

Analysis of CMS National Reports to COP14



CMS



UN

environment
programme

WCMC

Analysis of CMS National Reports to COP14

Prepared for: The Secretariat of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS).

Authors

Andrew Szopa-Comley, Aude Caromel, Jack Sutton, Abigail Sheppard, Frances Davis and Kelly Malsch.

Citation

UNEP-WCMC, 2023. Analysis of CMS National Reports to COP14. UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge.

Published

November 2023

Copyright

© 2023 CMS.

Acknowledgements:

This report was made possible by the generous financial contributions of the Government of Switzerland. UNEP-WCMC would like to express their sincere thanks to colleagues from the CMS Secretariat, including Amy Fraenkel (Executive Secretary) and Dagmar Zikova, as well as Dave Pritchard, for their valuable contributions as expert reviewers of this report.

Design and typesetting

Ralph Design Ltd

Cover photograph:

Lesser Flamingo (*Phoeniconaias minor*).
Adobe Stock | #95325519.



The UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) is a global Centre of excellence on biodiversity. The Centre operates as a collaboration between the UN Environment Programme and the UK-registered charity WCMC. Together we are confronting the global crisis facing nature.

This publication may be reproduced for educational or non-profit purposes without special permission, provided acknowledgement to the source is made. Reuse of any figures is subject to permission from the original rights holders. No use of this publication may be made for resale or any other commercial purpose without permission in writing from the UN Environment Programme. Applications for permission, with a statement of purpose and extent of reproduction, should be sent to the Director, UNEP-WCMC, 219 Huntingdon Road, Cambridge, CB3 0DL, UK.

The contents of this report do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the UN Environment Programme, contributory organisations or editors. The designations employed and the presentations of material in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the UN Environment Programme or contributory organisations, editors or publishers concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries or the designation of its name, frontiers or boundaries. The mention of a commercial entity or product in this publication does not imply endorsement by the UN Environment Programme.

United Nations Environment Programme
World Conservation Monitoring Centre
(UNEP-WCMC)
219 Huntingdon Road,
Cambridge CB3 0DL, UK
Tel: +44 1223 277314
www.unep-wcmc.org

UNEP promotes environmentally sound practices globally and in its own activities. Our distribution policy aims to reduce UNEP's carbon footprint.

Contents

Executive summary	1
I. Introduction	2
II. High-level summary of key messages	4
III. Species on the Convention Appendices	7
IV. Legal prohibition of the taking of Appendix I species	8
V. Awareness	11
VI. Mainstreaming migratory species in other sectors and processes	13
VII. Governance, policy and legislative coherence.....	15
VIII. Incentives.....	17
IX. Sustainable production and consumption.....	18
X. Threats and pressures affecting migratory species; including obstacles to migration	19
XI. Conservation status of migratory species.....	23
XII. Cooperating to conserve migration systems	24
XIII. Area-based conservation measures	26
XIV. Ecosystem services	28
XV. Safeguarding genetic diversity	29
XVI. National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans.....	30
XVII. Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities	32
XVIII. Knowledge, data and capacity-building.....	34
XIX. Resource mobilization	36
Conclusion	39
Annex A	41



Executive summary

This analysis summarizes the information submitted by Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) in their National Reports to the Conference of the Parties (COP). It provides an overview of the progress made by CMS Parties in implementing the provisions of the Convention during the reporting period between COP13 and COP14 (February 2020 – April 2023). The analysis presented here was based on the 55 National Reports that were submitted by the COP14 reporting deadline, representing 41% of Parties that were Party to CMS at the time.

The analysis provides valuable insights into the steps taken by Parties to implement CMS during the most recent triennium, covering 16 topics across a broad spectrum of implementation areas. Importantly, the current reporting template contains questions that can be used to shed light on progress towards the 16 targets included in the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 (SPMS). These insights are combined with information from other sources in a separate document (*Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 - Final Progress Report*) to provide a more comprehensive picture of SPMS implementation. The National Reports analysed herein follow a reporting template that is largely comparable to that used during the previous reporting period between COP12 and COP13 (2017-2019). Despite the consistency in the reporting format, it is important to note that a limited number of Parties submitted National Reports in both reporting periods, making it challenging to directly compare the results of this report with the previous analysis.

The National Reports indicate that Parties have made progress in a number of areas relevant to the targets outlined in the Strategic Plan. Notable successes include the actions taken by Parties to improve governance arrangements, undertake research/monitoring and raise awareness. A substantial proportion of Parties reported that they had made some progress towards identifying critical sites and habitats for migratory species, and, as in the previous triennium, measures taken to protect, manage and restore sites were the most widely reported type of successfully implemented conservation action. Many Parties also highlighted their active participation in international conservation initiatives and agreements. Compared to the previous triennium, examples of international and regional cooperation featured more prominently in the list of achievements, although more Parties might have been expected to report on these activities, given the central importance of international and regional cooperation to CMS.

While the successes reported by Parties in their National Reports represent an important step forward, these advances are counterbalanced by a comparative lack of progress in other areas. A small number of reporting Parties have yet to legally prohibit the taking of all Appendix I species, suggesting a clear need to improve the implementation of CMS Article III(5). Although many Parties cited action to combat specific threats as a success, the information provided by Parties confirms that migratory species are still facing severe adverse impacts from a range of pressures, including illegal taking, climate change and habitat degradation. The National Reports also indicate that Parties have generally made limited progress towards tackling harmful incentives, including subsidies that are detrimental to migratory species and their habitats.

As in the previous triennium, insufficient financial and technical resources remain a persistent barrier limiting Parties' capacity to implement the Convention effectively, although one-third of Parties did report an increase in the level of resources mobilized during the current reporting period. Parties also highlighted the need for more research and monitoring as both a significant challenge and a key priority to address in the future, reflecting the importance of an adequate knowledge base, and of information exchange, as an essential foundation for effective conservation action.

In summary, despite some notable advances, the findings of this analysis highlight the need for intensified action to achieve the goals of the Convention. Success in this endeavour will depend on resolving the apparent mismatch between the growing threats faced by migratory species, and the reported shortfall in the financial and technical resources available to tackle these systemic issues. Since many of the most pressing threats facing migratory species require global or regional solutions, enhanced international cooperation will also be vital in achieving these objectives. Efforts to tackle the pressures facing migratory species will also be crucial in achieving global ambitions to halt biodiversity loss, as set out in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

I. Introduction

The CMS National Reports are the formal mechanism by which Parties inform the Conference of the Parties on the measures they have taken to implement the provisions of the Convention. This process is vital to assess the effective implementation of CMS and is a key requirement for Parties that are Range States for migratory species listed in Appendices I or II, as set out in Article VI, paragraph 3 of the Convention. Individually, National Reports represent a valuable source of information on the progress made and the challenges faced by each country in the conservation of migratory species. Collectively, the insights captured through the National Reports help to reveal potential gaps in, or systemic barriers to, implementation, as well as helping to measure progress at the global level. This can be a crucial step in identifying opportunities and priorities for future action. The National Reports also offer an important means for individual Parties to share knowledge and learn from the implementation experiences of other countries.

A revised format of the National Reports was developed for COP13 reporting, in response to mandates contained in Resolutions 11.2 (Rev. COP12) and

12.5 and Decisions 12.4 and 12.5. These changes to the format were introduced in order to shorten and simplify the report and to improve synergies with other relevant reporting processes within the CMS Family and elsewhere. At the same time, the reporting format was also revised to align with the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 (SPMS), in order to collect data that can be used to assess progress towards the achievement of the targets in the plan. The format was further amended for the reports to COP14, following Decisions 13.14 and 13.15, to, among other things, reflect lessons learnt during the previous reporting period and take into account the outcomes of COP13. The revised format was adopted by the Standing Committee at its 52nd meeting. The questionnaire was made available to Parties in the three languages of the Convention in the Online Reporting System (including guidance for compilers), with a response deadline of 26th April 2023; reports received up until 11th June 2023 were included in the analysis.



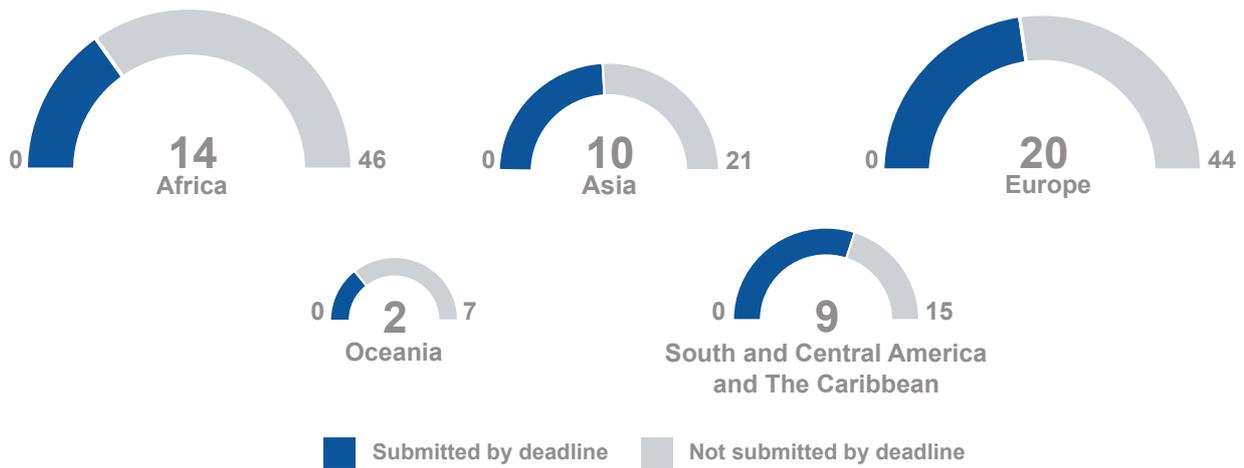


Figure 1. Number of National Reports submitted by Parties by the deadline according to CMS region in 2023. The total number of Parties belonging to a given CMS region is shown on the right-hand side of each dial.

Resolution 12.5 instructs the Secretariat to conduct an analysis of the reports received and to make the results available to the Parties. The present report provides an analysis of the 55 National Reports that were submitted by 11 June 2023 (Figure 1; see Annex A Table A1 for a full list of countries included in the analysis); a further three reports were received after this date. The reports submitted by the extended deadline represent only 41% of the 133 countries that were Party to CMS at the time and thus cannot provide a complete picture of current implementation efforts. Additionally, as the current response rate is lower than the rate for the previous triennium (61%, or 79 Parties) and only 43 Parties submitted reports in both reporting periods, it was not possible to meaningfully assess progress in implementation through a direct comparison with the analysis of National Reports produced for COP13. The National Reports can nevertheless provide insights into the range of measures undertaken and the key challenges faced by Parties during the triennium.

This report provides a summary of the key information submitted by Parties in their National Reports; the findings are split into sections covering separate topics, following the same structure as the National Report questionnaire itself. As information contained within the National Reports informs progress towards many of the targets outlined in the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 (SPMS), each section includes a summary of the reported information relevant to each target. Specific questions were selected for inclusion in the analysis on the basis of (a) their relevance to the SPMS targets and (b) their usefulness in generating actionable conclusions. Insights from this analysis are combined with information from other sources in a separate document (*Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 - Final Progress Report*) to provide a more complete picture of progress towards the targets contained within the SPMS.

This report concludes with a summary of the key reported successes, challenges and priorities for future implementation of the Convention. Since the efforts of Parties to conserve migratory species will also contribute to achieving broader global biodiversity goals and objectives, the concluding section of the report also includes an overview of key connections between the National Reports and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) adopted during the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to Convention on Biological Diversity (COP15).



II. High-level summary of key messages

This section of the National Report questionnaire provides Parties with an opportunity to share key elements of national progress towards the implementation of the Convention. The responses illustrate the successes and challenges that Parties have faced in implementing the Convention during the last triennium, as well as their key priorities for the future.

Parties' responses to all three questions in this section shared a high degree of thematic overlap. For example, research was widely reported as being among the most successful aspects of the past triennium, yet a lack of knowledge is still cited as a key challenge. More research was also noted as a key priority for the future to address

this gap. Similarly, action to combat threats featured prominently in the successes and as a key ongoing challenge, while steps to strengthen legislation were reported in both the successes and future priorities.

For the purposes of this summary, a number of categories have been identified from the free-text information (these categories were not prompted in the question). These categories are not mutually exclusive and some of the information provided by Parties may feature in more than one category. Some broad reflections on similarities with and changes from the previous National Report analysis for COP13 have been provided.

1. The “most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention” during the reporting period

Response rate: 52 Parties (95% of reporting Parties [RP])

Measures to protect, manage and restore sites and habitats were the most commonly reported type of successful action, as in the previous reporting cycle. Such actions were highlighted by just under half (26 Parties; 47%) of the reporting Parties to COP14. In four instances, this involved the establishment of transboundary protected areas or habitat corridors.

Other types of successful action frequently reported in both triennia included:

- Research and monitoring activities focussed on migratory species (19 Parties).
- New or updated domestic legislation designed to improve the level of protection for migratory species (16 Parties).
- Specific measures to tackle a range of threats and pressures (cited by a total of 16 Parties), including, among others, steps to prevent illegal killing and poisoning (9 Parties), reduce the impacts of energy infrastructure (5 Parties) and combat various forms of pollution (4 Parties).
- Improved international or regional cooperation (14 Parties), ranging from the implementation of new Agreements, to targeted action on specific issues.

The successes reported by Parties were broadly similar to those highlighted in reports to COP13. There was, however, greater emphasis on international and regional cooperation in reports to COP14, and less prominence given to efforts to raise awareness. Parties also described successful efforts to build capacity, strengthen the enforcement of legislation or protective measures and develop new and improved species action plans. One Party also commented more broadly on the importance of Single Species Action Plans as a tool in achieving rapid action by Party and non-Party Range States, focussed on key conservation priorities.

Several Parties described tangible successes relating to specific initiatives and to improvements in the conservation status of particular species or taxonomic groups, such as the improvement in status of populations of marine turtle species in Brazil or raptor species in Spain.

