



Second Meeting of the UNEP/CMS Preventing Poisoning Working Group (PPWG2)

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PREVENTING POISONING WORKING GROUP

DRAFT PROGRAMME OF WORK MATRIX

including comments by the Working Group

Draft Comments

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Underlined objectives are suggestions for new text.

Thematic Area	Objective	Action	Target / Indicator	Scope + Responsible bodies	Budget (in euro)	Timeline (2017-20)	Priority (Core / High)
1. Overarching and cross-cutting issues	1.1. Encourage the development of National Strategies/Action Plans (NAPs) to address PMB	1.1.1. Elaborate NAPs for eliminating PMB as outcomes of national workshops involving all key stakeholders to agree priority measures addressing PMB	NAPs are developed as a framework for implementation in all countries, based on a comprehensive national assessment of PMB	National authorities, law enforcement authorities, relevant stakeholders	30,000 per workshop	2017-20	Core
		1.1.2 Integrate NAPs into NBSAPs and associated implementation mechanisms			NA		
	1.2. Organize regional workshops to address PMB in geographic areas where the problem is eminently acute	1.2.1. Prioritize application of measures in this POW in problem areas to assist developing appropriate regional solutions	Four regional workshops organized in: Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East	National authorities, CMS Secretariat, relevant stakeholders	50,000 per workshop	2017-20	High

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2. Prevent risk to birds from insecticides used to protect crops	2.1. Substitute insecticides of high risk to birds with safe alternatives; <u>promote/incentivize “green” pesticides according to the needs of specific regions</u>	2.1.1 Promote environmentally friendly insecticides such as Azadirachtin compounds (<i>Azadirachta indica</i> , neem tree, other pesticidal plants (>2000); pheromones, semiochemicals that suit each region in a country at best; setting insecticide standard for each region.	Considering: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate • Main crop • Irrigation system Species type: waterbirds, landbirds, seabirds (migratory or endemic);	Companies which produce/selling insecticides in developed countries.	Implemented in research budget of producers	2017-20	core
			Workshops in related sensitive places about alternatives for toxic synthetic insecticides and also about need/ other pesticidal plants/ other alternatives	Related national/international neem experts/PANs, National authorities, CMS Secretariat, relevant stakeholders, Professor Ramesh Saxena from India.	75000 per workshop(?)	2017-20	High
	2.2. Improve global governance and risk assessment	2.2.1 Create a green market for pesticides	Identify countries which have the most export and import and selling green product.	UN, International Conventions, protocols and W.T.O.	Global management	2017-20	core

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		2.2.1. Improve efficient and active enforcement of existing bans on insecticides in developing countries, in particular MENA region; 2.2.2 regulate and control pesticide companies	Regional workshops in related developing countries, in particular in MENA region; two special center/ offices (Iran/ other ME countries and Nairobi) to implement this long lasted problem: reusing again banned substances.	National authorities, law enforcement authorities, relevant stakeholders. CMS Secretariat, relevant stakeholders. Other UN sections/ secretariat(s) specialized in enforcement issues, Environmental guards and police		2017-20	High
	2.3. Promotion of Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	2.3.1 Control environment crop production/ protection	Conduct national or regional workshops	National or international IPM experts, Local authorities, Neem tree experts		2017-20	Medium
	2.4. Identify local risk hot spots and work with local stakeholders to reduce risk	2.4.1 Find overlapped insecticide and migratory birds hot spots.by using maps and Identify connections of water from agricultural lands, particularly paddy rice to	1) Investigate if local farmers use dangerous insecticides investigate local pesticide markets by related agricultural offices and NGOs.	Local NGOs, other stakeholders, legal and illegal users of insecticides, related companies, local farmers and related authorities		2017-20	High

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		wetland/other places of birds living.	2) Conduct scientifically safe replicated bioassays				
3. Prevent risk from rodenticides used to protect crops	3.1. Restrict/ban the use of second-generation anticoagulant rodenticides (SGARs) in open field agriculture	3.1.1 Immediately ban second generation anticoagulant rodenticides countries under intensive collaboration with government authorities (incl. plant protection responsible) in all level of country/province and local to enforce ban	Conduct workshops in all levels of country/ province/local for awareness about the danger of these compounds for non-target wildlife.	National authorities, law enforcement authorities, relevant stakeholders. CMS secretariat In two levels	75000	2017-20	High
	3.2 Use best practice management of rodent irruptions minimizing use of second-generation anticoagulants	3.2.1. Use bait stations. 3.2.2 Implement best practice guidelines for rodent control in open agricultural areas for	Workshops to discuss alternatives; Farm/field schools for farmers.	Farmers		2017-20	High

