



**CONVENTION ON
MIGRATORY
SPECIES**

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Agenda Item 17

**CMS CONTRIBUTION TO THE KUNMING-MONTREAL
GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK**

(Prepared by the Secretariat)

Summary:

This document reports on the contribution of CMS to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including progress on the implementation of Resolution 13.1 *Gandhinagar Declaration on CMS and the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework* and Decision 13.8 *Migratory Species in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework*.

It proposes the adoption of new Decisions and the consolidation of three Resolutions on CMS collaboration with CBD and its processes into a single Resolution.

CMS CONTRIBUTION TO THE KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Background

1. Since the 12th meeting of the CMS Conference of the Parties (COP12) and the adoption of Decision 12.105 *Sustainable Development and Migratory Species* in 2017, the Secretariat has been actively engaged in the process for developing a post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). The Secretariat has participated in various scientific and policy meetings; organized several informal consultations; conducted research and prepared policy documents and outreach materials; and strengthened collaboration with partners. The Secretariat also supported the establishment of a Working Group (WG) to guide CMS contributions to the GBF process. The WG is composed of members of both the CMS Scientific Council and the Standing Committee, as well as of non-governmental organizations and the Secretariats of the CMS Family instruments.
2. The first meeting of the WG on CMS Family inputs to the GBF, held on 25 October 2018, determined that one of the most important priorities for the conservation needs of migratory species that could be reflected in the GBF was the concept of *ecological connectivity*. The second meeting, on 18 November 2019, provided further guidance on the development of contributions to the GBF. A summary of all activities in the lead-up to COP13 is included in [UNEP/CMS/COP13/Doc.17 CMS Contribution to the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework](#).
3. COP13 (2020) adopted the Gandhinagar Declaration on *CMS and the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework* ([Resolution 13.1](#)), highlighting CMS priorities for the GBF, and calling for it to include, inter alia:
 - i. a commitment to maintain and restore ecological connectivity;
 - ii. provisions to effectively address the conservation needs of endangered species and species with an unfavourable conservation status, including goals and targets to halt species declines and strengthen the linkages between provisions on species and on habitats;
 - iii. provisions encouraging Parties to include in their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) appropriate reference to other biodiversity-related conventions to which they are also Parties, to encourage greater coherency in implementation at the national level;
 - iv. recognition of the role of the various biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) in the effective implementation, monitoring and review of the GBF; and
 - v. provisions to promote international cooperation and ecological connectivity in the implementation of the new GBF.
4. COP13 also adopted [Decision 13.8 Migratory Species in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework](#) which included further direction on this topic:

13.8 Directed to the Secretariat

The Secretariat shall:

- a) *continue support the CMS Family Working Group on the post-2020 framework and transmit the contributions into the Open-ended Working Group established by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and thereby to the CBD COP15 in Kunming, China in October 2020;*

- b) support the development of the follow-up of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species in line with the analysis of the post-2020 framework to be conducted under Decision 13.4 Options for a Follow-Up to the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023;
- c) report to the Standing Committee at its 52nd and 53rd meetings and to COP14 on the progress in implementing this Decision.

Implementation of Resolution 13.1 Gandhinagar Declaration on CMS and the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and Decision 13.8 Migratory Species in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

5. Following COP13, and in line with Resolution 13.1 and Decision 13.8 a), the Secretariat engaged in the process for developing the GBF, and supported CMS Parties and the WG on CMS Family inputs to the GBF. Progress reports on the activities of the Secretariat in 2020-2022 were provided at the following meetings:
 - i. 5th meeting of the Sessional Committee of the Scientific Council, 28 June–9 July 2021 ([UNEP/CMS/ScC-SC5/Doc.4.2 CMS Contribution to the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework](#));
 - ii. 52th meeting of the Standing Committee, 21–29 September 2021 ([UNEP/CMS/StC52/Doc.15 Implementation of the Programme of Work 2020-2023](#)); and
 - iii. 53rd meeting of the Standing Committee, 19-20 October 2023 ([UNEP/CMS/CStC53/Doc.17 Migratory Species in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework](#) and its [annex](#)).
6. Details on the implementation of Decision 13.8 b) are contained in [UNEP/CMS/StC53/Doc.12 Options for a follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023](#).
7. The GBF was adopted by CBD COP15, which, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, was postponed from December 2020 to 7–19 December 2022. Several of the preparatory meetings were also rescheduled and complemented by additional online consultations and in-person meetings to advance discussions and help reach agreement on the final text.

GBF meetings and consultations

8. Following COP13, the Secretariat participated in all of the CBD consultations and meetings related to the GBF process, and actively supported the CMS priorities highlighted in the Gandhinagar Declaration:
 - i. meetings of the Open-ended Working Group (WG2020) on the GBF (in addition to WG2020/1, which took place between 27 and 30 August 2019, before COP13):
 - WG2020/2, 24–29 February 2020
 - WG2020/3 Resumed Session, 14–29 March 2022
 - WG2020/4, 21–26 June 2022
 - WG2020/5, 3–5 December 2023;
 - ii. consultation workshops of biodiversity-related conventions on the GBF: Bern II, 18 January–2 February 2021 (in addition to Bern I, which took place between 10 and 12 June 2019, before COP13);
 - iii. various webinars, informal meetings and briefings during 2021 and 2022;
 - iv. sessions of the 24th meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and

- Technological Advice (SBSTTA-24) and the 3rd meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI-3), 17–29 August 2020, as well as resumed sessions, 14–29 March 2022;
- v. the expert workshop on the monitoring framework for the GBF, 29 June–1 July 2022; and
 - vi. CBD COP15, 5–17 December 2022.

