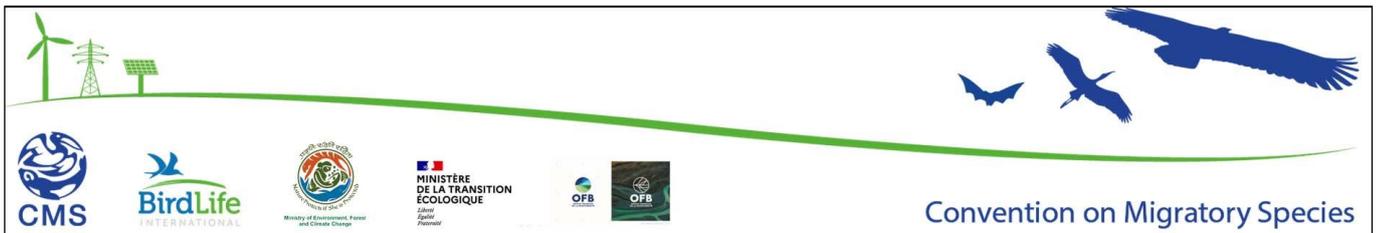


## 7<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the CMS Multi-Stakeholder Energy Task Force

24-26 April 2024, Madrid, Spain and online

ETF7/Inf.7

### CMS ETF GEOGRAPHIC EXPANSION STRATEGY



The Government of India, through the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change were recognized as Champion Plus for their generous support and commitment towards Making energy safe for wildlife for the period 2020-2023. The operations of the Energy Task Force have been funded with the contribution granted by India under the Migratory Species Champion Programme.



## INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this CMS Energy Task Force (ETF) geographic expansion strategy (strategy) is to ensure that **the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) Energy Taskforce (ETF) is a truly global network and community-of-practice that works effectively towards reconciling renewable energy developments with the conservation of migratory species in a broader range of geographic contexts.** Among access to a wealth of resources and information available across multiple languages and geographies, engaging with the CMS ETF allows stakeholders to get their guidance endorsed by an intergovernmental taskforce.

The [Modus Operandi](#) outlines the CMS ETF's aspiration for the operational scope to be global. This strategy sets out how the CMS ETF will expand its current operational reach from an African-Eurasian focus, increase membership and mobilise our target audiences in a greater range of geographies. A global expansion will potentially enable new funding opportunities, in turn increasing the ability of the CMS ETF to deliver on its aims, objectives, and workplan action items more effectively and efficiently.

The [ETF Workplan 2021-2024](#) (item 7.3) sets out an objective to scope and promote CMS ETF expansion globally, specifically highlighting the Americas and Asia as priority regions. This strategy will outline a proposed approach for expansion in priority regions during 2023-2024, which in turn can drive delivery of regional engagement and advocacy through regional workshops (item 7.4).

## CMS ENERGY TASKFORCE GEOGRAPHIC EXPANSION STRATEGY (2023-2024)

### Aims and objectives

The key aims of this geographic expansion strategy are:

1. Increase the number of CMS Parties who have representation in the CMS ETF, with particular emphasis on attracting new Parties from Americas and Asia.
2. Increase the number of development banks who have representation in the CMS ETF to facilitate collaboration on mainstreaming safeguards for renewable energy development into their investment procedures.
3. Increase observer organisations in priority areas to ensure a broad range of technical expertise across each Party state.

### Stakeholder identification plan

#### Part 1 – Criteria

The first component of the expansion strategy is identifying which CMS Party States should be the targets of stakeholder engagement efforts. Table 1 defines the proposed criteria:

Criterion	Degree of priority
Party to the CMS	High
National State has plans for considerable uptake or expansion of renewable energy developments	High
CMS <a href="#">partners</a> actively working on renewable energy developments in the identified priority country	High
Supporting national organisation (e.g., university, NGO, industry association) already a member of ETF	Medium

Region	Country	Whether party to the CMS
<b>Priority Expansion Region</b>		
Americas	Argentina	Yes
	USA	No
	Chile	Yes
	Colombia	No
	Peru	Yes
	Canada	No
	Panama	Yes
Asia	Bangladesh	Yes
	India	Yes
	Mongolia	Yes
	Philippines	Yes
	Uzbekistan	Yes
	Australia	Yes
	New Zealand	Yes
	Cambodia	No

	China	No
	Indonesia	No
	Japan	No
	Lao PDR	No
	Malaysia	No
	Myanmar	No
	Nepal	No
	Republic of Korea	No
	Russia	No
	Singapore	No
	Thailand	No
	Viet Nam	No
	Papua New Guinea	No
<b>Non-Priority Expansion Region</b>		
Africa	Madagascar	Yes
	Malawi	Yes
	Tanzania	Yes
	Uganda	Yes
	Angola	Yes
	Botswana	No
	Zambia	No
Europe	Italy	Yes
	Poland	Yes

Please refer to **Table 1** in Annex for further information on priority countries.

## Part 2 – International Financial Institutions

The second key component of the strategy is identifying which international financial institutions (that are not already members of the CMS ETF) are key for the delivery of the CMS ETF objectives and for stakeholder engagement efforts. This table outlines the criteria for financial institutions to be considered a target of CMS geographic expansion stakeholder engagement.

Criterion	Degree of priority
Active investor in renewable energy development in CMS parties that are a priority for expansion of the CMS ETF	High
Active investor in renewable energy development in CMS party states that have representation on the CMS ETF	High
Active investor in renewable energy development projects with CMS member/observer NGOs	Medium

Priority IFIs identified:

Asia	Asian Development Bank
	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
Europe	KfW/German Development Bank
	FMO's 'Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V.'. (Also known as the Netherlands Development Finance Company)
Latin America	Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES)
	Development Bank of Latin America (CAF)

Please refer to **Table 2** in Annex for further information on the priority IFIs identified.

### Part 3 – Observer partners

The CMS ETF also aims to expand its membership of observer organisations to include NGOs with expertise on renewable energy challenges in the priority states for expansion. Supporting organisations will be identified and assessed on an individual level, based on whether they are a listed observer of the CMS, operating in the priority country for expansion, and the degree of engagement they have with renewable energy and conservation issues.

Criterion	Degree of priority
Actively operating in priority states for expansion	High
Engages in energy policy/practice and biodiversity/species conservation	High

### Stakeholder engagement plan

Once the priority stakeholders have been identified, a stakeholder engagement plan will be executed by the CMS ETF Coordinator/CMS. Where appropriate, CMS ETF members will also support the execution of the stakeholder engagement phase of the strategy.

