



**CONVENTION ON  
MIGRATORY  
SPECIES**

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Agenda Item 20.1 – 20.2

**REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE NATIONAL REPORTS  
SOUTH & CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN**

*(Prepared by the Secretariat)*

**Summary:**

This document provides an analysis of the National Reports for the region of South & Central America & the Caribbean. Results are summarized in this document and visually presented in Annex I.

This regional analysis has been prepared by the Secretariat to inform Parties and as a basis for further discussions at the regional preparatory meetings for COP13 to be held in November 2019 in Bonn

## **REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE NATIONAL REPORTS SOUTH & CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN**

### **Background**

National reporting is the principal means for understanding the state of implementation of CMS, and to guide future action. This analysis report summarizes the information provided by Parties from the region of South & Central America & the Caribbean for the period between COP12 (October 2017) and the deadline for reporting to COP13 (September 2019).

This regional analysis has been prepared in-house by the Secretariat to inform Parties and as a basis for discussions at the regional preparatory meetings for COP13 to be held in November 2019 in Bonn. Reports included in this analysis were received from 87 per cent of the Parties from the region (13 of the 15 Parties), including a number submitted past deadline, compared with a submission rate of 69 per cent at COP12.

Annex I presents percentages from single response questions, while whole numbers demonstrate the response from questions which allow multiple selections. Only questions with a reasonable response rate are presented. The global analysis of all National Reports submitted by Parties before the deadline can be found in document UNEP/CMS/COP13/Doc.20.1.

### **Main findings**

Parties reported an increase in awareness programmes for migratory species, their habitats and migration systems and their prioritization in National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) for conservation and management. Parties also indicated good efforts for multinational cooperation in the region, with certain agreements between Parties already in place that forward the goals of CMS. Most Parties reported that collaboration between focal points occurs and arrangements and agreements have improved conditions for migratory species and migration systems. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play a significant role in awareness programmes as well as direct conservation efforts in the region, and while although more limited, the private sector promotes and provides access to resources towards achieving these goals. Consideration of indigenous/local knowledge, innovations and practices as they relate to conservation and sustainable use was reported as having a positive trend by Parties. However, they also reported that more work is needed in this regard.

Integration of migratory species into planning and legislation is ongoing, with some Parties indicating a further need to remove problematic incentives and introduce positive ones. Most Parties reported that they implement conservation measures and dedicate finances and resources, both received and from within, that directly benefit relevant migratory species. A general trend in the region is that notable efforts are being made towards awareness and improvement. However, much planning and implementation remain to be achieved.

Threats and pressures in the region have notable adverse impacts, with high response rates especially for habitat destruction, direct killing and taking and bycatch. Parties have reported that regional populations of CMS species have seen a decrease in numbers to some extent, as these threats and pressures have had a direct detrimental influence.

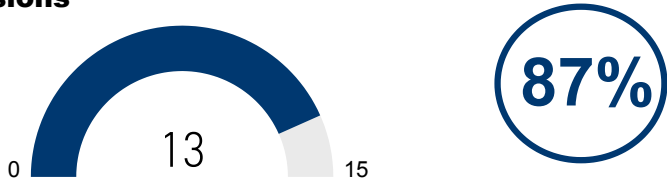
In the majority, Parties reported that limitations in the region relate to funds, research and innovation, and technical capacity. Further limited capacity and ability for habitat identification, assessments, and addressing the needs of relevant CMS migratory species, their habitats and migration systems prevent action as reported by Parties.

The main challenge in the analysis is due to a number of questions for which no responses were given, and some responses provided by Parties did not offer responses specifically concerning migratory species in the questionnaire. An example of this is a majority of Parties explicitly addressed conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats, or migratory systems in NBSAPs (Q XVI.1). However, some Parties did not specifically elaborate on the “migratory species” aspects, with most suggesting impact under a broader “conservation” umbrella.

### **Next steps**

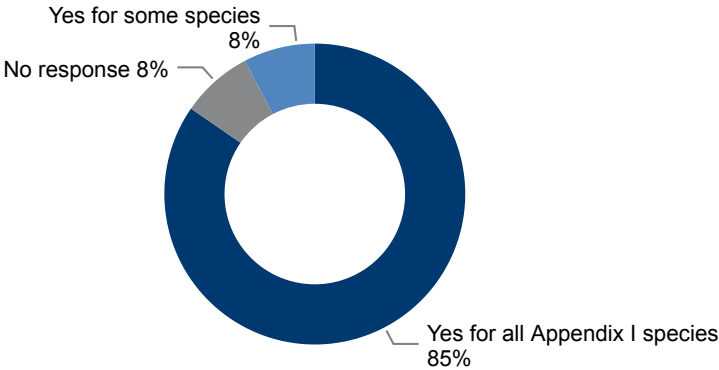
Following the presentation and distribution of this analysis, the Secretariat will endeavour to receive feedback from Parties on the reporting process and current template with a view to making improvements towards the next reporting period that will be reflected in the COP Document COP13/Doc.20.2

Submissions



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)?