2. The “greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention” during the reporting period

Response rate: 51 Parties (93% of RP).

As in the previous triennium, insufficient financial resources and a lack of capacity (including technical expertise) were the most frequently reported difficulties faced by Parties in implementing the Convention (Figure 2.1). A lack of knowledge, research and/or monitoring also ranked highly among the challenges that were described. Among the other challenges faced during the triennium, the impacts of specific pressures were reported by 14 Parties; the most frequently cited pressures were the growing impacts of climate change on migratory species and habitat loss/degradation.

Many of the responses point to specific areas for action that could be prioritized within the Convention. Potential areas to focus on could include further work to improve mechanisms to share relevant knowledge

and expertise. Unsurprisingly, the COVID-19 pandemic emerged as a new challenge over the period 2020-2021, and this additional challenge has highlighted how vulnerable global conservation efforts can be to disruptive shocks. Some Parties reported that the disruption caused by the pandemic resulted in increased levels of taking and reduced conservation funding. It may be valuable to gain insights into the scale of any long-term COVID-19 impacts, as well as the ways in which Parties have adapted to these pressures or adopted new measures to improve the resilience of CMS implementation efforts. Similarly, although avian influenza was noted as a challenge by only one respondent, this may become a more significant issue that warrants close monitoring for trends and impacts.

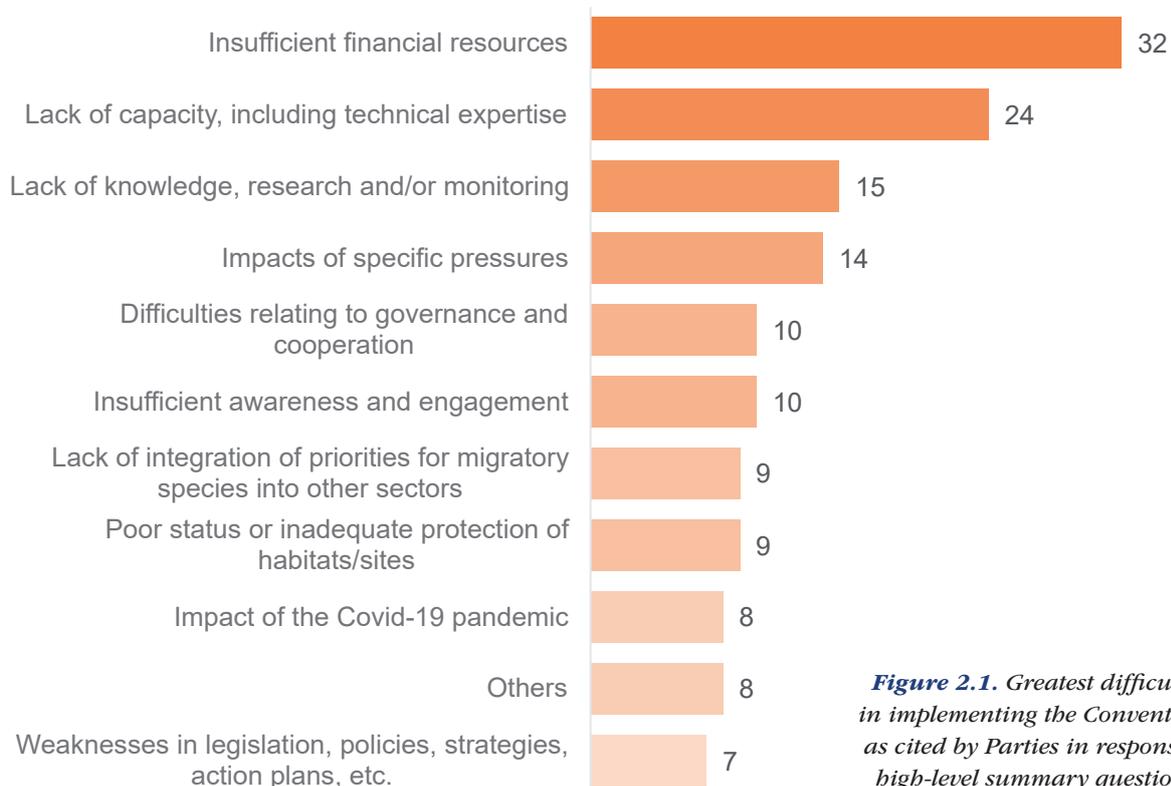


Figure 2.1. Greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention, as cited by Parties in response to high-level summary question 2.

3. The “main priorities for future implementation of the Convention”

Response rate: 50 Parties (91% of RP).

Despite the lack of resources and capacity being mentioned by Parties as the greatest challenges above, actions to strengthen legislation, policies, strategies and action plans were the most widely reported priorities for the future, alongside efforts to improve knowledge, research and monitoring (Figure 2.2). These priorities were also among the most frequently reported in the previous triennium. Steps to increase awareness and engagement, including with local communities and across the private sector, were also regarded as high overall priorities for future implementation in this reporting period.

Initiatives to advance area-based conservation measures featured more prominently in the list of priorities than actions to address particular threats and pressures, with objectives ranging from efforts to identify and protect critical sites for migratory species, to targeted restoration of important habitats. Despite the importance of connectivity in this context, and the emphasis placed on connectivity within CMS, it is striking that this was explicitly or implicitly mentioned as a key priority by only seven respondents.

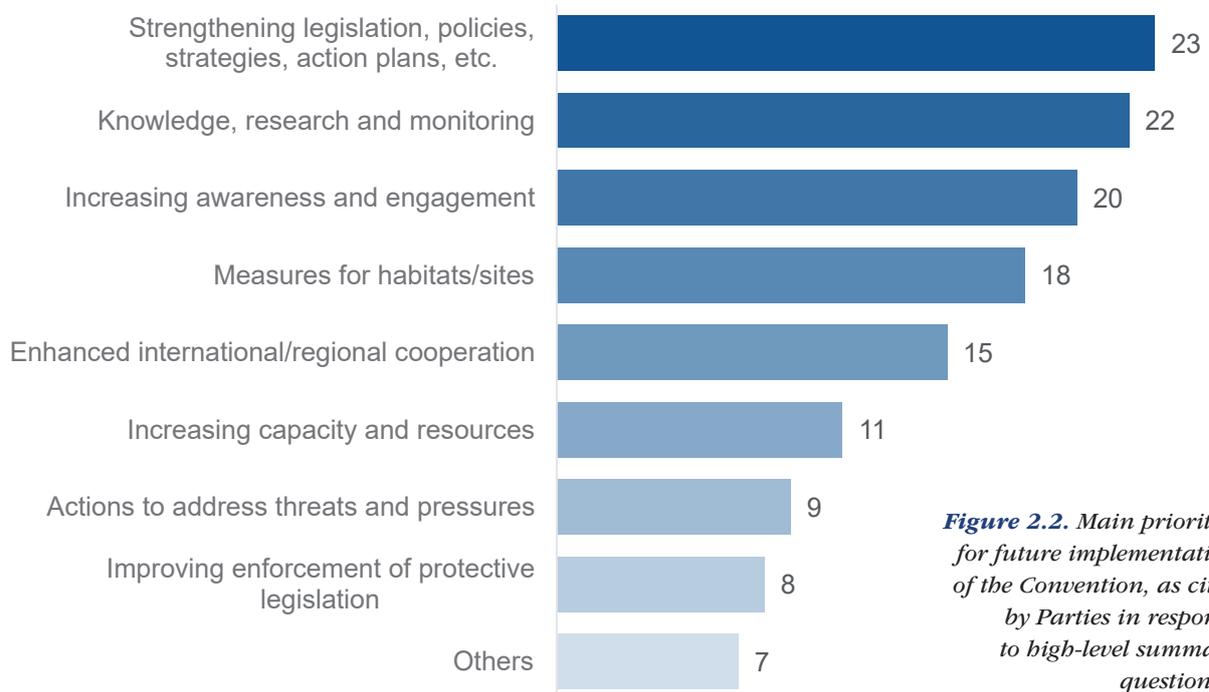


Figure 2.2. Main priorities for future implementation of the Convention, as cited by Parties in response to high-level summary question 3.



III. Species on the Convention Appendices

As well as being crucial for the effective implementation of the Convention, maintaining accurate and up-to-date occurrence lists for all CMS-listed species also provides valuable information relevant to the conservation status of these species. Data on species distributions can ultimately shed light on whether species' ranges are contracting or expanding and help to understand how current distributions compare with historic ranges. The ability to detect changes in a species range at the national level can potentially act as an early warning signal indicating wider population declines. Distribution data can also help to track how migratory species are adjusting their ranges in response to climate change. Gathering information on species' occurrence is therefore a crucial first step towards understanding species' distribution and detecting range expansions and contractions.

As part of the National Report questionnaire, Parties were provided with species occurrence lists for their country for Appendices I and II, based on information held by the CMS Secretariat, and were asked to confirm whether all the taxa for which they were listed as a Range State had been correctly identified.

Fifty-three Parties (96% of reporting Parties) submitted a response relating to Appendix I species. Two additional Parties did not submit an answer, although one did provide a species occurrence list with no amendments. It was assumed, therefore, that the information the CMS Secretariat holds for this Party is correct. Thirty Parties confirmed that the occurrence list for Appendix I species in their country was accurate. Of the remaining

23 Parties, amendments (adding or removing taxa from the species occurrence list or editing their status as vagrant, introduced or extirpated) were reported by 21 Parties relating to 81 Appendix I taxa. The other two Parties indicated that amendments were required but did not provide an updated list.

For Appendix II species, 55 Parties (100% of reporting Parties) submitted a response. Twenty-nine Parties confirmed that the species occurrence lists were accurate. Of the remaining 26 Parties, amendments were reported by 24 Parties relating to 310 Appendix II taxa. The other two Parties indicated that amendments were required but did not provide an amended list.

The information provided by Parties will inform the refinement of the species distribution lists held by the CMS Secretariat and enable the relevant databases to be updated (CMS website and [Species+](#)), where appropriate.



IV. Legal prohibition of the taking of Appendix I species

Is the taking of Appendix I species prohibited by national or territorial legislation in accordance with CMS Article III(5)? (Q.IV.1)

Response rate: 54 Parties (98% of RP).

More than four-fifths of reporting Parties (84%) stated that taking was prohibited for all Appendix I species within their country, while three Parties (Mozambique, Yemen and Zimbabwe) reported that there was no legislation prohibiting such taking in their country (Figure 4.1).

Of the seven Parties that reported having no legislation in place during the previous reporting period, five submitted National Reports in this triennium. Two of these Parties indicated that they now have legislation in place for all (Burundi) or some (South Africa) Appendix I species.

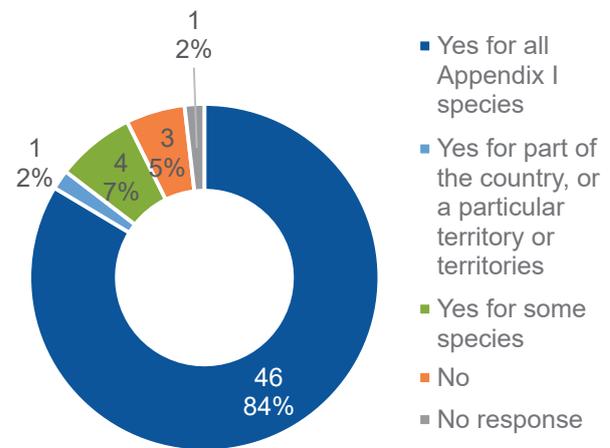


Figure 4.1. Number of Parties that reported that taking of Appendix I species is prohibited by national or territorial legislation in accordance with CMS Article III(5).

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is not prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to update existing legislation or develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species? If 'yes', at what stage of development is the legislation? (Q.IV.3)

Response rate: 7 Parties (88% of the 8 Parties for which this question applied).

Of the eight Parties that reported that legislation was not in place to prohibit taking for all Appendix I species, four Parties reported that steps were being taken to develop such legislation, which would bring them in-line with Article III(5) of the Convention. These included two Parties that indicated that they currently have legislation in place for some Appendix I species or for part of the country: in these two cases, the current implementing legislation was either being revised (Central African Republic) or the legislation was fully drafted and being considered for adoption (Senegal). A further two Parties (Mozambique and Yemen) stated that they had no legislation currently in place but reported that legislation was 'being considered' (this response category was prompted by the question itself).

A further three Parties (Argentina, Uzbekistan and Zimbabwe) indicated that no steps were currently being taken to update existing legislation or develop new legislation (in response to the previous question, Argentina and Uzbekistan indicated that they had prohibited taking for 'some species'). The remaining Party (South Africa) did not provide a response to the question.

Where the taking of Appendix I species is prohibited by national legislation, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition during the reporting period? If 'yes', which reasons (among those in CMS Article III(5) (a)-(d)) justify the exception. (Q.IV.2)

Response rate: 44 Parties (88% of the 50 Parties for which this question applied).

Of the 50 Parties that stated that taking was prohibited for some or all Appendix I species within their jurisdiction, ten Parties reported that exceptions had been granted to the prohibition. Five Parties (Australia, Brazil, South Africa, Switzerland and Uzbekistan) provided lists of species for which exceptions to the provisions may be considered or are allowed but did not supply details of specific instances in the last

triennium. Germany and Spain reported exceptions for particular species but did not provide any details beyond the reason for the exception, while Serbia provided details of specific cases; the majority of the exceptions granted by these three Parties covered the taking of birds for scientific purposes (Table 4.1). Croatia and Panama reported granting exceptions but did not provide further information.

Table 4.1. Species for which exceptions to the prohibition of take were granted and the reasons justifying the exception, for those Parties that provided further details. Reasons for exception are those defined in CMS Article (III)5.