This stakeholder engagement plan below sets out:

- Key stakeholders
- Purpose and method of engagement
- Proposed timeline.

### Execution phase

The method of engagement will differ depending on the kind of stakeholder. However, broadly, the details of this engagement are as follows:

Purpose	Method
Getting the stakeholder to join CMS ETF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Send invitation to join the CMS ETF</li> <li>• After acceptance, ensuring that there are no objections to the joining</li> </ul>
Information sharing about the work of CMS ETF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invite to webinars discussing work of CMS ETF</li> <li>• Circulate newsletters to share information on work by other members and observers</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invite to public meetings with the CMS ETF coordinator and (as appropriate) CMS ETF state representatives/members to discuss work of CMS ETF</li> </ul>
Implementation of the workplan of CMS ETF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invite to workshops</li> <li>• Assist in the implementation of projects</li> <li>• Fund projects through the Small Grants Fund</li> <li>• Support other activities as and when needed</li> </ul>

### Strategy Implementation Monitoring Plan

To track progress against the implementation of this strategy, an implementation monitoring plan has been developed, below. The implementation monitoring plan sets out metrics in terms of number of ETF members recruited, projects conducted with them, meetings attended by them, and working group membership.

If resources allow, the monitoring plan may be accompanied by a brief (maximum five question) survey to gauge the focal point/representative’s perspective on the activities undertaken (i.e., webinars, seminars, and workshops). This information could then be used to inform the development of future activities to ensure these effectively contribute to the goals of the geographic expansion strategy and are an efficient use of the ETF’s resources.

ETF member added	Number and description of projects initiated	Meetings attended by the member	Working group membership	Any other criteria



						the biggest renewable energy generator after China.
Chile	Yes	BLI Americas Flyway Project	At least 3072MW of solar power plants are currently under construction <sup>8</sup>	Aim to be 70% renewable by 2030 and carbon neutral by 2050 <sup>9</sup>	Chile has a solar power potential of 9KWh/m2 per day <sup>10</sup> , Chile's Atacama Desert region has 1800MW of solar potential <sup>11</sup>	Plans of massive renewable energy expansion, has the highest solar radiation in the world in the northern Atacama Desert, supportive policy environment. Also, a dominant supplier of Lithium.
Colombia	No	BLI Americas Flyway Project	2.5GW of solar and wind for 2023 targeted, have 350MW wind project in development <sup>12</sup>	20% renewable energy mix solar and wind by 2030 <sup>13</sup>	Colombia has a solar energy potential of 6KW/h m2/day	Due to its geography of having access to both Atlantic and Pacific Ocean, it has massive potential (and plans) for offshore wind energy expansion due to access to both Atlantic and Pacific Ocean. Falls along the Central Americas Flyway and has the highest bird species diversity in the world, several that could be affected due to RE expansion. <sup>14</sup>
Peru	Yes	BLI Americas Flyway Project	Current plans in development for 394MW of wind and 280MW of solar <sup>15</sup>	Peru's energy plan aims to have '6% other renewables (i.e., non-hydropower) by 2025	Peru has a total wind power potential of 20493 <sup>16</sup> to 22000MW <sup>17</sup>	Plans of massive renewable energy expansion, also home to biodiversity-rich Amazonia and has several KBAs and IBAs which is inhabited by threatened and migratory bird species.

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.mordorintelligence.com/industry-reports/chile-solar-energy-market>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2023/01/how-chile-is-becoming-a-leader-in-renewable-energy/>

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.en-former.com/en/chile-well-positioned-for-green-future/>

<sup>11</sup> [https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Potential-capacity-factors-for-solar-and-wind-energy-in-the-North-of-Chile-Maps-on-the\\_fig1\\_344440099](https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Potential-capacity-factors-for-solar-and-wind-energy-in-the-North-of-Chile-Maps-on-the_fig1_344440099)

<sup>12</sup> <https://www.thedialogue.org/analysis/is-colombia-on-track-to-make-the-shift-to-renewables/>

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.nrel.gov/usaid-partnership/project-colombia.html>

<sup>14</sup> <http://datazone.birdlife.org/userfiles/file/IBAs/AmCntryPDFs/Colombia.pdf>

<sup>15</sup> <https://renewablesnow.com/news/perus-energy-min-says-close-to-11-gw-of-renewables-are-underway-738812/>

<sup>16</sup> [https://www.flandersinvestmentandtrade.com/export/sites/trade/files/market\\_studies/Energy%20industry%20in%20Peru-2020.pdf](https://www.flandersinvestmentandtrade.com/export/sites/trade/files/market_studies/Energy%20industry%20in%20Peru-2020.pdf)

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.nortonrosefulbright.com/en/knowledge/publications/1de7b7ac/renewable-energy-in-latin-america-peru>

Canada	No	BLI Americas Flyway Project	Current plans for a growth of 5GW in wind and 2GW in solar by 2025 <sup>18</sup>	By 2030, 90% of Canada's electricity generated by renewable energy <sup>19</sup>		Plans of massive renewable energy expansion. Birds Canada (BLI partner) already has a Wind Energy Bird & Bat Monitoring Database and could benefit from ETF's operations. <sup>20</sup> Further, both the wind energy industry and the govt has various initiatives for protecting wildlife which shows their interest aligned with goals of ETF.
Panama	Yes	BLI Americas Flyway Project	Current plans for windfarms generating 90MW in development <sup>21</sup>	Plan to have renewables be 15% energy generation by 2030 and 70% by 2050 <sup>22</sup>	Panama has a total offshore wind potential of 12GW <sup>23</sup>	Has ambitious plans of renewable energy expansion, has many KBAs and IBAs and Panama Audubon Society (BLI partner) also has initiatives on conservation in Bay of Panama
<b>Asia – Priority Expansion Region</b>						
Bangladesh	Yes	East Asian Australasian Flyways Partnership – sites work	Insignificant (below 1GW) – only 1 plant online 2023 <sup>24</sup> ,,	9 small plants scheduled down the line <sup>25</sup>	Potential for 150GW of wind and 156GW solar <sup>26</sup>	One of the most climate-vulnerable countries and has set high RE goals. Also, has a huge biodiversity when it comes to natural habitats and migratory species, which could be impacted by RE expansion.
India	Yes	BL Partner BNHS – supporter of spatial	India set target in 2023, to annually auction 8GW of wind	India set target to increase renewable energy capacity to		Funds the ETF already, and supports AVISTEP, so ample data available. Plans to build world's

<sup>18</sup> [https://renewablesassociation.ca/news-release-canada-added-1-8-gw-of-wind-and-solar-in-2022/#:~:text=Canada%20added%20more%20than%201.8,term%20\(2023%2D5\).](https://renewablesassociation.ca/news-release-canada-added-1-8-gw-of-wind-and-solar-in-2022/#:~:text=Canada%20added%20more%20than%201.8,term%20(2023%2D5).)

