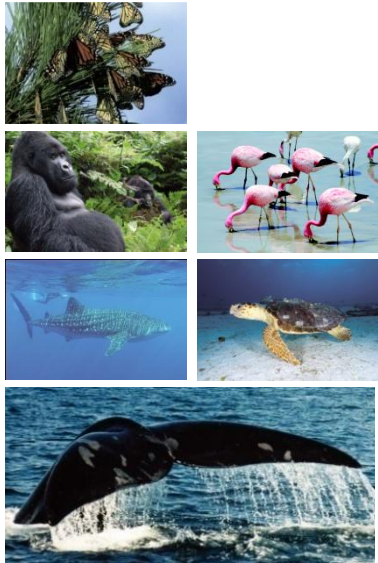


CMS Report to Raptors MOS2



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Introduction

- This presentation includes an overview of resolutions adopted at COP11 that have an impact or are relevant for the Raptors MOU and MOS2
- Likewise, MOS2 may be able to significantly contribute to the implementation of some of these resolutions, with a special focus on birds of prey
- The aim is to achieve maximum synergies between CMS and the Raptors MOU and benefit from collaboration on implementing the overlapping resolutions

Cross-cutting issues

- Strategic Plan for Migratory Species
- Invasive alien species
- Concerted and cooperative actions
- Ecological networks
- Climate change and migratory species
- **Renewable energy and migratory species**



Res 11.27 on Renewable Energy and Migratory Species

- Takes note of the CMS/IRENA Guidelines on Renewable Energy Technologies and Migratory Species, which summarizes knowledge of actual and possible effects of renewable energy installations on migratory species
- Recognizes the need for closer cooperation and synergetic implementation amongst the CMS Family, other MEAs and relevant national and international stakeholders of decisions and guidelines to reconcile energy sector developments with migratory species conservation needs



Res 11.27 on Renewable Energy and Migratory Species

- Establishes a multi-stakeholder Energy Task Force to work in conjunction with the Secretariats of AEWA, the Raptors MOU and other relevant bodies and to assist Signatories fulfil their obligations with regard to avoiding or mitigating possible negative impacts
- The Task Force covers the issues of power line impacts and impacts of renewable energy technology deployments (wind, solar, etc)



Res 11.27 on Renewable Energy and Migratory Species

- The TF is currently being established and its work will be facilitated by a Coordinator for which funding from Germany has been secured for 3 years. The Coordinator will be based at BirdLife International in the UK and the first meeting of the TF is foreseen in 2016, most likely in Kenya
- The Peregrine Fund is a key partner in this TF given the work they are doing on energy and birds of prey in Africa, especially in relation with the USAID Power Africa initiative

Avian Resolutions adopted in Quito (COP11)

- Landbirds: an Action Plan for Africa and Eurasia
- Taxonomy: new reference adopted (BLI/Handbook Birds of the World)
- World Migratory Bird Day
- Saker Falcon Action Plan
- Flyways: a Global POW and an Americas Flyways Framework
- Poisoning: Guidelines to prevent bird poisoning adopted
- IKB: Resolution adopted and Task Force established





Res 11.14 on a POW on Migratory Birds and Flyways

- The purpose of the POW is to identify and promote implementation of activities that will effectively contribute to an improvement in the status of migratory birds worldwide
- The Raptors MOU is quoted throughout the POW and there are numerous activities that are relevant for birds of prey, for example, Action 3 proposes the identification of internationally important sites for migratory birds



Res 11.14 on a POW on Migratory Birds and Flyways

- One item which is particularly relevant is Action 9 of the POW, which proposes the development, adoption and implementation of an Action Plan for all African-Eurasian Vultures (except the Palm Nut Vulture) via the Raptors MOU
- The AP should be ready for adoption at COP 12 (November 2017) and should be developed in conjunction with BirdLife International, relevant IUCN/SSC Specialist Groups and other stakeholders. A working group will be established to develop the plan



Res 11.15 on Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds

- The Resolution recalls that the Raptors MOU includes many African-Eurasian migratory raptors with an unfavourable conservation status at a regional and/or global level as a result of poisoning
- Adopts the “Guidelines to Prevent the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds”, 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



Res 11.15 on Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds

- The poisoning areas addressed by the Guidelines include:
 - Insecticides
 - Rodenticides
 - Poison bait
 - Veterinary drugs (Diclofenac)
 - Lead ammunition
- The Preventing Poisoning Working Group is extended until 2017 with a focus on monitoring the implementation of the Guidelines

Poison-bait

- Prohibit the use of poison-bait for predator control for livestock protection and game management and create or improve enforcement legislation, through deterrent mechanisms and infringement penalties
- Restriction of access to highly toxic substances, with human-wildlife conflict resolved via multi-stakeholder fora

Diclofenac

- Prohibit the use of veterinary diclofenac for the treatment of livestock and substitute with readily available safe alternatives, such as meloxicam
- Undertake mandatory safety-testing of all new veterinary pharmaceuticals for risks to scavenging birds before market authorization is granted
- A letter from the CMS Executive Secretary has recently been sent to the EU Commissioner on Health and Food Safety requesting a ban on the licensing of Diclofenac in the EU

Poisoning

- The Resolution invites Signatories of CMS Family instruments to identify within flyways, those geographical areas where poisoning is causing significant migratory bird mortality, and address these as a matter of priority applying the Guidelines as appropriate

Regional Workshop

- A joint CMS, AEWA and Raptors MOU workshop on bird poisoning in the Southern African region took place the 24 August 2015 in Cape Town, back to back with the AEWA pre-MOP6
- Representatives from 10 countries attended and discussed a draft Implementation Plan for the CMS Guidelines in the region. The workshop was funded by the EU



Resolution 11.16 on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds

- The Resolution acknowledges that IKB still represents an important factor against the achievement and maintenance of the favourable conservation status of bird populations in all major flyways
- Welcomes the synergies on actions to prevent illegal killing created between CMS, the Bern Convention, the EU, AEWA and the Raptors MOU



Resolution 11.16 on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds

- The Resolution focusses on the Mediterranean region and creates an Intergovernmental Task Force to Address IKB in conjunction with the Secretariats of AEWA, the Raptors MOU and relevant stakeholders
- The role of the Task Force is to facilitate concerted efforts and procedures to combat illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds in the Mediterranean Region

Illegal killing

- The Resolution requests the Task Force to encourage monitoring of the trends in illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds using comparable methodologies internationally
- And to facilitate the exchange of best practice experience in combating these activities, especially between particular trouble spots around the globe, building on the experience gained in the Mediterranean



Resolution 11.16 on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds

- The TF is currently being established and the CMS Secretariat is in the process of appointing a Coordinator. The first meeting of the TF is foreseen around April 2016. The whole process is funded by the EU through a 3 year grant

Thank you

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