



**CONVENTION ON
MIGRATORY
SPECIES**

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.15 (Rev.COP15)
Original: English

PREVENTING POISONING OF MIGRATORY BIRDS

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 15th Meeting (Campo Grande, March 2026)

Recognizing 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*”,

Recognizing 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, anticoagulant rodenticides, poison bait, veterinary pharmaceutical treatments and use of lead for hunting, sport shooting and fishing, and potential synergistic effects of different poisons through ingestion from various food sources such as prey species,

Welcoming the CMS Migratory Species and Health Review (UNEP/CMS/COP14/Inf.30.4.3) which also highlights the importance of non-infectious diseases such as toxicity from poisons as substantive causes of mortality of migratory birds and the impacts on other species including humans, and the need for preventative measures,

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 that can result in the poisoning of migratory birds; organizations involved in their sale and distribution; and representational bodies of those whose use of such substances can result in migratory bird mortality or morbidity,

Aware of the important role of national legislation and its enforcement regarding categorization and selling of such substances, which can result in mortality or morbidity in bird species through permission regime,

Aware that deliberate poisoning events could remain undetected or unregistered,

Underlining the need of qualified authorities to improve detection and a prosecution of criminal acts of bird poisoning,

Concerned that a study of causes of mortality in large tracked migratory landbirds in the African-Eurasian flyway led by BirdLife International (Serratosa et al. 2024) showed that poisoning was the cause of mortality in these tracked birds in 16% of cases for which a cause could be established across 45 species and 40% of mortality in vulture species,

Highlighting that a recent report by BirdLife and Euronatur (2025) found that in the Mediterranean and Europe between 2020 and 2024, the trend in poisoning was assessed as remaining the same or getting worse in 27 countries and only improving in 7 countries,

Recalling Resolution 10.26¹ 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, and a product of this group UNEP/CMS/COP11/Inf.34 Review of the Ecological Effects of Poisoning on Migratory Birds which was funded by the UK and defined the future focus of the group and specifically its guidelines,

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, which in some cases is connected to poaching endangered species such as elephants and rhinoceroses,

Acknowledging the work of the Vulture Working Group and the development of the CMS Multi-species Action Plan to Conserve African-Eurasian Vultures (Vulture MsAP), adopted by Resolution 12.10 (Rev.COP14), which provides a comprehensive strategic conservation action plan covering the geographic ranges of all 15 migratory Old World vulture species and to promote concerted, collaborative and coordinated international actions towards the recovery of these populations to a favourable conservation status by 2029,

Recalling that the diclofenac molecule was the principal cause of the catastrophic collapse of vulture populations of the *Gyps* species in South Asia and concerned that other new non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) molecules in use, including aceclofenac, ketoprofen, nimesulide and flunixin, have a similar effect on Vulture species or other scavenging raptors,

Acknowledging recent research work² that provides strong evidence that the veterinary use of diclofenac caused the massive decline and functional extinction of vultures in India, which in turn led to a significant deterioration in sanitation and was also associated with substantial effects on human health, including 4.7 per cent increases in human death rates in the period 2000-2005,

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,

¹ Under the name Minimizing the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds Working Group. Resolution 10.26 has been superseded by Resolution 11.15 (Rev.COP15) Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds.

² Frank, E. and Sudarshan, A. The Social Costs of Keystone Species Collapse: Evidence from the Decline of Vultures in India. American Economic Review 2024, 114(10): 3007–3040 <https://doi.org/10.1257/aer.20230016>

Acknowledging the Ramsar Convention's Resolution XI.12 on ecosystem approaches to wetlands and health, and CMS Resolution 12.6 (Rev.COP15) Wildlife Health and Migratory Species which recognize the interactions between disease – including poisoning – in wildlife, human and domestic animals, which stresses the urgent need to ensure that policy responses are better integrated in a 'One Health' approach across these sectors for most effective outcomes,

Acknowledging also the Resolutions of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) World Conservation Congress WCC-2016-Res-014 on combatting the illegal poisoning of wildlife, WCC-2016-Res-022 on conservation measures for vultures, including banning the use of veterinary diclofenac, and measures to ensure that other licenced veterinary NSAIDs are not toxic to vultures, and WCC-2016-Res-082 on a path forward to address concerns over the use of lead ammunition in hunting,

Noting that poisoning is a problem affecting taxa other than birds as well, and *highlighting* the importance of a global analysis of the impact of this cause of mortality for wildlife and a need of appropriate prosecutions for illegal cases of poisoning,

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,

Noting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food transmitted to the Human Rights Council of the United Nations General Assembly (A/HRC/34/48), which highlights the adverse impacts of pesticides used in agriculture on human rights, the negative consequences of pesticide practices on human health, environment and society, which were underreported and monitored in the shadow of a prevailing and narrow focus on "food security"; and its recommendations on the regulation of hazardous pesticides and promotion of agroecology as an alternative to the extensive use of pesticides,

