities⁷, and the poor and vulnerable.

Note: The services concerned may include water supply, quality and regulation; disaster risk reduction; climate regulation; cultural services; food and other socio-economic benefits, all contributing to people's health, livelihoods and well-being. Actions towards this SPMS target may also contribute to SPMS target 8.

Target 12: The genetic diversity of wild populations of migratory species is safeguarded, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion.

Note: Safeguarding actions may include maintenance of the original gene pool for migratory species that are managed under human care for re-introduction into the wild and other purposes, or are otherwise of socio-economic as well as cultural value.

Goal 5: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

Target 13: Priorities for effective conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems have been included in the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, with reference where relevant to CMS agreements and action plans and their implementation bodies.

Note: Other types of national plans and strategies, such as those for the implementation of other Multilateral Environmental Agreements or national development plans, may also be highly relevant. Even if they are not designed overtly to have biodiversity-related purposes, plans for issues such as land use, resource use, public health, disaster risk reduction, infrastructure distribution and economic development can include provisions that make an important difference to migratory species conservation. Actions towards this SPMS target may also contribute to SPMS target 2.

Target 14: The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and their customary sustainable use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, thereby contributing to the favourable conservation status of migratory species and the ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.

Note: This target reflects international thinking on the subject in other fora.

Target 15: The science base, information, training, awareness, understanding and technologies relating to migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, their value, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of their loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and effectively applied.

Note: The "science base" here does not relate only to new research and monitoring, but also to making better use of existing datasets (including improving their public availability), and improving the standardization of data collection protocols. In addition to investigation and understanding of specific events, phenomena, patterns and consequences, greater efforts may also be required to improve data on baseline conditions, so that meaningful assessments of significance, and assessments of change, can be made.

⁷ At the time of adopting this Plan, terminology for referring to indigenous people/peoples and local communities is under debate in other intergovernmental contexts. The wording in this Plan should not be taken to favour any one terminology over another.

Target 16: The mobilization of adequate resources from all sources to implement the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species effectively has increased substantially.

Note: This target refers to resource mobilization in the broad sense including international and domestic funding from public, private and other sources. It however also implies policy choices that reduce the costs of improving the status of migratory species and thus also benefits from the correct implementation of Goals 1 and 2. Developing countries, least developed countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition have particularly acute needs in this regard. Resource flows to as well as within these countries need to increase, both through "north-south" and "south-south" cooperation.

Chapter 4. Enabling Conditions for Implementation

The successful achievement of the SPMS objectives depends on the commitment and engagement of Range States and other stakeholders. The SPMS was designed to maximize high-level political engagement in migratory species issues, and real impact will come from the willingness and commitment of all concerned to be imaginative, positive, collaborative, and determined to realize the adopted vision through their everyday actions in practice.

This needs to be supported by a range of organizational arrangements and implementation measures. Building on lessons learned from the implementation of the 2006-2014 CMS Strategic Plan, the present chapter describes the main areas in which suitable high-level conditions need to be created in order to enable the range of implementation measures required. This covers, in particular: delivery mechanisms, supporting infrastructure and performance assessment. In each of these areas a minimum level of human, technical and financial resources will be required if this plan is to succeed. To this end, the suggestions below should assist governmental and non-governmental actors to translate and integrate the global targets into their specific regional and national contexts.

More detailed guidance on the practical dimensions related to the implementation of the SPMS by all concerned stakeholders is provided in the Companion Volume on Implementation which accompanies this Strategic Plan. That Companion Volume is intended to help both country experts and other stakeholders to put in place and execute the necessary means of implementation towards reaching the goals and objectives of the SPMS.

1) Outreach, promotion and uptake of the Plan

The SPMS and its issues will be promoted by the entire CMS Family and CMS channels in order to raise awareness of the Plan and effect implementation of the targets.

The Plan expresses priorities that are shared at the global level, but it is also designed to frame a well-integrated response to those priorities at multiple scales. National planning processes therefore are indispensable in "translating" the Plan to different contexts. The existence of a robust agreed framework at global level should greatly assist such national processes, for example by offering already-validated thinking that can be adapted, rather than having to be originated afresh. If national plans and policies are approached in this way, ensuring compatibility with the SPMS, proposals for international collaboration, and (where relevant) financial support, should have much greater chances of success.

2) The delivery framework

The Convention and the CMS Family of instruments have a specific role as a primary delivery framework for the SPMS, as well as their subsidiary bodies and national focal points.

Existing delivery mechanisms and activities include among others relevant CMS Family decisions, action plans, guidelines and programmes supporting the SPMS, including priorities for development of future CMS instruments and initiatives.

The SPMS should furthermore guide the COP when developing new instruments and tools to support the individual targets.

3) Key partnerships and other supporting delivery frameworks

Key partnerships to support delivery of the SPMS include those with other Conventions, civil society, the private sector and regional bodies. A wide range of civil society organizations and other stakeholders make an invaluable contribution to implementing the Convention and conserving migratory species. This large amount of work is often facilitated by governmental processes, and could usefully be reported by governments at the national and international levels.

4) Capacity development

The CMS Family, Parties and other stakeholders need to address capacity building needs relating to information, awareness, knowledge and understanding as covered in the strategic targets. This is supported in particular by implementation of the CMS Capacity Building Strategy. A further step in this direction is capacity development using the Manual for the National Focal Points for CMS and its Instruments - a capacity building tool to guide the national focal points of CMS and its instruments on their roles and responsibilities, helping them to make a more effective contribution to implementation.

5) Resourcing for biodiversity

As total funds currently committed to migratory species conservation are insufficient to achieve the full suite of goals and targets expressed in this Plan, creative mobilization of additional resources from all sources is required.

What matters about resource mobilization for biodiversity in the end is the amount of resources available for biodiversity. Those resources can be financial, human and technical, both domestic and international, and can come from a variety of sources.

“In-kind” support from the voluntary efforts of individuals and civil society at large can be expected to make a major contribution to scientific research, surveillance, awareness raising, and other areas of implementation. Innovations in knowledge management and information technology will also substantially increase the power of what can be done with available resources.

Target 16 addresses this at a headline level. It should be supported in particular by implementation of the Resource Mobilization Strategy adopted under the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP 9 Decision IX/11, 2008) and the associated targets agreed by COP11 in 2012 in Decision XI/4.

In this respect, it is important to keep in mind that resourcing for the implementation of the SPMS happens through several mechanisms, in particular through (i) the reduction of expenses, (ii) increasing the efficient use of the available resources and (iii) the generation of new resources, as discussed further below:

- i. The challenge of mobilizing resources is certainly about reducing the need for more resources in the first place. The need for resources for the targets depends highly on the policy choices made by key sectors. Different costing scenarios are therefore possible, depending on the sectoral policies. If less biodiversity is impacted negatively by national, regional and/or global policies, then fewer resources will be needed to protect or restore it. Examples from key sectors such as forestry, fisheries, agriculture and so on show that win-win situations for both the sector and biodiversity are possible and desirable when considered under a medium- to long-term perspective. Integration of migratory species issues into sectoral policies can support sustainable development and a more stable long-term basis. This can be done through increased allocations towards biodiversity activities but also through enhancing biodiversity aspects in sectoral policies and better engaging all actors, including key production sectors and the private sector.

- ii. Increased available funding also depends on the effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of international and national financial flows for biodiversity. This needs the necessary institutional, national, administrative and managerial capacities to ensure the enabling environment for more effective, efficient and sustainable use of resources and to mobilize private and public-sector investments. Not every action to implement the Plan therefore costs money and some of the principles of efficiency and partnership espoused by this Plan actively facilitate a more efficient use of the available resources.
- iii. Finally, generating new resources will remain very necessary to achieve the implementation of the Plan. With the engagement of champions, ambassadors, philanthropists and skilled public relations specialists, the evocative cause of migratory species lends itself well to fundraising efforts at all levels. Guided by the SPMS, specific implementation activities may be clustered into appealing regional or thematic programmes for this purpose, or advertised in portfolios of costed projects.

6) Monitoring and evaluation, including indicators, milestones and feedback to the sub-targets, as well as headline measures of success by which overall success of the SPMS may be judged

The SPMS defines expected long-term and high-level outcomes in a way that allows the assessment of progress and results. Setting a direction is meaningless, if not followed by: evaluations of implementation; assessments of on-the-ground impacts; and calculations of 'return on investment'. In addition, a system of learning and adaptive management should be integral to the system.

To this end, **Annex B** outlines the scope of existing or planned indicators that should (to varying degrees) track progress toward individual SPMS targets. Further detail on these indicators is provided in the Companion Volume. To be credible, the monitoring and evaluation regime will need to be thorough, transparent, and trustworthy, with a clear (and plausible) sense of the logic of expected causal pathways between activities, outcomes, and impacts. Robustness and quality in this area may even be a way of providing some of the strength that most biodiversity-related conventions lack through the absence of compliance mechanisms.

Clear allocation of responsibility for the work required to operate various aspects of the indicators regime (and to develop relevant new measures, where required) is an important part of the conditions that enable good implementation of the Plan. Initial leadership on this has been given in COP Resolution 11.2 .

Programmes of Work adopted under the CMS and action plans of CMS Family instruments may have their own indicators. There will be a need to ensure that appropriate linkages are made and advantage is taken of potential synergies between those and the indicators for the Strategic Plan.

In addition to target-by-target evaluation, it is expected that principal institutions (such as the CMS COP) will endeavour to evaluate overarching headline measures of success by which the overall success of this Plan may be judged as a whole.

7) Reporting on and review of progress at national level and by governing bodies such as the CMS COP

The SPMS provides goals, yet is also part of a cycle of feedback and adaptive management. Using information from indicators, the SPMS should provide a means toward efficient, effective, and meaningful reporting.

National reporting cycles, such as by Parties to Convention COPs, provide one means by which progress against the SPMS can be measured. These reports can help build a picture of progress toward achievement of the goals and targets of the SPMS, and can highlight areas for attention. Continued development of harmonized on-line reporting systems, as well as information provided by NGOs and civil society, will be important in this regard.

Annex A. Correspondence between SPMS and Aichi Targets

SPMS	Aichi Targets
Target 1	Aichi Target 1: By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.
Target 2	Aichi Target 2: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.
Target 3	None
Target 4	Aichi Target 3: By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio-economic conditions.
Target 5	Aichi Target 4: By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits. Aichi Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.
Target 6	Aichi Target 6: By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits
Target 7	Aichi Target 8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity. Aichi Target 9: By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment. Aichi Target 10: By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.
Target 8	Aichi Target 12: By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.
Target 9	None
Target 10	Aichi Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced. Aichi Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Target 11	<p>Aichi Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.</p> <p>Aichi Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.</p>
Target 12	Aichi Target 13: By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.
Target 13	Aichi Target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan
Target 14	Aichi Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.
Target 15	Aichi Target 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.
Target 16	<p>Aichi Target 20: By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels.</p> <p>CBD Resource Mobilization Strategy (COPIX/11) and the resource mobilization target (COPXI/4§7): “Double total biodiversity-related international financial resource flows to developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, by 2015 and at least maintaining this level until 2020, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to contribute to the achievement of the Convention’s three objectives, including through a country-driven prioritization of biodiversity within development plans in recipient countries, using the preliminary baseline referred to in paragraph 6.</p>

Annex B. Indicative Strategic Plan Indicators

A central part of the monitoring & evaluation regime for the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species is a suite of headline indicators, used to track progress towards the achievement of the goals and targets. The selection of appropriate measures for these is not simply a matter of identifying issues on which data can be generated, but involves careful thought as to the ability ultimately to generate adequate “storylines” on the success or otherwise of the Plan in securing genuinely strategic outcomes and real impacts for migratory species, rather than just indicators of process implementation.

Given that the SPMS has built upon the Aichi Targets in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, indicators already defined in support of the latter provide much of the basis for the measures identified here.

A primary source has therefore been the suite of indicators defined in 2011 by an Ad-Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) under the Convention on Biological Diversity, and reflected subsequently in the annex to CBD COP Decision XI/3 (October 2012). The AHTEG developed 12 headline indicator titles, each of which typically relates to several Aichi Targets. At a more specific level, it developed 97 operational indicators, for each of which a “most relevant Aichi Target” was identified.

In tandem with this process, the global Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP) has classified its indicator list against the Aichi Targets. At the time of adoption of this Plan there were 45 BIP indicators.

Two of the targets of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (target 3 on governance and target 9 on the migratory systems approach) have no direct Aichi equivalents; and some other issues go a little beyond existing biodiversity indicator regimes, such as ecological networks and factors affecting the migration process. Otherwise there has been no strong need to define new indicator topics, and the indicators listed below (elaborated in more detail in the Companion Volume on Implementation) are based on relating the AHTEG operational indicators and the BIP indicators to each of the targets in the SPMS, according to their links to relevant Aichi targets. Further work is needed to elaborate a “migratory species disaggregation” of the relevant existing or already-proposed biodiversity indicators, and in most cases to operationalize this.

The indicative list below identifies a priority selection of headline indicators that could be used (following further development, where necessary) to track progress towards achievement of the targets in the Migratory Species Strategic Plan.

SPMS Target	Headline Indicator
Target 1:	<p><i>Potentially operable in the short term:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Levels of engagement in World Migratory Bird Day and similar events <p>This could measure numbers of events reported, or number of countries in which active events occur. In certain countries where a given event is repeated in a standard way from year to year, data on numbers of people or media coverage may also be available.</p> <p><i>For possible future development:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trends in awareness and attitudes to migratory species <p>This is based on one of the AHTEG biodiversity indicators, although it is one that is not yet operational. There is an existing “Biodiversity Barometer” BIP indicator, but data for that will not be able to generate this indicator, since the Barometer is based on testing awareness of the definition of the word biodiversity. Development of a new indicator would therefore be required. This might be examined in</p>

SPMS Target	Headline Indicator
	conjunction with any revision/rolling forward of the CMS Outreach and Communication Plan.
Target 2:	<p><i>Potentially operable in the short term:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (None) <p><i>For possible future development:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in integration of migratory species values in national and sectoral policies. <p>The CMS National Report Format currently asks whether the conservation of migratory species features in national or regional policies/plans, and an indicator might be developed from that foundation (accepting that this method will give an incomplete picture, given that the target applies equally to non-CMS Party countries). Addressing migratory species through NBSAPs, which is effectively a sub-indicator of this indicator, is also specifically covered in the Report Format but belongs instead under SPMS target 13 below. Similar sub-indicators could perhaps however be considered here, e.g. for PRSPs and other globally standardized policy instruments of relevance.</p>
Target 3:	<p><i>Potentially operable in the short term:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (None) <p><i>For possible future development:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity status/viability of CMS Family of instruments • (Other governance-related indicator on CMS implementation). <p>The first suggested indicator here would aim to assess the coherent governance of the CMS Family structure, by perhaps measuring the proportion of instruments which are actively and sustainably operating as intended. Metrics for this might be derived from the MoU viability study conducted in 2014.</p> <p>The exact scope of the second indicator remains to be elaborated, and depends on the extent to which it proves possible to develop a governance-related performance effectiveness indicator linked specifically to implementation of the CMS (being the most relevant governance framework). There would be complexities in establishing benchmarks for matters which are for national political discretion. The most promising prospect may lie with the existing encouragement for CMS Parties to establish and operate national liaison systems or committees (target 4.5 in the 2006-2014 CMS Strategic Plan). The Convention's National Report Format asks a question on this, but at present it is simply a yes/no question as to the existence of such a system or committee (and will give an incomplete picture, given that the target applies equally to non-CMS Party countries).</p>
Target 4:	<p><i>Potentially operable in the short term:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (None)

SPMS Target	Headline Indicator
	<p><i>For possible future development:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (CMS National Report Format question, to ask about progress in implementing target 4). <p>The migratory species conservation community will want to pay attention to information reported on incentives and biodiversity in general under the two relevant indicators defined by the CBD AHTEG; but it is difficult to see how the data on those could be meaningfully disaggregated to tell a story that is specific to migratory species. Occasional case studies might be able to do so, but probably not a globally-applicable, regularly-reported indicator. The suggested route to follow for an indicator therefore is to collate narrative information in a standardized way via CMS Party National Reports, focusing the question on the migratory species dimension (and accepting that this method will give an incomplete picture, given that the target applies equally to non-CMS Party countries).</p>
Target 5:	<p><i>Potentially operable in the short term:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of migratory species in trade. <p>This indicator is proposed as a migratory species "cut" of the corresponding BIP indicator (which is said to be ready for use). As well as generating stories about the species concerned, comparisons will be possible between the migratory species sub-set and the trends for all species. The indicator addresses exploitation of migratory animals themselves, and thus does not really speak to the sense in which the target addresses impacts on such species from exploitation of <i>other</i> resources (that dimension may have to be caught instead by proxies defined under other targets). Nonetheless it may offer useful data on more direct exploitation (and is relevant to cooperation between CMS and CITES). NB the "footprint" indicators listed against the corresponding Aichi targets (4 and 7) are ecosystem-based and do not lend themselves to separating out any specific migratory species storylines.</p> <p><i>For possible future development:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (None)

SPMS Target	Headline Indicator
<p>Target 6:</p>	<p><i>Potentially operable in the short term:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of migratory fish stocks in safe biological limits. <p>This indicator is proposed as a migratory species "cut" of the corresponding BIP indicator, which is said (by both BIP and AHTEG) to be ready for use; and is an indicator referred to by many international instruments e.g. the Law of the Sea, the UN Fish Stocks Agreement, the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, and the MDGs.</p> <p><i>For possible future development:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (None) <p>Monitoring of some other aspects of this target, including hunting impacts, may be picked up through indicators defined for targets 5, 7 and 8.</p>
<p>Target 7:</p>	<p><i>Potentially operable in the short term:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in threats to migratory species (overall). • Trends in threats to migratory species (sub-indicators on specific threat types) <p>These indicators require some development, but doing so should be a priority, and while the question is complex, it should be possible to generate at least some useful data on a regular basis. Isolating migratory species threats from existing monitoring systems could be complex, and monitoring trends in e.g. distribution of "obstacles to migration" may not necessarily be usable proxies for actual impact, so those angles are problematic. CMS National Reports however generate information on threats specifically relating to migrants, and although the information is rough and anecdotal (and will give an incomplete picture, given that the target applies equally to non-CMS Party countries), it may provide a pragmatic entry-point. Other threat monitoring systems should be examined for the scope to extract a migratory species "cut" of their data.</p> <p>Sub-indicators on specific threat types may in some cases be the easier starting-point and will have useful specificity for targeting policy responses. The "overall" indicator is important too however, since target 7 is mainly concerned with the additive nature of all threats (and it is instructive to detect trends in the relative importance of different types).</p> <p>(Extinction risk here is regarded as a state indicator rather than a pressure indicator, so is better considered under target 8).</p> <p><i>For possible future development:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further sub-indicators on additional/more specific threat types.

SPMS Target	Headline Indicator
Target 8:	<p><i>Potentially operable in the short term:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red List Index for migratory species. • Living Planet Index for migratory species. • Wild Bird Index for migratory birds. <p>The three indicators proposed here are seemingly feasible sub-sets of existing indicators currently in operation (for details see BIP). Reporting should be designed so as to cross-refer specifically (where appropriate) to the CMS Appendices and/or Appendices in CMS daughter instruments.</p> <p><i>For possible future development:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in distribution of migratory species. <p>This proposal is based on an indicator that is a CBD “priority to be developed”, and addresses the key element of favourable status for migrants which relates to maintenance of range. Graduated measurement of this for most species will be difficult; but a crude index to begin with might be built on a basis of changes in the regularly-maintained CMS lists of Range States for Annex-listed species. This is unlikely to show any but the most drastic and time-lagged changes; and the Range State list updating process suffers from some quality control issues which would also need to be addressed. The method could potentially be adapted for use for example at the level of sub-national administrative regions.</p>
Target 9:	<p><i>Potentially operable in the short term:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (None) <p><i>For possible future development:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in range-related coverage of migratory species agreements and other concerted actions between States <p>This indicator requires development. A large component of it (though not necessarily all) could begin from existing information on the ratification status of CMS Family Agreements, formal Concerted and Cooperative Actions and Species Action Plans in the framework of the CMS. To operationalize the indicator for this target however will require the additional step of relating this information to data on species ranges, since the purpose is to show completeness of international participation in respect of each of the species concerned. Range data are already collated under CMS auspices at the level of Range State lists, although this suffers from some quality control issues which would need to be addressed. The indicator title is necessarily abbreviated; but “other concerted actions” should be understood as embracing action plans and equivalents (i.e. not only the specific “concerted actions” mechanism as formally established by CMS); and “coverage” should be understood as (potentially at least) embracing both geographical coverage and a measure of active engagement by Range States.</p>
Target 10:	<p><i>Potentially operable in the short term:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (None)

SPMS Target	Headline Indicator
	<p><i>For possible future development:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in conservation status, including connectivity, of identified habitats of key importance for migratory species. • Coverage of key habitats for migratory species in protected areas. • Management effectiveness of areas protected specifically for migratory species. <p>The first of these three indicators picks up on the AHTEG indicator “Trends in the connectivity of protected and other area based approaches integrated into land and seascapes”. It will require development. Its feasibility poses considerable challenges, such as devising a valid method for systematically identifying habitats with this specific relevance, deciding how to measure changes in connectivity, and relating this meaningfully to impacts on migratory species.</p> <p>Indicators of fragmentation of forests and rivers are already under discussion in a wider biodiversity context, but translating these into effects on migration is difficult.</p> <p>The migratory species conservation community will want to pay attention to information reported on more general indicators of particular habitat types and ecosystem trends which are associated with the corresponding Aichi Target 5, but there appears to be no good rationale upon which to propose a “cut” of any of those which could isolate migratory species factors.</p> <p>Concerning the second and third issues listed above, it may be possible to develop some kind of indicators as sub-sets of the corresponding three more generic BIP indicators on these subjects, which are all classed as ready for use (with the “coverage” and “overlays” BIP indicators both contributing to the first of the two migratory species proposals above). Isolating the components that relate specifically to migratory species however will require considerable work, and is likely to be challenging. One way to disaggregate the existing management effectiveness indicator data might be to separate out all sites covered by it which are included in flyway sites networks (and to apply the methodology to such sites where they are not already assessed for this).</p> <p>Further elaboration of an approach to this also depends on addressing issues relating to absent or uncertain baselines for the quantitative elements of the corresponding Aichi target, and for the totality for sites regarded as critically important for migratory species.</p> <p>The worthwhileness of investing in these indicators may need careful evaluation.</p>

SPMS Target	Headline Indicator
Target 11:	<p><i>Potentially operable in the short term:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (None) <p><i>For possible future development:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in delivery of ecosystem services directly dependent on migratory species. <p>The proposed indicator is a composite of the most relevant components of the CBD and BIP indicators which are matched to the Aichi target (14) that corresponds to this proposed migratory species target, and which include some that are ready for use and some that are in development. Work would be required to define relevant selected services, to isolate and specify cause-effect dependence on named migratory species, and to devise parameters for measurement that are linked to this dependence and do not simply repeat the species-status assessments which are already the subject of target 8 above. The proposal addresses this by aiming to measure benefits that are derived by people rather than the status of the species, although this extrapolates slightly beyond the strict scope of the target (which goes only as far as securing the <i>potential for benefit</i>).</p> <p>The development of ecosystem services indicators is very challenging; but it might be possible to isolate particular services from particular migratory species to act as a sample of this issue. It would be preferable to select something that is not direct consumptive use, since that is covered under other indicators; so perhaps eg pollination or grazing-related services would be the priority.</p>
Target 12:	<p><i>Potentially operable in the short term:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategies of relevance to migratory species developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion. <p>Given the difficulty in devising a realistic outcome indicator for the target, the most feasible course is probably to report on the “means objective” forming the second part of the target. Limiting this to strategies addressing only migratory species might narrow the scope too strictly; hence the reference in this instance only to strategies that are “of relevance” to migratory species.</p> <p><i>For possible future development:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (None likely to be feasible). <p>Existing indicators are not well suited to addressing genetic erosion in wild animals. This may be a case where progress towards the outcome of a Strategic Plan target can only be assessed by “exception reporting”, i.e. maintaining reactive vigilance and perhaps annual reminder checks to document any instances of notable moves towards or away from the defined target state.</p>
Target 13:	<p><i>Potentially operable in the short term:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in attention to migratory species in National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans.

SPMS Target	Headline Indicator
	<p>The CMS National Report Format currently asks whether migratory species are addressed by each country's NBSAP, and an indicator could be developed from that foundation (accepting that this method will give an incomplete picture, given that the target applies equally to non-CMS Party countries). It is likely that it would only go as far as tracking the presence or absence of references to migratory species in NBSAPs, since this is all that most Parties are likely to report in response to the existing National Report question.</p> <p><i>For possible future development:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in integration of migratory species concerns in National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans. <p>This goes further than the first indicator defined above, by addressing not just presence or absence of reference to migratory species, but the manner in which migratory species concerns are integrated into the Strategy/Action Plan. "Trends" perhaps overstates the position, since it is likely that this would be based on occasional qualitative assessment of NBSAP content with this specific question in view, and the most that might be expected is a comparison between a moment early in the time-span of the SPMS and a moment at or near the end of its time-span.</p> <p>Target 13 is effectively a sub-target of target 2 above, and the indicator would therefore operate as a sub-indicator of the indicator proposed there.</p>
Target 14:	<p><i>Potentially operable in the short term:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (None) <p><i>For possible future development:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in the degree to which traditional knowledge and practices are respected through full integration, participation and safeguards in national implementation of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species. <p>This indicator is modelled on one of the CBD AHTEG proposals for the corresponding Aichi Target 18 (listed as a "priority for development"), but here referring to the Migratory Species Plan rather than the Biodiversity Plan. The "knowledge and practices" at issue would similarly need to be more specific to migratory species matters.</p> <p>The most pragmatic way to develop this indicator might be to add a question to the CMS National Report Format (accepting that this method will give an incomplete picture, given that the target applies equally to non-CMS Party countries). This would need careful wording and a scaled response, rather than just yes/no.</p>
Target 15:	<p><i>Potentially operable in the short term:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (None) <p><i>For possible future development:</i></p>

SPMS Target	Headline Indicator
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in publication of papers on migratory species conservation in peer-reviewed literature. <p>A method of globally measuring this indicator requires development, perhaps by defining internet and database search protocols. The indicator does not address the “effective application” part of the target, but an operable way of doing that is not easy to see. The relevant CBD AHTEG and BIP indicators (not yet in use) refer more specifically to sub-global assessments and species inventories - both of these are included in the interpretation of “publications” here, provided they are peer-reviewed; but the indicator here is intended not to be so narrowly prescribed as the AHTEG/BIP ones are.</p>
Target 16:	<p><i>Potentially operable in the short term:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (None) <p><i>For possible future development:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in official funding for actions which support implementation of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species. <p>Indicators defined for the CBD Resource Mobilization Strategy (and listed there as “priorities for development”) might suggest that a suitable indicator for this target could be developed in relation to aggregated annual international flows of funding for achieving the goals of the SPMS, and something similar for the national level. During the development of the SPMS, however, considerable doubt was cast on the feasibility of making such indicators operable, at least for in terms of disaggregating the “migratory species” dimension of biodiversity.</p> <p>The indicator suggested here, although crude and partial, may therefore be the most that can be expected. It would address major documentable instances of support for migratory species conservation programmes and projects, ideally where a link to one or more SPMS targets is explicit. This could include specific relevant instances of funding by multilateral bodies such as the GEF, and support from governments for actions under the CMS and its Family of instruments, among other actions.</p> <p>There is a significant methodological challenge in defining appropriate baselines for 2015, and this will also require attention.</p>

Annex 2 to Resolution 11.2

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE STRATEGIC PLAN IMPLEMENTATION WORKING GROUP

Objectives

1. The main objectives of the Working Group will be to:
 - a) Develop new or identify existing detailed indicators for the Strategic Plan; and
 - b) Develop a “Companion Volume on Implementation” for the Strategic Plan, in particular by taking into account available tools under the CMS as well as other multilateral environmental agreements and by identifying gaps where new tools may need to be developed.
2. To this end, the Working Group will take into account the headline indicators and Companion Volume outline presented in document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.15.2.
3. The Working Group will further take into account the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity for the period 2011-2020, as well as the strategic documents of other global biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements, and any other relevant documents and materials the Working Group may consider appropriate.
4. The Working Group will report to the meetings of the Standing Committee for approval of progress in the identification and/or development of the indicators (and their progressive implementation) and guidance in the preparation of the Companion Volume during the inter-sessional period.
5. The Working Group will present its findings to the 12th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Composition of the Working Group

6. The Working Group shall be composed of Parties to the Convention on the basis of the same regions as the Standing Committee, with a maximum of two representatives per region. The regional groups will select their representatives based on their knowledge of the CMS, the activities of the CMS family of instruments, and the implementation of the Convention. The Chairs of the Standing Committee and the Scientific Council shall be ex-officio members of the Working Group. Other Parties to CMS, representatives of the CMS Family secretariats, and relevant multilateral environmental agreements' secretariats and partner organizations will also be invited to contribute to the work of, and be observers of, the Group.
7. Contracting Parties shall be consulted by their regional representatives and the Working Group will also invite the views of and work in cooperation with the whole CMS family.

8. The Working Group will consult the CMS Scientific Council as appropriate, including on the scientific evidence underpinning relevant indicators.
9. The appointment of nominated representatives of the Working Group shall be agreed upon under the responsibility of the CMS Standing Committee no later than two months after the end of COP11.
10. The Chair and Vice-Chair shall be chosen from among the members of the Working Group under the responsibility of the CMS Standing Committee no later than three months after the end of COP11.
11. The work of the Working Group will be facilitated by the CMS Secretariat and supported partly from the core budget and partly from voluntary contributions.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.3

Original: English

ENHANCING SYNERGIES AND COMMON SERVICES AMONG CMS FAMILY INSTRUMENTS

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th Meeting (Quito, 4-9 November 2014)

Mindful of the legal autonomy of each of the CMS Family instruments;

Recalling Resolution 10.9 of the CMS Conference of the Parties “Future Structure and Strategies of the CMS and CMS Family”;

Bearing in mind the greater international picture arising from Rio+20 and other processes stressing the importance of developing further synergies among MEAs;

Recalling also the decision of the 9th Meeting of the AEWA Standing Committee that requests the Executive Secretary of AEWA and the Executive Secretary of CMS to develop further synergies between AEWA and CMS and take actions to merge common services and common areas in an effort to redirect the focus of the Secretariats towards strengthening implementation support;

Further recalling the decision of the 41st Meeting of the CMS Standing Committee to support the decision of the 9th Meeting of the AEWA Standing Committee and providing for the Executive Secretaries of CMS and AEWA to conduct a shared services pilot phase and report the results to COP11;

Recalling decision 1/12 of the 1st UNEA on the relationship between the United Nations Environment Programme and multilateral environmental agreements and referring in particular to the task team established on the effectiveness of administrative arrangements and programmatic cooperation between the United Nations Environment Programme and the multilateral environmental agreements administered by UNEP;

Recognizing that CMS instruments include a broad range of Agreements and MoUs but share common objectives to conserve migratory species throughout their range;

Further recognizing that many functions provided by secretariats in the CMS Family of instruments are similar in scope and nature and could therefore create a higher potential for synergies;

Recognizing that synergies, such as through sharing services in common service areas among CMS instruments can assist to fill gaps, be mutually reinforcing, produce efficiencies and increase output;

Urging that actions taken to enhance synergies, such as through sharing services in common service areas, among CMS Family instruments should be aimed at strengthening the implementation of the instruments involved and maximizing the effective and efficient use of resources at all levels;

Noting the information provided in the analysis by the CMS Executive Secretary on common services in the CMS Family instruments and the potential approaches to common services outlined in the paper; and

Recognizing the lessons learned from the experience between the ASCOBANS and CMS joint Secretariat as well as the pilot phase on common communication, information and outreach services between the AEWA and CMS Secretariats, and noting that additional information from an independent analysis is required to make an informed decision on a comprehensive sharing of common services among CMS instruments;

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Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals*

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary in consultation with the relevant Secretariats of CMS family instruments, to submit an independent analysis and report on the legal, financial, operational, and administrative implications of actions to enhance synergies, such as through sharing services in common service areas to the decision-making bodies of the wider CMS family before the 44th Meeting of the CMS Standing Committee and COP12 in order to establish their benefits and disadvantages;
2. *Invites* the relevant governing bodies of CMS instruments to consider the report and to take a decision on strengthening synergies, such as through sharing services in common service areas;
3. *Invites* the Meeting of the Parties to AEWA at its 6th Session (MOP6) to consider the independent analysis and report and take a decision on the way forward, as regards synergies such as through sharing services in common service areas;
4. *Requests* the CMS Standing Committee to consider the outcome of the 6th Session of the Meeting of Parties to AEWA (MOP6) and to take the appropriate decision in accordance with this outcome with a view to realising enhanced synergies such as through sharing services in common service areas and report to COP12;
5. *Requests* the CMS Standing Committee to consider the outcomes of the Meetings of decision-making bodies of other CMS Family Instruments and to take the appropriate decisions in accordance with these outcomes with a view to realising enhanced synergies such as through sharing services in common service areas and report to COP12;

6. *Instructs* the Executive Secretary of CMS to work in close cooperation with the Executive Secretaries and Coordinators of the CMS Family Instruments in implementing the outcomes of the decisions of the Standing Committee;
7. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to report the outcomes of these decisions to UNEP in view of the ongoing process under UNEP on the effectiveness of administrative arrangements and programmatic cooperation between the United Nations Environment Programme and a number of multilateral environmental agreements in order to ensure the necessary administrative support to promote coherent and effective implementation of the CMS; and
8. *Requests* the Executive Secretary in close consultation with the Executive Secretary of AEWa to report the outcomes of the pilot phase and the implementation of this Resolution to COP12.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.4

Original: English

RESTRUCTURING OF THE SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th Meeting (Quito, 4-9 November 2014)

Aware of the provisions of Article VIII of the Convention and *recalling* the establishment by Resolution 1.4 of the Scientific Council, made up of members appointed by the Conference of the Parties and members appointed by individual Contracting Parties;

Also recalling the provisions of Resolutions 3.4, 4.5, 6.7, 7.12 and 8.21, dealing with various aspects of the composition, functions and operation of the Scientific Council;

Acknowledging the fundamental contribution to the implementation of the Convention made by the Scientific Council since its establishment;

Further recalling that the Future Shape process undertaken during the triennium 2009-2011 identified the restructuring of the Scientific Council as one of the sixteen target activities for CMS, as outlined in Resolution 10.9 on Future Structure and Strategies for CMS and the CMS Family, and Resolution 10.1 on Financial and Administrative Matters; and

Welcoming the document prepared by the Secretariat on options for a revision of the operational organization of the Scientific Council (UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.17.1);

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1. *Reaffirms* that the Scientific Council will continue to be composed of members appointed by individual Parties (Party-appointed Councillors) and members appointed by the Conference of the Parties (COP-appointed Councillors);
2. *Further reaffirms* that Parties will continue to appoint qualified experts as members of the Scientific Council and that Party-appointed Councillors will continue to contribute to the work of the Council in their expert capacity and not as representatives of the Parties that appointed them;
3. *Decides* that, for each intersessional period between two consecutive meetings of the Conference of the Parties, a representative selection of the membership of the Scientific Council, to be named the Sessional Committee of the Scientific Council, should be identified,

composed of COP-appointed Councillors, and Party-appointed Councillors selected regionally, to be appointed at each ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the basis of a recommendation from the Secretariat in consultation with the Standing Committee;

4. *Further decides* that, for future triennia, unless otherwise decided by the Conference of the Parties, the Sessional Committee of the Scientific Council will be composed of:

- i) Nine COP-appointed members with expertise in taxonomic and thematic issues; and
- ii) Fifteen Party-appointed members selected within the Standing Committee geographic regions, as follows: three from Africa; three from Asia; three from Europe; three from Oceania; three from South and Central America and the Caribbean;

5. *Decides* that Sessional Committee members shall normally be nominated for a minimum term of two triennia; half of the first appointees shall be nominated for a single triennium. Each ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties, starting from the 12th Meeting (COP12), will decide upon the renewal of half of the membership of the Sessional Committee, in order to balance continuity and renewal;

6. *Decides* that, in appointing members to the Sessional Committee of the Scientific Council from the pool of Party- and COP-appointed Councillors, the Conference of the Parties shall aim to achieve all of the following goals:

- i) a balanced scientific representation of expertise in taxonomic and cross-cutting thematic areas;
- ii) a selection of individuals with a broad understanding of key scientific issues and concrete experience in translating science into policy in their regions; and
- iii) coverage of the predicted scientific expertise needed by the Convention for the next triennium;

7. *Requests* the Secretariat to provide for a consultative process, including Party, scientific and expert advice, in order to elaborate its recommendation in consultation with the Standing Committee to the Conference of the Parties on the composition of the Sessional Committee, observing the goals stated in the previous paragraph;

8. *Encourages* Party- and COP-appointed Councillors not included in the Sessional Committee to contribute to the work of the Scientific Council, coordinate with Sessional Committee members and participate in working groups, including through meetings and the interactive tools available to the Scientific Council, as well as to pursue activities at the national level;

9. *Requests* the Standing Committee at its 44th Meeting, in order to facilitate the convening of the first meeting of the Sessional Committee before COP12 to intersessionally select and appoint the Sessional Committee members in accordance with the procedure set out in Paragraphs 6 and 7;

10. *Decides* that, for all the effects and purposes outlined in Article VIII of the Convention and relevant resolutions, the advice, recommendations, and all other outputs of the Sessional Committee shall be considered by the Conference of the Parties and all relevant governing bodies as products of the Scientific Council itself;
11. *Instructs* the Secretariat to develop Terms of Reference for the Scientific Council, in consultation with the Council itself, with a view to their submission to the Standing Committee at its 44th Meeting for review and provisional adoption, pending their final adoption by COP12;
12. *Requests* the Scientific Council, with advice from the Secretariat, to develop and establish a revision of its Rules of Procedure, as well as elements of its *modus operandi* in accordance with this resolution;
13. *Mandates* the Standing Committee to approve the revised Rules of Procedure of the Scientific Council;
14. *Requests* the Scientific Council to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to COP12; and
15. *Decides* to evaluate the results of the present restructuring of the Scientific Council with a view to confirm or review it during COP14.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.5

Original: English

ARRANGEMENTS FOR MEETINGS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th Meeting (Quito, 4-9 November 2014)

Recalling Article VII, paragraph 3, of the Convention, which states that the Secretariat shall “convene ordinary meetings of the Conference of the Parties at intervals of not more than three years, unless the Conference decides otherwise”; and

Recognizing the benefits that may accrue to the Convention and to Parties from hosting Meetings of the Conference of the Parties in different regions of the world;

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Principles

1. *Decides* that Meetings of the Conference of the Parties shall be guided by the following principles:
 - (a) the purpose of a Meeting of the Conference of the Parties is to transact the business required for the implementation and operations of the Convention efficiently and effectively and that side events and other meetings held immediately before or after a Meeting of the Conference of the Parties, other than regional meetings on the eve of a Meeting of the Conference of the Parties, are complementary but secondary to this purpose;
 - (b) a Meeting of the Conference of the Parties will be constrained in terms of its duration by its available budget but will normally not be fewer than five days in length;
 - (c) efficiency in the organization and running of a Meeting of the Conference of the Parties will be significantly enhanced by thorough preparation and by good communications among the Secretariat, the Standing Committee and the Parties prior to and during the Meeting;
 - (d) efficiency and effectiveness of a Meeting of the Conference of the Parties will be enhanced through the participation of an active Bureau in guiding the Chairs of

Plenary, Committee of the Whole, other Committees and Working Groups, and reporting back by Bureau members to regional meetings during the Meeting; and

- (e) the Regional Representatives elected to the Standing Committee will convene regional meetings for delegates immediately prior to and during a Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to inform them of discussions at the Bureau and to inform the Bureau of the views of the representatives;

Scheduling of Meetings

2. *Recommends* that, when feasible, to help ensure the efficient and effective transaction of the business of the Conference of the Parties:

- (a) the Bureau meet, if possible, in the morning on the day before commencement of the Meeting of the Conference of the Parties; and
- (b) the Standing Committee members convene regional meetings before commencement of the Meeting of the Conference of the Parties and also hold regular regional meetings, when necessary, during the Meeting;

3. *Recommends* that, with respect to side events:

- (a) the Meeting of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies (Committee of the Whole, Working Groups, Committees) take priority for scheduling and venues;
- (b) the Meeting of the Conference of the Parties not be extended in order to allow time for side events;
- (c) when feasible, key side events be held early in the Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to avoid potential clashes with meetings of the Committee of the Whole and other subsidiary bodies; and
- (d) the Secretariat give priority to those events that directly support significant issues to be addressed by the Conference of the Parties;

Documentation

4. *Instructs* the Secretariat:

- (a) to use a document numbering system whereby document numbers are linked to agenda item numbers;
- (b) to provide a means for quickly accessing in-session documents through the CMS website;
- (c) to ensure, through negotiations with the host country, that the internet service provided at the venue has sufficient capacity to meet the anticipated demand from representatives and observers for timely access to web-based documentation of the COP;

- (d) to provide documents in a format that can be edited and not edited (e.g., MS Word and PDF formats);
- (e) to provide to representatives and observers on arrival at the Meeting of the Conference of the Parties, when feasible and subject to budgetary constraints, meeting documents on a preloaded USB stick or equivalent media; and
- (f) to monitor the quality of translation and interpretation services and provide feedback to the Bureau;

5. *Requests* the Secretariat when preparing a new Resolution or Decision to include the references to the relevant Resolutions and Decisions of previous COPs in the COP documentation as well as to examine all those relevant Resolutions and Decisions in effect to identify elements that may require modification or follow-up so as to avoid duplication and ensure continuity in the work of the Convention;

6. *Requests* representatives to transmit electronically (i.e. scan and send) a copy of their credentials to the Secretariat at least one week before commencement of the Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to allow preliminary scrutiny prior to the meeting;

7. *Requests* sponsored delegates, when possible, to forward their credentials as described in paragraph 7 prior to tickets and travel authorizations being issued by the Secretariat;

Date and Venue of Future Meetings of the Conference of the Parties

8. *Invites* Parties as well as non-Parties that may have an interest in hosting a Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (and the associated meeting(s) of the Standing Committee), to inform the Secretariat of their interest no later 180 days from the conclusion of a Meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

9. *Instructs* the Standing Committee at its first meeting following the date for informing the Secretariat of an interest to host a Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to review the offers received and, subject to receipt of sufficient information, to decide upon the most suitable venue(s); and

10. *Repeals* Resolution 1.8, Resolution 2.1, Resolution 3.8, Resolution 4.7, Resolution 5.8, Resolution 6.10, Resolution 7.14, Resolution 8.20 (paragraphs 2 and 3), Resolution 9.17, and Resolution 10.20.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.6

Original: English

REVIEW OF DECISIONS

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th Meeting (Quito, 4-9 November 2014)

Recognizing the need for the consistent use of terminology for decision-making within the Convention;

Recognizing also that implementation of the Convention can be improved by repealing Resolutions and Recommendations and parts thereof that are no longer in effect; and

Noting the previous work of the Standing Committee (UNEP/CMS/StC41/11/Annex IV) and the Secretariat (UNEP/CMS/Conf.10.24/Rev.1) to establish a process for the repeal of Resolutions and Recommendations no longer in force;

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1. *Adopts* the following definitions for the submission of documents:

Resolution: Resolutions represent a decision of Parties, adopted at a Meeting of the Conference of the Parties, regarding the interpretation of the Convention or the application of its provisions. Resolutions are generally intended to provide long-standing guidance with respect to the Convention. Resolutions include decisions on how to interpret and implement the provisions of the Convention, establishing permanent committees, establishing long-term processes, and establishing the budgets of the Secretariat.

