

PROCEEDINGS

of the 11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties

Quito, Ecuador, 4-9 November 2014

Secretariat of the Convention on Migratory Species

**UNEP / CMS Secretariat
United Nations Campus
Platz der Vereinten Nationen 1
D-53113 Bonn
Germany
E-mail: cms.secretariat@cms.int
www.cms.int**

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**Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species
of Wild Animals (CMS)**

**Proceedings of the 11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties
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CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

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

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REPORT OF THE 11TH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS

INTRODUCTION

1. At the invitation of the Government of Ecuador, the 11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS COP11) was held in Quito, Ecuador, from 4 to 9 November 2014. “Time for Action” was the driving theme of COP11. The Conference was immediately preceded by a High Level Ministerial Panel.

2. **High Level Ministerial Panel:** For the first time before a COP, a High Level Ministerial Panel was held on Monday, 3 November 2014 (1300 to 1600 hrs.) and was presided over by H.E. Ms. Lorena Tapia, the Environment Minister of Ecuador. The concept for this ministerial dialogue was “Green Economy” and the “Rights of Nature”. The concept note for the event is annexed to this Report. This event, facilitated by leading experts, was open to all COP participants. The Statement of the Chair of the High Level Ministerial Panel is annexed to this report.

3. The Conference was attended by representatives of the following 63 Parties and 5 non-Parties.

Parties: Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, European Union, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Honduras, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Zimbabwe

Non-Parties: Brazil, Canada, Iraq, United Arab Emirates, United States of America

4. Observers from governmental and non-governmental bodies or agencies were also represented. The complete list of participants appears in ANNEX IX to the present report.

I. OPENING OF THE MEETING AND ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

OPENING OF THE MEETING (ITEM 1)

5. The Opening Ceremony was held on Tuesday, 4 November. The Ceremony was divided into informal and formal segments.

Informal Opening Ceremony

6. The Informal Opening Ceremony was held between 1000 and 1130 hrs. and commenced with a short video welcoming participants to Ecuador, followed by inspiring and motivational presentations by three speakers. Ms. Ashlan Gorse Cousteau acted as Master of Ceremonies.

7. Presentations were made by:

- Mr. Achmat Hassiem (South Africa) - a shark attack survivor and Paralympian Bronze Medallist, who was now a shark conservationist and advocate
- Mr. Boyan Slat (Netherlands) - a campaigner and coordinator of an ambitious marine debris reduction programme
- Mr. Philippe Cousteau (United States of America) - a leader in the environmental movement, and award-winning communicator and philanthropist

Formal High-level Opening Ceremony

8. The High-Level Opening Ceremony was held from 1130 to 1200 hrs. and was presided over by Mr. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah, Chair of the CMS Standing Committee.

WELCOMING ADDRESSES (ITEM 2)

KEYNOTE ADDRESS (ITEM 3)

9. Addresses were delivered by:

- H.E. Ms. Lorena Tapia, Minister of the Environment, Ecuador
- H.E. Ms. Tine Sundtoft, Minister of Climate and Environment, Norway (by video)
- H.E. Mr. Noël Nelson Messone, Minister of the Environment, Gabon
- Ms. Elizabeth Mrema, Director of the UNEP Division of Environmental Law and Conventions
- Mr. Achim Steiner, Executive Director of UNEP (by video)
- Mr. John E. Scanlon, Secretary-General of CITES
- Mr. Bradnee Chambers, Executive Secretary of CMS

RULES OF PROCEDURE (ITEM 4)

10. Items 4 and 5 of the Agenda were chaired by the Chair of the Standing Committee, Mr. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah (Ghana). He introduced the Rules of Procedure for the 11th

Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.4: *Rules of Procedure*) and invited the Meeting to adopt them.

11. The representative of Uganda noted that there appeared to be a conflict between Rule 16 of the Rules of Procedure and Article 7.7 of the Convention text.

12. This observation was supported by the representatives of Israel, Egypt and Panama.

13. The representative of Uganda proposed that Rule 16 of the Rules of Procedure be amended to read: “*Except where otherwise provided for under the provisions of the Convention, these Rules or the Terms of Reference for the Administration of the Trust Fund, all votes shall be decided by a two-thirds majority of votes cast.*”

14. The Rules of Procedure for COP11, contained in Annex 1 to Doc.4, were adopted, subject to inclusion of the amendment proposed by Uganda and reproduced as ANNEX I to the present report. ANNEX II contains the Rules of Procedure for future meetings of the Conference of the Parties, endorsed for adoption at COP12.

15. Mr. Chris Wold (Secretariat) made further reference to document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.4: *Rules of Procedure*, and explained in detail the consequences of proposed amendments contained in Annexes 2 and 3. If adopted, these amendments would be applied at future COPs.

16. The Chair confirmed that these proposed amendments would be further discussed in the Drafting Group (see Agenda Item 7: *Establishment of Credentials Committee and Other Sessional Committees*) but opened the floor for preliminary comments.

17. The representative of the EU and its Member States supported dealing with this Agenda Item in the Drafting Group. For consistency the EU would welcome an amendment to the Rules of Procedure stating that the credentials for EU delegates to CMS meetings could be signed by the European Commissioner for Environment.

18. The representative of New Zealand recalled that New Zealand had chaired the Standing Committee Working Group that had considered this issue. Thanks were due to all Parties that contributed, as well as to the Secretariat for its support and careful review. Many of the Secretariat’s proposals in Annex 3 to the document were minor ‘tidying-up’ amendments that were consistent with the Working Group’s intentions and New Zealand supported those. Others were more substantive and New Zealand therefore supported the proposal to take this Agenda Item forward in the Drafting Group and looked forward to being an active participant.

19. The Chair invited all those Parties and observers who wished to bring forward further comments or proposed amendments to participate in the Drafting Group discussion of this Agenda Item.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS (ITEM 5)

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

21. The Conference elected the following officers by acclamation:

Conference of the Parties (COP)

Chair: H.E. Ms. Lorena Tapia, Minister of Environment (Ecuador)

Vice-Chair: Mr. Øystein Størkersen (Norway)

Committee of the Whole (COW)

Chair: Mr. Øystein Størkersen (Norway)

Vice-Chair: Ms. Ndeye Sene Epouse Thiam (Senegal)

22. Taking her place on the podium, the Chair of the COP pledged to do her utmost to guide the Meeting in the best way possible in the pursuit of a successful outcome.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND MEETING SCHEDULE (ITEM 6)

Agenda and Documents (Item 6.1)

Annotated Agenda and Meeting Schedule (Item 6.2)

23. The Chair referred the Meeting to documents:

UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.6.1/Rev.2: *Provisional Agenda and Documents*

UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.6.2: *Provisional Annotated Agenda and Meeting Schedule*

24. There being no proposals for amendments, both documents were adopted by consensus.

25. The Agenda is attached as ANNEX III and the List of Documents as ANNEX IV to the present report.

**ESTABLISHMENT OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE AND OTHER SESSIONAL COMMITTEES
(ITEM 7)**

(a) Credentials Committee, Bureau and Budget Committee

26. The Chair recalled that Rule 3 of the Rules of Procedure provided for the establishment of a Credentials Committee of five members. It had been common practice at CMS COPs for those five members to be drawn from each of the five regional groupings. She invited nominations accordingly.

27. The following Parties were elected to serve on the Credentials Committee:

Africa: Uganda

Asia: Pakistan

Europe: Italy

Latin America & Caribbean: Ecuador

Oceania: Philippines

28. The Chair recalled that the Chair and Vice Chair of the Committee of the Whole had been elected under Agenda Item 5.

29. The COP approved establishment of a six-member Bureau, in conformity with Rule 7 of the Rules of Procedure.

30. At the invitation of the Chair, the COP appointed South Africa to chair the COP Budget Committee. She noted that participation in the Budget Committee was open to all Parties.

(b) Sub-groups of the Committee of the Whole

31. During the first session of the Committee of the Whole (COW), the Chair suggested that a number of Working Groups would be necessary but that the number of groups and the topics to be covered would be up to delegates to decide.

32. Nevertheless, a number of aquatic and avian issues would be considered by the COW. The Chair asked whether delegates preferred to establish Working Groups immediately, stressing that he was not precluding debate in the COW, but that he wished to maximize opportunities for timely discussion.

33. In addition to possible thematic Working Groups, a Drafting Group, to be chaired by Mr. Oteng-Yeboah, would be open-ended; all delegates would be eligible to participate in this group.

34. The representative of Brazil proposed the establishment of Working Groups to discuss two resolutions that Brazil considered required amendment: Agenda Item 21.3 on relations between CMS and Civil Society, and Agenda Item 23.4.7 concerning Fighting Wildlife Crime Within and Beyond Borders.

35. The representative of Argentina, on behalf of the Latin America & Caribbean region, requested clarification concerning the scope of the Drafting Group (DG).

36. The Executive Secretary stated that the DG would work in parallel to the COW. The documents envisaged for consideration by the DG all relate to governance issues, notably those concerning Rules of Procedure; Synergies between CMS instruments and other MEAs; Restructuring of the Scientific Council; Arrangements for Meetings of the COP; Repeal of Resolutions and the Review Process (i.e. COP11 document numbers 4, 16.2, 17.1, 18.1, 18.2 and 18.3 respectively). Relations between Civil Society and the CMS could also be included to address the proposal of Brazil. The DG would take forward discussions only after they had first been raised in the COW, and would then report back to the COW, prior to final decision by the Plenary. The Budget Committee and other Working/Contact Groups would meet outside of the COW sessions (not in parallel with the COW).

37. The representative of Brazil responded that the only concern was that dealing with Draft Resolutions, only after they had been considered in the COW, would not allow much time for some issues.

38. The Chair instructed the Secretariat to bring forward COW consideration of Agenda Item 21.3 on Relations between CMS and Civil Society, and to inform the COW accordingly when this had been done.

39. The representative of Chile supported the proposal of the Chair to establish Working Groups on specific issues.

40. The Chair concluded that there was support from the COW to establish two Working Groups covering Aquatic Issues and Avian Issues respectively.

41. During the COP, regular updates were presented to the Committee of the Whole on the progress made by the Drafting Group and the two thematic Working Groups.

ADMISSION OF OBSERVERS (ITEM 8)

42. The Chair referred the Meeting to document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.8: *Admission of Observers*.

43. The COP approved admission to the Meeting of all those observers listed in COP11/Doc.8.

II. REPORTS

REPORT OF UNEP (ITEM 9)

44. Expressing regret that this Agenda item was addressed towards the end of the Meeting, following the finalization of Draft Resolutions and other decisions, the representative of UNEP presented highlights of the UNEP's report contained in document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc. 9: *UNEP Report to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals at its 11th Meeting*.

45. The Chair asked the representative of UNEP to pass on the Parties' thanks to the Executive Director of UNEP.

REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODIES OF THE CONVENTION (ITEM 10)

Standing Committee (Item 10.1)

46. The Chair of the Standing Committee, Mr. Oteng-Yeboah (Ghana) recalled that the present Standing Committee had met for the first time in Bergen, Norway, on 25 November 2011, immediately following the close of COP10. This Meeting had dealt with a limited agenda, confined to election of officers and agreement of the date and venue for the first full intersessional meeting. Ghana had been honoured to be elected to succeed Saudi Arabia as Chair of the Standing Committee. Mr. Oteng-Yeboah wished to place on record his appreciation of the work accomplished by his predecessor, Mr. Mohammad Sulayem (Saudi Arabia), during the 2009-2011 triennium.

47. Three further meetings of the Standing Committee had taken place intersessionally:

- 40th Meeting – November 2012, Bonn
- 41st Meeting – November 2013, Bonn
- 42nd Meeting – November 2014, Quito

48. The Committee had received regular reports from the Secretariat and Depositary. Building on the Future Shape process led by Mr. Olivier Biber, the Standing Committee had

devoted significant attention to preparation of the draft Strategic Plan for Migratory Species to be considered by COP11. Particular thanks were due to Ms. Ines Verleye, Ms. Wendy Jackson and Mr. Dave Pritchard for all their work on the draft Strategic Plan. Among other activities, the Chair of the Scientific Council, Mr. Fernando Spina, had actively represented the interests of CMS in IPBES. The Saker Falcon Task Force had tackled a very difficult issue under the skilful leadership of Mr. Colin Galbraith. The Standing Committee had also dealt with a broad range of implementation issues such as bird poisoning, illegal trapping, marine debris, illegal elephant hunting and management of flyways; much of this work carried out through the CMS Agreements, MoUs and Special Species Initiatives.

49. Mr. Oteng-Yeboah noted that Mr. Bradnee Chambers had kept him apprised of a wide range of issues since being appointed to succeed Ms. Elizabeth Mrema as CMS Executive Secretary. He wished to pay tribute to Ms. Mrema for the tremendous support she had continued to give to the Standing Committee since she had left the CMS Secretariat. He also thanked the Standing Committee Vice-Chair, Mr. Øystein Størkersen (Norway), as well as the other members of the Committee for their unstinting support. He wished his successor as Standing Committee Chair all the very best as he or she took up the important task of leading CMS on its mission to conserve the world's migratory species. We live in changing times; the road ahead would be long and hard, but with determination and mutual support, success was within reach. Mr. Oteng-Yeboah concluded by saying: *"Roll up your sleeves, redouble your efforts, because it's time for action!"*

50. Reports of the 42nd and 43rd Meetings of the Standing Committee are attached as ANNEX V and ANNEX VI respectively to the present Report.

Scientific Council (Item 10.2)

51. The Chair of the CMS Scientific Council, Mr. Fernando Spina (Italy) made a presentation summarizing the activities of the Scientific Council between 2011 and 2014.

52. A number of Working Groups had been very active during the triennium and their work had been facilitated by promotion of the new online Scientific Council workspace. Much work had been done on development of the *modus operandi* of the Scientific Council. Mr. Spina drew attention to the work of the Saker Falcon Task Force, the Landbirds Working Group, the Working Group on Minimizing Poisoning, and work on the conservation implications of cetacean culture. Contacts with other MEAs had been maintained and he, in his role as Chair of the Scientific Council, had represented CMS at meetings of IPBES and the Bern Convention. Mr. Spina had secured funding from the Po Delta Regional Park for a restricted Scientific Council Meeting to be held in Venice, in February/March 2015. The 18th Scientific Council Meeting, held in Bonn from 1-3 July 2014, had been supported by the Government of Germany and outputs of that Meeting would provide key contributions to COP11.

STATEMENTS FROM STATES (ITEM 11)

Depositary and Host Country (Item 11.1)

53. The representative of Germany presented document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.11.1: *Report of Depositary*. Four countries (Fiji, Kyrgyzstan, Swaziland and Zimbabwe), had

acceded to the Convention since COP10, bringing the total number of Parties to 120 (119 States, plus the EU). Afghanistan and Brazil had indicated that they were both in advanced stages of the accession process.

54. The representative of Brazil confirmed that Brazil had finalized the most important steps for ratifying CMS and that the relevant documentation had been submitted to the Presidency for signature. This statement was greeted with applause. Brazil was now actively participating, as it had for some years, in several CMS instruments.

55. H.E. Ms. Lorena Tapia, Minister of Environment of Ecuador, representing the Host Country, highlighted the growing number of species worldwide under threat of extinction. Migratory species should be seen as indicators of wider environmental health. States needed not only to protect wildlife within their national jurisdictions, but also to cooperate with one another to conserve species that crossed international boundaries. This required effective governance systems and innovative approaches to development that moved beyond GDP growth alone. It was important to implement solutions that combined environmentally and economically sustainable development, incorporating, as was the case in Ecuador, the Rights of Nature.

**Party States (including Regional Economic Integration Organizations-REIOs) (Item 11.2)
Non-Party States (Item 11.3)**

56. The Chair observed that Party and Non-Party States were invited to submit statements in writing. Nevertheless, if a State wished to make a very short oral comment they were welcome to do so now. A number of Parties and observers made statements thanking the Government of Ecuador for hosting COP11. These are summarized under Agenda Item 31: *Closure of the Meeting*.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARIAT (ITEM 12)

Overview of Secretariat Activities (Item 12.1)

Report on CMS Activities in North America (Item 12.2)

57. The Executive Secretary made a presentation on Secretariat activities between 2011 and 2014. He reported that Fiji, Kyrgyzstan, Swaziland and Zimbabwe had joined CMS since COP10 and even more countries were taking the last steps to ratify the Convention. CMS had been strengthened by the Future Shape process which was now being implemented. Communication and outreach were becoming core activities and the new multi-instrument website and use of social media were raising the Convention's public profile. Capacity building and implementation support were high priorities. The proposed restructuring of the Scientific Council would strengthen the scientific basis of the Convention, and voluntary contributions from Germany, Switzerland and the United Kingdom had allowed new resolutions on the development of a programme of work on Climate Change, Preventing the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds, an Action Plan for Migratory African-Eurasian Landbirds and a Global Flyways Programme of Work. Further contributions from Australia, Italy and Norway had supported work on Marine Debris, Invasive Species and Ecological Networks. The MoUs continued to grow and attract more Parties and the financial and in-kind support of the Environment Agency, Abu Dhabi had been particularly crucial to successful work on the Dugongs MoU and the African-Eurasian Raptor MoU which were coordinated

from the CMS Office in Abu Dhabi. The Central Asian Mammals Initiative was an example of a successful regional approach, which might provide a way forward for revitalizing instruments in Africa. Nearly half of the income for CMS now came from voluntary contributions from Parties, the Private Sector and public organizations. Threats to biodiversity had never been greater and the Convention's budget should reflect an urgent need to maintain momentum.

58. The Conference took note of the activities of the Secretariat. There were no questions or comments from the floor.

STATEMENTS ON COOPERATION (ITEM 13)

Biodiversity-related MEAs (Item 13.1)

Other Intergovernmental bodies (Item 13.2)

Non-Governmental Organizations (Item 13.3)

59. The Chair observed that written statements had been invited and were posted on the CMS website. He nevertheless wished to give an opportunity for CMS partners to make brief oral statements, should they so wish.

60. Statements were made by the observers from: CITES Secretariat; ASCOBANS Secretariat (referring to the written report contained in document CMS/COP11/Inf.12.3); EUROBATS Secretariat (referring to the written report contained in document CMS/COP11/Inf.12.4); AEWAS Secretariat; ACCOBAMS Secretariat (referring to the written report contained in document CMS/COP11/Inf.12.2); and the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific.

III. ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY MATTERS

BUDGET AND ADMINISTRATION (ITEM 14)

Execution of CMS Budget 2012-2014 (Item 14.1)

61. Mr. Bruce Noronha (Secretariat) introduced document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.14.1: *Execution of the CMS Budget during the 2012-2014 Triennium*. This represented the situation as of 31 July 2014. It contained three elements:

- Status of the Trust Fund for Assessed Contributions as at 31 December 2013
- Status of Contributions (income)
- Status of budget implementation for staff and operations (expenditure)

62. As of 31 December 2013, the balance of the Trust Fund was €867,393. Of that amount, approximately €650,000 was committed for the 2014 budget. Therefore, the uncommitted Fund balance was €217,685. It was important to consider that the Fund balance contained unpaid pledges – an amount that had been rising, as shown in Table 3 of the document, standing at €345,981 as of 31 December 2013. Liquidity of the Fund therefore relied on unspent carry-overs and operating reserves. To address this trend the Secretariat had redoubled its efforts to urge Parties to pay their outstanding contributions for 2013 and prior years and all corresponding invoices had been reissued. In response to these measures the

balance of unpaid pledges for 2013 and prior years had fallen to €204,964 by 31 July 2014 and to €174,236 by 31 October 2014. Annex I provided an overview of the contributions status for each Party.

63. With regard to the 2014 budget, the total of unpaid contributions stood at €578,425 on 31 July 2014. However, as of 31 October 2014, this had fallen to approximately €550,000. Following consultations with some Parties, the Secretariat had been informed that the payment of approximately €425,000 could be expected shortly. The 2014 year-end balance of unpaid pledges was expected to be slightly lower than for 2013.

64. With regard to expenditures, all the resources allocated for staff and operation costs in 2014 would be fully allocated. The information presented in the document had been reviewed in the light of expenditure during the period August to October 2014 and projections remained effectively unchanged.

65. Referring to the last two tables presented in Annex II, it was important to take into account that most activities with no or low expenditure when the document was compiled related to COP activities. It was expected that all such funds would be fully allocated.

66. The COW took note of the Secretariat's presentation.

Draft Costed Programme of Work 2015-2017 (Item 14.2)
Draft Budget for 2015-2017 (Item 14.3)

67. Taking Agenda items 14.2 and 14.3 together, the Executive Secretary made a presentation summarizing documents UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.14.2/Rev.1: *Draft Costed Programme of Work 2015-2017* and UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.14.3: *Proposed Budget for the Triennium 2015-2017*.

68. He noted that the draft Programme of Work 2015-2017 was a response to the Parties' call for greater clarity, accountability and transparency. A key feature was its prioritization of tasks. The Programme of Work was closely linked to the draft Budget for 2015-2017 and the two documents should therefore be considered together.

69. Recognizing the prevailing global economic climate, the draft budget included three modest scenarios: zero real growth; status quo +3%; and status quo +5%. All three scenarios incorporated a 2% year-on-year inflation rate. The Executive Secretary briefly outlined how each of the three scenarios would translate into delivery of the Programme of Work.

70. The Chair recalled that the issues raised in the Executive Secretary's presentation would be discussed in depth by the Budget Committee and encouraged Parties to convey their detailed remarks to that forum.

71. The representative of France called on the Secretariat to provide a fourth scenario based on the principle of zero nominal growth, i.e., minus the 2% inflation adjustment included in the three existing scenarios.

72. The representative of Chile requested a number of adjustments to the Programme of Work to better reflect the priorities of the Latin America & Caribbean region, including the raising of certain activities to the High priority category and a greater emphasis on training.

73. The representative of Fiji called for the CMS Pacific Officer position based with SPREP to be maintained beyond 2014.

74. The representative of the EU and its Member States welcomed the draft Costed Programme of Work, which enabled Parties to have a clearer overview. The EU noted in particular the priority rank assigned to various issues.

75. The Chair referred further discussion of Agenda items 14.1, 14.2 and 14.3 to the Budget Committee.

Resource mobilization (Item 14.4)

76. Ms. Laura Cerasi (Secretariat) introduced document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.14.4/Rev.1: *Resource Mobilization* and made a presentation on fundraising activities by the Secretariat between 2011 and 2014. The goals had been to increase the predictability and stability of funding, to broaden the funding base, to increase synergies, and to promote the mobilization of resources for actions on the ground. A total of €2.6 million had been raised during the triennium. This was equal to one-third of the total amount of the core budget. The Secretariat extended its thanks to all donors, Parties, organizations and institutions, including those who had made indirect or in-kind contributions. A recent significant development had been the support of Environment Agency, Abu Dhabi on behalf of the Government of the United Arab Emirates, which had contributed US\$ 1.3 million for operations in 2015. The Migratory Species Champion Programme would be an important tool. Ms. Cerasi invited the COP to acknowledge the financial and in-kind support provided, to take note of the efforts of the Secretariat in providing innovative solutions and urged Parties to provide even greater support in future.

77. The representative of the United Arab Emirates observed that the United Arab Emirates had pioneered many flagship conservation and reintroduction projects both nationally and internationally, including promotion of international cooperation involving a wide range of migratory animals. The United Arab Emirates had demonstrated its commitment to migratory species conservation in several ways and to date, had signed four CMS MoUs: IOSEA, Dugongs, African-Eurasian Raptors and Sharks.

78. The CMS Office in Abu Dhabi was hosted by Environment Agency, Abu Dhabi on behalf of the Government of the United Arab Emirates. The office provided the Secretariat that oversaw the implementation of two MoUs. Over the last five years, the contribution of the United Arab Emirates had reached almost US\$ 8 million in direct funding, alongside provision of world-class office space and other logistical support.

79. The Representative of Chile strongly supported the activities outlined in the Secretariat's report and congratulated the fundraisers involved on excellent work. She expressed regret that the Latin America & Caribbean region had not been in a position to contribute.

80. The representative of the EU and its Member States welcomed the report. He also strongly encouraged the Secretariat and all Parties to explore all funding possibilities. In this context, attention was drawn to the decision taken at CBD COP12, in relation to the Global Environment Facility, to enhance programmatic synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions. CBD COP12 had invited the governing bodies of the various biodiversity-related

conventions to provide elements of advice concerning the funding of national priorities within their respective mandates that might be referred to the GEF. CMS COP11 should seize this important opportunity to further mobilize resources for CMS priorities and to provide advice to GEF accordingly.

81. In order to support both national resource mobilization as well as funding through GEF, it was necessary to promote further integration of measures to conserve migratory species into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and national implementation of national biodiversity targets and plans in line with CMS Resolution 10.18.

82. The Meeting took note of the document and the progress made.

IV. STRATEGIC AND INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS

CMS STRATEGIC PLAN (ITEM 15)

Assessment of the Implementation of the Strategic Plan 2006-2014 (Item 15.1) Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 (Item 15.2)

83. The Executive Secretary briefly introduced documents UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.15.1: *Assessment of the Implementation of the Strategic Plan 2006-2014*, and UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.15.2: *Final Draft Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023*.

84. Ms. Ines Verleye (Belgium), Chair of the Strategic Plan Working Group said that it was a privilege to present the outcome of this fruitful process in the form of the Draft Strategic Plan and the corresponding Draft Resolution. The Draft Strategic Plan had been developed with financial contributions from Germany, South Africa, Switzerland and UNEP. An extensive consultation process had generated strong support for building the Draft Strategic Plan around the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and for broadened applicability to the whole international community. The Draft Strategic Plan included five Strategic Goals and 16 Targets, which were more specific than the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and had an end date consistent with the CMS COP cycle. How to implement the plan had not been part of the current Working Group mandate, so it was proposed that a Companion Volume should be produced detailing delivery mechanisms and associated activities. The content of such a Companion Volume was scoped in Annex III to COP11/Doc 15.2.

85. The Chair invited comments from the floor.

86. The representative of Chile congratulated the Working Group Chair on an extraordinary job. She noted that the Latin America & Caribbean region had contributed through the participation of two Scientific Councillors in the Working Group. The Region supported continuation of the Working Group for the reasons specified in the Draft Resolution.

87. The representative of New Zealand, speaking in her country's capacity as Vice-Chair of the Working Group, thanked all who had contributed to the work of the Group, and especially the Chair of the Group and the Secretariat. Extensive consultation had led to development of an extremely useful and robust plan, which would also be valuable at the national level. She hoped the COP would adopt the Draft Resolution and New Zealand looked forward to contributing further to the process.

88. The representative of the EU and its Member States, referring to COP11/Doc.15.1, endorsed the usefulness of the report of the Secretariat and agreed that the general recommendations made by the reviewer should be considered in drafting the new Strategic Plan. He then made the following statement:

“The EU and its Member States would like to acknowledge the hard work and commitment of the Strategic Plan Working Group members, and other contributors, whose expertise has produced a clear and comprehensive document. The EU and its Member States wholeheartedly welcome the financial contributions given so far by different Parties to support the drafting of the Strategic Plan. We believe that the Strategic Plan is an important document for providing a coherent direction for the CMS, aiming to ensure that all parts of the CMS Family make a coherent and effective contribution to the delivery of the CBD Aichi Targets. The EU and its Member States endorse the adoption of the draft resolution (Doc. 15.2 Annex I) subject to some amendments. The EU and its Member States also acknowledge the need for additional intersessional work to strengthen the suite of materials to support implementation of the Strategic Plan, including an open-ended register of Plan sub-targets and a Companion Volume on Implementation, and consider that the CMS Family Secretariats should be involved in the Working Group. We expect that the development of sub-targets, where agreed by the appropriate decision-making body, will ensure that matters of particular relevance to specific instruments are recognized. In developing sub-targets we consider it is important to be able to demonstrate how they contribute to the delivery of the broader goals in the Strategic Plan. We note that budgetary pressures may limit the degree to which these activities could be progressed but consider this an important activity that should be given priority. The EU and its Member States fully endorse the vision and mission of the Strategic Plan and agree with the goals and targets identified by the Working Group in the final draft of the Plan. We note that goals and targets are ambitious and recognize that they could be difficult to achieve. We welcome that the Strategic Plan builds on the Aichi Targets and that indicators in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity provide much of its basis. We also note that the Programmes of Work and Action Plans of the CMS Family instruments have their own indicators and that the decision-making bodies of those instruments will want to consider linking those to the Plan. We agree that efforts should be put in developing clear and effective indicators to track progress towards the achievement of goals and targets over different timeframes, and at various geographical and territorial scales. However, whilst we recognize that some work will be necessary to ensure that indicators are useful in measuring the achievement of the targets, we are conscious that developing new suites of indicators has potential resource implications, risks increasing the reporting burden on Parties, and potentially diverts effort from implementation to monitoring activity. We therefore believe it is important that wherever possible existing indicators should be used, such as those linked to the Aichi Targets, or that indicators should be formulated around information that can currently be drawn from national reports. We also believe that this presents a valuable opportunity to review the current reporting process and to consider opportunities for reducing the current reporting burden on Parties by linking the information requested in National Reports directly to the indicators developed for the Strategic Plan. Finally, we recognize the need for this work to receive the necessary resources and look forward to having a discussion on this in the budget group. However, we are aware of the overall budget restraints and the

need to make the most effective use of available resources. Given the central character of the Strategic Plan, we believe that its follow-up development could equally support the necessary activities regarding other strategic activities for the next period. This will need a coherent approach during the budget discussions to support the development of a Companion Volume that addresses the key elements.”

89. The Executive Secretary of EUROBATS, Mr. Andreas Streit, thanked the Strategic Plan Working Group for its hard work over several years. He reiterated the Chair’s observation that for the first time there was a Strategic Plan covering the entire CMS Family. He observed that this would benefit the conservation of all the species that the CMS Family was working for.

90. The representative of Brazil supported the remarks made by Chile on behalf of the Latin America & Caribbean regional group. He thanked the Working Group and considered it relevant to extend the Group’s mandate into the future. Regarding the Companion Volume, the fourth Global Biodiversity Outlook report demonstrated in 2013 that the world was on track to achieve only five out of 53 indicators for the 20 Aichi Targets. These disappointing outcomes made it important for CMS to prioritize implementation of the Strategic Plan.

91. The representative of South Africa, supported by Uganda, thanked the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Strategic Plan Working Group. She thanked the Secretariat for supporting the process of preparing the Plan, and urged Parties in a position to do so, to provide resources for its implementation.

92. The representative of IFAW congratulated the Chair and members of the Working Group, and observed that implementation of the Strategic Plan would help lift CMS to the next level. He offered assistance with implementation.

93. The representative of the EU and its Member States requested a little more time to submit its amendments to the Draft Resolution, which had been delayed by a technical problem.

94. The Chair agreed to postpone completion of discussion of this issue until the EU’s proposed amendments became available.

95. Following further consideration by Parties, a final version of the Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW on 6 November (see heading: *Endorsement of Amendments Proposed In-Session* page 57 below).

FUTURE SHAPE AND STRATEGIES OF CMS AND THE CMS FAMILY (ITEM 16)

Short- and Medium-Term Activities under Resolution 10.9 (Item 16.1)

96. The Executive Secretary made a presentation introducing document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.16.1: *Future Structure and Strategies of CMS: Short- and Medium-Term Activities under Resolution 10.9*.

97. He recalled that COP10 had adopted a set of activities listed in Resolution 10.9 based on options for the future organization and strategic development of the CMS Family.

Activities in Resolution 10.9 were divided into those for implementation in the short term (2012-2014), medium term (2015-2017) and long term (2018-2020), to be used in the development of the CMS Strategic Plan 2015-2023. The activities for implementation in 2012-2014 were to be carried out with means provided by the core budget (including staff time) and voluntary contributions.

98. Document COP11/Doc.16.1 reported on progress made since November 2012 regarding the short-term activities (as at July 2014) and followed the structure of Resolution 10.9 Annex I. As many activities concerned the CMS Family, decision-making meetings of CMS instruments were invited to become involved with the implementation of those activities, as appropriate.

99. COP11/Doc.16.1 also indicated the Secretariat's plan for carrying out medium-term activities.

100. Key Achievements to date included the following:

- Production of CMS Family website in three languages;
- Development of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 as an overarching framework for the entire CMS Family (Draft Resolution in COP11/Doc.15.2);
- Restructuring of the Scientific Council to maximize capacity of expertise and knowledge (Draft Resolution in COP11/Doc.17.1);
- Enhancement and use of the existing Online Reporting System by the CMS Family and promotion of its use by other biodiversity-related MEAs;
- Development of criteria for assessing potential new agreements under CMS (Draft Resolution in COP11/Doc.22.2);
- Coordination of capacity efforts within the CMS Family through development of the Manual for the National Focal Points of CMS and its Instruments and related training sessions in the regions; and
- Coordination of fundraising activities through development of the Migratory Species Champion Programme to ensure sustainable and long-term voluntary funding income for the CMS Family.

101. Among highlights for future work were:

- Coordination of scientific research programmes based on identification of common issues/threats shared across the CMS Family (e.g., Draft Resolutions contained in documents: Doc:23.1.1 on Flyways ; Doc.23.4.6 on Marine Debris ; Doc.23.4.3 on Renewable Energy);
- Development of a resource assessment for the Convention (CMS Secretariat and MoUs) if funding becomes available; and
- Collaboration and cooperation on sharing of common services and synergies among the CMS Family (Draft Resolution contained in COP11/Doc.16.2).

102. The Executive Secretary ended his presentation by inviting Parties to take note of the efforts made to date, to implement the short-term activities during 2012-2014 and to provide comments that would further guide the Secretariat in the implementation of medium-term activities during the 2015-2017 triennium.

103. The Chair opened the floor to comments.

104. The representative of Brazil suggested including a line in the matrix of activities for 2015-2017 to extend beyond the CMS Family efforts to maximise synergies and avoid duplication, to include cooperation with all relevant MEA Secretariats.

105. The representative of Chile, supported by the representative of Costa Rica, underlined the importance of CMS capacity-building training workshops for the Latin America & Caribbean region, citing the example of the pre-COP11 workshop held in Santiago, and called for the medium-term work plan to include such activities.

106. The representative of the EU and its Member States welcomed the positive progress made on several fronts. This work cut across the activities of the whole CMS Family, seeking to ensure that it was fit for purpose and could make an effective contribution to the conservation of the species listed on the CMS Appendices. It was, therefore, important that all parts of the CMS Family were fully engaged in the process.

107. The EU noted that much positive collaborative work with the AEWA Secretariat had taken place and would encourage the decision-making bodies of the CMS Family Agreements to engage proactively in the Future Shape work, and to explore opportunities for greater coordination and collaboration, delivering benefits across the whole CMS Family.

108. The EU noted that the Annex to COP11/Doc.16.1 referred to the resources that would be required to continue taking this work forward in the next triennium. Given pressures on resources it was understood that external funding would be key to making good progress. Next steps on the activities proposed would, therefore, need to be considered in the context of the budget negotiations. However, it was difficult from the information provided to assess the likely budgetary pressures arising from this work, with limited detail provided about the medium-term activities that would be undertaken or the expected costs.

109. The EU urged the Secretariat to provide more detail on the activities planned for the coming intersessional period and to provide information on the expected costs in order to enable CMS Parties to make an effective evaluation of the Secretariat's budget proposals as a whole, and the likely need for additional resources from either the core budget or external sources.

110. With regard to medium-term activities, the EU had a number of specific comments and suggested that a Working Group might be a helpful means of considering in more detail, how these could be taken forward.

111. The representative of South Africa congratulated the Secretariat on the work done to implement the Future Shape decisions taken at COP10. Within the Africa region there were constraints on regional coordination for CMS implementation, especially with regard to partnership building and resource mobilization. Among the short-term activities that had been due for completion by 2014 was an activity to "*Regionalize conservation efforts by having local coordinators, with assistance from UNEP, NGOs, Parties and MEAs, leading to greater presence in each of the regions if appropriate.*" However, there was no reported progress in this regard. The Secretariat was requested to deal with this issue proactively; support for enhanced regional coordination was really needed.

112. The Meeting took note of the Executive Secretary's presentation and of the comments made by Parties.

Synergies with the Wider CMS Family: Analysis for Shared Common Services (Item 16.2)

113. The Executive Secretary made a detailed presentation of document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.16.2: *Analysis of Shared Common Services between CMS Family Instruments*. He recalled that discussions on synergies had been taking place for several years and noted a number of the meetings and processes that had stimulated the current debate. The CMS was a complex system of MoUs and Agreements and Parties had long remarked on the need to bring increased coherence to the CMS Family. The Future Shape process was a key response to such concerns.

114. The CMS had proposed to the 9th Meeting of the AEWA Standing Committee that CMS and AEWA should establish common services and a shared Executive Secretary. The AEWA Standing Committee mandated the sharing of services and referred the matter of a shared Executive Secretary to its next Meeting of Parties in November 2015. This decision had been communicated to the 41st Meeting of the CMS Standing Committee, which had agreed to pilot the sharing of common services by AEWA and CMS. Following further consultations, a pilot common Communications and Outreach Unit had been established and an interim report on the outcomes presented to the CMS Standing Committee.

115. The Executive Secretary outlined the benefits to be gained from increased synergies within the CMS Family and possible means of achieving these. He concluded by summarizing the provisions of the Draft Resolution contained in COP11/Doc.16.2.

116. Mr. Jacques Trouvilliez, Executive Secretary of AEWA, confirmed that the 9th Meeting of the AEWA Standing Committee had decided to enhance synergies with CMS to strengthen the efficacy of both instruments. A joint pilot unit had been created at the end of January 2014. The Parties to AEWA would make a final decision on this matter at the 2015 Meeting of Parties.

117. The representatives of a number of Parties, including Argentina, Chile, Egypt, the EU and its Member States, Georgia, Kenya, Monaco, Switzerland and Uganda, as well as the observer from the United States of America, endorsed in principle the desirability of increased synergies and appreciated the opportunity to discuss the issues raised. However, they also expressed concern that much more in-depth analysis would be required before any fundamental decisions could be taken. In particular, several Parties wished to see greater consideration of the potential costs and risks of merging the AEWA and CMS Secretariats; currently the document appeared to highlight mainly the potential benefits. The implications for other CMS daughter instruments also required further consideration.

118. The representative of Uganda was unable to support the Draft Resolution in its present form, while the representative of the EU and its Member States announced that the EU would table a number of proposed amendments to the Draft Resolution. The representative of Switzerland commented that the synergies exercise should not focus primarily on cost-savings, but rather it should prioritize improved implementation. Switzerland would be bringing forward amendments to the Draft Resolution in this regard.

119. The Chair concluded that a Working Group would be established to take forward the debate on this topic.

120. A final version of the Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW on 9 November (see heading: *Endorsement of Amendments Proposed In-Session* page 57 below).

OTHER STRATEGIC AND INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS (ITEM 17)

Options for the Restructuring of the Scientific Council (Item 17.1)

121. Mr. Marco Barbieri (Secretariat) made a presentation introducing document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.17.1: *Options for the Restructuring of the Scientific Council*, including the Draft Resolution contained in Annex II to the document.

122. The current structure of the Scientific Council included 100 Councillors with a bias towards expertise in birds, forests and wetlands. There was a need to use resources more efficiently, to balance expertise and to enhance intersessional activity. Four costed scenarios for restructuring the Scientific Council were put forward in the document. The COP was requested to consider the report on options for the restructuring of the Scientific Council, and to review and endorse the associated Draft Resolution.

123. The Chair advised that this Agenda Item would be discussed further in the Drafting Group but opened the floor to preliminary comments. Interventions were received from the representatives of Australia, Chile, Ecuador, Egypt, the EU and its Member States, New Zealand, Switzerland and Uganda, as well as the observers from the United States of America and Humane Society International.

124. Points raised included the following:

- The importance of representative regional and taxonomic expertise;
- The need for greater use of modern technology such as use of teleconferencing and electronic workspaces;
- The unacceptability of a 'business as usual' approach;
- The necessity for organizations such as IPBES to be represented;
- The need for voluntary participation of Observers including Parties, NGOs, relevant institutions and experts;
- The advantages of starting work intersessionally;
- A reluctance to restrict the number of COP-Appointed Councillors;
- The need to appoint the most appropriate experts regardless of the status within CMS of their country of origin; and
- The advantages of a fully open relationship with all who wished to contribute to the work of the Scientific Council, including NGOs.

125. Mr. Barbieri responded briefly to the comments made and the Chair and deferred further discussion to the Drafting Group, remarking that a balanced compromise was needed.

Election and Appointments to the Scientific Council and the Standing Committee (Item 17.2)

126. Referring to document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.17.2: *Nominations for the COP-Appointed Councillors for Aquatic Mammals and Birds*, the Chair recalled that the Scientific

Council at its 18th Meeting unanimously nominated, for the consideration of COP, Dr. Giuseppe Notarbartolo di Sciara as Appointed Councillor for Aquatic Mammals. There had been two candidates for the position of Appointed Councillor for Birds. The two nominees, Dr. Rob Clay (Paraguay) and Prof. Stephen Garnett (Australia) had agreed to share the position at no extra cost.

127. At the invitation of the Chair, the COP approved the appointment of:

- Dr. Giuseppe Notarbartolo di Sciara as COP-Appointed Councillor for Aquatic Mammals
- Dr. Rob Clay and Professor Stephen Garnett as COP-Appointed Councillors for Birds

128. The Chair read out the list of existing COP-Appointed Councillors eligible and willing to continue serving for a further triennium:

- Mr. Barry Baker, COP-Appointed Councillor for Bycatch
- Prof. Colin Galbraith, COP-Appointed Councillor for Climate Change
- Dr. Zeb Hogan, COP-Appointed Councillor for Fish
- Dr. Colin Limpus, COP-Appointed Councillor for Marine Turtles
- Dr. Rodrigo Medellín, COP-Appointed Councillor for Neotropical Fauna
- Dr. Taej Mundkur, COP-Appointed Councillor for Asiatic Fauna
- Prof. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah, COP-Appointed Councillor for African Fauna

129. At the invitation of the Chair the COP confirmed the re-appointment of these Scientific Councillors for the 2015-2017 triennium.

130. Nominations for the Standing Committee: At the invitation of the Chair, nominations for election to the Standing Committee were made as follows:

Africa (nominated on behalf of the region by Uganda)

Representatives: Republic of Congo, South Africa, Uganda

Alternate Representatives: Algeria, Mali, United Republic of Tanzania

Asia (nominated on behalf of the region by Pakistan)

Representatives: Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia

Alternate Representatives: Pakistan, Tajikistan

Europe (nominated on behalf of the region by Poland)

Representatives: France, Norway, Ukraine

Alternate Representatives: Georgia, Latvia, Switzerland

Oceania (nominated on behalf of the region by New Zealand)

Representative: Australia

Alternate Representative: Philippines

South & Central America and the Caribbean

Representatives: Bolivia, Costa Rica

Alternate Representatives: Argentina, Panama

131. The Chair confirmed that the Chair and Vice-Chair of the new Standing Committee would be elected during a short meeting of the Committee that would take place immediately after the close of COP11.

132. At the invitation of the Chair, the COP approved the composition of the Standing Committee for the 2015-2017 triennium.

Gap Analysis of the Convention on Migratory Species (Item 17.3)

133. Mr. Barbieri (Secretariat) introduced document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.17.3: *Draft Global Gap Analysis of the Convention on Migratory Species*. He recalled that Resolution 10.9 had requested a global gap analysis at Convention level to be supported through voluntary contributions. In the absence of voluntary contributions, the Secretariat had undertaken a draft analysis with its own capacity, COP11/Doc.17.3 being the outcome of this exercise. An initial draft had been prepared by the Secretariat and presented at the Strategic and Planning Meeting of the Scientific Council in October 2013 and at the 18th Meeting of the Scientific Council in July 2014. The COP was asked to consider whether any further development of this activity was needed or feasible, in the absence of voluntary resources to support it.

134. The Chair felt it fair to say that those who had followed the development of the document would know it had been a difficult task. He invited comments from Parties.

135. The representative of Switzerland was of the view that a gap analysis should be a regular agenda item for the Scientific Council, but was not in favour of it being a special activity needing additional financial support.

136. The representative of the EU and its Member States was grateful to the Secretariat for preparing the document. The analysis showed that the potential for further work was enormous. The EU proposed taking the current gap analysis into account when developing the Companion Volume for the Strategic Plan and recommended that all further work on gap analysis should be done in the framework of the Companion Volume.

137. The Chair invited the EU to participate in the proposed intersessional Working Group on the Companion Volume.

138. The Meeting took note of document COP11/Doc.17.3 and of the comments made by Switzerland and the EU.

V. INTERPRETATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

PROCEDURAL ISSUES (ITEM 18)

Arrangements for Meetings of the Conference of the Parties (Item 18.1)

139. Mr. Wold (Secretariat) introduced document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.18.1: *Arrangements for Meetings of the Conference of the Parties* and the Draft Resolution annexed to it. The Standing Committee had established a Working Group on this issue and the Standing Committee had accepted all the Group's recommendations at its 41st Meeting. The

document also contained additional recommendations from the Secretariat including *inter alia*:

- Whether certain proposals of the Standing Committee might better be addressed through adjustments to the Rules of Procedure;
- Observations relating to practical concerns, especially with regard to the proposed timing of specific meetings;
- Provision of documents on memory sticks; and
- A lack of reference to the flexibility that would be needed for the Secretariat to put in place the best possible arrangements for each meeting of the COP.

140. Taking these and other considerations into account, the Secretariat wondered whether a Resolution on this topic would be the best way forward.

141. The Executive Secretary noted that the document entered into very fine detail. It was sometimes extremely difficult to abide by very strict rules in all regards. It might be better to retain flexibility. Some of the current proposals could have the effect of tying the hands of the Secretariat. Therefore, rather than a Resolution, it might be better for the COP to simply take note of the document as guidance to the Secretariat.

142. The Chair opened the floor for comments.

143. The representative of the EU and its Member States stated that the EU supported the principle of improving the operation of the COP, but wished to bring forward a number of proposed amendments. He detailed these proposals to the Meeting and confirmed they had been sent to the Secretariat.

144. Referring to the substantive comments from the Secretariat and from the EU, the representative of New Zealand felt it would be possible to build in the necessary flexibility requested by the Secretariat, while maintaining the Draft Resolution. She suggested referring the matter to the Drafting Group or to a small 'Friends of the Chair' group.

145. The Chair invited New Zealand and the EU to hold bilateral discussions.

146. A final version of the Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW on 7 November (see heading: *Endorsement of Amendments Proposed In-Session* page 57 below).

Repeal of Resolutions (Item 18.2)

147. Mr. Wold (Secretariat) made a presentation introducing document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.18.2: *Repeal of Resolutions and Recommendations*, prepared by the Secretariat on behalf of the Standing Committee. At its 41st Meeting, the Standing Committee had considered recommendations of a Working Group established to consider: (a) the lack of definition of the terms "Resolution" and "Recommendation"; and (b) the need to retire Resolutions and Recommendations (or specific paragraphs thereof) that were no longer in force. The Standing Committee had accepted all of the Working Group's recommendations. A Draft Resolution was contained in the Annex to the document and this set out proposed definitions, as well as a process for retiring Resolutions and Recommendations. Within the Draft Resolution, the Secretariat had also proposed changing the term "Recommendation" to "Decision", as well as a provision for Resolutions and Decisions to come into effect 90 days after the meeting at which they were adopted, unless otherwise specified.

148. The Chair invited comments from the floor.

149. The representative of the EU and its Member States indicated that the EU could support the Draft Resolution subject to the inclusion of two amendments which he proceeded to table. These would be communicated to the Secretariat in writing.

150. The representative of Australia believed that further clarification was required surrounding the definition proposed for “Decision” in the Draft Resolution. She tabled a specific amendment in this regard.

151. There being no further comments, the Chair invited Australia and the EU to come together with the Secretariat in a ‘Friends of the Chair’ group in order to finalize the text of the Draft Resolution.

152. A duly revised Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW on 7 November (see heading: *Endorsement of Amendments Proposed In-Session* page 57).

A Review Process for the Convention (Item 18.3)

153. Mr. Wold (Secretariat) made a presentation introducing document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.18.3/Rev.1: *Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Convention through a Process to Review Implementation*. He noted that CMS was in a very small category of MEAs without such a review process. The paper summarized the relevant processes used by other MEAs and other relevant agreements to enhance implementation and compliance. The Draft Resolution contained in the Annex to the document proposed a way forward by which the Parties could consider establishing such a review process for CMS.

154. The Chair opened the floor for comments.

155. Interventions were made by the representatives of Chile (on behalf of the Latin America & Caribbean region), Ecuador, Egypt, the EU and its Member States, Israel, Switzerland, Uganda and the Observers from ACCOBAMS, EUROBATS, IFAW, UNEP and Wild Migration.

156. While some of the above-mentioned delegations expressed general support for the Draft Resolution, others raised substantive concerns, relating in particular to the justification for, and likely effectiveness of, a review process or compliance mechanism.

157. The Chair emphasized that the Draft Resolution would only establish a process for undertaking work on this issue in the run-up to COP12. It would not be obliging the Parties to establish a review process or compliance mechanism at the present COP. He recalled that the slogan of COP11 was “Time for Action” and it therefore seemed a pity to defer this important topic.

158. The representatives of Switzerland and Egypt supported the Chair’s comments.

159. The representative of New Zealand tabled a specific amendment to operative paragraph 2 of the Draft Resolution, which she felt might offer a way forward that all Parties could be comfortable with.

160. Following further discussion, with additional remarks made by the representatives of Chile, Ecuador, the EU and its Member States, Peru and Uganda, the Chair concluded that this matter should be referred to the Drafting Group.

161. At a subsequent session of the Committee of the Whole, the Chair invited the Secretariat to update the COW on the progress of discussions within the Drafting Group.

162. Mr. Wold (Secretariat) reported that there had been a lively debate, with views for and against the proposals set out in the paper and Draft Resolution. Other participants had stated that while they felt the case for embarking on such a review process had not been sufficiently justified until now, they would be open to looking at the issue in the future.

163. Mr. Wold recalled that the intent of proposals contained in the Draft Resolution was to establish a targeted means of providing capacity building support to assist Parties with implementation. It was not a case of applying sanctions.

164. The Chair felt that it could be helpful to simplify the proposals somewhat, but he invited comments from Parties to help identify whether there was a need for a further Working Group to meet.

165. The representative of the EU and its Member States appreciated the report from the Drafting Group but still felt there was insufficient justification of why a review process was needed. That had to be the first step; only then could other issues be addressed.

166. The Chair emphasized that the Draft Resolution was not establishing a review process, but simply initiated the necessary intersessional analysis required to inform an eventual decision at COP12.

167. The representative of Switzerland shared the view of the Chair. Switzerland supported the Draft Resolution and was open to considering a role as a funding partner.

168. The Chair indicated that Norway would also be inclined to find financial support.

169. The representative of the EU and its Member States proposed that Terms of Reference for a possible intersessional Working Group on this matter should be submitted to the Standing Committee for its consideration.

170. The Born Free Foundation, speaking on behalf of a coalition of NGOs, felt that the issue of justification had been fully addressed within the existing documentation. To defer action on this issue would send the wrong signal to the public and be a missed opportunity to drive the Convention forward.

171. Following further discussion, with contributions from the representatives of Australia and the EU and its Member States, the Chair proposed a series of amendments to the Draft Resolution.

172. The representatives of the EU and its Member States and of Switzerland indicated that they could support the Draft Resolution as amended by the Chair's proposal.

173. A final version of the Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW on 9 November (see heading: *Endorsement of Amendments Proposed In-Session* page 57 below).

COMMUNICATION, INFORMATION AND OUTREACH (ITEM 19)

Implementation of the Outreach and Communication Plan 2012-2014 (Item 19.1) Communication, Information and Outreach Plan 2015-2017 (Item 19.2)

174. Mr. Florian Keil (Secretariat) made a presentation introducing documents UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.19.1: *Implementation of the Outreach and Communication Plan 2012-2014* and UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.19.2/Rev.1: *Communication, Information and Outreach Plan 2015-2017: Promoting Global Action for Migratory Species*, including the Draft Resolution contained in the Annex to the latter document.

175. He highlighted in particular the pilot CMS/AEWA Joint Communications Team.

176. Benefits of the Joint Team included:

- Sharing many of the same communication activities, products and tools;
- Sharing specialist expertise – information management, campaigns, press/media work, publications, social media, audio-visual, multi-media, website etc.;
- Strengthened coordination, sharing of resources; and
- A more strategic approach to communications.

177. Challenges included:

- Adapting to the changes inherent in merging the teams;
- Little time for the Joint Team to settle in prior to the COP;
- Limited capacity to cope with the workload;
- Balancing CMS and AEWA needs;
- The need for further strategic direction (hence proposed Communication Strategy); and
- The absence of a budget for communications – a critical issue.

178. Priority activities for 2015-2017 included:

- Development of a global Communication Strategy and Common Branding;
- Strengthening the Joint Communications, Information Management and Awareness-raising Team; and
- Initiating the development of a Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) Programme.

179. The observer from UNEP highlighted work underway through the Information Knowledge Management Initiative for MEAs (MEA IKM) that was coordinated by UNEP.

180. The Executive Secretary of AEWA thanked Mr. Keil and his team. 2014 had been a year of transition and there had not yet been much time for the team to settle in. Thanks were due to colleagues for the efforts made to adapt to working together and he wished to reaffirm his confidence in the whole team. The work being undertaken would ensure greater visibility for CMS, AEWA and the wider CMS Family. The AEWA Secretariat encouraged support for the Draft Resolution and also voluntary contributions to enable implementation of the 2015-2017 Communications Plan.

181. The representative of the EU and its Member States considered that the establishment of the Joint Team was a relevant example of synergy and could be considered as a pilot project demonstrating the advantages of sharing services. With regard to CEPA, the EU suggested that integration with CEPA efforts, developed under CBD and Ramsar, should be considered, rather than a stand-alone CMS/AEWA CEPA initiative. The EU endorsed the Communication, Information and Outreach Plan 2015-2017, while recognizing that implementation was dependent upon the availability of adequate resources. The EU supported the Draft Resolution, subject to incorporation of some minor amendments that had been communicated to the Secretariat.

182. The representative of Senegal agreed that it was beneficial for CMS and AEWA to work together in this way and the benefits of synergy had been seen in the field, for example through support provided for World Migratory Bird Day.

183. The Chair concluded that the documents under this item had been broadly supported by the COW, subject to some minor amendments to the Draft Resolution.

184. A final version of the Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW on 9 November (see heading: *Endorsement of Amendments Proposed In-Session* page 57 below).

Analysis and Synthesis of National Reports (Item 19.3)

185. Mr. Francisco Rilla (Secretariat) briefly introduced this Agenda Item and invited Ms. Patricia Cremona (UNEP/WCMC) to make a presentation introducing document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.19.3: *Analysis and Synthesis of National Reports*.

186. Ms. Cremona recalled that the online reporting system had been used for the first time for national reports to COP11. Half of CMS Parties had submitted national reports in time to be included in the analysis. Europe was the region with the highest response rate (69 per cent of 42 Parties); Africa was the region with the lowest response rate (32 per cent of 44 Parties). Among the principal conclusions were that: Parties were taking action against threats; a majority of Parties prohibited taking of Appendix I species; migratory species had increased in certain areas; Parties were collaborating to implement transboundary measures; and there was evidence of increasing public awareness.

187. Recommendations arising from the analysis were that Parties should complete adoption of legislation prohibiting take of Appendix I species; take increased action to mitigate threats; and increase cooperation, capacity-building and knowledge-sharing.

188. In addition, CMS should enhance collaboration with related international agreements and bodies, and advance online information management to support implementation. There was also a need for increased funding and capacity for effective implementation.

189. UNEP/WCMC would welcome feedback from Parties on their experience of using the online reporting system.

190. The representatives of Costa Rica, Egypt, Kenya and South Africa welcomed the online reporting system, emphasizing the value to Parties. However, attention was also drawn to opportunities for further streamlining the system to make it more user-friendly, particularly with regard to generating printed reports.

191. Mr. Rilla and Ms. Cremona confirmed that the online reporting format would be further developed under the framework of the new CMS Strategic Plan. The CMS Secretariat and UNEP/WCMC were committed to making the revised format as helpful as possible to Parties. Feedback such as the comment on the difficulty of printing clear reports from the system would be valuable in making such changes.

World Migratory Bird Day (item 19.4)

192. The representative of Kenya briefly introduced document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.19.4: *World Migratory Bird Day*, which included a Draft Resolution on this topic.

193. The representative of the EU and its Member States supported the Draft Resolution.

194. The Chair, supported by the representative of Kenya, confirmed that the square brackets around one section of text should be removed.

195. The representative of Ecuador invited all delegations to support the Draft Resolution but noted that May was not a suitable month for World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) to be held in much of the Latin America & Caribbean region; October would be much better.

196. The Chair noted that the issue of the timing of WMBD had been raised on a number of previous occasions and asked the Secretariat to take note of Ecuador's concerns and to engage with Ecuador bilaterally on this matter after the COP.

197. The Chair concluded that the document and its associated Draft Resolution appeared to be ready for endorsement and forwarding to the Plenary for adoption.

198. A final version of the Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW on 9 November (see heading: *Endorsement of Amendments Proposed In-Session* page 57 below).

CAPACITY BUILDING (ITEM 20)

Implementation of the Capacity Building Strategy 2012-2014 (Item 20.1)

Capacity Building Strategy 2015-2017 (Item 20.2)

199. Mr. Rilla (Secretariat) introduced documents UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.20.1: *Implementation of the Capacity Building Work Plan 2012-2014* and UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.20.2: *CMS Capacity Building Strategy 2015-2017*.

200. The observer from UNEP recalled that UNEP had supported the CMS Manual for National Focal Points, CMS regional consultations in Africa and the Pacific and development of a CMS e-learning course under the umbrella of the InforMEA initiative. UNEP had also furthered the objectives of biodiversity-related MEAs through capacity building workshops for the development of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). UNEP welcomed the CMS Capacity Building Strategy 2015-2017 and stood ready to continue to assist.

201. The representative of the EU and its Member States underlined that all capacity building work should be within the framework of the new Strategic Plan for Migratory Species and the associated Companion Volume.

202. The representative of Argentina, speaking on behalf of the Latin America & Caribbean region supported the Capacity Building Strategy 2015-2017, which would be of great importance to the region. He asked the COP to consider the region as a focal point for CMS training activities.

203. The representative of New Zealand welcomed capacity building activities by CMS, especially the recent regional workshop for the Pacific, which had an important positive effect in the region.

204. The Chair concluded that the COW had endorsed the Capacity Building Strategy 2015-2017 for forwarding to the Plenary.

SYNERGIES AND PARTNERSHIPS (ITEM 21)

Report on Synergies and Partnerships (Item 21.1)

205. Ms. Melanie Virtue (Secretariat) briefly introduced document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.21.1: *Report on Synergies and Partnerships*.

206. The Chair opened the floor to comments.

207. The observer from the CITES Secretariat noted that the grouping of Chairs of the Scientific Advisory Bodies of the Biodiversity-related MEAs, currently not mentioned in the document, offered a useful platform for collaboration.

208. There being no other interventions, the Chair concluded that the COW had taken note of the report.

Draft Resolution: Synergies and Partnerships (Item 21.2)

209. The representative of Switzerland made a presentation introducing document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.21.2: *Draft Resolution Synergies and Partnerships*.

210. The Chair opened the floor for comments.

211. The representative of the EU and its Member States endorsed the Draft Resolution and encouraged the Secretariat and other CMS bodies to continue developing effective and practical cooperation with relevant stakeholders, including other biodiversity instruments and international organizations. However, the EU wished to see stronger integration with the Convention on Biological Diversity and increased cooperation with the Ramsar Convention and therefore requested that these aspects be covered more explicitly in a revised Draft Resolution. Written amendments to this effect had been provided to the Secretariat.

212. The observer from the United States of America tabled amendments to the Draft Resolution and confirmed that these had been transmitted to the Secretariat.

213. There being no further requests for the floor, the Chair invited the representatives of the EU and its Member States and Switzerland and the observer from the United States of America to work together to finalize the Draft Resolution for forwarding to the Plenary.

214. A final version of the Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW on 9 November (see heading: *Endorsement of Amendments Proposed In-Session* page 57 below).

Draft Resolution Enhancing the Relationship between the CMS Family and Civil Society (Item 21.3)

215. Mr. Oteng-Yeboah (Ghana) made a presentation introducing document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.21.3/Rev.1: *Enhancing the Relationship between the CMS Family and the Civil Society*, which included a Draft Resolution submitted by the Government of Ghana.

216. It was timely and appropriate that CMS Parties were fully apprised of what the NGO community might be able to contribute to CMS in future. Models needed to be explored to facilitate NGO involvement in CMS processes, and Wild Migration had agreed to take a lead in this. Mr. Oteng-Yeboah concluded by inviting the COW to support the Draft Resolution contained in document COP11/Doc.21.3.

217. The Chair reminded the Meeting that this Agenda Item had been brought forward at the request of Brazil so that it could be referred to the Drafting Group for further discussion and amendment. The floor was opened for preliminary comments.

218. Interventions were made by the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Chile, Egypt and the EU and its Member States, together with observers from the Born Free Foundation, IFAW and Wild Migration. All speakers thanked the Government of Ghana for preparing the document and all looked forward to further discussions in the Drafting Group.

219. Substantive points raised included the need for enhanced cooperation – not only with NGOs as expressed in the text, but also among CMS Parties – and the need to make full use of available ‘citizen science’.

220. A final version of the Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW on 6 November (see heading: *Endorsement of Amendments Proposed In-Session* page 57 below).

CMS INSTRUMENTS (ITEM 22)

Implementation of Existing Instruments (Item 22.1)

Developing, Resourcing and Servicing CMS Agreements (Item 22.2)

Assessment of MoUs and their Viability (Item 22.3)

221. Ms. Virtue (Secretariat) introduced documents UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.22.1: *Implementation of Existing CMS Instruments* and UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.22.3: *An Assessment of MoUs and their Viability*. These covered 19 MoUs, plus the Gorilla Agreement which was implemented in the same way as an MoU. A total of 14 MoUs and the Gorilla Agreement were serviced by the Secretariat, three instruments were serviced by out posted offices of the Secretariat and two by Parties themselves. A difficult situation had arisen since

the number of instruments had increased but not the funding for their coordination or implementation.

222. Ms. Virtue introduced document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.22.2: *Developing, Resourcing and Servicing CMS Agreements: A Policy Approach* and in particular the Draft Resolution contained in Annex 2. Parties had requested the development of a set of criteria to guide the development of any future agreements and 14 such criteria were presented.

223. The representative of Chile, referring to document COP11/Doc.22.1, observed that a Plan of Action for Andean Flamingos had been developed under the Andean Flamingo MoU but that the First Meeting of Signatories to the MoU was still pending. She expressed a wish to schedule such a meeting during COP11 so that the relevant countries could take forward the MoU. Document COP11/Doc.22.3 indicated incorrectly that there were information gaps for certain species in the Latin America & Caribbean region. All relevant information had already been communicated to the Secretariat.

224. The representative of Belarus, as a key Range State, reported on the status of the Aquatic Warbler MoU. Belarus considered the MoU to be a useful tool for management of the species, and the sharp declines that had occurred during the 20th century had been stabilized. Belarus thanked the Secretariat for its support and invited those Range States that were not yet Signatories to join the MoU as soon as possible.

225. The representative of the EU and its Member States expressed satisfaction with progress reported on most MoUs but found it unfortunate that some were not functioning properly. The EU tabled proposed amendments to the Annex of the Draft Resolution contained in document COP11/Doc.22.2.

226. The representative of Argentina followed up the intervention of Chile on document COP11/Doc.22.1, by noting that information provided by Argentina on actions taken for the conservation of the Ruddy-headed Goose (*Chloephaga rubidiceps*) were not reflected in the report. Argentina had reported actions under the MoUs on the Ruddy-headed Goose and Huemul (*Hippocamelus bisulcus*) at a workshop held in Santiago, and offered to provide any further information required.

227. The representative of Switzerland welcomed the reports and the suggested criteria and supported the Draft Resolution. However, some improvements in clarity were needed in document COP11/Doc.22.2, for the benefit of those developing new instruments in the future.

228. The representative of Senegal enquired about the MoU on the Atlantic Marine Turtles. The Coordination Unit in Dakar had been closed, since then the MoU had ceased to function effectively.

229. The observer from the United States of America noted that her country was a Signatory to several CMS MoUs. Under Agenda Item 22.2 the United States of America supported the concept of criteria for assessing proposals for species-specific instruments. With regard to Agenda Item 22.3, it was pleasing to note that the vast majority of comments made by the United States of America and other countries had been reflected in the document.

230. Ms. Virtue responded on behalf of the Secretariat. She thanked Chile and Argentina for their comments regarding information on South American species. The Secretariat greatly

appreciated the efforts of the region and confirmed that all the expected information had been received by the Secretariat, even if this was not explicit in the document. The Secretariat had noted the request for a Meeting of Signatories to the Andean Flamingo MoU. The point raised by Senegal had been taken on board and underlined the difficulty of working on many MoUs with so little funding.

231. The Chair observed that Parties had endorsed the Draft Resolution contained in document COP11/Doc.22.2 subject to inclusion of the amendments tabled by the EU. He concluded that that the Draft Resolution could then be forwarded to the Plenary for adoption.

232. A final version of the Draft Resolution was subsequently endorsed by the COW on 9 November (see heading: *Endorsement of Amendments Proposed In-Session* page 57).

Concerted and Cooperative Actions (Item 22.4)

233. Mr. Barbieri (Secretariat) introduced document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.22.4: *Concerted and Cooperative Actions*, drawing attention to the Draft Resolution contained in the document. A voluntary contribution from Germany had supported a consultant to develop a proposed rationale, criteria and guidance on designating species for Concerted or Cooperative Actions, and on the outcomes sought when species were proposed for such Actions.

234. The EU and its Member States supported consolidating the two categories of actions in a single category of “Concerted Actions”. The Draft Resolution should specify this explicitly and it might be appropriate to repeal parts of Res.3.2 and Res.5.2 which had defined Concerted and Cooperative Actions thus far. Implementation of the measures set out in the consultant’s recommendations should be completed by COP12 and undertaken in the framework of preparing the Companion Volume under the new Strategic Plan.

235. Mr. Barbieri confirmed that the Secretariat would liaise with the consultant to clarify whether the proposal of the EU would require revision of the Draft Resolution.

236. The Chair observed that the absence of comments from other delegates suggested that the EU’s proposal could be endorsed. He invited the EU to liaise directly with the Secretariat to amend the Draft Resolution, if necessary, so that it could be taken forward to Plenary.

237. A final version of the Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW on 9 November (see heading: *Endorsement of Amendments Proposed In-Session* page 57 below).

CONSERVATION ISSUES (ITEM 23)

Avian Species (Item 23.1)

Programme of Work for Migratory Birds and Flyways (Item 23.1.1)

238. Mr. Borja Heredia (Secretariat) referred the Meeting to document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.1.1: *Programme of Work for Migratory Birds and Flyways* including the Draft Resolution contained in Annex I to the document, as well as the Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways (2014-2023) contained in Annex 2, and the Americas Flyways Framework contained in Annex 3.

239. Mr. Taej Mundkur, Chair of the Intersessional Working Group on Flyways, made a presentation introducing these documents and the supporting information papers. This work had been mandated by Resolution 10.10 and there had been two meetings, in Jamaica in March 2014 and in Bonn in July 2014. The main focus of the Draft Resolution was the implementation of the Programme of Work, and the Americas Flyway Framework.

240. The representative of Switzerland welcomed and fully supported the Draft Resolution, the Programme of Work (POW) and its Annexes. The POW provided a good example of how to implement the mission of CMS under the new Strategic Plan. The Plan was very ambitious, and the POW would help the Parties and others to focus on priority actions.

241. The representative of the United States of America believed that the Migratory Bird Framework for the Americas could make an important contribution to bird conservation, at last extending substantial CMS efforts on migratory birds to the Western Hemisphere. Thanks were due to the Secretariat, including the Washington Officer, for strengthening links between CMS and the Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative (WHMSI).

242. The representative of the EU and its Member States supported the adoption of the Draft Resolution and the associated documents, and recognized a need to streamline and focus the actions foreseen by Resolution 10.10 (on Guidance on Global Flyway Conservation and Options for Policy Arrangements) into more detailed and specific programmes. The EU considered the POW to be a useful tool to better drive the planning and development of conservation actions for migratory birds and their habitats, and hoped that there would be adequate funds dedicated to the implementation of the POW.

243. The representative of Egypt endorsed the Draft Resolution with minor suggested amendments.

244. The representative of Ecuador, on behalf of the Latin America & Caribbean region, welcomed this very complete and ambitious document. The region especially recognized the value of the Migratory Bird Framework for the Americas. A wide range of initiatives would be able to use this as a common platform to protect migratory bird species. An amendment to the Draft Resolution was suggested to ensure an effective framework in the intersessional period.

