

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

Thirty-third meeting of the Animals Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 12 – 19 July 2024

Species conservation and trade

Terrestrial species

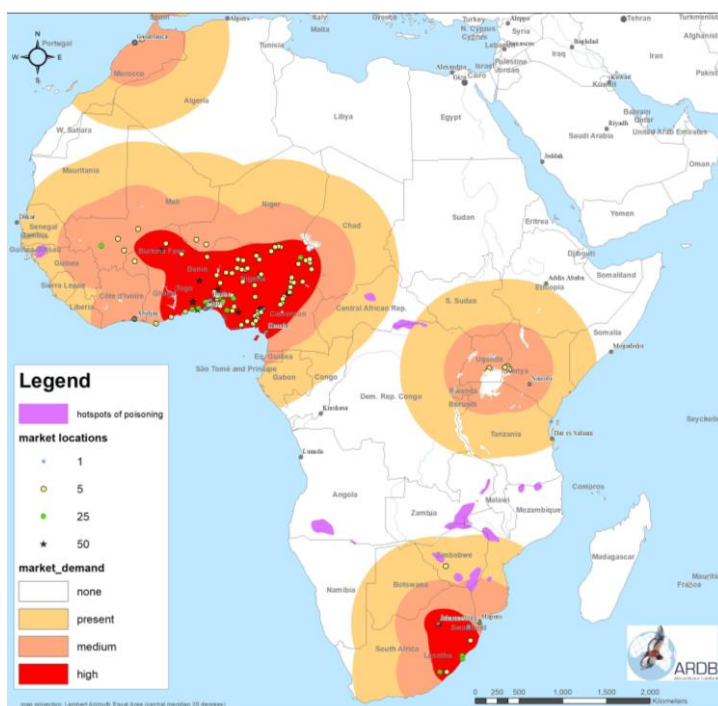
WEST AFRICAN VULTURES (ACCIPITRIDAE SPP.)

1. This document has been prepared by the Secretariat.
2. At its 19th meeting (CoP19; Panama City, 2022), the Conference of the Parties adopted [Decisions 19.192 to 19.196](#) on *West African vultures (Accipitridae spp.)*, which are included in Annex 1 to the present document.

Reporting on Decisions 19.192 to 19.194 and recommendations agreed by AC32 and SC77

3. At the 32nd meeting of the Animals Committee (AC32, Geneva, June 2023), the Committee considered document [AC32 Doc. 29](#) submitted by the Secretariat. The document summarized the responses the Secretariat received from Parties about the implementation of the Decisions on *West African vultures (Accipitridae spp.)* (see information document [AC32 Inf. 8](#)). The Secretariat noted that the most significant threat facing West African vultures is the mortality caused by intentional poisoning in the form of poison baits set illegally for the deliberate collection of vultures or their parts as fetishes for belief-based use, and by poachers deliberately targeting vultures to prevent them from drawing the attention of wardens to the carcasses of illegally killed wildlife. Document [AC32 Doc. 29](#) also provided a summary of direct international trade data covering the period from 2000 to 2022, with the two species most traded over the period being *Gyps africanus* (White-backed vulture) and *Gyps fulvus* (Griffon vulture) and with the number of trade transactions declining over time.
4. At AC32, the Animals Committee encouraged West African range States to undertake a Periodic Review of the vulture species referred to in Decision 19.192 pursuant to Resolution Conf. 14.8 (Rev. CoP19) on *Periodic Review of species included in Appendices I and II*, taking note of the offer of the Vulture Specialist Group of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) to assist range States in such an endeavour (see summary record [AC32 SR](#)). The Committee invited the representatives for Africa to reach out to the West African vulture range States to engage the IUCN on this matter. The Committee noted that Guinea requested technical and financial support and that this support will be provided through the Compliance Assistance Programme and further noted that poisoning remains one of the main concerns and that international trade transactions have declined over time.
5. At its 77th meeting (SC77, Geneva, November 2023), the Standing Committee considered document [SC77 Doc. 62](#) on *West African vultures*. In addition to the information shared at AC32, document [SC77 Doc. 62](#) included a summary of the seizures involving the seven species reported in the annual illegal trade reports (a total of 168 specimens were seized from 2017 to 2021). Only three of the 16 West African range States for the seven vulture species referred to in Decision 19.192 submitted annual illegal trade reports (Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Nigeria) and none of these range States reported seizures involving specimens of these vulture species. The seizures reported by other Parties included only one seizure that reported a West African range State as a source, namely Mali. The Secretariat also noted that Parties from West Africa that responded to [Notification to the Parties No. 2023/049](#) of 19 April 2023 indicated that considerations regarding illegal trade in vultures have been integrated into the implementation of the West Africa Strategy on Combatting Wildlife Crime (WASCWC).