Documents and recommendations

9. In advance of the various CBD meetings, the Secretariat reviewed and analysed relevant documentation, including revised drafts of the GBF and its monitoring framework, and consulted extensively with the WG on CMS Family inputs to the GBF. The Secretariat issued information and recommendations on reflecting CMS priorities in the GBF, its monitoring framework and other related documents, through the following notifications:
- [Notification 2021/011](#) in August 2021
 - [Notification 2022/02](#) in February 2022
 - [Notification 2022/008](#) in June 2022
 - [Notification 2022/012](#) in September 2022
 - [Notification 2022/022](#) in November 2022
10. A set of recommendations for possible text in the GBF, based on the outcomes of WG2020/4 and in preparation for WG2020/5 and CBD COP15 in December 2022 was also presented to the 53rd meeting of the Standing Committee, in October 2022 ([UNEP/CMS/CStC53/Doc.17 Migratory Species in the Post-2020 Global Diversity Framework](#) and its [annex](#)).

CMS priorities in the development of the GBF

GBF Goals and Targets

11. The Secretariat recommended the following improvements to elements of the GBF text to promote CMS priorities:
- *Goal A*: ecological connectivity is clearly articulated as a distinct and independent element, as opposed to an element under the umbrella concept of integrity;
 - *Target 1*: maintaining and improving ecological connectivity is an essential and integral function of spatial planning;
 - *Target 2*: restoring ecological connectivity itself is as important as ensuring connectivity among restored ecosystems;
 - *Target 3*: systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures are ‘well connected’ so as to ensure connectivity between non-contiguous areas that are important for migratory species (i.e., they take into account the full migratory range of these species);
 - *Target 4*: species recovery and conservation are achieved by active management of species as well as other actions that address drivers of their decline;
 - *Target 5*: unsustainable, illegal and unsafe harvesting, trade and use are eliminated for target and non-target species with a view to ensuring both wildlife and human health;
 - *Target 7*: all sources of pollution that have a significant impact on wildlife are addressed, including pollution from noise, light and lead (ammunition, fishing weights

and industrial sources);

- *Target 9*: sustainable levels of take of species are ensured by complying with relevant international commitments and regulations.

GBF planning, implementation, reporting and review

12. The Secretariat also made considerable efforts, in liaison with Parties and in collaboration with the Secretariats of the other biodiversity-related conventions, to ensure recognition of (i) the important contributions that these conventions make to the effective and coherent implementation of specific elements of the GBF, and to its planning, reporting and review; (ii) the need to include commitments under these MEAs in NBSAPs and national reports, and (iii) the importance of cooperation among Parties at the regional and international level in implementing the GBF.
13. To this end, several joint interventions were made at WG2020, SBI meetings and COP15 with a view to improving i) relevant text of the draft Decision operationalizing the GBF, ii) particular sections of the GBF, and iii) SBI recommendations on cooperation, as well as on planning, reporting and review. The Secretariats of all eight biodiversity-related conventions¹ convened joint side events in the margins of CBD meetings held in Geneva in March 2022 and at COP15 to highlight the contributions of these conventions to the implementation of the GBF.

GBF monitoring framework and indicators

14. With regard to the monitoring framework, the Secretariat worked to address the lack of adequate indicators for ecological connectivity. To this end, it organized a workshop on connectivity indicators on 23 March 2021, along with informal exchanges of ideas among Parties, partners and experts, including Scientific Council members. On 20 April 2021, the Secretariat also convened the 3rd meeting of the WG on CMS Family inputs to the post-2020 GBF.
15. Suggestions made by CMS for indicators to support the GBF goals and targets were discussed at the 5th meeting of the Sessional Committee of the Scientific Council (ScC-SC5) from 28 June to 9 July 2021. The meeting expressed support for CMS's approach and suggested some additional indicators worth considering.
16. The outputs and recommendations from these meetings and consultations were reflected in submissions to SBSTTA-24, as well as in documents that were disseminated to CMS focal points to support them in consultations with their CBD counterparts and in deliberations at SBSTTA-24 and SBI-3. The document, [Ecological Connectivity Indicators for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework](#), was circulated to CMS Parties and submitted to SBSTTA on 3 May 2021.
17. Further work was undertaken to propose viable indicators for key GBF elements, as outlined in [Notification 2022/02](#), particularly to address the lack of adequate indicators for ecological connectivity for Goal A and Targets 1-3.
18. In April 2022, the Secretariat co-organized a second workshop focusing on connectivity indicators for the GBF, together with the Center for Large Landscape Conservation, the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre, and the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas Connectivity Conservation Specialist Group. The workshop, which was held virtually over two days (20–21 April), featured discussions among numerous

¹ <https://www.cbd.int/brc/>

scientists, experts, including the CMS COP-appointed Councillor for Connectivity, Mr. Fernando Spina, and partners. The outcome of this workshop included the development and submission of a report on [Ecological Connectivity Indicators for measuring progress towards the post-2022 Global Biodiversity Framework](#) and the organization of a webinar, which was held on 31 October 2022.