245. The representative of the Philippines endorsed the documents, particularly welcoming the clear timeline and indicators. The Philippines belonged to the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership and the POW provided guidance relevant to this and all flyways.

246. The representative of Kyrgyzstan welcomed and supported the POW, and in the light of continuing decreases in populations of Central Asian migratory birds, supported the initiative to join the Central Asian Flyway to AEWA. AEWA was a more powerful conservation tool than the Central Asian Flyway Action Plan, which had not implemented any significant activities in its nine years of existence.

247. The representative of Brazil supported the Draft Resolution, recalling that Brazil had participated since 2008 in implementing the Action Plan of the MoU on the Conservation of Southern South American Migratory Grassland Bird Species and Their Habitats. Brazil implemented large-scale bird banding activities, and a team from the National Center for Bird Conservation Research was also working continuously on the standardization of data

collection protocols for migratory birds in Brazil, with published protocols available online. Brazil offered to host a workshop in 2015 with the goal of integrating and merging initiatives in order to implement the POW, especially through an integrated Action Plan for the Americas Flyways.

248. The representative of Pakistan welcomed the document and requested information from the Secretariat about the proposed merger of the Central Asian Flyway Action Plan and AEWA.

249. The representative of Argentina supported the comments made by Ecuador and welcomed Brazil's offer to host a workshop. A minor proposed amendment would be provided to the Secretariat.

250. Final versions of the Draft Resolution and POW were endorsed by the COW on 9 November (see heading: *Endorsement of Amendments Proposed In-Session* page 57 below).

Guidelines to Prevent Poisoning of Migratory Birds (Item 23.1.2)

251. Mr. Heredia (Secretariat) introduced document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.1.2: *Review and Guidelines to Prevent the Risk of Poisoning of Migratory Birds* including the Draft Resolution contained in Annex I of the document. The document had been prepared by the Intersessional Working Group to Prevent Bird Poisoning and the draft Guidelines, which covered different types of poisoning, had been discussed in a technical workshop.

252. The Chair noted that the document was undergoing detailed consideration in the Avian Issues Working Group and requested only brief interventions in the COW.

253. The observer from the United States of America stated that regulation of ammunition for the protection of wildlife was the responsibility of individual states of the USA. She confirmed that the US Federal Government would not be in a position to implement the portions of the guidelines relating to lead in ammunition.

254. The observer from SEO/BirdLife International noted that COP11 could mark the beginning of the end with regard to lead poisoning of migratory birds, as well as of many other forms of poisoning. He urged Parties to adopt the Draft Resolution.

255. The representative of the EU and its Member States confirmed that the EU strongly supported the objectives of the document, and would welcome close cooperative working on this issue with other organizations such as the Bern and Ramsar Conventions. The EU had raised a number of issues for discussion in the Avian Issues Working Group.

256. The representative of Tunisia recalled that the Tunisian Government had hosted a Working Group meeting on bird poisoning in May 2013. He supported the Draft Resolution and Guidelines and called on all Parties to support the prevention of poisoning of migratory birds, which often also affected people.

257. The representative of Peru fully supported implementing the actions contained in the Draft Resolution and reported that lead shot was already banned for shooting over wetlands in her country.

258. The representative of the Philippines supported the Draft Resolution and Guidelines as well as the associated technical review (UNEP/CMS/COP11/Inf.34: *Review of the Ecological Effects of Poisoning on Migratory Birds: Report*).

259. The Chair invited all interested participants to contribute to discussions in the Avian Issues Working Group.

260. A duly revised Draft Resolution and associated Guidelines were endorsed by the COW on 9 November (see heading: *Endorsement of Amendments Proposed In-Session* page 57 below).

Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds (Item 23.1.3)

261. Mr. Heredia (Secretariat) introduced document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.1.3: *Preventing the Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds* including the Draft Resolution contained in the Annex to the document. He stressed that this Draft Resolution had nothing to do with legal, regulated hunting. The Draft Resolution called for a special Task Force to address illegal killing in the Mediterranean region, which was one of the areas where the issue was most prevalent. This Draft Resolution complemented Draft Resolution 23.4.7 on Wildlife Crime.

262. The Chair noted that the document was undergoing detailed discussion by the Avian Issues Working Group and requested brief interventions only.

263. The representative of the European Union and its Member States appreciated the recent efforts made by the CMS Secretariat, including work with the Bern Convention, regarding prevention of the illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds. The development of synergies among several international organizations represented an important step forward in combating wildlife crime. In this context, CMS could play an important role, promoting cooperation and sharing of information. For these reasons, the EU and its Member States supported the aims of the Draft Resolution, but had tabled a number of amendments within the Avian Issues Working Group.

264. The representative of Egypt endorsed the Draft Resolution. His country was a migratory bottleneck for over 250 migratory bird species and in recent years, illegal killing had become a major problem. The Governments of Germany and Switzerland, together with BirdLife International, had pledged to assist with the prevention of illegal killing, and the issue had been discussed at ministerial level. A framework of action with well-defined objectives had been prepared, and the formation of the Task Force was seen as being a crucial development.

265. The representative of Ecuador noted that hunting was still unregulated in some South American countries. A pilot activity similar to that for the Mediterranean region would be worth considering for Latin America. Marine birds on the Pacific coast and shorebirds on north-east coast were particularly at risk.

266. The Chair noted that the document was undergoing detailed discussion within the Avian Issues Working Group and postponed further discussion in the COW, pending receipt of a revised text.

267. A duly revised Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW on 9 November (see heading: *Endorsement of Amendments Proposed In-Session* page 57 below).

Conservation of Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region (Item 23.1.4)

268. Mr. Heredia (Secretariat) referred the Meeting to document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.1.4: *Conservation of Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region*, including the Draft Resolution contained in Annex I of the document.

269. Mr. Olivier Biber (Switzerland), the Chair of the Working Group that had drafted the Action Plan, introduced the document in more detail. The Action Plan had been mandated under Resolution 10.27, and had been finalized during a meeting held in Accra at the invitation of the Government of Ghana, with financial support from the Swiss Government. Following wide consultation by email, the final document had been reviewed by the 41st Meeting of the CMS Standing Committee in November 2013. The Action Plan was a complementary instrument to AEWA and the Raptors MoU, covering the remaining migratory bird species in the African-Eurasian flyways. A number of proposed modifications to the Draft Resolution and Action Plan were being considered by the Avian Issues Working Group.

270. The Chair postponed further discussion in the COW, pending receipt of a revised text from the Avian Issues Working Group.

271. A duly revised Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW on 9 November (see heading: *Endorsement of Amendments Proposed In-Session* page 57 below).

Conservation of the Saker Falcon (Item 23. 1.5)

Summary Report of the Saker Falcon Task Force (Item 23.1.5.1)

Saker Falcon Global Action Plan (SakarGAP) (Item 23.1.5.2)

272. Mr. Nick Williams (Secretariat) referred the Meeting to documents UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.1.5.1: *Summary Report of the Saker Falcon Task Force*, including the Draft Resolution contained in an Annex to the document, and UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.1.5.2: *Saker Falcon Falco cherrug Global Action Plan (SakarGAP), including a Management and Monitoring System to Conserve the Species*.

273. Mr. Colin Galbraith gave a presentation summarizing the work of the Saker Falcon Task Force and the development of the Global Action Plan (GAP). The Task Force had been established by Resolution 10.28. An open process of cooperation involving dialogue and compromise among all stakeholders had been a key part of the successful development of the GAP. The main objective of the GAP was to re-establish a healthy and self-sustaining population of Saker Falcons throughout the species' range. A core issue was sustainable use, with a move towards legal, sustainable harvesting. A programme of conservation management would be established in nesting areas with robust monitoring and regular reporting. The Draft Resolution had seven objectives, including generating resources, continuing stakeholder engagement and facilitating implementation.

274. Mr. Galbraith warmly thanked the Parties and other organizations that had contributed to the partnership. He acknowledged the Parties for approving funding for the Task Force; CITES for its high-quality input; and the Saudi Wildlife Authority and the EU for funding and

support. Long-term support had been provided by the Environment Agency, Abu Dhabi on behalf of the Government of the United Arab Emirates. Thanks were also due to the International Association for Falconry and Conservation of Birds of Prey and to the members of the Task Force themselves. Finally, the support provided by the Coordination Unit for the Raptors MoU had been nothing short of superb.

275. The representative of the United Arab Emirates expressed his gratitude for the work of the Saker Falcon Task Force and appreciation of the transparent approach taken. The United Arab Emirates had hosted two meetings of the Task Force and stakeholder workshops involving 100 participants. He expected the work of the Task Force to continue and saw the GAP as an opportunity to re-establish flourishing populations of Saker Falcons.

276. The representative of Pakistan, speaking as a member of the Task Force, congratulated both Mr. Galbraith and Mr. Williams and his team. He urged Parties to endorse the GAP and the Draft Resolution.

277. The representative of Egypt thanked members of the Saker Falcon Task Force for their excellent work and urged all Parties to endorse the Draft Resolution.

278. The representative of the European Union and its Member States considered the high-quality GAP to be a good model for future Single Species Action Plans. It was now important to endorse the Draft Resolution and to implement the GAP.

279. The observer from the CITES Secretariat welcomed the Task Force report and the GAP. International trade was a significant issue for this species, and CITES had taken an active part in the preparation of the GAP including the leveraging of funds. CITES appreciated the open way the process had been conducted, and Mr. Galbraith and the Environment Agency, Abu Dhabi deserved great credit. Implementation was now crucial and CITES stood ready to assist. He hoped that the Parties would be able to adopt the GAP.

280. The observer from the International Association for Falconry and Conservation of Birds of Prey (IAF) welcomed the GAP and its four proposed flagship projects to initiate the conservation programme for this species. The IAF offered to take the lead in funding and managing one of the four projects: establishment of an internet portal to facilitate information exchange and build trust between falconers, trappers, falcon hospitals, researchers and conservationists.

281. The final text of the Draft Resolution, together with the GAP, was endorsed by the COW on 9 November (see heading: *Endorsement of Amendments Proposed In-Session* page 57 below).

Bird Taxonomy (Item 23.1.6)

282. Mr. Heredia (Secretariat) introduced document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.1.6: *The Taxonomy and Nomenclature of Birds Listed on the CMS Appendices*. The document had been discussed in the Avian Issues Working Group and a number of amendments had been agreed. A revised text would be submitted to the COW in due course.

283. The Chair postponed further discussion pending receipt of the amended document.

284. A duly revised Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW on 7 November (see heading: *Endorsement of Amendments Proposed In-Session* page 57 below).

Aquatic Species (Item 23.2)

Conservation of Migratory Sharks and Rays (23.2.1)

285. Ms. Andrea Pauly (Secretariat) introduced document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.2.1: *Conservation of Migratory Sharks and Rays*, including the Draft Resolution contained in the Annex to the document.

286. The Chair opened the floor for comments.

287. The representative of Brazil summarized national measures taken for the conservation of sharks and rays and underlined his country's commitment to this pressing issue. Brazil supported the Draft Resolution.

288. The representative of Ecuador supported the Draft Resolution.

289. The representative of the EU and its Member States believed the proposed listing of additional shark species under Appendix II of CMS could help generate momentum for the conservation of those species, without undermining the work carried out by Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) and bring added value to collective efforts for ensuring the conservation and sustainable use of sharks. Nevertheless, the EU wished to see several amendments incorporated before it would be able to endorse the Draft Resolution, and, therefore, proposed forwarding the document to the Aquatic Issues Working Group for further consideration.

290. The representative of the United Arab Emirates noted that shark-finning was banned in his country. The United Arab Emirates should, therefore, be included in the listing contained in the document of countries where shark-finning was banned.

291. The representatives of Argentina, Chile, Egypt and Senegal all endorsed the Draft Resolution.

292. The observer from Humane Society International (speaking also on behalf of a coalition of other NGOs), supported the Draft Resolution, congratulated Sweden for becoming the newest signatory to the Sharks MoU, and called on other Range States that had yet to sign the MoU to do so as soon as possible.

293. The representative of the United States of America, noting that her country was a Signatory of the Sharks MoU, supported the Draft Resolution subject to inclusion of a few minor amendments. The United States of America was ready to work with others on this Agenda Item in the Aquatic Issues Working Group.

294. The Chair concluded that further consideration would indeed be referred to the Aquatic Issues Working Group and that the COW would revert to this Agenda Item in a later session.

295. A duly revised Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW on 9 November (see heading: *Endorsement of Amendments Proposed In-Session* page 57 below).

Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean (Item 23.2.2)

296. The representative of Australia reported that, following the emergence of this issue at the Strategic Scientific Council Meeting in October 2013, Australia had worked closely with the COP-Appointed Councillor for Marine Turtles, Mr. Colin Limpus, to organize a technical meeting to elaborate a Single Species Action Plan (SSAP) for Loggerhead Turtles in the South Pacific Ocean. The Technical Meeting had been held in Brisbane, Australia, in March 2014 and brought together experts from all relevant countries, to produce a draft SSAP addressing the threats to this population. This draft was considered at the 18th Meeting of the Scientific Council and was supported unanimously. It was now being submitted to COP11 for consideration by Parties. The Aquatic Issues Working Group had reviewed the draft SSAP and associated Draft Resolution and agreed to it being presented to the COW, subject to comments from the United States of America being resolved. Australia, the United States of America and the COP-Appointed Councillor had now reached consensus on the amendments to be included. The revised Draft Resolution would now be considered further by the Aquatic Issues Working Group.

297. Mr. Colin Limpus made a presentation introducing document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.2.2: *Draft Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean*, including the Draft Resolution contained in Annex 1 to the document.

298. The representative of Ecuador, supported by Chile, endorsed the adoption of the Single Species Action Plan. She stressed the importance of establishing the synergies mentioned in the presentation and referred to Ecuador's national action plan for marine turtles.

299. The representative of the EU and its Member States endorsed the Draft Resolution and SSAP, pointing to the current lack of international conservation measures to reduce bycatch in pelagic fishing gear.

300. The representative of Peru supported adoption of the SSAP and offered to submit additional text resulting from new data available from his country. Peru supported the view of Ecuador concerning the importance of synergies, especially with the Inter-American Convention for the Protection of Marine Turtles.

301. The representative of the United States of America supported the adoption of the SSAP and requested the Secretariat and Parties to work on implementation and awareness-raising.

302. The representative of Argentina also supported the SSAP and highlighted an opportunity for cooperation with the Inter-American Convention for the Protection of Marine Turtles at its next COP, due to be held in Mexico in 2015.

303. The representative of Fiji recognized the importance of cooperation with the SPREP Regional Turtle Action Plan, and pledged to voice support for the SSAP at the forthcoming meeting of the Western Pacific Fisheries Commission in Samoa.

304. The Chair invited the representative of Australia to collate any further proposed amendments and to forward the final draft of the SSAP and Draft Resolution for endorsement by the COW in due course.

305. A duly revised Draft Resolution and the associated SSAP were endorsed by the COW on 9 November (see heading: *Endorsement of Amendments Proposed In-Session* page 57 below).

Live Capture of Cetaceans from the Wild for Commercial Purposes (Item 23.2.3)

306. Ms .Heidrun Frisch (Secretariat) introduced document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.2.3/Rev.1: *Live Captures of Cetaceans from the Wild for Commercial Purposes*, including the Draft Resolution contained in Annex II of the document, which had been submitted by the Principality of Monaco. Annex I provided background information and was a result of deliberations of the Aquatic Mammals Working Group of the Scientific Council, which had reviewed and amended the Draft Resolution.

307. The Chair advised that this Agenda Item would be discussed further in the Aquatic Issues Working Group, but opened the floor to preliminary comments.

308. The representative of Monaco said that live capture of cetaceans had consequences for their populations, and especially for the structure of their social groups. The Draft Resolution strengthened the conservation of small cetaceans by providing strict protection measures and by stressing the importance of regional and international cooperation.

309. The representative of Chile, representing the Latin America & Caribbean region, observed that the document conformed with the Buenos Aires group under the International Whaling Commission in respecting the moratorium on commercial hunting of cetaceans. The region was committed to non-lethal use of cetaceans through whale watching.

310. The observer from the ACCOBAMS Secretariat stated that the document was in line with ACCOBAMS objectives, especially Article 2 of the Agreement.

311. The observer from the CITES Secretariat recalled that the capture of live cetaceans was within the purview of CITES. He sought amendments to two operative paragraphs of the Draft Resolution, to ensure that this did not lead to a conflict of interests.

312. The observer from the Whale and Dolphin Conservation expressed support for the document.

313. The representative of the EU and its Member States, supported by Egypt, drew attention to the animal welfare implications of live cetacean capture and supported the Draft Resolution.

314. The representative of Ecuador supported the Draft Resolution and reported that ten years of whale watching in Ecuador had generated US\$ 60 million and greatly assisted local communities. Non-lethal use of cetaceans was considerably more effective than capture.

315. The observer from Humane Society International called for a strong and vigorous Resolution to maximize its effectiveness.

316. The Chair recalled that this Agenda Item would be further discussed in the Aquatic Issues Working Group and an amended version of the Draft Resolution would be brought forward for the COW to consider in due course.

317. A duly revised Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW on 7 November (see heading: *Endorsement of Amendments Proposed In-Session* page 57 below).

Conservation Implications of Cetacean Culture (Item 23.2.4)

318. Ms. Frisch (Secretariat) introduced document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.2.4: *Conservation Implications of Cetacean Culture*, including the Draft Resolution contained in the Annex to the document. This work had arisen from CMS Resolution 10.15. A workshop in London in April 2014 had defined ‘culture’ as “*information or behaviours that are shared by a community and acquired through social learning from conspecifics*”. Culture could increase negative outcomes or increase population viability, and help define boundaries for the delineation of units for conservation. The Draft Resolution highlighted the implications of cetacean culture, requested the Scientific Council to appoint an intersessional Expert Group, and provided advice to Parties on a precautionary approach.

319. The Chair advised that this Agenda Item would be discussed further in the Aquatic Issues Working Group, but opened the floor to preliminary comments.

320. The representative of Monaco remarked that this document represented a new stage in terms of the concepts and application of CMS.

321. The representative of Chile, on behalf of the Latin America & Caribbean region, endorsed the Draft Resolution.

322. The representative of the EU and its Member States acknowledged the pioneering nature of this work and, subject to inclusion of a number of amendments, supported the Draft Resolution. The EU looked forward to contributing to discussions in the Aquatic Issues Working Group.

323. The representative of New Zealand considered many aspects of cetacean culture to be relevant to other vertebrates, probably involving all groups.

324. The observer from the Whale and Dolphin Conservation observed that units for conservation purposes were usually defined on the basis of genetics. The identification of cultural units presented a new challenge, but conservation measures could be improved by recognizing cultural units.

325. The observer from Humane Society International considered that it made solid scientific sense to include social biology in efforts to conserve cetaceans. He noted that the Meeting had received a letter of support for the Resolution from Mr. Rendell and Mr. Whitehead, which was available under ‘statements’ on the CMS COP11 webpage and annexed to the present report.

326. The Chair recalled that this Agenda Item would be further discussed in the Aquatic Issues Working Group and an amended version of the Draft Resolution would be brought forward for the COW to consider in due course.

327. A duly revised Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW on 7 November (see heading: *Endorsement of Amendments Proposed In-Session* page 57 below).

Terrestrial Species (Item 23.3)

Central Asian Mammals Initiative (Item 23.3.1)

Guidelines on Wildlife-friendly Infrastructure Design for Central Asia (Item 23.3.2)

Draft Action Plan for the Conservation of Argali (Item 23.3.3)

328. Ms. Christiane Röttger (Secretariat) made a presentation presenting three documents: UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.3.1/Rev.1: *Central Asian Mammals Initiative (CAMI)*, including the Draft Resolution contained in an Annex to the document; UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.3.2: *Guidelines on Mitigating the Impact of Linear Infrastructure and Related Disturbance on Mammals in Central Asia*; and UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.3.3: *Draft International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Argali*.

329. The Draft Resolution contained in the Annex to Doc.23.3.1 had been considered by the 18th Meeting of the Scientific Council and at a regional workshop of Range States hosted by the Government of Kyrgyzstan and funded by the Governments of Germany and Switzerland, together with the European Union.

330. Doc.23.3.2 included guidelines on addressing a number of issues related to the roads, railways, boundary fences and other linear infrastructure which were a growing problem for migratory mammals in Central Asia. A workshop held in Germany in 2013, with financial support from the Government of Germany, had resulted in a Declaration of Intent and an Action Plan. Subsequently, Conservation Guidelines covering 12 species in eight Central Asian countries had been developed by the Wildlife Conservation Society with funding from the Swiss Government.

331. Doc.23.3.3 concerned an Action Plan that had been developed for the largest wild sheep species, found in 11 countries of Central Asia.

332. Ms. Lira Joldubaeva, focal point for the Central Asian Mammals Initiative (CAMI), in Kyrgyzstan, presented CAMI's Programme of Work (POW) in more detail. Central Asia was one of the last regions in the world still supporting long-distance migrations of large mammals. CAMI covered 14 countries and 14 species. The Programme of Work 2014-2020 included a vision of secure and viable populations of migratory mammals that ranged across the landscapes of Central Asia in healthy ecosystems, and that were valued by, and brought benefits to, local communities and all stakeholders. Its principal goal was to improve the conservation of migratory large mammals and their habitats in the Central Asian region by strengthening coordination and cross-border cooperation.

333. The representative of Switzerland noted that Central Asia hosted some of the most important mammal migrations in the world but had been neglected by international conservation initiatives for too long. He considered the work of CAMI to be deserving of full support, and suggested that the approach could be useful in other regions.

334. The representative of Pakistan welcomed the initiative and stressed that the success of CAMI had only been possible because of local community involvement. He urged Parties to support CAMI and community managed conservation.

335. The representative of Kyrgyzstan, supported by Tajikistan, endorsed the Argali Action Plan and the Draft Resolution.

336. The representative of the European Union and its Member States welcomed the progress made since COP10. There was a need to establish a Central Asia Officer and to make a provisional budget for the Argali Action Plan. The EU noted that the guidelines on linear infrastructure had not been reviewed by the Scientific Council and invited the Secretariat to ensure that in future any such technical reports were submitted to the Scientific Council for review.

337. The observer from the CITES Secretariat recalled that many mammal species in Central Asia were listed on CITES Appendices. International trade in hunting trophies of some of them could, in certain circumstances, be an important conservation incentive. The two Conventions needed to work together on this. CITES had therefore played an active part in the drafting of both CAMI and the Argali Action Plan, and had also commissioned three study reports as a contribution to this effort. CITES hoped that the Meeting would adopt CAMI and the Action Plan for the Argali and looked forward to working with CMS on their implementation.

338. The observer from the Conservation Force, speaking also on behalf of the Wild Sheep Foundation, welcomed the much-needed unified conservation approach to Central Asian mammals. The Argali Action Plan was a very useful basis for community-based conservation and both organizations looked forward to helping where they could.

339. At the invitation of the Chair, the COW (at its session on 9 November) endorsed the final versions of the Draft Resolutions relating to CAMI and the Argali Action Plan, as well as the Guidelines on linear infrastructure (see heading: *Endorsement of Amendments Proposed In-Session* page 57 below).

Crosscutting Conservation Issues (Item 23.4)

Ecological Networks (Item 23.4.1)

Application of Ecological Networks to CMS to CMS (Item 23.4.1.1)

Strategic Review of Aspects of Ecological Networks relating to Migratory Species (Item 23.4.1.2)

340. Mr. Barbieri (Secretariat) made a presentation introducing documents UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.4.1.1: *Review of the Application of Ecological Networks to CMS* and UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.4.1.2: *Ecological Networks: A Strategic Review of Aspects relating to Migratory Species*, as well as the associated information papers COP11/Inf.22, COP11/Inf.23, COP11/Inf.24 and COP11/Inf.25. Mr. Barbieri drew particular attention to the Draft Resolution contained in the Annex to COP11/Doc.23.4.1.1.

341. The Chair opened the floor to comments on what he considered to be an important and exciting initiative.

342. The representative of the EU and its Member States supported the adoption of the Draft Resolution, recognizing it as an indispensable step to addressing the needs of migratory species from the perspective of ecological networks. Given that the Draft Resolution had already benefitted from the evaluation of the CMS Scientific Council, the EU saw no need for further amendments to the present version. The EU and its Member States looked forward to the initiatives that would be undertaken to address this key conservation issue based on the use of the best scientific information to guide prioritization of actions.

343. The representative of Ukraine welcomed the work being undertaken to promote the development of ecological networks. Ecological networks, both national and regional, were a priority of Ukraine's ecological policy and Ukraine supported the Draft Resolution.

344. The representative of the Philippines welcomed the Draft Resolution and detailed a number of proposed amendments that had been submitted electronically to the Secretariat.

345. The representative of Argentina thanked the Scientific Council and Secretariat for their efforts and, while supporting the Draft Resolution in general, tabled several proposed amendments, which would be submitted to the Secretariat electronically.

346. The observer from BirdLife International welcomed the excellent Strategic Review and the Draft Resolution and particularly welcomed the proposed amendments tabled by the Philippines. BirdLife International was pleased to offer further assistance on the topics covered by the Draft Resolution.

347. The representative of South Africa supported the statement made by BirdLife International and welcomed what it considered to be an excellent review. South Africa wished to propose a few amendments to the Draft Resolution. These would be submitted in writing to the Secretariat.

348. The representative of New Zealand proposed minor amendments to one operative paragraph of the Draft Resolution and undertook to send these to the Secretariat.

349. The Chair invited all those who had commented to send any proposed amendments to the Secretariat as soon as possible. A small Working Group would be established to take forward this Agenda Item and the COW would return to the issue later.

350. At a subsequent session of the COW, the representative of the European Union and its Member States reported that the EU and Argentina had held a bilateral meeting on the Draft Resolution concerning Ecological Networks and an agreed version had been forwarded to the Secretariat.

351. A duly revised Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW on 9 November (see heading: *Endorsement of Amendments Proposed In-Session* page 57 below).

Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species (Item 23.4.2)

352. Mr. Heredia (Secretariat) briefly introduced document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.4.2: *Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species*, which included a Draft Resolution submitted by Costa Rica.

353. Ms. Gina Cuza Jones, the CMS National Focal Point for Costa Rica, and Mr. Colin Galbraith, Chair of the Working Group on Climate Change, made a joint presentation introducing the documents in more detail.

354. The representative of Ecuador considered the Programme of Work (POW) to be an excellent practical example of cooperation and synergy for the CMS Family as a whole, as well as for CMS itself. UNFCCC COP20 would soon take place in Peru, amid high expectations. IPCC had recently highlighted the inter-relationships between climate change and species. Ecuador, therefore, looked forward to approval by COP11 of both the POW and the Draft Resolution itself.

355. The representative of the EU and its Member States considered the POW as a first starting point. Much further work was still necessary. An in-depth review of the existing scientific literature on the effects of climate changes on wild species was urgently needed, as well as activities to stimulate analyses of relevant scientific information. At the same time there was a need to make the best possible use of existing key case studies that provided guidance on how best to react to the effects of climate change on migratory species. The EU and its Member States invited the CMS Secretariat to support the Intersessional Working Group on Climate Change, including, through promotion of fundraising activities, to guarantee adequate financial resources.

356. However, the EU considered that this further work should be fully coordinated with the overall work of CMS. The appropriate tool for this coordination would be the Companion Volume under the new Strategic Plan. At national level, specific actions should be integrated into NBSAPs and into national plans for the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change. The EU wished to table a number of amendments to the Draft Resolution in this regard, and confirmed it would submit these in writing. Finally, the EU invited the Secretariat to collaborate more closely with IUCN in order to avoid duplication of species vulnerability assessments and to report on progress in the implementation of the POW in terms of the measures taken and their effectiveness.

357. The representative of Australia supported the proposed POW and the present version of the Draft Resolution. Given the significant resources that would be required for implementation, Australia suggested evaluation and prioritization of activities within the POW.

358. The representative of Argentina welcomed the POW but indicated that it would submit to the Secretariat some specific amendments to the Draft Resolution, in particular to make it clear that the POW should be implemented according to the circumstances of each individual Party.

359. Endorsing the Draft Resolution and welcoming the POW, the representative of Egypt considered that a clearer timeframe for implementation was required, and underlined the need for significant resources. He urged countries to reflect the POW in their NBSAPs and suggested that one pilot project should be developed to serve as a demonstration.

360. Mr. Galbraith briefly responded to some of the points raised, observing that there seemed to be a general view that prioritization was required.

361. The Chair asked that concrete comments and proposed amendments be submitted to the Secretariat promptly. However, it seemed as if there was broad support and it was therefore likely that any amendments would be fairly limited in scope.

362. A duly revised Draft Resolution and the associated POW were endorsed by the COW on 6 November (see heading: *Endorsement of Amendments Proposed In-Session* page 57 below).

Renewable Energy Technologies Deployment and Migratory Species (Item 23.4.3)

Renewable Energy and Migratory Species (Item 23.4.3.1)

363. The Chair informed the Meeting that, due to shortage of time, a video message by the Director of IRENA could not be played, and invited participants to watch the video from the COP11 website.

364. Mr. Barbieri (Secretariat) briefly introduced document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.4.3.1: *Renewable Energy and Migratory Species* and the Draft Resolution contained in Annex I to the document.

Guidelines for Sustainable Deployment (Item 23.4.3.2)

365. Mr. Jan van der Winden (Bureau Waardenburg bv.) made a presentation introducing document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.4.3.2: *Renewable Energy Technologies and Migratory Species: Guidelines for Sustainable Deployment*.

366. On behalf of the Secretariat, Mr. Barbieri thanked the Bureau Waardenburg for the good work done under extremely tight time limits.

367. The representative of Brazil welcomed the efforts of the CMS Secretariat, AEWA Secretariat, BirdLife International and IRENA in compiling the report and guidelines. Considering that adverse impacts of renewable energy technologies could be substantially minimized through careful site selection and planning, Brazil agreed with, and emphasized the need to work carefully on, sensitivity mapping to inform planners and developers about the potential importance of birds in choices regarding renewable energy construction sites. A resolution from Brazil's National Environmental Council had mandated the Brazilian environment authorities to publish annually a national report detailing the main aggregation sites known for migratory birds, as well as the known flyways within its territory, to assist in the development of such mapping. This was now a legal obligation on the Government.

368. Brazil believed that information on which species were the most impacted could only be achieved by means of comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and appropriate post-construction monitoring, resulting in a complete meta-data overview.

369. Taking these comments into account, Brazil supported the Draft Resolution and wished to be part of this initiative when the moment came to expand the geographical scope of the Energy Task Force beyond the African-Eurasian region to South America.

370. The representative of Egypt welcomed the guidelines and endorsed the Draft Resolution. He suggested the removal of the square brackets from one of the operative paragraphs and provided information on relevant experience in Egypt.

371. The representative of the EU and its Member States supported the Draft Resolution and suggested that in its further work the Task Force should make use of existing guidelines and experience from other conventions (e.g., Bern and Ramsar), Agreements such as

EUROBATS and other organizations (e.g., IUCN) to avoid duplication of work and to ensure identification of best practices.

372. The representative of South Africa welcomed the Draft Resolution and supported the guidelines document. South Africa joined Egypt in suggesting that the square brackets could be removed and also indicated it would submit an amendment in writing to the Secretariat.

373. The representative of Chile wondered if it was appropriate to be adopting an information document through the Draft Resolution.

374. The observer from the ACCOBAMS Secretariat noted that the Draft Resolution was in line with the objectives of ACCOBAMS, notably ACCOBAMS Resolution 4.17 on Guidelines to Address the Impact of Anthropogenic Noise on Cetaceans in the ACCOBAMS Area. The ACCOBAMS Secretariat would provide the CMS Secretariat with the relevant reference to Resolution 4.17 to be included in the guidelines.

375. The representative of Argentina supported the Draft Resolution and guidelines but pointed out that document Inf.26 had been prepared without an opportunity for Parties to make contributions. Relevant experience from Argentina could usefully be included as an input and to help ensure there was no regional bias in the document. Argentina also wished to bring forward amendments to the Draft Resolution emphasizing the voluntary nature of the guidelines, whose implementation would depend on the specific circumstances of each Party.

376. The Chair asked all participants who wished to propose amendments to communicate these to the Secretariat.

377. A duly revised Draft Resolution and the associated Guidelines were endorsed by the COW on 7 November (see heading: *Endorsement of Amendments Proposed In-Session* page 57 below).

Invasive Alien Species (Item 23.4.4)

378. Mr. Heredia (Secretariat) made a presentation introducing document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.4.4: *Review of the Impact of Invasive Alien Species on Species under the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)*, including the Draft Resolution contained in Annex II to the document. He noted that document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Inf.32 included the full version of the study of the impact of invasive alien species (IAS) on migratory species. Both the study and the Draft Resolution had been reviewed by the Scientific Council.

379. The representative of Australia supported the work of CMS on IAS and offered to share its experiences on this issue with other Parties and organizations. He tabled a proposed amendment to one preambular paragraph of the Draft Resolution.

380. The representatives of Chile, Costa Rica, Fiji, Peru and the United States of America endorsed the Draft Resolution. Further amendments were tabled, involving three preambular paragraphs.

381. While supporting the Draft Resolution, the representative of Egypt considered that the issue of IAS required more innovative thinking. He suggested that a pilot project might be helpful.

382. The representative of the EU and its Member States referred to the recent adoption of an EU Regulation on IAS, which laid down a framework for effective EU-wide measures. The EU supported the Draft Resolution and was pleased that it underlined the importance of coordination with other institutions and MEAs, notably CBD. The conclusion in the report that seabird and marine turtle populations at their breeding and nesting grounds on islands were under greatest threat from IAS, suggested that this should be a priority for future work. A number of minor textual amendments had been submitted to the Secretariat.

383. The representative of New Zealand was delighted that the IAS Specialist Group of IUCN, based at the University of Auckland, had prepared the report upon which the document was based. Proposed textual amendments had been forwarded to the Secretariat.

384. The representative of Argentina joined others in supporting the Draft Resolution and referred to a GEF project on this issue, as well as a bilateral initiative with Chile on two shared IAS.

385. A final version of the Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW on 7 November (see heading: *Endorsement of Amendments Proposed In-Session* page 57 below).

Sustainable Boat-Based Wildlife Watching Tourism (Item 23.4.5)

386. Ms. Frisch (Secretariat) made a presentation introducing document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.4.5: *Sustainable Boat-Based Wildlife Watching Tourism*, including the Draft Resolution contained in Annex I to the document. This issue affected all marine species groups under CMS. There had been wide discussion within the Aquatic Issues Working Group, and the document had already changed significantly. A revised version would be provided to the COW for its further consideration in due course.

387. The Chair suspended further COW deliberations on this Agenda Item, pending receipt of the revised document.

388. A duly revised Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW on 7 November (see heading: *Endorsement of Amendments Proposed In-Session* page 57 below).

Management of Marine Debris (Item 23.4.6)

389. Ms. Frisch (Secretariat) made a presentation introducing document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.4.6: *Management of Marine Debris*, including the Draft Resolution contained in Annex I to the document. Resolution 10.4 had instructed the Scientific Council to coordinate three reviews, funded by a voluntary contribution from Australia, covering knowledge gaps, relating to debris pathways, management and impacts on migratory species, waste management on marine vessels, and the effectiveness of a public awareness campaign. The reports were presented as documents UNEP/CMS/COP11/Inf.27, Inf.28 and Inf.29. The Draft Resolution was based on the recommendations in these reviews. The Aquatic Issues Working Group would be addressing this Agenda Item later in the day.

390. The observer from UNEP tabled an amendment to the Draft Resolution drawing attention to the resolution on marine plastic debris and micro plastics adopted by the first United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) in June 2014.

391. The representative of Argentina considered the existence or otherwise of gaps in legislation to be a matter for consideration at national levels. It was inappropriate to include this topic in the present document.

392. The Chair concluded that further discussion by the COW should await receipt of a revised text from the Working Group.

393. A duly revised Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW on 7 November (see heading: *Endorsement of Amendments Proposed In-Session* page 57 below).

Wildlife Crime (Item 23.4.7)

394. Mr. Oteng-Yeboah (Ghana) presented document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.4.7/Rev.1: *Fighting Wildlife Crime Within and Beyond Borders*, including the Draft Resolution, sponsored jointly by Ghana and Monaco, contained in the Annex to the document. Wildlife crime affected economic development, national and international security, as well as biodiversity. The Draft Resolution included measures to improve management of shared wildlife populations, improve transboundary law enforcement, increase awareness, promote alternative livelihoods and reduce demand for illegal wildlife products.

395. The representative of Monaco, supported by Uganda, stressed the importance of strengthening cooperation among different bodies, including INTERPOL and CITES, and highlighted risks to economic development and tourism. He considered improving the traceability of illegally trafficked products in importing countries to be an important issue.

396. The representative of the EU and its Member States considered that fighting wildlife crime was a top priority. EU Member States had been initiating, organizing and supporting several high-level events including:

- African Elephant Summit (Gaborone, December 2013)
- Elysée Summit for Peace and Security in Africa (Paris, December 2013)
- London Summit on Illegal Wildlife Trade (London, February 2014)

397. The EU and its Member States recognized that CMS had an important role to play in the global response to wildlife crime, both within Range States and across national borders. The EU had tabled two amendments to an operative paragraph of the Draft Resolution.

398. The representative of Uruguay regarded the Draft Resolution as a logical strengthening of cooperation between CMS and CITES. Almost all CMS Parties were also Parties to CITES but not all species on CMS Appendices were also listed by CITES. The language used in reference to crime needed to be amended, since illegal wildlife crime was not subject to criminal penal action in many countries. Use of terms such as “violation” or “offence” would help in this regard.

399. The representative of Brazil, supported by Chile, endorsed the Draft Resolution. He considered it an advantage that it did not involve new lines of work for the CMS Secretariat. Brazil considered references to national and regional security to be exaggerated and in need of amendment or deletion. Brazil believed the Draft Resolution could be strengthened in its operative part by means of the inclusion of two additional paragraphs. These would suggest additional measures for Parties and non-Parties to enhance cooperation for preventing and minimizing the damage created by wildlife crime within and beyond borders. With these and other minor amendments, Brazil was ready to support the Draft Resolution.

400. The representative of Kenya expressed strong concern over poaching for elephant ivory and rhino horn. The document provided a means for CMS to respond to the seriousness of these threats. He suggested an amendment to one operational paragraph, but urged all Parties to support the Draft Resolution.

401. The representative of Pakistan referred to the widespread illegal trade in the Asia region for groups such as geckos, pangolins, freshwater turtles and scorpions. He suggested that this issue should be reflected in the document.

402. The representative of South Africa underlined the commitment of her country in dealing with wildlife crime, and particularly the scourge of rhino poaching. She indicated that amendments to two paragraphs of the Draft Resolution would be sent to the Secretariat.

403. The representative of Egypt declared that it was time for action. Cooperation between international organizations was essential, and truly innovative solutions were needed. There was also a need to address the root causes of wildlife crime, such as poverty, corruption, political instability and insecurity.

404. The representative of Israel emphasized the issue of prevention. Israel was implementing a major anti-poaching project in Africa using innovative technologies. He offered to assist any Parties or organizations who might be interested in adopting such methods. He refuted the statement of Brazil objecting to the reference to heightened national and international security problems resulting from wildlife crime, because of abundant evidence that this was indeed the case.

405. The representative of Ecuador drew attention to necessary changes in language in two places in the document where reference was incorrectly made to “fauna and flora”. Since the document referred to wildlife crime involving animals, the mention of flora should be deleted.

406. The observer from the CITES Secretariat recalled that the main focus of CITES was on international crime and that an additional focus by CMS on crime within national borders would be complementary. He would present text for a proposed amendment to one operative paragraph. He commended the Draft Resolution and hoped it would be adopted by the COP.

407. The observer from UNEP referred to Resolution UNEP/EA.1/3 on Illegal Trade in Wildlife that had been adopted at the First Meeting of UNEA in June 2014. This requested UNEP to take collaborative action to strengthen responses to the illegal trade in wildlife. This effort included providing support to legal, judicial and enforcement measures, and a targeted approach to awareness-raising and demand reduction for illegally sourced wildlife products.

408. The observer from the Born Free Foundation urged Parties to ensure that the language of the Draft Resolution added value to existing measures.

409. The Chair asked the representative of Monaco to collate all suggested amendments and to submit a revised text to the COW for further consideration in due course.

410. A duly revised Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW on 9 November (see heading: *Endorsement of Amendments Proposed In-Session* page 57 below).

AMENDMENT OF CMS APPENDICES (ITEM 24)

Proposals for Amendment of Appendices I and II of the Convention (Item 24.1)

Proposals submitted for the inclusion of species on Appendix I and /or II (Item 24.1.x)

411. The Chair of the COW indicated that the proponent of each proposal for amendment of CMS Appendices I and II would be invited to introduce the proposal briefly. The COW would not discuss at length possible amendments to the proposal. Amending the proposal would be the responsibility of the proponent(s). Participants were invited to hand in to the Secretariat any statements they wished to make and to avoid lengthy oral interventions as far as possible. The most important thing was to state clearly, yes or no, whether the proposal was supported. If there was clear widespread support, or even full consensus, he would recommend to the Chair of the Plenary that the Plenary should be able to adopt the proposal without difficulty. However, if there were clear differences of view, or even widespread opposition, he would inform the Plenary Chair that there was no consensus in the COW, so that she could determine an appropriate way forward in Plenary.

412. The representative of the EU and its Member States introduced document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.24.1.1: Proposal for the inclusion of the Mediterranean subpopulation of Cuvier's beaked whale (*Ziphius cavirostris*) on CMS Appendix I (**Proposal I/1**).

413. The observer from Wild Migration, speaking also on behalf of Born Free Foundation, Humane Society International, IFAW, NRDC, OceanCare and Whale and Dolphin Conservation (and, he anticipated, many other NGOs present) welcomed and supported the proposal.

414. The observer from the ACCOBAMS Secretariat noted that the proposal had originally been prepared by the ACCOBAMS Scientific Committee. She was grateful to Spain and the EU for having endorsed and supported the proposal.

415. Chile, speaking on behalf of the Latin America & Caribbean regional group, supported the proposal.

416. The observer from the CITES Secretariat made the following statement:

“It is true that all sub-species, races, populations, sub-populations and so forth and indeed all individual specimens are of value for the conservation of the species and the text of CMS reflects this in its definition of the term ‘Species’ which includes “any geographically separate part of the population of any species or lower taxon of wild animals”. However, we struggle collectively to properly address the conservation of full species and if we divide all species to consider them at sub-population level, then we will surely have a big job before us. It would seem that addressing issues at a taxonomic level lower than species should be done sparingly and when there is a particular need for such a fine-grained approach. This species is listed in CITES Appendix II and we observe that if adopted, this listing would mean that the CMS status of this particular sub-population would be out of sync with the listing in CITES, a situation that we regret.”

417. The representative of Monaco strongly supported the proposal.
418. In view of the support expressed by Parties, the Chair concluded that this proposal could be forwarded to Plenary, with the recommendation that it could be adopted by consensus.
419. In relation to the proposal contained in document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.24.1.2: Proposal for the inclusion of the Asiatic Lion (*Panthera leo persica*) on CMS Appendix I and of all other subspecies of *Panthera leo* in CMS Appendix II (**Proposal I/2 & II/2**), the representative of Kenya informed the COW that, in its capacity as the proponent of the proposal, Kenya was in consultation with the Secretariat to take forward issues relating to the listing proposal in the form of a Draft Resolution.
420. The Chair confirmed that document COP11/Doc.24.1.2 was, therefore, being withdrawn.
421. Speaking on behalf of the proponents, Senegal and Niger, the representative of Senegal introduced document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.24.1.3: Proposal for the inclusion of the Red-fronted Gazelle (*Eudorcas rufifrons*) on CMS Appendix I (**Proposal I/3**).
422. The proposal was supported by the representatives of Benin, Ethiopia and the EU and its Member States.
423. In view of the support expressed by Parties, the Chair concluded that this proposal could be forwarded to Plenary with the recommendation that it could be adopted by consensus.
424. The representative of Mongolia introduced document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.24.1.4/Rev.1: Proposal for the inclusion of the global population of the Great Bustard (*Otis tarda*) on CMS Appendix I (**Proposal I/4**).
425. The proposal was strongly supported by the representatives of the EU and its Member States, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Ukraine and IUCN (through its Bustard Specialist Group).
426. The observer from the CITES Secretariat noted that this species was included in CITES Appendix II and that if the proposal was adopted and the species was indeed endangered, it was to be hoped that a proposal would be put to a future CITES COP, so that the status of Great Bustard under the two Conventions could be harmonized in order to support efforts to conserve the species.
427. In view of the strong support expressed by Parties, the Chair concluded that this proposal could be forwarded to Plenary, with the recommendation that it could be adopted by consensus.
428. Speaking on behalf of the proponents, Ecuador and Paraguay, the representative of Ecuador introduced document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.24.1.5: Proposal for the inclusion of the Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Calidris pusilla*) on CMS Appendix I (**Proposal I/5**).
429. The proposal was supported by the representatives of Argentina (who thanked Ecuador and Paraguay for accommodating Argentina's comments on an earlier draft), Chile (on behalf of the Latin America & Caribbean region), and the EU and its Member States.

430. In view of the strong support expressed by Parties, the Chair concluded that this proposal could be forwarded to Plenary with the recommendation that it could be adopted by consensus.

431. The representative of the Philippines introduced document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.24.1.6: Proposal for the inclusion of the Great Knot (*Calidris tenuirostris*) on CMS Appendix I (**Proposal I/6**).

432. The proposal was supported by the representatives of Australia, Chile (on behalf of the Latin America & Caribbean region), the EU and its Member States, Fiji and New Zealand.

433. In view of the strong support expressed by Parties, the Chair concluded that this proposal could be forwarded to Plenary with the recommendation that it could be adopted by consensus.

434. The representative of the EU and its Member States introduced document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.24.1.7: Proposal for the inclusion of the European Roller (*Coracias garrulus*) on CMS Appendix I (**Proposal I/7**).

435. The proposal was supported by the representatives of Belarus, Chile (on behalf of the Latin America & Caribbean region) and Pakistan.

436. In response to a question from the representative of Norway, the representative of the EU and its Member States provided additional information concerning the reasons behind the proposal.

437. The representative of Israel supported the proposal but pointed out that a reference in the document to the problem of illegal hunting was not applicable throughout the species' flyways. Israel was on a major migration route for European Roller but there was no illegal hunting of the species in Israel. On the contrary, it was highly valued, not least because of its importance for ecotourism.

438. In view of the widespread support expressed by Parties, the Chair concluded that this proposal could be forwarded to Plenary with the recommendation that it could be adopted by consensus.

439. The representative of Kenya introduced document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.24.1.8: Proposal for the inclusion of all species of Sawfish (Family Pristidae) on CMS Appendices I & II (**Proposal I/8 & II/9**).

440. The Chair noted that under the Rules of Procedure, it was not possible for listing proposals covering groups of species to be adopted *en bloc* by the Plenary. Instead, the Plenary would have to adopt each separate listing proposal, species-by-species. However, there was no such procedural constraint in the COW and it would be efficient to consider the proposal as a whole.

441. The representative of Chile supported the comments of the Chair and confirmed that Chile would be comfortable with taking the proposal species-by-species when it came to adoption in Plenary.

442. Shark Advocates International, speaking also on behalf of Defenders of Wildlife, Humane Society International, IFAW, Manta Trust, Marine Megafauna Foundation, Pew, PRETOMA, Project AWARE, Wildlife Conservation Society and WWF, strongly supported the proposal.

443. The proposal was supported by the representatives of Australia, Ecuador, Egypt, the EU and its Member States, Fiji, Senegal, South Africa and United Arab Emirates and by the observer from IUCN (through its Shark Specialist Group).

444. In view of the widespread support expressed by Parties, the Chair concluded that this proposal could be forwarded to Plenary with the recommendation that it could be adopted by consensus.

445. The representative of Fiji introduced document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.24.1.9: Proposal for the inclusion of Reef Manta Ray (*Manta alfredi*) in CMS Appendix I & II (**Proposal I/9 & II/10**).

446. The proposal was supported by the representatives of Chile (on behalf of the Latin America & Caribbean region), Ecuador, the EU and its Member States and the representative of the United States of America.

447. The proposal was also strongly supported by the observer from Marine Megafauna Foundation, speaking also on behalf of other NGO observers, including Defenders of Wildlife, Humane Society International, Manta Trust, Pew, PRETOMA, Project AWARE, and Sharks International.

448. The observer from the CITES Secretariat commented on the proposed inclusion of the species in Appendix I. At CITES COP16 the Reef Manta Ray had been included in Appendix II of CITES, meaning that international trade in the species was allowed, provided that such trade was legal, sustainable and traceable. However, if the species was included in Appendix I of CMS, taking of specimens should be prohibited under the terms of CMS. This would mean conflicting obligations under the two Conventions for the 117 States that were Party to both. The CITES Secretariat appealed to States present at CMS COP11 to coordinate their positions under different Conventions and to act in a coherent fashion in this regard.

449. The representative of South Africa recognized the conservation needs set out in the proposal but stated that, at present, South Africa could only support listing on Appendix II since the species was only offered partial protection under national law; a situation that would hopefully be addressed.

450. In view of the widespread support expressed by Parties, the Chair concluded that this proposal could be forwarded to Plenary with the recommendation that it could be adopted by consensus. He asked if there was any objection to this course of action.

451. The representative of South Africa indicated that South Africa was not against the proposal being submitted to Plenary, but requested that its reservation be noted for the record.

452. The representative of Fiji introduced document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.24.1.10 Proposal for the inclusion of all species of Mobula Rays (Genus *Mobula*) in CMS Appendices I & II (**Proposal I/10 & II/11**).

453. The proposal was supported by the representative from New Zealand and the observer from IUCN (through its Shark Specialist Group, which advised that listing was urgently required).

454. The observer from the Manta Trust, speaking on behalf of the aforementioned NGO coalition, also supported the proposal.

455. In view of the widespread support expressed by Parties, the Chair concluded that this proposal could be forwarded to Plenary with the recommendation that it could be adopted by consensus.

456. The representative of Norway introduced document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.24.1.11/Rev.1: Proposal for the inclusion of the Polar Bear (*Ursus maritimus*) on CMS Appendix II (**Proposal II/1**), and tabled two amendments to section 4.3.1.

457. The representative of Canada outlined measures taken nationally, over many years, for Polar Bear conservation. Canada was aware of the new challenges and threats facing Polar Bears and was committed to the completion and implementation of a new circumpolar action plan that would address those new threats. This was evidence that all requirements of CMS Appendix II listing were already met. Canada had been working with Norway to improve the accuracy of the proposal. As a result, a number of improvements had been included and Canada was pleased to see the text evolving in line with its input. In conclusion, while Canada still struggled to see the benefit that would be gained from the proposed listing, it welcomed the support of the CMS community for its conservation effort, especially in the implementation of the forthcoming circumpolar action plan.

458. The representative of Canada invited Mr. Larry Carpenter from the Arctic community of Sachs Harbour to complement these observations. Mr. Carpenter noted that Inuit in Canada and across the Arctic lived with and respected Polar Bears. Inuit had worked with Canada to develop effective co-management systems that blended traditional knowledge and modern science in a way that ensured sustainability. This system led to better decision making. Inuit welcomed the support of CMS Parties but asked that Inuit ways and values be respected. Inuit considered that Appendix II listing was not warranted at the present time, as there were already numerous international agreements in place that would protect and conserve Polar Bears for the future.

459. The representatives of the EU and its Member States, and the observer from the United States of America supported the proposal.

460. The observer from Wildlife Migration speaking also on behalf of the Born Free Foundation, Humane Society International, IFAW, NRDC, and OceanCare, also supported the proposal.

461. The observer from Inuit Kapiriit Kanatami made a statement observing *inter alia*:

“As the everyday stewards who co-exist with Polar Bears, it is crucial that the CMS and its members take our views and concerns very seriously and engage us in a timely and appropriate manner. In regard to the Polar Bear proposal, we have not been engaged by any minimum standard owed to us. We do not support this proposal. It is redundant based on the many agreements, as recognized in the

proposal itself, that serve to protect and conserve this species through international, national and sub-national cooperation. We are a part of these processes. Furthermore, we are not convinced how the CMS proposal will add value to our current conservation efforts and management. Rhetoric-driven concerns about the demise of Polar Bears are not constructive to our serious and difficult work in managing and conserving this species. The on-going use of negative publicity toward our practices is both disrespectful and non-constructive. Our management systems are built to be responsive to changes that take place over time whether they are human-induced or naturally occurring. We have been experiencing the impacts of climate change in the Arctic for the past 30 years, but this has not reduced Polar Bear populations in our regions. This is a fact. We continue to state that the real solutions to climate change are in the mitigation of emissions that have created this problem; not in the listing of Polar Bears, which undermines our management efforts and vilifies our way of life that is integral to the Arctic.”

462. The representative of Monaco had listened with great attention to what Inuit representatives had said. Monaco supported the proposal adding that the efforts of Inuit people needed to be recognized within the CMS.

463. The Chair noted that, listening to both Parties and the United States of America, he had heard support for the proposal. He, therefore, concluded that this proposal could be forwarded to Plenary with the recommendation that it could be adopted by consensus.

464. The representative of Ethiopia introduced document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.24.1.12: Proposal for the inclusion of the White-eared Kob (*Kobus kob leucotis*) on CMS Appendix II (**Proposal II/3**).

465. The proposal was supported by the representatives of Egypt, the EU and its Member States, Kenya and Senegal.

466. In view of the widespread support expressed by Parties, the Chair concluded that this proposal could be forwarded to Plenary with the recommendation that it could be adopted by consensus.

467. The representative of Ecuador introduced document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.24.1.13: Proposal for the inclusion of the Canada Warbler (*Cardellina canadensis*) on CMS Appendix II (**Proposal II/4**).

468. The proposal was supported by the representatives of Canada, Chile (on behalf of the Latin America & Caribbean region), Egypt, the EU and its Member States, and the United States of America.

469. In response to a question from the representative of Norway, the representative of Ecuador confirmed that the Range States were already working in a coordinated way at a regional level, for example through WHMSI and Partners in Flight. Inclusion of the species in CMS Appendix II would underpin these efforts.

470. In view of the support expressed by Parties, the Chair concluded that this proposal could be forwarded to Plenary with the recommendation that it could be adopted by consensus.

471. The representative of Egypt introduced document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.24.1.14/Rev.1: Proposal for the inclusion of the Silky Shark (*Carcharhinus falciformis*) on CMS Appendix II (**Proposal II/5**).

472. The proposal was supported by the representatives of Australia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, the EU and its Member States, Fiji, Senegal and the United States of America, and by the observer from the IUCN Shark Specialist Group (who presented a summary of recent scientific information that underlined the adverse conservation status of this species).

473. The observer from PRETOMA, speaking also on behalf of Turtle Restoration Network and other NGOs, strongly supported the proposal.

474. The representative of Chile considered that the updated information provided by IUCN Shark Specialist Group should be reflected in the document. Chile was unable to support the proposal in its present form.

475. The representative of Peru believed that the proposal might overlap with existing management measures and was also unable to support the document.

476. The Chair noted widespread support for the proposal, though two Parties, Chile and Peru, were not in a position to support the proposal at this stage. He concluded that the document should nevertheless be forwarded to Plenary, stressing that this would not preclude any Party from reiterating their position at that time.

477. Speaking on behalf of the proponents, Costa Rica and Ecuador, the representative of Ecuador introduced documents UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.24.1.15: Proposal for the inclusion of the Great Hammerhead shark (*Sphyrna mokarran*) on CMS Appendix II (**Proposal II/6**) and document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.24.1.16: Proposal for the inclusion of the Scalloped Hammerhead shark (*Sphyrna lewini*) on CMS Appendix II (**Proposal II/7**).

478. These proposals were supported by the representatives of Chile (on behalf of the Latin America & Caribbean region), Costa Rica, Egypt, the EU and its Member States, Fiji, Monaco and Peru, and by the observer from Defenders of Wildlife, speaking also on behalf of a coalition of NGOs (including Humane Society International, IFAW, Manta Trust, Marine Megafauna Foundation, Pew, PRETOMA, Project AWARE, Shark Advocates International, Turtle Island Restoration Network, WCS and WWF) supported the proposal. The observer from IFAW (also on behalf of the NGO coalition) argued that Hammerhead Sharks would also qualify for CMS Appendix I listing and suggested Parties might consider amending the proposal in this respect, at least for the North Atlantic.

479. In view of the widespread support expressed by Parties, the Chair concluded that both proposals could be forwarded to Plenary with the recommendation that they could be adopted by consensus.

480. The representative of the EU and its Member States introduced document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.24.1.17: Proposal for the inclusion of all species of Thresher shark, Genus *Alopias* on CMS Appendix II (**Proposal II/8**).

481. This proposal was supported by the representatives of Ecuador, Fiji, Israel and New Zealand, and by the observers from IUCN (through its Shark Specialist Group) and Pew (speaking also on behalf of other NGOs).

482. The representative of Australia reported that his country has carefully studied the documentation provided and had sought advice from a range of scientific and other stakeholders. Australia felt that there remained a number of outstanding questions surrounding the population trend of thresher sharks that occurred in Australian waters, which appeared not to show any evidence of decline. However, Australia recognized that there was evidence that species of thresher shark were showing significant declines in many other parts of their ranges.

483. The Chair concluded that he had not heard any opposition to the proposal. Therefore, in view of the widespread support expressed by Parties, this proposal could be forwarded to Plenary with the recommendation that it could be adopted by consensus.

484. The representative of Monaco introduced document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.24.1.18: Proposal for the inclusion of the European eel (*Anguilla anguilla*) on CMS Appendix II (**Proposal II/12**).

485. This proposal was supported by the representatives of Chile (on behalf of the Latin America & Caribbean region), Ecuador, the EU and its Member States, Morocco, Norway and the United States of America.

486. Citing a need to ensure that relevant information from all parts of the species' range were taken into account, the representatives of Tunisia and Egypt proposed establishing an intersessional Working Group on European eel.

487. The representative of Monaco thanked Egypt and Tunisia for their suggestion, which could serve to strengthen the proposal.

488. In view of the widespread support expressed by Parties, the Chair concluded that this proposal could be forwarded to Plenary, with the recommendation that it could be adopted by consensus. He asked the Secretariat to liaise with Monaco and the other Parties concerned to see how work to respond to the proposed listing could be taken forward intersessionally.

Criteria for Amendment of the Appendices (Item 24.2)

489. Mr. Barry Baker (COP-Appointed Scientific Councillor for Bycatch) presented document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.24.2/Rev.1: *Assessing Proposals for the Amendment of CMS Appendices*. A Draft Resolution was contained in Annex II of the document.

490. The representative of Chile considered that some of the proposals regarding the use of IUCN Red List Criteria were not applicable to all Parties, and suggested that an online intersessional group could review this and report to the next COP.

491. The representative of Ethiopia expressed concern about the use of IUCN criteria which were not always appropriate for the unique characteristics of migratory species. He presented the example of the White-eared Kob (*Kobus kob leucotis*) as a species for which high numbers did not necessarily reflect a favourable conservation status. He suggested a mixed approach should be applied, complementing the use of IUCN Red List Criteria with additional criteria to be developed specifically for migratory species.

492. The representative of New Zealand supported the Draft Resolution, but expressed concern over the proposal in square brackets to develop more detailed guidelines for consideration by the next COP. This implied that successive CMS COPs would be applying different criteria; a potentially confusing situation.

493. The representative of Brazil considered criteria for amendment of the Appendices to be fundamental to the work of CMS. However, greater clarity was needed in some parts of the document and Brazil made specific proposals on how this could be achieved. Brazil supported the suggestion of Chile for additional work to be carried out intersessionally.

494. The representative of the EU and its Member States recognized both the importance of clarity in the process of reviewing listing proposals and the value of using the existing IUCN Red List assessments to support listing decisions. The EU was conscious of the importance of coherence between different MEAs, in this case CMS and CITES. In the case of marine species, coherence with Regional Fisheries Management Organizations should also be ensured.

495. Subject to inclusion of some minor amendments, the EU strongly supported the adoption of the Draft Resolution.

496. The representative of CITES noted that Rio+20 had emphasized the importance of using agreed criteria for the listing of species. He welcomed the clarity of the proposal, which, if adopted, would make it easier for CITES and CMS to work together. At present there were mismatches between the Appendices of the two Conventions, resulting in conflicting obligations for many States which were Party to both Conventions, as well as lost opportunities for shared action. It was important that stakeholders received clear and consistent messages from both CITES and CMS. Periodic reviews of Appendices under CITES ensured that they reflected current needs, and CMS might want to consider this.

497. The representative of Australia, tabling a number of minor amendments, considered it important to note that this was only a guidance document and that the Scientific Council would retain flexibility to exercise its judgement when considering proposals for inclusion of species in the CMS Appendices. It would be unfortunate if the new guidelines were not tested further before more detailed ones were developed.

498. Following brief responses from Mr. Baker to the points raised, the Chair concluded that there appeared to be broad support for adopting the Draft Resolution subject to inclusion of a small number of amendments. All participants with proposals for amendments were asked to send these to the Secretariat promptly. The document would be revised and the COW would revisit this Agenda Item in due course.

499. A duly revised Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW on 9 November (see below).

Endorsement of Amendments Proposed In-Session

500. During its sessions on 6 & 7 November, the Committee of the Whole endorsed the following revised texts to go forward to Plenary without further amendment, unless stated otherwise:

- **UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP1:** Draft Resolution *Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023*

- **UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP2:** Draft Resolution *Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species*
- **UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP3:** Draft Resolution *Enhancing the relationship between the CMS Family and Civil Society*
- **UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP4:** *Proposal to add Panthera leo to Appendix II:* Draft Resolution *Conservation and Management of the African Lion Panthera leo* (Note that a further amended version of this Draft Resolution was distributed subsequently as CRP4/Rev.1 and endorsed on 9 November).
- **UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP5:** Draft Resolution *Future CMS Activities Related to Invasive Alien Species*
- **UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP6:** Draft Resolution *Review of Decisions*
- **UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP8:** Draft Resolution *Arrangements for Meetings of the Conference of the Parties*
- **UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP9:** Draft Resolution *Sustainable Boat-Based Marine Wildlife Watching*
- **UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP10:** Draft Resolution *Renewable Energy and Migratory Species*
- **UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP12:** Draft Resolution *The Taxonomy and Nomenclature of Birds Listed on the CMS Appendices*
- **UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP13:** Draft Resolution *Conservation Implications of Cetacean Culture*
- **UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP15:** Draft Resolution *Live Captures of Cetaceans from the Wild for Commercial Purposes* (Note that a further amended version of this Draft Resolution was distributed subsequently as CRP15/Rev.1 and endorsed on 9 November.)

501. In relation to **CRP4** on the African Lion, the observer from the Born Free Foundation felt that listing on Appendix II would have been appropriate, but given the lack of consensus, the initiative of Kenya to bring forward the present Draft Resolution had been a fair compromise. He suggested a minor amendment to one paragraph. A further amended version of this Draft Resolution was distributed subsequently as CRP4/Rev.1 and endorsed by the COW on 9 November.

502. With regard to **CRP15**, the observer from the CITES Secretariat regretted that the second operative paragraph did not support the existing multilateral measures agreed by CITES for the import and international transit of live cetaceans, even if the text of the Convention permitted Parties to take stricter domestic measures.

503. The Chair underlined that CRP15 had been agreed by the Aquatic Issues Working Group and regardless of the validity of the point made by the CITES Secretariat the text of the Draft Resolution was in the hands of the Parties.

504. The representative of Argentina advised that a minor adjustment to the translation into Spanish of CRP15 was required, but that this was not a question of substance.

505. A further amended version of this Draft Resolution was distributed subsequently as CRP15/Rev.1 and endorsed by the COW on 9 November (see below).

506. During its session on 9 November, the COW considered the remaining Draft Resolutions and proposed amendments to the Rules of Procedure (CRP25) to go forward to

Plenary for adoption. The Chair of the COW noted that 11 Draft Resolutions, contained in documents CRP1 to CRP6, CRP8 to CRP10, and CRP12 and CRP13, respectively, had already been endorsed by earlier sessions of the COW.

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP4/Rev.1: *Proposal to add Panthera leo to Appendix II: Draft Resolution Conservation and Management of the African Lion, Panthera leo*

507. The representative of Kenya noted that an incomplete draft had inadvertently been distributed by the Secretariat. The Chair ruled that further consideration of this Draft Resolution should be deferred for a short while to enable the representative of Kenya to confer with the Secretariat.

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP7/Rev.1: *Draft Resolution Guidelines for Assessing Listing Proposals to Appendices I and II of the Convention*

508. This Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW without further amendment.

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP11: *Draft Resolution Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region*

509. This Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW without further amendment.

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP14: *Draft Resolution Management of Marine Debris*

510. This Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW without further amendment.

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP15/Rev.1: *Draft Resolution Live Captures of Cetaceans from the Wild for Commercial Purposes*

511. An earlier version of this Draft Resolution (CRP15) had been endorsed by the COW on the afternoon of 7 November, but the preamble had subsequently been amended at the request of the representative of Argentina. The revised Draft Resolution (CRP15/Rev.1) was endorsed by the COW without further amendment.

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP16: *Draft Resolution Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle (Caretta caretta) in the South Pacific Ocean*

512. This Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW without further amendment.

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP17: *Draft Resolution The Central Asian Mammals Initiative*

513. This Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW without further amendment.

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP18: *Draft Resolution Advancing Ecological Networks to Address the Needs of Migratory Species*

514. This Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW subject to the inclusion of a minor amendment to the preamble tabled by the representative of South Africa.

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP19: *Draft Resolution Fighting Wildlife Crime and Offences within and beyond Borders*

515. This Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW subject to the inclusion of amendments tabled by the representative of Monaco and the observer from UNEP and on the understanding that language versions would be harmonized (inconsistencies in the French and Spanish texts having been pointed by the representatives of Brazil, Chile, Monaco and Uruguay).

516. The representative of the United States of America, supported by the representative of Egypt, referred to the Resolution on the Illegal Trade in Wildlife approved by Ministers at the first United Nations Environment Assembly in June 2014. This had recognized that "*illegal trade in wildlife and its adverse impacts...undermine good governance and the rule of law and threatens national security*". The United States of America considered that CRP19 would have been stronger had it recognized this threat.

517. The representative of Brazil reiterated his Government's view (expressed in an earlier session of the COW) that matters of national and regional security were not within the purview of CMS.

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP20: Draft Resolution *Conservation of Migratory Sharks and Rays*

518. This Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW without further amendment.

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP21: Draft Resolution *Communication, Information and Outreach Plan*

519. This Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW without further amendment.

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP22: Draft Resolution *Concerted and Cooperative Actions*

520. This Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW without further amendment.

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP23: Draft Resolution *Criteria for Assessing Proposals for New Agreements*

521. This Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW without further amendment.

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP24: Draft Resolution *Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Convention through a Process to Review Implementation*

522. This Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW without further amendment.

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP25: *Amendments to the Rules of Procedure*

523. The proposed amendments to the Rules of Procedure were endorsed by the COW without further revision.

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP26: Draft Resolution *World Migratory Bird Day*

524. This Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW without further amendment.

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP27: Draft Resolution *Saker Falcon (Falco cherrug) Global Action Plan (SakerGAP)*

525. This Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW without further amendment.

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP28: Draft Resolution *Enhancing Synergies and Common Services among CMS Family Instruments*

526. This Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW without further amendment.

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP29: Draft Resolution *Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways*

527. This Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW without further amendment.

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP30: Draft Resolution *The Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds*

528. This Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW without further amendment.

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP31: Draft Resolution *Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds*

529. This Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW without further amendment.

530. The observer from SEO/BirdLife International, supported by the observer from the Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust, welcomed the Draft Resolution and associated Guidelines. He thanked the Parties for reconciling diverging positions and underlined the need to work with hunting organizations on replacing the use of lead ammunition. He urged the prompt creation of a sub-group within the framework of the CMS Working Group on Poisoning, involving all stakeholders, including ammunition manufacturers, to develop transition schedules for different types of ammunition and to advise all actors on best practices.

531. The observer from the European Federation of Associations for Hunting & Conservation (FACE) made the following statement for the record:

“Thank you, Chair, for giving FACE the opportunity to express its concerns on the Guidelines to Prevent the Risk of Poisoning of Migratory Birds, specifically and limited to the delicate issue of lead.

FACE appreciates the availability of the CMS Secretariat to have an open ended discussion on the Review and Guidelines to Prevent the Risk of Poisoning of Migratory Birds by setting up a dedicated Task Group on Lead Ammunition.

We further welcome the efforts by the EU to reach a workable compromise among Parties.

FACE regrets however that the Guidelines fail to make the distinction between lead shot and bullets, which are different products specifically designed for different uses. The absence of this distinction risks jeopardising the feasibility of the proposed timeline.

FACE, representing 7 million users has the expertise to provide an informed and objective point of view on lead ammunition, including the impact that a blanket ban of lead in all ammunition will have on consumers.

