



CMS

2025 CMS National Report

Deadline for submission of the National Reports: : 30 September 2025

Reporting period: from May 2023 to February 2025

Parties are encouraged to respond to all questions and are also requested to provide comprehensive answers, when required.

National Report format is available through the CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS), which has been successfully implemented and used by CMS, AEWA, IOSEA and Sharks MOU in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC.

Through Resolution 12.5 (Rev. COP14) and Decisions 14.27, 14.25 National Reports and 14.2 Samarkand Strategic Plan for Migratory Species, the Standing Committee and the Secretariat were tasked with developing a new format for National Reports that aligns with the SPMS. However, given that the indicators of the SPMS are not yet in place, and due to the time constraints caused by the exceptionally short intersessional period before COP15, there is insufficient time to substantially amend the National Report format to fully align it with the SPMS.

The Standing Committee therefore agreed to develop a new format for the reporting period after COP15, and to use the previous National Report format for the current reporting period, with only minor adjustments. These adjustments would include a limited number of additional questions on topics that COP14 specifically requested to be reported through National Reports.

Additionally, it was agreed not to attach the full list of species in Appendices I and II for verification by Parties, as this information was collected during previous reporting cycles but could not be fully assessed and reflected in the National Reports format due to a lack of resources. Instead, the Standing Committee agreed to collect information on Range States for species listed in the Annex to Resolution 14.19 during this reporting cycle, in accordance with Decision 14.234.

A proposal of the National Reports format was circulated by the Secretariat to the Standing Committee members on 13 December and it was agreed through communication procedure, in line with Rule 5 of the Rules of Procedure.

This online version of the format strictly follows the one adopted by Standing Committee through communication procedure. In addition, as was also the case for reporting prior to COP14, it incorporates pre-filled information, notably in Sections II and III, based on data available at the Secretariat from the previous reporting cycles.

Please note that guidance is available for a number of questions throughout the national report as both in-text guidance and as tool tips (displayed via the information 'i' icon).

For any question, please contact Mr. Aydin Bahramlouian, Public Information Officer, aydin.bahramlouian@un.org

NOTICE: Before clicking on the hyperlinks in this questionnaire, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

RESOURCES FOR THE CMS NATIONAL REPORT FROM OTHER RELEVANT INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES

Convention/Agreement/Process

Information source

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

National Reports

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

Annual trade reports, Annual illegal trade reports, Implementation reports

Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat

National Reports, Ramsar Information Sheets

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Country reports

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

National Reports

United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)

National Reports

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

National Communications, Biennial Reports, Update Reports

Various CMS Family Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs)

National Reports

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals

National Reports

Note: These reporting processes of other relevant intergovernmental frameworks are examples of information resources to be used when filling out this national report, which may assist in identification and strengthening of synergies among these processes. This list is **not** exhaustive. There are many other sources of information that may also be of relevance for migratory species, their habitats and migrations systems.

High-level summary of key messages

In your country, during the reporting period, what does this report reveal about:

Guidance:

This section invites you to summarise the most important positive aspects of CMS implementation in your country and the areas of greatest concern. Please limit this specifically to the current reporting period only.

Your answers should be based on the information contained in the body of the report: the intention is for this section to distil the technical information in the report into “high level” messages for decision-makers and wider audiences.

Please try also to be specific or provide specific examples where you can, e.g. “New wildlife legislation enacted in 2024 doubled penalties for poisoning wild birds” rather than “stronger laws”; “50% shortfall in match-funding for GEF project on gazelles” rather than just “lack of funding”.

The most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):

>>> 1. Provisions regarding penalties for illegal hunting, killing, and trading of wildlife, including elephants, dolphins, and migratory birds are outlined in the Wildlife (Conservation & Security) Act, 2012, under which the Wildlife Crime Control Unit (WCCU) was established to monitor, prevent, and raise awareness against wildlife crime across the country. A new Fisheries Policy, 2025 has been amended by replacing National Fisheries Policy, 1998.

2. The Government has declared 57 Protected Areas (PA) managed by Forest Department, 03 Marine PA managed by Department of Fisheries and 13 Ecologically Critical Areas (ECA) are managed by Department of Environment to conserve the habitat of wild species including migratory ones. Hunting, killing and capturing of wildlife are prohibited in all kinds of protected areas of the country.

3. Eleven (11) transboundary elephant corridors have been identified, 159 Elephant response teams (ERT), 49 Village Tiger Response Teams, 7 Dolphin conservation teams, Vulture conservation team(VCT) are working for conservation of the species. Additionally, dedicated teams for Raptors(RCT), Turtles 6 EAAF Site Management Committees are working. Spoon-billed Sandpiper, Hoolock Gibbons, Masked Fin Foot conservation action plan have been prepared. Transport and use of air-gun have been banned by the Government.

National Conservation Strategy and Plan of Action for Sharks and Rays have been developed, approved and the actions to improve conservation and management of sharks and rays are in the implementation stage with support from the Wildlife Conservation Society Bangladesh Program.

4. NDFs for 4 species of sharks and Rays (Mobulid Rays, Rhino Rays, Silky Shark, and Smooth Hammerhead Shark) have been formulated for conservation of Shark and Rays. Integrated Management Plan for Swatch of No Ground (SoNG) is approved by the Government for the conservation of large Mammals and other aquatic animals of SoNG. Integrated Resource Management Plan (IRMP) has been updated.

5. Strategic Action Plan for Bangladesh Wetland with a focus on Waterbirds, National Conservation Action Plan for Ganges River Dolphin (2026-2035), Gharial Conservation Management Plan (2025-35) and Conservation Strategic Action Plan for Raptors in Bangladesh, Strategic Conservation Plan for Flyway Sites of Bangladesh have been formulated. Integrated Management Plan for the Swatch of No Ground Marine Protected Area has been developed, approved and government has started implementation of the plan to improve the management effectiveness with support from the Wildlife Conservation Society Bangladesh. Besides, the National Faunal RED LIST is being prepared by the Government with the support of IUCN and other biodiversity experts for more than 2200 faunal species. The National Red listing of 1000 floral species have already been completed.

The greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention? (List up to five items):

>>> 1. Habitat degradation and Fragmentation.

2. Knowledge and research gap.

3. Lack of trans-boundary cooperation.

4. Lack of Inter-agency collaboration for enforcement purpose.

5. Ensuring sufficient funds is one of the main challenges.

The main priorities for future implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):

>>> 1. Implementation of all approved management plans, strategic plans and action plans for the conservation of the important species, including the migratory species. The process of amending the Wildlife (Conservation & Security) Act, 2012 is ongoing, along with the inclusion of newly recorded resident and migratory species (including CMS-listed species).

2. Implementation of the NDFs for Mobulid Rays, Rhino Rays, Silky Shark, and Smooth Hammerhead Shark and the National Conservation Strategy and Plan of Action for Sharks and Rays NDF preparation for important aquatic species, updated of Vulture Conservation Action plan and conservation measures for national Red List of flora and fauna. Implementation of the Integrated Management Plan of Swatch of No Ground Marine Protected Area.

3. Conducting research programs for understanding the present scenario and for future planning for conservation of the important species including the migratory species. Application of citizen science for

conservation purpose and involving local communities in management activities, program for raising public awareness, training for the conservation workers for the implementation of management plan and Action plans.

4. Involving the private sectors and Non-Govt. agencies in conservation activities. Strengthening the conservation efforts for Elephants, Marine turtles, Dolphins, Raptors, Masked Finfoot, and Vultures with (IUCN Bangladesh and WCS Bangladesh) ensuring protection of threatened species and their habitats.

5. Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) of The Country are being updated to strengthen site-based conservation, with increased emphasis on engaging private sectors and local communities to enhance long-term conservation outcomes.

I. Administrative Information

Name of the Party

>>> Bangladesh

Date of entry into force of the Convention in your country (DDMMYY)

>>> 01122005

Any territories which are excluded from the application of the Convention

>>> Not Applicable.

