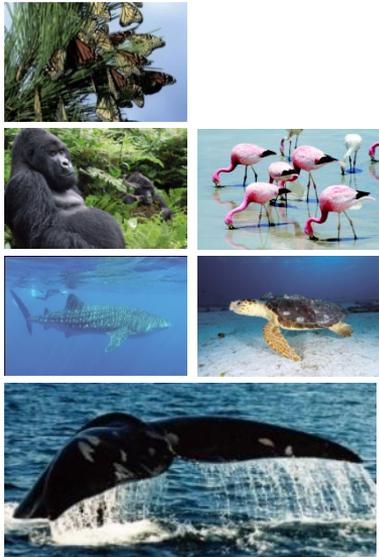


3rd Meeting of the Technical Advisory Group to the Raptors MOU (TAG3)

3.5 Report from the CMS Secretariat

Sempach, Switzerland, 12-14 December 2018



Introduction

- Update concerning key CMS overarching and avian-related developments and achievements since TAG2 with a particular focus on cross-cutting issues with migratory raptors.
- TAG may be able to significantly contribute to the implementation of some of these resolutions through specific guidance, advice and inputs.
- The aim is to achieve maximum synergies and benefit from collaboration on implementing the overlapping resolutions and decisions. The CMS Secretariat welcomes the engagement from TAG members.

Relevant COP12 Outcomes

- **Review process** of decisions at CMS COP12; consolidation of resolutions on identical issues (Resolution 11.6; see also UNEP/CMS/StC45/Doc.19/Rev.1).
- **Resolution:** 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:** 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.

Relevant COP12 Outcomes Overarching and Cross-cutting issues

- **Res 11.2 (Rev.COP12); Dec 12.105: Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023**
- **Res 11.27 (Rev.COP12); Dec 12.81-12.82: Renewable Energy and Migratory Species**
- **Res 11.33 (Rev.COP12); Dec 12.101: Guidelines for Assessing Listing Proposals to Appendices I and II of the Convention**
- **Res12.21; Dec 12.72-12.74: Climate Change and Migratory Species**
- **Res 12.26; Dec 12.91 - 12.93: Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory Species**
- **Res 12.28; Dec 12.103 – 12.104: Concerted Action**
- **Res 12.5; Dec 12.4 - 12.5 - Revision of National Report Format**
- **Res 12.9; Dec 12.6 - Review Mechanism and National Legislation Programme**

Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023

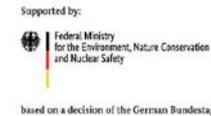
Res 11.2 (Rev.COP12); Dec 12.105

- Coherence, cooperation and synergies with CBD and the initiatives in conjunction with the Aichi Targets
 - Goal 1: Address the underlying causes of decline of migratory species.
 - 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.
- **Companion Volume** on implementation and indicators as an evolving on-line resource for experts and stakeholders (UNEP/CMS/COP12/Doc.15)
- set of **fact sheets for the indicators** are conceived as evolving documents (UNEP/CMS/COP12/Inf.26)

Renewable Energy and Migratory Species

Res. 11.27 (Rev.COP12); Dec 12.81-12.82

- **Multi-stakeholder Energy Task Force (ETF)** established, providing guidance for assessing cumulative impacts of (renewable) energy and power line developments on migratory species



- **ETF Progress Report** to be delivered for each meeting of CMS COPs (progress of implementation, based on National Reports; UNEP/CMS/COP12/Inf.32):

- >60% of Parties take action to address the threat of **electrocution** or powerline **collision** to migratory species
- 50% Parties take action address threats posed by RETs
- Reporting on EIAs common, but little on SEAs and cumulative impacts

Renewable Energy and Migratory Species

- 1st ETF meeting (Cape Town 2016)
 - Work Plan 2017-2018
 - Cape Town Declaration about ETF's objectives and approaches