FACE would like to go on the record listing the arguments for this distinction allowing Parties to make an informed decision:

- *FACE supports the ban on the use of lead shot in wetlands and would like to see this effective throughout the EU, through legal provisions and appropriate awareness measures. However we consider that a total ban on the use of lead in all ammunition would have a disproportionate negative impact on the greater majority of hunters.*
- *Through the process of phasing out lead shot in wetlands there is a long experience of using alternatives to lead shot in certain countries. The same cannot be said for lead bullets, where experience is limited, as alternatives do not exist for all calibres. Indeed no country has phased out the use of lead in bullets. The often quoted California ban will enter into force in 2019.*
- *The dispersion of lead bullets in the environment does not warrant such a draconian measure as the absolute number of shot bullets is relatively low.*
- *The risk of poisoning endangered scavengers can easily be minimized if not reduced to zero by implementing local bans in the interested areas. A total ban on bullets is disproportionate to risks. FACE proposes to limit the use of lead bullets wherever risk assessments demonstrate the real risk of a negative impact on migratory birds' populations.*
- *Concerns related to human health in the consumption of game meat shot with lead bullets are addressed by risk management practices in treating the meat (FACE, respectfully points out that human health does not fall in the remit of CMS).*

FACE appreciates that the Guidelines will be open for improvement and that a review process is enshrined in the Resolution in the light of developing research findings and other relevant information. FACE is willing to proactively participate to this process in view of reaching workable solutions in the interest of migratory birds' conservation and the principle of sustainable use.

The success of this resolution depends on the willing cooperation of all parties. FACE truly hopes that in the course of future discussions - under the Task Group on Lead Ammunition - proportionate solutions can be found among all stakeholders."

532. The observer from the International Association for Falconry and the Conservation of Birds of Prey (IAF) called on the Secretariat and the Parties to promote the banning of rodent poisoning within the breeding range of the Saker Falcon. He also raised the issue of diclofenac and its devastating impact on vultures, as well as neonicotinoid insecticides, the impacts of which were less well known. He called on the Secretariat and Parties to work with the international manufacturers to prevent production of these chemicals moving from country to country. Finally, he supported the medium-term phasing out of lead shot, especially in wetlands, while respecting the rights of all stakeholders.

533. The representative of Israel, supported by the representative of Ecuador, endorsed the Draft Resolution. He expressed the view that FACE should play a leadership role in educating hunters rather than resisting the phasing out of lead. He encouraged CMS Parties to reduce illegal hunting through both education and enforcement, as well as reduction in the use of lead ammunition.

534. Mr. Heredia (Secretariat) noted that the COP11 Working Group on Avian Issues had introduced a number of amendments to the original text of the Draft Resolution, adding flexibility to the implementation of the Guidelines at national level. Over the coming intersessional period, the Secretariat would continue to work with all stakeholders to optimize the implementation of the Guidelines.

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP32: Draft Resolution *Synergies and Partnerships*

535. Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW subject to the inclusion of a new preambular paragraph tabled by the observer from UNEP.

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP33: Draft Resolution *Restructuring of the Scientific Council*

536. Draft Resolution was endorsed by the COW without further amendment.

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP34: Draft Resolution *Financial and Administrative Matters*

537. The representative of South Africa requested a short extension to facilitate final preparations for consideration of this document. The Chair of the COW ruled that, in the interests of time, discussion of this Agenda Item would be deferred to the Plenary.

538. Closing the session of the COW, the Chair thanked Parties for the significant steps forward that endorsement of the Draft Resolutions represented. Subject to the final adoption of the Draft Resolutions in Plenary, he underlined the need for implementation and invited additional voluntary contributions to maximize the effectiveness of CMS.

VI. FORMAL AND CONCLUDING BUSINESS

INTERIM AND FINAL REPORTS OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE (ITEM 25)

539. The representative of Pakistan (Chair of the Credentials Committee) presented interim reports to the Committee of the Whole on 5 and 6 November. At the Committee's First Meeting on 4 November the Credentials of 53 Parties had been examined and found to be in order. At the Second Meeting, held on 6 November, the credentials of two further Parties, Georgia and United Republic of Tanzania, had been examined and found to be in order. The number of Parties whose credentials had been found to be in order therefore stood at 55.

540. The Chair of the Credentials Committee presented the Committee's final report to the Plenary on 9 November. He noted that since the Committee's second interim report to COW, the credentials of the delegation from Ecuador had been examined and found to be in order, bringing the total of credentials examined and found to be in order to 56. Parties were to be congratulated for complying with the Rules of Procedure and thanks were due to the Secretariat for its diligent work with Parties before and during the COP to enable such a high level of compliance.

541. There being no questions or comments from the floor, the Chair of the Plenary ruled that the final report of the Credentials Committee had been approved.

REPORTS OF SESSIONAL COMMITTEES (ITEM 26)

542. The Chair of the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Øystein Størkersen (Norway) reported that the COW had met daily from Tuesday 4 November to Friday 7 November and again during the morning of Sunday 9 November. It had been a very fruitful week and the COW had been able to complete its work on all issues with the exception of the Draft Resolution on the budget. The COW had otherwise endorsed all Draft Resolutions and proposals for listing of species on CMS Appendices.

543. The Chair of the Budget Committee, Ms. Malta Qwathekana (South Africa) reported that the Committee had met on several occasions to consider the proposed Programme of Work for 2015-2017, the proposed budget for 2015-2017 and the relevant Draft Resolution. Following lengthy discussions, agreement had now been reached.

544. The Executive Secretary confirmed that the relevant revised documents had been posted in three languages since the previous day, giving delegates adequate time for review. He recommended that any further discussion should take place under Agenda Item 27: *Adoption of Resolutions and Amendments to the Appendices*.

545. The Plenary Chair thanked the Chairs of the COW and the Budget Committee for the work done throughout the COP.

ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO THE APPENDICES (ITEM 27)

Adoption of Amendments to the Appendices

546. The Chair invited the Meeting to take a bloc decision on proposals for additions of 29 species to the CMS Appendices, as recommended by the Scientific Council and endorsed by the Committee of the Whole.

547. There being no comments from the floor to the contrary, the following species, whose common and scientific names, together with the corresponding proposed Appendix listing(s), were read out individually by the Chair of the COW, were approved by the Plenary of the COP for listing in the Appendix or Appendices indicated:

- Cuvier's beaked whale (*Ziphius cavirostris*) – Appendix I
- Red-fronted Gazelle (*Eudorcas rufifrons*) – Appendix I
- Great Bustard (*Otis tarda*) – Appendix I
- Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Calidris pusilla*) – Appendix I
- Great Knot (*Calidris tenuirostris*) – Appendix I
- European Roller (*Coracias garrulus*) – Appendix I
- Narrow Sawfish (*Anoxypristis cuspidata*) – Appendix I & Appendix II
- Dwarf Sawfish (*Pristis clavata*) – Appendix I & Appendix II
- Smalltooth Sawfish (*Pristis pectinata*) – Appendix I & Appendix II
- Green Sawfish (*Pristis zijsron*) – Appendix I & Appendix II
- Largetooth Sawfish (*Pristis pristis*) – Appendix I & Appendix II
- Reef Manta Ray (*Manta alfredi*) – Appendix I & Appendix II
- Giant Devil Ray (*Mobula mobular*) – Appendix I & Appendix II
- Spinetail Mobula (*Mobula japanica*) – Appendix I & Appendix II

- Bentfin Devil Ray (*Mobula thurstoni*) – Appendix I & Appendix II
- Box Ray (*Mobula tarapacana*) – Appendix I & Appendix II
- Pygmy Devil Ray (*Mobula eregoodootenkee*) – Appendix I & Appendix II
- Shortfin Devil Ray (*Mobula kuhlii*) – Appendix I & Appendix II
- Atlantic Devil Ray (*Mobula hypostoma*) – Appendix I & Appendix II
- Lesser Guinean Devil Ray (*Mobula rochebrunei*) – Appendix I & Appendix II
- Munk's Devil Ray (*Mobula munkiana*) – Appendix I & Appendix II
- Polar Bear (*Ursus maritimus*) – Appendix II
- White-eared Kob (*Kobus kob leucotis*) – Appendix II
- Canada Warbler (*Cardellina canadensis*) – Appendix II
- Great Hammerhead Shark (*Sphyrna mokarran*) – Appendix II
- Scalloped Hammerhead Shark (*Sphyrna lewini*) – Appendix II
- Bigeye Thresher Shark (*Alopias superciliosus*) – Appendix II
- Common Thresher Shark (*Alopias vulpinus*) – Appendix II
- Pelagic Thresher Shark (*Alopias pelagicus*) – Appendix II

548. The decision to list the above-mentioned species was marked by applause from the participants.

549. The Chair invited the COP to consider the following two listing proposals that had been endorsed by an overwhelming majority of the COW:

- Silky Shark (*Carcharhinus falciformis*) – Appendix II
- European eel (*Anguilla anguilla*) – Appendix II

550. There being no objections, the Chair confirmed that these two proposals had also been adopted by the COW.

551. Species added to Appendices I and II by the 11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties is listed in ANNEX VII to the present report.

552. The Chair invited comments from Parties.

553. The representatives of Chile and Peru indicated that their countries joined the consensus regarding the decision to list Silky Shark on CMS Appendix II.

554. These statements were greeted by warm applause.

Adoption of Resolutions

555. All the Adopted Resolutions can be found in ANNEX VIII to the present Report

556. The Chair referred the Meeting to document **CRP4/Rev.1: Proposal to add *Panthera leo* on Appendix II: Draft Resolution Conservation and Management of the African Lion, *Panthera leo*** that had been deferred from an earlier session of the COW.

557. The representative of Kenya tabled amendments to the Draft Resolution to bring it into line with the version that should have been distributed to participants.

558. The Plenary adopted the Draft Resolution subject to the inclusion of the amendments detailed by Kenya. The adopted version of the Resolution is published as **Resolution 11.32: Conservation and Management of the African Lion, *Panthera leo***.

559. The Chair invited the Plenary to consider each of the remaining Draft Resolutions and associated documents, together with the relevant recommendations of the Committee of the Whole, one by one. She noted that many of the Draft Resolutions now being tabled had been amended from their original versions to take into account discussion during the Committee of the Whole, the Drafting Group, the Budget Committee and/or specific Working Groups set up by the COW.

560. The Plenary of the COP decided as follows:

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP1: Draft Resolution *Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023*

561. The COP adopted the Draft Resolution, including the *Strategic Plan 2015-2023* and *Terms of Reference for the Strategic Plan Implementation Working Group*, without further amendment. The COP also took note of the *Assessment of Implementation of the Strategic Plan 2006-2014* contained in document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.15.1 (Adopted version of the Resolution published as **Resolution 11.2**).

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP2: Draft Resolution *Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species*

562. The COP adopted the Draft Resolution, including the *Programme of Work* annexed to it, without further amendment (Adopted version of the Resolution published as **Resolution 11.26**).

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP3: Draft Resolution *Enhancing the Relationship between the CMS Family and Civil Society*.

563. The COP adopted this Draft Resolution without further amendment, although the Secretariat noted that, in conformity with the agreement reached in the Drafting Group, an editorial adjustment would be made to ensure that references within the text to “NGOs” were expanded to “NGOs and CSOs”, with CSOs referring to Civil Society Organizations (Adopted version of the Resolution published as **Resolution 11.11**).

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP5: Draft Resolution *Future CMS Activities Related to Invasive Alien Species*

564. The COP adopted this Draft Resolution without further amendment (Adopted version of the Resolution published as **Resolution 11.28**).

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP6: Draft Resolution *Review of Decisions*

565. The COP adopted this Draft Resolution without further amendment (Adopted version of the Resolution published as **Resolution 11.6**).

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP7/Rev.1: Draft Resolution *Guidelines for Assessing Listing Proposals to Appendices I and II of the Convention*

566. The COP adopted this Draft Resolution, including the *Guidelines* annexed to it, without further amendment (Adopted version of the Resolution published as **Resolution 11.33**).

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP8: Draft Resolution *Arrangements for Meetings of the Conference of the Parties*

567. The COP adopted this Draft Resolution without further amendment (Adopted version of the Resolution published as **Resolution 11.5**).

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP9: Draft Resolution *Sustainable Boat-Based Marine Wildlife Watching*

568. The COP adopted this Draft Resolution, including the *Recommended Elements for National Guidelines* annexed to it, without further amendment (Adopted version of the Resolution published as **Resolution 11.29**).

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP10: Draft Resolution *Renewable Energy and Migratory Species*

569. The COP adopted this Draft Resolution, and endorsed the associated *Guidelines*, without further amendment (Adopted version of the Resolution published as **Resolution 11.27**).

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP11: Draft Resolution *Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region*

570. The COP adopted this Draft Resolution, including the associated *Action Plan*, without further amendment (Adopted version of the Resolution published as **Resolution 11.17**).

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP12: Draft Resolution *The Taxonomy and Nomenclature of Birds Listed on the CMS Appendices*

571. The COP adopted this Draft Resolution without further amendment (Adopted version of the Resolution published as **Resolution 11.19**).

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP13: Draft Resolution *Conservation Implications of Cetacean Culture*

572. The COP adopted this Draft Resolution without further amendment (Adopted version of the Resolution published as **Resolution 11.23**).

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP14: Draft Resolution *Management of Marine Debris*

573. COP adopted this Draft Resolution without further amendment (Adopted version of the Resolution published as **Resolution 11.30**). The COP also took note of the key findings set out in annexes 2, 3 and 4 to document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.4.6: *Management of Marine Debris*.

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP15/Rev.1: Draft Resolution *Live Captures of Cetaceans from the Wild for Commercial Purposes*

574. The COP adopted this Draft Resolution without further amendment (Adopted version of the Resolution published as **Resolution 11.22**).

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP16: Draft Resolution *Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle (*Caretta caretta*) in the South Pacific Ocean*

575. The COP adopted this Draft Resolution, including the associated *Action Plan*, without further amendment (Adopted version of the Resolution published as **Resolution 11.21**).

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP17: Draft Resolution *The Central Asian Mammals Initiative*

576. The COP adopted this Draft Resolution, including its annexes: (a) the *Programme of Work for the Conservation of Large Mammal Migrations in Central Asia*; (b) the *Guidelines to Mitigate Impact from Mining and Infrastructure on Migratory Mammals*; and (c) the *International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of Argali (Ovis ammon)* (Adopted version of the Resolution published as **Resolution 11.24**).

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP18: Draft Resolution *Advancing Ecological Networks to Address the Needs of Migratory Species*

577. The COP adopted this Draft Resolution without further amendment, but subject to the inclusion of the amendment that had been endorsed in the final session of the COW, immediately prior to the current Plenary session (Adopted version of the Resolution published as **Resolution 11.25**).

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP19: Draft Resolution *Fighting Wildlife Crime and Offences within and beyond Borders*

578. The COP adopted this Draft Resolution without further amendment, but subject to the inclusion of the amendments and language corrections that had been endorsed in the final session of the COW, immediately prior to the current Plenary session (Adopted version of the Resolution published as **Resolution 11.31**).

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP20: Draft Resolution *Conservation of Migratory Sharks and Rays*

579. The COP adopted this Draft Resolution without further amendment. (Adopted version of the Resolution published as **Resolution 11.20**).

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP21: Draft Resolution *Communication, Information and Outreach Plan*

580. The COP adopted this Draft Resolution, including the associated *Plan*, without further amendment (Adopted version of the Resolution published as **Resolution 11.8**).

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP22: Draft Resolution *Concerted and Cooperative Actions*

581. The COP adopted this Draft Resolution, including its annexes: (a) the *Lists of Species for Concerted Actions and Cooperative Actions*, and (b) the *Recommendations for Enhancing Effectiveness of the Concerted and Cooperative Actions* (Adopted version of the Resolution published as **Resolution 11.13**).

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP23: Draft Resolution *Criteria for Assessing Proposals for New Agreements*

582. The COP adopted this Draft Resolution, including the *Criteria* annexed to it, without further amendment (Adopted version of the Resolution published as **Resolution 11.12**).

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP24: Draft Resolution *Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Convention through a Process to Review Implementation*

583. The COP adopted this Draft Resolution without further amendment (Adopted version of the Resolution published as **Resolution 11.7**).

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP25: *Amendments to the Rules of Procedure*

584. The Chair recalled that this document, relating to the Rules of Procedure for future meetings of the Conference of the Parties, had originated from Annex 2 to document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.4. Following discussion in the Committee of the Whole, the Drafting Group of the COW had agreed amendments to the originally tabled document and the revised text was now before the Plenary for its consideration and endorsement. The COW had recommended that the amended Rules of Procedure be submitted for adoption at COP12. The COW had also recommended that the following rules should apply intersessionally:

- Rule 3 relating to credentials;
- Rule 6 relating to the composition of the Bureau;
- Rule 21 relating to the submission of proposals for amendment of the convention and appendices; and
- Rule 22 relating to the submission of resolutions and recommendations.

585. The Chair further recalled that the COP had adopted the Draft Resolution contained in document UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP6: *Review of Decisions*, which called on the Parties and the Secretariat to use the term “Decision” instead of “Recommendation”. As a consequence, the Secretariat would be making the appropriate editorial adjustments to UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP25.

586. There being no objections or other interventions from the floor, the COP decided to submit the Rules of Procedure contained in CRP25 to Parties for adoption at COP12 (reproduced as ANNEX II to the present report) and that, in the meantime, Rules 3, 6, 21 and 22 (as contained in CRP25) should apply intersessionally.

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP26: Draft Resolution *World Migratory Bird Day*

587. The COP adopted this Draft Resolution without further amendment (Adopted version of the Resolution published as **Resolution 11.9**).

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP27: Draft Resolution *Saker Falcon (Falco cherrug) Global Action Plan (SakerGAP)*

588. The COP adopted this Draft Resolution, including the *Action Plan* annexed to it, without further amendment (Adopted version of the Resolution published as **Resolution 11.18**).

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP28: Draft Resolution *Enhancing Synergies and Common Services among CMS Family Instruments*

589. The COP adopted this Draft Resolution without further amendment Adopted version of the Resolution published as **Resolution 11.3**.

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP29: Draft Resolution *Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways*

590. The COP adopted this Draft Resolution, including the *Programme of Work and Americas Flyways Framework* annexed to it, without further amendment (Adopted version of the Resolution published as **Resolution 11.14**).

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP30: Draft Resolution *The Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds*

591. The COP adopted this Draft Resolution, including the *Terms of Reference of the Intergovernmental Task Force to Address Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean* annexed to it, without further amendment (Adopted version of the Resolution published as **Resolution 11.16**).

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP31: Draft Resolution *Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds*

592. The COP adopted this Draft Resolution, including the associated guidelines, without further amendment (Adopted version of the Resolution published as **Resolution 11.15**).

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP32: Draft Resolution *Synergies and Partnerships*

593. The COP adopted this Draft Resolution without further amendment, but subject to the inclusion of the amendment that had been agreed in the final session of the COW, immediately prior to the current Plenary session (Adopted version of the Resolution published as **Resolution 11.10**).

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP33: Draft Resolution *Restructuring of the Scientific Council*

594. The COP adopted this Draft Resolution without further amendment (Adopted version of the Resolution published as **Resolution 11.4**).

595. The representative from Brazil thanked members of the *ad hoc* ‘Friends of the Chair’ Working Group that had finalized the text of this Draft Resolution.

UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP34: Draft Resolution *Financial and Administrative Matters*

596. The COP adopted this Draft Resolution without further amendment, including, as recommended by the Budget Committee: (a) the *Budget for the Triennium 2015–2017*; (b) the *Contributions of Parties to Fund the 2015–2017 Budget*; (c) the *Revised Terms of Reference of the Finance and Budget Subcommittee*, (d) the *Terms of Reference for the Administration of the Trust Fund for the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals*; and (e) the *Programme of Work for the Triennium 2015–2017*. All of these documents were annexed to the Draft Resolution, as adopted (Adopted version of the Resolution published as **Resolution 11.1**).

597. At the recommendation of the COW, the Plenary also took note of the following related documents:

- UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.14.1: *Execution of the CMS Budget during the 2012–2014 Triennium*;
- UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.14.4: *Resource Mobilization*;

- UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.16.1: *Future Structure and Strategies of CMS: Short- and Medium-Term Activities under Resolution 10.9*;
- UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.17.3: *Draft Global Gap Analysis of the Convention on Migratory Species*;
- UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.19.1: *Implementation of the Outreach and Communication Plan 2012-2014*;
- UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.19.3: *Analysis and Synthesis of National Reports*;
- UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.20.1: *Implementation of the Capacity Building Strategy 2012-2014*;
- UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.22.1: *Implementation of Existing CMS Instruments*; and
- UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.22.3: *An Assessment of MoUs and their Viability*.

598. The representatives of Chile, Fiji and Egypt underlined the importance of capacity-building and the related pre-COP workshops, and thanked the Capacity-Building Unit of the Secretariat for its work to date.

DATE AND VENUE OF THE 12TH MEETING OF COP (ITEM 28)

599. The Chair drew attention to document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.28: *Arrangements for Hosting the 11th and 12th Meetings of the Conference of the Parties*.

600. At the invitation of the Chair, the representative of the Philippines confirmed that his country would be privileged to host the CMS COP12 in 2017. The Philippines was a mega-diverse country and an important pathway and habitat of migratory species. He continued: *“From the highlands of Ecuador to the shores of the Philippines, at the other end of the world, this is what we call the ridge to reef approach. We hope to approximate the efficiency, hospitality and friendship of the people of Ecuador. If allowed by the COP, we would like to invite everybody to the Oceania region, and the Philippines, in particular, for COP12. As our tourism slogan goes, ‘It’s more fun in the Philippines’!”*

601. The confirmation of the Philippines’ offer to host COP12, which was followed by a short video presentation, was welcomed with applause from participants.

602. The Chair confirmed that the COP had taken note of the Philippines’ interest and stated that Ecuador stood ready to assist the next hosts.

603. Through this Agenda Item the COP also endorsed UNEP/CMS/COP11/**CRP35**: *Draft Resolution Arrangements for Hosting the 11th and 12th Meetings of the Conference of the Parties*, commending the Government of Ecuador for hosting COP11 and instructing the Secretariat to work with the Government of the Philippines to make the necessary arrangements for COP12. Adopted version of this Resolution published as **Resolution 11.34**.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT (ITEM 29)

604. The Chair drew attention to the draft Daily Reports that had been circulated to delegates. She confirmed that comments and corrections could be submitted to the Secretariat, provided this was done within a period of one month of closure of COP11. However, any Party that wished to intervene with regard to the draft Daily Reports was invited to do so now.

605. The representatives from Canada and the United Arab Emirates confirmed that they had submitted minor amendments to the Secretariat in relation to paragraph 463, and paragraphs 78, 620 and 621, respectively.

606. There being no other comments, the Report of the Meeting was adopted subject to inclusion of the amendments tabled by Canada and United Arab Emirates, and any other amendments submitted by participants within the one-month deadline.

ANY OTHER BUSINESS (ITEM 30)

607. In response to a question from the representative of South Africa, in her capacity as Chair of the Budget Committee, the Chair of the Plenary confirmed that the Draft Resolution on Financial and Administrative Matters (UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP34) and the documents annexed to it had now been adopted by the COP. Discussions would not be reopened.

608. The Chair of the Budget Committee, supported by the representative of Switzerland, expressed concern that operative paragraph 28 of the Resolution, relating to the preparation of budget scenarios at COP12, was not very comfortable for many Parties and might prove to be a burden to the Convention.

609. The representatives of France and Belgium recalled that the substance of operative paragraph 28 had been fully discussed in the Budget Committee; many delegations had strict instructions requiring zero nominal growth as a starting point in MEA budget negotiations. Having operative paragraph 28 in place would simply save time at COP12. In any case, the relevant Draft Resolution had already been adopted by the Plenary.

610. The representative of Brazil, while acknowledging that his country was not yet a CMS Party, suggested deletion of the operative paragraph in question. Generally Parties should support environmental MEAs instead of allowing them to deteriorate. By going for zero nominal growth the COP was actually cutting funding to CMS. Parties should not continue with what was a euphemism for reducing the budget indefinitely into the future, at the same time as adding more and more tasks.

611. The representative of Germany reiterated that the text of the Resolution properly reflected what happened in the Budget Committee and had already been adopted. Germany would therefore not wish to follow the advice of Brazil. It was indeed a pity that so many Parties had such limited financial possibilities at the present time and it was to be hoped that a better situation would pertain in future. It should be stated clearly that operative paragraph 28 applied to COP12 but would of course be reviewed in relation to subsequent triennia.

612. The Chair reminded participants once more, that the Resolution in question had already been adopted. She was grateful for all comments made and participants were welcome to comment further in writing within the next 30 days, but the Resolution, as adopted, was final.

613. The observer from Humane Society International, speaking on behalf of a coalition of NGOs, made the following statement

"We leave this 11th Conference of the Parties in beautiful Ecuador with much to celebrate and I speak here on the behalf of the following organizations, the Pew Charitable Trusts, Whale and Dolphin Conservation, Born Free, IFAW, Shark

Advocates International, Project Aware, the Humane Society International and BirdLife International; and others may also wish to associate.

Ground-breaking resolutions have been agreed in terms of both the integration of animal social biology and culture into the work of this Convention and also the call that has gone out to the wider world to end the live capture of cetaceans at sea for commercial purposes. These are inspiring developments and put CMS firmly into a leadership role in the international conservation community.

This has also been the most innovative COP ever for the avian agenda. Guidance, with associated working groups to promote implementation on the ground, was adopted to address key threats to migratory birds, namely illegal killing, taking and trade, poisoning and poorly planned renewable energy developments. The action adopted for African-Eurasian landbirds, with a lead from African Parties, will complement existing instruments for waterbirds and raptors and provide a framework for linking with other stakeholders to ensure sustainable land use in Africa. Parties from Latin American have taken a similar lead with respect to the newly adopted Americas Flyways Framework.

Similarly, we salute all the Parties and the Secretariat in successfully carrying forward a number of excellent and important marine initiatives, including of course the listings of sharks and rays. These listings are just the start of the further urgent work that these species need to ensure that they have a future. We congratulate you on the listing of the great ice bear. We look forward to new initiatives being developed under the auspices of CMS for this emblematic species and hope that the peoples of the region will come to see this as a friendly, appropriate and respectful attempt from the wider international community to protect this species which is revered, admired and appreciated across the whole planet. While disappointed to see the withdrawal of the Appendix II listing for the lion, we appreciate the effort that has gone into developing a meaningful resolution and urge the CMS Family and all stakeholders to work together to ensure future generations can see these iconic animals in the wild, and not just behind bars or fences.

We highly commend CMS for taking far-reaching decisions to strengthen the Convention overall via the new Strategic Plan, the new Listing Criteria and other governance decisions. These things make COP11 a key meeting in the history of this Convention, increasing the chance for better conservation and well-being of migratory species around the world. We urge governments to take action resulting in adequate financial support for the work ahead. We encourage you all to build further on what has been agreed here on the cross-cutting threats including marine debris, poisoning, illegal trade and of course climate change.

The role of civil society is primarily to help you to help the migratory species. We deeply appreciate the openness of the dialogue that we have here. We sometimes have our differences, of course, but this is all part of a healthy process of dialogue and debate, as is the ability of a convention to appropriately review and accordingly amend and develop its work programmes. As partner and non-partner organizations, we commit to work with you all in achieving the best outcomes for all species and all threats.

Madam Chair, we thank the Secretariat for their excellent facilitation of this meeting and thank you one last time for the kind hospitality that Ecuador has shown to us.”

614. The representatives of Costa Rica, Ecuador and Uruguay paid tribute to the outstanding work undertaken by Chile, and by Ms. Nancy Céspedes in particular, in its capacity as Regional Representative for South and Central America and the Caribbean during the past two triennia.

615. The representative of Chile thanked Parties from the region for their kind words.

SIGNING CEREMONY

616. The Executive Secretary invited representatives of countries ready to sign Memoranda of Understanding under the CMS and with appropriate full powers to do so, to come forward to sign the relevant instruments.

617. The representative of Sweden signed the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks.

618. The Secretariat noted that the Government of Samoa would also sign the Sharks MoU in the coming days, bringing the number of signatories to 38.

619. Switzerland and the Czech Republic signed the MoU on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia, bringing the number of signatories to 48.

620. The Executive Secretary invited the representative of the United Arab Emirates to witness his countersigning of the extension of the Partnership Agreement between UNEP/CMS and Environment Agency - Abu Dhabi (EAD), first concluded in October 2009, which provided for the CMS Office - Abu Dhabi. The Agreement had been signed in Abu Dhabi earlier in the day by Ms. Razan Al Mubarak, Secretary General of EAD.

621. The representative of the United Arab Emirates stated that his country was pleased to continue supporting the CMS Office in Abu Dhabi.

622. The Executive Secretary invited the observer from Humane Society International to sign a Partnership Agreement with CMS.

623. The Meeting acknowledged the signing of the MoUs and Partnership Agreements with warm applause.

CLOSURE OF THE MEETING (ITEM 31)

624. Closing remarks were made by the Chair as representative of the Host Country and by the Executive Secretary.

625. Speaking on behalf of their respective regional groupings, the representatives of Chile, the EU and its Member States, New Zealand and Uganda (supported by Egypt), thanked the

Government and people of Ecuador for their warm hospitality in hosting the Meeting; H.E Ms. Lorena Tapia for presiding over the COP; the Chairs of in-session committees and working groups; the supportive NGO community; and the Secretariat for its preparatory work. They also reflected on fruitful outcomes but highlighted the need for enhanced implementation and the additional resources this would require.

626. The observer from the Pew Charitable Trusts thanked the Government of Ecuador for hosting the Meeting and showing impressive leadership on the conservation of sharks. Thanks were due to all NGOs present for working cooperatively on this issue. Pew would be leaving the COP very happy with the outcomes and looked forward to continuing to work for the protection of sharks.

627. H.E. Ms. Lorena Tapia and senior colleagues from the Ministry of Environment were presented with tokens of appreciation on behalf of delegates and the CMS Secretariat.

628. Thanking all participants, the Chair declared the 11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties as closed.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/COP11/REPORT
ANNEX I

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

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE 11TH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

Part I

Delegates, Observers, Secretariat

Rule 1 – Delegates

- (1) A Party to the Convention (hereafter referred to as a "Party")¹ shall be entitled to be represented at the meeting by a delegation consisting of a Representative and such Alternative Representatives and Advisers as the Party may deem necessary.
- (2) Without prejudice to the provisions of Rule 14, paragraph 2, the Representative of a Party shall exercise the voting rights of that Party. In their absence, an Alternative Representative of that Party shall act in their place over the full range of their functions.
- (3) Logistic and other limitations may require that no more than four delegates of any Party be present at a plenary session and sessions of the Committee of the Whole established under Rule 23. The Secretariat shall notify Parties, observers and other participants of any such limitations in advance of the meeting.

Rule 2 – Observers

- (1) The United Nations, its Specialized Agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and any State not a Party to the Convention may be represented at the meeting by observers who shall have the right to participate but not to vote².

¹ See Articles I, paragraph 1 (k), and XVIII of the Convention. A Party is a State which has deposited with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession by 31 August 2011.

² See Convention, Article VII, paragraph 8.

(2) Any body or agency technically qualified in protection, conservation and management of migratory species which is either:

- (a) an international agency or body, either governmental or non-governmental, or a national governmental agency or body; or
- (b) a national non-governmental agency or body which has been approved for this purpose by the State in which it is located;

and which has informed the Secretariat of the Convention of its desire to be represented at the meeting by observers, shall be permitted to be represented unless at least one-third of the Parties present object. Once admitted, these observers shall have the right to participate but not to vote³.

(3) Bodies and agencies desiring to be represented at the meeting by observers shall submit the names of their representatives (and in the case of bodies and agencies referred to in paragraph (2) (b) of this Rule, evidence of the approval of the State in which they are located) to the Secretariat of the Convention prior to the opening of the meeting.

(4) Logistic and other limitations may require that no more than two observers from any non-Party State, body or agency be present at a plenary session or a session of the Committee of the Whole of the meeting. The Secretariat shall notify Parties, observers and other participants of any such limitations in advance of the meeting.

(5) The standard participation fee for all non-governmental organisations is fixed by the Standing Committee and announced in the letter of invitation. Greater contributions are appreciated.

Rule 3 - Credentials

(1) The Representative or any Alternative Representative of a Party shall, before exercising the voting rights of the Party, have been granted powers by, or on behalf of, a proper authority, such as the Head of State, the Head of Government or the Minister of Foreign Affairs or the head of an executive body of any regional economic organisation or as mentioned in footnote 1 above enabling them to represent the Party at the meeting and to vote.

(2) Such credentials shall be submitted to the Secretariat of the Convention.

(3) A Credentials Committee of not more than five Representatives shall examine the credentials and shall report thereon to the meeting. Pending a decision on their credentials, delegates may participate provisionally in the meeting.

Rule 4 - Secretariat

The Secretariat of the Convention shall service and act as secretariat for the meeting.⁴

³ See Convention, Article VII, paragraph 9.

⁴ See Convention, Article IX, paragraph 4(a).

Part II

Officers

Rule 5 - Chairpersons

- (1) The Chairperson of the Standing Committee shall act as temporary Chairperson of the meeting until the meeting elects a Chairperson in accordance with Rule 5, paragraph 2.
- (2) The Conference in its inaugural session shall elect from among the representatives of the Parties a Chairperson and a Chairperson of the Committee of the Whole. The latter shall also serve as Vice-Chairperson of the Conference.
- (3) The Conference shall also elect, from among the representatives of the Parties, a Vice-Chairperson of the Committee of the Whole. If the Chairperson of the Committee of the Whole is absent or is unable to discharge the duties of Chairperson, the Vice-Chairperson shall deputize.

Rule 6 - Presiding Officer

- (1) The Chairperson shall preside at all plenary sessions of the meeting.
- (2) If the Chairperson is absent or is unable to discharge the duties of Presiding Officer, the Chairperson of the Committee of the Whole shall deputize.
- (3) The Presiding Officer shall not vote but may designate an Alternative Representative from the same delegation.

Rule 7 - Bureau

- (1) The Presiding Officer, the Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson of the Committee of the Whole, and the Chairpersons of the Scientific Council and the Standing Committee, and the Secretariat shall constitute the Bureau of the Conference with the general duty of forwarding the business of the meeting including, where appropriate, altering the timetable and structure of the meeting and specifying time limits for debates.
- (2) The Presiding Officer shall preside over the Bureau.

Part III

Rules of Order and Debate

Rule 8 - Powers of Presiding Officer

- (1) In addition to exercising powers conferred elsewhere in these Rules, the Presiding Officer shall at plenary sessions of the meeting:
 - (a) open and close the session;
 - (b) direct the discussions;

- (c) ensure the observance of these Rules;
- (d) accord the right to speak;
- (e) put questions to the vote and announce decisions;
- (f) rule on points of order; and
- (g) subject to these Rules, have complete control of the proceedings of the meeting and the maintenance of order.

(2) The Presiding Officer may, in the course of discussion at a plenary session of the meeting, propose to the Conference:

- (a) time limits for speakers;
- (b) limitation of the number of times the members of a delegation or the observers from a State not a Party, body or agency may speak on any question;
- (c) the closure of the list of speakers;
- (d) the adjournment or the closure of the debate on the particular subject or question under discussion; and
- (e) the suspensions or adjournment of the session.

Rule 9 - Seating, Quorum

(1) Delegations shall be seated in accordance with the alphabetical order of the names of the Parties in the English language.

(2) A quorum for plenary sessions and sessions of the Committee of the Whole of the meeting shall consist of one-half of the Parties having delegations at the meeting. No plenary session or session of the Committee of the Whole shall take place in the absence of a quorum.

Rule 10 - Right to Speak

(1) The Presiding Officer shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their desire to speak, with precedence given to the delegates.

(2) A delegate or observer may speak only if called upon by the Presiding Officer, who may call a speaker to order if the remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

(3) A speaker shall not be interrupted except on a point of order. The speaker may, however, with the permission of the Presiding Officer, give way during their speech to allow any delegate or observer to request elucidation on a particular point in that speech.

(4) The Chairperson of a committee or working group may be accorded precedence for the purpose of explaining the conclusions arrived at by that committee or working group.

Rule 11 - Submission of Proposals for Amendment of the Convention and its Appendices

(1) As a general rule proposals shall, subject to any provisions of the Convention itself, have been communicated at least 150 days before the meeting to the Secretariat, which shall have circulated them to all Parties in the working languages of the meeting. Proposals arising out of discussion of the foregoing may be discussed at any plenary session of the meeting provided copies of them have been circulated to all delegations not later than the day preceding the session.

The Presiding Officer may also permit the discussion and consideration of urgent proposals arising after the period prescribed above in the first sentence of this Rule provided that they relate to proposed amendments which have been circulated in accordance with the second sentence of this Rule and that their consideration will not unduly inhibit the proceedings of the Conference. The Presiding Officer may, in addition, permit the discussion of motions as to procedures, even though such motions have not been circulated previously.

(2) After a proposal has been adopted or rejected by the Conference it shall not be reconsidered unless a two-thirds majority of the Representatives participating in the meeting so decide. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider a proposal shall be accorded only to a delegate from each of two Parties wishing to speak against the motion, after which the motion shall immediately be put to the vote.

Rule 12 - Submission of Resolutions or Recommendations

As a general rule Resolutions or Recommendations shall have been communicated at least 60 days before the meeting to the Secretariat who shall circulate them to all Parties in the working languages in the meeting. The remaining provisions of Rule 11 shall also apply *mutatis mutandis* to the treatment of Resolutions and Recommendations.

Rule 13 - Procedural Motions

(1) During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may rise to make a point of order, and the point of order shall be immediately decided by the Presiding Officer in accordance with these Rules. A delegate may appeal against any ruling of the Presiding Officer. The appeal shall immediately be put to the vote, and the Presiding Officer's ruling shall stand unless a **two-thirds** majority of the Representatives present and voting otherwise decide. A delegate rising to a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

(2) The following motions shall have precedence in the following order over all other proposals or motions before the Conference:

- (a) to suspend the session;
- (b) to adjourn the session;
- (c) to adjourn the debate on the particular subject or question under discussion; and
- (d) to close the debate on the particular subject or question under discussion.

Rule 14 - Arrangements for Debate

(1) The Conference may, on a proposal by the Presiding Officer or by a delegate, limit the time to be allowed to each speaker and the number of times delegates or observers may speak on any question. When the debate is subject to such limits, and a speaker has spoken for the allotted time, the Presiding Officer shall call the speaker to order without delay.

(2) During the course of a debate the Presiding Officer may announce the list of speakers and, with the consent of the meeting, declare the list closed. The Presiding Officer may, however, accord the right of reply to any delegate if a speech delivered after the list has been declared closed makes this desirable.

(3) During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may move the adjournment of the debate on the particular subject or question under discussion. In addition to the proposer of the motion, a delegate may speak in favour of, and a delegate of each of two Parties may speak against the motion, after which the motion shall immediately be put to the vote. The Presiding Officer may limit the time to be allowed to speakers under this Rule.

(4) A delegate may at any time move the closure of the debate on the particular subject or question under discussion, whether or not any other delegate has signified the wish to speak. Permission to speak on the motion for closure of the debate shall be accorded only to a delegate from each of two Parties wishing to speak against the motion, after which the motion shall immediately be put to the vote. The Presiding Officer may limit the time to be allowed to speakers under this Rule.

(5) During the discussion of any matter a delegate may move the suspension or the adjournment of the session. Such motions shall not be debated but shall immediately be put to the vote. The Presiding Officer may limit the time allowed to the speaker moving the suspension or adjournment of the session.

(6) Whenever the Conference considers a recommendation originating from the Committee of the Whole, where the discussion of the recommendation has been conducted with interpretation in the three working languages of the session, there shall be no further discussion on the recommendation, and it shall immediately be decided upon, subject to the second paragraph.

(7) However, any delegate, if seconded by another delegate of another Party, may present a motion for the opening of debate on any recommendation. Permission to speak on the motion for opening the debate shall be granted only to the delegate presenting the motion and the secondary, and to a delegate of each of two Parties wishing to speak against, after which the motion shall immediately be put to the vote. A motion to open the debate shall be granted if, on a show of hands, ~~one-third~~ **two-thirds** of the voting Representatives support the motion. While speaking on a motion to open the debate a delegate may not speak on the substance of the recommendation itself.

Part IV

Voting

Rule 15 - Methods of Voting

(1) Without prejudice to the provisions of Rule 1, paragraph 2, each representative duly accredited according to Rule 3 shall have one vote. Regional economic integration organizations, in matters within their competence, shall exercise their right to vote with the number of votes equal to the number of their member States which are Parties. In such case, the member States of such organizations shall not exercise their right individually⁵.

(2) Representatives of Parties which are three or more years behind in paying their subscriptions on the date of the opening session of the meeting of the Conference of the Parties shall not be eligible to vote. However, the Conference of the Parties may allow such Parties to

⁵ See Convention, Article 1, paragraph 2.

exercise their right to vote if it is satisfied that the delay in payment arises from exceptional and unavoidable circumstances, and shall receive advice in this regard from the Standing Committee.

(3) The Conference shall normally vote by show of hands, but any Representative may request a roll-call vote. The roll-call vote shall be taken in the seating order of the delegations. The Presiding Officer may require a roll-call vote on the advice of the tellers where they are in doubt as to the actual number of votes cast and this is likely to be critical to the outcome.

(4) All votes in respect of the election of officers or of prospective host countries shall be by secret ballot and, although it shall not normally be used, any Representative may request a secret ballot for other matters. If seconded, the question of whether a secret ballot should be held shall immediately be voted upon. The motion for a secret ballot may not be conducted by secret ballot.

(5) Voting by roll-call or by secret ballot shall be expressed by "Yes", "No" or "Abstain". Only affirmative and negative votes shall be counted in calculating the number of votes cast.

(6) If votes are equal, the motion or amendment shall not be carried.

(7) The Presiding Officer shall be responsible for the counting of the votes and shall announce the result. The Presiding Officer may be assisted by tellers appointed by the Secretariat.

(8) After the Presiding Officer has announced the beginning of the vote, it shall not be interrupted except by a Representative on a point of order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting. The Presiding Officer may permit Representatives to explain their votes either before or after the voting, and may limit the time to be allowed for such explanations.

Rule 16 - Majority

Except where otherwise provided for under the provisions of the Convention, these Rules or the Terms of Reference for the Administration of the Trust Fund, all votes shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of votes cast.

Rule 17 - Procedure for Voting on Motions and Amendments

(1) A delegate may move that parts of a proposal or of an amendment be voted on separately. If objection is made to the request for such division, the motion for division shall be voted upon first. Permission to speak on the motion for division shall be accorded only to a delegate from each of two Parties wishing to speak in favour of and a delegate from each of two Parties wishing to speak against the motion. If the motion for division is carried, those parts of the proposal or amendment which are subsequently approved shall be put to the vote as a whole. If all operative parts of the proposal or the amendment have been rejected, the proposal or the amendment shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

(2) When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the Conference shall vote first on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal and then on the amendment next furthest removed therefrom, and so on until all amendments have been put to the vote. When, however, the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter amendment shall not be put to the vote. If one or more amendments are

adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted upon. A motion is considered an amendment to a proposal if it merely adds to, deletes or revises part of that proposal.

(3) If two or more proposals relate to the same question, the Conference shall, unless it decides otherwise, vote on the proposals in the order in which they have been submitted. The Conference may, after voting on a proposal, decide whether to vote on the next proposal.

Rule 18 - Elections

(1) If in an election to fill one place no candidate obtains the required majority in the first ballot, a second ballot shall be taken restricted to the two candidates obtaining the largest number of votes. If in the second ballot the votes are equally divided, the Presiding Officer shall decide between the candidates by drawing lots.

(2) If in the first ballot there is a tie amongst candidates obtaining the second largest number of votes, a special ballot shall be held amongst them to reduce the number of candidates to two.

(3) In the case of tie amongst three or more candidates obtaining the largest number of votes in the first ballot, a special ballot shall be held amongst them to reduce the number of candidates to two. If a tie then results amongst two or more candidates, the Presiding Officer shall reduce the number to two by drawing lots, and a further ballot shall be held in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Rule.

Part V

Languages and Records

Rule 19 - Official and Working Languages

(1) English, French and Spanish shall be the official and working languages of the meeting.

(2) Speeches made in any of the working languages shall be interpreted into the other working languages.

(3) The official documents of the meeting shall be distributed in the working languages.

Rule 20 - Other Languages

(1) A delegate may speak in a language other than a working language. They shall be responsible for providing interpretation into a working language, and interpretation by the Secretariat into the other working languages may be based upon that interpretation.

(2) Any document submitted to the Secretariat in any language other than a working language shall be accompanied by a translation into one of the working languages.

Rule 21 - Summary Records

- (1) Summary records of the meeting shall be circulated to all Parties in the official languages of the meeting.
- (2) Committees and working groups shall decide upon the form in which their records shall be prepared.

Part VI

Publicity of Debates

Rule 22 - Plenary Sessions

All plenary sessions of the meeting shall be open to the public, except that in exceptional circumstances the Conference may decide, by a two-thirds majority of Representatives present and voting, that any single session be closed to the public.

Rule 23 - Sessions of Committees and Working Groups

As a general rule, sessions of committees and working groups other than the Committee of the Whole shall be limited to the delegates and to observers invited by the Chairpersons of the committees or working groups.

Part VII

Committees and Working Groups

Rule 24 - Establishment of Committees and Working Groups

- (1) In addition to the Credentials Committee, the Conference of the Parties shall establish a committee to forward the business of the meeting. This committee shall be called the Committee of the Whole. It shall be responsible for making recommendations to the Conference on any matter of a scientific or technical nature, including proposals to amend the Appendices of the Convention, as well as recommendations concerning financial, administrative and any other matter to be decided upon by the Conference.
- (2) The Conference and the Committee of the Whole may establish such working groups as may be necessary to enable them to carry out their functions. They shall define the terms of reference and composition of each working group, the size of which shall be limited according to the number of places available in assembly rooms.
- (3) The Credentials Committee and each working group shall elect their own officers.

Rule 25 - Procedure

Insofar as they are applicable, these Rules shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the proceedings of committees and working groups; however, with the exception of the Committee of the Whole, interpretation may not be provided in sessions of the committees and working groups.

Part VIII

Amendment

Rule 26 - Amendment

These rules may be amended as required by decision of the Conference.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

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ANNEX II

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

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR MEETINGS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES (COP) (FOR ADOPTION AT COP12)

Part I

Representatives, Observers, Secretariat

Rule 1 - Representatives

- (1) A Party to the Convention (hereafter referred to as a "Party") shall be entitled to be represented at the meeting by a delegation consisting of a Representative and such Alternative Representatives and Advisers as the Party may deem necessary.
- (2) Without prejudice to the provisions of Rule 13, paragraph 2, the Representative of a Party shall exercise the voting rights of that Party. In their absence, an Alternative Representative of that Party shall act in their place over the full range of their functions.
- (3) Logistics and other limitations may require that no more than four Representatives of any Party be present at a plenary session and sessions of the Committee of the Whole established under Rule 17. The Secretariat shall notify Parties of any such limitations in advance of the meeting.

Rule 2 - Observers

- (1) The United Nations, its Specialized Agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and any State not a Party to the Convention may be represented at the meeting by observers who shall have the right to participate but not to vote.
- (2) Any body or agency technically qualified in protection, conservation and management of migratory species, which is either:

- (a) an international agency or body, either governmental or non-governmental, or a national governmental agency or body; or
- (b) a national non-governmental agency or body that has been approved for this purpose by the State in which it is located;

and that has informed the Secretariat of the Convention of its desire to be represented at the meeting by observers, shall be permitted to be represented unless at least one-third of the Parties present object. Once admitted, these observers shall have the right to participate but not to vote.

(3) Bodies and agencies desiring to be represented at the meeting by observers shall submit the names of their representatives (and in the case of bodies and agencies referred to in paragraph (2) (b) of this Rule, evidence of the approval of the State in which they are located) to the Secretariat of the Convention prior to the opening of the meeting.

(4) Logistics and other limitations may require that no more than two observers from any non-Party State, body or agency be present at a plenary session or a session of the Committee of the Whole of the meeting. The Secretariat shall notify observers and other participants of any such limitations in advance of the meeting.

(5) The standard participation fee for all non-governmental organizations is fixed by the Standing Committee and announced in the letter of invitation.

Rule 3 - Credentials

(1) The credentials of representatives as well as the names of alternate representatives and advisers shall be submitted to the secretariat if possible not later than twenty-four hours after the opening of the session. Any later change in the composition of the delegation shall also be submitted to the secretariat. The credentials shall be issued either by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister of Foreign Affairs or, in the case of a regional economic integration organization, by the competent authority of that organization¹.

(2) All credentials shall be submitted to the Secretariat of the Convention in their original form, on letterhead of the official enabling the Representative to participate at the meeting, together with a translation into English, French or Spanish if they are not in one of these languages. Photocopies, scans, and faxes of the original letter will not suffice.

(3) A Credentials Committee of not more than five Representatives from at least three regions shall examine submitted credentials and shall report thereon to the meeting.

(4) Pending a decision on their credentials, representatives may participate provisionally in the meeting, but not vote.

(5) Representatives are encouraged to submit their credentials prior to the meeting to allow efficient processing by the Secretariat and Credentials Committee.

¹ For the purpose of interpreting this Rule, in the case of the European Union “competent authority” means the President of the European Commission or the Commissioner responsible for the environment.

Rule 4 - Secretariat

The Secretariat of the Convention shall service and act as secretariat for the meeting and the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties.

Part II

Officers

Rule 5 - Election and Duties of Chair

- (1) The Chair of the Standing Committee shall act as temporary Chair of the meeting until the meeting elects a Chair in accordance with Rule 5, paragraph 2(a).
- (2) The Conference in its first session shall elect from among the representatives of the Parties:
 - (a) a Chair of the Conference;
 - (b) a Chair of the Committee of the Whole, who shall also serve as Vice-Chair of the Conference; and
 - (c) a Vice-Chair of the Committee of the Whole.
- (3) The Chair of the Conference and the Chair of the Committee of the Whole shall preside over sessions of the Plenary and the Committee of the Whole respectively in the capacity of Presiding Officer and shall have no voting power.
- (4) If the Chair of the Conference or the Chair of the Committee of the Whole is absent or is unable to discharge his/her duties, the respective Vice-Chair shall deputize for him/her as Presiding Officer.

Rule 6 - Bureau

- (1) The Officers listed in Rule 5 (2) together with the Chairs of the Scientific Council and the Standing Committee, and, members of the Standing Committee shall constitute the Bureau of the Conference with the general duty of ensuring the effective enforcement of the Rules of Procedure and forwarding the business of the meeting including, where appropriate, altering the timetable and structure of the meeting and specifying time limits for debates.
- (2) The Chair of the Conference shall preside over the Bureau.
- (3) If the Chair of the Conference is absent or is unable to discharge his/her duties, the Chair of the Committee of the Whole shall deputize for him/her. If the Chair of the Conference and the Chair of the Committee of the Whole are both unavailable, the Vice-Chair of the Committee of the Whole shall deputize for him/her.

Part III

Rules of Order and Debate

Rule 7 - Powers of the Presiding Officer

(1) In addition to exercising powers conferred elsewhere in these Rules, the Presiding Officer shall at plenary sessions of the meeting:

- (a) open and close the session;
- (b) direct the discussion;
- (c) ensure the observance of these Rules;
- (d) accord the right to speak;
- (e) put questions to a vote and announce decisions;
- (f) rule on points of order; and
- (g) subject to these Rules and the Convention, have complete control of the proceedings and the maintenance of order.

(2) The Presiding Officer may, in the course of discussion at a plenary session of the meeting, propose to the Conference:

- (a) time limits for speakers;
- (b) limitation of the number of times the members of a delegation or the observers from a State not a Party, body or agency may speak on any question;
- (c) the closure of the list of speakers;
- (d) the adjournment or the closure of the debate on the particular subject or question under discussion; and
- (e) the suspensions or adjournment of the session.

Rule 8 - Seating and Quorum for the Plenary and Committee of the Whole

(1) Delegations shall be seated in accordance with the alphabetical order of the names of the Parties in the English language except that the European Union shall be seated next to the State holding the rotating Presidency of the European Union.

(2) A quorum for plenary sessions and sessions of the Committee of the Whole of the meeting shall consist of one-half of the Parties having delegations at the meeting. No plenary session or session of the Committee of the Whole shall take place in the absence of a quorum.

Rule 9 - Right to Speak

(1) The right to speak shall extend to Party Representatives, Alternative Representatives and Advisers whose credentials are under consideration or have been accepted, and to observers who have been admitted to the meeting in accordance with Rule 2, as well as to the Secretariat.

(2) The Presiding Officer shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their desire to speak, with precedence given to Party Representatives. Amongst observers, precedence shall be given to non-Party States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, in this order. However, the Presiding Officer may depart from this general rule and

call on speakers in the order that the Presiding Officer judges appropriate to ensure the timely progress of the debate.

(3) A Representative or observer may speak only if called upon by the Presiding Officer, who may call a speaker to order if the remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

(4) A speaker shall not be interrupted except on a point of order. The speaker may, however, with the permission of the Presiding Officer, give way during their speech to allow any Representative or observer to request elucidation on a particular point in that speech.

(5) The Chair of a committee or working group may be accorded precedence for the purpose of explaining the conclusions arrived at by that committee or working group.

(6) The Conference and Committee of the Whole may, on a proposal by the Presiding Officer or by a Representative, limit the time to be allowed to each speaker and the number of times the members of a delegation or the observers either from a State not a Party, or from an agency or body may speak on any question. When the debate is subject to such limits, and a speaker has spoken for the speaker's allotted time, the Presiding Officer shall call the speaker to order without delay.

(7) During the course of a debate the Presiding Officer may announce the list of speakers and, with the consent of the Conference or Committee, declare the list closed. The Presiding Officer may, however, accord the right of reply to any Representative or observer if an intervention delivered after the Presiding Officer has declared the list closed makes this desirable.

Rule 10 - Procedural Motions

(1) During the discussion of any matter, a Representative may rise to make a point of order, and the point of order shall be immediately decided by the Presiding Officer. A Representative may appeal against the ruling of the Presiding Officer. The appeal shall be immediately put to the vote, and the Presiding Officer's ruling shall stand unless a two-thirds majority of the Representatives present and voting otherwise decides. In such instances, a Representative rising to a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

(2) The following motions shall have precedence in the following order over all other proposals or motions before the Conference:

- (a) to suspend the session;
- (b) to adjourn the session;
- (c) to adjourn the debate on the particular subject or question under discussion; and
- (d) to close the debate on the particular subject or question under discussion.

(3) In addition to the proposer of the motion in (2) above, a Representative from one other Party may speak in favour of the motion and a Representative of each of two Parties may speak against it, after which the motion shall be immediately put to a vote. The Presiding Officer may limit the time to be allowed to the speakers.

Rule 11 - Motions to open and reopen debates in Conference sessions

(1) Whenever the Conference considers a recommendation originating from the Committee of the Whole, where the discussion of the recommendation has been conducted with interpretation in the three working languages, there shall be no further discussion on the recommendation, and it shall immediately be decided upon, subject to paragraph (2) of this Rule.

(2) However, any Representative, if seconded by a Representative of another Party, may present a motion for the opening of debate on any recommendation. Permission to speak on the motion for opening the debate shall be granted only to the Representative presenting the motion and a seconder, and to a Representative of each of two Parties wishing to speak against, after which the motion shall immediately be put to the vote. A motion to open the debate shall be granted if, on a show of hands, two-thirds of the Representatives present and voting support the motion. While speaking on a motion to open the debate a Representative may not speak on the substance of the recommendation itself.

(3) Whenever the Conference considers a recommendation originating in plenary session, where the discussion of the recommendation has been conducted with interpretation in the three working languages, it may be reconsidered during the meeting only under the following circumstances.

(4) Any Representative, if seconded by a Representative of another Party, may present a motion for the reopening of debate. Permission to speak on the motion shall be granted only to the Representative presenting it and the seconder, and to a Representative of each of two Parties wishing to speak against the motion, after which the motion shall immediately be put to a vote. A motion to reopen the debate shall be granted if two-thirds of the Representatives present and voting support the motion. While speaking on a motion to reopen the debate, a Representative may not speak on the substance of the decision itself.

Rule 12 - Publicity of Debates

(1) All plenary sessions of the meeting shall be open to the public, except that in exceptional circumstances the Conference may decide, by a two-thirds majority of Representatives present and voting, that any single session be closed to the public.

(2) As a general rule, sessions of committees and working groups other than the Committee of the Whole shall be limited to Representatives and observers invited by the Chairs of the committees or working groups.

Part IV

Voting

Rule 13 - Methods of Voting

(1) Without prejudice to the provisions of Rule 1, paragraph 2, each Representative duly accredited according to Rule 3 shall have one vote. Regional economic integration organizations, in matters within their competence, shall exercise their right to vote with the number of votes

equal to the number of their member States that are Parties. In such case, the member States of such organizations shall not exercise their right individually.

(2) Representatives of Parties that are three or more years in arrears in the payment of its assessed contributions on the date of the opening session of the meeting of the Conference of the Parties shall not be eligible to vote. However, the Conference of the Parties may allow such Parties to exercise their right to vote if it is satisfied that the delay in payment arises from exceptional and unavoidable circumstances, and shall receive advice in this regard from the Standing Committee. The exceptional and unavoidable circumstances shall be communicated in advance by the Party concerned to the Standing Committee for consideration at its meeting prior to the meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

(3) The Conference shall normally vote by show of hands, but any Representative may request a roll-call vote. The roll-call vote shall be taken in the seating order of the delegations. The Presiding Officer may require a roll-call vote on the advice of the tellers where they are in doubt as to the actual number of votes cast and this is likely to be critical to the outcome.

(4) All votes in respect of the election of Officers or of prospective host countries shall be by secret ballot and, although it shall not normally be used, any Representative may request a secret ballot for other matters. If seconded, the question of whether a secret ballot should be held shall immediately be voted upon and decided by two-thirds majority. The motion for a secret ballot may not be conducted by secret ballot.

(5) Voting by roll-call or by secret ballot shall be expressed by "Yes", "No" or "Abstain". Only affirmative and negative votes shall be counted in calculating the number of votes cast.

(6) The Presiding Officer shall be responsible for the counting of the votes and shall announce the result. The Presiding Officer may be assisted by tellers appointed by the Secretariat.

(7) After the Presiding Officer has announced the beginning of the vote, it shall not be interrupted except by a Representative on a point of order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting. The Presiding Officer may permit Representatives to explain their votes either before or after the voting, and may limit the time to be allowed for such explanations.

Rule 14 - Majority

(1) The Parties shall make every effort to reach agreement on all matters by consensus.

(2) Except where otherwise provided for under the provisions of the Convention, all votes shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of votes cast.

Rule 15 - Procedure for Voting on Motions and Amendments

(1) Any Representative may propose an amendment to a draft resolution or other document. The Presiding Officer may permit the immediate discussion and consideration of amendments to draft resolutions and other documents, even though such amendments have not been circulated previously.

(2) A Representative may move that parts of a proposal or of an amendment be voted on separately. If objection is made to the request for such division, the motion for division shall be voted upon first. Permission to speak on the motion for division shall be accorded only to a Representative from each of two Parties wishing to speak in favour of the motion and a Representative from each of two Parties wishing to speak against the motion. If the motion for division is carried, those parts of the proposal or amendment that are subsequently approved shall be put to the vote as a whole. If all operative parts of the proposal or the amendment have been rejected, the proposal or the amendment shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

(3) When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the Conference shall vote first on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal and then on the amendment next furthest removed therefrom, and so on until all amendments have been put to the vote. When, however, the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter amendment shall not be put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted upon. A motion is considered an amendment to a proposal if it merely adds to, deletes or revises part of that proposal.

(4) If two or more proposals relate to the same question, the Conference shall, unless it decides otherwise, vote on the proposals in the order in which they have been submitted. The Conference may, after voting on a proposal, decide whether to vote on the next proposal.

Rule 16 – Elections

(1) If in an election to fill one place no candidate obtains the required majority in the first ballot, a second ballot shall be taken restricted to the two candidates obtaining the largest number of votes. If in the second ballot the votes are equally divided, the Presiding Officer shall decide between the candidates by drawing lots.

(2) If in the first ballot there is a tie amongst candidates obtaining the second largest number of votes, a special ballot shall be held amongst them to reduce the number of candidates to two.

(3) In the case of a tie amongst three or more candidates obtaining the largest number of votes in the first ballot, a special ballot shall be held amongst them to reduce the number of candidates to two. If a tie then results amongst two or more candidates, the Presiding Officer shall reduce the number to two by drawing lots, and a further ballot shall be held in accordance with paragraph (1) of this Rule.

Part V

Committees and working groups

Rule 17 - Establishment of Committees and Working Groups

(1) In addition to the Credentials Committee, the Conference of the Parties shall establish a committee to forward the business of the meeting. This committee shall be called the Committee of the Whole. It shall be responsible for making recommendations to the Conference on any matter of a scientific or technical nature, including proposals to amend the Appendices of the

Convention, as well as recommendations concerning financial, administrative and any other matter to be decided upon by the Conference.

- (2) The Conference and the Committee of the Whole may establish such working groups as may be necessary to enable them to carry out their functions. They shall define the terms of reference and composition of each working group, the size of which shall be limited according to the number of places available in assembly rooms.
- (3) The Credentials Committee and each working group shall elect their own officers.

Part VI

Languages and Records

Rule 18 - Official and Working Languages

- (1) English, French and Spanish shall be the official and working languages of the meeting.
- (2) Speeches made in any of the working languages shall be simultaneously interpreted into the other working languages.
- (3) The official documents of the meeting shall be distributed in the working languages.
- (4) With the exception of the Committee of the Whole, where simultaneous interpretation will be provided, simultaneous interpretation in sessions of other committees and working groups will not normally be available.

Rule 19 - Other Languages

- (1) A Representative may speak in a language other than a working language. They shall be responsible for providing interpretation into a working language, and interpretation by the Secretariat into the other working languages may be based upon that interpretation.
- (2) Any document submitted to the Secretariat in any language other than a working language shall be accompanied by a translation into one of the working languages.

Rule 20 - Summary Records

- (1) Summary records of the meeting shall be circulated to all Parties in the official languages of the meeting.
- (2) Committees and working groups shall decide upon the form in which their records shall be prepared.

Part VII

Submission of documents

Rule 21- Submission of Proposals for Amendment of the Convention and its Appendices

- (1) As a general rule, proposals for amendment of the Convention and its Appendices shall, subject to any provisions of the Convention itself, have been communicated at least 150 days before the meeting to the Secretariat, which shall circulate them to all Parties in the working languages of the meeting as soon as possible after receipt.
- (2) The Representative of the Party that has submitted a proposal for amendment of Appendices I or II may, at any time, withdraw the proposal or amend it to reduce its scope² or to make it more precise. Once a proposal has been withdrawn, it may not be re-submitted during the meeting. Once a proposal has been amended to reduce its scope, it may not be reamended during the meeting to increase the scope of the amended proposal.
- (3) Any other Representative may propose an amendment to a proposal for amendment of Appendix I or II to reduce its scope² or to make it more precise.
- (4) The Presiding Officer may permit the immediate discussion and consideration of a proposed amendment referred to in paragraph (3) of this Rule even though it has not been circulated previously.

Rule 22 - Submission of Resolutions and Recommendations

- (1) Parties must submit any proposed Resolutions and Recommendations that include a scientific element to the Executive Secretary at least 150 days prior to the commencement of the meeting.
- (2) Parties should endeavour to submit any proposed Resolutions and Recommendations not including a scientific element to Executive Secretary within the timeline set out in paragraph (1), and in any event Parties must submit such proposals at least 90 days prior to the commencement of the meeting.
- (3) All proposed Resolutions and Recommendations that include a scientific element shall be submitted by the Executive Secretary to the Scientific Council for scrutiny of their scientific and technical accuracy at least 120 days prior to the commencement of the meeting. The Scientific Council shall provide appropriate advice to the Standing Committee on all proposed Resolutions and Recommendations.
- (4) The Executive Secretary shall transmit the documents to the Conference of the Parties at least 60 days before the meeting.

² The phrase “reduce its scope” includes situations, such as amending a proposal to include a species in Appendix I so as to include that same species in Appendix II; and amending a species listing proposal to include fewer populations. However, it does not include situations, such as amending a proposal to include a species in Appendix II to include that same species in Appendix I; or amending a species listing proposal to add populations to the proposal or include different populations in the proposal.

(5) Proposed Resolutions and Recommendations arising out of discussion of documents submitted in accordance with paragraphs (1) to (4) may be discussed at any plenary session of the meeting provided copies of them have been circulated to all delegations not later than the day preceding the session. The Presiding Officer may also permit the discussion and consideration of urgent proposals arising after the period prescribed in the first sentence of this paragraph provided that they relate to proposed amendments which have been circulated and that their consideration will not unduly inhibit the proceedings of the Conference.

Part VIII

Rules of Procedure of committees and working groups

Rule 23 - Procedure

Insofar as they are applicable, these Rules shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the proceedings of committees and working groups.

