



**CONVENTION ON
MIGRATORY
SPECIES**

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Agenda Item 28

PREVENTING POISONING OF MIGRATORY BIRDS

(Prepared by the Secretariat)

Summary:

This document reports on progress to implement Resolution 11.15 (Rev.COP13) and the related Decisions 13.39 - 13.40 Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds. It proposes draft amendments to Resolution 11.15 (Rev.COP13), and the deletion of Decisions 13.39 and 13.40 and adoption of new Decisions.

PREVENTING POISONING OF MIGRATORY BIRDS

Background

1. Direct or indirect poisoning is recognized as one of the main threats affecting migratory birds globally. The incidental poisoning caused by the consumption of poisoned pellets or carcasses, and/or the continuous exposure to lead bullets and lead gunshot and fishing weights has been behind some of the major declines of vulture and raptor species, including, but not limited to, declines in the African-Eurasian Flyway.
2. At its 13th meeting, the Conference of the Parties (COP13, 2020) adopted [Resolution 11.15 \(Rev.COP13\) Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds](#), which proposes the continuation of the Preventing Poisoning Working Group (PPWG) and instructs the Secretariat, subject to the availability of resources, to convene an Intergovernmental Task Force on Phasing Out the Use of Lead Ammunition and Lead Fishing Weights;
3. In 2020, COP13 adopted the following Decisions on this issue:

13.39 Directed to Parties, Intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, others

Parties, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and donors are encouraged to:

- a) *provide financial and technical support to the Secretariat for the appointment of a Coordinator of the Preventing Poisoning Working Group (PPWG) for the triennium 2020-2023;*
- b) *provide financial and technical support to the Secretariat for implementing the Programme of Work of the PPWG, and particularly for the organization of regional workshops in high risk areas/flyways within the triennium 2020-2023;*
- c) *provide financial and technical support to the Secretariat for the operations of the Intergovernmental Task Force on Phasing Out the Use of Lead Ammunition and Lead Fishing Weights.*

13.40 Directed to the Secretariat

The Secretariat shall, subject to the availability of external resources:

- a) *appoint a Coordinator of the PPWG for the triennium 2020-2023, in collaboration with Parties and the PPWG;*
- b) *organize regional workshops in high risk areas/flyways in collaboration with Parties, the PPWG and relevant international organizations, and in accordance with the Programme of Work of the PPWG, within the triennium 2020-2023 to promote the implementation of the Guidelines to Prevent the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds (Annex 2 to document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.1.2) and to share best practices and lessons learnt;*
- b) *convene the Intergovernmental Task Force on Phasing Out the Use of Lead Ammunition and Lead Fishing Weights as early as possible after COP13 following the approval of the Task Force's Terms of Reference by the Standing Committee;*
- c) *report to the Sessional Committee of the Scientific Council at its meeting before the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties and to the Conference of the Parties at its 14th meeting on the progress in implementing these Decisions.*

