



**CONVENTION ON
MIGRATORY
SPECIES**

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**PROGRAMME OF WORK 2017-2020
FOR THE CMS PREVENTING POISONING WORKING GROUP**

(Prepared by the CMS Preventing Poisoning Working Group)

Summary:

As requested in its Terms of Reference adopted with CMS Resolution 11.15, the Inter-sessional CMS Preventing Poisoning Working Group set its priorities by elaborating its Programme of Work 2017-2020.

The related draft resolution and decisions are available in UNEP/CMS/COP12/Doc.24.1.3/Rev.2

PROGRAMME OF WORK 2017-2020 FOR THE CMS PREVENTING POISONING WORKING GROUP

Introduction

1. During its 2nd Meeting, which took place on 19 to 21 February 2017 in Toledo (Spain), the Preventing Poisoning Working Group of CMS elaborated its Programme of Work (POW) and set therein its priorities for the inter-sessional period 2017-2020. The priority actions in this POW are based on obligations, requests and recommendations resulting from CMS Resolution 11.15 and the Guidelines to Prevent the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds, which were adopted by the same Resolution at CMS COP11 in Quito, Ecuador, in 2014.
2. Poisoning of birds comprises several overarching issues and the implementation of the POW requires cooperation among governments, international organizations, law enforcement agencies, local communities, the responsible stakeholders and nature conservation NGOs, including agricultural, chemical and pharmaceutical companies, ammunition manufacturers and hunting associations, to maximize impact.
3. The present POW supports the adoption of a full and proactive role at national level in preventing and minimizing the risk of poisoning to migratory birds, supported by international exchange of experience and cooperation as appropriate.
4. This POW contributes to the achievement of:
 - a. the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)¹ particularly goal 15 related to biodiversity;
 - b. the Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity 2011-2020, and its Aichi targets, particularly Target 12²;
 - c. the CMS Strategic Plan 2015-2023
 - d. the CMS Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways adopted through Resolution 11.14.
 - e. the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (COM (2011) 244) and in particular its target 1 “Fully implement the Birds and Habitats Directives”;
5. The POW is divided into the following main thematic work areas:
 1. Overarching issues
 2. Prevent risk to birds from insecticides used to protect crops

¹ <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/biodiversity/>

² Aichi Target 12: By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.

3. Prevent risk from rodenticides used to protect crops
4. Prevent risk from poison-baits used for predator control and harvesting
5. Prevent risk from veterinary pharmaceuticals used to treat livestock
6. Prevent risk from lead ammunition, fishing weights and other sources of lead

It must be noted that Thematic Area 6 on lead ammunition, fishing weights and other sources of lead is still provisional and will be completed once the foreseen Lead Task Force is established and becomes operative.

4. The responsible bodies specified are not an exhaustive list, remaining open to include additional ones as necessary.
5. The budget estimates are only indicative and subject to the relevant fundraising to implement these activities. Voluntary contributions are invited and will be necessary to realize the implementation of this POW.
6. The implementation of the POW will require coordination. Funds will be needed to cover the costs of a Coordinator for the Working Group.
7. Progress on implementation of the POW will be monitored at least every three years.

ACRONYMS

AEMLAP	African Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan
AEWA	African Eurasian Waterbird Agreement
AR	Anticoagulant Rodenticides
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
COM	Communication
COP	Conference of the Parties
EU	European Union
FACE	European Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
LTF	Lead Task Force
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAP	National Action Plan
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSAID	Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs
PMB	Poisoning of Migratory Birds
POW	Programme of Work
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SGAR	Second Generation Anticoagulant Rodenticides

TBD	To be developed
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
VWG	Vulture Working Group
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