Recalling that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and targets, in particular Target 3.9 calls for the substantial reduction of the number of human deaths and illnesses from (a) hazardous chemicals and (b) air, water and soil pollution and contamination by 2030, and Target 12.4 calls for the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, and the significant reduction of their release into the air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment by 2020,

Noting that UNEP/EA.3/Resolution 4 *Environment and Health* and UNEP.EA.4/3 Implementation Plan *Towards a Pollution-free Planet* encourage Member States and the Executive Director, in cooperation with all relevant stakeholders, to raise awareness of [...] the dangers to the environment of lead in ammunition, and to encourage research regarding alternatives to such chemicals and drugs that are toxic to wildlife, as well as safety testing thereof,

Welcoming the adoption of an EU-wide ban (Commission Regulation (EU) 2021/57) on the use of lead shot in and around wetlands under the REACH regulation (Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals; (Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006) to address the estimated one million waterbirds that succumb annually to lead poisoning within the EU,

Welcoming the ongoing wider restriction proposal to amend Annex XVII under the REACH regulation of the EU (Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006) and the opinions adopted in 2022 by the expert committees of the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), which are the basis for the European Commission proposal to enact a restriction on lead use in outdoor shooting and fishing in the European Union,

Commending the legislation introduced by the United Kingdom, with the consent of the Scottish Government and Welsh Government, to restrict the use of large calibre bullets containing lead and lead shot for live quarry shooting (hunting), to restrict lead shot for outdoor target shooting, and to only allow the continued use of lead bullets at outdoor shooting ranges where risk management measures are in place,

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, the removal of certain toxic pesticides from the market, use of canine patrols to deter and detect poison baits, implementation of training programs for relevant bodies and authorities on investigation and prosecution, implementation of programmes of Integrated Pest Management, and promotion of the use of non-toxic ammunition for hunting and *commending* those Parties for such actions,

Noting the United Nations Development Programme/Global Environment Facility (UNDP/GEF) 'Migratory Soaring Birds Project' implemented by BirdLife International, and its document "Preventing the Risk to Migratory Birds from Poisoning by Agricultural Chemicals: Guidance for Countries on the Rift Valley/Red Sea Flyway", 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 the associated "Guidelines to Prevent the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds" nationally and locally,

Further noting the Sub-regional Implementation Plan to Prevent Poisoning of Migratory Birds in Southern African Countries 2017-2020, developed at the Regional Workshop on Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds, held in Cape Town, South Africa, on 24 August 2015, in response to Resolution 11.15 (Rev. COP15),

Further noting the European Action Plan to Prevent Risk from Poison-Baits of the 'European Network on Environmental Crime' (ENEC), funded by the Criminal Justice Support Programme of the European Union to improve the implementation and application of the Directive 2008/99/EC on the protection of the environment through criminal law, and

Stressing that capacity-building at national and regional level is of fundamental importance for the effective implementation of this Resolution,

Welcoming the WOAHCMS veterinary emergency factsheet anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) risk to health in biodiversity which provides guidance for national veterinary services, national wildlife health authorities and national veterinary medicine agencies,

Noting that the availability of affordable, effective alternatives to lead-based ammunition may be unique for different countries, especially developing countries, requiring innovative approaches fit for the specific circumstances to address lead poisoning,

*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. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme to further discuss this issue at meetings of the United Nations Environment Assembly, recognizing that this is an issue which has wider environmental impacts;
3. *Urges* Parties and *encourages* non-Parties to disseminate and implement the Guidelines, as appropriate, across all flyways, where necessary translating the Guidelines into different languages for their wider dissemination and use;
4. *Encourages* CMS Parties and *invites* Parties and Signatories of CMS Family instruments to identify within flyways, those geographical areas where poisoning is causing significant mortality or morbidity in migratory birds, and address these as a matter of priority applying the Guidelines as appropriate;
5. *Urges* CMS Parties and *invites* Parties, Signatories and non-Parties of CMS Family instruments that are Range States of vultures and other scavenging raptors to:
 - a) ensure safety testing of existing veterinary NSAIDs on live, captive Old World vultures, eagles and other scavenger birds;
 - b) withdraw licensing of vulture-toxic NSAIDs (including diclofenac) for veterinary use or implement comprehensive risk assessment with particular reference to known regional threats to vultures and other scavenging raptors;
 - c) ensure that safety testing on vultures of new veterinary NSAIDs is made a mandatory part of the protocol of research and development and wholly financed by the pharmaceutical industry, making licensing conditional on the results of these tests; and
 - d) contribute to identification and promotion of safe alternative drugs;
6. *Urges* the Secretariat to consult regularly with relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, scientific bodies, non-governmental organizations and the agricultural, pharmaceutical, hunting, sports shooting 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 to minimize detrimental impacts;
7. *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;