6. At SC77, the Standing Committee encouraged Parties, West African range States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to strengthen efforts in mobilizing activities as anticipated by Decision 19.193 (see summary record [SC77 SR](#)). The Standing Committee furthermore encouraged West African vulture range States to strengthen and expand initiatives aimed at implementing demand reduction strategies concerning belief-based use and consumption of vulture parts and derivatives. It also noted the enquiry made by Benin about the best way to reduce belief-based demand and invited the Secretariat to consider this issue as part of its work on demand reduction.
7. The Secretariat received no further information from West African range States relating to the implementation of Decisions 19.192 and 19.193
8. With regards to the implementation of Decision 19.194 directed to the Secretariat, as reported to AC32, funding for the production of identification materials focusing on parts and derivatives of vulture species for use by law enforcement officials has not been secured. In terms of regional enforcement efforts, the Secretariat published Notification to the Parties No. 2024/05 on 13 March 2024 requesting Parties to provide information on the implementation of Decisions on *Wildlife crime enforcement support in West and Central Africa* and should any responses include issues related to West African vultures, the Secretariat will bring these to the attention of Parties in its report to the 78th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC78, Geneva, February 2025), as appropriate.
9. Pursuant to paragraphs c) and e) of Decision 19.194, the CITES Secretariat participated in the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS COP14, Samarkand, February 2024). CMS considered document [UNEP/CMS/COP14/Doc.28.6/Rev.1](#) on African-Eurasian vultures that included an update on the [midterm implementation review](#) (MTIR) of the CMS Multi-species Action Plan to Conserve African-Eurasian Vultures (Vulture MsAP), which was carried out by the CMS Raptors MOU Secretariat. The executive summary of the midterm review is included in Annex 2 to the present document.
10. The MTIR concludes that many vulture populations are still declining at a precipitous rate in Africa where data are especially scant and where monitoring is often difficult. The MTIR also includes an assessment of threats and concluded that the prioritization of threats as reflected in the Vulture MsAP has not changed. The West African Vulture Action Plan (to be shared as an information document when available) will focus on addressing this threat in the subregion. According to the MTIR, training for appropriate border control was identified as essential to help reduce both local and intra-African trade in vulture parts. However, little has been done by range States to implement this action. The following threat map for the African region included in the MTIR reflects the threat exposure of vulture populations to the likelihood of belief-based use, markets and poisoning hotspots:



11. At its COP14, CMS adopted several [decisions](#), which align and complement CITES Decision 19.192 to guide CMS Parties and other stakeholders in implementing the Vulture MsAP. On 24 April 2024, the [West African Vulture Conservation Action Plan \(WAVCAP\)](#) was launched by CMS, BirdLife International and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in collaboration with West African vulture range States. The WAVCAP builds upon the Vulture MsAP and is considered to be the regional implementation plan of the Vulture MsAP for West Africa. It aims to address key threats faced by vultures in West Africa, with a focus on reducing the imminent threat posed by belief-based use. Thematic Goal 1 is to reduce intentional killing of vultures linked to illegal off take, use and trade.
12. In order to ensure complementarity between CITES and CMS, the Secretariat proposes to focus its efforts on activities that are most needed from a CITES implementation perspective, i.e., development of identification material for enforcement officials and capacity building activities to support the implementation of the WAVCAP and Vulture MsAP by West African range States taking into consideration the recommendations contained in the MTIR.