Decision: Decisions represent a decision of the Parties, adopted at a Meeting of the Conference of the Parties, containing recommendations to Parties or instructions to a specific committee or the Secretariat. They are typically intended to remain in effect for a short period only, usually until a particular task has been completed. Decisions may, for example, request a report to be submitted to the Meeting of the Conference of the Parties following that at which they were adopted, and so would remain in effect from one Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the next.

2. *Recommends* that:

- (a) when preparing a new Resolution or Decision, the proposer examine all relevant Resolutions and Decisions in effect to identify elements that may require modification or may be made redundant and recommend which parts to repeal and which to incorporate in the new Resolution;
- (b) when drafting a Resolution that is intended to treat a subject comprehensively or that makes significant changes in the way in which a subject is dealt with, a Party prepare the draft so that, if adopted, it will replace and repeal all existing Resolutions (or, as appropriate, the relevant paragraphs) on the same subject;
- (c) when a draft Resolution is adopted that merely adds elements to the recommendations (or other decisions) in existing Resolutions, or makes minor amendment thereto, the existing Resolutions be replaced by revised versions with the agreed changes;
- (d) when drafting a Decision, specify the body (e.g., the Standing Committee) that is charged with implementing the Decision and the date by which the body should complete its task; and
- (e) unless practical considerations dictate otherwise, draft Decisions, and not draft Resolutions, include:
 - i) instructions or requests to committees, working groups or the Secretariat, unless they are part of a long-term procedure;
 - ii) decisions on the presentation of the Appendices;
 - iii) “year of” events; and
 - iv) recommendations (or other forms of decision) that will be implemented soon after their adoption and will then be obsolete;

3. *Directs* the Secretariat:

- (a) to establish registers, by relevant Meeting of the Conference of the Parties and by theme (e.g., “Concerted Actions” and “Agreements”) on the CMS website of Resolutions in force and Decisions in force, as well as a register of all Resolutions, Recommendations, and Decisions adopted by the Parties (for historical purposes);
- (b) when revising its register of Resolutions in force after each meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to correct the texts of already existing Resolutions to ensure that all references to other Resolutions are accurate;
- (c) to revise the register of Decisions in force after each meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to contain all recommendations (or other forms of decision) that are not recorded in Resolutions and that remain in effect. The Decisions shall be sorted according to subject, using the subjects of the Resolutions for guidance, and within the section for each subject they shall be divided according to the body to which they are directed. The Secretariat shall

distribute to the Parties a copy of the updated Decisions soon after each meeting of the Conference; and

- (d) when revising the register of Decisions in force for the purpose of suggesting amendments, deletions or continuity, the Secretariat shall provide justification of any proposed changes to a Decision at each meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

4. *Directs* the Secretariat:

- (a) to prepare a list of (1) Resolutions and Recommendations that should be repealed and (2) parts of Resolutions and Recommendations that should be repealed;
- (b) when preparing these lists, to state the reason for repealing the Resolution or Recommendation or part thereof (Work Completed, Superseded, Incorporated Elsewhere);
- (c) when recommending only a part of a Resolution or Recommendation to be repealed, to indicate clearly the parts of a Resolution or Recommendation to be repealed;
- (d) when preparing these lists, to recommend renaming Recommendations as Resolutions or Decisions, as appropriate; and
- (e) to submit these lists to the Standing Committee for its 45th Meeting;

5. *Directs* the Standing Committee to examine the content of the lists described in paragraph 4, determine its agreement or disagreement, propose any desired modifications to the lists, and submit its recommendations to the 12th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

6. *Directs* the Standing Committee, assisted by the Secretariat:

- (a) to continuously review Resolutions and Decisions with a view to proposing their timely repeal (or repeal of elements), providing justification for any proposed changes; and
- (b) to make recommendations for proposed changes to each Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (but the Standing Committee may decide, by vote, that in exceptional circumstances this may be deferred by one Meeting of the Conference of the Parties); and

7. *Decides* that the recommendations contained in Resolutions and Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties shall come into effect 90 days after the meeting at which they are adopted, unless otherwise specified in the relevant Resolution or Decision.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.7

Original: English

ENHANCING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CONVENTION THROUGH A PROCESS TO REVIEW IMPLEMENTATION

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th Meeting (Quito, 4-9 November 2014)

Recalling that the United Nations Environment Programme, in its *Guidelines on Compliance with and Enforcement of Multilateral Environmental Agreements* (2002), has identified “[s]trengthening of compliance with multilateral environmental agreements ... as a key issue”;

Noting that most major multilateral environmental agreements have established a process for facilitating implementation and providing support to those Parties experiencing difficulties with implementation;

Aware that two agreements within the CMS Family, the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) and the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area (ACCOBAMS), already have processes for reviewing the effectiveness of implementation measures (AEWA Resolution 4.6, *Establishment of an Implementation Review Process* (2008), ACCOBAMS Resolution 5.4, *ACCOBAMS Follow-up Procedure* (2013));

Recognizing that both compliance with the Convention’s obligations and the effectiveness of implementation measures are critical to the conservation and management of migratory species;

Recalling Article VII, paragraph 5, of the Convention, which provides that “the Conference of the Parties shall review the implementation of this Convention” and may, in particular, “make recommendations to the Parties for improving the effectiveness of this Convention”;

Recalling Resolution 10.9, Activity 16, of the Future Structure and Strategies for CMS, which establishes a medium-term priority (by COP12–2017) to “improve mechanisms to measure implementation of CMS and its Family ... and identification of gaps and propose measures to close these gaps”; and

Recalling Article IX, paragraph 4, of the Convention, which directs the Secretariat “to invite the attention of the Conference of the Parties to any matter pertaining to the objectives of this Convention”;

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

1. *Launches* an intersessional process to explore possibilities for strengthening implementation of the Convention through the development of a review process;
2. *Instructs* the Secretariat to propose terms of reference for a working group to be considered for adoption by the Standing Committee at its 44th Meeting;
3. *Instructs* the Standing Committee at its 45th Meeting to review any progress, if a working group is established, and report to the 12th Meeting of Conference of the Parties;
4. *Instructs* the Secretariat to support the process;
5. *Requests* UNEP, Parties and other donors to provide financial assistance to support the development of the review process; and
6. *Requests* the Secretariat, where possible, to reduce costs by convening potential meetings of the Working Group in the most cost-effective way.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.8

Original: English

COMMUNICATION, INFORMATION AND OUTREACH PLAN

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th Meeting (Quito, 4-9 November 2014)

Aware of the importance of communication as a central and cross-cutting element for implementing the Convention and its Agreements;

Underlining the urgent need to raise greater public awareness of migratory species, the multiple threats they face, the obstacles to their migration and the important role communication can play in encouraging actions to mitigate these threats both nationally and internationally;

Recalling Article IX, paragraph (j) of the Convention which states that it is a function of the Secretariat “to provide the general public with information concerning this Convention and its objectives”;

Considering the important contribution that the Convention and its Agreements will make towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets adopted by the Tenth Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, in particular with regards to Target 1 on making people aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably;

Recognizing the essential role communication will play in implementing the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 adopted at the 11th Meeting of the CMS Conference of the Parties, in particular with regard to Target 1 of the updated Plan, which calls for actions that will make people aware of the multiple values of migratory species and their habitats and migration systems, and the steps that can be taken to conserve them and ensure the sustainability of any use;

Acknowledging the importance of the Future Shape Process initiated through CMS Resolution 10.9, aiming to increase efficiency and enhance synergies in the whole CMS Family within the wider context of international environmental governance arising from Rio+20 and other processes stressing the need to develop further synergies among MEAs;

Recalling the decision of the 9th Meeting of the AEWA Standing Committee that requests the interim Executive Officer of AEWA and the Executive Secretary of CMS to develop further synergies between AEWA and CMS and take actions to merge common services and common areas; and

Further recalling that the 41st Meeting of the CMS Standing Committee supported the AEWA Standing Committee's request that a pilot phase be conducted on common services between the Secretariats;

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

1. *Endorses* the CMS Communication, Information and Outreach Plan for 2015-2017, contained in document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.19.2 and *urges* Parties, CMS Family Instruments, UNEP and all partners and stakeholders working for the conservation of migratory species, actively to assist in the implementation of the Plan and to provide both voluntary contributions and in-kind support, particularly for the priority activities identified in the Plan;
2. *Welcomes* the initiative of the CMS Executive Secretary and the Acting Executive Secretary of AEWA to establish a new joint Communication, Information Management and Awareness-raising Unit serving the CMS and AEWA Secretariats as a pilot demonstrating enhanced synergies within the CMS Family through joint services in the area of communications;
3. *Recognizes the need* to provide adequate resources in the CMS Budget for 2015-2017 to support the implementation of activities described in the Communication, Information and Outreach Plan for 2015-2017 and the effective operation of the new Joint Communication, Information Management and Awareness-raising Unit;
4. *Requests* the CMS Executive Secretary to continue to work closely with the AEWA Executive Secretary to guide the work of the new joint CMS and AEWA Communication, Information Management and Awareness-raising Unit and to ensure the development and implementation of strategically aligned communication strategies for CMS and AEWA as models for enhanced synergies within the CMS Family;
5. *Requests* the CMS Executive Secretary to present the new CMS communication strategy to the 44th Meeting of the CMS Standing Committee for adoption and *invites* AEWA Parties to adopt a new strategically aligned AEWA communication strategy at their 6th Meeting of the Parties;
6. *Requests* Parties to provide voluntary contributions towards the development and implementation of the communication strategy and towards ongoing communication activities being carried out by the Secretariat, giving priority to the activities proposed in the CMS Communication, Information and Outreach Plan for 2015-2017; and
7. *Repeals* Resolution 8.8 and Resolution 10.7.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.9

Original: English

WORLD MIGRATORY BIRD DAY

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th Meeting (Quito, 4-9 November 2014)

Aware of the importance of communication as a central and cross-cutting element for implementing the Convention and its Agreements;

Underlining the urgent need to raise greater public awareness of migratory birds, the multiple threats they face, the obstacles to their migration and the important role public awareness-raising campaigns can play in encouraging actions to mitigate these threats both nationally and internationally;

Acknowledging ongoing local, national and international efforts of awareness raising about migratory birds and conservation;

Recalling Article IX, paragraph (j) of the Convention which states that it is a function of the Secretariat “to provide the public with information concerning this Convention and its objectives”;

Acknowledging the thousands of World Migratory Bird Day activities which have been carried out globally since 2006 and the dedication of the people and organizations behind them as well as the central role played by the Secretariats of the Convention and the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) in the organization of the annual campaign since 2006; and

Recognizing the growing importance of World Migratory Bird Day as a key international public awareness-raising campaign dedicated to migratory birds and nature conservation celebrated when migratory birds are present either in May or at other times of the year;

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

1. *Welcomes* the celebration of World Migratory Bird Day in a growing number of countries;

2. *Invites* the United Nations General Assembly to consider declaring the second weekend in May of each year as World Migratory Bird Day;
3. *Invites* Parties, the CMS and AEWA Secretariats, the United Nations Environment Programme and other global, regional and sub-regional organizations, as well as other relevant stakeholders, including civil society, non-governmental organizations and individuals, to celebrate and raise awareness of World Migratory Bird Day to be held in May or at other appropriate times of the year;
4. *Requests* Parties and other relevant donors to provide voluntary contributions towards the annual organization of World Migratory Bird Day on the local, national and international level; and
5. *Further requests* the Secretariat to continue to facilitate cooperation and information exchange in support of World Migratory Bird Day.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.10

Original: English

SYNERGIES AND PARTNERSHIPS

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th Meeting (Quito, 4-9 November 2014)

Recalling Resolution 7.9 on “Cooperation with Other Bodies and Processes”, Resolution 8.11 on “Cooperation with other Conventions”, Resolution 9.6 on “Cooperation with Other Bodies” and Resolution 10.21 on “Synergies and Partnerships”, as well as Resolution 10.25 on “Enhancing Engagement with the Global Environment Facility”;

Acknowledging the importance of cooperation and synergies with other bodies, including multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and non-governmental organizations, as well as the private sector;

Recognizing the instrumental role of partner organizations in the development and implementation of CMS and its related initiatives and outreach campaigns, including the negotiation of the Convention itself;

Appreciating the value of such partnerships in reaching a wider audience and raising public awareness of the Convention and the importance of conserving migratory species on a global scale;

Noting with appreciation all the individuals and organizations that contributed to the achievements of the Year of the Turtle (2006), Year of the Dolphin (2007/8), Year of the Gorilla (2009) and Year of the Bat (2011/12);

Expressing its gratitude to the many partner organizations that have assisted in promoting CMS and its mandate, for example, by facilitating the negotiation and implementation of species agreements under the Convention;

Welcoming the report on Synergies and Partnerships (UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.21.1), prepared by the UNEP/CMS Secretariat, and the progress made in enhancing cooperation, coordination, synergies as well as partnerships with biodiversity-related Conventions and other relevant institutions;

Noting with appreciation the support received from UNEP through the appointment of regional focal points for MEAs for biodiversity and ecosystems responsible for liaising with and promoting MEAs and their implantation in the UNEP regions and *acknowledging* their cooperation with the Secretariat;

Further taking note of the results of the UNEP project on improving the effectiveness of and cooperation among the biodiversity-related conventions and exploring opportunities for further synergies;

Welcoming the decisions taken by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) on cooperation, coordination and synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions;

Welcoming also the continuing and important cooperation among the secretariats of the biodiversity-related conventions including through Memoranda of Understanding between the CMS Secretariat and the Secretariats of the International Whaling Commission, UNESCO, the Ramsar Convention, the Bern Convention and CITES;

Further welcoming the Memoranda of Understanding with the Migratory Wildlife Network¹ and the IUCN Environmental Law Centre;

Aware of the ongoing discussions with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) concerning the formalization of a Memorandum of Cooperation, and *appreciating* the important efforts made by CMS to enhance relationships with organizations that have different mandates or goals, such as FAO, which provide multidisciplinary solutions aimed at currently achieving food security, biodiversity conservation, and wildlife and ecosystem health;

Recognizing the importance of ongoing cooperation among secretariats of biodiversity related conventions through the Biodiversity Liaison Group to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 in order to reach the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (Decision X/2 of CBD);

Highlighting the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 as a strategic framework for synergies and partnerships with other MEAs, organizations and stakeholders, which will provide an important contribution to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

Further recognizing the outcome of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development, *The Future We Want*, which recognizes the significant contributions to sustainable development made by the MEAs and *encouraging* the Parties to MEAs to consider further measures to promote policy coherence at all relevant levels, improve efficiency, reduce unnecessary overlap and duplication, and enhance cooperation and coordination amongst MEAs; and

Convinced of the significant potential of increasing cooperation, coordination and synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions to enhance coherent national level implementation of each of the conventions;

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

1. *Stresses* the importance of supporting the objectives of biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements to improve national collaboration, communication and coordination with relevant organizations and processes;

¹ Now known as Wild Migration.

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to inform biodiversity related agreements, including through the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant partners about the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 and pursue further activities related to synergies and partnerships within that framework;
3. *Requests* the Secretariat to continue developing effective and practical cooperation with relevant stakeholders, including other biodiversity instruments and international organizations;
4. *Also requests* the Secretariat to identify potential strategic partners and engage with them when developing campaigns and other outreach activities and *encourages* all relevant stakeholders to contribute to these initiatives;
5. *Further requests* the Secretariat to facilitate non-formalized collaborations with partners such as the FAO, that can help to extend the multidisciplinary and transdisciplinary scope of approaches to collaboration;
6. *Further requests* the Secretariat to pursue strengthened partnerships with the private sector in accordance with the CMS Code of Conduct;
7. *Further requests* the Secretariat, its daughter Agreements within the mandates given by their Parties/Signatories and the Scientific Council to enhance their engagement with expert committees and processes initiated by partners, as appropriate;
8. *Welcomes* the joint work plan between the secretariats of the CMS and CITES and *further requests* the Secretariat to prepare proposals to strengthen cooperation, coordination and synergies, with other biodiversity-related conventions, including through joint work plans with clear targets and timetables aligned with the CMS strategic plan, for consideration by the next Conference of the Parties;
9. *Requests* the Secretariat to take action to strengthen implementation of CMS through the processes on the revision of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), including through cooperation with the UNEP Regional Offices;
10. *Also requests* the Secretariat and *invites* the Secretariats of other conventions to continue liaising with the UNEP regional MEA focal points for biodiversity and ecosystems and make best use of their role in assisting the implementation of the biodiversity-related MEAs;
11. *Further requests* the Secretariat and *invites* the Secretariats of CBD and of other relevant MEAs to consider and advise on ways and means of more coherently addressing the conservation and sustainable use of animal species in CBD processes, including in relation to the implementation by biodiversity-related conventions of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Targets; and *further requests* the Secretariat to report on progress to the Scientific Council and COP12;
12. *Further requests* the Secretariat to enhance cooperation through the Biodiversity Liaison Group and the biodiversity indicators partnership to improve a global set of biodiversity indicators;

13. *Further requests* the Secretariat to strengthen cooperation, coordination and synergies with the Ramsar Convention to pursue the most effective actions for the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their wetland habitats;
14. *Welcomes* the Gangwon Declaration adopted on the occasion of the Twelfth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity which welcomes the importance given to biodiversity in the outcome document of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals and calls for the further integration and mainstreaming of biodiversity in the post-2015 development agenda, and *requests* the Secretariat to continue to engage with the process on the establishment of the Sustainable Development Goals in cooperation with the Biodiversity Liaison Group;
15. *Also welcomes* the CBD COP12 Decision that provides for a workshop with the task to prepare options which may include elements that can contribute to a possible road map, for Parties of the various biodiversity-related conventions to enhance synergies and improve efficiency among them, without prejudice to the specific objectives and recognizing the respective mandates and subject to the availability of resources of these conventions, with a view to enhancing their implementation at all levels and Requests the Executive Secretary and the Standing Committee to facilitate the selection of the representatives to participate in this workshop;
16. *Invites* the members of the Biodiversity Liaison Group to strengthen cooperation and coordination with a view to increasing synergies among their respective explorations and developments of online reporting systems as a means to increase synergies on national reporting under the biodiversity-related conventions;
17. *Also invites* the members of the Biodiversity Liaison Group to consider ways and means to increase cooperation on their outreach and communication strategies;
18. *Further invites* the Biodiversity Liaison Group to take into due consideration the need to optimize monitoring efforts and improve effectiveness through the use of coherent monitoring frameworks and indicator systems;
19. *Requests* the Secretariat as far as possible to avoid duplication of work on the same issues among MEAs dedicated to nature protection issues, and *invites* the Biodiversity Liaison Group to address at its future meetings options for enhanced cooperation with regard to work on cross-cutting issues, such as climate change, bushmeat and invasive alien species, including through exploring the possibility of identifying lead MEAs in a manner consistent with their mandates, governance arrangements and agreed programmes;
20. *Recalling* CMS Res.10.25, *welcomes* the CBD COP12 Decision XII/30 on the Global Environment Facility to enhance programmatic synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions and in this context *requests* the Standing Committee to develop elements of advice for the Global Environment Facility concerning the funding of the national priorities for the CMS;
21. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to provide the elements of advice as developed by the Standing Committee in time to be considered by the CBD COP13 so that they may be referred to the Global Environment Facility through the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity;

22. *Requests* the Secretariat to continue to report to the Standing Committee on progress made including on results of joint activities as discussed and agreed in the Biodiversity Liaison Group;
23. *Recognizes* that adequate resources are required to allow partnerships to be developed, and such resources could be provided in part through voluntary contributions from Parties and *requests* Parties to ensure that adequate resources are provided to the Secretariat to allow partnerships to be developed and strengthened;
24. *Urges* Parties to establish close collaboration at the national level between the focal point of the CMS and the focal points of other relevant conventions in order for Governments to develop coherent and synergistic approaches across the conventions and increase effectiveness of national efforts, for example by developing national biodiversity working groups to coordinate the work of focal points of relevant MEAs and other stakeholders *inter alia* through relevant measures in NBSAPs, harmonized national reporting and adoption of coherent national positions in respect of each MEA;
25. *Also urges* Parties to facilitate cooperation among international organizations, and to promote the integration of biodiversity concerns related to migratory species into all relevant sectors by coordinating their national positions among the various conventions and other international fora in which they are involved;
26. *Encourages* Parties and other governments and organizations to make use of the web-based tools, such as InforMEA, when developing and implementing mutually supportive activities among CMS Agreements and biodiversity-related conventions so as to improve coherence in their implementation;
27. *Urges* partner organizations to continue to promote and publicize the benefits to them, to CMS and to conservation arising from effective collaboration; and
28. *Repeals* Resolution 7.9, Resolution 8.11, Resolution 9.6, and Resolution 10.21.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.11

Original: English

ENHANCING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CMS FAMILY AND CIVIL SOCIETY

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th Meeting (Quito, 4-9 November 2014)

Appreciative of the sustained commitment to the CMS Family that has been consistently demonstrated by civil society, including Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), scientific institutions, independent scientists and independent policy experts in many parts of the world, a commitment recognized in key Resolutions and Recommendations since CMS COP4;

Aware that the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Governing Council at its First Universal session in February 2013 adopted Decision 27/2 on institutional arrangements, inter alia, to explore new mechanisms to promote transparency and the effective engagement of civil society in its work and that of its subsidiary bodies including: developing a process for stakeholder accreditation and participation; explore mechanisms and rules for stakeholders expert input and advice; and consider working methods and processes for informed discussions and contributions by all relevant stakeholders towards the intergovernmental decision-making process;

Recalling the Convention preamble, which states that the States are and must be the protectors of the migratory species of wild animals that live within or pass through their national jurisdictional boundaries; and that conservation and effective management of migratory species of wild animals require the concerted action of all States within the national jurisdictional boundaries of which such species spend any part of their life cycle;

Noting the findings and recommendations of ‘A Natural Affiliation: Developing the Role of NGOs in the Convention of Migratory Species Family’ (UNEP/CMS/COP11/Inf.15) that responds to a number of activities highlighted in CMS Resolution 10.9 Future Structure and Strategies of the CMS and CMS Family and also mirrors the directions of Decision 27/2 of the UNEP Governing Council;

Noting also the report of the Chair of the CMS Strategic Plan Working Group (UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.15.2) and CMS Resolution 11.2: Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023;

Conscious that many of the CMS Family agreements benefit greatly from a respectful and collaborative relationship with civil society, including CSO and NGO involvement in implementation of conservation activities and also from support of the Governmental processes; and

Conscious also that the collaborative relationship could be enhanced to further benefit the CMS Family programme of work;

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

1. *Invites* the CMS Secretariat, Parties, other Governments, CSO and NGO Partners to review options for furthering the relationship between the CMS Family and civil society including, inter alia:
 - 1.1 Mechanisms to enable CSO- and NGO-facilitated work to be formally and consistently reported across the CMS Family and to be considered by the Parties and CMS Family agreement governing bodies;
 - 1.2 Models for further CSO and NGO involvement in CMS processes; and
 - 1.3 Modalities for further strategic engagement with CSOs and NGOs to provide implementation and capacity-building expertise;
2. *Requests* the Secretariat to present a review of progress and to invite contributions from the 44th and 45th Meetings of the Standing Committee;
3. *Invites* the CMS Secretariat, Parties, other Governments, CSO and NGO Partners to draft recommendations and requests the Secretariat to consolidate those recommendations, and submit them to the 45th Meeting of the Standing Committee for further consideration at the 12th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties; and
4. *Invites* Partners and donors to consider providing financial assistance to support the review process.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.12

Original: English

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING PROPOSALS FOR NEW AGREEMENTS

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th Meeting (Quito, 4-9 November 2014)

Recalling that Article IV of the Convention provides for the conclusion of agreements for migratory species and for AGREEMENTS for species listed in Appendix II of the Convention, in particular for those in an unfavourable conservation status;

Noting that colloquially, and in this Resolution, the term “Agreements” is used to refer in a generic sense to AGREEMENTS, agreements and Memoranda of Understanding as the context may require;

Recognizing that the development and servicing of Agreements are subject to the availability of resources, *welcoming* the Secretariat’s sustained efforts pursuant to Resolutions 7.7, 8.5, 9.2 and 10.16 to foster partnerships with governments and relevant organizations to support the operation of Agreements under the Convention, and *further welcoming* with gratitude the generous support of this kind provided to date by numerous governments and organizations, including the financial and in-kind contributions noted in document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.14.4;

Recalling that paragraph 41 of the CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2014 recommended a number of measures for ensuring that Agreements use similar systems for planning and reporting their work, in order to ensure that they are strategically aligned with the Convention;

Further recalling that in Resolution 10.16 the Parties decided on a number of considerations which must be addressed when making proposals for new Agreements, including provision for a proposal to be considered as no longer under development after a period in which no clear expression of interest or offer to lead has materialized, and instructed the Secretariat to develop for consideration and adoption at the present meeting a policy approach to the development, resourcing and servicing of Agreements in the context of Resolution 10.9 on Future Structure and Strategies of the CMS and the CMS Family;

Further recalling Resolution 10.9 in which the Parties *inter alia* adopted a list of activities for implementation in 2012-2014, including an assessment of CMS Memoranda of Understanding and their viability (activity 16.3), creation of criteria against which to assess proposals for new Agreements (activity 12.3) and development of a policy where implementation monitoring must be a part of any future MoUs (activity 12.5);

Taking note of the report provided by the Secretariat in document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.22.3 on an assessment of the CMS MoUs and their viability; and

Taking note also of the report provided by the Secretariat in document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.22.2 on a policy approach to developing, resourcing and servicing CMS Agreements, and *thanking* the Government of Germany for its generous financial support for this work;

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

1. *Instructs* the Secretariat and the Scientific Council, *urges* Parties, and *invites* other relevant stakeholders to apply the criteria annexed to this Resolution in developing and evaluating proposals for future Agreements;
2. *Urges* all Range States of existing Agreements under the Convention that have not yet done so to sign, ratify or accede as appropriate to those Agreements and to take an active part in their implementation;
3. *Invites* Parties, other governments and interested organizations to provide voluntary financial and other support where possible for the effective operation of Agreements under the Convention;
4. *Requests* the Secretariat to continue its efforts to seek partnerships with governments and relevant organizations to support and enhance the effective operation of Agreements under the Convention; and
5. *Repeals* paragraphs 5 and 6 of Resolution 10.16.

Annex to Resolution 11.12

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING PROPOSALS FOR NEW AGREEMENTS

The core of the suggested approach to developing Agreements is a method for systematically assessing the opportunities, risks, appropriateness and relative priority of any new proposal to develop an Agreement. This involves testing such proposals against a set of criteria. A standard pro-forma could be designed, perhaps in the style of a questionnaire, to capture the information needed for scrutiny of each proposal by the Scientific Council, Standing Committee and COP. Together with information on how the proposal meets the criteria, this would add details of lead individuals, budget estimates and other associated details.

The criteria below are a summary of those proposed in the report “Developing, resourcing and servicing CMS Agreements - a policy approach” (UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.22.2)¹. Further advice on issues to address in relation to each criterion is given in that report.

The criteria can be applied with some flexibility, given the diversity of forms that CMS Agreements can take and the variety of situations they address. In principle, however, the more objective and transparent the substantiation of the different issues that can be provided in support of a proposal, the more likely it is to succeed.

Some criteria might function as an absolute standard for judging whether a given proposal is deserving on its own merits (e.g. criterion (iii) on clear purpose, and criterion (ix) on prospects for leadership); while other criteria might be used in a more relative way to compare two or more proposals that are competing for priority. In all cases the information compiled should, as far as possible, provide a balanced assessment of the benefits and risks associated with each issue, rather than being seen solely as a tool for persuasion.

(i) Conservation priority

Proposals should specify the severity of conservation need, for example in relation to the degree of species endangerment or unfavourable conservation status as defined under the Convention, and the urgency with which a particular kind of international cooperation is required. Links to migration issues and confidence in the underlying science may also need to be described.

(ii) Serving a specific existing COP mandate

Proposals should specify how they respond to any specifically relevant objectives expressed in CMS strategies and other decisions of the Parties.

(iii) Clear and specific defined purpose

Proposals should specify intended conservation outcomes, and should in particular make clear the way in which the target species is/are intended to benefit from international cooperation. The more specific, realistic and measurable the purpose is the better. Proposals should also have regard (as appropriate) to CMS Article V.

¹ Many of the questions addressed by these criteria are also valid questions to ask of Agreements that are already in existence, for example when assessing their continuing viability.

(iv) Absence of better remedies outside the CMS system

Proposals should compare the option of a CMS Agreement with alternative options outside the Convention's mechanisms, and explain why a CMS Agreement is the best method of meeting the defined conservation need.

(v) Absence of better remedies inside the CMS system

Proposals should compare the option of a CMS Agreement with alternative options available under the Convention (such as "concerted actions", international species action plans and other cooperation initiatives), and explain why a CMS Agreement is the best method of meeting the defined conservation need.

(vi) If a CMS instrument is best, extending an existing one is not feasible

Proposals should demonstrate compelling reasons why a solution cannot be found by taxonomically or geographically extending an existing Agreement, taking into account the risk of loss of efficiency of the existing Agreement.

(vii) Prospects for funding

Proposals should demonstrate that there are meaningful prospects for funding, in particular from geographically concerned countries. The proposal does not necessarily need to demonstrate that full funding is in place before the proposal can be approved, but it should provide an assessment (and assurances) about likely funding. It will be helpful to include an indicative budget, estimate the minimum levels of funding required to launch the Agreement, and describe the degree to which the funding plan is considered to be sustainable.

(viii) Synergies and cost effectiveness

Proposals should specify any opportunities for the proposed Agreement to link with other initiatives in such a way that the value of both/all of them is enhanced (for example through economies of scale, new possibilities arising from a combination of efforts that would not arise otherwise, etc.). Opportunities may also include catalytic effects and associated (secondary) benefits. Proposals should specify the resources they require, but should also relate these to the scale of impact expected, so that cost-effectiveness can be judged.

(ix) Prospects for leadership in developing the Agreement

Proposals should demonstrate that there are meaningful prospects for leadership of the development process, for example by a country government or other body making firm offers to lead the negotiation process, host meetings and coordinate fundraising.

(x) Prospects for coordination of the Agreement's implementation

Proposals should demonstrate that there are meaningful prospects for coordination of the Agreement's implementation on an on-going basis after its adoption (for example the hosting of a secretariat, organization of meetings and management of projects).

(xi) Feasibility in other respects

Proposals should address all other significant issues of practical feasibility for launching and operating the Agreement (for example political stability or diplomatic barriers to cooperation).

(xii) Likelihood of success

In addition to evaluating the likelihood that a proposed Agreement will be implementable (criteria (vii), (x) and (xi) above), proposals should evaluate the likelihood that its implementation will lead to the intended outcome. Risk factors to consider include: uncertainty about the ecological effects; lack of a “legacy mechanism” by which results can be sustained; and activities by others that may undermine or negate the results of the Agreement.

(xiii) Magnitude of likely impact

In order to prioritize proposals that may be equal in other respects, proposals should provide information on the number of species, number of countries or extent of area that will benefit; the scope for catalytic and “multiplier” effects; and any other aspects of the overall scale of impact.

(xiv) Provision for monitoring and evaluation

Proposals should specify the way(s) in which achievement of the purposes defined under criterion (iii) above is to be measured and reported on. Good practice in this regard involves creating a simple and easy-to-operate evaluation framework including at least the following minimum ingredients:

- *A statement or description of how monitoring, evaluation and reporting will operate in relation to the Agreement concerned;*
- *A definition of at least some key objectives that can be measured, along with a definition of the main measures that will be used for assessing progress towards the achievement of each objective;*
- *A distinction between (a) progress in implementing activities² and (b) progress in achieving (ecological) outcomes³; with at least one regularly-monitorable measure being defined for each of these;*
- *An ability to demonstrate some causal logic that enables outcomes to be attributed to Agreement-related activities (the results of this relationship then become a measure of the Agreement’s effectiveness);*
- *Methods for gathering and analysing information that are sufficiently complete, consistent, transparent and trustworthy for the purpose;*
- *A commitment to generating information periodically and in a timely manner both for the Agreement’s own governance processes and for relevant syntheses at a CMS-wide level; and*
- *An effort to relate monitoring and evaluation findings to strategic goals and targets adopted by the CMS (e.g. in the [Strategic Plan for Migratory Species]), as well as to the Agreement’s own objectives.*

² For example institutions maintained; programmes delivered; trends in growth of participation.

³ For example trends in conservation status of target species, including threats.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.13

Original: English

CONCERTED AND COOPERATIVE ACTIONS

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th Meeting (Quito, 4-9 November 2014)

Recalling the preamble of the Convention which refers to the Parties' conviction that conservation and management of migratory species require the concerted action of all Range States;

Further recalling Resolution 3.2 which instructed the Secretariat and the Scientific Council to encourage and assist Parties to take concerted actions to implement the provisions of the Convention, and which initiated a process for each meeting of the Conference of Parties to recommend initiatives to benefit a selected number of species listed in Appendix I;

Further recalling Recommendation 5.2 which introduced the concept of "Cooperative Action" as a rapid mechanism to assist the conservation of species listed in Appendix II and to act as a precursor or alternative to the conclusion for any of those species of an agreement under Article IV;

Recalling also the recommendations for improving the process for Concerted and Cooperative Actions under CMS as detailed in Annex 3 to Resolution 10.23, and *noting* the proposals of the Secretariat and the Scientific Council to address part of those recommendations, as detailed in document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.22.4/ANNEX I;

Recalling also that Resolution 3.2, as updated by Resolutions 4.2, 5.1, 6.1, 7.1, 8.29, 9.1 and 10.23, and Recommendation 6.2, as updated by Recommendations 7.1, 8.28, and Resolution 9.1 and 10.23, advise the Secretariat and the Scientific Council to encourage and assist Parties to take Concerted and Cooperative Actions to implement the provisions of the Convention and to improve the conservation status of certain listed migratory species;

Welcoming the conservation activities undertaken by Parties and other organizations for Appendix I species designated for Concerted Action and for Appendix II species designated for Cooperative Action as summarized in the report of the 18th Meeting of the CMS Scientific Council; and

Noting the recommendations of the 18th Meeting of the Scientific Council to the 11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties on species to be considered for concerted and cooperative action for the period 2015-2017;

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

1. *Adopts* the lists of species designated for Concerted and Cooperative Actions in Annexes 1 and 2 of this Resolution, and *encourages* Parties and other stakeholders to identify and undertake activities aimed at implementing Concerted and Cooperative Actions to improve the conservation status of listed species, including the preparation of species action plans, during the 2015-2017 triennium;
2. *Urges* Parties to provide the in-kind and financial means required to support targeted conservation measures aimed at implementing Concerted and Cooperative Actions for the species listed in Annexes 1 and 2 to this Resolution;
3. *Encourages* Parties to ensure that all initiatives to undertake Concerted or Cooperative Actions pursuant to this Resolution must include a specification of the conservation and institutional outcomes expected and the timeframes within which these outcomes should be achieved;
4. *Endorses* the recommendations for enhancing the effectiveness of the Concerted and Cooperative Actions process as detailed in document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.22.4/ANNEX I and summarized in Annex 3 to this Resolution; and
5. *Requests* the Secretariat, the Scientific Council and Parties, and *invites* other relevant stakeholders to take these recommendations fully into account in the identification of candidate species for designation for Concerted or Cooperative Action, and in the identification and subsequent implementation of action to take in response to Concerted or Cooperative Action listing.

