



**CONVENTION ON
MIGRATORY
SPECIES**

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Agenda Item 14.2

NEW STRATEGIC PLAN FOR MIGRATORY SPECIES

(Prepared by the Secretariat)

Summary:

This document reports on progress in implementing CMS COP Decisions 13.4 to 13.5 *Options for a Follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023* and the Decision of the 53rd meeting of the CMS Standing Committee, UNEP/CMS/StC53/Outcome 2. It includes a proposed new Resolution and draft Decisions.

STRATEGIC PLAN FOR MIGRATORY SPECIES

Background

1. The Conference of the Parties, at its 11th meeting (COP11, 2014), adopted the CMS Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (SPMS) 2015-2023, as Annex 1 to [Resolution 11.2](#).¹ The SPMS was designed as a guiding framework for all the work delivered by the Convention supporting the conservation of migratory species. Its goals and targets were based substantially on the Aichi Biodiversity Targets set out in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, with adaptations to relate them specifically to the purposes of migratory species conservation.
2. With the SPMS 2015-2023 coming to a close in 2023, COP13 adopted [Decisions 13.4 to 13.5](#) *Options for a Follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023*:

13.4 Directed to the Secretariat

The Secretariat is requested to:

- a) *undertake an analysis of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework once adopted, aimed at assessing its relevance for the mandates of CMS and identifying those aspects of it in which the CMS Family could play a role;*
- b) *compile information on approaches adopted by other biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements in defining strategic objectives and strategic planning and in considering the implications for them of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;*
- c) *compile information on lessons learned from experience in implementing, monitoring and assessing previous strategic plans and, in particular, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023;*
- d) *based on the information and analysis from paragraphs (a) - (c) above, provide recommendations to the Standing Committee for its consideration.*

13.5 Directed to the Standing Committee

The Standing Committee is requested to:

- a) *consider the analysis and compilations prepared by the Secretariat pursuant to Decisions 13.4 (a) - (c);*
- b) *consider, taking into account the experiences for the development of the current Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023, available options for a follow up to the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 and take a decision on next steps.*

¹ Superseded by CMS/Resolution 11.2 (Rev.COP12)

Activities to implement Decisions 13.4 to 13.5

3. In response to 13.4 (a), the Secretariat published, in March 2023, a summary of aspects of the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) that are most relevant to CMS (see [link](#) to published fact sheet).
4. In response to 13.4 (b) and (c), the Secretariat undertook, thanks to funding from the Government of Malta, a series of analyses of: i) the strategic planning approaches used by other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) – CBD, Ramsar, CITES, the Bern Convention, AEWA, WHC, IWC; ii) the outcomes of other global agreements and initiatives and their relevance to the new CMS SPMS; and iii) the elements of the 2015-2023 SPMS that continue to be relevant in developing the new SPMS. These analyses were presented at the 53rd meeting (December 2022) of the CMS Standing Committee (StC53), and were used to inform the drafting of the new SPMS.
5. StC53 discussed the different options available as a follow-up to the 2015-2023 SPMS, both in terms of the type of product that could be developed and the process for undertaking the work required. These options were presented in documents [UNEP/CMS/StC53/Doc.12](#) and [UNEP/CMS/StC53/Doc.12/Add.1](#).
6. Having considered the documents prepared by the Secretariat, the Standing Committee agreed, through Decision [UNEP/CMS/StC53/Outcome 2](#), to establish an Intersessional Working Group (IWG) tasked with developing, with support from the Secretariat, a draft concise Strategic Plan for Migratory Species as a follow-up to the SPMS 2015-2023, for consideration by COP14. The Terms of Reference of the IWG were defined in the attachment to this Decision. The CMS Secretariat, subject to the availability of resources, was also requested to prepare a first draft of the Strategic Plan to support the work of the IWG.
7. Thanks to the voluntary contributions of Norway and Germany, in response to [Notification 2022/020](#), the CMS Secretariat hired a consultant, Foundation of Success (FOS), to prepare a draft of the SPMS for consideration by the IWG, and to facilitate, with the support of the Secretariat, the consultation processes prior to the IWG's submission of the new SPMS to the Standing Committee. For its part, the Secretariat helped to organize:
 - a. An online consultation (May 2023), sent to all CMS Parties and stakeholders, to better understand how the new SPMS could help deliver CMS priorities;
 - b. A series of workshops and individual meetings with CMS Secretariat staff, members of the CMS Standing Committee, the CMS Scientific Council, CMS National Focal Points and stakeholders to explain the SPMS methodology and discuss initial versions of the draft; and
 - c. Regular internal meetings to discuss comments received and to agree on next steps.
8. A total of 192 recipients received the online questionnaire launched in May 2023. Thirty-three responses were registered (17.2 per cent of all recipients). A summary of key findings is listed below:
 - a. 48 per cent of the answers considered the 2015-2023 SPMS 'valuable' in helping governments in prioritizing work to protect migratory species;

- b. The new SPMS should be a tool to guide the work of the Parties, stakeholders and the Secretariat, and should include realistic goals and objectives, as well as establish criteria for setting priorities and mapping CMS contributions to the priorities of other MEAs;
 - c. The new SPMS should provide strategic directions with a focus on key areas of work, and explain the purpose and added value of the CMS; and
 - d. The process to define the new SPMS should be clear and should ensure consultation among Parties and stakeholders.
9. Invitations to participate in the IWG were sent to all Standing Committee representatives. Other Parties and stakeholder organizations were also invited to participate as observers. The final composition of the IWG comprised of five Standing Committee members from three CMS regions (Africa, Europe and Oceania), plus the Scientific Council Chair, as well as observers from 12 additional CMS Parties and 8 stakeholder organizations. The IWC was co-chaired by representatives from Georgia and New Zealand.
10. On 7 June, the IWG met online. At the meeting, a first draft of the SPMS was presented by FOS and the CMS Secretariat, and members and observers of the IWG discussed its content and the next steps in the process. Following the meeting, a new draft was produced and further comments were solicited (online) for a period of two weeks. The consultation process allowed IWG members, including the Chair of the CMS Scientific Council, to provide comments in writing. The second round of consultation finished on the 6 July. The comments received were reviewed by the Secretariat and the co-chairs of the IWG until agreement was reached. Once finalized, the IWG concluded its work and sent the draft SPMS to the Standing Committee for their review and submission to COP14.