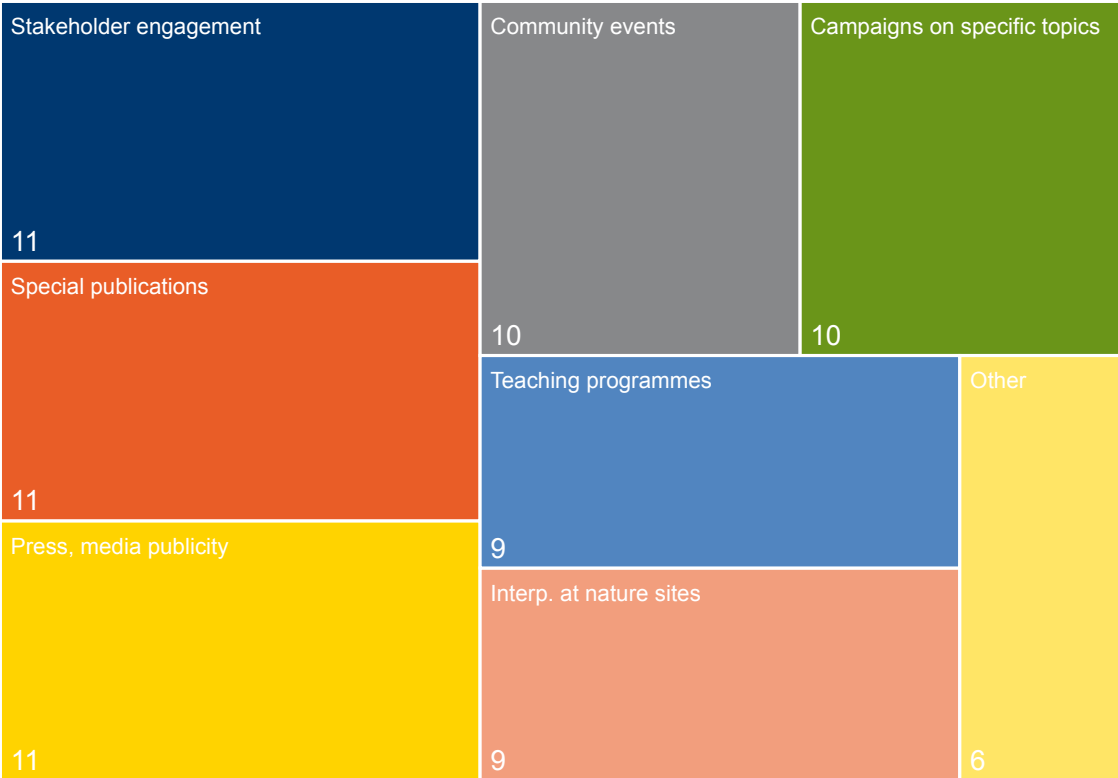
54% have not granted exceptions, where the taking of all Appendix I species is prohibited by national legislation (IV.2).

62% confirmed no flagged vessels engaged outside of national jurisdiction in intentional taking of Appendix I species (IV.4).

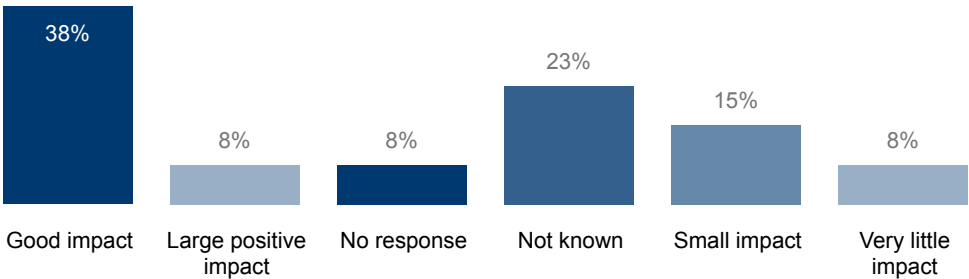


V. Awareness

(V.1) Actions that have increased people's awareness of the value of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems.



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

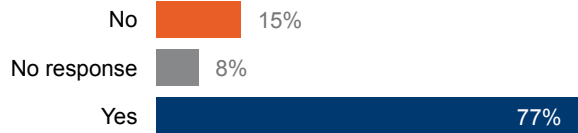


VI. Mainstreaming Migratory Species in other Sectors and Processes

**Non-governmental organizations** primarily develops and implements programmes focused on education, research, awareness and capacity-building. Examples include boat trips as "Floating Classrooms" utilized by Environmental Awareness Group (EAG) in Antigua and Barbuda to develop awareness for habitats utilized by migratory species. In Bolivia, the Grup de Conservacias Flamencos Altoandinos (GCFA) coordinates research, monitoring and management programmes for flamingos between Parties.

