



## Born Free Foundation Briefing Paper

# Fifteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (COP15)

23-29 March 2026, Campo Grande, Brazil

## Listing proposals

Proposal number, species, proponent, link	Impact of proposal	Born Free position/rationale
30.2.1 Proposal for the inclusion of populations of Cheetah ( <i>Acinonyx jubatus</i> ) on Appendix I and II of the Convention <a href="https://www.cms.int/document/3021-proposal-inclusion-cheetah-acinonyx-jubatus-appendix-i-convention">https://www.cms.int/document/3021-proposal-inclusion-cheetah-acinonyx-jubatus-appendix-i-convention</a>	<p>The Government of Zimbabwe has submitted the proposal for the inclusion of the Cheetah (<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>) population of Zimbabwe in Appendix I and II of CMS.</p> <p>The proposal was revised by the proponent to limit the scope of the proposal to the cheetah populations of Zimbabwe only.</p>	<p>SUPPORT - The proposal, if adopted, would harmonise the listing of cheetah in Appendix I across all CMS Parties that are range states for the species. The inclusion of Zimbabwe's populations in Appendix II would also encourage greater regional cooperation in efforts to improve their conservation.</p> <p>Given that Botswana and Namibia are not Parties to CMS, their populations could not be included in the proposal. However, these two important range states are encouraged to work with Zimbabwe and other range states in the development and implementation of regional strategies for the conservation of cheetah under the auspices of CMS, and through their engagement in the CITES/CMS African Carnivores Initiative.</p>

<p>30.2.2 Proposal for the inclusion of the Striped hyena (<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>) on Appendix I and II of the Convention  <a href="https://www.cms.int/document/3022-proposal-inclusion-striped-hyena-hyaena-hyaena-appendix-i-and-ii-convention">https://www.cms.int/document/3022-proposal-inclusion-striped-hyena-hyaena-hyaena-appendix-i-and-ii-convention</a></p>	<p>The Governments of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan have jointly submitted the proposal for the inclusion of the striped hyena (<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>) on Appendix I and II of CMS.</p>	<p>SUPPORT - Striped hyenas merit inclusion on CMS Appendices I and II due to widespread declines from persecution, habitat fragmentation and prey loss. Their large ranges frequently cross national borders, making coordinated international action essential. These listings would strengthen legal protection, offer opportunities to reduce conflict, and promote cooperative conservation measures across range states.</p> <p>Note that the striped hyena has recently been included on CITES Appendix II at CITES CoP20, and that a CMS Appendix I listing would complement and strengthen the CITES listing by requiring parties to adopt a 'zero take' approach.</p>
<p>30.2.3 Proposal for the inclusion of the Giant otter (<i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i>) on Appendix I and II of the Convention  <a href="https://www.cms.int/document/3023-proposal-inclusion-giant-otter-pteronura-brasiliensis-appendix-i-and-ii-convention">https://www.cms.int/document/3023-proposal-inclusion-giant-otter-pteronura-brasiliensis-appendix-i-and-ii-convention</a></p>	<p>The Government of France has submitted the proposal for the inclusion of the giant otter (<i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i>) in Appendices I and II of the CMS.</p>	<p>SUPPORT - Giant otters warrant inclusion on CMS Appendices I and II due to severe population declines driven by habitat loss, pollution, illegal killing and fragmented river systems. As a transboundary species, they require strict protection and coordinated international cooperation to secure remaining populations, restore connectivity, and support recovery across their range.</p>
<p>30.2.4 Proposal for the removal of the Bukhara deer (<i>Cervus elaphus yarkandensis</i>) from Appendix I of the Convention  <a href="https://www.cms.int/document/3024-proposal-removal-bukhara-deer-cervus-elaphus-yarkandensis-appendix-i-convention">https://www.cms.int/document/3024-proposal-removal-bukhara-deer-cervus-elaphus-yarkandensis-appendix-i-convention</a></p>	<p>The Government of Uzbekistan has submitted the proposal for the removal of the Bukhara deer (<i>Cervus elaphus yarkandensis</i>) from Appendix I of CMS.</p>	<p>OPPOSE - The proposal to remove Bukhara deer from CMS Appendix I should be rejected, as populations remain fragmented and dependent on ongoing protection. The Bukhara deer (<i>Cervus elaphus yarkandensis</i>) has not yet been specifically assessed as a distinct taxon for the IUCN Red List. Premature delisting risks weakening conservation efforts and undermining recovery gains by allowing commercially driven offtake from populations. Although the species would remain on Appendix II should the current proposal be adopted, a continued Appendix I listing is desirable to secure long-term population stability and transboundary management.</p>