Discussion and analysis

11. In line with the direction from StC53, the SPMS sets forth the key strategic priorities for CMS, while providing important linkages and responding to wider global priorities, notably the GBF. It also provides an important basis for setting priorities that address the findings of recent scientific reports, including the 2019 Global Assessment Report of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services published by IPBES, the 5th edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook published by CBD, and many other scientific documents, including those prepared under CMS itself. It also builds on the UN General Assembly Resolution 75/271 *Nature knows no borders: transboundary cooperation – a key factor for biodiversity conservation, restoration and sustainable use*. This landmark Resolution, which references a range of multilateral frameworks and initiatives, recognizes the importance of ecological connectivity for the conservation and restoration of biodiversity, as well as the linkages with the UN Sustainable Development Goals.
12. The new SPMS is in line with the strategic directions included in the work programme adopted at COP13, as well as longer-term resolutions, including on climate change, renewable energy, infrastructure, ecological connectivity, and conservation measures for CMS species.
13. The CMS SPMS is built around a theory of change designed to achieve an improved conservation status for migratory species and their habitats, and reduce and/or eliminate the threats that currently affect them. The time frame for the SPMS covers the period 2024-2032.

14. The SPMS has the following vision: “By 2032, migratory species are thriving and live in fully restored and connected habitats.” Within the context of the SPMS, the term ‘species’ is interpreted as applying to lower taxonomic levels when the context so requires.
15. To achieve this vision, the work of the Convention is organized around six strategic goals for the period 2024-2032:
 1. The conservation status of migratory species is improved.
 2. The habitats and ranges of migratory species are maintained and restored, supporting their connectivity.
 3. Threats affecting migratory species are eliminated or significantly reduced.
 4. Implementation of CMS is supported by adequate knowledge, capacity and resources.
 5. Implementation of CMS is supported by effective governance, including use of best available science and information, and collaborative working.
 6. The profile of CMS and synergies with other relevant international frameworks are enhanced.
16. Each of the strategic goals contains specific targets supported by brief explanation notes.
17. As anticipated by the Standing Committee in its mandate for the development of the new SPMS, numerous aspects of the SPMS will need to be developed following its anticipated adoption by COP14. These will include:
 - a. Identification of actions contributing to the identified targets – at the level of individual species or groups of species if needed;
 - b. Definition of baselines for each of the SPMS targets, using data from 2023 CMS National Reports, the CMS State of Migratory Species report or other equivalent available scientific information;
 - c. Definition of indicators to assess each of the targets;
 - d. Definition of a monitoring framework for better assessing the implementation of the SPMS, and a mechanism to readjust the overall theory of change and strategic approaches if needed; and
 - e. Strengthening of the linkages between the new SPMS and the CMS Programme of Work.
18. The CMS Secretariat will carry out a preliminary analysis of the potential linkages between the draft SPMS and the current CMS Programme of Work, for consideration by COP14.
19. This document proposes a new Resolution and new Decisions to adopt the SPMS 2024-2032 and to move forward with these proposed next steps; and the deletion of Decisions 13.4 and 13.5.

Recommended actions

20. The Conference of the Parties is recommended to:
 - a) Adopt draft Resolution 14. XX contained in Annex 1 of this document;
 - b) Adopt the draft Decisions contained in Annex 2 of this document;
 - c) Delete Decisions 13.4 to 13.5.

ANNEX 1

DRAFT RESOLUTION

STRATEGIC PLAN FOR MIGRATORY SPECIES

2024-2032

Recalling CMS Resolution 11.2 (Rev.COP12), which defined the 2015-2023 Strategic Plan for the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (SPMS) and urged Parties and other non-Party States, the CMS Family of instruments, relevant multilateral bodies, intergovernmental organizations, and civil society organizations working towards the conservation of migratory species to integrate the goals and targets of the Strategic Plan within relevant policy and planning instruments; and *further recalling* Decision X/20 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), in which CMS is recognized as the lead partner in the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species over their entire range;

Further recalling CBD Decision 15/4 by which the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) was adopted, and *recognizing* that many of the GBF goals and targets are relevant to CMS priorities;

Noting that CBD Decision 15/6, inter alia, “recognizes that other biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements will contribute to the implementation [...] of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, consistent with their mandates and priorities”, and “encourages Parties [...] to facilitate, as appropriate, engagement with and coordination among focal points for other relevant multilateral environment agreements”;

Further Noting that CBD Decision 15/6, and its Annex, encourages Parties to include actions to implement commitments and recommendations under the various multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), as relevant for each country, in their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and to facilitate engagement with and coordination among focal points; and *welcoming* Decision 15/13 that encourages Parties to implement the Convention and other MEAs in a complementary manner, including in reviewing and updating their NBSAPs for the effective implementation of the GBF;