<sup>19</sup> <https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/programs/agenda-2030/affordable-clean-energy.html>

<sup>20</sup> <https://naturecounts.ca/nc/wind/main.jsp>

<sup>21</sup> [https://www.centralamericadata.com/en/search?q1=content\\_en\\_le%3A%22wind+turbines%22&q2=mattersInCountry\\_en\\_le%3A%22Panama%22](https://www.centralamericadata.com/en/search?q1=content_en_le%3A%22wind+turbines%22&q2=mattersInCountry_en_le%3A%22Panama%22)

<sup>22</sup> [https://www.irena.org/-/media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Publication/2018/May/IRENA\\_RRA\\_Panama\\_2018\\_En.pdf](https://www.irena.org/-/media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Publication/2018/May/IRENA_RRA_Panama_2018_En.pdf)

<sup>23</sup> [https://gwec.net/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Panama\\_Offshore-Wind-Technical-Potential\\_GWEC-OREAC.pdf](https://gwec.net/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Panama_Offshore-Wind-Technical-Potential_GWEC-OREAC.pdf)

<sup>24</sup> <https://www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/2022/10/31/construction-of-first-turbine-of-coxs-bazar-wind-power-plant-completed>

<sup>25</sup> <https://www.tbsnews.net/bangladesh/energy/countrys-first-big-leap-wind-energy-december-462702>

<sup>26</sup> <https://energytracker.asia/solar-and-wind-power-potential-in-bangladesh/>

		mapping tool AVISTEP <sup>9</sup>	power projects until 2030 <sup>27</sup> India has a target to have 30GW of offshore wind installations by 2030	500GW by 2030 – meeting 50% energy requirement through renewables <sup>28</sup>		largest solar farms and has massive capacity for onshore and offshore wind as well but has poor siting of some developments. Some of the places for biggest expansion of RE also the habitat for vulnerable and critically endangered bird species.
Mongolia	Yes	East Asian Australasian Flyways Partnership – sites work	Currently the ADB are funding solar and wind development in Mongolia to be completed in 2024 <sup>29</sup>	GCF are also funding a large solar project in Mongolia <sup>30</sup> as part of assisting Mongolia reach its target for renewables to be 30% of power capacity by 2030		Already engages with multilateral institutions (including ETF member ADB) in for RE expansion.
Philippines	Yes	East Asian Australasian Flyways Partnership – sites work	Current feasibility studies are looking at launching 3GW of windfarms by 2040 <sup>31</sup>	The Philippines has a target of 35% renewable energy generation by 2030 – which would require 17GW Wind, 27GW Solar <sup>32</sup>	World Bank roadmaps outline The Philippines could deploy 21GW of offshore wind by 2040 <sup>33</sup>	It has plans to become a RE leader in SE Asia so substantial plans of RE expansion
Uzbekistan	Yes	BL Partner USPB - supporter of spatial mapping tool AVISTEP	Targets development of 12GW of solar and	Uzbekistan targets min. 25% energy production from	Forecast potential wind energy deployment 520GW <sup>36</sup>	Actively engages with CMS and will be hosting the next COP and plans in place to extend AVISTEP.

<sup>27</sup> [https://www.reuters.com/business/energy/india-annually-invite-bids-8-gw-wind-power-projects-2030-govt-order-2023-01-12/#:~:text=a%20month%20ago-,India%20to%20annually%20invite%20bids%20for%208%20GW%20wind,to%202030%2C%20govt%20order%20says&text=NEW%20DELHI%2C%20Jan%2012%20\(Reuters,capacity%2C%20a%20government%20order%20said.](https://www.reuters.com/business/energy/india-annually-invite-bids-8-gw-wind-power-projects-2030-govt-order-2023-01-12/#:~:text=a%20month%20ago-,India%20to%20annually%20invite%20bids%20for%208%20GW%20wind,to%202030%2C%20govt%20order%20says&text=NEW%20DELHI%2C%20Jan%2012%20(Reuters,capacity%2C%20a%20government%20order%20said.)

<sup>28</sup> <https://pib.gov.in/FeaturesDeatils.aspx?Notelid=151141&ModuleId%20=%202>

<sup>29</sup> <https://www.adb.org/news/features/unlocking-mongolias-rich-renewable-energy-potential#:~:text=The%20country's%20combined%20wind%20and,clean%20electricity%20generation%20per%20year.>

<sup>30</sup> <https://www.greenclimate.fund/stories/mongolia-ambition>

<sup>31</sup> <https://www.energymonitor.ai/tech/renewables/the-philippines-makes-its-first-move-towards-offshore-wind/>

<sup>32</sup> <https://www.pinsentmasons.com/out-law/news/philippines-publishes-national-renewable-energy-programme-to-2040>

<sup>33</sup> <https://www.offshorewind.biz/2022/11/11/philippines-has-31-gw-of-proposed-offshore-wind-projects-president-greenlights-ow-green-hydrogen-plan/#:~:text=According%20to%20the%20World%20Bank's,and%2040%20GW%20by%202050.>

<sup>36</sup> <https://www.asiawind.org/research-data/market-overview/uzbekistan/>

			wind capacity by 2030 <sup>34</sup>	renewable sources by 2030 <sup>35</sup>		
Australia	Yes	East Asian Australasian Flyways Partnership – sites work	State of Victoria has targets for 9GW wind by 2040 <sup>37</sup> . Current projects in pipeline min. Est 25W <sup>38</sup>	Australia has pledged to increase share of renewable energy in national market to 82% by 2030 <sup>39</sup>	Australia has potential to generate 7000TWh/yr of solar and wind energy <sup>40</sup> - 4963TW of wind <sup>41</sup>	Ambitious plans for renewable energy and has a lot of potential for expansion and extraction of rare earth elements and critical minerals. Further, the government already engages in reducing biodiversity impacts of offshore wind farms. <sup>42</sup>
New Zealand	Yes	East Asian Australasian Flyways Partnership – sites work	Expected installed wind capacity to reach 3.5GW by 2030 <sup>43</sup> - 20% of total energy	New Zealand has targets for 100% renewable electricity generation by 2030 <sup>44</sup>		Already has around 80% of electricity coming from renewable sources and plans to increase it to 100%, but no reference to biodiversity conservation.
Cambodia	No	East Asian Australasian Flyways Partnership – sites work	Expected to reach 1815MW solar power on grid by 2030 <sup>45</sup> . Proposals have been presented for 11GW wind power installed by 2025 and 16GW by 2030 <sup>46</sup>		Cambodia has forecast wind energy potential of 3665GWh per year <sup>47</sup>	Already engages with multilateral institutions to support its energy transition, including ETF member ADB. <sup>48</sup> Home to rich ecosystems, diverse set of migratory species and many KBAs and IBAs.