## Working documents

Document number, title, proponent, link	Impact of document	Born Free position/rationale
15 Samarkand strategic plan for migratory species 2024-32 <a href="https://www.cms.int/document/strategic-plan-migratory-species-2024-2032">https://www.cms.int/document/strategic-plan-migratory-species-2024-2032</a>	Reports on implementation of Resolution 14.1 and Decisions 14.1–14.4, and proposes draft amendments to Resolution 14.1, the deletion of Decisions 14.1–14.4 and the adoption of new Decisions	SUPPORT.  -The proposed changes to Resolution 14.1 detailed in Annex 1 of the document, including the addition of the monitoring framework for the SPMS as an annex, should be adopted. -The draft Decisions in Annex 2 should also be adopted.
18.2 Cooperation with IPBES <a href="https://www.cms.int/document/cooperation-ipbes">https://www.cms.int/document/cooperation-ipbes</a>	Reports on progress to implement Decisions 14.12– 14.14 Cooperation between the Intergovernmental Science–Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and CMS. The document proposes new draft Decisions and the deletion of Decisions 14.11– 14.14.	SUPPORT, with recommendations.  - Considering the significant synergies between the two processes, it is essential that CMS remains actively engaged in relevant IPBES scoping and review processes to help ensure alignment, maximise mutual benefits, and promote coherent and complementary implementation. It is appropriate that the IPBES spatial planning and connectivity assessment and the second global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services be given special attention as they can provide valuable guidance for strengthening conservation actions for migratory species.  -Implementation of Decision 14.13, which has been delayed due to lack of resources, should be encouraged. Decision 14.13 requested the Scientific Council to consider the findings of recent and forthcoming IPBES deliverables and to prepare recommendations relating to the implementation of the Convention for consideration by CoP15. IPBES findings from its assessments can support successful implementation

		of CMS activities including the Samarkand Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024–2032. It is therefore important that CMS carries out a thorough and timely analysis of relevant IPBES findings and recommendations, in order to identify concrete implications for the implementation of the Convention, inform strategic priorities, and strengthen evidence-based decision-making across its instruments and processes.
20.1 Development of next State of the World's Migratory Species Report <a href="https://www.cms.int/document/development-next-state-worlds-migratory-species-report">https://www.cms.int/document/development-next-state-worlds-migratory-species-report</a>	Reports on implementation of Decisions 14.23-14.24 and proposes new draft Decisions for adoption, in support of Target 4.1 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024–2032	SUPPORT.  -The draft Decisions in Annex 1 should be strongly supported. Decision 15.BBb, which relates to communication with CITES authorities regarding CMS obligations for Appendix 1 species, is particularly important to ensure understanding and coherence between the two Conventions and their associated national authorities and focal points.  -In developing the next Report to COP16, consideration should be given to the development of recommendations for future species listings on the CMS appendices, in light of any relevant data on migratory species that are currently not listed, as a 'spotlight' section of the report.  -Draft Decision 15.BB refers to the Annexes in COP15/Doc.19, when it should refer to COP15 Doc. 20.1
27.1 Joint CITES-CMS African Carnivores Initiative <a href="https://www.cms.int/document/joint-cites-cms-african-carnivores-initiative-8">https://www.cms.int/document/joint-cites-cms-african-carnivores-initiative-8</a>	Reports on progress to implement Resolution 13.4 and Decisions 14.161–14.166. Proposes adoption of new Decisions and the deletion of Decisions 14.161–14.166	SUPPORT.  -The adoption of proposal 30.2.1 to list the cheetah population of Zimbabwe on CMS Appx I and II would strengthen the ACI.  -Consideration should be given at the upcoming third meeting of the Range States to the ACI to adding the striped hyena ( <i>Hyaena hyaena</i> ), which was recently included in CITES Appendix II and is proposed for