**Private Sector** adheres to environmental guidelines and facilitates research and assessments through provision of materials and services. In Ecuador, the Ecuadorian Salt and Chemical Products (Ecuasal CA) supports the management of the conservation of migratory waterbirds in the First Ecuadorian Refuge of Beach Bird Reserves (RHRAP)

(VI.1) Does conservation of migratory species feature in strategies or planning processes relating to development, poverty reduction or livelihoods?



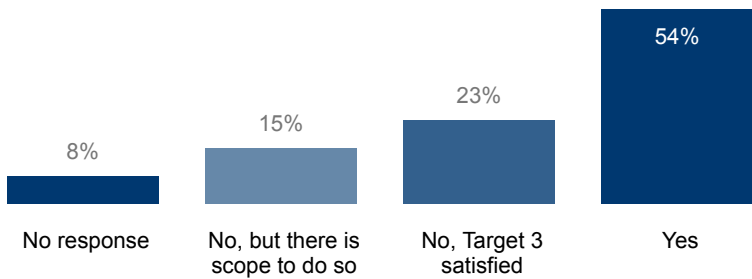
(VI.2) Do the values of migratory species and their habitats feature in other national reporting processes?



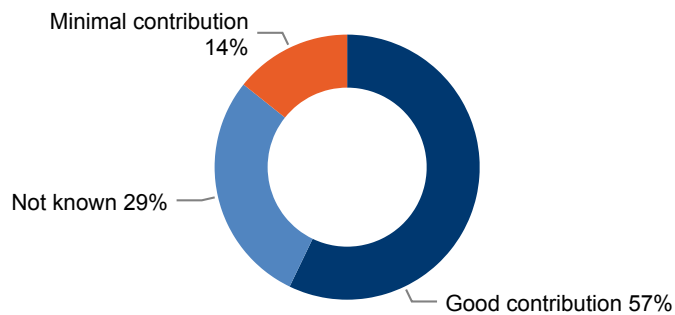
Note: Results represent only those parties which submitted national reports. Percentages are indicative of questions with singular choice, whole numbers indicate that parties may select more than one answer.

## VII. Governance, Policy and Legislative Coherence

(VII.1) Have any governance arrangements affecting migratory species and their migration systems improved?



To what extent have these improvements helped to achieve Target 3 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species?



(VII.3) Do focal points of CMS and other relevant Conventions collaborate to develop coordinated and synergistic approaches?



**77%** adopted legislation, policies, or action plans promoting community involvement in the conservation of CMS species (VII.4).

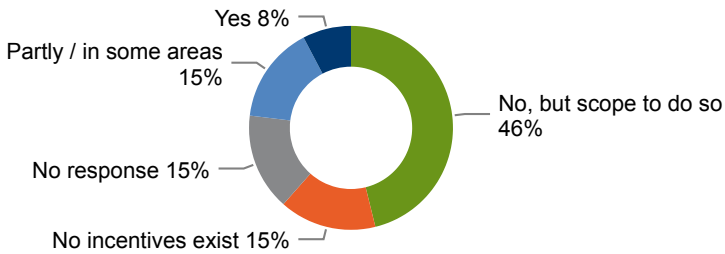
(VII.2) Has any committee or other arrangement for liaison between different sectors/groups been established at national/territorial levels to address CMS implementation issues?

● No ● No response ● Yes

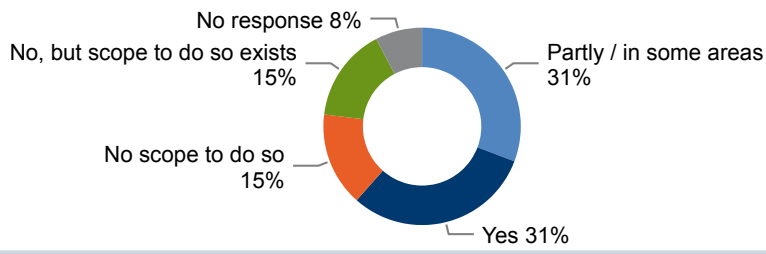


## VIII. Incentives

(VIII.1) Have any harmful incentives been eliminated, phased out or reformed resulting in benefit for migratory species?

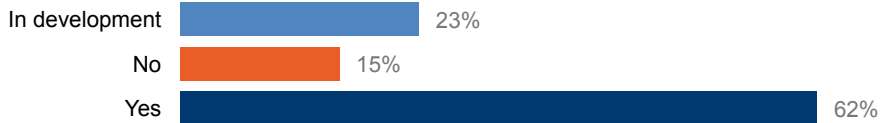


(VIII.2) Has there been development and/or application of positive incentives resulting in benefits for migratory species?