8. *Calls on* Parties and non-Parties, including inter-governmental organizations 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 and for this purpose involving relevant enforcement authorities;
9. *Invites* the IUCN and its Species Survival Commission (SSC) to cooperate actively with CMS and the Preventing Poisoning Working Group (PPWG) on a global analysis of the impact of poisoning on wildlife, resources permitting;
10. *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;
11. *Invites* the International Cooperation on Harmonization of Technical Requirements for Registration of Veterinary Medicinal Products (VICH) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to consider conducting an evaluation of the risk that veterinary medicinal products pose to migratory bird species and other species, that might be poisoned by their food resources containing such products through either lethal or sub-lethal impacts, and using the results to provide guidance to the veterinary sector;
12. *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;
13. *Invites* Parties to note that neonicotinoid insecticides have become a main replacement for the organophosphates and carbamates reviewed and are now known to negatively impact multiple aspects of avian lifecycles; and to consider restricting their continued use while conducting further research on and monitoring migratory bird mortality incidents associated with the use of these and other insecticides;
14. *Invites* Parties, organizations and stakeholders to promote and contribute to the *International Day against Criminal Poisoning of Wildlife*, held on 1 March each year, to raise awareness and showcase efforts and achievements in preventing poisoning of migratory wildlife;
15. *Calls on* Parties and *invites* non-Parties to assess the impact that the use of anticoagulant rodenticides could have on migratory birds of prey, with the purpose of ensuring sustainable pest control practices in their respective territories, that prevent intoxication and poisoning of wildlife;
16. *Urges* Parties to work on actions to prevent damage and conflicts between humans and migratory species wildlife, on measures to compensate for losses and on targeted awareness campaigns in association with stakeholders;
17. *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, experiences and regulations, transferring technology, forensic techniques 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;

18. *Urges* Parties, the United Nations Environment Programme 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 PPWG and the Intergovernmental Task Force on Phasing Out the Use of Lead Ammunition and Lead Fishing Weights as per operative paragraph 22, support of regional workshops, and the provision of financial assistance to developing countries for relevant capacity-building;
19. *Further invites* those Parties that have made progress in improving the availability of lead-free ammunition and fishing weights to assist Parties that are in the early stages of this transition by facilitating the export of such products at lower prices, where possible;
20. *Agrees* to continue the PPWG, subject to the availability of resources, under the terms of reference annexed to this Resolution, and focuses on facilitating concerted efforts to prevent the impact of other sources of poisoning, address geographic gaps, and to monitor the implementation of the Guidelines;
21. *Instructs* the Secretariat to actively pursue the appointment of a new Coordinator for the PPWG.
22. *Agrees* to continue, subject to availability of resources, the Intergovernmental Task Force on Phasing Out the Use of Lead Ammunition and Lead Fishing Weights to take forward the implementation and update of the Guidelines in its relevant sections, as appropriate, also promoting actions to raise awareness among hunters, sport shooters, and anglers on the risk related to the use of lead in ammunition and fishing weights and on the availability of non-toxic alternatives and to engage in discussions regarding the effects of a potential phase out with the International Olympic Committee and the International Shooting Sport Federation (ISSF) to seek solutions to achieve a phase-out of the use of lead ammunition in international sports shooting; and
23. *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 the Resolution

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE PREVENTING POISONING WORKING GROUP (PPWG)

1. Background and purpose

This Working Group was established by Resolution 10.26, to assist the Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and its associated instruments, relevant Multilateral Environmental Agreements (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 and Scope

The role of the Working Group is to facilitate concerted efforts, actions and procedures to prevent poisoning of migratory birds other than lead poisoning which is dealt with by the Intergovernmental Task Force on Phasing Out the Use of Lead Ammunition and Lead Fishing Weights. Its geographical scope is global. The Working Group will cover all migratory bird taxa as identified by CMS and its relevant associated instruments.

The Working Group, resources permitting, must report taking into account the regional aspects.

The Preventing Poisoning Working Group remains in place until the Sessional Committee decides its work is complete or an alternative arrangement is made.

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 COP as well as other relevant frameworks for action on relevant issues other than lead poisoning;
- 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, in collaboration and through the creation of synergies with other initiatives such as the Intergovernmental Task Force on Phasing Out the Use of Lead Ammunition and Lead Fishing Weights and the Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean, the Vulture Working Group, and the Landbirds Working Group;
- e. actively seek engagement from and with relevant agrochemical and veterinary pharmaceutical industries so as to develop alternative less detrimental solutions;
- 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;

- 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
- k. Assess other causes of migratory bird poisoning 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, non-governmental organizations 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, the Technical Committee of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA), Technical Advisory Group of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia (Raptors MOU), Bern Convention Expert Group on Birds;
- Representatives of the CMS Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean Task Force, the Asia Pacific Illegal Taking of Migratory Birds Intergovernmental Task Force, the African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Working Group and Flyways Working Group, Working Group on Migratory Species and Health;
- Independent experts on an ad hoc basis as necessary and appropriate; and
- ECHA.

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:

- organizing the meetings of the Working Group and preparing the background documents;
- maintaining and moderating the Working Group's communications;
- facilitating fundraising and resource mobilization; and
- facilitating 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.