Annex 1 to Resolution 11.13

SPECIES DESIGNATED FOR CONCERTED ACTIONS DURING 2015-2017

Species (scientific name)	Species (common name)	CMS instrument or process	Is the entire range mandated for protection under CMS covered by a CMS instrument? (Y/N)	Year of adoption
(CLASS) AVES				
(ORDER) SPHENISCIFORMES				
<i>(Family) Spheniscidae</i>				
<i>Spheniscus humboldti</i>	Humboldt Penguin	-	No	COP6 (1999)
PROCELLARIIFORMES				
<i>Procellariidae</i>				
<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>	Balearic Shearwater	ACAP (since 2012)	Yes	COP8 (2005)
PELECANIFORMES				
<i>Pelecanidae</i>				
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Dalmatian Pelican	African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (in force since 1999)	No	COP9 (2008)
ANSERIFORMES				
<i>Anatidae</i>				
<i>Anser cygnoides</i>	Swan goose	-	No	COP9 (2008)
<i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser White-fronted Goose	Action Plan (adopted in 2008) under African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (in force since 1999)	No	COP5 (1997)
<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>	Marbled Duck	African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (in force since 1999); Central Asian Flyway	Yes	COP9 (2008)
<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Ferruginous Duck	Action Plan (adopted in 2005) under African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (in 1999); Central Asian Flyway	Yes	COP6 (1999)
<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	White-headed Duck	African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (in force since 1999); Central Asian Flyway	Yes	COP4 (1994)

Species (scientific name)	Species (common name)	CMS instrument or process	Is the entire range mandated for protection under CMS covered by a CMS instrument? (Y/N)	Year of adoption
FALCONIFORMES				
<i>Falconidae</i>				
<i>Falco cherrug</i>	Saker Falcon	Raptors MoU (in force since 2008)	No	COP10 (2011)
GRUIFORMES				
<i>Otididae</i>				
<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i> (only Northwest African populations)	Houbara Bustard	-	No	COP3 (1991)
CHARADRIIFORMES				
<i>Scolopacidae</i>				
<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>	Red Knot	-	No	COP8 (2005)
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot	African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (in force since 1999); Central Asian Flyway	No	COP11 (2014)
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Far-Eastern Curlew	-	No	COP10 (2011)
<i>Numenius tahitiensis</i>	Bristle-thighed Curlew	-	No	COP10 (2011)
PASSERIFORMES				
<i>Hirundinidae</i>				
<i>Hirundo atrocaerulea</i>	Blue Swallow	-	No	COP6 (1999)
MAMMALIA (AQUATIC)				
CETACEA				
<i>Physeteridae</i>				
<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm Whale	ACCOBAMS (in force since 2001); Pacific Cetaceans MoU (in force since 2006)	No	COP7 (2002)
<i>Platanistidae</i>				
<i>Platanista gangetica gangetica</i>	Ganges River Dolphin	-	No	COP9 (2008)
<i>Pontoporiidae</i>				
<i>Pontoporia blainvillei</i>	La Plata Dolphin, Franciscana	-	No	COP5 (1997)

Species (scientific name)	Species (common name)	CMS instrument or process	Is the entire range mandated for protection under CMS covered by a CMS instrument? (Y/N)	Year of adoption
<i>Delphinidae</i>				
<i>Sousa teuszii</i>	Atlantic humpback dolphin	Western African Aquatic Mammals MoU (in force since 2008)	Yes	COP9 (2008)
<i>Ziphiidae</i>				
<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i> (only Mediterranean subpopulation)	Cuvier's beaked whale	ACCOBAMS (in force since 2001)	Yes	COP11 (2014)
<i>Balaenopteridae</i>				
<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	Sei Whale	ACCOBAMS (in force since 2001); Pacific Cetaceans MoU (in force since 2006)	No	COP7 (2002)
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Fin Whale	ACCOBAMS (in force since 2001); Pacific Cetaceans MoU (in force since 2006)	No	COP7 (2002)
<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Blue Whale	ACCOBAMS (in force since 2001); Pacific Cetaceans MoU (in force since 2006)	No	COP7 (2002)
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback Whale	ACCOBAMS (in force since 2001); Pacific Cetaceans MoU (in force since 2006)	No	COP7 (2002)
<i>Balaenidae</i>				
<i>Eubalaena australis</i>	Southern Right Whale	Pacific Cetaceans MoU (in force since 2006)	No	COP7 (2002)
<i>Eubalaena glacialis</i>	North Atlantic Right Whale	-	No	1979
<i>Eubalaena japonica</i>	North Pacific Right Whale	-	No	1979
CARNIVORA				
<i>Mustelidae</i>				
<i>Lontra felina</i>	Southern Marine Otter	-	No	COP6 (1999)
<i>Lontra provocax</i>	Southern River Otter	-	No	COP6 (1999)
<i>Phocidae</i>				
<i>Monachus monachus</i>	Mediterranean Monk Seal	Monk Seal MoU (in force since 2007; but only covering Eastern Atlantic populations)	No	COP4 (1994)

Species (scientific name)	Species (common name)	CMS instrument or process	Is the entire range mandated for protection under CMS covered by a CMS instrument? (Y/N)	Year of adoption
SIRENIA				
<i>Trichechidae</i>				
<i>Trichechus senegalensis</i>	West African Manatee	Western African Aquatic Mammals MoU (in force since 2008)	Yes	(COP9) 2008
MAMMALIA (TERRESTRIAL)				
CARNIVORA				
<i>Felidae</i>				
<i>Uncia uncia</i>	Snow Leopard	-	No	COP7 (2002)
<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i> (excluding populations in Botswana, Namibia & Zimbabwe)	Cheetah	-	No	COP9 (2008)
ARTIODACTYLA				
<i>Camelidae</i>				
<i>Camelus bactrianus</i>	Bactrian Camel	-	No	COP8 (2005)
<i>Bovidae</i>				
<i>Bos grunniens</i>	Wild Yak	-	No	COP8 (2005)
<i>Addax nasomaculatus</i>	Addax	Action Plan	Yes	COP3 (1991)
<i>Nanger dama</i> (Formerly listed as <i>Gazella dama</i>)	Dama Gazelle	Action Plan	Yes	COP4 (1994)
<i>Gazella dorcas</i> (only Northwest African populations)	Dorcas Gazelle	Action Plan	Yes	COP3 (1991)
<i>Gazella leptoceros</i>	Slender-horned Gazelle	Action Plan	Yes	COP3 (1991)
<i>Oryx dammah</i>	Scimitar-horned Oryx	Action Plan	Yes	COP4 (1994)
<i>Eudorcas rufifrons</i>	Red-fronted Gazelle	-	No	COP11 (2014)
REPTILIA (MARINE TURTLES)				
-----	Marine Turtles	IOSEA MoU (in force since 2001 covering Indian Ocean and South-East Asia) and Atlantic Coast of Africa MoU (in force since 1999 covering West Africa)	No	COP3 (1991)

Annex 2 to Resolution 11.13

SPECIES DESIGNATED FOR COOPERATIVE ACTIONS DURING 2015-2017

Scientific name	Common name	CMS instrument or process	Is the entire range mandated for protection under CMS covered by a CMS instrument? (Y/N)	Year of adoption
(CLASS) AVES				
(ORDER) GALLIFORMES				
(Family) Phasianidae				
<i>Coturnix coturnix coturnix</i>	Quail	-	No	COP5 (1997)
GRUIFORMES				
Rallidae				
<i>Crex crex</i>	Corncrake	Action Plan (adopted in 2005) under African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (in force since 1999)	No	COP5 (1997)
CHARADRIIFORMES				
Scolopacidae				
<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	Semi-palmated Sandpiper	-	No	1979
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwith	African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (in force since 1999); Central Asian Flyway	No	1979
PISCES				
ACIPENSERIFORMES				
Acipenseridae				
<i>Huso huso</i>	Giant Sturgeon, Beluga	-	No	COP6 (1999)
<i>Huso dauricus</i>	Kaluga Sturgeon	-	No	COP6 (1999)
<i>Acipenser baerii baicalensis</i>	Baikal Sturgeon	-	No	COP6 (1999)
<i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>	Russian Sturgeon, Ossetra	-	No	COP6 (1999)
<i>Acipenser medirostris</i>	Green Sturgeon	-	No	COP6 (1999)
<i>Acipenser mikadoi</i>	Sakhalin Sturgeon	-	No	COP6 (1999)
<i>Acipenser naccarii</i>	Adriatic Sturgeon, Italian Sturgeon	-	No	COP6 (1999)
<i>Acipenser nudiiventris</i>	Ship Sturgeon, Spiny Sturgeon	-	No	COP6 (1999)
<i>Acipenser persicus</i>	Persian Sturgeon	-	No	COP6 (1999)

Scientific name	Common name	CMS instrument or process	Is the entire range mandated for protection under CMS covered by a CMS instrument? (Y/N)	Year of adoption
<i>Acipenser ruthenus</i> (only Danube population)	Sterlet	-	No	COP6 (1999)
<i>Acipenser schrenckii</i>	Amur Sturgeon	-	No	COP6 (1999)
<i>Acipenser sinensis</i>	Chinese Sturgeon	-	No	COP6 (1999)
<i>Acipenser stellatus</i>	Stella Sturgeon, Sevruga, Star Sturgeon	-	No	COP6 (1999)
<i>Acipenser sturio</i>	Common Sturgeon, Atlantic Sturgeon, Baltic Sturgeon, German Sturgeon	-	No	COP6 (1999)
<i>Pseudoscaphirhynchus kaufmanni</i>	Large Amu-Dar Shovelnose, False Shovelnose, Shovelfish	-	No	COP6 (1999)
<i>Pseudoscaphirhynchus hermanni</i>	Small Amu-Dar Shovelnose	-	No	COP6 (1999)
<i>Pseudoscaphirhynchus fedtschenkoi</i>	Syr-Dar Shovelnose	-	No	COP6 (1999)
<i>Psephurus gladius</i>	Chinese Paddlefish, Chinese Swordfish, White Sturgeon	-	No	COP6 (1999)
MAMMALIA (AQUATIC)				
CETACEA				
<i>Iniidae</i>				
<i>Inia geoffrensis</i>	Amazon river dolphin	-	No	COP3 (1991)
<i>Monodontidae</i>				
<i>Delphinapterus leucas</i>	Beluga	-	No	1979
<i>Monodon monoceros</i>	Narwhal	-	No	COP10 (2011)
<i>Phocoenidae</i>				
<i>Phocoena spinipinnis</i>	Burmeister Porpoise	-	No	COP6 (1999)
<i>Phocoena dioptrica</i>	Spectacled Porpoise	-	No	COP6 (1999)
<i>Neophocaena phocaenoides</i>	Finless Porpoise	-	No	COP7 (2002)
<i>Delphinidae</i>				
<i>Sousa chinensis</i>	Indo-Pacific Humpbacked Dolphin, Chinese White Dolphin	Pacific Cetaceans MoU (in force since 2006)	No	COP7 (2002)
<i>Sotalia fluviatilis</i>	Tucuxi	-	No	COP3 (1991)
<i>Sotalia guianensis</i>	Guiana dolphin	-	No	COP3 (1991)

Scientific name	Common name	CMS instrument or process	Is the entire range mandated for protection under CMS covered by a CMS instrument? (Y/N)	Year of adoption
<i>Lagenorhynchus obscurus</i>	Dusky Dolphin	West African Aquatic Mammals MoU (in force since 2008); Pacific Cetaceans MoU (in force since 2006)	No	COP6 (1999)
<i>Lagenorhynchus australis</i>	Peale's Dolphin, Blackchin Dolphin	-	No	COP6 (1999)
<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	Indian or Bottlenose Dolphin	Pacific Cetaceans MoU (in force since 2006)	No	COP7 (2002)
<i>Stenella attenuata</i> (only eastern tropic Pacific & Southeast Asian populations)	Pantropical Spotted Dolphin, Bridled Dolphin	West African Aquatic Mammals MoU (in force since 2008); Pacific Cetaceans MoU (in force since 2006)	No	COP7 (2002)
<i>Stenella longirostris</i> (only eastern tropical Pacific & Southeast Asian populations)	Spinner Dolphin	West African Aquatic Mammals MoU (in force since 2008); Pacific Cetaceans MoU (in force since 2006)	No	COP7 (2002)
<i>Lagenodelphis hosei</i> (only Southeast Asian populations)	Fraser's Dolphin	West African Aquatic Mammals MoU (in force since 2008); Pacific Cetaceans MoU (in force since 2006)	No	COP7 (2002)
<i>Orcaella brevirostris</i>	Irrawaddy Dolphin	Pacific Cetaceans MoU (in force since 2006)	No	COP7 (2002)
<i>Cephalorhynchus commersonii</i> (only South American population)	Commerson's Dolphin	-	No	COP6 (1999)
<i>Cephalorhynchus eutropia</i>	Chilean Dolphin	-	No	COP6 (1999)
<i>Orcinus orca</i>	Killer Whale	ACCOBAMS (in force since 2001); ASCOBANS (in force since 1994/2008); Pacific Cetaceans MoU (in force since 2006); West African Aquatic Mammals MoU (in force since 2008)	No	COP10 (2011)

Scientific name	Common name	CMS instrument or process	Is the entire range mandated for protection under CMS covered by a CMS instrument? (Y/N)	Year of adoption
SIRENIA				
<i>Trichechidae</i>				
<i>Trichechus inunguis</i>	Amazon Manatee	-	No	COP7 (2002)
<i>Ursidae</i>				
<i>Ursus maritimus</i>	Polar Bear	-	No	COP11 (2014)
MAMMALIA (TERRESTRIAL)				
CHIROPTERA				
<i>Vespertilionidae</i>				
<i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i> (African and European populations)	Schreiber's Bent-winged Bat	EUROBATS (in force since 1994)	No	COP8 (2005)
<i>Molossidae</i>				
<i>Otomops martiensseni</i> (only African populations)	Large-eared Free-tailed Bat	-	No	COP8 (2005)
<i>Otomops madagascariensis</i> Formerly included in <i>Otomops martiensseni</i>	Madagascar Free-tailed Bat	-	No	COP8 (2005)
<i>Pteropodidae</i>				
<i>Eidolon helvum</i> (only African populations)	Straw-coloured Fruit Bat	-	No	COP8 (2005)
CARNIVORA				
<i>Canidae</i>				
<i>Lycaon pictus</i>	African Wild Dog	-	No	COP9 (2008)
PROBOSCIDEA				
<i>Elephantidae</i> (Central African populations only)				
<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	African Bush Elephant	West African Elephant MoU (in force since 2005)	No	COP6 (1999)
<i>Loxodonta cyclotis</i> (Formerly included in <i>Loxodonta africana</i>)	African Forest Elephant	-	No	COP6 (1999)

Scientific name	Common name	CMS instrument or process	Is the entire range mandated for protection under CMS covered by a CMS instrument? (Y/N)	Year of adoption
PERISSODACTYLA				
<i>Equidae</i>				
<i>Equus hemionus</i> This includes <i>Equus onager</i>	Asiatic Wild Ass	-	No	COP8 (2005)
ARTIODACTYLA				
<i>Bovidae</i>				
<i>Gazella subgutturosa</i>	Goitered Gazelle	-	No	COP8 (2005)
<i>Procapra gutturosa</i>	Mongolian Gazelle	-	No	COP8 (2005)
<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>	Barbary Sheep	-	No	COP10 (2011)
<i>Ovis ammon</i>	Argali Sheep	-	No	COP10 (2011)
<i>Kobus kob leucotis</i>	White-eared kob	-	No	COP11 (2014)

Annex 3 to Resolution 11.13

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ENHANCING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CONCERTED AND COOPERATIVE ACTIONS PROCESS

The recommendations below are derived from the report “Improving the process for concerted and cooperative actions” which was compiled in response to requests in Annex 3 to COP Resolution 10.23 (2011), and was provided to COP11 as document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.22.4/ANNEX I.

1. It is recommended that the two processes (Concerted Actions, normally for selected Appendix I species; and Cooperative Actions, normally for selected Appendix II species) be consolidated. While a variety of approaches may continue to be taken to the purposes defined and activities undertaken in each individual case, a unified system will help to provide the greater clarity and streamlining that has been sought for some years.
2. To effect this consolidation, all future proposals (from COP12 onwards) would be made for Concerted Actions only. The Concerted Actions mechanism would be applicable to both Appendix I and Appendix II species, and its scope would broaden to include all of the kinds of activity previously pursued through Cooperative Actions, as well as those normally pursued through Concerted Actions. The Cooperative Actions mechanism itself would cease to exist.
3. Species previously listed for cooperative action, but for which no activity has yet begun, would be automatically transferred into a new unified Concerted Actions list. The list would be subject to review by the Scientific Council and the COP, to determine whether each such species should remain listed or be deleted.
4. Projects and initiatives already begun as Cooperative Actions under earlier COP decisions would continue unaffected. These too however would be subject to review by the Scientific Council and the COP. Such reviews may conclude, *inter alia*, that the objectives of a given action have been achieved and it has been completed, or that it should continue within the terms of the unified Concerted Actions mechanism (and be re-named accordingly).
5. It is recommended that proposals for future Concerted Action listing decisions should include a specification of certain standard items of information, according to the headings listed below. (Further guidance on issues to address under each of these is given in document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.22.4/ANNEX I). The information compiled should as far as possible provide a balanced assessment of the advantages and risks associated with each issue, rather than being seen solely as a tool for persuasion.

A. Target species/population(s), and their status in CMS Appendices

A concerted action may address a single species, lower taxon or population, or a group of taxa with needs in common. The target animals in each case should be clearly defined, including by reference to their status in terms of the CMS Appendices and the geographical range(s) concerned.

B. The case for action

To be assessed according to the following criteria:

(i) Conservation priority

May relate to the degree of endangerment or unfavourable conservation status as defined under the Convention; the urgency with which a particular kind of action is required; and other priorities expressed in CMS decisions.

(ii) Relevance

May relate to the degree to which the particular conservation problem is linked to migration and requires collective multilateral action; and the degree to which the proposed action will fulfil specific CMS mandates.

(iii) Absence of better remedies

An options analysis to test whether (and why) a CMS Concerted Action is the best method of meeting the defined conservation need. Alternatives both within and outside the mechanisms of the CMS should be considered¹.

(iv) Readiness and feasibility

The proposal will need to demonstrate meaningful prospects for funding and leadership, and to address all significant issues of practical feasibility for undertaking the action.

(v) Likelihood of success

Feasibility (see previous criterion) only concerns whether an action is likely to be implementable. Criterion (v) seeks in addition to assess whether implementation is likely to lead to the intended outcome. Risk factors to consider include: uncertainty about the ecological effects; weakness in the underpinning science; lack of a “legacy mechanism” by which results can be sustained; and activities by others that may undermine or negate the results of the action.

(vi) Magnitude of likely impact

Proposals that are equal in other respects might be prioritized according to the number of species, number of countries or extent of area that will benefit in each case; the scope for catalytic or “multiplier” effects, contribution to synergies or potential for acting as “flagship” cases for broadening outreach.

(vii) Cost-effectiveness

Proposals should specify the resources they require, but should also relate these to the scale of impact expected, so that cost-effectiveness can be judged.

¹ For cases where it appears that proceeding directly to the development of an Agreement or other instrument under Article IV of the Convention would be a better remedy, equivalent guidance and criteria for judging such proposals is provided in Resolution 11.12 and document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.22.2/Annex 1.

C. Activities and expected outcomes

Activities to be undertaken should be specified, and their expected outcomes defined. This should address both institutional aspects (e.g. development of an Action Plan) and ecological aspects (e.g., targets for improved conservation status). Following the SMART standard (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound) will help; and the intended process for monitoring & evaluation should also be described.

D. Associated benefits

Opportunities to maximise added value should be identified, for example where actions targeting certain migratory animals may incidentally benefit other migratory species/taxa/populations, or where there is good scope for awareness-raising, capacity-building or encouraging new Party accessions.

E. Timeframe

Any elements of the action that are intended to be open-ended (e.g. measures to maintain conservation status) should be identified as such; and otherwise completion timeframes (and progress milestones where possible) should be specified.

F. Relationship to other CMS actions

Information should be given on how the action's implementation will relate to other areas of CMS activity. This may form part of its purpose, for example if it is designed to lead to an Agreement; or it may involve showing how the action will support the Strategic Plan or COP decisions. It may also be necessary to show how different Concerted Actions complement or interact with each other.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.14

Original: English

PROGRAMME OF WORK ON MIGRATORY BIRDS AND FLYWAYS

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th Meeting (Quito, 4-9 November 2014)

Recognizing that a flyways approach is necessary to ensure adequate conservation and sustainable use of migratory birds throughout their ranges, combining species- and ecosystem-based approaches and promoting international cooperation and coordination among states, the private sector, Multilateral Environmental Agreements, UN institutions, Non-Governmental Organizations, local communities and other stakeholders;

Also recognizing that there are specific threats of particular significance to migratory birds along flyways that continue to have an impact on these species and their habitats including: inland wetland reclamation; destruction of coastal and inter-tidal habitats; loss of forests and grasslands; agricultural intensification and habitat modification through desertification and overgrazing; inappropriate wind turbine development (Resolution 11.27 on Renewable Energy and Migratory Species); collisions with power lines and electrocutions (Resolution 10.11 on Powerlines and Migratory Birds); illegal and/or unsustainable killing, taking and trade (Resolution 11.16 on the Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds); overfishing and the bycatch of seabirds; lead shot and other poisoning (Resolution 11.15 on Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds); invasive alien species (Resolution 11.28 on Future CMS Activities on Invasive Alien Species) and avian influenza and other disease; and marine debris (Resolution 11.30 on Management of Marine Debris);

Acknowledging that the very broad and comprehensive mandate of Resolution 10.10 on Guidance on Global Flyway Conservation and Options for Policy Arrangements needs to be streamlined and focused into a more detailed Programme of Work in order to provide Parties and stakeholders with a clear road map with timelines, priorities and indicators for the conservation of flyways and migratory birds;

Recalling that Resolution 10.10 requested CMS to work in close partnership with existing flyway organizations and initiatives in the Americas, and in particular the Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative (WHMSI), to develop an overarching conservation Action Plan for migratory birds in the Americas, recognizing especially the established programmes of work and taking into account existing instruments;

Aware that Parties have endorsed a Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 (Resolution 11.2) with clearly defined goals and targets to promote actions to ensure the favourable conservation status of migratory species and their habitats, and that the present POW will make a significant contribution to delivering major parts of this Plan;

Acknowledging that Parties that are also Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity have endorsed its Strategic Plan 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets that commit them to *inter alia* preventing extinction of threatened species and increasing the overall area and improving the habitat quality of protected areas of terrestrial, coastal and marine habitats, as well other effective area-based conservation measures, integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes (Targets 11 and 12 respectively);

Also acknowledging the 2013 Resolution of Cooperation signed between the Secretariats of CMS and the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna Working Group (CAFF) of the Arctic Council and tripartite CAFF/CMS/AEWA joint work plan 2013-2015 to encourage information sharing to assist in the conservation of migratory species along all the world's flyways and to assist cooperation with non-Arctic countries on these issues, and *welcoming* the Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative and its associated Work Plan;

Noting with gratitude the work undertaken by the Working Group on Flyways at its meetings in Jamaica (11-14 March 2014) and Germany (30 June 2014) and during the whole intersessional period and *acknowledging* the generous financial contributions provided by the Government of Switzerland as well as the contribution of Working Group members towards the successful completion of these meetings and their outputs; and

Thanking the Government of Jamaica for hosting the Flyways Meetings held on 11-14 March 2014 in Trelawney, and the Governments of Canada and Switzerland, the Organization of American States (OAS), WHMSI and the CMS Secretariat for co-organizing and sponsoring these meetings;

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

1. *Adopts* the “Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways 2014-2023” (the POW) included as Annex 1 to this Resolution and *urges* Parties and signatories to CMS instruments, and *encourages* non-Parties organizations and stakeholders to implement the POW as a matter of priority;
2. *Adopts* the “Americas Flyways Framework” included as Annex 2 to this Resolution and *urges* CMS Parties and signatories to CMS instruments in the Americas, and *invites* non-Parties, organizations and stakeholders to implement the Framework in collaboration with WHMSI to protect migratory birds and their habitats throughout the Western Hemisphere;
3. *Calls* on the Flyways Working Group and on the CMS Secretariat to support the establishment of a Task Force, in conjunction with WHMSI, to coordinate the development and implementation of an action plan to achieve the global Programme of Work and Americas Flyways Framework including provisions for concerted conservation action for priority species, and to report to COP12 onwards and WHMSI;
4. *Instructs* the Secretariat, in collaboration with Parties and relevant stakeholders and subject to the availability of resources, to implement those activities assigned to it in the POW;
5. *Calls* on Parties to effectively implement the POW as applicable and in accordance to the circumstances of each Party and *invites* non-Parties and other stakeholders, with the

support of the Secretariat, to strengthen national and local capacity for flyway conservation including, *inter alia*, by developing partnerships with key stakeholders and organizing training courses; translating and disseminating documents, sharing protocols and regulations; transferring technology; designating and improving management of critically and internationally important sites; understanding the ecological functionality of flyways through research of migratory birds and their habitats; strengthening monitoring programmes; and promoting the conservation of migratory birds and ensuring any use of migratory birds is sustainable;

6. *Requests* Parties, GEF, UNEP and other UN organizations, bilateral and multilateral donors, the private sector and others to provide financial assistance for the implementation of this Resolution, the POW and the Americas Flyways Framework including to developing countries for relevant capacity building and conservation action;

7. *Further requests* the continuation of the open-ended Flyways Working Group to (a) monitor the implementation of the POW and the Americas Flyways Framework (b) review relevant scientific and technical issues, international initiatives and processes, (c) provide guidance on and input into the conservation and management of flyways at global and flyway level during the intersessional period until COP12 and (d) review and update the POW, as a basis for the continued prioritization of the CMS activities on flyways and *requests* Parties to provide the resources to ensure the timely implementation of this work;

8. *Encourages* Parties to promote the POW and the Americas Flyways Framework as a global tool to contribute to achieving the Aichi Targets in relation to conservation of migratory species and their habitats and to ensure a strong level of support for its implementation by working closely with the Convention on Biological Diversity;

9. *Encourages* the Secretariat to liaise with the secretariats of CMS instruments, relevant MEAs, international organizations, international conservation initiatives, NGOs and the private sector to promote synergies and coordinate activities related to the conservation of flyways and migratory birds including, where appropriate, the organization of back-to-back meetings and joint activities;

10. *Requests* the Secretariat to strengthen links with the Secretariat of the Arctic Council's Working Group on the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF), in the framework of the existing Resolution of Cooperation, especially to ensure that the CAFF Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative (AMBI) has maximum synergies with the POW to capitalize on the flyway approach in gaining global support for the conservation of the arctic environment; and

11. *Calls* on Parties to report progress in their national reports in implementing this Resolution, including monitoring and efficacy of measures taken, to COPs 12, 13 and 14.

Annex 1 to Resolution 11.14

PROGRAMME OF WORK ON MIGRATORY BIRDS AND FLYWAYS (2014-2023)

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2. Purpose
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4. Outcome Targets
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1. Introduction

Migratory birds represent one of the great elements of world's biodiversity and genetic diversity. They are found in all terrestrial and marine ecosystems around the world and are adapted to using natural and manmade habitats. Migratory bird species are exposed to a range of different factors, both natural and anthropogenic, in their annual cycles and throughout their flyways. As a consequence, a significant proportion of migratory species are declining, with some species increasingly threatened with extinction. Besides their amazing beauty and variety, they also provide a wide range of ecosystem services. Their multidimensional connectedness gives them a special role as ecological keystone species and indicators of the linkages between ecosystems and of ecological change.

It is widely recognised that the completion of the annual cycle of these birds strongly depends on national action that can be supported and strengthened by international cooperation. Ensuring their conservation worldwide is a major focus of the Convention on Migratory Species. CMS Resolution 10.10 on *Guidance on Global Flyway Conservation and Options for Policy Arrangements* and a number of other CMS resolutions, directly or indirectly are linked to supporting/achieving conservation and management action for the migratory birds and their habitats, monitoring, reducing threats and increasing resources to implement these activities.

Moreover, to promote action for migratory birds and other migratory species, the CMS has developed a Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 (SPMS) with these following five goals:

- Goal 1: Address the underlying causes of decline of migratory species by mainstreaming relevant conservation and sustainable use priorities across government and society.
- Goal 2: Reduce the direct pressures on migratory species and their habitats.
- Goal 3: Improve the conservation status of migratory species and the ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.
- Goal 4: Enhance the benefits to all from the favourable conservation status of migratory species.
- Goal 5: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building.

These goals are based on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and its Aichi Targets approved by Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Two of the Aichi Targets (Targets 11 and 12) are particularly relevant to migratory birds.

All of the 16 targets of the SPMS are relevant to the Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways (POW).

The aim is to bring together into a single Programme of Work for the world's flyways all the major actions required to promote the conservation of migratory birds and their habitats. This POW aims to focus on the migratory birds rather than on the Convention itself, in keeping with the aim of the SPMSs, its goals and targets. The aim is also to encourage cooperation and streamlining of actions as well to avoid unnecessary duplication with existing thematic work programmes and other ongoing/planned initiatives within and outside of the CMS family.

2. Purpose

The overall purpose of the POW is to identify and promote implementation of activities at the international and national levels that will effectively contribute to an improvement in the status of migratory birds and their habitats worldwide. This should also achieve an improvement in migratory bird species throughout the world's flyways by:

- (a) Providing a framework for effective protection of migratory birds throughout their life-cycles; and
- (b) Enhancing synergies among relevant flyway-related instruments and programmes.

The POW is intended to assist Parties (and non-Parties) in establishing national programmes of work through identifying priority actions, indicators, key stakeholders and time frames. At a national level, Parties may select from, adapt, and/or add to the activities suggested in the POW according to particular national and local conditions and their level of development.

The POW also aims to promote synergies and coordination with relevant programmes of various international organizations, NGOs and the wider public. It therefore outlines priority activities directed at a range of various stakeholders according to their responsibilities/mandates and interests to work in collaboration for achieving the required outcomes.

Planning and implementation of actions require close communication and consultation with local communities to ensure the plans and actions adequately take into consideration local needs and priorities and benefit to local livelihoods.

3. Main themes

The POW is presented as six main themes; the first four themes are centred on improving conservation of birds and their habitats, while the latter two are to support their implementation.

- A. Ensuring Migratory Bird Conservation through Flyway/ Ecological Networks and Critical Sites and Habitats and Addressing Key Threats

- B. Flyway-specific Actions
- C. Enhancing knowledge to support flyway conservation
- D. Awareness raising
- E. Monitoring and reporting
- F. Resourcing implementation

The accompanying Annex I provides details of the priority actions, indicators, proposed time frames, CMS family instruments (Agreements, MoUs, Action Plans and Working Groups) and other key stakeholders.

4. Outcome targets – by 2023

All flyway Range States have:

- Become signatories to MoUs and Agreements relevant to the POW in their flyways.
- Strengthened capacity to implement the POW.
- Raised awareness of target audiences on the importance of conservation measures for migratory birds and their habitats.
- Developed plans/processes to put the POW into effect (according to their national circumstances and needs) and incorporated these into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and/or other national planning frameworks for migratory species/habitat management.
- Secured the necessary finance and made substantial progress in POW implementation.

CMS Secretariat has:

- Organized capacity building workshops to strengthen the Parties' capacity to implement the POW.
- Facilitated securing of financial resources to enable Parties and other implementing partners to implement the POW.
- Facilitated synergies with Secretariats/bodies of other Conventions and other partners and stakeholders to implement the POW at flyway and national levels.

5. Annex I: Details of the Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways

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No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
	A. Ensuring Migratory Bird Conservation through Flyway/ Ecological Networks and Critical Sites and Habitats and Addressing Key Threats Objectives: 1. Enhance effective management of important habitats and critical sites in the world’s flyways to ensure life cycle conservation of all migratory birds 2. Promote stakeholders participation in implementing/supporting collaborative conservation action from within and outside the UN system 3. Implement actions to reduce or mitigate specific threats to migratory birds (Cross-references to CMS Res 10.10 on flyways, operatives 1,2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 15, CMS Res 10.3 and Resolution 11.25 on ecological networks and Resolution 11.17 African-Eurasian Landbirds Action Plan, Aichi Targets 5, 6, 11 and 12)									

¹ Cross references to relevant CMS resolutions and Aichi Targets included.

² A full list of acronyms and definitions is provided in Annex II.

³ One or more indicators are listed against an Action, the timings of achieving these vary. Indicative actions in italics.

⁴ Timing: A timeline to implement the action is proposed after each Action Needed. Anticipating immediate or early commencement of all actions, each is classified according to when results are expected (reporting timeline) and the priority for the Action as determined by likely influence on the achievement of the overall goal of the POW. Timing: S = results expected in short-term and actions that are already ongoing, (within one triennium); M = results expected in medium term, (within two triennia); L = results expected in long term, (within three triennia or more).

⁵ Main stakeholder(s) are identified with a XX, with the lead stakeholder(s) identified in bold. In the category "Others" the additional key stakeholders required for implementation of the actions are identified.

⁶ Prioritization of Emergency and Essential Actions (E) to be implemented at the earliest and completed no later than 2017.

⁷ A full list of CMS bodies and instruments is provided in Annex III.

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷	
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat			
	Landscape/habitat-based conservation										
1	Implement actions to manage landscapes to meet requirements of migratory birds, including through integration of these requirements into land-use policies, designation of protected trans-boundary habitat corridors and ecological networks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Preparation of a review to identify critically important landscapes that require management within each flyway for all species groups•<i>Identify mechanisms under AEMLAP to address land use change jointly with the development aid community, agriculture and forestry sectors and others, initially in Africa by 2015.</i>•No reduction over 30% of the present baseline of habitats used by migratory species (% will depend on habitat types) by 2020.•No reduction in area of critical habitat types used by migratory species by 2020•Global initiative established for coastal wetland restoration and management promoted through CBD and Ramsar	L	XX		XX	Inter alia BLI, development aid community, IUCN Ecosystem Red List, Ramsar, CBD	XX		AEMLAP, AEWA, Raptors MoU	

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
	Conservation of Flyway/ Ecological Networks and Critical Sites									
2	Promotion of formal designations (national protection categories, international site networks, Ramsar Sites, World Heritage Sites) and voluntary measures to effectively conserve and afford high priority to the conservation of sites and habitats of international importance to migratory birds (in line with Aichi Targets).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All sites of critical importance for migratory birds have formal designations or have voluntary measures in place by 2020• Strengthen implementation of existing management plans for critical sites that address the needs of migratory birds (30% of sites by 2020).• Development and implementation of management plans for all other critical sites that address the needs of migratory birds.	M	XX	XX	XX	Inter alia , BLI Ramsar, WHC, EAAFP, WHSRN, CBD POWPA	XX	E	AEWA, Raptors MoU, AEMLAP
3	Identification of internationally important sites for priority species/populations of migratory birds	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mapping of the network of sites through surveys of 50% under-reported areas, and 50 tracking studies of priority species/ populations with unknown staging areas/breeding/non-breeding (wintering) areas have been undertaken by 2020.	M	XX			Inter alia BLI, IUCN SSC and WI/IUCN SSC Specialist Groups, GFN, WI, and other research consortiums, universities, NGOs, WHSRN		E	AEWA, Raptors MoU, AEMLAP, ACAP
4	Identify and promote designation and management of all critically important habitats in the Arctic linking to existing flyway site networks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•All habitats of critical importance in the Arctic for migratory birds have formal designations and are effectively managed by 2020.	M	XX			Inter alia BLI UNEP, CAFF AMBI project, ICF, WHSRN			AEWA, Raptors MoU, AEMLAP

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designation of combination of all habitats of current importance and those of potential importance in the future (in response to changes in climate). 								
5	Support further development of existing flyway site networks (incl. East Asian - Australasian Flyway Site Network, West/Central Asian Flyway Site Network and Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to implementation of existing site networks is enhanced. All sites of critical importance are included within site networks and are effectively managed by 2020. 	M	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, EAAFP, WHSRN, ICF			AEWA
6	Prepare a comprehensive review of (a) the current coverage and protection status of existing international site networks (incl. EAAFSN, W/C Asian Site Network, WHSRN, Ramsar, Emerald, Natura 2000, WHS) and sites designated through national legislation (links to Aichi Target 12) for management of migratory birds; and (b) priorities for expansion of site networks to deal with current/future environment changes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of review and recommendations to the Parties of priorities for expansion of site networks as well as enhancing their legal and management status. 	S	XX		XX	<i>Inter alia</i> BLI Ramsar, EAAFP, WHSRN, WI, EU			AEWA
7	Develop Pilot schemes for flyway-scale Net Positive Impact including offsetting approaches that involve corporates and governments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate the feasibility and develop a proposal for international NPI approaches to support flyway conservation. Undertake and evaluate pilot schemes in 2-3 flyways. 	M	XX		XX	<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, WI, corporate sector, consultancies			AEWA

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
	Species-specific Conservation Actions									
8	Ensure improvement of species conservation status through continued implementation, and sharing of best practice between single species action plans (SSAP) and MoUs (see Annex III)	•Conservation status of all SSAP species improved (at least 50% of species have recovered and improved).	L	XX	XX	XX	Inter alia BLI, WWT IUCN SSC Specialist Groups, WI/ IUCN SSC Specialist Groups, ICF, EU and Bern Convention, BLI, EAAFP Secretariat, bilateral migratory bird agreements	XX	E	AEWA, AEMLAP, Raptors, High Andean Flamingos, Ruddy-headed Goose, Grasslands, Siberian Crane, Great Bustard, Aquatic Warbler and Slender-billed Curlew MoUs
9	Promote the development, adoption and implementation of species action plans for priority species in line with CMS priorities for concerted and cooperative action, including: a) Yellow-breasted Bunting (<i>Emberiza aureola</i>) in Asia b) Baer’s Pochard (<i>Aythya baeri</i>) in Asia, with the EAAFP c) Far-eastern Curlew (<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>) in EAAF d) all African-Eurasian Vultures (except Palm Nut Vulture (<i>Gypohierax angolensis</i>) via the Raptors MoU	•Action plans adopted at COP12	S	XX	XX		Inter alia BLI, EAAFP, WWT, IUCN SSC, EAAFP, WHSRN, IUCN SSC Specialist Groups, WI/ IUCN SSC Specialist Groups,	XX	E	AEWA, Raptors MoU, AEMLWG

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
10	Develop criteria for prioritizing the development of new CMS species action plans for species recovery/conservation and guidelines for standardization and implementation of the plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criteria and guidelines for prioritising development of action plans developed in line with CMS processes for other migratory species and approved by the Scientific Council. 	S	XX	XX	XX		XX		All
11	Promote implementation of species-focused action for CMS priority species developed by partner institutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation enabling improvement in conservation status of species. Finalisation and implementation of a suite of concise conservation briefs of the International Wader Study Group for the world's 13 species of Numeniini (including CMS Appendix I and concerted action species). 	S	XX	XX	XX	<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, CAFF AMBI, EAAFP, IWSG	XX		AEWA
12	Promote streamlining of the process to ensure prompt IUCN Red List assessment of migratory birds that feed into the prioritization of CMS listings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated assessments for all migratory birds completed by 2017. 	S		XX	XX	<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, IUCN SSC, EAAFP			AEWA Raptors MoU
Removing Barriers to Migration (Cross references to Res.10.11 on power lines, Res.11.27 on renewable energy)										
13	Implement actions to minimize and reconcile the potential impacts of energy developments and related infrastructure on migratory birds, particularly at critical spots and through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines on renewable energy and powerlines are implemented (ScC18/Doc10.2.2/Annex: Guidelines). 	S	XX	XX	XX	<i>Inter alia</i> IUCN, BLI, Peregrine Fund, Endangered Wildlife Trust, UN instruments,	XX		Proposed CMS Energy Task Force, CMS Climate Working

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
	cumulative impacts of successive developments, along all flyways through promoting the implementation of IRENA/CMS/AEWA guidelines on renewable energy together with CMS/AEWA/Raptor MoU guidelines on Powerlines and other relevant guidance and tools by other MEAs and frameworks and other international best practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detrimental structures identified and removed or impacts mitigated at critical sites. • Measures implemented to ensure that critical sites are not being negatively impacted by powerlines or energy developments. • Sensitivity-mapping tool (as already developed for the Red Sea-Rift Valley flyway) further developed and expanded to indicate risk to migratory birds from potential infrastructure development at critical sites. 					including CBD, UNEP, UNFCCC, UNCCD, Ramsar, WHC, World Bank, African Bank, Inter American Bank, Asian Development Bank, Regional Seas Programmes, and the private sector, IRENA, IUCN			Group, AEWA, Raptors MoU
	Preventing risk of poisoning									
14	Implement specific actions to prevent poisoning of migratory birds in all flyways as indicated by Res 11.15 on preventing poisoning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines implemented by Parties and stakeholders supported and facilitated by the Poisoning WG. • One pilot project in each flyway to reduce and ultimately prevent impacts of poisoning on migratory birds. 	M	XX	XX	XX	<i>Inter alia</i> IUCN, BLI, UN instruments, including CBD, Ramsar, WHC, World Bank, African Bank, Inter American Bank, Asian Development Bank, FAO, and the private sector	XX		AEWA, Raptors MoU, Poisoning WG

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷	
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat			
	Preventing illegal bird killing, taking and trade										
15	Implement actions (both focused and general) to prevent illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds along all flyways as indicated by Res.11.16 on preventing illegal killing, taking or trade.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Range States are effectively communicating internally to improve understanding of legislation, implementing and enforcing laws to prevent illegal bird killing, taking and trade within their jurisdictions, including working collaboratively to reduce these crimes and ensuring socio-economic impacts are adequately addressed.•Focus on the Mediterranean coast/region (zero tolerance) with implementation of Multi-stakeholder Plan of Action for Egypt and Libya.•Pilot project implemented in the Caribbean and/or north-eastern South America to improve the sustainability of harvesting of shorebird populations.•Pilot projects implemented in Africa – to be identified (e.g. Ruff <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> in the Sahel).•Pilot projects implemented in Asia – coastal shorebirds e.g. Spoon-billed Sandpiper (<i>Eurynorhynchus pygmeus</i>), Yellow-breasted Bunting in China.	S	XX	XX		Inter alia, BLI, FACE, Bern Convention, CITES, CIC, EAAFP, World Bank, Arctic Council’s AMBI, Bilateral Migratory Birds Agreements, IUCN Sustainable Use and Livelihoods Specialist Group, WI Waterbird Harvest Specialist Group.	XX	E	AEWA, Raptors MoU, AEMLAP, CMS Action Plan for Egypt and Libya	

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷	
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat			
	Ensuring harvesting of migratory birds is sustainable										
16	Development of guidelines and actions implemented to ensure that any use of migratory birds is sustainable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Revision of AEWA Guidelines on the sustainable harvesting of migratory waterbirds.•Adapt and scaled up AEWA Guidelines on the sustainable harvesting of migratory waterbirds for all CMS migratory birds.•Strengthening/development and implementation of legislation to ensure sustainable use of migratory birds.•Development and implementation of projects on the sustainable harvesting of migratory waterbirds that ensure interdisciplinary approaches to livelihood needs/developing of alternative food resources/awareness raising.•Species Action/Management Plans that are employing an adaptive harvest management approach are developed in accordance with identified priority species and are implemented (see Annex III).	M	XX	XX	XX	Inter alia, BLI, FACE, Bern Convention, CITES, CIC, EAAFP, World Bank, Arctic Council’s AMBI, Bilateral Migratory Birds Agreements, IUCN Sustainable Use and Livelihoods Specialist Group, WI Waterbird Harvest Specialist Group.	XX		AEWA, Raptors MoU, AEMLAP, SSAPs	

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
	General									
17	For particularly high priority or exemplar cases where a Party is facing problems in complying with CMS on a migratory bird conservation issue, seek to assist through advise to the country (Res 11.7 on enhancing implementation)	•CMS supporting Parties in responding to key issues through provision of timely advise and technical support.	S	XX	XX	XX	Inter-alia Ramsar	XX		All CMS instruments

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷	
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat			
	B. Flyway-specific Actions										
	African-Eurasian Flyways region: Objectives: 1. Review of extension of AEWA framework taxonomically and geographically 2. Implementation of Action Plan for migratory land birds and explore possibilities of placing it within a stronger institutional framework 3. Improve conservation status of migratory species through implementation of AEWA, MoUs and single species action plans (Cross references to Res.10.10 on flyways, operatives 16.1.1-16.1.4)										
18	Identify options for the development of coherent site networks (ecological networks) in the African-Eurasian region, with a focus on Africa and West/Central Asia	•Preparation of a review of need for a site network for Africa & West/Central Asia for strengthened management of critical sites	2015	XX			Inter alia BLI, WI, Ramsar Secretariat				AEWA, Raptor MoU, AEMLAP
19	Preparation of a review to explore options to extend AEWA as a framework for other migratory bird species/species groups in the Africa-Eurasian region	•Review prepared on options and implications for extension of AEWA so as to cover all African-Eurasian bird MoUs and Action Plans, including associated geographic extension (also see action 21).	2015	XX		XX		XX			AEWA, Raptors MoU, AEMLAP

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
20	Effective implementation of existing CMS instruments, namely AEWA, Raptors MoU and AEMLAP achieving management of migratory raptor species and other species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AEWA Strategic Plan indicators achieved • Action plan of the Raptors MoU implemented • Action plan of the AEMLAP implemented • Priority given to identifying mechanisms to address impacts of land use change on migratory species in Africa (see also Action 1 above) • Modular system for development/ implementation of single species/ groups of species for AEMLAP 	S	XX	XX	XX	Inter alia BLI, Peregrine Fund, Endangered Wildlife Trust, IUCN, WI, ICF, WWT, BLI, FACE, FAO, Development Aid community (e.g. Oxfam)			AEWA, Raptors MoU, AEMLAP
<p>Central Asian Flyway region:</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen formal framework for conservation of migratory waterbirds through increased synergies with AEWA 2. Strengthen implementation of Western/Central Asian Site Network for the Siberian Crane and Other Migratory Waterbirds 3. Establishment of Action Plan and formal implementation framework for conservation of land birds (as part of AE Land Bird Action Plan) 4. Strengthen implementation of Raptor MoU in Central Asian flyway region <p>(Cross references to Res.10.10 on flyways, operatives 16.3.1, 16.3.2)</p>										

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
21	Formalisation of implementation framework for CAF Waterbird Action Plan through a decision at AEWA MOP6 to enable conservation action for migratory waterbirds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formalization of implementation framework for CAF in accordance with outcomes of AEWA MOP6 • Identification of resources within the CAF for coordination and implementation of priority actions 	2015	XX		XX		CMS		AEWA
22	Improving monitoring waterbird populations (status and trends) in the CAF, including through capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated and accurate information on waterbird status and trends generated through strengthened capacity and national and local involvement 	S	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, WI			AEWA, CAF-WCASN MoUs, SSAPs
23	Effective implementation of CMS instruments: Raptors MoU and AEMLAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action Plan of Raptors MoU implemented • AEMLAP implemented through strengthened national and local involvement • Organization of a regional-level workshop to support/ promote AEMLAP implementation 	S	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI			AEMLAP Raptors MoU

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷	
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat			
	East Asian - Australasian Flyway region: Objectives 1. Review options for development of an overarching framework agreement for migratory birds in the EAAF 2. Develop action plans for migratory birds focusing on priority habitats under threat (including coasts and forests) 3. Strengthen implementation of existing initiatives and SSAPs for migratory bird conservation (Cross references to Res.10.10 on flyways, operatives 16.4.1- 16.4.3)										
24	Explore possibilities to further develop conservation frameworks in the EAAF for all migratory birds	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Organise a workshop to agree on conservation priorities for all migratory birds in the EAAF region•Action/Management Plans for selected priority species/species groups developed and implemented•Conservation framework for migratory birds (landbirds and raptors) identified.•Support through sharing experience from other flyways, an initiative to develop a landbird monitoring programme for Asia.	S	XX			Inter alia BLI EAAFP Secretariat, bilateral migratory bird agreements	XX		Landbird Action Plan, Raptors MoU	
25	Support the implementation of IUCN World Conservation Congress 2012 Resolution 28 on the Conservation of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway and its threatened waterbirds	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Policy recommendations delivered to highest level of government by 2015 following organisation of National meetings on Yellow Sea conservation held in China and South Korea in 2014	S	XX			Inter alia BLI, IUCN, CAFF, EAAFP, ICF, WI, WWF, TNC, IPBES, CBD	XX	E	CMS-CAFF	