## IX. Sustainable Production and Consumption

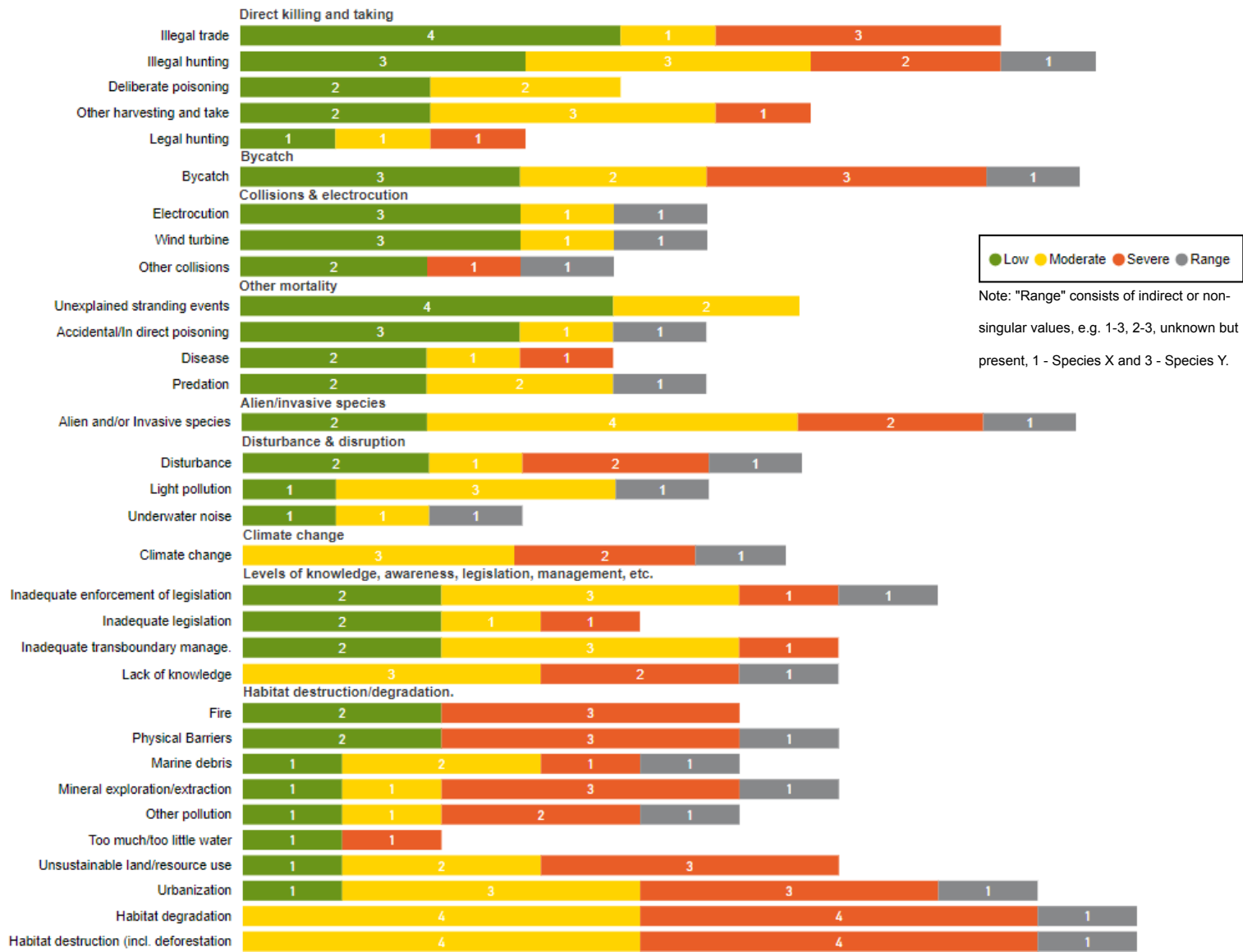
(IX.1) Have plans been implemented/steps taken concerning sustainable production/consumption which are contributing to results defined in SPMS Target 5?



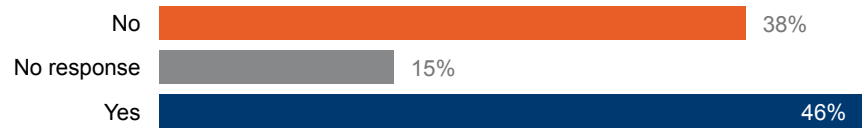
Plans and legislation for sustainability and conservation are common in the region, however, production and consumption-specific responses were limited. Chile has an agency under the Ministry of Environment specifically responsible for implementation of these purposes while others, such as Antigua and Barbuda on commercial fish take monitoring, and the Dominican Republic on whale watching, ensure sustainable population numbers.

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

(X.1) Which of the following pressures on migratory species or their habitats are having an adverse impact on migratory species included in the CMS Appendices?



(X.4) Has new legislation or other domestic measures been adopted in the reporting period in response to CMS Article III(4)(b)?