Report compiler

Name and title

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Full name of institution

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Designated CMS National Focal Point

Name and title of designated Focal Point

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II. Accession/Ratification of CMS Agreements/MOUs

Please confirm the status of your country's participation in the following Agreements/MOUs, and indicate any updates or corrections required:

Yes, the lists are correct and up to date

Country participation in Agreements/MOUs:

Please select only one per line

| | Range State, but not a Party/Signatory | Not applicable (= not a Range State) | Party/Signatory |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Aquatic Warbler | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ACAP | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ACCOBAMS | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| AEWA | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ASCOBANS | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Atlantic Turtles | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Birds of Prey (Raptors) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Bukhara Deer | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Dugong | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| EUROBATS | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Gorilla Agreement | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| High Andean Flamingos | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| IOSEA Marine Turtles | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Middle-European Great Bustard | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Monk Seal in the Atlantic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Pacific Islands Cetaceans | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Ruddy-headed Goose | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Saiga Antelope | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Sharks | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Siberian Crane | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Slender-billed Curlew | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| South Andean Huemul | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Southern South American Grassland Birds | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Wadden Sea Seals | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| West African Elephants | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Western African Aquatic Mammals | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

III. Species on the Convention Appendices

III.1 Please confirm that the Excel file “Res. 14.19 species per Party” linked below correctly identifies the **Appendix II** species listed in Resolution 14.19 Guidance on the treatment of species included within aggregated families listed under Appendix II for which your country is a Range State.

The list of Resolution 14.19 species per Parties is available **here**.

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

GUIDANCE TIP:

During the last two reporting cycles, information has been collected on Appendix I and Appendix II species, and the information received still needs to be analyzed. Therefore, this reporting cycle only focuses on bird species identified under Resolution 14.19. This Resolution invites Parties to consider the list of Species in its Annex when preparing National Reports. This question aims at collecting information on Range States of species listed in the Annex to Resolution 14.19. Parties are therefore invited to review the Range State data which are available in the excel spreadsheet “Res. 14.19 species per Party”. Please confirm that the list is correct, or if amendments are needed, create a line for each species for which you wish to indicate different information from that shown in the Excel spreadsheet. Where possible, please also provide supporting evidence, such as a reference to a scientific paper. A more detailed spreadsheet with Data per countries and territories is available here as background information. The data used for these spreadsheets are based on the CMS standard references for non-passerine and passerine species, as determined by Resolution 12.27(Rev.COP14) Taxonomy and Nomenclature, using its online version HBW-BirdLife Version 9.0 (October 2024)..

Yes, the list is correct

IV. Legal Prohibition of the Taking of Appendix I Species

IV.1. Is the taking of Appendix I species prohibited by national or territorial legislation in accordance with CMS Article III(5)?

Yes for all Appendix I species

Please identify any change in the legal statute(s) concerned that has been introduced since the last reporting:

Please provide links and clearly identify the relevant statute(s) by providing the title, date, etc.

>>> CMS Appendix I listed species for which Bangladesh is a Range State are included only in the Wildlife (Conservation and Security) Act, 2012.]

[Link:-

https://bforest.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/bforest.portal.gov.bd/page/3d336a09_e6ad_4a98_a086_7b8c6735b196/2021-03-29-15-42-073b47b73d65bffd55686dac42d6cece.pdf

IV.2 **Exceptions:** Where the taking of Appendix I species **is** prohibited by national legislation, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition during the reporting period?

No

IV.4. Are any vessels flagged to your country engaged in the intentional taking of Appendix I species outside of your country's national jurisdictional limits (consistent with the definition of "Range State" in Article I of the Convention)?

No

V. Awareness

V.1. Please indicate the actions that have been taken by your country during the reporting period to increase people's awareness of the values of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems (note that answers given in section XVIII may also be relevant).
(select all that apply)

GUIDANCE TIP:

Awareness raising may include actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in various CMS documents, such as Resolution, Res. **11.9 (Rev.COP13)** (World Migratory Bird Day), as well as a number of other resolutions and decisions which include specific provisions about awareness raising, including Resolutions Res. **13.6** (Insect Decline), Res. **14.18** (Avian Influenza), Res. **14.17** (Communities and livelihoods), Res. **14.16** (Ecological Connectivity), Res. **14.15** (Action Plan to address aquatic Wild Meat Harvests), Res. **14.14** (CMS Jaguar Initiative), Res. **14.13** (Initiative for Central Asian Flyway), Res. **14.12** (Single Species Action Plan for the Angelshark (*Squatina squatina*) in the Mediterranean Sea), Res. **14.10** (Single Species Action Plan for the Atlantic Humpback Dolphin (*Sousa teuszii*)), Res. **14.8** (Conservation and sustainable management of seagrass ecosystems), Res. **14.5** (Reducing the risk of vessel strikes for marine megafauna), Res. **14.1** (Samarkand Strategic Plan for migratory species 2024 - 2032), Res. **12.6 (Rev.COP14)** (Wildlife health and migratory species), Res. **12.11 (Rev.COP14)** (Flyways), Res. **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), Res. **12.19 (Rev.COP14)** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), Res. **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), Res. **12.21 (Rev.COP14)** (Climate Change and Migratory Species), Res. **12.25** (Promoting Conservation of Critical Intertidal and Other Coastal Habitats for Migratory Species), Res. **11.16 (Rev.COP14)** (The Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds), Res. **11.17 (Rev.COP14)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), Res. **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), Res. **11.31 (Rev.COP14)** (Illegal and unsustainable taking of wildlife), Res. **8.12 (Rev.COP12)** (Improving the Conservation Status of Raptors and Owls in the African-Eurasian Region), and Decision 14.194 (Ecological Connectivity), Decision 14.54 (Marine Wildlife Watching) and Decision 14.223 (Impacts of Plastic Pollution on Aquatic, Terrestrial and Avian Species).

- Campaigns on specific topics
- Teaching programmes in schools or colleges
- Press and media coverage
- Community-based celebrations, exhibitions and other events
- Engagement of specific stakeholder groups
- Special publications
- Interpretation at nature reserves and other sites
- Other (please specify)

- >>> 1. Wildlife Olympiad arranged throughout the country.
- 2. Prepared video documentary for different species.
- 3. Social media campaign
- 4. National and International Day celebration.

Impact of actions

V.2. Please provide details for the actions selected in the previous question and indicate any specific elements of CMS COP Resolutions which have been particularly taken forward by these actions.

- >>> 1. Involving the local people there have formed 28 Co-management Committees in 22 Protected Areas (PAs) of Bangladesh to conserve the existing biodiversity and save the natural forests for future generations as well. In addition, Moreover, Raptor Conservation Teams, Dolphin Conservation Teams, and 6 EAAF Site Management Committees have been recently formed.
- 2. Bangladesh Forest Department celebrates World Wildlife Day, World Migratory Bird Day, Elephant Day, and other international days every year by involving local stockholders and national or international NGOs.
- 3. Bangladesh Forest Department arranged a Wildlife Olympiad throughout the country.

V.3. Overall, how successful have these awareness actions been in achieving their objectives?

Tick one box

GUIDANCE TIP:

If the impact of awareness actions has been assessed by (for example) project evaluation studies or follow-up audience attitude surveys during the reporting period, those provide a basis for answering this question. If the assessment has involved any type of quantitative measure of the impact, please specify. It is recognized that such assessment studies may not always be available, in which case it is acceptable to base your answer on an informed subjective judgement. Alternatively, if there is genuinely no basis for forming such a judgement, please select "Unknown".

Question V.4 gives you the opportunity to explain the basis on which you have answered question V.3.

- 3. Good impact

V.4. Please identify the main form(s) of evidence that has/have been used to make this assessment.

- >>> The impact of awareness actions has been assessed by various project evaluation reports implemented by

Bangladesh Forest Department as well as FGD & questionnaire surveys conducted under various wildlife conservation projects and training.

