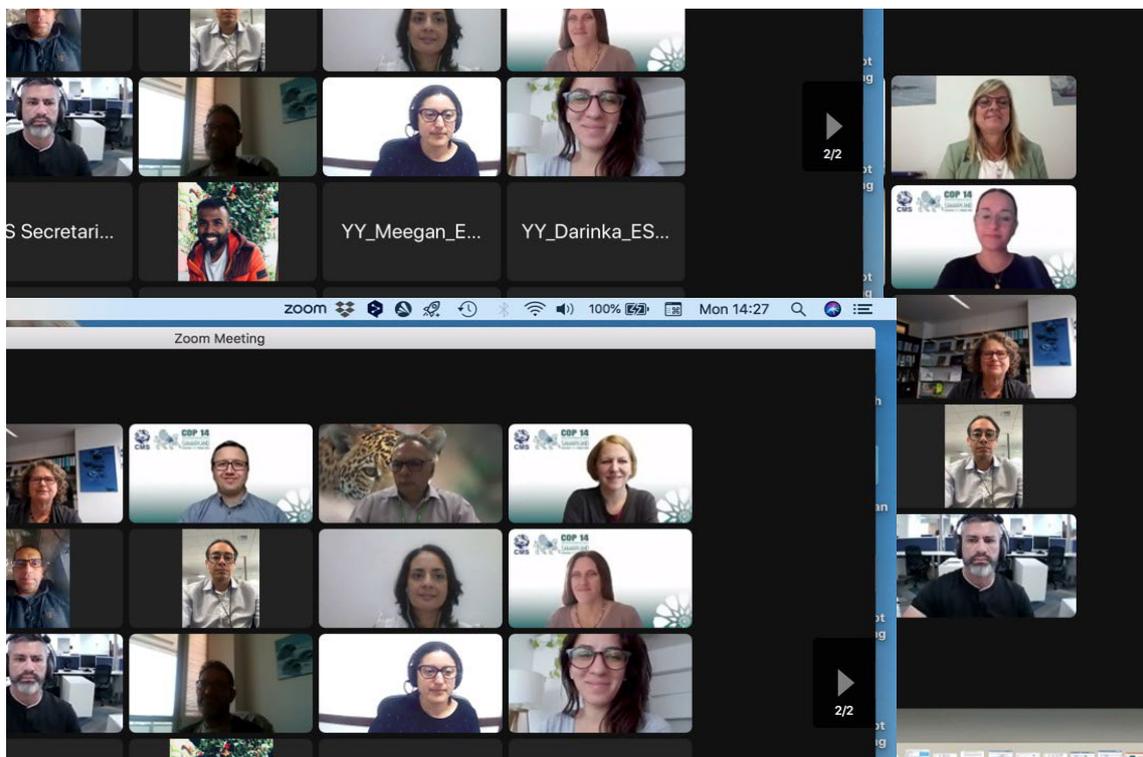




**Regional Workshop in Preparation for the Fourteenth Meeting of the
Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species
(Pre-COP14)**

***Latin America and the Caribbean
23 - 24 October 2023***

Virtual format via Zoom



WORKSHOP REPORT
Tim Dodman, December 2023

CMS Pre-COPs were organized thanks to the generous contribution of the European Commission.



Workshop introduction, agenda and participation

The 14th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS COP14) was being held in Samarkand, Uzbekistan, 12-17 February 2024. In October 2023, the CMS Secretariat organised a series of regional workshops in preparation for COP14 (Pre-COPs14), which aimed to provide an opportunity for Parties, especially CMS National Focal Points (NFPs), to have an overview of priority COP14 issues for their regions and to discuss them beforehand. The Pre-COPs also aimed to provide a better understanding of the Convention and COP functioning, foster exchange of information among Parties, and strengthen institutional capacity by promoting participation in negotiations.