PROGRAMME OF WORK 2017-2020 MATRIX

Thematic Area	Objective	Action	Target / Indicator	Scope + Responsible bodies	Budget (in euro)	Timeline (2017-20)	Priority (Core / High)
1. Over-arching and cross-cutting issues	1.1. Encourage the development of National Strategies / Action Plans (NAPs) to address PMB	1.1.1. Elaborate NAPs for preventing and minimizing PMB as outcomes of national workshops involving all key stakeholders to agree priority measures addressing PMB	NAPs are developed as a framework for implementation in all countries, based on a comprehensive national assessment of PMB	National authorities, law enforcement authorities, relevant stakeholders	30,000 per workshop	2017-20	Core
		1.1.2 Integrate NAPs into NBSAPs and associated implementation mechanisms					
	1.2. Organize regional workshops to address PMB in geographic areas where the problem is eminently acute	1.2.1. Prioritize application of measures in this POW in problem areas to assist developing appropriate regional solutions	Four regional workshops organized in: Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East	National authorities, CMS Secretariat, relevant stakeholders	50,000 per workshop	2017-20	High
	1.3 Define division of labour and identify	1.3.1 Evaluate risks and actions for each poisoning	TOR of PPWG and Vulture Working Group (VWG) clearly	PPWG, VWG, CMS Secretariat, Raptors MOU; related academic			

Thematic Area	Objective	Action	Target / Indicator	Scope + Responsible bodies	Budget (in euro)	Timeline (2017-20)	Priority (Core / High)
	synergies between PPWG and Vulture Working Group	source in general and for vultures in particular	identified; Specific initiatives of VWG regarding poisoning of vultures determined	and NGO experts			
2. Prevent risk to birds from insecticides and related substances used to protect crops	2.1. Substitute insecticides, and related substances including acaricides and nematicides of high risk to birds with safe alternatives; promote “green” pesticides according to the needs of specific regions	2.1.1 Commission a desk study to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. list the substances of high risk to migratory birds in each region (taking into account long-lasting effects of substances in the environment) ii. propose safe alternatives iii. indicate gaps in information 	Pesticides with high risk to birds will no longer be in use. Considering: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Climate ii. Main Crop iii. Irrigation System Species type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Waterbirds ii. Landbirds iii. Seabirds (migratory or endemic); 	Global Collaborative with the likes of FAO, WHO, Rotterdam, Basel and Stockholm Conventions. Guidance of European Food Safety Agency and IUCN Specialist Groups;	Funding dependent, or could be undertaken for priority regions as funding becomes available but methods must be comparable between regions	2017-20	Core
		2.1.2 Liaise with governments, companies and the Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry to implement the results of the study to promote and incentivize environmentally friendly	See 2.1.1	National governments and authorities, producer companies and suppliers, Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (particularly North American & EU entities),	Research budget of producer companies		

Thematic Area	Objective	Action	Target / Indicator	Scope + Responsible bodies	Budget (in euro)	Timeline (2017-20)	Priority (Core / High)
		insecticides, pheromones and semiochemicals; setting suitable insecticide standard for each region		related academics and NGOs.			
		2.1.3 Promote alternatives (incl. pesticidal plants) for toxic synthetic insecticides as outcomes of workshops in sensitive areas	Workshops in sensitive areas successfully organized and outcomes positively evaluated	Neem tree <i>Azadirachta indica</i> and other alternative pesticidal plant experts/PANs, national authorities, CMS Secretariat, relevant stakeholders.	30,000 per workshop	2017-20	High
	2.2 Improve global governance and risk assessment	2.2.1 Liaise with the Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions to develop mandatory decision-making criteria that consider the risk to migratory birds and are equal to other criteria when evaluating proposals	Standardized risk assessment under mandatory consideration of specific risk of pesticides to migratory birds	UN, International Conventions, protocols and WTO CMS Secretariat, Parties to CMS, Rotterdam Convention, stakeholders	Global management	2017-20	Core
		2.2.2 Improve efficient and active enforcement of	Regional workshops in related developing countries (e.g.	National authorities, law enforcement authorities,	See 2.1.3	2017-20	High

Thematic Area	Objective	Action	Target / Indicator	Scope + Responsible bodies	Budget (in euro)	Timeline (2017-20)	Priority (Core / High)
		existing bans on insecticides as the outcome of regional workshops in developing countries	MENA region) successfully organized and positively evaluated; Two special Focal Points (Iran/other Middle-East countries and Nairobi) to monitor implementation and long lasting compliance.	relevant stakeholders. CMS Secretariat, Other UN sections/ Secretariat(s) specialized in enforcement issues, environmental guards and police			
		2.2.3 Promote regulation and control of pesticide production and supply towards adoption of biodiversity-friendly and sustainable criteria					
		2.2.4 Standardize risk assessment globally for regulatory purposes					
		2.2.5 Follow UN Global Harmonization System (GHS)					