VI. Mainstreaming Migratory Species in Other Sectors and Processes

VI.1. Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any national or local strategies and/or planning processes in your country relating to development, poverty reduction and/or livelihoods?

Yes

Please provide details:

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please describe how CMS objectives are incorporated in other sectoral strategies such as transport, construction, agriculture, tourism, education, spatial planning, Sustainable Development Goals and other strategies.

>>> The importance of the conservation of migratory species relating to development, poverty reduction, and/or livelihoods has been addressed in the Bangladesh National Conservation Strategy (2016-2031).

VI.2. Does your country integrate the 'values of migratory species and their habitats' in any other national reporting processes?

E.g. Agenda 2030, reporting for International Whaling Commission, CBD, EU Nature Directives, etc.

GUIDANCE TIP:

Responses to this question should be focused on the reporting processes of the country rather than on plans and regulations within the country. This question intends to understand if the values of migratory species and habitats are featured in other national reporting that your country participates in, such as reporting to other biodiversity MEAs, the International Whaling Commission, European Commission etc.

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> Bangladesh government reports regularly to CMS, CBD, CITES, SAWEN, MIKE, and RAMSAR

VI.3. Provide some examples of significant involvements (if any) of non-governmental organizations and/or civil society in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

>>> There are various organizations are actively involved in the conservation of migratory species, such as IUCN Bangladesh, WCS Bangladesh, Nature Conservation Initiative, WildTeam Bangladesh, Bangladesh Bird Club, Nature Conservation Management, MarineLife Alliance, Bangladesh Biodiversity Conservation Federation, Arrayak Foundation, EQMS, Bangladesh Biodiversity Conservation Federation, EQMS, RDRS Bangladesh, etc.

VI.4. Provide some examples of significant involvements (if any) of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

>>> Prokrity O jibon Foundation, Creative Conservation Alliance

VI.5. Are legislation and regulations in your country concerning Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) considering the possible impediments to migration, transboundary effects on migratory species, and of impacts on migratory patterns and migratory ranges?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please refer to Resolution **7.2 (Rev.COP14)** (Impact Assessment and Migratory Species).

Yes

Please describe any hindrances and challenges to the application of EIA and SEAs with respect to migratory species, lessons learned, and needs for further capacity development.

>>> Raising awareness among the relevant stakeholders in order to ensure proper EIA and SEAs assessments during any kind of development activities is still challenging.

VI.6. To what extent have biodiversity and migratory species considerations been specifically integrated into national energy and climate policy and legislation?

GUIDANCE TIP

Please refer to Resolutions **12.21 (Rev.COP14)** (Climate Change and Migratory Species), Res. **11.27 (Rev.COP13)** (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), Res. **10.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Power Lines and Migratory Birds), and Decision **14.207** (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species) for more information.

>>> Bangladesh has made commendable efforts to streamline regulatory and institutional settings in realizing the aspiration of climate-resilient sustainable development including biodiversity conservation by creating required policies and regulatory frameworks. Over the years, the Government has formulated the following policies, plans, and programme to address climate change and disaster management in the country:

- Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP), 2009

- National Adaptation Programme of Action, 2005, updated in 2009
- Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Act, 2010
- Bangladesh Delta Plan, 2100
- Bangladesh Energy Efficiency and Conservation Master Plan up to 2030
- Renewable Energy Policy of Bangladesh, 2008

Please provide any examples related to such policy and legislation.

>>> Bangladesh has made commendable efforts to streamline regulatory and institutional settings in realizing the aspiration of climate-resilient sustainable development including biodiversity conservation by creating required policies and regulatory frameworks. Over the years, the Government has formulated the following policies, plans, and programme to address climate change and disaster management in the country:

- Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP), 2009
- National Adaptation Programme of Action, 2005, updated in 2009
- Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Act, 2010
- Bangladesh Delta Plan, 2100
- Bangladesh Energy Efficiency and Conservation Master Plan up to 2030
- Renewable Energy Policy of Bangladesh, 2008

VII. Governance, Policy and Legislative Coherence

(SPMS 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.)

VII.1. Have any governance arrangements and agreements affecting migratory species and their migration systems in your country, or in which your country participates, resulted in improvements during the reporting period?

GUIDANCE TIP:

This question is intended to understand improvements in governance arrangements in your country, which may potentially include improvements in policy, legislation, governance processes, plans etc. Please also consider the guidance below in VII.2.

No, because existing arrangements are considered to be sufficient

VII.2. Has any committee or other arrangement for liaison between different government agencies/ministries, sectors or groups been established at a national and/or subnational level in your country that addresses CMS implementation issues?

GUIDANCE TIP:

There is no fixed model for what these arrangements may involve, and it is for each Contracting Party to decide what best suits its own circumstances. Examples could include a steering group that includes representatives of territorial administration authorities, a coordination committee that involves the lead government department (e.g. environment) working with other departments (e.g. agriculture, industry); a forum that brings together government and NGOs; a liaison group that links with business and private sector interests; a stakeholder forum involving representatives of indigenous and local communities; a coordination team that brings together the National Focal Points for each of the biodiversity-related MEAs to which the country is a Party (see also question VII.3); or any other appropriate mechanism.

These mechanisms may be specifically focused on migratory species issues, or they may address CMS implementation in conjunction with related processes such as NBSAP coordination, a National Ramsar Committee, etc.

The Manual for National Focal Points for CMS and its Instruments may be helpful in giving further context.

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> There are district-level committees and sub-district-level committees that have been already formed in the country to address environmental and biodiversity issues including migratory species. And these committees are consisting of members from the local administration, forest department, department of environment, agriculture department, fisheries department, and other relevant government bodies of different ministries.

VII.3. Does collaboration between the focal points of CMS and other relevant global or regional Conventions take place in your country to develop the coordinated and synergistic approaches described in paragraphs 29, 30 and 32 of **Res. 11.10 (Rev.COP14)** (Synergies and partnerships) and in paragraph 7 of **Res. 14.3** (Engagement in CBD processes including the Global Biodiversity Framework) ?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Relevant Conventions may include other global agreements such as biodiversity-related Conventions and Agreements, UNFCCC, UNCCD, as well as regional agreements, including CMS Agreements. Such collaboration may also be relevant to aligning efforts related to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, and NBSAPs as described in **Dec. 14.6**(CMS Engagement in CBD Processes Including Global Biodiversity Framework) and **Res.8.18 (Rev.COP12)** (Integration of Migratory Species into NBSAPs and into On-going and Future Programmes of Work under CBD).

Guidance documents for integrating considerations relevant to Migratory Species in NBSAPs are available at CMS website.

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> The focal point of CMS and other relevant global or regional Conventions share their thoughts and synergistic approaches through monthly /half-yearly meetings, training, and so on.

VII.4. Has your country or any jurisdictional subdivision within your country adopted legislation, policies, initiatives or action plans during the reporting period that promote community involvement in conservation of CMS-listed species?

Yes

Please identify the legislation, policies, initiatives, or action plans concerned:

- >>> 1. Elephant Response Teams, as well as 6 Special Elephant Conservation Teams, have been formed to take immediate action and ensure the protection & safe movement of elephants in the transboundary corridor areas.
2. Raptor Conservation Teams, Dolphin Conservation Teams, Vulture conservation Team, and 6 EAAF Site Management Committees have been recently formed, involving local communities and local stakeholders.
3. Involving the local people, there have been formed 28 Co-management Committees in 22 Protected Areas (PAs) of Bangladesh to conserve the existing biodiversity and save the natural forests.

VIII. Incentives

VIII.1. Has there been any elimination, phasing out or reforming of harmful incentives in your country during the reporting period resulting in benefits for migratory species?

No, because no such incentives have existed

VIII.2. Has there been development and/or application of positive incentives in your country during the reporting period, resulting in benefits for migratory species?

Yes

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>>> 1. Incentives and training have been given to the members of Co-management Committees, Elephant Response Teams, Raptor Conservation Teams, Dolphin Conservation Teams, and EAAF Site Management Committees under the various project of the Bangladesh Forest Department.