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yellow Sea and EAAF coastal habitat restoration and management promoted as an initial focus of a global initiative (see action 1) • Sub-regional assessment on ecosystem services of Asian coastal wetlands promoted via IPBES • No further important intertidal habitat is lost in the flyway 								
26	Promote and support the effective implementation of the EAAFP Implementation Strategy 2012-2016 and its action plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective implementation of the Strategy and its action plans. • Encourage finalization and adoption of the EAAF Shorebird Conservation Plan by EAAFP. 	S	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, EAAFP Secretariat, WWF, WCS, WI, bilateral migratory bird agreements,			SSAPs, Sib MoU
<p>Pacific Flyway region:</p> <p>Objectives</p> <p>1. Identify mechanisms for promoting conservation of migratory birds in the Pacific flyway</p> <p>(Cross references to Res.10.10 on flyways, operative 16.5.1)</p>										
27	Develop a recommendation, potentially in association with SPREP and the IUCN Pacific Island Round Table, and in consultation with the EAAFP and WHMSI on the necessary action to develop an approach to Pacific flyway conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of priorities of migratory bird conservation in the Pacific flyways and mechanisms for their implementation identified 	S	XX	XX	XX	<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, SPREP, IUCN Pacific Island Round Table, EAAFP, WHMSI	CMS to seek EAAFP and WHMSI input to organize		ACAP

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷	
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat			
	<p>Americas Flyways region:</p> <p>Objectives</p> <p>1. Implementation of an overarching conservation framework for migratory birds in the Americas</p> <p>2. Explore options for development of instruments for species groups to promote their conservation (incl. austral migrants in Neotropics, western hemisphere birds of prey)</p> <p>3. Strengthen implementation of existing initiatives and SSAPs for migratory bird conservation</p> <p>(Cross references to Res.10.10 on flyways, operatives 16.2.1-16.2.4)</p>										
28	Effective implementation of the Americas Flyways Framework (see Annex 2).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Americas Flyways Framework implemented•Ensure implementation of the MoU & Action Plan for southern South American grassland birds and their habitats•Ensure implementation of conservation of high Andean wetlands, including those covered by the MoU on flamingos	M	XX			Inter alia BLI, WI, American Bird Conservancy, WHMSI, WHSRN, Partners In Flight, North American Bird Conservation Initiative, Waterbird Council for the Americas, Atlantic Flyway Shorebird Initiative, Aves Internacionales, Southcone Grassland Alliance, Grupo de Conservacion Flamencos Altoandinos	CMS and WHMSI to organise		ACAP, Ruddy headed Goose MoU, Grassland birds MoU and Andean Flamingos MoU	

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
29	Review requirement and feasibility for establishment of an instrument for western hemisphere birds of prey.	• Review requirement and feasibility for establishment of an instrument for western hemisphere birds of prey (under the framework for the Americas)	S	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, Raptor Research Foundation, Neotropical Raptor Network, The World Working Group on Birds of Prey and Owls.	CMS and WHMSI		Raptors MoU
30	Consider the potential for an instrument covering migrants within the Neotropics, in particular austral migrants.	• Evaluate need for an instrument for austral migrants	M	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, Aves Internacionales, Southcone Grassland Alliance, Grupo de Conservacion Flamencos Altoandinos, WI			Ruddy headed Goose MoU, Grassland birds MoU and Andean Flamingos MoU
<p>Seabird Flyways</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen implementation of ACAP and AEWA for management of seabirds through stronger national actions and collaboration with Regional Fisheries Management Organizations 2. Develop mechanisms for management of the world's seabirds not currently covered under ACAP and AEWA. <p>(Cross references to Res.10.10 on flyways, operatives 16.6.1-16.1.3)</p>										

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
31	Ensure implementation of ACAP and AEWA to improve the conservation status of seabird species, including through implementation of appropriate mitigation measures in national fisheries, as well as putting in place data collection mechanisms to monitor compliance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation as per the AEWA Strategic Plan, ACAP Action Plan and CMS By-Catch WG work plan • Implementation of appropriate mitigation measures by Parties in their own fisheries • Development and implementation of place data collection mechanisms to monitor compliance by Parties 	2014-2020	XX			BirdLife Global Seabird Programme, CAFF AMBI, Regional seas programmes, RFMOs			ACAP, AEWA, CMS Bycatch WG
32	Development of conservation actions for all gadfly petrels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop organised at World Seabird Conference to identify priorities and mechanisms for action. 	2015	XX		XX	<i>Inter alia</i> BirdLife Global Seabird Programme, WCS			
33	Undertake a review and make recommendations to CPs requesting actions using existing frameworks to conserve Antarctic and sub-Antarctic seabirds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antarctic and sub-Antarctic seabird conservation framework explored and actions developed to conserve species 	S	XX		XX	<i>Inter alia</i> BirdLife Global Seabird Programme, RFMOs, Antarctic Treaty system, CCAMLR	XX		ACAP
34	Identify and implement additional actions required to promote conservation of seabird species not fully covered under ACAP and AEWA (see CMS ScC18 Doc 4.3).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional mechanisms identified for specific additional actions to be implemented to promote conservation of seabirds not covered by ACAP and AEWA • Seabird programme of the Caribbean incorporated into broader planning for seabird conservation 	M	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BirdLife Global Seabird Programme, WCS, EAAFP, AMBI, migratory bird agreements			ACAP, AEWA, CMS Bycatch WG

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷	
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat			
	C. Enhancing knowledge to support flyway conservation Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Strengthen monitoring of migratory bird populationsPromote analyses of existing datasets on individual bird movementsPromote development and use of new tools and techniques to identify migration strategies (Cross references to Re. 10.10 on flyways, operatives 10, 11, 12)										
35	Review current monitoring of migratory birds worldwide, to identify and implement priorities for improved co-ordination, resourcing and filling of gaps so as to enhance the information base for conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Review undertaken and priorities identified for improved co-ordination, resourcing and filling of gapsStandardized monitoring established for one or more taxonomic groups within a flyway and between flyways, e.g. waterbirdsUnify systems of data storage for bird monitoring data, e.g. incorporating existing datasets into the Avian Knowledge Network in the Western HemisphereCapacity for implementing long-term monitoring strengthened/ developed to address geographic gaps and national networks.	S	XX		XX	Inter alia BLI, European Bird Census Council, WI, researchers (species specialists) Global Interflyways Network, Global Biodiversity Information Facility			All CMS bodies/ instruments	

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
36	Implementation of analyses of existing data on bird migration strategies based on a prioritization of species and existing data sets to fill major gaps.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritization of species and pilot analysis of species data to identify migration strategies within one or more flyways • Recommendation to range states requesting support for research on migration strategies of birds based upon a prioritization of flyways and species • Improved understanding of the ecological functionality of flyways through a comparison of migration strategies of species between flyways 	2015	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, IUCN SSC Specialist Groups and WI/IUCN SSC Specialist Groups, GFN and other research consortiums, EAAFP, WHSRN, EURING, AFRING			All CMS bodies/instruments
37	Promote and support research on priority species to a) diagnose the causes of population declines, b) determine ecological requirements, c) for major drivers of declines identified, undertake socio-economic research as necessary to understand how to prevent them from causing population declines, and d) define management prescriptions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects implemented to fill highest priority research gaps 	M	XX	XX	XX	<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, Universities, research institutions	XX		All CMS bodies/instruments
38	Organisation of workshops aimed at sharing best practice and lessons learnt, and to promote flyway conservation and policy options (e.g. through Global Interflyways Network).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops held (e.g. on raptors, seabirds, arctic migrants, monitoring and tracking migrants, monitoring/ assessment of the effectiveness of site-based conservation action for migratory 	S	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> BLI, WI, CAFF/AMBI, Ramsar			AEWA, ACAP, MoUs SSAPs

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
		birds) and publication of best practice and lessons learned.								
39	Develop a global support tool for decision making, management and information for flyways (building on the AEWA Critical Site Network Tool) to enable a coherent approach to identification of critically important sites for waterbirds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make available information on known key breeding, migratory stopover, and non-breeding (wintering) sites to Parties and other stakeholders through the development of a global decision support tool for waterbird flyways (based on the Critical Site Network Tool) • Assess the value of the tool for other bird groups 	M	XX			Inter alia BLI, WI, EAAFP, WHSRN, IUCN SSC Specialist Groups and WI/IUCN SSC Specialist Groups, GFN and other research consortiums, Atlantic Flyway Shorebird Initiative			AEWA, Raptors MoU, Landbirds
<p>D. Awareness raising</p> <p>Objectives</p> <p>1. Raise awareness and support for conservation of migratory birds and their habitats globally</p> <p>(Cross references to Res.10.7 on outreach and communication and Res 11.8 on communication and outreach)</p>										
40	Development of a Communication Strategy for migratory bird conservation that strategically seeks to promote priority conservation actions as well as general support for migratory birds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a targeted Communication Strategy that is being used by Parties and partners 	2015	XX	XX	XX	Inter alia BLI	XX		All
41	Implementation of a range of national and international actions to raise awareness and interest of the general	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of international, national and local actions to raise awareness of migratory birds and 	S	XX			Inter alia BLI, WI, EAAFP, CAFF, WTO	XX		All

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
	public and decision makers about the importance of flyways and management of species to fit in the CMS Strategic Plan and Communication Strategy (action 40).	<p>their conservation that demonstrate links between migratory species conservation and livelihoods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) and World Wildlife Day and other annual events are actively implemented as two global events to promote awareness raising by all Range States • A network of sustainable tourism destinations for migratory birds is developed in each Flyway to raise public awareness. • Enhance dissemination of existing case studies on mechanisms to enhance the conservation of migratory birds through site networks through various means (e.g. CBD Clearing House Mechanism, Conservationevidence.com) 								

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷	
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat			
	E. Monitoring and reporting Objectives 1. Ensure implementation of POW by Parties through regular monitoring and updating of the POW 2. Enable FWG to continue providing support for review, provision of guidance and input to implementation and monitoring of POW (Cross reference to Res.10.10 on flyways, operatives 14, 17, Aichi Target 17)										
42	Effective implementation of the POW at national level, through close integration into NBSAPs and other national plans.	•All Parties to report on progress on implementation to each COP	S	XX			Stakeholders identified in above listed actions, Chairs of Scientific Advisory Bodies of the Biodiversity-related Conventions	Facilitate linkages through Convention Secretariats		All CMS bodies/instruments	
43	Preparation of a review of implementation of the POW based on national reports to each COP	•Review of implementation presented to each COP	Each COP		XX	XX		XX			
44	Review of POW with priorities identified for the next triennium	•FWG to undertake review of implementation of POW and submit an updated version for COP12 consideration	2017	XX	XX	XX		XX			
45	FWG provides relevant advice on scientific and technical issues, international initiatives and processes, and provides guidance and input to the conservation and management of flyways at global and flyway level.	•FWG provides necessary level of guidance and support to SC, Parties and Range States.	S	XX	XX	XX	Inter alia FWG members	XX		All CMS bodies/instruments	

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷	
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat			
	F. Resourcing implementation of the POW Objectives 1. Ensure adequate and timely resources to implement the POW 2. Ensure adequate expertise and partnerships to implement the POW (Cross references to Res 10.10 on flyways, operative 13)										
	Financial resources (Cross references to Res.10.25 on enhancing engagement with GEF)										
46	Parties and others to identify existing and new opportunities for financial resources to support implementation of the POW.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Implementation of POW demonstrates allocation of adequate and timely resources to POW as per reports to COP by Parties and partners• New opportunities/mechanisms implemented for migratory species and habitat conservation (e.g directing fines from environment damage, offsetting , mitigation measures))	S	XX	XX	XX	Inter alia IUCN, BLI, WCS, WWF, other NGOs, UN instruments - including CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD, UNEP, Ramsar, WHC, multilateral donors (e.g. World Bank, African Bank, Inter American Bank, Asian Development Bank), bilateral donors, Regional Seas Programmes, and the private sector	Facilitate linkages through Convention Secretariats		All	

No	Actions Needed ^{1,2} (Dec 2014 - Dec 2023)	Indicators ³	Timing ⁴	Stakeholders ⁵					Priority ⁶	CMS bodies/ Instruments ⁷
				CPs	ScC	FWG	Others	CMS Secretariat		
47	Development of a stronger working relationship with GEF and other international donors to prioritise work to implement the POW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A portfolio of GEF and other international funded programmes are developed and implemented to support migratory bird conservation in each flyways 	S	XX			Inter alia GEF, other international donors?			All
Networks and partnerships (Cross references to Res.10.10 on flyways and Res.10.6 on capacity building)										
48	Strengthen/create stronger linkages and working relationships with institutions, organizations and experts to implement joint research and conservation initiatives, including through supporting efforts to build their capacities to deliver.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of POW implemented through strong partnerships with a wide range of partners/ organizations in each flyway and addresses major conservation-based issues (e.g. Strong working relationship with CAFF ensures synergies for implementation of POW across flyways including through the Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative and its Plan of Action). Database of CMS implementation partners developed and updated 	S	XX	XX		Stakeholders identified in above listed actions, Chairs of Scientific Advisory Bodies of the Biodiversity-related Conventions	XX		All

6. Annex II: Glossary of Definitions and Acronyms

Definitions

Explanatory notes:

1. The Programme of Work uses specific terms related to migratory species and habitat conservation for which definitions and explanatory notes are considered useful.
2. The definitions are drawn from existing documentation from within the CMS family having been developed for one or more migratory bird groups. In the absence of a comprehensive and standardised set of CMS definitions, some of these definitions and guidance have been adapted from other international processes.
3. It is noted that a number of these terms have also been defined at a national level. As these may vary within and between national jurisdictions, their application at the global/international level needs to be agreed.
4. There remains a need for these terms to be defined and standardised for the CMS purposes.
5. The following definitions and explanatory notes are provided to explain various terms related to migratory species and habitat conservation used in the Programme of Work are not aimed at being definitive.

Biodiversity Offsets - measurable conservation outcomes of actions designed to compensate for significant residual adverse biodiversity impacts arising from project development after appropriate prevention and mitigation measures have been taken (definition as per Business and Biodiversity Offsets Programme⁸).

Critical habitat - Any area of the planet with high biodiversity conservation significance based on the existence of habitat of significant importance to critically endangered or endangered species, restricted range or endemic species, globally significant concentrations of migratory and/or congregatory species, highly threatened and/or unique ecosystems and key evolutionary processes (definition as per International Finance Corporation⁹).

Critical site - Criteria have been developed for the AEWA region from the relevant Ramsar and IBA criteria in order to address the identification of networks of Critical Sites for waterbirds populations during those stages of their annual cycles when the site-based conservation approach is effective. A site has been identified as 'critical' if it fulfils at least one of the two CSN criteria: CSN criterion 1: The site is known or thought regularly or predictably to hold significant numbers of a population of a globally threatened waterbird species. CSN criterion 2: The site is known or thought regularly or predictably to hold >1% of a flyway or other distinct population of a waterbird species (definition as per AEWA Wings over Wetlands project).

Note: the critical site definition developed for migratory waterbirds will need to be expanded to cover other migratory birds.

⁸ <http://bbop.forest-trends.org/>

⁹ International Finance Corporation (2012) Performance Standard 6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources:
http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/bff0a28049a790d6b835faa8c6a8312a/PS6_English_2012.pdf?MOD=AJPERES

Flyway - A flyway is taken to be a geographical region within which a single migratory species, a group of migratory species, or a distinct population of a given migratory species, completes all components of its annual cycle (breeding, moulting, staging, non-breeding “wintering” etc.) (Boere & Stroud 2006¹⁰).

Each individual species and population migrates in a different way and uses a different suite of breeding, migration staging and non-breeding (wintering) sites. Hence a single flyway is composed of many overlapping migration systems of individual bird populations and species, each of which has different habitat preferences and migration strategies. From knowledge of these various migration systems it is possible to group the migration routes used by birds into broad flyways, each of which is used by many species, often in a similar way, during their annual migrations. Recent research into the migrations of many wader or shorebird species, for example, indicates that the migrations of waders can broadly be grouped into eight flyways: the East Atlantic Flyway, the Mediterranean/Black Sea Flyway, the West Asia/Africa Flyway, the Central Asian Flyway, the East Asia/Australasia Flyway, and three flyways in the Americas and the Neotropics.

There are no clear separations between flyways, and the use of the term is not intended to imply major biological significance; rather it is a valuable concept for permitting the biology and conservation of birds, as well as other migratory species, to be considered in broad geographical units into which the migrations of species and populations can be more or less readily grouped. (definition adapted from Ramsar Resolution XI.8. Annex 2).

Habitat - means any area in the range of a migratory species which contains suitable living conditions for that species (definition as per CMS).

Internationally important site – A site should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbird or if it regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds (definition as per the Ramsar Convention). This Criterion identifies those wetlands which are of numerical importance for waterbirds through their support of internationally important numbers, either of one or more species, and often the total numbers of the waterbird species assemblage. Note: the definition has been developed for waterbirds and there is a need for it to be expanded to cover and quantified to cover other migratory birds.

Landscape - An area of land that contains a mosaic of ecosystems, including human-dominated ecosystems¹¹.

Migratory species - Migratory bird species means the entire population or any geographically separate part of the population of any bird species, a significant proportion of whose members cyclically and predictably cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries (definition as per CMS).

¹⁰ Boere, G.C. & Stroud, D.A. 2006. The flyway concept: what it is and what it isn't. *Waterbirds around the world*. Eds. G.C. Boere, C.A. Galbraith & D.A. Stroud. The Stationery Office, Edinburgh, UK. Pp. 40-49. (www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/pub07_waterbirds_part1_flywayconcept.pdf).

¹¹ Hassan R, Scholes R, Ash N (eds) (2005) Millenium Ecosystem Assessment: Ecosystems and Human Wellbeing, Volume 1, Current State and Trends. Island Press, Washington.

Net Positive Impact (NPI) - a target for project outcomes in which the impacts on biodiversity caused by the project are outweighed by the actions taken, in accordance with the Mitigation Hierarchy, to achieve net gains for biodiversity (Definition as per NPI Alliance). A net gain to biodiversity features measured in quality hectares (for habitats), number or percentage of individuals (for species), or other metrics appropriate to the feature¹².

Priority species – migratory bird species included under CMS Appendix I.

Protected area - is a clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values (IUCN definition 2008).

Site – A geographical area on land or in water with defined ecological, physical, administrative, or management boundaries that it is actually or potentially manageable as a single unit (e.g. a protected area or other managed conservation unit).

For this reason, large-scale conservation priority regions such as Ecoregions, Endemic Bird Areas, and Biodiversity Hotspots, which often span multiple countries, are not considered to be sites. In the context of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA), “site” and “area” are used interchangeably.

Site Network/Ecological Network – A collection of individual sustainably managed sites operating cooperatively and synergistically, both ecologically and administratively, to achieve ecological and governance benefits for migratory birds that single protected sites cannot achieve in isolation (Modified from the CMS IOSEA guidance document; see also CMS/ScC18/Doc.10.3.1 for further information).

¹² <http://www.biodiversitya-z.org/content/net-positive-impact-npi>.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACAP	Agreement for the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels
AEMPLAP	African Eurasian Migratory Land Bird Action Plan
AEWA	African Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement
AFRING	African Bird Ringing Scheme
AMBI	Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative
BLI	BirdLife International
CAF	Central Asian Flyway
CAFF	Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCAMLR	Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
CHM	Clearing House Mechanism
CIC	International Council for Game & Wildlife Conservation
EAAFP	East Asian - Australasian Flyway Partnership
EURING	European Bird Ringing Scheme
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FWG	CMS Flyways Working Group
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFN	Global Flyways Network
ICF	International Crane Foundation
IOSEA	CMS Indian Ocean and South-East Asia Marine Turtle Memorandum of Understanding
IPBES	Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
IUCN SSC	World Conservation Union Species Survival Commission
IWSG	International Wader Study Group
KBA	Key Biodiversity Areas
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NGO	Non-Government Organization
POW	Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways
POWPA	Programme of Work on Protected Areas of the Convention on Biological Diversity
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organization
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SSAP	Single Species Action Plan
SPMS	Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organisation
WCASN	West/Central Asian Site Network for Siberian Crane and other waterbirds

WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WHC	World Heritage Convention
WHS	World Heritage Site
WHMSI	Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative
WHSRN	Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network
WI	Wetlands International
WMBD	World Migratory Bird Day
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

7. Annex III: List of CMS Migratory Bird Related Instruments and Processes

CMS family instruments	African - Eurasian Flyways	Central Asian Flyway	East Asian-Australasian Flyway	Pacific Flyway	Americas Flyways	Seabird Flyways
Agreements						
Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP)	X		X	X	X	X
Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA)	X	(X)				
Memoranda of Understanding						
Birds of Prey (Raptors)	X	X	(X)		X	
High Andean Flamingos (<i>Phoenicopiterus andinus</i>)					X	
Southern South American Grassland Birds (SSAGB)					X	
Aquatic Warbler (<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>)	X					
Middle-European Great Bustard (<i>Otis tarda</i>)	X					
Ruddy-headed Goose (<i>Chloephaga rubidiceps</i>)					X	
Siberian Crane (<i>Leucogeranus leucogeranus</i>)	X	X	X			
Slender-billed Curlew (<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>)	X	X				
Single Species Action Plans (SSAP)						
Shoebill (<i>Balaeniceps rex</i>)	X					
Eurasian Spoonbill (<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>)	X	X				
Black-faced Spoonbill (<i>Platalea minor</i>)			X			
Slaty Egret (<i>Egretta vinaceigula</i>)	X					
Madagascar Pond Heron (<i>Ardeola idae</i>)	X					
Lesser Flamingo (<i>Phoeniconaias minor</i>)	X	X				
Asian Houbara Bustard (<i>Chlamydotis undulate</i>)	X	x				
Saker Falcon (<i>Falco cherrug</i>)	X	X	(x)			
Bewick's Swan (<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>)	X					
Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>)	X					
Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>)	X					
Red-breasted Goose (<i>Branta ruficollis</i>)	X					
White-headed Duck (<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>)	X	X				
Ferruginous Duck (<i>Aythya nyroca</i>)	X	X	X			
Maccoa Duck (<i>Oxyura maccoa</i>)	X					

CMS family instruments	African - Eurasian Flyways	Central Asian Flyway	East Asian-Australasian Flyway	Pacific Flyway	Americas Flyways	Seabird Flyways
AEWA Pink-footed Goose (<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>) Management Plan	X					
White-winged Flufftail (<i>Sarothrura ayresi</i>)	X					
Spoonbilled Sandpiper (<i>Eurynorhynchus pygmeus</i>)		X	X			
Sociable Lapwing (<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>)	X	X				
Great Snipe (<i>Gallinago media</i>)	X					
Black-winged Pratincole (<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>)	X					
Chinese Crested Tern (<i>Sterna bernsteini</i>)			x			
(in prep) AEWA Taiga Bean Goose (<i>Anser fabalis fabalis</i>) Action Plan	X					
Working Groups & Task Forces						
Minimizing the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds	X	X	X	X	X	X
Climate Change Working Group	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bycatch Working Group (noting there is also an AEWA Bycatch Working Group)	X	X	X	X	X	X
Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region	X	X	(X)			
Flyways Working Group	X	X	X	X	X	X
Energy Task Force	X	X	X	X	X	X

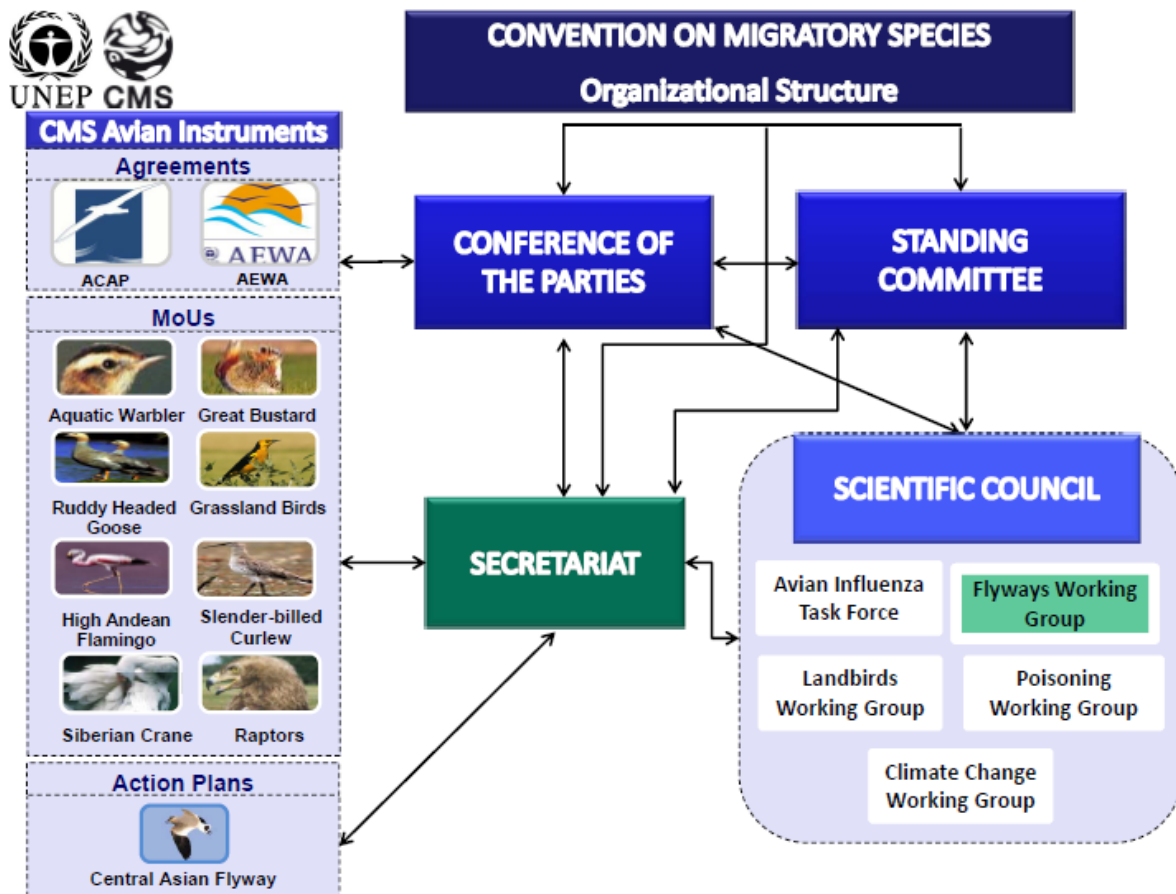
Notes:

X indicates the relevant flyway(s) of the Migratory Bird Related Instruments and Processes.

(X) indicates a partial coverage of the flyway.

A webpage on the CMS website (www.cms.int) is to be developed with links to all migratory bird Action Plans developed within and outside CMS family.

8. Diagrammatic representation of major CMS Family, avian related instruments



Annex 2 to Resolution 11.14

**AMERICAS FLYWAYS FRAMEWORK:
A FRAMEWORK FOR THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY BIRDS
IN THE AMERICAS**

Preamble

Recalling CMS Resolution 10.10 to develop “in close partnership with existing flyway organizations and initiatives in the Americas, and in particular the Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative (WHMSI), an overarching conservation Action Plan for migratory birds in the Americas, recognizing especially the established programmes of work and taking into account existing instruments”;

Taking note of the CMS Flyways Working Group and WHMSI Americas flyways experts meeting (Jamaica, March 2014) to progress the development of an overarching conservation framework for migratory birds in the Americas;

Aware of the global Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways 2014-2023 being developed by CMS and that a framework for the Americas will make a significant contribution to delivering major parts of this Plan;

Recalling Article VII of the Convention on Nature Protection and Wild Life Preservation in the Western Hemisphere (the Western Hemisphere Convention) which states that “The Contracting Governments shall adopt appropriate measures for the protection of migratory birds of economic or aesthetic value or to prevent the threatened extinction of any given species.”;

Recalling the Ramsar Convention’s Resolution X.22 “Promoting international cooperation for the conservation of waterbird flyways” that “Strongly encourages Contracting Parties and other governments to actively support and participate in relevant international plans and programmes for the conservation of shared migratory waterbirds and their habitats”;

Acknowledging the work of the North American Bird Conservation Initiative (NABCI) and the Trilateral Committee for Wildlife and Ecosystem Conservation and Management to coordinate international efforts to conserve birds in North America; and acknowledging the increasing number of regional instruments for the conservation of migratory birds in Latin America and the Caribbean;

Acknowledging the large number of other initiatives that promote the conservation and management of migratory birds across the Americas, including the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network, Waterbird Conservation for the Americas, Partners in Flight, Joint Ventures and other collaborative efforts to protect migratory birds;

Taking note of the Atlantic Flyway Shorebird Conservation Business Strategy and an increasing number of other conservation business plans in development that have the potential to deliver effective flyway scale conservation of priority migratory birds;

Taking note of the Plan of Action adopted by the Heads of State and Government at the III Summit of the Americas (Quebec City, 2001) that calls for “the development of a hemispheric strategy to support the conservation of migratory wildlife throughout the Americas, with the active engagement of civil society”;

Taking note of the Inter-American Program for Sustainable Development, which calls upon the Organization of American States (OAS) and member states “to explore the development of the Western Hemisphere Migratory Initiative (WHMSI), in a manner that reflects the interests and priorities of all member states”;

Acknowledging the work of the Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative (WHMSI) to bring together governments and civil society from throughout the Americas to advance the conservation of shared migratory species, and in particular the action plan developed for “Integrating Migratory Bird Conservation Initiatives in the Americas”; and

Therefore it is recommended by the WHMSI Steering Committee that the following framework be adopted by the relevant Parties of CMS and other interested stakeholders, and pursued by them in collaboration with WHMSI to conserve migratory birds and their habitats throughout the Western Hemisphere.

Americas Flyways Framework

The Americas Flyways Framework is provided to assist governments, non-profit organizations, research institutions, corporations and citizens in the conservation of migratory birds and their habitats in the Western Hemisphere.

The Americas Flyways Framework builds upon the five goals of the CMS Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023:

- Goal 1: Address the underlying causes of decline of migratory species by mainstreaming relevant conservation and sustainable use priorities across government and society
- Goal 2: Reduce the direct pressures on migratory species and their habitats
- Goal 3: Improve the conservation status of migratory species and the ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats
- Goal 4: Enhance the benefits to all from the favourable conservation status of migratory species
- Goal 5: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

These goals are based on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and its Aichi Targets approved by Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and in particular Aichi Targets 11 and 12.

The Strategic Goals of the Americas Flyways Framework comprise both aspirations for achievement at the hemispheric level, and a flexible framework for the establishment of national and regional targets. Governments and other stakeholders are invited to set their own targets within this flexible framework to advance the conservation of migratory birds in the Western Hemisphere, taking into account the interconnectedness of migratory bird life cycles and also bearing in mind national contributions to the achievement of hemispheric targets.

Flyways of the Americas seeks to harmonize the conservation efforts of governments and all relevant partners and stakeholders by advancing the following:

Strategic Goal 1: Mainstream biodiversity and migratory bird protection and conservation across government and society

- **Action 1. Ensure active cooperation, coordination and reporting among migratory bird instruments, initiatives and partnerships**

Encourage and facilitate closer cooperation among those instruments, initiatives and partnerships relating to migratory birds, and the habitats upon which they depend, seeking efficiencies, minimizing redundancies, and focusing on and addressing specific threats to halt the decline in the populations of migratory birds. Promote and integrate biodiversity values and the value of migratory birds into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and incorporate into national accounting, as appropriate and reporting systems.

- **Action 2. Promote collaboration with other environmental instruments**

Encourage and facilitate closer collaboration with other environmental instruments (not focused on migratory birds), to build upon synergies and ensure that the requirements of migratory birds are integrated within appropriate policies, tools and initiatives. Develop and apply positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and migratory bird, consistent and in harmony with relevant international obligations.

- **Action 3. Promote collaboration with other sectors**

Promote the collaborative conservation of migratory birds by working with other bodies whose prime objective is not wildlife conservation, including the private sector, to ensure that the requirements of migratory birds are integrated into land-use and maritime policies, operational guidance, safeguard and mitigation policies, and to identify and promote best practices in protection, management and sustainable use.

- **Action 4. Build awareness**

Promote, communicate and raise awareness of the ecological, economic and cultural importance of migratory birds throughout the hemisphere among all governments and society as a whole. Ensure that people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use them sustainably. Promote public awareness campaigns and other relevant activities to increase the participation of civil society in the conservation of migratory birds.

Strategic 2: Reduce the direct pressures and threats on migratory birds and promote sustainable and productive landscapes, seascapes, land use and ocean use that benefit migratory bird populations

- **Action 5. Promote sustainable and productive landscapes and seascapes that are compatible and beneficial to migratory bird populations**

Work with private landowners, governments, producers and land and marine use planners to promote sustainable and compatible land and seascapes. Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, forestry and fisheries are managed sustainably, ensuring the conservation of biodiversity and migratory birds. Develop regulations, ecosystem service payment mechanisms, corporate engagement and beneficial incentives to promote bird-friendly landscapes.

- **Action 6. Assess and mitigate significant human-caused threats to bird migration**

Identify and assess the significant threats to migratory birds and promote and foster efforts to

reduce or eliminate these threats, especially in relation to enforcement regarding illegal killing, taking and trade, poisoning, and energy production, transmission and distribution.

- **Action 7. Promote sustainability of hunting harvests and other uses and takes of migratory birds, when they may occur**

Develop sustainable and controlled hunting management when hunting is permitted, and ensure other takes of migratory birds, eggs, and bird resources are sustainable and guided by sound scientific research and regulations.

- **Action 8. Mitigate and adapt to impacts of climate change on migratory bird species**

Support efforts to reduce emissions and capture carbon, and take action to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change on migratory bird species, including enhancing the resilience of sites to climate change and planning for the potential for shifts in the range of bird species.

Strategic Goal 3: Protect migratory birds and the phenomenon of migration by safeguarding species, genetic diversity, ecosystems and critical habitat areas

- **Action 9. Halt extinctions by addressing the needs of the most imperilled migratory bird species**

Prevent the extinction or extirpation of migratory bird species by developing conservation programs and initiatives for those species most known to be threatened, including bird species on the IUCN Red List (including those listed as Alliance for Zero Extinction species) and other species in dramatic decline.

- **Action 10. Foster the conservation of high priority sites and habitats, including networks of protected areas**

Identify and protect effective ecological networks of sites and habitats critical for the conservation of migratory bird species. Ensure that information on migratory bird species, high-priority sites and habitats is readily available. Encourage the use of formal designations, voluntary measures and agreed site management plans as appropriate to protect and manage all critical sites. Foster trans-boundary collaboration, flyway networks, effective coalitions of partners and sound and effective site management. Work with conservation initiatives and conservation business plans to guide conservation and deliver results to key sites and habitats. Recognize the interconnectedness and transnational nature of migratory bird conservation and encourage coordination between countries and all parties.

Strategic Goal 4: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity, ecosystem services and migratory birds

- **Action 11. Promote livelihoods that are consistent with and enhance migratory bird conservation**

Promote the development of livelihoods (for example: ecotourism, sustainable and bird-friendly agriculture, agroforestry, etc.) that will lead to a productive economy and contribute positively to the protection and preservation of migratory bird populations and the phenomenon of hemispheric-wide migration. Encourage governments, businesses and other stakeholders to take steps to implement plans for sustainable production and consumption of natural resources. Ensure that ecosystems that provide essential services, including services relating to water and climate regulation, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being,

are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

- **Action 12. Empower local communities to conserve their resources**

Empower local people and communities (including indigenous and traditional peoples) and provide them with the tools, knowledge and means to enable them to protect and manage their natural resources for the benefit of mankind, their communities, birds, and biodiversity as a whole.

Strategic Goal 5: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

- **Action 13. Promote comprehensive biological planning**

Promote the identification of priority bird species and sites for conservation action; develop/update full lifecycle conservation business plans as appropriate; foster the building of coalitions of partners to implement priority actions.

- **Action 14. Improve/increase and share knowledge**

Ensure that knowledge, the science-base and technologies relating to migratory birds, their values, functions, status and trends, and the consequences of their loss, are improved, widely shared, transferred, and applied. Enhance and strengthen monitoring of the status of migratory bird populations and migratory bird habitats and sites; ensure that regular reporting is made widely available. Support targeted research to understand the ecology of priority migrants throughout their lifecycles, identifying the limiting factors barriers and threats and the policies and prescriptions necessary to address these.

- **Action 15. Build capacity**

Strengthen collaboration and support between local, national and regional partners and build capacity for flyway-scale conservation including the strengthening of local and national capacity along critical points on the flyways. Share best practices, lessons learnt, relevant scientific and technical issues, international initiatives and processes, and provide guidance and input to the conservation and management of flyways at local, national, regional and flyways levels.

- **Action 16. Help guide funding to priority needs**

Seek new and expand existing funding sources (both public and private) to generate the funds needed to resource migratory bird conservation at the flyway scale. Mobilize financial resources for the effective implementation of the Americas Flyways Framework.

Implementation and Participation

The Americas Flyways Framework is being promoted by WHMSI, an overarching framework to guide and coordinate conservation effort for the protection of migratory birds and the phenomenon of migration in the Americas. The framework will require cooperation and collaboration of governments, corporations, non-profits and other interested stakeholders.

All interested parties are encouraged to use the Americas Flyways Framework to guide their work to protect migratory birds. To establish a specific mechanism to advance the framework, WHMSI proposes to establish a voluntary, collaborative partnership: **“The Partnership for the Americas Flyways Framework”** (PAFF) and will formally invite the participation of

CMS and its signatories, the governments of the Western Hemisphere, and national and international non-profit organizations and other leading stakeholders to join this partnership.

The basic principles of PAFF are still under development, but are currently proposed as follows:

Legal Status: PAFF will be informal and voluntary.

Purpose, Goals and Objectives: PAFF will provide a mechanism to promote dialogue, cooperation, collaboration and coordination among a wide range of stakeholders, both public and private, to advance the Strategies and Actions of the Framework. Such actions will include sharing information, developing strategies and collaborative work efforts to advance implementation of the Framework, and report on successes, needs and opportunities over time.

PAFF will develop an implementation document that outlines periodic priorities. Additionally, governments can be invited to develop national implementation plans; NGOs can be invited to participate and develop plans as appropriate. Convention Secretariats can be invited to update their joint work plan and other frameworks to support its implementation. International initiatives can be invited to develop implementation plans; and Corporations can be invited to develop plans, either individually or jointly.

Membership: Membership and participation in PAFF is voluntary and Partners can withdraw with notice.

CMS may join PAFF or adopt this Framework by endorsing the text and supporting the objectives and actions of the Americas Flyways Framework. Governments, NGOs, and other interested stakeholders may join this Partnership and Framework by endorsing the text, supporting the objectives and actions of the Americas Flyways Framework and notifying WHMSI. Membership is open to new participants and new members are encouraged. WHMSI will alert all exiting Partners of any new applicants and if no issues or objections are raised within 60 days of the participant's application, the applicant will be added to the list of Partners.

Administration: Initially, WHMSI will oversee the establishment and administration of PAFF, including through the appointment of an initial team of coordinators to act on behalf of PAFF.

A Steering Committee will be formed to assist WHMSI and oversee the operations of PAFF. The Steering Committee will be composed of representatives from governments as well as the non-profit and private sectors, as determined by PAFF in its initial meeting.

Communication between and among Partners will be encouraged, and an *annual meeting*, will be organized either virtual or in-person, by WHSMI and the Steering committee.

The Partners will elect a *Chair* and *Vice-chair* to a term of two years. Positions for other officers may be identified and created by the Steering Committee.

PAFF will establish *advisory groups* and *ad hoc working groups* to develop action plans and address issues as needed. These advisory and working groups will provide a key mechanism for implementing action, recruiting new participants and supporters to the Framework, communicating among Partners, and identify new needs and opportunities to protect migratory birds in the Western Hemisphere.

Finance: Partners are encouraged to provide or secure resources to support the activities of PAFF and to advance the Framework.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.15

Original: English

PREVENTING POISONING OF MIGRATORY BIRDS

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th Meeting (Quito, 4-9 November 2014)

Recognising 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*”;

Recognising 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;

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; organisations 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;

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;

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;

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, 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;

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;
2. *Urges* Parties and *encourages* non-Parties to disseminate and implement these Guidelines, 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 organisations 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;

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 Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Registration of Veterinary Medicinal Products (VICH) and the Organisation 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 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 COP12 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.

Annex to Resolution 11.15

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 10.26¹ 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 & 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;

¹ Under the name Minimising the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds Working Group.