<sup>34</sup> <https://www.ebrd.com/news/2022/ebd-promotes-wind-power-generation-in-uzbekistan.html#:~:text=Uzbekistan's%20renewables%20deployment%20plan%20targets,economy%20achieve%20its%20ambitious%20objective.>

<sup>35</sup> <https://www.iea.org/reports/uzbekistan-energy-profile/sustainable-development>

<sup>37</sup> <https://hsfnotes.com/environment/australia/2022/03/31/winds-of-change-an-update-on-australias-offshore-wind-industry/>

<sup>38</sup> <https://cosmosmagazine.com/greenlight-project/wind-energy-map-regional-aus/>

<sup>39</sup> [https://www.pinsentmasons.com/out-law/analysis/powering-australia-australias-energy-mix-in-a-decarbonising-world#:~:text=To%20achieve%20Australia's%20updated%20emissions,\)%20to%2082%25%20by%202030.](https://www.pinsentmasons.com/out-law/analysis/powering-australia-australias-energy-mix-in-a-decarbonising-world#:~:text=To%20achieve%20Australia's%20updated%20emissions,)%20to%2082%25%20by%202030.)

<sup>40</sup> <https://reneweconomy.com.au/the-staggering-numbers-behind-australias-green-energy-opportunity/#:~:text=Using%20just%202%20per%20cent,a%20year%20of%20renewable%20electricity.>

<sup>41</sup> <https://cosmosmagazine.com/greenlight-project/wind-energy-map-regional-aus/>

<sup>42</sup> <https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/epbc/publications/impacts-on-birds-from-offshore-wind-farms-australia>

<sup>43</sup> <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2666123322000459#:~:text=It%20is%20expected%20that%20the,of%20New%20Zealand's%20electricity%20system.>

<sup>44</sup> <https://www.mbie.govt.nz/building-and-energy/energy-and-natural-resources/energy-generation-and-markets/offshore-renewable-energy/#:~:text=Offshore%20renewables%20such%20as%20wind,net%20zero%20emissions%20by%202050.>

<sup>45</sup> <https://www.undp.org/cambodia/news/renewable-energy-enhance-economic-benefits>

<sup>46</sup> <https://www.thebluecircle.sg/news-tbc/2021/5/17/time-for-wind-power-in-cambodia>

<sup>47</sup> <https://www.asiawind.org/research-data/market-overview/cambodia/>

<sup>48</sup> <https://www.adb.org/news/adb-supporting-cambodia-energy-transition-program>

China	No	East Asian Australasian Flyways Partnership – sites work	China has plans to boost wind and solar power capacity to 1200GW by 2030 <sup>49</sup>	China plans under its 14 <sup>th</sup> 5-year plan to have a renewable consumption share of 33%, with renewables being 50% incremental energy <sup>50</sup>	China has a wind and solar power generation potential of 95.84PWh <sup>51</sup>	Generates highest renewable energy in the world (its solar capacity is more than the rest of the world combined) and plans to keep increasing further. Local NGO, CBCGDF, already an observer of ETF and actively engages in ETF operations and functioning.
Indonesia	No	East Asian Australasian Flyways Partnership – sites work		Target is 23% of energy mix from renewable sources by 2030 <sup>52</sup>	Approx. wind power potential in Indonesia is est. between 9500MW <sup>53</sup> and 34000MW <sup>54</sup>	Massive plans of RE expansion, but still has issues with energy access. Upscale and uptake of RE could impact biodiversity in terms of rich forests and animal species.
Japan	No	East Asian Australasian Flyways Partnership – sites work	By 2040 Japan plans to have between 30 and 45GW of offshore wind production <sup>55</sup> and 10GW of offshore wind by 2030 <sup>56</sup>	Japan aims to have 50-60% renewable energy by 2050 <sup>57</sup>	Japan has estimated potential 608GW of offshore wind and 144GW onshore wind capacity <sup>58</sup>	Lack of space could impact solar energy uptake so there will be massive expansion of offshore and onshore wind energy that could affect migratory species.
Lao PDR	No	BL - supporter of spatial mapping tool AVISTEP	Development of 1.2GW wind farm underway in Southern Laos <sup>59</sup> . There are 7.6GW of		Laos capacity for solar expected to range 10,000MW to 15,000MW and wind est. 100,000MW <sup>61</sup>	Massive RE expansion plans as it does not only plan to utilise it but also has an export-oriented energy policy in SE Asia, as 80% of

<sup>49</sup> <https://www.reuters.com/world/china/china-aims-push-wind-solar-capacity-beyond-1200-gw-by-2030-2020-12-12/>

<sup>50</sup> <https://www.efchina.org/Blog-en/blog-20220905-en#:~:text=The%20new%2014th%20RE%20FYP,share%20could%20exceed%2050%20percent.>

<sup>51</sup> <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s43979-022-00020-w>

<sup>52</sup> <https://www.indonesia-investments.com/news/news-columns/wind-power-generation-in-indonesia-what-are-the-challenges-opportunities/item9505?>

<sup>53</sup> <https://www.asiawind.org/research-data/market-overview/indonesia/>

<sup>54</sup> <https://penerbit.brin.go.id/press/catalog/download/562/476/11490-1?inline=1>

<sup>55</sup> <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2023/02/05/business/offshore-wind-eez/>

<sup>56</sup> <https://www.nature.com/articles/d42473-022-00217-8>

<sup>57</sup> [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2021/698023/EPRS\\_BRI\(2021\)698023\\_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2021/698023/EPRS_BRI(2021)698023_EN.pdf)