- Technical WG to review existing guidance material, prepare technical notes existing **CMS/AEWA/Raptors MOU Guidelines** and convene a process to review existing sensitivity mapping tools
- 2nd ETF meeting (Bonn 2017):
 - **priorities** for future work and opportunities for collaboration; **Work Plan 2018-2020**; **information package** for governments, investors, developers, civil society
 - COP12 Decisions encouraging Parties and stakeholders to support the ETF work plan, and the ETF to produce guidance for assessing **cumulative impacts** of (renewable) energy and power line developments on migratory species

- Renewable, low carbon and “clean” energy development, may significantly affect migratory species and their habitats depending on how the installations are sited and operated
- Reaffirms **Programme of Work**, which covers short, medium and long-term actions on vulnerability assessment, monitoring and research, climate change mitigation and land use planning; knowledge exchange, capacity-building; and cooperation
- considering the incorporation of such measures in national climate change strategies and NBSAPs as a matter of priority

Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory Species

Res 12.26; Dec 12.91 - 12.93

- Two workshops held in Italy in September 2015 and May 2017, under the auspices of the CMS Scientific Council
- Intensify efforts to address threats to **connectivity**: approach towards **whole migration systems and processes**
 - Barriers to migration
 - Fragmented resources and disrupted processes
 - Genetic isolation
 - Population non-viability
 - Altered behaviour patterns
 - Shifts in range caused by climate change or depletion of food or water resources,
 - Inconsistencies in management
- Support to the development of the African-Eurasian Bird Migration Atlas (see *also Res. 11.17 (Rev.COP12), AEMLAP*) and the proposed CMS Global Atlas of Migratory Animal Movements, and further redevelopment and application of the African-Eurasian Critical Site Network tool (Dec 12.91)
- Enhance **databases** and **techniques**

Guidelines for Assessing Listing Proposals to Appendices I and II of the Convention

Res 11.33 (Rev.COP12); Dec 12.101

- Interprets the text of the Convention, particularly regarding the terms “**endangered**”, “**cyclically**” and “**predictably**”
- Adopts the format for proposals to amend CMS Appendices
- Clarifies the use that should be done of the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria
- Also elucidates the process that should be followed with regard to removing a species from the Appendices
- Replaces Resolutions 2.2 and 5.3 for assessing listing proposals to Appendix I and II of the Convention

Concerted Actions

Resolution 12.28; Decisions 12.103 – 12.104

- Priority conservation measures, projects, or institutional arrangements undertaken to improve the conservation status of CMS species
- **Streamlining** the procedures for management of the Concerted Actions tool (Consolidation of 13 resolutions/recommendations on Concerted and Cooperative Actions)
- In line with the guidelines included in Res. 12.28, the Sessional Committee of the CMS Scientific Council recommended: only those species for which a **proposal** will have been developed and then endorsed by the Sessional Committee and the COP will be retained in the CA list
- New template for progress report developed

Revision of National Report Format

Res 12.5; Dec 12.4 - 12.5

- **StC 48: Adoption of the new template**
- End Nov 2018: Revised template (in word) available to Parties in three languages for comments
- Mid Feb 2019: **New revised template available** to Parties in three languages in the Online Reporting System (ORS; incl. pre-filled info from COP12)
- 17 Aug 2019: Deadline for **submission** of national reports
- COP13: Presentation of analysis of national reports by the Secretariat

Review Mechanism and National Legislation Programme

Res 12.9; Dec 12.6

StC 48 approved (Oct. 2018)

- the revised format for the **CMS Review Mechanism Template** for the Communication of a possible Implementation Matter
- the **CMS National Legislation Programme Draft Questionnaire** ([UNEP/CMS/StC48/Doc.15/Rev.1/Annex 1](https://www.unep.org/cms/stc48/doc.15/rev.1/annex_1); changes discussed during the meeting to be applied);
->inputs to be provided by end of February 2019.