Thematic Area	Objective	Action	Target / Indicator	Scope + Responsible bodies	Budget (in euro)	Timeline (2017-20)	Priority (Core / High)
	2.3 Identify local risk hot spots and work with local stakeholders to reduce risk	2.3.1 Identify local risk hotspots: (i) literature reviews, (ii) expert consultation (iii) bird tracking and monitoring (iv) survey local pesticide markets and use by farmers (v) map pesticide use against vulnerable bird populations	Number and location of local risk hot spots identified Scientifically safe replicated bioassays conducted Regional maps prepared, and sensitive junctions of wetlands and agricultural areas identified	Local NGOs, experts of the Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, legal and illegal users of insecticides, connected to companies, local farmers, local authorities, media, other stakeholders.		2017-20	High
2.3.2 Identify connections of water bodies on agricultural land, particularly rice fields to other wetlands/bird habitats							
2.3.3 Raise awareness by (i) education programmes for farmers (ii) supporting alliances of farmers who		Local awareness campaign programmes and local network for farmers established					

Thematic Area	Objective	Action	Target / Indicator	Scope + Responsible bodies	Budget (in euro)	Timeline (2017-20)	Priority (Core / High)
		implement good practice successfully (iii) media campaigns					
	2.4. Adopt Integrated Pest Management (IPM) at national level and provide incentives to farmers	2.4.1 Use existing certification schemes to enable consumers to identify goods produced under IPM/biological pest control standards (incl. third-party labelling)		National or international IPM experts, Local authorities, farmers, Neem tree experts, consumers		2017-20	Medium
		2.4.2 Conduct workshops and training programmes on national and regional level (i) for farmers on IPM and organic farming. (ii) for officials, lecturers and teachers on the value of IPM and organic farming for sustainability to promote public support for incentives for IPM	National or regional workshops successfully organized and positively evaluated Education programme structure established Incentive system for IPM and organic farming established				

Thematic Area	Objective	Action	Target / Indicator	Scope + Responsible bodies	Budget (in euro)	Timeline (2017-20)	Priority (Core / High)
		2.4.3. Establish quotas on pesticide use	Quotas on pesticide use established				
	2.5 Promote the “green” market for pesticides	2.5.1 Identify countries which have the highest export and import of “green” products	Number of countries which adopt green market practices increased	Global management; UN, International Conventions, protocols and WTO		2017-20	Core
		2.5.2 Promote agricultural policies for “green” pesticides.					
3. Prevent risk from rodenticides used to protect crops	3.1. Restrict/ban the use of second-generation anticoagulant rodenticides (SGARs) in open field agriculture	3.1.1 Restrict use of SGARs in all open field agricultural areas, promote knowledge of environmental risk of SGARs and, where practicable, promote use of alternatives such as FGARs and non-chemical control methods and importance of IPM strategies, including approaches to co-ordinate cropping and rodent control	<p>Reduced prevalence and concentrations of SGARs in birds of prey;</p> <p>Workshops on awareness of risks presented by all chemical methods of rodent control and their risk hierarchy, methods of safe use and application of best practice in all levels of country/ province/local successfully organized and positively evaluated</p>	<p>National authorities, law enforcement authorities, relevant stakeholders. CMS Secretariat</p> <p>In two levels; experts of the Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry</p>	75,000	2017-20	High

Thematic Area	Objective	Action	Target / Indicator	Scope + Responsible bodies	Budget (in euro)	Timeline (2017-20)	Priority (Core / High)
		effort over large areas; Measure: Workshops on awareness of risks presented by all chemical methods of rodent control and their risk hierarchy, methods of safe use and application of best practice at national and local level.					
	3.2 Use best practice management of to reduce the risk of rodent outbreaks, and manage increasing rodent populations minimizing use of second-generation anticoagulants	3.2.1 Implement best practice guidelines (treatment and timing, monitoring and evaluation, information sharing) for rodent control in open agricultural areas for developing countries as outcome of workshops and training for farmers	Workshops and trainings on best practice and alternatives successfully organized and positively evaluated	National authorities, farmers, conservation NGOs, National Park authorities, wildlife research institutions environmental guards and wildlife rangers		2017-20	High
		3.2.2. When ARs are used, design	Reduced prevalence and				