Recalling UN General Assembly Resolution 75/271, “Nature knows no borders: transboundary cooperation – a key factor for biodiversity conservation, restoration and sustainable use”, which highlights the importance of ecological connectivity and transboundary cooperation, with links to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and which references a range of other multilateral frameworks and initiatives, including explicit mention of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 and the outcomes of CMS COP13;

Further Recalling CMS Resolution 12.3, “Manila Declaration on Sustainable Development and Migratory Species”, which aims to promote links between the conservation of migratory species and the UN SDGs;

Noting the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services published in 2019 and the analysis of the report’s findings in relation to CMS in document UNEP/CMS/COP13/Inf.17;

Noting the CMS Programme of Work on climate change and CMS Resolution 12.21 in which CMS Parties requested the Secretariat to liaise with the Secretariat of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change to promote synergies and coordinate activities related to climate change policies affecting migratory species;

Noting UNEP/CMS/StC53/Outcome 2: Decision on next steps regarding follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023;

Grateful for the work undertaken by the Intersessional Working Group on the SPMS in preparing the new Plan – including taking account of lessons learned from experience in implementing the Strategic Plan 2015-2023, the outcomes of the various consultations and online meetings held, and the processes in other multilateral environmental agreements – and in providing substantial contributions to the drafting of the Plan;

Welcoming contributions to the development of the Strategic Plan by Parties and stakeholders through the Intersessional Working Group on the SPMS, and acknowledging that key partnerships to support delivery of the Strategic Plan will include those with other Conventions, civil society, the private sector and regional bodies; and

Mindful of the need to avoid creating additional reporting burdens that risk diverting attention from implementation:

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

1. *Adopts* the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024-2032 as contained in the Annex to this Resolution;
2. *Requests* the Secretariat to integrate the goals and targets of the SPMS into work programmes under the Convention, and to take action to raise awareness of the Plan;
3. *Urges* Parties and *invites* other non-Parties, the CMS Family of instruments, relevant multilateral bodies, intergovernmental organizations, and civil society organizations working towards the conservation of migratory species to integrate the goals and targets of the SPMS within relevant policy and planning instruments, and to take action to raise awareness of the Plan;
4. *Invites* the decision-making bodies of CMS instruments to reflect the SPMS in appropriate Decisions and Resolutions at their next meetings;
5. *Confirms* the need for additional intersessional work to support implementation of the SPMS, including developing and defining:
 - a. Specific actions for the adequate delivery of each goal and target;
 - b. baseline data for all SPMS goals and targets; and
 - c. indicators for all SPMS targets, drawing as much as possible from existing work, such as that under the Global Biodiversity Indicators Partnership.
6. *Requests* the Secretariat to support the implementation of the SPMS;

7. *Further requests* the Secretariat to consider amending the format for National Reports, where necessary, to align with the goals and targets of the SPMS, and assist with the implementation of any changes while ensuring efficiency in reporting processes to reduce reporting burdens; and to submit any proposed amendments to the Standing Committee for transmission to and consideration by the 15th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties;
8. *Decides* to keep the implementation of the SPMS under review at the 15th, 16th and 17th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties;
9. *Recognizes* that a wide range of civil society organizations and other stakeholders make an invaluable contribution to implementing the Convention and to conserving migratory species, and encourages these organizations to report on this work to meetings of the Conference of the Parties;
10. *Invites* UNEP, Parties, multilateral donors and others to provide financial assistance for the implementation of this Resolution; and
11. *Repeals* Resolution 11.2 (Rev.COP12) *Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023*.

STRATEGIC PLAN FOR MIGRATORY SPECIES 2024-2032

SPMS Vision Statement

By 2032, migratory species are thriving and live in fully restored and connected habitats.

Goals and Targets 2024-2032

Six Goals are set out below to achieve the Vision of the SPMS. Each of the Goals will be achieved through the fulfilment of the related Targets. Goals and Targets are formulated in such a way as to enable baselines to be readily established, and to facilitate monitoring that effectively tracks the impact of actions in progressing towards achieving the SPMS Goals by 2032.

Goal 1. The conservation status of migratory species is improved.

Target 1.1. By 2029, all migratory species with an unfavourable conservation status are listed in CMS Appendices and are covered by an effectively implemented CMS Instrument and/or Concerted Action.

Explanation: Parties commit to include species with an unfavourable conservation status in CMS Appendices, based on best available science, and to develop and implement effective cooperative conservation and/or management actions, including CMS Instruments, Concerted Actions and other initiatives that deliver tangible and verifiable conservation outcomes.

Target 1.2. By 2029, the conservation status of all migratory species is reviewed regularly, informing priorities for conservation and management action.

Explanation: The conservation status, population trend, range and extinction risk of all migratory species is regularly monitored, including through the State of the World's Migratory Species report, CMS National Reports,² other assessments and analyses of relevant publications such as those produced by CMS and its Instruments, and information from relevant stakeholders, indigenous peoples and local communities. The conclusions of this regular monitoring supports priority-setting under CMS, including the listing of new migratory species that may need specific conservation actions.

Target 1.3. By 2032, the conservation status of all migratory species listed in CMS Appendices has improved.

Explanation: CMS initiatives have helped to improve the conservation status of all CMS-listed migratory species, thereby contributing to the achievement of the Convention and Goals A and B of the GBF. Conservation efforts should strive to engage relevant stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities.

² CMS National Reports are one of the many sources that could be used to assess the conservation status of migratory species. Others include IUCN Red List assessments, EU N2000 reports, etc.