Discussion

13. As already outlined above, the number of trade transactions are declining over time and none of the three range States that submitted annual illegal trade reports reported seizures involving specimens of these vulture species. Considerations regarding illegal trade in vultures have been integrated into the implementation of the WASCWC to ensure it is prioritized in the subregion. Considering that the training of border officials was identified as essential to help reduce both local and intra-African trade in vulture parts, the Secretariat recommends that the focus should remain on the implementation of the following aspects in the Decisions:
 - a) Paragraphs b), c), d), e), f) and g) of Decision 19.192. The Secretariat notes that paragraphs b), c) and d) are general requirements of the Convention that should be implemented for all trade involving species listed in the CITES Appendices.
 - b) Decision 19.193, considering that no information has been shared by any Parties, West African range States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations relating to the implementation of this Decision.
 - c) Paragraph b) and d) of Decision 19.194.
14. The Secretariat proposes that more focused decisions may assist Parties, West African range States, the Secretariat and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to make progress in addressing the threats posed to vultures in West Africa linked to CITES implementation. Clear reporting requirements will furthermore ensure that information is shared with the Secretariat prior to the Animals and Standing Committee meetings to inform reporting.
15. Draft revised decisions focused on the aspects highlighted in paragraph 12 have been prepared by the Secretariat for consideration by the Animals Committee and are contained in Annex 3 to the present document.

Recommendations

16. The Animals Committee is invited to
 - a) consider and amend, as appropriate, the draft revised decisions contained in Annex 3 to the present document; and
 - b) submit the draft revised decisions to the 78th meeting of the Standing Committee for submission to the Conference of the Parties for consideration at its 20th meeting.

DECISIONS ADOPTED AT COP19
ON WEST AFRICAN VULTURES (*ACCIPITRIDAE SPP.*)

Directed to West African range States (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo)

19.192 West African range States for *Gyps africanus* (Whitebacked vulture), *Gyps fulvus* (Griffon vulture), *Gyps rueppelli* (Rüppell's vulture), *Necrosyrtes monachus* (Hooded vulture), *Neophron percnopterus* (Egyptian vulture), *Torgos tracheliotos* (Lappet-faced vulture), and *Trionoceps occipitalis* (White-headed vulture) are urged to:

- a) integrate illegal vulture trade considerations into their implementation of the West Africa Strategy on Combatting Wildlife Crime (WASCWC) and any decisions relating to Wildlife crime enforcement support in West and Central Africa adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 19th meeting;
- b) ensure that national laws to protect vultures and control trade in vulture parts and derivatives are effectively implemented, and ensure that penalties for non-compliance are sufficient to deter illegal trade;
- c) ensure that any international trade in West African vultures is not allowed except in accordance with CITES requirements, and if international trade is found not to be in accordance with CITES requirements, consider implementing a zero export quota;
- d) follow Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) on *Non-detriment findings*, and, in cases where there is an interest in exporting globally threatened vulture species, consider submitting non-detriment findings for the export of vulture specimens to the Secretariat for inclusion on the CITES website and review by the Animals Committee;
- e) identify any trade-related issues associated with the implementation of the Multi-species Action Plan to Conserve African-Eurasian Vultures (Vulture MsAP) 2017-2029 of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS);
- f) work with relevant experts and organizations for implementing demand reduction strategies for vultures and their parts and derivatives including for belief-based use and consumption and, where appropriate, expand the implementation of strategies that have been successful;
- g) work with relevant organizations to initiate wide-scale public awareness campaigns at regional, national and local levels about the impacts of trade in these species, including the importance of vulture species to ecology and human health, the negative impacts of belief-based use of vulture body parts, and existing national and international legislation that protects vultures; and
- h) provide information to the Secretariat on the implementation of this Decision to assist it in reporting to the Animals Committee and Standing Committee, as appropriate.