Activities to implement Resolution 11.15 (Rev.COP13) and Decision 13.40

4. As instructed by Resolution 11.15 (Rev.COP13), during the intersessional period, the Secretariat continued to promote the [UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.1.2 Annex 2 Guidelines to Prevent the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds](#) (PPWG Guidelines).
5. As instructed through the same Resolution, the Secretariat supported the development of the [Terms of Reference of the Intergovernmental Task Force on Phasing Out the Use of Lead Ammunition and Lead Fishing Weights \(Lead Task Force\)](#), which were adopted by the Standing Committee at its 52nd meeting in September 2021.
6. In cooperation with relevant stakeholders, the Secretariat continued to monitor the impacts of poisoning on migratory birds and to support the elaboration of national strategies and national action plans to minimize detrimental impacts. As an example, the CMS Secretariat Avian team coordinated with the Vulture Conservation Foundation (VCF), the FAO office in West Africa and veterinary authorities in Guinea-Bissau through several online calls and sent a letter to the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of Guinea-Bissau offering support. Subsequently, in March 2020, the Secretariat supported a workshop led by VCF to address the catastrophic poisoning of Hooded Vultures (*Necrosyrtes monachus*) in Guinea-Bissau (for further detail, see [UNEP/CMS/COP14/Doc.28.6 Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures](#)).
7. The Secretariat also submitted a concept note to the International Climate Initiative (IKI) on '*Protecting vulnerable communities and migratory species in West Africa against zoonotic diseases through building connected landscapes and habitats*', but this was not funded.
8. In close cooperation with the Secretariat of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA), the CMS Secretariat supported an ad hoc CMS Expert Group for the Evaluation of Exposure of European Union Birds to Lead Fishing Weights and Lead Ammunition in Terrestrial Environments, established thanks to the voluntary work of several members of the Preventing Poisoning Working Group (PPWG). In September 2021, this Expert Group submitted comments on the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) '*Annex XV restriction report – lead in outdoor shooting and fishing*'.
9. ECHA's Committee for Risk Assessment (RAC) adopted its opinion on the restriction report in its meeting in May/June 2022. It supported the proposal to phase out lead gunshot for hunting, but recommended a shorter transition period. Subsequently, in its meeting in December 2022, ECHA's Committee for Socio-Economic Analysis (SEAC) adopted its opinion, also supporting the proposal. They agreed that a restriction under the EU REACH regulation (Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals) would be the most appropriate measure to address the widespread risks to wildlife, people and the environment posed by the use of lead in hunting, outdoor sports shooting and fishing. The opinions of both committees were sent to the European Commission in February 2023. If approved by the European Parliament, the ban on lead ammunition and fishing weights will take effect in all countries within the EU and would be a major step towards combating the unintentional poisoning of migratory birds in the region.

10. Similarly, in November 2022, the Secretariat supported ad hoc CMS Expert Group by submitting comments to the United Kingdom's REACH¹ consultation on its '*Annex 15 restriction report – proposal for a restriction of lead ammunition*'.
11. The Secretariat also met with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to collaborate on and advance global efforts to address lead ammunition. In an initial online meeting, possible joint approaches and next steps, including work with actors from the outdoor sports shooting sector, were discussed.
12. Due to the lack of resources and capacity, it was not possible to hire a coordinator for the PPWG, or to organize workshops in high-risk areas or flyways, as set out in Decision 13.40 (a) and (b) – other than supporting the abovementioned workshop led by the VCF to address the poisoning of Hooded Vultures in Guinea-Bissau. Similarly, and for the same reasons, the Secretariat has not been able, as yet, to convene the membership of, or establish a coordination mechanism for, the new Lead Task Force.

Discussion and analysis

13. The main challenges in implementing Resolution 11.15 (Rev.COP13) and Decisions 13.39 and 13.40 are the diverse nature of the poison types contained in the PPWG Guidelines – which cover second-generation anticoagulant rodenticides, poison baits, veterinary diclofenac, lead ammunition and lead fishing weights, all of which require differentiated approaches and expertise – and the lack of financial resources to increase the capacity of the PPWG, including, ideally, hiring a coordinator to organize regional and thematic workshops and intersessional meetings on these matters.
14. Given that the threats posed by anticoagulant rodenticides, pesticides, veterinary diclofenac and lead ammunition are still present and classified as high for migratory species, it is important to support the continuation of the Lead Task Force, and to reflect the need for synergies with other CMS initiatives and intergovernmental efforts on these matters, as well as highlight the advisory role of the experts of the PPWG.
15. Partial restrictions – i.e., those that only cover the use of lead in specific types of habitat, or for certain species – are often ineffective, and difficult to monitor and enforce ([Cromie et al. 2010](#); [AEWA 2012](#)). Given the differences in legislations and the continuing widespread use of lead ammunition and lead fishing weights globally, only a global phase-out, as recommended in the PPWG Guidelines, including in the hunting and outdoor sports shooting sectors, can eliminate the risks and at the same time ensure equal conditions in the use of ammunition for the members of these sectors on their various regional and national levels, and proper enforcement. Once resourced and operational, the new Lead Task Force can play a major role by convening Parties and stakeholders, collating and sharing information from Parties and organizations, and identifying the needs and steps for legislative processes, thereby facilitating efforts to support Parties in the phasing out of lead ammunition and lead fishing weights.

¹ UK REACH, which regulates chemicals that are manufactured in or imported into Great Britain, came into force at the end of the EU exit transition period (31st December 2020).