Goal 2. The habitats and ranges of migratory species are maintained and restored, supporting their connectivity.

Target 2.1. By 2029, all important habitats for migratory species listed in CMS Appendices are identified, assessed and monitored to ensure their functionality and ability to support migratory species throughout their life cycles.

Explanation: Using best available science and information, actions are taken to ensure that all habitats, sites and ranges for migratory species are identified, assessed and monitored to understand their functions in migratory processes.

Target 2.2. By 2032, all important habitats for migratory species listed in CMS Appendices are protected, effectively conserved, managed and restored through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.

Explanation: Steps will be taken to establish ecologically representative, well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, to ensure that, among others, the connectivity of all areas of importance for migratory species – as well as other areas that may be ecologically linked to them – is preserved. This could include permanent or temporal legal protection measures to ensure migratory ranges and their habitats are maintained, restored, effectively conserved and managed, and provide important biological functions such as opportunities for feeding, resting and habitat for reproduction.

Target 2.3. By 2032, the loss and fragmentation of important habitats for migratory species listed in CMS Appendices is reduced, and habitats are restored to ensure that such habitats support their viability.

Explanation: Steps will be taken towards eliminating and/or reducing the negative impacts on migratory species from the loss and degradation of important habitats and ranges because of land-use change and fragmentation. This includes tackling known threats such as unsustainable intensive agriculture, damaging afforestation, urbanization or human-made infrastructure.

Goal 3. Threats affecting migratory species are eliminated or significantly reduced.

Target 3.1. By 2032, any take, use and trade of migratory species listed in CMS Appendices is sustainable, safe and legal, overexploitation is prevented, risk of pathogen spillover is reduced and negative impacts on non-target species and their ecosystems are minimized.

Explanation: Based on the best available knowledge and information, the main drivers of illegal and unsustainable take are identified and analysed for each migratory species to provide a basis for effective conservation and/or management actions, including cooperative actions beyond Range State jurisdictions. Interventions to effectively address the main drivers are undertaken in consultation with relevant stakeholders, indigenous peoples and local communities, and include protection measures for species listed in Appendix I through national legislation, comprehensive and effective enforcement, and management measures to halt illegal and unsustainable take. As a result, there should be no taking of any Appendix I species that is not in compliance with the Convention. Furthermore, steps will be taken towards eliminating any unsustainable take of Appendix II species and non-target CMS-listed migratory species that may also be affected, and towards reducing the risk of pathogen spillover to or from CMS-listed species to prevent the spread of zoonotic diseases.

Target 3.2. By 2032, the direct mortality of migratory species caused by human-made infrastructure is significantly reduced to levels that are not harmful to species' viability.

Explanation: Steps are taken to eliminate and/or reduce the direct mortality of migratory species caused by infrastructure, including collision, electrocution, disturbance and migratory route deviation. This includes actions to sustainably design and operate such infrastructure and to monitor impacts while in operation.

Target 3.3. By 2032, the negative impacts of pollution and poisoning on migratory species and their habitats are reduced to levels that are not harmful to species' viability.

Explanation: Actions are taken to quantify, monitor and reduce or eliminate the negative impacts of pollution from poisoning, artificial lights, chemicals, noise, plastics and other sources on migratory species and their habitats.

Target 3.4. By 2032, the impact of climate change on migratory species and their habitats is reduced through mitigation and adaptation, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches and disaster risk reduction actions, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts on biodiversity.

Explanation: Actions to eliminate or mitigate the negative impacts of climate change on migratory species are identified. This also includes the research and promotion of conservation and management tools applied to migratory species and the ecosystem services they provide, such as the enhancement of mitigation and adaptation against climate change.

Target 3.5. By 2032, the negative impacts of invasive alien species on migratory species and their habitats are reduced or eliminated.

Explanation: Actions are taken to understand, quantify and eliminate or reduce the negative impact of invasive alien species on migratory species and their habitats.

Goal 4. Implementation of CMS is supported by adequate knowledge, capacity and resources.

Target 4.1. By 2029, Parties have access to relevant information and evidence-based guidance to effectively implement the Convention, its Resolutions and Decisions.

Explanation: Parties play a key role in providing information at a national scale, but this can also be supported by the CMS Secretariat, through facilitation of the State of the World's Migratory Species report and other knowledge products, if resources are available. The availability of this information is critical for decision-making and implementation of the CMS, its Resolutions and Decisions and associated guidance. Parties are able to understand and analyse the best available science and information on species, habitats and ranges in a way that enables them to prioritize and collaboratively take effective conservation action.

Target 4.2. By 2029, Parties have the technical capacity needed to effectively implement the Convention, its Resolutions and Decisions.

Explanation: Parties identify, with the support of the Secretariat and the Scientific Council, the capacity-building activities needed to ensure implementation of the CMS, its Resolutions and Decisions and associated guidance. This can include Party-to-Party support or CMS Secretariat-led support, if possible, and should focus on the use of innovative and cost-effective methods that can be applied globally.

Target 4.3. By 2029, Parties have mobilized or secured resources to implement the Convention, its Resolutions and Decisions.

Explanation: There are sufficient resources available to implement the actions contained in CMS, its Resolutions and Decisions and associated guidance. This includes identifying and agreeing an estimation of the costs associated with developing, implementing and monitoring new CMS instruments and initiatives, so as to ensure their cost-effectiveness and long-term viability.

Goal 5. Implementation of CMS is supported by effective governance, including use of best available science and information, and collaborative working.

Target 5.1. By 2029, Parties have mechanisms in place, including national legislation and enforcement mechanisms where relevant, to fully implement the Convention, its Resolutions and Decisions.