Thematic Area	Objective	Action	Target / Indicator	Scope + Responsible bodies	Budget (in euro)	Timeline (2017-20)	Priority (Core / High)
		control programmes according to risk mitigation techniques ³ to minimize the risk of affecting non-target species, natural predators and other desirable wildlife (most selective methods, bait stations, bait and carcass removal; considering producer information)	concentrations of ARs in birds of prey; economic evaluation of the damage				
		3.2.3 Identify and avoid agricultural practices that favor rodent outbreaks					
		3.2.4 Develop research strategy to identify information gaps on costs and efficiency of alternative methods					
		3.2.4 Maintain (or enhance,	Predator (both specialists and				

Thematic Area	Objective	Action	Target / Indicator	Scope + Responsible bodies	Budget (in euro)	Timeline (2017-20)	Priority (Core / High)
		when depleted) natural predation (i.e. only native predators);	generalists) abundance				
4. Prevent risk from poison-baits used for predator control and harvesting	4.1. Identify scale and reasons of poison-baits use	4.1.1. Propose guidelines information (variables) to be included in national databases	Offer a template Number of national databases established based on suggested template	CMS Parties. relevant national authorities and stakeholders	5,000	October 2018	Core
		4.1.2 List toxic 'substances' (chemical name, trade names and source countries) used as illegal poison baits by country (black list) and their approved legal uses, if any	List of toxic substances published	CMS parties. National relevant authorities and stakeholders	CMS	October 2018	Core
		4.1.3. Develop research strategy including gathering info on gaps at regional level (N Africa), in cooperation with veterinary toxicology laboratories in developing countries	Research strategy	Scope on N Africa (CMS); toxicologist and veterinaries in related countries	CMS, research institutions, experts of the Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry	By 2019	4.1.3. High
	4.2 Resolve the conflict	4.2.1. Review and propose	Acceptance by national	National authorities,	Project by CMS	By 2019	High

Thematic Area	Objective	Action	Target / Indicator	Scope + Responsible bodies	Budget (in euro)	Timeline (2017-20)	Priority (Core / High)
	between people and wildlife	best practice and lessons learnt in minimizing conflicts for hunting and livestock management	governments	environmental guards and environmental experts			
		4.2.2. Raise awareness on successful case studies in best practices (i) in livestock management (ii) in crop management and make recommendations and offer training at national scale for both	Publish info materials and disseminate		5,000 (consultancy) CMS	By 2020	High
		4.2.3. Prepare recommendations for feral dog control campaigns where vultures have been decimated				2020	High
	4.3 Develop and disseminate good practice for predator control and enforcement	4.3.1. Raise awareness on successful case studies in best practices in predator	Guidelines/manual publication	CMS Parties, governments	5,000 to 10,000	2018	High

Thematic Area	Objective	Action	Target / Indicator	Scope + Responsible bodies	Budget (in euro)	Timeline (2017-20)	Priority (Core / High)
		management					
	4.4 Enhanced enforcement and deterrence mechanisms relating to the use of poison-baits	4.4.1 Promote training of enforcement officers	Document production; courses on enforcement and criminal investigations successfully organized and positively evaluated	CMS Parties. national authorities, law enforcement authorities and NGOs, SEO/BirdLife	Small consultancy (5,000 to 10,000)	2018	High
	4.5 Restriction of access to highly toxic substances	4.5.1 Promote issuance and improvement of legislation to limit the access to highly toxic substances only to accredited and trained professionals	Document production	National authorities, law enforcement authorities	Consultancy	2019	Medium
	4.6 Increase awareness on public health risk	4.6.1. Recommend education campaigns for both the general public and target groups in specific risk areas	Document production	Sub-Saharan Africa, SE Asia	Consultancy	2018	Core
5. Prevent risk from veterinary pharmaceuticals used to treat livestock	5.1. Enhance surveillance of ungulate carcasses in high risk areas for diclofenac use and	5.1.1 Conduct workshops and training	Document production	Veterinary associations globally + companies + governments, Vulture Working Group	CMS	Early 2019	Core
		5.1.2 Encourage mandatory safety testing including multi-	Workshops successfully organized and positively				