Party	Species (or taxonomic group)	Reason(s) for exception			
		Scientific purposes (a)	Enhancing propagation or survival (b)	Traditional subsistence use (c)	Extraordinary circumstances (d)
Germany	European Sturgeon (<i>Acipenser sturio</i>)	✓	✓		
Serbia	Eurasian Griffon Vulture (<i>Gyps fulvus</i>)	✓	✓		
	Short-eared Owl (<i>Asio otus</i>)	✓			
	White-tailed Sea-eagle (<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>)	✓			
	Short-toed Eagle (<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>)	✓			
	Little Owl (<i>Athene noctua</i>)	✓			
	Eastern Imperial Eagle (<i>Aquila heliaca</i>)	✓			
Spain	Spanish Imperial Eagle (<i>Aquila adalberti</i>)	✓			
	Marbled Duck (<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>)	✓	✓		
	Little Bustard (<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>)	✓			
	Northern Bald Ibis (<i>Geronticus eremita</i>)	✓	✓		
	Egyptian Vulture (<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>)	✓			
	White-tailed Sea-eagle (<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>)	✓	✓		
	European Roller (<i>Coracias garrulus</i>)	✓			
	Lesser Kestrel (<i>Falco naumanni</i>)	✓	✓		
	Aquatic Warbler (<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>)	✓			
	Loggerhead Turtle (<i>Caretta caretta</i>)		✓		

Are any vessels flagged to your country engaged in the intentional taking of Appendix I species outside of your country's national jurisdictional limits? (Q.IV.4)

Response rate: 54 Parties (98% of RP).

While the majority of Parties (76% of reporting Parties) confirmed that no vessels flagged to their country were engaged in intentionally taking Appendix I species outside of national jurisdictional limits, over one-fifth of reporting Parties indicated that they did not know the answer to this question (Figure 4.2).

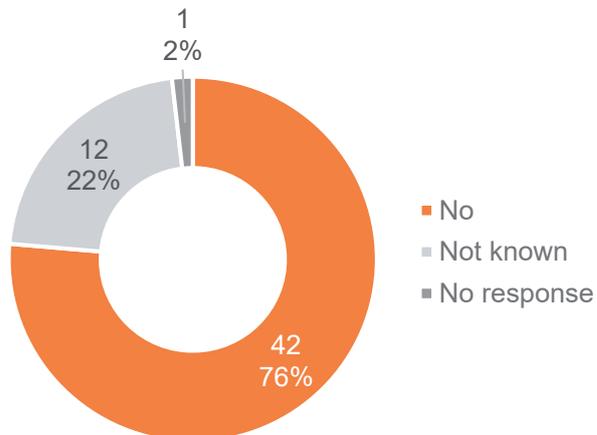


Figure 4.2. Number of Parties reporting that vessels flagged to their country were intentionally taking Appendix I species outside national jurisdictional limits.



V. Awareness

SPMS Target 1: *People are aware of the multiple values of migratory species and their habitats and migration systems, and the steps they can take to conserve them and ensure the sustainability of any use.*

Over two-thirds of reporting Parties (71%) considered that positive impacts had been achieved by actions taken to increase people's awareness of the values of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems. However, the data to assess actual levels of awareness in the terms of this Target are not available.

Please indicate the actions that have been taken by your country during the reporting period to increase people's awareness of the values of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems. (Q.V.1)

Response rate: 54 Parties (98% of RP).

Only one Party reported that they had not taken any actions to raise awareness during the reporting period. Of the categories of action prompted in the question, the most commonly reported were press and media

publicity and community-based celebrations (Figure 5.1). Among the actions listed under 'Other', Parties highlighted nature clubs, educational outreach in schools, research programmes and training events.



Figure 5.1. Number of Parties reporting each type of action to increase people's awareness of the values of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems.

Overall, how successful have these awareness actions been in achieving their objectives? (Q.V.3)

Response rate: 51 Parties (96% of the 53 reporting Parties to which this applied).

Thirty-nine Parties (71% of reporting Parties) considered that awareness-raising actions had resulted in a large positive impact or good impact (Figure 5.2).

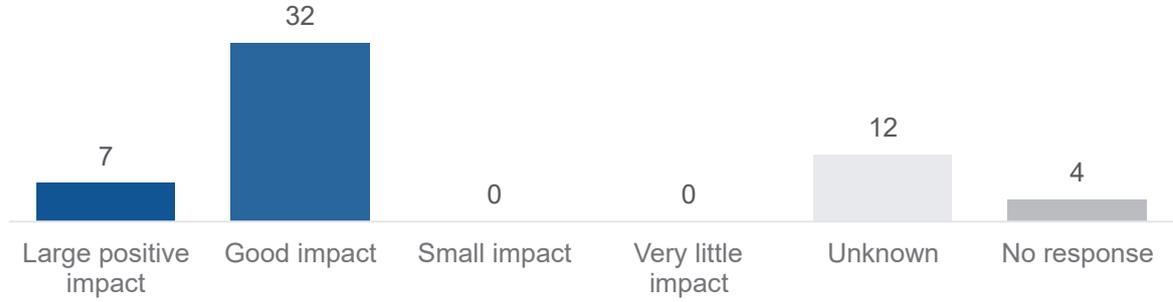


Figure 5.2. Reported success of actions undertaken by Parties to increase people's awareness of the values of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems.



VI. Mainstreaming migratory species in other sectors and processes

SPMS Target 2: *Multiple values of migratory species and their habitats have been integrated into international, national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes, including on livelihoods, and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.*

Twenty-four Parties (44%) reported that migratory species conservation featured in strategies, plans and/or processes relating to other sectors, although it was not always clear to what extent migratory species were being considered in all of the relevant sectors. Forty-three Parties (78%) reported that migratory species were considered in various national reporting processes, including for other multi-lateral environmental agreements. However, very few Parties provided any evidence that the conservation of migratory species had been successfully incorporated into poverty reduction strategies or national accounting.

Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any national or local strategies and/or planning processes in your country relating to development, poverty reduction and/or livelihoods? If 'yes', please provide details. (Q.VI.1)

Response rate: 54 Parties (98% of RP).

Forty-four Parties (80% of reporting Parties) reported that the conservation of migratory species featured in national or local strategies and/or planning processes in their country: 24 of these Parties (44% of reporting Parties) specifically addressed the mainstreaming of migratory species in other sectors and processes. The remaining Parties referred solely to projects and strategies within the biodiversity sector itself.

Among the 24 Parties that highlighted connections with other sectors, 15 referred to national or local planning processes; this included ten Parties which cited multi-sectoral national sustainable development strategies. Environmental impact assessments and/or spatial planning approaches were also widely mentioned (by 15 Parties) as a tool to ensure that economic development considers the needs of migratory species, although there was variation between Parties in the sectors and the types of environments that were

covered. Some noteworthy examples where migratory species conservation had been integrated more broadly included Australia, which cited regulations controlling the risks to migratory species from offshore oil and gas developments, as well as a Nature Positive Plan designed to ensure that species and habitat recovery is embedded in future reforms to planning laws and regulations. New Zealand also referred to a Living Standards Framework, which aims to inform government policy by understanding the links being the natural environment and human wellbeing.

Only five Parties mentioned poverty reduction. This aspect was mostly highlighted in the context of specific conservation initiatives (Central African Republic, Panama and South Africa), or as a key consideration in a national conservation strategy (Bangladesh); Morocco noted that migratory species are rarely considered in projects related to poverty reduction and livelihoods.

Does your country integrate the 'values of migratory species and their habitats' referred to in SPMS Target 2 in any other national reporting processes? If 'yes', please provide details. (Q.VI.2)

Response rate: 55 Parties (100% of RP).

Forty-three Parties (78% of reporting Parties) stated that the 'values of migratory species and their habitats' are integrated into other national reporting processes; however, only 33 Parties (60% of reporting Parties) submitted answers that named these national reporting processes.

Among the Parties that provided relevant details, the vast majority of responses (28 Parties) were related to regular reporting processes required under other biodiversity multilateral environmental

agreements (MEAs), such as the CBD (Convention on Biological Diversity). Seven Parties mentioned national level 'State of Environment' reports. Others referred to internal reporting processes addressing specific aspects of biodiversity, such as the impact of fisheries on non-target species (Australia), sites for the conservation of migratory birds (Brazil), a programme on sharks and rays (Brazil), the marine environment (New Zealand), and a planned natural capital accounting system (Uganda).

Are legislation and regulations in your country concerning Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) considering the possible impediments to migration, transboundary effects on migratory species, and of impacts on migratory patterns and migratory ranges? Please describe any hindrances and challenges to the application of EIA and SEAs with respect to migratory species, lessons learned, and needs for further capacity development. (Q.VI.5)

Response rate: 50 Parties (91% of RP).

Forty-two reporting Parties (76% of reporting Parties) confirmed that considerations relevant to migratory species are considered in legislation and regulations concerning EIAs and SEAs. Among these 42 Parties, 27 (49% of reporting Parties) described challenges or

lessons learned in relation to the application of EIAs and SEAs to migratory species. A lack of knowledge and scientific data on migratory species, including on their distributions and habitat use, was the most frequently reported challenge (Figure 6.1).

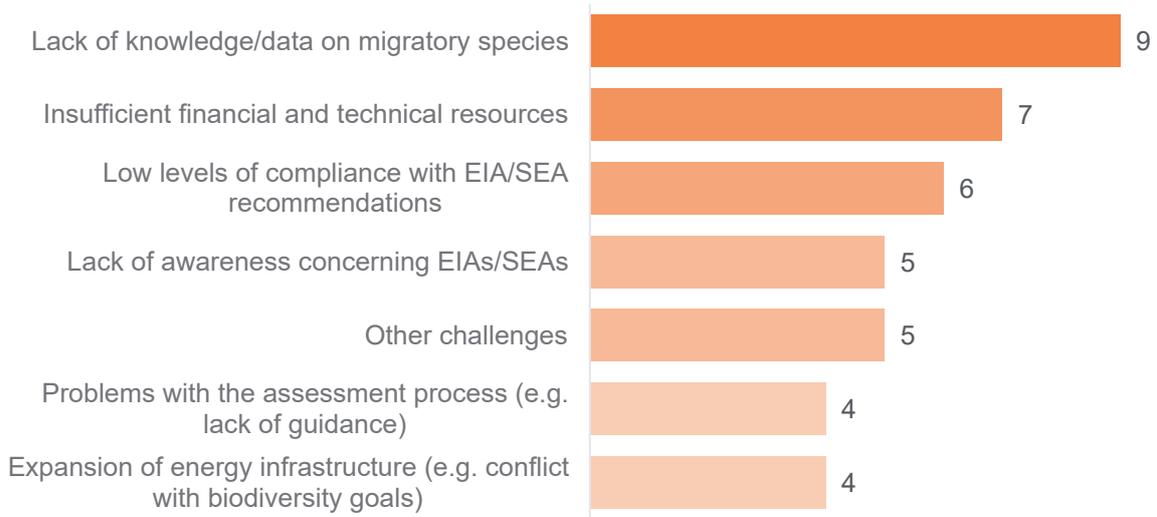


Figure 6.1. Challenges or lessons learned reported by Parties in relation to the application of EIAs and SEAs to migratory species (responses were grouped into categories not prompted by the question).



VII. Governance, policy and legislative coherence

SPMS Target 3: National, regional and international governance arrangements and agreements affecting migratory species and their migration systems have improved significantly, making relevant policy, legislative and implementation processes more coherent, accountable, transparent, participatory, equitable and inclusive.

Approximately one-third of reporting Parties (31%) indicated that existing governance arrangements and agreements already satisfied all the points in Target 3. The majority of the Parties (81%) that reported having made improvements in governance during the reporting period indicated that these improvements had made either a major contribution or a good contribution towards achieving the Target. A quarter of Parties considered that there was scope for more, or more effective, improvements.

Have any governance arrangements and agreements affecting migratory species and their migration systems in your country, or in which your country participates, improved during the reporting period? If 'yes', to what extent have these improvements helped to achieve Target 3 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species? (Q.VII.1)

Response rate: 54 Parties (98% of RP).

Seventeen Parties (31% of reporting Parties) reported that existing governance arrangements already satisfied all the points in Target 3 (Figure 7.1a). Twenty-seven Parties (49% of reporting Parties) suggested that relevant governance arrangements and agreements did not yet meet all the points in Target 3 but that there had been improvements made during the reporting period towards achieving the Target (Figure 7.1a), although the additional details provided suggested that some of these instances were unrelated to governance as such. Of the 27, five reported that the improvements made a major contribution towards achieving Target 3 of the Strategic Plan, while 17 reported that they made a good contribution (Figure 7.1b). A further ten Parties (18% of reporting Parties) indicated that their existing governance arrangements had not improved, but that there was scope to do so (Figure 7.1a).