Explanation: Parties can demonstrate that they have national legislation, policies and plans in place that enables them to fully implement the obligations under CMS, especially Articles III and IV. Furthermore, Parties can provide evidence of comprehensive and effective enforcement of the legislation.

Target 5.2. By 2029 and beyond, all Parties inform the COP, through National Reports, of measures taken to implement the Convention, its Resolutions and Decisions.

Explanation: Parties commit to completing National Reports each triennium, and actively contribute to improving the National Reporting process to ensure the best available information on the state of implementation of the CMS mandate. This information is compiled and used for prioritization and adaptation of CMS initiatives for migratory species conservation.

Target 5.3. Parties use best available science as the basis for evidence-based advice and decision-making to address the conservation of migratory species, their habitats and threats under CMS.

Explanation: Parties commit to use the best available science for decision-making and share information to ensure adequate implementation of the CMS mandate. Through the COP and its subsidiary bodies, Parties collaboratively ensure there is adequate monitoring of the implementation of the CMS mandate and agree to modify, improve or cancel existing initiatives based on best available science, with the aim of increasing their efficiency and impact.

Target 5.4. By 2032, CMS provisions are included in relevant national planning processes and policies for the benefit of migratory species and the ecosystem services they provide.

Explanation: The Convention's mandates, provisions and agenda are incorporated into national legislation frameworks and strategies relevant to migratory species (e.g., NBSAPs and NDCs).

Target 5.5. By 2029, Parties work collaboratively with other governments on actions and initiatives to implement CMS, its Resolutions and Decisions and associated guidance.

Explanation: Parties collaborate with other governments through joint concerted actions, species listing proposals and other collaborative actions to implement CMS, its Resolutions and Decisions and associated guidance.

Goal 6. The profile of CMS and synergies with other relevant international frameworks are enhanced.

Target 6.1. By 2026, awareness of the importance of migratory species and their role in providing benefits for people has increased globally.

Explanation: Parties undertake actions, with the support of the CMS Secretariat, that increase the international recognition of the importance of migratory species, their habitats and the ecosystem services they provide.

Target 6.2. By 2026, awareness of the role, purpose and achievements of CMS has increased globally.

Explanation: Parties undertake actions, with the support of the CMS Secretariat, that increase the international recognition of the role of CMS, and its contribution to the strategic goals of other multilateral environmental agreements, IGOs, NGOs and CMS stakeholders.

Target 6.3. By 2032, the total number of Parties to the Convention has increased from 133 to 160, surpassing 80 per cent of the countries recognized by the UN.

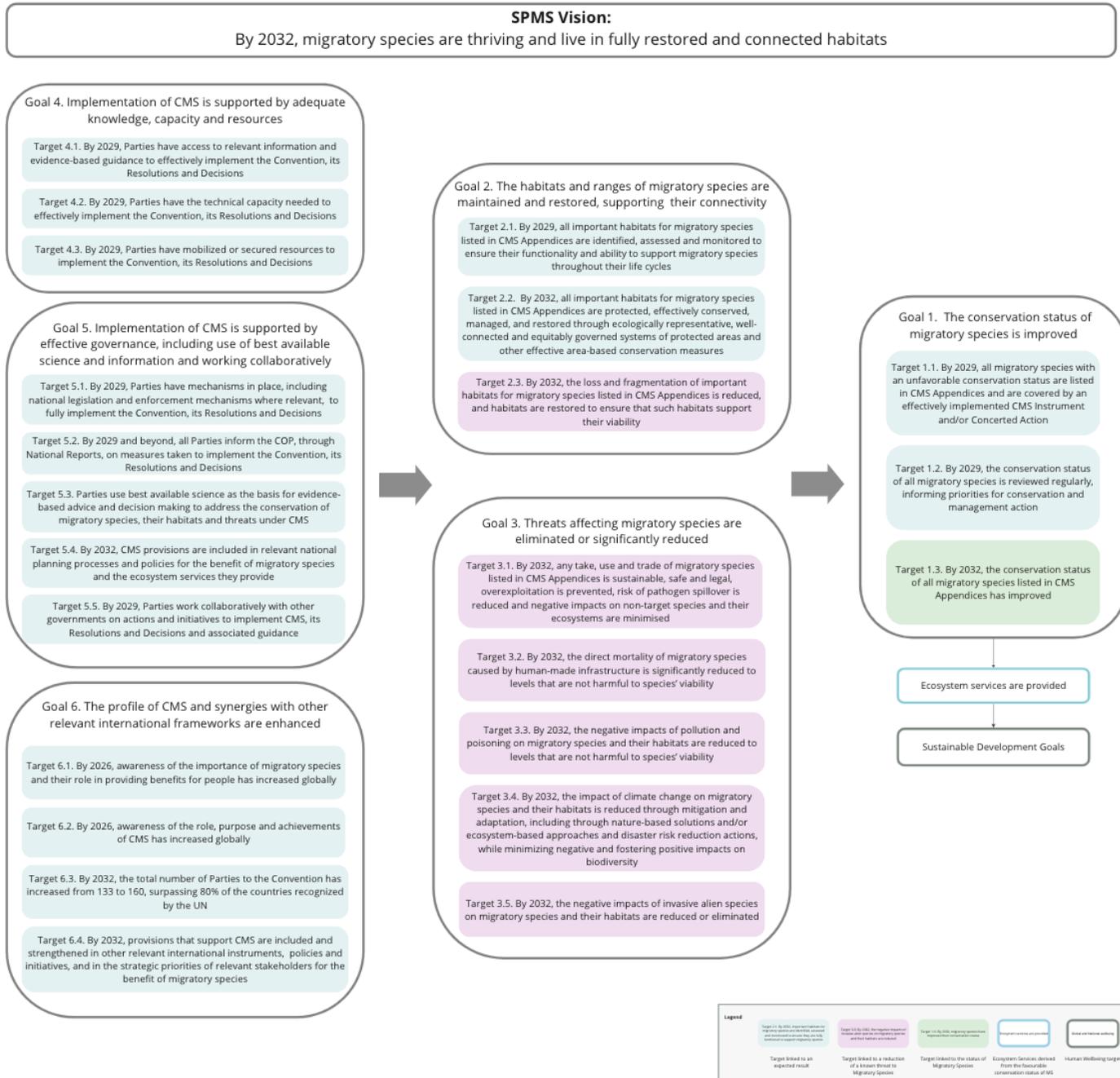
Explanation: Parties, with the support of the CMS Secretariat, undertake actions to increase the accession of new Parties to the Convention, facilitating cooperation for the benefit of migratory species.