		inclusion in CMS Appendix I and II, to the list of species covered y the initiative.
27.3 Central Asian Mammals Initiative <a href="https://www.cms.int/document/central-asian-mammals-initiative-8">https://www.cms.int/document/central-asian-mammals-initiative-8</a>	<p>Reports on progress to implement Decisions 14.167–14.170 and Resolution 11.24 (Rev.COP13). Provides a revised and extended work programme for 2026-2032 focussed on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Regional cooperation;</li> <li>-Species-centric and ecosystem approach;</li> <li>-Priority transboundary conservation regions;</li> <li>-Identification of new financing and resourcing mechanisms; and</li> <li>-Broader policy alignment with other international mechanisms.</li> </ul> <p>Recommends the adoption of amendments to Resolution 11.24 and new Decisions.</p>	<p>SUPPORT, with recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Born Free broadly supports the updated CAMI resolution and work programme, and the proposed revisions of Resolution 11.24 and draft Decisions in CoP15 Doc. 27.3.</li> <li>-Existing Preambular Paragraph 2 should be retained, given its strong recognition of the impacts of extractive industries and linear infrastructure on migratory species. Alternatively, linear infrastructure and extractive industries should be specifically referenced in any new preambular text.</li> <li>-Range States are encouraged to secure long-term, predictable funding for CAMI initiatives and robust support for their implementation.</li> <li>-Community involvement and equitable benefits for local and Indigenous communities must be central to ensure societal buy-in and sustainability of conservation outcomes, while respecting the zero-take requirement for CMS Appendix I species, and the need to ensure all associated activities are ecologically sustainable and are fully compliant with the requirements of relevant international agreements.</li> <li>-The Programme of Work should include explicit safeguards against activities that could harm individual animal welfare or the social or genetic stability of populations (eg indiscriminate relocations, poorly regulated trophy hunting, or ineffective anti-poaching measures).</li> <li>-The Programme of Work should be subject to transparent monitoring and reporting mechanisms with clear benchmarks and independent evaluation to track implementation impacts on the status of species</li> </ul>

		<p>over the next programme cycle. Where possible/appropriate these mechanisms should complement and inform those established under the Global Biodiversity Framework.</p> <p>-Climate adaptation and mitigation strategies should be fully integrated with species conservation priorities, given the growing impacts of climate extremes on migratory routes and habitats.</p> <p>-Consideration should be given to including striped hyaena among the priority species at the earliest opportunity, should the proposal to list the species in Appendix I and II at COP15 be adopted, given the presence of the species in CAMI States.</p>
<p>27.4 Jaguar  <a href="https://www.cms.int/document/jaguar">https://www.cms.int/document/jaguar</a></p>	<p>Reports on implementation of Resolution 14.14 and Decisions 14.173–14.178. Proposes that COP15 takes note of the Regional Action Plan for Jaguar Conservation. Proposes amendments to Resolution 14.14, the adoption of new draft Decisions and the deletion of Decisions 14.173–14.178.</p>	<p>SUPPORT, with recommendations:</p> <p>-Born Free strongly supports the Jaguar 2030 Roadmap and the CITES-CMS Jaguar Initiative. We emphasise the importance of transboundary collaboration and the involvement of all Range States, Indigenous Peoples, local communities and other stakeholders.</p> <p>--Parties should note the Regional Action Plan in Annex 1 of Doc 27.4, and adopt the proposed amendments to Resolution 14.14 in Annex 2 and the draft Decisions in Annex 3, with the following additional considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The preamble of the Resolution should recognise the intrinsic value of jaguars as sentient animals;</li> <li>• Clear language should be developed discouraging lethal control except as a last resort, recognising the CMS Appendix I status of the species;</li> <li>• Non-lethal coexistence strategies should be adopted that explicitly prohibit cruel trapping methods;</li> <li>• Investment should be focussed on humane jaguar-friendly livestock protection mechanisms (e.g., predator-proof corrals),</li> </ul>