Thematic Area	Objective	Action	Target / Indicator	Scope + Responsible bodies	Budget (in euro)	Timeline (2017-20)	Priority (Core / High)
	develop vulture safe zones	species in-vitro testing	evaluated				
	5.2 Eradicate the use of harmful NSAIDs, particularly veterinary diclofenac and flunixin	5.2.1 Promote creation and improvement of legislation prohibiting the use of veterinary diclofenac, particularly in MENA countries,	Document production, NSAIDs banned	National governments, enforcement authorities veterinary services, veterinary drugs suppliers, veterinarians, livestock breeders			
5.2.2. Promote public relations among veterinarians and livestock breeders							
5.2.3 Promote enforcement of ban of veterinary diclofenac							
5.2.4 Promote further research on safe alternatives							
	5.3 Raise awareness on safe alternatives such as meloxicam and voluntary mechanisms	5.3.1 Promote wide awareness and training	Document production Workshops successfully organized and positively evaluated	Livestock breeders national governments and authorities, veterinary services, veterinary drugs suppliers,			
	5.4 Prevent scavenging	5.4.1 Sanitation of NSAIDs-	1) mortality of vultures from	National authorities,		2017-2020	High

Thematic Area	Objective	Action	Target / Indicator	Scope + Responsible bodies	Budget (in euro)	Timeline (2017-20)	Priority (Core / High)
	birds access to livestock treated with dangerous NSAIDs	treated dead animals	gout; 2) availability of carcasses treated with dangerous NSAIDs; 3) Quantities of Meloxicam usage and users (and vice versa for the users of dangerous NSAIDs)	veterinary services, veterinary drugs suppliers, veterinarians, livestock breeders, environmental guards, relevant stakeholders.			
	5.5 Develop/promote methods to reduce the likelihood of illegal use of human pharmaceuticals	5.5.1 Promote diclofenac vial size reduction	Document production	Ministry of Health/ Environment, producer and supplier companies, pharmacies, consumers			
5.5.2 Promote label “not for veterinary use”		vial size reduced; labelling and reporting mechanisms established					
5.5.3 Facilitate introduction of mandatory reporting mechanisms							
6. Prevent risk from lead ammunition and fishing weights	6.1. Facilitate the implementation of Resolution 11.15 as it relates to the risk of lead poisoning to migratory birds	6.1.1. Lead Task Force (LTF) to support Contracting Parties (and Range States and others as appropriate) to implement CMS adopted Resolution 11.15 by applying the repertoire of measures	To be developed by the Lead Task Force (= TBD)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

Thematic Area	Objective	Action	Target / Indicator	Scope + Responsible bodies	Budget (in euro)	Timeline (2017-20)	Priority (Core / High)
		recommended by the adopted Guidelines to Prevent the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds as well as other appropriate measures. This support by the LTF will include: a) Develop and disseminate simple, user-friendly, guidance on how to undertake risk assessments both at various scales, and addressing approaches to national data paucity through the use and interpretation of published data and information from common risk situations (similar species, similar ecologies and similar habitats) using scientific norms					
		b) Develop	To be developed	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

Thematic Area	Objective	Action	Target / Indicator	Scope + Responsible bodies	Budget (in euro)	Timeline (2017-20)	Priority (Core / High)
		simple guidance on preparation of responses - including national work plans - to respond to the issues raised by risk assessments prioritizing responses proportional to risk level	by the Lead Task Force (= TBD)				
		c) Develop guidance for Contracting Parties on mechanisms for monitoring the impacts of lead poisoning on migratory birds and impact of measures to reduce poisoning	To be developed by the LTF	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		d) Prepare guidance for Contracting Parties on how to prepare national communications strategies jointly with relevant national	To be developed by the LTF	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