- 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

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:

- organize the meetings of the Working Group and prepare the background documents;
- maintain and moderate the Working Group's communications;

- facilitate fundraising and resource mobilization; and
- facilitate 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.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.16

Original: English

THE PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL KILLING, TAKING AND TRADE OF MIGRATORY BIRDS

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th Meeting (Quito, 4-9 November 2014)

Recalling Article III (5) of the Convention which provides for Parties that are Range States to prohibit the taking of species included in Appendix I, and Article V (5) (k) on Guidelines for AGREEMENTS which suggests, where appropriate and feasible, each Agreement should prepare for procedures for co-ordinating action to suppress illegal taking;

Further recalling that the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA), the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia (Raptors MoU), the Action Plan for the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds (AEMLAP) as adopted through Resolution 11.17, and most other bird-related MoUs and action plans under CMS include measures related to the protection of birds;

Acknowledging the collaborative effort of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime working to bring coordinated support to national wildlife law enforcement agencies and regional networks, and the need to establish a coordination mechanism between the Consortium and CMS in relation to the mandates laid out in this Resolution on illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds;

Noting the Guidelines to Prevent Poisoning of Migratory Birds as adopted through Resolution 11.15, and the Action Plan for the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds;

Regretting that illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds still represent important factors against the achievement and maintenance of the favourable conservation status of bird populations in all major flyways, negatively affecting conservation actions undertaken by States and resulting in adverse impacts on the conservation, legal hunting, agriculture and tourism sectors;

Concerned that there are continued and intensified illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds in some areas, although also with significant reductions in others, and that the risk remains high that this is contributing to population declines of a number of species including some that are listed on CMS Appendix I and globally threatened with

extinction (e.g., Spoon-billed Sandpiper *Eurynorhynchus pygmeus*, Yellow-breasted Bunting *Emberiza aureola* and Marsh Seed eater *Sporophila palustris*);

Aware that subsistence uses, recreational activities and organized crime are key drivers of such illegal killing, taking and trade for, *inter alia*, supply of food, trophies, cage birds, and support of traditional practices;

Aware that such illegal killing, taking and trade are a cause of great national and international public concern along each flyway;

Welcoming the practical responses by several Parties and Signatories to CMS instruments to international concern about illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds;

Welcoming the recent enhanced focus on tackling the illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds in the Mediterranean region including through:

- Recommendation No 164 (2013) of the Bern Convention Standing Committee on the implementation of the Tunis Action Plan 2013-2020 for the eradication of illegal killing, trapping and trade of wild birds;
- The Roadmap towards eliminating illegal killing, trapping and trade of birds (12/2012) developed in relation to Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and Council on the Conservation of Wild Birds;
- The AEWA-led, multi-stakeholder Plan of Action to address bird trapping along the Mediterranean coasts of Egypt and Libya (UNEP/CMS/ScC18/Inf.10.12) the development of which was funded by the Government of Germany; and
- BirdLife International's 2014 review of the scale and extent of illegal killing and taking in the Mediterranean and current development of protocols for monitoring the extent of such illegal activities;

Recognizing the role of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) as the principal international instrument for ensuring that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten the species' survival;

Welcoming the Declaration of the London Conference on the Illegal Wildlife Trade which states that "*Action to tackle the illegal trade in elephants and rhinoceroses will strengthen our effectiveness in tackling the illegal trade in other endangered species*";

Acknowledging the role of legal and sustainable hunting of birds in sustainable livelihoods and conservation of habitats and the role of the hunting community in promoting and encouraging compliance with the law and sustainable hunting practices;

Welcoming the recent synergies on actions to prevent illegal killing created between the Bern Convention, the EU, the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) and the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and

Eurasia (Raptors MoU) and encouraging the continuation of their cooperation on the conservation of migratory birds;

Acknowledging the need to establish lines of action and co-operation on criminal matters affecting the environment in order to harmonise the national legislations;

Welcoming the support of the Criminal Justice Program of the EU and the efforts of European Birdlife partners to assess levels of implementation and enforcement of Directive 2008/99/EC on the Protection of the Environment through Criminal Law by EU Member States, and *Welcoming also* the creation of a European Network of Environmental Crime as a coordination mechanism between legal and other practitioners which works to prevent and prosecute illegal bird killing and capture, facilitate information exchange, as well as builds communication channels with other networks and MEA Secretariats;

Having regard to the Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity 2011-2020, and its Aichi targets, and welcoming the international partnership launched to support Parties to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 12;

Referring to the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 (UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.15.2) and in particular Target 6 that “*fisheries and hunting have no significant direct or indirect adverse impacts on migratory species, their habitats or their migration routes, and impacts of fisheries and hunting be within safe ecological limits*”;

Having regard to the Strategic Plan of AEWA, especially Target 2.3 “Measures to reduce and, as far as possible, eliminate, illegal taking of waterbirds, the use of poison baits and non-selective methods of taking are developed and implemented” and the Action Plan of the Raptors MoU, especially Priority Action 4a “Protecting all species from unlawful killing, including poisoning, shooting, persecution, and exploitation”; and

Acknowledging the widespread adoption of the zero tolerance approach, as well as progress at the Party level towards the monitoring of illegal activities and the adoption of a coordinated approach covering each stage of the chain of activities related to illegal killing, taking or trade;

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

1. *Calls on* Parties, non-Parties and other stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations, to engage in immediate cooperation to address the illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds through support of, and collaboration with, existing international initiatives and mechanisms to address these issues, as well as establishing (as appropriate and where added value can be assured) Task Forces targeted at facilitating concerted action to eliminate illegal killing, taking and trade of shared populations of migratory birds in those areas where such problems are prevalent;

2. *Calls on* the Secretariat to convene an Intergovernmental Task Force to Address Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean in conjunction with the Secretariats of AEWA, the Raptors MoU, the African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan and the Bern Convention, involving the Mediterranean Parties, including the

European Union, other interested Parties, including from outside the region, and other stakeholders such as BirdLife International and the Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation of the EU (FACE) in line with the Terms of Reference in Annex 1, to facilitate the implementation of that existing guidelines and action plans, any necessary new guidelines and action plans relating to the Mediterranean (particularly the Tunis Action Plan) and to consider whether any new guidelines, action plans or other recommendations to respond to specific problems are necessary;

3. *Calls also on* the Secretariat to actively explore with Parties and non-Party Range States and others in South and Central America and the Caribbean the potential to convene an Intergovernmental Task Force to Address Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in that region;

4. *Urges* Parties and *encourages* non-Parties to ensure adequate national legislation to protect migratory species is in place and properly implemented and enforced, in line with CMS and its relevant associated instruments, especially AEWa and the Raptors MoU, and other international instruments, especially the Bern Convention;

5. *Urges* Parties and *invites* non-Parties to promote and ensure synergies between work to implement the Guidelines to Prevent Poisoning of Migratory Birds as adopted through Resolution 11.15, in particular in relation to poisoned baits, and to prevent illegal killing of birds;

6. *Requests* the Task Force to encourage monitoring of the trends in illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds using comparable methodologies internationally and to facilitate the exchange of best practice experience in combating these activities, especially between particular trouble spots around the globe, building on the experience gained in the Mediterranean;

7. *Instructs* the Secretariat, in collaboration with Parties and relevant international organizations, subject to the availability of funds, and building on the experience in the Mediterranean to support efforts to address illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds elsewhere in the world, including through the organisation of workshops, as appropriate;

8. *Calls on* Parties and *invites* non-Parties and stakeholders, with the support of the Secretariat, to strengthen national and local capacity for addressing illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds, *inter alia*, by developing training courses, translating and disseminating relevant materials and examples of best practice, sharing protocols and regulations, transferring technology, and promoting the use of online tools and other tools to address specific issues;

9. *Urges* Parties and *invites* UNEP and other relevant international organizations, bilateral and multilateral donors to support financially the operations of the Task Force to Address Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean, including through funding for its coordination, and subject to the results of monitoring mentioned in paragraph 5, the development of equivalent Task Forces at other trouble spots, including through the provision of financial assistance to developing countries for relevant capacity building; and

10. *Calls on* the Secretariat to report progress, on behalf of the Task Force to Address Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean and other similar initiatives elsewhere in the world, on implementation and, as much as possible, on assessment of the efficacy of measures taken, to COP12 in 2017.

Annex 1 to Resolution 11.16

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL TASK FORCE TO ADDRESS ILLEGAL KILLING, TAKING AND TRADE OF MIGRATORY BIRDS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN (Mediterranean Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade Task Force (MIKT))

1. Background and purpose

This Task Force is established in line with the mandate provided by the Resolution adopted at COP11 entitled “The Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds” to assist the Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and its associated instruments, relevant MEAs and Conventions to fulfil their obligations to protect migratory birds from illegal killing, taking and trade.

2. Goal

To ensure that no illegal killing, taking and trade of birds takes place in the Mediterranean Region.

3. Role

The role of the Task Force is to facilitate concerted efforts and procedures to combat illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds in the Mediterranean Region. It will facilitate the implementation of the existing guidelines and action plans in particular the Tunis Action Plan 2013-2020 for the Eradication of Illegal Killing, Trapping and Trade of Wild Birds, and to consider whether any new guidelines, action plans or other recommendations to respond to specific problems are necessary.

4. Scope

The Task Force will be regional covering all coastal States of the Mediterranean Sea.

The Task Force will cover all migratory bird taxa as identified by CMS and its relevant associated instruments, which regularly occur in the Mediterranean Region.

5. Remit

The Task Force will:

- a. Promote and facilitate implementation of relevant decisions and plans adopted in the framework of MEAs or other frameworks;
- b. Set priorities for its actions and implement them;
- c. Assist in resource mobilization for priority actions;
- d. Monitor the implementation of the relevant decisions and plans and their effectiveness and submit progress reports to the governing bodies of the participating MEAs;
- e. Stimulate internal and external communication and exchange of information, experience, best practice and know-how; and
- f. Strengthen regional and international networks.

6. Membership

The Task Force membership will comprise representatives of relevant government institutions in the field of environment, game management, law enforcement and judiciary in the Parties to the participating MEAs in the Mediterranean Region.

It will also involve observers from the Secretariats of the participating MEAs, as well as academic institutions, the hunting community, NGOs and other stakeholders, as appropriate.

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

- Representatives of Parties elsewhere in the African-Eurasian Flyway and beyond that wish to support the work of the Task Force;
- Representatives of the CMS Scientific Council, AEW Technical Committee, Raptors MoU Technical Advisory Group, Bern Convention Expert Group on Birds;
- Representatives of the CMS Preventing Poisoning Working Group, African-Eurasian Migratory Landbird Working Group and Flyways Working Group; and
- Independent experts on migratory bird ecology and policy, the different kinds of illegal bird killing, taking and trade and their prevention.

7. Governance

The Task Force will elect a Chair and a Vice-Chair from amongst its members.

The Task Force will operate by seeking consensus, as much as possible, among the group.

The Task Force will operate in accordance with a *modus operandi*, which shall be established once the Task Force has been convened.

8. Operation

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

- Organize the meetings of the Task Force and prepare the background documents;
- Maintain and moderate the Task Force communication platform (website and intranet);
- Facilitate implementation of decisions of the Task Force, as necessary;
- Facilitate fundraising and resource mobilization; and
- Facilitate 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 through an online workspace (intranet) within the Task Force's website, which will provide the primary mode of communication.

The Task Force, 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.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.17

Original: English

ACTION PLAN FOR MIGRATORY LANDBIRDS IN THE AFRICAN-EURASIAN REGION

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th Meeting (Quito, 4-9 November 2014)

Concerned that there is compelling scientific evidence of widespread declines of African-Eurasian migratory landbirds in recent decades, and that these declines are of growing conservation concern in both scientific and political arenas as the European breeding populations of some formerly widespread species have more than halved in the last 30 years;

Aware that the status of migratory landbirds is widely used as an indicator of the overall health of the environment and other biodiversity, *inter alia* the achievement of Target 12 of the CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

Aware also that the key drivers of this decline appear to be degradation of the breeding habitats, particularly within agricultural systems and woodland and forests, and in the non-breeding areas the combined factors of anthropogenic habitat degradation, unsustainable harvest and climate change;

Recalling that Resolution 10.27 of the Tenth Conference of the Parties urged Parties and invited non-Parties and other stakeholders with the CMS Secretariat to develop an Action Plan for the conservation of African-Eurasian migrant landbirds and their habitats throughout the flyway, for adoption at the 11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties, on the basis of which the COP can consider the need for a new instrument or using an existing instrument as a framework;

Further recalling Resolution 11.16 on the Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds, and the Guidelines to Prevent Poisoning of Migratory Birds adopted through Resolution 11.15;

Taking note of the report of the workshop to elaborate an Action Plan on African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds, that took place in Accra between 31 August and 2 September 2012, and *thanking* the Government of Ghana for effectively hosting this workshop;

Acknowledging with thanks the contributions of the members of the Working Group on African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds (the Working Group) established under the CMS Scientific Council;

Further acknowledging the essential role of the financial donors of this project, which made it possible to develop the Action Plan, in particular the Government of Switzerland and BirdLife International and its national partners;

Welcoming the establishment of the Migrant Landbirds Study Group (MLSG) as an international network of specialists and organizations working on research, monitoring and conservation of migratory landbird species, *taking note* of the results of its inaugural Meeting in Wilhelmshaven, Germany, 26-28 March 2014 and of the Friends of the Landbirds Action Plan (FLAP) as a forum for interested stakeholders, individual and organizations to follow and support the CMS Action Plan; and

Further welcoming the initiative of EURING (European Union for Bird Ringing) to produce a European Atlas of Bird Migration, based on recoveries of ringed birds, with the support of the CMS Secretariat;

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

1. *Adopts* the “African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan (AEMLAP)” (the Action Plan), and its Annexes, contained in Annex II of document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.1.4/Rev.1 and *urges* Parties and *encourages* non-Parties and stakeholders to implement the Action Plan as a matter of priority;
2. *Especially urges* Parties and *encourages* non-Parties to address the issue of habitat loss and degradation of migratory landbird species through the development of policies that maintain, manage and restore natural and semi-natural habitats within the wider environment, including working with local communities, and in partnership with the poverty alleviation community and the agriculture and forestry sectors in Africa;
3. *Requests* Parties and *invites* Range States to implement existing measures under CMS, AEW, the Raptors MoU and other relevant international environmental treaties, especially where these contribute to the objectives of the Landbirds Action Plan, in order to increase the resilience of migratory landbird populations and their potential to adapt to environmental change;
4. *Calls on* Parties to urgently address the problems of illegal and of unsustainable taking of landbirds during migration and wintering and ensure that national conservation legislation is in place and enforced and implementation measures are taken, and *requests* the Secretariat to liaise with the Bern Convention and other relevant fora in order to facilitate the national and international mitigation of the problem of illegal killing of birds in line with Resolution 11.16 on the Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds;
5. *Urges* Parties and *invites* non-Parties to implement the Guidelines to Prevent Poisoning of Migratory Birds as adopted through Resolution 11.15; in particular those referring to agricultural pesticides which have a special significance for migratory landbirds as a major source of mortality;
6. *Requests* the Scientific Council and the Working Group, in liaison with the Migrant Landbirds Study Group to promote work to address key gaps in knowledge and future

research directions, in particular through the analysis of existing long-term and large-scale datasets, the European Atlas of Bird Migration, the use of new and emerging tracking technologies, field studies of migrant birds in Sub-Saharan Africa, use of survey and demographic data from the Eurasian breeding grounds and use of remote sensing earth observation data of land cover change in sub-Saharan Africa;

7. *Further requests* the Scientific Council and the Working Group, in liaison with the Friends of the Landbirds Action Plan to promote and encourage increased public awareness of, and support for, migratory landbird conservation along the length of the flyway among the general public and stakeholders, including about how individual birds are shared across countries and act as indicators of the overall health of the environment, of people and all biodiversity;

8. *Instructs* the Secretariat, in collaboration with Parties and relevant international organizations, subject to the availability of funds, to organize regional workshops to address specific issues and promote the implementation of the Action Plan and share best practice and lessons learnt in the effective conservation of migratory landbirds;

9. *Further instructs* the Secretariat, subject to the availability of funds, to organize in the intersessional period between COP11 and COP12 a consultation meeting of Range States to agree on whether the Action Plan should remain as a stand-alone document or whether a new CMS instrument should be developed or an existing CMS instrument should be used as institutional framework;

10. *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 the Action Plan including, *inter alia*, by developing partnerships with the poverty alleviation community and 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 the Action Plan;

11. *Requests* the Working Group and the CMS Scientific Council, in liaison with the Migrant Landbirds Study Group and the Friends of the Landbirds Action Plan, with the support of the CMS Secretariat, to develop as an emerging issue Action Plans for a first set of species including the Yellow-breasted Bunting *Emberiza aureola*, Turtle Dove *Streptopelia turtur* and European Roller *Coracias garrulus*;

12. *Urges* Parties and *invites* UNEP and other relevant international organizations, bilateral and multilateral donors, including from the poverty alleviation community, to support financially the implementation of the Action Plan including through the provision of financial assistance to developing countries for relevant capacity building;

13. *Requests* the continuation of the Working Group until COP12, extending its membership to incorporate expertise from geographical regions currently absent, to facilitate and monitor the implementation of the Action Plan; and

14. *Calls on* Parties and the Scientific Council to report progress in implementing the Action Plan, including monitoring and efficacy of measures taken, to COP12 in 2017.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.18

Original: English

SAKER FALCON *Falco cherrug* GLOBAL ACTION PLAN (SakerGAP)

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th Meeting (Quito, 4-9 November 2014)

Noting that at its Tenth Meeting, the CMS Conference of the Parties (COP10) in Resolution 10.28 decided on an immediate Concerted Action supported by all Parties, including the establishment of a Task Force under the auspices of the Coordinating Unit of the CMS Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia (Raptors MoU) to bring together Range States, Partners and interested parties, to develop a coordinated Global Action Plan, including a management and monitoring system, to conserve the Saker Falcon;

Further noting that CMS COP10 decided that improvements in the conservation status of the Saker Falcon in any Range State may allow sustainable taking from the wild in that Range State under a management system, and that in such cases a Party or Parties may request an exclusion from the Appendix I listing to apply in that Range State, and that the Task Force would endeavour to facilitate this process through the Scientific Council inter-sessionally and through the Conference of the Parties;

Recalling that the Saker Falcon Task Force was mandated to report to: the First Meeting of the Signatories to the CMS Raptors MoU held in the last quarter of 2012; the 18th Inter-sessional CMS Scientific Council Meeting; and, to the 11th Meeting of the CMS Conference of the Parties, with consideration given to down-listing the Saker Falcon at that time;

Recognizing that the listing of the Saker Falcon in CMS Appendix I excludes the population in Mongolia, in recognition of its Saker Falcon conservation and management programme, which has been carried out in collaboration with the Environment Agency - Abu Dhabi, on behalf of the Government of the United Arab Emirates;

Further recognizing that the work of the Saker Falcon Task Force has been a unique and productive partnership involving a wide range of parties, and appreciative in particular of the financial contributions made by the Parties at CMS COP10, the European Union, the Saudi Wildlife Authority on behalf of the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and by the CITES Secretariat, as well as of the wider support in the form of working time contributed by all the members of the Saker Falcon Task Force; and

Stressing the need for immediate action by Range States and stakeholders to address the principal threats to the Saker Falcon at all stages of its life cycle and across its full range;

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

1. *Congratulates* the Saker Falcon Task Force on its work, including especially the transparent consensus-building approach that has been employed, and *recognizes* the importance of the development of the Saker Falcon Global Action Plan (SakerGAP) for the conservation and management of the species;
2. *Adopts* the ten-year SakerGAP presented as UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.1.5.2 as the basis for action on the conservation and management of the Saker Falcon in the coming triennium and beyond, with the overall goal ‘to re-establish a healthy and self-sustaining wild Saker Falcon population throughout its range, and to ensure that any use is sustainable’;
3. *Decides* to continue the Concerted Action for the Saker Falcon during the next triennium at least, to enable initial implementation of the SakerGAP to begin;
4. *Further decides* to continue the Saker Falcon Task Force, under the auspices of the Coordinating Unit of the CMS Raptors MoU, and *instructs* the Task Force to:
 - Actively promote the implementation of the SakerGAP, including by continuing to facilitate engagement, communication, cooperation and collaboration between the stakeholders;
 - Further develop, refine and implement an adaptive management and monitoring framework to improve the present conservation status of the Saker Falcon through, *inter alia*, regulated and sustainable use; and
 - Keep under review the option to down-list the species;
5. *Welcomes* the offer by the International Association for Falconry and Conservation of Birds of Prey (IAF) to lead in taking forward the first Saker Falcon Task Force Flagship Project to develop an Online Information Portal to engage falcon hospitals, falconers and trappers within a Saker Falcon Network;
6. *Recommends* the following reporting framework and timeline for the Task Force:
 - Report to the Second Meeting of Signatories of the CMS Raptors MoU;
 - Report to the 19th Inter-sessional CMS Scientific Council Meeting; and
 - Review progress on implementing the SakerGAP and report to the 12th Meeting of the CMS Conference of the Parties;
7. *Urges* Parties, Range States and stakeholders to actively support, including by voluntary financial contributions, the work of the Saker Falcon Task Force;
8. *Further urges* Parties, Range States and stakeholders to work collaboratively to immediately begin to mobilize the considerable resources required to fully implement the SakerGAP throughout the species’ range;

9. *Invites* Parties and Range States to integrate implementation of the SakerGAP into their national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), and/or National or Regional Species Action Plans developed under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); and
10. *Instructs* the CMS Secretariat to convey this Resolution to the secretariats of the other Multilateral Environmental Agreements, in particular CITES, seeking their support and contributions to the implementation of the SakerGAP.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.19

Original: English

THE TAXONOMY AND NOMENCLATURE OF BIRDS LISTED ON THE CMS APPENDICES

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th Meeting (Quito, 4-9 November 2014)

Recalling Resolution 10.13 on Standardized Nomenclature of Birds Listed on the CMS Appendices that requests the Chair of the Scientific Council to liaise with the Chairs of the Scientific Advisory Bodies of the Biodiversity-related Conventions, the Secretariats of relevant MEAs and relevant international organizations, including IUCN, BirdLife International, Wetlands International and UNEP-WCMC, with the aim of evaluating the possible adoption of a single nomenclature and taxonomy for birds, and to inform the Scientific Council at its eighteenth meeting with a view to adopting an appropriate Resolution at COP11;

Taking note of the report of the Ad Hoc Meeting on Harmonization of Bird Taxonomy which took place in Formia (Italy) on 8 October 2013 (UNEP/CMS/ScC18/Inf.9.1) and *thanking* the Chair of the Scientific Council for convening that Meeting;

Taking note also of the report of the CITES Animals Committee that took place in Veracruz (México) from 28 April to 3 May 2014;

Noting that regarding albatrosses and petrels, COP10 adopted the taxonomy used by ACAP as the Convention's standard nomenclatural reference, and that ACAP takes account of the most recent taxonomic information on species of albatrosses and petrels;

Aware that international efforts to take coherent action to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity at the species level can be significantly hampered if there is no common understanding of which animals or plants are included under a particular species name and that this lack of understanding can present particular challenges for activities such as the implementation of conventions, potentially with legal implications;

Further aware that a harmonization of bird taxonomy and nomenclature among MEAs and other partners, such as CMS, CITES, Ramsar, IUCN, BirdLife International, Wetlands International and UNEP-WCMC, can improve synergies benefitting migratory species conservation and better implementation of CMS Family instruments;

Recognizing that the Chairs of the Scientific Advisory Bodies of the Biodiversity-related Conventions (CSAB) have repeatedly expressed their support for the idea of moving

towards harmonization of nomenclature and taxonomy in the lists of species that they use, and requested stronger cooperation among MEAs towards that goal;

Emphasising that stability over time in the taxonomy and nomenclature of species listed under CMS is essential to ensure legal security for the implementation of the Convention;

Acknowledging that the adoption of a new reference for birds may imply cases of synonymy, species aggregation (lumping) and/or splitting of species, and that CMS has agreed rules on how to act in such cases and their consequent reflection in the Appendices; and

Noting the recommendation provided by the CMS Scientific Council at its 18th Meeting (Bonn, 1-3 July 2014), on a standard nomenclature reference for non-passerine birds, and *also noting* that the taxonomy of albatrosses and petrels in this reference is consistent with that adopted by ACAP;

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

1. *Adopts* the reference recommended by the 18th Meeting of the CMS Scientific Council as the CMS standard reference for bird taxonomy and nomenclature for non-Passerine species:

Handbook of the Birds of the World/BirdLife International Illustrated Checklist of the Birds of the World, Volume 1: Non-passerines, by Josep del Hoyo, Nigel J. Collar, David A. Christie, Andrew Elliot and Lincoln D.C. Fishpool (2014);

2. *Confirms* that for Passerine birds, the standard references for taxonomy and nomenclature remain for the time being as outlined in Resolution 6.1, namely:

For taxonomy and nomenclature at the level of orders and families:

Morony, J.J., Bock, W.J. and Farrand, J. (1975). Reference List of the Birds of the World. Department of Ornithology, American Museum of Natural History, New York, New York.

For taxonomy and nomenclature at the level of genera and species:

Sibley, C.G. and Monroe, B.L. (1990). Distribution and taxonomy of birds of the world. Yale University Press, New Haven.

Sibley, C.G. and Monroe, B.L. (1993). A supplement to distribution and taxonomy of birds of the world. Yale University Press, New Haven.

3. *Requests* the Scientific Council to consider the implications of adopting in future as a standard reference for Passerine bird taxonomy and nomenclature the Handbook of the Birds of the World/BirdLife International Illustrated Checklist of the Birds of the World, Volume 2: Passerines, due to be published in 2016;

4. *Reaffirms* the rules adopted by the Convention for the treatment of cases of synonymy, species splitting and species aggregation (lumping) as a result of a change of standard nomenclatural reference, as follows:

- Synonymy: corrections can be made automatically as there is no change of status for any listed population;
- Splitting: when a listed taxon is split into two or more, each of the resulting taxa retains the listing status of the former aggregate taxon; and
- Aggregation (lumping): if a taxon listed in either Appendix I or Appendix II of the Convention is merged with one or more unlisted taxa, under its name or that of one of the unlisted taxa, the entire aggregate taxon will be listed in the Appendix that included the originally listed, narrower taxon in all cases where the unlisted entity thus added has the same conservation status as, or a worse one than, that of the previously listed taxon. In all other cases, a taxonomic or geographical restriction will be introduced, pending consideration by the Scientific Council and the Conference of the Parties of extended listing proposals;

5. *Instructs* the Secretariat, in consultation with the Scientific Council and the Depositary, to adapt the CMS Appendices according to the new bird reference adopted and the rules outlined above;

6. *Further instructs* the Secretariat to transmit this Resolution to the secretariats of CITES and the Ramsar Convention for consideration by their scientific bodies, and to continue to liaise with the avian CMS instruments and MEA Secretariats with a view to strengthening harmonization of taxonomic references; and

7. *Urges* other MEAs to adopt the same standard taxonomic reference for non-Passerine species of birds.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.20

Original: English

CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SHARKS AND RAYS

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th Meeting (Quito, 4-9 November 2014)

Aware of the critical role that migratory sharks and rays play in marine ecosystems and local economies, and *concerned* about the significant mortality of these species, especially those listed on Appendices I and II of the Convention from a range of impacts and threats;

Noting IUCN's 2014 assessment on the conservation status of sharks, rays (including skate, guitarfish, sawfish, wedgefish, numbfish, etc.) and chimaera species (Chondrichthyan fish), estimating that one quarter of all examined species are threatened with extinction, and only one third are classified as being of low conservation concern;

Noting that the IUCN has warned that rays are generally more threatened and less protected than sharks, and that the Giant Manta Ray was added to CMS Appendix I and II at the Tenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

Noting with concern that overfishing is the main driver behind significant declines in shark and ray species worldwide, threatening many populations, the stability of marine ecosystems, sustainable fisheries, shark- and ray-based eco-tourism and food security;

Aware that finning, the removal and retention of the fins of sharks (and some rays) and the discard at sea of the rest of the carcass, is associated with unsustainable mortality and unacceptable waste;

Also aware that the demand for shark (and some rays) fins can fuel unsustainable practices and overexploitation of these species;

Recalling the UN Fish Stocks Agreement that aims to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of straddling and highly migratory fish stocks and that the United Nations General Assembly, adopted consensus Resolutions on sustainable fisheries every year since 2007 (62/177, 63/112, 64/72, 65/38, 66/68 and 67/79, 68/71), calling upon States to take immediate and concerted action to improve the implementation of and compliance with existing regional fisheries management organization or arrangement measures that regulate shark fisheries and incidental catch of sharks, in particular those measures which prohibit or restrict fisheries conducted solely for the purpose of harvesting shark fins, and, where necessary, to consider taking other measures, as appropriate, such as requiring that all sharks be landed with each fin naturally attached;

Aware that, despite past and present scientific research and monitoring, knowledge of the biology, ecology and population dynamics of many migratory sharks and rays is deficient, and that it is necessary to promote stronger co-operation among fishing nations on research, monitoring, enforcement and compliance in order to effectively implement conservation measures;

Noting that several RFMOs have adopted science-based conservation and management measures, applicable to all fishing vessels operating within the RFMO Convention areas, aiming at eradicating shark finning and ensuring protection and sustainable management of specific sharks species harvested as target and/or bycatch species;

Further noting that, with effect from 14 September 2014, eight species of shark and all manta rays are included in Appendix II of the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and that all species of sawfishes are listed in Appendix I;

Emphasizing the importance of the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks, which was adopted by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations in 1999, in providing guidance on the development of such measures, and welcoming the fact that 18 out of 26 top fishing nations have adopted National Plans of Action for Sharks (NPOA-Sharks);

Further emphasising the prominent role of RFMOs in establishing conservation and management measures for sharks, many of which are binding upon all fishing vessels operating within the RFMO convention areas, based on best available data and scientific advice provided by their Scientific Committees;

Recalling Recommendation 8.16 on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks requesting all Parties to strengthen measures to protect migratory shark species against threats, including habitat destruction, IUU fishing, and fisheries bycatch; and

Recalling the establishment of the CMS Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks (Sharks MoU) in 2010, which aims to achieve and maintain a favourable conservation status for migratory sharks based on the best available scientific information, taking into account the socio-economic and other values of these species, and the first Meeting of the Signatories in 2012 where the Conservation Plan for Migratory Sharks was adopted;

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

1. *Urges* Parties to ensure that all fishing and trade of sharks and rays are ecologically sustainable, and that a lack of scientific data does not preclude conservation or fisheries management action towards this objective;
2. *Further urges* Parties to take steps to eliminate shark finning where they have not already done so, including implementing measures such as prohibiting the removal of sharks fins at sea and discarding the carcass at sea, requiring sharks to be landed with all fins naturally attached, or other measures in line with applicable UN General Assembly Resolutions;

3. *Further urges* Parties, where they have not already done so, to develop and implement National Plans of Action for Sharks (NPOA-SHARKS) in accordance with FAO's International Plan of Action for Sharks - IPOA-SHARKS;
4. *Further urges* Parties to comply with existing conservation and management measures in particular those of Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs), where applicable, including compliance with data collection and submission requirements/ obligations to allow for reliable stock assessments by the Scientific Committees of these bodies;
5. *Further urges* Parties to develop and implement guidelines and procedures for implementing the provisions of CITES regulating the trade of shark products deriving from species listed under the Appendices of the Convention;
6. *Encourages* Parties to identify the needs of training and capacity development in research, species specific data collection and monitoring, and to facilitate initiatives to enhance institutional capacities and competencies in shark and ray identification, management and conservation techniques;
7. *Requests* Parties to improve the biological and ecological knowledge of migratory elasmobranchs populations and identify ways to make fishing gears more selective to support effective conservation measures through research, monitoring and information exchange and promote population assessments and research including within the frame of RFMOs and their scientific bodies where applicable;
8. *Encourages* Parties to prioritize programmes to monitor and document directed shark and ray fisheries and those fisheries where sharks and rays are a significant bycatch, which may include vessel monitoring systems, inspections and on-board observer or monitoring programmes;
9. *Further encourages* Parties, where appropriate, to promote the establishment of science-based conservation targets for migratory sharks and rays, and indicators to assess progress towards reaching these targets, including within the RFMOs where applicable;
10. *Requests* Parties to identify and conserve critical habitats and life stages, and migration routes, with a view to contributing to the development and implementation of effective conservation and sustainable management measures, based on the best available scientific knowledge and the precautionary approach;
11. *Encourages* Parties, RFMOs and other relevant bodies to minimize the impact of fishing in migration corridors and other habitats deemed critical to the recovery and sustainability of shark and ray populations, including those that straddle jurisdictional boundaries;
12. *Invites* Parties, Range States, and Cooperating Partners to sign the Sharks MoU and engage in conservation and research measures in order to prevent the unsustainable use of sharks and rays;

13. *Instructs* the Secretariat to continue to liaise with FAO, RFMOs, CITES, civil society and other relevant stakeholders in order to promote coordinated actions for the conservation and sustainable use of sharks and rays; and
14. *Encourages* Parties to bring to the attention of FAO, RFMOs and other relevant bodies the objectives of CMS and the CMS Sharks MoU with regard to the Conservation of Sharks and Rays with the aim to ensure cooperation, complementarities and improve efficiency of global instruments and bodies sharing similar objectives in relation to elasmobranchs conservation and management.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.21

Original: English

SINGLE SPECIES ACTION PLAN FOR THE LOGGERHEAD TURTLE (*Caretta caretta*) IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th Meeting (Quito, 4-9 November 2014)

Noting that the Loggerhead Turtle (*Caretta caretta*) was listed on CMS Appendix II in 1979 and Appendix I in 1985 and was designated for Concerted Actions for the period 2012-2014;

Noting also that there are numerous existing instruments and mechanisms that address sea turtles in the South Pacific and the Eastern Pacific, including the Secretary of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) the Inter-American Sea Turtle Convention (IAC), and the Permanent Commission of the South Pacific (CPPS) as well as fora that address sea turtle bycatch, such as the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (SPRFMO) and the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC);

Aware that, while there is one management unit for *Caretta caretta* in the South Pacific Ocean, there are no international instruments that address conservation issues of this species across the entire Pacific Ocean;

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the COP Appointed Councillor for Marine Turtles in the development of this Action Plan; and

Further noting with appreciation the role of the Australian Government in funding a Meeting of Range States, convened by CMS in Brisbane, Australia, 25-27 March 2014 to develop a draft Single Species Action Plan;

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

1. *Adopts* the Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*) in the South Pacific Ocean as submitted to COP11 in document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.2.2/Rev.1;

2. *Urges* South Pacific Parties and other Parties with fishing fleets operating in the South Pacific Ocean, and *invites* South Pacific non-Party Range States to implement relevant provisions of the Action Plan;

3. *Encourages* other Parties to provide technical and/or financial support to activities outlined in the Action Plan;
4. *Invites* other relevant intergovernmental frameworks, such as the Inter-American Turtle Convention, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environmental Programme and Regional Fisheries Management Organisations operating in the South Pacific Ocean, to take into account the provisions of the Action Plan in the consideration of their activities and to support implementation of relevant Action Plan activities that fall within their mandate, as appropriate;
5. *Instructs* the Secretariat to bring the Action Plan to the attention of all Range States and relevant intergovernmental organisations and to monitor the implementation of the Action Plan; and
6. *Requests* the COP appointed Councillor for Marine Turtles to provide guidance for the implementation of the Action Plan and report on progress to COP12.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.22

Original: English

LIVE CAPTURES OF CETACEANS FROM THE WILD FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th Meeting (Quito, 4-9 November 2014)

Noting the continuing activities targeting wild small cetacean populations for live capture, including several species listed on CMS Appendices I and II, for public display in commercial aquaria and travelling shows;

Noting that the IUCN (through the work of the Species Survival Commission's Cetacean Specialist Group) recognizes that live capture can be a serious threat to local cetacean populations when unmanaged and undertaken without a rigorous programme of research and monitoring, because the removal of live cetaceans from the wild, for captive display and/or research, is equivalent to incidental or deliberate killing, since the animals brought into captivity or killed during capture operations are no longer available to help maintain their natural populations;

Noting the regularly repeated advice from the International Whaling Commission that populations of small cetaceans should not be subject to removals where such removals have not been shown to be sustainable;

Recalling that Article III (5) of CMS requires that Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall in principle prohibit the taking of animals belonging to such species;

Also recalling that CMS Resolution 10.15 on a Global Programme of Work for Cetaceans requests the CMS Secretariat and Scientific Council to continue and increase efforts to collaborate with other relevant international fora with a view to avoiding duplication, increasing synergies and raising the profile of the CMS and CMS cetacean-related agreements in these fora;

Further recalling that Resolution 9.9 on Migratory Marine Species expresses concern that migratory marine species face multiple, cumulative and often synergistic threats with possible effects over vast areas, such as by-catch, over-fishing, pollution, habitat destruction or degradation, marine noise impacts and deliberate hunts as well as climate change;

Noting that Resolution 8.22 on human-induced impacts on cetaceans does not sufficiently address the issue of live capture for commercial purposes;

Reiterating its urgent call in Resolution 10.15 on Parties to promote the integration of cetacean conservation into all relevant sectors by coordinating their national positions among various conventions, agreements and other international fora;

Aware that all regional cetacean-related instruments concluded under CMS contain provisions, or have in place plans, relevant to the issue of live captures, namely that:

- the Whale and Dolphin Action Plan (2013-2017) of the CMS Memorandum of Understanding for the Conservation of Cetaceans and their Habitats in the Pacific Islands Region includes “direct take” as one of five major hazards to whale and dolphin populations in the Pacific Islands region and includes minimizing its impact as an objective of the Plan;
- the Small Cetacean Action Plan of the CMS Memorandum of Understanding Concerning the Conservation of the Manatee and Small Cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia calls on Signatories to ensure that any live capture activities in the region do not affect the viability of local populations and comply with international regulations and agreements;
- Paragraph 4 of the Annex to the ASCOBANS Agreement requires Parties to “endeavour to establish (a) the prohibition under national law, of the intentional taking and killing of small cetaceans where such regulations are not already in force” pursuant to the Article 2.1 aim to achieve and maintain a favourable conservation status for small cetaceans; and
- Article II of the ACCOBAMS Agreement requires Parties to “prohibit and take all necessary measures to eliminate, where this is not already done, any deliberate taking of Cetaceans”, subject to limited exceptions “only in emergency situations” and “for the purpose of non-lethal in situ research aimed at maintaining a favourable conservation status for cetaceans”;

Also aware that:

- The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) includes all cetacean species in its Appendices I or II, where imports of specimens of CITES Appendix I species to be used for primarily commercial purposes are prohibited;
- the Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats prohibits “all forms of deliberate capture and keeping” of species included in its Appendix II, including the bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) and the killer whale (*Orcinus orca*);
- European Union Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora lists all cetaceans in its Annex IV and subject to exceptions, requires EU Member States to take requisite measures to establish a system of strict protection for these species in their natural range, prohibiting all forms of deliberate capture or killing of wild specimens, and to prohibit the sale or exchange of cetaceans;

- Article 11 (1) (b) of the Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife Protocol of the Wider Caribbean Region requires each Party to ensure protection and recovery of fauna species on its Annex 2 (including cetaceans) by prohibiting “the taking, possession or killing (including, to the extent possible, the incidental taking, possession or killing) or commercial trade” in such species or their parts or products; and
- The so-called Buenos Aires Group, comprised of the majority of Latin American IWC member states, adopted in 2007 the Latin American Strategy for Cooperation on Cetacean Conservation, which assumes among its main commitments non-lethal use of cetaceans;

Acknowledging increasing global concern for animal welfare in relation to the live capture, transport and keeping of cetaceans; and

Acknowledging that a number of countries including Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Chile, China, Costa Rica, India, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Member States of the EU, Mexico, Monaco, Nicaragua, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Uruguay, have already established total or partial prohibitions of live captures of wild cetaceans in their national waters;

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

1. *Invites* Parties that have not already done so to develop and implement national legislation, as appropriate, prohibiting the live capture of cetaceans from the wild for commercial purposes;
2. *Urges* Parties to consider taking stricter measures in line with CITES Article XIV with regard to the import and international transit of live cetaceans for commercial purposes that have been captured in the wild;
3. *Requests* the Secretariat and the Scientific Council to seek to enhance cooperation and collaboration with CITES and the IWC on small cetacean species targeted by live captures from the wild;
4. *Calls* on Parties to support and, where appropriate and possible, contribute to cooperation and collaboration with CITES and IWC on small cetacean species targeted by live captures from the wild;
5. *Urges* Parties and *encourages* Parties or Signatories to relevant CMS instruments and non-Party States to actively discourage new live captures from the wild for commercial purposes; and
6. *Encourages* Parties to share data and information on live captures with the IWC and other appropriate fora.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.23

Original: English

CONSERVATION IMPLICATIONS OF CETACEAN CULTURE

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th Meeting (Quito, 4-9 November 2014)

Recalling that Resolution 10.15 Global Programme of Work for Cetaceans (2012-2024) instructed the CMS Scientific Council's Aquatic Mammals Working Group to provide advice on the impact of the emergent science of cetacean social complexity and culture as it related to regional populations;

Aware that the CMS Scientific Council expert workshop on the conservation implications of cetacean culture held in April 2014 recommended that "management decisions should be precautionary and assume that populations may contain discrete social elements which have conservation significance warranting further investigation";

Noting that the CMS Scientific Council endorsed the recommendations of the expert workshop on the conservation implications of cetacean culture, contained in UNEP/CMS/COP11/Inf.18;

Recognizing that a number of socially complex mammalian species, such as several species of cetaceans, great apes and elephants, show evidence of having non-human culture (hereafter 'culture');

Concerned that highly social species face unique conservation challenges;

Aware that the social transmission of knowledge between individuals may increase population viability and provide opportunities for the rapid spread of innovations and thus adaptation to environmental change;

Aware that this transmission of knowledge may also increase the impact of anthropogenic threats or can operate synergistically with anthropogenic threats to compound their impact on a specific social group or more widely;

Recognizing that the impact of removal of individuals from populations of socially complex species may have consequences beyond simply a reduction in absolute numbers;

Also recognizing that populations of some species are better delineated by cultural behaviour than genetic diversity or geographic isolation;

Conscious that the scientific investigation of culture and social complexity in mammals is a rapidly evolving field which is increasingly important for conservation management; and

Considering that the CMS Family is in a strong position to take account of this emerging information in its work;

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

1. *Welcomes* the report of the CMS Scientific Council Expert Workshop on the conservation implications of cetacean culture, contained in UNEP/CMS/COP11/Inf.18;
2. *Encourages* Parties to consider culturally transmitted behaviours when determining conservation measures;
3. *Also encourages* Parties and other stakeholders to assess anthropogenic threats to socially complex mammalian species on the basis of evidence of interactions of those threats with social structure and culture;
4. *Urges* Parties to apply a precautionary approach to the management of populations for which there is evidence that influence of culture and social complexity may be a conservation issue;
5. *Encourages* Parties and other stakeholders to gather and publish pertinent data for advancing the conservation management of these populations and discrete social groups;
6. *Requests* the CMS Scientific Council to establish an intersessional expert working group dealing with the conservation implications of culture and social complexity, with a focus on, but not limited to cetaceans;
7. *Invites* relevant CMS Scientific Councillors for taxa other than cetaceans to review the findings of the workshop and engage in this expert group; and
8. *Requests* the expert group, subject to availability of resources, to:
 - 8.1 Develop a list of priority species listed on CMS for a comprehensive investigation of culture and social structure and commence more detailed analysis as appropriate, including for example developing a list of key factors that should be taken into consideration for effective conservation; and
 - 8.2 Report its findings and any proposals for future work through the CMS Scientific Council to CMS COP12.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.24

Original: English

THE CENTRAL ASIAN MAMMALS INITIATIVE

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th Meeting (Quito, 4-9 November 2014)

Deeply concerned that large mammal migrations in one of the last remaining regions supporting long-distance movements, the Central Asian plains and mountains, are severely threatened by overexploitation of wildlife as well as exploitation of minerals and other natural resources and that the habitats upon which large mammals depend are becoming lost, degraded and fragmented at an unprecedented rate;

Recognizing that extractive industries, infrastructure and fences can have a particularly detrimental impact on the conservation status of migratory mammals and may cause direct mortality and fragmentation of habitats, disrupting essential movement from one place to another and *further recognizing* the urgent need for practical guidelines to mitigate impacts on migratory mammals from linear infrastructure, including the threat from increased human habitation and associated poaching threats along infrastructure routes, not only in Central Asia, but across the wider Asian region;

Aware that long-distance movements of many species are unpredictable, which increases the need to maintain the permeability of large landscapes;

Aware that migratory species and their habitats provide essential ecosystem services as well as cultural heritage value and economic benefits for instance through sustainable use and tourism, and that many human communities directly and indirectly rely on the availability of large mammal species and on intact ecosystems for their livelihoods;

Acknowledging the Central Eurasian Aridland Mammals Concerted Action established by Recommendations 8.23 and 9.1, which highlights the exceptional importance of Eurasian arid ecosystems for migratory species and the crucial role of CMS in conserving them, covering in particular five large mammal species listed on Appendix I (four of these designated for Concerted Action)¹, and a further six on Appendix II (four of these designated for Cooperative Action)²;

¹ Appendix I - Bukhara/Yarkand deer *Cervus elaphus yarkandensis* (listed on both Appendices, not designated for Concerted Action), Wild camel *Camelus bactrianus*, Wild yak *Bos grunniens*, Cheetah *Acinonyx jubatus*, Snow leopard *Uncia uncia*.