		<p>compensation and insurance schemes, and the promotion of community-based coexistence models;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rigorous mandatory environmental impact assessments should be introduced that explicitly assess impacts on jaguar corridors, prey species and animal welfare impacts, promote avoidance-based planning (not only mitigation), and the designation of no-go zones in critical connectivity areas;</li> <li>• Regional rescue and rehabilitation capacity should be developed alongside appropriate standards and protocols for the humane and effective management of jaguars confiscated from trade, removed from conflict situations, or injured by human activities; and</li> <li>• Translocation protocols should be subject to strict ethical review processes and adhere to relevant international guidelines.</li> </ul>
<p>28.1 Illegal and unsustainable Taking of Species <a href="https://www.cms.int/document/281-illegal-and-unsustainable-taking-species">https://www.cms.int/document/281-illegal-and-unsustainable-taking-species</a></p>	<p>In consideration of Decisions 14.182–14.185 <i>Illegal and Unsustainable Taking of Wildlife</i>. presents, inter alia, a review of Resolutions, Decisions and other activities related to illegal and unsustainable taking of migratory species (IUTMS) and identifies crosscutting recommendations; a scoping analysis of IUTMS with targeted recommendations; proposed</p>	<p>SUPPORT, with recommendations</p> <p>-Born Free notes and commends the considerable work carried out by the Scientific Council’s Working Group on this critical issue which impacts many CMS listed species.</p> <p>-We support the outcomes of the scoping analysis, drawing particular attention to the recommendation for robust and clear procedures for scientifically set quotas to address the unsustainable take of migratory species, which is of particular relevance to the implementation of the CITES Convention as well as CMS.</p> <p>-We also support the draft Decisions and the amendments to the Resolution, but have suggestions on the recommendations for three operative paragraphs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operative paragraph 4: in order to reflect that both management and monitoring plans need to be grounded in science, we suggest the insertion of ‘science-based’ prior to ‘management’,</li> </ul>

	<p>amendments to Resolution 11.31 (Rev. CoP14); and draft Decisions.</p>	<p>so that the paragraph reads: <i>Encourages Parties, non-Parties and stakeholders to increase national efforts on population estimates, developing and maintaining science-based management and monitoring plans for species;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operative paragraph 10: The rationale given for the deletion of this paragraph is that this consideration is under the CITES’ purview. However, the first part of the paragraph encourages Parties to increase their cooperation for repatriation of illegally traded specimens, and this consideration is not exclusive to CITES. There are many ways in which the two Conventions mirror each other – these are not examples of duplication of effort or straying of mandates, but rather recommendations which Parties are encouraged to implement in order for them to strengthen the implementation of both Conventions. We therefore recommend that the initial part of this paragraph - until ‘...live animals and eggs’ is retained.</li> <li>• Operative para 12: We do not believe it serves the purpose of addressing illegal and unsustainable take to adopt approaches which are ‘claimed’ to reduce or eliminate illegal and unsustainable take; rather we suggest the insertion of ‘...can be scientifically proven to...’ so the paragraph reads: <i>Calls upon Parties and non-Parties to support and recognise community-based approaches that can be scientifically proven to reduce and ideally eliminate the illegal and unsustainable taking of migratory species</i></li> </ul>
<p>28.2 Ecological Connectivity <a href="https://www.cms.int/document/ecological-connectivity-0">https://www.cms.int/document/ecological-connectivity-0</a></p>	<p>Reports on progress to implement Resolution 14.16 and Decisions 14.195–14.196 on Ecological Connectivity.</p>	<p>SUPPORT</p> <p>-The proposed changes to Resolution 14.16 aimed at improving coordination on connectivity between key international institutions and conventions are important, to ensure alignment of associated activities and avoid duplication. In this respect, the Global Partnership on</p>