2. Moreover, in order to compensate the people killed or seriously injured by tiger, elephant, or crocodile attacks "Compensation rules for casualties caused by Wildlife, 2021" had been formulated. According to the rules, compensation is being given to the family of the deceased/killed or seriously injured person.

IX. Sustainable Production and Consumption

IX.1. During the reporting period, has your country implemented plans or taken other steps concerning sustainable production and consumption which are relevant for conservation of migratory species?

Yes

Please describe the measures that have been planned, developed or implemented

>>> The Government of Bangladesh has developed a strategy related to the sustainable capture and consumption of Shark and ray species, known as the Shark and Ray and Associated Species Conservation Strategy. This strategy is currently being used in the Shark & Ray Conservation activities.

Please describe what evidence exists to show that the intended results of these measures are being achieved.

>>> Following the approval of National Plan of Action (NPoA) for sharks and rays, the Department of Fisheries (DoF), Bangladesh has made revisions in Marine Fisheries Rules, 2023 through the promulgation of 'Technical Guidelines on Marine Fisheries Management and Harvest, 2023' by the Director General of DoF, for Live-release of protected species, Prohibition on finning, and Non-retention of marine megafauna.

X. Threats and Pressures Affecting Migratory Species; Including Obstacles to Migration

Which of the following pressures on migratory species or their habitats are having an adverse impact in your country on migratory species included in the CMS Appendices?

Guidance: This question asks you to identify the important pressures that are reliably known to be having an actual adverse impact on CMS-listed migratory species at present. Please avoid including speculative information about pressures that may be of some potential concern but whose impacts have not yet been demonstrated.

Please note that, consistent with the terms of the Convention, “in your country” may in certain circumstances include areas outside national jurisdictional limits where the activities of any vessels flagged to your country are involved.

Intentional Taking

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please note that as per Article 1(i) of the Convention, “Taking” means taking, hunting, fishing, capturing, harassing, deliberate killing, or attempting to engage in such conduct.

| | Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details | Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| Legal hunting | N/A | N/A |
| Illegal hunting | Some species of turtles and birds but not all species are listed under CMS Appendices | 3 |
| Other harvesting and take | Some species of Sharks and rays | 3 |
| Illegal trade | Some species of birds but not all species listed under CMS Appendices | 3 |
| Deliberate poisoning | N/A | N/A |

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing intentional taking?

- >>> 1. Provisions regarding penalties for illegal hunting/ killing/ selling of wildlife such as elephants, dolphins, birds including migratory species, etc. have been included in the Wildlife (Conservation & Security) Act, 2012.
 2. In addition, the list of sharks and rays protected under the Wildlife (Conservation & Security) Act, 2012 has been updated in September 2021.
 3. The Government has declared 57 Protected Areas (PA) to conserve the habitat of wild species including migratory ones. And hunting, killing, and capturing of wildlife are prohibited in all kinds of protected areas of the country.
 4. To ensure the protection of biodiversity, birds including other wild species, collection, transport, and use of air-gun have been banned by the Government of Bangladesh in 2022.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning intentional taking?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **14.15** (Action Plan to Address Aquatic Wild Meat Harvests in West Africa), Res. **13.3** (Chondrichthyan Species), Res. **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), Res. **12.10 (Rev.COP14)** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), Res. **12.11 (Rev.COP14)** (Flyways), Res. **12.12 (Rev.COP14)** (Action Plans for Birds), Res. **12.15** (Aquatic Wild Meat), Res. **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), Res. **12.19 (Rev.COP14)** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), Res. **11.15 (Rev.COP14)** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), Res. **11.16 (Rev.COP14)** (The prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds), Res. **11.17 (Rev.COP14)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), Res. **11.18 (Rev.COP14)** (Saker Falcon Global Action Plan), Res. **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), Res. **11.22 (Rev.COP12)** (Live Capture of Cetaceans from the Wild for Commercial Purposes), Res. **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), Res. **11.31 (Rev.COP14)** (Illegal and unsustainable taking of wildlife), and Decisions 14.148-14.150 (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), 14.119-14.121 (Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean), 14.125 (Asia Pacific Illegal Taking of Migratory Birds Intergovernmental Task Force), Decision 14.126 (South-West Asia Illegal Taking of Migratory Birds Intergovernmental Task Force).

>>> There are no such significant negative trends reported yet.

Unintentional Taking

| | Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low | Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details |
|--|--|--|
| Bycatch | 3 | For some species of sharks and rays |
| Catch in Abandoned, Lost or otherwise Discarded Fishing Gear (ALDFG) | 3 | For some species of sharks and rays |
| Other forms of unintentional taking | not identified yet | N/A |

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing bycatch or catch in ALDFG?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **12.22**(Bycatch), Res. **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), Res. **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), Res. **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), and Res. **13.3** (Chondrichthyan species) and Dec. 14.31 b) and c). Parties are encouraged to report on the implementation of the recommendation included in Drynan and Baker 2023 “Technical mitigation techniques to reduce bycatch of sharks” provided in Annex 1 to UNEP/CMS/COP14/Doc.27.1.1/Rev.1.

>>> Recognizing the need to improve protection for threatened sharks and rays including migratory ones in Bangladesh, the Bangladesh Forest Department has developed the Shark and Ray and Associated Species Conservation Strategy Development and Non-Detriment Findings project under the Sustainable Forests and Livelihoods (SUFAL) project of Bangladesh Forest Department.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning bycatch?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please provide information on any significant trend in bycatch of CMS-listed species, notably those listed on App. I. Related to the guidance given on the overarching part of Question X.1, this is a key example where you are encouraged to think about activities outside national jurisdictional limits of any vessels flagged to your country (in addition to any other circumstances in which bycatch is a noteworthy pressure on relevant species).

>>> Though some risk factors have been identified in the above-mentioned project report for both sharks and rays, due to various types of training programs and awareness campaigns involving the local fishers and stakeholders which have been conducted in the coastal regions of Bangladesh, the negative trends are decreasing day by day.

Collisions and electrocution

| | Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details | Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low |
|------------------|--|--|
| Wind turbines | Not identified yet | |
| Other collisions | Not identified yet | |
| Electrocution | few cases for the elephants | 3 |
| Vessel strikes | Not identified yet | |

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing collisions and electrocution?

>>> Awareness campaigns to reduce human- elephant conflict, corridor plantation for the elephants, rescue and treatment for the injured elephants, compensation package for the elephant victims, regular monitoring of elephants by the 159 elephant response teams composed of local community etc. It is to be noted that for the first time a dedicated project for elephant conservation fully funded by the government has been launched.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning collisions and

electrocution?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **7.4** (Electrocution of Migratory Birds), **7.5 (Rev.COP12)**(Wind Turbines and Migratory Species, **10.11 (Rev. COP13)** (Power Lines and Migratory Birds), **11.17 (Rev.COP14)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African Eurasian Region), **11.27 (Rev.COP13)** (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), **12.10 (Rev.COP14)** (Conservation of African Eurasian Vultures), Res. **14.5** (Reducing the risk of vessel strikes for marine megafauna), Res. **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans) and Decision 14.48.

>>> Not identified yet

Other mortality

| | Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low | Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details |
|---|---|---|
| Disease, including highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) | 3 | Avian influenza virus has been detected in some bird species |
| Unexplained stranding events | Not identified yet | |
| Accidental/indirect poisoning | Not identified yet | |
| Disease | Not identified yet | |

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in countering other mortality?

>>> One of the main threats to vultures in Asia is vulture toxic veterinary drugs such as Diclofenac and Ketoprofen. The Government of Bangladesh banned the use of two of the most harmful drugs: diclofenac (in 2010) and ketoprofen (in 2021) throughout the country as well as issued a letter for promoting safe veterinary NSAIDs such as Meloxicam, Tolfenamic Acid, etc. As a result, no diclofenac has been found in the Vulture-zone of the country, and the use of Ketoprofen has decreased from 66% to 51%, which indicates a positive trend since 2018.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning other mortality?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions**11.15 (Rev.COP14)** (Preventing Poisoning of of Migratory Species), Res. **12.6** (Rev.COP14) (Wildlife health and migratory species), Res. **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), Res. **13.6** (Insect Decline), Res. **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. 14.18 Avian influenza and Decisions 14.148-14.150 (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures).