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		developing countries					
4. Prevent risk from poison-baits used for predator control and harvesting	4.1. Identify scale and reasons of poison-baits use	4.1.1 Conduct workshops and training classes required.		Environmental guards and environmental experts			
	4.2 Resolve the conflict between people and wildlife						
	4.3 Develop and disseminate good practice for predator control and enforcement						
	4.4 Enhanced enforcement and deterrence mechanisms relating to the use of poison-baits	4.4.1 Establish sniffing dog units	1) Number of cases of poisoning/time & area units. 2) Number of files against illegal poison users	National authorities, law enforcement authorities		2017-2020	High
	4.5 Prohibition of poison-bait usage for predator control for livestock						

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	protection and game management						
	<u>4.6 Identify and minimize sources for overpopulation of canids, feral dogs and other pest species that utilize garbage and carcasses.</u>	4.6.1 Remove carcasses, prevent access of predators to it, and promote government or regional authorities to run a sanitation scheme	Population size of pest species (foxes, jackals, wolves, feral dogs).	National authorities, law enforcement authorities, relevant stakeholders.		2017-2020	Core
	4.7 Restriction of access to highly toxic substances						
5. Prevent risk from veterinary pharmaceuticals used to treat livestock	5.1. Enhance surveillance of ungulate carcasses in high risk areas for diclofenac use and develop vulture safe zones	5.1.1 Conduct workshops and training.					
	5.2 Eradicate the use of veterinary diclofenac and raise awareness on safe alternatives and voluntary mechanisms	5.2.1 Wide awareness and training.					

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	5.3 Introduce legislation amendments to eradicate the use of veterinary NSAIDs toxic to birds	5.3.1 Create and improve legislations in ME countries					
	<u>5.4 Eradicate the use of NSAID such as Flunixin and prevent scavenging birds access to livestock treated with dangerous NSAIDs and raise awareness on Meloxicam (or other safe alternatives) and voluntary mechanisms</u>	5.4.1 Legislation, PR among veterinarians and livestock breeders, sanitation of NSAIDs' treated dead animals	1) mortality of vultures from gout; 2) availability of carcasses treated with dangerous NASIDs; 3) Quantities of Meloxicam usage and users (and vice versa for the user of dangerous NASIDs)	National authorities, veterinary services, veterinary drugs suppliers, veterinarians, livestock breeders, relevant stakeholders.		2017-2020	High
	5.5 Develop methods to reduce likelihood of illegal use of human pharmaceuticals			Ministry of health/ DoE			

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6. Prevent risk from lead ammunition and fishing weights	6.1. Raise awareness of lead poisoning, particularly key sites for migratory waterbirds	<p>6.1.1 Compile existing and produce new advocacy materials about the issues including: videos, documents/papers , discussion forum/social media etc.</p> <p>Lead Task Force website to host these</p> <p>Promote through existing networks – MEA and others</p>	<p>Creation of Lead Task Force</p> <p>Key advocacy resources produced and in multiple languages</p>	<p>Lead Task Force</p> <p>Relevant stakeholders</p> <p>IUCN members</p>		2017-2020	
	6.2 Promote leadership from ammunition users and wildlife managers on non-toxic alternatives and best practice	<p>6.2.1 Create roadmap to non-toxic.</p> <p>6.2.2 FACE/other shooting reps to promote to members.</p>	<p>Roadmap – doc with key how to go non-toxic steps.</p> <p>Technical resources produced and promoted through LTF website</p>	<p>Relevant stakeholders</p> <p>Lead Task Force</p> <p>IUCN members</p> <p>CMS Secretariat</p>	30,000 per meeting	2017-2020	

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		6.2.3 Support, with above resources, different shooting stakeholders prioritizing natural resource managers and IUCN members	LTF meeting				
		6.2.4 Create case studies – promote through LTF website.					
		6.2.5 Identify key advocates and create network of shooting non-toxic champions for information exchange and advocacy work					
	6.3 Phase-out the use of lead ammunition across all habitats (wetland and terrestrial) and replace with non-toxic alternatives	6.3.1 Produce materials for Parties to outline steps towards regulation	Regulations	National authorities, law enforcement bodies		2017-2020	

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	6.4 Phase-out the use of lead fishing weights in areas where migratory birds have been shown to be particularly at risk, and replace with non-toxic alternatives						
	6.5 Reduce other sources of lead poisoning						