Avian-specific developments and outcomes of COP12

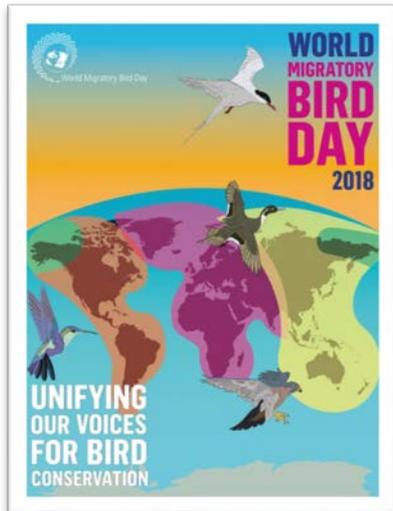
- **Res 11.9: World Migratory Bird Day**
- **Res 11.15 (Rev. COP12); Dec 12.18-12.19: Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds**
- **Res 11.16 (Rev.COP12); Dec 12.26-12.30: The Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds**
- **Res 11.17 (Rev.COP12); Dec 12.22 – 12.25: Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region (AEMLAP)**
- **Res 11.18 (Rev.COP12): Saker Falcon (*Falco cherrug*) Global Action Plan**
- **Res 12.10; Dec 12.36 – 12.39: Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures**
- **Res 12.11; Dec 12.31, 12.33 - 12.35: Flyways**
- **Res 12.27; Dec 12.102: Taxonomy and Nomenclature**

World Migratory Bird Day

Res 11.9

New partnership starting from COP12

- **CMS**, Environment for the Americas (**EFTA**), and **AEWA** cooperate in a partnership agreement
- Unites two of the world's largest bird education campaigns, International Migratory Bird Day (IMBD) and World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD)
- From 2018 onwards, the new joint campaign will adopt the single name of **“World Migratory Bird Day”**
- Themes of WMBD: Unifying our voices for bird conservation (2018); Their future is our future (2017); Stop the illegal killing, taking and trade! (2016).



Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds

Res 11.15 (Rev. COP12); Dec 12.18-12.19

- Workshop (Cape Town, Aug. 2015): **Sub-Regional Implementation Plan to Prevent Poisoning of Migratory Birds** - Priority Actions for Southern African Countries 2017-2020
- **2nd Meeting of *Preventing Poisoning Working Group*** (Toledo, Feb 2017):
 - Programme of Work 2017-2020
 - Inputs for revision of Res. 11.15
- Res. 11.15 (Rev.COP12) adopted the TOR of a **Task Group on Lead** and the **POW** of the PPWG for the period 2017-2020.
- Reaffirms the ***Guidelines to Prevent the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds***



Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds

Res 11.15 (Rev. COP12); Dec 12.18-12.19

- **Lead Task Group** established
- Symposium organized with Wildlife Toxicology Interest Group at **SETAC** (Soc. of Environmental Toxicology) Congress (Rome, May 2018), on the risk of chemicals and lead poisoning in particular
- Inputs to the consultation process under **ECHA** (European Chemicals Agency) on a ban of lead shot in EU wetlands; letters to European Commission on the process under **REACH**



Special Symposium
Migratory bird species at risk,
the role of chemicals



Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals Wildlife Toxicology Interest Group (SETAC-World)

Lead Poisoning from Ammunition Sources

Ruth Cromie, Debbie Pain, Julia Newth & Jonathan Reeves
Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust (WWT), Slimbridge, Gloucestershire, GL2 7BT, UK

One Health problem with substantive evidence

- Scientific consensus on science^{1,2,3}
- 1,000,000 waterbirds alone fatally poisoned in Europe annually
- Additional sublethal impacts on immunocompetence, breeding, behaviour
- Significant conservation issue for raptors and scavengers such as vultures
- 10,000s tonnes of lead shot irretrievably released into environment contaminating soils annually in Europe alone
- Human exposures through game consumption