Recommended actions

16. The Conference of the Parties is recommended to:
 - a) adopt the draft amendments to Resolution 11.15 (Rev.COP13) contained in Annex 1 of this document;
 - b) adopt the draft Decisions contained in Annex 2 of this document and delete Decisions 13.39 and 13.40.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO RESOLUTION 11.15 (Rev.COP13)

PREVENTING POISONING OF MIGRATORY BIRDS

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

Recognizing that Article III (4)(b) of the Convention requires Parties that are Range States of migratory species listed in Appendix I to endeavour “*to prevent, remove, compensate for or minimize, as appropriate, the adverse effects of activities or obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of the species*”,

Recognizing that Article III (4)(c) of the Convention requires such Parties to endeavour, “*to the extent feasible and appropriate, to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger such species*”,

Concerned that very large numbers of migratory birds are killed annually as a result of poisoning and that this unnecessary mortality can severely affect the conservation status of vulnerable species, including many listed under CMS and its associated instruments, and that for some species poisoning is the primary cause of their unfavourable conservation status,

Highlighting the need to provide practical guidance on preventing, reducing or controlling poisoning from, *inter alia*, agriculture pesticides, poison bait, veterinary pharmaceutical treatments and use of lead for hunting and fishing, and potential synergistic effects of different poisons through ingestion from various food sources such as prey species,

Aware that international measures and concerted actions to address migratory bird poisoning are urgently needed and should involve CMS Parties, Range States, international and national organizations, the private sector and relevant stakeholders,

Further aware of the important role of industries involved in the manufacture of substances that can result in the poisoning of migratory birds; organizations involved in their sale and distribution; and representational bodies of those whose use of such substances can result in migratory bird mortality or morbidity,

Aware of the important role of national legislation and its enforcement regarding categorization and selling of such substances, which can result in mortality or morbidity in bird species through permission regime,

Aware that deliberate poisoning events could remain undetected or unregistered,

Underlining the need of qualified authorities to improve detection and a prosecution of criminal acts of bird poisoning,

Recalling Resolution 10.26² on minimizing the risk of poisoning to migratory birds, which called on the Scientific Council and the Secretariat to establish an intersessional working group, the Preventing Poisoning Working Group, to undertake a detailed assessment of the severity and scope of poisoning for migratory birds; significant knowledge gaps; and where sufficient knowledge exists to recommend suitable responses to address the problems, potentially

² Superseded by Resolution 11.15 (~~Rev.COP12~~Rev.COP13) *Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds*

including areas where enhanced legislation may be required, features of effective regulatory regimes, and understanding socio-economic drivers of poisoning,

Acknowledging the positive actions undertaken by some Parties to the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) to phase out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands,

Further recalling that the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia highlights the many African-Eurasian migratory raptors with an unfavourable conservation status at a regional and/or global level as a result of poisoning, which in some cases is connected to poaching endangered species such as elephants and rhinoceroses,

Acknowledging the work of the Vulture Working Group and the development of the CMS Multi-species Action Plan to Conserve African-Eurasian Vultures (Vulture MsAP), adopted by Resolution 12.10, which provides a comprehensive strategic conservation action plan covering the geographic ranges of all 15 migratory Old World vulture species and to promote concerted, collaborative and coordinated international actions towards the recovery of these populations to a favourable conservation status by 2029,

Recalling that the diclofenac molecule contributed to the catastrophic collapse of vulture populations of the *Gyps* species in South Asia and concerned that other new non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) molecules in use can have a similar effect on Vulture species or other scavenging raptors,

Noting the objectives of the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, which promotes the environmentally sound use of hazardous chemicals and shared responsibility to protect the environment from harm,

Noting with satisfaction Recommendation 164 (2013), adopted by the Standing Committee to the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention), which raises concern regarding the widespread use of poisons to kill protected species, and calls for strengthened cooperation to enhance national and international actions to eliminate this damaging practice,

Acknowledging the Ramsar Convention's Resolution XI.12 on ecosystem approaches to wetlands and health, which recognizes the interactions between disease - including poisoning - in wildlife, human and domestic animals, which stresses the urgent need to ensure that policy responses are better integrated in a 'One Health' approach across these sectors for most effective outcomes,