The online Pre-COP14 workshop for Latin America and the Caribbean, 23-24 October 2023, was structured around a series of presentations, and included a closed session on Day 1. There was a high level of participation during the workshop, with useful and engaging discussions. It was facilitated by Mr Tim Dodman and Ms Vanessa Tossenberger (Scientific Councillor, Argentina). The meeting received generous financial contributions from the European Union for providing funding through the third phase of the African, Caribbean and Pacific MEAs Programme (ACP).

The workshop was held online through Zoom, lasting for seven hours on 23 October and six hours on 24 October. The workshop agenda is shown in Annex 1. Participants comprised CMS NFPs and/or other government representatives of CMS Parties of the Latin America and Caribbean region, plus representatives of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat, and members of the CMS Secretariat. The workshop was guided by two facilitators and supported by four interpreters and the CMS Secretariat. A full participant list is given in Annex 2.

Wednesday 23rd October

Opening Session

The facilitator, Mr Tim Dodman, welcomed everyone to the meeting, outlined the online workshop protocol and agenda, took a workshop participant photo and introduced the key note presenters providing opening remarks. Participants also introduced themselves.

Ms Amy Fraenkel, Executive Secretary of CMS, welcomed everyone to the workshop. She highlighted that the Status of the World's Migratory Species Report would be launched at COP14, which would also adopt a new Strategic Plan for Migratory Species and consider the addition of 14 more species to its appendices, new global guidelines and best practices on key issues and new Programmes of Work. A new CMS budget for the next triennium would also be adopted, and she hoped that Parties would support the third scenario included in the budget document to ensure that CMS was fit for purpose. She noted that the overall aim of the Pre-COPs was to provide CMS Parties with an opportunity to prepare for COP14 well ahead of the COP itself. She reminded the workshop that the COP14 slogan "Nature knows no borders" highlighted that the survival of migratory species was dependent on international collaboration. Ms Fraenkel thanked the European Union for providing funding for the Pre-COPs through the third phase of the African, Caribbean and Pacific MEAs Programme (ACP). She also acknowledged the great contribution of members of the South and Central America and Caribbean region for their significant support to CMS, and thanked workshop participants, the Secretariat staff, facilitators and interpreters.

Ms Amrikha Singh, Programme Manager for Sustainable Development, CARICOM, emphasised the importance of migratory species for culture and subsistence of local communities in the Caribbean, but noted their vulnerability to threats. Noting that the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) recognized CMS as the lead partner for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, she highlighted the important role of CMS in contributing to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity

Framework (GBF). She also noted the importance of the Caribbean and Central America for biodiversity, including migratory species, with some 2.5 million birds passing through the region every year on migration.

Session 1: Preparation for COP14

Overview of CMS and useful information for NFPs

Mr Tim Dodman provided an overview of CMS and useful information for NFPs, including a brief summary of NFP roles and responsibilities and the CMS implementation cycle.

1st Extraordinary Meeting of the Conference of The Parties (ExCOP1)

The Secretariat presented information on the ExCOP1, scheduled to take place remotely from 28 to 30 November 2023. CMS COP13 had adopted Resolution 13.2 on Financial and Administrative matters covering the budget period until 31 December 2023. Only the COP could adopt a CMS budget, and due to the COP14 postponement into 2024, the ExCOP was needed to ensure the continuous operation of CMS by adopting an interim budget for 2024. It was clarified that letters requesting the convening of an ExCOP must be signed by CMS NFPs.

Overview of CMS COP14

The Secretariat next introduced COP14, which would take place in the Silk Road Congress Center, Samarkand, Uzbekistan from 12 to 17 February 2024. [Information for Participants](#) was available on the CMS website. It was important to register early for COP14 using the [registration form](#) on the CMS website. The Secretariat indicated that it might be in a position to fund one representative from each eligible Party. Travel funded delegates should request funding as early as possible. Participants were invited to reserve their accommodation by 20 December 2023 at the latest. Parties were requested to pay particular attention to the credentials of their representatives. There was a discussion relating to logistics of the COP, including hotel bookings and transport services for airport arrivals, for which the Secretariat anticipated that a shuttle service would be organized.