Directed to Parties, West African range States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations

19.193 Parties, West African range States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations are encouraged, subject to resources, to:

- a) collaborate in the conservation and restoration of West African vultures and support the implementation of the Multi-species Action Plan to Conserve African-Eurasian Vultures (Vulture MsAP) 2017-2029 of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS); and
- b) gather and exchange scientific knowledge and expertise on West African vultures, with a particular focus on:

- i) documenting the scale of vulture trade by surveying markets in and outside West Africa, and identifying inter-regional and international trade routes;
- ii) characterizing links between poisoning and trade in vultures, and contributing to the African Wildlife Poison Database; and
- iii) updating the conservation and population status information of West African vultures, and *Gyps africanus* (white-backed vultures), *Gyps rueppellii* (Rüppell's vultures) and *Torgos tracheliotus* (lappet-faced vultures) in particular.

Directed to the Secretariat

19.194 The Secretariat shall:

- a) cooperate with the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) partner organizations, regional and subregional wildlife enforcement networks, and competent national authorities, where relevant and feasible, to consider vultures in the context of ICCWC's enforcement and capacity-building efforts in West Africa;
- b) subject to external funding, support the production of identification materials focusing on parts and derivatives of vulture species for use by law enforcement officials;
- c) liaise with the Secretariat of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) to assist in the implementation of the trade-related aspects of the Multi-species Action Plan to Conserve African-Eurasian Vultures (Vulture MsAP) 2017-2029 subject to external funding, and share information based on the work of the Animals Committee;
- d) subject to external funding, support the implementation of capacity-building activities aimed at providing support to the West African range States in implementing the trade-related aspects of the Vulture MsAP;
- e) in collaboration with the CMS Secretariat, consider available trade data and conservation status information from the whole geographic range of the vulture species concerned for inclusion in its reporting to the Animals and Standing Committees; and
- f) collect information from West African vulture range States on their implementation of Decision 19.192, and report as appropriate this and other information on the implementation of Decisions 19.192 to 19.194, paragraphs a), b), c), d) and e) to the Animals Committee and Standing Committee, at their first regular meetings following the 19th meeting of the Conference of the Parties with conclusions and recommendations for their consideration.

Directed to the Animals Committee

19.195 The Animals Committee shall:

- a) encourage West African range States to undertake a Periodic Review of the vulture species referred to in Decision 19.192 pursuant to Resolution Conf. 14.8 (Rev. CoP19) on *Periodic Review of species included in Appendices I and II*, taking note of the offer of the Vulture Specialist Group of the International Union for Conservation of Nature to assist range States in such an effort;
- b) consider any reports or requests for advice submitted by Parties with respect to the making of non-detriment findings for trade in CITES-listed West African vulture species;
- c) consider the reports and recommendations of the Secretariat submitted in accordance with Decision 19.194, paragraph e); and
- d) make recommendations as appropriate for consideration by range States, Parties, the Standing Committee and the Secretariat.

Directed to the Standing Committee

19.196 The Standing Committee shall review the implementation of Decisions 19.192 to 19.195 and make recommendations as appropriate to West African vulture range States, Parties and the Secretariat, and for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its 20th meeting.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE CMS RAPTORS MOU SECRETARIAT REPORT
ON THE MIDTERM IMPLEMENTATION REVIEW OF THE MULTI-SPECIES ACTION PLAN
TO CONSERVE AFRICAN-EURASIAN VULTURES (VULTURE MSAP)

INTRODUCTION

The Multi-species Action Plan for African-Eurasian Vultures (Vulture MsAP) was adopted at CMS COP12 in October 2017 and suggests appropriate actions to halt and eventually reverse the declines in populations of Old-World vulture species across the flyways. Its implementation framework recommends that the Vulture MsAP be reviewed six years into its 12-year implementation timeframe that will conclude in 2029.

In April 2023, the CMS Raptors MOU contracted the drafting partners of the Vulture MsAP to conduct a Midterm Implementation Review (MTIR), to assess the scale of implementation across the range halfway through the implementation timeframe of the Vulture MsAP.