>>> No such records yet.

Alien and/or invasive species

| | Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details | Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| Alien and/or invasive species | No such records yet | |

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing alien and/or invasive species?

>>> No such records yet

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning alien and/or invasive species?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS

documentation, such as Resolution **11.28** (Future CMS Activities related to Invasive Alien Species).

>>> not yet found

Disturbance and disruption

| | Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details | Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low |
|-------------|--|--|
| Disturbance | No such records yet | |

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing disturbance & disruption?

>>> No such records yet

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning disturbance and disruption?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **12.16** (Rev.COP14) (Recreational In-Water Interaction with Aquatic Mammals), Res. **11.29 (Rev.COP12)** (Sustainable Boat-based Wildlife Watching), Res. **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative) and measures to mitigate threats to Important Shark and Ray Ares under Decision **14.61**.

>>> No such records yet

Pollution

| | Species/species groups affected (provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details | Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| Marine debris (including plastics) | Overall pressure has been identified | 3 |
| Light pollution | Not identified yet | |
| Underwater noise | Not identified yet | |
| Other pollution | Not identified yet | |
| Fish aggregating devices (FADs) | not identified yet | |

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing pollution?

>>> Research is on going.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning pollution?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **13.5 (Rev.COP14)** (CMS international light pollution guidelines for migratory species), Res. **12.14** (Adverse Impacts of Anthropogenic Noise on Cetaceans and Other Migratory species), Res. **12.17** (Action Plan for the Protection and Conservation of south Atlantic Whales), Res. **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), Res. **7.3 (Rev.COP12)** (Oil Pollution and Migratory species), and Decision **14.223** (Impacts of Plastic Pollution on Aquatic, Terrestrial and Avian Species).

>>> Research is on going.

Habitat destruction/degradation

| | Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details | Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low |
|--|--|--|
|--|--|--|

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Landscape fragmentation/loss of ecological connectivity, physical barriers | to some instance for some terrestrial mammals | 3 |
| Habitat degradation | to some instance for some terrestrial mammals | 3 |
| Mineral exploration/extraction | Not identified yet | |
| Unsustainable land/resource use | Not identified yet | |
| Urbanization | Not identified yet | |
| Mineral exploration/extraction, incl. deep-seabed mineral exploitation | Not identified yet | |
| Fire | not identified yet | |
| Physical barriers | not identified yet | |

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing habitat destruction/degradation?

>>> The Government has declared 57 Protected Areas (PA) to conserve and protect the existing habitats/forests which are important for wild species including migratory ones.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning habitat destruction/degradation?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **14.6** (Deep-seabed mineral exploitation activities and migratory species) **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **13.3** (Chondrichthyan species), Res. **13.6** (Insect Decline), Res. **12.11 (Rev.COP14)** (Flyways), Res. **12.12 (Rev.COP14)**(Action Plans for Birds), Res. **12.13** (Important Marine Mammal Areas), Res. **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), Res. **12.19 (Rev.COP14)** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), Res. **12.24**(Promoting Marine Protected Areas Networks in the ASEAN Regions), Res. **12.25** (Promoting Conservation of Critical Intertidal and Other Habitats for Migratory species), Res. **11.17 (Rev.COP14)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), Res. **11.18 (Rev.COP14)** (Saker Falcon Global Action Plan), Res. **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), Res. **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), Res. **14.16** (Ecological Connectivity), and Decisions **14.148-14.150** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures).

>>> Not identified yet

Climate change

| | Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low | Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details |
|----------------|--|--|
| Climate change | 3 | Some Bird species are affected |

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report concerning climate change?

>>> Bangladesh is a pioneer country in establishing coastal afforestation with a view to reducing the disaster risk and environmental impact, conserving marine biodiversity, and responding to climate change mitigation and adaptation needs since 1966. About 50,000 ha of coastal area will be brought under mangrove afforestation during the next 5 years period (2021-2025) (8th 5YP). About 12,290 hectares of mangrove afforestation have been raised during 2021-2022 and 10,028 hectares of areas have been targeted for raising mangrove afforestation in the coastal areas during 2022-2023. A total of Approximately 273,315 hectares mangrove plantation have been created during the 2023-2024 fiscal year. In the current 2024-2025 fiscal year, 440 hectares of mangrove plantation have been raised. In addition the, maintenance of the plantations created in the previous years will continue. Forest Department has taken several initiatives and recently implemented 2 projects to conserve the Sundarbans to improve carbon sequestration, protect the wildlife and biodiversity, maintain ecosystem integrity as well as protect the people and their resources from cyclones and

tidal surges. In order to save endangered marine wildlife, and manage marine resources to address the impacts of climate change, the government has declared Swatch of No Ground in the Bay of Bengal and St. Martin Marine Protected Area as Marine Protected Area (MPA).

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning climate change?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Decision **14.211** (Climate change and Migratory Species).

>>> Not identified yet

Levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.

| | Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low | Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| Inadequate transboundary management | 3 | |
| Inadequate legislation | 3 | |
| Lack of knowledge | Not Applicable | |
| Inadequate enforcement of legislation | 3 | |

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc?

>>> Every year Bangladesh Forest Department celebrates World Wildlife Day, World Migratory Bird Day, Vulture awareness day, Fishing Cat day, Elephant Day, and other international days, and arranges many training programs by involving local stockholders and national or international NGOs for raising awareness. Also, Bangladesh Forest Department organised a Wildlife Olympiad throughout the country under a project entitled the Sustainable Forest and Livelihood (SUFAL). Moreover, Wildlife Crime Control Unit plays a vital role to mitigate wildlife crime throughout the country by conducting awareness programs and conduct regular monitoring activities to prevent illegal hunting, killing, and selling of wild animals including migratory species.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.?

>>> Not identified yet

Other (please specify)

| | Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low | Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details |
|--|---|---|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | Not identified yet | |

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in other pressures?

>>> Not identified yet

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning other pressures?

>>> Not identified yet

During the reporting period, has your country adopted new legislation or other domestic measures in response to CMS Article III(4) (b) specifically addressing obstacles to migration?

CMS Article III(4)(b) states ‘Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor...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.'

GUIDANCE TIP:

This question is intended to specifically report on any new legislation or domestic measures **addressing obstacles to migration**. Relevant information would not include general conservation measures.

Yes

Please give the title or other reference (and date) for the measure concerned:

>>> 1. Provisions regarding penalties for illegal hunting/ killing/ selling of wildlife such as elephants, dolphins, Birds including migratory species, etc. have been included in the Wildlife (Conservation & Security) Act, 2012. In addition, the list of sharks and rays protected under the Wildlife (Conservation & Security) Act, 2012 has been updated in September 2021.

2. The Government has declared 57 Protected Areas (PA) to conserve the habitat of wild species including migratory ones. And hunting, killing, and capturing of wildlife are prohibited in all kinds of protected areas of the country.

3. To ensure the protection of biodiversity, birds including other wild species, collection, transport, and use of air-gun have been banned by the Government of Bangladesh in 2022

Forest department already been formulated different strategy and action plan as follows:

- Conservation Strategic Action Plan for Raptors in Bangladesh (2023-2033).
- Strategic Action Plan for Bangladesh Wetlands with a focus on Water birds (2023-2033).
- Strategic Action Plan for Fly Way Sites of Bangladesh (2023-2033).
- Non-Detriment Findings (NDFs) for 2 shark and 2 Ray's species.
- National Conservation Strategy and Plan of Action for the Conservation Management of Sharks and Rays in Bangladesh 2022 - 2032.
- National Conservation Action Plan for Ganges River Dolphin (2026-2035)
- Gharial Conservation Management Plan 2025-35
- Spoon-billed Sandpiper Conservation Action Plan 2025-2035

XI. Conservation Status of Migratory Species

XI.1. What (if any) major changes in the conservation status of migratory species included in the CMS Appendices (e.g. national Red List category changes) have been recorded in your country during the reporting period?