Session 2: Priority topics and key issues of COP14 - Strategic and Institutional matters

Scientific Council

COP14/Doc. 15.1: Evaluation of the results of the restructuring of the Scientific Council

The Secretariat introduced the document. The Sessional Committee of the SC (ScC-SC) had confirmed that the restructuring of the Scientific Council (SC) was effective and suggested increasing the number of Party-appointed Councillors from 3 to 4 per region.

COP14/Doc. 15.2: Scientific Council Membership

The Secretariat introduced the document, clarifying that the ScC-SC was composed of nine COP-appointed Councillors with specific expertise and 15 Party-appointed Councillors - three from each Standing Committee (StC) region. Party-appointed members should normally be nominated for a term of two triennia, and at each COP half of the Party-appointed membership was renewed. There were currently no alternate members to the StC from the South and Central America and the Caribbean region.

COP14/Doc. 16: Election of Parties to the Standing Committee

The Secretariat informed that there were 12 Regional members to the StC, including two members from the South and Central America and the Caribbean region, currently Panama and Uruguay, with alternates Costa Rica and Peru. All had served only one term and were eligible to continue to serve.

COP14/Doc. 23: National Reports

The Secretariat reported that only 41% of CMS Parties had submitted their National Reports in time for inclusion in the analysis of reports; 60% of CMS Parties of South and Central America and the Caribbean had submitted their reports in time. The deadline for submission of National Reports had been extended to 14 November 2023.

COP14/Doc. 21: Conservation Status of Migratory Species

The Secretariat presented the document, noting that this report should be presented to each second COP as a basis for species status review.

COP14/Doc. 14.1: Implementation of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (SPMS) 2015-2023

The Secretariat presented the evaluation of implementation of SPMS 2015-2023, noting that progress had been made on mainstreaming migratory species priorities across government and society, although actions to reduce direct pressures had, so far, not proved sufficient. Further, many species still had an unfavourable conservation status, and a substantial proportion were undergoing population declines. Only moderate progress had been made on reaching the favourable conservation status of migratory species, and in enhancing implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity-building.

COP14/Doc. 14.2: New Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (SPMS)

The Secretariat presented the SPMS 2024-2032, which had six goals and specific targets, focused on the conservation status, habitats and ranges of and threats affecting migratory species and on implementation and synergies. Parties from South and Central America and the Caribbean noted the importance of this document for their region.

COP14/Doc. 17: CMS Contribution to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

The Secretariat presented the document, reminding the workshop that CMS participated in all consultations leading to the adoption of the post-2020 GBF, including the Bern process on collaboration among biodiversity-related Conventions and that some steps to contribute to the implementation of the framework had already been undertaken. The COP was recommended to adopt the draft consolidated Resolution and new Decisions that enabled CMS to effectively contribute to the implementation of the GBF, further input to the Monitoring Framework (AHTEG) on indicators, a new Joint Work Programme with CBD, and further engagement through the Bern Process. The Bern III Conference on Cooperation among the Biodiversity-related Conventions for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal GBF was scheduled to take place from 23 to 25 January 2024 in Bern, Switzerland. Funds should be available for the participation of one eligible member per region.

Parties of the South and Central America and the Caribbean region anticipated to discuss this issue in the closed session and consider nominations for the meeting in January 2024.

Session 3: Priority topics and key issues of COP14 – Interpretation and implementation of the Convention

COP14/Doc. 24: Review Mechanism and National Legislation programme

The Secretariat presented the document. Participants from the region expressed interest in the mechanism, including the potential link to legislation under CITES. It was commented that review of legislation needed to be an ongoing process, as legislation changed over time.

COP14/Doc. 26: Definition of the Terms "Range State" and "Vagrant"

The Secretariat reported that the ScC-SC6 (2023) could not agree to recommend the guidance for adoption by the COP, but nevertheless agreed to present the report to the COP for further consideration. It was hoped that Parties from the region would look closely at the document.