<sup>58</sup> <https://www.offshorewind.biz/2022/09/19/japan-the-winds-of-change/#:~:text=Japan%20has%20an%20estimated%20potential,leader%20in%20Wind%20Energy%20production.>

<sup>59</sup> <https://renewablesnow.com/news/wind-farm-of-up-to-12-gw-to-be-built-in-laos-report-798316/>

<sup>61</sup> <https://english.news.cn/asiapacific/20220201/72031ac653874f43889301829914451f/c.html>

			solar plants in operation or under construction in the country <sup>60</sup>			energy sold to Thailand and Vietnam. <sup>62</sup>
Malaysia	No	East Asian Australasian Flyways Partnership – sites work	1000MW Solar projects proposed during 2021 <sup>63</sup>	Malaysia targets 31% energy mix renewable 2025 and 40% 2035 <sup>64</sup>	Estimated Malaysia has capacity to generate 500-2000MW of wind energy <sup>65</sup>	The government has introduced Green Investment Tax Allowance, through which companies are granted allowances for adopting RE in their operations so there will be industry-led RE expansion and could benefit from ETF guidance.
Myanmar	No	East Asian Australasian Flyways Partnership – sites work	Memoranda of Understanding signed on 3 projects – combined – 4GW across Myanmar <sup>66</sup>	Plans for 12% energy mix to be renewable by 2025 <sup>67</sup>	Solar energy estimated capacity of 27GW <sup>68</sup>	Not very ambitious RE expansion plans but can be encouraged to do it the right way, especially because of the work with EAAPF.
Nepal	No	BL Partner Bird Conservation Nepal-supporter of spatial mapping tool AVISTEP	By 2030, increase clean energy generation to 15GW, with 5-10 per cent coming from mini- and micro-hydropower plants, solar panels, wind, and bioenergy, ensuring 15 per cent of total energy demand is met by		Nepal has est. Capacity of 47.6GW solar and 1.6GW of wind energy – 60% of wind energy being in Annapurna <sup>70</sup>	Because of its geography, it has considerable RE potential but is also biodiverse. Due to AVISTEP operations, updated data available on sensitivity mapping.

<sup>60</sup> <https://renewablesnow.com/news/wind-farm-of-up-to-12-gw-to-be-built-in-laos-report-798316/>

<sup>62</sup> <https://asia.nikkei.com/Business/Energy/Southeast-Asia-s-battery-Laos-embraces-wind-power-to-sustain-energy-exports>

<sup>63</sup> <https://abl-group.com/all-media/blog/renewable-energy-landscape-in-malaysia/>

<sup>64</sup> <https://solarquarter.com/2023/01/25/malaysia-renewables-growth-hindered-by-unrealistic-targets-and-absence-of-robust-policies-says-report/>

<sup>65</sup> <https://www.legal500.com/developments/thought-leadership/26899/#:~:text=IMPSA%20had%20estimated%20that%20Malaysia,of%20power%20from%20wind%20energy.>

<sup>66</sup> <https://www.asiawind.org/research-data/market-overview/myanmar/>

<sup>67</sup> <https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/burma-energy#:~:text=Under%20the%20civilian%20led%20government,to%20be%20renewable%20by%202025.>

<sup>68</sup> <https://www.nortonrosefulbright.com/en/knowledge/publications/d63c2e71/renewable-energy-snapshot-myanmar>

<sup>70</sup> <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0960148121013185>

			clean energy sources. The unconditional target is 5GW <sup>69</sup>			
Republic of Korea	No	BL - Partner of East Asian Australasian Flyways Partnership	Planned increase from 12GW currently to 60GW by 2030, 300GW by 2050 <sup>71</sup>	ROK aims for 34% total energy to be renewable by 2030 <sup>72</sup>	Projections indicated ROK could have 72GW of 'renewable' capacity by 2030 <sup>73</sup>	Already engages with multilateral institutions like EU, ADB, on various aspects of RE technologies.
Russia	No	BL - Partner of East Asian Australasian Flyways Partnership		Russia aims to have 10% renewable energy by 2040 <sup>74</sup>		Very limited RE usage and weak ambitions. Through ETF, it can be encouraged to improve RE goals and do it the right way.
Thailand	No	BL Partner Bird Conservation Society of Thailand- supporter of spatial mapping tool AVISTEP	Thailand targets 3GW of wind energy production by 2036 <sup>75</sup>	Thailand plans for renewable energy to make up 30% energy mix by 2036 <sup>76</sup>	Thailand has technical potential for 13-17GW of onshore wind <sup>77</sup>	Has high potential for RE, also a part of AVISTEP so data available to promote goals of ETF.
Viet Nam	No	BL associate Viet Nature Conservation Centre - supporter of spatial mapping tool AVISTEP	Viet Nam plans 11GW by 2030 and 66GW by 2045 <sup>78</sup>	Viet Nam aims for renewables to account for 33% energy produced by 2030 and 55% by 2050 <sup>79</sup> .	Viet Nam projected to have capacity to increase offshore wind 11 to 25GW by 2035 <sup>80</sup>	Has high potential for RE, also a part of AVISTEP so data available to promote goals of ETF.

<sup>69</sup> <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Ne.pallTLEDS.pdf>

<sup>71</sup> <https://energytracker.asia/wind-energy-in-south-korea-opportunities-and-challenges/>

<sup>72</sup> <https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/south-korea-energy-carbon-neutrality-initiatives#:~:text=Based%20on%209th%20Plan%2C%20South,compared%20to%20today's%2015%20percent.>

<sup>73</sup> <https://www.woodmac.com/press-releases/south-korea-could-be-more-ambitious-with-renewables-target-in-9th-basic-plan/>

<sup>74</sup> [https://www.centrumbalticum.org/files/5176/BSR\\_Policy\\_Briefing\\_3\\_2022.pdf](https://www.centrumbalticum.org/files/5176/BSR_Policy_Briefing_3_2022.pdf)

<sup>75</sup> <https://www.mordorintelligence.com/industry-reports/thailand-wind-energy-market>

<sup>76</sup> <https://www.evwind.es/2022/10/25/chinese-wind-turbines-fuel-thailands-green-transition/88504#:~:text=The%20Thai%20government%20has%20proposed,cooperation%20with%20its%20Chinese%20partner.>

<sup>77</sup> <https://www.evwind.es/2019/12/13/wind-power-industry-calls-for-additional-7-gw-of-wind-energy-to-be-installed-in-thailand-by-2037/72474>

<sup>78</sup> <https://www.reuters.com/business/sustainable-business/vietnam-says-aes-corp-intends-develop-13-blm-wind-farm-2022-07-29/#:~:text=The%20country%20currently%20has%20about,2045%2C%20according%20to%20state%20media.>

<sup>79</sup> [https://climate-laws.org/geographies/vietnam/climate\\_targets/Energy#:~:text=National%20laws%20and%20policies&text=By%202030%2C%20renewable%20energy%20including,least%2033%25%20of%20electricity%20produced.&text=By%202050%2C%20renewable%20energy%20accounts,55%25%20of%20total%20electricity%20produced.](https://climate-laws.org/geographies/vietnam/climate_targets/Energy#:~:text=National%20laws%20and%20policies&text=By%202030%2C%20renewable%20energy%20including,least%2033%25%20of%20electricity%20produced.&text=By%202050%2C%20renewable%20energy%20accounts,55%25%20of%20total%20electricity%20produced.)