Part IX

Amendment to the Rules of Procedure

Rule 24 – Amendment

- (1) The Rules adopted by the Conference of the Parties shall remain in effect until Rules of Procedure are adopted at the start of the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
- (2) These rules may be amended by decision of the Conference. Amendments to these Rules shall be decided by a two-thirds majority of votes cast.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

 UNEP/CMS/COP11/REPORT
ANNEX III

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

AGENDA OF THE MEETING

AGENDA ITEM		DOCUMENT
I. Opening of the Meeting and Organizational Matters		
1.	Opening of the Meeting	No document
2.	Welcoming Addresses	No document
3.	Keynote Address	No document
4.	Rules of Procedure	COP11/Doc.4
5.	Election of Officers	No document
6.	Adoption of the Agenda and Meeting Schedule	-
6.1	Agenda and Documents	COP11/Doc.6.1
6.2	Annotated Agenda and Meeting Schedule	COP11/Doc.6.2
7.	Establishment of Credentials Committee and Other Sessional Committees	No document
8.	Admission of Observers	COP11/Doc.8
II. Reports		
9.	Report of UNEP	COP11/Doc.9
10.	Reports and Recommendations of the Subsidiary Bodies of the Convention	-
10.1	Standing Committee	No document
10.2	Scientific Council	No document
11.	Statement from States	-
11.1	Depositary and Host Country	COP11/Doc.11.1
11.2	Party States (including REIOs)	No document
11.3	Non-Party States	No document

AGENDA ITEM		DOCUMENT
12.	Report of the Secretariat	-
	12.1 Overview of Secretariat Activities	No document
	12.2 Report on CMS Activities in North America	COP11/Doc.12.2
13.	Statements on Cooperation	-
	13.1 Biodiversity-related MEAs	No document
	13.2 Other Intergovernmental Bodies	No document
	13.3 Non-Governmental Organizations	No document
III. Administrative and Budgetary Matters		
14.	Budget and Administration	-
	14.1 Execution of CMS Budget 2012-2014	COP11/Doc.14.1
	14.2 Draft Costed Programme of Work 2015-2017	COP11/Doc.14.2
	14.3 Draft Budget for 2015-2017	COP11/Doc.14.3*
	14.4 Resource Mobilization	COP11/Doc.14.4
IV. Strategic and Institutional Matters		
15.	CMS Strategic Plan	-
	15.1 Assessment of the Implementation of the Strategic Plan 2006-2014	COP11/Doc.15.1
	15.2 Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023	COP11/Doc.15.2*
16.	Future Shape and Strategies of CMS and the CMS Family	-
	16.1 Short- and Medium-term Activities under Resolution 10.9	COP11/Doc.16.1
	16.2 Synergies with the wider CMS Family: Analysis for shared common services	COP11/Doc.16.2*
17.	Other Strategic and Institutional Matters	-
	17.1 Options for the Restructuring of the Scientific Council	COP11/Doc.17.1*
	17.2 Elections and Appointments to Scientific Council and Standing Committee	COP11/Doc.17.2
	17.3 Gap Analysis of the Convention on Migratory Species	COP11/Doc.17.3
V. Interpretation and Implementation of the Convention		
18.	Procedural Issues	-
	18.1 Arrangements for Meetings of the Conference of the Parties	COP11/Doc.18.1*
	18.2 Repeal of Resolutions	COP11/Doc.18.2*
	18.3 A Review Process for the Convention	COP11/Doc.18.3*
19.	Communication, Information and Outreach	-
	19.1 Implementation of the Outreach and Communication Plan 2012-2014	COP11/Doc.19.1
	19.2 Communication, Information and Outreach Plan 2015-2017	COP11/Doc.19.2*
	19.3 Analysis and Synthesis of National Reports	COP11/Doc.19.3
	19.4 World Migratory Bird Day	COP11/Doc.19.4*

AGENDA ITEM			DOCUMENT
20.	Capacity Building		-
	20.1	Implementation of the Capacity Building Strategy 2012-2014	COP11/Doc.20.1
	20.2	Capacity Building Strategy 2015-2017	COP11/Doc.20.2
21.	Synergies and Partnerships		-
	21.1	Report on Synergies and Partnerships	COP11/Doc.21.1
	21.2	Draft Resolution: Synergies and Partnerships	COP11/Doc.21.2*
	21.3	Draft Resolution: Enhancing the Relationship between the CMS Family and the Civil Society	COP11/Doc.21.3*
22.	CMS Instruments		-
	22.1	Implementation of Existing Instruments	COP11/Doc.22.1
	22.2	Developing, Resourcing and Servicing CMS Agreements	COP11/Doc.22.2*
	22.3	Assessment of MoUs and their Viability	COP11/Doc.22.3
	22.4	Concerted and Cooperative Actions	COP11/Doc.22.4*
23.	Conservation Issues		-
	23.1	Avian Species	-
	23.1.1	Programme of Work for Migratory Birds and Flyways	COP11/Doc.23.1.1*
	23.1.2	Guidelines to Prevent Poisoning of Migratory Birds	COP11/Doc.23.1.2*
	23.1.3	Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds	COP11/Doc.23.1.3*
	23.1.4	Conservation of Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region	COP11/Doc.23.1.4*
	23.1.5	Conservation of the Saker Falcon	-
		23.1.5.1 Summary Report of the Saker Falcon Task Force	COP11/Doc.23.1.5.1*
		23.1.5.2 Saker Falcon Global Action Plan (SakerGAP)	COP11/Doc.23.1.5.2
	23.1.6	Bird Taxonomy	COP11/Doc.23.1.6*
	23.2	Aquatic Species	-
	23.2.1	Conservation of Migratory Sharks and Rays	COP11/Doc.23.2.1*
	23.2.2	Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean	COP11/Doc.23.2.2*
	23.2.3	Live Captures of Cetaceans from the Wild for Commercial Purposes	COP11/Doc.23.2.3*
	23.2.4	Conservation Implications of Cetacean Culture	COP11/Doc.23.2.4*
	23.3	Terrestrial Species	-
	23.3.1	Central Asian Mammals Initiative	COP11/Doc.23.3.1*
	23.3.2	Guidelines on Wildlife-friendly Infrastructure Design for Central Asia	COP11/Doc.23.3.2
	23.3.3	Draft Action Plan for the Conservation of Argali	COP11/Doc.23.3.3

AGENDA ITEM			DOCUMENT
23.4	Crosscutting Conservation Issues		-
	23.4.1	Ecological Networks	-
		23.4.1.1 Application of Ecological Networks to CMS	COP11/Doc. 23.4.1.1*
		23.4.1.2 Strategic Review of Aspects of Ecological Networks relating to Migratory Species	COP11/Doc. 23.4.1.2
	23.4.2	Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species	COP11/Doc. 23.4.2*
	23.4.3	Renewable Energy Technologies Deployment and Migratory Species	-
		23.4.3.1 Renewable Energy and Migratory Species	COP11/Doc. 23.4.3.1*
		23.4.3.2 Guidelines for Sustainable Deployment	COP11/Doc. 23.4.3.2
	23.4.4	Invasive Alien Species	COP11/Doc. 23.4.4*
	23.4.5	Sustainable Boat-Based Wildlife Watching Tourism	COP11/Doc. 23.4.5*
	23.4.6	Management of Marine Debris	COP11/Doc. 23.4.6*
	23.4.7	Wildlife Crime	COP11/Doc. 23.4.7*
24.	Amendment of CMS Appendices		-
	24.1	Proposals for Amendment of Appendices I and II of the Convention	COP11/Doc.24.1
		24.1.1 Proposal for the inclusion of species on Appendix I and/or II	-
		24.1.x Proposal submitted for the inclusion of species on Appendix I and/or II	COP11/Doc.24.1.1 to 18
	24.2	Criteria for Amendment of the Appendices	COP11/Doc.24.2*
VI. Formal and Concluding Business			
25.	Interim and Final Reports of the Credentials Committee		No document
26.	Reports of Sessional Committees		No document
27.	Adoption of Resolutions and Amendments to the Appendices		No document
28.	Date and Venue of 12 th Meeting of the COP		COP11/Doc.28*
29.	Adoption of the Report		No document
30.	Any Other Business		No document
31.	Closure of the Meeting		No document

* Documents marked with an asterisk included a resolution



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/COP11/REPORT
ANNEX IV

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

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

* Documents marked with an asterisk include a resolution

Document No. (Agenda Item No. (in bold))	Title of Document
Conference Papers	
COP11/Doc.4/Rev.2	Rules of Procedure
COP11/Doc.6.1/Rev.2	Agenda and Documents
COP11/Doc.6.2/Rev.1	Annotated Agenda and Meeting Schedule
COP11/Doc.8/Rev.1	Admission of Observers
COP11/Doc.9 (English only)	UNEP Report to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals at its 11 th Meeting
COP11/Doc.11.1	Report of Depositary
COP11/Doc.12.2	CMS Accomplishments North America Region
COP11/Doc.14.1	Execution of the CMS Budget during the 2012-2014 Triennium
COP11/Doc.14.2/Rev.1	Draft Costed Programme of Work 2015-2017
COP11/Doc.14.3/Rev.1*	Proposed Budget for the Triennium 2015-2017
COP11/Doc.14.4/Rev.1	Resource Mobilization
COP11/Doc.15.1	Assessment of the Implementation of the Strategic Plan 2006-2014
COP11/Doc.15.2*	Final Draft Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023
COP11/Doc.16.1	Future Structure and Strategies of CMS: <i>Short- and Medium-term Activities under Resolution 10.9</i>
COP11/Doc.16.2*	Analysis of shared Common Services between CMS Family Instruments
COP11/Doc.17.1*	Options for the Restructuring of the Scientific Council

Document No. (Agenda Item No. (in bold))	Title of Document
COP11/Doc.17.2	Nominations for the COP-Appointed Councillors for Aquatic Mammals and Birds
COP11/Doc.17.3	Draft Global Gap Analysis of the Convention on Migratory Species
COP11/Doc.18.1*	Arrangements for Meetings of the Conference of the Parties
COP11/Doc.18.2*	Repeal of Resolutions and Recommendations
COP11/Doc.18.3/Rev.1	Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Convention through a Process to Review Implementation
COP11/Doc.19.1	Implementation of the Outreach and Communication Plan 2012-2014
COP11/Doc.19.2/Rev.1*	Communication, Information and Outreach Plan 2015-2017 Promoting Global Action for Migratory Species
COP11/Doc.19.3	Analysis and Synthesis of National Reports
COP11/Doc.19.4*	World Migratory Bird Day
COP11/Doc.20.1	Implementation of the Capacity Building Work Plan 2012-2014
COP11/Doc.20.2	CMS Capacity Building Strategy 2015-2017
COP11/Doc.21.1	Report on Synergies and Partnerships
COP11/Doc.21.2*	Draft Resolution on Synergies and Partnerships
COP11/Doc.21.3/Rev.1*	Enhancing the Relationship between the CMS Family and the Civil Society
COP11/Doc.22.1	Implementation of Existing CMS Instruments
COP11/Doc.22.2*	Developing, Resourcing and Servicing CMS Agreements: A Policy Approach
COP11/Doc.22.3	An Assessment of MoUs and their Viability
COP11/Doc.22.4*	Concerted and Cooperative Actions
COP11/Doc.23.1.1*	Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways
COP11/Doc.23.1.2*	Review and Guidelines to Prevent the Risk of Poisoning of Migratory Birds
COP11/Doc.23.1.3*	Preventing the Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds
COP11/Doc.23.1.4/Rev.1*	Conservation of Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region
COP11/Doc.23.1.5.1*	Summary Report of the Saker Falcon Task Force
COP11/Doc.23.1.5.2 (GAP English only)	Saker Falcon <i>Falco cherrug</i> Global Action Plan (SakerGAP), including a Management and Monitoring System to Conserve the Species
COP11/Doc.23.1.6*	The Taxonomy and Nomenclature of Birds listed on the CMS Appendices
COP11/Doc.23.2.1*	Conservation of Migratory Sharks and Rays
COP11/Doc.23.2.2/Rev.1*	Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean
COP11/Doc.23.2.3/Rev.1*	Live Captures of Cetaceans from the Wild for Commercial Purposes
COP11/Doc.23.2.4*	Conservation Implications of Cetacean Culture

Document No. (Agenda Item No. (in bold))	Title of Document
COP11/Doc. 23.3.1 /Rev.1*	Central Asian Mammals Initiative (CAMI)
COP11/Doc. 23.3.2	Guidelines on Mitigating the Impact of Linear Infrastructure and Related Disturbance on Mammals in Central Asia
COP11/Doc. 23.3.3	Draft International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Argali
COP11/Doc. 23.4.1.1 *	Review of the Application of Ecological Networks to CMS
COP11/Doc. 23.4.1.2	Ecological Networks: A Strategic Review of Aspects relating to Migratory Species
COP11/Doc. 23.4.2 *	Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species
COP11/Doc. 23.4.3.1 *	Renewable Energy and Migratory Species
COP11/Doc. 23.4.3.2	Renewable Energy Technologies and Migratory Species: Guidelines for Sustainable Deployment
COP11/Doc. 23.4.4 *	Review of the Impact of Invasive Alien Species on Species under the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)
COP11/Doc. 23.4.5 *	Sustainable Boat-Based Wildlife Watching Tourism
COP11/Doc. 23.4.6 *	Management of Marine Debris
COP11/Doc. 23.4.7 /Rev.1*	Fighting Wildlife Crime Within and Beyond Borders
COP11/Doc. 24.1	Proposals to Amend the Appendices of the Convention
COP11/Doc.24.1/Addendum	Comments from the Parties on the Proposals for Amendment of Appendices I and II of the Convention
COP11/Doc. 24.1.x	Proposal submitted for the inclusion of species on Appendix I and/or II
COP11/Doc.24.1.1	Proposal for the inclusion of the Mediterranean subpopulation of Cuvier's beaked whale (<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>) on CMS Appendix I
COP11/Doc.24.1.2/Rev.1	Proposal for the inclusion of the Asiatic Lion (<i>Panthera leo persica</i>) on CMS Appendix I and all other Subspecies of <i>Panthera leo</i> on CMS Appendix II
COP11/Doc.24.1.3	Proposal for the inclusion of the Red-fronted Gazelle (<i>Eudorcas rufifrons</i>) on CMS Appendix I
COP11/Doc.24.1.4/Rev.1	Proposal for the inclusion of the global population of Great Bustard, (<i>Otis tarda</i>) on CMS Appendix I
COP11/Doc.24.1.5/Rev.1	Proposal for the inclusion of the Semipalmated Sandpiper (<i>Calidris pusilla</i>) on CMS Appendix I
COP11/Doc.24.1.6	Proposal for the inclusion of the Great Knot (<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>) on CMS Appendix I
COP11/Doc.24.1.7	Proposal for the inclusion of the European Rollder (<i>Coracias garrulous</i>) on CMS Appendix I
COP11/Doc.24.1.8	Proposal for the inclusion of the all species of Sawfishes (Family Pristidae) on CMS Appendix I and II
COP11/Doc.24.1.9/Rev.1	Proposal for the inclusion of the Reef Manta Ray (<i>Manta alfredi</i>) on CMS Appendix I and II

Document No. (Agenda Item No. (in bold))	Title of Document
COP11/Doc.24.1.9/Addendum	Addendum to the Proposal for the inclusion of the Reef Manta Ray (<i>Manta alfredi</i>) in CMS Appendix I and II
COP11/Doc.24.1.10/Rev.1	Proposal for the inclusion of all species of Mobula Rays (Genus <i>Mobula</i>) on CMS Appendix I and II
COP11/Doc.24.1.10/Addendum	Addendum to the Proposal for the inclusion of all species of Mobula Rays (Genus <i>Mobula</i>) on CMS Appendix I and II
COP11/Doc.24.1.11/Rev.2 (English only)	Proposal for the inclusion of the Polar Bear (<i>Ursus maritimus</i>) on CMS Appendix II
COP11/Doc.24.1.12 (English only)	Proposal for the inclusion of the White-eared Kob (<i>Kobus kob leucotis</i>) on CMS Appendix II
COP11/Doc.24.1.13 (English and Spanish only)	Proposal for the inclusion of the Canada Warbler (<i>Cardellina Canadensis</i>) on CMS Appendix II
COP11/Doc.24.1.14/Rev.1	Proposal for the inclusion of the Silky Shark (<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>) on CMS Appendix II
COP11/Doc.24.1.15/Corr2	Proposal for the inclusion of the Great Hammerhead Shark (<i>Sphyrna mokarran</i>) on CMS Appendix II
COP11/Doc.24.1.16/Rev.1/ Corr2	Proposal for the inclusion of the Scalloped Hammerhead Shark (<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>) on CMS Appendix II
COP11/Doc.24.1.17	Proposal for the inclusion of all species of Thresher Shark, Genus <i>Alopias</i> on CMS Appendix II
COP11/Doc.24.1.18/Rev.1	Proposal for the inclusion of the European eel (<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>) on CMS Appendix II
COP11/Doc.24.2/Rev.1*	Assessing Proposals for the Amendment of the CMS Appendices
COP11/Doc.28*	Arrangements for Hosting the 11 th and 12 th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties
Document No.	Title of Document
Information Documents	
COP11/Inf.1	Text of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
COP11/Inf.2	Appendices I and II of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)
COP11/Inf.3	Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (as at 1 October 2014)
COP11/Inf.4	List of National Focal Points
COP11/Inf.5	List of CMS Scientific Councillors / Liste des Conseillers scientifiques de la CMS / Lista de los Consejeros científicos de la CMS
COP11/Inf.6/Rev.1 (English only)	List of Range States of Migratory Species included in the CMS Appendices
COP11/Inf.7 (English only)	CMS Resolutions and Recommendations: 1985-2011
COP11/Inf.8	Report of the 18 th Meeting of the Scientific Council of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn, 1-3 July 2014)

Document No.	Title of Document
COP11/Inf.9	Draft Report of the 41st Meeting of the CMS Standing Committee (Bonn, 27-28 November 2013)
COP11/Inf.10	Draft Report of the 42nd Meeting of the Standing Committee (Quito, 2 November 2014)
COP11/Inf.11.x	Opening Statements
COP11/Inf.12.x	Reports from Secretariats of Article IV Agreements already concluded
COP11/Inf.12.1 (<i>English only</i>)	Progress Report on the Implementation of the Agreement on the Conservation of Gorillas
COP11/Inf.12.2 (<i>English only</i>)	Progress Report on the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area (ACCOBAMS)
COP11/Inf.12.3 (<i>English only</i>)	Progress Report on the Agreement on the Conservation of small Cetaceans of the Baltic, North East Atlantic, Irish and North Seas (ASCOBANS)
COP11/Inf.12.4 (<i>English only</i>)	Progress Report on the Agreement on the Conservation of Populations of European Bats (EUROBATS)
COP11/Inf.13.x	Reports from Organizations
COP11/Inf.14	List of Participants / Lista de participantes / Liste des participants
COP11/Inf.15 (<i>English only</i>)	A National Affiliation (<i>Inside document summary also in French and Spanish</i>)
COP11/Inf.16 (<i>English only</i>)	Scientific Statements on Wildlife and Human Health Risks from Lead-based Ammunition in the Environment
COP11/Inf.17 (<i>English only</i>)	Review of the Global Conservation Status of the Asian Houbara Bustard (<i>Chlamydotis macqueenii</i>)
COP11/Inf.18 (<i>English only</i>)	Report of the CMS Scientific Council Workshop on the Conservation Implications on Cetacean Culture
COP11/Inf.19 (<i>Russian</i>)	Draft International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of Argali (Russian version)
COP11/Inf.20	National Report of Parties on the Implementation of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
COP11/Inf.21 (<i>English only</i>)	Assessment of Gaps and Needs in Migratory Mammal Conservation in Central Asia
COP11/Inf.22 (<i>English only</i>)	Ecological Networks: Case Studies, Challenges and Lessons Learned
COP11/Inf.23 (<i>English only</i>)	A Review of Marine Migratory Species and the Information Used to Describe Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs)
COP11/Inf.24 (<i>English only</i>)	Resolution to Establish the IOSEA Network of Sites of Importance for Marine Turtles in the Indian Ocean- South-East Asia region
COP11/Inf.25 (<i>English only</i>)	Criteria for the Evaluation of Nominations to the Network of sites of importance for Marine Turtles in the Indian Ocean- South-East Asia Region
COP11/Inf.26 (<i>English only</i>)	Renewable Energy Technology Deployment and Migratory Species: an Overview
COP11/Inf.27 (<i>English only</i>)	Report I: Migratory Species, Marine Debris and its Management

Document No.	Title of Document
COP11/Inf.28 (<i>English only</i>)	Report II: Marine Debris and Commercial Marine Vessel Best Practice
COP11/Inf.29 (<i>English only</i>)	Report III: Marine Debris Public Awareness and Education Campaigns
COP11/Inf.30/Rev.1	The Conservation Status of Migratory Sharks
COP11/Inf.31 (<i>English only</i>)	A History of “AGREEMENTS” under Article IV.3 and “agreements” under Article IV.4 in the Convention on Migratory Species
COP11/Inf.32 (<i>English only</i>)	Review of the Impact of Invasive Alien Species on Species Protected under the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS): Report
COP11/Inf.33 (<i>English only</i>)	Conservation Statements for Numeniini Species
COP11/Inf.34 (<i>English only</i>)	Review of the Ecological Effects of Poisoning on Migratory Birds: Report
COP11/Inf.35 (<i>English only</i>)	The Taxonomy and Nomenclature of Birds listed on the CMS Appendices: Supplementary Information
COP11/Inf.36 (<i>English only</i>)	Taking of Cetaceans and Dolphinaria: a Legal Analysis within the Framework of ACCOBAMS
COP11/Inf.37 (<i>English only</i>)	Identification of Cetaceans for the needs of CITES
COP11/Inf.38 (<i>English only</i>)	Development of a Rapid Management-Risk Assessment Method for Fish Species through its Application to Sharks
COP11/Inf.39 (<i>English only</i>)	A High Quality Whale watching certificate in the ACCOBAMS Area
COP11/Inf.40 (<i>English only</i>)	2012 Report of CMS in North America
COP11/Inf.41 (<i>English only</i>)	2013 Report on CMS Activities in North America
COP11/Inf.42 (<i>English only</i>)	Analysis of National Reports to CMS 2014
COP11/Inf.43/Rev.1 (<i>Russian</i>)	Saker Falcon <i>Falco cherrug</i> Global Action Plan (SakerGAP) (Russian Version)
COP11/Inf.44 (<i>English only</i>)	Proposals for Concerted and Cooperative Action Bird Species for Consideration by COP11
COP11/Inf.45 (<i>Arabic</i>)	Saker Falcon <i>Falco cherrug</i> Global Action Plan (SakerGAP) (Arabic Version)
COP11/Inf.46 (<i>English only</i>)	Comments received on the Draft Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean
Conference Room Papers (CRP)	
COP11/CRP1	Draft Resolution on Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023
COP11/CRP2	Draft Resolution Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species
COP11/CRP3	Draft Resolution Enhancing the Relationship between the CMS Family and Civil Society
COP11/CRP4/Rev.1	Draft Resolution Conservation and Management of the African Lion, <i>Panthera leo</i>

Document No.	Title of Document
COP11/CRP5	Draft Resolution Future CMS Activities Related to Invasive Alien Species
COP11/CRP6	Draft Resolution Review of Decisions
COP11/CRP7/Rev.1	Revised: Draft Resolution Guidelines for Assessing Listing Proposals to Appendices I and II of the Convention
COP11/CRP8	Draft Resolution Arrangements for Meetings of the Conference of the Parties
COP11/CRP9	Draft Resolution on Sustainable Boat-Based Marine Wildlife Watching
COP11/CRP10	Draft Resolution on Renewable Energy and Migratory Species
COP11/CRP11	Draft Resolution Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds In the African-Eurasian Region
COP11/CRP12	Draft Resolution The Taxonomy and Nomenclature of Birds Listed on the CMS Appendices
COP11/CRP13	Draft Resolution Conservation Implications of Cetacean Culture
COP11/CRP14	Draft Resolution Management of Marine Debris
COP11/CRP15/Rev.1	Revised: Draft Resolution Live Captures of Cetaceans from the Wild for Commercial Purposes
COP11/CRP16	Draft Resolution Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle (<i>Caretta caretta</i>) in the South Pacific Ocean
COP11/CRP17	Draft Resolution The Central Asian Mammals Initiative
COP11/CRP18	Draft Resolution Advancing Ecological Networks to Address the Needs of Migratory Species
COP11/CRP19	Draft Resolution Fighting Wildlife Crime and Offences Within and Beyond Borders
COP11/CRP20	Draft Resolution Conservation of Migratory Sharks and Rays
COP11/CRP21	Draft Resolution Communication, Information and Outreach Plan
COP11/CRP22	Draft Resolution Concerted and Cooperative Actions
COP11/CRP23	Draft Resolution on Criteria for Assessing Proposals for New Agreements
COP11/CRP24	Draft Resolution Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Convention through a Process to Review Implementation
COP11/CRP25	Amendments to the Rules of Procedure
COP11/CRP26	Draft Resolution World Migratory Bird Day
COP11/CRP27	Draft Resolution Saker Falcon (<i>Falco Cherrug</i>) Global Action Plan (SakerGAP)
COP11/CRP28	Draft Resolution Enhancing Synergies and Common Services among CMS Family Instruments
COP11/CRP29	Draft Resolution Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways
COP11/CRP30	Draft Resolution The Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds
COP11/CRP31	Draft Resolution Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds

Document No.	Title of Document
COP11/CRP32	Draft Resolution Synergies and Partnerships
COP11/CRP33	Draft Resolution Restructuring of the Scientific Council
COP11/CRP34	Draft Resolution Financial and Administrative Matters
COP11/CRP35	Draft Resolution Arrangements for Hosting the 11 th and 12 th Meetings of the Conference of the Parties
Resolutions Adopted	
Resolution 11.1	Financial and Administrative Matters
Resolution 11.2	Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023
Resolution 11.3	Enhancing Synergies and Common Services among CMS Family Instruments
Resolution 11.4	Restructuring of the Scientific Council
Resolution 11.5	Arrangements for Meetings of the Conference of the Parties
Resolution 11.6	Review of Decisions
Resolution 11.7	Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Convention through a Process to Review Implementation
Resolution 11.8	Communication, Information and Outreach Plan
Resolution 11.9	World Migratory Bird Day
Resolution 11.10	Synergies and Partnerships
Resolution 11.11	Enhancing the Relationship between the CMS Family and Civil Society
Resolution 11.12	Criteria for Assessing Proposals for New Agreements
Resolution 11.13	Concerted and Cooperative Actions
Resolution 11.14	Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways
Resolution 11.15	Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds
Resolution 11.16	The Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds
Resolution 11.17	Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region
Resolution 11.18	Saker Falcon <i>Falco cherrug</i> Global Action Plan (SakerGAP)
Resolution 11.19	The Taxonomy and Nomenclature of Birds listed on the CMS Appendices
Resolution 11.20	Conservation of Migratory Sharks and Rays
Resolution 11.21	Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle (<i>Caretta caretta</i>) in the South Pacific Ocean
Resolution 11.22	Live Capture of Cetaceans from the Wild for Commercial Purposes
Resolution 11.23	Conservation Implications of Cetacean Culture
Resolution 11.24	The Central Asian Mammals Initiative
Resolution 11.25	Advancing Ecological Networks to Address the Needs of Migratory Species
Resolution 11.26	Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species
Resolution 11.27	Renewable Energy and Migratory Species

Document No.	Title of Document
Resolution 11.28	Future CMS Activities related to Invasive Alien Species
Resolution 11.29	Sustainable Boat-Based Marine Wildlife Watching
Resolution 11.30	Management of Marine Debris
Resolution 11.31	Fighting Wildlife Crime and Offences within and beyond Borders
Resolution 11.32	Conservation and Management of the African Lion, <i>Panthera leo</i>
Resolution 11.33	Guidelines for Assessing Listing Proposals to Appendices I and II of the Convention
Resolution 11.34	Arrangements for Hosting the 11 th and 12 th Meetings of the Conference of the Parties



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/COP11/REPORT
ANNEX V

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

REPORT OF THE 42ND MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS

Quito, Ecuador, 2 November 2014

Agenda Item 1: Opening remarks and introductions

1. The Chair of the Standing Committee, Mr. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah (Ghana) opened the Meeting.
2. The Executive Secretary, Mr. Bradnee Chambers welcomed all participants to the Meeting and to Quito and congratulated the local organizers on the quality of their preparations, the warmth of their welcome and the beauty of their country. He observed that all logistics and documents had been well prepared and that everything was in place for a successful COP11. The full list of participants is attached as Annex 2 to the present report.

Agenda Item 2: Adoption of the Agenda and Meeting schedule

Agenda Item 2.1: Provisional Agenda and Documents

Agenda Item 2.2: Annotated Agenda and Meeting Schedule

3. The Chair introduced documents UNEP/CMS/StC42/Doc.2.1/Rev.1: *Provisional Agenda and Documents* and asked whether any members wished to propose amendments.
4. The representative of Chile, in her role as Chair of the Finance and Budget Committee, asked for Agenda Item 9, the Report of the Finance and Budget Sub-Committee, to be considered before Agenda Item 8, the Report on the Implementation of the CMS Budget during the Triennium 2012-2014.

5. The Agenda was adopted, subject to inclusion of the amendment tabled by Chile. The Agenda is attached as Annex 1 to this report).

Agenda Item 3: Adoption of the Report of the 41st Meeting of the CMS Standing Committee

6. The Secretariat introduced document UNEP/CMS/StC42/Doc.3: *Draft Report of the 41st Meeting of the CMS Standing Committee, Bonn (Germany), 27-28 November 2013* noting that it had previously been circulated to the members of the Standing Committee and that written comments had been incorporated into the present version of the draft report.

7. The representative of New Zealand drew attention to Agenda Item 14, paragraph 78 of the document, which stated incorrectly that the online reporting system was not working (instead of now working). This error should be corrected.

8. There being no other comments, the Standing Committee approved the Report of the 41st Meeting, subject to inclusion of the minor correction tabled by New Zealand.

Agenda Item 4: Progress Report on activities since the 41st Meeting of the CMS Standing Committee

9. The Executive Secretary noted that this Agenda Item would be covered in depth during the COP. Nevertheless there was one item he wished to report to the Standing Committee regarding the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Standing Committee and UNEP. Following the 41st Meeting of the Standing Committee in November 2013, a draft MoU had been circulated among Committee members between 29 May and August 2014, and a number of comments had been received. At the same time, IPSAS, a new accounting system was being adopted by the UN, and some aspects of this were expected to have a significant influence on the MoU. For this and other reasons, UNEP had indicated a preference for postponing conclusion of the MoU.

10. The representative of UNEP confirmed the information presented by the Executive Secretary report, noting that the IPSAS accounting system was UN-wide and beyond the control of UNEP. In February 2014 the Executive Director of UNEP had established a Task Team composed of the MEA Secretariats administered by UNEP to examine the effectiveness of the administrative arrangements in place. There were two Working Groups covering administrative arrangements and programmatic cooperation, chaired respectively by the CITES and CBD Secretariats. The Working Groups will report to UNEP in January 2015 and it will be important to incorporate their findings into the revised draft MoU. Resolution 1.12 of the United Nations Environment Assembly at its first session on 27 June 2014 also dealt with the relationship between UNEP and MEAs and it would be important to take that Resolution into account in a revised draft MoU. For these reasons it was hoped that negotiations on the draft MoU would resume in the first quarter of 2015.

11. The Standing Committee noted the comments of the Executive Secretary and the representative of UNEP.

Agenda Item 5: Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023

12. The Secretariat introduced two documents: UNEP/CMS/StC42/Doc.5: *Final Draft Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023* and UNEP/CMS/StC42/Inf.2: *The Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023: 3rd and Final Draft*. The Chair of the Working Group on the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 had not yet arrived in Quito, and Ms. Anne Sutton (Secretariat) made a presentation on behalf of the Working Group.

13. The draft Strategic Plan had been developed with financial contributions from Germany, South Africa, Switzerland and UNEP. An extensive consultation process had generated strong support for building the draft Strategic Plan around the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and for broadened applicability to the whole international community. The draft Strategic Plan included five Strategic Goals and 16 Targets, which were more specific than the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and had an end date consistent with the CMS COP cycle. How to implement the plan had not been part of the current Working Group mandate, so it was proposed that a Companion Volume should be produced detailing delivery mechanisms and associated activities. The content of such a Companion Volume was scoped in Annex III to StC42/Doc.5.

14. The Chair invited comments from the floor.

15. The representative of Poland, a member of the Working Group on the Strategic Plan, thanked the Group for the quality of its work. For Poland, the most important point was that for each Strategic Goal the starting point should be described very clearly so that progress could be tracked effectively.

16. The Standing Committee noted the report of the Working Group. The Chair invited members to review the draft COP11 Resolution contained in Annex I of StC42/Doc.5 and hoped that members would join him in commending the draft Strategic Plan to the COP for adoption.

Agenda Item 6: Cooperation with other MEA Secretariats

17. The Executive Secretary reported that the CMS Secretariat had held discussions with the CBD and Ramsar Secretariats, with a view to establishing Joint Work Plans with each of them. It had been agreed that more time was needed to prepare draft Joint Work Plans but that this stage should be completed in time for consideration by StC44.

Agenda Item 6.1: Joint Work Plan with CITES

18. Ms. Melanie Virtue (Secretariat) introduced document UNEP/CMS/StC42/Doc.6.1: *Cooperation between CMS and CITES*. She recalled that the CITES and CMS Secretariats had been implementing Joint Work Plans since 2008. Annex 1 to the document contained a progress report on implementation of the 2nd Joint Work Plan 2012-2014. Annex II contained the draft 3rd Joint Work Plan 2015-2020. This took into account, *inter alia*, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, the CITES Strategic Vision and the proposed CMS Strategic Plan. The Joint Work Plan did not have cost implications for the CMS budget, but additional external funding would be sought for certain elements. Cooperative working by CITES and CMS could lead to efficiencies and synergies in fundraising efforts.

19. The Chair invited the Standing Committee to take note of the report on implementation of the Joint Work Plan 2012-2014 and to approve the draft Joint Work Plan for 2015-2020. He opened the floor for comments.

20. The CITES Secretariat thanked the CMS Secretariat for the document that had been tabled and for the work done over the last few years. The CITES Secretariat was pleased with the progress described in Annex I. There was a need to bear in mind that not all CITES Parties were Party to CMS. Some 63 States were Party to CITES but not to CMS and some CITES Parties attached higher priority than others to engaging with CMS. Nevertheless, the draft 3rd Joint Work Plan had already been endorsed by the CITES Standing Committee and it was to be hoped that the CMS Standing Committee would do likewise. A side event on 4 November, organized jointly by both Secretariats, would look in more detail at prospects for synergy and cooperation, at regional and national levels, as well as at global level.

21. In response to a question from the representative of Chile, the Executive Secretary noted the close cooperation between CMS and INFORMEA. Discussions were continuing with a view to strengthening collaboration further.

22. The representative of South Africa thanked the various Secretariats for their efforts to enhance synergies between MEAs, but noted the need for mechanisms that could help cascade the good work being done at global level to regional and national levels.

23. There being no further interventions, the Chair concluded that the Standing Committee had taken note of the work accomplished by the two Secretariats under the Joint Work Plan 2012-2014 and had approved the draft Joint Work Plan 2015-2020. He called on Standing Committee Members and other Parties to give strong support to the side event on 4 November 2014.

Agenda Item 7: Process for Election of the new Members of the Standing Committee for next triennium (and Budget Sub-Committee) in accordance with Res.9.15

24. Referring to document UNEP/CMS/Resolution 9.15: *Composition and Organisation of the Standing Committee*, the Executive Secretary remarked that effective regional coordination would be a central element of COP11, given the very full agenda. Rooms had been made available for regional meetings and the times for the first such meetings notified to all delegates. One of the most important tasks would be the nomination of candidates for election as Regional Representatives and Alternate Representatives in the new Standing Committee. He recalled that Parties having already served two consecutive terms as Regional Representative would not be eligible for re-election. Parties that had served only one term would be eligible for re-election, while there were no restrictions on the number of terms that could be served by Alternate Representatives. Africa and Europe were entitled to three Regional Representatives each, Americas and Asia two Regional Representatives, and Oceania one. The regional groupings were invited to advise the Secretariat as soon as possible of their nominations; these would then be put before Plenary for adoption on the final day of the COP.

25. It had previously been decided by the Standing Committee that nominations for the Sub-Committee on Finance & Budget should be drawn from among the new Standing Committee members. This would avoid the significant additional travel costs incurred if Sub-

Committee members were elected from outside the Standing Committee, as had been the case during the 2012-2014 triennium.

26. There being no questions from the floor, the Chair concluded that the points made by the Executive Secretary had been duly noted by the Standing Committee.

Agenda Item 9: Report of the Finance and Budget Sub-Committee

27. At the request of the Chair of the Finance & Budget Sub-Committee, this Agenda Item was taken before Agenda Item 8: *Financial and Human resources*.

28. Ms. Nancy Céspedes (Chile), Chair of the Finance & Budget Sub-Committee recalled two decisions taken by StC41:

- (a) Financial reports should be produced by the Secretariat every six months for consideration of the Finance & Budget Sub-Committee; and
- (b) Members of the Sub-Committee, should, in future, be elected from among the members of the Standing Committee.

29. In conformity with decision (a), the Sub-Committee received the Secretariat's financial report for 1 January to 31 July 2014 in August 2014. This information had also been used in preparing document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.14.1: *Execution of the CMS Budget during the 2012-2014 Triennium*. The Chair of the Sub-Committee had received an e-mail from the Secretariat questioning if it would be necessary to hold a meeting of the Sub-Committee prior to COP11, since detailed budgetary discussions would be taking place at the COP. She had circulated that email to members of the Sub-Committee and received only two comments; one from a Sub-Committee member and one from an observer.

30. Ms. Céspedes noted that although it had been agreed at StC41 that the draft budget for 2015-2017 should be drawn up with the support of the Sub-Committee, the Sub-Committee had not, in fact, received any request from the Secretariat to support the development of the draft budget for the forthcoming triennium.

31. There being no questions or comments, the Chair of the Standing Committee concluded that the Committee had taken due note of the comments made by the Chair of the Finance & Budget Sub-Committee.

Agenda Item 8: Financial and Human resources

32. At the request of the Chair of the Finance & Budget Sub-Committee, this Agenda Item was taken after Agenda Item 9: *Report of the Finance & Budget Sub-Committee*.

Agenda Item 8.1: Report on the Implementation of the CMS Budget during the Triennium 2012-2014

33. Mr. Bruce Noronha (Secretariat) introduced document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.14.1: *Execution of the CMS Budget during the 2012-2014 Triennium*. This represented the situation as of 31 July 2014. It contained three elements:

- Status of the Trust Fund for Assessed Contributions as at 31 December 2013
- Status of Contributions (income)
- Status of budget implementation for staff and operations (expenditure)

34. As of 31 December 2013, the balance of the Trust Fund was €867,393. Of that amount, approximately €650,000 was committed for the 2014 budget. Therefore the uncommitted Fund balance was €217,685. It was important to consider that the Fund balance contained unpaid pledges - an amount that had been rising, as shown in Table 3 of the document, standing at €345,981 as of 31 December 2013. Liquidity of the Fund therefore relied on unspent carry-overs and operating reserves. To address this trend the Secretariat has redoubled its efforts to urge Parties to pay their outstanding contributions for 2013 and prior years, and all corresponding invoices had been reissued. In response to these measures the balance of unpaid pledges for 2013 and prior years had fallen to €204,000 by 31 July 2014, and to €174,000 by 31 October 2014. Annex I provided an overview of the contributions status for each Party.

35. With regard to the 2014 budget, the total of unpaid contributions stood at €578,000 on 31 July 2014. However, as of 31 October 2014, this had fallen to approximately €550,000, of which €425,000 was at an advanced stage of processing. The 2014 year-end balance of unpaid pledges was expected to be slightly lower than for 2013.

36. With regard to expenditures, all the resources allocated for staff and operations costs in 2014 would be fully allocated. The information presented in the document had been reviewed in the light of expenditure during the period August to October 2014 and projections remained effectively unchanged.

37. Referring to the last two tables presented in Annex II, it was important to take into account that most activities with no or low expenditure when the document was compiled related to COP activities. It was expected that all such funds would be fully allocated.

38. The Chair opened the floor for comment.

39. The representative of South Africa noted that Table 6 (Savings as of 31 December 2013 rephased into 2014) appeared to indicate that savings from the core budget had been used to fund JPO positions. It was her understanding that such positions were sponsored by Parties and should not be funded from the core budget.

40. Mr. Noronha (Secretariat) recalled that StC41 had approved utilization of core budget savings to support the fourth year of a JPO position.

41. The representative of South Africa responded that it was a standard principle that Parties sponsor JPO positions. It was undesirable to set a precedent of such a position being funded from the core budget, even if such rephasing had been endorsed by the Standing Committee. It would have been preferable to see how the savings could have been utilized for other purposes.

42. The Executive Secretary stressed that the positions supported by the rephasing were temporary positions, not permanent core budget positions. The core budget savings enabled two positions to be extended exceptionally.

43. Several members, including the representatives of Chile, South Africa and Uganda, supported by the representatives of France and Poland, sought clarification with regard to paragraph 14 of UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.14.1, which referred to the Associate Programme Officer position based in Washington DC. Points raised included: the basis for including the position in the core budget at COP10; the degree to which the position had been successful in mobilising funds; the extent to which the position was realising tangible benefits within the Americas region; and the over-expenditures incurred in relation to this position.

44. The Executive Secretary recalled that the position was shared with and 50% funded by UNEP. He noted that the position was not dedicated solely to fundraising; a comprehensive report had been submitted to StC41 and the Officer had been available at that Meeting to answer questions. A further report had been submitted ahead of COP11, under Agenda Item 12.2.

45. Mr. Noronha (Secretariat) explained the specific provisions of the UN system that treats taxation of US citizens differently from those of citizens of other countries, and which meant in the case of the Associate Programme Officer, those costs had to be covered through the budget line for that position.

46. Following further discussion, it was agreed that this matter should be taken up by the COP11 Budget Committee, bringing together the relevant COP Agenda Items, namely Agenda Item 12.2: *Report on CMS Activities in North America* and Agenda Item 14.1: *Execution of CMS Budget 2012-2014*. The Committee would be tasked with finding a way forward to resolve remaining concerns over this issue.

47. Subject to the reservations expressed in relation to paragraph 14, document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.14.1 was endorsed by the Standing Committee.

Agenda Item 10: Status of Preparations for CMS COP11

Agenda Item 10.1: Summary of Preparatory Work

Agenda Item 10.2: Logistical Arrangements and Procedures

Agenda Item 10.2.1: Meeting Structure

Agenda Item 10.2.2: Conference Timetable including High Level Ministerial Panel, Champions night, side events and other meetings

Agenda Item 11: Briefing on key Documents for COP

48. The Standing Committee accepted a proposal by the Executive Secretary that Agenda Items 10 and 11 should be considered together.

49. Mr. Johannes Stahl (Secretariat) summarized the logistical arrangements that had been made for the COP. The Government of Ecuador was generously providing transportation from three hubs in the city within reach of all hotels, to the Conference Centre, and had subsidized the cost of the excursions on 8 November. Arrangements for the High Level Panel on 3 November, Champions Night, 35th Anniversary celebrations and two receptions were also presented.

50. The Executive Secretary drew attention to the COP website, and in particular the new COP11 ‘splash’ page and the ‘In-Session’ page where in-session documents would be uploaded for the convenience of delegates as the Meeting progressed.

51. The representative of Norway, supported by the representative of France, expressed concern about the time implications of the relatively complex transportation logistics. He suggested that in the interests of saving time, consideration should be given to establishing additional working groups and that every effort should be made to move through the Agenda as efficiently as possible.

52. The Executive Secretary responded that every effort had been made by the Host Country to put together a flexible transport schedule that was as convenient as possible.

53. The representative of New Zealand suggested that Working Groups could begin earlier than 2000 hrs, as currently scheduled.

Agenda Item 10.2.1: Meeting Structure: Committees, Working Groups and election of Chairs/Vice Chairs

54. The Executive Secretary made a short presentation proposing arrangements to maximise the efficiency of the COP. In view of the very full Agenda, he proposed that a Drafting Group could work in parallel with the COW. The Drafting Group would focus mainly on institutional and governance issues, while the COW concentrated on implementation matters, supported as required by short-term working/contact groups for specific draft Resolutions and other key documents. The Budget Committee would operate as normal. Regional coordination meetings would be an important means of ensuring that the views and priorities of Parties were communicated to the appropriate forum, especially in the case of Parties with small delegations that needed to engage with parallel sessions.

55. The Chair invited the Standing Committee to support the proposals outlined by the Executive Secretary so that they could be put to the COP plenary for adoption.

56. Following responses to requests for clarification made by the representatives of New Zealand, South Africa and Uganda, the Standing Committee agreed to table the proposed arrangements for consideration by the COP.

57. The Executive Secretary noted that in response to concerns raised at COP10, the Secretariat had reached out to the regions seeking proposals for Chairs of the principal bodies of the COP. As a consequence of these consultations with Parties, the following nominations had been received:

Chair of the Committee of the Whole: Mr. Øystein Størkensen, Norway

Chair of the Drafting Group: Mr. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah, Ghana

Chair of the Budget Committee: Ms. Malta Qwathekana, South Africa

58. For short-term working/contact groups, Chairs would be proposed as the need arose.

59. The Standing Committee approved submitting the names of the proposed Chairs, for consideration by the COP.

Agenda Item 12: Report by the Chair of the Scientific Council on the outcomes of the 18th Meeting of the Scientific Council

60. The Secretariat introduced Document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Inf.8: *Report of the 18th Meeting of the Scientific Council of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1-3 July 2014, Bonn, Germany)*.

61. The Chair of the CMS Scientific Council, Mr. Fernando Spina (Italy) made a presentation summarizing the activities of the Scientific Council between 2011 and 2014.

62. A number of Working Groups had been very active during the triennium and their work had been facilitated by promotion of the new online Scientific Councillors' workspace. Much work had been done on development of organizational changes in the *modus operandi* of the Scientific Council. Mr. Spina drew attention to the work of the Saker Falcon Task Force, the Landbirds Action Plan, the Working Group on Minimizing Poisoning, and work on the conservation implications of cetaceans culture. Contacts with other MEAs had been maintained and he, in his role as Chair of the Scientific Council, had represented CMS at meetings of IPBES and the Bern Convention. Mr. Spina had secured funding from the Po Delta Regional Park for a restricted Scientific Council Meeting in Venice, in February or March 2015. The 18th Scientific Council Meeting in Bonn, from 1-3 July 2014 had been very generously supported by the Government of Germany and outputs of that Meeting would provide key contributions to COP11. Mr. Spina concluded by inviting the Standing Committee to take note of his report, and to provide guidance concerning the Council's future activities.

63. The Chair thanked Mr. Spina for an informative presentation and drew attention to the fact that many Scientific Councillors had been unable to attend COP11, since the Scientific Council Meeting itself had been held some months prior to the COP.

64. The representative of Uganda thanked Mr. Spina applauded the successful fundraising efforts made by the Chair of the Scientific Council, and sought clarification over the criteria used to select participants for the restricted Scientific Council Meeting that had been held in Formia, Italy.

65. Mr. Spina responded that only COP-Appointed Councillors had been invited, due to the resource limitations and the need for in-depth discussions within a small group. It had been decided not to invite national delegates because the self-funding requirement was felt to discriminate unfairly in favour of those countries with adequate financial resources.

66. The representative of Chile congratulated Mr. Spina on the scale and efficiency of his work. She was struck by the lack of participation of Scientific Councillors at COP11, and drew attention to the importance of restructuring the Scientific Council.

67. The representative of South Africa thanked Mr. Spina for his excellent work and for the support he made available despite budget constraints. She also expressed regret that in spite of its important role in guiding the activities of the Convention, the budget for the Scientific Council had been cut at COP10.

68. The Standing Committee took note of the presentation and of Document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Inf.8.

Agenda Item 13: Date and Venue of the 43rd Meeting of the Standing Committee

69. The Executive Secretary confirmed that the 43rd Meeting of the Standing Committee would take place in Quito immediately following the close of the final plenary session on 9 November 2014.

Agenda Item 14: Any other business

70. There was no other business.

Agenda Item 15: Closure of the Meeting

71. The Chair closed the Meeting at 1714 hrs. underlining the need for regional groupings to select their candidates for election to the new Standing Committee as soon as possible during the course of the COP.

Annex 1 to StC42 Report

AGENDA AND DOCUMENTS

AGENDA ITEM		DOCUMENT
1.	Opening remarks and introductions	-
2.	Adoption of the Agenda and Meeting Schedule	-
2.1	Provisional Agenda and Documents	StC42/Doc.2.1
2.2	Annotated Agenda and Meeting Schedule	StC42/Doc.2.2
3.	Adoption of the Report of the 41 st Meeting of the CMS Standing Committee	StC42/Doc.3
4.	Progress Report on activities since the 41 st Meeting of the CMS Standing Committee	Oral report by the Secretariat and members
5.	Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023	StC42/Doc.5 and StC42/Inf.2
6.	Cooperation with other MEA Secretariats	
6.1	Joint Work Plan with CITES	StC42/Doc.6.1
7.	Process for the Election of the new Members of the Standing Committee for next triennium (and Budget Sub-Committee) in accordance with Res 9.15	UNEP/CMS/Res.9.15
8.	Financial and Human resources	
8.1	Report on the Implementation of the CMS Budget during the Triennium 2012-2104	COP11/Doc.14.1
9.	Report of the Finance and Budget Sub-Committee	
10.	Status of Preparations for CMS COP11	
10.1	Summary of Preparatory Work	Oral report by the Secretariat
10.2	Logistical Arrangements and Procedures	
10.2.1	Meeting Structure: Committees, Working Groups and election of Chairs/Vice Chairs	
10.2.2	Conference Timetable including High Level Ministerial Panel, Champion's night, side events and other meetings	
11.	Briefing on Key Documents for COP	
12.	Report by the Chair of the Scientific Council on the outcomes of the 18 th Meeting of the Council	COP11/Inf.8
13.	Date and Venue of the 43 rd Meeting of the Standing Committee	-
14.	Any other business	-
15.	Closure of the Meeting	-

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Document No. (Agenda Item No. (in bold))	Title of Document	
UNEP/CMS/StC42/Doc.2.1/Rev.1	Agenda and Documents	
UNEP/CMS/StC42/Doc.2.2	Annotated Agenda and Schedule	
UNEP/CMS/StC42/Doc.3	Draft Report of the 41 st Meeting of the CMS Standing Committee (27-28 November 2013)	
UNEP/CMS/StC42/Doc.5	Final Draft Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023	
UNEP/CMS/StC42/Doc.6.1	Cooperation between CMS and CITES	
Information Documents		
UNEP/CMS/StC42/Inf.2	Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023	
Document No.	Agenda Item	Title of Document
Other Relevant Documents		
UNEP/CMS/Resolution 9.15	7	Composition and Organisation of the Standing Committee
UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.14.1	8.1	Execution of the CMS Budget during the 2012-2014 Triennium
UNEP/CMS/COP11/Inf.8	12	Report of the 18 th Meeting of the Scientific Council of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn, 1-3 July 2014)

Annex 2 to StC42 Report

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS/LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS/LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES

Ghana

(Chairman/Président/Presidente)

Mr. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah
Chairman, National Biodiversity Committee
Wildlife Division of Forestry Commission
P.O. Box MB32
Accra
Ghana
Tel: (+233) 244772256
Fax: (+233) 21777655 / 779809
E-mail: alfred.otengyeboah@gmail.com

Norway/Norvege/Noruega

(Vice-Chairman/Vice-président/Vice-Presidente)

Mr. Øystein Størkersen
Principal Advisor
Norwegian Environment Agency
P.O. Box 5672 Sluppen
N-7485 Trondheim
Norway
Tel: (+47 735) 80500
Fax: (+47 735) 80501
E-mail: oystein.storkersen@miljodir.no

MEMBERS/MEMBRES/MIEMBROS

AFRICA/AFRIQUE/ÁFRICA

TUNISIA/Tunisie/Túnez

M. Khaled Zahzah
Sous Directeur de la chasse et des Parcs
Nationaux
Direction Générale des Forêts
30, rue Alain Savary
1002 Tunis
Tunisie
Tel: (+216 71) 786833
Fax: (+216 71) 794107
E-mail: khaledzahzah2000@yahoo.fr;
khaledzahzah@yahoo.fr

UGANDA/Ouganda

Mr. James Lutalo
Commissioner Wildlife Conservation
Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage
Plot 6/8 Parliamentary Avenue
P.O. Box 7103
Kampala
Uganda
Tel: (+256) 77587807
Fax: (+256) 414341247
E-mail: jlutalo@mtti.go.ug;
lutaloj@yahoo.com

Mr. Akankwasah Barirega
CMS Scientific Counselor for Uganda
Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities
Plot 6/8 Parliamentary Avenue
Kampala
Uganda
Tel: (+256) 414 31242
E-mail: abarirega@tourism.go.ug; cc:
akankwasah@gmail.com

**SOUTH & CENTRAL AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN/
AMERIQUE DU SUD ET CENTRALE ET CARAÏBES/
AMERICA DEL SUR Y CENTRAL Y EL CARIBE**

CHILE/Chili

Sra. Nancy Céspedes
Jefa Departamento Recursos Naturales
Dirección de Medio Ambiente
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
Teatinos N° 180
Santiago
Chile
Tel: (+56 2) 827 4718
Fax: (+56 2) 380 1759
E-mail: ncespedes@minrel.gov.cl

EUROPE/EUROPE/EUROPA

POLAND/Pologne/Polonia

Ms. Monika Lesz
Counsellor to the Minister
Ministry of Environment
Wawelska 52/54 Stv
00-922 Warszawa
Poland
Tel: (+48 22) 5792667
Fax: (+48 22) 5792730
E-mail: monika.lesz@mos.pov.pl

Mr. Grzegorz Rąkowski
Assistant Professor
Institute of Environmental Protection
Krucza 5/11
Tel: (+48 22) 833-42-41 ext. 40
E-mail: grozal@ios.edu.pl

UKRAINE/Ucraina

Mr. Volodymyr Domashlinets
Head of Fauna Protection Division
Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources
of Ukraine
Urytskogo str., 35
3035 Kiev
Ukraine
Tel: (+380 44) 206 31 27
Fax: (+380 44) 206 31 27
E-mail: domashlinets@menr.gov.ua;
vdomashlinets@yahoo.com

OCEANIA/OCÉANIE/OCEANÍA

NEW ZEALAND/Nouvelle-Zélande/Nueva Zelandia

Ms. Kathryn Howard
International advisor
Department of Conservation
Wellington 6143
Tel: (+64 9) 4713106
Mob: (+64) 211247865
E-mail: kahoward@doc.govt.nz

Mr. Rod Hay
Science Advisor
Christchurch 8022
Tel: (+64 3) 371 3780
Mob: (+64) 27 230 3801
Fax: (+64 3) 365 1388
E-mail: rhay@doc.govt.nz

DEPOSITARY/DEPOSITAIRE/DEPOSITARIO

GERMANY/Allemagne/Alemania

Mr. Gerhard Adams
Head of Division
Federal Ministry for the Environment,
Nature
Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)
Robert-Schuman-Platz 3
53175 Bonn
Tel: (+49 228) 993052631
Fax: (+49 228) 993052684
E-mail: gerhard.adams@bmu.bund.de

Mr. Oliver Schall
Deputy Head of Division
Federal Ministry for the Environment,
Nature
Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)
Robert-Schuman-Platz 3
53175 Bonn
Tel: (+49 228) 993052632
Fax: (+49 228) 993052684
E-mail: oliver.schall@bmu.bund.de

OBSERVERS/OBSERVATEURS/OBSERVADORES

Party Observers

ECUADOR/Équateur/Ecuador

Ms. Lisbeth Maribel Armijos Armijos
Ministerio del Ambiente
Tel.: (+593 2) 3987620
Mob: (+593 9) 88977244
E-mail: lizeth.armijos@ambiente.gob.ec

Mr. Fernando Javier Borja Moretta
Ministerio del Ambiente
Tel: (+593 2) 24570 09
Mob: (+593 9) 9625720 2

Mr. Edison Andres Calderon Parra
Ministerio del Ambiente
E-mail: edison.calderon@ambiente.gob.ec

Ms. Cristina Castro Ayala
Ministerio del Ambiente
Tel: (+593 2) 224 51 84
Mob: +593 (09) 96521286
E-mail: cristinacastro@pacificwhale.org

FRANCE/France/Francia

M. François Lamarque
Dossiers internationaux - International issues
Bureau de la faune et de la flore sauvages –
DGALN/DEB/PEM2
Ministère de l'écologie, de l'énergie, du
développement durable et de la mer
Tour Séquoia, 92055 La Défense Cédex
Tél: (+33 1) 40 813190
Fax: (+33 1) 42 191979
E-mail: francois.lamarque@developpement-
durable.gouv.fr

M. Michel Perret
Chef du bureau
Bureau de la faune et de la flore sauvages –
Direction de l'eau et de la biodiversité (DEB)
Direction générale de l'aménagement, du
logement et de la nature (DGALN)
DGALN/DEB/PEM2
Ministère de l'écologie, du développement
durable et de l'énergie
Tour Séquoia
92055 La Défense cedex
Tel: (+33 1) 40811473
Mob: (+33 6) 20 520449
E-mail: michel-m.perret@developpement-
durable.gouv.fr

ITALY/Italie/Italia

Mr. Lorenzo Serra
Senior Researcher
Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la
Ricerca Ambientale (ISPRA)
Via Ca'Fornacetta 9
I-40064 Ozzano Emilia BO
Tel: (+39 51) 6512207
Mob: (+39) 3202120700
Fax: (+39 51) 796628
E-mail: lorenzo.serra@isprambiente.it

Mr. Marco Valentini
Officer
Ministry of the Environment
00147 Rome
Tel. (+39 6) 57225361
E-mail: valentini.marco@minambiente.it

LUXEMBOURG/Luxemburgo

Mr. Pedro Javier Gallego Reyes
Tel: (+352 2) 3661160
Mob: (+352 6) 61197324
E-mail: pierre.gallego@gmail.com

SOUTH AFRICA/Afrique de Sud/Sudáfrica

Ms. Nopasika Malta Qwathekana
Senior Policy Advisor,
International Biodiversity and Heritage
Department of Environmental Affairs
Private Box X447
0001 Pretoria
Tel: (+27 12) 3103067
Fax: (+27 12) 3201714
E-mail: mqwathekana@environment.gov.za

Ms. Humbulani Mafumo
Deputy Director Conservation Management
National Department of Environmental Affairs
Private Bag X447
0001 Pretoria
Tel: (+27 1) 2 310 3712
Fax: (+27 8) 6 541 1102
E-mail: hmafumo@environment.gov.za

Ms. Tendani Mashamba
Biodiversity Production Officer
Department of Environmental Affairs
0001 Pretoria
Tel: (+27 12) 3103067
Fax: (+27 12) 3201714
E-mail: mqwathekana@environment.gov.za

UNITED KINGDOM/Royaume Uni/Reino Unido

Mr. Michael Sigsworth
Head of CITES and International Species
Policy Team
Department for Environment, Food and Rural
Affairs (DEFRA)
1/14A Temple Quay House,
2 The Square, Temple Quay
London, SW1P 4PQ
Tel: (+44 207) 2384450
E-mail: michael.sigsworth@defra.gsi.gov.uk

Non-Party Observer

ARGENTINA/Argentine/Argentina

Ms. Vanesa Patricia Tossenberger
Asesor Científica
Potosi 2087
1636 Olivos
Tel: (+54 11) 47900491
Fax: (+54 11) 47900491
E-mail: vanesa.tossenberger@cethus.org

IRAQ

Mr. Firas Jaafar
Biologist
Centre for Restoration of Iraqi Marshlands and
Wetlands (CRIM)
Ministry of Water Resources
Baghdad
Tel: (+96 47) 801631382
Fax: (+96 47) 801631382
E-mail: firas_2_007@yahoo.com

Chairs

CMS Scientific Council

Mr. Fernando Spina
CMS Scientific Council
Senior Scientist
ISPRA - Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e
la Ricerca Ambientale
Via Cà Fornacetta, 9
40064 Ozzano Emilia (BO), Italy
Tel: (+39 051) 65 12 214; (+39 347) 35 07 032
Fax: (+39 051) 79 66 28
E-mail: fernando.spina@isprambiente.it

Landbird Working Group (AEMLWG)

Dr. Olivier Biber
Chair of the African-Eurasian Migratory
Landbird Working Group (AEMLWG)
International Biodiversity Policy Advisor
Gruner AG
Sägerstrasse 73
3098 Köniz,
Switzerland
Tel: (+41 31) 917 2009
Fax: (+41 31) 917 2021
E-mail: olivier.biber@gruner.ch

IGO

Bird Life

Ms. Nicola J. Crockford
International Species Policy Officer
RSPB - BirdLife International
Wellbrook Court, Girton Rd
CB3 0NA Cambridge
United Kingdom
Tel: (+44 1 767) 693072
Fax: (+44 1 767) 68 3211
E-mail: Nicola.crockford@rspb.org.uk

CITES

Mr. David Morgan
Scientific Services Team
CITES Secretariat
Maison Internationale de l'environnement
Chemin des Anémones, 11-13
1219 Châtelaine-Genève,
Switzerland
Tel: (+41 22) 917 8123
Fax: (+41 22) 7973417
E-mail: david.morgan@cites.org

UNEP/PNUE/PNUMA

Mr. Mamadou Kane
Programme Officer/MEAs Liaison
United Nations Environment Programme
United Nations Avenue, Gigiri
P.O. Box 30552
100 Nairobi
Kenya
Tel: (+254 20) 762 5046
E-mail: mamadou.kane@unep.org

NGO

IFAW

Mr. Peter Püschel
Director
International Environmental Agreements
International Fund for Animal Welfare
Geranienweg 8
35396 Giessen
Germany
Tel: (+49 641) 25011 586
Fax: (+49 641) 25011 587
E-mail: ppueschel@ifaw.org

The Pew Charitable Trusts

The Pew Charitable Trusts
United States of America
E-mail: sniave@pewtrusts.org

Mr James Gray
Officer

Ms. Isabel Jarret
Associate

Mr. Luke Warwick
Senior Associate

CMS Agreements and MoUs/Accords et MdE de la CMS/CMS Acuerdos y MdE

AEWA

Mr. Florian Keil
Information Officer
UNEP/AEWA Secretariat
Platz der Vereinten Nationen 1
53113 Bonn, Germany
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2455
Fax: (+49 228) 815 2450
E-mail: fkeil@unep.de

Birds of Prey MoU

Mr. Nick Williams
Programme Officer - Birds of Prey (Raptors)
C/o Environment Agency
Al Mamoura, PO Box 45553
45553 Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates
Tel: (+971) 6934 624
Fax: (+971 2) 4997252
E-mail: nwilliams@cms.int

SECRETARIAT/SECRETARIAT/SECRETARÍA

UNEP/CMS Secretariat

United Nations Campus
Platz der Vereinten Nationen 1
53113 Bonn, Germany
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2401
Fax: (+49 228) 815 2449
E-mail: secretariat@cms.int

Mr. Bradnee Chambers
Executive Secretary
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2410
Email: bchambers@cms.int

Mr. Bert Lenten
Deputy Executive Secretary
Acting Head of Terrestrial Species team
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2407
E-mail: blenten@cms.int

Mr. Marco Barbieri
Scientific Adviser
Tel: Tel.: (+49 228) 815-2498
E-mail: mbarbieri@cms.int

Mr. Francisco Rilla
Coordinator Capacity Building
Tel.: (+49 228) 815 2460
E-mail: frilla@cms.int

Mr. Borja Heredia
Head of Avian Species team
Tel.: (+49 228) 815 2422
E-mail: bheredia@cms.int

Ms. Melanie Virtue
Head of Aquatic Species team
Tel.: (+49 228) 815 2462
E-mail: mvirtue@cms.int

Mr. Bruce Noronha
Administration and Fund Management Officer
Tel.: (+49 228) 815 2496
E-mail: bnoronha@cms.int

Ms. Laura Cerasi
Associate Programme Officer
Fundraising and Partnerships
Tel.: (+49 228) 815 2483
E-mail: lcerasi@cms.int

Ms. Andrea Pauly
Associate Programme Officer, Sharks
Tel: (+49 228) 815-2477
E-mail: apauly@cms.int

Mr. Johannes Stahl
Associate Technical Officer
Implementation Support
Tel.: (+49 228) 815 2436
E-mail: jstahl@cms.int

Ms. Monika Thiele
Associate Programme Officer
Tel: (+1 202) 9741309
E-mail: monika.thiele@unep.org

Ms. Veronika Lenarz
Senior Public Information Assistant
Tel.: (+49 228) 815 2409
E-mail: vlenarz@cms.int

Mr. Robert Vagg
Report Writer
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2476
Email: rvagg@cms.int

CMS Abu Dhabi Office

C/o Environment Agency
Al Mamoura, PO Box 45553
45553 Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates
Fax: (+971 2) 4997252

Mr. Lyle Glowka
Executive Coordinator
Tel: (+971) 6934 472
E-mail: lglowka@cms.int

Mr. Nick Williams
Programme Officer - Birds of Prey (Raptors)
Tel: (+971) 6934 624
E-mail: nwilliams@cms.int



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/COP11/REPORT
ANNEX VI

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

REPORT OF THE 43RD MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS

Quito, Ecuador, 9 November 2014

Agenda Item 1: Introductory Remarks

1. Mr. Bradnee Chambers (Executive Secretary) opened the Meeting, explaining that he would preside over the Meeting until the officers of the Standing Committee had been elected (Agenda Item 3).
2. Mr. Chambers invited Mr. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah (Ghana), the outgoing Chair of the Standing Committee to say a few words.
3. Mr. Oteng-Yeboah said that he had enjoyed the challenge of chairing the Standing Committee over the previous triennium and was sure that he would be leaving the Committee in the hands of a competent successor. He would remain at the disposal of the Convention should his advice be required.
4. He concluded his comments by thanking the staff at the Secretariat for all their support during his term of office.

Agenda Item 2: Adoption of the Agenda

5. Mr. Chambers introduced the Provisional Agenda (StC43/Doc.2) and invited any proposals for amendments. None were made, so the agenda was adopted as presented (see Annex 1 to the present Report).

Agenda Item 3: Election of officials to fill the posts of Chair and Vice-Chair of the Standing Committee for the triennium 2015-2017

6. Mr. Chambers invited nominations for the post of Chair.
7. Mr. Adams (Germany) noting Norway's considerable support for the Convention and that Mr. Øystein Størkensen had presided over the Committee of the Whole and other MEA-related bodies with consummate success proposed Norway. There were no objections, so Norway was duly elected.
8. Mr. Chambers invited nominations for the post of Vice-Chair.
9. Kyrgyzstan nominated Mongolia. There were no objections, so Mongolia was declared elected as Vice-Chair.
10. Mr. Chambers invited Mr. Størkensen to preside over the remainder of the meeting.

Agenda Item 4: Election of the members of the Finance and Budget Sub-Committee

11. The Chair noted a change in the Terms of Reference that meant that the Finance and Budget Sub-Committee would be drawn from members of the Standing Committee and invited the Secretariat to explain the procedure.
12. Mr. Chambers said that each region had been asked to nominate one representative.
13. Oceania nominated Australia. Asia nominated Mongolia. South and Central America and the Caribbean nominated Ecuador. Europe nominated France. Africa nominated Uganda.
14. All nominees agreed to serve.
15. Germany, a member of the Standing Committee in its capacity of Depositary of the Convention, requested to serve on the Sub-Committee; this request was agreed to.
16. With regard to the Chair of the Sub-Committee, Panama (Alternate for South and Central America and the Caribbean) nominated Ecuador. Ecuador accepted the nomination and was declared elected.

Agenda Item 5: Date and Venue for the 44th Meeting of the Standing Committee

17. The Chair asked the Secretariat to introduce this item.
18. Mr. Chambers said that the Standing Committee normally met in October or November and the Secretariat would circulate suitable dates and make final arrangements for the 2015 Meeting (StC44) in consultation with the Chair.

Agenda Item 6: Any other business

19. There was none.

Agenda Item 7: Closure of the Meeting

20. The Chair speaking both personally and on behalf of Norway was honoured to have been asked to serve and he looked forward to working with the Secretariat to deal with the challenges ahead.

21. With all business concluded, the Chair declared the Meeting over. The List of Participants is attached as Annex 2 to the present Report.