Significant regional advances are noted in implementation of awareness projects for conservation and protection of species. Many Parties such as Costa Rica, Uruguay and Peru noted increased education and training. Specifically in Uruguay, different methods were implemented for mitigating accidental capture of seabirds, and Peru offered advice and training on the proper handling and release of caught sea turtles. Parties elaborated on structural solutions, such as the installation of red streets lights to reduce hatchlings moving inland in Antigua and Barbuda were noted, while the strengthening of institutional bodies and legislation and better collaboration between institutions and organisations was noted by Bolivia, Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic towards maintenance and monitoring of ecosystem functionality (X.2).

Groups frequently identified as under notable influence from these pressures are **turtles, sharks, raptors, vicuña, whales and dolphins.**

XI. Conservation Status of Migratory Species

Taxonomic Group	No. of Parties		No. of Taxa	
	Status Improved	Status Deteriorated	Status Improved	Status Deteriorated
Terrestrial Mammals (excluding bats)	0	0	0	0
Aquatic Mammals	0	0	0	0
Bats	0	0	0	0
Birds	0	2	0	2
Reptiles	0	0	0	0
Fish	0	0	0	0
Insects	0	0	0	0

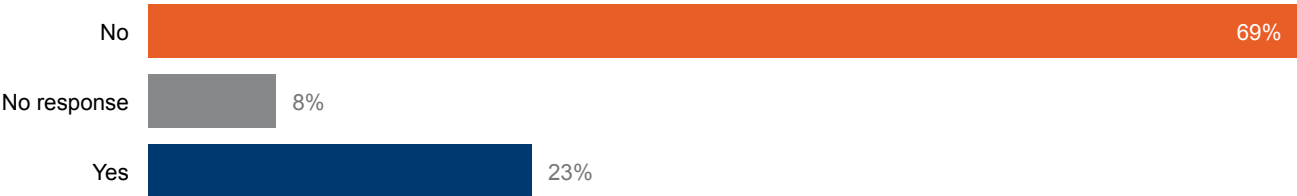
Note: Table represents change in conservation status and in population.

XII. Cooperating to Conserve Migration Systems



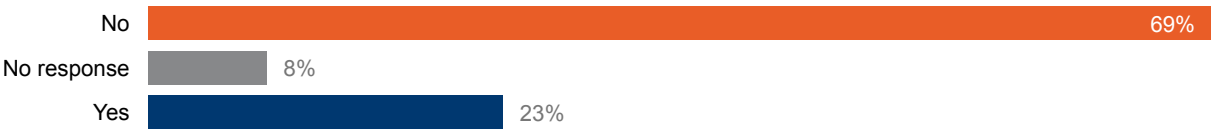
Have not implemented concerted actions under CMS to address needs of relevant migratory species (XII.3).

(XII.4) Have steps been taken which have contributed to achieving the results defined in Target 9 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species?

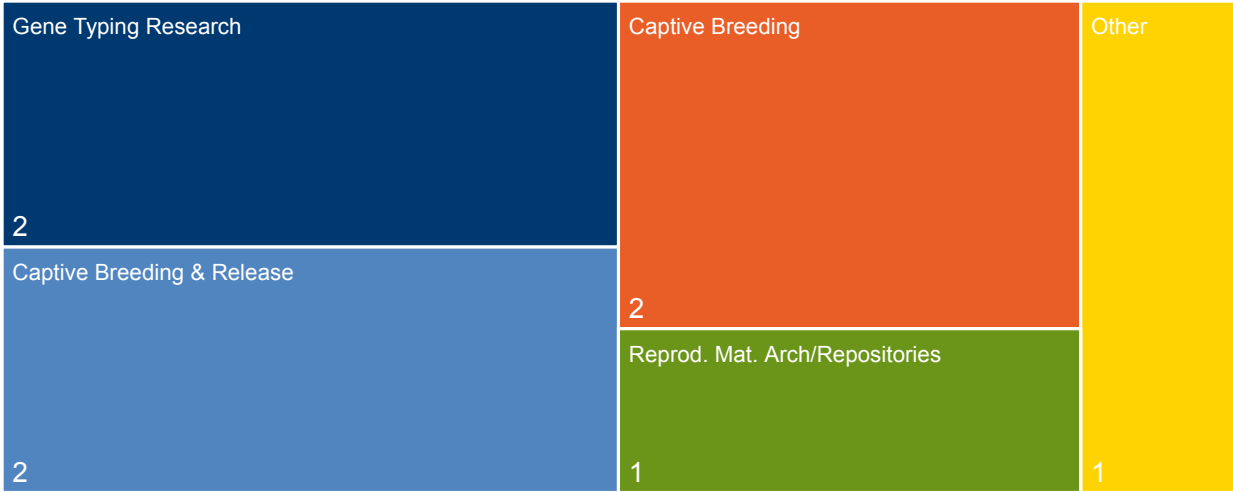


XV. Safeguarding Genetic Diversity

(XV.1) Are strategies of relevance to migratory species being developed or implemented to minimize genetic erosion of biodiversity?