Acknowledging also the Resolutions of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) World Conservation Congress WCC-2016-Res-014 on combatting the illegal poisoning of wildlife, WCC-2016-Res-022 on conservation measures for vultures, including banning the use of veterinary diclofenac, and WCC-2016-Res-082 on a path forward to address concerns over the use of lead ammunition in hunting,

Noting that poisoning is a problem affecting taxa other than birds as well, and *highlighting* the importance of a global analysis of the impact of this cause of mortality for wildlife and a need of appropriate prosecutions for illegal cases of poisoning,

Recognizing that whilst activities associated with some substances toxic to birds can have social and/or economic significance, such as the protection of agricultural crops from pests, experience shows that strategies to minimize and prevent the risk of poisoning of birds can

be, nonetheless, sustainably implemented with benefits to the provision of wider ecosystem services,

Noting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food transmitted to the Human Rights Council of the United Nations General Assembly (A/HRC/34/48), which highlights the adverse impacts of pesticides used in agriculture on human rights, the negative consequences of pesticide practices on human health, environment and society, which were underreported and monitored in the shadow of a prevailing and narrow focus on “food security”; and its recommendations on the regulation of hazardous pesticides and promotion of agroecology as an alternative to the extensive use of pesticides,

Recalling that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and targets, in particular Target 3.9 calls for the substantial reduction of the number of human deaths and illnesses from (a) hazardous chemicals and (b) air, water and soil pollution and contamination by 2030, and Target 12.4 calls for the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, and the significant reduction of their release into the air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment by 2020,

Noting that UNEP/EA.3/Resolution 4 *Environment and Health* and UNEP.EA.4/3 Implementation Plan *Towards a Pollution-free Planet* encourage Member States and the Executive Director, in cooperation with all relevant stakeholders, to raise awareness of [...] the dangers to the environment of lead in ammunition, and to encourage research regarding alternatives to such chemicals and drugs that are toxic to wildlife, as well as safety testing thereof,

Welcoming the proposal within the European Union to introduce an EU-wide ban on the use of lead shot in wetlands under the REACH regulation (Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals; (Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006) to address the estimated one million waterbirds that succumb annually to lead poisoning within the EU,

Welcoming the opinion adopted in 2021 by the request made in 2019 by the European Commission to the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) to restrict lead in outdoor shooting and fishing in the European Union, develop a restriction proposal in the framework of REACH in relation to use of lead in fishing weights and ammunition,

Recognizing that under strictly supervised conditions and on a selective basis, the legal and regulated use of poison baits can have important conservation benefits through the control of alien invasive species,

Concerned that there is a serious geographical bias in relevant research and knowledge, and *emphasizing* that further research on and monitoring of migratory birds and sources of poisoning are urgently required for some poisoning sources, and that studies should be designed so as to better assist in formulating and monitoring policy,

Acknowledging that a number of Parties are already applying relevant policies, for example, the removal of certain toxic pesticides from the market, use of canine patrols to deter and detect poison baits, implementation of training programs for relevant bodies and authorities on investigation and prosecution, implementation of programmes of Integrated Pest Management, and promotion of the use of non-toxic ammunition for hunting and *commending* those Parties for such actions,

Noting the United Nations Development Programme/Global Environment Facility (UNDP/GEF) 'Migratory Soaring Birds Project' implemented by BirdLife International, and its document “Preventing the Risk to Migratory Birds from Poisoning by Agricultural Chemicals: Guidance for Countries on the Rift Valley/Red Sea Flyway”, which aims to ensure that the

conservation needs of migratory soaring birds are addressed by industry, including the agriculture sector, along the Red Sea/Rift Valley Flyway, and *recognizing* the potential this project has to promote the implementation of this Resolution and the associated “Guidelines to Prevent the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds” nationally and locally,

Further noting the Sub-regional Implementation Plan to Prevent Poisoning of Migratory Birds in Southern African Countries 2017-2020, developed at the Regional Workshop on Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds, held in Cape Town, South Africa, on 24 August 2015, in response to Resolution 11.15,

Further noting the European Action Plan to Prevent Risk from Poison-Baits of the ‘European Network on Environmental Crime’ (ENEC), funded by the Criminal Justice Support Programme of the European Union to improve the implementation and application of the Directive 2008/99/EC on the protection of the environment through criminal law,