Annex 1 to StC43 Report

AGENDA OF THE MEETING

AGENDA ITEM		DOCUMENT
1.	Introductory remarks	
2.	Adoption of the Agenda	StC43/Doc.2
3.	Election of officials to fill the posts of Chair and Vice-Chair of the Standing Committee for the triennium 2015-2017	
4.	Election of the members of the Finance and Budget Sub-Committee	
5.	Date and Venue for the 44 th Meeting of the Standing Committee	
6.	Any other business	
7.	Closure of the Meeting	

Annex 2 to StC43 Report

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS/LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS/LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES

AFRICA/AFRIQUE/ÁFRICA

CONGO

M. Jérôme Mokoko Ikonga
Directeur Adjoint de Wildlife Conservation
Society, Programme Congo
Ministère de l'Economie Forestière
53, rue de la Victoria
P.O. Box 14537
Brazzaville
Tel: (+242 5) 551 1785
E-mail: jrmokoko@gmail.com

Ms. Humbulani Mafumo
Deputy Director Conservation Management
National Department of Environmental
Affairs
Private Bag X447
0001 Pretoria
Tel:(+27 1)2 310 3712
Fax:(+27 8)6 541 1102
E-mail: hmafumo@environment.gov.za

**SOUTH AFRICA/Afrique du Sud/
Sudáfrica**

Ms. Nopasika Malta Qwathekana
Senior Policy Advisor
Biodiversity and Conservation
Department of Environmental Affairs and
Tourism
Pretoriusstraat 315
Privat bag X447
Pretoria 0001
Tel: (+27 1) 23103067
Fax: (+27 1) 2320 1714
E-mail: globalmanagements@deat.gov.za;
mqwathekana@environment.gov.za

UGANDA/Ouganda/Uganda

Mr. James Lutalo
Commissioner Wildlife Conservation
Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage
Plot 6/8 Parliamentary Avenue
P.O. Box 7103
Kampala
Tel: (+256) 77587807
Fax: (+256) 414341247
E-mail: jlutalo@mtti.go.ug;
lutaloj@yahoo.com

Mr. Akankwasah Barirega
Commissioner Wildlife Conservation
Tel: (+256) 772831348
E-mail: Abarirega@tourism.go.ug;
akankwasah@gmail.com

ASIA/ASIE/ASIA

MONGOLIA/Mongolie/ Mongolia

Mr. Batbold Dorjgurkhem
Director
International Cooperation Department
Ministry of Nature, Environment & Tourism
United Nations Street - 5/2
210646 Ulaanbaatar
Tel: (+976) 51 266197
Fax: (+976) 11 321401
E-mail: dbatbold@mne.gov.mn;
batbodo@yahoo.com; mne@mongol.net;
batbodo@yahoo.com

KYRGYZSTAN/Kirghizstan/Kirguistán

Mr. Askar Davletbakov
Biology and Soil Institute of the
National Academy of Sciences of the
Kyrgyz Republic
265A, Chui Ave, Bishkek
E-mail: min-eco@elcat.kg;
askar_davl@rambler.ru

EUROPE/EUROPE/EUROPA

NORWAY/Norvege/Noruega (Chair)

Mr. Øystein Størkersen
Principal Adviser
Directorate for Nature Management (DN)
Tungasletta 2
5672 Sluppen
N-7485 Trondheim
Tel: (+47 7358) 0500
Fax: (+47 7358) 0501
E-mail: oystein.storkersen@DIRNAT.NO;
postmottak@dirnat.no

Ms. Linda Lund
Legal Advisor
Tel: (+47 2224) 5944
E-mail: linda.lund@kld.dep.no

FRANCE/France/Francia

M. François Lamarque
Dossiers internationaux - International issues
Bureau de la faune et de la flore sauvages –
DGALN/DEB/PEM2
Ministère de l'écologie, de l'énergie, du
développement durable et de la mer
Grande Arche, Tour Pascal A et B
92055 La Défense Cédex
Tél: (+33 1) 40 81 31 90
Fax: (+33 1) 42 19 19 79
E-mail: francois.lamarque@developpement-
durable.gouv.fr

M. Michel Perret
Chef du bureau de la faune et de la flore
sauvages
Ministère de l'Ecologie et du
Développement Durable
Direction de la Nature et des Paysages
Sous-direction de la chasse, de la faune
et de la flore sauvages
20, avenue de Ségur
75302 Paris 07 SP
Tel: (+33 1) 42 19 18 69
Fax: (+33 1) 42 19 19 79
E-mail: michel-m.perret@developpement-
durable.gouv.fr

UKRAINE/Ukraine/Ucrania

Mr .Volodymyr Domashlinets
Head of Fauna Protection Division
Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources
Urytskogo str., 35
3035 Kiev
Tel: (+380) 44 206 31 27
Fax: (+380) 44 206 31 27
E-mail: domashlinets@menr.gov.ua;
vdomashlinets@yahoo.com

SOUTH & CENTRAL AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN/ AMÉRIQUE DU SUD ET CENTRALE ET CARAÏBES/ AMÉRICA DEL SUR Y CENTRAL Y EL CARIBE

BOLIVIA/Bolivie/Bolivia

Sra. Dana Elizabeth Lara Holguin
Coordinador II en Gestión Ambiental y
Recursos Naturales
Viceministerio de Medio Ambiente,
Biodiversidad, Cambios Climáticos y de
Gestión y Desarrollo Forestal
Av. Camacho No. 1471
Entre Bueno y Loayza
La Paz
Tel: (+591 2) 214 6382 / -83
Fax: (+591 2) 214 6369 / -71
E-mail: dannalara@hotmail.com

COSTA RICA

Sra. Gina Giselle Cuza Jones
Jefe Departamento de Área Silvestres
Protegidas-ACLAC
Ministerio de Ambiente, Energía y
Telecomunicaciones, Sistema Nacional de
Áreas de Conservación, SINAC
1077-7300 Limón
Tel: (+506) 27950723
Fax: (+506) 27954855
E-mail: gina.cuza@sinac.go.cr;
ginacuza@hotmail.com

Mr. Jose Joaquin Calvo Domingo
Tel: (+506) 25226500
Mob: (+506) 83084167
E-mail: joaquin.calvo@sinac.go.cr

OCEANIA/OCÉANIE/OCEANÍA

AUSTRALIA/Australie/Australia

Mr. Geoff Richardson
Assistant Secretary
Marine Biodiversity Policy Branch
Department of the Environment, Water,
Heritage and the Arts
GPO Box 787
Canberra ACT 2601
Tel: (+61 2) 6274 2531
Fax: (+61 2) 6274 9374
E-mail: Geoff.Richardson@environment.gov.au

Ms. Narelle Montgomery
Marine Biodiversity Policy Branch
Department of the Environment, Water,
Heritage and the Arts
GPO Box 787
Canberra ACT 2601
E-mail:
narelle.montgomery@environment.gov.au

DEPOSITARY/DÉPOSITAIRE/DEPOSITARIO

Mr. Gerhard Adams
Deputy Head of Division NI5
International Nature Conservation
Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature
Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety
(BMUB)
Robert-Schuman-Platz 3
53175 Bonn
Tel: (+49 228) 305 2632
Fax: (+49 228) 305 2684
E-mail: Gerhard.Adams@bmub.bund.de

Ms. Dana Wiemann
Federal Ministry for the Environment,
Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear
Safety (BMUB)
P.O. Box 120629
53048 Bonn
E-mail: dana.wiemann@bmub.bund.de

OBSERVERS/OBSERVATEURS/OBSERVADORES

ARGENTINA/Argentine/Argentina

Mr. Rodolfo Andres Sanchez
Tel: (+54 11) 4819 8096
Mobile: (+54 911) 6947 9992
Fax: (+54 11) 4819 7405
E-mail: zrf@mrecic.gov.ar

ECUADOR/Equateur/Ecuador

Mr. Francisco Prieto
E-mail: francisco.prieto@ambiente.gob.ec

Ms. Julia Cordero
E-mail: julia.cordero@ambiente.gob.ec

GHANA

Mr. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah
National Biodiversity Committee Chair
Council for Scientific and Industrial
Research
Ghana Forestry Commission
P.O. Box M32
Accra
Tel: (+233) 244 77 2256
Fax: (+233) 21777 655
E-mail: alfred.otengyeboah@gmail.com

NEW ZEALAND/Nouvelle-Zélande/Nueva Zelandia

Ms. Kathryn Howard
Strategic Partnerships Unit
International Science and Technology Group
Department of Conservation
18 - 32 Manners St
P.O. Box 10-420
Wellington 6143
Tel: (+64 4) 471 3197
Fax: (+64 4) 381 3130
E-mail: kahoward@doc.govt.nz

PANAMA/Panama/Panamá

Mr. Haydeé Medina Ruiloba
E-mail: hmedina@anam.gob.pa;
haydeemed@gmail.com

SWITZERLAND/Suisse/Suiza

Ms. Sabine Herzog
Species, Ecosystem Landscapes,
Energie and Communication
Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN)
3003 Bern
Tel: (+41 58) 463
Fax: (+41 58) 463
E-mail: andreas.obrecht@bafu.admin.ch

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA/République-Unie de Tanzanie/República/Unida de Tanzania

Mr. Sadiki Lotha Laisser
E-mail: laissersadiki@yahoo.com

Chair of CMS Scientific Council

Mr. Fernando Spina
Senior Scientist
ISPRA - Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e
la Ricerca Ambientale
Via Cà Fornacetta, 9
40064 Ozzano Emilia (BO)
Italy
Tel: (+39) 051 65 12 214 / 347 3507032
Fax: (+39 051) 796628
E-mail: fernando.spina@isprambiente.it **GIZ**

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH

Mr. Lira Joldubaeva
ERCA National Coordinator in Kyrgyzstan
Regional Project Forest and Biodiversity
Governance Including Environmental
Monitoring - FLERMONECA
(financed by the European Union)
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
22, Erkindik Blvd., 720040 Bishkek
Kyrgyzstan
Tel: (+996) 312 90 93 40 (115)
Fax: (+996) 312 90 90 80
E-mail: lira.joldubaeva@giz.de

UNEP/PNUE/PNUMA

Ms. Elizabeth Mrema
Director, UNEP-DELIC
United Nations Avenue, Gigiri
P.O. Box 30552
00100, Nairobi
Kenya
Tel: (+254 20) 762 4011
Fax: (+254) 706 110121
E-mail: Elizabeth.Mrema@unep.org

Ms. Margaret M. Oduk
Implementation Support Branch
UNEP-DELIC
P.O. Box 30552, Nairobi
Kenya
Tel: (+254 20) 7623465
Fax: (+254 20) 7624255
E-mail: Margaret.Oduk@unep.org

SECRETARIAT/SECRETARIAT\SECRETARÍA

UNEP/CMS Secretariat

United Nations Campus
Platz der Vereinten Nationen 1
53113 Bonn, Germany
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2401
Fax: (+49 228) 815 2449
E-mail: secretariat@cms.int

Mr. Bradnee Chambers
Executive Secretary
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2410
E-mail: bchambers@cms.int

Mr. Bert Lenten
Deputy Executive Secretary
Acting Head of Terrestrial Species team
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2407
E-mail: blenten@cms.int

Mr. Marco Barbieri
Scientific Adviser
Tel: (+49 228) 815-2498
E-mail: mbarbieri@cms.int

Mr. Francisco Rilla
Coordinator Capacity Building
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2460
E-mail: frilla@cms.int

Ms. Melanie Virtue
Head of Aquatic Species team
Tel.: (+49 228) 815 2462
E-mail: mvirtue@cms.int

Ms. Laura Cerasi
Associate Programme Officer
Fundraising and Partnerships
Tel.: (+49 228) 815 2483
E-mail: lcerasi@cms.int

Mr. Robert Vagg
Report Writer
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2476
E-mail: rvagg@cms.int

UNEP/CMS Abu Dhabi Office

Mr. Lyle Glowka
Executive Coordinator
UNEP/CMS - Abu Dhabi Office
C/o Environment Agency
Al Mamoura, PO Box 45553
Abu Dhabi
United Arab Emirates
Tel: (+971 2) 693 4472
Fax: (+971 2) 499 7252
E-mail: lglowka@cms.int



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/COP11/REPORT
ANNEX VII

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

SPECIES ADDED TO APPENDICES I AND II BY THE 11TH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO CMS*

CMS APPENDIX I

Scientific Name	Common Name	Proponent
Order/Family/Species		
MAMMALIA		
CETACEA		
Ziphiidae	Cuvier's beaked whale	EU and its Member States
<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i> ¹		
ARTIODACTYLA		
Bovidae	Red-fronted Gazelle	Niger and Senegal
<i>Eudorcas rufifrons</i>		
AVES		
GRUIFORMES		
Otididae	Great Bustard	Mongolia
<i>Otis tarda</i>		

* Other references to taxa higher than species are for the purposes of information or classification only.

¹ Mediterranean population

Scientific Name	Common Name	Proponent
Order/Family/Species		
CHARADRIIFORMES		
Scolopacidae		
<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	Semi-palmated Sandpiper	Ecuador and Paraguay
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot	Philippines
CORACIIFORMES		
Coraciidae		
<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	European Roller	EU and its Member States
PISCES		
ELASMOBRANCHII		
PRISTIFORMES		
Pristidae		
<i>Anoxypristis cuspidata</i>	Narrow sawfish	Kenya
<i>Pristis clavata</i>	Dwarf sawfish	Kenya
<i>Pristis pectinata</i>	Smalltooth sawfish	Kenya
<i>Pristis zijsron</i>	Green sawfish	Kenya
<i>Pristis pristis</i>	Largetooth sawfish	Kenya
MYLIOBATIFORMES		
Myliobatidae		
<i>Manta alfredi</i>	Reef Manta Ray	Fiji
<i>Mobula mobular</i>	Giant Devil Ray	Fiji
<i>Mobula japanica</i>	Spinetail Mobula	Fiji
<i>Mobula thurstoni</i>	Bentfin Devil Ray	Fiji
<i>Mobula tarapacana</i>	Box Ray	Fiji
<i>Mobula eregoodootenkee</i>	Pygmy Devil Ray	Fiji
<i>Mobula kuhlii</i>	Shortfin Devil Ray	Fiji
<i>Mobula hypostoma</i>	Atlantic Devil Ray	Fiji
<i>Mobula rochebrunei</i>	Lesser Guinean Devil Ray	Fiji
<i>Mobula munkiana</i>	Munk's Devil Ray	Fiji

CMS APPENDIX II

Scientific Name	Common Name	Proponent
Order/Family/Species		
MAMMALIA		
CARNIVORA		
Ursidae <i>Ursus maritimus</i>	Polar Bear	Norway
ARTIODACTYLA		
Bovidae <i>Kobus kob leucotis</i>	White-eared Kob	Ethiopia
AVES		
PASSERIFORMES		
Parulidae <i>Cardellina canadensis</i>	Canada Warbler	Ecuador
PISCES		
ELASMOBRANCHII		
CARCHARHINIFORMES		
Carcharhinidae <i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>	Silky Shark	Egypt
Sphyrnidae <i>Sphyrna mokarran</i> <i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	Great Hammerhead Scalloped Hammerhead	Costa Rica and Ecuador Costa Rica and Ecuador
LAMNIFORMES		
Alopiidae <i>Alopias superciliosus</i> <i>Alopias vulpinus</i> <i>Alopias pelagicus</i>	Bigeye thresher Common thresher Pelagic thresher	EU and its Member States EU and its Member States EU and its Member States
PRISTIFORMES		
Pristidae <i>Anoxypristis cuspidata</i> <i>Pristis clavata</i> <i>Pristis pectinata</i> <i>Pristis zijsron</i> <i>Pristis pristis</i>	Narrow sawfish Dwarf sawfish Smalltooth sawfish Green sawfish Largetooth sawfish	Kenya Kenya Kenya Kenya Kenya

Scientific Name	Common Name	Proponent
Order/Family/Species		
MYLIOBATIFORMES		
Myliobatidae		
<i>Manta alfredi</i>	Reef Manta Ray	Fiji
<i>Mobula mobular</i>	Giant Devil Ray	Fiji
<i>Mobula japanica</i>	Spinetail Mobula	Fiji
<i>Mobula thurstoni</i>	Fiji Bentfin Devil Ray	Fiji
<i>Mobula tarapacana</i>	Box Ray	Fiji
<i>Mobula eregoodootenkee</i>	Pygmy Devil Ray	Fiji
<i>Mobula kuhlii</i>	Shortfin Devil Ray	Fiji
<i>Mobula hypostoma</i>	Atlantic Devil Ray	Fiji
<i>Mobula rochebrunei</i>	Lesser Guinean Devil Ray	Fiji
<i>Mobula munkiana</i>	Munk's Devil Ray	Fiji
ACTINOPTERI		
ANGUILLIFORMES		
Anguillidae		
<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	European eel	Monaco



**CONVENTION ON
MIGRATORY
SPECIES**

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/COP11/REPORT
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

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.1

Original: English

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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	
9	Improving the use of Multi Media	Medium		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	
	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
	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	
	Grand total			216.345	309.500	525.845	220.541	500.500	721.041	224.822	506.500

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	
16	Analysis of National Reports									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.

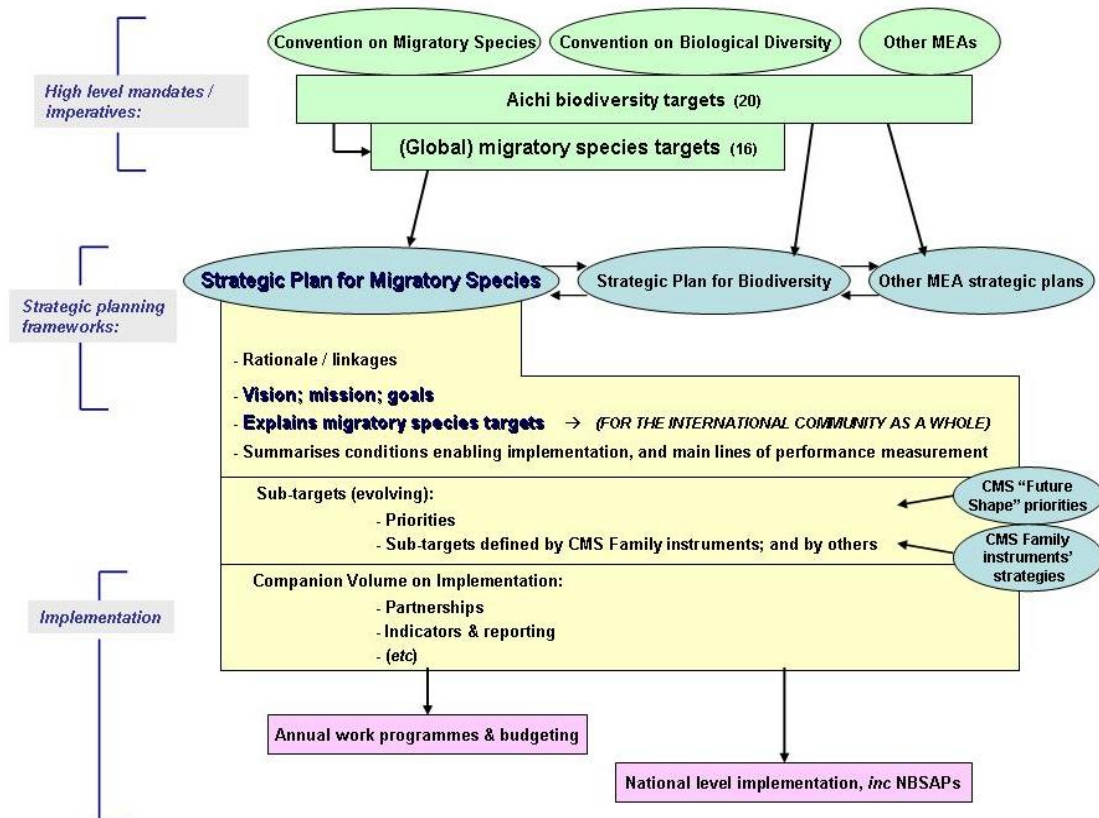


Figure 2: The Strategic Plan for Migratory Species: its scope and the context

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	<p>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.</p>
Target 13	<p>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</p>
Target 14	<p>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.</p>
Target 15	<p>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.</p>
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): <i>“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.</i></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
<p>Target 1:</p>	<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
	<p>conjunction with any revision/rolling forward of the CMS Outreach and Communication Plan.</p>
<p>Target 2:</p>	<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>
<p>Target 3:</p>	<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>
<p>Target 4:</p>	<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>
<p>Target 5:</p>	<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
<p>Target 8:</p>	<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>
<p>Target 9:</p>	<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>
<p>Target 10:</p>	<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
<p>Target 11:</p>	<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>
<p>Target 12:</p>	<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>
<p>Target 13:</p>	<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>
<p>Target 16:</p>	<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;

*The Conference of the Parties to the
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);

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

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;

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

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;

*The Conference of the Parties to the
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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				
<i>(Family) Phasianidae</i>				
<i>Coturnix coturnix coturnix</i>	Quail	-	No	COP5 (1997)
GRUIFORMES				
<i>Rallidae</i>				
<i>Crex crex</i>	Corncrake	Action Plan (adopted in 2005) under African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (in force since 1999)	No	COP5 (1997)
CHARADRIIFORMES				
<i>Scolopacidae</i>				
<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				
<i>Acipenseridae</i>				
<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

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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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4. Outcome Targets
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6. Annex II: Acronyms and Definitions
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8. Diagram representation of all CMS family avian-related instruments

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		
	<p>A. Ensuring Migratory Bird Conservation through Flyway/ Ecological Networks and Critical Sites and Habitats and Addressing Key Threats</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>(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)</p>								

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	<i>Inter alia</i> 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	<i>Inter alia</i> , 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			<i>Inter alia</i> 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			<i>Inter alia</i> 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, WHRSN, 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, WHRSN, 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, WHRSN, 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation status of all SSAP species improved (at least 50% of species have recovered and improved). 	L	XX	XX	XX	<i>Inter alia</i> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action plans adopted at COP12 	S	XX	XX	<i>Inter alia</i> 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
<p>Removing Barriers to Migration (Cross references to Res.10.11 on power lines, Res.11.27 on renewable energy)</p>										
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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CMS supporting Parties in responding to key issues through provision of timely advise and technical support. 	S	XX	XX	XX	<i>Inter-alia</i> 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										
<p>African-Eurasian Flyways region: Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>(Cross references to Res.10.10 on flyways, operatives 16.1.1-16.1.4)</p>										
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Preparation of a review of need for a site network for Africa & West/Central Asia for strengthened management of critical sites 	2015	XX			<i>Inter alia</i> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •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	<i>Inter alia</i> 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		
<p>East Asian - Australasian Flyway region:</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>(Cross references to Res.10.10 on flyways, operatives 16.4.1- 16.4.3)</p>										
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			<i>Inter alia</i> 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			<i>Inter alia</i> 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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of an overarching conservation framework for migratory birds in the Americas 2. Explore options for development of instruments for species groups to promote their conservation (incl. austral migrants in Neotropics, western hemisphere birds of prey) 3. Strengthen implementation of existing initiatives and SSAPs for migratory bird conservation <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			<i>Inter alia</i> 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> Strengthen implementation of ACAP and AEWA for management of seabirds through stronger national actions and collaboration with Regional Fisheries Management Organizations 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		
<p>C. Enhancing knowledge to support flyway conservation</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen monitoring of migratory bird populations • Promote analyses of existing datasets on individual bird movements • Promote development and use of new tools and techniques to identify migration strategies <p>(Cross references to Re. 10.10 on flyways, operatives 10, 11, 12)</p>										
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 gaps • Standardized monitoring established for one or more taxonomic groups within a flyway and between flyways, e.g. waterbirds • <i>Unify systems of data storage for bird monitoring data, e.g. incorporating existing datasets into the Avian Knowledge Network in the Western Hemisphere</i> • Capacity for implementing long-term monitoring strengthened/ developed to address geographic gaps and national networks. 	S	XX		XX	<i>Inter alia</i> 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			<i>Inter alia</i> 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	<i>Inter alia</i> 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			<i>Inter alia</i> 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		
<p>E. Monitoring and reporting</p> <p>Objectives</p> <p>1. Ensure implementation of POW by Parties through regular monitoring and updating of the POW</p> <p>2. Enable FWG to continue providing support for review, provision of guidance and input to implementation and monitoring of POW</p> <p>(Cross reference to Res.10.10 on flyways, operatives 14, 17, Aichi Target 17)</p>										
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	<i>Inter alia</i> 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		
<p>F. Resourcing implementation of the POW</p> <p>Objectives</p> <p>1. Ensure adequate and timely resources to implement the POW</p> <p>2. Ensure adequate expertise and partnerships to implement the POW</p> <p>(Cross references to Res 10.10 on flyways, operative 13)</p>										
<p>Financial resources</p> <p>(Cross references to Res.10.25 on enhancing engagement with GEF)</p>										
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	<i>Inter alia</i> 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			<i>Inter alia</i> GEF, other international donors?		All	
<p>Networks and partnerships (Cross references to Res.10.10 on flyways and Res.10.6 on capacity building)</p>										
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
AEMLAP	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>Phoenicopterus 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

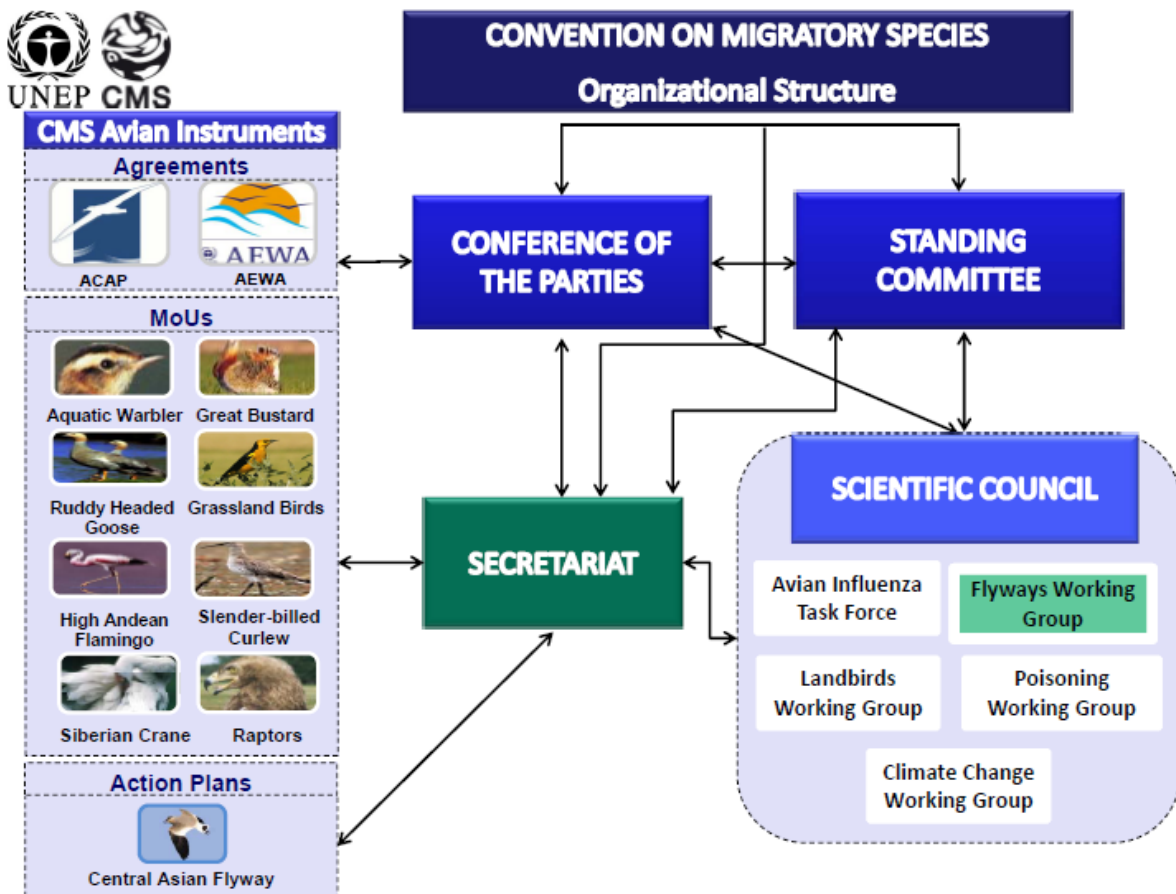
Notes:

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, AEW 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 Seedeater *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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) 		
<p>2.2. Gobi-Desert – Eastern Steppes Ecosystem (wild ass, wild camel, Mongolian gazelle, goitered gazelle, Przewalski’s horse)</p>	<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>

	<p>Railroads</p> <p>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.</p>		
	<p>Land Tenure</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Government agencies, Scientific institutions</p>	<p>High/medium</p>
	<p>Political dialogue</p> <p>2.2.4. Fast track ongoing transboundary discussions.</p>	<p>Government agencies, CMS</p>	<p>High/medium</p>
	<p>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).</p>	<p>Government agencies, CMS, NGOs</p>	<p>Medium</p>
	<p>2.2.6. Develop a single species action plan for the wild ass.</p>	<p>IUCN Equid Specialist Group, CMS, Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs</p>	<p>High</p>
	<p>2.2.7. Establish transboundary cooperation and coordination for the conservation of Przewalski's horse among Range States.</p>	<p>Government agencies, Scientific institutions, CMS, NGOs, International Takhi Group (ITG)</p>	<p>High/medium</p>

2.3. South-west region (Cheetah, goitered gazelle, chinkara, wild ass [khulan/onager], Przewalski's horse, Transcaspien 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, Transcaspien 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>	<p>2.3.11. Kyrgyz state agency, NGOs, Scientific institutions</p>	
	<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>	<p>Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions,</p> <p>2.3.14. plus IUCN Antelope Specialist Group</p>	<p>High/medium</p>
	<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>	<p>Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions, IUCN Antelope Specialist Group</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>2.4. Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau (China, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan)</p>	<p>2.4.1. Develop a multi-species action plan for Qinghai-Tibetan plateau ungulates (chiru, kiang, Tibetan gazelle and argali, plus Przewalski's gazelle³, white-lipped deer³, blue sheep³).</p>	<p>Government agencies, Scientific institutions, IUCN, NGOs</p>	<p>High/Medium</p>
	<p>2.4.2. Coordinate transboundary activities at national and provincial levels.</p>	<p>Government agencies, others</p>	<p>Medium</p>
	<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>	<p>Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs</p>	<p>High/Medium</p>

	<p>2.4.5. Identify biologically important hotspots of species of concern at international and provincial border areas.</p> <p>2.4.6. Develop coordinated management plans for species across provinces.</p>		
	<p>Infrastructure threats</p> <p>2.4.7. Review infrastructure development plans to ensure no adverse impact on species of concern (as 1.3).</p> <p>2.4.8. Incorporate species considerations (including migration) into national level plans and programmes such as the national key ecological function zone planning.</p> <p>2.4.9. Highlight the contribution of action plans to the ecological red line strategy currently under consideration.</p>	Government agencies	Medium
	<p>Protected area policy</p> <p>2.4.10. Strengthen existing protected areas and consider the creation of new protected areas to incorporate identified hotspots.</p>	Government agencies, Scientific institutions	Medium/Low
	<p>2.4.11. Integrate community-based conservation into protected area legislation and practice.</p>	Government agencies, NGOs	High/medium
<p>2.5. Bukhara deer (tugai forests of Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>2.5.2. Develop, evaluate and approve national level plans of targeted activities for the next 5-10 years.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>	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

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.25

Original: English

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;

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

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

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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*’;
- AEWAs 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*’;

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

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 AEW, 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, AEWAs, 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

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.29

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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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;

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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;

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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, AEWAs, 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.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distribution: General

UNEP/CMS/COP11/REPORT
ANNEX IX

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

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS / LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS / LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES¹

Chairman/Président/Presidente

H.E. Sra. Gladys Lorena Tapia Nuñez
Ministra
Ministerio de medio ambiente
Quito
Ecuador
Tel: (+593 2) 3987600
E-mail: lorena.tapia@ambiente.gob.ec

**Vice-Chairman/Vice-Président/Vice-Presidente
(Chairman of the Committee of the
Whole/Président de Comité Plénier/Presidente
del Comité Plenario)**

Mr. Øystein Størkersen
Principal Advisor
Directorate of Nature Management (DN)
Tungasletta 2
7485 Trondheim
Norway
Tel: (+47 7358) 0500
Fax: (+47 7358) 0501
E-mail: oystein.storkersen@miljodir.no

**Special Guests/ Invités spéciaux / Invitados
especiales**

Ms. Ashlan Gorse Cousteau
Journalist and EarthEcho International's Corporate
Advisory Board members

Mr. Philippe Cousteau Jr.
Co-Founder and President of EarthEcho
International

Mr. Achmat Hassiem
Shark attack Survivor and Shark Advocate

Mr. Boyan Slat
Founder and CEO at The Ocean Cleanup

**Vice-Chairman of the Committee of the
Whole/Vice-Président de Comité Plénier/Vice-
Presidente del Comité Plenario**

Mr. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah
(COP-Appointed Councillor for African Fauna)
(Chair, Standing Committee)
Chairman, National Biodiversity Committee
Wildlife Division of Forestry Commission
P.O. Box MB32
Accra
Ghana
Tel: (+233) 244772256
Mob: (+233) 302777655
Fax: (+233) 21777655 / 779809
E-mail: alfred.otengyeboah@gmail.com

¹ The alphabetic order follows the order of English country short names / L'ordre alphabétique suit l'ordre des noms abrégés des pays en anglais / El orden alfabético sigue el orden de las abreviaturas de los nombres de países en Inglés.

**Official Delegation /Délégations Officielles / Delegaciones Oficiales
Parties / Membres / Miembros**

ARGENTINA/Argentine/Argentina

**Embajada de la República Argentina en la
República de Ecuador**

Av. Amazonas N21-147 y Roca, 8th Floor
Quito, Ecuador

H.E. Sr. Alberto Antonio Alvarez Tufillo
Embajador
E-mail: privada-eequa@mrecic.gov.ar

Sr. Carlos Enrique Catella
E-mail: ccx@mrecic.gov.ar

Sra.. Verónica Andrea Limongelli
E-mail: etj@mrecic.gov.ar

Sr. Esteban Justo de Anchorena
E-mail: etj@mrecic.gov.ar

Lic. Rodolfo Sánchez
Dirección General de Asuntos Culto
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto
Esmeralda 1212, C.A.B.A.
1007 Buenos Aires
Tel: (+54 11) 4819 8096
Mob: (+54 911) 6947 9992
Fax: (+54 11) 4819 7405
E-mail: zrf@mrecic.gov.ar

Sra. Da Vanesa Patricia Tossenberger
Asesor Científica
Potosi 2087
1636 Olivos
Tel: (+54 11) 47900491
Mob: (+54 9 11) 65124810
E-mail: vanesa.tossenberge@cethus.org

ARMENIA/Arménie/Armenia

Mr. Sevak Baloyan
(CMS Focal Point)
Head of the Animal Resources Management
Division
Bioresources Management Agency
Ministry of Nature Protection
Government Building 3, Republic Square
0025 Yerevan
Tel: (+374 10) 580699
Mob: (+374 77) 78 00 76
Fax: (+374 1) 585469
E-mail: sevbaloyan@rambler.ru

AUSTRALIA/Australie/Australia

Mr. Geoffrey Richardson
Assistant Secretary
Marine Biodiversity Policy Branch
Department of the Environment, Water,
Heritage and the Arts
GPO Box 787
Canberra ACT 2600
Tel: (+61 2) 62742531
Mob: (+61) 0427 015690
Fax: (+61 2) 62749374
E-mail: geoff.richardson@environment.gov.au

Ms. Narelle Montgomery
(CMS Scientific Councillor)
Assistant Director
Policy Analysis and Advice
Marine Biodiversity Policy Branch
Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage
and Arts
G.P.O. Box 787
Canberra ACT 2600
Tel: (+61 2) 62742818
Mob: (+61) 0427 382340
Fax: (+61 2) 62 749374
E-mail: narelle.montgomery@environment.gov.au

AUSTRIA/Autriche/Austria

Ms .Edda-Maria Bertel
Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft,
Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft, Abt. II/4
Stubenbastei 5
1010 Wien
Tel: (+43 1) 515221414
Fax: (+43 1) 515 227402
E-mail: edda-maria.bertel@bmlfuw.gv.at

BELARUS/Bélarus/Belarús

Ms. Natalya Zharkina
Deputy Head of Biological and Landscape Diversity
Department of the Ministry of Natural Resources and
Environmental Protection
Minsk 220048
Tel: (+375 17) 2005113
Mob: (+375) 296966401
Fax: (+375 17) 2005113
E-mail: garkina_nat@mail.ru

Mr. Uladzimir Malashevich
Akhova Ptushak Batskaushchyny (APB-BirdLife)
P.O. Box 306
Minsk, 220050
Tel: (+375 17) 2630613
Mob: (+375 29) 3494165
Fax: (+375 17) 2630613
E-mail: malashevich@ptushki.org
Advisor

BELGIUM/Belgique/Bélgica

Dr. Els Martens
Assistant Director
Coordination Policy Division
Agency for Nature and Forest, Flemish Government
Koning Albert II Laan 20, Bus 8
1000 Brussels
Tel: (+32 2) 553 76 86
Mobile: (+32) 478 551256
Fax: (+32 2) 553 7685
E-mail: els.martens@lne.vlaanderen.be

Ms. Ines Verleye
Biodiversity Expert
Federal Public Service for the Environment
Place Victor Horta 40
1000 Brussels
Tel: (+32) 478241345
E-mail: inesverleye@gmail.com

BENIN/Bénin/Benin

M. Imorou Ourou-Djeri
Secrétaire Général du ministère de l'environnement
Chargé des changements climatiques du
reboisement et
de la protection des ressources naturelles et
forestières
BP3621
Cotonou 01
Tel: (+229 21) 31 41 29
Fax: (+229 21) 31 50 81
E-mail: imorou.djeri-ourou@cenagref.net

M. Comlan Aristide Tehou
Ir des Eaux et Forêts
MSc en Aménagement et Gestion de la Faune
Chef Service Etudes et Prospective au CENAGREF
08 BP
0227 Cotonou
Tel: (229 21) 380658/21
Mob: (+229) 97581902
Fax: (+229 21) 38 06 88
E-mail: aristide.tehou@cenagref.net;
tehouaristide@yahoo.fr;
tehouaristide@hotmail.com

BOLIVIA (Plurinational State of / Bolivie (État plurinational de)/Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de)

Ms. Dana Elizabeth Lara Holguin
Coordinador II en Gestión Ambiental y Recursos
Naturales
Viceministerio de Medio Ambiente, Biodiversidad,
Cambios Climáticos y de Gestión y Desarrollo Forestal
Av. Camacho No. 1471
Entre Bueno Loayza
La Paz
Tel: (+591 2) 2146382
Mob: (+591) 71592873
Fax: (+591 2) 2144674
E-mail: dannalara@hotmail.com

BULGARIA/Bulgarie/Bulgaria

Ms. Radostina Galitionova
Senior Expert
Biodiversity Department
National Nature Protection Service Directorate
Ministry of Environment and Water
Sofia, 1000
Tel: (+359 2) 940 6123
Mob: (+359 885) 925586
Fax: (+359 2) 9406127
E-mail: galitionova@gmail.com

CABO VERDE/Cabo Verde/Cabo Verde

Mme. Liza Helena Alves Lima
Point Focal, à la Direction Générale de
L'Environnement – Ministère de l'Environnement,
Habitation et Ordonnement Territorial
CP n° 332-A
Praia
Tel: (+238) 261 8984
E-mail: lizocahal@hotmail.com

CHILE/Chili/Chile

S.E. Sr. Gabriel Ascencio
Embajador de Chile en Ecuador
Quito
Tel: (+593 2) 2459487
Mob: (+593) 84057343
Fax: (+593 2) 2444470
E-mail: echile.ecuador@minrel.gov.cl

Sra. Nancy Céspedes
Head of Natural Resources
Dept. Environment and Maritime Affairs Division
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Santiago
Tel: (+562) 28274718
E-mail: ncespedes@minrel.gov.cl

Sr. Pablo Arriarán
Consejero de la Embajada de Chile en Ecuador
Quito
Tel: (+593 2) 2459487
Mob: (+593) 998734742
Fax: (+593 2) 2444470
E-mail: parriaran@minrel.gov.cl

Sr. Abraham Quezada
Primer Secretario de la Embajada de Chile en Ecuador
Quito
Tel: (+593 2) 2459487
Mob: (+593) 84057343
Fax: (+593 2) 2444470
E-mail: aquezadav@minrel.gov.cl

Mr. Rafael Asenjo
Jefe Subdepartamento Vida Silvestre
Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero
Ministerio de Agricultura
Santiago
Tel: (+56 2) 2345 1172
Mob: +56 (9) 51493357
E-mail: rafael.asenjo@sag.gob.cl

Sr. Charif Tala
Jefe Sección Gestión de Especies
Ministerio del Medio Ambiente
Santiago
Tel: (+56 2) 25735827
E-mail: ctala@mma.gob.cl

Mr. Mariano de la Maza
Departamento Conservación de la Biodiversidad
Corporación Nacional Forestal
Ministerio de Agricultura
Tel: (+ 56 2) 2 66 30 251
Mob: (+56 9) 77487211
E-mail: mariano.delamaza@conaf.cl

Sr. Antonio Palma
Encargado Especies Protegidas
Victoria 2832
Vaparaiso
Tel: (+569) 98747576
E-mail: apalma@sernapesca.cl

Mr. José Yáñez Valenzuela
Científico
Santiago
Chile
Tel: (+56 2) 26804661
Mob: (+56) 9 2318804
E-mail: jose.yanez@mnhn.cl

COSTA RICA

H.E. Sra. Paula Maria Miranda Vargas
Embajadora de Costa Rica en Ecuador
Quito 170515
Tel: (+593 2) 2252330
Mob: (+593 2) 0958848953
Fax: (+593 2) 2254087
E-mail: embcr-ec@rree.gov.cr

Sra. Gina Ciselle Cuza Jones
Jefe Departamento de Área Silvestres Protegidas-
ACLAC
Ministerio de Ambiente, Energía y
Telecomunicaciones
Sistema Nacional de Áreas de Conservación,
SINAC
1077-7300 Limón
Tel: (+506) 27950723
Mob: (+506) 83538662
Fax: (+506) 27954855
E-mail: gina.cuza@sinac.go.cr

Sr. José Joaquín Calvo Domingo
Ministerio del Ambiente Energía y
Telecomunicaciones
Sistema Nacionales de Areas de Conservación
(MINAFT-SINAC)
Apdo de correos 11 384
Calle 1, Avenida 11, Edificio Padilla
San José
Tel: (+506) 25226500
Mob: (+506) 83084167
Fax: (+506) 2256 2436
E-mail: joaquin.calvo@sinac.go.cr

Sr. José Alexis Coto Varela
Ministro Consejero y Cónsul General
Embajadora de Costa Rica en Ecuador

CROATIA/Croatie/Croacia

Ms. Ana Kobaslic
(CMS Focal Point)
Head of Service
Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection
Zagreb, 10000
Tel: (+385 1) 4866125
Fax: (+385 1) 4866100
E-mail: ana.kobaslic@mzoip.hr

**CZECH REPUBLIC/République
Tchèque/República Checa**

Ms. Libuše Vlasáková, Mgr
Nature Conservation Department
Ministry of the Environment
Vršovická 65
100 10 Praha 10
Tel: (+420 2) 67122372
Fax: (+420 2) 67310 328
E-mail: libuse.vlasakova@mzp.cz

Mr. Jiri Flousek, PhD
Krkonoše National Park
Administration
Dobrovskeho 3
Vrchlabí 543 01
Tel: (+420 499) 456212
Mobile: (+420 731) 864202
Fax: (+420 499) 456 422
E-mail: jflousek@krnap.cz

Ms. Kateřina Turčinová
Ministry of the Environment
Department of International relations
Vršovická 1442/65
Praha 10
Tel: (+420 267) 122570
E-mail: katerina.turcinova@mzp.cz

ECUADOR/Equateur/Ecuador

H.E. Sra. Gladys Lorena Tapia Nuñez
Ministra
Ministerio de medio ambiente
Quito
Ecuador
Tel: (+593 2) 3987600
E-mail: lorena.tapia@ambiente.gob.ec

Mr. Francisco Jose Prieto Albuja
Under Secretary of Natural Heritage
Ministry of Environment
Quito 170517
Tel: (+593 2) 398 76 00
Mob: (+593 9) 968 00 069
E-mail: francisco.prieto@ambiente.gob.ec

Mr. Andrés Hubenthal
Subsecretario de Cambio Climático
Ministerio del Ambiente
Quito

Mr. Eliecer Cruz
Subsecretario de Gestión Marina y Costera MAE
Gobierno Zonal de Guayaquil
Ministerio del Ambiente
Av. Orellana y J Cornejo
Guayaquil, 170517
Tel: (+593) 42068521
Fax: (+593) 993989808
E-mail: eliecer.cruz@ambiente.gob.ec

Sr. Fernando Bucheli
Minister of the Embassy
Embassy of Ecuador in Germany
Joachimstaler Str. 10-12
10719 Berlin
Germany
Tel: (+49 30) 800969 612
Fax: (+49 30) 800969699
E-mail: eecualemania@mrrree.gov.ec;
fbucheli@hotmail.com

Sra. Tatiana Eguez
Asesora de la Ministra del Ambiente
Ministerio de Medio Ambiente
Tel: (+593) 997328867
E-mail: tatiana.eguez@ambiente.gob.ec

Sra. Alegria Corral Jervis
Asesora de la Ministra del Ambiente
Ministerio de Medio Ambiente
Tel: (+593) 999468728
E-mail: alegria.corral@ambiente.gob.ec

Mr. Iván Antonio Cedeño Sánchez
Director de Gestión y Coordinación Marina y Costera
Ministerio del Ambiente del Ecuador
Urbanización Volare Mz 5 V 27
Guayaquil, 170517
Tel: (+593) 42068521
Fax: (+593) 997299043
E-mail: Ivan.cedeno@ambiente.gob.ec

Sr. Arturo Izurieta Valery
Dirección Parque Nacional Galápagos
Tel: (+593) 2527411
Mob: (+593) 996511479
Fax: (+593) 25274 11
E-mail: aizurieta@galapagos.gob.ec

Sra. Julia Angelita Cordero Guillén
Ministerio del Ambiente del Ecuador
Calle Olmedo entre Sucre y Córdova
Edif. Banco la Previsora, 4to. Piso
Portoviejo
Tel: (+ (593) 05261848 ext 112
Fax: (+593) 052651848
E-mail: julia.cordero@ambiente.gob.ec

Ms. Diana Polet Vazquez Cerón
Coordinadora de la COP11-CMS
Ministerio del Ambiente
Quito
Tel: (+593 2) 3987600
E-mail: Diana.vazquez@ambiente.gob.ec

Ecuador Others:

Sr. Max Andrade
Ministerio de Medio Ambiente
Av. Madrid 1159 y Andalucía
Quito Tel: (+593) 9860 19080
Fax: +593) 3987 00
E-mail: max.andrade@ambiente.gob.ec

Sr. Juan Andrés Portilla Betancourt
Ingeniero
Ministerio de Medio Ambiente
E-mail: juan.portilla@ambiente.gob.ec

Sr. Eduardo Salomon Cevallos Silva
Coordinador De Despacho
Ministerio del Ambiente
Quito 170517
Tel: (+593 2) 3987600
E-mail: eduardo.cevallos@ambiente.gob.ec

Sr. Miguel Angel Cuji Malaver
Tel: (+593 2) 2993200 Ext. 11551
Fax: (+593 2) 2993205
E-mail: mcuji@mmrree.gob.ec

Sra. Viviana De La Rosa Sarmiento
Tel: (+593 52526189
Fax: (+593 2526189
E-mail: vdelarosa@galapagos.gob.ec

Sra. Jenifer Marcela Suárez Moncada
Investigador de Especies Marinas
Dirección Parque Nacional Galápagos
Quito 170517
Tel: (+593) 2398-7600
Mob: (+593) 996687622
E-mail: jmsuarez@galapagos.gob.ec

Sr. Jorge Samaniego
Secretaria Técnica del Mar
Guayaquil
Tel: (+593) 5 2679000 Ext. 3300
Mob: (+593) 997675327
Fax: (+593) 5 2679000 Ext. 3300
E-mail: esamaniego@secretariamar.gob.ec

Sr. Santiago Torres Báez
Secretaría Técnica del Mar
Barrio Córdoba
Manta
Tel: (+593) 997546929
Fax: (+593) 997546929
E-mail: storres@secretariamar.gob.ec

Sra. Mariuxy Jamileth Garcia Dominguez
Líder de Planes de Acción Tiburón y Dorado
Viceministerio de Acuicultura y Pesca
Manta
Tel: (+593) 995391337
Fax: (+593) 995391337
E-mail: mariuxy.garcia@pesca.gob.ec

Sr. Molke Miguel Mendoza Avila
Subsecretario de Recursos Pesqueros (Subrogante)
Viceministerio de Acuicultura y Pesca
Manta
Tel: (+593) 52611410
Fax: (+593) 995142887
E-mail: molke.mendoza@pesca.gob.ec

Sra. Cristina Castro Ayala
Isla San Cristobal N41-143 E
Isla Floreana Mz. F (Barrio Jipijapa) Oficina 6
Quito 1721872
Tel: (+593 2) 2245184
Fax: (+593 2) 2245184
E-mail: cristinacastro@pacificwhale.org

Sr. Felipe Vallejo
Equilibrio Azul
Ministerio del Ambiente
Tel: (+593) 99725631
E-mail: Felipe@equilibrioazul.org

Sra. Daniela Alexandra Vilema Moreno
Fundación Charles Darwin
Quito 200350
Tel: (+593 2) 224 06 07
Fax: (+593 9) 8464 86 43
E-mail: dani_vilema@hotmail.com

EGYPT/Egypte/Egipto

Mr. Moustafa Mokhtar Aly Fouda
Minister Advisor on Biodiversity
Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs
14 Shagret El Dor Str., Apt 3, 1st Floor
Zamalek – Cairo
Tel: (+202) 25274700
Mob: (+202) 01222283890
Fax: (+202) 25274700
E-mail: drfoudamos@gmail.com

H.E. Mr. Medhat El-Meligy
Ambassador
Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt
Quito 170412
Tel: (+593 2) 2509 501
Email: embassy.quito@hotmail.com

Mr. Hazem Zaki
Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt
Quito 170412
Tel: (+593 2) 2509 501
E-mail: embassy.quito@hotmail.com

Ms. Luay Zonkle
Wildlife Coordinator Program
25B14 Nasser City - Cairo
Tel: (+202) 24556117
Fax: (+201) 006532106
E-mail: luay09@yahoo.com

ESTONIA/Estonie/Estonia

Mr. Üllar Rammul
Senior Officer of the Nature Conservation
Department
Ministry of the Environment
7a Narva Road
15172 Tallinn
Tel: (+372) 6262881
Fax: (+372) 6262 801
E-mail: yllar.rammul@envir.ee

Mr. Agu Leivits
Tel: (+372) 4451760
Mob: (+372) 5101175
Fax: (+372) 4451761
E-mail: agu.leivits@keskkonnaamet.ee

ETHIOPIA/Ethiopie/Etiopía

Mr. Kahsay Gebretensae Asgedom
Director of Research & Monitoring Directorate
Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority
Addis Ababa
Tel: (+251 1) 115546808
Mob: (+251) 0911742003
Fax: (+251 1) 115546804
E-mail: kahsaygt@hotmail.com

EUROPEAN UNION/Union Européenne/Unión Europea

Mr. Anne Theo Seinen
Policy Officer
European Commission
Directorate-General for the Environment
Unit B2 - Biodiversity
BU-5 05/136
1049 Brussels
Tel: (+32 2) 2954426
Fax: (+32) 495719749
E-mail: anne-theo.seinen@ec.europa.eu

Mr. Stamatios Varsamos, PhD
Policy Officer
Directorate-General Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
(MARE)
B1 International Affairs, Law of the Sea and
Regional Fisheries Organisations
Brussels 1049
Tel/Fax: (+32) 495792303
E-mail: stamatios.varsamos@ec.europa.eu

FIJI/Fidji/Fiji

Mr. Aisake Tanidrala Batibasaga
Ministry of Fisheries and Forest
P.O. Box 2218
Suva
Tel: (+679) 3361122
Mob: (+679) 9229873
Fax: (+679) 3362536
E-mail: abatibasaga@gmail.com

Ms. Saras Sharma
Fisheries Technical Officer
Suva
Tel: (+679) 3361122
Mob: (+679) 9290902
Fax: (+679) 3363500
E-mail: saras.sharma@fisheries.gov.fj;
saras.sharma0205@gmail.com

As Advisors

Mr. Ian Campbell
WWF - World Wildlife Fund
Tel: (+679) 3315533
E-mail: icampbell@wwf.panda.org

Mr. Arthur Irwing Sokimi
Shark Defenders
Tel: (+679) 9343432
Fax: (+679) 9343432
E-mail: arthur@sharkdefenders.com

FINLAND/Finlande/Finlandia

Mr. Esko Hyvärinen
Senior Environmental Adviser
Ministry of the Environment
P.O. Box 35
00023 Helsinki
Tel: (+358 9) 400143876
Fax: (+358 9) 16039364
E-mail: esko.o.hyvarinen@ymparisto.fi

FRANCE/France/Francia

M. Michel Perret
Chef du bureau de la faune et de la flore sauvages
Direction de l'eau et de la biodiversité (DEB)
Direction générale de l'aménagement, du logement
et de la nature (DGALN), DGALN/DEB/PEM2
Ministère de l'Écologie, du Développement Durable
et de l'énergie Tour Séquoïa
92055 La Défense cedex
Tel: (+33 1) 40811473
Fax: (+33) 620520449
E-mail: michel-m.perret@developpement-
durable.gouv.fr

M. François Lamarque
Dossiers internationaux - international questions
Bureau de la faune et de la flore sauvages
Direction de l'eau et de la biodiversité (DEB)
Direction générale de l'aménagement, du logement
et de la nature (DGALN), DGALN/DEB/PEM4
Ministère de l'Écologie, du Développement Durable
et de l'Énergie Tour Séquoïa
92055 La Défense cedex
Tel: (+33 1) 40813152
Fax: (+33 1) 40813776
E-mail: francois.lamarque@developpement-
durable.gouv.fr

Mr. Jean-Philippe Sibley
(CMS Scientific Councillor)
National Museum of Natural History
Paris 75231
Tel: (+33) 680155207
E-mail: sibley@mnhn.fr

GABON/Gabon/Gabón

H.E. M. Noël Nelson Messone
Ministre de la Forêt, De l'Environnement et de la
Protection des Ressources Naturelles
B.P. 1128
Libreville
Tel: (+241) 06064191
Fax: (+241) 07840063
E-mail: nnmessone@yahoo.com

Mme. Nathalie Nyare Essima
Conseiller du Ministre en charge de la Faune, des
Aires Protégées et des Ecosystèmes Aquatiques
Tel: (+241) 07840004
E-mail: nyaren@yahoo.fr

GEORGIA/Géorgie/Georgia

Ms. Irine Lomashvili
Chief Specialist of the Biodiversity Protection
Service
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
Protection
6, Gulua str.
Tbilisi-0114
Tel: (+995 32) 2727231
Mob: (+995) 5 99460750
Fax: (+995 32)2727231
E-mail: irinaloma@yahoo.com;
i.lomashvili@moe.gov.ge

GERMANY/Allemagne/Alemania

**Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature
Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety
(BMUB)**

Dr. (Ms.) Elsa Nickel
Deputy Director General Nature Conservation
Robert-Schuman-Platz 3
53175 Bonn
Tel: (+49 228) 3052605
Fax: (+49 228) 3052694
E-mail: elsa.nickel@bmub.bund.de

Mr. Gerhard Adams
Head of Division AG N I 3
Robert-Schuman-Platz 3
53175 Bonn
Tel: (+49 228) 3052631
Fax: (+49 228) 3052684
E-mail: Gerhard.Adams@bmub.bund.de

Mr. Oliver Schall
Deputy Head of Division
Robert-Schuman-Platz 3
53175 Bonn
Tel: (+49 228) 3052632
Fax: (+49 228) 3052684
E-mail: oliver.schall@bmub.bund.de

Ms. Dana Wiemann
Budgetary Clerk
Robert-Schuman-Platz 3
53175 Bonn
E-mail: dana.wiemann@bmub.bund.de

Ms. Marion Gschweng
Technical Assistant
Scientific Councillor to the German Delegation
89143
Tel: (+49 7344) 1790873
Mob: (+49) 15129153915
E-mail: gschweng@globalcons.org

GHANA/Ghana/Ghana

Prof. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah
(Chair, CMS Standing Committee)
(COP-Appointed Councillor for African Fauna)
Wildlife Division of Forestry Commission
P.O. Box MB32
Accra
Tel: (+233) 24) 4772256
Fax: (+233) 302777655
E-mail: alfred.otengyeboah@gmail.com

HONDURAS/Honduras/Honduras

Sr. Said Enrique Lainez
Jefe del Departamento de Vida Silvestre
Despacho Recursos Naturales y Ambiente
(SERNA)
100 metros al sur del Estadio Nacional
11101 Tegucigalpa
Tel: (+504) 22234346
Mob: (+504) 99142270
Fax: (+504) 99142270
E-mail: lainezs72@yahoo.es

ISRAEL/Israël/Israel

Mr. Simon Nemptzov
Coordinator for International Treaties
Israel Nature and Parks Authority
3 Am Ve'Olam Street
Jerusalem
Mob: (+972) 58 5063118
Fax: (+972 2) 5006281
E-mail: simon@npa.org.il

ITALY/Italie/Italia

Mr. Lorenzo Serra
Senior Researcher
Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca
Ambientale (ISPRA)
Via CaFornacetta 9
I-40064 Ozzano Emilia BO
Tel: (+39 051) 6512207
Mob: (+39) 320 2120700
Fax: (+39 051) 796628
E-mail: lorenzo.serra@isprambiente.it

Mr. Marco Valentini
Officer
Ministry of the Environment
00147
Tel: (+39 06) 57225361
E-mail: valentini.marco@minambiente.it

Mr. Gianni Piccato
Embassador of Italy in Ecuador
Quito
Ecuador
E-mail: gianni.piccato@esteri.it

Mr. Fernando Spina
Head Of Science, ISPRA
Sede-ex-INFS Via Cà Fornacetta 9
Ozzano Emilia (BO) 40064
Tel: (+39 051) 6512214
Mob: (+39) 347 3507032
Fax: (+39 051) 796628
E-mail: fernando.spina@isprambiente.it

Mr. Alessandro Andreotti
Researcher
Ozzano Emilia 40064
Tel: (+39 051) 6512225
Mob: (+39) 3280589651
Fax: (+39 051)796628
E-mail: alessandro.andreotti@isprambiente.it

Mr. Lacopo Giuseppe Cecere
Institute for Environmental Protection and Research
(ISPRA)
Via Cà Fornacetta 9
I-40064 Ozzano Emilia BO
Mob: (+39) 3396477521
Fax: (+39 051) 796628
E-mail: iacopo.cecere@isprambiente.it

Mr. Giancarlo Lauriano
Institute for Environmental Protection and Research
(ISPRA)
Via Vitaliano Brancati 48
00144 Roma
Tel. (+39 06) 50071
Fax (+39 06) 50072916
E-mail: Lauriano@isprambiente.it

Ms. Elisabetta Raganella Pelliccioni
Institute for Environmental Protection and Research
(ISPRA)
Mob: (+39) 3285487139
E-mail: elisabetta.raganellapelliccioni@isprambiente.it

Mr. Stefano Volponi
Researcher
I-40064 Ozzano Emilia BO
Tel: (+39 051) 6512259
Mob: (+39) 347 3680046
E-mail: stefano.volponi@isprambiente.it

Mr. Luigi Solida
Adviser
Ministerio del Ambiente
00199
Mob: (+39 349) 3400077
E-mail: solida.luigi@minambiente.it

KENYA/Kenya/Kenya

Mr. James Gichiah Njogu
Head of Conventions and Research Authorization
Kenya Wildlife Service
P.O. Box 40241
00100 Nairobi
Tel: (+254 020) 6000800
Mobile: (+254 0721) 216 597
Fax: (+254 020) 6003792
E-mail: jgichiah@kws.go.ke; jgichiah@gmail.com

KYRGYZSTAN/Kirghizistan/Kirguistán

Mr. Almaz Musaev
Deputy Director of Department on Natural
Resources Management
State Agency on Env. Protection and Forestry
Bishkek
Tel: (+996 312) 311507
Mob: (+996 552) 513422
Fax: (+996 312) 614511
E-mail: mysaev@ohota.kg

Ms. Askar Davletbakov
(CMS Scientific councillor)
Kyrgyz National Academy of Sciences
Bishkek
Mob: (+996 550) 965108
E-mail: askar_davl@rambler.ru

LATVIA/Lettonie/Letonia

Ms. Ilona Mendzina
Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional
Development
25 Peldu Str. 1494
Riga
Tel: (+37 1) 7026432
Mob: (+37 1) 29460088
Fax: (+37 1) 7820442
E-mail: ilona.menzina@vidm.gov.lv

Mr. Vilnis Bernards
Senior Desk Officer of Species and Habitats
Conservation Division
Riga, LV-1494
Tel: (+37 1) 67026524
Mob: (+37 1) 26429776
Fax: (+37 1) 67820442
E-mail: Vilnis.bernards@varam.gov.lv

LUXEMBOURG/Luxembourg/Luxemburgo

Mr. Pedro Javier Gallego Ryes
ESCH/ALZETTE, L-4260
Tel: (+35 2) 23661160
Mob: (+35 2) 661197324
E-mail: pierre.gallego@gmail.com

MAURITIUS/Maurice/Mauricio

Mr. Parmananda Ragen
Scientific Officer (Conservation)
National Parks and Conservation Service
Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security
Port Louis
Tel: (+230) 52511985
E-mail: parmananda.ragen@gmail.com

MONACO/Monaco/Monaco

S.E. M. Patrick Van Klaveren
Ambassadeur
Délégué permanent auprès des Organismes
Internationaux a caractère scientifique,
environnemental et humanitaire
Monaco 98000
Tel: (+37 7) 98988148
Mob: (+33) 6 07936581
E-mail: pvanklaveren@gouv.mc

Mme. Céline Van Klaveren-Impagliazzo
Secrétaire des Relations Extérieures
Monaco 98000
Tel: (+37 7) 98984470
Mob: (+33) 648201828
Fax: (+37 7) 98981957
E-mail: cevanklaveren@gouv.mc

MONGOLIA/Mongolie/Mongolia

Mr. Batbold Dorjgurkhem
Director, International Cooperation Department
Ministry of Nature & Environment and Tourism
Government Bldg No. 2 United Natio's Street 5/2
Ulaanbaatar 210646
Tel: (+976 51) 266197
Fax: (+976 11) 321401
E-mail: batbodo@mne.gov.mn; batbodo@yahoo.com

MOROCCO/Maroc/Marruecos

M. Mohamed Badr Laamiri
Chef du service de la pêche et de la pisciculture
continentales
Haut commissariat aux eaux et forêts et à la lutte
contre la désertification
10000
Tel: (+212 537) 674296
Mob: (+212) 661484007
Fax: (+212 537) 670087
E-mail: laamirimb@gmail.com

MOZAMBIQUE/Mozambique/Mozambique

H.E. Ms. Ana Paulo Samo Gudo Chichava
Deputy Minister
Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs
Maputo 2020
Tel: (+258) 21498114
Mob: (+258) 823079000
Fax: (+258) 21496108
E-mail: ana.chichava@gmail.com

Ms. Sonia Ricardo Muando
(CMS Focal Point)
Director
Ministry for the Coordination Environmental
Affairs (MICOA)
Av. Acordos de Lusaka, nr. 2115
Maputo
Tel: (+258 21) 4 65622
Mobile: (+258) 82 5877883
E-mail: soniamuando@yahoo.com

Ms. Hadija Mamudo aly Mussagy
National Administration of Fisheries
Maputo, 1723
Tel: (+258) 21358000
Mob: (+258) 8 23081501
Fax: (+258) 21320335
E-mail: hadija.mussagy@gmail.com

Ms. Rezia Laura Jose Cumbi
Technition
Maputo
Mob: (+258) 8 24032660
E-mail: rezia17cumbi@yahoo.com.br

Mr. Isaac Sultane Omar
Technition
Ministry for the Coordination Environmental
Affairs (MICOA)
2115 and Av. Acordos De Lusaka
Maputo
Mob: (+258) 82 8646903
E-mail: isaac_omar61@yahoo.com

NETHERLANDS/Pays-Bas/Países Bajos

Ms. Anna Jacoba Pel-Roest
Ministry of Economic Affairs
Nature and Biodiversity Department
Directorate-General for Nature & Regional Policy
Ministry of Economic Affairs
P.O. Box 20401
2594AC The Hague
Tel: (+31 70) 3785678
Mob: (+31) 646714694
E-mail: A.J.Pel@minez.nl; a.j.pelroest@gmail.com

Ms. Sabine Henriëtte Ketele
Senior Policy Advisor
Nature and Biodiversity Department
Directorate-General for Nature & Regional Policy
Ministry of Economic Affairs
2594 AC The Hague
Tel: (+31 63) 8825314
Fax: (+31 63) 8825314
E-mail: s.h.ketele@minez.nl

**NEW ZEALAND/Nouvelle-Zélande/Nueva
Zelandia**

Ms. Kathryn Howard
Senior International advisor
Department of Conservation
Wellington 6143
Tel: (+64 9) 4713106
Mob: (+64 21) 1247865
E-mail: kahoward@doc.govt.nz

Mr. Rod Hay
Science Advisor
Research and Education
Department of Conservation
Christchurch 8022
Tel: (+64 3) 371 3780
Mob: (+64 27) 230 3801
Fax: (+64 3) 365 1388
E-mail: rhay@doc.govt.nz

NORWAY/Norvège/Noruega

Ms. Linda Lund
Senior Advisor
Ministry of Climate and Environment
1404 Trondheim
Tel: (+47 22) 245944
Mob: (+47) 98837096
E-mail: linda.lund@kld.dep.no

Mr. Øystein Størkersen
Principal Advisor
Directorate of Nature Management (DN)
Norwegian Environment Agency
ungasletta 2
7485 Trondheim
Norway
Tel: (+47 73) 580500
Fax: (+47 73) 580501
E-mail: oystein.storkersen@miljodir.no

PAKISTAN/Pakistan/Pakistán

Mr. Umeed Khalid
Ministry of Climate Change
Building No.14-D
2nd Floor, F-8 Markaz
Islamabad (44000)
Tel: (+92 51) 9262270
Mob: (+92)333 5172704
Fax: (+92 51) 9245590
E-mail: umeed_khalid@yahoo.com

PANAMA/Panama/Panamá

S.E. Sr. Félix Wing
Secretario General de la
Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente ANAM
E-mail: ghaylett@anam.gob.pa

Sra. Haydee Medina Ruiloba
Técnica de la Dirección de Biodiversidad y Vida
Silvestre de la
Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente ANAM
Mob: (+507) 66742462
E-mail: haydeemed@gmail.com

PARAGUAY/Paraguay/Paraguay

Sr. Rob Clay
Asunción
Tel: (+595 21) 223567
Mob: (+595) 972911424
Fax: (+595 21) 223567
E-mail: rclay@manomet.org

PERU/Pérou/Perú

Sra. Rosa Milagros Vento Valencia
Directora de Gestión Sostenible del Patrimonio
Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre de Servicio Nacional
Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre (SERFOR)
Lima 27
Tel: (+51 1) 2266671
Mob: (+51) 990 145621
Fax: (+51 1) 226 6671
E-mail: rvento@minagri.gob.pe

PHILIPPINES/Philippines/Filipinas

Mr. Demetrio Ignacio
Under Secretary
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
1100 Manila
Tel: (+63 2) 9261004
Mob: (+63) 09178731625
E-mail: usecmet27@gmail.com

Mr. Anson Tagtag
Ecosystems Mngt. Specialist
1100 Manila
Tel: (+63 2) 9258946
Mob: (+63 2) 9272872884
Fax: (+63 2) 9258953
E-mail: anson_tagtag@yahoo.com

POLAND/Pologne/Polonia

Ms. Monika Lesz
Department of Forestry and Nature Conservation
Ministry of the Environment
52/54 Wawelska St.
00-922 Warszawa
Tel: (+48 22) 5792667
Fax: (+48 22) 5792730
E-mail: monika.lesz@mos.gov.pl

Mr. Grzegorz Rąkowski
Senior Lecturer
Institute of Environmental Protection
ul. Krucza 5/11
00-548 Warszawa
Tel: (+48 22) 3750642
E-mail: groza1@ios.edu.pl

PORTUGAL/Portugal/Portugal

Sr. João Loureiro
Chefe da Divisão de Gestão das Espécies da Fauna
e da Flor
Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e das
Florestas (ICNF)
Rua de Santa Marta, 55
1050-191 Lisboa
Tel: (+351 21) 350 79 00
Mob: (+351) 96 27146 57
Fax: (+351 21) 350 7986
E-mail: joao.loureiro@icnf.pt

Sra. Marina Loewenstein Sequeira
Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e das
Florestas (ICNF)
Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and
Energy
Rua de Santa Marta, 55
1050-191 Lisboa
Portugal
Tel: (+351 21) 35079 00
Fax: (+351 21) 3542501
E-mail: marina.sequeira@icnf.pt

**REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA/République de
Moldova/República de Moldova**

Mr. Vitalie Grimalschi
Head of the Protected Areas, Biodiversity and
Biosafety Division
Ministry of Environment
Str. Cosmonautilor, 9
Chisinau, MD 2005
Tel: (+373 22) 204537
Mob: (+373) 79136799
Fax: (+373 22) 226858
E-mail: grimalschi@mediu.gov.md

SENEGAL/Sénégal/Senegal

Mme. Ndeye Sene Epouse Thiam
(Point Focal de la CMS)
Conservateur du Parc National de Iles de la
Madeleine
Direction des Parcs Nationaux
Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Protection de
la Nature
B.P. 5135
Dakar Liberté
Tel: (+221) 338322309
Mob: (+221) 776534180
Fax: (+221) 338322311
E-mail: ndeyesenethiam2003@yahoo.fr

SOUTH AFRICA/Afrique de Sud/Sudáfrica

National Department of Environmental Affairs
Private Bag X447 2
Pretoria 0001

Ms. Nopasika Malta Qwathekana
Senior Policy Advisor: International Advisory
Services
Tel: (+27 12) 3999624
Mob: (+27) 78 0936266
Fax: (+27 12) 3593604
E-mail: mqwathekana@environment.gov.za

Ms. Wilma Lutsch
Director, Biodiversity Conservation
Tel: (+27 12) 3998827
Mob: (27) 82 6572322
Fax: (+27 12) 3202844
E-mail: wlutsch@environment.gov.za

Mr. Simon Malete
Director, Administrative Support
Tel: (+27 12) 3999511
Mob: (+27) 82 4458026
E-mail: smalete@environment.gov.za

Ms. Humbulani Mafumo
Deputy Director Conservation Management
Tel: (+27 12) 3103712
Mob: (+27) 82 4856499
Fax: (+27) 86 5411102
E-mail: hmafumo@environment.gov.za

Ms. Sarika Singh
Scientist
Cape Town 8000
Tel: (+27 21) 8195048
Mob: (+27) 837777194
E-mail: sasingh@environment.gov.za

Ms. Tendani Mashamba
Biodiversity Production Officer
Tel: (+27 12) 399 9575
Mob: (+27) 72 0414759
E-mail: tmashamba@environment.gov.za

Mr. Yamkela Mngxe
Administrative Support
Control Environmental Officer
E-mail: mbona.mngxe@gmail.com

SPAIN/Espagne/España

Sra. Bárbara Soto-Largo Meroño
Jefe de Servicio
Subdirección General de Medio Natural
Dirección General de Calidad y Evaluación
Ambiental y Medio Natural
Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio
Ambiente, C/Rios Rosas 24, 4a planta
Madrid 28003
Tel: (+34 91) 5975843
Fax: (+34 91) 5975973
E-mail: bsotolargo@magrama.es

Sra. Ana Tejedor Arceredillo
Assistencia Técnica, División para la Protección del
Mar
Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio
Ambiente

SWEDEN/Suède/Suecia

Mr. Peter Örn
(CMS Focal Point)
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Valhallavägen 195
Stockholm 10648
Tel: (+46 8) 69815 26
Mob: (+46) 761151811
Fax: (+46 8) 6981402
E-mail: peter.orn@naturvardsverket.se

Ms. Susanne Viker
Senior Analyst
Swedish Agency for Marine and Water
Management
411 04 Gothenburg
Tel: (+46 10) 6986091
Mob: (+46) 76 5386091
E-mail: susanne.viker@havochvatten.se