This document presents the findings of the MTIR process, which are based on feedback gathered from 106 respondents across the Vulture MsAP range. The feedback was collected through questionnaires, follow-up interviews and a review of reports and other relevant literature.

RESULTS

Threats

The prioritisation of threats as reflected in the Vulture MsAP has not changed. Nonetheless, the following aspects need to be better assessed and monitored:

- Intentional poisoning (or hunting) for belief-based use, bushmeat and trade is a more severe problem than appreciated in the past, especially in West Africa.
- The global shift to renewable energy, and consequent wind farm development, means that the collision risk for vultures will increase.
- Mortality from electrocution is also increasing in relative importance, partly associated with the switch to renewable energy.
- The decline in food availability for vultures in some parts of Europe may be relatively less important than in the past, presumably because of interventions in recent years.

As many of the species covered by the Vulture MsAP continue to decline, being aware of emerging and new threats is critical:

- Climate change is now better recognized as a threat operating through multiple avenues.
- Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza has the potential to impact on populations of critically endangered and endangered vulture species that are already under pressure from other known threats.

Demographic trends

Census data in many countries remain scant, although there have been significant improvements in data availability (including trends) in some regions and countries.

Vulture populations are recovering slightly in some countries, particularly in Europe. Three main aspects are key to this:

- adequate conservation legislation;
- good engagement from government organisations, NGOs and research institutions; and

- significant allocations of funding, resulting in conservation actions

Many vulture populations are still declining at a precipitous rate, especially in Africa where data are especially scant and where monitoring is often difficult due to logistical and other constraints.

Implementation

The Vulture MsAP promotes the implementation of 124 Actions designed to help populations to recover to sustainable levels and covers policy and legislation, research and monitoring, education and awareness, and on-the-ground interventions. These Actions are designed to achieve 44 Results and 12 wider Objectives. Of the 124 Actions, 17 were identified as Essential, requiring immediate implementation.

To assess progress, Regional Implementation Scores were calculated for each region, based on respondents' assessments of their countries' progress with implementing the 124 required Actions. Scores can be between 1 (no progress) and 4 (Action fully completed) and are based on the average of all actions relevant to the countries within a particular region. There is significant variation between regions with higher scores achieved in Europe and South Asia, compared to elsewhere in the Vulture MsAP geographical scope. This highlights the effects on conservation of large funding programs, such as the European Union's LIFE programme, and the coordinated effort of the SAVE program, which account for 71% and 17% of all funds spent on vulture-specific conservation since 2017.

At this point in the Action Plan implementation timeframe, an average implementation score across the entire range of between 2-2.5 would have been expected, but it currently stands at only 1.61. In addition, progress with the 17 Actions identified as Essential in order to immediately address critical issues has only been marginally faster than with other Actions. This report calculated an Action Priority Index (meaning that action is now even more urgent) for 12 of the Essential Actions, whereas 11 of them should already have been completed by the time of this review.

Nonetheless, there has been considerable progress with developing enabling legislation, policy and protocols across several countries. A lack of policy was not seen by respondents as the main stumbling block to progress; a lack of funding was identified as the main constraint, followed by a lack of capacity to implement Actions and a lack of political will and engagement in support of these Actions.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A significant amount of work has been done towards achieving the Results envisaged by the Vulture MsAP. This is testament to the efforts of many stakeholders, including the many NGOs whose efforts are often cited in this report.

The threats facing vultures are not subsiding and there is no room for complacency. As already mentioned, new threats are on the horizon and, in several Range States, the poor security situation compromises conservation.

Much more work needs to be done over the remaining 6 years of the Vulture MsAP to bring about a positive and substantial change in vulture populations across the range.

The main recommendations emerging for Range States, donors and other stakeholders from this report are:

1. Strengthen political engagement and financial support

Greater engagement and financial support from Range State governments and major donor institutions are encouraged, especially in regions that have experienced challenges and insufficient support in this regard to date.