Stressing that capacity-building at national and regional level is of fundamental importance for the effective implementation of this Resolution,

Noting the Report of the 2nd Meeting of the Preventing Poisoning Working Group (UNEP/CMS/COP12/Inf.8) and its Programme of Work (POW; UNEP/CMS/COP12/Inf.9),

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

1. *Adopts* the *Guidelines to Prevent the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds* (the Guidelines) Annex 2 to document UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.1.2, 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, including those under the Convention;
2. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme to further discuss this issue at meetings of the United Nations Environment Assembly, recognizing that this is an issue which has wider environmental impacts;
3. *Urges* Parties and *encourages* non-Parties to disseminate and implement the Guidelines, as appropriate, across all flyways, where necessary translating the Guidelines into different languages for their wider dissemination and use;
4. *Encourages* CMS Parties and *invites* Parties and Signatories of CMS Family instruments to identify within flyways, those geographical areas where poisoning is causing significant mortality or morbidity in migratory birds, and address these as a matter of priority applying the Guidelines as appropriate;
5. *Urges* CMS Parties and *invites* Parties, Signatories and non-Parties of CMS Family instruments, that are range states of Vultures and other scavenging Raptors to:
 - a) ensure safety testing of existing veterinary NSAID and, withdraw licensing of vulture-toxic NSAIDs (including diclofenac) for veterinary use or implement adequate risk assessment with particular reference to known threats to vultures and other scavenging Raptors;
 - b) ensure that safety testing of new veterinary NSAIDs are conducted for these groups of birds as part of the protocol of research and development departments of and financed by the pharmaceutical industry, making licencing conditional on the results of these tests; and

- c) contribute to identification and promotion of safe alternatives drugs;
6. *Urges* the Secretariat to consult regularly with relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, scientific bodies, non-governmental organizations and the agricultural, pharmaceutical, hunting and fishing sectors, in order to monitor the impacts of poisoning on migratory birds and to support the elaboration of national strategies and sector implementation plans as necessary to minimize detrimental impacts;
 7. *Encourages* CMS Parties to monitor and evaluate the impact of poisoning on migratory bird species regularly at national level, as well as the effectiveness of measures put in place to prevent, minimize, reduce, or control poisoning impacts, as appropriate;
 8. *Calls on* Parties and non-Parties, including inter-governmental organizations and other relevant institutions to elaborate strategies to address poisoning or to include measures contained in this Resolution and in the Guidelines in their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) or relevant legislation as appropriate to prevent, minimize, reduce or control the impact of poisoning on migratory bird species and for this purpose involving relevant enforcement authorities;
 9. *Instructs* the Secretariat, in close cooperation with relevant CMS instruments, to liaise with the Bern Convention Secretariat, the European Commission and other relevant international organizations in order to update the Guidelines as necessary, and *invites* Parties to contribute to the dissemination and updating of the Guidelines;
 10. *Invites* the IUCN and its Species Survival Commission (SSC) to cooperate actively with CMS and the Preventing Poisoning Working Group (PPWG) on a global analysis of the impact of poisoning on wildlife, resources permitting;
 11. *Invites* the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade to cooperate actively with CMS on matters related to poisoning of migratory birds, and in particular on the question of clarifying existing guidelines used in decision-making processes under that Convention as appropriate;
 12. *Invites* the International Cooperation on Harmonization of Technical Requirements for Registration of Veterinary Medicinal Products (VICH) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to consider conducting an evaluation of the risk that veterinary medicinal products pose to migratory bird species and other species, that might be poisoned by their food resources containing such products through either lethal or sub-lethal impacts, and using the results to provide guidance to the veterinary sector;
 13. *Encourages* all those concerned with preventing poisoning of migratory birds to engage with such groups and create active partnerships – at appropriate scales – as a priority in implementing the Guidelines;
 14. *Invites* Parties to note that neonicotinoid insecticides have become a main replacement for the organophosphates and carbamates reviewed; and to consider conducting further research on and monitoring migratory bird mortality incidents associated with the use of these and other insecticides;
 15. *Calls on* Parties and *invites* non-Parties and stakeholders, with the support of the Secretariat, to strengthen national and local capacity for the implementation of this Resolution including, *inter alia*, by developing training courses, translating and disseminating examples of best practice, sharing protocols, experiences and regulations, transferring technology, forensic techniques and promoting the use of online

tools to address specific issues that are relevant to prevent, reduce, or control poisoning of migratory birds protected under the Convention;