<sup>80</sup> <https://www.mayerbrown.com/-/media/files/perspectives-events/publications/2022/09/offshore-wind-in-vietnam--harnessing-the-countrys-potential.pdf>

Papua New Guinea	No	East Asian Australasian Flyways Partnership – sites work		Papua New Guinea has a national plan for 100% renewable energy by 2050 <sup>81</sup>		It is a producer and exporter of oil and gas but a high amount (53%) of its energy consumption comes from RE, and it plans to expand it further. Also has prior experience in engaging with Multilateral institutions like IFC for RE projects. <sup>82</sup>
<b>Africa – Non-priority Expansion Region</b>						
Madagascar	Yes	Power Africa – Energy grid development <sup>67</sup>	Rio Tinto develop 1 <sup>st</sup> Madagascar wind project - 12MW			Plans to expand access to Renewable Energy and has prior experience engaging with multilateral institutions such as World Bank and USAID. <sup>83</sup>
Malawi	Yes	Power Africa – solar and energy grid development <sup>68</sup>	Currently 1 significant wind farm development – generating 150MW <sup>84</sup>			High level of energy poverty existent in the country but plans for renewable energy development.
Tanzania	Yes	Power Africa – solar development and rural electrification <sup>75</sup>	Have plans for 2GW of projects <sup>85</sup> , and existing projects produce 2.4MW <sup>86</sup>			High amount of dependence on hydropower for energy generation but droughts in the country leading to the government to start transitioning to renewable energy.
Uganda	Yes	Power Africa – hydro and solar development <sup>78</sup>	On existing plans, wind capacity will increase to 3.5GW by 2025 <sup>87</sup>			Untapped potential in terms of RE development but plans to expand it in collaboration with multilateral institutional support and other

<sup>81</sup> <https://pressroom.ifc.org/all/pages/PressDetail.aspx?ID=18358>

<sup>82</sup> <https://pressroom.ifc.org/all/pages/PressDetail.aspx?ID=27521#:~:text=Papua%20New%20Guinea%20is%20a,consumption%20comes%20from%20renewable%20sources.>

<sup>83</sup> <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2023/04/07/madagascar-afe-set-to-expand-access-to-renewable-energy-and-digital-services-thanks-to-400-million-credit>

<sup>84</sup> <https://www.power-technology.com/marketdata/mzimba-wind-farm-malawi/#:~:text=Development%20Status->

[Post%20completion%20of%20the%20construction%2C%20the%20project%20is, to%20get%20commissioned%20in%202023. &text=The%20power%20generated%20from%20the, is%20expected%20to%20be%2050MW.](https://www.power-technology.com/marketdata/mzimba-wind-farm-malawi/#:~:text=Development%20Status-)

<sup>85</sup> <https://renews.biz/79703/masdar-eyes-2gw-tanzania-renewables-pipeline/>

<sup>86</sup> <https://www.power-technology.com/features/a-look-at-tanzanias-first-wind-farm/>

<sup>87</sup> <https://www.ijr.org/research-paper-0821/ijr-p11621.pdf>

						international partners to fulfil its energy requirements.
Angola	Yes	Power Africa – power infrastructure development <sup>58</sup>	Angola aims to add 0.1GW of solar and wind each by 2025 <sup>88</sup>		Angola has capacity for 16GW of solar and 4GW of wind energy <sup>89</sup>	Has prior experience in engaging with multilateral institutions like AfDB in terms of RE, through the Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA). <sup>90</sup>
Botswana	No	Power Africa – Solar infrastructure development <sup>80</sup>	There are min. 450MW solar and wind developments planned in Botswana over coming 4-5 years <sup>91</sup>	Botswana plans 15% country energy mix renewable 2030 50% renewable 2036 <sup>92</sup>		Has prior experience in engaging with multilateral institutions like World Bank for expansion of RE and ensuring energy access and security. <sup>93</sup>
Zambia	No	Power Africa – hydro and solar development <sup>84</sup>	There are a min. 430MW of wind and solar developments planned in Zambia <sup>94</sup>	Zambia plans to meet 30% of its energy needs with renewable energy (excluding large hydro) by 2030 <sup>95</sup>		Has prior experience of engaging with multilateral institutions like GCF for RE uptake and expansion. <sup>96</sup>

**Europe – Non-priority Expansion Region**

Italy	Yes	BLI – Renewable Energy mapping EU project	Italy currently has 20GW of wind projects in development	Italy plans for 55% of total electricity consumption to come		Plans of massive expansion of RE, especially after €59 billion devoted to incentivize renewables between 2021–2026. <sup>98</sup> Further,
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<sup>88</sup> <https://global-climatescope.org/markets/ao/>

<sup>89</sup> <https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/angola-energy#:~:text=Angola%20holds%20great%20potential%20for,in%20hydropower%20throughout%20the%20country.>

<sup>90</sup> <https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/angola-african-development-bank-supports-renewable-energy-sector-59123>

<sup>91</sup> <https://www.dlapiper.com/en-gb/insights/publications/2022/11/africa-energy-futures/africa-energy-futures-botswana>

<sup>92</sup> <https://www.irena.org/publications/2021/Aug/Renewables-Readiness-Assessment-Botswana>

<sup>93</sup> <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2014/08/11/renewable-energy-the-case-of-botswana>

<sup>94</sup> <https://w3.windfair.net/wind-energy/news/40267-zambia-chariot-transitional-power-energy-transition-africa-total-eren-france-first-quantam-minerals-mine-powered-renewable-energy-mw-wind-solar-carbon-footprint-esmissions>