² Appendix II - Saiga antelope *Saiga spp.*, Kiang *Equus kiang*, Argali *Ovis ammon*, Mongolian gazelle *Procapra gutturosa*, Goitered gazelle *Gazella subgutturosa*, Kulan *Equus hemionus* (the last four designated for Cooperative Action).

Further acknowledging the multiple mandates of CMS to work in the region, including Memoranda of Understanding covering the Saiga Antelope and Bukhara Deer;

Noting that most of the species in the Central Asian region listed in the Appendices of CMS are also included in the Appendices of the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), thus offering opportunities for synergy as envisaged in the Memorandum of Understanding and Joint Work Programme between the Secretariats of the two Conventions;

Noting with satisfaction the progress made since COP10 in implementing these mandates, in particular the International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Argali *Ovis ammon* (CMS/UNEP/COP11/Doc.23.3.3), the assessment of gaps and needs in relation to migratory mammals in Central Asia (CMS/UNEP/COP11/Inf.21) and the Programme of Work for a broader Central Asian mammals initiative comprising all activities aimed at conserving large migratory mammals and implementing CMS in the Central Asian region;

Recalling the decisions under the Future Shape process, including activities 8 and 15 under Res.10.9 urging Parties to “identify opportunities for cooperation and coordination at the local and regional level through the creation of synergies based on geography”, and “to seek opportunities to develop synergistic relationships either based on geography or species clustering”, such as with the development of a common conservation programme;

Taking into account the Bishkek Declaration on the Conservation of Snow Leopards and the comprehensive, long-term Global Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Programme adopted by Range States at the Global Snow Leopard Forum in Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic in October 2013, which called upon all Range States to declare the year of 2015 as the International Year of the Snow Leopard, and October 23 as an annually celebrated Snow Leopard Day;

Grateful for the financial and in-kind support from the Governments of Switzerland and Germany and the European Union through the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ) in pursuing the work for the conservation of migratory mammals in the Central Asian region; and

Further grateful to the Kyrgyz Government for hosting the Stakeholder Meeting on the Conservation of Large Mammals in Central Asia on 23-25 September 2014 in Bishkek, which developed the Programme of Work for the Central Asian Mammals Initiative, annexed to the present Resolution;

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

1. *Adopts* the Programme of Work for the Central Asian Mammals Initiative contained in the Annex to this Resolution and *endorses* the concept of the *Central Asian Mammals Initiative (CAMI)* as an innovative and integrative approach building on a regional programme, that identifies synergies based on common or shared work programmes, geography, species and interests in line with Future Shape decisions, to enhance cooperation and coordination at the local, regional and international level, to minimize institutional overlap and to improve efficient implementation of CMS and its instruments on large mammals in the region;

2. *Further adopts* the Guidelines for Addressing the Impact of Linear Infrastructure on Large Migratory Mammals in Central Asia contained in UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.3.2;
3. *Also adopts* the International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Argali *Ovis ammon* contained in UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.3.3;
4. *Instructs* the Secretariat, subject to funding, to take up the role of coordinating the implementation of the Programme of Work and to establish a post for an officer within the CMS Secretariat to coordinate the CAMI, including to support the implementation of relevant MOUs, Single Species Action Plans such as for the Argali and other CMS mandates;
5. *Requests* Parties and *invites* all Range States, partner organizations, donors and the private sector to engage in the CAMI and to provide the financial or in-kind resources to support its coordination and full and timely implementation;
6. *Calls upon* Range States to strengthen their transboundary cooperation, *inter alia* by using existing international and regional fora; and
7. *Instructs* the Scientific Council and the Secretariat to continue and strengthen efforts to collaborate with other relevant international fora with a view to strengthening synergies and implementation of CMS and the CAMI in these fora.

Annex to Resolution 11.24

**PROGRAMME OF WORK
FOR THE CENTRAL ASIAN MAMMALS INITIATIVE (2014-2020)**

I. Introduction

The vast and still largely interconnected ecosystems of the Central Asian region harbour a number of CMS-listed large mammal species, most of which are in decline due to poaching, illegal trade, habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation from mining and infrastructure development as well as from overgrazing by and competition with livestock and conversion to agriculture. CMS Parties recognized with Recommendations 8.23 and 9.1 that the populations of many Eurasian migratory mammals¹ are in a profoundly unsatisfactory state of conservation and that these ecosystems and their unique migration phenomena are a crucial area of action for the Convention. CMS is already working together with many Central Asian countries and organizations, inter alia through the Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) for the conservation of the Saiga antelope and the Bukhara deer and the Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of Argali. CMS policies also target the removal of barriers to migration and the building of transboundary ecological networks (Res.10.3).

The Central Asian Mammals Initiative (CAMI) has been developed under CMS to provide a common strategic framework for action at the international level to conserve migratory mammals and their habitat in the region. It aims at bringing together and harmonizing implementation of existing CMS instruments and mandates as well as initiatives undertaken by other stakeholders. A strong focus of CAMI is on promoting synergies between stakeholders and existing conservation frameworks, as well as on sharing communication and strengthening cooperation across borders, facilitating building on successes and raising awareness.

The initiative has so far produced the following:

1. An assessment of gaps and needs of migratory mammal conservation in Central Asia (Karlstetter & Mallon 2014), which included a stakeholder survey, online questionnaire and interviews in Afghanistan, China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan in February and March 2014, and national consultation meetings in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan in May and June 2014 (the assessment is available as UNEP/CMS/COP11/Inf.21).
2. Based on the results of this assessment, the following outputs have been produced:
 - a. A compilation of key actions that stakeholders identified as important for the conservation of migratory mammals across the region; and
 - b. A draft joint Programme of Work (POW) for the CAMI, which was developed during the Stakeholder Meeting on the Conservation of Large Mammals in Central Asia, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan (23-25 September 2014).

¹ A "migratory species" under CMS means "the entire population or any geographically separate part of the population of any species or lower taxon of wild animals, a significant proportion of whose members cyclically and predictably cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries." (CMS 1979).

II. Taxonomic and geographical scope

The CAMI currently addresses 15 species, selected based on the following criteria²:

1. Listing on the Appendices of CMS:
Appendix 1: Bukhara/Yarkand deer *Cervus elaphus yarkandensis* (also listed on Appendix II), wild camel *Camelus bactrianus*, wild yak *Bos grunniens*, snow leopard *Uncia uncia*, cheetah *Acinonyx jubatus*
Appendix 2: Saiga *Saiga tatarica* and *S. borealis mongolica*, argali *Ovis ammon*, Mongolian gazelle *Procapra gutturosa*, goitered gazelle *Gazella subgutturosa*, kulan *Equus hemionus*, kiang *Equus kiang*
2. Other long-distance migrants of Central Asia not listed under CMS: chiru *Pantholops hodgsonii*.
3. Species that have transboundary populations (today or possibly in future) and have more or less the same range as species listed above: Przewalski's horse *Equus caballus przewalskii*, Tibetan gazelle *Procapra picticaudata*.
4. The chinkara (jebeer gazelle) *Gazella bennettii* was formally added during the Regional Stakeholder Meeting in Bishkek (23-25 September 2014).

In the Central Asian region these 15 species occur in the following 14 Range States:

Afghanistan, Bhutan, China, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

III. Vision, Goal and Objectives of the POW

Following the recommendations from the assessment mentioned above, the POW has the following Vision, Goal and Objectives:

Vision:

Secured and viable populations of migratory mammals that range across the landscapes of Central Asia in healthy ecosystems, are valued by, and bring benefits to, local communities and all stakeholders.

Goal:

To improve the conservation of migratory large mammals and their habitats in the Central Asian region by strengthening coordination and cross-border cooperation.

² The standard taxonomic reference for mammals under CMS is Wilson & Reeder (2005).

Objectives:

1. To address main threats and issues currently not (sufficiently) covered by existing work programmes and stakeholders.
2. To guide planning and implementation of prioritized conservation actions on a regional scale.
3. To facilitate knowledge exchange, communication and the promotion of synergies.
4. To support implementation, coordination and resourcing of the CAMI.

IV. Structure of a draft POW

The draft POW (Table 1) is structured around the Goal and Objectives. The main issues identified under each Objective have been developed based on the outcomes of the assessment process. Activities, and to some extent the respective responsibilities and priorities, were identified during the Stakeholder Meeting on the Conservation of Large Mammals in Central Asia, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan (23-25 September 2014).

The POW covers the period of 2014 to 2020 in line with the triennial cycle of the CMS Conference of the Parties. A revision of the assessment of gaps and needs of migratory mammal conservation in Central Asia and the POW should be undertaken in 2020.

Table 1: Programme of Work

Vision: Secure and viable populations of migratory mammals that range across the landscapes of Central Asia in healthy ecosystems, are valued by, and bring benefits to, local communities and all stakeholders.			
Goal: To improve the conservation of migratory large mammals and their habitats in the Central Asian region by strengthening coordination and cross-border cooperation.			
Objective 1. To address key threats and issues currently not (sufficiently) covered by existing work programmes and stakeholders.			
Issue	Activity	Responsible	Priority
1.1. Illegal hunting and trade	1.1.1. Strengthen the capacity of rangers and other relevant enforcement personnel to counteract illegal hunting and trade and secure necessary funding (i.e. human resources, equipment, training).	Government agencies, NGOs	High
	1.1.2. Promote review of national legislation - and its enforcement - on hunting and trade (including relevant penalties, the simplification of prosecution, enforce bonus payment systems to create adequate incentives for enforcement personnel and reinvest fines in conservation) as well as compliance with CITES (and ratification of CITES by those States who are not a party yet).	Government agencies	High
	1.1.3. Promote regular and sound monitoring of species in order to guide, where applicable, sustainable and coordinate off-take of huntable species.	Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs	High
	1.1.4. Improve inter-agency communication and cooperation (i.e. multi-agency task forces) at the national and regional level concerning scientific, management and enforcement issues (e.g. through the development of a Wildlife Enforcement Network and greater cooperation with customs).	Government agencies, Scientific institutions	High/medium
	1.1.5. Promote the use of new technologies, methods and tools for enforcement (use of SMART, sniffer dogs, risk assessments).	Government agencies, NGOs	High/medium
	1.1.6. Promote information exchange across range, transit and consumer states to counteract illegal hunting and trade and ensure adequate information is available on	Government agencies, NGOs, TRAFFIC	High/medium

	trophy hunting regulations.	(tbc), CITES (tbc)	
	1.1.7. Assess feasibility of trophy hunting for huntable species covered under CAMI across the Central Asian region, looking at accruing benefits for local communities, as well as relevant legislation.	Government agencies, NGOs	Medium
	1.1.8. Secure public support for addressing illegal hunting and trade through outreach and development of “citizen/informant networks”.	Government agencies, NGOs	Medium
	1.1.9. Explore other sustainable wildlife use options (i.e. subsistence hunting, ‘green hunting’ - photography) that create incentives for conservation and review according legislation.	Government agencies, NGOs	Medium
	1.1.10. Rotate hunting areas to avoid over-use of animals in one area.	Government agencies, NGOs	Medium
1.2. Overgrazing and livestock competition	1.2.1 Develop methodology for research and monitoring based on examples of best practice on a) pasture productivity, b) pasture suitability, and c) disease transmission.	Government agencies, Scientific Institutions, NGOs	High
	1.2.2. Review and modify existing grazing norms (both legal and customary) based on e.g. carrying capacity and wildlife habitat hotspots.	Government agencies, Scientific Institutions, INGO’s	Medium
	1.2.3. Improve livestock breeding programmes to address overstocking of pastures (focusing on breeds promoting e.g. herd health, productivity and product diversity).	Government agencies, Scientific Institutions, NGOs	High
	1.2.4. Develop and promote awareness and educational programmes on wildlife protection among herding communities.	NGOs, Government agencies (e.g. education ministries)	High
	1.2.5. Promote sustainable livelihood activities in herding communities to reduce focus on livestock as their main asset.	NGOs, Businesses	High
	1.2.6. Establish joint ministerial working groups (committees) to address pasture use and wildlife protection issues.	Government agencies facilitated by NGOs	High
	1.2.7. Establish and promote volunteer ranger mechanism to create rewards/incentives in herding communities residing near wildlife/protected areas/ecological corridors.	Government agencies, local communities, NGOs	Medium

	1.2.8. Where possible, minimize grazing on migration routes by livestock.	Government agencies, Scientific Institutions, NGOs, herders	High
	1.2.9. Explore options of insuring livestock against natural disasters.	Government agencies, Insurance sector	Medium
	1.2.10. Improve pasture quality and productivity and provide alternative “non-pasture” feeding sources for grazing livestock where feasible.	Government agencies, Scientific Institutions	Medium
1.3. Industry and infrastructure development/ barriers to movement	1.3.1. Make species- and landscape-specific knowledge available, specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) develop common standards for maps, b) develop maps (layers) per country per species (identify key areas), c) develop and update map layers on existing and planned potential barriers, d) make maps (GIS) available at national, bilateral and regional level, e) develop species-specific factsheets (incl. behaviour, ecology, etc.), and f) identify knowledge gaps and initiate targeted applied research. 	CMS, UNEP-WCMC (tbc), Government agencies, National scientific institutions, NGOs	High (a) High/medium (b, c, d) Medium (e, f)
	1.3.2. Increase public-awareness on barriers to migration, specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) raise awareness of the broad public on benefits from migratory species, b) raise awareness of the broad public on impacts of barriers on migratory species and possible solutions, and c) conduct information campaigns targeted at decision makers in government, sector and technical agencies. 	CMS, Government agencies, National scientific institutions, NGOs, mass-media	High
	1.3.3. Promote the knowledge and application of technical solutions, specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) document technical solutions for specific cases (species, landscape and type of barrier), b) establish a knowledge exchange platform (or use of existing ones), c) document and monitor impacts and effectiveness of technical solutions, and d) include the topic of barriers to migration into relevant university curricula. 	CMS, Government agencies, National scientific institutions, NGOs	High

	<p>1.3.4. Address political issues, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) establish national and bi-lateral multi-agency task force on border fences (including border security agencies, customs, Ministries of Foreign Affairs, environmental/wildlife agencies, international finance institutions), b) establish national multi-agency task force on big infrastructure projects (i.e. transportation and other relevant ministries), c) integrate migratory species conservation into national EIA regulations and implementation, and d) integrate migratory species conservation into requirements of international financing institutions. 	CMS, National focal points, Government agencies, National scientific institutions, NGOs	High/medium
1.4. Good governance of natural resource management/ policy and legislation	1.4.1. Develop/review the existing policies and regulatory frameworks that affect migratory and transboundary species (or policies that create known/identified threats) which are of interest to CMS to address gaps.	Government agencies, National focal points	High
	1.4.2. Identify if the problems exist at the local level or at national level and where the policies are in conflict with each other.	Government agencies, NGOs	High/medium
	1.4.3. Facilitate or support a regional or issue level expert working group meeting that is tasked with developing a strategy for scaling up national policies to a regional level (National, bilateral, trilateral etc.) to harmonize/coordinate differing policies.	CMS, Government agencies	High/medium
	1.4.4. Provide the CAMI POW to multinational forums such as South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation, Shanghai Cooperation and others, in order to promote compliance with the POW and CMS requirements.	INGO, CMS, Government agencies	Medium
	1.4.5. Involve transport infrastructure, agriculture, border defence sectors, (e.g. OSCE, CAREC, FAO) in CMS relevant technical workshops to represent the interests and capacity of groups which drive identified threats.	CMS, INGO, Government agencies	High
	1.4.6. Create a 'best practice' policy guide for issues that affect migratory and transboundary species in CAMI countries.	CMS, Government agencies, NGOs	High/medium

1.5. Human needs/community engagement in conservation	1.5.1. Promote sustainable livelihood schemes linked to conservation and local conditions, and to whole communities.	National and international NGOs	High
	1.5.2. Support local development (education, health, energy etc.), linked to conservation, linked to whole community needs.	INGOs; Development agencies	Medium
	1.5.3. Establish (and share best practice of) community based insurance schemes (predation, other conflict, bad weather etc.).	As a platform CMS, for implementation: National and international NGOs	High/medium
	1.5.4. Provide culturally and species appropriate activities for teachers using current examples such as establishing Wildlife Clubs and celebrating species days.	National and international NGOs, Government agencies (e.g. education ministry)	Medium
	1.5.5. Build functional associations within and between communities to form implementing and monitoring bodies under the mandate of the national government, e.g. to link communities along migration routes.	Community leaders, local government agencies, NGOs	Medium
	1.5.6. Promote and support the use of local knowledge and skills, e.g. with community based management plans (engagement with strategy definition), scientific research (participatory approaches), reporting outcomes with communities in a suitable language and format.	Local and national NGOs, Research/ Scientific institutions	High/medium
	1.5.7. Promote non-extractive use especially ecotourism: Research the barriers towards wider adoption of ecotourism within Central Asia and how to build and market a desirable package.	NGOs, Tourism companies	Medium
	1.5.8. Integrate biodiversity conservation issues (for migratory species) into the strategies of international and national development agencies.	CMS, Government agencies	High
	1.5.9. Engage community conservationists with direct involvement in conservation initiatives, such as community monitoring or local wildlife champions.	National/Local Government agencies, NGOs	High/medium

	1.5.10. Engage with and encourage investment from additional NGOs and business, especially local large industries (e.g. oil, gas, mining).	CMS, International NGOs currently involved	Medium
1.6. Scientific knowledge	1.6.1. Conduct gap analysis based on scientific evidence across species to understand the limitations and explain those limitations, identify key questions and construct appropriate hypotheses necessary to permit robust knowledge advancement and provide meaningful and unequivocal information to stakeholders.	Scientific institutions, NGOs	High
	1.6.2. Develop and implement science based national programmes (harmonization across regions).	Scientific institutions	Medium
	1.6.3. Develop appropriate monitoring indicators, with fully elucidated confidence estimators and guidance for interpretation to track change.	Scientific institutions, Government agencies, NGOs	Following completion of gap analysis
	1.6.4. Ensure integration and application of data and findings gathered from scientific research into conservation management planning.	Scientific institutions	High
	1.6.5. Undertake research to increase understanding of landscape permeability as a function of socio economic change, environmental change, protected area configuration.	Scientific institutions	High/ medium
1.7. Transboundary cooperation	1.7.1. Develop an understanding and make best use of political processes, specifically: a) identify the formal processes within each range state concerning adoption of transboundary agreements and feed back to CMS, and b) highlight areas where CMS can have an influence (especially among Parties).	Government agencies, Focal points, CMS	High
	1.7.2. Build on existing agreements, specifically: a) produce an inventory of existing MEAs, governmental/multi-partner agreements and platforms in the CAMI region, building on the CAMI gaps and needs assessment and identify entry-points for enhanced cooperation, b) partner with and integrate migratory species conservation into existing mechanisms such as CITES and development agendas , and c) explore the potential of the Eurasian Customs Region to bolster transboundary conservation (identify opportunities and risks).	INGOs, NGOs, CMS, relevant MEAs and international fora, Government agencies	Medium

	1.7.3. Build on and enhance scientific and working level collaboration, specifically: a) promote formal and informal collaboration through scientific working groups, b) encourage cooperation at field and working level on survey, research and monitoring as well as for study tours and exchange visits.	All NGOs with presence across relevant countries, Scientific institutions	High/medium
	1.7.4. Increase awareness, specifically: a) promote the benefits of transboundary cooperation among governments and stakeholders, and b) provide positive examples (e.g. from 1.7.3) for successful cooperation and share lessons learned.	CMS, Focal points, Government agencies	Medium
	1.7.5. Strengthen transboundary communication, specifically: a) conduct a communication gap analysis, b) identify the best ways to communicate in order to promote action, and c) identify and increase understanding of the nuances in terms of culture, language and political settings in the different countries in order to communicate correctly.	CMS, Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions	Medium
Objective 2. To guide planning and implementation of prioritized conservation actions at a regional scale			
Landscape and Species	Activity	Responsible	Priority
2.1. Snow leopard & argali (mountain ecosystems)	2.1.1. The following priority transboundary landscapes were identified. Activities for each of them to be aligned with those specified in the GSLEP ¹ , the associated NSLEPS ² and the Argali Single-Species Action Plan: a) Altay-Sayan (China, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Russia) b) Junggar-Alatau (Kazakhstan, China) c) Saur-Tarbagatay (China, Kazakhstan) d) Inner Tien Shan (China, Kyrgyzstan) e) East Tien Shan (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, China) f) West Tien shan (Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan)	Government agencies, GSLEP Secretariat, CMS, NGOs, Scientific institutions	High

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> g) Hissar-Alay (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan) h) Pamir (Afghanistan, China, Tajikistan, Pakistan) i) Karakorum (Pakistan, Afghanistan, China) j) Central Himalaya (Bhutan, China, India, Nepal, Pakistan) k) Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau (China, and small areas of Bhutan, Nepal, India) l) Gobi (China, Mongolia) 		
2.2. Gobi-Desert – Eastern Steppes Ecosystem (wild ass, wild camel, Mongolian gazelle, goitered gazelle, Przewalski’s horse)	<p>2.2.1. Address impacts from linear Infrastructure and maintain landscape permeability, specifically:</p> <p>Fences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Map existing fences across the landscape in a spatial (GIS) database, including important meta-data, b) mitigate impact of existing fences through removal or modification to wildlife friendly designs, c) strengthen EIA requirements so that fences that are required or proposed are assessed as to their necessity and if so, ensure that they are wildlife friendly and appropriate to all species affected. (i) Assess the legal framework which exists (Joint ownership of railroads, Border security policies). (ii) Create working group to assess best practice standards or take the lead in defining new ones, and d) explore issues/options related to increasing border fence permeability. <p>Roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e) map roads of existing or predicted high volume (>1,000 vehicles/day), f) develop mitigation strategies, i.e. (i) wildlife passage structures that are appropriate to the landscape and species, (ii) ensure requirement for mitigating is necessary, (iii) conduct research, (iv) promote public engagement for support of mitigation, (v) engage in high level discussions with lending agencies/government officials in charge of infrastructure development decisions, and g) improve EIA process (see fences). 	<p>Government agencies, Mining and infrastructure companies, Private sector, Scientific institutions, NGOs, INGOs</p>	<p>High</p>

	Railroads h) map no go areas and suitable areas for alignment to guide planners, i) conduct research to determine whether khulan will cross an unfenced track, j) improve EIA process, and k) incorporate landscape permeability concepts for regional-scale development of roads and railways.		
	Land Tenure 2.2.2 Undertake mapping and research to elucidate the effects of variable land tenure, and consequential management, on landscape permeability. 2.2.3. Initiate a multi-agency working group to monitor and discuss solutions to keeping landscapes permeable.	Government agencies, Scientific institutions	High/medium
	Political dialogue 2.2.4. Fast track ongoing transboundary discussions.	Government agencies, CMS	High/medium
	2.2.5. Strengthen or expand transboundary protected area networks which promote conservation of long-distance migrants in the Gobi-Desert-Eastern Steppe-Ecosystem (wild camel, khulan, Przewalski's horse to start with).	Government agencies, CMS, NGOs	Medium
	2.2.6. Develop a single species action plan for the wild ass.	IUCN Equid Specialist Group, CMS, Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs	High
	2.2.7. Establish transboundary cooperation and coordination for the conservation of Przewalski's horse among Range States.	Government agencies, Scientific institutions, CMS, NGOs, International Takhi Group (ITG)	High/medium

2.3. South-west region (Cheetah, goitered gazelle, chinkara, wild ass [khulan/onager], Przewalski's horse, Transcasian urial³)	Cheetah (Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Turkmenistan) 2.3.1. Increase number and/or size of protected areas and connectivity between them in Iran.	Department of Environment Iran (DOE), Iranian Cheetah Society (ICS), NGOs	High
	2.3.2. Enhance effectiveness of protected areas through identification of corridors and a landscape approach (north-east, central-south Iran).	DOE, ICS, NGOs	High/Medium
	2.3.3 Conduct field surveys of potential habitat in areas of Afghanistan and Pakistan neighbouring Iran.	Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs	High/Medium
	2.3.4. Collect information on distribution and threats (e.g. through telemetry).	ICS, Scientific institutions, NGOs, Government agencies	Medium
	2.3.5. Conduct cheetah workshop in Iran and develop a regional programme for conservation and restoration of cheetah.	Government agencies, ICS, NGOs, IUCN Cat Specialist Group	High
	Ustyurt landscape (Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan; Wild ass, goitered gazelle, Transcasian urial, saiga) 2.3.6 Monitor khulan movements, including telemetry methods. 2.3.7. Promote creation of protected areas, based on scientific justification. 2.3.8. Increase transboundary cooperation on Ustyurt.	Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions 2.3.8. plus CMS, Saiga MoU	High/Medium
	Khulan/onager (Iran (Islamic Republic of), West Afghanistan, South Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan) 2.3.9. Collect information on distribution and threats, including telemetry studies.	Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions	Medium

	<p>2.3.10. Identify corridors and potential additional habitats.</p> <p>2.3.11 Assess feasibility of reintroduction to Alai Valley, Kyrgyzstan.</p> <p>2.3.12. See Activity 2.2.6</p>	2.3.11. Kyrgyz state agency, NGOs, Scientific institutions	
	<p>Goitered gazelle (Issyk-Kul, Ustyurt, Kyzylkum, Karakum, Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan)</p> <p>2.3.13. Assess reintroductions where needed and where suitable habitat exists.</p> <p>2.3.14. Develop sub-regional programme for conservation and restoration of the species.</p> <p>2.3.15. Assess impact of linear infrastructure on goitered gazelles and develop and implement mitigation measures (as 1.3.).</p> <p>2.3.16. Review legislation to combat wildlife crime (as 1.1).</p>	Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions, 2.3.14. plus IUCN Antelope Specialist Group	High/medium
	<p>Chinkara (Iran (Islamic Republic of) and neighbouring areas of Afghanistan and Pakistan)</p> <p>2.3.17. Assess reintroductions where needed and where suitable habitat exists.</p> <p>2.3.18. Develop sub-regional programme for conservation and restoration of the species.</p>	Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions, IUCN Antelope Specialist Group	Medium
2.4. Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau (China, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan)	2.4.1. Develop a multi-species action plan for Qinghai-Tibetan plateau ungulates (chiru, kiang, Tibetan gazelle and argali, plus Przewalski's gazelle ³ , white-lipped deer ³ , blue sheep ³).	Government agencies, Scientific institutions, IUCN, NGOs	High/Medium
	2.4.2. Coordinate transboundary activities at national and provincial levels.	Government agencies, others	Medium
	<p>Species information</p> <p>2.4.3. Compile and integrate species distribution and movement information across the plateau.</p> <p>2.4.4. Continue efforts to assess the threat of poaching and illegal wildlife trade-especially in border areas.</p>	Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs	High/Medium

	2.4.5. Identify biologically important hotspots of species of concern at international and provincial border areas.		
	2.4.6. Develop coordinated management plans for species across provinces.		
	Infrastructure threats 2.4.7. Review infrastructure development plans to ensure no adverse impact on species of concern (as 1.3). 2.4.8. Incorporate species considerations (including migration) into national level plans and programmes such as the national key ecological function zone planning. 2.4.9. Highlight the contribution of action plans to the ecological red line strategy currently under consideration.	Government agencies	Medium
	Protected area policy 2.4.10. Strengthen existing protected areas and consider the creation of new protected areas to incorporate identified hotspots.	Government agencies, Scientific institutions	Medium/Low
	2.4.11. Integrate community-based conservation into protected area legislation and practice.	Government agencies, NGOs	High/medium
2.5. Bukhara deer (tugai forests of Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan)	2.5.1. Approve the reporting format on implementation of the Bukhara deer MoU, and a format for proposals for short-term and long-term revision of the Action Plan. 2.5.2. Develop, evaluate and approve national level plans of targeted activities for the next 5-10 years. 2.5.3. Request governments of the range countries to present a progress report and proposals for Action Plan revision (if necessary) once every 2 years. (Request to submit reports should follow official protocol: from the CMS Secretariat to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the range states with copies to the relevant Ministries/State Committees). 2.5.4. Ensure regular information exchange between range states, including regular meetings of the Signatories of the MoU through the CMS Secretariat or an authorized MoU Coordinator, supported by the CMS Secretariat.	CMS, Government agencies, WWF Central Asia Programme	High

Objective 3. To facilitate knowledge exchange, communication and the promotion of synergies			
Issue	Activity	Responsible	Priority
3.1. Knowledge and Data sharing	3.1.1. Identify and establish mechanisms for data and knowledge storage and sharing within the CAMI.	CMS, IUCN Transboundary Specialist Group newsletter	High
	3.1.2. Determine feasibility of data sharing, considering potential obstacles (e.g. ownership, access, intellectual copyright) and identify ways to overcome them.	NGOs, CMS, Scientific institutions	Low
	3.1.3. Conduct a needs analysis of data requirements for stakeholders within CAMI.	NGOs, CMS	Medium
	3.1.4. Analyse data collected to highlight relevant conservation applications.	CMS, NGOs, Scientific institutions	Low
	3.1.5. Ascertain suitable templates from existing sources such as Saiga Resource Centre; Saiga News; Cat News, etc.	CMS, NGOs	Medium
	3.1.6. Conduct a gap analysis of existing information sources and routes of dissemination.	NGOs, CMS	High
	3.1.7. Establish an “Asian Scientific Initiative for Conservation of Migration” to facilitate science communications: information exchange among institutions, building network facilitated by CMS, capacity building.	CMS, Scientific institutions, NGOs	High/medium
	3.1.8. Collect information including existing species action plans on the CMS website and consider developing Action Plans for species that do not have one.	CMS, NGOs, Government agencies	High
Objective 4. To support implementation, coordination and resourcing of the CAMI			
Issue	Activity	Responsible	Priority
4.1. Coordination mechanism for CAMI	4.1.1. Establish the position of a coordinator for Central Asia within the CMS Secretariat to enable sustainable and long-term Secretariat services for the CAMI.	CMS	High
	4.1.2. Identify and nominate species focal points (and in the process review suitable platforms such as Snow Leopard Network, IUCN Specialist Groups), and publish on CMS website.	CMS, NGOs, INGOs, Scientific institutions	High

	4.1.3. Identify CAMI focal points for each country and publish on CMS website.	CMS, Government agencies	High
	4.1.4. Conduct regular technical, thematic, ecoregion workshops.	CMS, Government agencies, NGOs, GIZ (tbc)	High/Medium
	4.1.5. Organize an intersessional meeting of CAMI members (every 2½ years – in 2017).	CMS, GIZ (tbc)	Medium
	4.1.6. Identify means to connect different CAMI focal points to discuss issues of mutual concern and advance implementation (such as through a formal focal points group).	CMS, GIZ (tbc), NGOs, INGOs	High/Medium
	4.1.7. Establish transboundary working groups to maintain progress and communication between CMS meetings/COPs.	CMS, GIZ (tbc)	High/Medium
	4.1.8 Ensure national consultation of the POW in the relevant ministries after endorsement at the COP11 for national review and approval.	Government agencies, CMS	High
4.2. Funding implementation	4.2.1. Promote co-funding to donor initiatives from governments as well as co-funding from donors to government initiatives.	Government agencies	High/Medium
	4.2.2. Use money from sustainable wildlife use for implementing conservation activities (e.g. trophy hunting and others) in cooperation with CITES.	Government agencies, NGOs, CITES	High/Medium
	4.2.3. Establish a trust fund, including with funding from mining and hydropower companies.	Government agencies, CMS, Private sector companies	Medium
	4.2.4. Include conservation actions for migratory species in the existing/updated/elaborated State programmes on nature protection.	Government agencies	High
	4.2.5. Use national environmental funds that exist under state bodies and include measures on migratory species.	Government agencies	High/Medium
	4.2.6. Conduct an ‘Inventory’ of donors and funding programmes and identify a “champion” for CAMI.	NGOs, Government agencies, CMS	Medium

	4.2.7. Channel the money from environmental payments to nature conservation activities (currently these payments go to the national budgets and are distributed to other purposes).	Government agencies	Medium
	4.2.8. Use and develop regional or landscape approaches for fundraising – not only single country projects.	Coordination from CMS, Government agencies, NGOs	Medium
	4.2.9. Explore funding options through the Global Environment Fund (GEF) (including Small Grants Programme) projects – joint proposals between several countries should be developed with involvement of GEF implementing agencies (WB, ADB, UNDP) in the processes of project application.	Government agencies, NGOs, CMS	High/Medium
	4.2.10. Strengthen bilateral cooperation between countries as well as with donors in fundraising and joint project development.	Government agencies, Donors, CMS	Medium
	4.2.11. Initiate systematic awareness raising among private companies (Corporate Social Responsibility funds).	NGOs	Low
	4.2.12. Consider organizing charity events to mobilize funding for CAMI.	Government agencies, NGOs, CMS	Low
	4.2.13. Include biodiversity conservation measures into the contracts with mining companies (e.g. to Product Sharing Agreements).	Government agencies, Companies	Medium
4.3 Awareness raising	4.3.1. Raise awareness and understanding about the importance of the Central Asian region for migratory mammals at all levels through all means.	CMS, Government agencies, NGOs	High

Notes: ¹GSLEP = Global Snow Leopard & Ecosystem Protection Program; ²NSLEP = National Snow Leopard & Ecosystem Protection Programme.

³Species occurring within the same landscape but not formally part of CAMI.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

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ADVANCING ECOLOGICAL NETWORKS TO ADDRESS THE NEEDS OF MIGRATORY SPECIES

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th Meeting (Quito, 4-9 November 2014)

Deeply concerned that habitats for migratory species are becoming increasingly fragmented across terrestrial, freshwater and marine biomes;

Recalling Resolution 10.3 on the role of ecological networks in the conservation of migratory species highlighting the critical importance of connectivity for conservation and management in the CMS context, inviting the exploration of the applicability of ecological networks to marine migratory species and assigning to Parties, the Scientific Council and the Secretariat a number of tasks for the 11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties and beyond;

Also recalling Resolution 10.19 on climate change urging Parties to maximize species and habitat resilience to climate change through appropriate design of ecological networks, ensuring sites are sufficiently large and varied in terms of habitats and topography, strengthening physical and ecological connectivity between sites and considering the option of seasonal protected areas;

Reaffirming Target 10 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 (Annex 1 to Resolution 11.2), which states that “all critical habitats and sites for migratory species are identified and included in area-based conservation measures so as to maintain their quality, integrity, resilience and functioning in accordance with the implementation of Aichi Target 11”, which in turn calls for at least 17% of terrestrial and inland water and 10% of coastal and marine areas being “conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes”;

Welcoming the progress made in producing a strategic review on ecological networks thanks to a voluntary contribution from Norway (UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.4.1.2) and a compilation of case studies illustrating how ecological networks have been applied as a conservation strategy to different taxonomic groups of CMS-listed species (UNEP/CMS/COP11/Inf.22) as requested by Resolution 10.3;

Expressing satisfaction with the formal establishment and launch of a Network of Sites of Importance for Marine Turtles within the framework of the CMS Indian Ocean – South-East Asia Marine Turtle Memorandum of Understanding (IOSEA) with particular emphasis on the development of robust criteria intended to lend credibility to the site selection process;

Recognizing that transboundary area-based conservation measures including networks of protected and other management areas can play an important role in improving the conservation status of migratory species by contributing to ecological networks and promoting connectivity particularly when animals migrate for long distances across or outside national jurisdictional boundaries;

Acknowledging progress made by some Parties and other Range States with the establishment of transboundary area-based conservation measures as a basis for ecological networks and promoting connectivity, for example through the KAZA Treaty on Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCA), signed by Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe on 18 August 2011, which is a large ecological region of 519,912 km² in the five countries encompassing 36 national parks, game reserves, forest reserves and community conservancies, and further *recalling* that the KAZA region is home to at least 50% of all African elephants (Appendix II), 25% of African wild dogs (Appendix II) and substantial numbers of migratory birds and other CMS-listed species;

Also acknowledging that the Important Bird Areas (IBAs), both terrestrial and marine, identified by BirdLife International under criteria A4 (migratory congregations) comprise the most comprehensive ecological networks of internationally important sites for any group of migratory species, which should be effectively conserved and sustainably managed under the corresponding and appropriate legal frameworks, taking note in particular of the list of IBAs in Danger which need imminent decisive action to protect them from damaging impacts;

Taking note with interest of several IUCN processes which may contribute to the conservation of migratory species and, when adopted, promote ecological networks and connectivity, including the draft IUCN WCPA Best Practice Guideline on Transboundary Conservation drafted by the IUCN WCPA Transboundary Conservation Specialist Group, the IUCN WCPA / SSC Joint Taskforce on Protected Areas and Biodiversity work on a standard to identify Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) and the IUCN Joint SSC/WCPA Marine Mammal Protected Areas Task Force process to develop criteria for identifying Important Marine Mammal Areas (IMMAs);

Acknowledging that the ability to increasingly track animals globally will greatly enhance the knowledge base for informed conservation decision making, for example through global tracking initiatives such as ICARUS (International Cooperation for Animal Research Using Space), planned to be implemented on the International Space Station by the German and Russian Aerospace Centres (DLR and Roscosmos) by the end of 2015;

Recognizing that to meet their needs throughout their life history stages marine migratory species depend on a range of habitats across their migratory range whether in marine areas within and/or beyond the limits of national jurisdiction;

Also recognizing that CMS's approach to coordinated conservation and management measures across a migratory range can contribute to the development of ecological networks and promote connectivity that are fully consistent with the law of the sea by providing the basis for like-minded Range States to take individual actions at national level and regarding their flag vessels in marine areas within and beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and to coordinate these actions across the migration range of the species concerned;

Aware of the United Nations General Assembly Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to Study Issues Relating to the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine

Biological Diversity Beyond Areas of National Jurisdiction, including its deliberations with respect to area-based conservation measures and environmental impact assessment in marine areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction;

Recalling Resolution 10.3 acknowledging that the processes, workshops and tools underway within the Convention on Biological Diversity can assist in identifying habitats important for the life cycles of marine migratory species listed on the CMS Appendices;

Welcoming the progress made in the process being undertaken by the Convention on Biological Diversity, which has convened regional workshops covering approximately 68% of world ocean areas, to scientifically describe Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs);

Considering that some of the scientific criteria applied to describe EBSAs are particularly relevant to marine migratory species, namely ‘special importance for life history stages of species’, ‘importance for threatened, endangered or declining species and/or habitats’, ‘vulnerability, fragility, sensitivity or slow recovery’ and ‘biological productivity’;

Recognizing that the description of areas meeting the scientific criteria for EBSAs has been undertaken on an individual site basis and that scientific guidance for selecting areas to establish a representative network of marine protected areas is provided in Annex II to CBD COP decision IX/20;

Also recognizing the importance of promoting the development of ecologically coherent networks of EBSAs;

Aware that marine migratory species provide a useful basis to further review the potential contribution of the scientific data and information used to describe EBSAs to the development of ecological networks and the promotion of connectivity by exploring whether these data and information could contribute to identifying areas meeting the needs of marine migratory species which use multiple habitats throughout the stages of their life history and across their migration range; and

Welcoming as a contribution to the strategic review on ecological networks, the Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative (GOBI) review of EBSAs and marine migratory species undertaken to determine how marine migratory species have factored in the description of EBSAs and, through the use of preliminary case studies on cetaceans, seabirds and marine turtles, to explore the potential for the scientific data and information describing EBSAs to contribute to the conservation of migratory species in marine areas within and beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, particularly with respect to ecological networks and connectivity;

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1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Norway for funding the work on the strategic review and case studies on ecological networks intersessionally;
2. *Takes note* of the compilation of case studies on ecological networks (UNEP/CMS/COP11/Inf.22);

3. *Endorses* the recommendations made in the strategic review on ecological networks (UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.4.1.2), included in the Annex to this Resolution;
4. *Requests* Parties and *invites* all other Range States, partner organizations and the private sector to provide financial resources and in-kind support to assist in implementing the recommendations within this Resolution, including those in the Annex;
5. *Encourages* Parties to provide financial resources and in-kind support to underpin and strengthen existing ecological network initiatives within the CMS Family of instruments, including the Western/Central Asian Site Network for the Siberian Crane and other Migratory Waterbirds, the Critical Site Network of the African Eurasian Waterbird Agreement, the newly launched CMS/IOSEA Network of Sites of Importance for Marine Turtles and the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Site Network;
6. *Calls upon* Parties to develop transboundary area-based conservation measures including protected and other area systems, when implementing the CMS ecological network mandate and to strengthen and build upon existing initiatives, including the KAZA TFCA;
7. *Urges* Parties to promote ecological networks and connectivity through, for example, the development of further site networks within the CMS Family or other fora and processes, that use scientifically robust criteria to describe and identify important sites for migratory species and promote their internationally coordinated conservation and management, with support from the CMS Scientific Council, as appropriate;
8. *Invites* Non-Parties to collaborate closely with Parties in the management of transboundary populations of CMS-listed species, including by joining CMS and its associated instruments, to support the development and implementation of ecological networks globally;
9. *Urges* Parties to address immediate threats to national sites important for migratory species within ecological networks, making use, where appropriate, of international lists of threatened sites, such as the ‘World Heritage in Danger’ list of UNESCO, the ‘Montreux Record’ of Ramsar and the ‘IBAs in Danger’ list of BirdLife International;
10. *Also urges* Parties to monitor adequately ecological networks to allow early detection of any deterioration in quality of sites, rapid identification of threats and timely action to maintain network integrity, making use where appropriate of existing monitoring methods, such as the IBA Monitoring Framework developed by BirdLife International and the International Waterbird Census coordinated by Wetlands International;
11. *Invites* the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the World Heritage Convention, the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) and others to use existing ecological networks, such as the Important Bird Areas of BirdLife International, to assess and identify gaps in protected area coverage, and secure conservation and sustainable management of these networks, as appropriate;
12. *Requests* Parties to adopt and implement those guidelines developed within CMS and other relevant processes, which aim to promote connectivity and halt its loss, for example through the provision of practical guidance to avoid infrastructure development projects disrupting the movement of migratory species;

13. *Encourages* Parties, other Range States and relevant organizations to apply the IUCN WCPA Best Practice Guideline on Transboundary Conservation, the IUCN WCPA / SSC Joint Taskforce on Protected Areas and Biodiversity's Key Biodiversity Areas standard and the criteria for identifying Important Marine Mammal Areas (IMMAs) developed by the IUCN Joint SSC/WCPA Marine Mammal Protected Areas Task Force once adopted by IUCN;
14. *Calls upon* Parties and *invites* other Range States and relevant organizations to use tools such as Movebank, ICARUS and other tools to better understand the movements of CMS-listed species, including the selection of those endangered species whose conservation status would most benefit from a better understanding of their movement ecology, while avoiding actions which may enable the unauthorised tracking of individual animals and facilitate poaching;
15. *Encourages* CMS Parties to engage in the ongoing work taking place within the Convention on Biological Diversity to develop EBSA descriptions, noting that CBD COP decision XI/17 states that the description of areas meeting the EBSA scientific criteria is an evolving process to allow for updates;
16. *Calls on* Parties, other Range States, relevant organizations and individual experts in the research and conservation community to collaborate with and participate actively in the EBSA process and mobilize all available data and information related to migratory marine species, to ensure that the EBSA process has access to the best available science in relation to marine migratory species;
17. *Invites* Parties, other Range States and competent international organizations to consider the results of the initial GOBI review (UNEP/CMS/COP11/Inf.23) with respect to EBSAs and marine migratory species as they further engage in the EBSA process and *further invites* a more in-depth review by GOBI to explore the potential for the scientific data and information describing EBSAs to contribute to the conservation of migratory species in marine areas within and beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, particularly with respect to ecological networks and connectivity;
18. *Requests* the Secretariat to share the results of the initial GOBI review with relevant fora including the Convention on Biological Diversity;
19. *Encourages* Parties and the Secretariat to bring this resolution and the experience of CMS relevant to identifying pathways for marine migratory species, critical habitats and key threats, and promoting coordinated conservation and management measures across a migratory range in marine areas to the attention of the United Nations General Assembly Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to Study Issues Relating to the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity Beyond Areas of National Jurisdiction; and
20. *Reaffirms* Resolution 10.3 on Ecological Networks and *urges* Parties, the Scientific Council and the Secretariat to address outstanding or recurring actions.

