



**CONVENTION ON
MIGRATORY
SPECIES**

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 13.6 (Rev.COP15)
Original: English

**INSECT DECLINE AND ITS THREATS TO
MIGRATORY INSECTIVOROUS ANIMAL POPULATIONS**

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

Recalling that Article II of the Convention acknowledges the need to take action to avoid any migratory species becoming endangered,

Deeply concerned about the dramatic declines in insect biomass and the potential negative effects on migratory insectivorous animal populations, such as many bird and bat species, as outlined in the report 'Insect Decline and its Threat to Migratory Insectivorous Animal Populations',

Acknowledging Article VII of the Convention on Migratory Species, which states that the Conference of the Parties may make recommendations to the Parties for improving the effectiveness of the Convention,

Aware that environmental impact assessment is foreseen in other conventions concerned with biodiversity conservation, and in CMS Agreements,

Recalling that some CMS family instruments address the issue of insect decline and migratory species,

Welcoming EUROBATS Resolution 8.13 *Insect Decline as a Threat to Bat Populations in Europe*, and the urgent need for guidelines for prioritized action,

Recalling Resolution 11.15 (Rev.COP15) *Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds*, which adopts the Guidelines to Prevent the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds (contained in Annex 1 to UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.1.2) as well as 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,

Further recalling Resolution 11.17 (Rev.COP15) which adopts the Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region (AEMLAP) including a number of actions addressing intensive agriculture,

Recognizing the importance of insects for ecosystem services, including pollination, soil health and food production,

*The Conference of the Parties to the
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals*

1. *Calls upon* the Parties and stakeholders, to:
 - a) avoid the detrimental effects of pesticide use on non-target insects to preserve insect biomass as a food resource of migratory insectivores in and around areas that are important for the conservation of these species, including by reducing the use of pesticides and related risks;
 - b) promote action programmes for the conservation of insects and restoration of the preconditions underlying their habitats in consideration of their vulnerability, aiming at the known causes of insect decline, including pesticide usage, water quality and availability and habitat loss;
 - c) raise awareness regarding the concerns mentioned above with land managers and other stakeholders;
 - d) promote continued cooperation and collaboration between scientists, professionals, stakeholders and international bodies, whose work is related to insect decline, and promote the exchange of monitoring data relevant to insect and pollinator conservation;
 - e) work with CBD and other multilateral environmental agreements to promote conservation of insects as a food source for migratory species;
 - f) promote scientific research and monitoring programmes on:
 - i. the effects of insects on the functioning of ecosystems and their role in the provision of ecosystem services;
 - ii. the impact of insect decline on the life cycle and migration cycle of migratory species (including species that are partially insectivorous during migration, or species that become facultatively insectivorous during breeding seasons); and
 - iii. the cascading effects of insect decline on food webs and connectivity for migratory species such as birds of prey that feed on small insectivorous or frugivorous species.