Thematic Area	Objective	Action	Target / Indicator	Scope + Responsible bodies	Budget (in euro)	Timeline (2017-20)	Priority (Core / High)
		stakeholder groups					
		e) Summarize for Contracting Parties the international experience of policy responses and enforceability issues	To be developed by the LTF	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		f) Facilitate exchange of relevant experiences and initiatives between conservation practitioners, hunting, sport shooting, fishing, and other relevant stakeholders at all appropriate scales, including information exchange between practitioners for experiences and technological developments in non-toxic alternatives	To be developed by the LTF	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		g) Provide advice to	To be developed by the LTF	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

Thematic Area	Objective	Action	Target / Indicator	Scope + Responsible bodies	Budget (in euro)	Timeline (2017-20)	Priority (Core / High)
		Contracting Parties and others on techniques to manage habitats which are already heavily contaminated with lead					
		h) Prepare a focused questionnaire to gather relevant information on implementation of Resolution 11.15 from Contracting Parties and others in particular with regard to the risk of lead poisoning to migratory birds	To be developed by the LTF	TBD	TBD	After COP 12	TBD
	6.2. Determine work plan and set and implement priorities, including prioritizing actions on different sources of lead	6.2.1. LTF to maintain a rolling work plan	To be developed by the LTF	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

Thematic Area	Objective	Action	Target / Indicator	Scope + Responsible bodies	Budget (in euro)	Timeline (2017-20)	Priority (Core / High)
	6.3. Keep the CMS Guidelines to Prevent the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds related to lead actively under review in context of new research findings and other relevant information and report relevant developments to the CMS Scientific Council via the PPWG	6.3.1. Develop risk assessment guidance (Action 6.1.1a above)	To be developed by the LTF	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		6.3.2. Collate and disseminate periodic overviews of information on policy responses, enforcement issues and other initiatives by countries and others, including periodic requests to Contracting Parties and others (including but not restricted to Action 6.1.1h)					
	6.4. Assist in resource mobilization for priority actions	6.4.1. Work with CMS Secretariat to support the work of the LTF by encouraging financial support	To be developed by the LTF	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

Thematic Area	Objective	Action	Target / Indicator	Scope + Responsible bodies	Budget (in euro)	Timeline (2017-20)	Priority (Core / High)
		from Contracting Parties and Range States; donors, foundations and third parties; stakeholders and industry, and including actively seeking relevant in-kind support to progress specific elements of this work plan.					
	6.5. Actively seek engagement from and with relevant industries, and companies manufacturing lead ammunition or fishing weights	6.5.1. Actively encourage the preparation of communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) strategies from Contracting Parties, Range States and relevant stakeholders (see also Action 6.1.1d)	To be developed by the LTF	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		6.5.2. Promote the exchange of information, with stakeholders, on technological advances to the	To be developed by the LTF	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

Thematic Area	Objective	Action	Target / Indicator	Scope + Responsible bodies	Budget (in euro)	Timeline (2017-20)	Priority (Core / High)
		degree that is commercially possible.					
		6.5.3. Undertake a relevance mapping exercise of stakeholders, especially identifying, and then engaging with, those with expertise with respect to manufacturing non-toxic lead-free ammunition	To be developed by the LTF	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		6.5.4. Together with relevant stakeholders, develop advice to Contracting Parties where risks have been identified regarding the incentivization of markets with respect to non-toxic lead-free ammunition	To be developed by the LTF	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		6.5.5. In the context of advice on national risk assessments (Action 6.1.1), identify those	To be developed by the LTF	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

Thematic Area	Objective	Action	Target / Indicator	Scope + Responsible bodies	Budget (in euro)	Timeline (2017-20)	Priority (Core / High)
		forms of hunting and sport shooting that are particularly risky with respect to the dissemination of lead into the environment and liaise with stakeholders to develop practical solutions for risk prevention and mitigation					
		6.5.6. Engage with relevant international sporting and hunting associations regarding their promotion of the use of non-lead ammunition as relevant to Resolution 11.15	To be developed by the LTF	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	6.6. Encourage further translation and dissemination of Guidelines, and other relevant resources as they relate to lead, widely	6.6.1. Seek to translate and then disseminate (Action 6.8.4) lead Guidelines beyond the available English, French and Spanish	To be developed by the LTF	TBD	Could be undertaken voluntarily through in-kind support		TBD