Session 4: Priority topics and key issues of COP14 – Administrative and Budgetary Matters

COP14/Doc. 13.2: Budget 2024-2026 for the intersessional period between COP14 and COP15

The Secretariat presented the draft proposed budget 2024-2026, outlining three future budget scenarios:

- Scenario 1: Zero nominal growth (status quo compared to 2021-2023 budget); no funds would be allocated for meetings of governing bodies nor the travel of Secretariat staff to COP15.
- Scenario 2: Zero real growth; this scenario would include Umoja costs and an increase in the cost of meetings plus 2% inflation.
- Scenario 3: Strengthening Secretariat staff capacity and addressing needs related to information management and communications.

Participants of the South and Central America and the Caribbean region considered the presentation to be very clear and agreed to discuss the budget in the closed session.

Session 5: Priority topics and key issues of COP14 – Interpretation and implementation of the Convention – Crosscutting Conservation Issues

Intentional Take

COP14/Doc. 30.1.1: Priorities for addressing illegal and unsustainable intentional taking of migratory species; COP14/Doc. 30.1.3: Terrestrial and avian wild meat

The Secretariat presented both documents, and highlighted that domestic use and trade were not covered by CITES. Further, whilst the taking of some CMS species was tied to international trade, for many CMS species, taking primarily related to domestic activities, use or sale, and most CMS-listed species were taken. Intentional taking of species was considered an important issue in Latin America and the Caribbean.

COP14/Doc. 30.1.2: Aquatic wild meat

The Secretariat presented the document, which included a report of the Aquatic Wild Meat Working Group (AWMWG), which had focused on building the knowledge base and collaborations. Some

members had jointly published a paper: *Widespread use of migratory megafauna for aquatic wild meat in the tropics and subtropics* and developed a draft Action Plan to Address Aquatic Wild Meat Harvests in West Africa, for adoption at COP14.

It was considered that producing a regional Action Plan for the South and Central America and the Caribbean region would be useful, and it was important to build synergies to address aquatic wild meat. An example was provided from Costa Rica, where a sustainable use project had been in place since 1980, using standardized methods to assess behaviour of the turtle population and to establish the value and use of marine turtles (as wild meat) by local communities. It was recommended to take such case studies into account.

Conservation Planning and Management

COP14/Doc. 30.2.2: Transfrontier conservation areas

The Secretariat presented the document, describing an ecological network as an area or component of a large ecological region that straddled the boundaries of two or more countries and was within their national jurisdiction, which might encompass one or more protected areas, as well as multiple resource use areas. Implementation focused on regions in Africa.

Transfrontier conservation was considered an important issue for South and Central America, linking to the Jaguar Initiative, whilst the needs of other big cats also needed to be reflected, especially in Central America. Transfrontier agreements with shared responsibilities were considered necessary, and they needed to take good account of biological corridors and ensure close collaboration with local communities.

COP14/Doc. 30.2.3: Community participation and livelihoods

The Secretariat presented the document; the draft Resolution urged Parties and other stakeholders to enhance the participation of local communities in the implementation of the Convention, and to submit case studies on community engagement in the conservation of migratory species.

Contributions from the region highlighted the need for case studies that showed the importance of community engagement and understanding, including for protection of refuge areas. A case study was recommended from the largest marine turtle-breeding beach in Costa Rica, where a community-based project had had significant achievements.

COP14/Doc. 30.3.1: Infrastructure: Infrastructure and impact assessment

The Secretariat presented the document, questioning if the proposed draft amendments to Resolution 7.2 (Rev. COP12) and Decisions were appropriate to address the issue. These included increasing awareness and capacity of infrastructure planners, considering migratory species in planning and increasing data accessibility.

Threats

COP14/Doc. 30.4.5: Plastic Pollution

The Secretariat presented the document, which included a request to support negotiations for a legally binding treaty on plastic pollution under UNEP.