16. *Urges* Parties, the United Nations Environment Programme and other relevant international organizations, as well as the industry, bilateral and multilateral donors and others, to consider supporting financially the implementation of this Resolution and the Guidelines, including through the coordination provided by the PPWG and the Intergovernmental Task Force on Phasing Out the Use of Lead Ammunition and Lead Fishing Weights as per operative paragraph 18, support of regional workshops, and the provision of financial assistance to developing countries for relevant capacity-building;
17. *Proposes* the continuation of the PPWG, subject to the availability of resources, until the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP14) under the terms of reference annexed to this Resolution, renewing ensuring its membership to incorporates expertise from all geographical regions ~~currently absent~~ as well as representatives of industry and governments, and focuses on facilitating concerted efforts to prevent to address the impact of other sources of poisoning, and address geographic gaps, and ~~to monitor the implementation of the Guidelines;~~
18. ~~Instructs the Secretariat~~ *Proposes*, subject to availability of resources, ~~to convene an the~~ continuation of the Intergovernmental Task Force on Phasing Out the Use of Lead Ammunition and Lead Fishing Weights to take forward the implementation of the Guidelines in its relevant sections, as appropriate,
19. ~~Requests the Standing Committee to develop and approve terms of reference for the Task Force at its second meeting after COP13, building on the terms of reference adopted by COP12 for the Lead Task Group and including a provision to ensure reporting to the COP on its work and any recommendations for consideration by Parties; and~~
20. *Calls on* Parties to report progress in implementing actions taken under this Resolution, and results achieved to future COPs through their National Reports

Annex to Resolution 11.15 (Rev.COP13)

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE PREVENTING POISONING WORKING GROUP (PPWG)

(for the intersessional period until ~~COP14~~COP15)

1. Background and purpose

This Working Group was established by Resolution 10.26³ to assist the Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and its associated instruments, relevant Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and Conventions to review the causes and consequences of poisoning of migratory birds, and to recommend suitable responses to address the problems.

2. Role and Scope

The role of the Working Group is to facilitate concerted efforts, actions and procedures to prevent poisoning of migratory birds other than lead poisoning which is dealt with by the Intergovernmental Task Force on Phasing Out the Use of Lead Ammunition and Lead Fishing Weights. Its geographical scope is global. The Working Group will cover all migratory bird taxa as identified by CMS and its relevant associated instruments.

The Working Group, resources permitting, must report taking into account the regional aspects.

3. Remit

The Working Group will:

Support implementation of the Preventing Poisoning Guidelines

- a. facilitate implementation of the Preventing Poisoning Guidelines and other relevant Resolutions adopted by COP as well as other relevant frameworks for action on relevant issues other than lead poisoning;
- b. set and implement priorities for its work;
- c. keep the Guidelines actively under review in the light of developing research findings and other relevant information and report relevant developments to the Scientific Council;
- d. assist in resource mobilization for priority actions, in collaboration and through the creation of synergies with other initiatives such as the Intergovernmental Task Force on Phasing Out the Use of Lead Ammunition and Lead Fishing Weights and the Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean, the Vulture Working Group, and the Landbirds Working Group;
- e. actively seek engagement from and with relevant agrochemical and veterinary pharmaceutical industries so as to develop alternative less detrimental solutions;
- f. review, take account of, and communicate best practice when poisons are used as management tools in the protection of migratory birds and other biodiversity;

³ Under the name Minimizing the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds Working Group. Resolution 10.26 has been superseded by Resolution 11.15.

- g. encourage the translation and dissemination of the Guidelines widely within relevant networks, as well as to end-users and others;
- h. monitor the implementation of the relevant decisions and plans and their effectiveness and submit progress reports to the governing bodies of the participating MEAs;
- i. stimulate internal and external communication and exchange of information, experience, best practice and know-how;
- j. strengthen relevant regional and international networks; and

Assess other causes of migratory bird poisoning

- k. resources permitting, consider the need for additional guidance for preventing impacts on migratory birds from other types of poison (for example pheromone-type substances) and geographic gaps, and how these might be developed.