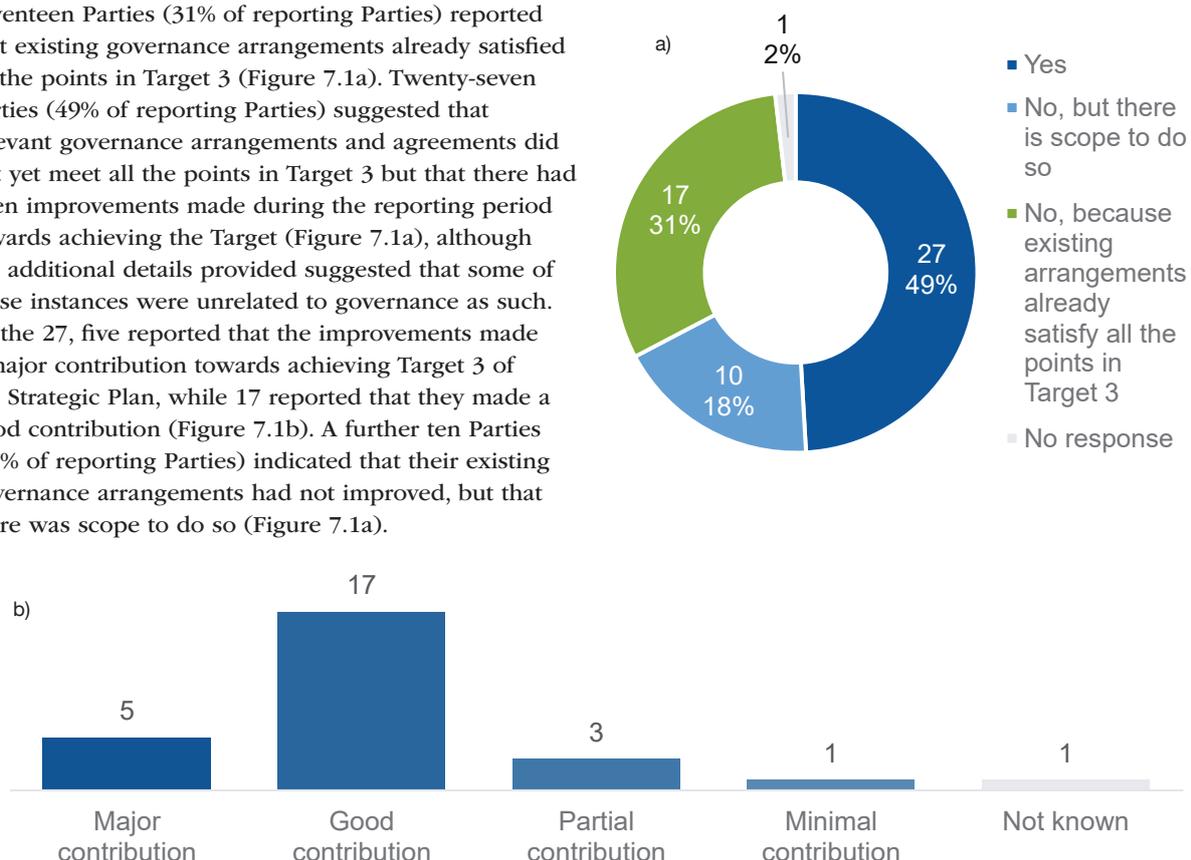
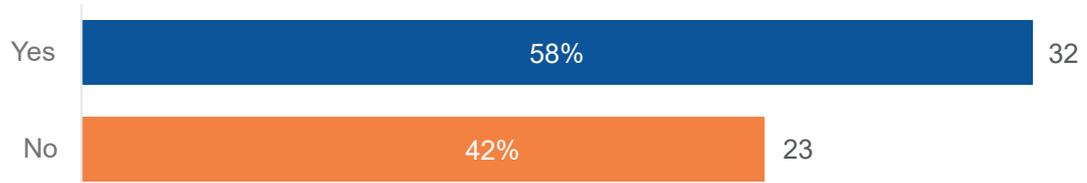


Figure 7.1. a) Number of Parties that reported improvements in relevant governance arrangements and b), for those that indicated 'yes', the role of these improvements toward achieving Target 3.

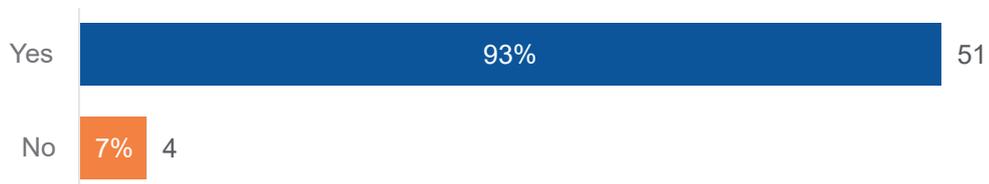
Has any committee or other arrangement for liaison between different government agencies/ ministries, sectors or groups been established at a national and/or subnational level in your country that addresses CMS implementation issues? (Q.VII.2)

Response rate: 55 Parties (100% of RP).



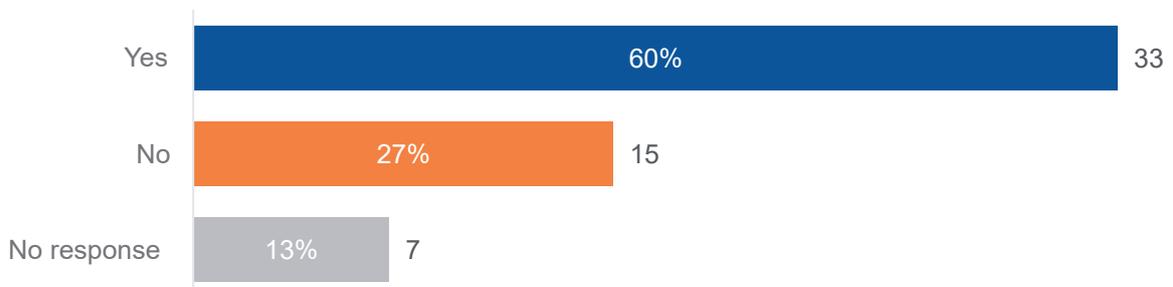
Does collaboration between the focal points of CMS and other relevant global or regional Conventions take place in your country to develop the coordinated and synergistic approaches described in paragraphs 25-27 of Resolution 11.10 (Rev. COP13) (Synergies and partnerships)? (Q.VII.3)

Response rate: 55 Parties (100% of RP).



Has your country or any jurisdictional subdivision within your country adopted legislation, policies or action plans that promote community involvement in conservation of CMS-listed species? (Q.VII.4)

Response rate: 48 Parties (87% of RP).



VIII. Incentives

SPMS Target 4: Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to migratory species, and/or their habitats are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation of migratory species and their habitats are developed and applied, consistent with engagements under the CMS and other relevant international and regional obligations and commitments.

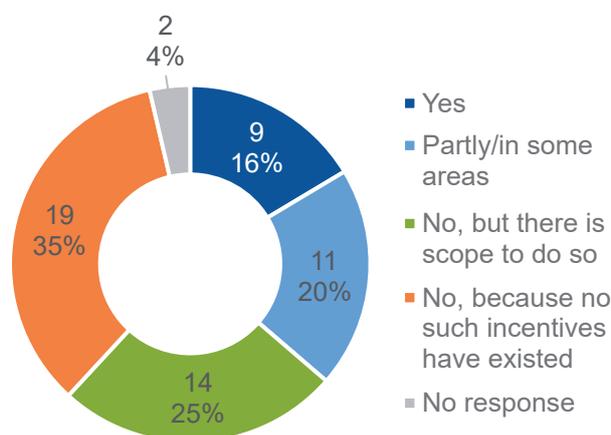
While over half of reporting Parties (51%) stated that they had made some progress in developing or applying positive incentives, only one-third (36%) reported progress in tackling harmful incentives. However, approximately one-third of Parties indicated that harmful incentives had never existed in their country, suggesting mixed interpretations of the concept of an incentive.

Has there been any elimination, phasing out or reforming of harmful incentives in your country during the reporting period resulting in benefits for migratory species? If 'yes', 'partly' or 'no, but there is scope to do so', what measures were implemented? (Q.VIII.1)

Response rate: 53 Parties (96% of RP).

Nine Parties (16% of reporting Parties) reported making progress in eliminating, phasing out, or reforming harmful incentives (Figure 8.1). A further 11 Parties (20% of reporting Parties) stated that they had partly done so. Actions to eliminate, phase out or reform harmful incentives were identified in a range of sectors, including agriculture and energy. Additionally, Switzerland reported having undertaken a study to assess the impact of all government subsidies on biodiversity, including the cumulative impacts that result from many individual incentives.

Figure 8.1. Number of reporting Parties that reported fully or partly eliminating, phasing out or reforming harmful incentives in their country with resulting benefits for migratory species.

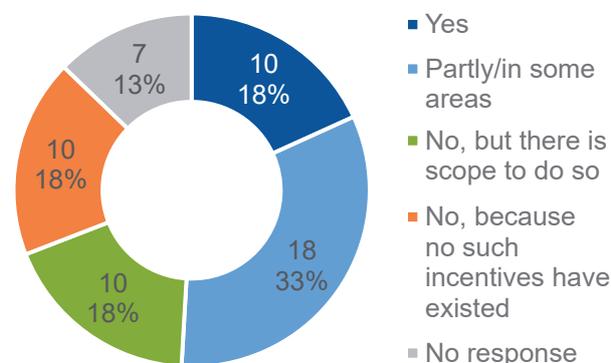


Has there been development and/or application of positive incentives in your country during the reporting period, resulting in benefits for migratory species? If 'yes' or 'partly/in some areas', what measures were implemented? (Q.VIII.2)

Response rate: 48 Parties (87% of RP).

Ten Parties (18% of reporting Parties) indicated that they had developed or applied positive incentives resulting in benefits for migratory species (Figure 8.2). Examples of widely cited positive incentives included direct payments to implement sustainable agriculture or land management, and initiatives to compensate for damage caused by wildlife.

Figure 8.2. Number of reporting Parties that reported having developed or applied positive incentives in their country with resulting benefits for migratory species.



IX. Sustainable production and consumption

SPMS Target 5: Governments, key sectors and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption, keeping the impacts of use of natural resources, including habitats, on migratory species well within safe ecological limits to promote the favourable conservation status of migratory species and maintain the quality, integrity, resilience and ecological connectivity of their habitats and migration routes.

Over half of the reporting Parties (53%) confirmed that they had taken positive steps towards achieving Target 5; the most widely reported measures involved steps to promote sustainable practices in the wider economy and management strategies designed to ensure the sustainability of harvest, for both terrestrial and aquatic species. The approaches used by Parties to define and remain within 'safe ecological limits' were not specifically addressed through the National Reports.

During the reporting period, has your country implemented plans or taken other steps concerning sustainable production and consumption which are contributing to the achievement of the results defined in SPMS Target 5? If 'yes' or 'in development/planned', what measures have been planned, developed or implemented? (Q.IX.1)

Response rate: 51 Parties (93% of RP).

Twenty-nine Parties (53% of reporting Parties) indicated that steps to achieve the results outlined in Target 5 had been taken during the reporting period, and 12 Parties (22% of reporting Parties) stated that they were planned. Eleven Parties (20% of reporting Parties) indicated that no action had been taken (Figure 9.1).

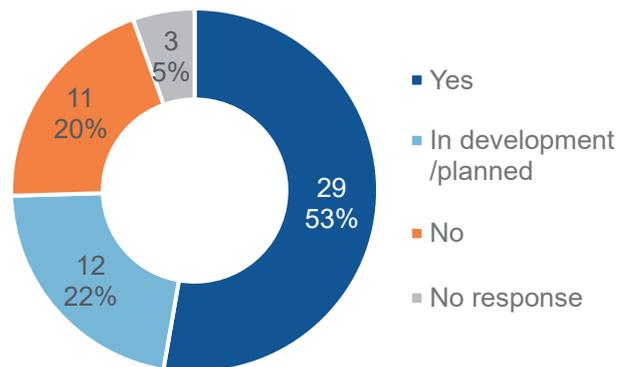


Figure 9.1. Number of reporting Parties that reported having implemented plans or taken other steps concerning sustainable production and consumption.

Among the 41 Parties reporting that steps had been taken or were planned, the most frequently reported types of action were measures to promote sustainable practices in the wider economy (e.g. promoting a circular economy), ensure sustainable management of fisheries and regulate (or otherwise promote the sustainability of) the harvest of other species (Table 9.1).

Table 9.1. Actions taken or planned concerning sustainable production and/or consumption (categories designed specifically for the analysis, not prompted in the question).

Types of action taken or planned	No of countries
Promoting sustainable practices in the wider economy	14
Sustainable management of fisheries	10
Regulating harvest or promoting sustainable harvest management for other species	8
Promoting sustainable agriculture	7
National sustainability plan/strategy	6
Raising public awareness of sustainable consumption	6
Policy measures to reduce plastic waste	4
Promoting sustainable tourism	4
Promoting renewable energy/energy efficiency	4
Promoting sustainable forestry practices	2
Preservation of water resources	1

X. Threats and pressures affecting migratory species; including obstacles to migration

SPMS Targets 6: Fisheries and hunting have no significant direct or indirect adverse impacts on migratory species, their habitats or their migration routes, and impacts of fisheries and hunting are within safe ecological limits.

SPMS Targets 7: Multiple anthropogenic pressures have been reduced to levels that are not detrimental to the conservation of migratory species or to the functioning, integrity, ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.

The information provided by Parties suggests that migratory species and their habitats are facing ongoing adverse impacts caused by a wide range of human activities, with illegal hunting, climate change and electrocution among the most widely reported pressures. Almost all of the 34 pressures that Parties were asked to report on were regarded as having a severe adverse impact in at least one country, including multiple fisheries and hunting-related threats. Significant negative trends were also reported across many pressure types, most frequently in climate change and habitat destruction/degradation. Although valuable, the information provided by Parties on advances made to combat pressures was insufficient to evaluate progress towards reducing threats to non-detrimental levels, as specified in Target 7.

Which of the following pressures are having an adverse impact in your country on migratory species included in the CMS Appendices or their habitats? (Q.X.1a)

Response rate: 55 Parties (100% of RP).

To answer this question, Parties were asked to indicate which of 34 listed pressures were having an adverse impact on migratory species or their habitats in their country and to rank the severity of the impact (low, moderate or severe) (Figure 10.1). The most frequently reported pressures were illegal hunting (47 Parties),

climate change (46 Parties) and electrocution (42 Parties). The three pressures most frequently ranked as having a severe impact were climate change (11 Parties), illegal hunting (10 Parties) and habitat degradation (8 Parties).