	Proposes amendments to Resolution 14.16, adoption of new draft Decisions, and deletion of Decisions 14.194–14.196.	<p>Ecological Connectivity (GPEC) should continue to be supported and expanded.</p> <p>-Given the failure to fulfil Decisions emerging from COP14 relating to the impacts of infrastructure and climate change on connectivity, the proposal to combine efforts between working groups on Ecological Connectivity, Climate Change, and Infrastructure and Migratory Species, should be encouraged.</p>
28.3 Transfrontier Conservation Areas <a href="https://www.cms.int/document/transfrontier-conservation-areas">https://www.cms.int/document/transfrontier-conservation-areas</a>	Proposes a draft decision for the Scientific Council to set up a Working Group on TFCAs, supported by the Secretariat.	<p>SUPPORT, with recommendation</p> <p>-The tools for identifying opportunities for TFCAs should recognise existing treaties and working agreements, some of which have been in place for many years (e.g. Greater Virunga Trans-boundary Collaboration between DRC, Rwanda and Uganda).</p>
28.4 Communities and Livelihoods <a href="https://www.cms.int/document/communities-and-livelihoods-0">https://www.cms.int/document/communities-and-livelihoods-0</a>	Recommends adoption of draft Decision directing the Secretariat to support parties with implementing the 10 guiding principles on the involvement of communities in the conservation of migratory species annexed to <a href="#">Resolution 14.17</a> .	<p>SUPPORT, with recommendation</p> <p>-Efforts to implement the guiding principles should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A strong emphasis on the need to ensure <i>ecological sustainability</i> and the adoption of a highly precautionary approach to the extractive utilisation of migratory species;</li> <li>• A strong emphasis on providing a source of pride and connection to nature, as incorporated within guiding principle 8;</li> <li>• With reference to principle 9, an emphasis on the need to consider human-wildlife conflict resolution in the context of the <a href="#">International Consensus Principles for Ethical Wildlife Control</a>, and the experiences of wider Human-Wildlife Conflict mitigation efforts that focus on benefitting both wildlife and people; and</li> <li>• Wider consultation with CMS Partner Organisations and other key stakeholders in the implementation of the draft Decision.</li> </ul>