Thematic Area	Objective	Action	Target / Indicator	Scope + Responsible bodies	Budget (in euro)	Timeline (2017-20)	Priority (Core / High)
	within relevant networks, as well as to end-users and others	versions – initially to other UN languages and then as opportunities and resources permit					
	6.7. Monitor the implementation of the relevant decisions and plans and their effectiveness and submit progress reports to the Preventing Poisoning Working Group	<p>6.7.1. Summarize and make available e.g. on the LTF web-site relevant decisions and other formal documentation related to the prevention of the risk of lead poisoning of migratory birds, <i>inter alia</i>, those of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MEAs including CMS, AEWA, CBD and Bern Convention; • international agencies and organizations including IUCN, UNEP's sub- 	To be decided/developed by the LTF	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

Thematic Area	Objective	Action	Target / Indicator	Scope + Responsible bodies	Budget (in euro)	Timeline (2017-20)	Priority (Core / High)
		<p>programme on chemicals and waste, EU, WHO and relevant national agencies;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plans, programmes and resolutions of the hunting community including relevant documentation from FACE, CIC, OMPO, and the EU Sustainable Hunting Initiative; • Action Plans (AP) including the CMS Vultures Multi-Species AP; other relevant 					

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		International Single Species APs adopted by the EU, AEWA, CMS and others.					
	6.8. Stimulate internal and external communication and exchange of information, experience, best practice and know-how	6.8.1. Identify key stakeholder groups and hence target audiences for key messaging needs in accordance with Actions 6.5.1, 6.5.3 & 6.5.6)	To be developed by the LTF	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		6.8.2. Work together with the hunting community and other relevant stakeholders (ammunition manufacturers and others) to develop initiatives for supporting Contracting Parties and relevant stakeholders in preventing the poisoning of birds (e.g. by	To be developed by the LTF	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

Thematic Area	Objective	Action	Target / Indicator	Scope + Responsible bodies	Budget (in euro)	Timeline (2017-20)	Priority (Core / High)
		appropriate measures recommended by the Guidelines) where risks have been identified					
		6.8.3. Develop a Communications Strategy to support the actions in this work plan	To be developed by the LTF	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		6.8.4. Develop and maintain a Task Force website (in the CMS languages) ensuring it is complementary to other relevant communications activities by states and stakeholders; and which should include all relevant materials including (but not restricted to) research studies (evidence base); <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case-studies and initiatives; 	To be developed by the LTF	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

Thematic Area	Objective	Action	Target / Indicator	Scope + Responsible bodies	Budget (in euro)	Timeline (2017-20)	Priority (Core / High)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practitioner-focused information on best practice and usage of non-toxic alternatives. • Relevant advocacy materials; • Summary of relevant protocols (e.g. as related to toxicology and monitoring methodologies); • Relevant MEA decisions (Action 6.7.1); and • Frequently asked questions. • Discussion forum for stakeholder experiences 					

Thematic Area	Objective	Action	Target / Indicator	Scope + Responsible bodies	Budget (in euro)	Timeline (2017-20)	Priority (Core / High)
		6.8.5. Prepare a strategy for, and implement (resources permitting), regional workshops to support Resolution 11.15 and linking to LTF and other communications strategies (Action 6.8.3)	To be developed by the LTF	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	6.9. Strengthen relevant regional and international networks	6.9.1. Identify and engage relevant specialist networks (including other relevant CMS Working Groups as appropriate) in work of LTF in support of the objectives of Resolution 11.15.	To be developed by the LTF	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

³ <https://echa.europa.eu/regulations/biocidal-products-regulation/approval-of-active-substances/bpc-opinions-on-active-substance-approval>; Berny et al. (2014) Risk Mitigation Measures for Anticoagulant Rodenticides as Biocidal Products