Polluter is not main cost owner

| Stakeholder/cost owner | Lead | Non-toxic |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| Individual animals | Welfare, morbidity, mortality | |
| Populations | Decline/negative impacts | |
| Conservation community | Surveillance & research, Conservation actions, Advocacy, Policy | |
| Scientists | Research | |
| Animal rescue centres | Treatment | |
| Wider society | Loss of natural capital, Contaminated soils, Health impacts | |
| Shooters | Health impacts: Weight of contaminated meat | Training, Proofing guns/home use guns? Some ammunition more costly B&L 12 |
| Gun & ammo manufacturers | | |
| Policy | Regulation/enforcement | Regulation/enforcement |

The non-toxic ammunition solution

Range to suit shooting needs:

- Steel most commonly used non-toxic shot
- Used successfully for decades in many countries
- Effective and equivalent price
- Bismuth and tungsten shot more expensive
- Copper most commonly used non-toxic bullet
- Used successfully by many including government agencies where large game going into human food-chain
- Still some R&D needs for some small calibre bullets



Policy initiatives

1995 onwards
African Eurasian Waterbird Agreement – wetland focus, original deadline 2000: Resultant national regulations

2011 onwards
Convention on Migratory Species Resolution 11.15(Rev COP12): Adopts Guidelines for all habitats

2016 IUCN Res WCC 082 – Supports CMS

2017 UNEA3 Res EA3/L.8 Environment & Health – Highlights issue

ECHA
2016-18: ECHA Annex XV Restriction Proposal – wetland focus. Wider restriction, all habitats, in time?

Barriers to change

- Many shooters not convinced – shooting media perpetuates 'not a big problem' narrative
- Tradition/fear of change
- Political power of shooting stakeholders
- Industry resistance

Conclusions

- Extensive evidence continuing to grow
- Non-toxic ammunition R&D continues
- Direction of travel is clear
- Growing acceptance of problem by shooting community
- Requires political action – wider ECHA restriction proposal best hope for action to protect migratory species in Europe

References

¹North American Group of Scientists. 2013. Health risks from lead-based ammunition in the environment: a consensus statement of scientists. March 27, 2013. <http://www.ecsaints.org/lead/030413a>

²European Group of Scientists. 2014. Wildlife and human health risks from lead-based ammunition in Europe: a consensus statement by scientists. <http://www.etsi.org/lead/040514a/>

³Proceedings of the Oxford Lead Symposium. 2015. <http://oxfordlead.com/symposium.html>



further information ruth.cromie@wwt.org.uk

Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds

Resolution 11.16 (Rev.COP12); Decisions 12.26-12.30

- Synergies on actions to prevent illegal killing of wild birds (IKB)



- Funds provided by the EU through the Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) programme.
- **Intergovernmental Task Force to Address Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean (MIKT):** 20 Members (CMS Party reps), 37 Observers (Non-Parties, organizations)
- **1st MIKT Meeting - Cairo Declaration:** zero-tolerance approach on IKB in the Mediterranean Region; Programme of Work of MIKT 2016-2020
- Delivers on the **Action Plan of the Raptors MOU**, Priority Action 4a “Protecting all species from unlawful killing, including poisoning, shooting, persecution, and exploitation”

The IKB Scoreboard - a self-assessment framework for national use

(Res 11.16 (Rev.COP12)/Annex I)

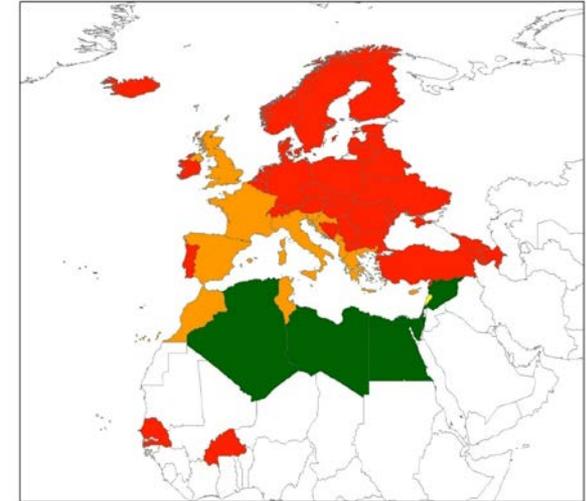
Joint effort:



A voluntary tool for measuring and benchmarking of **concrete progress on eradication of IKB** at national level; adopted in 2017 as part of the MIKT PoW

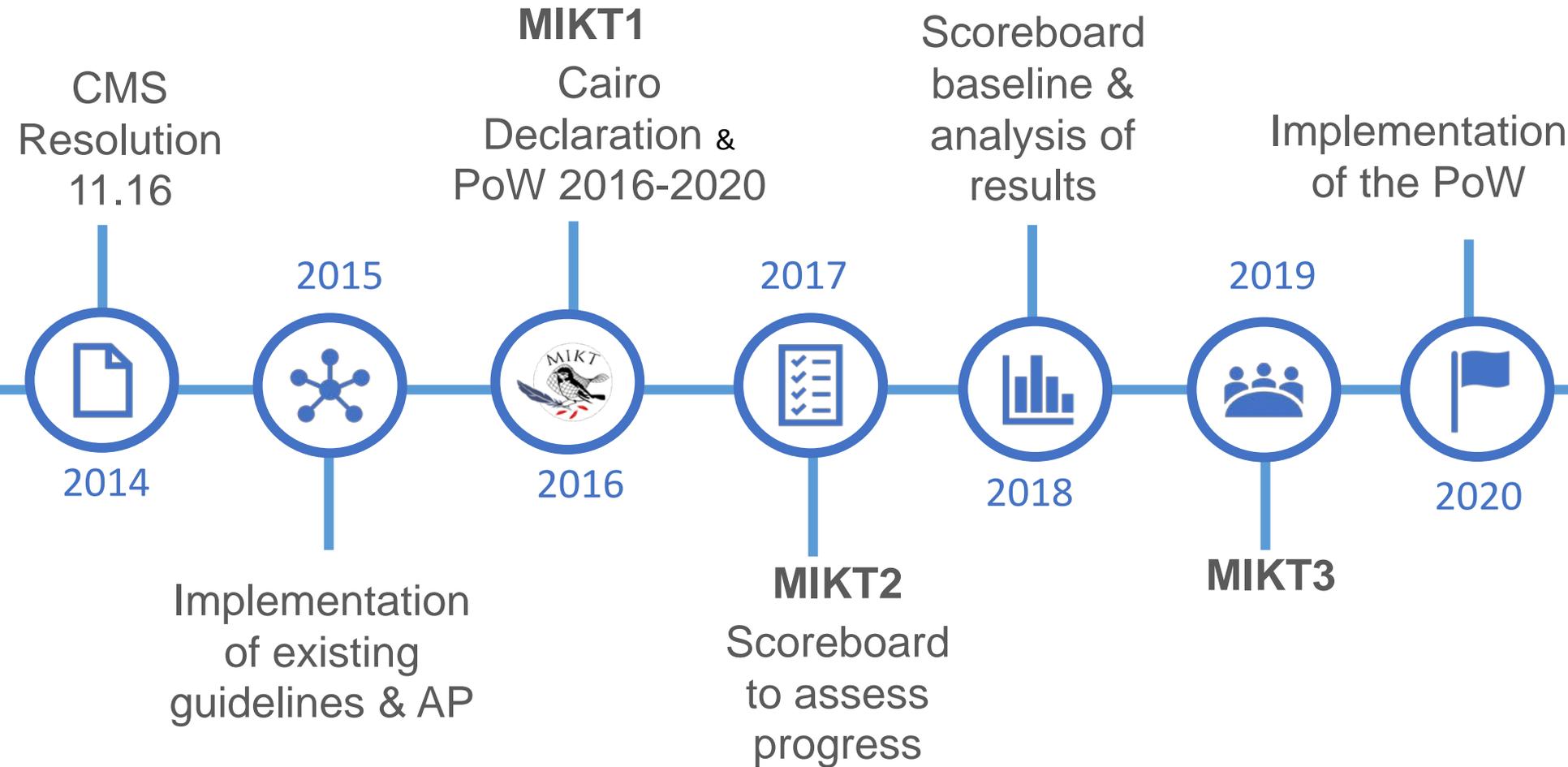
- A. National monitoring of IKB – 4 indicators**
- B. Comprehensiveness of national legislation - 9 indicators**
- C. Enforcement response - 6 indicators**
- D. Prosecution and sentencing – 4 indicators**
- E. Prevention – 5 indicators**