“Conservation status” of migratory species is defined in Article I(1)(b) of the Convention as “the sum of the influences acting on the migratory species that may affect its long-term distribution and abundance”; and four conditions for conservation status to be taken as “favourable” are set out in Article I(1)(c).

If more rows are required, please upload an Excel file detailing a longer list of species. GUIDANCE TIP:

The emphasis of this question is on “major changes” during the reporting period. Information is expected to be provided here only where particularly notable shifts in status have occurred, such as those that might be represented by a re-categorisation of national Red List threat status for a given species (or subspecies, where relevant). Please record if any CMS listed species has become extinct or extirpated from your country - or reintroduced/re-established/established - during the reporting period (or before if not previously reported to CMS).

Please note also that you are only being asked about the situation in your country. Information about global trends, and global Red List reclassifications etc, will be communicated to the CMS via other channels outside the national reporting process.

Terrestrial mammals (not including bats)

| | Change in status (including time period concerned) | Comments | Source reference | Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable) |
|--|--|------------------------|---|---|
| | Bengal Tiger | 125 No. of Individuals | Aziz, M.A., Rahman, H.A., Chakma S., Chowdury M.M.R., and. Hossain, A.N.M. 2024. Status of tigers in the Sundarbans of Bangladesh. Bangladesh Forest Department, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. 58 pp. | Appendix-I |
| | Asian Elephant | 268 No. of Individuals | IUCN Bangladesh (2016) | Appendix-I |
| | Western Hoolock Gibbon | 816 No. of Individuals | (Kabir et al. 2025) | Appendix-I |
| | Assamese Macaques | 94 No. of Individuals | (Hasan et al. 2022) | |
| | | | | |

Aquatic mammals

| | Change in status (including time period concerned) | Comments | Source reference | Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable) |
|--|--|----------|--|---|
| | Ganges River Dolphin | 2082 | BFD. 2025. Final Report: Dolphin Conservation Program (SD-45A), Sustainable Forest and Livelihoods (SUFAL) Project. Bangladesh Forest Department (BFD), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka, Bangladesh | Appendix-II |

| | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|------|--|-------------|
| | Irrawaddy Dolphin | 5834 | Smith, B. D., Braulik, G., Strindberg, S., Ahmed, B., & Mansur, R. (2006). Abundance of Irrawaddy dolphins (<i>Orcaella brevirostris</i>) and Ganges river dolphins (<i>Platanista gangetica gangetica</i>) estimated using concurrent counts made by independent teams in waterways of the Sundarbans mangrove forest in Bangladesh. <i>Marine Mammal Science</i> , 22(3), 527-547. SMITH, B. D., Ahmed, B. E. N. A. Z. I. R., Mowgli, R. M., & Strindberg, S. A. M. A. N. T. H. A. (2008). 45 Species occurrence and distributional ecology of nearshore cetaceans in the Bay of Bengal, Bangladesh, with abundance estimates for Irrawaddy dolphins <i>Orcaella brevirostris</i> and finless porpoises <i>Neophocaena phocaenoides</i> . <i>J. Cetacean Res. Manage</i> , 10(1), 45-58. | Appendix II |
| | Indo-Pacific Finless Porpoise | 1382 | WCS Bangladesh (Unpublished, 2025). | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

Bats

| | Change in status (including time period concerned) | Comments | Source reference | Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable) |
|--|--|--------------------|------------------|---|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | Not identified yet | | |

Birds

| | Change in status (including time period concerned) | Comments | Source reference | Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable) |
|--|--|------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| | White-rumped Vulture | 248 No. of Individuals | IUCN Bangladesh (2023) | Appendix I |
| | Masked Finfoot | 160 No. of Individuals | Chowdhury et al. (2020) | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

Reptiles

| | Change in status (including time period concerned) | Comments | Source reference | Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable) |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| | Gharials | 58 gharials were known from the Major River systems of which 39 were from the Padma River, 17 from the Jamuna River, and one from the Brahmaputra and Mahananda Rivers each | BFD (2024). Gharial Conservation Program (Final Report), Sustainable Forests & Livelihoods (SUFAL) Project | Appendix I |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

Fish

| | Change in status (including time period concerned) | Comments | Source reference | Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable) |
|--|--|----------|------------------|---|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------|--|--|
| | | Not identified yet | | |
|--|--|--------------------|--|--|

Insects

| | Change in status (including time period concerned) | Comments | Source reference | Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable) |
|--|---|--------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | Not identified yet | | |

XII. Cooperating to Conserve Migration Systems

XII.1 During the reporting period, has your country initiated or participated in the development of any proposals for new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II species?

E.g. Developments following the advice in Resolutions **12.8** and **13.7**.

No

XII.2. During the reporting period, have actions been taken by your country to encourage non-Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements?

No

XII.3. During the reporting period, has your country participated in the implementation of Concerted Actions under CMS (as detailed in Resolution **12.28 (Rev.COP14)**) to address the needs of relevant migratory species?

Yes

Please describe the results of these actions achieved so far:

GUIDANCE TIP:

If any progress report on implementation of Concerted Actions has been submitted to the COP and/or the Scientific Council in the period under consideration, Parties can refer to that report rather than restating the same information in replying to this question (please indicate the document number)

>>> The protocol on Transboundary Elephant Conservation between the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and the People's Republic of India was signed in December 2020.

Besides, formulated different strategy and action plan as follows:

- Conservation Strategic Action Plan for Raptors in Bangladesh (2023-2033).
- Strategic Action Plan for Bangladesh Wetlands with a focus on Water birds (2023-2033).
- Strategic Action Plan for Fly Way Sites of Bangladesh (2023-2033).
- Non-Detriment Findings (NDFs) for 2 shark and 2 Ray's species.
- National Conservation Strategy and Plan of Action for the Conservation Management of Sharks and Rays in Bangladesh 2022 - 2032.
- National Conservation Action Plan for Ganges River Dolphin (2026-2035)
- Gharial Conservation Management Plan 2025-35
- Spoon-billed Sandpiper Conservation Action Plan 2025-2035

The Action Plans and Strategic Action Plans will be implemented soon.

XII.4. Have any other steps been taken which have contributed to enhancing cooperation on the conservation of migratory species in ways that fully reflect a migration systems approach?

E.g. steps implementing Resolutions **12.11 (Rev.COP14)** (Flyways) and Res. **12.17** (South Atlantic Whales), and Decisions 14.130 (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds), 14.137 (Flyways), and 14.207 (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species).

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> Strategic Action Plan for the Flyway Sites of Bangladesh (2023 - 2033) has been formulated.

XII.5. Has your country mobilized resources and/or taken steps to promote and address ecological connectivity and its functionality in relevant international processes?

E.g., Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, etc.

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please describe initiatives aimed at implementing Decision 14.194.

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> Protected and Conserved Areas (PCAs) and Ecologically Critical Areas (ECAs) have been expanded.

A total of 45 OECM areas are identified.

Research and innovation have been opened to strengthen Capacity-Building, Technology Transfer, and Scientific and Technical Cooperation for Biodiversity.

Shared Genetic Resources, Digital Sequence Information of different species in the international gene bank.

Forest Landscape Restoration programs are ongoing by raising plantations with the indigenous species to

restore the degraded ecosystems.

Habitat improvement programmes for the wild animals as well as the Migratory species have been undertaken through planting of native and fodder species in different Protected Areas.

Activities for Wildlife corridor improvement and corridor establishment have also been undertaken.

XIII. Area-Based Conservation Measures

XIII.1. Have critical habitats and sites for migratory species been identified (e.g. by an inventory) in your country?