Adobe Stock | #27878920



Adobe Stock | #321241494

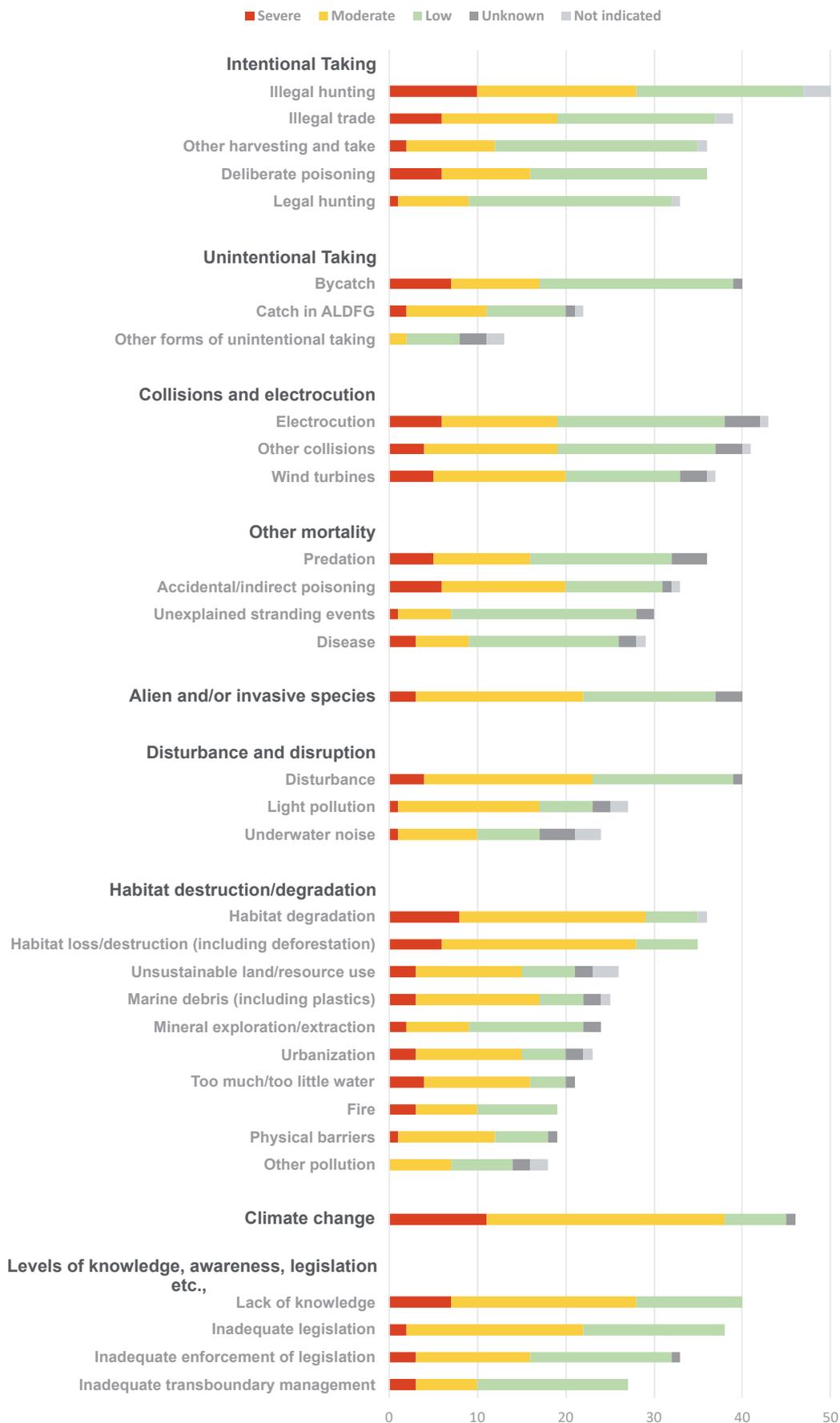


Figure 10.1. Number of reporting Parties that considered each pressure to be having an adverse impact on migratory species and its severity. If a Party listed more than one ranking for a given pressure (e.g. 'low to moderate'), only the most severe ranking was counted. (Red=severe, yellow=moderate, green=low, dark grey=threat level reported as being unknown and light grey=threat level not indicated).

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in countering any of the pressures identified above? (Q.X.1b)

Response rate: 47 Parties (85% of RP).

Forty-three Parties (78% of reporting Parties) indicated that advances had been made in countering pressures during the reporting period (four Parties responded to the question but indicated that significant advances had not been made). The most frequently reported types

of advances are detailed in Table 10.1. Most advances were focussed on tackling intentional taking, climate change, habitat destruction/degradation and collisions/electrocutions.

Table 10.1. Top three most frequently reported types of significant advances for each of the pressure categories prompted by the question.

Pressure	No. of Parties reporting significant advances	Top three most frequently reported types of advances (no. of Parties)
Intentional taking	35	Enforcement / surveillance (22) Stronger legislation / regulations (13) Awareness / education / engagement (8)
Climate change	28	Policies / plans / strategies / guidelines (13) Research / information / knowledge (12) Steps to mitigate or adapt to climate change impacts (11)
Habitat destruction/degradation	28	Habitat restoration (12) Designation of new protected areas (6) Restoring connectivity between habitats (6)
Collisions and electrocution	27	Specific measures to reduce collisions / electrocutions (16) Research / information / knowledge (11) Policies / plans / strategies / guidelines (9)
Knowledge, awareness, legislation, management, etc.	24	Awareness / education / engagement (12) Research / information / knowledge (11) Stronger legislation / regulations (10)
Alien/invasive species	23	Targeted control programmes (15) Policies / plans / strategies / guidelines (10) Research / information / knowledge (5)
Bycatch/ALDFG	22	Awareness / education / engagement (9) Deployment of bycatch mitigation tools (6) Research / information / knowledge (6)
Pollution	22	Policies / plans / strategies / guidelines (14) New legislation (5) Research / information / knowledge (5)
Disturbance/disruption	18	Site management to reduce disturbance (6) Policies / plans / strategies / guidelines (6) Environmental impact assessments / spatial planning & Enforcement / surveillance (5)
Other mortality	17	Measures to tackle illegal poisoning (6) Protecting vulnerable species from native/non-native predators (4) Disease control measures (3)

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning the pressures identified above? (Q.X.1c)

Response rate: 44 Parties (80% of RP).

Significant negative trends in at least one type of pressure were reported by 31 Parties (56% of reporting Parties). Among the pressure categories prompted by the question, negative trends in climate change were the most frequently mentioned (identified by 17 Parties), followed by habitat destruction/degradation (16 Parties), intentional taking (11 Parties) and collisions and electrocutions (11 Parties). Ten Parties also reported negative trends in each of bycatch, pollution and levels of knowledge, legislation and management.

Climate-related threats emerged as a driver of significant negative trends in some of the other pressure types,

including habitat/loss degradation (e.g. drought and increased incidence of fires) and collisions/electrocutions (where the expansion of energy infrastructure can be viewed as a negative impact of the response to the climate crisis). Several Parties (Brazil, Costa Rica and New Zealand) reported that the COVID-19 pandemic had made it more challenging to monitor trends in the pressures facing migratory species. In some cases, Parties also indicated that the pandemic had played a role in exacerbating the impact of certain threats, such as intentional taking (Costa Rica and South Africa) and disturbance (Liechtenstein).

During the reporting period, has your country adopted new legislation or other domestic measures in response to CMS Article III(4)(b) specifically addressing obstacles to migration? (Q.X.2)

Response rate: 46 Parties (84% of RP).

Twenty-one Parties (38% of reporting Parties) reported that new legislation or other domestic measures had been adopted, but only six Parties provided details of measures that explicitly addressed physical obstacles or barriers to migration.



XI. Conservation status of migratory species

SPMS Target 8: *The conservation status of all migratory species, especially threatened species, has considerably improved throughout their range.*

This report enables Parties to provide information on changes in conservation status for those species for which they either have systematic data or some other informed basis for assessing conservation status. While some improvements in conservation status were reported for a limited range of terrestrial mammals, aquatic mammals and reptiles, declines were more consistently reported for the small number of fish species for which updates were provided. No information was submitted on the conservation status of any bat or insect species.

Although the information submitted by Parties can provide a snapshot of recent changes in conservation status, it is important to emphasise that these data were restricted to a limited number of species across a narrow range of countries. Progress towards Target 8 can be more accurately gauged through a more comprehensive global assessment, based on a robust and consistent methodology, such as an analysis of trends in the Red List Index or Living Planet Index for CMS-listed species. The results of these analyses are presented in the *State of the World's Migratory Species* report as well as the *Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 – Final Progress Report*.

What (if any) major changes in the conservation status of migratory species included in the CMS Appendices (e.g. national Red List category changes) have been recorded in your country during the reporting period? (Q.XI.1)

Response rate: 30 Parties (55% of RP).

Thirty Parties (55% of reporting Parties) provided a response to the question, although many described conservation projects or reported the conservation status of individual species, rather than a change in status during the reporting period. Seventeen Parties (31% of reporting Parties) reported an improvement or deterioration in the conservation status of a CMS species. The information provided by Parties included changes in status category (e.g. a national Red List conservation status assessment), observed population increases/decreases (by scientific assessments or non-scientific observations) or new breeding records.

The data submitted by Parties provide a partial snapshot of recent changes in conservation status for just 50 CMS-listed species in a handful of countries (Table 11.1). While improvements outweighed declines

for the limited number of terrestrial mammals, aquatic mammals and reptiles, declines were noted for all of the six fish taxa for which updates were provided.

It is important to note that due to variation in the approaches used to evaluate conservation status in different countries and the low number of species and countries for which data are provided, the information reported by Parties in response to this question does not represent a comprehensive assessment of changes in the conservation status of CMS-listed species. Although these data can signal emerging trends in conservation status, they are likely to be biased towards regularly monitored taxa. A more systematic assessment (e.g. of changes in IUCN Red List status) would be needed to provide a more robust picture of changes in conservation status.

Table 11.1. *Overview of the numbers of Parties reporting improvements or deterioration in conservation status for each taxonomic group of CMS-listed species, and the accompanying numbers of taxa to which these changes relate.*

Taxonomic Group	No. of Parties		No. of taxa	
	Status improved	Status deteriorated	Status improved	Status deteriorated
Terrestrial mammals (excl. bats)	6	4	9	3
Aquatic mammals	3	0	3	0
Bats	0	0	0	0
Birds	7	6	14	14*
Reptiles	3	0	4	0
Fish	0	3	0	6
Insects	0	0	0	0

Note: *Bold type indicates the larger of the two numbers in each pair of columns where applicable, for ease of reference. Some changes relate to a subspecies rather than a whole species. *In the case of bird taxa with status deteriorations, two Parties reported 'shorebirds' as a group and one recorded 'vultures' as a group, so given the lack of detail these can only be recorded here as a contribution of '2' to the total, but the total is clearly a much larger number than is shown.*

XII. Cooperating to conserve migration systems

SPMS Target 9: *International and regional action and cooperation between States for the conservation and effective management of migratory species fully reflects a migratory systems approach, in which all States sharing responsibility for the species concerned engage in such actions in a concerted way.*

Twenty-one Parties (38% of reporting Parties) participated in the implementation of Concerted Actions under CMS, and just under half of the taxa identified for such actions in Resolution 12.28 (Rev. COP13) were explicitly mentioned by Parties in their responses. A wide range of other cooperative efforts were identified by the Parties that responded, suggesting that in many cases, significant efforts are being made towards achieving Target 9. Despite the active participation by many Parties in these initiatives, updates on such engagement might have been expected from a higher proportion of Parties, given the central importance of global and regional cooperation to CMS.

During the reporting period, has your country participated in the implementation of Concerted Actions under CMS (as detailed in Resolution 12.28 (Rev.COP13)) to address the needs of relevant migratory species? (Q.XII.3)

Response rate: 49 Parties (89% of RP).

Twenty-one Parties (38% of reporting Parties) indicated that they had participated in the implementation of concerted actions to address the needs of relevant migratory species. However, in the further details provided, a number of Parties outlined general

collaboration activities or listed taxa for which Concerted Actions were in place for the previous intersessional period. Resolution 12.28 (Rev. COP13) on Concerted Actions lists 28 species or groups: 13 were explicitly mentioned in the responses (Table 12.1).

Table 12.1. *Concerted Action taxa referred to in the COP14 reports.*

Taxonomic group	Species	Reporting Party
Terrestrial mammals	Indian Elephant (<i>Elephas maximus indicus</i>)	Bangladesh
	Sahelo-Saharan Megafauna:	Morocco
	Red-fronted Gazelle (<i>Eudorcas rufifrons</i>)	
	Cuvier's Gazelle (<i>Gazella cuvieri</i>)	
	Dorcas Gazelle (<i>Gazella dorcas</i>)	
	Slender-horned Gazelle (<i>Gazella leptocerus</i>)	
	Dama Gazelle (<i>Nanger dama</i>)	
	Barbary Sheep (<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>)	
	Addax (<i>Addax nasomaculatus</i>)	
Scimitar-horned Oryx (<i>Oryx dammah</i>)		
Aquatic mammals	Harbour Porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>)	Finland
Birds	Antipodean Albatross (<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>)	New Zealand
Fish	Common Guitarfish (<i>Rhinobatos rhinobatos</i>)	Israel
	Angel Shark (<i>Squatina squatina</i>)	Monaco

Have any other steps been taken which have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in Target 9 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (all relevant States engaging in cooperation on the conservation of migratory species in ways that fully reflect a migration systems approach)? (Q.XII.4)

Response rate: 54 Parties (98% of RP).

Twenty-four Parties (44% of reporting Parties) indicated that other steps had been taken towards achieving Target 9. The following activities were reported by Parties:

- contributing to collaborative international **Task Forces**, such as the Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Taking and Killing of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean (MIKT) and the Energy Task Force (ETF)
- engaging with/participating in the implementation of (e.g. facilitating or taking part in workshops, expert groups and working groups):
 - **CMS Agreements:** e.g. the African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA), the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP)
 - **MOUs:** e.g. Migratory Birds of Prey, Dugong, Indian Ocean and South-East Asian (IOSEA) Marine Turtles, the Conservation and Management of Middle-European Population of the Great Bustard, Conservation Measures for the Eastern Atlantic Populations of the Mediterranean Monk Seal, the Conservation of Southern South American Migratory Grassland Bird Species and their Habitats
 - **Special Species Initiatives and species Action Plans:** e.g. the Multi-Species Action Plan to Conserve African-Eurasian Vultures, the African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan (AEMLAP)
- participating in **bilateral or wider regional initiatives benefitting migratory species**, such as the Atlantic Flyway Shorebird Initiative (AFSI), the Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative (AMBI), the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network (WHSRN), the Pacific Islands Regional Marine Species Programme and the Trilateral Wadden Sea Cooperation (TWSC)
- supporting effective **collaboration between CMS and other multi-lateral environmental agreements**, such as with the International Whaling Commission (IWC)
- **supporting the integration of priorities for migratory species conservation into other international agreements and processes**, such as Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- involvement in **international research projects** focused on particular migratory species, as well as coordinated population surveys and monitoring
- facilitating **on-the-ground cooperation between conservation organizations** (including conservation charities)
- **promoting ecological connectivity**, by establishing new protected areas and buffer zones and by conserving transboundary migration routes and corridors
- participating in Transfrontier Conservation Area (TCFA) initiatives, such as on **collaborative wildlife management, monitoring and law enforcement**



XIII. Area-based conservation measures

SPMS Target 10: All critical habitats and sites for migratory species are identified and included in area-based conservation measures so as to maintain their quality, integrity, resilience and functioning in accordance with the implementation of Aichi Target 11, supported where necessary by environmentally sensitive land-use planning and landscape management on a wider scale.