SWITZERLAND/Suisse/Suiza

M. Reinhard Schnidrig
(Point Focal de la CMS)
Chef suppléant de la division Espèces écosystèmes,
paysages
Office fédéral de l'environnement, DETEC/OFEV
Bern 3003
Tel: (+41 58) 4630307
Mob: (+41) 79 2775186
Fax: (+41 58) 4638974
E-mail: reinhard.schnidrig@bafu.admin.ch

Mme. Sabine Herzog
Cheffe suppléante de la section Faune sauvage et
biodiversité en forêt
Divison Espèces, écosystèmes paysages
Office fédéral de l'environnement, DETEC/OFEV
Bern 3003
Tel: (+41 58) 4630340
Mob: (+41) 79 7069056
Fax: (+41 58) 4638974
E-mail: sabine.herzog@bafu.admin.ch

M. Andreas Obrecht
Collaborateur scientifique
Division Affaires internationales
Office fédéral de l'environnement, DETEC/OFEV
3013 Bern
Tel: (+41 58) 4621163
Mob: (+41) 79 5475957
E-mail: andreas.obrecht@bafu.admin.ch

TAJIKISTAN/Tadjikistan/Tayikistán

Mr. Abdusattor Saidov
Director, Institute of Zoology and Parasitology
Academy of Sciences
Dushanbe, 734042 Office federal de
l'environnement, DETEC/OFEV
Tel: (+992) 918666893
Fax: (+992) 918666893
E-mail: abduattor.s@mail.ru

TOGO/Togo/Togo

M. Boundjouw Sama
Secrétaire Général Office federal de
l'environnement, DETEC/OFEV
Ministère de l'Environnement et des Ressources
Forestières
01 BP 355, Lome
Tel: (+228) 22212897
Mob: (+228) 90026808
Fax: (+228) 22210333
E-mail: raymsama@yahoo.fr; direfaune@yahoo.fr

M. Kossi Agbodji
Spécialiste de la Faune
Direction de la Faune et de la Chasser
Ministère de l'Environnement et des Ressources
Forestières
B.P. 355, Lomé
Tel: (+228) 90929852 / 99470288 / 22214029
Fax: (+228) 2214029
E-mail: kossithomas@yahoo.fr;
direfaune@yahoo.fr

TUNISIA/Tunisie/Túnez

M. Khaled Zahzah
Sous Directeur de la chasse et des Parcs Nationaux
at la Direction Générale des Forêts
30, Rue Alain Savary
1002 Tunis
Tel/Mob: (+21) 698665386
Fax: (+21) 671794107
E-mail: khaledzahzah2000@yahoo.fr

UGANDA/Ouganda/Uganda

Mr. James Lutalo
CMS Focal Point)
Commissioner Wildlife Conservation
Ministry of Tourism, Trade & Industry
P.O. Box 4241
0001 Kampala
Tel: (+256 41) 4561721
Mob: (+256) 077 2587807
E-mail: jlutalo@tourism.go.ug

Mr. Barirega Akankwasah
(CMS Scientific Councillor)
Ag. Commissioner Wildlife Conservation
Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage
P.O. Box 7103
256 Kampala
Tel: (+256 41) 4314242
Mob: (+256) 077 2831348
E-mail: Abarirega@tourism.go.ug;
akankwasah@gmail.com

Mr. Moses Emmy Karuhanga
Senior Personnel Officer
Kampala
Mob: (+256) 077 7661600
E-mail: mkaruhanga2015@gmail.com

Mr. Robert Baluku
Ag.Principal
Uganda Wildlife Research and Training Institute
256; Kampala
Mob: (+256) 075 2830441
E-mail: robbaluku@gmail.com

UKRAINE/Ukraine/Ucrania

Mr. Volodymyr Domashlinets
Head of Fauna Protection Division
Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources
Mytropolyta Vasylya Lypkivskogo str., 35
Kiev, 03035
Tel: (+38 044) 20631 27
Mob: (+38) 066 2886229
Fax: (+38 044) 2063127 / 34
E-mail: vdomashlinets@yahoo.com;
domashlinets@menr.gov.ua

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND/Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord/ Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte

Mr. Michael Sigsworth
Head of CITES and International Species Policy
Team
Department for Environment, Food and Rural
Affairs (DEFRA)
1/14A Temple Quay House
2 The Square, Temple Quay
London, SW1P 4PQ
Tel: (+44 207) 2384450
E-mail: michael.sigsworth@defra.gsi.gov.uk

Mr. Dominic Whitmee
Senior International Biodiversity Policy Adviser
Department for Environment, Food and Rural
Affairs (DEFRA)
Bristol BS1 6EB
Tel: (+44 117) 3723597
E-mail: dominic.whitmee@defra.gsi.gov.uk

Mr. Jamie Rendell
Marine Species Conservation Policy Advisor
Department for Environment, Food and Rural
Affairs (DEFRA)
Area 2D, Noble House 17 Smith Square
London SE19 3QG
Tel: (+44 207) 2386879
Mob: (+44) 787 6686061
E-mail: jamie.rendell@defra.gsi.gov.uk

Ms. Donna Mackay
Advisor
Department for Environment, Food and Rural
Affairs (DEFRA)
London SE19 3QG
Tel: (+44 207) 2386198
E-mail: Donna.Mackay@defra.gsi.gov.uk

Mr. James Williams
Biodiversity Indicators Manager
Aarhus University
Peterborough PE1 1JY
Tel: (+44 1733) 866868
Mob: (+44) 7815 678665
Fax: (+44 1733) 555948
E-mail: james.williams@jncc.gov.uk

Others:

Ms. Danae Sheehan
Head of Migratory Bird Programme
RSPB - BirdLife UK
Sandy, SG19 2DL
United Kingdom
Tel: (+44 1 767) 693134
E-mail: Danae.Sheehan@rspb.org.uk

Ms. Nicola J. Crockford
International Species Policy Officer
RSPB - BirdLife International
Wellbrook Court, Girton Rd
CB3 0NA Cambridge
United Kingdom
Tel: (+44 1 767) 693072
Fax: (+44 1 767) 68 3211
E-mail: Nicola.crockford@rspb.org.uk

Ms. Eleanor Crane
Policy Officer
RSPB
Sandy SG19 2DL
United Kingdom
Tel: (+44 1767) 693421
E-mail: ellie.crane@rspb.org.uk

**UNITED REPUBLIC OF
TANZANIA/République-Unie de
Tanzanie/República Unida de Tanzania**

Mr .Sadiki Lotha Laisser
Wildlife Officer
Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
Dar es Salaam
Tel: (+255) 754203925
Mob: (+255) 754203925
E-mail: laissersadiki@yahoo.com

Mr. Bonaventura M. Midala
Principal Wildlife Officer
Wildlife Division
Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
Dar-Es-Salaam
Tel: (+255) 783275555
Fax: (+255) 83275555
E-mail: bonchrismidala@yahoo.com

URUGUAY/Uruguay/Uruguay

Sra. Lilian Silveira
Embajada de Uruguay en Ecuador
Avda.6 de Diciembre 2816 y Paul Rivet
Edif. "Josueth González" piso 9
PO Box 17-12-282
Quito
Tel: (+593 2) 2563762 / 2544228
Fax: (+593 2) 2563763
E-mail: uruguay@embajadauruguay.com.ec

Dr. Marcel Calvar Agrelo
Asesor Técnico - Jefe de Sección Medio Silvestre
Departamento de Fauna
Dirección General de Recursos Naturales
Renovables
Ministerio de Ganadería Agricultura y Pesca
Montevideo 11000
Tel: (+598 2) 9156452/53-218
Mob: (+598) 99141973
Fax: (+598 2) 3074580
E-mail: mcalvar@mgap.gub.uy

Sr. Juan Andres Mottola
Montevideo

ZIMBABWE/Zimbabwe/Zimbabwe

Mr. Abraham Zivayi Matiza
Deputy Director - Natural Resources
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
Management
P. Bag 7753 Causeway
Harare
Tel: (+263 4) 701549
Mob: (+263) 712 233046
Fax: (+263 4) 702054
E-mail: matiza.abraham@gmail.com

Other Official Delegations / Autres Délégations Officielles / Otras Delegaciones Oficiales

BRAZIL/Brésil/Brasil

Mr. Ugo Eichler Vercillo
Coordenador General de Conservacao das Es`pecies
Ameacadas
CGESP Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservacao da
Biodiversidade - ICMBio SAIN
Compelxo Administrativo Sudoate EQSW 103/104
Bloco D, 1 e 2 andar
Brasilia 70.670-350
Tel: (+55 61) 33419054
Mob: (+55 61) 85296888
Fax: (+55 61) 33419069
E-mail: ugo.vercillo@icmbio.gov.br

Ms. Patricia Pereira Serafini
Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity
Conservation (ICMBio)
Compelxo Administrativo Sudoate EQSW 103/104
Bloco D, 1 e 2 andar
Brasilia 70.670-350

Mr. Renato Domith Godinho
Head of External Relations
Embassy of Brazil in Ecuador
Quito, Ecuador
Tel: (+ 539 22) 77300
E-mail: Renato.godinho@itamaraty.gov.br

CANADA/Canada/Canadá

Mr. Frederik Coenraad Gissing
Director
Iqaluit X0A OHO
Tel: (+1 867) 975 7734
Mob: (+1 867) 222 0702
E-mail: dgissing@gov.nu.ca

Mr. Larry Carpenter
Canadian Co-MGMT Board
Chair - WMAC (NWT)
Inuvik, X0E 0T0
Tel: (+1 867) 6904979
Fax: (+1 867) 6780232
E-mail: travel@jointsec.nt.ca; emac-c@jointsec.nt.ca

Mr. Basile van Havre
Director at Canadian Wildlife Service
K1A 0H3
Tel: (+1 819) 9383935
E-mail: basile.vanhavre@ec.gc.ca

IRAQ/Iraq/Iraq

Mr. Firas Jaafar
Biologist
Centre for Restoration of Iraqi Marshlands and
Wetlands (CRIM)
Ministry of Water Resources
Baghdad
Tel: (+96 47) 801631382
Fax: (+96 47) 801631382
E-mail: firas_2_007@yahoo.com

**UNITED ARAB EMIRATES/Émirats arabes
unis/Emiratos Arabes Unidos**

Mr. Ahmed Al-Hashmi
Director of Biodiversity Department
Ministry of Environment & Water
United Arab Emirates
Tel: (+97 15) 07878554
Fax: (+97 15) 07878554
E-mail: aealhashmi@moew.gov.ae

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA/
États-Unis d'Amérique/
Estados Unidos de América**

Ms. Jean Ellen Preston
Head of Delegation
Washington, DC 20520
Tel: (+1 202) 6471804
Mob: (+1 202) 7659751
Fax: (+1 202) 6471636
E-mail: PrestonJ@state.gov

Ms. Shannon Dionne
Deputy Director (Acting)
International Affairs Specialist
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
(NOAA)
Office of International Affairs
14th and Constitution Ave
NW Room A300, MS 5230
Washington DC 20230
Tel: (+1 202) 4823638
E-mail: shannon.dionne@noaa.gov

Advisors:

Mr. John Carlson
Research Biologist
National Marine Fisheries Service
Delwood Beach Road
3500 Panama City, FL 32408
Tel: (+1 850) 2346541
Fax: (+1 850) 6249031
E-mail: john.carlson@noaa.gov

Mr. Luis Estevez Salmeron
Foreign Affairs Officer
U.S. Department of State (OES/OMC)
Washington, DC 20520
Tel: (+1 202) 6475827
Fax: (+1 202) 7367350
E-mail: estevezsalmeronL@state.gov

Mr. Guy Foulks
Government Advisor
Falls Church 22041
Tel: (+703) 3581944
Fax: (+703) 3582282
E-mail: Guy_B_Foulks@fws.gov

Mr. Jeffrey Jorgenson
Biologist
Falls Church VA 22041-3803
Tel: (+703) 3582348
Fax: (+703) 3582276
E-mail: Jeffrey_Jorgenson@fws.gov

Mr. Johnston Scott
Government Advisor
US Fish and Wildlife Service
Hadley, 01035
Tel: (+011 413) 2538557
Mob: (+011 413) 2651429
Fax: (+011 413) 2538424
E-mail: scott_johnston@fws.gov

Ms. Cheri McCarty
Foreign Affairs Specialist
Silver Spring 20910
Tel: (+1 301) 4278369
Mob: (+1) 240 4293825
Fax: (+1 301) 7132313
E-mail: Cheri.McCarty@noaa.gov

Mr. Michael Pointer
Government Advisor
Quito, Ecuador
Tel: (+593 2) 3985219
Mob: (+593) 99 3760890
E-mail: PointerM@state.gov

Ms. Emily Weller
Government Advisor
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Port Barre 70577
Tel: (+1 571) 9699690
E-mail: emily_weller@fws.gov

Others:

Mr. Michael Frisina
Wildlife Biologist
Conservation Force & Wild Sheep Foundation
Butte, MT 59701
United States of America
Mob: 406-980-1223
E-mail: mfrisina@bresnan.net

**United Nation Organisations / Organisations des Nations Unies /
Organizaciones de Naciones Unidas**

UNEP/PNUE/PNUMA

UNEP Nairobi

Mr. Mamadou Kane
Programme Officer / MEAs Liaison
United Nations Avenue, Gigiri
P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi
Kenya
Tel: (+254) 710602646
Fax: (+254) 735339052
E-mail: mamadou.kane@unep.org

Ms. Margaret Oduk
Programme Officer UNEP
United Nations Avenue, Gigiri
P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi, 00100
Kenya
Tel: (+254 20) 7623465
Fax: (+254 20) 726301927
E-mail: Margaret.Oduk@unep.org

Ms. Elizabeth Maruma Mrema
Director, UNEP-DELC
United Nations Avenue, Gigiri
P.O. Box 30552
00100, Nairobi
Kenya
Tel: (+254 20) 7624011
Mob: (+254) 706 110121
Fax: (+254) 706 110121
E-mail: Elizabeth.Mrema@unep.org

Ms. Kamar Yousuf
Regional Biodiversity MEAs Focal Point for Africa
UNEP-ROA
United Nations Avenue, Gigiri
P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi, Kenya
Mob: (+254) 731666055
E-mail: kamar.yousuf@unep.org

UNEP France

Ms. Eva Maria Duer
Legal Officer
430, Chemin des Hautins, 2
Prevessin, France
Tel: (+41 79) 3095547
Fax: (+41 79) 3095547
E-mail: eva.duer@unep.org

UNEP Panama

Ms. Mara Murillo
Deputy Regional Director
Tel: (+507 305) 3130
Mob: (+507) 6480 7982
Fax: (+507 305) 3105
E-mail: zuleika.hinds@pnuma.org

UNEP Norway

Mr. Peter Prokosch
Director
UNEP/GRID-Arendal
Teaterplassen 3, P.O. Box 183
N-4836Arendal, Norway
Tel: (+47) 90254755
Mob: (+47) 90254755
Fax: (+47) 37035050
E-mail: peter.prokosch@grida.no

UNEP Thailand

Ms. Makiko Yashiro
Programme Officer UNEP
Bangkok, Thailand
Tel: (+66 2) 2881256
Mob: (+66) 92 4424055
Fax: (+66 2) 2803829
E-mail: makiko.yashiro@unep.org

UNEP/CITES SECRETARIAT

Mr. John Scanlon
Secretary-General
CITES Secretariat
International Environment House
1219 Châtelaine
Geneva, Switzerland
Tel: (+41 22) 9178119
Fax: (+41 22) 7973417
E-mail: john.scanlon@cites.org

Mr. David Morgan
Chief, Scientific Services Team
CITES Secretariat
11-13, chemin des Anémones
1219 Châtelaine-Genève
Switzerland
Tel: (+41 22) 9178123
Mob: (+41) 79 3081023
Fax: (+41 22) 79734 17
E-mail: david.morgan@cites.org

UNEP-WCMC: World Conservation Monitoring Centre

Mr. Tim Wilkinson
Head of Informatics UNEP-WCMC
Cambridge CB3 0DL
United Kingdom
Tel: (+44) 0 1223 814626
Fax: (+44) 0 7887931981
E-mail: tim.wilkinson@unep-wcmc.org

Ms. Patricia Cremona
UNEP-WCMC
United Kingdom
E-mail: patricia.cremona@unep-wcmc.org

UNWTO World Tourism Organization

Ms. Virginia Fernandez-Trapa
Project Manager
UNWTO Consulting Unit on Tourism and
Biodiversity
Platz der Vereinten Nationen 1
53113 Bonn
Tel: (+49 228) 8150550
E-mail: vftrapa@unwto.de

CMS Agreements and MoUs / Accords et MdE de la CMS / CMS Acuerdos y MdE de la CMS

CMS MoU: Birds of Prey (Raptors)

Mr. Nick Williams
Programme Officer, Bird of Prey
UNEP/CMS Abu Dhabi Office
C/o Environment Agency – Abu Dhabi
P.O. Box 45553, Al Muroor Road
Abu Dhabi
United Arab Emirates
Tel: (+971 2) 6934
Fax: (+971 2) 4463 339
E-mail: nwilliams@cms.int

CMS AGREEMENTS

ACCOBAMS

Ms. Florence Descroix-Comanducci
Secrétaire Exécutif
98000 Monaco, Monaco
Tel: (+377 98) 988010
Mob: (+33) 607 932718
Fax: (+377 98) 984208
E-mail: fcdescroix@accobams.net

UNEP/AEWA

Mr. David A. Stroud
(Chair, AEWA Technical Committee)
Peterborough, UK; PE8 6TG
United Kingdom
Tel: (+44 1733) 866810
Fax: (+44 7974) 257549
E-mail: David.Stroud@jncc.gov.uk

Ms. Melissa Geane Lewis
(AEWA Technical Committee)
Environmental Law Expert
Mangrovestraat 5
Tilburg, 5037 JH
Netherlands
Tel: (+31 61) 9806867
Fax: (+31 61) 9806867
E-mail: M.G.Lewis@uvt.nl

Secretariat (AEWA)

Mr. Jacques Trouvilliez
Executive Secretary
UNEP/AEWA
Platz der Vereinten Nationen 1
53113 Bonn, Germany
Tel: (+49 228) 8152414
Fax: (+49 228) 8152450
E-mail: jtrouvilliez@unep.de

Mr. Sergey Dereliev
Technical Officer
UNEP/AEWA
Platz der Vereinten Nationen 1
53113 Bonn, Germany
Tel: (+49 228) 8152415
Fax: (+49 228) 8152450
E-mail: sdereliev@unep.de

Mr. Florian Keil
Information Officer AEWA and CMS
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2451
E-mail: fkeil@unep.de

UNEP/ASCOBANS

Ms. Heidrun Frisch
Coordinator
ASCOBANS
Platz der Vereinten Nationen 1
53113 Bonn, Germany
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2424
Fax: (+49 228) 815 2449
E-mail: hfrisch@ascobans.org

UNEP/EUROBATS

Mr. Andreas Streit
Executive Secretary
UNEP/EUROBATS
Platz der Vereinten Nationen 1
53113 Bonn, Germany
Tel: (+49 228) 8152420
Fax: (+49 228) 8152445
E-mail: astreit@eurobats.org

**Intergovernmental Organizations / Organisations Intergouvernementales /
Organizaciones Intergubernamentales**

Comisión Permanente del Pacífico Sur

Sr. Fernando Felix Grijalva
Coordinador de Proyectos
Comisión Permanente del Pacífico Sur
090615 Guayaquil, Ecuador
Tel: (+593) 42221202
Mob: (+593) 979158079
E-mail: ffelix@cpps-int.org

**East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership
Secretariat (EAAFP Secretariat)**

Ms. Judit Szabo
Science Officer
Incheon 406-840
Republic of Korea
Tel: (+82) 0 324586505
Fax: (+82) 0 1086856949
E-mail: science@eaaflyway.net

Organization of American States

Mr. Richard Huber
OAS Official
Organization of American States
Washington DC
United States of America
Tel: (+1 20) 23704638
E-mail: Rhuber@oas.org

Ramsar Convention Secretariat

Ms. Maria Rivera
Senior Advisor for the Americas
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands
1196 Switzerland
Tel: (+41 22) 9990175
Mob: (+41 79) 2902623
Fax: (+41 22) 9990165
Email: rivera@ramsar.org

Sargasso Sea Commission/IUCN

Ms. Kate Morrison
Deputy Executive Secretary
Sargasso Sea Commission/IUCN
Washington, DC 2000
United States of America
Tel: (+1 703) 3004390
E-mail: kmorrison@sargassoseacommission.org

The World Bank

Ms. Ruth Tiffer Sotomayor
Senior Environmental Specialist
Washington, DC
United States of America
Tel: (+1 202) 4739835
E-mail: rtiffersotomayor@worldbank.org

**National Governmental Organization / Organisations Nationales Gouvernementales /
Organizaciones Nacionales Gubernamentales**

Ministerio de Turismo del Ecuador

Sra. Ana Carolina Del Hierro Santillán
Ing. Turismo y Preservación Ambiental
Ministerio de Turismo Del Ecuador
10 de Agosto y Naciones Unidas
Quito
Tel: (+593) 02 3999333
Mob: (+593) 09 95816287
E-mail: adelhierro@turismo.gob.ec

Sra. Evelyn García
Tourism Administrator
Ministerio de Turismo Del Ecuador
Martín Utreras N28-96 y Bartolomé de las Casas
Quito
Tel: (+593) 02 6007326
Mob: (+593) 99 9380328
E-mail: egarcia@turismo.gob.ec

Instituto Nacional de Pesca

Sr. Fernando Jose Aguilar Vicente
Lider de Subproceso de Evaluacion – Proceso IRBA
Instituto Nacional de Pesca
Letamendi y la Ria
Guayaquil 090106
Ecuador
Tel: (+593) 04 2401057
Mob: (+593) 999410447
E-mail: faguilar@institutopesca.gob.ec

**International Non-Governmental Organisations / Organisations Internationales Non-
Gouvernementales / Organizaciones Internacionales No Gubernamentales**

AEML WG

Mr. Olivier Biber
Chair of AEML WG
3003 Bern
Switzerland
E-mail: Olivier.biber@nosoiseaux.ch

AFWA: Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies

Ms. Deborah Hahn
International Relations Director
AFWA - Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies
Washington DC 20001
United States of America
Tel: (+1 202) 6248917
Fax: (+1 202) 6247891
E-mail: dhahn@fishwildlife.org

**AMMPA: Alliance of Marine Mammal Parks &
Aquariums**

Ms. Rita Irwin
Alliance of Marine Mammal Parks & Aquariums
Alexandria, VA 22314-2631
United States of America
Tel: (+011 44) 3052891121
Fax: (+011 44) 3057437627
E-mail: rita@dolphins.org

BLI: BirdLife International

BirdLife United Kingdom

Mr. Leon Bennun
Director of Science, Policy and Information
BirdLife International
Wellbrook Court, Girton Rd
CB3 0NA Cambridge
United Kingdom
Tel: (+44 1223) 277318
Fax: (+44 1223) 277200
E-mail: leon.brennun@birdlife.org

Ms. Nicola J. Crockford
International Species Policy Officer
RSPB - BirdLife International
Wellbrook Court, Girton Rd
CB3 0NA Cambridge
United Kingdom
Tel: (+44 1 767) 693072
Fax: (+44 1 767) 68 3211
E-mail: Nicola.crockford@rspb.org.uk

Mr. Marcus Kohler
Senior Programme Manager (Flyways)
Cambridge CB3
United Kingdom
Tel: (+44 1222) 3277318
Fax: (+44 7872) 601254
E-mail: marcus.kohler@birdlife.org

Mr. Samuel Temidayo Osinubi
AEM LAP Coordinator / Flyways Officer
BirdLife International
Sandy SG19 2DL
United Kingdom
Tel: (+44) 0 1767693511
Mob: (+44) 0 7424310927
E-mail: temidayo.osinubi@birdlife.org

BirdLife Ecuador

Ms. Isadora Angarita-Martinez
Conservation Projects Officer and Ecosystem
Services Focal Point
BirdLife International
Quito
Ecuador
Tel: (+593) 2 2277059
E-mail: isadora.angarita@birdlife.org

Mr. Amiro Perez Leroux
Regional Director
BirdLife International
Juan de Dios Martinez N35-76 y Portugal
Quito 170511
Ecuador
Tel: (+593) 2 2277059
Mob: (+593) 99 3352560
Fax: (+593) 2 2469 838
E-mail: amiro.perez-leroux@birdlife.org

Mr. Zoltan Waliczky
BirdLife International
Quito
Ecuador
Tel: (+593) 2 2277059
Fax: (+593) 2 2469838
E-mail: zoltan.waliczky@birdlife.org

BirdLife South Africa

Ms. Hanneline Adri Smit
Conservation Manager
BirdLife South Africa
Johannesburg
South Africa
Tel: (+27 11) 7891122
Mob: (+27 82) 4534714
Fax: (+27 11) 78 5188
E-mail: conservation@birdlife.org.za

BirdLife Sociedad Española de Ornitología (SEO)

Sr. Juan Carlos Atienza
Director de Conservación
SEO/BirdLife
Madrid 28053
Spain
Tel: (+34 91) 4340910
Mob: (+34) 606358432
Fax: (+34 91) 4340911
E-mail: jcatienza@seo.org

Ms. Jorge Fernandez Orueta
International officer
SEO/BirdLife
Spain
Tel: (+34) 687483497
Mob: (+34) 687483497
Fax: (+34 91) 4340911
E-mail: jorueta@seo.org

BORN FREE FOUNDATION

Mr. Mark Jones
Programmes Manager Wildlife Trade
Born Free Foundation
Horsham, RH13 5PL
United Kingdom
Tel: (+44) 0 1403240170
Mob: (+44) 0 7947749475
E-mail: mark_jones_vet@yahoo.co.uk

Ms. Rosalyn Morrison
Program Associate
Born Free USA
Washington DC
United States of America
Tel: (+1 843) 4254212
E-mail: rosalyne@bornfreeusa.org

FACE - Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation of the EU

Mr. Alexander Griffin
Director of Conservation
FACE
Brussels 1030
Belgium
Tel: (+32 2) 7326900
Mob: (+32) 473785806
Fax: (+32 2) 7327072
E-mail: cy.griffin@face.eu

Mr. Filippo Segato
FACE
Brussels 1030, Belgium
Tel: (+32 2) 7326900
Mob: (+32) 487618782
E-mail: filippo.segato@face.eu

Fundación MarViva

Mr. Erick Ross Salazar
Science Manager
Fundación MarViva
Apartado 020-6151 Santa Ana
Costa Rica
Tel: (+506) 22903647
Mob: (+506) 88337294
Fax: (+506) 2231 4429
E-mail: erick.ross@marviva.net

GIZ Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH

GIZ Ecuador

Ms. Miriam Factos
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
Quito
Tel: (+593) 22239109
Mob: (+593) 998243592
Fax: (+593) 22239109
E-mail: miriam.factos@giz.de

GIZ Kazakhstan

Ms. Dana Yermolyonok
FLEG-ERCA Kazakhstan National Coordinator
Regional Project Forest and Biodiversity
Governance Including Environmental Monitoring -
FLERMONECA (financed by the European Union)
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
Karaganda, 100000
Kazakhstan
Tel: (+7 7212) 506081
Mob: (+7 7775) 515360
Fax: (+7 7212) 413344
E-mail: dana.yermolyonok@giz.de

Ms. Lira Joldubaeva
Project coordinator EU FLERMONECA project
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
Bishkek, 720040
Kyrgyzstan
Tel: (+996 312) 909340
Mob: (+996 770) 812959
E-mail: lira.joldubaeva@giz.de

GOBI - Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative

Mr. Patrick Halpin
Professor & Scientific NGO Representative
GOBI
Durham, NC 27708-0328
United States of America
Tel: (+01 919) 6138062
Mob: (+01 919) 9430063
E-mail: phalpin@duke.edu

HSI: Humane Society International

Ms. Rebecca Regnery
Deputy Director
Humane Society International
Washington, DC 20037
United States of America
Tel: (+01 301) 2583105
Mob: (+01) 2404014216
Fax: (+01 301) 2583082
E-mail: rregnery@hsi.org

Mr. Mark Peter Simmonds
Humane Society International
N17LY
United Kingdom
Tel: (+44) 0 7809643000
Mobile: (+44) 1225834927
E-mail: mark.simmonds@sciencegyre.co.uk

IFAW - International Fund for Animal Welfare

Mr. Michael Booth
Communications Officer, IFAW
Yarmouth Port, MA. 02675
United States of America
Tel: (+1 508) 7442076
Mob: (+1 508) 6483556
E-mail: mbooth@ifaw.org

Mr. Azzedine Downes
290 Summer Street
Yarmouth Port, MA 02675
United States of America
Tel: (+1 508) 7442101
Mob: (+1 774) 35365 77
Fax: (+1 508) 7442099
E-mail: adownes@ifaw.org

Mr. Peter Pueschel
Director, International Environmental Agreements
IFAW
Germany
Tel: (+49 641) 25011586
Mob: (+49 170) 2720637
Fax: (+49 641) 25011587
E-mail: ppueschel@ifaw.org

Mr. Ralf Sonntag
IFAW
22765 Hamburg
Germany
Tel: (+49 40) 86650029
Mob: (+49 172) 4390583
Fax: (+49 40) 86650022
E-mail: rsonntag@ifaw.org

Ms. Maria Vorontsova
IFAW
290 Summer Street
Yarmouth Port, MA 02675
United States of America
Tel: (+1 508) 7442123
Mob: (+1 508) 648 3586
Fax: (+1 508) 7442099
E-mail: mvorontsova@ifaw.org

International Association for Falconry

Mr. Janusz Sielicki
International Association for Falconry
Al. Jerozolimskie 113/115/13
02-017 Warsaw
Poland
Tel: (+48) 502196061
Fax: (+48) 222502895
E-mail: j.peregrinus@gmail.com

International Elephant Foundation

Ms. Laura Van der Meer
International Elephant Foundation
Azle, TX 76098
United States of America
Mob: (+32 47) 3965436
E-mail: laura.vandermeer@gmail.com

IUCN-International Union for Conservation of Nature

Ms. Sarah Fowler
IUCN
Newbury, RG14 7JE
United Kingdom
Mob: (+44) 0 7764 604046
E-mail: fowler.sarah.123@gmail.com

Ms. Aimee Kessler
IUCN SSC Bustard Specialist Group
St Louis, 63139
United States of America
Mob: (+1 480) 3246629
E-mail: mimi.kessler@asu.edu

Mr. Arturo Mora
Oficial Senior de Programa
IUCN
Quito - 170511
Ecuador
Tel: (+593) 2 2261075
Fax: (+593) 2 2463713
E-mail: arturo.mora@iucn.org

IWC - International Whaling Commission

Mr. Simon Brockington
Executive Secretary
International Whaling Commission
Cambridge CB3 0QB
United Kingdom
Tel: (+44 1223) 233971
Mob: (+44) 0 7748 132 445
Fax: (+44 1223) 232876
E-mail: simon.brockington@iwc.int

NRDC: OceanCare and WildMigration

Mr. Nicolas Entrup
Consultant
NRDC, OceanCare and WildMigration
1180
Austria
Tel: (+43 660) 2119963
Mob: (+43 660) 2119963
E-mail: n.entrup@shiftingvalues.com

Project AWARE Foundation

Ms. Ania Tatiana Budziak
Associate Director, Science & Policy
Project AWARE Foundation
47401
United States of America
Tel: (+1 949) 8587657
Mob: (+1 949) 6322835
Fax: (+1 949) 2671221
E-mail: ania.budziak@projectaware.org

Rainforest Alliance

Ms. Verónica Muñoz
Sustainable Tourism Manager
Rainforest Alliance
Tel: (+593 22) 50003
Mob: (+593) 984679098
E-mail: vmunoz@ra.org

**SAAMI: Sporting Arms and Ammunition
Manufacturers' Institute**

Mr. Richard Patterson
Executive Director
SAAMI
Newtown, CT 06470
United States of America
Tel: (+203) 4264358
Mob: (+203) 4494501
Fax: (+203) 4263592
E-mail: rpatterson@saami.org

The Manta Trust

Ms. Isabel Ender
The Manta Trust - Head of Conservation Strategy
Hamburg 21075
Germany
Tel: (+49 40) 7904616
E-mail: isabel@mantatrust.org

Mr. Daniel Fernando
The Manta Trust
Colombo, 00700
Sri Lanka
Mob: (+94) 712740649
E-mail: daniel@mantatrust.org

The Pew Charitable Trusts

Mr. Luke Warwick
Senior Associate
The Pew Charitable Trusts
United States of America
E-mail: sniave@pewtrusts.org

Ms. Kerri Lynn Miller
Senior Associate
The Pew Charitable Trusts
United States of America
E-mail: sniave@pewtrusts.org

Ms. Isabel Jarrett
Associate
The Pew Charitable Trusts
United States of America
E-mail: sniave@pewtrusts.org

Mr. James Gray
Officer
The Pew Charitable Trusts
United States of America
E-mail: sniave@pewtrusts.org

TRAFFIC

Sra. Ana Puyol
Oficial de Programa
TRAFFIC
Quiteño Libre E15-12 y la Cumbre
Sector Bellavista
Quito
Ecuador
Tel: (+593) 2261077
E-mail: ana.puyol@traffic.org

Turtle Island Restoration Network

Mr. Todd Steiner
Executive Director
Turtle Island Restoration Network
Forest Knolls 94933
United States of America
Tel: (+1 415) 66385 90
Fax: (+1 415) 4887652
E-mail: tsteiner@TIRN.net

Mr Alexander Hearn
NGO Observer
Turtle Island Restoration Network
Forest Knolls CA 94933
United States of America
Tel: (+1 415) 6638590
Mob: (+1 530) 400 7475
E-mail: alex@tirn.net

WDC: Whale and Dolphin Conservation

Ms. Nicola Hodgins
Head of Science and Research
Whale and Dolphin Conservation (WDC)
SN15 1LJ
United Kingdom
Tel: (+44 1249) 449537
Mob: (+44) 7841497597
Fax: (+44 1249) 449501
E-mail: nicola.hodgins@whales.org

Ms. Alison Wood
Whale and Dolphin Conservation
Bath, BA1 7JZ
United Kingdom
Tel: (+44 2494) 49524
E-mail: alison.wood@whales.org

WHMSI and American Bird Conservation

Mr. David Younkman
Vice President for Conservation
WHMSI and American Bird Conservancy
The Plains, VA 20198
United States of America
Tel: (+1 619) 2066708
Mob: (+1 619) 2066708
E-mail: dyounkman@abcbirds.org

WCS: Wildlife Conservation Society

WCS USA

Ms. Amie Brautigam
Marine Policy Advisor
Wildlife Conservation Society
Bronx, NY 10460
United States of America
Tel: (+1 718) 2205100
Mob: (+1 202) 2588377
Fax: (+1 718) 3644275
E-mail: abrautigam@wcs.org

Mr. Steve Zack
Senior Scientist
Wildlife Conservation Society
Portland 97229
United States of America
Mob: (+503) 7059097
E-mail: szack@wcs.org

Mr. Peter Zahler
Deputy Director
Wildlife Conservation Society
Bronx, NY 10460
United States of America
Tel: (+518) 7949940
E-mail: pzahler@wcs.org

WCS Ecuador

Ms. Romy Adriana Burbano Tzonkowa
Director
Wildlife Conservation Society
Quito
E-mail: aburbano@wcs.org

Mr. Ruben Cueva
Biologist
Wildlife Conservation Society Ecuador
Quito
Tel: (+593 98) 466 0886
E-mail: rcueva@wcs.org

Ms. Alicia Srinivas
Program Coordinator
Wildlife Conservation Society Ecuador
Quito
E-mail: asrinivas@wcs.org

Ms. Natalia Valarezo
Wildlife Conservation Society Ecuador
Quito
E-mail: nvalarezo@wcs.org

Mr. Galo Zapata Rios
Wildlife Conservation Society Ecuador
Quito
Tel: (+593 2) 2249763
E-mail: gzapata@wcs.org

WWF: World Wildlife Fund Ecuador

Mr. Hugo Arnal
Director, Ecuador Program
Quito
Tel: (+ 593 2) 2554783
E-mail: hugo.arnal@wwf.org.ec

Ms. Monica Calvopina
Conservation Officer
Quito
Tel: (+593 2) 526053
Mob: (+593) 992131398
E-mail: monica.calvopina@wwf.org.ec

Sr. Julio Mario Fernández Benítez
Director de Comunicaciones, WWF Latinoamérica
y el Caribe
Quito 170516
Tel: (+593) 22554783
Mob: (+593) 983356421
Fax: (+593) 22554783
E-mail: juliomario.fernandez@wwfus.org

Mr. Granizo Tarsicio
Quito
E-mail: tarsicio.granizo@wwf.org.ec

Sra. Rafaela Chiriboga Valdivieso
Licenciada
Gonzales Suárez y Coruña, Edf. Torre Alta, piso 4
Quito 200101
Tel: (+593 02) 3819084
Mob: (+593 99) 8457234
E-mail: rafaelachiriboga@gmail.com

Sr. Jimmy Martinez
Coordinador en Pesquerias WWF
P.O. BOX 8993, Guayaquil
Mob: (+593) 969061717
E-mail: jimmy.martinez@wwf.org.ec

**National Non-Governmental Organizations / Organisations Nationales Non-Gouvernementales /
Organizaciones Nacionales No Gubernamentales**

A caballo vamos

Sra. Cristina Narváez
Guía
A caballo vamos
Quito
Ecuador
Mob: (+593) 98570465
E-mail: ma_cristinanarvaez@hotmail.com

ADC & HAS

Ms. Itziar Olmedo
Batán Alto
Quito
Ecuador
Tel: (+593 2) 3331119
E-mail: itziar.olmedo@adc-has.com

Asociación Guardianes Ambientales

Sr. Angel Miguel Asimbaya Rojas
Presidente
Asociacion Guardianes Ambientales
Eloy Alfaro 122 y Via Colombia
Lago Agrio EC 210-150
Ecuador
Tel: (+593) 62833639
Mob: (+593) 995129023
E-mail: funpreyde@yahoo.com

**ANPAM: Associazione Nazionale Produttori
Armi e Munizioni Sportive e Civili**

Mr. Mauro Silvis
Director, ANPAM
Rome, I-00144
Italy
Tel: (+39 06) 5903510
Mob: (+39) 3357842150
Fax: (+39 06) 54282691
E-mail: direzione@anpam.it

Association "Les Amis des Oiseaux"

Mr. Hichem Azafzaf
President of BirdLife Partner in Tunisia
Bureau 209 A.V.,
18 Janvier Ariana Centre
2080 Ariana
Tunisia
Mob: (+21 6) 23207238
Fax: (+21 6) 71717860
E-mail: azafzaf@gmail.com

CEDENMA

Ms. Natalie Greene
CEDENMA
Calle Chimborazo, Pietralba 2
Quito
Ecuador
Tel: (+593) 22895366
Mob: (+593) 999443724
E-mail: nati.greene@gmail.com

Charles Darwin Foundation

Mr. Pelayo Salinas de León
Head of Fisheries and Sharks Research
Charles Darwin Foundation
Puerto Ayora, Galapagos
Ecuador
Tel: (+593) 997478133
Mob: (+593) 997478133
E-mail: pelayo.salinas@fcdarwin.org.ec

Defenders of Wildlife

Ms. Alejandra Goyenechea
Senior International Counsel
Defenders of Wildlife
Washington, DC, 20036
United States of America
Tel: (+1 202) 8821615
Mob: (+1 202) 7723268
Fax: (+1 202) 6821331
E-mail: agoyenechea@defenders.org

Ms. Rosa Indenbaum
International Counsel Legal Fellow
Defenders of Wildlife
United States of America
Tel: (+1 202) 7223225
E-mail: rindenbaum@defenders.org

EcoCiencia

Mr. Michael Bliemsrieder
Executive Director
EcoCiencia
Tel: (+593 2) 2410781
Mob: (+593 9) 84392892
E-mail: direccion@ecociencia.org

Equilibrio Azul

Sr. Andres Baquero
Presidente
Equilibrio Azul
Plaza Moderna Oficina 8
170517
Tel: (593) 984032016
E-mail: andres@equilibrioazul.org

Sra.. Cristina Miranda
Equilibrio Azul
Plaza Moderna Oficina 8
170517
E-mail: voluntarios@equilibrioazul.org

FAUNAETUS Ecuador

Sr. Ángel de Pazo Carballo
Quito 170137
Tel: (+593) 996687011
Mob: (+593) 996687011
E-mail: angeldepazo@gl.com

Ms. Irina Muñoz-Ron
Av. Brasil N47-06 y Luis Alcívar
Quito
Tel: (+593) 22447400
Mob: (+593) 996074655
E-mail: irinamunozr@yahoo.com

Sr. Christian Vasconez
Tecnico, Faunaetus
El Refugio. Los Valles
Mob: (+593) 995552089
E-mail: cvasconez8@gmail.com

Mr. Néstor Quimbita
Los Laureles
Quito
Tel: (+593) 2437745
E-mail: arutam77@gmail.com

Mr. Paul Tufiño
Miravalle. San Isidro II
Tel: (+593) 991412969
E-mail: ptufino@yahoo.com

Fondo Ambiental Nacional

Sr. Diego Colina
Director de Programas y Proyectos
Fondo Ambiental Nacional
De Los Jazmines N53-A y pasaje "E"
Edif. Los Jazmines, piso 2, Dep. B3
Ecuador
Tel: (+593 2) 2443580
Fax: (+593 2) 2444827
E-mail: dcolina@fan.org.ec

Sr. Luis Buitron Lopez
Fondo Ambiental Nacional - FEIG
Galapago
Santa Cruz
Tel: (+593) 053 015099
Mob: (+593) 0996800840
E-mail: lbuitron@fan.org.ec

Fundacion RUNA

Sr.. Ian Taylor Cummins
Fundacion RUNA
Quito
E-mail: iancummins@gmail.com

Fundación Parque Cóndor

Sr. Jozef Hendriks
Cetrero
Fundación Parque Cóndor
Otavalo
Ecuador
Tel: (+593) 6 3049399
Mob: (+593) 995872356
E-mail: jhendriks@parquecondor.org

Fundación Megafauna Marina del Ecuador

Ms. Maria Gloria Landazuri
Directora de Comunicacion y Relaciones Publicas
Quito
Tel: (+593) 999495518
Mob: (+593) 999495518
E-mail: yoya.landazuri@gmail.com

Ms. Andrea Marshall
Principal Scientist
Quito, 170903
Mob: (+593) 989963673
E-mail: andrea@marinemegafauna.org

Mr. Janneman Conradie
Logistics coordinator
Quito, 170903
Mob: (+593) 968825909
E-mail: janneman@marinemegafauna.org

Fundación Zoológica del Ecuador

Sra. Andrea Mantilla
Directora
Av. Colon 1468
170516 Guayabamba
Tel: (+593) 22368900
E-mail: kpaez@hotmail.com

Sr. Pedro Ortiz
Comunicador
Av. Colon 1468
170516 Guayabamba
Tel: (+593 22541028
E-mail: kpaiez@hotmail.com

Sra. Carla Paulina Paez Aviles
Comunicador
Av. Colon 1468
170516 Guayabamba
Tel: (+593) 22541028
E-mail: kpaiez@hotmail.com

Sra. Maria Fernanda Gonzalez
Productora
Av. Colon 1468
170516 Guayabamba
Tel: (+593) 22541028
E-mail: kpaiez@hotmail.com

Sr. Roque Iturralde
Secretario
Av. Colon 1468
170516 Guayabamba
Tel: (+593) 22541028
E-mail: kpaiez@hotmail.com

Sra. Gissela Pehañerrera
Av. Colon 1468
170516 Guayabamba
Tel: (+593) 22368900
E-mail: kpaiez@hotmail.com

Guyra Paraguay / WHMSI

Sr. Angel Alberto Yanosky
Guyra Paraguay / WHMSI
Asunción
Paraguay
Tel: (+595 21) 229097
Mob: (+5959) 81959175
Fax: (+595 21) 229097
E-mail: yanosky@guyra.org.py

Instituto Nacional de Pesca

Sra. Willian Enrique Revelo Ramirez
Coordinador Proceso IRBA
Instituto Nacional de Pesca
Guayaquil-Colinas Alborada Mz-795
Guayaquil -090106
Ecuador
Tel: (+593 04) 2401057
Mob: (+593) 987642995
E-mail: wrevelo@institutopesca.gob.ec

InuitTapiriit Kanatami

Mr. James Goudie
Nunatsiavut Government
Postville AOP 1N0
Canada
Tel: (+1 709) 4791043
Fax: (+1 709) 4799891
E-mail: jim.goudie@nunatsiavut.com

Max-Planck-Institute for Ornithology

Prof. Dr. Martin Wikelski
Director of the Max-Planck-Institute for
Ornithology
Prof. at the University of Konstanz
78315 Radolfzell
Germany
Tel: (+49 7732) 150162
Email: wikelski@orn.mpg.de

Ms. Ursula Müller
ICARUS project coordinPabloator
Max-Planck-Institute for Ornithology
78315 Radolfzell
Germany
Tel:(+49 7531) 884025
Mob: (+49) 1624008956
E-mail: umueller@orn.mpg.de

PRETOMA

Mr. Randall Arauz
President PRETOMA
PRETOMA / Costa Rica
1203-1100 Tibás, San José
Costa Rica
Tel: (+011 506) 22415227
Mob: (+011 506) 83443711
Fax: (+011 506) 22415227
E-mail: rarauz@pretoma.org

Mr. Andy Bystrom
Consultant
PRETOMA
San Jose
Costa Rica
Tel: (+506) 22415227
Mob: (+506) 87644839
E-mail: abystrom1@yahoo.com

SIMBIOE

Ms. Ruth Muñiz Lopez
SIMBIOE
Quito 170137
Ecuador
Tel: (+593) 982475284
Mob: (+593) 982475284
E-mail: harpyec@gmail.com

Shark Advocates International, Project of The Ocean Foundation

Ms. Sonja Fordham
President
Shark Advocates International and Shark Specialist Group (IUCN SSC)
1990 M Street NW
Washington, DC 20036
United States of America
Tel: (+1 202) 4361468
Mob: (+1 202) 4361468
E-mail: sonja@sharkadvocates.org;
sonjaviveka@gmail.com

Vogelbescherming Nederland (VBN)

Mr. Bernd de Bruijn
Senior Conservation Officer
VBN - BirdLife in the Netherlands
Boulevard 12, P.O. Box 925
Zeist 3700 AX
The Netherlands
Tel: (+31 30) 69377 60
Fax: (+31 30) 6318844
E-mail: bernd.debruijn@vogelbescherming.nl

WWT - Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust

Ms. Ruth Cromie
Head of Wildlife Health
(WWT) Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust
Gloucestershire, GL2 7BT
United Kingdom
Tel: (+44 1453) 891254
Mob: (+44) 07866942999
Fax: (+44 1453) 890827
E-mail: Ruth.cromie@wwt.org.uk

Ms. Deborah Pain
Director of Conservation
(WWT) Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust
Gloucestershire GL2 7BT
United Kingdom
Tel: (+44 1453) 891175
Mob: (+44) 07826550522
Fax: (+44 1453) 890827
E-mail: Debbie.Pain@wwt.org.uk

Others / Autre / Otros

BID

Mr. Rosario Navarro Sánchez
Consultora Independiente
Washington
United States of America
E-mail: navrosario@gmail.com

Bureau Waardenburg

Mr. Jan Van der Winden
Bureau Waardenburg
Varkensmarkt 9
4101 Culemborg
Netherlands
Tel: (+31 345) 512710
Mob: (+31 6) 5142874
E-mail: j.van.der.winden@buwa.nl

Handbook of the Birds of the World and BirdLife

Mr. Jose del Hoyo Calduch
Handbook of the Birds of the World and BirdLife International
Barcelona 08193
Spain
Tel: (+34 93) 592 9900
E-mail: jdelhoyo@hbw.com

Institute of Avian Research

Dr. Franz Bairlein
Professor, Director
Institute of Avian Research
Wilhelmshaven, 26386
Germany
Tel: (+49 4421) 96890
Mob: (+49) 0177 6803769
Fax: (+49 4421) 968955
E-mail: franz.bairlein@ifv-vogelwarte.de

PSF

Mr. Pablo Larco Ortuño
Técnico PSF
José M. Vargas 302
Quito - 170517
Ecuador
Tel: (+593 2) 2561171
Mob: (+593 2) 0998669151
E-mail: pablo.larco@ambiente.gob.ec

Private Sector / Secteur privé / Sector privado

SpaceTech GmH

Mr Walter Naumann
Immenstaad, 88090
Germany
Tel: (+49 7545) 9328481
Mob: (+49) 152 227781 81
Fax: (+49 7545) 9328460
E-mail: walter.naumann@spacetech-i.com

Mr. Bernhard Doll
Immenstaad, 88090
Germany
Tel: (+49 7545) 9328462
Fax: (+49 172) 8024195
E-mail: bernhard.doll@spacetech-i.com

Press and Media / Press et medias / Prensa y medios de comunicación

Press - National/Local

AFP

Mr. Rodrigo Buendía Herdoiza
E-mail: rodrigo.buendia@afp.com

Mr. Juan David Cevallos
E-mail: juancevallosquito@gmail.com

Ms. Paola López Durán
E-mail: paola.lopez@afp.com

Mr. Santiago Fernando Piedra Silva
E-mail: santiago.piedra@afp.com

Mr. Hector Velasco Rojas
E-mail: hector.velasco@afp.com

Agencia de Noticias Andes

Ms. Grace Micaela Ayala Villarreal
E-mail: hemise74@yahoo.ar

Mr. Felix Vivanco Jimenez
E-mail: fvivanco2011@hotmail.com

Ms. Renata Gabriela Lizarzaburo
E-mail: glizarzaburo@gmail.com

Ms. José Vargas Salazar
E-mail: phepk1990@gmail.com

Agencia EFE

Mr. Fernando Arroyo León
Jose Florencio Jacome Rivera
Jesús Sanchis Moscardó
E-mail: redacquito@efe.com

Agencia Informativa Latinoamericana Prensa Latina

Mr. Nestor Bandomo
E-mail: plquito@cablemodem.com.ec

Ms. Luisa María Gonzalez García
E-mail: img@prensa-latina.com

Agencia Internacional Dow Jones /WSJ

Mr. Mercedes Alvaro
E-mail: malvaro@uio.satnet.net

Ecuador TV

Mr. Jonny Eduardo Acosta Vasquez
E-mail: jonnacos@hotmail.com

Mr. Galo Javier Cevallos Beltrán
E-mail: jcevallos@rtvecuador.ec

Mr. Edwin Washington Cobo Espinoza
E-mail: edwincobo10@hotmail.com

Mr. Nelson Eduardo Córdova Sánchez
E-mail: ecordova@rtvecuador.ec

Mr. Byron Israel Espinoza Jimenez
E-mail: edwincobo10@hotmail.com

Ms. Vanessa Hervas Novoa
E-mail: vhervas@rtvecuador.ec

Mr. Wilson Guillermo Lagua Soria
E-mail: wglagua65@hotmail.com

El Comercio

Ms. Amanda Maribel Granda Quina
E-mail: agranda@elcomercio.com

Mr. Guido Andres Jaramillo Carrera
E-mail: ajaramillo@elcomercio.com

Ms. Jenny Eliana Navarro Torres
E-mail: enavarro@elcomercio.com

El Telégrafo

Mr. Andrés Darquea Velastegui
E-mail: andres.darquea@telegrafo.com.ec

Ms. Verónica Naranjo
E-mail: veronica.naranjo@telegrafo.com.ec

El Universo

Ms. Alexandra Andrea Avila Fernández
E-mail: alexaverde@gmail.com

Mr. Dino Santiago Molina Ona
E-mail: sandin_mol@yahoo.com

Ms. Angel Estuardo Vera Chora
E-mail: evera@eluniverso.com

Expreso

Mr. Angelo Christian Chamba Benalcazar
E-mail: angelochamba@gmail.com

Mr. Rene Patricio Fraga Estrella
E-mail: fotoprf@gmail.com

Mr. Jorge Eduardo Sanchez De Nordenflycht
E-mail: jorge.sanchezden@gmail.com

La Hora

Consuelo De Los Angeles Moreta Núñez
E-mail: cmoreta@lahora.com.ec

Radio Play Internacional

Mr. Fernanda Pauker
E-mail: fpauker@cadenaplay.com

Radio Pública

Mr. Z Diego Barrera Vilañe
Email: diegomb303@hotmail.com

Reuters

Mr. Daniel Alonso Tapia
E-mail: daniel.tdaza@gmail.com

TC televisión

Mr. Carlos Andrés Núñez Zapata
E-mail: pandemiaecuador@gmail.com

Mr. Carlos Romero
E-mail: cromero@tctelevision.com

Mr. Luis Fernando Gonzales Valdivieso
E-mail: lgonzalesz@tctelevision.com

Mr. Xavier Rosero Saenz
E-mail: xrosero@tctelevision.com

Teleamazonas

Mr. Erik Raul Arias Condor
E-mail: erik10albo@hotmail.com

Telesur

Mr. Ivan Chuquimarca
Email: telesurecuador@telesurtv.net

Mr. Henry Pillajo
Email: hpillajo@telesurtv.net

Ms. Verónica Rivadeneira
E-mail: vrivadeneira@telesurtv.net

Ms. Mary Elizabeth Schuerffius
E-mail: telesurecuador@telesurtv.net

Mr. Hugo Velasquez
E-mail: urecuador@telesurtv.net

Television Ecuavisa

Ms. Tixi Salas Fernando Guillermo
E-mail: f.tixi@ecuavisa.com

Mr. Willy Torres
E-mail: wtorres@ecuavisa.com

Press – Foreign

Freelance journalist

Ms. ZELAYA Magaly

E-mail: magallyzelaya@gmail.com

IISD-ENB

Region Africa

Mr. Francis Dejon

Philippines, Region: Oceania

E-mail: franz@iisd.org

Ms. Kate Harris

Canada, Region: America

E-mail: kateh@iisd.org

Ms. Tallash N. Kantai

Kenya, Region: Africa

E-mail: tallash@iisd.org

Ms. Kate Louw

South Africa, Region: Africa

E-mail: Kate@iisd.org

Mr. Diego Noguera

Columbia, Region: Central and South America and
the Caribbean

E-mail: diego@iisd.org

Mr. Asterios Tsioumanis

Greece, Region: Europe

E-mail: asterios@iisd.org

Ms. Tatjana Rosen

Region: North America

United States of America

E-mail: Tanya@iisd.org

Ms Catherine Wahlén

Region: North America

United States of America

E-mail: Catherine@iisd.org

Ms. Nancy Williams

Region: North America

United States of America

E-mail: nancy@iisd.org

**Conference-Appointed Scientific Councillors / Conseillers Scientifique Nommé par la
Conference / Consejero Cientifico Nombrado por la Conferencia**

Mr. Barry Baker

COP-Appointed Councillor (Bycatch)

Director

Latitude 42 Environmental Consultant

114 Watsons Road, Kettering

Tasmania 7155

Australia

Tel: (+61 3) 62674079

Mob: (+61) 418262711

E-mail: barry.baker@latitude42.com.au

Mr. Leon Bennun

COP-Appointed Councillor (Birds)

Cambridge CB1 3SX

United Kingdom

Tel: (+44 7500) 667404

Mob: (+44 7500) 667404

E-mail: bennunla@gmail.com

Mr. Colin Galbraith

COP-Appointed Councillor (Climate Change)

Edinburgh EH107JD

United Kingdom

Tel: (+44 131) 4455425

Mob: (+44) 07766144700

E-mail: colin@cgalbraith.freeserve.co.uk

Mr. Zeb Hogan

COP-Appointed Councillor (Fish)

2355 Camelot Way Reno

NV 89509

United States of America

Tel: (+1 530) 2190942

Mob: (+1 530) 2190942

E-mail: zebhogan@hotmail.com

Mr. Colin Limpus

COP-Appointed Councillor (Marine Turtles)

University of Queensland

Redlands City, 4157

Australia

Tel: (+61 7) 32454056

E-mail: col.limpus@ehp.qld.gov.au

Mr. Taej Mundkur

COP-Appointed Councillor (Asiatic Fauna)

Programme Manager Flyways

Wetlands International

De Pas 148

Arnhem 6836HN

Netherlands

Tel: (+31 318) 660910

Mob: (+31) 614987324

Fax: (+31 318) 660950

E-mail: taej.mundkur@wetlands.org

Mr. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah
COP-Appointed Councillor (African Fauna)
Chairman, National Biodiversity Committee
Chair, Standing Committee;
Member Scientific Council
Wildlife Division of Forestry Commission
P.O. Box MB32
Accra
Ghana
Tel: (+233 24) 4772256
Mob: (+233) 302777655
Fax: (+233 21) 777655 / 779809
E-mail: alfred.otengyeboah@gmail.com

UNEP/CMS Ambassadors / Ambassadeurs de PNEU/CMS / Embajadores de PNUMA/CMS

Mr. Stanley P. Johnson
34 Park Village East
London NW1 7PZ
United Kingdom
Tel: (+44 20) 73800989
Fax: (+44 20) 74 831390
E-mail: stanleyjohnson@msn.com

UNEP/CMS Secretariat / Secretariat PNEU/CMS / Secretaría PNUMA/CMS

UNEP/CMS Secretariat

Platz der Vereinten Nationen 1
53113 Bonn, Germany
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2401
Fax: (+49 228) 815 2449
E-mail: secretariat@cms.int

Mr. Bradnee Chambers
Executive Secretary
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2410
E-mail: bchambers@cms.int

Mr. Bert Lenten
Deputy Executive Secretary
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2407
E-mail: blenten@cms.int

Mr. Marco Barbieri
Scientific Adviser
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2498
E-mail: mbarbieri@cms.int

Mr. Francisco Rilla
Capacity Building Officer
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2460
E-mail: Frilla@cms.int

Mr. Borja Heredia
Head, Avian Species Team
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2422
E-mail: bheredia@cms.int

Ms. Melanie Virtue
Head, Aquatic Species Team
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2462
E-mail: mvirtue@cms.int

Mr. Bruce Noronha
Administrative & Finance Officer
Tel.: (+49 228) 815 2496
E-mail: bnoronha@cms.int

Ms. Laura Cerasi
Associate Fundraising & Partnerships Officer
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2483
E-mail: lcerasi@cms.int

Ms. Heidrun Frisch
Associate Marine Mammals Officer
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2418
E-mail: hfrisch@cms.int

Ms. Christiane Röttger
JPO, Terrestrial Species
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2425
E-mail: croettger@cms.int

Ms. Andrea Pauly
Associate Programme Officer, Aquatic Species
Tel: (49 228) 815 2477
E-mail: apauly@cms.int

Mr. Johannes Stahl
Asso. Prog. Officer, Implementation Support
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2436
E-mail: jstahl@cms.int

Ms. Natalie Epler
Associate Information Officer
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2428
E-mail: Nepler@cms.int

Ms. Clara Nobbe
IOSEA Coordinator
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2495
Email: cnobbe@cms.int

Mr. Florian Keil
Information Officer AEWa and CMS
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2451
E-mail: fkeil@unep.de

Ms. Catherine Brückner
Secretary
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2486
E-mail: cbrueckner@cms.int

Ms. Ximena Cancino
Secretary
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2417
E-mail: xcencino@cms.int

Ms. Marion Dankers
Registry Clerk/Secretary
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2426
E-mail: mdankers@cms.int

Ms. Veronika Lenarz
Public Information Assistant
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2409
E-mail: vlenarz@cms.int

Mr. Henning Lilge
Administrative Assistant
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2437
Email: hlilge@cms.int

Ms. Marie Mevellec
Secretary
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2456
E-mail: mmevellec@cms.int

Ms Jeanybeth Mina
Administrative Assistant
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2474
E-mail: jmina@cms.int

Ms. Patricia Nolan-Moss
Personal Assistant
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2402
E-mail: pmoss@cms.int

Mr. Hillary Sang
Finance Assistant
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2435
E-mail: hsang@cms.int

Ms. Barbara Schönberg
Secretary
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2406
E-mail: bschoenberg@cms.int

Consultants

Ms. Anne Sutton
E-mail: asutton@cms.int

Mr. David Pritchard

Mr. Chris Wold
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2493
E-mail: cwold@cms.int

Mr. Frank Barsch

Mr. Robert Vagg
Editor
Tel: (+49 228 815) 2476
E-mail: rvagg@cms.int

Ms. Laura Aguado
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2495
E-mail: laguado@cms.int

Ms. Hanah Al Samaraie
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2481
E-mail: H-alsamaraie@cms.int

Ms. Ana Berta Garcia

UNEP/CMS: ABU DHABI OFFICE

UNEP/CMS - Abu Dhabi Office
C/o Environment Agency – Abu Dhabi
P.O. Box 45553
Al Muroor Road
Abu Dhabi
United Arab Emirates

Mr. Lyle Glowka
Executive Coordinator
Tel: (+971 2) 6934734
Fax: (+971 2) 4463339
E-mail: lglowka@cms.int

Mr. Nick Williams
Programme Officer, Bird of Prey
Tel: (+971 2) 6934
Fax: (+971 2) 4463 339
E-mail: nwilliams@cms.int

CMS Focal Point North America

Ms. Monika Thiele
CMS Focal Point – North America
900 17th ST. NW Suite 506
Washington, DC 20006
United States of America
Tel: (+1 202) 9741309
Fax: (+1 202) 7852096
E-mail: monika.thiele@unep.org

AEWA Support

Ms. Catherine Lehmann
Associate Programme Officer

Ms. Marie-Therese Kämper
Administrative Assistant
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2413
E-mail: mkaemper@unep.de

Ms. Dunia Sforzin
Information Assistant AEWA and CMS
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2454
E-mail: dsforzin@unep.de

Ms. Jolanta Kremer
Programme Assistant

Ms. Melanie Jakuttek
Secretary

Interpreter / interpréteur / interpretador

Ms. Agnes Boonefaes
E-mail: aboonefaes@gmail.com

Ms. Ingrid Catton
E-mail: ingrid.catton@wanadoo.fr

Ms. France Fontaine
E-mail: fontaine@nio.satnet.net

Mr. Ernesto González Sala
E-mail: egsala@gmail.com

Mr. John Porter
E-mail: jhporter4@hotmail.com

Ms. Idette Swetye
E-mail: iswetye@gmail.com



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CMS COP11 HIGH LEVEL MINISTERIAL PANEL

Uniting the rights of nature and the green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication: Finding Solutions to Protecting International Wildlife

The rights of nature and the green economy are two approaches that have emerged in response to the ecological crisis and both have gained a great deal of momentum in the two years post-Rio+20. The two competing approaches have spurred an ongoing debate which begs a number of questions: can the two approaches be reconciled; what are the limitations of each of them? Can a balance be struck between the two? and if so, where does that balance lie? At Rio+20 this debate was a major source of tension resulting in the failure to agree to a full endorsement of the green economy. Many countries see the green economy as the path to follow in future balancing development with ecology and the environment. Others have remained non-committal because of concerns about placing an economic value on nature. Countries such as Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela and Colombia have been openly reluctant to give a go-ahead to the green economy concept without first qualifying it. These countries and several others have strong laws that have recognized nature as having rights (independent of human-based rights) and have granted Mother Nature legal standing. In 2007 Ecuador adopted a new constitution and became the first country to recognize the rights of nature, but many other countries have given nature certain legal standing through rulings or through national policies.

The debate between these two approaches lies at the very heart of the international work on migratory species. It is an extremely important debate for CMS which has the task of protecting some of the most endangered species on Earth and seeks to do so through international cooperation. How can it do it the most effectively? The work is very challenging and one particular difficulty CMS faces is creating the right incentives and motivations to protect migratory species.

Every day debates around the two approaches can be heard in CMS circles. Some proponents see migratory species from the point of protecting them at all costs for their beauty, their phenomena, for their intrinsic rights. Other proponents recognize that protecting migratory species requires that the animals are given a value and a price that will be sufficient incentive to justify their protection or sustainable use. Often protecting a species is also faced with limitations of both the approaches; some species are not iconic and do not stir sufficient emotions to protect them for intrinsic values. From the economic perspective some species offer little value even in terms of green investment for tourism, pollination or other key ecosystem services – factors that would lead to a species being valued under a green economy. CMS also contains principles that are sometimes related to and even mixed with the rights of nature. It is partly based on the principle of the common heritage of humankind, which is of special interest to those wanting to see the historical value and the rights of future generations recognized. But this is a tenuous right, not well established in international law.

The discussion around the rights of nature and the green economy is also one that is very close to home for environment and ecology ministers, one that they must face every day in carrying out their job. Questions they inevitably tackle include: What are the incentives and means available to protect nature? Nature has economic value; so how can this be integrated into decision making and how can species protection be promoted under these incentives? When nature is embedded in culture or the identity of people, how can it just be given an economic value? Equally perplexing is if nature can be given an economic value, how do you ensure that the distribution of the economic benefits is fair to everyone involved - and not just for those that are rich enough to pay for or privileged enough to own and therefore receive payment for the resources? The two models

sometimes place ministers on the horns of a dilemma and they are faced with these realities but do not necessarily control the fate of the resources nor can they always influence the decision-making in cabinet that tend to more economically minded to ensure all sides of the debate are adequately represented.

It has become widely realized that finding a solution to protecting nature and the environment cannot be put off for the future. The magnitude and scale of the ecological crisis demand a solution now, before resources are depleted beyond the boundaries of resilience. Our ecosystems are degrading at a more rapid rate than at any other time in human history. Since 1970 conversion and degradation of ecosystems have resulted in declines of 20 per cent of some natural habitats. The world lost over 100 million hectares of forest from 2000 to 2005, and has lost 20 per cent of its sea grass and mangrove habitats since 1970 and 1980 respectively. In some regions, 95 per cent of wetlands have been lost. Two-thirds of the world's largest rivers are now moderately to severely fragmented by dams and reservoirs.

The loss is huge for human beings. At least 40 per cent of the world's economy and 80 per cent of the needs of the poor are derived from biological resources. Species in particular are in sharp decline from climate change and the direct consequences of human activities such as overexploitation, habitat infringement and loss, introduction of Invasive Alien Species, and pollution. It is estimated that the current species extinction rate is between 1,000 and 10,000 times higher than it would naturally be. Up to two thirds of species in some taxa are threatened with extinction; species populations are declining, since 1970, vertebrate populations have fallen by 30 per cent. This includes shocking impacts on keystone and iconic migratory species such as:

- The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) suggests that one quarter of all known species of sharks and rays are threatened by extinction and 25 species were classified as critically endangered.
- Five of the seven species of sea turtles are endangered or critically endangered according to the IUCN Red List.
- The majority of species of albatross and petrel are endangered or critically endangered according to the IUCN Red List.
- 100 elephants are poached in Africa every day and only 500, 000 are left in the wild today compared to 1979 when there were approximately 1.3 million.
- Subpopulations of Irrawaddy Dolphins in South-East Asia are critically endangered according to IUCN.
- Populations of Monarch Butterflies are plummeting. Nearly two decades ago, in the winter of 1996-97, dense Monarch colonies covered 44.9 acres in Mexican forests. In the 2013-14 winter, the colonies covered only 1.7 acres, a plunge of nearly 44 percent from the previous year.
- Over 140 million migratory birds were illegally trapped in Egypt in 2013 and 2.8 million estimated to be trapped in 2012 according to NABU counts.
- Great migrations such as that of the wildebeest on the Serengeti may cease in 50 years according to recent studies including one commissioned by UNEP.

We live in an economic world and the things that have value are the ones that are conserved. The green economy argument is based on the foundation that until nature is included in price structuring then it will not have the value necessary for people to consider it worth protecting. UNEP defines the green economy “as one that results in improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities. In its simplest expression, a green economy can be thought of as one which is low carbon, resource efficient and socially inclusive”.

The UNEP Green Economy Report highlights several areas that are relevant to migratory species such as investments in green fisheries, green transport that takes into consideration barriers to migration, improving land use issues, marine litter which has strong impacts on many of CMS species and sustainable tourism. CMS also takes into consideration the habitat of migratory species and so maintaining ecosystems such as forests, wetlands and aquatic environments is also a key area for CMS and which has been one of the foci of the green economy approach. The goal of the green economy,, according to UNEP’s definition, in the context of biodiversity is to promote investments that reduce biodiversity loss, rebuild what already been lost and promote natural capital as “a critical economic asset and source of public benefits, especially for poor people whose livelihoods and security depend strongly on nature.”

The rights of nature argument is that nature should be given legal standing so that it has the right to exist and can be protected in the courts based on its own intrinsic value independent of what worth humans place on it. The argument asserts further that nature has value because of its beauty, complexity, diversity, history or its links to culture. There are several degrees of conveying the rights of nature. There are those that see the right in the strict sense whereby nature has rights based solely on its own existence with no links to humans; its rights are inherent and independent of the judgment or attitude of any person. On the other side of the spectrum are those that see the right to nature based on values of people; nature would have its own rights based on how it is perceived; in other words, that it may have rights because of what it represents: spiritualism, history, rarity or its beauty. The rights of nature have been recognized in several international instruments. The Bern Convention was the first to recognize the intrinsic rights of nature in 1979. In 1982, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the World Charter for Nature including the provision that "every form of life is unique, warranting respect regardless of its worth to man." In 1992 the Convention on Biological Diversity recognized the “intrinsic value of biological diversity” and this was recently reaffirmed in the Rio+20 Outcome document “The Future We Want” in 2010.