Target 6.4. By 2032, provisions that support CMS are included and strengthened in other relevant international instruments, policies and initiatives, and in the strategic priorities of relevant stakeholders for the benefit of migratory species.

Explanation: CMS mandates, provisions and priorities are taken into consideration in the decisions and initiatives of other environmental and sustainable development-related international instruments, policies and initiatives, including under the UN (e.g., NBSAPs, NDCs), as well as in relevant stakeholder strategic processes.

THEORY OF CHANGE

Theory of Change for CMS SPMS 2024-2032 (9 years)



Description of the theory of change and how the SPMS goals and targets work together to deliver the SPMS vision

The SPMS 2024-2032 is built around a theory of change describing how the Convention aims to realize the vision that *by 2032, migratory species are thriving and live in fully restored and connected habitats*.

The work of the Convention to achieve this vision is organized around six main goals. Goal 1 focuses on improving the conservation status of migratory species, Goal 2 is aimed at maintaining and restoring habitats and ranges for migratory species, and Goal 3 is aimed at the significant reduction or elimination of threats affecting migratory species. Goals 4, 5 and 6 support the achievement of the first three goals through the work of the Convention. More specifically:

Goal 1 focuses on improving the conservation status of migratory species listed in CMS Appendices (Target 1.3). To achieve this, all migratory species with an 'unfavourable' conservation status need to be listed within CMS Appendices and covered by an effectively implemented CMS Instrument and/or Concerted Action (Target 1.1). Furthermore, the status of migratory species needs to be reviewed regularly to inform priorities for conservation and management action (Target 1.2).

Supporting Goal 1, Goal 2 is aimed at maintaining and restoring habitats and ranges of migratory species supporting their connectivity. More specifically, the loss and fragmentation of important habitats for migratory species listed in the CMS Appendices need to be reduced and habitats restored to ensure that they support the viability of these species (Target 2.3). To achieve this, all important habitats for migratory species listed in CMS Appendices need to be protected, effectively conserved, managed and restored through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (Target 2.2). To facilitate the protection, management and restoration of important habitats for migratory species listed in CMS Appendices, these habitats need to be identified, assessed and monitored to ensure they are fully functional and able to support migratory species through their life cycles (Target 2.1).

In parallel with Goal 2, Goal 3 focuses on reducing threats to migratory species: illegal and unsustainable take and overexploitation (Target 3.1), direct mortality caused from human-made infrastructure (Target 3.2), pollution and poisoning affecting migratory species and their habitats (Target 3.3), impacts of climate change on migratory species and their habitats (Target 3.4), and the negative impacts of invasive alien species (Target 3.5).

Goals 4, along with Goal 5 and 6, creates the enabling conditions for Goals 1 to 3. Goal 4 focuses on supporting the implementation of CMS with adequate knowledge, capacity and resources. Parties need to have access to relevant information and evidence-based guidance to effectively implement the Convention, its Resolutions and Decisions (Target 4.1), Parties also need to have the technical capacity (Target 4.2) and ability to mobilize or secure resources (Target 4.3) to effectively implement the Convention, its Resolutions and Decisions.

Goal 5 focuses on supporting the implementation of CMS through effective governance, including use of the best available science and information in decision-making, and collaborative working. Where relevant, national legislation and enforcement mechanisms that fully implement the Convention, its Resolutions and Decisions need to be in place (Target 5.1). In parallel, Parties need to inform the COP through National Reports of measures taken to implement the Convention, its Resolutions and Decisions (Target 5.2) and Parties need to use best available science as the basis for evidence-based advice and decision-making to address the threats to and support the conservation of migratory species and their habitats under CMS (Target 5.3). Furthermore, CMS provisions need to be included in national planning processes and policies relevant to migratory species (Target 5.4) and Parties need to work collaboratively

with other governments on actions and initiatives to implement CMS, its Resolutions and Decisions and associated guidance (Target 5.5).

Finally, Goal 6 focuses on enhancing the profile of CMS and synergies with other relevant international frameworks. Firstly, the awareness of the importance of migratory species and their role in providing benefits for people needs to be increased globally (Target 6.1). Secondly, there needs to be greater global awareness of the role, purpose and achievements of CMS (Target 6.2). The total number of Parties to the Convention also needs to increase (Target 6.3), and the provisions of CMS need to be included in and strengthened by other international instruments, policies and initiatives, and strategic priorities of relevant stakeholders (Target 6.4).