COP14/Doc. 30.4.1: Climate Change and Migratory Species

The Secretariat highlighted the role of migratory species in ecosystem functions and services, the impact of climate change on migratory species, and the importance of Nature-based Solutions to climate change. It was anticipated that the report would be launched at a side event at UNFCCC COP26 and presented at a side event during CMS COP14.

It was recommended that CMS should contribute to assessing and highlighting the role of cetaceans in the marine ecosystem with respect to climate change.

COP14/Doc. 30.4.3: Wildlife Disease

The Secretariat introduced the document, which included a new draft Resolution on Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) and draft amended Resolution 12.6 on Wildlife Disease and Migratory Species. It was recognized that HPAI had started to spread in Latin America and the Caribbean, and it was important that migratory birds were not blamed for spreading it, as had happened in some countries.

COP14/Doc. 30.4.4: Light Pollution guidelines for wildlife

The Secretariat introduced the document, which included guidelines on how to effectively avoid and mitigate the indirect and direct negative effects of light pollution on migratory species.

Close of the Workshop, Day 1

In closing the first day's full session, Ms Tossenburger remarked on the high quality of the presentations, and their usefulness in helping the South and Central America and the Caribbean region to prepare for COP14. She reminded the meeting that migratory species knew no boundaries, and that Parties to CMS needed to work together to ensure that barriers to their conservation were broken down.

Closed Session

A closed session was held at the end of the day, without participation of the Secretariat.

Tuesday 24th October

Session 6: Priority topics and key issues of COP14 - Interpretation and implementation of the Convention - Aquatic species

Fisheries-induced threats

COP14/Doc. 27.1.1: Bycatch

The Secretariat introduced the document, including the report "*Technical mitigation techniques to reduce bycatch of sharks: there is no silver bullet*". It was considered that the shift to the broader term "fisheries-induced mortality" for sharks and rays, could provide a more complete picture of impacts of fisheries.

COP14/Doc. 27.1.2: Fish aggregating devices (FADs)

The Secretariat introduced the document, which includes the annex "*An Introduction to FADs as a Source of Marine Debris*" prepared by the COP-appointed Councillor for Marine Pollution. The role

of CMS was to enhance and support actions by other international bodies dealing with FADs (defined as objects, structures or devices of any material, man-made or natural, which were deployed, and/or tracked, and used to aggregate fish for subsequent capture).

Marine pollution and other threats

COP14/Doc. 27.2.1: Effects of marine pollution on migratory species

The Secretariat introduced the document, which includes the annex “*Migratory species and marine pollution: a brief overview of issues*” prepared by the COP-appointed Councillor for Marine Pollution. The primary role of CMS was to complement actions by other bodies that dealt directly with source reduction, or control of pollutant release.

COP14/Doc. 27.2.3: Vessel strikes

The Secretariat introduced the document on vessel or ship strikes, which impacted marine megafauna, including Whale Sharks (*Rhincodon typus*), which were at high risk of collisions in major shipping routes during their migrations, and in specific aggregation sites. Specific guidance was provided on measures to reduce the collision risk of Whale Sharks from ship traffic.

It was considered that the guidance would be useful for South and Central America and the Caribbean region. Argentina noted that vessel strikes had been reported in its southern waters.

COP14/Doc. 27.2.4: Deep-sea mining (DSM)

The Secretariat introduced the document on DSM, which was the process of retrieving mineral deposits from the deep seabed (ocean floor below 200m). The draft Resolution urged Parties not to engage in DSM until sufficient and robust scientific information had been obtained to make informed decisions as to whether mining and related activities caused harmful effects to the marine environment and its fauna.

COP14/Doc. 27.3.1: Marine Wildlife Watching: Recreational in-water interactions (RIWI)

The Secretariat introduced the document, which includes an annex on the proposed “*Guidelines for Recreational In-water Interactions with Marine Wildlife*”. Argentina had legislation that prevented recreational interactions with marine mammals, and bird and mammal watching activities were well regulated and well implemented, especially in Patagonia. There were many RIWI in Costa Rica, where there was a new decree covering the observation of marine mammals. There were no specific regulations in place for marine mammals in Uruguay, however, several companies provided trips and tours for watching marine mammals, especially sea lions. Learning from each other and implementing best practices was considered very important.