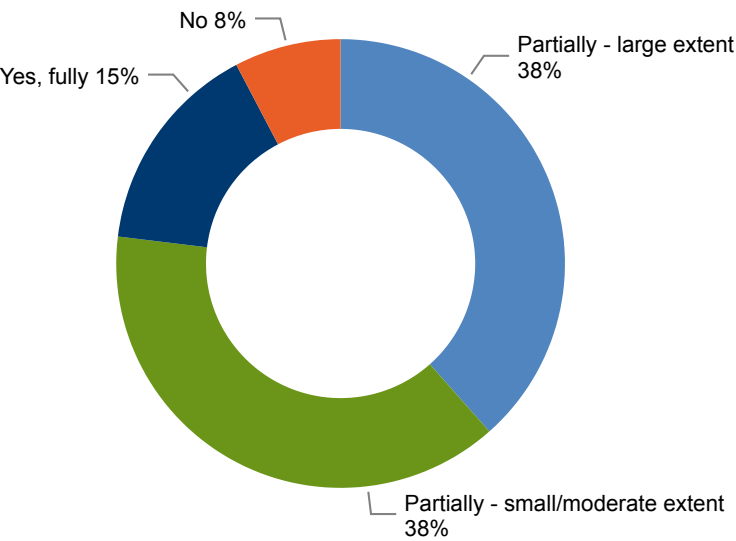
Relevant Strategies



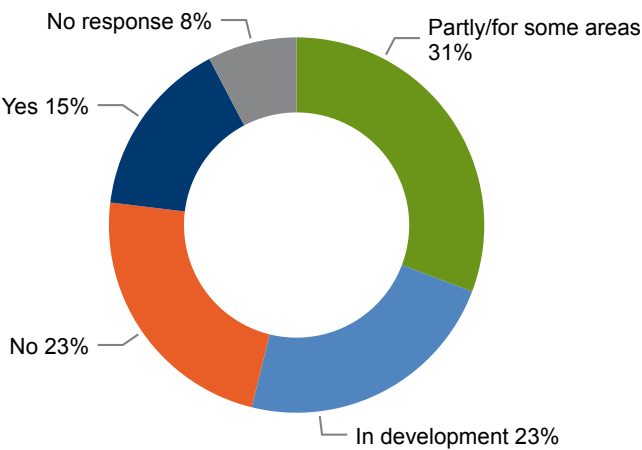
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XIII. Area-Based Conservation Measures

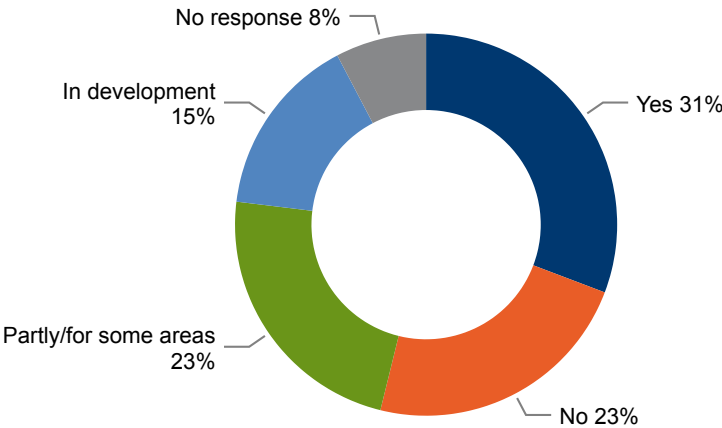
(XIII.1) Have critical habitats and sites for migratory species been identified?



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



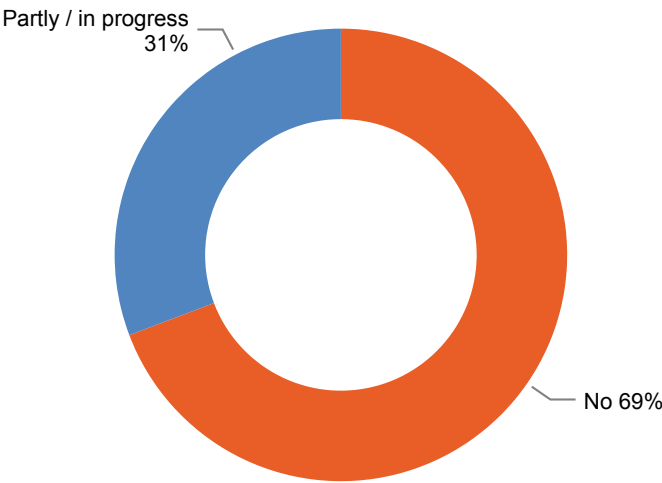
(XIII.4) In respect of protected areas that are important for migratory species, have any assessments of management effectiveness been undertaken in the reporting period?