<sup>95</sup> [https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/2021/09/zambia\\_final\\_compact\\_template\\_2308.pdf](https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/2021/09/zambia_final_compact_template_2308.pdf)

<sup>96</sup> <https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp080>

<sup>98</sup> <https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/italy-natural-gas-renewable-energy#:~:text=In%20the%20National%20Resilience%20and,%25E2%80%93100%25%20by%202050.>

				from renewables by 2030 <sup>97</sup>		BLI studies initiated on risks posed by wind turbines and power lines to soaring and migratory birds.
Poland	Yes	BLI – Renewable Energy mapping EU project	Poland plans to build 5.9GW of offshore wind 2030 and 11GW by 2040 <sup>99</sup>	Poland plans for renewable energy to make up no less than 32% of energy supply by 2030 <sup>100</sup>	Capacity could be 44GW of wind by 2030 – will likely be hindered in practice by legal amendments <sup>101</sup>	Falls along the Mediterranean/Black Sea flyway so expansion of wind energy could impact birds. Further, BLI studies identified risks posed by wind turbines and power lines to soaring and migratory birds.

<sup>97</sup> <https://www.enerdata.net/publications/daily-energy-news/plenitude-and-simply-blue-will-develop-24-gw-offshore-wind-italy.html#:~:text=Plenitude%20plans%20to%20reach%2015,power%20generation%20with%2021%20TWh>).

<sup>99</sup> <https://www.politico.eu/sponsored-content/the-green-turn-of-the-polish-energy-sector/>

<sup>100</sup> <https://www.gov.pl/web/climate/energy-policy-of-poland-until-2040-epp2040>

<sup>101</sup> <https://www.politico.eu/article/poland-bill-wind-power-renewables-legal-roadblock-coal/#:~:text=The%20original%20bill%20would%20have,by%20climate%20think%20tank%20Ember>.

**Table 2: Assessment of international financial institutions considered potential target under the strategy.**

<b>Financial Institution</b>	<b>Evidence proactively engaging with migratory species and/or renewable energy developments</b>	<b>Comment on relevant activities, i.e., progress made regarding geographic expansion and projects (potentially) of interest to CMS ETF</b>	<b>Ways to engage or involve in CMS ETF</b>	<b>Schedule/Date</b>	<b>Priority</b>
<b>Asia</b>					
Asian Development Bank	<p style="text-align: center;">Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has collaborated with BLI on AVISTEP/provided funding for BLI work on AVISTEP</li> <li>Has developments in priority countries for CMS ETF expansion i.e., India</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Invited to join the CMS ETF.</li> <li>Example projects include the Monsoon Wind Power Project in Laos<sup>102</sup> and the Kutch Wind Project in India<sup>103</sup>. ADB has also approved a development program entailing \$23million of project investments to support the Cambodian energy transition<sup>104</sup>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Send invitation to join the CMS ETF</li> <li>Invite to webinars discussing work of CMS ETF</li> <li>Invite to workshops about implementation of CMS ETF</li> <li>Invite to public meetings with the CMS ETF coordinator and (as appropriate) CMS ETF state representatives/members to discuss work of CMS ETF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Q1 2024</li> <li>Arrange other activities as appropriate/when opportunities arise</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;">HIGH</p> <p>Actively invests in renewable energy developments in CMS parties and representatives</p>
Asian Infrastructure	<p style="text-align: center;">Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Committed 40million USD to the first fund</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have a project to provide long-term financing to invest in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Send invitation to join the CMS ETF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Q1 2024</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;">HIGH</p>

<sup>102</sup> <https://www.adb.org/projects/55205-001/main>

<sup>103</sup> <https://www.adb.org/projects/51210-001/main>

<sup>104</sup> <https://www.adb.org/news/adb-supporting-cambodia-energy-transition-program>

Investment Bank	<p>close of the 'Alcazar Energy Partners', which funds investment in renewable energy in the Middle East, North Africa, Türkiye and Central Asia (the latter being a priority region for geographic expansion, the former having several members in the CMS ETF e.g., Jordan and Egypt)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has an MoU with IRENA, who are an existing member of the CMS ETF, and thus have pre-existing collaborative relations with CMS ETF members</li> </ul>	renewable energy projects including wind and solar in Türkiye, which is not a CMS party thus outside of the current reach of the CMS ETF.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invite to webinars discussing work of CMS ETF</li> <li>• Invite to workshops about implementation of CMS ETF</li> <li>• Invite to public meetings with the CMS ETF coordinator and (as appropriate) CMS ETF state representatives/members to discuss work of CMS ETF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arrange other activities as appropriate/when opportunities arise</li> </ul>	Actively invests in renewable energy developments in CMS parties and representatives
<b>Europe</b>					
KfW/ German Development Bank	<p style="text-align: center;">Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has collaborated with BLI on AVISTEP/provided funding for BLI work on AVISTEP</li> <li>• Has developments in priority countries for</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provided financing to the 'Africa Go Green' initiative aiming to promote renewable energy development in Africa<sup>105</sup> and is funding the expansion of AVISTEP into four</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Send invitation to join the CMS ETF</li> <li>• Invite to webinars discussing work of CMS ETF</li> <li>• Invite to workshops about</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Q1 2024</li> <li>• Arrange other activities as appropriate/when opportunities arise</li> </ul>	<p>HIGH</p> <p>Actively invests in renewable energy developments in CMS parties and representatives</p>

<sup>105</sup> <https://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/ipfz/Projektdatenbank/AfricaGoGreen-Fund-for-Renewable-Energy-and-Energy-Efficiency-44738.htm>

	CMS ETF expansion i.e., Uzbekistan and CMS ETF member countries i.e., Kenya	more countries during 2024.	implementation of CMS ETF <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invite to public meetings with the CMS ETF coordinator and (as appropriate) CMS ETF state representatives/members to discuss work of CMS ETF</li> </ul>		
FMO's 'Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V.' Also known as the Netherlands Development Finance Company.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invested in Africa Renewable Energy Fund II – Access to Energy Fund and Building Prospects Fund – including biodiversity and ecosystem services</li> <li>• Energy and Responsible investments as funding expertise</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invited to join the CMS ETF and currently paused due to internal restructuring but maintaining interest.</li> <li>• Invests in Africa, the Americas, and Europe.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Send invitation to join the CMS ETF</li> <li>• Invite to webinars discussing work of CMS ETF</li> <li>• Invite to workshops about implementation of CMS ETF</li> <li>• Invite to public meetings with the CMS ETF coordinator and (as appropriate) CMS ETF state representatives/members to discuss work of CMS ETF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Q1 2024</li> <li>• Arrange other activities as appropriate/when opportunities arise</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MEDIUM</li> </ul>