GUIDANCE TIP:

The CMS does not have a formal definition of what constitutes a “critical” site or habitat for migratory species. It is left to report compilers to work with any interpretations which may be in existing use at national level, or to use informed expert judgement.

Helpful reflections on the issue can be found in the Resolution **Res. 14.16** (Ecological Connectivity) and in “**Strategic Review of Aspects of Ecological Networks relating to Migratory Species**” presented to COP11 and the “**Critical Site Network Tool**” developed under the auspices of AEWA and the Ramsar Convention. For sharks and rays please refer to <https://sharkrayareas.org>. For marine mammals, please refer to <https://www.marinemammalhabitat.org/imma-eatlas/>.

Partially - to a large extent

What are the main gaps and priorities to address, if any, in order to achieve full identification of relevant critical habitats and sites?

>>> Strengthening the implementation of national laws, policies and regulations, and ensuring the active engagement of the local community in this conservation process are the main priorities.

XIII.2. Has any assessment been made of the contribution made by the country’s protected areas network specifically to migratory species conservation?

In development

XIII.3. Has your country adopted any new legislation or other domestic measures in the reporting period in response to CMS Article III(4) (a) (“Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor ... to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore those habitats of the species which are of importance in removing the species from danger of extinction”)?

Yes

Please give the title or other reference (and date) for the measure concerned:

>>> The Government has declared 57 Protected Areas (PA) to conserve the habitat of wild species including migratory ones.

A new Fisheries Policy, 2025 has been amended by replacing National Fisheries Policy, 1998.

Forest department already been formulated the following strategy and action plans which will be implemented soon:

- Conservation Strategic Action Plan for Raptors in Bangladesh (2023-2033).
- Strategic Action Plan for Bangladesh Wetlands with a focus on Water birds (2023-2033).
- Strategic Action Plan for Fly Way Sites of Bangladesh (2023-2033).
- Non-Detriment Findings (NDFs) for 2 shark and 2 Ray’s species.
- National Conservation Strategy and Plan of Action for the Conservation Management of Sharks and Rays in Bangladesh 2022 – 2032.
- National Conservation Action Plan for Ganges River Dolphin (2026-2035)
- Gharial Conservation Management Plan 2025-35
- Spoon-billed Sandpiper Conservation Action Plan 2025-2035.

XIII.4. In respect of protected areas in your country that are important for migratory species, have any assessments of management effectiveness been undertaken in the reporting period?

Partly / for some areas

XIII.5. Beyond Protected Areas, are other effective area-based conservation measures implemented in your country in ways which benefit migratory species?

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> A total of 45 OECM areas are identified. Raising public awareness, initiating small-scale incentive programs and conducting education/training programs are one of the major activities to conserve the identified other effective areas.

XIV. Ecosystem Services

XIV.1. Has any assessment of ecosystem services associated with migratory species been undertaken in your country since the last reporting?

GUIDANCE TIP:

The phrase “associated with” migratory species allows you to report on any assessments that cover ecosystem services of systems, habitats or species assemblages that include migratory species. The question is therefore not expecting you to limit this to assessments focused solely on one or more migratory species.

For a broader biodiversity assessment to be relevant here, the migratory species involved must be making some identifiable contribution to the ecosystem services concerned.

Partly / in progress

Please provide details (including source references where applicable):

>>> Bangladesh has assessed the Ecosystem Services Values of 3 Protected Areas. Out of which, the Tekhnaf Wildlife Sanctuary has an eminent value for turtle conservation.

XV. Safeguarding Genetic Diversity

XV.1. Are strategies of relevance to migratory species being developed or implemented to minimize genetic erosion of biodiversity in your country?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Strategies to be considered under this section do not necessarily have to specifically address migratory species but be of sufficient relevance in relation to the objective of safeguarding the genetic diversity of wild populations.

Yes

Please select the relevant strategies (select all that apply):

Captive breeding and release

Gene typing research

Please describe the captive breeding & release strategy:

>>> Some important strategies have been described in the Bangladesh Wildlife Conservation Master Plan (2015-2035).

<https://bfis.bforest.gov.bd/library/bangladesh-wildlife-conservation-master-plan-2015-2035/>

Please describe the gene typing research strategy:

>>> Some important strategies have been described in the Bangladesh Wildlife Conservation Master Plan (2015-2035).

<https://bfis.bforest.gov.bd/library/bangladesh-wildlife-conservation-master-plan-2015-2035/>

XVI. National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

XVI.1. Does your country's National Biodiversity Strategy or Action Plan (NBSAP), or other relevant plans or strategies used in your country, explicitly address obligations under CMS, priorities for the conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and ecological connectivity?

Yes

a. Please provide a link to or attachment of the strategy/action plan

>>> Currently, the Government is in the process of updating the existing National Biodiversity strategy Action plan (NBSAP) alinging with the Global Biodiversity Framework . Very soon it will be Submitted to the CBD Secretariat through MoEFCC.

b. Please identify the elements in the plan/strategy that are particularly relevant to migratory species, and highlight any specific references to the CMS/CMS instruments

GUIDANCE TIP:

Specify page numbers, section/paragraph numbers etc., where possible.

>>> Currently, the Government is in the process of updating the existing National Biodiversity Strategy or Action Plan (NBSAP).

c. Please add comments on the implementation of the strategy or action plan concerned.

>>> Currently, the Government is in the process of updating the existing National Biodiversity Strategy or Action Plan (NBSAP).

XVI.2. Please provide information on the progress of implementation of other relevant action plans (single species, species group, etc.), initiatives, task forces, and programmes of work in your country that have not been addressed in previous questions.

E.g. AEMLAP, Great Green Wall, Bonn Challenge, Action Plans for Birds, Action Plan for the Protection and Conservation of South Atlantic Whales, Energy Task Force, Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species, etc.

>>> Bangladesh Forest Department has developed the Shark and Ray and Associated Species Conservation Strategy, Strategic Conservation Plan for Flyway Sites of Bangladesh, Wetlands Management Plan focusing on Waterbirds of Bangladesh & Conservation Strategic Action Plan for Raptors in Bangladesh, Strategic Action Plan for Bangladesh Wetland with a focus on Waterbirds, National Conservation Action Plan for Ganges River Dolphin (2026-2035), Gharial Conservation Management Plan 2025-35 and Conservation Strategic Action Plan for Raptors in Bangladesh, Strategic Conservation Plan for Flyway Sites of Bangladesh have been formulated. Integrated Management Plan for the Swatch of No Ground Marine Protected Area has been developed, approved and government has started implementation of the plan to improve the management effectiveness with support from the Wildlife Conservation Society Bangladesh.

Please describe the monitoring and efficacy of measures taken in regard to these relevant action plans, initiatives, task forces, and programmes of work and their integration into delivery against other relevant international agreements.

GUIDANCE TIP:

In answering this question, compilers can provide link to relevant reports under other agreements.

>>> The Strategic plans and Action Plans will be implemented soon.

XVII. Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices of Indigenous and Local Communities

In the absence of a national definition of 'indigenous and local communities', please refer to the Convention on Biological Diversity document **Compilation of Views Received on Use of the Term "Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities"** for helpful guidance on these terms.

XVII.1. During the reporting period, have actions been taken in your country to foster consideration for the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities that are relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?

Partly / in some areas

XVII.2. During the reporting period, have actions been taken in your country to promote and foster effective participation and involvement of indigenous and local communities in the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?

Yes

If 'yes' or 'partly/in some areas' to either of the preceding two questions, please select which actions have been taken:

(select all that apply)

- Research & documentation
- Engagement initiatives (e.g. as part of development projects)
- Inclusion in governance mechanisms (legislation, policies, etc.)
- Management strategies, programmes and action plans that integrate traditional & indigenous interests

Please provide details on the implementation of the actions concerned.

GUIDANCE TIP

Responses to these questions may involve actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans).