2. Build capacity to implement conservation actions

Beyond political support and financial resources, enhanced capacity is required to implement conservation interventions, most importantly in terms of developing skilled staff, but also in terms of management systems, logistics, information technology and so forth.

3. Focus on the implementation of Essential Actions

It is still important to pay particular attention to, and support, the 17 Essential Actions, where they are relevant to a particular country's context, to enable full implementation within the next 6 years. Scaling up interventions is urgent in some countries.

4. Enable the establishment of the Implementation Framework proposed by the Vulture MsAP

Support the Coordinating Unit of the CMS Raptors MOU to acquire the resources for establishing the Implementation Framework and contracting the relevant staff capacity to coordinate work associated with the Vulture MsAP.

5. Continue facilitating the Vulture Working Group and monitoring the Vulture MsAP

The CMS Secretariat, in line with Resolution 12.10 (Rev COP13), should continue to facilitate the Vulture Working Group and its associated structures and team of coordinators, including by continuing to encourage engagement, communication, cooperation and collaboration between the stakeholders. It is also important to coordinate and monitor the plan during the later half of its implementation term to ensure its effective execution.

6. Commence the review and update of the CMS Vulture MsAP – 2028/2029

To enable continuity and maintain momentum, it is important for the Signatories and Cooperating Partners of the CMS Raptors MoU with the support of the Coordinating Unit to already start planning and securing the resources for a review and update of the CMS Vulture MsAP before the expiration of its 12-year implementation timeframe in October 2029.

DRAFT REVISED DECISIONS ON WEST AFRICAN VULTURES (*ACCIPITRIDAE SPP.*)

Text proposed to be deleted is ~~crossed out~~ and proposed new text is underlined.

Directed to West African range States (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo)

19.192 (Rev. CoP20) West African range States for *Gyps africanus* (Whitebacked vulture), *Gyps fulvus* (Griffon vulture), *Gyps rueppelli* (Rüppell's vulture), *Necrosyrtes monachus* (Hooded vulture), *Neophron percnopterus* (Egyptian vulture), *Torgos tracheliotos* (Lappet-faced vulture), and *Trionoceps occipitalis* (White-headed vulture) are urged to:

- ~~a) integrate illegal vulture trade considerations into their implementation of the West Africa Strategy on Combatting Wildlife Crime (WASCWC) and any decisions relating to Wildlife crime enforcement support in West and Central Africa adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 19th meeting;~~
- ba) ensure that national laws to protect vultures and control trade in vulture parts and derivatives are effectively implemented, and ensure that penalties for non-compliance are sufficient to deter illegal trade;
- eb) ensure that any international trade in West African vultures is not allowed except in accordance with CITES requirements, and if international trade is found not to be in accordance with CITES requirements, consider implementing a zero export quota;
- ec) follow Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) on *Non-detriment findings*, and, in cases where there is an interest in exporting globally threatened vulture species, consider submitting non-detriment findings for the export of vulture specimens to the Secretariat for inclusion on the CITES website and review by the Animals Committee;
- ed) ~~prioritize implementation of the~~ identify any trade-related issues associated with the implementation of the West Africa Vulture Conservation Action Plan, the regional implementation plan of the Multi-species Action Plan to Conserve African-Eurasian Vultures (Vulture MsAP) 2017-2029 of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS);
- fe) work with relevant experts and organizations for implementing demand reduction strategies for vultures and their parts and derivatives including for belief-based use and consumption and, where appropriate, expand the implementation of strategies that have been successful;
- gf) work with relevant organizations to initiate wide-scale public awareness campaigns at regional, national and local levels about the impacts of trade in these species, including the importance of vulture species to ecology and human health, the negative impacts of belief-based use of vulture body parts, and existing national and international legislation that protects vultures; and
- hg) ~~provide information report~~ report to the Secretariat on the implementation of this Decision well in advance of the 34th meeting of the Animals Committee and the 81st meeting of the Standing Committee to assist it in its reporting to the Animals Committee and Standing Committee, as appropriate.