The majority of reporting Parties (87%) indicated that they had identified critical habitats and sites for migratory species to some degree. However, only 14% of those who submitted reports confirmed that this process was complete, and many Parties suggested that progress was being hampered by a lack of data and limited resources. While the reports cannot reveal the extent to which critical sites for migratory species are included in area-based conservation measures, just under half of the reporting Parties stated that they had adopted new legislation or other domestic measures to conserve and restore important habitats.

Have critical habitats and sites for migratory species been identified (e.g. by an inventory) in your country? (Q.XIII.1)

What are the main gaps and priorities to address, if any, in order to achieve full identification of relevant critical habitats and sites as required to achieve SPMS Target 10? (Q.XIII.2)

Response rate: 53 Parties (96% of RP).

Eight Parties (14% of reporting Parties) indicated that critical habitats and sites for migratory species had fully been identified in their country (Figure 13.1), and 40 Parties (73% of reporting Parties) indicated that these sites had partially been identified, to a large (27 Parties) or small/moderate (13 Parties) extent (Figure 13.1).

Among the 40 Parties that had not fully identified critical habitats or sites, nineteen Parties highlighted the need for additional scientific data and/or research in order to fill important knowledge gaps. The most commonly reported knowledge gaps were the need to identify critical habitat for aquatic mammals (4 Parties), fish (4 Parties) and other marine taxa (3 Parties). Fourteen Parties also cited a lack of financial, technical or human resources as a barrier to achieving Target 10.

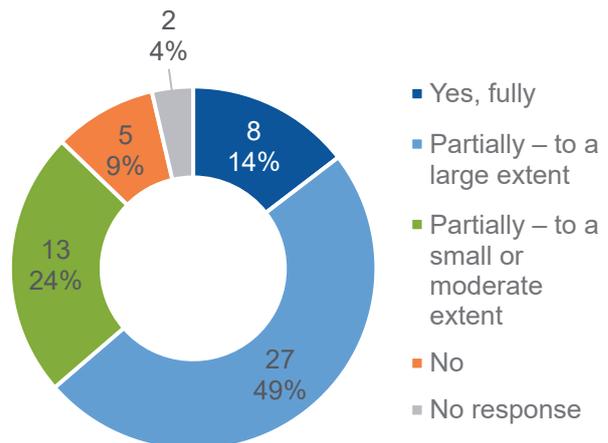


Figure 13.1. Number of reporting Parties that have fully or partially identified critical habitats and sites for migratory species in their country.

Has any assessment been made of the contribution made by the country’s protected areas network specifically to migratory species conservation? (Q.XIII.3)

Response rate: 54 Parties (98% of RP).

Sixteen Parties (29% of reporting Parties) indicated that they had completed an assessment of the contribution made by the country’s protected areas network to migratory species conservation, and 29 Parties (53% of reporting Parties) indicated that an assessment had partly been made, had been made for some areas, or was under development (Figure 13.2).

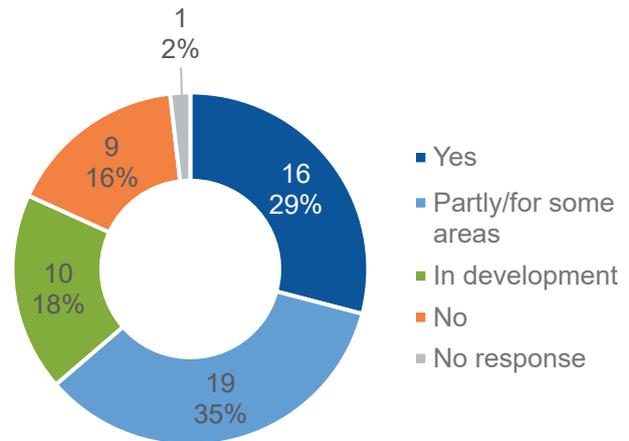
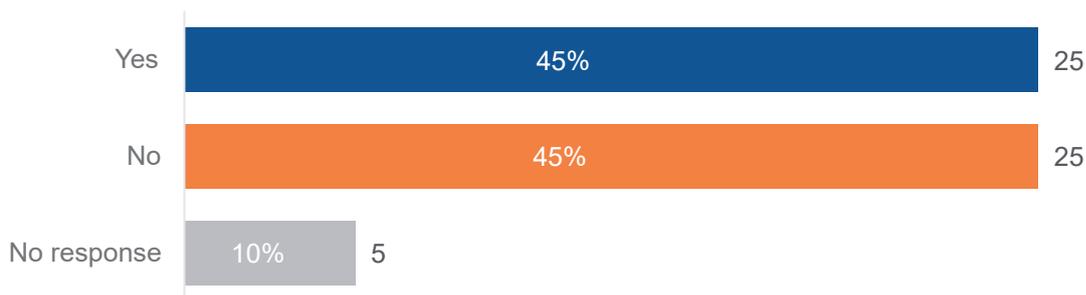


Figure 13.2. Number of reporting Parties that have undertaken an assessment of the contribution made by the country’s protected areas network specifically to migratory species conservation.

Has your country adopted any new legislation or other domestic measures in the reporting period in response to CMS Article III(4) (a) (“Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor ... to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore those habitats of the species which are of importance in removing the species from danger of extinction”)? (Q.XIII.4)

Response rate: 50 Parties (91% of RP).



In respect of protected areas in your country that are important for migratory species, have any assessments of management effectiveness been undertaken in the reporting period? (Q.XIII.4)

Response rate: 49 Parties (89% of RP).

Sixteen Parties (29% of reporting Parties) reported that an assessment of protected area management effectiveness had been conducted, with a further 19 Parties (35% of reporting Parties) indicating that such an assessment had been undertaken partly or for some areas (Figure 13.3). Of the 16 Parties that had assessed management effectiveness, eight indicated that some form of regular monitoring or assessment is currently in place.

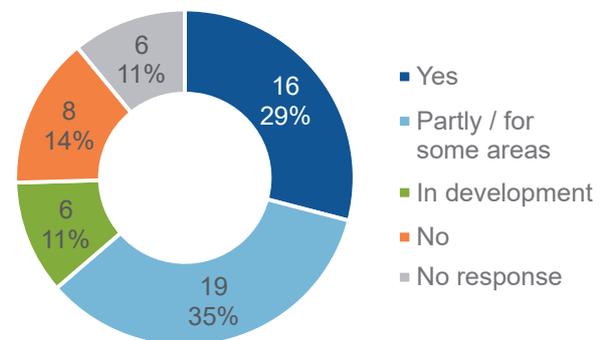


Figure 13.3. Number of reporting Parties that have undertaken an assessment of the protected area management effectiveness.

XIV. Ecosystem services

SPMS Target 11: Migratory species and their habitats which provide important ecosystem services are maintained at or restored to favourable conservation status, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

A first step towards achieving this target, namely assessing the ecosystem services associated with migratory species and their habitats in-country, has been undertaken by 60% of reporting Parties.

Has any assessment of ecosystem services associated with migratory species (contributing to the achievement of SPMS Target 11) been undertaken in your country since the adoption of the SPMS in 2014? (Q.XIV.1)

Response rate: 55 Parties (100% of RP).

Twenty-two Parties (40% of reporting Parties) stated that no assessment of ecosystem services associated with migratory species had been undertaken (Figure 14.1).

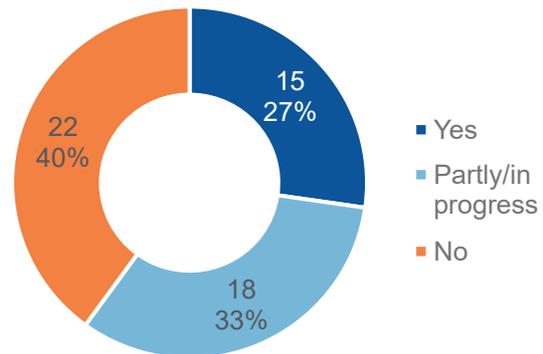


Figure 14.1. Number of reporting Parties that had assessed ecosystem services associated with migratory species.



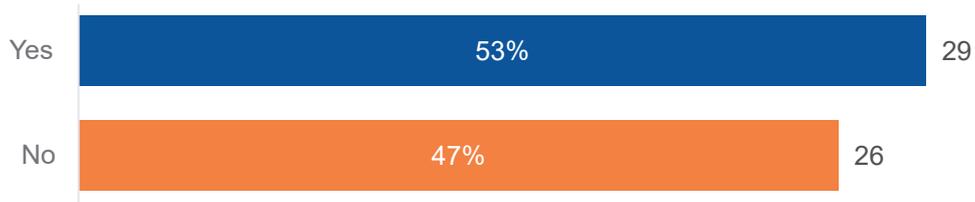
XV. Safeguarding genetic diversity

SPMS Target 12: *The genetic diversity of wild populations of migratory species is safeguarded, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion.*

Strategies to minimize genetic erosion of biodiversity were reported to have been developed or implemented by just over half of the reporting Parties (53%).

Are strategies of relevance to migratory species being developed or implemented to minimize genetic erosion of biodiversity in your country? (Q.XV.1)

Response rate: 55 Parties (100% of RP).



Of the strategies prompted in the question, the most commonly reported were captive breeding, captive breeding and release, and gene typing research (Figure 15.1). Several of the responses under ‘other’ related to genetic sampling and analyses, as well as semi-captive breeding programmes, and may therefore have been relevant to some of the original

categories. Other strategies included the creation of an ecological corridor to facilitate the movement of animal populations between national parks, the use of genetic population data in species or habitat recovery plans, and the consideration of locally adapted ecotypes in management plans.

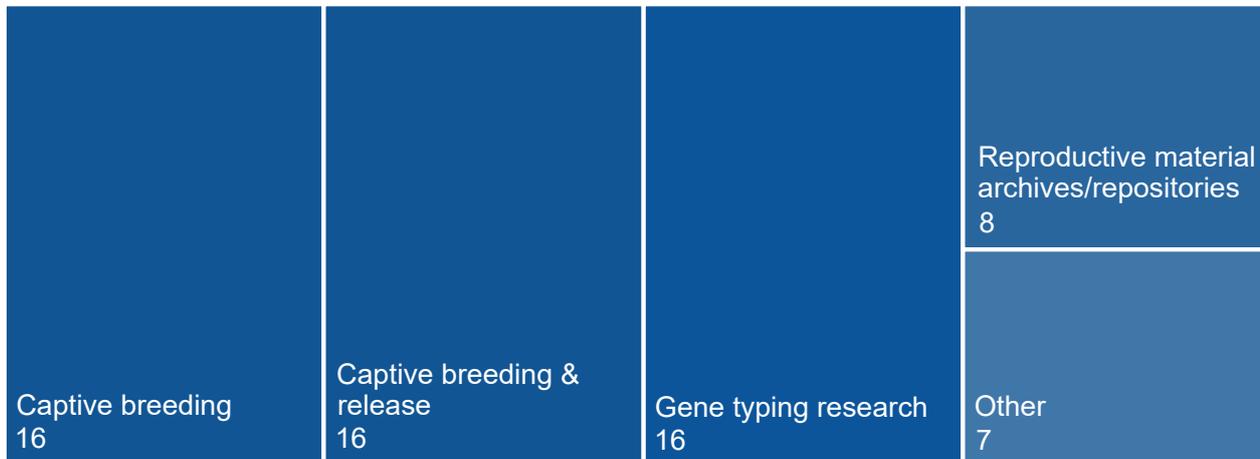


Figure 15.1. *Strategies that are being developed or have been implemented by Parties to minimize genetic erosion of biodiversity in their country.*

XVI. National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

SPMS Target 13: *Priorities for effective conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems have been included in the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, with reference where relevant to CMS agreements and action plans and their implementation bodies.*

Forty-five Parties (82% of reporting Parties) indicated that obligations under CMS, priorities for migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and ecological connectivity, are explicitly addressed in their NBSAPs or other relevant plans or strategies. However, only 19 Parties identified the elements particularly relevant to migratory species when prompted.

Does your country's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), or other relevant plans or strategies used in your country, explicitly address obligations under CMS, priorities for the conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and ecological connectivity? If 'yes', please identify the elements in the plan/strategy that are particularly relevant to migratory species, and highlight any specific references to the CMS/CMS instrument. (Q.XVI.1)

Response rate: 54 Parties (98% of RP).

Forty-five Parties (82% of reporting Parties) reported that obligations under CMS and priorities for the conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migrations systems, and ecological connectivity were explicitly addressed by their country's NBSAP or other relevant plans or strategies.

Among these countries, 19 (35% of reporting Parties) detailed elements of the strategy or action plan that are particularly relevant to migratory species (Table 16.1).



Table 16.1. Elements in NBSAPs, or other relevant plans or strategies, reported as being particularly relevant to migratory species.