19. The Secretariat was also represented at the CBD expert workshop on the monitoring framework for the GBF, which took place between 29 June and 1 July 2022. The workshop reviewed all proposed headline indicators for each GBF goal and target in order to recommend to COP15 those that were fit for immediate use and those requiring further work by an ad hoc technical expert group (AHTEG) on indicators for the GBF after COP15.
20. Along with the other candidate headline indicators, the workshop reviewed the indicator proposed by CMS for measuring the ‘connectivity’ component of Goal A: “*Conservation status of migratory species (disaggregated from existing indices), as a proxy indicator of connectivity*”. It also reviewed the proposed “PARC”² and “ProtConn”³ indicators for monitoring the ‘well connected’ component of Target 3. None of the indicators was assessed as a viable headline indicator, but rather as complementary indicators.
21. The workshop also recognized the need for further work to integrate aspects of connectivity in the proposed headline indicator for Target 1: “*Percentage of land and seas covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans*”.

CMS priorities in the adopted GBF, its monitoring framework and related Decisions

22. CBD COP15 adopted the GBF, along with important Decisions underpinning its implementation. This milestone global agreement includes many broad goals and targets for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for the period 2022–2030.
23. The GBF and related CBD Decisions include many of the key CMS priorities set out in the Gandhinagar Declaration adopted at CMS COP13 (2020), and will contribute to addressing key conservation needs and threats to migratory species. Likewise, implementation of CMS commitments will directly contribute to the implementation of many aspects of the GBF.
24. In March 2023, the Secretariat issued a summary of the most relevant aspects of the GBF and related Decisions through [Notification 2023/008](#). The key points are as follows:
 - Ecological connectivity is reflected in several elements of the GBF – Goal A and Targets 2, 3 and 12 – and is also relevant to Target 1;
 - Goal A and Target 4 call for a halt to the extinction of known species, and, by 2050, a tenfold reduction in the extinction risk and rate for all species, as well as an increase in abundance to healthy and resilient levels – in line with CMS mandates and the implementation of its numerous conservation actions;
 - Target 5 focuses on ensuring that any taking, trade or other use of wild species is legal, sustainable and safe, and that overexploitation is prevented – which is particularly relevant for species listed under CMS and for its work on zoonotic diseases;
 - The GBF and its supporting Decisions recognize the importance of cooperation at the

² <https://dart.informea.org/taxonomy/term/3887>

³ <https://dart.informea.org/taxonomy/term/3890>

transboundary, regional and international levels among Parties and other non-Party States (Decisions 15/4, 15/6, 15/13). Promoting international cooperation on migratory species is at the core of CMS's work;

- Decision 15/6 (and its annex) encourages Parties to include actions to implement relevant commitments and recommendations under the various MEAs in their NBSAPs, and to facilitate engagement with and coordination among focal points;
 - Decision 15/6 also recognizes that other biodiversity-related MEAs will provide essential contributions to the implementation of relevant elements of the GBF, consistent with their mandates and priorities;
 - Decision 15/15, Annex I, contains the four-year outcome-oriented framework of programme priorities (Decision 15/15, Annex I), which provides guidance to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for the eighth replenishment period (GEF-8; 2022–2026), highlights the contribution of biodiversity-related conventions and MEAs (through the implementation of NBSAPs) to the GBF.
25. CBD COP15 decided to establish an ad hoc technical expert group (AHTEG), with a time-bound mandate until COP16, to advise on the further operationalization of the GBF Monitoring Framework. CMS is not directly represented in the list of selected experts in the AHTEG, but members include individuals who have close working relationships with the Convention, including the Scientific Council. As such, there will be opportunities for collaborative input on aspects of the work as it develops. The CBD Secretariat has also created an online discussion forum for issues related to the Monitoring Framework, offering another avenue for input. Further details are contained in [UNEP/CMS/COP14/Doc.30.2.1.2 Ecological connectivity-Technical aspects](#).

Bern process

26. CBD COP Decision 15/13 on cooperation with other conventions and international organizations is part of the package of Decisions associated with the GBF. Among other things, this Decision:

“Invites the United Nations Environment Programme to build on the Bern Process and continue to strengthen cooperation and collaboration among biodiversity-related conventions, contributing to effective and efficient implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework by facilitating a process for cooperation among Parties to the relevant biodiversity-related conventions;” (Paragraph 13); and

“Requests the Executive Secretary and encourages Parties to actively engage in the Bern process on cooperation among Parties to the various biodiversity-related conventions facilitated by the United Nations Environment Programme, contributing to effective and efficient implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;” (Paragraph 14).

27. Resolutions from two other MEA governing body meetings also made the same call. In order to address this mandate, UNEP is planning a Bern III Conference in early 2024. This will build on the two earlier Bern consultation workshops that contributed to the development of the GBF and highlighted the potential role of other MEAs in its implementation.
28. The proposed Bern III Conference is a key step towards addressing this mandate. It aims to:
- contribute to efficient and effective implementation of the GBF through enhanced cooperation;

- provide guidance on ways in which MEAs can contribute to specific targets of the GBF;
 - advise on how planning, monitoring, reporting and review mechanisms (including the global review) for the GBF can be informed by inputs from all MEAs.
29. The CMS Secretariat attended an expert meeting between 27 and 30 June 2023 in Bogis-Bossey, Switzerland, convened by UNEP to discuss preparations for the Bern III Conference, including pre-session documents, the agenda, potential participants and expected outcomes. Representatives from the various Secretariats, selected observers from international organizations and NGOs with the requisite expertise, and representatives of the Parties to each convention will be invited to the Conference. With the assistance of the Standing Committee, the Secretariat will facilitate the nomination of regional CMS Party representatives. UNEP will also solicit the Secretariats of the various MEAs views on and inputs to background documents and any other advance materials, including the mapping of GBF targets against targets and objectives of other MEAs strategies, related actions and best practices.