COP14/Doc. 27.4.2: Area Based Conservation Management: Important shark and ray areas (ISRAs)

The Secretariat introduced the document, including a new initiative already endorsed by the Signatories of the Sharks MOU, which aimed to identify and conserve critical habitats for shark and ray populations. Panama had taken part in these discussions and considered it important that governments ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of coastal and marine areas were effectively conserved and managed (the GBF 30x30 target). It was noted that the Caribbean region had not yet benefited from a workshop to identify ISRAs.

COP14/Doc. 27.5.1: Marine Mammals: Conservation priorities for cetaceans

The Secretariat noted that the draft Resolution contained in this document asked Parties to integrate cetacean conservation across government sectors and included priority actions for cetaceans relating to bycatch, aquatic wild meat, marine debris, chemical pollution, marine noise, vessel strikes, live capture, RIWI, disease, DSM, involvement of indigenous peoples and of local communities, habitat protection and restoration, connectivity, animal culture and collaboration. Brazil considered this document to be very important, as it supported a number of threatened whale species, which were impacted by bycatch and other threats. It was agreed that one single CMS document for cetacean conservation would facilitate making decisions.

COP14/Doc. 27.6.1: Marine Turtles

The Secretariat introduced the document, which included mandates to review relevant scientific information on conservation and threats to marine turtles (in collaboration with the IOSEA Marine Turtle MOU and the Inter-American Convention), and to develop recommendations including the preservation of current and future nesting beaches.

Session 7: Priority topics and key issues of COP14 - Interpretation and implementation of the Convention – Avian species and crosscutting issue

Crosscutting Conservation Issues

COP14/Doc. 30.3.2: Infrastructure: Renewable energy and powerlines

The Secretariat informed about the mandate and activities of the CMS Energy Task Force (ETF), and highlighted the guidelines for sustainable deployment and the need to produce guidance for assessing and mitigating the impact on migratory, including aquatic, species.

Avian Species Conservation issues

COP14/Doc. 28.1: Prevention of illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds (IKB)

The Secretariat highlighted the work of the Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean (MIKT) and the establishment of the Asia Pacific Illegal Taking of Migratory Birds Intergovernmental Task Force (ITTEA). It was noted that a growing number of people in Brazil were using mist nets to capture birds not for scientific purposes, whilst commerce in wild birds via the Internet was growing. However, there was no legal mechanism in place to control this type of bird capture. Preventing IKB was considered an important strategy that linked protected and unprotected areas. In Brazil, many key sites for shorebirds were unprotected, so preventing IKB as a joint strategy with other countries in a flyway initiative would be very useful.

COP14/Doc. 28.4.1: Flyways

The Secretariat noted advancement in establishing an initiative for the Central Asian Flyway (CAF) and enhanced cooperation with the East-Asian Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP). The region noted the importance of the Americas Flyways Framework. Peru noted that it had developed a national plan for coastal birds and shorebirds, which could tie in well with the Americas Flyways Framework. A meeting of the Americas Flyways Task Force was anticipated in 2024, back-to-back with the CMS Southern South American Grassland Birds MOU.

Session 8: Priority topics and key issues of COP14 - Interpretation and implementation of the Convention – Terrestrial species

Terrestrial Species Conservation Issues

COP14/Doc. 29.6.1: Jaguar: Conservation measures

The Secretariat informed that the CMS Jaguar Initiative was a framework to foster coordination and cooperation between all CMS Jaguar Range States for joint conservation action; it also aimed to increase the interest of non-Party countries to work with CMS Parties in Jaguar conservation efforts.

Jaguar was considered a flagship species for Latin America, and the region had taken good strides for its conservation through CITES and CMS, but needed also to strengthen these measures through the GBF 30x30 target, noting the importance of synergies between MEAs. It was recommended that lessons could be learned from the CMS Central Asian Mammals Initiative. Acknowledging the role of Costa Rica in coordinating efforts to produce this document, the region would lend its support to further developments.