**67%** implement area-based conservation measures that benefit migratory species beyond just Protected Areas (XIII.5).

XIV. Ecosystem Services

(XIV.1) Has any assessment of ecosystem services associated with migratory species been undertaken since the adoption of the SPMS in 2014?



(XIII.3) Has any new legislation or other domestic measures in response to CMS Article III(4)(a) been adopted?





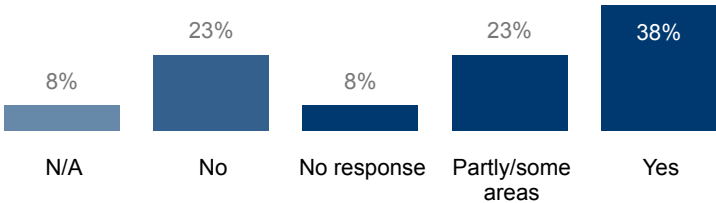
XVI. National Biodiversity Strategies and Actions Plans

**77%** prioritize conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats, or migratory systems is explicitly addressed by in the national biodiversity strategy or action plans (XVI.1).

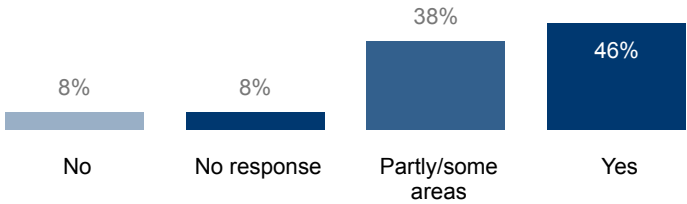
Strategy/actions plans and national targets exist throughout the region with conservation of species and biodiversity, in general, forming the foundations of goals and targets. Although migratory species are generally noted as part of these plans, some documents specifically indicate migratory species, such as Brazil's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan which contains specific actions for implementation of CMS.

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

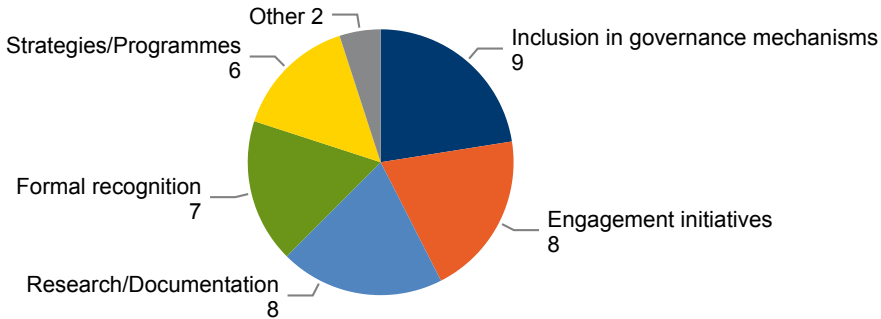
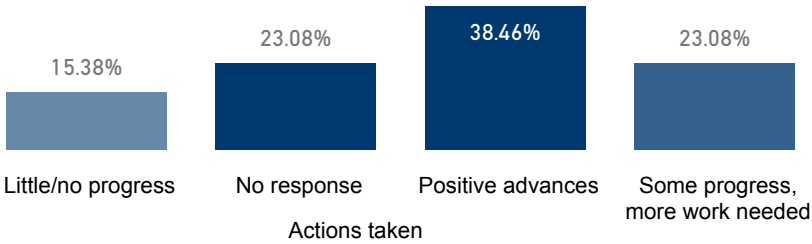
(XVII.1) Have actions been taken to foster consideration for the indigenous/local knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to conservation/sustainable-use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?



(XVII.2) Have actions been taken to foster effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?



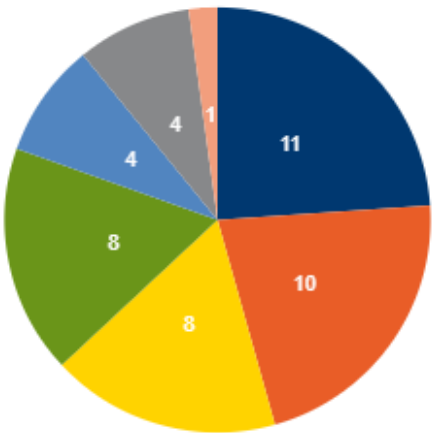
(XVII.3) Ranked progress since the previous report to achieve target 14 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species.