Assessments: 2018 – 2020 – 2023



Geographical scope of IKB Scoreboard: Bern Convention and MIKT.
 in Orange, the Bern Convention Contracting Parties and members of MIKT;
 in Red, the Bern Convention Contracting Parties and observers³ of MIKT;
 in Green, members of the MIKT and not Contracting Parties to the Bern Convention.

Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds



Task Force to address the Illegal Hunting, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in East Asia (ITTEA) adopted at CMS COP

- A joint venture of CMS and the EAAFP



- All states of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway and all migratory birds
- A situation analysis on IHB in the region will be undertaken
- Promote and facilitate implementation of relevant decisions and plans adopted in the framework of MEAs or other frameworks (CMS, AMBI, Bilateral Migratory Bird Agreements)

Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region (AEMLAP)

Res 11.17 (Rev.COP12); Dec 12.22 – 12.25

- **Landbirds Working Group** - 2nd Meeting (Abidjan, 2015): POW 2016-2020
- Workshop “*Sustainable Land Use in West Africa: National and International Policy Responses that Deliver for Migratory Birds and People*” (Abuja, Nigeria, 2016): *Abuja Declaration*
- Promoting synergies and support to address habitat loss and degradation (UNCCD, Governments, initiatives (“AfriBiRds”), NGOs (BLI):
 - policies on habitat natural management,
 - cooperation with local communities, and partnership with the poverty alleviation community and the agriculture and forestry sectors
 - Monitoring and research

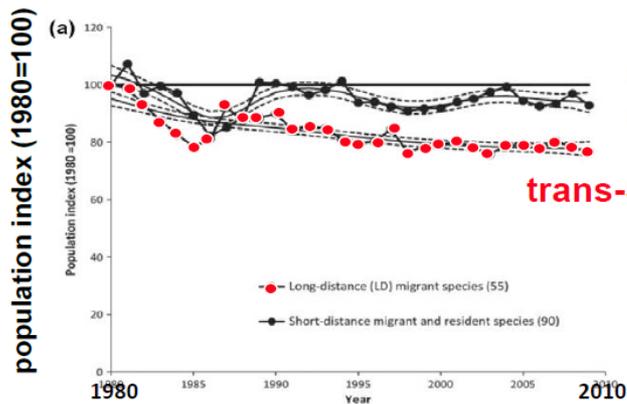
International Single Species Action Plans for:

- European Roller
- European Turtle Dove
- Yellow-breasted Bunting (in development)

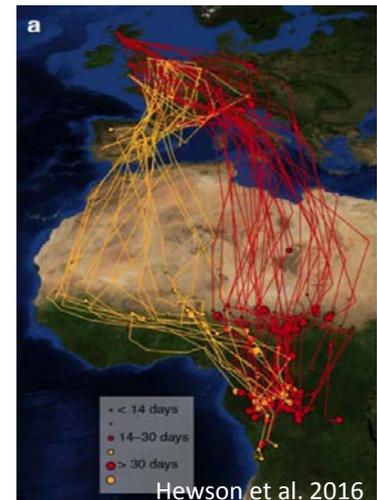
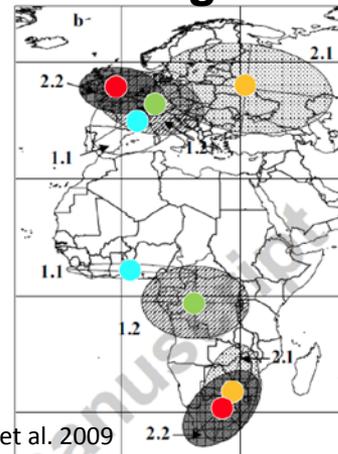
Res. 11.17 (Rev.COP12)