<p>28.5 Wildlife Health  <a href="https://www.cms.int/document/wildlife-health">https://www.cms.int/document/wildlife-health</a></p>	<p>Document reports on implementation of Decisions 14.218–14.220 Wildlife Health; proposes amendments to Resolution 12.6 (Rev.COP14) Wildlife health and migratory species, the deletion of Decisions 14.218–14.220 and the adoption of new Decisions.</p>	<p>SUPPORT with recommendations relating to the revised Resolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preambular Paragraph 14 of Res. 12.6 should be retained, since the recognition of the importance of maintaining culture and social complexity in order to promote individual wild animal and population health is important;</li> <li>• Preambular Paragraph 31 should include recognition of the CMS workstream on animal culture and social complexity since it relates to health at a population level;</li> <li>• A new Preambular Paragraph should be incorporated recognising the relevance of ongoing work at UNEP on the <a href="#">animal welfare–environment–sustainable development nexus</a> to the improvement of wildlife health, and to efforts to mitigate the risk of emerging diseases with zoonotic potential. The proposed revised Resolution currently lacks a clear recognition of the connection between population health and individual animal welfare;</li> <li>• Operative Paragraph 1 should include measures aimed at securing the cultural and social integrity of migratory species’ populations, to ensure the health of migratory species;</li> <li>• In recognition of the surveillance and knowledge gaps referenced in Preambular Paragraph 26, Operative Paragraph 2 should recommend a precautionary approach to interventions involving migratory species in relation to prevention of health risks; and</li> <li>• Operative Paragraph 7 should include as a goal alignment of planning with other relevant international mechanisms aimed at securing wildlife health, including the CBD’s Global Action Plan for Biodiversity and Health, and relevant sections of the World Health Organisation’s Pandemics Agreement.</li> </ul>
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<p>28.12 Climate Change  <a href="https://www.cms.int/document/climate-change-0">https://www.cms.int/document/climate-change-0</a></p>	<p>Reports on progress to implement Resolution 12.21(Rev.COP14) and Decisions 14.211–14.215. It proposes an amendment to Annex 2 Decision Framework of Resolution 12.21(Rev.COP14) as well as the deletion of Decisions 14.211–14.215 and the adoption of new draft Decisions.</p>	<p>SUPPORT</p> <p>-Born Free supports the draft decisions to identify case studies evidencing successful actions that (a) have supported migratory species’ adaptation to climate change and (b) demonstrate the ecosystem services migratory species provide in addressing climate change.</p> <p>-Integrating such case studies would strengthen coherence across the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), ensuring wildlife conservation is recognised as a core component of climate mitigation, adaptation, and land restoration efforts.</p> <p>-Born Free also encourages CMS to use the findings of the Expert Workshop on Migratory Species and Climate Change, in which we participated, to inform and strengthen its future work on climate adaptation and mitigation. The workshop’s findings provide an important scientific foundation for understanding how climate change affects migratory species and how conserving and restoring their populations can enhance ecosystem resilience and carbon sequestration and storage. The potential for payment for ecosystem services attributable to migratory species should be explored as a means of bridging the biodiversity funding gap. CMS should systematically integrate these findings into its policy guidance, strategic planning, and implementation support for Parties.</p>
<p>28.13 Conservation Implications of Animal Culture and Social Complexity  <a href="https://www.cms.int/document/conservation-implications-animal-culture-and-social-complexity-6">https://www.cms.int/document/conservation-implications-animal-culture-and-social-complexity-6</a></p>	<p>Reports on progress to implement Decisions 14.227–14.230  Proposes new Decisions for</p>	<p>SUPPORT</p> <p>-COP15 should adopt the proposed changes to Resolution 11.23 (Rev.COP12) in Annex 2 and the draft Decisions in Annex 3, as well as</p>

	<p>adoption, and amendments to Resolution 11.23 (Rev.COP12)</p>	<p>the proposed terms of reference for the ACEWG in Annex 1 of the document.</p> <p>-We welcome the incorporation of animal culture and social learning into the considerations of key CMS daughter agreements (ASCOBANS and ACCOBAMS) and encourage the expansion of these considerations to wider CMS daughter agreements, including (but not limited to) the Gorilla Agreement, and the Memorandum of Understanding concerning Conservation Measures for the West African Populations of the African Elephant (<i>Loxodonta africana</i>).</p> <p>-We encourage ongoing collaboration with IUCN on this workstream, including through the implementation of IUCN WCC-2025-Res-112 <i>Strengthening planning for preserving biodiversity through the use of Longevity Conservation approaches to ensure naturally age-structured populations of species.</i></p> <p>-The lack of responses from parties to Notification 2025/001 is disappointing. Every effort should be made to encourage Parties to implement operative paragraphs 2, 2bis, 3, 4, 5 and 5bis of the revised version of Resolution 11.23, by supporting investigations into the conservation implications of animal culture and social learning, applying a precautionary approach by considering cultural processes as relevant for the conservation of all species for which there is evidence for social learning, and paying specific attention to threats (including human-wildlife conflict) and good practices that might be specific to particular cultural units.</p>
<p>29.2 Maintaining lists of species listed in CMS Appendices  <a href="https://www.cms.int/document/maintaining-lists-species-listed-cms-appendices-1">https://www.cms.int/document/maintaining-lists-species-listed-cms-appendices-1</a></p>	<p>Proposes adoption of draft Decisions that would re-establish the Scientific Council's Working Group on</p>	<p>SUPPORT</p> <p>-Ensuring lists of species on the CMS appendices, those subject to daughter agreements, and range states for those species, are accurate and up-to-date is essential for the implementation of the Convention,</p>