In the context of migratory species this right could mean that their value goes well beyond their strict economic and instrumental value. For example, often beauty is the most cited reason for protecting nature. Campaigns are built around individual iconic species (e.g. Polar Bears, Monarch Butterflies, Blue Whales), because humans identify with the beauty of nature, and human art and literature are filled with expressions and portraits of nature. Another is nature’s history and sentimental value -: Indigenous people identify nature as having its own individuality embodied in the idea of Mother Nature which is closely linked to their cultures and their own identities. A specific CMS context is the phenomenon of migration, the amazing wonder of great migrations of wild animals such as the world’s largest mammal migration of wildebeest, zebras and gazelles on the Serengeti Plains, the genetic blueprints embedded in certain species such as sea turtles, salmon or sea eels that bring them back to their place of birth to breed, and the sheer ability of tiniest of birds to make Herculean voyages across thousands of kilometres sometimes over seas and between continents.

At times the debate between the two approaches has become accusatory and even heated. On one hand green economists argue that a rights-based approach will not be a sufficient incentive to protect nature and the only way is through an economic rationale. Currently nature is in most cases

a public good and not given a value in economic decision-making and therefore it is considered free and will be overexploited. The best alternative is to value nature based on ecosystem services and create markets for these services so their value is protected.

Advocates of the rights based approach to nature argue that valuing nature means treating it as a commodity and will lead to large-scale acquisitions of land in developing countries with companies - and even governments - buying up land to speculate, a practice sometimes called land-grabbing. Their argument is that even if natural capital gets into accounting practices and economic decision-making it is not sufficient to address the magnitude of the ecological crisis. There are also two other concerns voiced by advocates of the rights of nature against the green economy. The first is that a green economy will only create markets for essential ecosystem services and will not be comprehensive so that less attractive elements will not be covered and will continue to be degraded. Second, if markets are created, they may not be balanced and it could result in the rich owning and controlling the services and restricting access to others while there should be access to all equally. In others words equity is a serious concern for opponents of the green economy.

The rights of nature and the green economy while both having the shared goal of attempting to halt the ecological crisis are often portrayed as being irreconcilable or as competing concepts that are fundamentally different. In some ways the debate has become ideological with neither side seeing the merit in the other's approach and neither side wanting to concede any ground to the other despite the fact that there is room for both and that on many levels there is the potential for compatibility. Ultimately this is a question of values and whose set of values will predominate, unless we can reconcile the two to have an acceptable or widely held common value for nature.

The ministerial dialogue is meant be a conduit between these the two approaches. It will discuss the differences but it will also discuss the commonalities between the two and look for options that can see both approaches unite to address their common objective of defusing the ecological crisis. The dialogue is intended to be a first step to finding ways forward that can then be transformed into concrete policies. In looking for a common way forward, we might wish to consider several alternative options for bridging the gap between the approaches. These include the following:

- Rachel Kyte, Vice President of the World Bank says “[Through natural capital accounting] we are not talking about ‘pricing’ nature but ‘valuing’ it. By valuing it, you are enabling better economic decisions. The economic value could then be considered along with the social and natural value information”.
- Could safeguards be a way forward? Under other fields of international law safeguards are a way of restraining [international trade](#) or economic development to protect specific areas. They are used commonly in the World Trade Organization system to protect domestic goods from foreign aggression such as dumping and they are also found in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change where safeguards are used to protect indigenous peoples and other local communities in its REDD (Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation) programme.
- Could there be a rights-based approach that places higher protection on nature but through a human-based approach. For example, rights to fundamental ecosystem services required for human well-being?

- Could a strong sustainable development goal that integrates nature into all other SDGs be a way of ensuring that we better balance the importance of nature with economic development?
- Could there be pragmatic approach to granting the rights to nature? For example Professor Christopher D. Stone, the father of the rights to nature legal concept, advocates the application of the legal guardianship model as a mechanism to protect natural phenomena and the environment.

Format of the High-Level Dialogue

The format will be in an open round table setting comprised of the ministers and high-level panellists. The session would be opened by remarks by the two presidents (see below) and a guest keynote speaker who will set the scene. Each Minister would have the opportunity to give short opening remarks. The round table would be divided into segments based on the set of questions prepared in this background paper. At the end of the dialogue concluding remarks would be open to those wishing to make final comments. The round table would be facilitated by a professional broadcaster or journalist.

Questions for discussion during High-Level Panel of interactive discussions

1. During the High-Level Panel, ministers and other participants are expected to engage in interactive discussions in roundtable format.
2. A summary of the High Level Panel would provide an opportunity for ministers to send a collective message to the COP. The message could be considered for adoption as a resolution, a statement or a declaration.
3. The bullets below set out a number of questions that could serve as the basis for starting the interactive discussions:
 - Can the rights of nature be implemented in a practical and in wide-scale way that would allow for sustainable and comprehensive protection of nature?
 - Are there other democratic controls or alternatives to managing the world's ecological commons?
 - How can equity and property rights of migratory species and nature be better balanced if a green economy approach were to be widely adopted?
 - What role would Sustainable Development Goals or targets on the protection of nature and/or species or wildlife play in averting the ecological crisis? How could it be compatible with the rights of nature or the green economy approaches?
 - How can the rights of nature and the green economy be reconciled and what are concrete ways of achieving this?

DIALOGUE MINISTERIEL COP11

Vers une conciliation entre les droits de la nature et l'économie verte dans l'optique du développement durable et de l'élimination de la pauvreté: trouver des solutions pour protéger les espèces sauvages à l'échelle internationale

Les droits de la nature et l'économie verte sont deux approches qui sont apparues en réaction à la crise écologique et toutes deux se sont affirmées durant les deux années qui ont suivi la Conférence Rio+20. Ces deux approches contrastantes ont déclenché un débat, axé sur plusieurs questions: les deux approches peuvent-elles être conciliées ? Quelles sont les limites de chacune? Peut-on trouver un équilibre entre les deux? Dans l'affirmative, où réside cet équilibre? Lors de Rio+20, ce débat a créé une forte tension qui a empêché de parvenir à une reconnaissance complète de l'économie verte. De nombreux pays considèrent l'économie verte comme la marche à suivre permettant de concilier le développement avec l'écologie et l'environnement. D'autres ne se sont pas engagés, inquiets du fait d'attribuer à la nature une valeur économique. Des pays comme la Bolivie, l'Équateur, le Venezuela et la Colombie se sont ouvertement déclarés contraires à donner le feu vert au concept d'économie verte avant de la définir. Ces pays et plusieurs autres ont des lois rigoureuses qui ont reconnu que la nature a des droits (indépendants des droits de l'homme) et ont accordé à Mère Nature le statut de sujet de droit. En 2007, l'Équateur a adopté une nouvelle constitution et est devenu le premier pays à reconnaître les droits de la nature, mais beaucoup d'autres pays ont octroyé à la nature un certain statut juridique par le biais de la jurisprudence ou de politiques nationales.

Le débat entre ces deux approches est au cœur même des activités internationales sur les espèces migratrices. Il s'agit d'un débat d'une extrême importance pour la CMS qui a pour mission de protéger certaines des espèces les plus menacées sur la planète à le faire en recourant à la coopération internationale. Quels sont les moyens les plus efficaces pour y parvenir? La tâche est très ardue, notamment s'agissant pour la CMS de créer des incitations et des motivations justes afin de protéger les espèces migratrices.

Tous les jours, les deux approches font l'objet de débats dans les cercles de la CMS. Certains considèrent les espèces migratrices en termes de protection, estimant qu'il faut protéger à tout prix leur beauté, leurs particularités et leurs droits intrinsèques. D'autres estiment que la protection des espèces migratrices exige que l'on attribue aux animaux une valeur et un prix qui suffiront à justifier leur protection ou leur utilisation durable. Souvent la protection d'une espèce se heurte aux limites des deux approches; certaines espèces ne sont pas emblématiques et ne suscitent pas une émotion suffisante pour justifier la protection de leurs valeurs intrinsèques. Sous l'angle économique, certaines espèces ont peu de valeur, même en termes d'investissement vert dans le tourisme, la pollinisation ou d'autres services écosystémiques essentiels – facteurs qui conduiraient à attribuer une valeur à une espèce dans le cadre d'une économie verte. La CMS contient des principes qui sont parfois liés, voire mêlés aux droits de la nature. Elle est en partie fondée sur le principe du patrimoine commun de l'humanité qui présente un intérêt spécial pour ceux qui souhaitent voir reconnus la valeur historique et les droits des générations futures, mais il s'agit d'un droit fragile, pas encore bien établi en droit international.

Le débat sur les droits de la nature et l'économie verte touche aussi de très près les ministres de l'environnement et de l'écologie, débat dont ils doivent tenir compte chaque jour en exerçant leurs fonctions. Les questions inévitablement soulevées sont les suivantes: y-a-t-il des incitations et des moyens disponibles pour protéger la nature ? La nature a une valeur économique; comment le processus décisionnel peut-il en tenir compte? Comment peut-on promouvoir la protection des

espèces dans le cadre de ces incitations? Lorsque la nature est ancrée dans la culture ou dans l'identité d'une population, comment peut-on lui attribuer seulement une valeur économique? S'il est possible d'attribuer à la nature une valeur économique, comment s'assurer que les avantages économiques seront équitablement répartis entre tous les acteurs, et ne reviendront pas seulement à ceux qui sont assez riches pour payer ou assez privilégiés pour posséder et donc pour recevoir le prix de ces ressources, question qui nous laisse perplexe. Les deux modèles posent parfois aux ministres un dilemme; ils sont confrontés à ces réalités mais ne contrôlent pas nécessairement le sort des ressources ni ne peuvent influencer toujours sur la prise de décisions des ministres qui tendent à penser davantage à l'aspect économique, pour assurer que tous les aspects du débat sont adéquatement représentés.

Il est maintenant largement reconnu que trouver une solution pour protéger la nature et l'environnement est une tâche qui ne saurait être renvoyée à plus tard. L'ampleur et le niveau de la crise écologique exige une solution dès maintenant, avant que les ressources ne s'épuisent au-delà des limites de la résistance. Nos écosystèmes se dégradent à une rapidité jamais atteinte dans l'histoire de l'humanité. Depuis 1970, la conversion et la dégradation des écosystèmes ont entraîné des réductions de 20 pour cent de certains habitats ruraux. Le monde a perdu plus de 100 millions d'hectares de forêts de 2000 à 2005, de ses herbiers marins et de ses mangroves depuis 1970 et 1980 respectivement. Dans certaines régions, 95 pour cent des terres humides ont disparu. Deux-tiers des fleuves les plus longs du monde sont maintenant modérément ou gravement fragmentés par des barrages et des réservoirs.

La perte est lourde pour les êtres humains. Au moins 40 pour cent de l'économie mondiale et 80 pour cent des besoins des pauvres découlent des ressources biologiques. Certaines espèces en particulier accusent un net déclin en raison du changement climatique et comme conséquence directe d'activités humaines telles que la surexploitation, l'empiètement sur les habitats, la perte d'habitats, l'introduction d'espèces exotiques envahissantes et la pollution. On estime que le taux actuel d'extinction des espèces est de 1000 à 10000 fois supérieur à ce qu'il le serait naturellement. Jusqu'à deux tiers des espèces chez certains taxons sont menacées d'extinction; des populations d'espèces sont en déclin, ainsi, depuis 1970, des populations de vertébrés ont diminué de 30 pour cent. Cela a des impacts inquiétants sur des espèces migratrices clés et emblématiques, ainsi:

- Selon l'Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature (UICN), un quart de toutes les espèces connues de requins et de raies sont menacées d'extinction et 25 espèces ont été classées comme en danger critique d'extinction.
- Cinq des sept espèces de tortues marines sont en danger ou en danger critique d'extinction (Liste rouge de l'UICN).
- La majorité des espèces d'albatros et de pétrels sont en danger ou en danger critique d'extinction (Liste rouge de l'UICN).
- Chaque jour, 100 éléphants sont victimes du braconnage en Afrique et il n'en reste aujourd'hui que 500 000 dans la nature contre environ 1,3 million en 1979.
- Les sous-populations de dauphins de l'Irrawaddy en Asie du Sud-Est sont en danger critique d'extinction selon l'UICN.
- Les populations de papillons monarques sont en déclin. Il y a près de deux décennies, durant l'hiver 1996-1997, des colonies nombreuses de monarques couvraient 44,9 acres de forêts mexicaines. Durant l'hiver 2013-2014, les colonies ne couvraient plus

que 1,7 acre, soit une chute de près de 44 pour cent environ par rapport à l'année précédente.

- Plus de 140 millions d'oiseaux migrateurs ont été capturés illégalement en Égypte en 2013 et 2,8 millions auraient été piégés en 2012 selon des dénombrements du NABU.
- Les grandes migrations telles que celle des gnous dans le Serengeti pourraient cesser dans 50 ans selon de récentes études, dont une commandée par le PNUE.

Nous vivons dans un monde économique et les choses qui ont une valeur sont celles qui sont conservées. L'argument de l'économie verte s'appuie sur l'idée que tant que la nature ne sera pas incluse dans la structure des prix, elle sera considérée comme n'ayant pas assez de valeur pour être protégée. Le PNUE définit l'économie verte comme «une économie qui engendre une amélioration du bien-être humain et de la justice sociale, tout en réduisant sensiblement les risques environnementaux et les pénuries écologiques. Plus simplement, une économie verte peut être définie comme une économie possédant les caractéristiques suivantes: de faibles émissions de CO₂, une gestion durable des ressources et qui est socialement inclusive».

Le rapport du PNUE sur l'économie verte souligne plusieurs aspects intéressant les espèces migratrices tels que les investissements dans la pêche écologique, le transport écologique qui prend en considération les obstacles à la migration, les questions liées à l'amélioration de l'utilisation des terres, les déchets marins qui ont de forts impacts sur nombre d'espèces couvertes par la CMS et le tourisme durable. La CMS tient également compte de l'habitat des espèces migratrices, de sorte que la protection des écosystèmes tels que forêts, terres humides et milieux aquatiques est aussi un domaine clé pour la CMS et occupe une place centrale dans l'approche en faveur de l'économie verte. Le but de l'économie verte, selon la définition du PNUE, dans le contexte de la biodiversité, est de promouvoir les investissements visant à réduire la perte de biodiversité, à reconstituer ce qui a déjà été perdu et à soutenir le capital naturel comme «une source de bénéfices pour l'ensemble de la population humaine, surtout pour les pauvres dont la survie et la sécurité dépendent en grande partie de la nature».

Les tenants des droits de la nature estiment que celle-ci devrait être dotée d'un statut juridique, ce qui lui donnerait le droit d'exister et d'être défendue devant les tribunaux sur la base de sa propre valeur intrinsèque, quelle que soit la valeur que lui attribue les humains. Ils affirment en outre que la nature a une valeur en raison de sa beauté, de sa complexité, de sa diversité, de l'histoire ou de ses liens avec la culture. Il y a plusieurs façons de faire valoir les droits de la nature. Il y a ceux qui considèrent le droit au sens strict selon lequel la nature a des droits fondés uniquement sur sa propre existence, sans lien avec les humains; ses droits sont inhérents et indépendants du jugement ou de l'attitude de toute personne. D'autre part, il y a ceux qui considèrent que le droit de la nature est fondé sur les valeurs des populations; la nature aurait ses propres droits suivant la manière dont elle est perçue; autrement dit, elle pourrait avoir des droits en raison de ce qu'elle représente: spiritualité, histoire, rareté ou sa beauté. Les droits de la nature ont été reconnus dans plusieurs instruments internationaux. La Convention de Berne a été la première à reconnaître les droits intrinsèques de la nature en 1979. En 1982, l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies a adopté la Charte mondiale de la nature dont une disposition stipule que « toute forme de vie est unique, et mérite d'être respectée, quelle que soit son utilité pour l'homme ». En 1992, la Convention sur la diversité biologique a reconnu « la valeur intrinsèque de la diversité biologique » et cela a été récemment réaffirmé dans le document conclusif de la Conférence Rio+20 « l'avenir que nous voulons » en 2010.

S'agissant des espèces migratrices, ce droit pourrait signifier que leur valeur va au-delà de leur stricte valeur économique et instrumentale. Par exemple, la beauté est souvent citée comme la principale raison de protéger la nature. Des campagnes sont organisées en faveur d'espèces emblématiques (par exemple, l'ours polaire, le papillon monarque, la baleine bleue), parce que les humains s'identifient avec la beauté de la nature, et l'art et la littérature abondent d'expressions et de portraits de la nature. Une autre raison est l'histoire et la valeur sentimentale de la nature: les peuples autochtones considèrent que la nature a sa propre individualité incarnée dans l'idée de Mère Nature qui est intimement liée à leurs cultures et à leurs propres identités. Un contexte spécifique de la CMS est le phénomène de la migration, la formidable beauté des grandes migrations d'animaux sauvages comme la migration des grands mammifères, gnous, zèbres et gazelles dans les plaines du Serengeti, les spécificités génétiques de certaines espèces telles que les tortues marines, les saumons ou les anguilles qui reviennent sur les lieux où elles sont nées pour se reproduire, et la capacité des oiseaux les plus minuscules à parcourir des milliers de kilomètres parfois au-dessus des océans et d'un continent à l'autre.

À certains moments, le débat entre les défenseurs des deux approches a pris un ton accusatoire et s'est même enflammé. D'une part, les partisans de l'économie verte prétendent qu'une approche fondée sur les droits n'est pas une incitation suffisante pour protéger la nature et qu'une logique économique s'impose. Actuellement, la nature est en général un bien public et n'est pas considérée utile dans la prise de décisions économiques; elle est donc libre et sera surexploitée. La meilleure solution est d'évaluer la nature en se fondant sur les services écosystémiques et de créer des marchés pour ces services afin de protéger leur valeur.

D'autre part, les défenseurs des droits de la nature estiment que le fait d'attribuer une valeur à la nature revient à la traiter comme un produit et que cela conduira à des acquisitions à grande échelle de terres dans les pays en développement, les sociétés, et même les gouvernements achetant des terres à des fins spéculatives, pratique appelée parfois « accaparement des terres ». Ils affirment que même si le capital naturel est intégré dans les pratiques comptables et dans la prise de décisions économiques, cela ne suffira pas pour résoudre la crise écologique. Les défenseurs des droits de la nature contre l'économie verte ont aussi deux autres raisons de s'inquiéter. Premièrement, l'économie verte créera seulement des marchés pour des services écosystémiques essentiels et ne sera pas complète de sorte que les éléments moins intéressants ne seront pas couverts et continueront de se dégrader. Deuxièmement, si des marchés sont créés, ils pourraient ne pas être équilibrés et le résultat pourrait être que les riches posséderont et contrôleront les services tandis que les autres n'auront qu'un accès limité, tandis qu'il devrait être le même pour tous. En d'autres termes, l'équité est une préoccupation sérieuse pour les opposants à l'économie verte.

Bien qu'ayant toutes les deux le même objectif, à savoir mettre fin à la crise écologique, ces deux positions sont souvent décrites comme étant irréconciliables ou comme concepts s'excluant l'un l'autre. En un certain sens, le débat est devenu idéologique, aucune des parties ne reconnaissant les mérites de l'approche de l'autre, ni ne voulant céder du terrain à l'autre, malgré le fait que les deux aient une marge de manœuvre et que sur plusieurs points il n'est pas interdit d'espérer arriver à une compatibilité. En définitive, il s'agit d'une question de valeur et de quelle série de valeurs prédominera, à moins que nous puissions concilier les deux positions pour arriver à attribuer à la nature une valeur acceptable ou largement partagée par les deux parties.

Le dialogue ministériel devrait permettre de concilier les deux approches. Il portera sur les différences mais aussi sur les points communs entre les deux et cherchera des options qui peuvent voir réunies les deux approches pour parvenir à l'objectif commun, c'est-à-dire désamorcer la crise écologique. Le dialogue devrait être une première étape pour chercher des moyens susceptibles de

se traduire en des politiques concrètes. En cherchant un moyen commun, nous pourrions souhaiter examiner diverses options pour combler le fossé entre les deux approches. Citons quelques options:

- Rachel Kyte, Vice-Présidente de la Banque mondiale «[Avec la comptabilisation du capital naturel] nous n’entendons pas «attribuer un prix» à la nature mais l’«évaluer ». Ce faisant, vous faciliteriez la prise de décisions économiques. La valeur économique pourrait alors être prise en compte en même temps que l’information sur la valeur sociale et naturelle».
- Les mesures de protection peuvent-elles être une solution pour l’avenir ? Dans d’autres domaines du droit international, les mesures de protection sont un moyen de limiter le commerce international ou le développement économique afin de protéger des domaines spécifiques. Elles sont communément utilisées dans le système de l’Organisation mondiale du commerce pour protéger des produits nationaux des agressions étrangères telles que la concurrence déloyale et on les trouve aussi dans la Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques qui comportent des mesures de protection visant à protéger les peuples autochtones et d’autres collectivités locales dans le cadre de son programme REDD (réduction des émissions liées au déboisement et à la dégradation des forêts).
- Existerait-il une approche fondée sur les droits qui accorde une protection plus forte à la nature mais en partant d’une démarche basée sur les droits de la personne? Par exemple, les droits à des services écosystémiques fondamentaux indispensables au bien-être humain?
- Un objectif de développement durable solide qui intègre la nature dans tous les autres ODD permettrait-il de trouver un meilleur équilibre entre l’importance de la nature et le développement économique?
- Existerait-il une approche pragmatique pour accorder des droits à la nature ? Par exemple, le Professeur Christopher D. Stone, inventeur du concept juridique des droits de la nature, plaide en faveur de l’application du modèle de protection juridique en tant que mécanisme pour protéger les phénomènes naturels et l’environnement.

Cadre du dialogue de haut niveau

Le dialogue aura lieu sous la forme d’une table ronde ouverte composée des ministres et d’experts de haut niveau. La session sera ouverte par des remarques des deux présidents (voir ci-dessous) et un conférencier invité qui préparera le terrain du débat. Chaque ministre pourra prononcer quelques mots d’ouverture. La table ronde sera divisée en segments sur la base des questions figurant dans le présent document de base. A l’issue du débat, ceux et celles qui le souhaitent pourront faire quelques observations finales. La table ronde serait facilitée par un radiodiffuseur professionnel ou un journaliste.

Questions à examiner durant les discussions interactives de la réunion de haut niveau

4. Durant la réunion de haut niveau, les ministres et autres participants devraient amorcer un dialogue interactif sous la forme d’une table ronde.

5. Un résumé de la réunion de haut niveau permettra aux ministres d'envoyer un message collectif à la COP. Le message pourrait être soumis pour adoption en tant que résolution ou déclaration.

6. Les points ci-dessous énumèrent un certain nombre de questions qui pourraient servir de base aux discussions interactives:

- Les droits de la nature peuvent-ils être appliqués d'une manière pratique et sur une vaste échelle qui permettrait de protéger la nature durablement et dans toutes ces composantes?
- Y-a-t-il des mesures de contrôle démocratiques ou d'autres solutions pour gérer les biens écologiques collectifs du monde?
- Comment mieux concilier l'équité et les droits de propriété des espèces migratrices et de la nature si l'approche Économie verte était appliquée sur une vaste échelle?
- Quel rôle joueraient les objectifs de développement durable concernant la protection de la nature et/ou des espèces et de la vie sauvage dans la prévention de la crise écologique? Comment rendre compatibles l'approche défendant les droits de la nature et celle défendant l'économie verte?
- Comment concilier les droits de la nature et l'économie verte et quels sont les moyens concrets d'y parvenir?

DIÁLOGO MINISTERIAL COP11

Unir los derechos de la naturaleza y la economía verde en el contexto del desarrollo sostenible y la erradicación de la pobreza: a la búsqueda de soluciones para proteger la fauna y flora internacionales

Los derechos de la naturaleza y la economía verde son dos enfoques que se han originado en respuesta a la crisis ecológica, y ambos han adquirido gran impulso en los dos años que han seguido a Río + 20. Estos dos enfoques contrapuestos han estimulado un debate continuo suscitando una serie de preguntas: ¿es posible conciliar estos dos enfoques?; ¿cuáles son las limitaciones de cada uno de ellos?; ¿es posible lograr una coexistencia equilibrada de ambos? y si es así, ¿de qué depende ese equilibrio? En Río + 20 este debate constituyó una importante fuente de tensión que impidió llegar a un acuerdo sobre la plena aprobación de la economía verde. Muchos países ven la economía verde como el camino a seguir en el futuro, tratando de equilibrar el desarrollo con la ecología y el medio ambiente. Otros han evitado asumir un compromiso debido a preocupaciones sobre la idea de atribuir un valor económico a la naturaleza. Países como Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela y Colombia se han mostrado abiertamente reacios a dar su conformidad al concepto de economía verde sin antes calificarlo. Estos países y varios otros han promulgado leyes sólidas en que se reconoce a la naturaleza como sujeto de derechos (independientes de los derechos de base humana) y han otorgado estatuto jurídico a la Madre Naturaleza. En 2007 Ecuador adoptó una nueva constitución, convirtiéndose en el primer país en reconocer los derechos de la naturaleza, pero muchos otros países han dado a la naturaleza cierta legitimación a través de reglamentaciones o la formulación de políticas nacionales.

El debate entre estos dos enfoques se sitúa en el corazón mismo de la labor internacional sobre las especies migratorias. Se trata de un debate sumamente importante para la CMS (Convención sobre las Especies Migratorias), que está investida de la tarea de proteger algunas de las especies más amenazadas del planeta y trata de hacerlo a través de la cooperación internacional. ¿Cuál puede ser la manera más eficaz de hacerlo? El trabajo es muy arduo, y una dificultad particular con la que se enfrenta la CMS es la de crear los incentivos y motivaciones adecuados para proteger a las especies migratorias.

Los debates en torno a los dos enfoques están a la orden del día en los círculos de la CMS. Algunos partidarios consideran las especies migratorias desde el punto de vista de la voluntad de protegerlas a toda costa por su belleza, sus fenómenos o sus derechos intrínsecos. Otros partidarios reconocen que para proteger a las especies migratorias es necesario atribuir a los animales un valor y un precio que constituyan un incentivo suficiente para justificar su protección o aprovechamiento sostenible. A menudo, la protección de una especie se enfrenta también con limitaciones en ambos enfoques; algunas especies no son emblemáticas y no despiertan emociones suficientes que muevan a protegerlas por sus valores intrínsecos. Desde el punto de vista económico, algunas especies ofrecen poco valor, incluso en términos de inversión verde para el turismo, de polinización u otros servicios ecosistémicos fundamentales – factores que inducirían a valorar una especie en el contexto de una economía verde. La CMS contiene también principios que están a veces relacionados, e incluso mezclados, con los derechos de la naturaleza. Se basa en parte en el principio del patrimonio común de la humanidad, que entraña especial interés para aquellos que quieran ver reconocidos el valor histórico y los derechos de las generaciones futuras. Pero se trata de un derecho frágil, que no está bien establecido en el derecho internacional.

El debate en torno a los derechos de la naturaleza y la economía verde constituye también un tema muy familiar para los ministros de medio ambiente y ecología que deben afrontar todos los días en

el desempeño de sus funciones. Entre las preguntas que inevitablemente deben abordar cabe incluir las siguientes: ¿Cuáles son los incentivos y los medios disponibles para proteger la naturaleza? La naturaleza tiene un valor económico; por tanto, ¿cómo se puede integrar ese valor en la adopción de decisiones y cómo se puede promover la protección de las especies valiéndose de estos incentivos? Cuando la naturaleza está arraigada en la cultura o la identidad de las personas, ¿cómo se le puede dar simplemente un valor económico? Igualmente desconcertante es la consideración de si a la naturaleza se le puede dar un valor económico, ¿cómo asegurarse de que la distribución de los beneficios económicos sea justa para todos quienes estén involucrados – y no sólo para aquellos que son lo suficientemente ricos como para pagar o suficientemente privilegiados para poseer y, por tanto, recibir el pago por los recursos? Ambos modelos ponen a veces a los ministros ante un dilema: tienen que enfrentarse con estas realidades pero no están necesariamente en condiciones de controlar el destino de los recursos ni pueden siempre influir en las decisiones de gabinete –que tienden a guiarse más bien por criterios económicos– para asegurar que todos los aspectos del debate estén adecuadamente representados.

Se reconoce ya ampliamente que la búsqueda de una solución para la protección de la naturaleza y el medio ambiente no se puede postergar para el futuro. La magnitud y la escala de la crisis ecológica exigen una solución ahora, antes de que los recursos se agoten más allá de los límites de la capacidad de recuperación. Nuestros ecosistemas se están degradando a un ritmo más rápido que en cualquier otro momento de la historia humana. Desde 1970 la conversión y la degradación de los ecosistemas se han traducido en la disminución del 20% de algunos hábitats naturales. El mundo ha perdido más de 100 millones de hectáreas de bosques entre 2000 y 2005, y el 20% de sus hábitats de pastos submarinos y manglares desde 1970 y 1980 respectivamente. En algunas regiones se ha perdido el 95% de los humedales. Dos tercios de los ríos más grandes del mundo se encuentran actualmente de moderadamente a gravemente fragmentados por diques y embalses.

Las pérdidas son enormes para los seres humanos. Al menos el 40% de la economía mundial y el 80% de las necesidades de la población pobre derivan de los recursos biológicos. Las especies en particular, están experimentando drásticas disminuciones a causa del cambio climático y las consecuencias directas de las actividades humanas, como la sobreexplotación, las infracciones y pérdidas en el hábitat, la introducción de especies exóticas invasivas y la contaminación. Se estima que la tasa de extinción de las especies es entre 1.000 y 10.000 veces mayor de lo que sería naturalmente. Hasta dos tercios de las especies en algunos taxones están amenazadas de extinción; las poblaciones de especies están disminuyendo desde 1970; las poblaciones de vertebrados han disminuido en un 30%. Se indican a continuación los efectos impactantes en especies migratorias fundamentales y emblemáticas, concretamente:

- La Unión Internacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (UICN) sostiene que una cuarta parte de todas las especies conocidas de tiburones y rayas están amenazadas de extinción y 25 especies están clasificadas como en peligro crítico.
- Cinco de las siete especies de tortugas marinas están clasificadas como en peligro o en peligro crítico, según la Lista Roja de la UICN.
- La mayor parte de las especies de albatros y petreles están también clasificadas como en peligro o en peligro crítico, según la Lista Roja de la UICN.
- Cada día se cazan 100 elefantes furtivamente en África y actualmente quedan tan solo 500.000 ejemplares en el medio silvestre en comparación con los 1,3 millones contabilizados en 1979.

- Las subpoblaciones de delfines del Irawaddy, en el Asia sudoriental, están asimismo clasificadas como en peligro crítico según la UICN.
- Las poblaciones de mariposas monarca están disminuyendo drásticamente. Hace casi dos décadas, en el invierno de 1996-1997, densas colonias de mariposas monarca cubrieron 44,9 hectáreas de bosques mexicanos. En el invierno de 2013-14, las colonias cubrían tan solo 1,7 hectáreas, lo que representó una reducción de casi el 44% respecto al año anterior.
- Más de 140 millones de aves migratorias quedaron atrapadas ilegalmente en Egipto en 2013 y se estiman en 2,8 millones las atrapadas en 2012 según los recuentos de NABU (Unión para la conservación de la naturaleza y la biodiversidad).
- Según estudios recientes, entre ellos uno encargado por el PNUMA, las grandes migraciones como las del ñu en el Serengueti pueden cesar en 50 años.

Vivimos en un mundo económico en el que las cosas que tienen valor son las que se conservan. La argumentación de la economía verde se basa en el fundamento de que mientras la naturaleza figure incluida en la estructuración de precios, no tendrá el valor necesario para que las personas la consideren digna de ser protegida. El PNUMA define la economía verde como “una economía que tiene como resultado mejorar el bienestar humano y la equidad social, reduciendo significativamente los riesgos ambientales y la escasez ecológica. En otras palabras, podemos pensar en una economía verde como un entorno económico que alcanza bajas emisiones de carbono, la eficiencia de los recursos y, al mismo tiempo que sea socialmente inclusiva.”

En su Informe sobre la economía verde el PNUMA destaca varios aspectos importantes en relación con las especies migratorias, tales como las inversiones en la pesca y el transporte ecológicos que tengan en cuenta los obstáculos a la migración, la mejora de los problemas relacionados con la utilización de las tierras, los desechos marinos que producen un fuerte impacto en muchas de las especies de la CMS y en el turismo sostenible. La CMS tiene en cuenta, además, el hábitat de las especies migratorias, por lo que el mantenimiento de ecosistemas como los bosques, los humedales y los ambientes acuáticos constituye también un tema fundamental para la CMS y que ha representado uno de los aspectos centrales del enfoque de la economía verde. El objetivo de la economía verde, según la definición del PNUMA, en el contexto de la biodiversidad, es promover inversiones que contribuyan a reducir la pérdida de biodiversidad, restablecer lo que ya se ha perdido y promover el capital natural como "activo económico fundamental y fuente de beneficios públicos, especialmente para las personas desfavorecidas cuyo sustento y seguridad dependen de la naturaleza".

La argumentación de los derechos de la naturaleza es que debe darse a la naturaleza un estatuto jurídico, de forma que tenga el derecho a existir y pueda ser protegida en los tribunales sobre la base de su propio valor intrínseco, independiente del que le atribuyan los seres humanos. En la argumentación se afirma, además, que la naturaleza tiene valor por su belleza, complejidad, diversidad e historia o por sus vínculos con la cultura. Hay varios grados de transmisión de los derechos de la naturaleza. Hay quienes ven el derecho en sentido estricto, de forma que la naturaleza tiene derechos que se basan únicamente en su propia existencia, sin vínculos con los seres humanos; sus derechos son inherentes e independientes del juicio o la actitud de cualquier persona. Al otro extremo del espectro están quienes ven el derecho de la naturaleza basado en los valores de las personas; la naturaleza tendría sus propios derechos en función de cómo es percibida; en otras palabras, que puede tener derechos por lo que representa: espiritualismo, historia, rareza o belleza. Los derechos de la naturaleza se han reconocido en varios instrumentos internacionales. El

Convenio de Berna fue el primero en reconocer los derechos intrínsecos de la naturaleza en 1979. En 1982, la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas aprobó la Carta Mundial de la Naturaleza que incluye la disposición de que "toda forma de vida es única y merece ser respetada, independientemente de su valor para el ser humano". En 1992, el Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica reconoció el "valor intrínseco de la diversidad biológica", y ha sido reafirmado recientemente en el documento final de Río + 20 "El futuro que queremos" en 2010.

En el contexto de las especies migratorias, este derecho podría significar que su valor rebasa el valor económico e instrumental estricto. Por ejemplo, a menudo la belleza es la razón más citada para la protección de la naturaleza. Las campañas se construyen en torno a especies emblemáticas individuales (por ejemplo, osos polares, mariposas monarca, ballenas azules), porque los seres humanos se identifican con la belleza de la naturaleza, y las artes humanas y la literatura están llenas de expresiones y retratos de la naturaleza. Otra cosa son la historia y el valor sentimental de la naturaleza: Los pueblos indígenas identifican a la naturaleza como sujeto que tiene su propia individualidad encarnada en la idea de la Madre Naturaleza, que está estrechamente vinculada con su cultura y sus propias identidades. Un contexto específico de la CMS es el fenómeno de la migración, la sorprendente maravilla de grandes migraciones de animales salvajes, tales como las más grandes migraciones de mamíferos del mundo de ñus, cebras y gacelas sobre las llanuras del Serengeti, los mapas genéticos incorporados en determinadas especies como las tortugas marinas, el salmón o las anguilas marinas que les hacen volver a su lugar de nacimiento para reproducirse, y la enorme capacidad de las más diminutas de las aves de realizar viajes hercúleos a través de miles de kilómetros a veces sobre los mares y entre continentes.

A veces, el debate entre los dos enfoques se ha vuelto acusatorio e incluso encendido. Por un lado, los economistas verdes argumentan que un enfoque basado en los derechos no ofrecerá un incentivo suficiente para proteger a la naturaleza y la única manera es a través de un fundamento económico. Actualmente la naturaleza es en la mayoría de los casos un bien público al que no se le da un valor en la adopción de decisiones económicas y, por tanto, se considera libre y será sobreexplotado. La alternativa mejor es valorar la naturaleza en función de los servicios ecosistémicos que proporciona y crear mercados para estos servicios, de forma que su valor quede protegido.

Los defensores del enfoque de la naturaleza basado en los derechos sostienen que la valoración de la naturaleza significa tratarla como una mercancía, lo que dará lugar a adquisiciones en gran escala de tierras en los países en desarrollo, con empresas – e incluso los gobiernos– que compran tierras para especular, una práctica denominada a veces acaparamiento de tierras. Su posición se funda en que, si bien el capital natural se contabiliza en las prácticas contables y la adopción de decisiones económicas, no es suficiente para hacer frente a la magnitud de la crisis ecológica. Se señalan, además, otras dos preocupaciones expresadas por los defensores de los derechos de la naturaleza contra la economía verde. La primera es que una economía verde creará solo mercados para los servicios ecosistémicos esenciales y no será integral y, por tanto, no prestará atención a los elementos menos atractivos, que continuarán degradándose. La segunda que, si se crean mercados, puede que no sean equilibrados y se dé lugar a que los ricos posean y controlen los servicios y limiten el acceso a los demás, mientras que debería darse acceso a todos por igual. En otras palabras, la equidad es una grave preocupación de los opositores de la economía verde.

Si bien los derechos de la naturaleza y la economía verde, tienen ambos el objetivo común de tratar de detener la crisis ecológica, se presentan a menudo como irreconciliables o como conceptos contrapuestos que son fundamentalmente diferentes. En cierto modo el debate se ha vuelto ideológico, en que ninguna de las partes ve los aspectos positivos del otro enfoque y ninguna de las partes desea ceder terreno a la otra, no obstante haya espacio para ambos y que en muchos niveles sea posible la compatibilidad. Se trata, en última instancia, de una cuestión de valores en que un

conjunto de valores y de cuál de los conjuntos de valores predominará sobre el otro, salvo que podamos conciliar los dos enfoques para tener un valor común aceptable o ampliamente reconocido de la naturaleza.

El diálogo ministerial pretende ser un canal de comunicación entre estos dos enfoques. Se examinarán las diferencias pero también los puntos en común entre ambos y se buscarán opciones en que sea posible ver a ambos enfoques unirse para abordar su objetivo común de desactivar la crisis ecológica. El diálogo se propone como primer paso para encontrar el camino a seguir, que pueda luego transformarse en políticas concretas. En la búsqueda de un camino común, podríamos considerar varias opciones alternativas que permitan colmar la brecha entre los enfoques. A saber:

- Rachel Kyte, Vicepresidenta del Banco Mundial dice que "[A través de la contabilidad del capital natural] no estamos hablando de establecer un *'precio'* a la naturaleza sino de *'valorarla'*. Valorándola, se da la posibilidad de adoptar mejores decisiones económicas. El valor económico podría considerarse luego junto con la información de valor social y natural".
- ¿Podrían ser las salvaguardias un posible camino a seguir? En otras esferas del derecho internacional las salvaguardias constituyen una forma de limitar [el comercio internacional](#) o el desarrollo económico para proteger áreas específicas. Se utilizan comúnmente en el sistema de la Organización Mundial del Comercio para proteger los productos nacionales de la agresión extranjera, tales como el dumping, y que se encuentran también en la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático, en la que se utilizan salvaguardias para proteger a las poblaciones indígenas y otras comunidades locales en su programa REDD (reducción de emisiones debidas a la deforestación y la degradación de los bosques).
- ¿Podría concebirse un enfoque basado en los derechos que asegure una mayor protección a la naturaleza pero a través de un enfoque basado en el ser humano, por ejemplo, los derechos a los servicios ecosistémicos fundamentales necesarios para el bienestar humano?
- ¿Podría un sólido objetivo de desarrollo sostenible (ODS) que integre la naturaleza en todos los demás ODS constituir una forma de asegurar la posibilidad de equilibrar mejor la importancia de la naturaleza con el desarrollo económico?
- ¿Podría concebirse un enfoque pragmático de conceder derechos a la naturaleza? Por ejemplo, el profesor Christopher D. Stone, padre del concepto jurídico de los derechos de la naturaleza, aboga por la aplicación del modelo de salvaguardia jurídica como mecanismo para proteger los fenómenos naturales y el medio ambiente.

Estructura del Diálogo de alto nivel

La estructura será la de un escenario de mesa redonda abierta, integrada por ministros y participantes de alto nivel. La reunión se abriría con las palabras inaugurales de los dos presidentes y el discurso de un orador invitado que delinearía el marco de las cuestiones a tratar. Cada ministro tendrá la oportunidad de pronunciar unas breves palabras de apertura. La mesa redonda se dividiría en segmentos con arreglo a las cuestiones planteadas en este documento básico. Al final del diálogo, se abriría un momento de observaciones conclusivas para quienes deseen hacer comentarios finales.

Cuestiones que habrán de examinarse en los debates interactivos del Panel de alto nivel:

1. Durante el Panel de alto nivel, se espera que los ministros y demás participantes intervengan en debates interactivos en formato de mesa redonda.
2. La elaboración de un resumen del Panel de alto nivel constituiría una oportunidad para que los ministros envíen un mensaje colectivo a la COP. El mensaje podría ser examinado para su adopción como una resolución, una relación o una declaración.
3. En los puntos que figuran a continuación se formulan una serie de preguntas que podrían servir como base para iniciar los debates interactivos:
 - ¿Pueden los derechos de la naturaleza aplicarse en forma práctica y en gran escala de manera que permita la protección integral y sostenible de la naturaleza?
 - ¿Existen otros controles democráticos o alternativos de gestión de los bienes ecológicos comunes del mundo?
 - ¿En qué forma podrán equilibrarse mejor los derechos de equidad y de propiedad de las especies migratorias y de la naturaleza si se adoptara ampliamente un enfoque de economía verde?
 - ¿Qué papel desempeñarían las metas u objetivos de desarrollo sostenible en la protección de la naturaleza y/o las especies o la fauna y flora silvestres en la prevención de las crisis ecológicas? ¿En qué modo podrían ser compatibles con los enfoques de los derechos de la naturaleza o la economía verde?
 - ¿Cómo pueden conciliarse los derechos de la naturaleza y la economía verde y cuáles son las formas concretas de lograrlo?

**Chair's Statement from the High Level Ministerial Panel:
'Integrating the Rights of Nature and the green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication: finding solutions to protecting international wildlife'**

11th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory of Wild Animals, Quito (Ecuador), 3 November 2014

Economic growth and poverty eradication come at an enormous social and environmental cost. Many trends indicate that the world is approaching tipping points: today we can see more inequality than ever before between and within countries. The wealth of the richest 1 per cent of people in the world is 65 times greater than the poorest half. The levels of contamination of ground water and of the air are increasing exponentially causing health problems of a growing number of people. To date, between 40% and 50% of the world's species have gone extinct as a result of excessive exploitation of natural resources; the loss of habitats, climate change, bycatch, barriers to migration among others. We can see migratory species as a global ecosystem indicator. If we are losing them, then something fundamental is clearly amiss. States are and have to be protectors of migratory species of wild animals that live within national jurisdictional boundaries and beyond.

One should consider the principles of Rio '92, and the sovereign right of States over their natural resources and the existence of different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, according to their national circumstances and priorities for sustainable development and poverty eradication.

We see that effective systems of governance are required in countries and it is necessary for them to be transposed into law and into financial and non-financial institutional approaches that seek to guarantee the conservation of natural resources including fauna and flora for their intrinsic value, a fair and equitable distribution of the advantages accruing for the benefit of people, particularly for communities and indigenous peoples and for the welfare of the planet in general.

When we calculate national wealth we must go beyond the concept of Gross Domestic Product and take into account also the value of our natural heritage. The debate should move our way of thinking in the direction of considering sustainable human development and sustainable economic development as a single approach, whereby the rights of nature are seen as an important element contributing to both.

Social attitudes often indicate that laws and policies on conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, including migratory species, are not being enforced. We emphasize, therefore, the importance of educational programmes and awareness-raising initiatives aimed at promoting changes in attitude, highlighting in particular the potential for such changes in the young. Such educational and awareness-raising programmes could represent a way to develop our understanding of what it means to live in harmony with nature and to better understand how its rights should be recognized.

There are some good examples of countries that have incorporated the rights of nature in their legislative and constitutional frameworks as a new paradigm for society. In 2008 Ecuador became the first country in the world to include the rights of nature in its Constitution, through recognizing that its existence, its maintenance and regeneration of its essential cycles, its structures, functions

and evolutionary processes should be respected in their entirety. This should finally allow a true balance to be struck, placing nature and humans on the same level.

The rights of nature are an important tool for the protection of the right species have to migrate so that their ecosystems are adequately preserved and they also provide a juridical basis allowing effective legal representation before the courts, expanding the availability of more solutions beyond the procedural reviews as is the case at the moment.

Being aware of the reality of migratory species, we urge countries to recognize the rights of nature in the context of national circumstances and to draw up action plans, strategies and programmes for the protection of migratory wildlife globally.

The rights of nature and sustainable economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication are concepts that can support each other and used in a balanced manner to protect migratory wildlife.

Let us generate greater dialogue, understanding and actions to improve the compatibility between these two approaches to the protection of migratory species.

It's Time for Action!

**Déclaration du Président lors de la table ronde ministérielle de haut niveau:
'Intégrer les droits de la nature et l'économie verte dans le contexte du développement durable et de l'élimination de la pauvreté : trouver des solutions pour protéger la faune sauvage internationale'**

11^{ème} session de la Conférence des Parties à la Convention sur la conservation des espèces migratrices appartenant à la faune sauvage, Quito (Équateur), 3 novembre 2014

La croissance économique et l'élimination de la pauvreté représentent un coût social et environnemental considérable. De nombreux indicateurs de tendance montrent que notre planète trouve à un tournant: nous observons aujourd'hui plus d'inégalités que jamais auparavant entre les pays et au sein des pays. La richesse accumulée par 1% de la population la plus riche du monde est 65 fois plus élevée que la richesse accumulée par la moitié de la population mondiale la plus pauvre. Les niveaux de contamination des nappes phréatiques et de l'atmosphère augmentent de façon exponentielle, causant des problèmes de santé pour un nombre croissant de personnes. A ce jour, entre 40% et 50% des espèces de la planète ont disparu, du fait de l'exploitation excessive des ressources naturelles, de la perte d'habitats, du changement climatique, des prises accessoires, des obstacles à la migration, entre autres facteurs. Nous pouvons considérer les espèces migratrices comme un indicateur mondial des écosystèmes. Si nous perdons ces espèces, il est évident que quelque chose de fondamental va mal. Les États sont et doivent être des protecteurs des espèces migratrices d'animaux sauvages qui vivent à l'intérieur de leurs juridictions et au-delà.

Nous devons tenir compte des principes de Rio de 1992, du droit souverain des États sur leurs ressources naturelles et de l'existence de différentes approches, visions, modèles et outils disponibles dans chaque pays, selon leurs circonstances et leurs priorités nationales pour parvenir à un développement durable et à l'élimination de la pauvreté.

Nous savons que des systèmes de gouvernance efficaces doivent être mis en place dans les pays et qu'ils doivent être transposés dans des lois et des approches institutionnelles financières et non-financières visant à garantir la conservation des ressources naturelles, dont la faune et la flore, pour leur valeur intrinsèque, ainsi que la répartition juste et équitable des avantages qui en découlent pour les populations, en particulier les communautés locales et les populations autochtones, et pour le bien-être de la planète en général.

Lorsque nous calculons la richesse nationale, nous devons aller au-delà du concept de Produit national brut, pour tenir compte de la valeur de notre patrimoine naturel. Le débat devrait modifier notre manière de penser, de sorte que le développement humain durable et le développement économique durable soient considérés comme étant une seule approche où les droits de la nature sont considérés comme un élément important contribuant aux deux développements.

Les comportements sociaux observés montrent souvent que les lois et les politiques relatives à la conservation et à l'utilisation durable des ressources naturelles, y compris des espèces migratrices, ne sont pas respectées. Nous soulignons donc l'importance des programmes éducatifs et des initiatives de sensibilisation visant à encourager des changements dans les comportements, en soulignant en particulier le potentiel de changement chez les jeunes. Ces programmes éducatifs et de sensibilisation pourraient être un moyen de mieux comprendre ce que signifie vivre en harmonie avec la nature et de mieux comprendre comment les droits de la nature devraient être reconnus.

Il existe plusieurs exemples de pays qui ont intégré les droits de la nature dans leurs cadres législatifs et constitutionnels, comme nouveau paradigme pour la société. En 2008, l'Équateur a été le premier pays au monde à intégrer les droits de la nature dans sa Constitution, en reconnaissant que son existence, son maintien et la régénération de ses cycles, structures, fonctions et processus évolutifs essentiels devraient être respectés dans leur intégralité. Ceci devrait permettre en fin de compte d'atteindre un équilibre réel, en plaçant la nature et les êtres humains au même niveau.

Les droits de la nature sont un outil important pour la protection du droit des espèces à migrer, de sorte que leurs écosystèmes soient préservés de manière adéquate. Ils fournissent aussi une base juridique pour une représentation juridique effective devant les tribunaux, élargissant le champ des solutions disponibles au-delà des examens de procédure, comme c'est le cas actuellement.

Conscients de la réalité vécue par les espèces migratrices, nous exhortons les pays à reconnaître les droits de la nature dans le contexte des circonstances nationales, et à élaborer des plans d'action, des stratégies et des programmes pour la protection de la faune sauvage migratrice à l'échelle mondiale.

Les droits de la nature et l'économie durable dans le contexte du développement durable et de l'élimination de la pauvreté sont des concepts pouvant s'appuyer mutuellement et être utilisés de manière équilibrée pour protéger la faune sauvage migratrice.

Suscitons davantage de dialogue, de compréhension et d'action pour améliorer la compatibilité entre ces deux approches pour la protection des espèces migratrices.

Passons à l'action!

**Declaración del Presidente del Panel Ministerial de Alto Nivel:
'Integrando los derechos de la naturaleza y la economía verde en el contexto del desarrollo sostenible y la erradicación de la pobreza: Búsqueda de acciones para la protección internacional de la vida silvestre'**

11ª Conferencia de las Partes de la Convención sobre la Conservación de las Especies Migratorias de Animales Silvestres, Quito (Ecuador), 3 de noviembre de 2014

El crecimiento económico y la erradicación de la pobreza se realizan a un enorme costo social y ambiental. Muchas tendencias muestran que el mundo se está acercando a los puntos de inflexión: hoy día registramos más desigualdad que nunca entre los países y dentro de ellos. La riqueza del 1% de las personas más ricas del mundo es 65 veces mayor que la mitad más pobre. Los niveles de contaminación de las aguas subterráneas y del aire están aumentando de manera exponencial, causando problemas de salud a un número creciente de personas. A la fecha, el 40 - 50% de las especies del mundo se han extinguido como consecuencia de la explotación desproporcionada de los recursos naturales, la pérdida de hábitats, el cambio climático, la captura incidental y las barreras de migración, entre otros. Podemos mirar a las especies migratorias como un indicador ecosistémico mundial: si las perdemos, algo fundamental se está malogrando. Los Estados son y deben ser los protectores de las especies migratorias silvestres que viven dentro y fuera de los límites de su jurisdicción nacional.

Considerando los principios de Río 92, en particular el principio de las responsabilidades comunes pero diferenciadas y el derecho soberano de los Estados sobre sus recursos naturales y la existencia de diferentes enfoques, visiones, modelos y herramientas disponibles para cada país, de acuerdo con sus circunstancias y prioridades nacionales, para lograr el desarrollo sostenible y la erradicación de la pobreza.

Se necesitan sistemas de gobernanza eficaces en los países y es necesario incorporar en las leyes y en las instituciones enfoques monetarios y no monetarios que garanticen la conservación de los recursos naturales, así como de la fauna y flora silvestre por su valor inherente, la distribución justa y equitativa de los beneficios generados, en beneficio de las personas, particularmente de las comunidades y pueblos indígenas, y del bienestar del planeta en general.

En el cálculo de la riqueza nacional debemos ir más allá del concepto de "producto interno bruto" para tener en cuenta también el valor del patrimonio natural. El debate debe encaminarse en pensar en el desarrollo humano sostenible y el desarrollo económico sostenible como un solo enfoque, considerando los derechos de la naturaleza como un elemento importante que contribuye a alcanzar ambos.

Las actitudes sociales indican a menudo que no se están aplicando las leyes y las políticas en materia de conservación de la naturaleza y utilización sostenible de los recursos naturales, incluidas las especies migratorias. Subrayamos, por tanto, la importancia de establecer programas educativos e iniciativas de sensibilización destinados a fomentar cambios de actitud, destacando en particular el potencial para este tipo de cambios en los jóvenes. Tales programas educativos y de sensibilización podrían representar una forma de desarrollar nuestra comprensión de lo que significa vivir en armonía con la naturaleza y de comprender mejor en qué forma deben reconocerse sus derechos.

Hay buenos ejemplos de países que incorporan los derechos de la naturaleza en sus marcos normativos y constitucionales como un nuevo paradigma para las sociedades.. Ecuador, en el 2008 fue el primer país del mundo en incluir en su Constitución Política los derechos de la naturaleza, mediante el reconocimiento a que se respete integralmente su existencia, el mantenimiento y regeneración de sus ciclos vitales, estructura, funciones y procesos evolutivos, permitiendo finalmente un verdadero equilibrio, naturaleza y ser humano al mismo nivel.

Los derechos de la naturaleza, constituyen una herramienta importante para la protección del derecho que las especies tienen a migrar, a que sus ecosistemas estén adecuadamente conservados y brindan además una condición jurídica que permite su efectiva defensa ante los tribunales, ampliando la disponibilidad de soluciones más allá de las revisiones de procedimientos como es la práctica actual.

Conocedores de la realidad de las especies migratorias, instamos a que los países reconozcan los derechos de la naturaleza en el contexto de sus circunstancias nacionales y que formulen líneas de acción, estrategias y programas para la protección de la fauna silvestre migratoria a nivel global.

Los derechos de la naturaleza y la economía sostenible en el contexto del desarrollo sostenible y la erradicación de la pobreza son conceptos que pueden respaldarse mutuamente y utilizarse de manera equilibrada para proteger la fauna silvestre migratoria.

Generemos mayor diálogo, entendimiento y acciones a fin de mejorar la compatibilidad entre estos dos enfoques de la protección de las especies migratorias.

Es tiempo de actuar!

ACHMAT HASSIEM – Opening Ceremony (4 November 2014)

Thank you to the CMS Secretariat and the government of Ecuador for hosting this meeting, and for inviting me to speak. I am so happy to be here to share my story about how I become a shark conservation advocate, or as I like to call myself “Shark Boy”.

As a child I grew up living beside the ocean, learning to love and respect it with every tumbling wave. Growing up on the beautiful coastline of False Bay in Cape Town in South Africa, this love for the ocean drew me to pursue a career that involved the ocean and thus I became a lifeguard.

On August 13th 2006, a newfound respect for the ocean arose when I came face-to-face with a 4.7 meter (16 foot) great white shark during a routine lifesaving training exercise.

We were practicing what is called a “multiple patient rescue” where three people are in the water at different depths. On that day, my brother and I were two of three “patients” in the water. My instructor was on the beach. They launched the rescue boat into the water and picked up the closest person first. Out of the corner of my eye, I saw a dot in the distance. I didn’t know what it was at first. I saw a giant dorsal fin, then I looked underwater – the water was clear – and I saw that it was a great white. I knew that it was a great white because of its color. And it was headed towards my brother.

As any brother would do, I was immediately thinking about how I could save my brother. I tried to draw attention away from my brother by splashing the water. I started to see the dorsal fin going into the water. I didn’t know what was happening. I knew that sharks breach in False Bay, so I was worried that the shark might breach my brother. I was at a depth of two meters – just taller than I am. Suddenly the shark came towards my right-hand side. I was in awe of the shark’s sheer size. It took my breath away.

Its massive tail hit me in the face and I tried to swim away on my back from the shark but it was coming straight for me. What followed was an epic battle between the shark and I. I tried to climb onto the shark’s back but I couldn’t get my right leg up and then I realized my right leg was in its mouth. I was pulled underwater by the shark and dragged for seventy meters. Even though I could feel myself tiring and short of breath, human instinct kicked in and I

started fighting for my life. What struck me while I punched the shark in the face was the feel of its body – it was 100% pure muscle, and its head was like really coarse sandpaper. It had a scar on its left cheek that I tried to scratch to try to free myself from its grip.

I heard the snap, crackle and pop sound of my leg breaking in the shark's mouth and I floated up to the water's surface where I tried to catch my breath. I had my left arm up and out of the water, but I was so tired and so I started to sink. Luckily, the lifeguards saw my arm and the rescue boat came over to me. My brother pulled me out of the water just as the shark swam back at the boat. Its mouth was inches away from my head but my brother saved me and pulled me away from its jaws.

On the shore, my brother was lying on top of me, closing my eyes and reassuring me that I just had a scratch on my foot. I woke up in the intensive care unit with my brother by my side. He said "I am sorry about what's happened", and I replied "all that matters is that I'm here talking to you and you're here talking to me". Then he told me to lift the blanket and look down. I did, and saw that my right leg was missing.

When I was younger, all I wanted to do was to represent my country in sport. At the time I was a goalkeeper. So, as I lay in hospital, I thought, what can I do now? The South African Paralympian, Natalie du Toit, came to visit me when I was in hospital. She had lost her leg in a motorcycle accident. She asked "Why don't you take after me?" She introduced me to the pool. And as my mum says, I took to swimming like a shark to water. I owe everything to that shark for giving me the wonderful opportunities I have today.

With my newfound changes in life, both physically and mentally, I decided to pursue another lifelong dream of representing my country internationally. Eventually, with a lot of training, I represented my country at the Beijing Paralympic Games and again the London 2012 Paralympic Games where I won bronze in the men's 100m butterfly event. Currently, I am training for the Rio 2016 Paralympic Games.

Since the day that great white changed my life – I call her Scarlet and I last saw her in August – I have become an advocate for shark conservation. I have done work for the Save Our Seas Foundation in South Africa where we encourage the conservation and awareness of sharks and marine life in the False Bay area where I live. In 2010, I was asked by The Pew

Charitable Trusts to become an advocate for shark conservation as a member of the “Shark Attack Survivors for Shark Conservation” group. We are a group of shark attack survivors from around the world that have joined Pew in an effort to restore and conserve the world’s dwindling shark populations. We realize that despite our attacks and sustained injuries, these apex predators are in peril, a situation that puts the ocean and all its marine life at risk, therefore, we are asking the world’s leaders to take steps for shark conservation. We urge countries to establish protections for sharks. I am very pleased to be at here CMS CoP11 with the theme “Time for Action”, where so many of the proposals are focused on helping to protect sharks and rays. I hope the delegates here decide to act for sharks and rays this week.

BOYAN SLAT – 4 NOV 2014 - CMS

Once there was a stone age, a bronze age, but now we live in the plastic age.

Exactly two years ago, I stood on a similar stage, in my home town of Delft, the Netherlands. There, I presented my idea on how to clean the oceans of plastic. I talked about how, while diving in Greece, I came across more plastic bags than fish [screen shows footage of plastic under water]. I talked about my high school science project [footage of experiments], which I used to study the problem itself, and why it's so difficult to clean up.

Every year we produce about 300 million tons of plastic, and a fraction of which enters rivers, waterways and eventually the oceans.

And if the plastic doesn't get beached soon after leaving the river, it will eventually find its way to one of the 5 subtropical gyres. These vast areas of Open Ocean act as a sink for the plastic, trapping it for an indefinite time. Due to sun and waves, the plastic breaks down into ever smaller pieces, but remains plastic.

Toxic chemicals, like PCBs and DDT, attach to the plastic particles in very high concentrations relative to the seawater. These small particles resemble food to birds and sea life, thereby entering the food chain – a food chain that includes us humans.

Three months ago, the UNEP calculated the cost of plastic pollution in the oceans is at least 13 billion dollars annually. Plastic pollution damages tourism, damages vessels and damages fishing activities.

And then, there is of course the impact to marine life.

It amazed me that in the middle of the oceans, over a thousand miles offshore, in a place where perhaps no human has ever been, you can find 6x more plastic than plankton. It amazed me that over a hundred thousand mammals, and a million seabirds each year die because of that same plastic. It shocked me that entire species are being threatened by it. But what perhaps astounded me even more was, that most people involved in the topic were certain a cleanup would be impossible, even though nobody has ever seriously investigated it.

A massive challenge, a cleanup would be though. The name 'Great Pacific Garbage Patch' suggests there is an island of trash floating in the middle of the oceans. This image has spurred many cleanup concepts, all of them being based on vessels with nets, which would be fishing for plastic. Unfortunately, even though the concentration of plastic in these 5 subtropical gyres is extremely high compared to the rest of the oceans, the plastics are still spread out over millions of square kilometers. Hence, it would take many billions of dollars and thousands of years to clean up a gyre using such methods. Bycatch and emissions from ships would likely cancel out the good work, and furthermore the ocean isn't a particularly friendly place to do things.

However, I realized back in high school, there might be an alternative. I wondered; why move through the oceans, if the oceans can move through you? Instead of going after the plastics, you could simply wait for the plastic to come to you. Without requiring any added energy. An array of floating barriers would first catch and concentrate the debris, enabling a platform to efficiently extract the debris afterwards. The ocean current would pass underneath the barriers, taking all neutrally buoyant sea life with it, preventing by-catch.

And after successfully finishing the high school science project, I started studying Aerospace Engineering, but I still couldn't stop thinking about it. So I decided to pause both university and social life, assembled a team of 100 scientists, engineers and other volunteers, and initiated an extensive feasibility study.

So we organized several expeditions to a gyre, and proved plastics can predominantly be found in the top half a meter.

We proved barriers can catch and concentrate plastic.

We developed a new type of floating barrier that can operate in extreme conditions.

We proved that existing technologies can be used to attach it to the seabed.

We calculated the environmental impact to be likely negligible.

And we proved that plastic can be recycled into both oil and new materials, just to name a selection of questions answered.

It couldn't be done.

But based on all the research, we haven't found a single reason to believe it cannot be done.

We can only conclude that,

It could be done,

it's feasible.

Using a single 100 km array, deployed for 10 years, almost half of plastic within the North Pacific Gyre can be cleaned up.

And after having successfully completed the feasibility study, we then started making preparations for phase 2 – the pilot phase. Through a series of up-scaled tests, we'll now work towards a large-scale and fully operational pilot in 3 to 4 years' time. Thanks to the financial support of over 38000 crowd funders, we are now ready to put the first large device into the ocean.

If everything goes according to plan, the cleanup could start by 2020.

However, this is just half the story.

Some people have used the metaphor of mopping while the tap is still running when talking about cleaning the oceans. And they are right. Prevention IS priority. We invented the mop.

Now is the time to close the tap.

Now that there likely is a method through which we can clean up what's already out there, it shouldn't be an excuse to continue polluting. It should be a motivation to urgently prevent new plastic from entering the oceans.

Now is the time to close the tap.

Next to cleaning the oceans, our role will be to also develop spin-off technologies to intercept plastic before it reaches the oceans. But the prevention of plastic pollution is something we cannot do alone.

It is the responsibility of every single individual, every single company, and every single nation.

The ideas are there. Now what we need are the people to take these ideas into action.

And this is where you come in.

Now is the time to close the tap.

Thank you.

Philippe Cousteau

Speech to the Informal Session of the CMS COP11 Opening Ceremony

Thank you Ashlan

Your excellencies, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen

It is indeed a great privilege to have been asked to address you at this, the 11th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals.

It's great being here in Ecuador, a country of incredible natural beauty and warm hospitality – and some of you will be going on the Galapagos Islands with their associations with Charles Darwin to see for yourselves their unique fauna.

Coming from a family like mine, it would have been well-nigh impossible for me not to be interested in the oceans and the animals that live in them. So your agenda for this meeting certainly grabbed my attention and was one of the reasons I wanted to come here to speak to you.

What's on the programme?

- Boat-based wildlife watching – something that my grandfather no doubt would have been interested to hear about
- Cetacean culture
- Live captures of cetaceans
- Listing 21 sharks, ray and sawfish species
- An action plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific
- A Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species
- Renewable energy deployment and migratory species
- Invasive Alien Species
- Management of Marine Debris – hence Boyan's presence here today
- Wildlife Crime

Fascinating stuff, but in a way, it worries me. On the principle that “if it isn't broken, don't fix it”, you would not need an international conference had to address these issues. But they are pressing problems and we have to address them as an international community.

But recognition that a problem exists can mean that half the battle is won.

As Ashlan said, one of my missions is to empower people. As the two previous speakers prove, not everyone needs any encouragement or help to do something extraordinary – such as overcoming adversity to excel at sport and preach a conservation message even when an encounter with wildlife had such unfortunate consequences. Or applying inventiveness and knowledge to find solutions to the apparently insoluble.

Galileo and Copernicus found themselves at odds with the powers that be with their outlandish theories about the Earth revolving around the Sun, but in the end they were proved right.

Just as it was a truth universally acknowledged that the Earth was flat, it was self-evident that man would never be able to fly and space travel would remain a figment of science fiction writers' imagination. Georges Méliès' film "*Le Voyage dans la Lune*" was released in 1902. The following year, the Wright brothers' precarious contraption made the first powered flight at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. In 1909 Blériot flew the Channel; in 1927 Lindburgh crossed the Atlantic non-stop, Gagarin made the first manned space flight in 1961 and eight years later Neil Armstrong made his small step-cum-giant leap.

So congratulations to Boyan; you have got the right attitude – why shouldn't you try to do something, just because everyone says it's impossible. And if Ocean Cleanup is your Kitty Hawk, who knows what your Sea of Tranquility might be.

This is the quotation that appears on my website: "I share my grandfather and father's vision of a world where every child can breathe fresh air, drink clean water and walk on green grass under a blue sky". I might just need to expand that a little. Ours could be the last generation to witness the great mammal migrations across the African plains – and the great mammal migrations of Central Asia are also under threat. I want our dreams and not our nightmares to come true.

- Extinction is a horrifying prospect for too many species that have suffered or are suffering catastrophic declines - WWF recently issued a report showing that wildlife numbers had halved over the last 40 years;
- 99 per cent of vultures in South Asia were killed by veterinary pharmaceuticals. The gap left by the vultures was filled by feral dogs and this led to 20,000/30,000 human deaths through rabies;
- Some populations of sharks are being overexploited in targeted fisheries or victims of bycatch;
- Tens of thousands of sea birds are caught in long line fisheries; and seals, turtles and dolphins killed and injured by discarded fishing gear and plastic waste;
- Hundreds of thousands of bats and many birds killed by wind turbines and power lines;
- The king of the jungle is on the brink of disappearing and polar bears are losing their habitat as the sea ice retreats;
- The Spoon-billed Sandpiper will go extinct in 2020 if remedial action to protect coastal wetlands in East Asia is not taken immediately.

It does not have to be like this.

These species are worth fighting to save — for their own sake and for ours. But they need people to lead the way.

I suspect I know that some of you will be burning the midnight oil arguing over budgets and the costed work programme – I have read the agenda – and I know that you are all under pressure from your finances ministries.

But I must ask you this: can we really afford **not** to support Conventions such as CMS? And I don't just mean topping up the budgets to offset inflation. We need to build these Conventions into really effective tools to combat wildlife crime and promote conservation. We need you to lead the way. And adopting some of the draft resolutions before you and agreeing to the 32 species listing proposals would be an excellent start.

The environment and wildlife conservation cannot be pushed out to the margins of political decision-making – these are not peripheral issues or optional add-ons – they are fundamentals that belong in the mainstream – alongside health, wealth, education and culture because they contribute to all of these other areas. A healthy environment and abundant wildlife generate revenues through wildlife tourism; they are a mainstay of many local and even national economies, as well as cultural traditions, food, clothing and medicines. A live Manta Ray generates thousands of dollars in tourism revenue over its life cycle – dead it is worth maybe a few hundred.

Empowerment is one of my watchwords. Many of you are here representing the Governments - Parties and non-Parties alike – or intergovernmental treaties with mandates to act on behalf of the world community. So the power is already in your hands.

Or you are from NGOs who share the same vision and have the scientific knowledge and communications skills, so I neither have to empower nor motivate you. I would just ask that you spread the message, so that more people have the confidence and inspiration to follow Boyan and Achmat's examples and make their contribution to improving the planet and our understanding of it.

But I have one more request and I want to throw down a challenge for you.

The request is that you give CMS the two things that it needs above all else: an extended and powerful mandate to turn round species decline and the means to deliver.