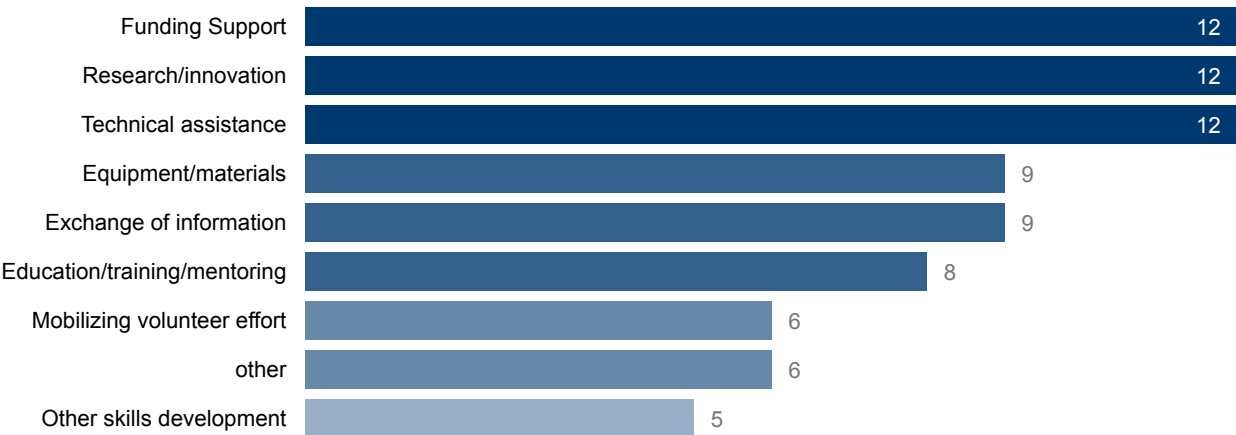
XVIII. Knowledge, Data and Capacity-Building

(XVIII.1) Steps taken contributing to achieving Target 15 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species

- Public awareness campaigns
- Knowledge/data-sharing initiatives
- Capacity building
- Education campaigns in schools
- Capacity assessments/gap analyses
- Policy level agreements on research priorities
- No steps taken
- Other



(XVIII.3) What assistance is required to build capacity to implement CMS obligations and Resolutions?

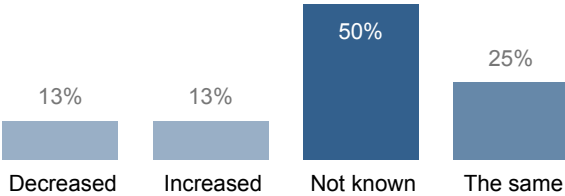


XIX. Resource Mobilization

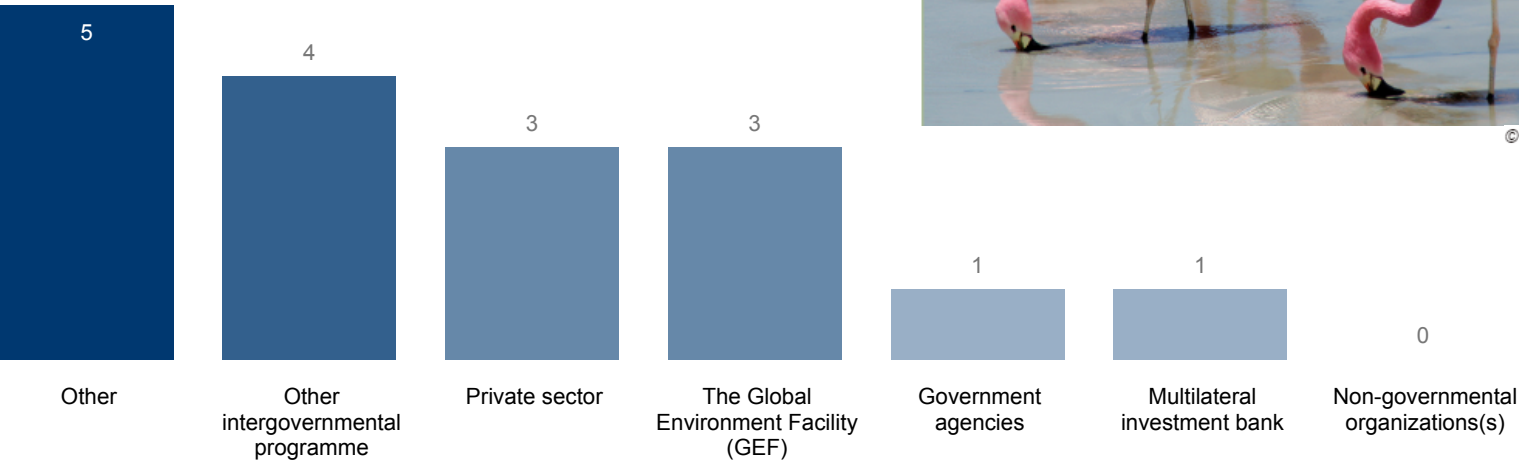


(XIX.2) Have financial or other resources been recieved specifically benefitting migratory species?  
● No ● No response ● Yes

Overall levels of resourcing concerned compared to those in the previous reporting period for Parties which have recived funding.



Source of recieved financial or other resources



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**75%** made financial or other resources available for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species within their country (XIX.1).

Overall levels of resourcing concerns compared to those in the previous reporting period.