Annex to Resolution 11.25

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ADVANCING THE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ECOLOGICAL NETWORKS TO ADDRESS THE NEEDS OF MIGRATORY SPECIES

The recommendations below are derived from the report “Ecological networks - a strategic review of aspects relating to migratory species” which was compiled in response to a request in COP Resolution 10.3 (2011), and was provided to COP11 as document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.4.1.2.

RE-STATED FUNDAMENTALS FROM RESOLUTION 10.3

An agenda for action on ecological networks in the CMS context was set out in Resolution 10.3, and it remains applicable. The key points are summarized (in paraphrased form) below. The main opportunities for the future consist of increasingly making these provisions operational.

Resolution 10.3 invites and encourages Parties and others to (inter alia):

- collaborate to identify, designate and maintain comprehensive and coherent ecological networks of protected sites and other adequately managed sites of international and national importance for migratory animals;
- enhance the quality, monitoring, management, extent, distribution and connectivity of terrestrial and aquatic protected areas, including marine areas, so as to address as effectively as possible the needs of migratory species throughout their life cycles and migratory ranges, including their need for habitat areas that offer resilience to change (including climate change);
- make explicit the relationship between areas of importance to migratory species and other areas which may be ecologically linked to them, for example as connecting corridors or as breeding areas related to non-breeding areas, stopover sites, feeding and resting places;
- make full use of all existing complementary tools and mechanisms for the identification and designation of critical sites and site networks for migratory species and populations, for example by further designations of wetlands of international importance (Ramsar sites);
- select areas for relevant protection and conservation measures in such a way as to address the needs of migratory species as far as possible throughout their life cycles and migratory ranges;
- set network-scale objectives for the conservation of migratory species within protected area and equivalent area-based conservation systems, relating for example to restoration of fragmented habitats and removal of barriers to migration.

FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADVANCING THE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ECOLOGICAL NETWORKS

Other opportunities and recommendations arising from the Strategic Review are set out under the sub-headings below. Points marked with an asterisk (*) have been informed by examples of useful practices revealed by case studies compiled by the CMS Secretariat and presented in document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Inf.22.

Defining network objectives

1. Define a common purpose to which all the constituent areas contribute, and a shared vision amongst all the cooperating entities*.
2. Be clear as to the conservation function being performed by the system as a whole, as well as by any one site within it.
3. Define objectives for sufficiency and coherence of the system overall, in terms of its functional integrity, representativity, risk-management, ecological viability and distribution objectives, as appropriate.

Ensuring that networks have a sufficiently holistic scope

4. As well as formally protected areas, consider including other special sites, connecting corridors, community-managed lands, the wider fabric of landscape/seascape they sit within, and the ecological processes that bind them together.
5. Take a holistic view of how these various ingredients all interrelate.
6. Aim to cater where appropriate for the entire migratory range and migratory lifecycle requirements of the animals concerned.
7. Consider how the network will address temporal factors as well as spatial ones; for example in behaviour of the animals or in the distribution of water, food, temperature, wind, sight-lines/visibility, predators, prey and human interference; such that critical factors that distribute in the landscape according (for example) to a seasonal succession are catered for sufficiently.
8. Incorporate socioeconomic factors, ensuring the network takes account of the needs of people, their livelihoods and social customs where appropriate*.

Ensuring the functional benefits of connectivity

9. Design the network according to the functional ecological needs at stake, including both spatial and temporal dimensions, as well as those factors which are limiting conservation success*.
10. Consider how the “connectivity” dimension of the network can contribute to the elimination of obstacles to migration, including disturbance, habitat fragmentation and discontinuities in habitat quality as well as the more obvious physical obstacles.
11. Be clear about the functional relationships between places that are important in supporting the process of migration at an ecosystem level and a network scale.
12. Be clear how particular individual contributions in the network add up to its intended total result.
13. Where possible, test assumptions about intuited connectivity factors, e.g., the assumed importance of structural factors in the landscape.

Other design factors

14. Tailor the given network to the particular migratory patterns of the animals concerned, and to whether they travel over land, in water or through the air.
15. Be clear about the role of any “critical” sites in the system, such as temporarily highly productive stopover sites or migration “bottlenecks”, and ensure they are included.
16. Plan according to a recognition that the system overall may only be as strong as its most ecologically vulnerable component*.
17. Consider using a combination of connecting “hotspots”, buffering the core, providing “spare” capacity at times of ecological stress and disruption, and otherwise spreading risks across multiple locations*.
18. Select areas against an appropriate timeframe for defining the range of natural variation.
19. Take account of site use that may be intermittent and less than annual, but a form of site-fidelity nonetheless.
20. Include capacity for variability and resilience to change, as well as covering normal cycles of migration.
21. Include consideration of less visible aspects of functional connectivity, such as genetics, trophic processes and climate risk factors (in the latter case for example by providing for species dispersal and colonization when distributions shift).
22. Where necessary, build a network by joining relevant existing site-based conservation systems together*.

Assessing risks

23. Assess the risks, if any, of potential unwanted consequences of increased connectivity in respect of non-target species, such as disease organisms, problematic predators, ecological competitors and invasive species; and the potential for exacerbating certain kinds of human pressures.

Knowledge and engagement

24. Base network design and operation on well-researched science; but also make good use of local wisdom*.
25. Genuinely involve stakeholders (i.e. by going beyond mere consultation, to include active engagement in and influence over the design and operation of the network, thus building a broader base of “ownership” in the process)*.
26. Make appropriate use of “flagship species” to promote wider conservation agendas*.

The implementation regime

27. Ensure consistency and coordination of management and policy responses from one place to another.
28. Where appropriate, create sufficiently strong, broad and influential institutional structures, backed by an explicit formal agreement*.
29. Adopt an “adaptive management” approach (adjusting in the light of experience)*. In particular, consider any need to adapt the network’s design and/or coverage in light of shifting baselines, novel ecosystems and changes related to climate change (while guarding against spurious claims of irrecoverable change based on ulterior motives).

USEFUL AREAS FOR FURTHER WORK

1. Assess existing individual ecological networks in relation to the conservation needs of migratory species, using the recommendations and good practice points in this Annex as a guide, and addressing both (i) the functionality of the network for supporting migratory species and migration, and (ii) provisions in relevant governing frameworks and guidance for ensuring that migratory species aspects are taken fully into account.
2. Explore options for obtaining globally synthesized information about the results of the implementation of actions defined in Resolution 10.3 paragraph 7 (to assess whether Parties are addressing as effectively as possible the needs of migratory species throughout their life cycles and migratory ranges by means of ecological networks and enhanced habitat connectivity) and paragraph 9(i) (to assess the extent to which and the manner in which existing major protected area systems and initiatives aimed at promoting ecological networks address the needs of migratory species throughout their life cycles and migratory ranges).
3. In the context of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 (Annex 1 to Resolution 11.2), investigate the scope for indicators used for target 10 (on area-based conservation measures for migratory species) to shed light specifically on network-related aspects such as representativity and connectivity.
4. Seek opportunities to direct relevant research (for example on animal distributions, movement patterns, gap analyses of networks) towards further improving knowledge and understanding of the design and implementation of ecological networks in ways which provide optimal benefits for migratory species.
5. Seek opportunities to pursue collaboration and synergy in particular with the OSPAR and Helcom Commissions regarding further development of network coherence assessment methodologies to take account of migration and migratory species.
6. Develop guidance on ways of using network coherence as a yardstick for assessing proposals for habitat compensation in relevant circumstances (building on the principle adopted in the European Union for the Natura 2000 network).
7. Develop guidance on approaches to compensating for irrecoverable loss of functionality, extent and other values of ecological networks.
8. Build further knowledge and capacity, through continuing to bring together relevant existing tools and guidance; and by developing new tools, guidance and training where necessary.
9. Promote further transfer of experience, synergies and consistent approaches to issues relating to ecological networks throughout the whole family of CMS instruments/initiatives.
10. Use appropriate fora of collaboration among multilateral environmental agreements to promote synergies and consistent approaches to issues relating to ecological networks, supported by the findings of the CMS Strategic Review¹.

¹ Note that Resolution 10.3 inter alia “requests the Secretariat, subject to availability of resources, to work with Parties and the Scientific Council and other international and regional organizations, including the Convention on Biological Diversity, in organizing regional and sub-regional workshops to promote the conservation and management of critical sites and ecological networks among Parties”.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

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PROGRAMME OF WORK ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND MIGRATORY SPECIES

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th Meeting (Quito, 4-9 November 2014)

Recognizing that the best available scientific information indicates that action to help migratory species adapt to climate change is urgently required in order to meet the objectives of the Convention; to give proper effect to Articles II and III, and to the instruments adopted under Article IV, whereas at the same time there is a need to expand and refine knowledge concerning the impacts of climate change on migratory species;

Emphasizing the need to coordinate action to help migratory species adapt to climate change within the framework of the CMS instruments;

Acknowledging that recent scientific evidence indicates that the importance of current protected areas and protected area networks for migratory species conservation is not expected to diminish on account of climate change and in many instances may increase;

Recognizing that it will often be necessary to enhance protected areas and networks in order to maximize representativeness and thereby increasing their contribution to migratory species conservation in light of climate change, and to better integrate these into wider landscapes and seascapes;

Mindful of the call on Parties and Signatories to CMS instruments in Resolution 10.19 to enable the full participation in CMS and CMS instruments of States that are not currently within the range of the species involved, but are expected to become Range States in the future due to climate change;

Further recognizing that the understanding of certain terms in the Convention, in particular the term “historic coverage” in Article I(1)(4)(c), should be re-examined in the current era of climate change, bearing in mind that the Convention was concluded before the implications of climate change for migratory species conservation became apparent;

Recalling that Resolution 10.19 of the Tenth Conference of the Parties (COP10) established the position of a COP-Appointed Councillor for Climate Change and requested the preparation of a Programme of Work and the convening of an intersessional Working Group;

Taking note of the report of the Workshop that took place in Guácimo (Province of Limón, Costa Rica) from 9-11 April 2014, and *thanking* the Government of Costa Rica and its

agency for protected areas, SINAC (National System for Conservation Areas), for very effectively hosting this workshop;

Further noting the report of the ACCOBAMS Expert Workshop on the impact of climate change on cetaceans of the Mediterranean and Black Seas that took place in Monaco on 11 June 2014, and its recommendations, including Key Messages to Governments and Others;

Acknowledging with thanks the contributions of the members of the Climate Change Working Group established under the Scientific Council; and

Further acknowledging the key role of the financial donors of this project which made it possible to develop the Programme of Work, in particular the Governments of Germany and Monaco for their voluntary contributions, and SINAC and UNDP for their in-kind contributions;

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

1. *Adopts* the “Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species” (the POW) annexed to this resolution and *urges* Parties and Signatories to the CMS instruments and *encourages* non-Parties to implement the POW as a matter of priority, if applicable and to the extent possible given the particular circumstances of each Party;
2. *Requests* Parties and Signatories to the CMS instruments to assess what steps are necessary to help migratory species cope with climate change and take action to give effect to the POW on Climate Change;
3. *Requests* the Scientific Council and the Working Group on Climate Change to promote work to address key gaps in knowledge and future research directions, in particular through the analysis of existing long-term and large-scale datasets;
4. *Requests* the Secretariat to ensure the integration of elements of this POW into the Companion Volume of the Strategic Plan for migratory species to ensure mainstreaming of climate change, avoiding duplication, enhancing synergies and cooperation;
5. *Instructs* the Secretariat, in collaboration with Parties and relevant international organizations, subject to the availability of funds, to address specific issues and promote the implementation of the POW and share best practice and lessons learnt in the effective mitigation of climate change impacts, including through the organization of regional workshops;
6. *Calls on* Parties and non-Parties and stakeholders, with the support of the Secretariat, to strengthen national and local capacity for the implementation of the POW and the protection of species impacted by climate change, including, *inter alia*, by developing partnerships with key stakeholders and organizing training courses, translating and disseminating examples of best practice, sharing and implementing protocols and regulations, transferring technology, and promoting the use of online and other tool to address specific issues contained in the POW;

7. Agrees that Article I (1) (c) (4) of the Convention, on the definition of “favourable conservation status” could be interpreted as follows in light of climate change:

According to Article I (1) (c) (4) of the Convention, one of the conditions to be met for the conservation status of a species to be taken as “favourable” is that: “the distribution and abundance of the migratory species approach historic coverage and levels to the extent that potentially suitable ecosystems exist and to the extent consistent with wise wildlife management”. Whereas there is a continued need to undertake conservation action within the historic range of migratory species, such action will increasingly also need to be taken beyond the historic range of species in order to ensure a favourable conservation status, particularly with a view to climate-induced range shifts. Such action beyond the historic range of species is compatible with, and may be required in order to meet the objectives and the obligations of Parties under the Convention;

8. Urges Parties and invites relevant international organizations, bilateral and multilateral donors to support financially the implementation of the POW including through the provision of financial and other assistance to developing countries for relevant capacity building;

9. Proposes the continuation of the Climate Change Working Group until COP12, extending its membership to incorporate expertise from geographical regions currently absent, and to prioritize, facilitate and monitor the implementation of the POW;

10. Requests the Secretariat to liaise with the secretariats of relevant MEAs, including in particular the secretariats of the CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD, Ramsar Convention and World Heritage Convention, in collaboration with/through the Biodiversity Liaison Group, to promote synergies and coordinate activities related to climate change adaptation including, where appropriate, the organization of back-to-back meetings and joint activities; and

11. Calls on Parties and the Scientific Council to report progress in implementing the POW, including monitoring and the efficacy of measures taken, to COP12 in 2017, ensuring as far as possible integration into the national reports for CMS.

Annex to Resolution 11.26

PROGRAMME OF WORK ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND MIGRATORY SPECIES

Parties and other stakeholders should implement the actions contained in this Programme of Work according to their individual circumstances with a view to maximizing the benefits to migratory species.

A timeline to implement the actions contained in this Programme of Work is proposed after each action. The time categories proposed are the following:

[S]: Short term – Actions to be completed within one triennium

[M]: Medium term – Actions to be completed within two triennia

[L]: Longer term – Actions to be completed within three triennia or longer

Actions to be completed in the medium or longer term should be started as soon as possible, where appropriate.

Measures to facilitate species adaptation in response to climate change

- Prepare species action plans for those species listed on Appendix I considered to be most vulnerable to climate change (*Parties and the Scientific Council, international, intergovernmental and other relevant organizations*). Action plans should be undertaken at an appropriate level (species or management unit level), but measures may be implemented at the national level. For species already covered by existing CMS instruments, those action plans should be developed under those instruments. For other species, range states should work collaboratively to prepare action plans at an appropriate scale. [M]
- Improve the resilience of migratory species and their habitats to climate change, and ensure habitat availability for the full lifecycle of the species, now and in the future, *inter alia* through the following actions:
 - Identify and prioritize areas currently experiencing rapid climate impacts that are important to migratory species. (*Parties, scientific community and conservation stakeholders*); [S]
 - Ensure that individual sites are sufficiently large, holding a variety of habitats and topography. (*Parties, scientific community and conservation stakeholders*); [L]
 - Ensure there is physical and ecological connectivity between sites, aiding species dispersal and colonization when distributions shift. (*Parties, scientific community and conservation stakeholders*); [L]
 - Consider the designation of seasonal protected areas or restrictions on land-use in areas where migratory species occur at critical stages in their lifecycle and would benefit from such protection. (*Parties, scientific community, international, intergovernmental and other relevant organizations*); [M]
 - Undertake specific management to eliminate, counteract or compensate for detrimental impacts of climate change and other potential threats that may interact with or exacerbate climate change. (*Parties, scientific community and conservation stakeholders*); [S]

- Consider expanding existing protected area networks to cover important stop-over locations and sites for potential colonisation, and *ensure the effective protection and appropriate management of sites to maintain or to increase the resilience of vulnerable populations to extreme stochastic events. Ensure effective monitoring of the site network in order to detect threats, and act on any deterioration in site quality, implementing specific actions to address important threats to sites.* This may include increasing both the number and size of protected sites. (*Parties, scientific community, international, intergovernmental and other relevant organizations including conservation stakeholders*); [M]
- Integrate protected areas into wider landscapes and seascapes, ensure appropriate management practices in the wider matrix and undertake the restoration of degraded habitats and landscapes/seascapes (*Parties, scientific community and conservation stakeholders*); [L]
- Establish, maintain and regularly review a comprehensive, inter-jurisdictional inventory of current protected areas and candidate high priority protected areas in order to coordinate future conservation efforts. (*Parties, scientific community and conservation stakeholders*); [S]
- Cooperate in respect of transboundary protected areas and populations, ensuring that barriers to migration are to the greatest possible extent eliminated or mitigated, and that migratory species are managed under commonly agreed guidelines. Where appropriate, this should be done within the framework of applicable CMS instruments. (*Parties, scientific community, international, intergovernmental and other relevant organizations*); [S] and
- Identify migratory species that have special connectivity needs - those that are resource, area, and or dispersal limited. (*Parties, scientific community and conservation stakeholders*); [S]
- Consider ex-situ measures and assisted colonization, including translocation, as appropriate, for those migratory species most severely threatened by climate change while bearing in mind the need to minimize the potential for unintended ecological consequences, in line with CBD COP Decision X/33 on Biodiversity and Climate Change, para 8(e). (*Parties, Scientific Council, and conservation stakeholders*).[L]
- Periodically monitor the effectiveness of conservation actions in order to guide ongoing efforts and apply suitable adaptive responses as appropriate. (*Parties and scientific community*). [M]

Vulnerability assessment

- Identify and promote a standardized methodology for evaluating species' vulnerability to climate change that includes the whole life-cycle of the species concerned. This may require the development and communication of new tools as appropriate. (*Parties, Scientific Council, scientific community, international, intergovernmental and other relevant organizations*).[S]
- Undertake vulnerability assessments of Appendix I and II listed species at an appropriate (e.g. regional) scale, as the first priority. (*Parties, scientific community, international, intergovernmental and other relevant organizations*). [S]
- Once completed, undertake climate change vulnerability assessments for other migratory species to identify those most susceptible to climate change. (*Parties, scientific community, international, intergovernmental and other relevant organizations*).[M]

- Determine which species vulnerable to climate change should be listed or uplisted on the CMS Appendices, as appropriate. (*Parties*). [S]

Monitoring and research

- Coordinate research and monitoring efforts in relation to the impacts of climate change across the CMS Family. (*Parties / Signatories to CMS instruments*). [S]
- Undertake research on the status, trends, distribution and ecology of migratory species. This would include identifying knowledge gaps and may require the use and refinement of existing technologies and tools (e.g. remote sensing), the development of new ones, promotion of citizen science, and coordination / knowledge exchange to improve capacity. (*Parties, scientific community*).[S]
- Develop an understanding of migratory routes, how they are changing (e.g. using existing recoveries of ringed birds and new tracking technologies) and the connectivity between populations (e.g. using genetic approaches) to identify key sites, locations and appropriate management units for particular species. (*Parties, scientific community*).[M]
- Identify key breeding and stopover locations, as well as key wintering sites (hotspots) for migratory species, and focus the monitoring of environmental change on these locations. (*Parties, scientific community*). [M]
- Develop and implement monitoring regimes that are adequate to distinguish declines in populations from transboundary range shifts; diagnose the causes of decline, and to help analyse the impact of climate change on migratory species, *inter alia* through the following measures:
 - Identify and carry out research on the impacts of climate change on migratory species, including the impact on habitats and on local (human) communities dependent on the ecosystem services provided by these species. Such research should consider impacts across the full life-cycle cycle of the species concerned. (*Scientific community*); [L]
 - Establish appropriate monitoring of habitat extent and quality and the abundance of key resources / interacting species (e.g., keystone prey or major predators) to identify changes and to inform vulnerability assessments. (*Parties, scientific community*); [M]
 - Establish and collate monitoring of other threats, to help identify synergistic threats and correctly attribute observed changes to climate change or to other causes. This may require the use and refinement of existing technologies and tools (e.g. remote sensing), the development of new ones, promotion of citizen science, and coordination / knowledge exchange to improve capacity. (*Parties, scientific community*); [M]
 - Ensure that monitoring is maintained in the long term, using comparative methodologies. This will require significant knowledge exchange and guidance from countries where these techniques have been developed. (*Parties, scientific community, international, intergovernmental and other relevant organizations*); [L]
 - Communicate and share monitoring results regularly with neighbouring and other range states (*Parties, international, intergovernmental and other relevant organizations*); [M]
 - Model projected future impacts of climate change to inform vulnerability assessments and action plans. (*Scientific community*); [S] and

- Continue to identify indicator species and/or composite indicators as a proxy for wider migratory species assemblages, habitats and ecosystems, and regularly report on the state of those indicators. (*Scientific community, Parties, NGOs*). [L]
- Periodically conduct research to test the effectiveness of, and assess the risks associated with, species adaptation measures in response to climate change. (*Parties, scientific community*). [L]
- Continue to fill the information gaps through research and monitoring, in order to make explicit the associated synergies and any trade-offs between biodiversity conservation, mitigation and adaptation efforts. (*Parties, scientific community*). [L]

Climate change mitigation, human adaptation, and land use planning

- Identify, evaluate, prioritize and reduce the additional impacts on migratory species resulting from changes in human behaviour due to climate change (the so-called “tertiary effects”). (*Parties, relevant organizations*). [L]
- Develop and/or revise environmental sensitivity and zoning maps, to include critical and important sites for migratory species, as an essential tool for sustainable land use planning and management and adaptation projects. (*Parties, scientific community, NGOs*). [S]
- Use the environmental sensitivity and zoning maps to inform the selection of sites for climate change mitigation projects, such as renewable energy projects. (*Parties*). [M]
- Develop general guidelines for mitigation and human adaptation projects to ensure that they are not harmful to migratory species. (*Scientific Council*). [S]
- From the general guidelines develop step down guidelines at the national level for mitigation and adaptation projects to ensure that they are not harmful to migratory species. (*Parties, scientific community, NGOs, energy, agriculture, forestry, transport and other sectors*). [M]
- Ensure that an environmental impact assessment is conducted prior to undertaking major adaptation and mitigation projects, as well as exploration and production projects, taking into account impacts on migratory species. (*Parties, energy sector*). [S]
- Make the monitoring of environmental impacts a standard requirement for major climate change mitigation and adaptation projects, exploration and production projects and for land use planning. (*Parties, energy sector*). [M]
- Ensure that projects incorporate adaptive management in mitigation and adaptation activities. (*Parties*). [S]
- Recognizing that there is considerable uncertainty regarding the potential effectiveness of offsetting as an approach to compensate for detrimental impacts of mitigation and human adaptation; undertake research to inform assessments of the likely role of compensatory or offsetting approaches designed to reduce and prevent detrimental impacts of mitigation and adaptation projects upon migratory species. (*Parties, scientific community*). [S]
- Develop and apply appropriate methodologies to consider potential cumulative impacts of mitigation and adaptation projects across the entire life-cycle of migratory species, including breeding, wintering and stop-over sites, as well as impacts upon migratory routes. These should be applied at regional, national or international population levels, as appropriate. (*Parties, scientific community*). [M]
- Ensure that where impacts on migratory species are significant, renewable energy and other climate change mitigation or adaptation structures are operated in ways that eliminate or minimize negative effects on migratory species (for example, including

- short-term shutdowns or higher turbine cut-in speeds, with regard to wind farms). (*Parties, energy sector*). [S]
- Ensure that any climate change mitigation and adaptation action has appropriate social and environmental safeguards in place at all stages, taking into account the needs of CMS-listed species. (*Parties, multilateral development banks, and energy sector*). [M]
 - Ensure that the best available scientific information on the impacts of climate change on migratory species is accessible and useable for planning and decision-making. (*Parties, scientific community*). [L]

Knowledge exchange and capacity-building

- Increase awareness of the impacts of climate change on migratory species. (*Parties, scientific community, international, intergovernmental and other relevant organizations*). [L]
- Utilize the relevant IPCC reports and other reviews for background information on climate change impacts and compile and disseminate relevant information. (*Parties and Scientific Council*). [L]
- Commission technical reviews and best-practice guidelines and encourage the publishing, sharing and distribution of periodic scientific reviews on the following topics (*Parties and scientific community*): [S]
 - the impacts of climate change on migratory species;
 - the potential for conservation management to increase the resistance, resilience and adaptation of migratory species populations to climate change; and
 - the impacts of anthropogenic climate change adaptation and mitigation on migratory species.
- Disseminate the outcomes of these reviews through the CMS website and workspace, where possible translating the results of those reviews into different languages. (*Scientific Council*). [S]
- Establish a series of regional and sub-regional or national workshops involving scientists, NGOs, national focal points for all relevant environmental conventions, policy makers and managers to exchange and discuss information. (*Parties, Scientific Council, scientific community, international, intergovernmental and other relevant organizations*). [S]
- Establish better links between developing country needs and developed country research through CMS family instruments to promote collaboration, coordination and actions. (*Parties / Signatories to CMS instruments*). [L]
- Increase the capacity of natural resource managers and other decision makers and enhance their ability to address the impacts on climate change on migratory species, including through the following actions:
 - Undertake an assessment of training needs on climate change and migratory species at the national level. (*Parties*); [S]
 - Develop training on the use of existing and emerging tools for managing impacts of climate change on migratory species (GIS, statistical analysis etc.). (*Parties, scientific community*); [S]
 - Explore and build on existing training courses and work with professional societies, academia, technical experts and natural resource agency training professionals to address key needs and augment adaptation training opportunities. (*Parties, NGOs and scientific community*); [S]

- Identify and engage with key players who have experience in training opportunities for climate change, monitoring and modelling, and share that knowledge. (*Parties, international, intergovernmental and other relevant organizations*); [S]
- Develop and encourage the use of existing webinars and e-learning courses on climate change and migratory species. (*Parties, NGOs, scientific community*); [M] and
- Increase scientific and management capacity, including through university courses up to the PhD level, to address climate change impacts on migratory species. (*Parties, scientific community*). [M]
- Develop a baseline curriculum for webinars and e-learning courses to build capacity on climate change and migratory species among natural resource professionals and decision makers. (*Secretariat, Scientific Council, scientific community*). [M]
- Contribute technical and scientific information on climate change and migratory species to the national and central clearing house mechanism of the CBD. (*Parties, scientific community, NGOs and other relevant organizations*). [L]
- Invite the CBD COP to encourage its national focal points to make the national clearing house mechanisms available for information on migratory species and climate change. (*Parties*). [S]
- Monitor the effectiveness of capacity building efforts on climate change and migratory species. (*Parties*). [L]

Cooperation and implementation

- Coordinate measures to facilitate species adaptation in response to climate change across the various CMS instruments. (*Parties / Signatories to CMS instruments*). [L]
- Work closely with and provide national UNFCCC Focal Points with expert guidance and support on how migratory species can be affected by human mitigation and adaptation activities, such as renewable energy and bio-energy development, and to collaborate closely in order to develop joint solutions aimed at minimizing negative impacts on migratory species. (*CMS Focal Points and Scientific Councillors*). [L]
- Promote cooperation and synergies on climate change actions amongst the CMS family instruments, including organising back-to-back meetings. (*Secretariat*). [L]
- Consolidate the CMS Climate Change Working Group as a means to advise, promote and implement actions. This could include the prioritisation and promotion of specific projects to funders. (*Scientific Council*). [S]
- Develop mechanisms for the promotion and implementation of best practices of migratory species management in light of climate change, with particular focus on hotspots. (*Parties*). [M]
- Strengthen synergies with the Secretariats of the CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD, Ramsar Convention, World Heritage Convention, IWC, Arctic Council and CAFF, Bern Convention, and other international instruments and arrangements. (*Secretariat*). [L]
- Engage in and support CMS work related to climate change. (*CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD, Ramsar Convention, World Heritage Convention, IWC, Arctic Council and CAFF, Bern Convention, and other international instruments and arrangements such as the Inter-American Convention (IAC) for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles, international mechanisms such as the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), and other relevant international instruments and arrangements*). [L]

- Make use of available funding mechanisms to support the maintenance of ecosystem services, with the close involvement of local communities, in order to improve the conservation status of migratory species. (*Parties and relevant stakeholders*). [S]
- Put in place those legislative, administrative, management and other measures necessary to implement the actions set out in this programme of work, including the incorporation of such measures in national climate change strategies, National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), protected area management plans, and other relevant policy instruments and processes. (*Parties and non-parties*). [L]
- Provide financial, technical, advisory and other appropriate support for the implementation of this programme of work. (*Parties, UNEP, multilateral development banks and other national and international donors*). [S]



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.27

Original: English

RENEWABLE ENERGY AND MIGRATORY SPECIES

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th Meeting (Quito, 4-9 November 2014)

Recognizing the importance to society of an adequate and stable energy supply and that renewable energy sources can significantly contribute to achieving this, and *aware* that renewable power generation, especially from wind energy, large solar panel power stations and biomass production, is projected by the International Energy Agency to triple by 2035;

Recognizing also that increased use of technologies to exploit renewable energy may potentially affect many migratory species listed by CMS and other legal frameworks, and *concerned* about the cumulative effects of such technology on the movement of migratory species, their ability to utilize critical staging areas, the loss and fragmentation of their habitats, and mortality from collisions with infrastructural developments;

Recalling Article III 4(b) of the Convention which requests Parties to endeavour, *inter alia*, “to prevent, remove, compensate for or minimize, as appropriate, the adverse effects of activities, or obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of species” and *noting* the relevance of this obligation to renewable energy developments, especially given that adverse impacts of renewable energy technologies can be substantially minimized through careful site selection and planning, thorough Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), and good post-construction monitoring to learn from experience;

Recalling also previous decisions by CMS and aware of those of other MEAs, including CMS Agreements, as well as of relevant guidelines, on reconciling renewable energy developments with the conservation of migratory species, including:

- CMS Resolution 7.5 on ‘Wind Turbines and Migratory Species’;
- CMS Resolution 10.19 on ‘Migratory Species Conservation in the Light of Climate Change’;
- CMS Resolution 10.24 on ‘Further Steps to Abate Underwater Noise Pollution for the Protection of Cetaceans and Other Migratory Species’;
- ASCOBANS Resolution 6.2 ‘Adverse Effects of Underwater Noise on Marine Mammals during Offshore Construction Activities for Renewable Energy Production’;
- ACCOBAMS Resolution 4.17 ‘Guidelines to Address the Impact of Anthropogenic Noise on Cetaceans in the ACCOBAMS Area’;
- AEWa Resolution 5.16 on ‘Renewable Energy and Migratory Waterbirds’ which stressed the need to address or avoid adverse effects on migratory waterbirds and contains operational recommendations of relevance to many other migratory species;

- AEWA's '*Guidelines on How to Avoid, Minimize or Mitigate Impact of Infrastructural Developments and Related Disturbance Affecting Waterbirds*' (Conservation Guidelines no. 11);
- EUROBATS Resolution 7.5 '*Wind Turbines and Bat Populations*' and Guidelines for consideration of bats in wind farm projects;
- Bern Convention Recommendation No. 109 on minimizing adverse effects of wind power generation on wildlife and the guidance of 2003 on environmental assessment criteria and site selection issues related to wind-farming as well as the best practice guidance on integrated wind farm planning and impact assessment presented to the 33rd meeting of the Bern Convention Standing Committee in 2013;
- Ramsar Resolution XI.10 '*Guidance for Addressing the Implications for Wetlands of Policies, Plans and Activities in the Energy Sector*';
- SBSTTA 16 Recommendation XVI/9 '*Technical and Regulatory Matters on Geo-engineering in Relation to the Convention on Biological Diversity*'; and
- BirdLife UNDP/GEF Migratory Soaring Bird Guidance on wind and solar energy;

and *recognizing* the need for closer cooperation and synergetic implementation amongst the CMS Family, other MEAs and relevant national and international stakeholders of decisions and guidelines to reconcile energy sector developments with migratory species conservation needs;

Acknowledging the critical need for liaison, communication and strategic planning to be jointly undertaken by those parts of governments responsible respectively for environmental protection and energy development to avoid or mitigate negative consequences for migratory and other species and their habitats;

Taking note of document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Inf.26: '*Renewable Energy Technology Deployment and Migratory Species: an Overview*', which summarizes knowledge of actual and possible effects of renewable energy installations on migratory species, *noting* its conclusion that relatively few scientific studies are available on the short-term, long-term and cumulative impacts of renewable energy technologies, and *acknowledging* the urgent need for further research on the impact on migratory species of renewable energy technologies particularly in relation to ocean and solar energy;

Noting also that document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Inf.26 highlights the urgent need to collect data on the distribution of migratory species, their population size and migration routes as an essential part of any strategic planning and impact assessment, prior to and/or during the planning phase of development of renewable energy deployments, and also stresses the need to monitor regularly mortality arising from those developments;

Noting the discussion at the 18th Meeting of the Scientific Council on the drafts of document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Inf.26 and document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.4.3.2: '*Renewable Energy Technologies and Migratory Species: Guidelines for Sustainable Deployment*' and *aware* that input from other advisory bodies of the CMS Family has been incorporated into both documents;

Convinced of the relevance of the above-mentioned guidelines for sustainable deployment of renewable energy technologies to the implementation of the CMS programme of work on climate change and migratory species submitted for consideration and adoption by

the 11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties in document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.4.2;

Noting relevant international decisions and guidance with regard to mitigating the specific impacts of power lines on birds, including:

- CMS Resolution 10.11 on '*Power Lines and Migratory Birds*';
- '*Guidelines on How to Avoid or Mitigate the Impact of Electricity Power Grids on Migratory Birds in the African-Eurasian Region*' adopted by CMS COP10, AEWA MOP5 and the CMS Raptors MoU MOS1;
- AEWA Resolution 5.11 '*Power Lines and Migratory Waterbirds*';
- Bern Convention Recommendation No. 110 on minimizing adverse effects of above-ground electricity transmission facilities (power lines) on birds;
- The Budapest Declaration on bird protection and power lines adopted in 2011 by the Conference '*Power Lines and Bird Mortality in Europe*'; and
- BirdLife UNDP/GEF Migratory Soaring Bird Guidance on power lines;

Welcoming the good cooperation and partnerships already established at both international and national levels between stakeholders including governments and their institutions, energy companies, non-government organizations (NGOs) and Secretariats of MEAs, and the concerted efforts made to address energy developments which conflict with species conservation; and

Acknowledging with thanks the financial support of the Governments of Germany and Norway through the CMS and AEWA Secretariats, of BirdLife International through the BirdLife UNDP/GEF Migratory Soaring Birds project and of IRENA towards the compilation of the report '*Renewable Energy Technology Deployment and Migratory Species: an Overview*' and the guidelines document '*Renewable Energy Technologies and Migratory Species: Guidelines for Sustainable Deployment*';

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1. *Endorses* the document '*Renewable Energy Technologies and Migratory Species: Guidelines for Sustainable Deployment*' (UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.4.3.2);
2. *Urges* Parties and *encourages* non-Parties to implement these voluntary Guidelines as applicable depending on the particular circumstances of each Party, and as a minimum to:
 - 2.1 apply appropriate Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) and EIA procedures, when planning the use of renewable energy technologies, avoiding existing protected areas in the broadest sense and other sites of importance to migratory species;
 - 2.2 undertake appropriate survey and monitoring both before and after deployment of renewable energy technologies to identify impacts on migratory species and their habitats in the short- and long-term, as well as to evaluate mitigation measures; and
 - 2.3 apply appropriate cumulative impact studies to describe and understand impacts at larger scale, such as at population level or along entire migration routes (e.g., at flyways scale for birds);

3. *Urges* Parties to implement, as appropriate, the following priorities in their development of renewable energy technologies:

- 3.1 **wind energy:** undertake careful physical planning with special attention to the mortality of birds (in particular of species that are long-lived and have low fecundity) and bats resulting from collisions with wind turbines and the increased mortality risk to cetaceans from permanently reduced auditory functions, and consider means of reducing disturbance and displacement effects on relevant species, including deploying measures such as ‘shutdown on demand’ as appropriate;
- 3.2 **solar energy:** avoid protected areas so as to limit further the impacts of deploying solar power plants; undertake careful planning to reduce disturbance and displacement effects on relevant species, as well as to minimise the risks of solar flux and trauma related injuries which could be a consequence of a number of solar energy technologies;
- 3.3 **ocean energy:** give attention to possible impacts on migratory species of increased noise and electromagnetic field disturbance especially during construction work in coastal habitats, and injury;
- 3.4 **hydro-power:** undertake measures to reduce or mitigate known serious impacts on the movements of migratory aquatic species, such as through the installation of measures such as fish passageways; and
- 3.5 **geo-energy:** avoid habitat loss, disturbance and barrier effects in order to continue to keep the overall environmental impacts at their current low level;

4. *Instructs* the Secretariat to convene a multi-stakeholder Task Force on Reconciling Selected Energy Sector Developments with Migratory Species Conservation (the Energy Task Force), in order to:

- promote the benefits of existing decisions;
- encourage Parties to implement current guidance and decisions;
- develop any necessary new guidelines and action plans as appropriate; and
- make recommendations on suitable responses to specific problems and gaps in knowledge;

and in convening the Energy Task Force, to work in conjunction with the Secretariats of AEWA, other relevant CMS instruments and the Bern and Ramsar Conventions, involving Parties and other stakeholders such as NGOs and the energy industry in line with the Terms of Reference annexed;

5. *Urges* Parties and *invites* UNEP and other relevant international organizations, bilateral and multilateral donors as well as representatives of the energy industry to support financially the operations of the Energy Task Force, including through funding for its coordination and provision of financial assistance to developing countries for relevant capacity building and the implementation of relevant guidance; and

6. *Instructs* the Secretariat to report progress on behalf of the Energy Task Force, including on implementation and, as much as possible, on assessment of the efficacy of measures taken, to COP12 in 2017.

Annex to Resolution 11.27

Terms of Reference for the Multi-stakeholder Task Force on Reconciling Selected Energy Sector Developments with Migratory Species Conservation (*Energy Task Force*)

1. Background and purpose

The Energy Task Force is convened in line with the mandate provided by CMS Resolution 11.27 to assist Parties or Signatories to CMS, AEWa, EUROBATS, ASCOBANS, ACCOBAMS, the Raptor MoU, the Bern Convention, the Ramsar Convention and other relevant MEAs to fulfil their obligations with regard to avoiding or mitigating possible negative impacts of energy sector developments on migratory species.

2. Goal

All energy sector developments are undertaken in such a way that negative impacts on migratory species are avoided.

3. Role

The role of the Energy Task Force will be to facilitate the involvement of all relevant stakeholders in the process of reconciling energy sector developments with the conservation of migratory species where all developments take full account of the conservation priorities.

4. Scope

The geographical scope of the Energy Task Force will be global. Initially, it will be convened with an African-Eurasian scope although not excluding relevant cases in progress from other regions, and will gradually expand to other parts of the world. The timing and extent of geographic expansions shall be decided by the Energy Task Force members, and shall depend on funding being available.

The Energy Task Force will cover all migratory taxa as identified by CMS and its associated instruments. Initially, the Energy Task Force will focus on migratory birds and will gradually expand to other taxonomic groups. The timing and extent of taxonomic expansions shall be decided by the Energy Task Force members, and shall depend on funding being available.

The Energy Task Force will cover the issues of power line impacts and impacts of renewable energy technology deployments (wind, solar, hydropower, geothermal, biomass and ocean energy) with initial focus on power lines, hydro, wind and solar energy technologies. Proposals for extension of the types of energy sector developments to be covered may be made and shall be considered by the Energy Task Force, and shall depend on funding being available.

5. Remit

The Energy Task Force will:

- 5.1. promote implementation of the relevant guidelines adopted in the frameworks of the participating MEAs;

- 5.2. set priorities for its actions and implement them;
- 5.3. assist in resource mobilization for priority actions, including from the energy industry;
- 5.4. monitor the implementation of relevant guidelines and their effectiveness, as well as existing impediments for adequate implementation of such guidelines, and submit progress reports to the governing bodies of the participating MEAs;
- 5.5. stimulate internal and external communication and exchange of information, experience, best practice and know-how;
- 5.6. strengthen regional and international networks; and
- 5.7. stimulate more research for the renewable energy technologies deployment where substantial gaps in knowledge have been identified in the Review Report (UNEP/CMS/COP11/Inf.26).