>>> The Bangladesh Forest Department (BFD) has recognized research and innovation as essential components of sustainable forest and biodiversity management. To institutionalize, research windows have been created both under BFD's own budget and within major development projects. Over the years, forestry and wildlife-related studies have been carried out under initiatives such as the NISARGO, SRCWP, CREL, CRPARP, SUFAL, and SURAKKHA projects. Notably, the SUFAL Project alone supported 34 research studies, covering a wide range of issues from forest health and restoration to wildlife conservation and community livelihoods.

Renowned researchers, academicians, and research institutes have conducted research.

Awareness campaigns have been done for nearly 4 million people through promotional activities. This was done using IEC materials, electronic media such as TVCs, RDCs, social media, video documentaries, print media, publicity campaigns, and observance of special days. Around 100,000 school and college students have become aware of the importance of conserving forests, biodiversity, and protecting wildlife in the last couple of years. A total of 103,850 students from these institutions were engaged to participate in the first round of the Olympiad. This activity has already been completed across all 64 districts.

Under the Shark and Ray's conservation program, six exhibitions and awareness events were organized to raise awareness among coastal fishers. In total, 159 Elephant Response Teams (ERTs) were formed and provided with necessary equipment. ERT members were trained to mitigate human-elephant conflict. Dolphin Response Teams were formed. A Spoon-billed Sandpiper Conservation Team (SCT) was formed. Five Gharial Conservation Teams (GCTs) were formed. Involving the local people, 28 Co-management Committees in 22 Protected Areas (PAs) of Bangladesh are working to conserve the existing biodiversity and save the natural forests for future generations as well. In addition, Raptor Conservation Teams, Dolphin Conservation Teams, and 6 EAAF Site Management Committees have been recently formed.

XVII.3. How would you rank progress since the previous report in your country in the area of traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species?

2. Some progress but more work is needed

Please provide details on the progress made (where applicable).

>>> To reduce the human-elephant conflict, the knowledge of indigenous and local people are being used in combination with the scientific innovations. The 159 elephant response teams (ERT) composed of the local and indigenous people, are working with the Forest Department people. Local people are aware of conserving the other migratory species, like birds, turtles

XVIII. Knowledge, Data and Capacity-Building

XVIII.1 During the reporting period, which steps taken in your country have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in the area of knowledge, data and capacity building? (Answers given in Section V may be relevant)

(select all that apply)

- Education campaigns in schools
- Public awareness campaigns
- Capacity building
- Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives
- Capacity assessments/gap analyses
- Agreements at policy level on research priorities
- Research by academia, research organizations and other relevant stakeholders

XVIII.2 Please describe the contribution these steps have made towards achieving the results defined in Target 15:

GUIDANCE TIP

Steps taken may include actions, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **13.3** (Chondrichthyan Species), Res. **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), Res. **13.5 (Rev.COP14)** (CMS international light pollution guidelines for migratory species), Res. **13.6** (Insect Decline), and Decisions 14.130/14.131 (AEMLAP), 14.134 (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), 14.148-14.151 (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), Decisions 14.207-14.208 (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), and 14.182 (Illegal and Unsustainable Taking of Wildlife).

Education campaigns in schools

>>> Extensive public communication and awareness campaigns have been undertaken for forest and wildlife conservation. Around 100,000 school and college students have become aware of the importance of conserving forests, biodiversity, and protecting wildlife in the last couple of years. For the Wildlife Olympiad activation event targeting high school and college students, schools/colleges from all 64 districts of Bangladesh were selected. A total of 103,850 students from these institutions were engaged to participate in the first round of the Olympiad. This activity has already been completed across all 64 districts.

Public awareness campaigns

>>> Awareness campaigns have been done for nearly 4 million people through promotional activities. This was done using IEC materials, electronic media such as TVCs, RDCs, social media, video documentaries, print media, publicity campaigns, and observance of special days

Capacity building

>>> • Under the Shark and Ray's conservation program, six exhibitions and awareness events were organized to raise awareness among coastal fishers. A total of 95 officials were trained on shark and Ray's conservation.

- In total, 159 Elephant Response Teams (ERTs) were formed and provided with necessary equipment. ERT members were trained to mitigate human-elephant conflict.
- For vulture conservation, 1,000 awareness posters were distributed and displayed nationwide. Two awareness programs were organized, and along with the celebration of two International Vulture Awareness Days, a total of six awareness activities were conducted. Capacity-building training was also arranged for Forest Department officials and other stakeholders.
- A total of eight dolphin hotspots were identified, and corresponding awareness education programs and Dolphin Response Teams were formed.
- A Spoon-billed Sandpiper Conservation Team (SCT) was formed. Awareness materials have been developed, and awareness activities are being implemented.
- In the Padma River basin, six gharial hotspots were identified. Two awareness programs were conducted, and five Gharial Conservation Teams (GCTs) were formed.

Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives

>>> The Bangladesh Forest Department (BFD) has established several digital platforms to improve knowledge management and transparency. The Bangladesh Forest Information System (BFIS) serves as a public data hub containing project reports, scientific studies, and other documents.

Alongside BFIS, the department runs platforms for National Forest Inventory, Land Cover Map, site-specific plantation planning and monitoring, a community database to track participatory forestry activities, a market study system for wood chips, sawdust, and nurseries, and the SMART patrolling system for monitoring forest offences and wildlife.

These initiatives strengthen evidence-based forest governance and public access to information. With further

integration, they could evolve into a unified national forest data ecosystem supporting climate resilience, biodiversity conservation, and SDG targets.

Agreements at policy level on research priorities

>>> At the policy level, BFD initiated research and innovation priorities that align with national forest policies, biodiversity strategies, and global commitments such as SDGs, CBD, and GBF Targets. The emphasis has been on applied research that directly informs management decisions.

Research by academia, research organizations and other relevant stakeholders

>>> The Bangladesh Forest Department (BFD) has recognized research and innovation as essential components of sustainable forest and biodiversity management. To institutionalize, research windows have been created both under BFD's own budget and within major development projects. Over the years, forestry and wildlife-related studies have been carried out under initiatives such as the NISARGO, SRCWP, CREL, CRPARP, SUFAL, and SURAKKHA projects. Notably, the SUFAL Project alone supported 34 research studies, covering a wide range of issues from forest health and restoration to wildlife conservation and community livelihoods. Renowned researchers, academicians, and research institutes have conducted research.

XVIII.3 What assistance (if any) does your country require in order to build sufficient capacity to implement its obligations under the CMS and relevant Resolutions of the COP?

(select all that apply)

- Funding support
- Technical assistance
- Education/training/mentoring
- Other skills development
- Provision of equipment or materials
- Exchange of information & know-how
- Research & innovation
- Mobilizing volunteer effort (e.g. citizen science)

XIX. Resource Mobilization

XIX.1 During the reporting period, has your country made financial or other resources available for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?

GUIDANCE TIP:

The “resources” that are relevant here can be financial, human or technical. In addition to funding, “in-kind” forms of support such as staff time or administrative infrastructure could be relevant, as could the loan of equipment, provision of data processing facilities, technology transfer, training or mentoring schemes and other initiatives for capacity building.

Yes, made available for activities within the country

Please indicate whether the overall levels of resourcing concerned are the same or different from those in the previous reporting period:

Increased

XIX.2. During the reporting period, has your country received financial or other resources for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?

Yes

Please select the source(s) concerned (select all that apply):

Other intergovernmental programme

Non-governmental organization(s)

Individual country governments/government agencies (please specify)

>>> Bangladesh Forest Department

Other

>>> World Bank

Please indicate whether the overall levels of resourcing concerned are the same or different from those in the previous reporting period:

Increased

XIX.3. Which are the most important CMS implementation priorities requiring resources and support in your country during future reporting periods?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please consider answers provided in HLS.3 when answering this question where appropriate, as they may be of relevance.

>>> Habitat improvement programs, Monitoring of the Migratory species, Regional collaboration for conservation of the migratory species, Data processing facilities, technology transfer, training or mentoring schemes, and other initiatives for capacity building will be needed for future interventions.