

CMS Resolutions adopted at COP 11 relevant to Raptors TAG



Introduction

- This presentation includes an overview of resolutions adopted at COP11 that have an impact or are relevant for the work of TAG;
- Likewise, TAG may be able to significantly contribute to the implementation of some of these resolutions;
- The aim is to achieve maximum synergies and benefit from collaboration on implementing the overlapping resolutions.

Cross-cutting issues

- Strategic Plan for Migratory Species;
- World Migratory Bird Day;
- Concerted and cooperative actions;
- Ecological networks;
- Climate change and migratory species;
- **Renewable energy and migratory species.**



Res 11.2 on the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023

- SPMS is in line with CBD's Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and its Aichi Targets;
- SPMS focusses on migratory animals rather than on the CMS itself; there is a shift from the “institution” to the “issue”, thereby broadening ownership among the CMS Family;
- The Strategic Plan Working Group is extended to include the elaboration of a Companion Volume and a set of indicators in the period 2015-2017.



Res 11.9 on World Migratory Bird Day

- Celebrated the second weekend of May or at other appropriate times of the year;
- CMS Family instruments are invited to celebrate and raise awareness of WMBD;
- This year's campaign is "Energy –make it bird friendly!"
- A special website has been designed:
<http://www.worldmigratorybirdday.org/2015/>



Res 11.13 on Concerted and Cooperative Actions

- Parties are requested to undertake activities aimed at implementing CCAs to improve the conservation status of listed species, including the preparation of species action plans;
- The Saker Falcon is designated for concerted actions during the period 2015-2017.



Res 11.25 on Advancing Ecological Networks to address the needs of Migratory Species

- Urges Parties to promote ecological networks and connectivity through the development of further site networks within the CMS Family or other fora, and promote their internationally coordinated conservation and management;
- Site networks are under development in AEWA and the Siberian Crane MOU.



Res 11.26 on Climate Change and Migratory Species

- Adopts a Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species and urges Parties and Signatories to CMS instruments to implement the POW as a matter of priority;
- The POW puts a strong emphasis on ecological networks to improve the resilience of MS to CC, ensuring that individual sites are sufficiently large and that there is ecological connectivity between sites.



Res 11.27 on Renewable Energy and Migratory Species

- Endorses the Guidelines on Renewable Energy Technologies and Migratory Species; the Guidelines are currently being refined and a new version will be presented at AEWA MOP (November 2015);
- Establishes a multi-stakeholder Energy Task Force to work in conjunction with the Secretariats of AEWA, Raptors MOU and other relevant CMS instruments; initially, the TF will focus on migratory birds in the African-Eurasian region;
- The work of the TF will be facilitated by a Coordinator who will be most likely based at BirdLife International and for which funding from Germany has been secured for 3 years.

Avian Resolutions adopted in Quito (COP11)

- Flyways: a Global POW and an Americas Flyways Framework
- Landbirds: an Action Plan for Africa and Eurasia
- Taxonomy: new reference adopted
- Poisoning: Guidelines to prevent bird poisoning adopted**
- Saker Falcon GAP**
- IKB: Resolution adopted and Task Force established**





Res 11.14 on a POW on Migratory Birds and Flyways

- The purpose of the POW is to identify and promote implementation of activities that will effectively contribute to an improvement in the status of migratory birds worldwide;
- For example, Action 9 supports the development of an Action Plan for African-Eurasian vultures (except Palm Nut Vulture);
- A specific Americas Flyways Framework is also adopted.



Res 11.15 on Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds (1)

- Guidelines adopted addressing the following themes:
 - Insecticides;
 - Rodenticides;
 - Poison bait;
 - Veterinary drugs;
 - Lead ammunition;
- The Preventing Poisoning Working Group is extended until 2017 with a focus on monitoring the implementation of the Guidelines. Specific task-groups are established for the 5 themes.

Rodenticides

- Restrict/ban the use of second-generation anticoagulant rodenticides in open field agriculture; use best practice for the treatment of rodent irruptions minimizing use of second-generation anticoagulants; and stop permanent baiting, with preventive rodent measures used instead;

Poison-bait

- Prohibit the use of poison-baits for predator control for livestock protection and game management and creation or improvement of enforcement legislation, through deterrent mechanisms and infringement penalties, and restriction of access to highly toxic substances, with human-wildlife conflict resolved via multi-stakeholder fora

Diclofenac

- Prohibit the use of veterinary diclofenac for the treatment of livestock and substitute with readily available safe alternatives, such as meloxicam, with mandatory safety-testing of all new veterinary pharmaceuticals for risks to scavenging birds before market authorization is granted;
- After a scientific assessment undertaken by the European Medicines Agency, it is expected that the EU Commission will request EMA to review the authorizations and conditions of use of all veterinary drugs containing diclofenac in the EU with a view to implementing harmonized, consistent and effective control measures across all Member States.

Lead

- Phase-out the use of lead ammunition across all habitats (wetland and terrestrial) with non-toxic alternatives within the next three years with Parties reporting to Conference of the Parties in 2017, working with stakeholders on implementation; promotion of leadership from ammunition-users on safe alternatives, and remediation of lead-polluted sites.



Resolution 11.16 on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds

- IKB still represents an important factor against the achievement and maintenance of the favourable conservation status of bird populations in all major flyways;
- The Resolution focusses on the Mediterranean region and creates an Intergovernmental Task Force to Address IKB in conjunction with the Secretariats of AEWA , Raptors MoU, Bern Convention, etc



Res 11.18 on Saker Falcon Global Action Plan

- The Resolution adopts the 10-year Saker GAP with the overall goal “to re-establish a healthy and self-sustaining wild Saker Falcon population throughout its range, and to ensure that any use is sustainable”;
- Decides to continue the Saker Falcon Task Force with a focus on the implementation of the GAP and on further developing an adapting management and monitoring framework to improve conservation status through regulated and sustainable use.



Res 11.19 on the Taxonomy and Nomenclature of Birds listed on the CMS Appendices

- The new standard reference adopted is the HBW/ BirdLife International “Illustrated Checklist of the Birds of the World”, Volume 1 – Non-passerines;
- The adoption of this reference brings CMS taxonomy in line with that of AEWA, ACAP, the Raptors MOU and the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Thank you

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