Element relating to migratory species	No. of Parties	Details
Ecological connectivity (including obstacles to migration)	10	<p>Burundi: protection of cross-border ecosystems.</p> <p>Croatia: objective to conserve unfragmented natural areas and prepare a map of habitat corridors used by migratory species. NBSAP also mentions monitoring of wildlife fatalities caused by transport and energy infrastructure.</p> <p>Czech Republic: NBSAP highlights the importance of mitigating barriers to migration.</p> <p>Georgia: objective focussed on developing cooperation between transboundary protected areas.</p> <p>Germany: eliminating or minimizing obstacles to migration.</p> <p>Netherlands: development of a National Ecological Network, designed to link existing sites more effectively, including all Natura 2000 sites designated for migratory species. Steps to tackle obstacles affecting fish migration.</p> <p>New Zealand: plan contains an objective highlighting the need to connect ecosystems and species.</p> <p>North Macedonia: restoration of important migration eco-corridors and wetlands.</p> <p>Slovakia: NBSAP emphasises the need to consider ecological connectivity in spatial planning processes, as well as steps to eliminate river barriers, reduce electrocution caused by power lines and develop guidelines for fish passages.</p> <p>Switzerland: restoring connectivity between habitats, with a focus on infrastructure, including avoiding the electrocution of migratory birds.</p>
Management or action plans	7	<p>Australia: strategies for individual priority species, including migratory species (e.g. Far Eastern Curlew, Olive Ridley Turtle) and groups of migratory species (e.g. Wildlife Conservation Plan for Migratory Shorebirds).</p> <p>Brazil: strategies for individual migratory species.</p> <p>Ecuador: strategies for individual priority species, including migratory species (e.g. Jaguar, marine turtles).</p> <p>Georgia: conservation/restoration plans for individual migratory species (Leopard, Goitered Gazelle, sturgeon).</p> <p>North Macedonia.</p> <p>Slovakia: agri-environment schemes targeting specific migratory species (e.g. Great Bustard).</p> <p>United Arab Emirates: strategies for individual migratory species.</p>
Reference to CMS in a general sense	6	<p>Australia: commitments under CMS recognized as a key international obligation.</p> <p>Brazil: 'implementation of CMS' is a listed action.</p> <p>Finland: plan contains references to CMS and other treaties.</p> <p>Pakistan: conservation of migratory species in context of CMS 'fully acknowledged' in NBSAP.</p> <p>United Arab Emirates: CMS mentioned in the context of the need to promote regional and international cooperation in order to conserve migratory species.</p> <p>Zimbabwe: strategy to increase protected area coverage mentions implementation of CMS.</p>
Protected areas	1	<p>United Arab Emirates: protecting key sites and routes used by migratory species.</p>
Other	6	<p>Germany: sustainable use, restoration, combatting threats, research & monitoring.</p> <p>New Zealand: biodiversity strategy mentions 'securing migratory species and their habitats across international boundaries' as an outcome.</p> <p>North Macedonia: monitoring programmes.</p> <p>Peru: producing an inventory of migratory species.</p> <p>Serbia: improving the monitoring and conservation of habitats for migratory birds and other species.</p> <p>United Arab Emirates: research and monitoring, mitigating climate change impacts on migratory species.</p>

XVII. Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities

SPMS Target 14: *The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and their customary sustainable use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, thereby contributing to the favourable conservation status of migratory species and the ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.*

While over half of the reporting Parties indicated that they were taking action to foster the consideration of these perspectives and/or promote and foster the participation of indigenous and local communities, only five Parties indicated that the Target had been substantially achieved. A number considered that this Target was not relevant to their country.

During the reporting period, have actions been taken in your country to foster consideration for the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities that are relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems? (Q.XVII.1)

During the reporting period, have actions been taken in your country to promote and foster effective participation and involvement of indigenous and local communities in the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems? (Q.XVII.2). If 'yes' or 'partly in some areas' in answer to either of the previous two questions, what actions have been taken?

Response rate: 47 Parties for XVII.1 and 49 Parties for XVII.2 (85% and 89% of RP respectively).

Actions to foster consideration of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, and/or to promote and foster their

effective participation, were reported by over half of reporting Parties (51% and 63%, for questions XVII.1 and XVII.2, respectively) (Figure 17.1).

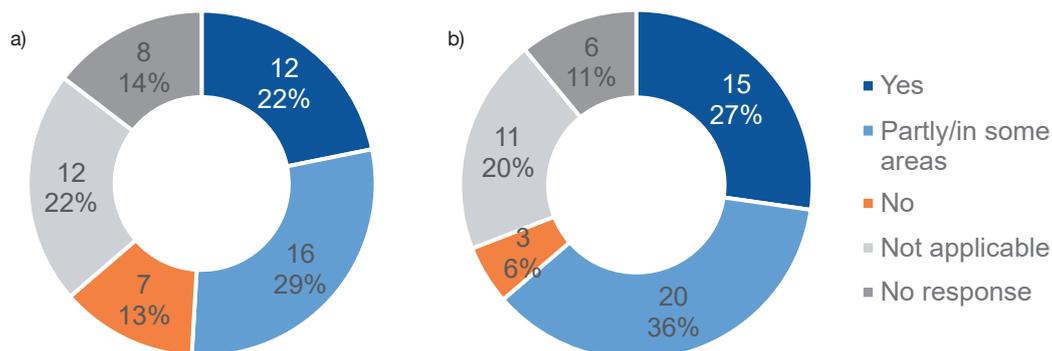


Figure 17.1. Number of reporting Parties that had taken actions a) to foster consideration for traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, and b) to promote and foster effective participation of indigenous and local communities.

Of those Parties that reported undertaking actions, whether in part/in some areas or more widely, the most frequently cited actions (of the categories of action prompted in the question) were ‘management strategies,

programmes and action plans that integrate traditional and indigenous interests’, ‘engagement initiatives’ and ‘research and documentation’ (Figure 17.2).



Figure 17.2. Actions taken by Parties to foster consideration for the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, and/or to foster effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems.

‘Other’ actions included the establishment of specific measures for subsistence hunting in ancestral indigenous communities (Ecuador); the creation of a Traditional Knowledge Committee (Iraq); the creation of an institutional development plan for

benefit sharing from the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge (Madagascar); and the involvement of local communities as wardens for monitoring and involvement in a pilot tourism project centred around a migratory species (Morocco).

How would you rank progress since the previous report in your country to achieving Target 14 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species? (Q.XVII.3)

Response rate: 55 Parties (78% of RP).

Twenty-eight Parties (51% of reporting Parties) indicated that more work was needed or that little or no progress had been made towards achieving Target 14 (Figure 17.3). Five of these Parties considered that this Target was not applicable to their country. Among the reasons cited for the lack of progress were the lack of expertise or of a baseline for comparison.

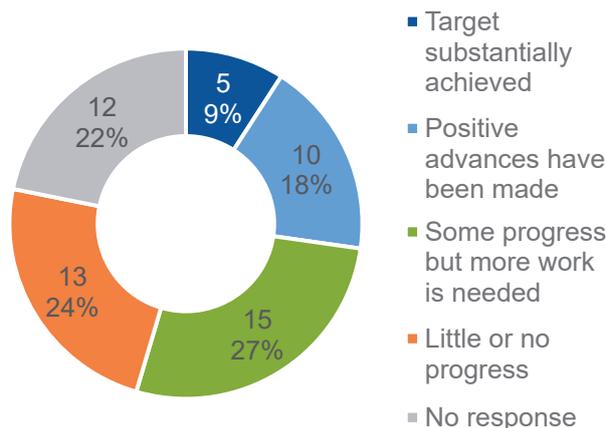


Figure 17.3. Progress reported by Parties towards achieving Target 14.

XVIII. Knowledge, data and capacity-building

SPMS Target 15: *The science base, information, training, awareness, understanding and technologies relating to migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, their value, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of their loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and effectively applied.*

Fifty-one Parties (93% of reporting Parties) communicated that they were taking action in relation to this target. Despite these ongoing efforts, the majority (87%) of reporting Parties also highlighted the need to improve capacity further in order to fully meet their obligations under CMS. Assistance with information exchange and research and innovation, as well as funding support, were each identified as particular priorities by over 70% of reporting Parties.

During the reporting period, which steps taken in your country have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in Target 15 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species? (Q.XVIII.1)

Response rate: 53 Parties (96% of RP).

Fifty-one Parties (93% of reporting Parties) indicated that they were taking steps that contributed to

achievement of Target 15; these activities are detailed in Figure 18.1.

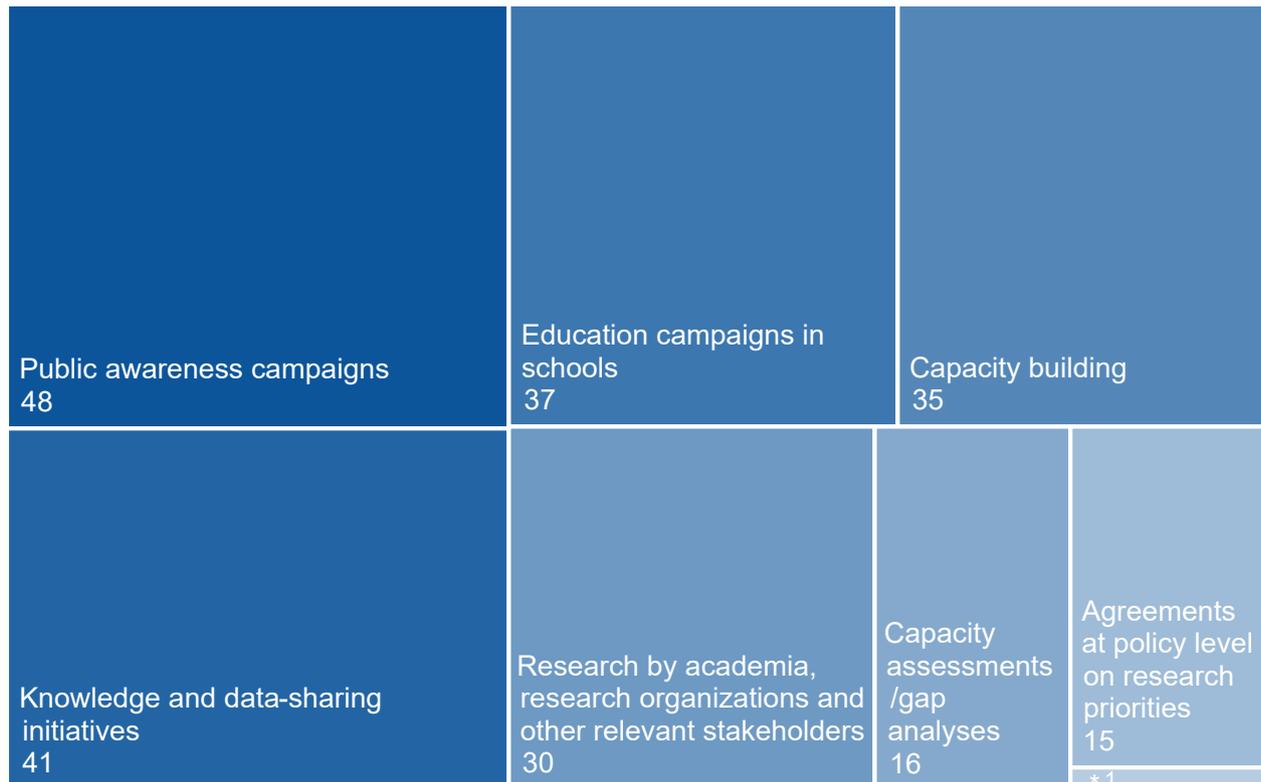


Figure 18.1. *Activities undertaken by Parties in the current reporting period that have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in Target 15 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species. * Denotes 'Other'.*

What assistance (if any) does your country require in order to build sufficient capacity to implement its obligations under the CMS and relevant Resolutions of the COP? (Q.XVIII.3)

Response rate: 54 Parties (98% of RP).

Forty-eight Parties (87% of reporting Parties) identified at least one type of assistance suggested in the question as being required to build sufficient capacity to implement its obligations under CMS (Figure 18.2). Six

Parties stated that no assistance was required. Among those Parties that selected ‘other skills development’, the need for more staff and for additional support for specific conservation projects were highlighted.

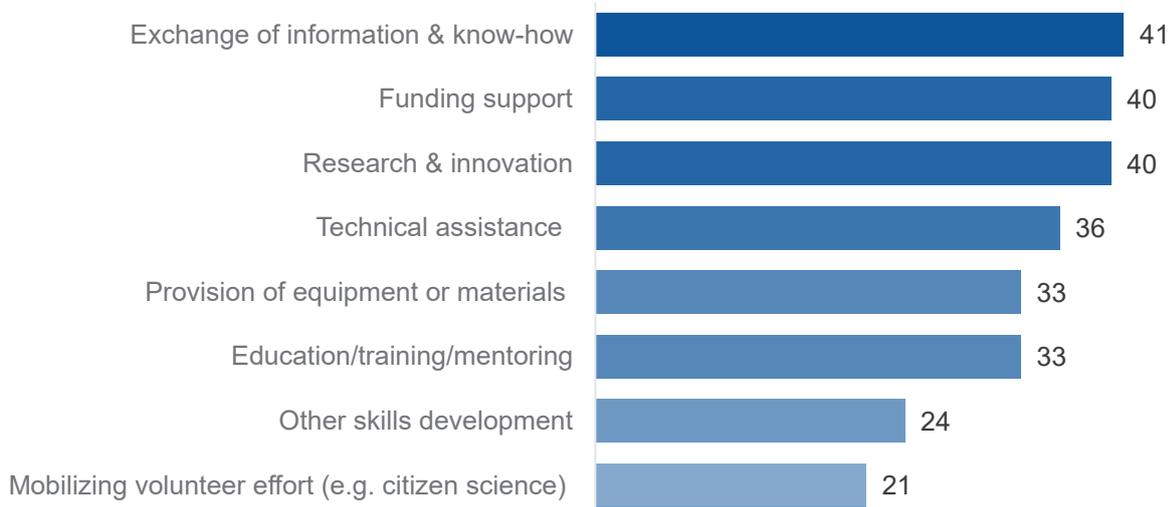


Figure 18.2. Types of assistance identified by Parties as required to build sufficient capacity to meet their obligations under the CMS.