COP14/Doc. 29.7: Pastoralism

The Secretariat informed that there was no existing CMS mandate on pastoralism, which had been identified as a recurring threat across avian and terrestrial species programmes. Impacts had been noted especially on antelopes in the Sahel of Africa. Parties were requested to submit information on national measures for rangeland management and pastoralism and share information on challenges, lessons learned and needs for further capacity development.

Session 9: Closing session

Costa Rica thanked the Secretariat for its strong input, Mr Tim Dodman and Ms Vanessa Tossenberger as facilitators for leading the workshop, and the interpreters for their support, and looked forward to meeting together at COP14. Costa Rica added that it would be important for Guatemala to become a CMS Party, especially for effective implementation of the Jaguar Initiative. CARICOM thanked CMS for inviting it to the workshop, which it considered an excellent opportunity to follow the priorities for migratory species conservation in the Caribbean, and which it found enlightening. CARICOM highlighted the need for CMS support to encourage Caribbean countries to ratify the Convention. In closing the workshop, Ms Vanessa Tossenberger thanked participants for entrusting her with the role of co-facilitator and thanked the CMS Secretariat for its support.

CMS COP14 Regional Preparatory Workshop (Pre-COP14)
Latin America and the Caribbean
 23 - 24 October 2023
 Online

PROVISIONAL ANNOTATED AGENDA

1st Day 15.00 – 21.00 CEST			
TIME	MIN	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT
		Opening Session	
15.00 - 15.15	15 min	Welcoming Participants; Opening Remarks	No document
15.15 - 15.20	5 min	Organization of work: Presentation of the workshop Agenda and Schedule	Pre-COP14 Provisional Agenda / Schedule
		Session 1: Preparation for COP14	
15.20 – 15.35	15 min	Overview of CMS and Useful information for NFPs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Brief Introduction on CMS; – Brief summary of the role and responsibilities of CMS NFPs 	CMS Family Manual
15.35 - 15.50	15 min	Overview of COP14: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – COP14: dates and location – Theme and logo; – COP Schedule; – Registration; – Travel for eligible delegates – Accommodation – Credentials; – Visa; 	COP14/Doc.3.1

		– Presentation of the COP Agenda	
		Session 2: Priority topics and key issues of COP14 - Strategic and Institutional matters	
15.50 - 16.05	15 min	Scientific Council: Evaluation of the results of the restructuring of the Scientific Council Scientific Council Membership	COP14/Doc.15.1 COP14/Doc.15.2
16.05 - 16.20	15 min	Election of Parties to the Standing Committee	COP14/Doc.16
16,20 – 16.30	10 min	Break	
16.30 - 16.45	15 min	With the aim of framing the discussion on the new Strategic Plan for Migratory Species key findings , of the following will be presented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Reports; • Implementation of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 • Conservation Status of Migratory Species; 	COP14/Doc.23 COP14/Doc.21 COP14/Doc.14.1
16.45-17.05	20 min	New Strategic Plan for Migratory Species	COP14/Doc.14.2
17.05 - 17.15	10 min	CMS Contribution to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	COP14/Doc.17
		Session 3: Priority topics and key issues of COP14 – Interpretation and implementation of the Convention	
17.15 – 17.30	15 min	Review Mechanism and National Legislation programme	COP14/Doc.24
17.30 17.45	15 min	Definition of the Terms "Range State" and "Vagrant"	COP14/Doc.26
17.45 – 18.45	1 hour	Break	
		Session 4: Priority topics and key issues of COP14 - Administrative and Budgetary Matters	
18.45 – 19.10	25 min	Budget 2024-2026 for the intersessional period between COP14 and COP15	COP14/Doc.13.2