	<p>maintaining lists of species included in CMS Appendices, to work with the Secretariat to update and standardise the maintenance of lists of species listed in CMS appendices.</p>	<p>and to making such information readily available to Parties and other stakeholders involved in implementation mechanisms.</p>
<p>29.4 Species that meet the criteria for listing on CMS Appendices  <a href="https://www.cms.int/document/species-meet-criteria-listing-cms-appendices">https://www.cms.int/document/species-meet-criteria-listing-cms-appendices</a></p>	<p>Reports on progress to implement Decisions 14.236 Potential Avian Taxa for Listing. Proposes amendments to Resolution 14.20, deletion of Decisions 14.235-14.236 and the adoption of a new draft Decision</p>	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Parties should support the development of a process for identifying species that would meet the criteria defined in the guidelines for preparing and assessing proposals for the amendment of CMS Appendices, based on their conservation status and the potential benefits of a collaborative approach to their conservation under CMS.</li> <li>-We also support the extension of this process to all taxonomic groups, noting Target 1.1 of the Samarkand Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024–2032 which states: <i>"By 2029, all migratory species with an unfavourable conservation status are listed in CMS Appendices and are covered by an effectively implemented CMS Instrument and/or Concerted Action"</i>.</li> <li>-Parties should also be encouraged to consider proposing migratory species for listing where their conservation status is unknown, or where re-assessments of populations and trends are long overdue.</li> <li>-We therefore urge Parties to adopt the draft amendments to Resolution 14.20 in Annex 1 of the document and the draft Decision in Annex 2.</li> </ul>

<p>31.1 Concerted Actions  <a href="https://www.cms.int/document/concerted-actions-8">https://www.cms.int/document/concerted-actions-8</a></p>	<p>Recommends the encouragement of the inclusion of Indigenous and/or local knowledge known about a species when preparing Concerted Actions</p>	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The inclusion of indigenous and local information and knowledge could contribute to the development of relevant actions and better facilitate implementation of Concerted Actions.</li> <li>-It is important to distinguish between knowledge based on observations by Indigenous Peoples and local communities, and traditional beliefs based on long-practiced cultural activities with no scientific or evidential basis.</li> </ul>
<p>31.2 Progress in the Implementation of Concerted Actions  <a href="https://www.cms.int/document/312-progress-implementation-concerted-actions">https://www.cms.int/document/312-progress-implementation-concerted-actions</a></p>	<p>Reports on Concerted Actions completed and closed.</p>	<p>SUPPORT.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Annex 1 to Resolution 12.28 (Rev.COP14) Step 6 (4) states that <i>'In the event that no report is received, the Concerted Action will be considered closed.'</i> This can result in the premature cessation of activities that are vital for the conservation of the migratory species concerned.</li> <li>-Born Free considers Concerted Actions to be vital tools in the implementation of CMS listings. We urge range state Parties to report against them, seeking assistance from the Scientific Council, the Secretariat, and wider experts and stakeholders as appropriate.</li> </ul>
<p>31.3 Proposals for Concerted Actions for the Triennium 2026-2029  <a href="https://www.cms.int/document/313-proposals-concerted-actions-triennium-2026-2029">https://www.cms.int/document/313-proposals-concerted-actions-triennium-2026-2029</a></p>	<p>Summarises proposals for Concerted Actions submitted for consideration by the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties</p>	<p>SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Concerted Actions are vitally important mechanisms to ensure that species listings on the CMS appendices are accompanied by practical and effective implementation mechanisms.</li> <li>-Born Free therefore fully supports the adoption of the proposed Concerted Actions, and encourages Parties to make every effort to ensure that they are implemented effectively and subjected to regular reflection, review and revision, with the assistance of the Scientific</li> </ul>

		Council and species-relevant experts, in order to maintain and enhance their effectiveness and ensure that emerging evidence is promptly taken into account.
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