Directed to Parties, West African range States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations

19.193 (Rev. CoP20) Parties, West African range States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations are encouraged, subject to resources, to:

- a) collaborate in the conservation and restoration of West African vultures and support the implementation of the West Africa Vulture Conservation Action Plan, the regional implementation plan of the Multi-species Action Plan to Conserve African-Eurasian Vultures (Vulture MsAP) 2017-2029 of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), taking into consideration the findings of the Midterm implementation review of the MsAP; and
- b) gather and exchange scientific knowledge and expertise on West African vultures, with a particular focus on:
 - i) documenting the scale of vulture trade by surveying markets in and outside West Africa, and identifying inter-regional and international trade routes;
 - ii) characterizing links between poisoning and trade in vultures, and contributing to the African Wildlife Poison Database; and
 - iii) updating the conservation and population status information of West African vultures, and *Gyps africanus* (white-backed vultures), *Gyps rueppellii* (Rüppell's vultures) and *Torgos tracheliotus* (lappet-faced vultures) in particular; and
- c) provide information to the Secretariat on the implementation of this Decision well in advance of the 34th meeting of the Animals Committee and the 81st meeting of the Standing Committee to assist it in its reporting to the Committees.

Directed to the Secretariat

19.194 (Rev. CoP20) The Secretariat shall:

- ~~a) cooperate with the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC) partner organizations, regional and subregional wildlife enforcement networks, and competent national authorities, where relevant and feasible, to consider vultures in the context of ICWC's enforcement and capacity building efforts in West Africa;~~
- ~~ba) subject to external funding, support the production of identification materials focusing on parts and derivatives of vulture species for use by law enforcement officials;~~
- ~~c) liaise with the Secretariat of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) to assist in the implementation of the trade-related aspects of the Multi-species Action Plan to Conserve African-Eurasian Vultures (Vulture MsAP) 2017-2029 subject to external funding, and share information based on the work of the Animals Committee;~~
- ~~db) subject to external funding and upon request from Parties, liaise with the Secretariat of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS) to support the implementation of capacity-building activities aimed at providing support to the West African range States in implementing the trade-related aspects of the West Africa Vulture Conservation Action Plan ~~Vulture MsAP;~~~~
- ~~e) in collaboration with the CMS Secretariat, consider available trade data and conservation status information from the whole geographic range of the vulture species concerned for inclusion in its reporting to the Animals and Standing Committees; and~~
- ~~fc) collect information from West African vulture range States on their implementation of Decision 19.192 (Rev. CoP20), and report as appropriate this and other information on the implementation of Decisions 19.192 (Rev. CoP20) to 19.194 (Rev. CoP20), paragraphs a), b), c), d) and e) to the Animals Committee and Standing Committee, at their first regular meetings following the 49th meeting of the Conference of the Parties with conclusions and recommendations for their consideration.~~

Directed to the Animals Committee

19.195 (Rev. CoP20) The Animals Committee shall:

- ~~a) encourage West African range States to undertake a Periodic Review of the vulture species referred to in Decision 19.192 pursuant to Resolution Conf. 14.8 (Rev. CoP19) on *Periodic Review of species included in Appendices I and II*, taking note of the offer of the Vulture Specialist Group of the International Union for Conservation of Nature to assist range States in such an effort;~~
- ~~ba) consider any reports or requests for advice submitted by Parties with respect to the making of non-detriment findings for trade in CITES-listed West African vulture species;~~
- ~~eb) consider the reports and recommendations of the Secretariat submitted in accordance with Decision 19.194 (Rev. CoP20), paragraph e); and~~
- ~~ec) make recommendations as appropriate for consideration by range States, Parties, the Standing Committee and the Secretariat.~~

Directed to the Standing Committee

19.196 (Rev. CoP20) The Standing Committee shall review the implementation of Decisions 19.192 (Rev. CoP20) to 19.195 (Rev. CoP20) and make recommendations as appropriate to West African vulture range States, Parties and the Secretariat, and for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its 21st~~0th~~ meeting.