XIX. Resource mobilization

SPMS Target 16: The mobilization of adequate resources from all sources to implement the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species effectively has increased substantially.

Approximately one-third of reporting Parties (31%), whether mobilizing resources internally or as donor countries, reported an overall increase in the resources they had made available for migratory species conservation. Throughout the national reports, Parties have consistently highlighted the need for additional resources to boost implementation efforts; major priorities for investment and support include the need to improve Parties' technical capacity, as well as their ability to carry out research and monitoring activities.

During the reporting period, has your country made financial or other resources available for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species? If 'yes', are overall levels of resourcing the same or different from those in the previous reporting period? (Q.XIX.1)

Response rate: 53 Parties (96% of RP).

Forty Parties (73% of reporting Parties) indicated that they had made financial or other resources available for activities specifically benefiting migratory species within their country and/or in one or more other countries (Figure 19.1a). Of these, only 17 Parties (31% of reporting Parties) reported that overall levels of resourcing had increased compared to the previous reporting period, while two Parties reported that levels had decreased (Figure 19.1b).

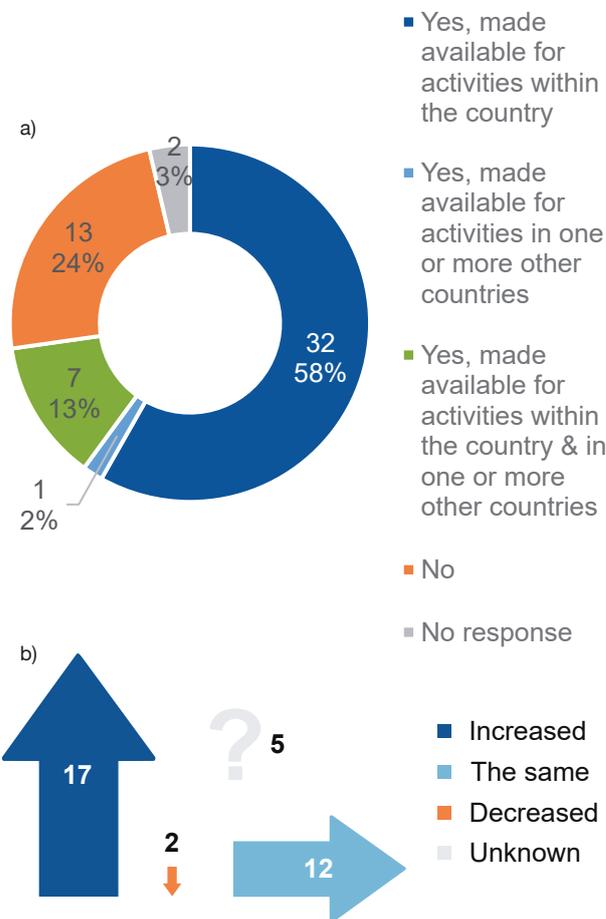
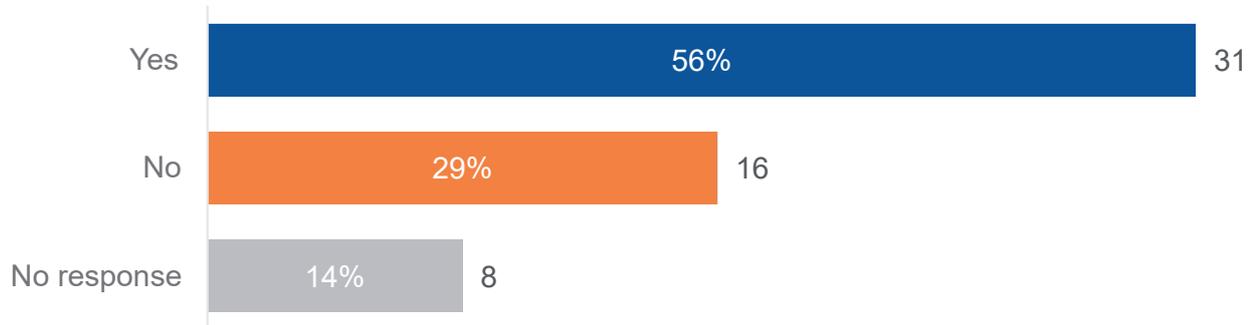


Figure 19.1. Number of Parties that reported a) having made financial or other resources available for conservation activities benefiting migratory species, and b), for those that indicated 'yes', changes in the level of resources (four Parties did not respond to the follow-up question about changes in the level of resourcing).

During the reporting period, has your country received financial or other resources for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species? If 'yes', are overall levels of resourcing concerned are the same or different from those in the previous reporting period? (Q.XIX.2)

Response rate: 47 Parties (85% of RP).



Of the 31 Parties (56% of reporting Parties) that indicated that they had received resources for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species, 16 Parties reported that overall levels of resourcing had increased compared to the previous reporting period, whereas only three reported a decrease (Figure 19.2). Of the categories prompted in the question, non-governmental organizations were the primary source of these resources, followed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) (Figure 19.3).

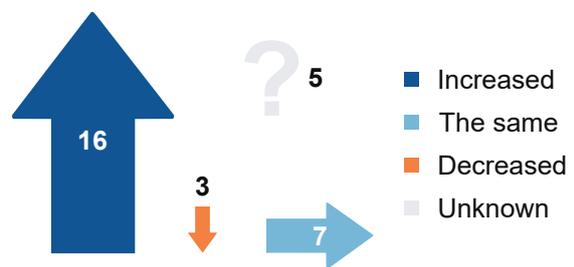


Figure 19.2. Reported trends in levels of resourcing received by Parties for migratory species conservation, compared to the previous triennium.



Figure 19.3. The sources of financial and/or other resources received by Parties.

* Denotes 'Multilateral Investment Bank'.

Which are the most important CMS implementation priorities requiring resources and support in your country during future reporting periods? (Q.XIX.3)

Response rate: 48 Parties (87% of RP).

Forty-eight Parties responded to this question (87% of reporting Parties); two of these did not consider that support was required.

Q.XIX.3 closely resembles the third question in the High-level Summary section that asks Parties about their main future priorities for the Convention, although the focus here is on priorities requiring resources and support. While the main priorities reported in response to both questions were broadly similar, the relative ranking of priorities differs slightly between the two questions (for both questions, Parties' responses were grouped into categories to facilitate synthesis across Parties).

The need for improved technical capacity was the most frequently reported priority requiring resources, followed by research and monitoring. In Parties' response to the third High-level Summary question, research and monitoring also ranked highly among the most commonly reported priorities. Similarly, efforts to raise public awareness and measures to identify and manage important sites or habitats were among the most commonly reported priorities in both questions. Efforts to enhance ecological connectivity and develop and implement species action plans also emerged as distinct priorities in response to this question (Q.XIX.3).



Conclusion

Parties that submitted CMS National Reports are thanked for the in-depth work they undertook in completing the questionnaire. Collectively, these responses are vital in helping to develop a broad understanding of CMS implementation efforts. Throughout the analysis, comparisons have been drawn between Party responses and progress towards relevant

targets in the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 (SPMS). This information is combined with additional indicators in a separate document (*Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 - Final Progress Report*) to give a more complete picture of SPMS implementation.

Key reported challenges and successes in implementing the Convention and priorities for future implementation

Achieving successful conservation outcomes for migratory species depends on the concerted efforts of CMS Parties, both individually and through international cooperation. The National Reports indicate that reporting Parties have made progress in strengthening governance arrangements, raising levels of awareness, and developing systems to exchange knowledge on migratory species. Parties also reported recent successes in their efforts to enact and update legislation, combat specific threats and safeguard important sites for migratory species. Enhanced international cooperation also featured prominently in the list of positive actions undertaken by Parties, as evidenced by the active engagement of 44% of reporting Parties in a wide range of collaborative international agreements, processes and initiatives.

While progress has been made, some clear implementation gaps remain. Notably, a small number of Parties have yet to prohibit taking for all Appendix I species, in accordance with Article III(5), and this number could be higher if all 133 CMS Parties are considered. Although new and updated legislation featured among the most widely reported types of successful action, only a minority of Parties indicated that they had adopted legislation or other measures to prevent obstacles to migration, or to conserve or restore habitats, in response to CMS Article III(4). Progress towards identifying all important sites for migratory species, tackling harmful incentives and integrating migratory species considerations into national plans and strategies could be strengthened. Additionally, despite the active involvement of many Parties in collaborative international initiatives, updates on engagement might have been expected from a higher proportion of Parties, given the central importance of international and regional cooperation to CMS.

More broadly, the information provided by reporting Parties indicates that multiple anthropogenic pressures remain at levels that are detrimental to the conservation of many migratory species, despite ongoing efforts to combat specific threats. In particular, climate change, habitat destruction/degradation and illegal hunting were widely regarded by reporting Parties as having a severe impact. Climate change-related threats and

habitat destruction/degradation also emerged as major drivers of significant negative trends in the threats faced by migratory species.

As in the previous triennium, insufficient financial resources, and a lack of technical capacity, were the challenges most frequently highlighted by Parties as a constraint on their ability to implement the Convention. Although approximately one-third of Parties reported an increase in levels of resourcing for conservation activities benefitting migratory species, many Parties still regarded a lack of financial resources as a significant issue. These enduring difficulties may underlie, or impede efforts to address, many of the other obstacles cited by Parties, including the need to tackle escalating pressures. The need to improve the availability of – and access to – scientific knowledge on migratory species also emerged as a recurring theme throughout the analysis, as well as a key future priority, alongside actions to strengthen legislation, policies, strategies and action plans. Consistent with this, over 70% of reporting Parties indicated that assistance in the form of information exchange and research/innovation was required in order to build the capacity needed to meet their obligations under CMS. The absence of sufficient knowledge and data on migratory species was itself regarded as a severe or moderately severe pressure to migratory species by just over half reporting Parties. It was also highlighted as a major gap or barrier hampering efforts to effectively conduct environmental impact assessments and identify important sites and habitats.

As only 41% of all CMS Parties submitted a National Report by the reporting deadline, the analysis presented here may not provide a representative picture of all the implementation efforts that are taking place across all Parties. Despite the limitations imposed by the relatively low reporting rate, the information provided by reporting Parties suggests some priority areas where intensified action may be needed. As well as helping to identify general priorities and opportunities, the National Reports themselves contain a wealth of data, which can potentially be mined, analysed and presented in many different ways. The resulting insights can offer a unique perspective on efforts to conserve migratory species and their habitats.

Links between CMS national reporting and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

The [Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework \(GBF\)](#), adopted by COP15 of the Convention on Biological Diversity in 2022 in CBD COP decision 15/4, includes many of the key CMS priorities set out in the [Gandhinagar Declaration \(Resolution 13.1\)](#) adopted at CMS COP13 (2020). Achieving the 2050 goals and 2030 targets set out in the GBF will contribute to addressing the key conservation needs of and threats to migratory species. Similarly, the steps taken by CMS Parties to implement the Convention will be crucial for fulfilling the global commitments outlined in the GBF, as highlighted in [UNEP/CMS/COP14/Doc.17](#). Close alignment between the GBF's predecessor (the [Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020](#)) and the [Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023](#) (SPMS),

whose targets are reflected in the current format for the CMS National Reports, means that nationally reported CMS implementation findings can be related to these wider global biodiversity priorities. It is expected that a similar philosophy relating to the GBF will be carried forward with the proposed new SPMS ([UNEP/CMS/COP14/Doc.14.2](#)), and with future national reporting under the Convention. Efforts to coordinate planning and reporting processes at the national level between different Conventions, as encouraged in [CBD COP decision 15/6](#), will assist with this.

Currently, as illustrated in Table 20, there are many connections between the topics covered by the CMS National Reports and the goals and targets established in the GBF.

Table 20. Illustration of the connections between current CMS National Report format sections and the goals and targets¹ of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF).

Current CMS Report Format section	Relevant GBF goals/targets
IV. Legal prohibition of the taking of Appendix I species	Target 5
V. Awareness	Target 21
VI. Mainstreaming migratory species in other sectors and processes	Targets 12 and 14
VII. Governance, policy and legislative coherence	Target 21
VIII. Incentives	Target 18
IX. Sustainable production and consumption	Targets 5, 9, 10 and 16
X. Threats and pressures affecting migratory species; including obstacles to migration	Target 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8
XI. Conservation status of migratory species	Goal A
XII. Cooperating to conserve migration systems	Target 20
XIII. Area-based conservation measures	Goal A; Targets 1, 2 and 3
XIV. Ecosystem services	Goal B; Targets 2, 3, 11 and 12
XV. Safeguarding genetic diversity	Goal A; Target 4
XVI. National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans	Sections I and J
XVII. Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities	Targets 21 and 22
XVIII. Knowledge, data and capacity-building	Target 21
XIX. Resource mobilization	Goal D; Target 19

¹ Further information and guidance on the goals and targets included within the GBF is available at: <https://www.cbd.int/gbf/goals/> and <https://www.cbd.int/gbf/targets/>

Annex A

Table A1. List of the 58 Parties that had submitted National Reports at the time of writing (September 2023) (* indicates Parties that submitted after the extended reporting deadline of 11 June 2023 and were therefore not included in the analysis).

Argentina	Liechtenstein
Armenia	Madagascar
Australia	Maldives
Austria*	Monaco
Bangladesh	Morocco
Belgium	Mozambique
Brazil	Netherlands
Burundi	New Zealand
Central African Republic	North Macedonia
Costa Rica	Pakistan
Côte d'Ivoire	Panama
Croatia	Peru
Cuba	Saudi Arabia
Cyprus	Senegal
Czech Republic	Serbia
Dominican Republic	Slovakia
Ecuador	Slovenia*
Estonia	South Africa
eSwatini	Spain
Ethiopia	Sri Lanka
Finland	Sweden
Georgia	Switzerland
Germany	Syrian Arab Republic
Honduras	Uganda
Hungary	Ukraine*
Iraq	United Arab Emirates
Israel	Uzbekistan
Kenya	Yemen
Latvia	Zimbabwe