See what Boyan and Achmat have done. If that is what two individuals can do, the potential for what 120 Governments and an untold number of NGOs and their supporters can achieve is unimaginable.

So my challenge to you is: come on; lead the way and make the change happen, because.....

It's Time for Action

DISCURSO INAUGURAL CMS MINISTRA LORENA TAPIA NÚÑEZ

VOCATIVOS:

SEÑORAS Y SEÑORES, BUENAS NOCHES:

ESTE ES UN MOMENTO HISTÓRICO... UN MOMENTO HISTÓRICO PARA EL MUNDO Y PARA EL ECUADOR... UN MOMENTO HISTÓRICO PARA MILES DE ESPECIES Y PARA NUESTRAS FUTURAS GENERACIONES...

A NIVEL MUNDIAL, LA SITUACIÓN DE LA NATURALEZA Y SUS ESPECIES ME OBLIGA -ESTA NOCHE- A SER DIRECTA: SEÑORAS Y SEÑORES, DEFINITIVAMENTE, ES TIEMPO DE ACTUAR!

POR ESO EN EL ECUADOR ESTAMOS TRABAJANDO ARDUAMENTE EN FORTALECER TODAS LAS LÍNEAS DE ACCIÓN EN CUANTO AL CUIDADO DE LAS ESPECIES, A LA SENSIBILIZACIÓN Y CONCIENTIZACIÓN CIUDADANA, PILAR FUNDAMENTAL PARA LOGRAR GRANDES CAMBIOS, CAMBIOS ESTRUCTURALES, CAMBIOS PROFUNDOS QUE PERMITAN PENSAR EN UN PRESENTE MÁS SANO Y UN FUTURO MEJOR PARA NUESTROS HIJOS.

ES TIEMPO DE ACTUAR, DE ATREVERNOS A CAMBIAR EL MUNDO... ESTA VEZ, POR LOS PECES, REPTILES, AVES Y MAMÍFEROS QUE, A TRAVÉS DE CIENTOS E, INCLUSO, MILES DE KILÓMETROS DE RECORRIDO SOBREVIVEN BUSCANDO SITIOS DE ANIDACIÓN, ALIMENTACIÓN Y REPRODUCCIÓN. DE NOSOTROS DEPENDE QUE ESOS ENTORNOS SEAN PROTEGIDOS A TRAVÉS DE ACCIONES CONCRETAS QUE REBASEN LAS FRONTERAS.

CADA SEGUNDO, DESDE EL AIRE, EL MAR, Y LA TIERRA, ESTAS ESPECIES ESPERAN CORRESPONSABILIDAD DE NOSOTROS COMO CO HABITANTES EN ESTE PLANETA QUE, SI NO LO SABEMOS CUIDAR, PODRÁ DETERIORARSE. ES TIEMPO DE ACTUAR, YA NO HAY MÁS TIEMPO QUE PERDER. INVITO A TODOS A CONCRETAR ACCIONES MÁS ALLÁ DE LA TEORÍA, ESO ES LO QUE EL MUNDO CLAMA.

POR ESO, COMO REPRESENTANTE DEL GOBIERNO DEL ECUADOR, TRABAJAREMOS PARA QUE LA COP11 QUE SE DESARROLLA EN NUESTRO PAÍS SEA UN ESCENARIO DE HECHOS, DE DECISIONES FIRMES, DE COMPROMISOS Y DE ACCIONES....

¿ CUÁL SERÁ LA CLAVE PARA QUE ESTA COP11 PASE A LA HISTORIA? LA RESPUESTA NOS DAN LAS MISMAS ESPECIES MIGRATORIAS, QUE HOY NOS ENSEÑAN CÓMO ATREVERNOS A ACTUAR...LA RESPUESTA ESTÁ, POR EJEMPLO, EN UNA BALLENA JOROBADA, QUE GRACIAS A SU INSTINTO SABE QUE CADA AÑO DEBE MIGRAR Y ASEGURAR A SU ESPECIE....

Y ANTE ESE DESAFÍO, ACTÚA,... ENTONCES LA DIFERENCIA ENTRE VIVIR O MORIR CONSISTE EN MIGRAR PARA ALIMENTARSE Y REPRODUCIRSE. LA BALLENA SABE QUE NO HAY MÁS TIEMPO... ENTIENDE QUE NO ES BUENO ESPERAR... ¡MAÑANA PODRÍA SER TARDE!. ESE ES EL MENSAJE QUE NOS ENSEÑAN DÍA A DÍA.

LA BALLENA EMPRENDE UN SORPRENDENTE VIAJE DE MÁS DE 16.000 KILÓMETROS DE LA ANTÁRTIDA AL ECUADOR. LA BALLENA NO SE AMILANA, MIGRA POR SU BIENESTAR.

CUANDO –CON ESFUERZO ALCANZA LO QUE PARECE IMPOSIBLE- CELEBRA... CELEBRA DANZANDO FRENTE A LAS COSTAS DE NUESTRO ECUADOR, ENTRE JULIO Y SEPTIEMBRE. ESTE ES UN VERDADERO RITUAL QUE SE HA REPETIDO POR SIGLOS.

ESTE RITUAL DE UNA DE LAS ESPECIES MIGRATORIAS MÁS EMBLEMÁTICAS, NOS DA UNA LECCIÓN... UNA LECCIÓN CLARA PARA LOS SERES HUMANOS, LA META ES SALVAR LA FUENTE DE NUESTRA VIDA, LA NATURALEZA. ES TIEMPO DE ACTUAR.

AUNQUE LA META A VECES PARECE IMPOSIBLE, NO DUDEMOS MÁS Y ASEGUREMOS, AL IGUAL QUE LA BALLENA JOROBADA, NUESTRO EQUILIBRIO ENTRE EL SER HUMANO Y LAS ESPECIES.

ES TIEMPO DE ACTUAR Y HA SIDO JUSTAMENTE ESA FILOSOFÍA BAJO LA CUAL EL GOBIERNO DEL PRESIDENTE RAFAEL CORREA HA EMPRENDIDO LA

REVOLUCIÓN AMBIENTAL EN ECUADOR, EQUILIBRANDO LA PROTECCIÓN Y LA CONSERVACIÓN CON EL APROVECHAMIENTO RESPONSABLE DE LOS RECURSOS.

POR ESO NO DUDAMOS COMO ECUATORIANOS Y ECUATORIANAS EN OTORGAR A LA NATURALEZA SUS PROPIOS DERECHOS EN NUESTRA CONSTITUCIÓN POLÍTICA, CONVIRTIÉNDONOS EN UNA EJEMPLO PARA EL MUNDO.

ESA INÉDITA ACCIÓN HA SIDO RECONOCIDA POR LA MAYORÍA DE NACIONES Y MARCÓ UNA NUEVA TENDENCIA INTERNACIONAL, EN EL RECONOCIMIENTO DE LOS DERECHOS DE LA NATURALEZA, AL MÁS ALTO NIVEL JURÍDICO.

NOS HEMOS ESFORZADO POR SER UN REFERENTE MUNDIAL EN CONSERVACIÓN, EMPEZANDO POR DAR EJEMPLO EN CASA. FUE ASÍ COMO PROPUSIMOS AL PLANETA IDEAS INNOVADORAS, INÉDITAS Y ADELANTADAS EN EL TIEMPO, COMO LA INICIATIVA YASUNÍ ITT, QUE BUSCABA FIJARLO COMO UN HITO EN LA CORRESPONSABILIDAD DE LAS NACIONES EN EL APROVECHAMIENTO DE LOS RECURSOS.

Y –A PESAR DE QUE LA COMUNIDAD INTERNACIONAL NO LA COMPRENDIÓ– YASUNÍ ITT MARCÓ EL CAMINO DEL FUTURO EN LO RELACIONADO A CONSERVACIÓN EN EL MUNDO. LO DAMOS POR FIRMADO...

SOMOS PARTÍCIPES DE UN CAMBIO ESTRUCTURAL EN LA MATRIZ PRODUCTIVA Y ENERGÉTICA DEL PAÍS, LO QUE HA DEMOSTRADO AL MUNDO QUE EL DESARROLLO CON RESPONSABILIDAD SÍ ES POSIBLE.

LE APOSTAMOS COMO EJE DE GOBIERNO AL USO DE ENERGÍAS RENOVABLES Y LIMPIAS, SIN ESCATIMAR RECURSOS. GRACIAS A ESTE REVOLUCIONARIO PROYECTO DISMINUIREMOS LA DEPENDENCIA EN LOS COMBUSTIBLES FÓSILES UTILIZANDO ENERGÍA RENOVABLE, EN EL CORTO PLAZO. APORTAMOS ASÍ A LA REDUCCIÓN DE NUESTRA HUELLA DE CARBONO, CON PROGRAMAS COMO SOCIO BOSQUE O SOCIO PÁRAMO.

EL COMPROMISO CON LA NATURALEZA SE DEMUESTRA CON HECHOS... COMO LA CREACIÓN Y EJECUCIÓN DE PLANES Y ESTRATEGIAS NACIONALES DE CONSERVACIÓN DE VIDA SILVESTRE, CON EL AFÁN DE GARANTIZAR LA PROTECCIÓN Y CONSERVACIÓN DE ESPECIES MIGRATORIAS, ENTRE ELLAS: MAMÍFEROS ACUÁTICOS, TIBURONES, PINGUINO DE GALÁPAGOS, ALBATROS, ENTRE OTROS.

EN ESTE TRABAJO INTEGRAL Y ESTRATÉGICO ES IMPORTANTE MENCIONAR LOS PROGRAMAS NACIONALES DE RESTAURACIÓN FORESTAL Y DE INCENTIVOS PARA LA CONSERVACIÓN DENOMINADO SOCIO BOSQUE. LA EJECUCIÓN DE PLANES DE ACCIÓN PARA LA DESCONTAMINACIÓN DE CUENCAS HÍDRICAS Y RÍOS A NIVEL NACIONAL, CIERRE DE BOTADEROS A CIELO ABIERTO Y GESTIÓN INTEGRAL DE RESIDUOS SÓLIDOS, ENTRE OTROS PROYECTOS EMBLEMÁTICOS QUE CADA DÍA SUMAN MÁS ESFUERZOS PARA CUMPLIR NUESTRA META, CONSERVAR UN ECUADOR VERDE.

ASIMISMO, LA CREACIÓN DEL INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE BIODIVERSIDAD MARCA UN ANTES Y UN DESPUÉS EN LO QUE RESPECTA A INVESTIGACIÓN DE ECOSISTEMAS ÚNICOS Y RECURSOS NATURALES...

ES UN HITO A NIVEL NACIONAL DESARROLLAR BIOCONOCIMIENTO A PARTIR DE NUESTRA PROPIA EXPERIENCIA, A TRAVÉS DE NUESTRO TALENTO HUMANO, QUE ES ESENCIAL PARA EL DESARROLLO DE TODA LA NACION Y DE AMÉRICA LATINA.

GRACIAS A ESTOS Y OTROS MÉRITOS RECONOCIDOS INTERNACIONALMENTE, EN NOVIEMBRE DE 2013, NUESTRO PAÍS FUE ELEGÍDO PARA SER SEDE DE ESTE ENCUENTRO MUNDIAL, LO QUE SIGNIFICÓ UN RECONOCIMIENTO CONTUNDENTE AL TRABAJO QUE REALIZA EL GOBIERNO NACIONAL, PARA PRESERVAR EL ENTORNO, A TRAVÉS DEL MINISTERIO DEL AMBIENTE.

DEFINITIVAMENTE, ES MOTIVO DE ORGULLO ESCUCHAR EN EL PANEL INTERMINISTERIAL DE ALTO NIVEL DE ESTA COP11, QUE ECUADOR HA

CONSTRUIDO UN SÓLIDO LIDERAZGO INTERNACIONAL, EN LA AGENDA AMBIENTAL.

EL ESFUERZO NO HA SIDO EN VANO Y ECUADOR ESTÁ LISTO, NO SOLO PARA SER LA SEDE DE ESTA CONVENCIÓN MUNDIAL, SINO PARA APORTAR CON SU EXPERIENCIA Y PROPUESTAS PARA LA PROTECCIÓN DE CIENTOS DE ESPECIES MIGRATORIAS.

COMO PAÍS ANFITRIÓN, ME PERMITO ASEGURAR QUE JUNTO CON NUESTROS ESPECIALISTAS, Y EL PERSONAL PUESTO A DISPOSICIÓN POR EL GOBIERNO ECUATORIANO, TRABAJAREMOS POR FACILITAR LA LABOR DE TODOS LOS PARTICIPANTES Y ASÍ GARANTIZAR EL ÉXITO DE ESTA CITA INTERNACIONAL.

MUCHAS GRACIAS POR SU AMABLE ATENCIÓN Y LES DESEO A TODOS UNA REUNIÓN PROVECHOSA Y GRATIFICANTE.

RECUERDEN LO QUE CADA UNA DE LAS ESPECIES, COMO LAS BALLENAS JOROBADAS, PUEDEN ENSEÑARNOS. ESA DECISIÓN DE SUPERAR GRANDES DISTANCIAS Y DESAFÍOS ES LA QUE NECESITAMOS ESTOS DÍAS EN ECUADOR.

ES TIEMPO DE ACTUAR... NO LO PENSEMOS... TRABAJEMOS EN BENEFICIOS DE LAS ESPECIES MIGRATORIAS DEL MUNDO.

DE ESTA MANERA, DECLARO INAUGURADA LA UNDÉCIMA PRIMERA REUNIÓN DE LA CONFERENCIA DE LAS PARTES DE ESPECIES MIGRATORIAS DE ANIMALES SILVESTRE. ESTOY SEGURA QUE PRONTO TENDREMOS EXCELENTES NOTICIAS PARA EL MUNDO.

MUY BUENAS NOCHES.

FIN

Greeting from Tine Sundtoft, Minister of Climate and Environment, Norway

Dear All,

Norway hosted the last Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species in Bergen in 2011. I hope that many of you still have good memories of the beautiful city of Bergen and its surrounding fjord landscape.

Conservation of biodiversity is important, not only for habitats and species, but also for human wellbeing. Conservation and sustainable use should therefore be a win-win situation for both humans and the health of our environment.

In many respects we already know what the major threats are. We also have good guidelines on how to avoid or mitigate these. Therefore it is pleasing to see initiatives at this meeting to streamline the activities both within the CMS and other environmental agreements.

Implementation of decisions and resolutions should now be in focus.

Assisting Parties with capacity building is also still necessary. Many Parties need assistance in building administrations and increasing the knowledge of their own biodiversity. This is fundamental for good governance and sustainable use. I am confident that this meeting will strengthen the Parties' efforts on these issues.

Norway will present a listing proposal for the Polar Bear to be included in Appendix II. This proposal reflects the challenges that we see in the Arctic. With the ongoing climate change the Polar Bear seems destined to decline in numbers and distribution.

The world needs to be more proactive in reducing the effects of climate change. There are also other threats in the Arctic such as contamination and risk of oil-spills. Norway will continue to support initiatives in the Arctic to collaborate in the safeguarding and management of the Polar Bear and its environment.

I wish you a successful meeting and look forward to see the results of the 11th CMS Conference of the Parties.

REPUBLIQUE GABONAISE

UNION-TRAVAIL-JUSTICE



**Onzième Conférence des Parties à la
Convention sur la conservation des espèces migratrices
appartenant à la faune sauvage (CMS)**

Allocution de

Monsieur Noel Nelson MESSONE

**Ministre de la Forêt, de l'Environnement et de la Protection
des Ressources Naturelles (Gabon)**

Quito (Equateur), le 04 novembre 2014

Excellence Monsieur Rafael Vicente CORREA, Président de la République de l'Equateur;

Excellence Madame Lorena TAPIA, Ministre de l'Environnement de la République de l'Equateur;

Excellences Mesdames et Messieurs les Ministres;

Excellences Mesdames et Messieurs les Ambassadeurs;

Distingués invités;

Mesdames et Messieurs,

Je suis honoré de prendre la parole, au nom du **Président de la République, Chef de l'Etat, Son Excellence Ali BONGO ONDIMBA**, à l'occasion de la Onzième Conférence des Parties à la Convention sur la conservation des espèces migratrices appartenant à la faune sauvage (CMS).

Je voudrais transmettre ses chaleureuses salutations à son **Excellence Rafael CORREA, Président de la République de l'Equateur**.

J'ai été tout aussi honoré de représenter le **Président Ali BONGO ONDIMBA** à la table ronde de haut niveau qui s'est tenue hier sous le thème «Vers une conciliation entre les droits de la nature et l'économie verte dans l'optique du développement durable et de l'élimination de la pauvreté: trouver des solutions pour protéger les espèces sauvages à l'échelle internationale».

Je tiens à remercier le Gouvernement de l'Equateur et le Secrétariat de la Convention d'avoir convié le Gabon à cette table ronde.

C'est pour mon pays la reconnaissance de notre engagement en faveur de la gestion de nos ressources fauniques et floristiques.

Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs

Les questions qui sont à l'ordre du jour de cette conférence sont au cœur de la vision actuelle du développement de notre pays qui repose sur trois piliers que sont le Gabon Industriel, le Gabon des Services et le Gabon Vert.

Le **Président Ali BONGO ONDIMBA** a fixé l'objectif de faire du Gabon un pays émergent à l'horizon 2025, en mettant l'accent sur le développement durable et la lutte contre la pauvreté dans le cadre d'un Pacte social.

Les objectifs de la CMS, en général, sont au cœur de notre vision du Gabon Vert.

Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs

Le Gabon fait partie du Bassin du Congo et dispose d'une biodiversité importante et diversifiée composée d'espèces emblématiques, telles que l'éléphant de forêt.

Il comprend aussi des habitats uniques avec une couverture forestière évaluée à plus de 80% du territoire national et 800 kilomètres de côtes maritimes. Ces habitats constituent des sites de prédilection et des destinations de choix pour des espèces migratrices telles que les éléphants et les tortues luths.

Une telle richesse implique de grandes responsabilités que le **Président Ali BONGO ONDIMBA** a placées au cœur des priorités du Gabon Vert.

La biodiversité est aujourd'hui menacée. Notre pays fait face à des activités de braconnage sans précédent. Celles-ci sont organisées par des groupes organisés et armés faisant partie de réseaux internationaux. L'éléphant est la principale victime de ce braconnage ; mais on peut aussi citer le perroquet du Gabon.

Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs,

Au Gabon, l'éléphant qui est un animal emblématique, est la cible de choix de ces braconniers pour le commerce de l'ivoire. C'est pourquoi, les plus hautes autorités gabonaises appellent à une mobilisation internationale contre ce braconnage et le commerce illicite des espèces protégées qui constituent désormais une menace écologique, économique et sécuritaire.

Le Gabon a proposé la nomination d'un représentant ou d'un envoyé spécial du Secrétaire Général de l'ONU sur ces questions.

Notre sens des responsabilités pour la préservation de la biodiversité a amené le Gabon à promouvoir et soutenir diverses initiatives, notamment:

- la déclaration de Marrakech présentant un plan d'actions en dix points pour lutter contre le trafic illicite des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages;
- la déclaration du Gaborone, de décembre 2013, présentant les mesures d'urgence pour endiguer et inverser la tendance de l'abattage illégal de l'éléphant et du commerce illégal de l'ivoire;
- la déclaration de Paris, de décembre 2013, pour la lutte contre le braconnage et le trafic des espèces fauniques; et
- la déclaration de Londres, de février 2014, portant précisément sur:
 - le renforcement du respect de la loi et du système de justice pénale;
 - la réduction de la demande en produits fauniques illégaux; et
 - l'appui au développement de moyens de subsistance durables au sein des communautés affectées par le commerce illégal des espèces sauvages.

Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs,

Au niveau national, le Gabon a notamment:

- mis en place un réseau de parcs nationaux, qui couvrent 11% du territoire national, et créé une agence chargée de leur gestion;
- procédé à la création des brigades spéciales, appelées brigades de la jungle, composées d'éléments de la défense nationale en charge de la sécurisation des parcs nationaux;
- lancé la révision de la loi forestière intégrant notamment le durcissement des peines liées aux activités illégales de braconnage et de commerce illégal des produits de la faune;
- initié une loi portant protection de l'éléphant;
- lancé la réflexion sur l'intégration des crimes fauniques dans le code pénal en cours de révision; et
- et récemment mis en place un organe, le Gabon Bleu, qui sera chargé de la mise en place des parcs marins.

Aussi, en cohérence avec ses engagements, le Gabon soutient-il le projet de résolution soumis par le Ghana et Monaco, visant à combattre les crimes contre les espèces sauvages à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur des frontières. A cet effet, nous soutenons aussi les projets de résolution soumis par le Ghana et la Suisse respectivement en faveur:

- du renforcement des relations entre les membres de la CMS; et
- du renforcement des synergies et des partenariats.

Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs,

Je saisis cette occasion pour rappeler que les négociations actuelles sur le climat sont une occasion de souligner la problématique de la protection des espèces, ainsi que les forêts qui en sont les habitats naturels. Le Gabon sera favorable à un accord post Kyoto qui intègre ces préoccupations.

Je vous remercie.

Speaking Points for Elizabeth Mrema

Director DELC

CMS COP-11 Quito, Ecuador

First of all I would like to thank the government of Ecuador for its hospitality and for host this eleventh meeting of the conference of the Parties.

I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate the ES on his first COP and to his staff who are important reference points for the deliberation of this Conference.

It is now 31 years since its adoption in 1983, with a membership of 120 as of 1 May 2014, the Convention has grown not only in numbers but also programmes that can strengthen conservation of migratory species.

Coming just two weeks after the CBD COP-12, many mutually supportive issues will be discussed here that were already adopted at the CBD. The Secretariat has, for instance, evidently contributed to the efforts and various on-going initiatives to identify and encourage interlinkages and enhance synergies not only within the CMS Family, but also with other related MEAs. Such synergies and interlinkages intended to reduce overlap and avoid conflicts, enhance effectiveness and efficiency, is equally a priority issue for UNEP.

It is well known that the CMS's main objective is protecting migratory species. However, time has come for the Parties to realize that as you continue to protect these species, we must ensure all avenues for illegal trade are curbed and closed, we should not loose sight. There is renewed opportunity and momentum by the global community to combat illegal trade on wildlife, on issues of conservation, sustainable use and sharing of benefits derived from the use of biodiversity. These issues featured prominently in the UN Rio+20 Summit's Outcome Document "The Future We Want".

Biological diversity faces many threats, ranging from habitat destruction, climate change, illegal killing of wildlife, poaching, to unrestrained commercial harvesting for trade, among others. By ensuring that the migratory species are carefully protected, CMS is majorly contributing to protecting the world's biological diversity. In this regard, this this meeting is also an important Conference for other substantive reasons. For example, the conference will consider an increased number of proposals for species reflecting the growing international concern on the protection migratory species. This confirms that many governments increasingly view CMS as a vital tool for safeguarding not only the species, but also the ecosystem(s).

In implementing new measures, we must also be prepared to take concrete steps relevant to CMS so as to demonstrate positive progress towards reducing the rate of loss of biodiversity. A target date of 2020 has been set and agreed by Parties to CBD and endorsed by all Biodiversity MEAs, including CMS. I am confident that CMS is clearly contributing to this target, and would perhaps benefit from recognizing its role and reflecting this contribution more explicitly in its work, documentation and resolutions to be taken this week. To this end, presented before you is the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015 to run through to 2023. By considering it positively and adopting it, you will be ensuring that the Convention focuses on a number of priority goals with identifiable performance indicators, taking into account the global goals and targets, in order to enhance Parties' ability to

implement and enforce not only the Convention but also related regional agreements/MoUs and Action Plans adopted to further strengthen and/or implement CMS. It will also strengthen the scientific basis for decisions-making as well reduce, if not, eliminate illegal killing of wildlife, and contribute to the Aichi target Biodiversity in 2020. As well as ensure that the Convention and other multilateral instruments and processes are coherent and mutually supportive.

The issue of securing sound funding for the Convention is extremely critical. I fully understand the consequences of inadequate budget. This means that developing country' Parties, who are the Range States of most of the CMS species, cannot be assisted in a meaningful way to implement the Convention and preserve their wildlife and ecosystems.

In conclusion, I wish to call for continued and concerted international efforts to promote synergies among Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs), in particular the biodiversity MEAs. Permit me at this juncture also to equally urge and call upon countries which have not done so to accede to the Convention at their earliest opportunity so that together we protect these species as well as fight against illegal trade in wildlife species, in a bid to conserve Biodiversity – A quote from the Cree Indian Prophecy says:

“Only after the last tree has been cut down, only after the last river has been poisoned, only after the last fish has been caught,

ONLY THEN WILL YOU FIND THAT MONEY CANNOT BE EATEN”

I wish the Conference fruitful and productive deliberations and looking forward to continuing working with you all for the effective implementation of CMS.

A Video Message from

Achim Steiner

UN Under-Secretary-General

UNEP Executive Director



Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen

Welcome to Quito, Ecuador and the Conference of the Parties of the Convention of the Migratory Species, which this year celebrate its 35th anniversary. It is truly a mature convention and one that I think we should credit member states and those who were the architects of this convention for having had the wisdom and the foresight 35 years ago to design an instrument that would allow us first of all to recognize both the phenomena of declining species and also the threats that particularly effect the migratory species. Many of us are still at the beginning of understanding quite how ecosystems function, how habitats that are often located in different national territories are indeed inextricably linked in terms of how species migrate and their fate as the result of not being able to understand the migratory patterns and also the actions whether it would be in terms of conservation or sustainable use of these species in one national territory and the consequences beyond the national boundaries. The convention celebrates not only many success stories but also very act of engagement of the governments, civil societies and many other partner organizations in first of all raising awareness about migratory species, secondly try to address the threats and also hopefully putting in place the kind of collaborative arrangements which really go to the heart of the DNA of the United Nations, which is to bring member states of the global community together, to act in issues, challenges, opportunities or threats bid for the environments or many other related areas. In that sense, the Convention of Migratory Species fits extremely well within the mandate and the overall objectives of the United Nations and also compliments, for instance, conventions such as the Convention of Biological Diversity and its Aichi targets or the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. At your meeting in Quito this year you will have many decisions to take among them also very many that address particular threats such as wildlife crime and poaching, marine debris or the listing or the potential listing of 32 additional species in the CMS context. I hope that you will have both the confidence and the trust in the instrument of CMS but also in the ability of member states for which now they are 120 that have ratified the convention, to make this instrument even more effective in the future. It is both of a platform and means and a catalyst for action and it allows us to bring of the best of expertise, national legislation, international commitments to the fore of supporting instrument that has allowed us to already protect successfully quite a number of species. But I do not need to tell you that both threats and decline and also the nature of the threats that exist for many species that you are focused on, are still growing exponentially. We have not

succeeded in turning the corner and therefore the work and the decision that you will be taking in Quito this week, I think are extremely important, not only from the point of view of the success and accountability of the member states through the convention but also to our overall effort of trying to conserve, protect and sustainably use biodiversity across the planet. In part your work will also be to look at the effectiveness of the instrument itself and certainly the agenda in terms of greater coherence, efficiency and synergies within the CMS family is an issue that we in the United Nations Environment Programme and not least you as the member states through the United Nations Environment Assembly have repeatedly called for to make progress on. I hope that you will find both the proposals and the proposed way forward to be compelling and convincing and therefore provide another examples that our instruments can evolve and after 35 years indeed CMS and its secretariats and the CMS family can take the next step toward a more efficient and effective functioning of the supporting infrastructure. But it is also a country level where we need to continue to focus our attention on how the focal points from different conventions can achieve greater synergy in terms of national policy and the kinds of decision that are taken under different conventions and in that sense, our discussions on synergies and greater coherence of biodiversity related conventions at the country level where actual implementation takes place is part of this discussion. I would like to end by both thanking the Executive Secretary and the team that secretaried and many of you who have made in this period between the last COP and this one the work of the convention move forward. We have many reasons to be proud and I think out of the decision that you will take this week, there will be many more opportunities to demonstrate both the vitality, the importance and the opportunity that CMS and the CMS family as whole will represent. On behalf of the United Nations Environment Programme and also the Executive Director of UNEP, I would like to commit our continued support and also strong faith in both the importance and also the relevance of this convention for our overall efforts in making our planet more sustainable. Thank you very much to the people and the government of Ecuador. Thank you for inviting us into your beautiful country, for making us welcome and for expressing your commitment to this convention through hosting this meeting in Quito.

Muchas Gracias.

CITES Secretary-General's statement at CoP11 of the Convention on Migratory Species

Eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species

Quito, Ecuador, 4 November 2014

Opening Plenary

Statement of the CITES Secretary-General, John E. Scanlon

Minister for the Environment, Lorena Tapia Núñez

Chair elect of the Committee of the Whole, Øystein Størkersen

Executive Secretary, Bradnee Chambers

Distinguished guests, friends and colleagues

It is a great honor to join you in the beautiful World Heritage-listed City of Quito and I extend my deep thanks to the Government and the people of Ecuador for their warm hospitality.

Please allow me also to congratulate the Chair elect of the Committee of the Whole on his election – you are in very good hands, as well as your Executive Secretary both on his appointment and on the energy and creativity he has brought to the Convention.



CITES and the CMS share common origins, have complementary mandates, and enjoy longstanding and deepening programmatic collaboration.

It was IUCN that first called for these two conventions in the early 1960's. This call was heeded and enshrined in recommendations adopted at the UN Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment in 1972, which led to CITES and the CMS being adopted within the decade – CITES in 1973 and the CMS in 1979.

Both CITES and CMS apply to specific species through an intergovernmental process. Today there are over 500 species that are common to both conventions – as can be readily searched on the recently launched Species+ portal – and I acknowledge UNEP-WCMC with whom we partnered in this great endeavour.

Common to both conventions is that biological factors coupled with cross border movement are required to trigger a species being listed under an Appendix. In the case of the CMS, the migratory species cross borders under their own steam by using their feet, wings or flippers – and the CMS works with States to ensure that this migration across national borders can continue unimpeded. A CMS listing is perhaps the world's *Laissez-Passer* for migratory species.

Under CITES, species cross national borders by plane, boat and truck through human intervention. The objective of strictly regulating such trade is to ensure it does not threaten the survival of the species in the wild – placing obligations on source, transit and destination States.

When live animals are traded – imported or exported – under CITES authorities must minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment, which is one of the earliest provisions on animal welfare found under international law.

The cross border aspect of both CITES and CMS cannot be achieved without deep international cooperation. Our collective success depends upon such international cooperation coupled with effective domestic action. Both are necessary and CITES and CMS work to support their Parties at all levels both individually and at times collectively.

Distinguished guests, we hear a lot about synergies between biodiversity-related conventions and my personal bias is towards achieving pragmatic programmatic synergies that have a real impact on the ground – and there is no better example of such synergies in practice than between CITES and CMS.

This week you will consider detailed Action Plans for the argali sheep and saker falcon as well as the Central Asian Mammals Initiative, each of which has been jointly developed with CITES. Through this close cooperation, CITES issues have been directly built into these plans and this initiative. They build on the excellent outcomes from the Action Plan on the saiga antelope, which has resulted in significant improvements in the status of the species.

We are also seeing exciting opportunities emerge for joint work on sharks and rays – an area where CITES Parties took bold decisions at their 16th CoP, in 2013, in bringing five new species of shark and all manta rays under CITES control. The CoP also adopted a revised resolution on how to interpret and implement CITES provisions on taking marine species from the high seas (referred to under the Convention as ‘introduction from the sea’).

And our respective Standing Committees have now both approved a five-year joint work plan agreed between the two Secretariats.

There are many other areas of synergy, including on Species+, InforMEA, national reporting, and the revision and implementation of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs). I could go on but time does not permit me to do so. I would, however, like to acknowledge Elizabeth Mrema for her role in advancing these synergies as well as to thank the Government of Germany for its generosity in funding the first joint CITES/CMS post.

We are confronting multiple challenges in ensuring the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife, including a serious spike in the illegal killing and related trade in many iconic and lesser-known animal species – such as the elephant, rhino, cheetah and pangolin and many timber species such as rosewood.

The leading role of CITES in combating illegal wildlife trade is well acknowledged – but the CMS also has a complementary role to play, especially in addressing the related illegal taking of animals at the national level that do not enter international trade.

Distinguished guests, CITES and the CMS, and other conventions in the family of biodiversity-related conventions go to the very heart of international environmental governance and their successful implementation is critical to ensure the survival of wildlife and of our own quality of life.

The CMS – and the various agreements concluded under it – have the opportunity to inspire us all about the natural beauty of wild migratory species and their immense value from multiple points of view.

It is incumbent upon all of us to do everything we can to assist States make best use of these well-targeted legal instruments and I commend everyone here for raising the profile and enhancing the effectiveness of this important convention. Our Chief of Scientific Support Services, David Morgan, will be here all week to support you in your endeavors.

Thank you for inviting me to join you today and I wish you every success with your meeting.

It is time for action!

**Allocution prononcée par le Secrétaire général de la CITES à l'occasion de la
11e session de la Conférence des Parties à la Convention
sur les espèces migratrices**

**Onzième session de la Conférence des Parties
à la Convention sur les espèces migratrices**

Quito, Équateur, 4 novembre 2014

Séance plénière d'ouverture

Allocution prononcée par le Secrétaire général de la CITES, John E. Scanlon

Mme Lorena Tapia Núñez, Ministre de l'environnement,

M. Øystein Størkensen, président élu du Comité plénier,

M. Bradnee Chambers, Secrétaire exécutif,

Chers hôtes, amis et collègues,

C'est un grand honneur pour moi de me joindre à vous en cette belle ville de Quito, inscrite au Patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO, et j'aimerais également exprimer ma profonde gratitude au Gouvernement et au peuple équatoriens pour leur chaleureuse hospitalité.

Permettez-moi également de féliciter le président élu du Comité plénier pour son élection – vous êtes en de très bonnes mains –, et votre Secrétaire exécutif, pour sa nomination ainsi que pour l'énergie et la créativité qu'il a apportées à la Convention.



La CITES et la CMS ont des origines communes et des missions complémentaires et il existe de longue date une collaboration entre leurs programmes, qui va en se renforçant.

C'est l'UICN qui a en premier appelé à l'élaboration de ces deux conventions au début des années 1960. Cet appel a été entendu et consacré dans des recommandations adoptées à la Conférence des Nations Unies sur l'environnement qui s'est tenue à Stockholm en 1972, et qui a débouché sur l'adoption, dans la décennie, de la CITES, en 1973, et de la CMS, en 1979.

La CITES et la CMS s'appliquent toutes deux à des espèces spécifiques par le biais d'un processus intergouvernemental. Aujourd'hui, il existe plus de 500 espèces communes aux deux conventions – comme on peut facilement le constater en effectuant une recherche sur le portail Species+ récemment inauguré – et je salue le PNUE-WCMC avec qui nous sommes associés pour parvenir à cette grande réalisation.

Les deux conventions ont en commun le fait que des facteurs biologiques associés à des mouvements transfrontaliers sont nécessaires pour déclencher l'inscription d'une espèce à une annexe. Dans le cas de la CMS, les espèces migratrices traversent les frontières par leurs propres moyens, en marchant, volant ou nageant – et la CMS collabore avec les États pour s'assurer que cette migration à travers les frontières nationales puisse se poursuivre sans entraves. Une inscription aux annexes de la CMS est peut-être le laissez-passer mondial pour les espèces migratrices.

Dans le cas de la CITES, les espèces traversent les frontières nationales en avion, bateau ou camion sous l'effet d'une intervention humaine. La réglementation stricte d'un tel commerce a pour but de s'assurer que celui-ci ne menace pas la survie des espèces sauvages – la Convention faisant peser des obligations à la charge des États d'origine, de transit et de destination.

Lorsque des animaux vivants font l'objet de transactions commerciales – lorsqu'ils sont importés ou exportés – dans le cadre de la CITES, les autorités doivent réduire au maximum le risque de blessure, d'atteinte à leur santé ou de traitements cruels, et c'est l'une des toutes premières dispositions relatives au bien-être des animaux en droit international.

La CITES et la CMS ayant un aspect transfrontalier, elles ne sauraient être mises en œuvre sans une importante coopération internationale. Notre succès collectif dépend de cette coopération internationale, associée à l'adoption de mesures efficaces sur le plan national. Les deux sont nécessaires et la CITES et la CMS s'efforcent de soutenir leurs Parties à tous les niveaux, individuellement et, parfois, collectivement.

Chers hôtes, on entend beaucoup parler des synergies entre les conventions ayant trait à la biodiversité et je suis personnellement enclin à vouloir produire des synergies pragmatiques entre les programmes, qui ont un véritable impact sur le terrain – et il n'existe pas de meilleur exemple de telles synergies en pratique qu'entre la CITES et la CMS.

Cette semaine, vous allez examiner des plans d'action détaillés pour la conservation du mouflon d'Asie et du faucon sacre, ainsi que l'Initiative pour la conservation des mammifères en Asie Centrale, qui ont tous été établis conjointement avec la CITES. Grâce à cette étroite collaboration, des questions relevant de la CITES ont été directement prises en compte dans ces plans et cette initiative. Ils tirent les leçons des excellents résultats du plan d'action pour la conservation de l'antilope saïga, grâce auquel l'état de cette espèce s'est beaucoup amélioré.

Nous voyons également émerger des occasions intéressantes de travailler ensemble sur les requins et les raies – un domaine dans lequel les Parties à la CITES ont pris de vigoureuses décisions lors de leur 16e Conférence, en 2013, en plaçant cinq nouvelles espèces de requins et toutes les raies manta sous le contrôle de la CITES. La Conférence des Parties a aussi adopté une résolution révisée sur la manière d'interpréter et de mettre en œuvre les dispositions de la CITES relatives à la capture d'espèces marines en haute mer (désignée par l'expression « introduction en provenance de la mer » dans la Convention).

Enfin, nos Comités permanents respectifs ont à présent tous deux approuvé un plan de travail quinquennal commun qui avait fait l'objet d'un accord entre nos deux Secrétariats.

Il existe bien d'autres domaines de synergie, notamment sur les portails Species+ et InforMEA, ainsi que dans les domaines de l'établissement des rapports nationaux et de la révision et de la mise en œuvre des Stratégies et plans d'action nationaux pour la biodiversité (SPANB). La liste est longue, mais, faute de temps, je dois m'arrêter là. J'aimerais toutefois exprimer ma gratitude à Mme Elizabeth Mrema pour le rôle qu'elle a joué dans l'approfondissement de ces synergies, et remercier également le Gouvernement allemand pour la générosité dont il a fait preuve en finançant le premier poste budgétaire conjoint CITES/CMS.

Nous sommes confrontés à de nombreux défis pour assurer la conservation et l'utilisation durable des espèces sauvages, notamment à une aggravation sans précédent de l'abattage illégal et du commerce qui s'ensuit de nombreuses espèces animales, emblématiques ou moins connues, - comme l'éléphant, le rhinocéros, le guépard et le pangolin -, ainsi que de nombreuses essences forestières, telles que le palissandre.

Le rôle prépondérant de la CITES dans la lutte contre le commerce illégal des espèces sauvages est bien reconnu – mais la CMS a également un rôle complémentaire à jouer, notamment en s'attaquant à la capture illégale d'animaux au niveau national qui ne sont pas commercialisés sur le plan international.

Chers hôtes, la CITES et la CMS, ainsi que les autres conventions appartenant à la famille des traités relatifs à la biodiversité, sont au cœur même de la gouvernance internationale en matière environnementale et le succès de leur mise en œuvre est essentiel pour assurer la survie des espèces sauvages et de notre qualité de vie.

La CMS – et les divers accords qui ont été conclus en application de celle-ci – sont l'occasion pour nous tous de prendre conscience de la beauté naturelle des espèces sauvages migratrices et de leur immense valeur à bien des égards.

C'est à nous tous qu'il revient de faire tout ce qui est en notre pouvoir pour aider les États à utiliser au mieux ces instruments juridiques bien ciblés, et je félicite toutes les personnes ici présentes pour avoir contribué à faire mieux connaître et à renforcer l'efficacité de cette importante convention. Le chef de notre Service d'appui scientifique, M. David Morgan, sera présent ici toute la semaine pour vous soutenir dans vos efforts.

Je vous remercie de m'avoir invité à me joindre à vous aujourd'hui et vous souhaite une réunion fructueuse.

Passons à l'action!

Declaración del Secretario General de la CITES en la CoP11 de la Convención de la Convención sobre las especies migratorias

La undécima reunión de la Conferencia de las Partes en la Convención sobre las especies migratorias

Quito, Ecuador, 4 de noviembre de 2014

Plenaria de apertura

Declaración del Secretario General de la CITES, John E. Scanlon

Ministra del Medio Ambiente, Lorena Tapia Núñez

Presidente electo del Comité Plenario, Øystein Størkersen

Secretario Ejecutivo, Bradnee Chambers

Distinguidos invitados, amigos y colegas

Es un gran honor estar con ustedes en esta hermosa ciudad de Quito, ciudad declarada patrimonio histórico de la Humanidad por la UNESCO, y quisiera expresar mi profunda gratitud al Gobierno y al pueblo de Ecuador por su cálida acogida.

Permítanme también felicitar al Presidente electo del Comité Plenario por su elección – se encuentra en buenas manos, así como al Secretario Ejecutivo por su elección y por la energía y creatividad que ha aportado a la Convención.



La CITES y la CMS comparten orígenes comunes, tienen mandatos complementarios y gozan de una colaboración programática duradera y profunda.

La UICN fue la primera en solicitar, a principios de la década de 1960, que se crearan estas dos convenciones. Esta petición se escuchó y consagró en las recomendaciones adoptadas en la Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Medio Humano, celebrada en Estocolmo en 1972, lo que llevó a la creación de la CITES y la CMS en la misma década; la CITES en 1973 y la CMS en 1979.

Tanto la CITES como la CMS se aplican a especies específicas a través de un proceso intergubernamental. Hoy en día, hay 500 especies que son comunes a ambas convenciones, como puede verse fácilmente en el portal recientemente lanzado Species+. Asimismo quisiera agradecer a PNUMA-WCMC, con los que nos hemos asociado en este gran empeño.

Ambas convenciones consideran que los factores biológicos acompañados de los movimientos transfronterizos son necesarios para incluir una especie en un Apéndice. En el caso de la CMS, las especies migratorias cruzan las fronteras por sus propios medios utilizando sus patas, alas o aletas, y la CMS trabaja con los Estados para garantizar que estas migraciones transfronterizas puedan continuar sin trabas. Podría considerarse que los apéndices de la CMS son una especie de salvoconducto global para especies migratorias.

En el marco de la CITES, las especies cruzan las fronteras nacionales en avión, barco o camiones con intervención humana. El objetivo de regular estrictamente el comercio es garantizar que estos movimientos no amenacen la supervivencia de las especies silvestres a través de obligaciones impuestas a los Estados de origen, tránsito y destino.

Cuando se comercializan animales vivos, importados o exportados, en el marco de la CITES, las autoridades deben reducir al mínimo el riesgo de heridas, deterioro en su salud o maltrato, una de las últimas disposiciones sobre el bienestar de los animales que se encuentra en el derecho internacional.

El ámbito transfronterizo de la CITES y la CMS no puede lograrse sin una sólida cooperación internacional. Nuestro éxito colectivo depende de esta cooperación así como de medidas nacionales efectivas. Ambas son necesarias y la CITES y la CMS trabajan para apoyar en todos niveles a las Partes, tanto individualmente como a veces también de manera colectiva.

Distinguidos invitados, con frecuencia escuchamos acerca de las sinergias entre las convenciones relacionadas con la biodiversidad y mi sesgo personal es para alcanzar sinergias programáticas pragmáticas que tengan un impacto real en el terreno – y no hay mejor ejemplo de estas sinergias en práctica que las de la CITES y la CMS.

Durante esta semana, se pondrán a su consideración planes de acción detallados para el muflón y el halcón de saker, así como la Iniciativa para mamíferos de Asia Central, elaborados conjuntamente con la CITES. A través de esta estrecha cooperación, las cuestiones de la CITES se han incorporado directamente a estos planes y a esta iniciativa que, a su vez se basan en los excelentes resultados del Plan de Acción para el antílope de Saiga, con el que se han conseguido mejoras significantes en la condición de las especies.

También estamos viendo surgir oportunidades fascinantes para el trabajo conjunto sobre tiburones y mantarrayas – un área en la que las Partes de la CITES tomaron decisiones audaces en la 16ª CoP, en 2013, para incluir el control de cinco nuevas especies de tiburones y mantarrayas en virtud de la CITES. En la CoP también se aprobó una resolución revisada sobre cómo interpretar y aplicar las disposiciones de la CITES cuando se capturan especies marinas en alta mar (a las que se refiere en la Convención como "introducción procedente del mar").

Nuestros respectivos Comités Permanentes ya han aprobado un plan de trabajo conjunto de cinco años acordado entre las dos Secretarías.

Existen muchas otras áreas de sinergias, entre otras sobre Species+, InforMEA, la presentación de informes nacionales y la revisión y aplicación de las Estrategias y Planes de Acción Nacionales de Biodiversidad (EPANB). Podría seguir enumerándolas pero el tiempo no me lo permite. Sin embargo, quisiera agradecer a Elizabeth Mrema por su papel promoviendo estas sinergias así como al Gobierno de Alemania por su generosidad al financiar el primer puesto conjunto CITES/CMS.

Actualmente estamos enfrentados a múltiples desafíos para garantizar la conservación y uso sostenible de las especies silvestres, incluyendo un alza considerable en la matanza ilegal y el comercio conexo de muchas especies representativas y menos conocidas – como elefantes, rinocerontes, guepardos y pangolines así como especies maderables como el palo de rosa.

Se reconoce ampliamente el liderazgo de la CITES para combatir el comercio ilegal de especies silvestres – pero la CMS también tiene un papel complementario, especialmente en la lucha contra la extracción ilegal de animales a nivel nacional que no están destinados al comercio internacional.

Distinguidos invitados, la CITES y la CMS, al igual que otras convenciones que forman parte de la familia de convenciones relacionadas con la biodiversidad, constituyen el núcleo de la gobernanza internacional del medio ambiente y su aplicación eficaz es crucial para garantizar la supervivencia de especies silvestres y nuestra propia calidad de vida.

La CMS – y los diversos acuerdos concluidos en virtud del mismo – tienen la oportunidad de inspirarnos a todos con la belleza natural de las especies migratorias silvestres y su inmenso valor a partir de varios puntos de vista.

Nos corresponde a todos hacer todo lo posible para ayudar a los Estados que hagan un mejor uso de los instrumentos jurídicos bien definidos y recomiendo a todos los aquí presentes que den mayor relieve y mejoren la eficacia de esta importante convención. Nuestro jefe de Servicios Científicos, David Morgan, estará aquí toda la semana para apoyarlos en sus esfuerzos.

Les doy las gracias por su invitación y les deseo mucho éxito con la reunión.

¡Es hora de actuar!

CMS COP11 Welcoming Remarks CMS Executive Secretary Plenary, 4 November 2014

Your Excellency Lorena Tapia, Minister of the Environment of Ecuador, Honourable Ministers, Members of Civil Society, Executive of MEAs, delegates, ladies and gentlemen

Welcome to the 11th Meeting of the Parties of the Convention hosted by Ecuador, this beautiful and vibrant country.

For the next five days, the spotlight of the world will shine on Quito as it hosts the 11th meeting of the Conference of Parties of the Convention on Migratory Species. Migratory animals or international wildlife are amongst the most vulnerable in the world because of the long journeys they often travel between countries, between continents and across oceans. The only way to protect these global jetsetters is through international cooperation and CMS is the legal instrument through which countries come together to ensure that these species continue to survive and flourish.

The decisions that we take here in Quito this week will be critical for protecting migratory animals and the progress that we make to strengthen CMS will have direct impact on our collective ability to protect these unique and important animals. These animals which are not just important in their own right for their beauty and uniqueness, but also because they are linked to livelihoods, billion dollar industries, and provide critical functions for ecosystem management.

Before us this week is a heavy agenda, but it's an agenda that is worth having. In front of the Parties are key conservation decisions that will propose strengthening of commitments towards protecting migratory animals against threats such as transboundary wildlife crime, improving our use of renewable energy to have a win-win for both migratory animals and to combat climate change, and stepping up efforts for reducing marine debris.

We have before the Parties more listing proposals than in recent memory of the Convention, some of which deal with the most iconic species on Earth--- the Polar Bear, the Lion and the Hammerhead shark all of which are under threat from both overexploitation and deteriorating habitat from the impacts from climate change and other drivers. In all there are 21 shark, ray and sawfish species included in the 32 proposals. For species such as the sawfish, protection under CMS could be the last line of defense preventing them from becoming extinct.

Because there are so many shark listings, some have even dubbed COP11 “the Shark COP” and while the number of the proposals shows the Parties’ confidence in the CMS as an important instrument to protect these species, the COP agenda also has a number of very important resolutions that can make CMS an even stronger mechanism for protecting migratory species overall.

This includes resolutions to share services among the CMS Family instruments. In the wider political context, Rio+20 requested MEAs to consider further synergies to promote policy coherence at all relevant levels, improve efficiency, reduce unnecessary overlaps and duplication, and enhance coordination and cooperation among the multilateral environmental agreements. But before CMS can move forward on synergies with other MEAs, it must get its own house in order. As they say charity begins at home.

The Strategic Plan will also be a key resolution for improving synergies. By aligning the CMS Strategic Plan to the Aichi Targets, it will allow CMS to tap into the global process and machinery (including the doubling of the financing promised at CBD COP 12) to implement the plan and achieve the targets. It will allow us to collaborate more closely with CBD and other MEAs that have adopted a similar plan linked to the Aichi Targets such as CITES and soon RAMSAR. At the national level it will also help to ensure the continuity between the CMS work and the NBSAPS. There are all sorts of synergies that will be possible through this new alignment.

This week the Parties will look at key reforms to subsidiary bodies of CMS that were devised 35 years ago---before the Rio conventions, before IPPC, or IPBES and in a different time to the one now. Reforms to the Scientific Council will be an agenda item that will be closely watched as Parties discuss how to make it more efficient and effective and to do it in the world of resource constraints that we live in.

Honourable Ministers, Ladies and Gentlemen, we have a packed agenda before us but it is also an agenda that could transform and strengthen CMS in more ways than ever before and so it is an agenda worth having and worth the effort to get clear and solid outcome.

I believe that this Conference will be a watershed to strengthen CMS. Now we must move from words to deeds.

It is time for action!

Thank you Madam Chair,

Fiji, as one of the newest parties to this CMS COP 11 Meeting from the Oceania region, would like to thank the CMS Secretariat for the excellent organization of this COP11 Meeting. We would once again take this opportunity to thank the Ecuadorian government for the warm hospitalities extended to delegates, and the CSO's and NGO's that have supported the listing proposals over the last few days. We also acknowledge the support from the Scientific Council and the COP Appointed Scientific Councillors.

We believe that Fiji has taken on board the CMS COP 11 Theme message – that it is “time for action”, as demonstrated by the proposal that Fiji has put up for listing the manta and mobula ray species on the CMS Appendices in this COP Meeting.

Fiji would also like to acknowledge the immense continuous support given by our CMS Regional officer (based with the SPREP Office in Apia, Samoa) who has worked tirelessly to give more voice, and consolidate the marine migratory species management and protection work from the Pacific Islands, and cement the South Pacific regions effort to protect our migratory species, and sincerely hope that the continuity of this regional Position is maintained for the next 3 years. This CMS Pacific regional officer's position is being terminated from the 31st December, 2014; but we are encouraged and immensely grateful for the Budget Working Group for approving the recommendation to continue this position (along with the Washington position, for another 6 months after 31 December,2014). This is to ensure that alternative arrangements could be sought as in regards to the continuity of this two particular CMS regional officer positions within that extended 6 month time line.

Fiji also envisage more concrete cooperation and collaboration would be incorporated between CMS, UNEP and SPREP in the next triennium.

Before ending this statement, we would like to once again thank the CMS Secretariat, the Government of the Republic of Ecuador, PEW, Manta Trust and every Non-Government organization that has been involved in this COP Meeting- notably for providing technical and funding support, and thus making this 11th COP meeting a resounding success.

Thank you Madam Chair,

The Philippines would like to confirm and would be privilege to host the 12th COP of CMS in 2017. We are not only a mega-diverse country and an important pathway and habitat of migratory species. We are also a mega shopping country, having 3 of the top 10 largest shopping malls in the world. From the highlands of Ecuador to the shores of the Philippines, at the other end of the world, this is what we call the ridge to reef approach. We hope to approximate the efficiency, hospitality and friendship of the people of Ecuador. If allowed by the COP, we would like to invite everybody to the Oceania region, and the Philippines, in particular, for the 12th COP in 2017. We would also like to request that a 2½ minutes video on the Philippines be shown. As our tourism slogan goes, “It is more fun in the Philippines”.

Thank you Madam Chair.

Swiss Statement on Synergies with the wider CMS Family

Switzerland has been a strong supporter of the future shape process. We support efforts to increase the effectiveness of the Convention and its secretariat and this obviously includes improving the way synergies among the various instruments are realized. This is necessary for the long term success of the CMS Family. While there is no doubt about the principle, the question is now, *how* to take the next steps. We have always to keep in mind the "form follows function" principle and the importance to maintain successful elements. We also see that the decentralized nature of the CMS has some merits in terms of visibility, knowledge on specific substance and relevance for national policy work.

Switzerland is of the view that this CMS COP should provide some framework guidance, but each instrument of the CMS family should have their say in this process. They are well apt to identify areas where secretariat services should be provided and merged. Each instrument should review its secretariats functions and should identify ways to further integrate specific functions within the CMS secretariat. There are various options or scenarios how to do it and having a joint executive secretary for CMS and AEWA is just one possibility of them.

We need to include all instruments of the CMS Family and should not focus on AEWA only. We therefore propose to invite the other instruments in the CMS Family to consider, at their respective meetings and in close consultation with the Executive Secretary of the CMS, to also identify ways to utilise services from the CMS Secretariat. Having a joint executive secretary can and should not be imposed on the other instruments, it should rather be a bottom-up decision. We therefore propose to invite the MOP-AEWA to consider this matter instead of taking a decision right away. A decision of the CMS-COP and the AEWA-MOP should only be taken after a serious analysis of different scenarios, with a cost-benefit-comparison and a risk-analysis for each scenario.

We propose furthermore to instruct the Secretariat and the Standing Committee to come up with proposals for solving administrative questions, such as the cost-sharing arrangements. We appreciate that already now some services have been merged. For transparency sake it would be good to know to which extent each of the instruments has been serviced.

Switzerland is happy to see the ongoing efforts by the Executive Secretary, the Secretariat of the Convention and the CMS Family as a whole and encourages everybody involved to continue this path - carefully, step by step. From the Swiss perspective, this should not be only about cost-saving, but it should be in, priority, an exercise to improve implementation.

Switzerland has some written proposals to amend to this draft resolution which reflect these considerations. We will send them by email.

Thanks Mister Chairman.

Thank you Mr. Chairman,

Since these are our last words in this conference, we would like to thank to the all Parties, the Secretariat and the People and the Government of Ecuador for this great COP.

Brazil holds more than 40,000 plant species and at least 100,000 animal species, including 63 migratory species listed in CMS Appendices.

The National conservation efforts of our biodiversity include the implementation of 47 animal actions plans and managing 1,830 protected areas, corresponding to 16% of the total national territory.

The conservation and monitoring of migratory species are a permanent concern for the Brazilian government. Our National Bird Banding System has been started in 1977, and since then our scientists work on collecting and assessing migratory birds data.

The marine turtles are protected and monitored by a 33-year old National Program, with register of their migration to Africa and Central America. Sharks, marine mammals and terrestrial mammals are also being monitored by our experts.

Mr. Chairman,

Even not being a Party yet of the CMS, Brazil has ratified and actively participates since 2008 in the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatross and Petrels (ACAP) and in the MoU on the Conservation of Southern South American Migratory Grassland Bird Species and Their Habitats.

Both Agreements are being implemented at the national level by two specific Actions Plans. Our National Action Plan for the Conservation of Endangered Grassland Birds is fully aligned with the MoU and is being implemented since 2011. Among the implementation actions of the ACAP, the most relevant procedures included the publication of a Brazilian Government directive that pushes forward the compliance of the fishing fleet with the use of mitigation measures to reduce incidental catches and mortality of albatrosses and petrels. These, associated with increased surveillance effort, culminated, in 2013, in the fining and embargo of foreign longline fishery vessels acting in disconformity with Brazilian fisheries regulations.

To conclude, Mr Chairman,

As we have mentioned in a previous opportunity during this meeting, Brazil is at this moment in a very advanced stage in its progress towards ratifying CMS.

As a full Party in the Convention, I can guarantee to you, Mr. Chairman, that Brazil's engagement in CMS-related initiatives will be even higher.

It is time for action!!!

UAE Speech

UAE pays considerable support at the highest political level for the environment in general and for biodiversity conservation in particular. Early conservation efforts by late Sheikh Zayed, who devoted personal genuine environmental interests in general, with special attention to wildlife issues, gain a remarkable international recognition.

In protecting the natural assets of the UAE, the conservation efforts began with conservation of flagship species such as Arabian Oryx, Sand Gazelle, Dugongs, Sea Turtles, Houbara and Arabian Leopard.

Moreover, UAE efforts in this field were not limited to national level but even exceeded to the regional and international levels through establishing funds to promote efforts to preserve biodiversity in other States, such as: the Mohamed Bin Zayed species conservation fund. The Fund was established to provide targeted grants to individual species conservation initiatives, Recognize leaders in the field of species conservation; and elevate the importance of species in the broader conservation debate.

UAE is glad to continue its supports to CMS Office in Abu Dhabi and the two CMS agreements as part of UAE conservation activities, and provide a platform for the nation to co-operate both regionally and globally with other countries that share these migratory animals as they pass through our marine and terrestrial environments.

At the end, we would like to take this opportunity to thank UNEP and the CMS Secretariat for their efforts and the continued collaboration.

Thank you

U.S. Intervention for Agenda Items 12.2 and 16.2

- Since the United States is taking the floor for the first time, we would like to thank the Secretariat and the Government of Ecuador for the warm welcome we have received in this beautiful country.
- We also would like to congratulate all those elected and Executive Secretary Chambers on his appointment.
- As other speakers have noted, the threats to migratory species are great today, which makes our cooperation in their conservation ever more important.
- The United States appreciates the work of governments and of the Secretariat under the Convention on Migratory Species and believes CMS can play an important role in addressing those threats.
- If I can beg your indulgence, before turning to our comments on item 16.2, I would like to return briefly to agenda item 12.2, the report on CMS Accomplishments in the North America Region, which we did not really address.
- As many of you know, while the United States is not party to CMS, we are signatory to three “daughter instruments”:
 - the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia (IOSEA)
 - the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks (Sharks MOU); and most recently
 - the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Cetaceans and their Habitats in the Pacific Island Region (Pacific Cetaceans MOU)
- In our view these instruments provide good avenues to achieve conservation benefits for the specific species, and we are pleased that we have been able to provide financial support to the Shark MOU and IOSEA.
- The United States makes these contributions strictly for the implementation of these CMS subsidiary species-specific instruments, and the contributions are based on our commitment to the objectives of these agreements.
- We would note that these contributions have been made on our own accord for the purpose of supporting the implementation of these two instruments.
- While the United States welcomes the work of the Secretariat’s Washington Officer, our financial support would have occurred regardless of the Washington Officer position and is not tied to that position in any way.
- We understand that many governments are facing extremely challenging budgets, but we would urge all Signatories to consider providing voluntary financial contribution to the daughter instruments to which they are signatory.

- Regarding agenda item 16.2 on the future shape and strategies of CMS and the CMS Family, the United States would like to commend the Secretariat on the thoughtful analysis on shared common services between the CMS Family of Instruments.
- We recognize that this is especially important when budgets are very constrained and limited.
- We also agree that in many cases there are advantages to shared common services.
- The United States also notes the autonomy of each of the CMS Family instruments and that in some cases there are States that are Signatory to “daughter instruments” which are not Party to CMS as a whole.

- We would respectfully suggest that the issue of creating common service areas is an issue where CMS Parties and non-Parties who are Signatory to “daughter instruments” should be on equal footing. (Because of the implications for the implementation of “daughter instruments,” this is not an issue just for Parties).
- As such, we request to be a full participant in discussions on this issue moving forward and look forward to engaging with others on this matter.

Thank you very much.

Statement in support of CMS resolution “Conservation Implications of Cetacean Culture”

Dr. Luke Rendell, Sea Mammal Research Unit and Centre for Social Learning and Cognitive Evolution,
School of Biology, University of St Andrews, UK.

Prof. Hal Whitehead, Department of Biology, Dalhousie University, Canada.

28/10/14

We write in support of the initiative to bring advances in knowledge concerning the influence of cultural transmission and complex social structure on the behavioural biology of not only cetaceans but of other species within the purview of the CMS. One of us (HW) is a University Research Professor, and has been researching cultural transmission in cetaceans since 1998, the other (LR) is a lecturer funded by the Marine Alliance for Science and Technology in Scotland, who has been studying these issues since starting a PhD with HW also in 1998. In 2001 we published together the first review of the evidence in cetaceans for cultural transmission¹ – by which we mean the acquisition of knowledge through learning from other individuals (rather than carrying it in genes). This article has since been cited by other scientists 297 times, more than 99% of behaviour papers published the same year. It has helped broaden the study of cultural transmission in animals beyond the investigation of the primate origins of human culture, and started to change the way whale and dolphin behaviour is understood. At the time, over a decade ago, we concluded that the evidence for cultural processes in cetaceans was strong – this evidence has since only become stronger. We also realised early on that understanding the huge influence cultural transmission had on cetacean behaviour would have conservation implications², because behaviour mediates almost all interactions these animals have with humans.

Since then, we have seen evidence accumulate on how new foraging behaviours³, some of which involve fishery interactions⁴, are spread by cultural transmission. We have begun to understand how the fact that some individuals in a population are more knowledgeable than others, or have specific social roles, means that not all deaths are equal within a small cetacean population, since the loss of these individuals and their knowledge can have disproportionately large impacts on those left behind⁵. We can understand certain behaviours that appear suddenly not as some new response to an unseen threat but as ephemeral fads, resulting from rapid cultural transmission rather than the expression of a previously unknown instinct². We are starting to understand how cultural transmission can sometimes increase the behavioural flexibility, and by implication the resilience, of populations faced with new human activities⁶, but also how cultural conservatism can produce adverse effects, such as reluctance to re-occupy habitat⁷. New research has broadened the spatial scales at which we see cetacean culture operating. Cetacean cultures typically operate across national boundaries, and that of the blue whales is global⁸.

Cultural transmission in cetacean reaches to the heart of CMS’s purpose, as more evidence emerges that migration routes between the locations of feeding and breeding grounds are part of the core knowledge whales pass onto their offspring⁹. The knowledge is not held in the species genome, but passed on by learning to each new generation – meaning it can be easily lost, and very difficult to recover¹⁰. Range recovery cannot be guaranteed once particular habitat knowledge is lost, which means keeping that knowledge alive, even in only a handful of individuals, may be crucial.

Our knowledge has not just expanded with respect to cetaceans however, since our colleagues in other fields have in the last decade and a half learned about how the knowledge embodied in elephant matriarchs is central to the prosperity of their bond groups^{11,12}, how cultural norms influence primate behaviour¹³, and how birds like New Caledonian crows construct tools that show evidence of a cultural history¹⁴. Scientists continue to debate what our new knowledge about animal culture means for our understanding of human culture, the most extraordinary example of the phenomenon on the planet. But there has been a unidirectional movement in the last fifteen years toward acceptance of the crucial role of culture in the lives of many non-human animals, no matter how different in form that culture is to our own. We strongly believe there is now sufficient scientific consensus that the time has come for major international conservation bodies to take this new science on board in developing effective conservation strategies, and so we whole-heartedly endorse the proposed resolution.

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Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami Intervention

I would like to thank the CMS for allowing me to provide an intervention on behalf of the Inuit of Canada.

My name is James Goudie. I am a wildlife manager involved in polar bear management and research for my region we call Nunatsiavut located in the Canadian north Atlantic coastal region of Labrador.

I am speaking on behalf of my own region and also for 3 other Inuit regions across Arctic Canada, which collectively make up our homeland we call Inuit Nunangat.

We have sustainably co-existed with polar bears for as long as we can remember. We respect this powerful animal. It is a part of our culture. We harvest, utilize, manage, and conserve this important species for our people. It is a renewable resource for our food and livelihoods.

Our way of life includes polar bears. We are interconnected in ways most people here cannot appreciate.

In addition to our cultural values in responsibly using and conserving polar bears, our modern land claims agreements legally bind our people to comply with what is one of the strictest regulated regimes for polar bear management in the world. As a manager I can attest to that directly. Anyone who claims that our harvesting is unregulated cannot be further from the truth.

It is not an exaggeration to say that the polar bear is one of the great conservation success stories. Since the signing of the international polar bear agreement 40 years ago, we have seen polar bear numbers recover from very low numbers to the highest levels in recorded history.

Inuit have contributed, through on-the-ground management, toward this success. CMS members need to realize that Inuit are at the frontlines of polar bear conservation. We are also the first observers of change occurring in our environment.

As the everyday stewards who co-exist with polar bears, it is crucial that the CMS and its members take our views and concerns very seriously and engage us in a timely and appropriate manner.

In regard to the polar bear proposal, we have not been engaged by any minimum standard owed to us. On the record, we do not support this proposal. It is redundant based on the many agreements, as recognized in the proposal itself, that serve to protect and conserve this species through international, national, and sub-national cooperation. We are a part of these processes.

Furthermore, we are not convinced how the CMS proposal will add value to our current conservation efforts and management. Rhetoric-driven concerns about the demise of polar bears are not constructive to our serious and difficult work in managing and conserving this species. The on-going use of negative publicity toward our practices is both disrespectful and non-constructive.

Our management systems are built to be responsive to changes that take place over time whether they are human-induced or naturally occurring. We have been experiencing the impacts of climate change in the Arctic for the past 30 years, but this has not reduced polar bear populations in our regions. This is a fact.

We continue to state that the real solutions to climate change are in the mitigation of emissions that have created this problem – not in the listing of polar bears that undermines our management efforts and vilify our way of life that is integral to the Arctic.



STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARIAT FOR THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (SPREP) TO CMS COP 11

Distinguished delegates to COP 11 and friends of the Pacific

SPREP regrets that we are unable to attend this important COP, which comes at a critical time for the planet's climate and its oceans, but we are confident that our Pacific Island representatives, Fiji and Palau, with the support of the other Oceania members in attendance, will ensure that our Pacific Voice is heard loud and clear during your deliberations. The Pacific Islands may not be major economic powers, but they are Large Ocean States, with jurisdictional responsibilities over enormous maritime realms.

SPREP is the lead agency in the Pacific Islands for inter-governmental cooperation on biodiversity, climate change, waste management and environmental monitoring and governance in the Pacific Region. Environmental management & protection is SPREP's priority focus. The area over which we have this responsibility is larger than the moon, and covers more than 10% of the global ocean. We focus on strengthening partnerships and cooperation among Pacific Island countries & territories. Sustainable management of marine habitats and resources is at the core of our mission.

Migratory marine species, including whales, dolphins, turtles and sharks, feature extensively in Pacific Island cultures and history, and they provide an increasingly valuable niche for Pacific Islands in the rapidly growing ecotourism market. The populations of these iconic species in the region are at historically low levels. Many are critically endangered or endangered. While many Pacific Island Governments have taken effective action to protect threatened species within their own jurisdictions, many of these species are migratory, and are particularly vulnerable because their journeys between breeding grounds and feeding grounds often take them through international waters as well as the EEZs of various Pacific Island countries. Efforts made to promote protection and conservation within some EEZs can be nullified unless similar measures are taken on the high seas and within other EEZs.

SPREP and CMS are natural partners in collaborating for the protection of these iconic animals, as evidenced through the CMS MoU on Cetaceans in the Pacific Islands region, to which 15 of SPREP's 21 Members are signatories; the CMS MoU on dugongs, and the CMS MoU on sharks, each with six SPREP member signatories. Additionally, we are pleased to be collaborating closely with the CMS Dugong Secretariat in delivering the CMS/GEF programme on the conservation of dugong and its seagrass habitat in the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. We are particularly pleased to host the CMS Oceania Officer, Penina Solomona, at SPREP.

A number of issues on the agenda for this meeting are of particular interest to SPREP and of direct relevance to our Members, including climate change, invasive alien species, sustainable boat-based wildlife-watching tourism, marine debris, the conservation of loggerhead turtles, the listing of certain sharks and rays on CMS Appendices, and the live capture of cetaceans. SPREP very much appreciated the opportunity to review some of these topics with Oceania Parties at the pre-COP and joint preparatory meetings convened in August 2014 in Fiji, and gratefully acknowledges the efforts of the Secretariat in arranging the meeting.

We wish all participants a successful meeting, and invite the CMS family to join with SPREP members in the promotion and implementation of 2016 as the Year of the Whale in the Pacific Islands.