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

SPMS 2024-2032 targets are aligned and contribute to GBF targets, with a particular focus on migratory species. The links are shown in the table below:

SPMS Target	GBF Target
<p>Target 1.1. By 2029, all migratory species with an unfavourable conservation status are listed in CMS Appendices and are covered by an effectively implemented CMS Instrument and/or Concerted Action</p>	<p>Target 4: Ensure urgent management actions to halt human induced extinction of known threatened species and for the recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened species, to significantly reduce extinction risk, as well as to maintain and restore the genetic diversity within and between populations of native, wild and domesticated species to maintain their adaptive potential, including through in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict for coexistence.</p>
<p>Target 1.2. By 2029, the conservation status of all migratory species is reviewed regularly, informing priorities for conservation and management action</p>	<p>Target 4: Ensure urgent management actions to halt human induced extinction of known threatened species and for the recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened species, to significantly reduce extinction risk, as well as to maintain and restore the genetic diversity within and between populations of native, wild and domesticated species to maintain their adaptive potential, including through in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict for coexistence.</p> <p>Target 9: Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.</p>
<p>Target 1.3. By 2032, the conservation status of all migratory species listed in CMS Appendices has improved</p>	<p>Target 4: Ensure urgent management actions to halt human induced extinction of known threatened species and for the recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened species, to significantly reduce extinction risk, as well as to maintain and restore the genetic diversity within and between populations of native, wild and domesticated species to maintain their adaptive potential, including through in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict for coexistence.</p>
<p>Target 2.1. By 2029, all important habitats for migratory species listed in CMS Appendices are identified, assessed and monitored to ensure their functionality and ability to support migratory species throughout their life cycles</p>	<p>Target 1: Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.</p>
<p>Target 2.2. By 2032, all important habitats for migratory species listed in CMS Appendices are protected, effectively conserved, managed and restored through ecologically representative, well-</p>	<p>Target 1: Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.</p>

<p>connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures</p>	<p>Target 2. Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.</p> <p>Target 3. Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial, inland water, and of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.</p>
<p>Target 2.3. By 2032, the loss and fragmentation of important habitats for migratory species listed in CMS Appendices is reduced, and habitats are restored to ensure that such habitats support their viability</p>	<p>Target 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.</p>
<p>Target 3.1. By 2032, any take, use and trade of migratory species listed in CMS Appendices is sustainable, safe and legal, overexploitation is prevented, risk of pathogen spillover is reduced, and negative impacts on non-target species and their ecosystems are minimized</p>	<p>Target 5. Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spill-over, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.</p>
<p>Target 3.2. By 2032, the direct mortality of migratory species caused by human-made infrastructure is significantly reduced to levels that are not harmful to species' viability</p>	<p>Target 1: Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.</p>
<p>Target 3.3. By 2032, the negative impacts of pollution and poisoning on migratory species and their habitats are reduced to levels that are not harmful to species' viability</p>	<p>Target 7. Reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources, by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects, including: reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment by at least half including through more efficient nutrient cycling and use; reducing the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals by at least half including through integrated pest management, based on science, taking into account food security and livelihoods; and also preventing, reducing, and working towards eliminating plastic pollution.</p>
<p>Target 3.4. By 2032, the impact of climate change on migratory species and their</p>	<p>Target 8. Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including</p>

<p>habitats is reduced through mitigation and adaptation, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches and disaster risk reduction actions, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts on biodiversity</p>	<p>through nature-based solution and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.</p>
<p>Target 3.5. By 2032, the negative impacts of invasive alien species on migratory species and their habitats are reduced or eliminated</p>	<p>Target 6. Eliminate, minimize, reduce and or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services by identifying and managing pathways of the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species, reducing the rates of introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien species by at least 50 per cent, by 2030, eradicating or controlling invasive alien species especially in priority sites, such as islands.</p>
<p>Target 4.1. By 2029, Parties have access to relevant information and evidence-based guidance to effectively implement the Convention, its Resolutions and Decisions</p>	<p>Target 21: Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation.</p>
<p>Target 4.2. By 2029, Parties have the technical capacity needed to effectively implement the Convention, its Resolutions and Decisions</p>	<p>Target 20: Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the Framework.</p>
<p>Target 4.3. By 2029, Parties have mobilized or secured resources to implement the Convention, its Resolutions and Decisions</p>	<p>Target 19: Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, mobilizing at least \$200 billion per year by 2030, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Increasing total biodiversity related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development assistance, and from countries that voluntarily assume obligations of developed country Parties, to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to at least \$20 billion per year by 2025, and to at least \$30 billion per year by 2030; (b) Significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization, facilitated by the preparation and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments according to national needs, priorities and circumstances; (c) Leveraging private finance, promoting blended finance, implementing strategies for raising new and additional resources,

	<p>and encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments;</p> <p>(d) Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, and benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards;</p> <p>(e) Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises;</p> <p>(f) Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric actions¹³ and non-market-based approaches including community based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation of biodiversity;</p> <p>(g) Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use.</p>
<p>Target 5.1. By 2029, Parties have mechanisms in place, including national legislation and enforcement mechanisms where relevant, to fully implement the Convention, its Resolutions and Decisions</p>	<p>Target 5: Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spillover, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.</p> <p>Target 14: Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.</p> <p>Target 16: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including through halving global food waste, significantly reducing overconsumption and substantially reducing waste generation, in order for all people to live well in harmony with Mother Earth.</p>
<p>Target 5.2. By 2029 and beyond, all Parties inform the COP, through National Reports, of measures taken to implement the Convention, its Resolutions and Decisions</p>	<p>Target 21: Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent,¹⁴ in accordance with national legislation.</p>
<p>Target 5.3. Parties use best available science as the basis for evidence-based advice and decision-making to address the conservation of migratory species, their</p>	<p>Target 21: Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous</p>