cf. Dec. 12.91- Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory Species

- Development of *African-Eurasian Bird Migration Atlas*, by EURING, Movebank, CMS Scient Council, MLSG, Landbirds WG, funded by Italy
- Online system, interactive and easy to update
- Based on ringing recoveries and tracking, **quantifying connectivity** through new analytical tools
- Objectives:
 - identify **drivers of population declines**, mitigate with conservation actions
 - avoid **future conflicts** with large-scale land use changes and interventions, such as extractions, deployment of (renewable) energy infrastructure
 - define **hunting regulations** and reveal the role of migratory animals in the spread of diseases including in the light of **climate change**



Vickery ... Bairlein et al. 2014 Ambrosini et al. 2009



Hewson et al. 2016

Flyways – Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways (2014-2023)

Res 12.11; Dec 12.31 - 12.35

- Framework for protection of migratory birds through synergies among relevant flyway-related instruments and programmes
- Recalls the **Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 (SPMS)**
- Main themes:
 - 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
 - **Action 9:** Promote species action plans, including **Action Plan African-Eurasian Vultures via Raptors MOU**
 - **Action 20:** Implement existing CMS instruments: **AEWA, Raptors MOU** and **AEMLAP** for migratory raptor species and other species

- African-Eurasian Vultures are one of the most threatened groups of migratory birds in the world
- Population declines driven by anthropogenic factors; primarily mortality caused by poison baits set illegally
- **12-year Multi-species Action Plan to Conserve African-Eurasian Vultures (Vulture MsAP) 2017-2029**
- Urges Parties to implement existing measures under CMS
 - **Raptors MOU** in conjunction with:
 - **AEWA** **Preventing Poisoning WG**
 - MIKT**
 - CMS Energy Task Force**
- Invites UN Environment and stakeholders to work collaboratively
- To facilitate continuation of the **Vulture Working Group** and its associated structures and team of coordinators
- To establish **National Vulture Task Forces** or equivalent bodies

Saker Falcon (*Falco cherrug*) Global Action Plan (SakerGAP) Res 11.18 (Rev.COP12)

- Reaffirms adoption of ten-year SakerGAP as the basis for action
- Continuation of the **Concerted Action** for the Saker Falcon and **Saker Falcon Task Force**
- 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 CBD.



Wikimedia commons

| Species (scientific name) | Species (common name) | CMS instrument or process | Is the entire range mandated for protection under CMS covered by a CMS instrument? | Year of first designation |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| <i>Falco cherrug</i> | Saker Falcon | Raptors MOU (in force since 2008) | No | COP10 (2011) |

Taxonomy and Nomenclature

Resolution 12.27; Decision 12.102

- Adopts the list of **standard references** as the basis of CMS Appendices (Del Hoyo & Collar: Illustrated Checklist of the Birds of the World; Non-passerines (2014); Passerines (2016))
- Instructs the Scientific Council to review the updated online version of the bird reference for the species listed on the Appendices
- Reaffirms the rules adopted by CMS for the treatment of cases of Synonymy, species splitting, species aggregation (lumping)
- Urges other MEAs to adopt the same standard taxonomic reference
- Analysis includes **disaggregation of bird families** in Appendix II,
 - which species are in each family
 - identify which of them meet the CMS criteria for migration

Initial disaggregation of families (S. Garnett)

| | CMS movement criteria met | Threatened | Not threatened | Total (incl. extinct species) |
|--------------|---------------------------|------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| ACCIPITRIDAE | Yes | 20 | 85 | 105 |
| | No | 34 | 109 | 144 |
| AEGOTHELIDAE | Yes | | | |
| | No | 1 | 9 | 10 |
| FALCONIDAE | Yes | 2 | 24 | 26 |
| | No | 5 | 33 | 40 |
| PODARGIDAE | Yes | | | |
| | No | 0 | 14 | 14 |
| STRIGIDAE | Yes | 1 | 23 | 24 |
| | No | 39 | 157 | 201 |
| TYTONIDAE | Yes | | | |
| | No | 5 | 11 | 16 |