Session 5: Priority topics and key issues of COP14 - Interpretation and implementation of the Convention - Crosscutting Conservation Issues			
19.10– 19.20	10 min	Intentional Take Priorities for addressing illegal and unsustainable intentional taking of migratory species	COP14/Doc.30.1.1
19.20 – 19.30	10 min	Terrestrial and avian wild meat	COP14/Doc.30.1.3
19.30 – 19.40	10 min	Aquatic wild meat	COP14/Doc.30.1.2
19.40 – 19.50	10 min	Conservation Planning and Management Transfrontier conservation areas	COP14/Doc.30.2.2
19.50 – 20.00	10 min	Community participation and livelihoods	COP14/Doc.30.2.3
20.00- 20.10	10 min	Break	
20.10 - 20.20	10 min	Infrastructure Infrastructure and impact assessment	COP14/Doc.30.3.1
20.20- 20.30	10 min	Threats Plastic Pollution	COP14/Doc.30.4.5
20.30- 20.40	10 min	Climate Change	COP14/Doc.30.4.1
20.40 - 20.50	10 min	Wildlife Disease	COP/14/Doc.30.4.2
20.50 – 21.00	10 min	Light Pollution guidelines for wildlife	COP14/Doc.30.4.4
21.00 - 22.00	1 hour	<p>Group discussion: <i>time available to the region for a possible closed discussion.</i></p> <p>The group may discuss:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – agreed priority issues for the region; – appointment of members for StC and ScC; – selection of representatives in groups and committees at COP (e.g. Credential Committee) 	

2nd Day 16.00 – 21.00 CEST

TIME	MIN	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT
		Session 6: Priority topics and key issues of COP14 - Interpretation and implementation of the Convention - Aquatic species	
		Aquatic Species Conservation Issues	
16.00 - 16.15	15 min	Fisheries-Induced Threats Bycatch	COP14/Doc.27.1.1
16.15 – 16.30	15 min	Fish aggregating devices	COP14/Doc.27.1.2
16.30 – 16.45	15 min	Marine pollution and other threats Effects of marine pollution on migratory species	COP14/Doc.27.2.1
16.45-17.00	15 min	Vessel strikes	COP14/Doc.27.2.3
17.00 - 17.15	15 min	Deep-sea mining	COP14/Doc.27.2.4
17.15 - 17.25	10 min	Break	
17.25-17.40	15 min	Marine Wildlife Watching Recreational in-water interactions	COP14/Doc.27.3.1
17.40 17.55	15 min	Area Based Conservation Management Important shark and ray areas	COP14/Doc.27.4.2
17.55 – 18.10	15 min	Marine Mammals Conservation priorities for cetaceans	COP14/Doc.27.5.1
18.10 – 18.25	15 min	Marine Turtles Marine Turtles	COP14/Doc.27.6.1
18.25 - 19.25	1 hour	Break	

		Session 7: Priority topics and key issues of COP14 - Interpretation and implementation of the Convention – Avian species and crosscutting issues	
		Crosscutting Conservation issues	
19.25 - 19.40	15 min	Infrastructure Renewable energy and powerlines	COP14/Doc.30.3.2
		Avian Species Conservation issues	
19.40 – 19.55	15 min	Prevention of illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds	COP14/Doc.28.1
19.55 – 20.10	15 min	Flyways Flyways	COP14/Doc.28.4.1
20.10 - 20.20	10 min	Break	
		Session 8: Priority topics and key issues of COP14 - Interpretation and implementation of the Convention - Terrestrial species	
		Terrestrial species Conservation issues	
20.20 – 20.35	15 min	Jaguar Conservation measures	COP14/Doc.29.6.1
20.35 - 20.50	15 min	Pastoralism	COP14/Doc.29.7
		Session 9: Closing session	
20.50– 21.00	10 min	Workshop conclusions: - Looking ahead to COP14 and beyond - Closing remarks	
21.00 – 22.00	1 hour	Group discussion: time available to the region for a possible closed discussion. The group may discuss: - agreed priority issues for the region; appointment of members for StC and ScC; - selection of representatives in groups and committees at COP (e.g. Credential Committee)	

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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