For effective working, the Working Group will establish task groups addressing either thematic issues (e.g., for different poison types) and/or geographical regions to progress its work.

4. Membership

The membership of the Working Group will comprise the Secretariats of the participating MEAs, as well as academic institutions, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders, as appropriate.

The following representatives will also be invited to contribute to the Working Group:

- Representatives of CMS Parties;
- Representatives of the CMS Scientific Council, the Technical Committee of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA), Technical Advisory Group of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia (Raptor MOU), Bern Convention Expert Group on Birds;
- Representatives of the CMS ~~Mediterranean~~ Mediterranean Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean Task Force, the Asia Pacific Illegal Taking of Migratory Birds Intergovernmental Task Force, the African-Eurasian Migratory Landbird Working Group and Flyways Working Group;
- Independent experts on an ad hoc basis as necessary and appropriate; and
- ECHA.

5. Governance

The Working Group will elect a Chair and a Vice-Chair from amongst its members and will operate by seeking consensus among the Group. The Working Group will report to the Scientific Council on its actions, membership and other related issues.

6. Operation

Funding permitting, a coordinator will be appointed with the following functions:

- organizing the meetings of the Working Group and preparing the background documents;
- maintaining and moderating the Working Group's communications;
- facilitating fundraising and resource mobilization; and
- facilitating engagement with stakeholders within and beyond the Working Group.

Meetings of the Working Group will be convened at appropriate intervals, as considered necessary and funding permitting. Between meetings, business will be conducted electronically, which will provide the primary mode of communication.

The Working Group, in collaboration with Parties and relevant international organizations, subject to the availability of funds, will organize regional workshops in trouble spot areas to assist in developing appropriate local or regional solutions to prevent the poisoning of migratory birds.

ANNEX 2

DRAFT DECISIONS

PREVENTING POISONING OF MIGRATORY BIRDS***Directed to Parties***

14.AA Parties are encouraged to

- a) review their legislation with regard to: policies and processes that regulate the use of lead ammunition and lead fishing weights, and consider them in light of the global scientific consensus and growing evidence of the harms caused by lead ammunition to people, domestic animals, wildlife and the wider environment; the developments and expanded product ranges of effective non-toxic alternative to lead ammunition and fishing weights; and the increase in policy initiatives to restrict use of lead in ammunition and fishing weights;
- b) collate national information on shooting activities, ammunition use across different areas and over time, and compliance; and map this information against at-risk migratory bird habitats to determine likely affected areas and scale of impacts;
- c) share this information with the Secretariat and the Intergovernmental Task Force on Phasing Out the Use of Lead Ammunition and Lead Fishing Weights (Lead Task Force); and
- d) implement the recommendations set out in UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.1.2 Annex 2 to substitute lead ammunition and fishing weights for non-toxic alternatives.

Directed to Parties, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, donors and others

14.BB Parties, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and donors are encouraged to:

- a) nominate representatives to the Preventing Poisoning Working Group (PPWG), and provide financial support to the Secretariat for the organization of meetings of the PPWG and for the production of communication outputs linked to priority areas/flyways within the triennium 2023-2026.

Directed to the Secretariat

14.CC The Secretariat shall, subject to the availability of resources:

- a) appoint a Coordinator of the Intergovernmental Task Force on Phasing Out the Use of Lead Ammunition and Lead Fishing Weights (Lead Task Force) for the triennium 2023-2026, in collaboration with Parties and the PPWG, and convene the first meeting as early as possible after COP14;

- b) collate the information provided by Parties in response to Decision 14.AA through the Lead Task Force, and, based on this information, determine the efficacy of regulations, and develop guidance on the steps and procedures to adjust or develop legislation for a complete phase-out of the use of lead ammunition and lead fishing weights in all habitats, in line with the Guidelines to Prevent the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds (UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.1.2 Annex 2), and existing information on alternatives;
- c) organize regional workshops of the PPWG within the triennium 2023-2026 in high-risk areas/flyways, to promote the implementation of the Guidelines to Prevent the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds (UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.1.2 Annex 2) and to share best practices and lessons learned amongst its members and stakeholders;
- d) report to the Sessional Committee of the Scientific Council at its meeting before COP15 and to the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties itself on the progress in implementing these Decisions.