Initial disaggregation of families (Stephen Garnett, COP-appointed Councillor)

1. Overall, the raptors stand out as being particularly **well organized** when it comes to prioritizing the migratory species most in need of collaborative action across national borders – our results are **consistent with the Raptors MOU** across all raptor families.
2. Boobook was the only inconsistency (taxonomic re-classification)
3. The global analysis will now allow the work on raptors to be compared with all birds.
4. Also starting work to analyze threat priorities.

Conservation Biology



Conservation Methods

Metrics of progress in the understanding and management of threats to Australian birds

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D. G. Hocom,¹² S. M. Legge ^{5,13} I. Leiper ¹ D. B. Lindenmayer ¹³ R. H. Loyn ^{14,15,16}
M. Maron ^{5,17} P. McDonald ¹⁸ P. Menkhorst ¹⁹ H. P. Possingham ^{5,20} J. Radford ^{21,22}
A. E. Reside ⁵ D. M. Watson ¹⁵ J. E. M. Watson ^{5,17,23} B. Wintle ²⁴
J. C. Z. Woinarski ¹ and H. M. Geyle ¹

PPWG POW 2017-2020 – Inputs on status and synergies

Excerpt

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 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. Guidelines information (variables) incl. in national databases |
| | | 4.1.2 List toxic `substances' used as illegal poison baits by country |
| | | 4.1.3. Research strategy incl. gathering info on gaps at regional level |
| | 4.2 Resolve the conflict between people and wildlife | 4.2.1. Best practice and lessons learnt |
| | | 4.2.2. Successful case studies in best practices in livestock+crop management |
| | | 4.2.3. Recommendations for feral dog control campaigns |
| | 4.3 Develop and disseminate good practice for predator control and enforcement | 4.3.1. Successful case studies in best practices in predator management |
| 4.4 Enhanced enforcement and deterrence mechanisms relating to the use of poison-baits | 4.4.1 Promote training of enforcement officers | |
| 4.6 Increase awareness on public health risk | 4.6.1. Recommend education campaigns | |
| 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 |
| | | |
| | 5.3 Raise awareness on safe alternatives such as meloxicam and voluntary mechanisms | 5.3.1 Promote wide awareness and training |
| 5.4 Prevent scavenging birds access to livestock treated with dangerous NSAIDs | 5.4.1 Sanitation of NSAIDs- treated dead animals | |

Energy Task Force Workplan 2018 – 2020

Potential Synergies

Excerpt from ETF Workplan 2018-2020

| | | | | | |
|-----------|---|---|-----------|--------------------|--|
| 4. | <i>Theme: Monitoring implementation and impediments to implementation</i> <i>Expected Result: Report on status of implementation; impediments to implementation and potential solutions identified</i> | | | | |
| 4.1 | Conduct survey and interviews to assess progress of CMS Parties to implement different components of AEWA/CMS/EUROBATS guidelines and identify impediments to implementation | Coordinator, AEWA, EUROBATS and CMS Secretariats, Task Force Members | 2018 | Unfunded / In-kind | Coordinator to develop survey and interview questions working with AEWA, EUROBATS and CMS Secretariats |
| 4.2 | Analyse existing guidelines to identify gaps and need for more technical detail; develop complementary technical notes (e.g. sensitivity mapping, thresholds, data collection and monitoring, mitigation hierarchy and powerlines). | Technical working group | 2018-2019 | Unfunded | Member initiative |
| 5. | <i>Theme: Stimulating communication and information exchange</i> <i>Expected Result: Task force members collaborate and share information.</i> | | | | |
| 5.4 | Identify relevant Best Practices in relation to powerline impacts that could be applicable in other countries. Disseminate guidelines. | RGI, EWT, Egypt, Saudi Arabia | 2018 | Unfunded / In-kind | Member initiative |

Thank you!

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