Next steps - GBF implementation

30. In anticipation and following the adoption of the GBF, the CMS Secretariat has taken steps towards contributing to the implementation of the GBF. These include:
- preparing a draft Strategic Plan for Migratory Species for consideration at COP14 that includes linkages to the GBF, discussed in detail in [UNEP/CMS/COP14/Doc.14.2 New Strategic Plan for Migratory Species](#);
 - engaging in the Bern process and the Bern III Conference. The Secretariat is expected to contribute to the development of documents to support discussions during the conference and provide concrete proposals on how CMS wishes to contribute to the implementation of the GBF. To this end, it would be desirable to extend the mandate of the WG on CMS Family inputs to the post-2020 GBF to guide CMS engagement in the Bern process. The WG would be renamed the CMS Family WG on the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;
 - initiating the development of a joint Programme of Work with the CBD Secretariat to collaborate on implementation, capacity-building, and other key areas of relevance to CMS;
 - supporting the integration of CMS priorities in NBSAPs. The Secretariat has been liaising with UNEP and UNDP, which are leading on GEF projects to support countries to revise their NBSAPs.
 - Supporting the provision of guidance for the implementation of specific GBF targets. The Secretariat contributed to the development of a '30x30' guidance document on the implementation of Target 3, led by a partnership including the GEF and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), which builds on a review of evidence produced with funding from UK DEFRA. Drafts of this during 2022-23 have included much useful content on connectivity, provided by or in line with CMS sources. Further details are contained in [UNEP/CMS/COP14/Doc.30.2.1.1 Ecological connectivity – Policy aspects](#);
 - disseminating information to CMS Parties about GEF-8 funding (see [UNEP/CMS/COP14/Doc.13.3 Resource Mobilization](#));
 - exploring possible initiatives and projects for implementation with partners. For instance, in collaboration with the Center for Large Landscape Conservation and the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas Connectivity Conservation Specialist Group, and with generous funding from the Swiss Government, the Secretariat is in the process of producing guidance on maximizing the effectiveness

of protected and conserved areas through the application of ecological connectivity and landscape-scale conservation planning. The guidance will focus on the use of a 'Systematic Conservation Planning' approach to assess and design protected area networks for representativeness and connectivity. The approach will be tested on the transboundary mountain ecosystems of Koytendag, on the border of Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, and will demonstrate methodologies, tools and applications for other landscapes around the world, with additional considerations for various ecosystem types (i.e., mountains, wetlands, deserts, forests);

Discussion and analysis

31. As set forth above, there are many important areas for continued efforts to ensure that CMS effectively contributes to implementation of the GBF, and that implementation of the GBF is supportive of CMS priorities. These are captured in the proposed Resolutions and Decisions for adoption by CMS COP14.
32. Three existing CMS Resolutions provide advice to Parties relating to CMS collaboration with CBD and its processes:
 - a) Resolution 8.18 (Rev. COP12), *Integration of Migratory Species into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and into on-going and future Programmes of Work under the Convention on Biological Diversity*;
 - b) Resolution 10.18 (Rev. COP12), *Guidelines on the integration of migratory species into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPS) and other outcomes from CBD COP10*;
 - c) Resolution 13.1 *Gandhinagar Declaration on CMS and the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework*.
33. Annex 1 presents a draft consolidated Resolution that includes, in the left-hand column, the original text and preamble of the three aforementioned Resolutions. The right-hand column provides the source of the text and comments on any proposed changes.
34. Annex 2 contains the clean version of the draft consolidated Resolution, taking into account the comments in Annex 1.
35. The Secretariat proposes the deletion of Decisions 13.7 and 13.8 as it considers them to be fulfilled. Draft Decisions proposed for adoption are contained in Annex 3 to this document.

Recommended actions

36. The Conference of the Parties is recommended to:
 - a) adopt the draft consolidated Resolution contained in Annex 2 of this document;
 - b) adopt the draft Decisions contained in Annex 3 of this document;
 - c) delete Decisions 13.7 and 13.8.

DRAFT RESOLUTION: CMS ENGAGEMENT IN CBD PROCESSES INCLUDING THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

NB: Proposed new text is underlined; Text to be deleted is ~~crossed-out~~.

Text from Existing Resolutions	Origin/Comment
<u>Recalling Resolutions 8.18 (Rev. COP12) Integration of migratory species into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and into on-going and future programmes of work under the Convention on Biological Diversity; Resolution 10.18 (Rev.COP12) Guidelines on the integration of migratory species into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and other outcomes from CBD COP10; and Resolution 13.1 Gandhinagar Declaration on CMS and the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework</u>	New text to reflect consolidation
Recalling Resolution 7.9 (Bonn, 2002) which invited the Secretariat to collaborate with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in generating guidance on integrating migratory species into national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and into on-going and future programmes of work under the CBD.	Resolution 8.18 (Rev.COP12) Repeal as it is out of date
Recalling the adoption by the CBD Conference of the Parties (COP) at its sixth meeting CBD Strategic Plan and further recalling that the CBD COP stated that the CBD Strategic Plan would be implemented through the CBD programmes of work, implementation of NBSAPs, and other national, regional and international activities levels,	Resolution 8.18 (Rev.COP12) Repeal as it is out of date
<u>Welcoming</u> the adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;	New text reflecting CBD COP15 outcomes
<u>Noting</u> CBD Decision 15/6 and its Annex, which encourage Parties to include in their NBSAPs actions to implement commitments and recommendations under the various multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), as relevant for each country, and to facilitate engagement with and coordination among focal points,	New text reflecting CBD COP15 outcomes
<u>Further noting</u> that the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and its supporting Decisions recognized the importance of cooperation at the transboundary, regional and international levels among Parties and other non-Party States,	New text reflecting CBD COP15 outcomes
<u>Acknowledging</u> that CBD Decision 15/13 calls for strengthened collaboration among CBD, CMS and other conventions, multilateral environmental agreements and processes and processes in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,	New text reflecting CBD COP15 outcomes
<u>Appreciating</u> that CBD Decision 15/6 recognizes that other biodiversity-related MEAs will provide essential contributions to the implementation of relevant elements of the GBF consistent with their mandates and priorities,	New text reflecting CBD COP15 outcomes
Also recalling that the CBD COP at its seventh meeting decided to develop a framework to enhance the evaluation of	Resolution 8.18 (Rev.COP12)