European Investment Bank (EIB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EIB is the first financial institution to end financing for fossil fuel projects and focus support on projects fully aligned with the Paris Agreement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Invited to join the CMS ETF.</li> <li>Projects invested in include solar energy projects in CMS COP14 host and priority state for geographic expansion - Uzbekistan<sup>106</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Send invitation to join the CMS ETF</li> <li>Invite to webinars discussing work of CMS ETF</li> <li>Invite to workshops about implementation of CMS ETF</li> <li>Invite to public meetings with the CMS ETF coordinator and (as appropriate) CMS ETF state representatives/members to discuss work of CMS ETF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Q1 2024</li> <li>Arrange other activities as appropriate/when opportunities arise</li> </ul>	<p>HIGH</p> <p>Actively invests in renewable energy developments in CMS parties and representatives.</p>
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<sup>106</sup> <https://www.eib.org/en/projects/all/20210033>

<b>Latin America</b>					
Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES)	<p style="text-align: center;">Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has renewable energy developments in an CMS ETF represented state (Brazil)</li> <li>Brazil is in a priority region for the CMS ETF to expand its involvement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BNDES approved financing in 2021 for two wind farms in Rio Grande do Norte with a combined capacity of 121.8MW<sup>107</sup>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Send invitation to join the CMS ETF</li> <li>Invite to webinars discussing work of CMS ETF</li> <li>Invite to workshops about implementation of CMS ETF</li> <li>Invite to public meetings with the CMS ETF coordinator and (as appropriate) CMS ETF state representatives/members to discuss work of CMS ETF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Q1 2024</li> <li>Arrange other activities as appropriate/when opportunities arise</li> </ul>	MEDIUM
Development Bank of Latin America	<p style="text-align: center;">Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have signed an MoU to collaborate with the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank to collaborate in financing renewable energy projects in Latin America – which is a priority geographic region for</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Are looking to develop more projects going forward in Latin America in partnership with the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Send invitation to join the CMS ETF</li> <li>Invite to webinars discussing work of CMS ETF</li> <li>Invite to workshops about implementation of CMS ETF</li> <li>Invite to public meetings with the CMS ETF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Q1 2024</li> <li>Arrange other activities as appropriate/when opportunities arise</li> </ul>	<p>HIGH</p> <p>Actively invests in renewable energy developments in CMS parties and representatives.</p>

	expansion for the CMS ETF		coordinator and (as appropriate) CMS ETF state representatives/members to discuss work of CMS ETF		
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**Table 3: The table below provides an example of how stakeholders (observer NGOs or CMS parties) from three states (India, Uzbekistan and Afghanistan) could be engaged with over the course of 2024.**

Stakeholder category	Stakeholder name	Methods of achieving stakeholder involvement	Schedule/date
CMS party – potential CMS ETF member	State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Ecology and Environmental Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invite to join the CMS ETF</li> <li>• Send invitation to join the CMS ETF</li> <li>• Invite to webinars discussing work of CMS ETF</li> <li>• Invite to workshops about implementation of CMS ETF</li> <li>• Invite to public meetings with the CMS ETF coordinator and (as appropriate) CMS ETF state representatives/members to discuss work of CMS ETF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Q1 2024</li> <li>• Arrange other activities as appropriate/when opportunities arise</li> </ul>
NGO	Uzbekistan Society for the Protection of Birds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Send invitation to become an observer of the CMS ETF</li> <li>• Invite to webinars discussing work of CMS ETF</li> <li>• Invite to workshops about implementation of CMS ETF</li> <li>• Invite to public meetings with the CMS ETF coordinator and (as appropriate) CMS ETF state representatives/members to discuss work of CMS ETF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Q1 2024</li> <li>• Arrange other activities as appropriate/when opportunities arise</li> </ul>

CMS party – potential CMS ETF member	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change of India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preliminary private discussions to discuss openness to join the CMS ETF at the 'Meeting of the Range States of the Central Asian Flyway'</li> <li>• Send invitation to join the CMS ETF</li> <li>• Invite to webinars discussing work of CMS ETF</li> <li>• Invite to workshops about implementation of CMS ETF</li> <li>• Invite to public meetings with the CMS ETF coordinator and CMS ETF representative focal points to discuss work of CMS ETF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Q1 2024</li> <li>• Arrange other activities as appropriate</li> </ul>
NGO in priority expansion state – potential observer partner	Bombay Natural History Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Send invitation to become an observer of the CMS ETF</li> <li>• Invite to webinars discussing work of CMS ETF</li> <li>• Invite to workshops about implementation of CMS ETF</li> <li>• Invite to public meetings with the CMS ETF coordinator and (as appropriate) CMS ETF state representatives/members to discuss work of CMS ETF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Q1 2024</li> <li>• Arrange other activities as appropriate</li> </ul>
CMS party – potential CMS ETF member	Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development of Argentina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invite to join the CMS ETF</li> <li>• Send invitation to join the CMS ETF</li> <li>• Invite to webinars discussing work of CMS ETF</li> <li>• Invite to workshops about implementation of CMS ETF</li> <li>• Invite to public meetings with the CMS ETF coordinator and (as appropriate) CMS ETF state representatives/members to discuss work of CMS ETF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Q1 2024</li> <li>• Arrange other activities as appropriate</li> </ul>

NGO in priority expansion state – potential observer partner	Aves Argentina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Send invitation to become an observer of the CMS ETF</li> <li>• Invite to webinars discussing work of CMS ETF</li> <li>• Invite to workshops about implementation of CMS ETF</li> <li>• Invite to public meetings with the CMS ETF coordinator and (as appropriate) CMS ETF state representatives/members to discuss work of CMS ETF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prior to invitation to Argentine gov representative</li> <li>• Arrange other activities as appropriate</li> </ul>
NGO – potential observer partner	Bat Conservation International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Send invitation to become an observer of the CMS ETF</li> <li>• Invite to webinars discussing work of CMS ETF</li> <li>• Invite to workshops about implementation of CMS ETF</li> <li>• Invite to public meetings with the CMS ETF coordinator and (as appropriate) CMS ETF state representatives/members to discuss work of CMS ETF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Q1 2024</li> <li>• Arrange other activities as appropriate</li> </ul>