<p>habitats and threats under CMS</p>	<p>peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent,¹⁴ in accordance with national legislation.</p>
<p>Target 5.4. By 2032, CMS provisions are included in relevant national planning processes and policies for the benefit of migratory species and the ecosystem services they provide</p>	<p>Target 1: Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.</p> <p>Target 12: Significantly increase the area and quality and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and the provision of ecosystem functions and services.</p> <p>Target 14: Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.</p>
<p>Target 5.5. By 2029, Parties work collaboratively with other governments on actions and initiatives to implement CMS, its Resolutions and Decisions and associated guidance</p>	<p>Target 14: Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.</p>
<p>Target 6.1. By 2026, awareness of the importance of migratory species and their role in providing benefits for people has increased globally</p>	<p>Target 21: Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent,¹⁴ in accordance with national legislation.</p>
<p>Target 6.2. By 2026, awareness of the role, purpose and achievements of CMS has increased globally</p>	<p>Target 21: Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent,¹⁴ in accordance with national legislation.</p>

<p>Target 6.3. By 2032, the total number of Parties to the Convention has increased from 133 to 160, surpassing 80% of the countries recognized by the UN</p>	
<p>Target 6.4. By 2032, provisions that support CMS are included and strengthened in other relevant international instruments, policies and initiatives, and in the strategic priorities of relevant stakeholders for the benefit of migratory species</p>	<p>Target 14: Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.</p>

GLOSSARY

Glossary of terms used in the SPMS as described in the [Convention text](#) and details for other terms used in this proposal for a new SPMS.

CMS Instruments and initiatives – Instruments consist of agreements concluded among Parties (globally or regionally) when species listed in Appendix II would benefit from further cooperation. These agreements may range from legally binding treaties (called Agreements), to less formal instruments such as Memorandums of Understanding, and can be adapted to the requirements of particular regions. Initiatives include Special Species Initiatives like concerted actions, single species action plans, and geographical or multi-species initiatives.

Conservation status [from the Convention text] – will be taken as ‘favourable’ when:

- (1) population dynamics data indicate that the migratory species is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its ecosystems;
- (2) the range of the migratory species is neither currently being reduced, nor is likely to be reduced, on a long-term basis;
- (3) there is, and will be in the foreseeable future, sufficient habitat to maintain the population of the migratory species on a long-term basis; and
- (4) the distribution and abundance of the migratory species approach historic coverage and levels to the extent that potentially suitable ecosystems exist and to the extent consistent with wise wildlife management;

Conservation status will be taken as ‘unfavourable’ if any of the four conditions (above) are not met.

Habitat [from the Convention text] – means any area in the range of a migratory species which contains suitable living conditions for that species.

Range [from the Convention text] – all the areas of land or water that a migratory species inhabits, stays in temporarily, crosses or overflies at any time on its normal migration route.

Range State [from the Convention text] - in relation to a particular migratory species means any State (...) that exercises jurisdiction over any part of the range of that migratory species, or a State, flag vessels of which are engaged outside national jurisdictional limits in taking that migratory species.

Taking [from the Convention text] - means taking, hunting, fishing, capturing, harassing, deliberate killing or attempting to engage in any such conduct.

ANNEX 2**DRAFT DECISIONS****STRATEGIC PLAN ON MIGRATORY SPECIES*****Directed to Parties***

14.AA Parties are encouraged to:

- a) implement the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (SPMS) 2024-2032 and ensure linkages with their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks;
- b) support the work of the Intersessional Working Group (IWG) on the SPMS and the work of the Secretariat;
- c) report on the implementation of the SPMS through their National Reports, as appropriate.

Directed to the Standing Committee

14.BB The Standing Committee shall:

- a) continue the work of the IWG on the SPMS, which will be tasked, with the support of the CMS Secretariat, with developing:
 - i. the actions needed to implement the SPMS and achieve its goals and targets,
 - ii. the baselines for each of the SPMS targets,
 - iii. the indicators for each of the SPMS targets and a monitoring framework to assess progress against the indicators, and
 - iv. guidance for the elaboration of a new template for National Reports, aligned to the SPMS;
- b) provide advice on the implications of the implementation of the SPMS for the CMS Programme of Work, to better align it with the SPMS and its priorities

Directed to the Scientific Council, Working Groups & Task Forces

14.CC The Scientific Council is requested to provide inputs to the IWG on the SPMS, specifically by providing scientific advice on:

- i. the actions needed to implement the SPMS and achieve its goals and targets,
- ii. the baselines for each of the SPMS targets with a scientific component,
- iii. the indicators for each of the SPMS targets with a scientific component,
- iv. the definition of a monitoring framework to assess progress against the indicators, and
- v. guidance for the elaboration of a new template for National Reports, aligned to the SPMS.

Directed to the Secretariat

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

- a) support the work of the IWG on the SPMS, including the drafting of documents for their consideration and the dissemination of its outcomes;
- b) raise awareness of the implementation of the SPMS with other multilateral environmental agreements and relevant entities;
- c) identify data gaps that could be hindering progress in relation to indicators of the SPMS, and support the filling of those gaps;
- d) provide advice on the implications of the implementation of the SPMS for the CMS Programme of Work, to better align it with the SPMS and its priorities;
- e) undertake an assessment of the implementation of the SPMS in time for the next CMS Conference of the Parties (COP15).