<p>achievements and progress in the implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan and that, as a part of this framework, it decided to establish goals and sub-targets to help assess progress towards the target and promote coherence among the programmes of work of the Convention,</p>	<p>Repeal as it is out of date</p>
<p>Also aware that Resolution 7.9 invites the CMS and CBD Secretariats to work together on draft guidance for the integration of migratory species provisions into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs),</p>	<p>Resolution 10.18 (Rev.COP12)</p> <p>Repeal as it is out of date</p>
<p>Recalling Resolution 8.11 which invited “Parties to facilitate cooperation among international organizations, and to promote the integration of migratory species into all relevant sectors by coordinating their national positions among different conventions and other international fora”,</p>	<p>Resolution 10.18 (Rev.COP12)</p> <p>Repeal in light of the consolidation. This text is reflected in the operative section</p>
<p>Also recalling Resolution 8.18 which requested CMS national focal points to liaise with their CBD counterparts with a view to ensuring coordination in the implementation of both conventions and requested the CMS Secretariat to develop guidelines to integrate migratory species issues into NBSAPs and to continue to co-operate with CBD in the framework of a revised Joint Work Programme,</p>	<p>Resolution 10.18 (Rev.COP12)</p> <p>Repeal in light of the consolidation. This text is reflected in the operative section</p>
<p>Further recalling Resolution 9.6 which requested “the Parties concerned to pursue the implementation of CMS Resolutions 8.11 and 8.18”,</p>	<p>Resolution 10.18 (Rev.COP12)</p> <p>Repeal in light of the consolidation</p>
<p>Noting Decision X/2 adopted at CBD COP10 (Nagoya 2010) which calls upon Parties “to consider appropriate contributions to the collaborative implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Targets” at the forthcoming meetings of the decision-making bodies of [...] biodiversity related conventions”,</p>	<p>Resolution 10.18 (Rev.COP12)</p> <p>Repeal as it is out of date</p>
<p>Also noting the agreed joint effort of all biodiversity related conventions to support the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity through cooperation and coordination,</p>	<p>Resolution 10.18 (Rev.COP12)</p> <p>Repeal as it is out of date</p>
<p>Further noting CBD Decision X/2, which urged Parties to “review, and as appropriate update and revise, their NBSAPs, in line with the Strategic Plan”, with the purpose of using “the revised and updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans as effective instruments for the integration of biodiversity targets into national [...] policies and strategies”,</p>	<p>Resolution 10.18 (Rev.COP12)</p> <p>Repeal as it is out of date</p>
<p>Recalling that CBD Decision X/2 also called for the necessary resources for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity for the period 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets to be made available,</p>	<p>Resolution 10.18 (Rev.COP12)</p> <p>Repeal as it is out of date</p>
<p>Noting with deep concern the conclusion reached by the third Global Biodiversity Outlook, that none of the twenty-one sub targets of the 2010 biodiversity target “to significantly reduce the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010” has yet been globally achieved, but</p>	<p>Resolution 10.18 (Rev.COP12)</p> <p>Repeal as it is out of date</p>

Appreciating that the third Global Biodiversity Outlook noticed a general increase in conservation efforts, and that CBD Decision X/5 stated that substantial progress had been made by Parties towards the development of NBSAPs, the engagement of stakeholders, and the widespread recognition of the 2010 biodiversity target, and	Resolution 10.18 (Rev.COP12) Repeal as it is out of date
Recalling that, upon the invitation of the CBD through Decision X/8, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) declared 2011 to 2020 as the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity with a view to contributing to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and highlighting the importance of biodiversity for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals,	Resolution 10.18 (Rev.COP12) Repeal as it is out of date
Citing with concern that the Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services of the Intergovernmental Science Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), as approved by the IPBES Plenary 7 (Paris, 2019), found that nature and its vital contributions to people are facing an unprecedented decline and has estimated that around 1 million animal and plant species are now threatened with extinction, many within decades, more than ever before in human history,	Resolution 13.1 Repeal to streamline the Resolution
Noting with concern that the loss and fragmentation of habitat and overexploitation are the most serious threats to migratory animals with climate change expected to exacerbate these problems,	Resolution 13.1 Repeal to streamline the Resolution
Underlining the ecological crisis that our world is facing, and recognizing the need to take urgent and robust action,	Resolution 13.1 Repeal to streamline the Resolution
Recognizing the important contribution of biodiversity to climate change action and alleviating poverty,	Resolution 13.1 Repeal to streamline the Resolution
Noting that the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Decision 14/34 adopted a comprehensive and participatory process for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework that will be the follow up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets,	Resolution 13.1 Repeal as it is out of date
Further <u>Noting</u> that the <u>2020-2030 period to be covered by the post-2020 Kunming-Montreal Gglobal Bbiodiversity Fframework</u> coincides with the final decade of the period covered by <u>and</u> the UN Sustainable Development Goals <u>are both to be achieved by 2030</u>, thus providing opportunities for close alignment between these interrelated agendas,	Resolution 13.1 Retain with minor updates
Recalling that the post-2020 <u>Kunming-Montreal Gglobal Bbiodiversity Fframework</u> sets out an ambitious plan to implement broad-based action to bring about a transformation in society's relationship with biodiversity and to ensure that, by 2050, the shared vision of living in harmony with nature is fulfilled,	Resolution 13.1 Retain with updates
Recognizing that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will set a global agenda to put biodiversity on a path to recovery	Resolution 13.1