6. Membership

The Energy Task Force is open-ended. Its member organizations will comprise the Secretariats of the participating MEAs, representatives of relevant government institutions in the field of environment and energy in the Parties to the participating MEAs, representatives of the energy industry, relevant academic institutions, NGOs and other interested stakeholders.

7. Governance

The Energy Task Force will:

- 7.1. operate by seeking consensus, as much as possible, among the group;
- 7.2. once it has been convened, operate in accordance with a *modus operandi*, which shall be established by its members; and
- 7.3. report to the CMS Conference of the Parties and governing bodies of the other participating MEAs, as requested by them.

8. Operation

Funding permitting, a coordinator will be appointed from the Energy Task Force members under an arrangement with the CMS Secretariat to support the Chair, the Vice-Chair and the Energy Task Force members, as appropriate.

The coordinator will *inter alia*:

- organize the meetings of the Energy Task Force;
- maintain and moderate the Energy Task Force communication platform (website and internal online workspace);
- facilitate implementation of decisions of the Energy Task Force, as necessary;
- facilitate fundraising and resource mobilization in support of the activities of the Energy Task Force; and
- facilitate engagement with stakeholders within and beyond the Energy Task Force.

Meetings of the Energy Task Force will be convened at appropriate intervals, as considered necessary and funding permitting.

Between meetings business will be conducted electronically through an online workspace within the Energy Task Force's website, which will provide the primary mode of communication and operation of the Energy Task Force.

9. Financing

Funding for the operations of the Energy Task Force, including the coordinator post, as well as the implementation of identified priorities will be sought from various sources, including from member organizations.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.28

Original: English

FUTURE CMS ACTIVITIES RELATED TO INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th Meeting (Quito, 4-9 November 2014)

Considering that Article III of the Convention requests Parties to prevent, reduce and/or strictly control the introduction of exotic species, and to control and/or eliminate those already introduced;

Aware that invasive alien species (IAS) have an impact on migratory species through predation, competition and genetic changes caused by hybridization, as well as through the transmission of diseases, impairment of breeding and by causing loss of habitat and resources crucial for migratory species;

Noting that the impact of IAS may result in local extinction or decline in population numbers of certain species as well as changes to migration patterns, and that the natural behaviour of migratory species may lead to negative interactions with IAS not only in their breeding, stopover and wintering grounds, but also during migrations, which can result in cumulative impacts from IAS;

Stressing the need to encourage continued research and collection of data on impacts on migratory species posed by IAS, and also the importance of ensuring that future management of migratory species and their habitats adequately takes into account consequent impacts and risks posed by IAS;

Noting that IAS issues are explicitly covered by CMS and related instruments concluded under its auspices, including the updated CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2014 (UNEP/CMS/Conf.10.22) and the new CMS Strategic Plan 2015-2023 where IAS are considered as one of the threats to migratory species, requiring specific measures to be dealt with, within the specificities of CMS;

Remarking that the inclusion of provisions to prevent and/or control IAS is already ensured by the Convention, where needed, e.g. within the International Single Species Action Plans (SSAP) for endangered species included in Appendix I developed in cooperation with the Convention's daughter instruments and other partner organizations, as it is the case of the CMS/AEWA SSAP for the White-headed duck, supported by the EU and the Bern Convention;

Appreciating that a number of CMS Agreements have already made progress towards tackling the threats posed by IAS to species listed on Appendix II, e.g. the African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA) in 2006 adopted Guidelines on Avoidance of Introductions of Non-Native Waterbird Species;

Noting with satisfaction the important contribution of specific initiatives such as the adoption by the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP) of conservation guidelines aiming at assisting with the development of plans for the eradication of introduced vertebrates from breeding sites of ACAP species (particularly seabirds on islands);

Welcoming initiatives such as the Wadden Sea Plan 2010 adopted by the Common Wadden Sea Secretariat, which supports the Agreement on the Conservation of Seals in the Wadden Sea as well as the Trilateral Sea Cooperation, which foresees intensified support and efforts to harmonize approaches to the prevention, management and monitoring of aquatic and terrestrial IAS;

Recognizing the collaborative effort required at global, regional and local levels to deal with IAS, especially through prevention, early detection and rapid response, and that such efforts require collaboration among governments, economic sectors and non-governmental and international organizations;

Appreciating the important developments in the growth of inter-sectoral cooperation on IAS issues between different institutions and organizations and stressing that systematic cooperation between different conventions and agreements would provide greater and more effective opportunities to address issues related to IAS;

Welcoming the Convention on Biological Diversity's work on addressing the risks associated with the introduction of IAS's;

Aware of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 adopted at COP10 by the Convention for Biological Diversity (Nagoya, October 2010) including Target 9 the aims of which are: "invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment";

Welcoming the 5th CBD/Ramsar Joint Work Plan, for 2011-2020, through which Ramsar delivers its leading role for implementing CBD programmes of work related to wetlands, including on inland waters, marine and coastal biodiversity and protected areas, as well as the revised CMS/Ramsar Joint Work Plan, as flexible frameworks for collaboration with CBD, CMS and its wetland-relevant Agreements and Memoranda (see Ramsar Resolution XI.6);

Noting CMS Resolution 10.21 which welcomed the revised CMS/Ramsar Memorandum of Cooperation and Joint Work Plan as a flexible framework for collaboration with the CMS and its wetland-relevant sister Agreements and Memoranda;

Further noting CITES Resolution Conf.13.10 (Rev. CoP14) on "Trade in alien invasive species" recommending that the Parties consider the opportunities for synergy with CBD and explore appropriate cooperation and collaboration on the issue of introductions of alien species that are potentially invasive; and

Taking note of the Review of the Impact of Invasive Alien Species on Species under CMS (UNEP/CMS/COP11/Inf.32) undertaken by the IUCN/SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG) and thanking the government of Italy for funding this Review;

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1. *Calls* on Parties and non-Parties to address threats from IAS and particularly to undertake concrete dedicated actions aimed at preventing and mitigating the negative impact of IAS on migratory species, consistent with applicable international obligations and with a focus on CMS-listed species, including the elaboration of national lists of species for which restrictions might apply, development and further implementation of specific and/or thematic action plans and management plans for species and pathways of greater concern, focusing on Best Practices for Addressing Risks to Biodiversity including preventing the introduction of listed species, and where IAS threats have established eradicating priority IAS from priority sites, or controlling priority IAS threats (where eradication isn't feasible) also at priority sites;
2. *Requests* the Scientific Council to ensure that the following are addressed: the improvement of understanding of interactions between IAS and threatened migratory species; the development of priorities for intervention; and the improvement in international cooperation and development of adaptable management strategies when discussing topics for which IAS might be relevant;
3. *Instructs* the Secretariat to continue to streamline activities focusing on IAS issues within the CMS Family Secretariats, whenever feasible and relevant and within the mandates given by their Parties/Signatories, in order to enhance the effective delivery of concrete conservation action (including active management of IAS and the threatened CMS species) and awareness-raising;
4. *Invites* Parties and non-Parties to take into account the risk of migratory species to become invasive themselves if translocated and/or introduced outside their natural range, by undertaking dedicated risk assessments incorporating future climate change scenarios for any movement of animals, including measures related to conservation actions targeting endangered species;
5. *Further invites* Parties and non-Parties to take into account the risk of facilitating the introduction or spread of IAS while implementing any climate change mitigation or adaptation measures;
6. *Instructs* the Secretariat to encourage Parties and non-Parties: (i) to ensure at national level, effective collaboration in relation to issues concerning IAS among national authorities and focal points that deal with the CBD, the CITES, Ramsar Convention, the Bern Convention, IMO, IPPC, OIE and other organizations as appropriate (ii) to address threats from IAS and (iii) as appropriate, to make full use of existing guidelines in addressing the risks associated with the introduction of alien species;
7. *Further instructs* the Secretariat to identify potential strategic partners and engage with them when developing information campaigns and other outreach activities and *encourages* all relevant stakeholders to contribute to these initiatives;

8. *Urges* the Scientific Council to address at its future meetings options for enhanced cooperation, policy coherence and implementation with regard to work on IAS, in a manner consistent with their mandates, governance arrangements and agreed programmes of the Scientific Council and other MEAs;
9. *Instructs* the Secretariat, resources permitting, to participate in the Inter-Agency Liaison Group on Invasive Alien Species, established by decision IX/4 of CBD to address gaps and inconsistencies in the international regulatory framework on the IAS issue;
10. *Noting* the need for closer collaboration with other MEAs to harmonize efforts to further address the issue of IAS, including by developing guidance, analysing the risks associated with the introduction of alien species that are a potential threat to biodiversity, and taking note that the risks associated with the introduction of alien species may include impacts on ecosystem functioning and biodiversity at the ecosystem, species and gene levels, in order to support measures to prevent the introduction and spread of the most harmful species;
11. *Encourages* Parties, non-Parties and donors to provide financial support to ensure that adequate resources are provided to the Secretariat to allow partnerships to be developed and strengthened;
12. *Requests* Parties, non-Parties and donors to avoid policies and initiatives that either limit the use of effective measures to eradicate or control IAS threatening migratory species or facilitate the introduction and further spread of IAS which represent or might present a threat to migratory species; and
13. *Instructs* the Secretariat to develop closer consultative relationships with a number of environment funding organizations with a view to mobilizing resources for the implementation of the measures directed at dealing with IAS issues in relation to migratory species.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

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Original: English

SUSTAINABLE BOAT-BASED MARINE¹ WILDLIFE WATCHING²

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th Meeting (Quito, 4-9 November 2014)

Aware that tourism is a growing market and that wildlife watching is an important market segment;

Also aware that wildlife watching activities in coastal and marine environments are growing fast, and that the management of boat-based wildlife watching presents additional challenges to those in the terrestrial environment;

Noting that commercial wildlife watching operations using boats in order to view a number of migratory species, including, but not limited to whales, dolphins, porpoises, dugongs, manatees, seals, sharks, rays, birds and turtles, are increasing;

Emphasizing that some marine species can be observed from land and that this may provide a low-impact alternative, or complement, to boat-based wildlife watching where it is feasible;

Recognizing that the revenues generated through wildlife watching can provide direct and indirect benefits to local communities, enhancing their economic and social status;

Recognizing further that when wildlife watching is managed carefully, the revenues generated can benefit the conservation of the target species and their ecosystem;

Noting that wildlife watching activities can lead to positive changes in attitudes towards nature conservation;

Conscious that the sustainability of wildlife watching operations depends upon the careful maintenance of the resources that ultimately generate the income, namely the target species and their habitats;

¹ The definition of 'marine' shall include all marine and transitional waters i.e. those waters between the land and the sea which includes fjords, estuaries, lagoons, deltas and rias. Additionally, these guidelines should be applied to freshwater cetaceans e.g. river dolphins.

² As far as is appropriate to the principles outlined in this Resolution this includes wildlife watching activities occurring from vessels and shore.

Conscious also, as outlined in Resolution.11.23 on Conservation Implications of Cetacean Culture, that disturbance caused by excessive exposure to wildlife watching boats may lead to changes in the target species' behaviour and as a result, to negative consequences, such as emigration, reduced reproduction or reductions of the population;

Appreciating the extensive work that has been undertaken in other international fora with respect to whale watching activities, in particular the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans in the Mediterranean and Black Seas (ACCOBAMS), the International Whaling Commission (IWC), the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), the UNEP Caribbean Environment Programme (UNEP/CEP) and the International Sanctuary for the Protection of Marine Mammals (Pelagos Sanctuary); and

Acknowledging that a number of governments have already enacted progressive national regulations or guidelines in order to ensure the sustainability of commercial boat-based wildlife watching and some governments prohibit associated interactions including touching, feeding or swimming with wild cetaceans;

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Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals*

1. *Urges* Parties, in whose areas of jurisdiction commercial operations involving marine boat-based wildlife watching take place, to adopt appropriate measures, such as national guidelines, codes of conduct, and if necessary, national legislation, binding regulations or other regulatory tools, to promote ecologically sustainable wildlife watching;
2. *Recommends* that Parties in developing such measures take into account the following guiding principles based on which the boat-based wildlife watching activities should be conducted:
 - (a) The activities should not have negative effects on the long-term survival of populations and habitats; and
 - (b) The activities should have minimal impact on the behaviour of watched and associated animals;
3. *Further recommends* that Parties consider the measures as appropriate and depending on the target species in particular with respect to the need for provisions concerning:
 - (a) Licensing or permitting of operators, including training, reporting and compliance requirements;
 - (b) Level of activity, including the possible setting of daily, seasonal and/or geographical exclusion areas and limitations on the number of vessels;
 - (c) Method of approach, including provisions on distance to be maintained and direction and speed of vessels, as well as careful and sensitive navigation in the vicinity of animals; and

- (d) Interaction, including prohibition of operators' behaviours that disturb animals or provoke interactions, unless there is good scientific evidence that this will not have negative consequences, or negatively impact the habitat;
4. *Recommends further* that, insofar as they are applicable, measures adopted by the Parties also cover opportunistic wildlife watching during other commercial and private boat-based activities;
5. *Strongly encourages* Parties to provide that the measures take into account the size and status of any wildlife watching programme and the specific needs of all affected species;
6. *Also strongly encourages* Parties to review these measures periodically to enable any impacts detected through research and monitoring of the populations to be taken into account as necessary;
7. *Requests* Parties that have adopted measures as described in paragraph 1 for boat-based wildlife watching activities to provide the Secretariat with copies of the relevant documents;
8. *Encourages* Parties to ACCOBAMS, the IWC, SPREP and UNEP/CEP to implement fully the guidelines and principles already adopted or developed in these fora;
9. *Requests* the Scientific Council, subject to availability of resources, to review existing agreed guidelines (such as those referenced in paragraph 7), existing good practice and underpinning scientific evidence of the issues of concern, and based on this review develop guidelines as appropriate on marine boat-based wildlife watching for different taxonomic groups, differentiated if necessary by geographic areas; and
10. *Further requests* the Scientific Council, subject to availability of resources, to conduct periodic reviews of the state of knowledge of the impacts of boat-based wildlife watching activities on migratory species and to recommend refined and adjusted measures or guidelines as appropriate.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.30

Original: English

MANAGEMENT OF MARINE DEBRIS

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th Meeting (Quito, 4-9 November 2014)

Recalling CMS Resolution 10.4 on Marine Debris and *reiterating* the concern that marine debris has negative impacts on many species of migratory marine wildlife and their habitats;

Welcoming the Resolution 1/6 on Marine Plastic Debris and Micro Plastics adopted by more than 150 countries at the first United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA), concluded on 27 June 2014;

Aware that entanglement in and ingestion of marine debris are both conservation and welfare concerns;

Acknowledging the substantial work on this subject being undertaken by other regional and global instruments, including *inter alia* the UNEP Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (GPA-Marine), the Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans (RSCAPs), the Global Partnership on Marine Litter (GPML), the Global Partnership on Waste Management (GPWM), the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships (MARPOL), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the International Whaling Commission (IWC), the London Convention, London Protocol, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and the Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles;

Further acknowledging actions undertaken by States to reduce the negative impacts of marine debris in waters within their jurisdiction;

Noting with gratitude that the extensive reviews called for in CMS Resolution 10.4 have been carried out with financial support from the Government of Australia;

Recognizing that information on marine debris remains incomplete, especially regarding the quantity present in the ocean and entering the ocean annually, as well as its sources, pathways, prevalence in different sea compartments, and fate in terms of fragmentation, decomposition, distribution and accumulation;

Concerned that currently available information is not sufficient in order to generally understand which populations and species are the most affected by marine debris, especially the

specific effects of marine debris on migratory as opposed to resident species, and that population level effects of marine debris are unknown in many cases;

Emphasizing that preventing waste from reaching the marine environment is the most effective way to address this problem;

Further emphasizing that despite the knowledge gaps relating to marine debris and its impacts on migratory marine wildlife, immediate action should be taken to prevent debris reaching the marine environment;

Recalling that in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 2012, entitled “The Future We Want”, States committed “to take action to, by 2025, based on collected scientific data, achieve significant reductions in marine debris to prevent harm to the coastal and marine environment”;

Aware that a significant proportion of marine debris is the result of discharges of ship-generated waste and cargo residues into the sea, lost or abandoned fishing gear, and that the protection of the marine environment can be enhanced significantly by reducing these;

Recognizing that a range of international, regional and industry-based measures exist to manage waste on board commercial marine vessels and prevent the disposal of garbage at sea;

Also recognizing that the International Maritime Organization is the authority regulating shipping on the High Seas; and

Conscious that a wide range of target audiences needs to be addressed through effective public awareness and education campaigns in order to achieve the behavioural change necessary for a significant reduction of marine debris;

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

1. *Takes note* of the reports on Management of Marine Debris published as UNEP/CMS/COP11/Inf.27, Inf.28 and Inf.29, which cover (i) Knowledge Gaps in Management of Marine Debris; (ii) Commercial Marine Vessel Best Practice; and (iii) Public Awareness and Education Campaigns;
2. *Encourages* Parties that have not yet done so to join other relevant Conventions such as MARPOL Annex V and the London Protocol, to join Protocols to Regional Seas Conventions on Pollution from Land Based Sources, and to include the prevention and management of marine debris in relevant national legislation;
3. *Further encourages* the Parties to engage, as appropriate, with other global marine initiatives such as the UNEP’s Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (GPA-Marine), the Regional Seas Programmes, the Global Partnership on Marine Litter (GPML), the Global Partnership on Waste Management (GPWM);

4. *Further encourages* Parties to continue working on the issue of management of marine debris in order to reach agreed conclusions on this subject;

Knowledge Gaps in Management of Marine Debris

5. *Encourages* Parties to consider within any monitoring programmes established giving particular regard, using standardized methodologies, to the prevalence of all the types of debris that may, or are known to, have impacts on migratory species; sources and pathways of these types of debris; geographic distribution of these types of debris; impacts on migratory species, within and between regions; and population level effects on migratory species as appropriate to national circumstances;

6. *Invites* Parties to consider implementing cost-effective measures for the prevention of debris, such as levies on single-use carrier bags, deposit refund systems for beverage containers and obligations for the use of reusable items at events as appropriate to national circumstances;

7. *Encourages* Parties to establish public awareness campaigns in order to assist in preventing waste from reaching the marine environment and set up management initiatives for the removal of debris, including public beach and underwater clean-ups;

8. *Calls upon* Parties to incorporate marine debris targets when developing marine debris management strategies, including targets relating directly to impacts on migratory species, and to ensure that any marine debris management strategies plan for and carry out evaluation;

9. *Encourages* the Scientific Council, with support from the Secretariat, to promote the prioritization of research into the effects of microplastics on the species ingesting them, and support research on the significance of colour, shape or plastic type on the likelihood of causing harm, in order to be able to focus management strategies in future;

10. *Invites* the Secretariat to work with the UNEP Regional Seas Programme to support standardization and implementation of methods for studies monitoring impacts in order to produce comparable data across species and regions that will allow robust ranking of debris types for risk of harm across different species groups;

11. *Requests* the Scientific Council, with support from the Secretariat, to further the Convention's work on the marine debris issue and investigate the feasibility of close cooperation with other biodiversity-related agreements by means of a multilateral working group;

12. *Further requests* that working groups established under the Scientific Council incorporate the issue of marine debris where relevant, drawing on the work already undertaken by the Convention;

13. *Further requests* that the Secretariat ensure appropriate links are made with other regional and global instruments working on marine debris in order to share information and avoid duplication of effort;

Commercial Marine Vessel Best Practice

14. *Strongly encourages* Parties to address the issue of abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear (ALDFG), by following the strategies set out under the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries;

15. *Further encourages* Parties to promote measures such as the Clean Shipping Index and marine environmental awareness courses among shipping operators;
16. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme to continue and increase its leading role in acting as a moderator between the different stakeholders in the maritime industry, and facilitating coordination to enable best practice measures to be implemented;
17. *Encourages* shipping operators and other key industries involved with the international transport of goods to drive environmental demands, including adopting the indirect fees system in ports, supporting the improvement of port waste reception facilities in general, adopting, where possible, the use of waste-to-energy systems on vessels and implementing relevant ISO standards;

Public Awareness and Education Campaigns

18. *Strongly encourages* Parties to note the examples of successful campaigns provided in UNEP/CMS/ScC18/10.4.3 when considering campaigns to address the most pressing needs in their area of jurisdiction, and to support or develop national or regional initiatives that respond to these needs;
19. *Recommends* that Parties planning to implement regulatory measures or economic instruments in order to reduce the amount of waste entering the environment to accompany these with behavioural change campaigns aiding their introduction by communicating the rationale for introducing the measure, and therefore increasing the likelihood of support;
20. *Encourages* Parties and the Secretariat to cooperate with organizations currently campaigning on marine debris, and seek to engage organizations dealing with migratory species to promote campaigns and raise awareness of marine debris amongst their members;
21. *Further encourages* Parties, the Secretariat and stakeholders to develop marine debris campaigns of specific relevance to migratory species;
22. *Invites* industry bodies to promote debris prevention measures across their industries; and
23. *Calls on* campaign organizations to survey the campaign reach, message recognition and impact upon the target behaviour or levels of marine debris in order to evaluate the success of a campaign and readily share that information to enable future campaigns to be effective.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.31

Original: English

FIGHTING WILDLIFE CRIME AND OFFENCES WITHIN AND BEYOND BORDERS

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th Meeting (Quito, 4-9 November 2014)

Recognizing that wildlife crime and offences have reached an unprecedented scale and global reach, with wildlife trafficking being highly lucrative with little risk of prosecution and thus ranks right behind arms and drug smuggling and human trafficking worldwide;

Concerned that wildlife crime and offences cause an immense loss of revenue for States and local communities, severely damage livelihoods and ecosystems, negatively impact on sustainable utilization and tourism, and in some cases lead to threats to human lives and fund organized criminal and other violent groups;

Acknowledging that “The Future We Want”, adopted at Rio+20 and endorsed by consensus of the UN General Assembly, “recognize[d] the economic, social and environmental impacts of illicit trafficking in wildlife where firm and strengthened action needs to be taken on both the supply and demand sides”;

Taking note of the UNEP Governing Council Decision 27/9 on advancing justice, governance and law for environmental sustainability;

Recognizing the role of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) as the principal international instrument for ensuring that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten the species’ survival;

Welcoming the adoption by the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) of a Resolution on illegal trade in wildlife (UNEP/EA.1/3), acknowledging the role of CMS in countering such illegal activities and including the call for strengthened cross-agency cooperation;

Further welcoming the creation of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC), which includes the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the secretariat of CITES, Interpol, the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the World Bank, as an important collaborative effort to strengthen enforcement;

Noting the declaration and agreed urgent measures of the African Elephant Summit (Gaborone, December 2013), the declaration of the Elysée Summit for Peace and Security in Africa (Paris, December 2013), the London Declaration on Illegal Wildlife Trade (London, February 2014), the anti-poaching declaration of African Ministers of Tourism and UN World Tourism Organization (Berlin, April 2014) and the declaration of the Conference to Combat Wildlife Trafficking and Illicit Trade (Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, May 2014) and also noting the “African Elephant Action Plan” and “African Elephant Fund”;

Further noting that the species listed on the CMS Appendices include many of those most affected by wildlife crime and offences, including African elephants, Argali mountain sheep, Saiga antelopes, Snow leopards, gorillas, Saker falcons, sharks, sturgeons, Manta rays and marine turtles, and that their decline has severe negative impacts, both ecological and socio-economic;

Concerned that the African elephant is particularly affected by wildlife crime and offences including as a result of increased demand for ivory in consuming markets, with poaching rates surpassing the species’ natural growth rate and an estimated annual loss of more than 20,000 individuals in 2013 alone, which will result in an overall population decline of 20 per cent within the next 10 years, if the situation is not altered;

Recognizing the specific role of CMS in the global response to wildlife crime and offences by strengthening population management *in situ*, including population monitoring, awareness raising, capacity-building, national law enforcement and creation of alternative livelihoods, both within Range States and across national borders where wildlife crime and offences is often hardest to control;

Recalling the value of CMS instruments, including its regional agreements and action plans, and its role in creating a platform for engaging all relevant stakeholders in addressing wildlife crime and offences in concert with all other aspects of wildlife conservation and management;

Further recalling that CMS Parties have adopted Resolutions on minimizing the risk of poisoning to migratory birds (Res.10.26), on the illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds (Res.11.16) and on the Central Asian Mammal Initiative (Res.11.24), which includes a programme of work for the conservation of large mammal migrations in Central Asia providing *inter alia* for anti-poaching and other actions to minimize wildlife crime;

Recognizing that wildlife crime and offences are not confined to terrestrial landscapes but also have an impact on the marine environment, where Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing (IUU) constitutes a severe threat to migratory species, especially in the High Seas but also in areas within national jurisdiction;

Further recognising Parties efforts to develop and implement legislative provisions and programmes and to promote the sustainable utilization of wildlife as an integral part of conservation and secure livelihoods of vulnerable communities; and

Welcoming the close collaboration between CMS and CITES in working towards the sustainable use of transboundary wildlife including measures to eradicate wildlife crime and offences and *noting* the adoption of the CMS-CITES Joint Work Programme 2015-2020 at

the 65th Meeting of the CITES Standing Committee and the 42nd Meeting of the CMS Standing Committee;

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

1. *Encourages* Parties and non-Parties to take measures to increase awareness of wildlife crime and offences among their enforcement, prosecution and judicial authorities and the civil society;
2. *Urges* Parties to take appropriate measures to ensure that their legislative framework provides for penalties for wildlife crime that are effective, act as a deterrent and reflect the gravity of the offence and provide for the confiscation of specimens taken in violation of the Convention;
3. *Urges* Parties and *invites* non-Parties to strengthen national and transboundary law enforcement with emphasis on interdisciplinary cooperation and intelligence sharing between relevant stakeholders, such as rangers, wildlife management, customs, police and the military;
4. *Suggests* that Parties and non-Parties establish cooperative bilateral and multilateral arrangements for the management of shared wildlife populations and habitats with common boundaries, in order to minimize illegal taking and trafficking;
5. *Encourages* Parties, where relevant and appropriate, to enhance cooperation for the repatriation of live, illegally-traded wildlife and promote the establishment of legal frameworks in recipient countries that ensure a timely and cost-efficient repatriation of live animals and eggs, ensuring that any such framework is consistent with Parties' obligations under CITES and subject to relevant biosecurity and environmental concerns and policies;
6. *Encourages* Parties and non-Parties, funding agencies and CMS Partners to support capacity-building nationally, across borders and in the High Seas for rangers, customs, police, the military and other relevant bodies;
7. *Calls upon* Parties, non-Parties and relevant development agencies to promote alternative livelihoods in local communities in order to minimize wildlife crime and offences;
8. *Suggests* the enacting of national laws that prohibit the possession and sale of illegally obtained wildlife specimens and products other than those that have been confiscated;
9. *Recommends* that Parties and non-Parties work to reduce demand for illegally obtained wildlife specimens and products within their domestic markets and utilize the CMS framework to exchange knowledge and lessons learned regarding successful demand-side reduction strategies;
10. *Proposes* that Parties and relevant funding agencies provide adequate, predictable and timely financial support for implementing the provisions of this Resolution;

11. *Calls upon* Parties and other Range States that have not already done so, to sign the CMS instruments relevant to species particularly affected by wildlife crime and offences, such as the Gorilla Agreement, AEWA, and the MOUs on Sharks, Raptors and IOSEA marine turtles, and to implement the relevant provisions;
12. *Welcomes* the cooperation between the Secretariat and the members of the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW) and *encourages* the Secretariat to continue working closely with the CPW;
13. *Encourages* the many stakeholders addressing wildlife crime affecting migratory species to collaborate closely, including Parties, non-Parties, intergovernmental, international and national organizations, Multilateral Environmental Agreements and established networks, such as ICCWC and each of its partner agencies (CITES, INTERPOL, UNODC, the World Bank and the WCO), UNEP, Regional Fishery Management Organizations (RFMOs), and regional Wildlife Enforcement Networks (WENs); and
14. *Instructs* the Secretariat to continue strengthening collaboration with relevant stakeholders in order to address wildlife crime and offences.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.32

Original: English

CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE AFRICAN LION, *Panthera leo*

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th Meeting (Quito, 4-9 November 2014)

Aware that, in 2012, the IUCN-SSC Cat Specialist Group classified *Panthera leo* as Vulnerable, with an estimated global population reduction of approximately 30% over the past two decades (three generations); African lions occupying as little as 17% of their historic range; 42% of major lion populations in decline; and a substantial decline in lions outside protected areas;

Conscious that lions continue to face a number of threats leading to population declines and fragmentation, including indiscriminate killing (primarily as a result of retaliatory or pre-emptive killing to protect life and livestock), prey base depletion, habitat loss and conversion, disease, illegal international trade in lion products and unsustainable offtakes from poorly managed trophy hunting operations;

Aware that *Panthera leo* is presently listed in Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), and that CITES is undertaking a review to assess the need for stronger protection of the species; and mindful of the need to strengthen cohesion between the Convention on Migratory Species and CITES;

Concerned that lion populations are becoming increasingly isolated from each other, and that the biological and genetic viability of some populations are in question;

Noting that an updated assessment of *Panthera leo* by the IUCN, to be published in 2015, is widely expected to show continuing declines among lion populations, particularly in west and central Africa;

Recognizing that regional strategies for west/central and east/southern Africa, developed approximately a decade ago, acknowledged the threats to lions and identified potential solutions, but have failed to stop or reverse declines in lion range and numbers; and mindful of the need to define alternative measures to strengthen the protection of the species;

Noting that *Panthera leo*, as defined by Wilson & Reeder (2005), and all its evolutionarily significant constituents, including *Panthera leo persica*, satisfy the Convention's definition of 'migratory species'; and that Article VII.5(e) of the Convention mandates the Conference of the Parties to 'make recommendations to the Parties for improving the conservation status of migratory species', regardless of whether such species are listed on the CMS Appendices;

Noting that the strategic plan for migratory species 2015-2023, has the mission “to promote actions to ensure the favourable conservation status of migratory species and their habitats, and to ensure the ecological integrity, connectivity and resilience of migration systems”;

Recognizing the vital contribution made by the CMS Scientific Council through its technical and scientific support for improving the conservation of migratory species, including terrestrial mammal species, for example through its development of the Central Asian Mammal Initiative adopted at its 18th Meeting (Bonn, Germany, 1-3 July 2014);

Noting further the Government of Kenya’s proposal to the 11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to include the Asiatic lion (*Panthera leo persica*) in Appendix I of the Convention and to include all other subspecies of the lion (*Panthera leo*) in Appendix II of the Convention; and

Considering that, in order for Parties to make an informed decision concerning the Appendix II listing of *Panthera leo*, more detailed information on the basis of additional consultations is required concerning its population status in all Range States;

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

1. *Requests* the Range State Parties and *invites* other Range States of *Panthera leo* to review the outcome of the IUCN process that followed the thirteenth Conference of the Parties to CITES in 2004, and the resulting *Conservation Strategy for the lion in Eastern and Southern Africa* (December 2006) and the *Conservation Strategy for the lion in West and Central Africa* (February 2006), based on the outcome of the latest IUCN assessment when available, in order to identify the strengths and weaknesses of these strategies;
2. *Requests* the Range State Parties and *invites* other Range States to consult with each other concerning the population status of *Panthera leo*, and *requests* the Secretariat to provide assistance in this regard;
3. *Requests* the Range State Parties and *invites* other Range States to consult with the CITES Secretariat through national focal points to receive information from the currently ongoing process for the species;
4. *Recommends* a meeting of Range State Parties, other Range States, and partner organizations, including representatives from the CMS Scientific Council, to be convened as a matter of urgency in order to assess and evaluate the implementation of the Conservation Strategy for the lion in Eastern and Southern Africa (2006) and the Conservation Strategy for the lion in West and Central Africa (2006), and develop regional conservation action plans designed to reverse population declines and possible needs for capacity-building in lion Range States;
5. *Requests* the Range State Parties to present a review of progress to the 44th and 45th Meetings of the Standing Committee;

6. *Invites* the Range State Parties, subject to the findings of consultations among Range States and relevant stakeholders, to work towards an Appendix II listing proposal to be presented to the 12th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties; and
7. *Invites* partners and donors to consider providing financial assistance to support this process.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.33

Original: English

GUIDELINES FOR ASSESSING LISTING PROPOSALS TO APPENDICES I AND II OF THE CONVENTION

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th Meeting (Quito, 4-9 November 2014)

Recalling that CMS requirements for listing migratory species in Appendix I are set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article III, and requirements for listing migratory species in Appendix II are set out in paragraph 1 of Article IV of the Convention;

Emphasizing that species proposed to be included in either Appendix I or II of the Convention must be migratory species, as defined in Article I, paragraph 1(a);

Noting that in Res.5.3 the Conference of the Parties decided to interpret ‘endangered’ in Article 1 paragraph 1(e) of the Convention as meaning “facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future” and *considering* that this interpretation should be maintained;

Further noting that in Res.2.2, paragraph 1(a) the Conference of the Parties adopted guidelines for the interpretation of the words ‘cyclically’ and ‘predictably’ in the definition of ‘migratory species’ and *considering* that these interpretations should be maintained;

Noting with appreciation the work undertaken by the CMS Scientific Council through Document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.24.2 to develop guidelines to assist the Scientific Council and the Conference of the Parties to assess proposals for listing of species in, and the delisting of species from, the Appendices of the Convention;

Considering that the best scientific evidence available should be used in assessing listing proposals;

Considering the unique features and phenomenon of migratory species and significance of ecological networks in this regards;

Considering further that there should be conservation benefit expected to arise from a listing proposal being adopted;

Recalling that in Res.3.1 the Conference of the Parties agreed that additions to the Appendices of the Convention should be limited to species or lower taxa and that the migratory species covered by higher taxa listings in Appendix II need only be identified when agreements were being prepared;

Further recalling that many species are listed in the Appendices of both the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and CMS and that for States that are Party to both Conventions it is desirable that the actions of the Conventions are complementary;

Further recalling that RFMOs establish conservation and management measures for many marine species (target or by-catch) managed under their purview, as applicable to all fishing vessels operating within the RFMOs Convention Area, based on the advice of the scientific committees of these bodies; and

Recognizing the value of seeking views from other intergovernmental bodies with respect to proposals for amendments to the Appendices;

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

1. *Decides* to interpret the term “endangered” in Article I, paragraph 1(e), of the Convention, as meaning:

“facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future”;

2. *Decides* that in the interpretation of the term "migratory species" in Article I, paragraph 1 (a) of the Convention:

- (i) The word "cyclically" in the phrase "cyclically and predictably" relates to a cycle of any nature, such as astronomical (circadian, annual etc.), life or climatic, and of any frequency;
- (ii) The word "predictably" in the phrase "cyclically and predictably" implies that a phenomenon can be anticipated to recur in a given set of circumstances, though not necessarily regularly in time;

3. *Resolves* that, by virtue of the precautionary approach and in case of uncertainty regarding the status of a species, the Parties shall act in the best interest of the conservation of the species concerned and, when considering proposals to amend Appendix I or II, adopt measures that are proportionate to the anticipated risks to the species;

4. *Instructs* the Scientific Council to trial the use of the guidelines as documented in the Annex to this Resolution, as a guide in assessing proposals to list migratory species in Appendices I and II, and report back to the 13th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP13) on their effectiveness;

5. *Instructs* the CMS Scientific Council and Secretariat to update Res.1.5 by developing a new template and guidelines for the drafting of listing proposals in line with the Annex of this Resolution, for adoption by the 44th or 45th Meeting of the Standing Committee in time for its use for proposals to be submitted to the Conference of the Parties at its 12th Meeting;

6. *Requests* the Scientific Council to clarify the meaning of the phrase “significant proportion” in Article I, paragraph 1 (a) of the Convention Text, and report back to the COP;

7. *Requests* the Secretariat to consult other relevant intergovernmental bodies, including RFMOs, having a function in relation to any species subject to a proposal for amendment of the Appendices and to report on the outcome of those consultations to the relevant meeting of the Conference of Parties; and

8. *Decides* that this Resolution replaces Resolutions 2.2 and 5.3 for assessing listing proposals to Appendices I and II of the Convention.

Annex to Resolution 11.33

GUIDELINES FOR ASSESSMENT OF APPENDIX I AND II LISTING PROPOSALS

1. CMS requirements for listing species or populations to Appendix I are set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article III:

- i. *‘Appendix I shall list migratory species which are endangered.’*
- ii. *A migratory species may be listed in Appendix I provided that reliable evidence, including the best scientific evidence available, indicates that the species is endangered.’*

2. CMS requirements for listing migratory species on Appendix II are set out in paragraph 1 of Article IV, and states two scenarios – which can be evaluated through three ‘tests’, the first two of which (tests 1a and 1b) are linked, that need to be considered for a listing proposal to be successful:

‘Appendix II shall list migratory species which have an unfavourable conservation status (Test 1a) and which require international agreements for their conservation and management (Test 1b), as well as those which have a conservation status which would significantly benefit from the international cooperation (Test 2) that could be achieved by an international agreement’.

3. Evidence of the migratory status of a species should be clearly demonstrated in a listing proposal. In particular the ‘cyclically and predictably’ nature of migrations across national boundaries should be demonstrated.

4. The IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria (Version 3.1, second edition) should be used as suggested below in assessing proposals to list migratory species on Appendices I and II:

- a. a taxon assessed as ‘Extinct in the Wild’, ‘Critically Endangered’, or ‘Endangered’ using the IUCN Red List criteria is eligible for consideration for listing in Appendix I, recognising that CMS Appendix I species are broadly defined as ‘endangered’.
- b. a taxon assessed as ‘Vulnerable’ or ‘Near Threatened’ would not normally be considered for listing in Appendix I unless there is substantive information subsequent to the IUCN Red List assessment that provides evidence of deteriorating conservation status, and information about the conservation benefits that an Appendix I listing would bring.
- c. a taxon assessed as ‘Extinct in the Wild’, ‘Critically Endangered’, ‘Endangered’, ‘Vulnerable’ or ‘Near Threatened’ using the IUCN Red List criteria will be eligible for consideration for listing in Appendix II; recognising that such taxa meet the definition of ‘unfavourable conservation status’ under the Convention.

- d. a taxon assessed as 'Data Deficient' using the IUCN Red List criteria should be evaluated in terms of the merit of any individual Appendix II proposal. Information that may be available since the Data Deficient assessment should be considered on a case by case basis. It would be exceptional for a 'Data Deficient' assessed taxon to be considered for listing in Appendix I.
 - e. the scale of the Red List assessment should match the scale of the listing proposal. Thus for a proposal to include a species in the Appendices, the Red List assessment used should be a global assessment. However, if it is proposed to include a population or geographically separate part of a population of any species, then the Red List assessment used should be with respect to that population or part of that population.
 - f. in making a decision on whether a taxon qualifies for listing in either Appendix I or Appendix II, information which has become available since the last IUCN Red List assessment for a taxon should also be taken into account, using the same principles and percentage changes in populations as the red-listing process.
 - g. if an IUCN Red List assessment is not available for a taxon, equivalent information, using the same principles and percentage changes in populations as the red-listing process, should be provided in the listing proposal to enable it to be assessed on an equivalent basis.
5. The benefits and risks to conservation of listing or delisting should be explicitly stated for both Appendix I and Appendix II proposals. Coherence with existing measures in other multilateral fora should be considered.
6. The consideration of whether species '*require international agreements for their conservation and management*' (Test 1b), or '*have a conservation status which would significantly benefit from the international cooperation that could be achieved by an international agreement*' (Test 2) and thus qualify for inclusion in Appendix II should be decided on a case by case basis. Any proposal to include a species in Appendix II should include an assessment of whether:
- i. existing legislation in the Range States is sufficient, or if further protection is needed;
 - ii. the majority of the population of the species concerned is migratory or sedentary;
 - iii. the factors that have led to an unfavourable conservation status are anthropogenic or natural;
 - iv. existing bilateral or multilateral measures/agreements need to be boosted or amended;
 - v. all range states already protect the species or have management recovery plans in place; and

- vi. listing in a CMS Appendix would support measures in other multilateral fora;
- and clearly demonstrate all three of the following:
- a. how the inclusion on Appendix II will benefit the taxon;
 - b. a Party or Parties' intention with respect to concluding an international agreement or concerted action; and
 - c. a Party or Parties' willingness to adopt the role of Focal Point for the nominated taxon and lead the development of an international agreement or concerted action.

7. With regard to removing a species from the Appendices, the Conference of the Parties should follow the processes outlined in Article III and Article XI of the Convention when assessing the status of a migratory species in relation to it being considered for removal from Appendix I and/or II. In those instances where species proposed for delisting are also subject to the provisions of other Conventions and multilateral agreements between States related to the conservation or sustainable use of wild animals, the Secretariat should consult those relevant Conventions regarding the suitability of removing the protection provided by the CMS Appendices. Such consultation should aim to ensure that a complete assessment of the consequences of delisting a species from CMS have been considered within the context of the whole management of the species.

8. Proposals for the inclusion of taxa above the species level should not normally be accepted unless all of the species within that taxon meet the requirements of the Convention. Information on each species in the higher taxon should be included in the proposal, and each species should be assessed on its own merits. If a proposal is adopted, the individual species within the higher taxon should be listed in the Appendices of the Convention rather than the higher taxon.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.34

Original: English

ARRANGEMENTS FOR HOSTING THE 11th AND 12th MEETINGS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th Meeting (Quito, 4-9 November 2014)

Acknowledging with gratitude the offer which the Government of Ecuador made to host the 11th Meeting of the Conference of Parties in Quito in November 2014 as well as the 42nd and 43rd Meetings of the Standing Committee;

Recalling Article VII, paragraph 3, of the Convention, which states that the Secretariat shall "convene ordinary meetings of the Conference of the Parties at intervals of not more than three years, unless the Conference decides otherwise";

Taking note of the Government of the Philippines' expression of interest in hosting the 12th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties; and

Further taking note of the decision of the Standing Committee, taken at its 41st Meeting, to accept the offers of both Ecuador and the Philippines to host sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

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

1. *Commends* the Government of Ecuador for having taken the initiative to host the 11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties and expresses its deep gratitude for the significant resources which contributed to the organization of the Meetings including those of the Standing Committee; and

2. *Instructs* the Secretariat to work with the Government of the Philippines to make the necessary arrangements for COP12.