for the coming decade, in which the CMS should play an important role, and	Repeal as it is out of date
Recognizing that the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) is the lead intergovernmental agreement for international cooperation on the conservation of migratory species and their habitats,	Resolution 13.1 Retain
Emphasizing the need for National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) to reflect the needs of all the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) in a coordinated way, and for global guidance on NBSAPs to be updated to encourage these efforts,	Resolution 13.1 Repeal as it is out of date
Recalling that the fourteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to CBD recognized the important role of CMS and other biodiversity-related conventions in contributing to the elaboration of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, in order to consider how it might reflect the priorities of their respective mandates,	Resolution 13.1 Repeal as it is out of date
Underlining the importance of ecological connectivity to the needs of all biodiversity-related MEAs,	Resolution 13.1 Repeal to streamline the Resolution
Recognizing the importance of the Paris Agreement on climate change of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) for the achievement of the goals of CMS, CBD, and other biodiversity-related conventions,	Resolution 13.1 Repeal to streamline the Resolution
Anticipating that a post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be adopted by the fifteenth meeting of the CBD COP in Kunming, China, in October 2020,	Resolution 13.1 Repeal as it is out of date
Acknowledging the work of CMS in facilitating international cooperation and engagement in protecting migratory species as well as conserving and restoring the ecological connectivity and integrity of ecosystems to support the natural movements of animals necessary for their survival and well-being,	Resolution 13.1 Retain
Noting the adoption of the CMS Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024-2032, whose purpose is to ensure a coherent and strategic approach to the implementation of the Convention CMS at national, regional and global levels,	Resolution 8.18 (Rev.COP12) Retain with minor amendments
Recognizing that implementation of the strategic plans of both Conventions will require greater cooperation between the two conventions and that the integration of migratory species into NBSAPs and on-going and future programmes of work under the CBD represents the basis for such cooperation, and	Resolution 8.18 (Rev.COP12) Repealed and replaced by next paragraph
Recognizing the importance of close cooperation between CMS and CBD both at the national level and through the work of their Secretariats, and	New text that replaces previous paragraph
Aware of noting the long-standing institutional collaboration of the Secretariats of CMS and CBD, formalized through their Memorandum of Cooperation in 1996, and appreciating the value and achievements of this collaboration,	Resolution 10.18 (Rev.COP12) Retain but merge with previous paragraph

<i>Bearing</i> in mind the importance of collaboration and synergies with related conventions, bodies and organizations at all levels,	Resolution 10.18 (Rev.COP12) Retain
<i>Noting the important role of that CMS is a member of the Liaison Group of the Biodiversity-related Conventions, which <u>which facilitates coordination and collaboration among the eight global biodiversity conventions acts as a central coordinating mechanism among the participating Conventions, including CMS and CBD,</u></i>	Resolution 10.18 (Rev.COP12) Retain with amendments
<i>Recalling</i> also the need to develop a revised CBD-CMS Joint Work Programme,	Resolution 8.18 (Rev.COP12) Repeal as deemed unnecessary
<i>Acknowledging</i> that a zero draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework dated 6 January 2020 has been made available by the CBD Secretariat and <i>noting</i> that this will be discussed and further developed in the ongoing process of the Open-ended Working Group on the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework with its next meeting at the end of February in Rome,	Resolution 13.1 Repeal as no longer relevant
<i>Welcoming</i> the slogan of the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CMS (COP13) " <i>Migratory species connect the planet and together we welcome them home</i> ",	Resolution 13.1 Repeal as no longer relevant
<i>The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals</i>	
1. Invites CMS Parties to take the necessary steps at the national level to ensure that migratory species needs are integrated into NBSAPs, as well as into their other activities to implement the on-going and future programmes of work under the CBD;	Resolution 8.18 (Rev.COP12) Repeal as repeated below
3. Requests CMS national focal points to cooperate fully with CBD national focal points, NBSAP managers and other national bodies responsible for CBD implementation with a view to ensuring coordination in the implementation of both conventions; and	Resolution 8.18 (Rev.COP12) Repeal as repeated below
<u>1. Welcomes the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, adopted by CBD COP15, and notes that collaboration among CBD, other biodiversity-related conventions, other relevant MEAs, and international organizations and processes, in line with their respective mandates, including at the global, regional, subregional and national levels, is vital for its efficient and effective implementation;</u>	New text to reflect recent developments
12. Calls on Parties and other governments and relevant stakeholders to promote the importance of ecological connectivity and functionality, international cooperation and the conservation of migratory species including the role of CMS in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and to support efforts to address ecological connectivity and functionality in other relevant international processes, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and	Resolution 13.1 Repeal as addressed by the Resolution on Ecological Connectivity

<p>the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030 along with necessary resource mobilization to achieve these objectives;</p>	
<p>27. Recognizes the importance of synergies and cooperation among the various biodiversity-related agreements at the national <u>all levels</u>, and therefore recommends that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework call for the inclusion in 3. <u>Underscores the importance of having including government commitments under CBD, CMS and other relevant MEAs in National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) of Parties' priorities regarding the protection of migratory animals and conserving and restoring the ecological connectivity of ecosystems needed to support such species' movements on land, in the air and at sea, and further encourages Parties to include in their NBSAPs appropriate reference to other biodiversity related conventions to which they are also Parties;</u></p>	<p>Resolution 13.1 Retain with updates and split into two paragraphs</p>
<p>2. Welcomes the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, adopted by CBD COP10, as a framework relevant to all biodiversity related conventions;</p>	<p>Resolution 10.18 (Rev. COP12) Repeal as it is out of date</p>
<p>4. 3. Urges the CMS National Focal Points as well as Standing Committee members, in their capacity as regional representatives, to work closely with National Focal Points in their regions dealing with biodiversity related MEAs, including of CBD and CITES, to ensure that actions they play a proactive role and liaise with their counterparts for further consideration on the integration of measures to conserve migratory species are reflected into national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and national implementation of national biodiversity targets and plans as well as in their other activities to implement the programmes of work under the CBD;</p>	<p>Resolution 10.18 (Rev. COP12) Retain with amendments</p>
<p>6. Urges Parties to cooperate with developing states that are members of the Convention and support them with adequate resources to improve and implement elements of their national strategies, priorities, targets and actions on issues related to the conservation of migratory species; and</p>	<p>Resolution 10.18 (Rev. COP12) Repeal as deemed unnecessary</p>
<p>52. Recalls Invites CMS Parties to make use of the indicative list of actions contained in Annex I, and the indicative list of categories of relevant information on migratory species in Annex II of this rResolution 8.18 (Rev.COP12) as a basis to promote such the integration of migratory species actions into NBSAPs;</p>	<p>Resolution 8.18 (Rev.COP12) Retain</p>
<p>4. that CMS Parties make use of the guidelines included in Document UNEP/CMS/Conf.10.27;</p>	<p>Resolution 10.18 (Rev. COP12) Repeal as it is out of date</p>
<p>6. Calls on Parties to further strengthen synergies between CMS and other multilateral environmental agreements and international organizations at the global level, encouraging mutually supportive Decisions;</p>	<p>New text to reflect the outcomes of CBD COP15</p>
<p>7. 4. Further invites the CMS Secretariat to continue to collaborate with the CBD Secretariat to ensure that on-going and future CBD programmes of work appropriately integrate</p>	<p>Resolution 8.18 (Rev.COP12)</p>

migratory species at the global level when they are respectively reviewed or developed strengthen their cooperation in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and other mandates;	Retain with amendments
5. Instructs the Secretariat to continue collaborating with the CBD Secretariat through the Joint Work Programme and to report progress on its implementation at future meetings of the Standing Committee and at meetings of the Conference of the Parties;	Resolution 10.18 (Rev. COP12) Repeal as it is reflected in the Decision
7. Encourages Parties to celebrate the Decade on Biodiversity 2011-2020 and contribute to the related global strategy prepared by the CBD Secretariat.	Resolution 10.18 (Rev. COP12) Repeal as it is out of date
1. Affirms that a commitment to maintaining and restoring ecological connectivity is one of the top priorities for CMS, especially for the conservation and sustainable management of migratory species and their habitats, and calls for ecological connectivity and the important role of CMS Family in this regard to be effectively reflected in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;	Resolution 13.1 Repeal as it is out of date
2. Notes that achieving ecological connectivity and the implementation of CMS and other biodiversity-related instruments requires international cooperation and partnerships among States and all relevant actors and calls for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to include a clear commitment for international, regional, bilateral and transboundary cooperation for its implementation and for improving ecological connectivity;	Resolution 13.1 Repeal as it is out of date
3. Calls on Parties and other governments to ensure that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework effectively addresses the conservation needs of endangered species and species with an unfavourable conservation status, whose survival is a key indicator of sustainable development;	Resolution 13.1 Repeal as it is out of date
4. Recommends that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework include effective actions to address direct and indirect drivers that threaten migratory species and their habitats;	Resolution 13.1 Repeal as it is out of date
5. Further recommends that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework include goals and targets to halt species declines and strengthen the linkages between its provisions on species and its provisions on habitats;	Resolution 13.1 Repeal as it is out of date
6. Further recommends that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework consider the status of migratory species (by any species index such as Red List Index, Living Planet Index and Wild Bird Index) as a potential indicator of progress towards achieving the framework, including goals and targets on ecological connectivity;	Resolution 13.1 Repeal as it is out of date; updated and modified text is now reflected in the draft Decision in Annex 3
8. Recommends that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework recognize the role of the various biodiversity-related Conventions as well as other relevant MEAs, for effective implementation, monitoring, and review of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;	Resolution 13.1 Repeal as it is out of date

<p>9. Further recommends that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework include provisions to promote international cooperation and connectivity through MEAs, regional and transboundary cooperation mechanisms, and sharing of experiences between initiatives at the community level;</p>	<p>Resolution 13.1 Repeal as it is out of date</p>
<p>10. Emphasizes that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be of little value, if it is not followed by strong implementation and supported by adequate means of implementation;</p>	<p>Resolution 13.1 Repeal as it is out of date</p>
<p>11. Urges Parties and other governments to ensure effective liaison between the national focal points of CMS and those of CBD and other biodiversity related conventions and agreements, as well as the UNFCCC Paris Agreement, with a view to reflecting their respective priorities of, and aligning their efforts under, the various agreements related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and NBSAPs;</p>	<p>Resolution 13.1 Repeal as it is out of date</p>
<p>13. Decides to transmit this Declaration to the Open-ended Working Group on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, the United Nations High Level Summit on Biodiversity (September 2020, New York) and the 26th session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (9-19 November 2020, in Glasgow, UK).</p>	<p>Resolution 13.1 Repeal as it is out of date</p>

DRAFT CONSOLIDATED RESOLUTION

**CMS ENGAGEMENT IN CBD PROCESSES INCLUDING THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY
FRAMEWORK**

Recalling Resolutions 8.18 (Rev. COP12) *Integration of migratory species into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and into on-going and future programmes of work under the Convention on Biological Diversity*; Resolution 10.18 (Rev. COP12) *Guidelines on the integration of migratory species into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and other outcomes from CBD COP10*; and Resolution 13.1 *Gandhinagar Declaration on CMS and the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework*,

Welcoming the adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

Noting CBD Decision 15/6 and its Annex, which encourage Parties to include in their NBSAPs actions to implement commitments and recommendations under the various multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), as relevant for each country, and to facilitate engagement with and coordination among focal points,

Further noting that the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and its supporting Decisions recognize the importance of cooperation at the transboundary, regional and international levels among Parties and other non-Party States,

Acknowledging that CBD Decision 15/13 calls for strengthened collaboration among CBD, CMS and other conventions, multilateral environmental agreements and processes in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,

Appreciating that CBD Decision 15/6 recognizes that other biodiversity-related MEAs will provide essential contributions to the implementation of relevant elements of the GBF, consistent with their mandates and priorities,

Noting that the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the UN Sustainable Development Goals are both to be achieved by 2030, thus providing opportunities for close alignment between these interrelated agendas,

Recalling that the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework sets out an ambitious plan to implement broad-based action to bring about a transformation in society's relationship with biodiversity and to ensure that, by 2050, the shared vision of living in harmony with nature is fulfilled,

Recognizing that the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) is the lead intergovernmental agreement for international cooperation on the conservation of migratory species and their habitats,

Acknowledging the work of CMS in facilitating international cooperation and engagement in protecting migratory species, as well as conserving and restoring the ecological connectivity and integrity of ecosystems to support the natural movements of animals necessary for their survival and well-being,

Noting the adoption of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024-2032, the purpose of which is to ensure a coherent and strategic approach to the implementation of CMS at national, regional and global levels,

Recognizing the importance of close cooperation between CMS and CBD, both at the national level and through the work of their Secretariats, and noting the long-standing institutional collaboration of the Secretariats of CMS and CBD, formalized through their Memorandum of Cooperation in 1996, and appreciating the value and achievements of this collaboration,

Bearing in mind the importance of collaboration and synergies with related conventions, bodies and organizations at all levels,

Noting the important role of the Liaison Group of the Biodiversity-related Conventions, which facilitates coordination and collaboration among the eight global biodiversity conventions, including CMS and CBD,

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

1. *Welcomes* the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, adopted by CBD COP15, and notes that collaboration among CBD, other biodiversity-related conventions, other relevant MEAs, and international organizations and processes, in line with their respective mandates, including at the global, regional, subregional and national levels, is vital for its efficient and effective implementation;
2. *Recognizes* the importance of synergies and cooperation among the various biodiversity-related agreements at all levels;
3. *Underscores* the importance of including government commitments under CBD, CMS and other relevant MEAs in NBSAPs;
4. *Urges* the CMS National Focal Points to work closely with National Focal Points of CBD, to ensure that actions to conserve migratory species are reflected in their NBSAPs, as well as in their other activities to implement the programmes of work under CBD;
5. *Recalls* the indicative lists of actions and categories of relevant information on migratory species of Resolution 8.18 (Rev.COP12) as a basis to promote the integration of migratory species actions in NBSAPs
6. *Calls on* Parties to further strengthen synergies between CMS and other multilateral environmental agreements and international organizations at the global level, encouraging mutually supportive Decisions; and
7. *Invites* the CMS Secretariat to collaborate with the CBD Secretariat to strengthen their cooperation in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and other mandates.

DRAFT DECISIONS

**CMS ENGAGEMENT IN CBD PROCESSES INCLUDING THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY
FRAMEWORK**

Directed to Parties

14.AA Parties are requested to:

- a) ensure that migratory species' needs and considerations are integrated in the revision and update of the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;
- b) engage in the preparations for the Bern III Conference and in the effective implementation of its outcomes.

Directed to the Secretariat

14.BB. The Secretariat is requested, subject to the availability of external resources, to:

- a) contribute to supporting the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in areas of relevance to CMS, including in the process for NBSAPs;
- b) support the CMS Family Working Group on the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework with regard to guiding inputs to the Bern III Conference and implementing its;
- c) contribute to the work of the CBD Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including promoting the status of migratory species as headline indicators of progress towards achieving the ecological connectivity elements of the framework;
- d) develop a new Joint Work Programme with the CBD Secretariat;
- e) report to the Standing Committee at its 56th and 57th meetings and to COP15 on the progress in implementing this Decision.